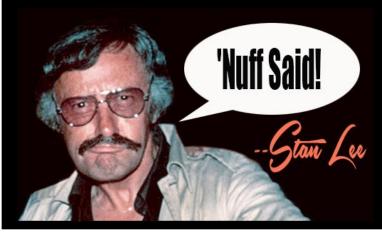
STAN LEE 1922-2018 EDITION 11—18





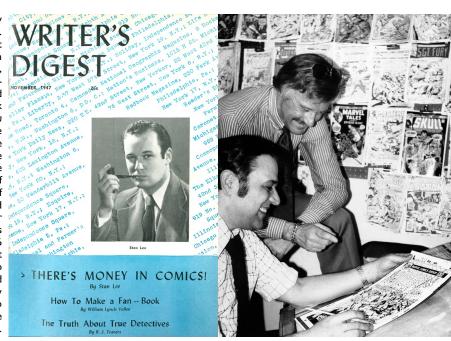


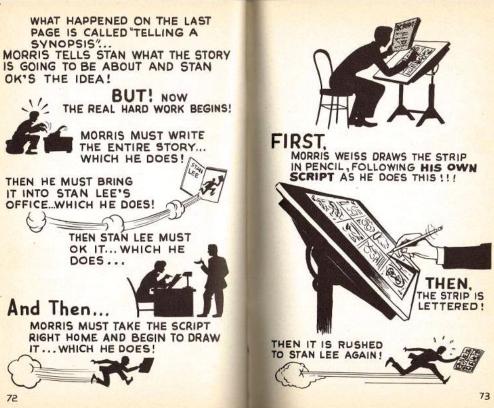
Stan Lee was born Stanley Lieber, December 28, 1922. He changed his name to "Stan Lee" once he began working in the nascent comic book industry. Stanley had dreams of writing the Great American Novel and wanted to protect his future reputation from the bad press that tainted funnybooks. Stan got his gig at what was then Timely Comics the old-fashioned way: he was related to publisher Martin Goodman by marriage. Promoted to interim editor-in-chief in 1941, Lee didn't leave the position until he was kicked upstairs to the Publisher's office in 1972. By then, he had seen the company-under the names Timely, Atlas and eventually Marvel Comics-ride a rollercoaster of success and failure (see sidebar far right). During the company's lowest point in the late '50s, Lee wanted to guit comics. He considered himself a hack who had wasted his life cranking out whatever schlock was selling at the time. But at his beloved wife Joan's urging, he stayed and began writing comics his way. Beginning in 1961 with Fantastic Four #1, Lee and his artistic partners changed the way comic books were created, promoted and even sold (see right). By the time he quit writing, Marvel was leading the industry in sales and influence. Later attempts to re-enter the comics biz were frustrated by both creative and business issues. But Lee went on to garner a new generation of fans with his cameos in the block-busting series of Marvel films. Despite scandals near the end of his life, Stan "the Man" Lee is assured of his place in the pantheon of popular culture.



When I was a little boy, I wanted to be comics, but the people and company

Stan Lee when I grew up. Unlike most that made them. This was nothing new. comics-crazed kids of the Sixties, I Nothing Lee did was new. He just put didn't pretend to be the amazing Spi- it all together in a new way. With each der-Man. I pretended to be the guy editor lording over his own fiefdom, who wrote The Amazing Spider-Man. his competitors at DC were hedge-That guy edited all the other comics, hogs. Stan Lee was the fox, who had too, even the ones for girls and little written every kind of comic book kids. Inspired by Stan's example, I there was (see photo below left, circa made up my own stable of charac- 1954). He combined the bathos of love ters-Robo-Man, Time Patrol, the comics, the levity of teen comics, the Leaper-and line of comics-WWII, self-awareness of parody comics, the Mod Romance, Hawkeye Kid-complete law-n-order violence of adventure with imitations of Marvel's promotion- comics and the antisocial weirdness of al "Bullpen Bulletins Page" featuring my horror comics into a new kind of version of Lee's gabby "Soapbox" comic book formula. It revolutionized editorials. Little Billy Widener was superheroes. It also worked for other quite the imaginary publishing magnate. genres, from commandos to barbarians And as the very existence of this hand- to talking ducks, as shown by the 1976 out will testify, I continued to be one photo far right of Lee with his Art of the thousands of people influenced Director, John Romita Sr. Lee also by the man they called "The Man". shared and revived the two-fisted Actually, it was Stan who called himself liberal humanism of the old Lev "the Man", and Jack Kirby "the King" Gleason and EC brands, tapping into and Don Heck "Dandy", all part of the the youth movement shaking up the ballyhoo Lee used to sell not only his world from Peoria to Paris to Peking.







