

Chapter 1 : 7 Things You May Not Know About Walt Disney - HISTORY

Walt Disney was born on December 5, 1901, at Tripp Avenue, in Chicago's Hermosa neighborhood. He was the fourth son of Elias Disney.

The building in the Los Angeles neighborhood of Los Feliz which was home to the studio from 1929 to 1956. Film distributor Margaret J. More animated films followed after Alice. Mickey Mouse and Silly Symphonies[edit] In 1928, to recover from the loss of Oswald the Lucky Rabbit, Disney came up with the idea of a mouse character named Mortimer while on a train headed to California, drawing up a few simple drawings. In November, test comics strips were sent to King Features, who requested additional samples to show to the publisher, William Randolph Hearst. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs and World War II[edit] Deciding to push the boundaries of animation even further, Disney began production of his first feature-length animated film in 1937. Taking three years to complete, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, premiered in December and by 1938 became highest-grossing film of that time. The new Walt Disney Studios, in which the company is headquartered to this day, was completed and open for business by the end of 1939. At the same time, the studio began producing live-action films and documentaries. Eight of the films in the series won Academy Awards. Disneyland[edit] Walt Disney at the grand opening of Disneyland, July 1955. In 1955, Walt Disney used his Disneyland series to unveil what would become Disneyland, an idea conceived out of a desire for a place where parents and children could both have fun at the same time. On July 18, 1955, Walt Disney opened Disneyland to the general public. After a shaky start, Disneyland continued to grow and attract visitors from across the country and around the world. During this time, Walt Disney was also secretly scouting out new sites for a second Disney theme park. In November 1961, "Disney World" was announced, with plans for theme parks, hotels, and even a model city on thousands of acres of land purchased outside of Orlando, Florida. While the production of shorts slowed significantly during the 1960s and 1970s, the studio released a number of popular animated features, like Lady and the Tramp, Sleeping Beauty and One Hundred and One Dalmatians, which introduced a new xerography process to transfer the drawings to animation cels. Sherman for "Chim Chim Cher-ee". One of his first acts was to rename Disney World as "Walt Disney World" in honor of his brother and his vision. On December 20, 1966, Roy Disney died of a stroke. Theatrical malaise and new leadership[edit] While Walt Disney Productions continued releasing family-friendly films throughout the 1960s, such as Escape to Witch Mountain [10] and Freaky Friday, the films did not fare as well at the box office as earlier material. As head of the studio, Miller attempted to make films to drive the profitable teenage market who generally passed on seeing Disney films. Disney objected to the overvalued purchase price of the naming right and voted against the purchase as a Disney board director. In 1984, Disney launched Walt Disney Home Video to take advantage of the newly emerging videocassette market. On April 18, 1984, The Disney Channel debuted as a subscription-level channel on cable systems nationwide, featuring its large library of classic films and TV series, along with original programming and family-friendly third-party offerings. Epcot opened in October 1989. Despite the success of the Disney Channel and its new theme park creations, Walt Disney Productions was financially vulnerable. Its film library was valuable, but offered few current successes, and its leadership team was unable to keep up with other studios, particularly the works of Don Bluth, who defected from Disney in Michael Eisner era and "Save Disney" campaign[edit] See also: Disney began limited releases of its previous films on video tapes in the late 1980s. However, Henson died suddenly in May before the deal was completed, resulting in the two companies terminating merger negotiations the following December. The company committed its studios in the first quarter of 1990 to produce 25 films in 1991. However, saw net income drop by 23 percent and had no growth for the year, but saw the release of Beauty and the Beast, winner of two Academy Awards and top-grossing film in the genre. Disney next moved into publishing with Hyperion Books and adult music with Hollywood Records while Walt Disney Imagineering was laying off employees. Disney purchased a minority stake in the Anaheim Angels baseball team around the same time. The Ovitz episode engendered a long running derivative suit, which finally concluded in June 1996, almost 10 years later. That same year, Disney began a move into the internet field with the purchase of Starwave and 43 percent of Infoseek. In 1997, Disney purchased the remaining

