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## Adventures of tintin cartoon



24 comic album series by Belgian cartoonist Elje This article is about comics. For more on the 2011 film, see Tintin's Adventures (Film). For more uses, see Tintin's Adventures (Avoid ambiguity).
Tintin's Adventures From Left to Right: Professor of D'Estaciding, Captain Haddock, Tintin, Thompson, Snowy (Dog), Thomson, Bianca Castafiore
Harge Publishing Information PublisherMan Le Lombard Egmont Group Title Us Congotintin's Soceric Tintin Pharaoh the Blue Lotus Broken Ears Black Island King Otto Karl's coffin is the secret of the treasures of the star unicorn Red Rackham shooting crabs with golden claws Black gold destination Seven crystal ball prisoner of the land of the moon explorer's sun Moon dwelling case Tibetan Red Sea Shark Tintin Original material for Sydney Tintin and Picarostin and Alf Art format is published as a strip of cartoon anthology ( Newspaper Supplements 1929-1940) Le Soir (Newspaper, 1940-1944) Tintin (Magazine, 1946-1976) and a set of graphic novels. Original Language French Genre Action/Adventure Publication Date 1929 - 1976 Main Character Tintin Snowy Captain Haddock Professor D'Azate Thomson and Thompson Bianca Casta Tiore Creative Team Writer (s) Elje Artist (s) No Credit: Bob de Moore Edgar P. Jacob's Jacques Martin Roger Leroux Colorist (S) Edgar P. Jacobs Josette Baugiotto Fanny Rodwell (all unre credited) Tintin portrays the theme of diving in the hallways of The Brokley Sports Center in Louvan la Neuve in a scene from the album Red Rackham's Treasures. Tintin's Adventures (French: Les Aventures de Tintin [lez\_ävtyõs dud têtê]) is a series of 24 band dessine albums produced by Belgian cartoonist Georges Remi, who writes under the pen name Elje. The series was one of the most popular cartoons in Europe in the 20th century. By 2007, a century after Hergé's birth in 1907, Tintin had been published in more than 70 languages and sold more than 200 million parts[2] and adapted into radio, television, theatre and film. The series first appeared in French on January 10, 1929, in Le Petit Vintieme (Little Twenty Teftieme), a youth supplement from the Belgian newspaper Le Vintiem Siecle (20th Century). The success of the series was published in belgium's leading newspaper Le Soir (Evening) and spun into the successful Tintin magazine. In 1950, Hergé produced Studio Hergé, a regular version of his 11 Tintin albums. The series is mostly set during the realistic [3] 20th century. Its protagonist is Tintin, a brave young Belgian reporter and adventurer. He is helped by his loyal dog Snowy (Milou)original French version). Other protagonists include the brave and cynical Captain Haddock and the intelligent but deaf professor of dwelling (French: Professor Turnesol), the incompetent detectives Thomson and Thompson (French: Dupont et Dupont), and the opera diva Bianca Castafiore. The series has been praised for its clean, expressive drawings in Hergé's signature line-claire (clear line) style. Its well-researched [5] plots range from various genres: fantasy, action, mystery, political thrillers, swashbuckling adventures with sci-fi elements. The story features a dota-tinged humor offset by sophisticated satire and a dash of political or cultural commentary. History Le Vintieme Siécle: 1929-1939 I think the character of Tintin and the idea of an adventure that would be bedded down on him came to me. In five minutes, the moment I made a sketch of this hero figure, that is, he did not haunt my youth or my dreams. As a child, I could have imagined myself in a role like Tintin.—Elje, November 15, 1966. [6] Georges Prosper Remi, best known by the pen name Ergier, was hired as an illustrator for Le Vintiem Siecle (20th century), a Roman Catholic conservative Belgian newspaper based in Hergé's native Brussels. The paper, run by Abe Norbert Wallace, called itself a Catholic newspaper for doctrine and information and spread far-right fascist viewpoints. [7] Wallace appointed herje editor of the new Thursday Youth Supplement, titled Le Petit Vintieme (Little T20s). Propagating Wallace's sociopolitic views to a younger reader base contained explicitly pro-fascist and antisemitic sentiments. [9] In addition to editing the supplement, Ergier portrayed cartoon strips made by members of the newspaper's sports staff [Flue, Nenesse, Pussel and Cochonet (the extraordinary adventures of Fulp, Nenesse, Pussel and Cochonet), L'extraordinaire Aventure de Fulpp, Nenesse and Cochonet. Dissatisfied with this, Hergé wanted to write and draw strips of his own cartoons. He has already made up manga. From July 1926, he had been writing a strip for the Scout newspaper Le Boi Scout Berge (Belgian Boy Scout) entitled Scout Patrol Leader Les Aventures de Tortle C.P. de Haneton (The Adventures of Cockschaefér's Scout Leader, Totor). [12] Torter had a strong influence on Tintin, and Ergier called the latter something of Tottle's younger brother. Jean-Marc and Randy Lofissier said that with the exception