

# **The Pleasure of Fear; The Scarecrow as an Extremely Immoral, Vicious and Pro-Passion Character According to Stoicism.**

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Cita:

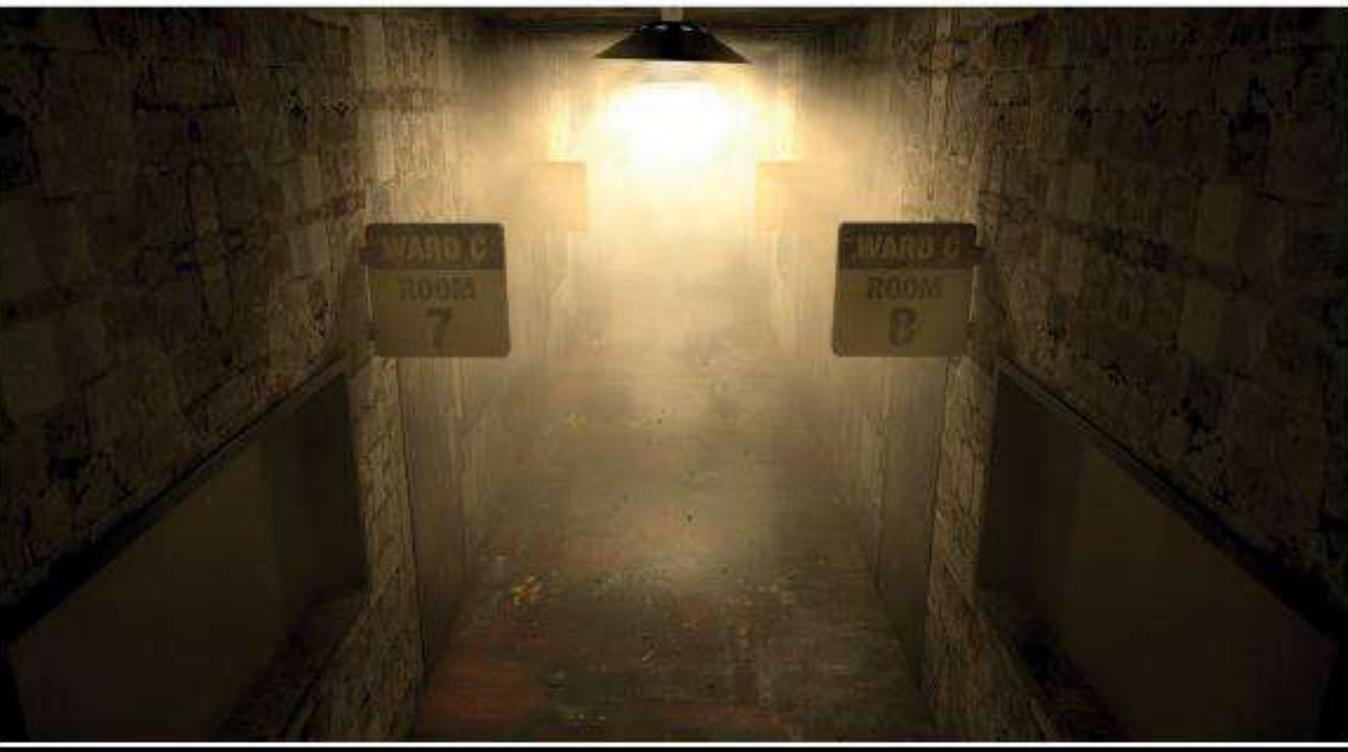
Ortiz-Delgado, Francisco Miguel (2023). *The Pleasure of Fear; The Scarecrow as an Extremely Immoral, Vicious and Pro-Passion Character According to Stoicism*. En Favaro, Marco y Martin, Justin F. *Batman´s Villains and Villainesses: Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Arkham´s Souls*. - (Estados Unidos): Lexington.