shares of Infoseek and launched the Go Network portal in January. Disney also launched its cruise line with the christening of Disney Magic and a sister ship, Disney Wonder. Disney lawyers tried to indicate a decline situation which reveal some of the problems in the company. ABC had declining rating and increasing costs while the film segment had two film failures. However, the September 11 attacks led to a decline in vacation travel and the early s recession led to a decrease in ABC revenue. Plus, Eisner had the company make an expensive purchase of Fox Family Worldwide. Disney , the son of Disney co-founder Roy O. Disney , as a board director citing his age of 72 as a required retirement age. Stanley Gold responded by resigning from the board and requesting the other board members oust Eisner. As a result, Vivendi lacked the interest in investing in the Universal parks more meaningfully and may have been one of the reasons for selling off Universal. A couple of high budget films flopped at the box office. With these difficulties and with some board directors dissatisfied, Eisner ceded the board chairmanship. However, the board did not immediately remove Eisner as chief executive. Iger was announced as Eisner successor as CEO. On September 30, Eisner resigned both as an executive and as a member of the Board of Directors. Disney , returned to the company as a consultant and as non-voting director emeritus. Miramax co-founders Bob Weinstein and Harvey Weinstein also departed the company to form their own studio. Disney died of stomach cancer on December 16, At the time of his death, he owned roughly 1 percent of all of Disney which amounted to 16 million shares. He was the last member of the Disney family to be actively involved in the company. Later in January , Disney decided to shut down Miramax after downsizing Touchstone, but one month later, they instead began selling the Miramax brand and its title film library to Filmyard Holdings. The following month, Haim Saban reacquired the Power Rangers franchise, including its episode library. Disney announced an intent to leverage the Star Wars franchise across its divisions, and planned to produce a seventh installment in the main film franchise for release in The company announced plans to eventually use its infrastructure for an ESPN over-the-top service.

Chapter 2 : Disney Hotels - Official site for Walt Disney World Swan and Dolphin

Walt Disney was an American motion-picture and television producer and showman, famous as a pioneer of cartoon films and as the creator of Disneyland. This website uses cookies for analytics.

In Marceline, Disney developed his interest in drawing when he was paid to draw the horse of a retired neighborhood doctor. Disney and his brother Roy woke up at 4: The schedule was exhausting, and Disney often received poor grades after falling asleep in class, but he continued his paper route for more than six years. After forging the date of birth on his birth certificate, he joined the Red Cross in September as an ambulance driver. He was shipped to France but arrived in November, after the armistice. There, he drew commercial illustrations for advertising, theater programs and catalogs. He also befriended fellow artist Ub Iwerks. They started their own business, the short-lived Iwerks-Disney Commercial Artists. Cauger; the following month Iwerks, who was not able to run their business alone, also joined. With the assistance of a borrowed book on animation and a camera, he began experimenting at home. Although New York was the center of the cartoon industry, he was attracted to Los Angeles because his brother Roy was convalescing from tuberculosis there. She was losing the rights to both the Out of the Inkwell and Felix the Cat cartoons, and needed a new series. In October they signed a contract for six Alice comedies , with an option for two further series of six episodes each. Mintz had also persuaded many of the artists involved to work directly for him, including Harman, Ising, Carman Maxwell and Friz Freleng. Disney also found out that Universal owned the intellectual property rights to Oswald. Mintz threatened to start his own studio and produce the series himself if Disney refused to accept the reductions. Also hired at this time were several local artists, some of whom stayed with the company as core animators; the group later became known as the Nine Old Men. In , Disney tried to trim costs from the process by urging Iwerks to abandon the practice of animating every separate cel in favor of the more efficient technique of drawing key poses and letting lower-paid assistants sketch the in-between poses. Disney asked Powers for an increase in payments for the cartoons. Powers refused and signed Iwerks to work for him; Stalling resigned shortly afterwards, thinking that without Iwerks, the Disney Studio would close. By , Disney had become dissatisfied with producing formulaic cartoon shorts, [74] and began a four-year production of a feature-length cartoon, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs , based on the fairy tale. The glass could be moved to create the impression of a camera passing through the scene. Although Snow White had been largely finished by the time the multiplane camera had been completed, Disney ordered some scenes be re-drawn to use the new effects. The studio made a loss on both pictures and was deeply in debt by the end of February You have to relax and give them time to market their product. Roy Disney, for financial reasons, suggested more combined animation and live-action productions. With the help of his friends Ward and Betty Kimball , who already had their own backyard railroad , Disney developed blueprints and immediately set to work on creating a miniature live steam railroad for his backyard. The miniature working steam locomotive was built by Disney Studios engineer Roger E. Broggie , and Disney named it Lilly Belle after his wife; [] after three years Disney ordered it into storage due to a series of accidents involving his guests. It was popular with critics and theater audiences. From the early to mids, Disney began to devote less attention to the animation department, entrusting most of its operations to his key animators, the Nine Old Men, although he was always present at story meetings. Instead, he started concentrating on other ventures. When he visited Griffith Park in Los Angeles with his daughters, he wanted to be in a clean, unspoiled park, where both children and their parents could have fun. The connected themed areas were Adventureland , Frontierland , Fantasyland and Tomorrowland. The park also contained the narrow gauge Disneyland Railroad that linked the lands; around the outside of the park was a high berm to separate the park from the outside world. Roy believed the program added millions to the box office takings. In a March letter to shareholders, he wrote that "television can be a most powerful selling aid for us, as well as a source of revenue. It will probably be on this premise that we enter television when we do". Travers ; he had been trying to acquire the rights to the story since the s. He hired experts such as the renowned Olympic ski coach and ski-area designer Willy Schaeffler. In late , he announced plans to develop another theme park to be called "Disney World" now Walt