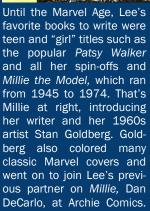


And more importantly, Lee used EC's on every story. The Marvel Method led cultish relationship with its readers as a to a lot of great comics...and a great deal template for a new kind of comics fan- of controversy. As shown by the satirical dom. This audience not only never "out- Ditko-drawn strip above bottom, Lee's grew" comics, but mutated like one of partnerships were always fractious. But Lee's irradiated heroes into the art- their ending left a lot of bad blood, with based global culture calling itself the post-Marvel Kirby viciously mocking "nerddom". Of course, Lee didn't do it Lee's self-aggrandizing hucksterism alone. Working with dozens of artists, through the character of Funky Flashman he always had a favorite, a partner. In (above top). That bitterness lasted for the 1950s it was pin-up cartoonist Dan years, spreading into fandom itself, caus-DeCarlo, then the eclectic loe Maneely ing many to write off Lee as at best a (with whom Lee also syndicated a failed glorified copyreader of greater talents, at newspaper strip, above middle). In the worst a selfish parasite. His collabora-Sixties, Jack Kirby and Steve Ditko co- tors were geniuses. But nobody but the created the Marvel Universe through the most dedicated comics scholar would "Marvel Method", which upended the know their names if not for Stan Lee. traditional way of writing comics (as Frankly, the American comics industry described in Lee's own 1947 pamphlet would not have survived, much less "Secrets Behind the Comics", above left) prospered, without Stan Lee. He was by essentially making artists co-writers and will always be "The Man". RIP. BW

The "grandfather" of Marvel, Timely Comics had three big stars who dominated most of that company's wartime output: Captain America, the Sub-Mariner and fortunately, the Destroyer never caught on. But he did get a mini-series in 2009.



Biro, editor of million-sellers Bov Comics and Crime Does Not Pay. The postwar era saw Stan imitating Biro's notoriously wordy covers in genre books like Crime Cases and Wild Western. Note the early, short-lived use of the "Marvel" brand.





stopped writing comics two years later.

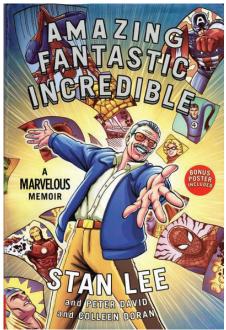
ence and artist that lays the foundation for modern fan cul pecially college students. Lee became a Mighty Marvel in particular, Lauded by both fans and the mainstream, Stan







began to believe his own hype. Intent on writing serious work. Lee turned the Silver Surfer title into his personal commentary on the human condition (with



It's only fitting that the man who changed comics has a biography that's a big fancy funnybook. Amazing Fantastic Incredible is the story of Stan Lee as told by "the Man" and written by Marvel veteran Peter David and rendered by Colleen (A Distant Soil) Doran. Her realistic but colorful style perfectly captures Lee's rise from Depression baby to the apex of the American Dream with all the ups and downs between and beyond. It's available from TEEN sections throughout the Lexington Public Library system. This Marvelous Memoir spends a few pages on Lee's growing disgust with the neutered comics industry of the post-Code era and himself in particular. And it's true: For most of his career, Lee was a hack. An accomplished hack, for sure-I myself am a big fan of the monster comics starring the likes of Gorgilla and Fin Fang Foom he published in the early Sixties. Those stories fed into the early Marvel



MEANWHILE

Age, the difference being the Things, Hulks and Spider-men switched from being the heels to being the heroes. That transition happened in the first true Marvel comic, Fantastic Four. Long the company's flagship title, FF has been overshadowed since by the X-men, Daredevil and the Avengers. But Fantastic Four was an instant game-changer from the first issue in 1961. Hastily slapped together to exploit the renewed interest in superheroes inspired by DC's Silver Age characters, it's still a raw, exciting read. Watch the embryonic Marvel Universe come to life in Marvel Masterworks: Fantastic Four Volume One, available from Central TEEN. As noted, Lee's success was dependent on his artistic partners. Other than the seminal duo of Siegel & Shuster, no partnership was more important to the growth of comics as a business and an art form than that between Stan Lee and Jack Kirby. A beautiful ex-



ample of the wonders wrought by "the Man' and "the King" is the work reprinted in the third volume of the Epic Collection starring the Mighty Thor. Available from Tates Creek, The Wrath of Odin shows Kirby sparking off one insane idea after another while Lee hangs on and tries to make sense of it all. Lee loved writing Thor because it let him indulge his love for grandiose language to the hilt, especially when writing for the titular All-Father of the Asgardians (above). For more info on this book, see "Meanwhile", 741.5 #13 Jan 2018, under the "Collections" tab at lexpublib.org. The extent to which Lee's artists contributed to the creation of the Marvel Universe is an ongoing debate. The best arguments for the centrality of Jack Kirby and Steve (Dr. Strange) Ditko to the success of the House of Ideas are all the comics Stan wrote that they didn't draw. Don Heck, Dick Ayers and especially Wallace Wood were excellent draftsmen. But they lacked the imagination that Lee came to depend on. For best evidence, get the Epic Col-



lection of the first two years of Daredevil from Eastside TEEN. While his colleagues battled the likes of Doctor Doom, the Green Goblin and Loki, God of Evil, The Man Without Fear (or fashion sense, until John Romita Sr. designed DD's iconic red outfit) faced the Matador, the Owl and my favorite C-list bad guy, Stilt-man. Always the bridesmaid among the original slate of Marvel titles, Daredevil was still a good read. But the book didn't have an identity of its own until former DC romance artist Gene Colan took over the art. His moody. urbane style inspired Lee to write such memorable tales as "Brother, Take My Hand", one of the many classics reprinted in Marvel Visionaries: Stan Lee. Available from Central TEEN, this 344 page tome includes some work from the 1940s and '50s. But most of it is made up of the Silver Age superhero comics that made Stan Lee a legend. Excelsior, Real Frantic Ones!