Dirección estable: <https://www.aacademica.org/francisco.m.ortizdelgado/26>

ARK: <https://n2t.net/ark:/13683/psro/3Fs>



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# Batman's Villains and Villainesses

*Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Arkham's Souls*



*Edited by* MARCO FAVARO *and* JUSTIN F. MARTIN

"For serious readers of Batman comics and graphic novels, this book offers something for everyone. Many of the villains in Batman's world are described and dissected, including corrupt politicians and police."

—Robin S. Rosenberg, editor of *Our Superheroes, Ourselves*

"*Batman's Villains and Villainesses* is a fascinating collection of essays that explores the Caped Crusader's rogues gallery from a number of scholarly perspectives, challenging you to think about these familiar characters in new ways—definitely not a book for the cowardly or superstitious."

—Mark D. White, author of *Batman and Ethics*

"This amazing collection starts at the beginning before Batman had supervillains, with the Dark Knight's pulp roots and pulp villains. Then it moves forward, covering every type of villain—the madams, the monsters, the madmen, and the made men. I want to build my superhero class around this book because Batman has the best villains and this book has the best essays on those best villains."

—Peter Coogan, author of *Superhero: The Secret Origins of a Genre*.

While much of the scholarship on superhero narratives has focused on the heroes themselves, *Batman's Villains and Villainesses: Multidisciplinary Perspectives on Arkham's Souls* takes into view the depiction of the villains and their lives, arguing that they often function as proxies for larger societal and philosophical themes. Approaching Gotham's villains from a number of disciplinary fields the essays in this collection highlight how the villains' multifaceted backgrounds, experiences, motivations, and behaviors allow for in-depth character analysis across varying levels of social life. Through investigating their cultural and scholarly relevance across the humanities and social sciences, the volume encourages both thoughtful reflection on the relationship between individuals and their social contexts and the use of villains (inside and outside of Gotham) as subjects of pedagogical and scholarly inquiry.

#### Contributors

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# Contents

Introduction: Not Exactly a Cowardly Lot: Gotham's Villains <i>Marco Favaro and Justin F. Martin</i>	1
Chapter 1: Death, Monk, and Strange: The Precursors to the Supervillain in Detective Comics <i>John Darowski</i>	9
<b>PART I: ARKHAM CITY: THE ASYLUM, THE CITY AND THE ONES WHO RULE THEM</b>	23
Chapter 2: "This Place Isn't a Prison": Institutions, Choice, and the Case of Arkham Asylum <i>Anthony Petros Spanakos and Damien K. Picariello</i>	25
Chapter 3: "You Can't Fight City Hall!": The Villains Hidden in Gotham's Government <i>Ian J. Drake and Matthew Lloyd</i>	39
Chapter 4: The Owls Nesting in the Bat's City: Secrecy, Gotham's Social Structures, and the Court of Owls <i>James C. Taylor</i>	51
<b>PART II: CONFRONTING BATMAN: OUTSIDERS, DOPPELGÄNGERS AND PARODIES</b>	65
Chapter 5: The Mutants, the Sons of Batman, and the Long Shadow of the Bat <i>Damien K. Picariello</i>	67
Chapter 6: Bane: The Man Who "Doppelgängered" the Bat <i>Jesús Jiménez-Varea</i>	79