Disney World , a few miles southwest of Orlando, Florida. It will be a community of tomorrow that will never be completed, but will always be introducing and testing and demonstrating new materials and systems. He did not use cigarettes with filters , and had smoked a pipe as a young man. In November , he was diagnosed with lung cancer and was treated with cobalt therapy. On November 30 he felt unwell and was taken to St. Joseph Hospital where, on December 15, ten days after his 65th birthday, he died of circulatory collapse caused by lung cancer. The university moved there in November He changed the focus of the project from a town to an attraction. Miller, opened in the Presidio of San Francisco.

Chapter 3 : About Walt Disney - D23

The Walt Disney Company, commonly known as Walt Disney or simply Disney (/ ˈ Ëˆ d Ǝˆ z n i /), (common metonym: Mouse, also Mouse House) is an American diversified multinational mass media and entertainment conglomerate headquartered at the Walt Disney Studios in Burbank, California.

His first major character, Oswald the Lucky Rabbit, was a straightforward appropriation of Felix; when he lost the rights to the character. Early life Walter Elias Disney was the fourth son of Elias Disney, a peripatetic carpenter, farmer, and building contractor, and his wife, Flora Call, who had been a public school teacher. When Walt was little more than an infant, the family moved to a farm near Marceline, Missouri, a typical small Midwestern town, which is said to have furnished the inspiration and model for the Main Street, U. There Walt began his schooling and first showed a taste and aptitude for drawing and painting with crayons and watercolours. His restless father soon abandoned his efforts at farming and moved the family to Kansas City , Missouri, where he bought a morning newspaper route and compelled his young sons to assist him in delivering papers. Walt later said that many of the habits and compulsions of his adult life stemmed from the disciplines and discomforts of helping his father with the paper route. In the Disneys moved back to Chicago, and Walt entered McKinley High School, where he took photographs, made drawings for the school paper, and studied cartooning on the side, for he was hopeful of eventually achieving a job as a newspaper cartoonist. First animated cartoons Dissatisfied with their progress, Disney and Iwerks started a small studio of their own in and acquired a secondhand movie camera with which they made one and two-minute animated advertising films for distribution to local movie theatres. They also did a series of animated cartoon sketches called Laugh-O-grams and the pilot film for a series of seven-minute fairy tales that combined both live action and animation , Alice in Cartoonland. A New York film distributor cheated the young producers, and Disney was forced to file for bankruptcy in He moved to California to pursue a career as a cinematographer, but the surprise success of the first Alice film compelled Disney and his brother Roy to a lifelong business partnership to reopen shop in Hollywood. With Roy as business manager, Disney resumed the Alice series, persuading Iwerks to join him and assist with the drawing of the cartoons. In , just before the transition to sound in motion pictures, Disney and Iwerks experimented with a new character to a cheerful, energetic, and mischievous mouse called Mickey. Fully recognizing the possibilities for sound in animated-cartoon films, Disney quickly produced a third Mickey Mouse cartoon equipped with voices and music, entitled Steamboat Willie , and cast aside the other two soundless cartoon films. When it appeared in , Steamboat Willie was a sensation. Disney himself provided the voice for Mickey until This popularity led to the invention of other animal characters, such as Donald Duck and the dogs Pluto and Goofy. In Disney produced a short, The Three Little Pigs , which arrived in the midst of the Great Depression and took the country by storm. It was in this period of economic hard times in the early s that Disney fully endeared himself and his cartoons to audiences all over the world, and his operation began making money in spite of the Depression. Disney had by that time gathered a staff of creative young people, who were headed by Iwerks. Colour was introduced in the Academy Award-winning Silly Symphonies film Flowers and Trees , while other animal characters came and went in films such as The Grasshopper and the Ants and The Tortoise and the Hare Roy franchised tie-in sales with the cartoons of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck watches, dolls, shirts, and tops and reaped more wealth for the company.