of scout uniforms, Torter and Tintin were virtually the same, noting many similarities between their respective adventures, especially in their illustration style, fast pace of narrative, and use of humor [[13][14] he was fascinated by the new technology.Mediums such as the systematic use of speech bubbles found in American comics, such as George McManus's father's raising, George Herriman's Crazy Cut, and Rudolph Dirk's Katzenjammer Kids, are copies sent to him from Mexico by paper reporter Leon DeGrel. The first page of the May 1, 1930 edition of Tintin Lienbiento (Tintin is coming back! from his adventures in the Soviet Union. Erje wanted to send Tintin to the United States, but Wallace ordered him to set up an adventure in the Soviet Union and act as anti-socialist propaganda for children [as a result, tintin on Soviet land was serialized in Le Petit Vintieme from January 1929 to May 1930.] Wallace, who is popular in Francophone Belgium, organized publicity stunts at Paris train station and then the publication of the story in book form. The popularity of the story has lead to increased sales, and Wallace gave Elje two assistants [at Wallace's direction] he begthn in June to begin a series of The Second Story of the Congo, Tintin, designed to encourage Belgian colonial sentiment towards congo. Created in a paternalistic style that portrayed Congolese as child-like idiots, he was accused of racism in later decades, but at the time it was indisputable and popular, and further publicity stunts were held to boost sales. In Tintin in America, a third adventure serialized between September 1931 and October 1932, Ergier finally addressed the scenario of his choice and used the piece to push an anti-capitalist, anti-consumerist agenda. Tintin's adventures have been syndicated since 1930 in a Catholic magazine called Cours Vaillant (Brave Hearts), and Elje soon received syndication requests from Swiss and Portuguese newspapers. Herje wrote a succession of Tintin adventures, sending his characters to the real world, including Belgium-Congo, the United States, Egypt, India, Tibet, China and Britain. He also sent Tintin to fictional countries of his own ingenuity, such as the Latin American Republic of San Theodoros, the Eastern European Kingdom of Sildavia, or the fascist state of Borduria - who, Justter, was a combination of Nazi German leader Adolf Hitler and Italian fascist leader Benito Mussolini. Le Soir: Between 1940 and May 1945, Nazi Germany invaded Belgium as World War II spread to Europe[1940]. Hergé briefly fled to France and considered voluntary exile, but eventually decided to return to his occupied homeland. For political reasons, Nazi authorities shut down Le Vintiem Siecle and Elje lost his job. In search of employment, he got a job as an illustrator at Le Soir (The Evening), belgium's leading newspaper.Continue publication under German control. On October 17, 1940, he became editor of le Soir Genez, a children's supplement, inging up a new Tintin adventure. In this new, more repressive political climate in German-occupied Belgium, Erje could no longer politicize Tintin's adventures so as not to be arrested by the Gestapo. As Harry Thompson pointed out, Tintin's role as a reporter came to an end and was replaced by his new role as an explorer. Le Journal de Tintin: From 1946 to September 1983, the Allies entered Brussels, and Hergé's German employers fled [Le Soir was closed and Tintin's adventures were put on hold. [29] Then, in 1946, Ergé accepted an invitation from the Belgian comic book publisher Raymond LeBlanc and his new publisher Le Lombard to continue Tintin's adventures with the new Le Journal de Tintin (Tintin magazine). Elje soon learned that he no longer had the independence he wanted. He needed to make two colored pages a week for LeBlanc magazine. In 1950, Elje began poaching better members of Tintin magazine's staff to work in large homes on Louise Street, including the out-of-the-running Studio Helje. [32] Bob de Moore (who imitated Erge's style and did half the work) [32] Guy Desissy (colorist) and Marcel Dehei (secretary) were at the core. To this, Erje added Jacques Martin (imitating Erge's style), Roger Leroux (detailed and realistic drawings), Eugéne Ebaney (later studio chief), [30] Michel Demarette (Letters) and Bauduane van den Branden (secretary). As Harry Thompson observed, the idea was to turn the process of creating Tintin's adventure into a true production line, artwork that we pass from person to person, everyone knows their role like an artistic orchestra with An Elgieir conduct. The studio produced eight new Tintin albums for Tintin magazine, coloring and reformatting two old Tintin albums [Studio Elje continued to release additional publications until Hergé's death in 1983.] In 1986, his 24th unfinished album was released, the studio disbanded and his assets were transferred to the Elje Foundation. Main article on characters Tintin and Snow: Tintin (character) and snowy (character) Tintin are young Belgian reporters and adventurers