Chapter 7: Outcasts and Oppressors: Killer Moth and Killer Croc <i>Jason DeHart</i>	97
<b>PART III: CREATING A VILLAINOUS IDENTITY: FORM, FUNCTION, AND REBOOTS</b>	107
Chapter 8: Flesh, Scars, and Clay: The Role of Pain and Bodies in the Creation of Identity and Meaning <i>Marco Favaro</i>	109
Chapter 9: Controlling the Appearances: Thomas Elliot’s Hush, His Masks, and the Desire to Dominate Perceptions <i>Sean C. Hadley</i>	123
Chapter 10: “My Relationship with Batman Has Never Been What I’d Call ‘Stable’”: Catwoman’s Flirtations with Superheroism and Her Evolving Role as the Monstrous Feline Fatale <i>Carl Wilson</i>	135
Chapter 11: “Kite Man, Hell Yeah!”: Revisionism, Masculinity, and the Role of the D-tier Supervillain <i>Nicholas T. James</i>	149
<b>PART IV: DANGEROUS WOMEN: VICTIMS, VIXENS, AND VILLAINESSES</b>	165
Chapter 12: From Good Girl to Bad Girl to . . . Something In Between: Harley Quinn as a Morally Complex Character <i>Nathan Miczo</i>	167
Chapter 13: “There Is One Thing You Have Never Understood About Me, Batman”: The Liminality of Talia al Ghul <i>Tosha R. Taylor</i>	185
Chapter 14: Militant Earth Mother: Viewing Poison Ivy as an Ecofeminist rather than as an Ecoterrorist <i>Christina M. Knopf</i>	201
Chapter 15: “Hear Me Roar”: Representations of Catwoman’s Trauma in Comic Books and Cinema from 1983–1995 <i>Sean Travers</i>	215
Chapter 16: Arkham’s Sirens: Analyzing the Roles of the Body and the Transcendental Subject in Arkham’s Villainesses and Antiheroines <i>Marco Favaro</i>	229

<b>PART V: WE ARE WHAT WE BELIEVE: ETHICS, THEOLOGY, AND MOTIVATIONS</b>	<b>245</b>
Chapter 17: The Demon's Head and the Ethics of the Anthropocene <i>Daniel Goff</i>	247
Chapter 18: Cold-Hearted: Mr. Freeze and Moral Development <i>Justin F. Martin</i>	259
Chapter 19: The Pleasure of Fear: The Scarecrow as an Extremely Immoral, Vicious and Pro-Passion Character According to Stoicism <i>Francisco Miguel Ortiz</i>	277
Chapter 20: Batman, Defender of the Status Quo?: On Anarchy and Anarky (Guest Villain: The Ventriloquist) <i>Fernando Gabriel Pagnoni Berns and Eduardo Veteri</i>	291
Chapter 21: The Hole in Things: Dr. Hurt as the Embodiment of Evil in Grant Morrison's Batman Run and Beyond <i>Matthew Brake</i>	305
About the Contributors	321

## *Chapter 19*

# The Pleasure of Fear

### *The Scarecrow as an Extremely Immoral, Vicious and Pro-Passion Character According to Stoicism*

Francisco Miguel Ortiz

The present chapter employs ancient philosophy to shed novel light on a classic DC Comics character, Scarecrow (aka Dr. Jonathan Crane). The lens of ancient philosophy provides a diverse epistemological and moral perspective on Scarecrow. Specifically, from the perspective of Stoic philosophy.<sup>1</sup>

Ancient Stoicism establishes that only virtue (*aretē*) leads to happiness (*eudaimonia*), and that virtue consists of acting in a rationally correct way, that is, consists in acting wisely.<sup>2</sup> Whoever is virtuous, therefore, is a sage. The Stoics, especially the founder Zeno of Citium, established that there are correct emotions (*eupátheia*) and incorrect emotions, the latter they call “passions” (*pátheia*) or excessive forces that disturb the mind preventing it from reasoning correctly.<sup>3</sup> This disturbance, in turn, prevents humans from becoming virtuous. Ergo, humans must avoid passions.

The Stoics recognize four basic passions: anguish or grief (*lupē*), desire or craving (*epithumia*), pleasure (*hēdonē*), and fear (*phobos*).<sup>4</sup> In line with this idea, the Scarecrow is an “ideal” character to analyze through the lens of Stoicism because of his fascination with the *passion* of fear. I propose that the Scarecrow is a non-sage or non-virtuous person who acts in a very non-Stoic way because he believes that the only thing that will lead him to happiness is not to act virtuously but to provoke fear in others. By manipulating fear, Crane forces others to fall into vice, the exact opposite of virtue-*eudaimonia*. This coercion, according to Stoicism, is a direct attack against morality.