Chapter 4 : Disney Online - The Official Home Page of The Walt Disney Company!

See and discover other items: kids art book, drawing people and animals, walt disney company, walt disney, autobiography book, who was books There's a problem loading this menu right now. Learn more about Amazon Prime.

Son of Elias Disney and Flora Disney. Retlaw is Walter spelled backwards. His grandfather lived in Ontario, Canada. From there he moved to the United States. One of the most popular attractions at the Fair, featuring animated figures of children from all over the world, the latter has since successfully established itself as a perennial crowd-pleaser at both Disneyland and Walt Disney World. All three exhibits were transformed into attractions at Disneyland. Only the Carousel of Progress is not still open. It was closed to be turned into America Sings in Tomorrowland. It is Hollywood legend that, lying on his deathbed at St. Visible from a nearby freeway, towering above the backlot, it is adorned with the image of his most beloved creation, Mickey Mouse. He was a chain smoker. He avoided smoking when he was in public view, especially where he might be seen by children. In his autobiography, one-time Disney storyboard artist Bill Peet essentially described Walt Disney as a chain-smoking "work-a-holic" who was prone to strong mood swings. He often called composer Richard M. Sherman into his office to play the piano for him. His favorite song was Feed the Birds from Mary Poppins He got his idea and inspiration for Disneyland, when he visited the "Tivoli"-park in Denmark. Received the DeMolay Legion of Honor in On November 13, , he was a member of the first group to be inducted into the DeMolay Hall of Fame. When Walt and his brother Roy O. Disney were boys, their father would tell them of the many wonders of the Fair, such as the first ferris wheel, thus inspiring the dreams that would make them both successful as adults. It was only the second honorary Oscar yet awarded by the Academy. The recipient of the first honorary Oscar, Charles Chaplin , was supposed to present the award to Disney, but he stayed home that night. He also founded the motion picture distribution company Buena Vista Pictures Entertainment, a subsidiary of his empire. According to former Disney animators, the whispered code that Walt Disney was nearby was "Man is in the forest," a sly reference to the film Bambi Uncle of Marjorie Sewell. Profiled in in J. Although he has been called politically conservative, actually voted mainly for Democrats until the presidential election. This was a main reason why he was asked by HUAC to testify, and was always particularly anti-communist, because his worst nightmare was being called one. Wanted to name Mickey Mouse "Mortimer Mouse" when he drew him. He showed the picture to his wife and his wife did not like the idea and told him to name him "Mickey Mouse". Was first nominated for an Oscar as producer in , the year he also got the honorary award for creating Mickey Mouse. From that year until the year before his death , Disney received one or more Academy Award nominations every year except and The last animated movie he ever put his personal touch on was The Jungle Book Disney had been in bad health for a few months, before he finally entered St. Joseph Hospital in Burbank, California, on 2 November , complaining of pain in his neck and back. An X-ray revealed a tumor on his left lung and surgery was advised. Disney, however, checked out to finish some studio business and re-entered the hospital on 6 November. Surgery was performed the next day and his left lung was found to be entirely cancerous and was removed. He refused to allow Alfred Hitchcock to film at Disneyland in the early s, because Hitchcock had made "that disgusting movie Psycho Disney is credited as Retlaw Yensid for Lt. The pseudonym is Walter Disney reversed. Has a record of 59 Oscar-nominations. Their name was, over the generations, transformed into "Disney". They left Liverpool and arrived to New York on October 3rd. Once in America, the two brothers parted. Robert established himself in a farm in the Midwest, whereas Arundel decided to reach Goderich Township, Ontario. Good friend of Art Linkletter. Became friends with Charles Chaplin during their respective days at United Artists in the s; Disney credited Chaplin for helping him correctly pace his feature films. Personally disliked Alice in Wonderland and Peter Pan because of the lack of "heart" and "warmth" in their main characters. Was very sad about the unfavorable reception of Fantasia as he was proud of the film. Ironically, the first re-issue of Fantasia after his death was the first time it turned a profit. Among his favorite desserts were lemon meringue pie and chocolate ice cream soda. Survived the flu. Although he wore a mustache all his life, he forbade his employees to wear them, not wanting to compromise on the "clean-cut image" that the Disney company had. In the early s he