involved in dangerous cases where he performs heroic actions to save the day. Adventure may see Tintin working hard in investigative journalism, but it's rare to see him actually turn into a story. Readers and critics have described Tintin as a well-rounded, intelligent and creative character, and his rather neutral personality (sometimes branded bland) allows for a balanced reflection of the evil, stupidity and stupidity that surrounding him. The character never compromises his boy scoutitl represents Hergé himself, and his status allows the reader to assume his place in the story rather than simply following the adventures of a strong protagonist. Tintin's iconic expression reinforces this aspect, with Scott McCloud describing it as allowing readers to mask themselves with characters and safely enter a sensually stimulating world. [37] Snowy (Hergé's original version of Milou), a white wire fox terrier dog, is Tintin's faithful companion. Like Captain Haddock, he likes Loch Lomond brand Scotch whisky, and Snowy's occasional drinking tends to get him into trouble, as does his only fear: a phobia of the mlotches. Captain Haddock Main Article: Captain Haddock Captain Archibald Haddock (Capitan Haddock in the original version of Elje) is a sea captain of the Merchant Marines and a close friend of Tintin.Haddock, introduced in crabs with golden claws, is initially portrayed as a weak and alcoholic character, but later his ancestor, Sir Francis Haddock ( After finding the treasures of the original version of Chevalier François de Haddock), evolve to be purely heroic and sociable. The captain's coarse humanity and irony are acts that counter Tintin's often inexplicable heroism. He is always quick with dry comments whenever a boy reporter looks too idealistic. The hot-air haddock uses a range of colorful insults and curses, including billions of billing blue water-burdock barnauts (Mil Mimir de Mire Sabold de Totre de Brest) and 10,000 thundering typhoons. D'Apogee Professor Main Article: Professor Cuthbert Culkars (Professor Triffon Tournesol in hergé's original version, Turnesol in French, in French, Sunflower) is a common figure alongside Tintin, Snowy and Captain Haddock. He was featured in The Treasures of Red Rackham and is partly based on the Swiss physicist Auguste Piccard. [38] Support characters Main article: List of Tintin characters Everyone wants to be Tintin: A generation is born. In the world of Rastapou, Trickler, Carradze, or, more prophetically, Jolyon Waggs and Bolt the Builder, Tintin represents an unat achievable ideal of goodness, cleanliness and authenticity. —Literary critic Tom McCarthy, 2006[39] Hergé's supporting characters are said to be much more developed than the central characters, with the strength and personality depth of the characters compared to those of Charles Dickens. [3] Herje used supporting characters to create a realistic world for the hero's adventures. To further enhance realism and continuity, the characters are repeated throughout the series. Belgian occupation and restrictions placed on Hergé force himAbout characterizing to avoid drawing troublesome political situations. As a result, a colorful support cast was developed during this period. [41] Thomson and Thompson (Algiers' original versions of DuPont and DuPont) are two incompetent detectives who look like identical twins, and their only identifiable difference is the shape of a moustache. First introduced with pharaoh cigars, they suffer from chronic spoonerism and provide much of the comic relief throughout the series. They are very clumsy, thoroughly incompetent and usually succumb to arresting the wrong characters. Detectives usually wear bowler hats and carry walking sticks unless they are sent abroad. During these missions, they try on the national costumes of the area they are visiting, but instead dress in conspicuous stereotypical folkloric attire that makes them stand apart. Detectives were based in part on Elje's father Alexis and uncle Leon, identical twins who often took walks together, wearing matching bowler hats while carrying matching walking sticks. Bianca Castafiore is the opera singer Haddock fears. She was first featured in King Ottoker's Scepter and, along with her maid Irma and pianist Igor Wagner, seems to appear where the protagonist travels. Affable and willful, she also seems comically stupid, whimsical, fuzzy, chatty and doesn't seem to know that her voice is shrill and horribly loud. Her speciality is jewel songs (ah! je lis de me voir / oh! my beauty compared to the past, these gems are bright I wear) from Gougnot's opera, Faust, which she at least sings with provocation, much to Haddock's dismay. She is often her mother towards haddock, and her disgust remains ignorant. She often confuses words, especially names, with other words that rhyme with them or that they recall her. Haddock is replaced by mala propism such as paddock, stopcock and hopscotch, while Nestor, Haddock's butler,



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