made exceptions for two favored staff members, Ub Iwerks and animator Bill Tytla. Before his 35th birthday, his brother Roy encouraged employees to throw the boss a surprise party. Two of the animators thought it would be hilarious to make a short movie of Mickey and Minnie Mouse "consummating their relationship. As soon as the two animators came forward, he fired them on the spot and left. Built a life-size train set surrounding his house in Holmby Hills, CA. His favorite films he produced were Bambi and Dumbo He also held Fantasia and Mary Poppins in very high regard. Disney was long rumored to be anti-Semitic during his lifetime, and such rumors have persisted after his death. But he got the reputation because, in the s, he got himself allied with a group called the Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of American Ideals, which was an anti-Communist and anti-Semitic organization. And though Walt himself, in my estimation, was not anti-Semitic, nevertheless, he willingly allied himself with people who were anti-Semitic, and that reputation stuck. He was never really able to expunge it throughout his life. Despite the fact that he hosted his television show for more than 12 years and was one of the most recognizable figures in the world, Disney appeared on-camera in only one of his films, The Reluctant Dragon He was pronounced dead at 9: Despite the urban legend that he was cryogenically frozen, Disney was in fact cremated on December 17th, and had his ashes were interred at Forest Lawn Cemetery in Los Angeles, California. His favorite song was "Feed the Birds" from Mary Poppins When he was depressed Walt would call Richard M. Sherman to his office and have him play the song. According to Sherman, the song held special meaning for Disney; he considered it to be a perfect summation of the spirit of his company, and why he created Walt Disney Pictures in the first place. Story writer Bill Peet saw them both as ill-tempered, mischievous, and completely brilliant. Tom Hanks is a distant relative of Walt Disney. Hanks portrayed Walt Disney in the film Saving Mr. Dropped out of high school to join the Army. Inducted into the International Space Hall of Fame in When Walt Disney picked up his honorary Oscar statuettes for Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs , he told the Academy Award audience about Pinocchio which was still in production, holding their attention for a full 25 minutes. Walt Disney smoked three packs of unfiltered cigarettes a day throughout his adult life, a habit he never tried to quit. He also acquired a fondness for Gitanes a French import following a visit to Europe. He did - but only after tearing off the filters. Played by Cliff Yates in Hollywood Mouth 3 As part of his support of Sen. Walt had very simple tastes in food. He preferred hamburger to steak, and chili with beans to just about everything else. When he traveled overseas he brought along a suitcase full of canned chili, and ordered the horrified chefs of the posh hotels where he stayed to heat the stuff up for him. Walt Disney was fired from his first job as an animator for the Kansas City Star Ernest Hemingway also worked there a year before him because he "lacked imagination". This story is often cited as a reason to persevere. Died the day after Verna Felton, whose voice was heard in six of his animated movies and one animated short film. I make money to make more pictures. Its precepts have been invaluable in making decisions, facing dilemmas and crises. DeMolay stands for all that is good for the family and for our country. I feel privileged to have enjoyed membership in DeMolay. I sell corn, and I love corn. You know, every once in a while I just fire everybody, then I hire them back in a couple of weeks. It keeps them on their toes. Let somebody else do all the work and you take all the credit. The proper comedy for the screen is visual.

Walter Elias Disney was born on December 5, in Chicago, Illinois, the son of Flora Disney (née Call) and Elias Disney, a Canadian-born farmer and calendrierdelascience.com had Irish, German, and English ancestry.

He was the voice of Mickey Mouse. Instead, he found work creating advertisements for magazines and movie theaters then became interested in animation. In , he opened a film studio called Laugh-O-Gram but it struggled financially and shut down in . After producing various short, animated cartoons, the studio started making a series in about a character Walt had developed called Oswald the Lucky Rabbit. However, the next year, in what was a major blow, Walt lost the rights to his popular creation and many of his employees were poached in a corporate dispute. In response, he developed a new character originally dubbed Mortimer Mouse before it was decided Mickey would be a better moniker. The rodent quickly became a star, and soon there were Mickey Mouse Clubs for children as well as merchandise and a comic strip. Disney produced propaganda films for the U. The film, which starred Donald Duck, was shown in thousands of movie theaters and even earned an Academy Award nomination. The Disney studio also made training films for the American military, and created, free-of-charge, more than a thousand insignia for military units; the designs centered around established Disney characters as well as new characters. He was a train buff. Disney drives a miniature railroad filled with passengers at his California home. His father and an uncle had spent time working on railroads, and as a teen in Kansas City Walt did a brief stint selling newspapers and snacks on trains. Later, Walt constructed elaborate model train sets as a way to unwind from the stress of his job. In the late s, he built himself a one-eighth scale steam locomotive, and after moving into a new home in the Holmby Hills section of Los Angeles in he laid half a mile of tracks around the property for his railroad. His passion for trains is reflected at Disneyland, which has been home to its own railroad since opening in . The initial plans for Disneyland were small-scale. Construction began in July and Disneyland opened a year later, on July . People produced counterfeit tickets, leading to an over-capacity crowd of attendees; rides broke; parts of the park were unfinished and a gas leak forced Fantasyland to be closed. Nevertheless, Disneyland was an immediate success, and after just one month the park had hosted more than half a million visitors. Initially, it cost a dollar for adults and 50 cents for children to gain entry to the park, plus an extra 10 cents to 25 cents for every individual attraction. He won more Academy Awards than anyone else. Disney went on to win the same category at the next seven Oscar ceremonies. He died at a Burbank hospital the following month, on December 15, at age . Despite the persistent rumors regarding Disney and cryonics, he was, in fact, cremated and his ashes were interred in a mausoleum at Forest Lawn Cemetery in Glendale, California. The first person to be frozen cryogenically was an American university professor in January . Since that time, more than a hundred others have been cryopreserved, including baseball great Ted Williams, who died in

Chapter 6 : Walt Disney, Biography - Just Disney

Walt Disney is a featured article, which means it has been identified as one of the best articles produced by the Disney Wiki community. If you see a way this page can be updated or improved without compromising previous work, please feel free to contribute.

Founded on October 16, 1923, by Walt and Roy Disney as the Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio, Walt Disney Productions established itself as a leader in the American animation industry before diversifying into live-action film production, television, and travel. Taking on its current name in 1983, The Walt Disney Company expanded its existing operations and also started divisions focused upon theatre, radio, publishing, and online media. In addition, it has created new divisions of the company in order to market more mature content than it typically associates with its flagship family-oriented brands. The company is best known for the products of its film studio, the Walt Disney Motion Pictures Group, and today one of the largest and best-known studios in Hollywood. An early and well-known cartoon creation of the company, Mickey Mouse, is the official mascot of The Walt Disney Company. Contents Corporate history

â€” Film distributor Margaret J. Within a few months, the company moved into the back of a realty office in downtown Los Angeles, where production continued on the Alice Comedies until 1929. In 1929, the studio moved to a newly constructed studio facility on Hyperion Avenue in the Silver Lake district of Los Angeles. After the demise of the Alice comedies, Disney developed an all-cartoon series starring his first original character, Oswald the Lucky Rabbit, which was distributed by Winkler Pictures through Universal Pictures. It was also the first cartoon to feature synchronized sound. Steamboat Willie premiered at B. In 1931, Disney signed an exclusive contract with Technicolor through the end of 1932 to produce cartoons in color, beginning with Flowers and Trees. The popularity of the Mickey Mouse series and the Silly Symphony series allowed Disney to plan for his first feature-length animation. Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs and World War II

Deciding to push the boundaries of animation even further, Disney began production of his first feature-length animated film in 1937. Using the profits from Snow White, Disney financed the construction of a new studio complex in Burbank, California. The new Walt Disney Studios, in which the company is headquartered to this day, was completed and open for business by the end of 1939. The following year, Walt Disney Productions had its initial public offering. The studio continued releasing animated shorts and features, such as Pinocchio, Fantasia, Dumbo, and Bambi. After World War II began, box-office profits declined. Films such as the feature Victory Through Air Power and the short Education for Death both were meant to increase public support for the war effort. At the same time, the studio began producing live-action films and documentaries. Song of the South and So Dear to My Heart featured animated segments, while the True-Life Adventures series, which included such films as Seal Island and The Vanishing Prairie, were also popular and won numerous awards. The release of Cinderella in 1950 proved that feature-length animation could still succeed in the marketplace. Disneyland

In 1955, Walt Disney used his Disneyland series to unveil what would become Disneyland, an idea conceived out of a desire for a place where parents and children could both have fun at the same time. On July 18, 1955, Walt Disney opened Disneyland to the general public. On July 17, 1955, Disneyland was previewed with a live television broadcast hosted by Art Linkletter and Ronald Reagan. After a shaky start, Disneyland continued to grow and attract visitors from across the country and around the world. During this time, Walt Disney was also secretly scouting out new sites for a second Disney theme park. In November 1961, "Disney World" was announced, with plans for theme parks, hotels, and even a model city on thousands of acres of land purchased outside of Orlando, Florida. Disney continued to focus its talents on television throughout the 1950s. Two years later, the Zorro series would prove just as popular, running for two seasons on ABC, as well as separate episodes on the Disneyland series. Despite such success, Walt Disney Productions invested little into television ventures in the 1950s, with the exception of the long-running anthology series, later known as The Wonderful World of Disney. While the production of shorts slowed significantly during the 1950s and 1960s, the studio released a number of popular animated features, like Lady and the Tramp, Sleeping Beauty and One Hundred and One Dalmatians, which introduced a new xerography process to transfer the drawings to animation cels. One of his first acts was to

rename Disney World as "Walt Disney World," in honor of his brother and his vision. In , the last two films Walt actively followed were released: On October 1, , Walt Disney World opened to the public, with Roy Disney dedicating the facility in person later that month. Theatrical malaise and new leadership While Walt Disney Productions continued releasing family-friendly films throughout the s, such as *Escape to Witch Mountain* and *Freaky Friday* , the films did not fare as well at the box office as earlier material. Inspired by the popularity of *Star Wars*, the Disney studio produced the science-fiction adventure *The Black Hole* in . In , Disney has joined venture with Paramount Pictures on the production of the film adaptation of *Popeye*, which was a critical failure, yet a moderate box office success. Disney joined with Paramount again in the fantasy epic *Dragonslayer* , which was more mature than anything Disney was ever involved with at the time, though it was a box office failure. With *The Wonderful World of Disney* remaining a prime-time staple, Disney returned to television in the s with syndicated programming such as the anthology series *The Mouse Factory* and a brief revival of the *Mickey Mouse Club*. In , Disney launched Walt Disney Home Video to take advantage of the newly-emerging videocassette market. On April 18, , the Disney Channel debuted as a subscription-level channel on cable systems nationwide, featuring its large library of classic films and TV series, along with original programming and family-friendly third-party offerings. Despite the success of the Disney Channel and its new theme park creations, Walt Disney Productions was financially vulnerable. Its film library was valuable but offered few current successes, and its leadership team was unable to keep up with other studios, particularly the works of Don Bluth , who defected from Disney in . In , financier Saul Steinberg launched a hostile takeover bid for Walt Disney Productions, with the intent of selling off its various assets. Its shareholders Sid Bass and Roy E. Miller in and strengthen the company. During the second half of the s and early s, Disney revitalized. Beginning with *Who Framed Roger Rabbit* , and later, *The Little Mermaid* , its flagship animation studio enjoyed a series of commercial and critical successes. In addition, the company successfully entered the field of television animation with a number of lavishly budgeted and acclaimed series such as *Adventures of the Gummi Bears* , *DuckTales* and *Gargoyles*. During the early part of the s, Eisner and his partners set out to plan "The Disney Decade" which was to feature new parks around the world, existing park expansions, new films, and new media investments. While some of the proposals did follow through, most did not. Wells died in a helicopter crash in *The Lion King* , which went on to become the most successful hand-drawn animated picture of all time, was dedicated to his memory. The Ovitz episode engendered a long-running derivative suit, which finally concluded in June , almost 10 years later. Disney , the son of Disney co-founder Roy O. However, the board did not immediately remove Eisner as chief executive. On March 13 , , Eisner announced that he would step down as CEO one year before his contract expired. Miramax co-founders Bob Weinstein and Harvey Weinstein also departed the company to form their own studio. After a long time working in the company as a senior executive and large shareholder, Director Emeritus Roy E. Disney died from stomach cancer on December 16, . He is seen to be the last member of the Disney family to be actively involved in the running of the company and working in the company altogether. In October , Disney Channel president Rich Ross, hired by Iger, replaced Dick Cook as chairman of the company and, in November, began restructuring the company to focus more on family-friendly products. Later in January , Disney decided to shut down Miramax after downsizing Touchstone, but one month later, they began selling the Miramax brand and its title film library. In May , the company sold the *Power Rangers* brand, as well as its episode library, back to Haim Saban. In September , Disney Interactive Studios was downsized. In November, two ABC stations were sold. However, in the official Facebook page for Disney, Ed Catmull stated that this was just a rumor. Later, in August , Bob Iger stated on a conference call that after the success of the Pixar and Marvel purchases, he and the Walt Disney Company are looking to "buy either new characters or businesses that are capable of creating great characters and great stories. On December 4, , the Disney-Lucasfilm merger was approved by the Federal Trade Commission, allowing the acquisition to be finalized without dealing with antitrust problems. On May 29, , Disney set release dates for eight currently untitled animated films through , including four from Disney Animation and four from Pixar Animation. Leon to acquire Time Warner , easing concerns Comcast had regarding whether government regulators would block their bid for Fox.

Chapter 7 : The Walt Disney Company - Wikipedia

The Walt Disney Company Announces Additions to Its Studio Entertainment Management Team, Conditional Upon Closing of 21st Century Fox Acquisition About The mission of The Walt Disney Company is to be one of the world's leading producers and providers of entertainment and information.

Walt Disney - Introduction Since the creation of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck, the Walt Disney Company has provided cartoon lovers with hundreds of animated characters to cherish through movies, merchandise, and amusement parks. Walt Disney established a business empire based upon fantasy and what he considered to be good, old-fashioned fun. The crash was the result of risky financial decisions made by investors in the stock market. The value of stocks fell dramatically, sending the economy into a tailspin. Many people went broke and faced tough times. Many people were unemployed during this time, income dropped, and many families became homeless. In response, Britain and France declared war on Germany. Japan invaded China, occupied the Philippines, and seized a number of islands throughout the Pacific, while Germany captured much of Europe and North Africa before invading the Soviet Union. Millions of civilians were killed; Jews were specifically singled out by the Germans for extermination, as were other minorities, such as those who were mentally ill, physically and mentally disabled, homosexual, or members of political and religious groups who opposed the Axis Powers. The United States provided aid to the Allied Powers but remained neutral until Japan launched a surprise attack on the U. The United States joined the Allied Powers and launched an enormous war effort at home and abroad. On the home front, civilians made important contributions by helping to produce military equipment, supplies, and food in record amounts. By the end of the war, over twelve million Americans had served in the armed forces. On May 7, , Germany surrendered, bringing an end to the war in Europe. The war in the Pacific continued until the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan in early August The Japanese surrendered on August 14, By the end of the war, over , American servicemen were killed, and worldwide an estimated thirty-eight million people lost their lives during the war. His brand of fun continues to entertain today. Early Years and Education Downtown Marceline would have looked like this when Disney and his family lived there. Disney is said to have modeled his Main Street U. His siblings were Herbert, Ray, Roy, and Ruth. Roy later helped his brother make the Disney Company a success. Walt attended Park Elementary School. The small-town life of Marceline had a huge impact on Walt. It was here that he began to draw animals and indulge his imagination. Walt Disney as a child Walt Disney around the age of one while still living in Chicago. In the family moved to Kansas City where Roy and Walt helped their father deliver newspapers. Walt was only nine years old when he had to get up at 3: He attended the Kansas City Art Institute on Saturday mornings, and performed skits and vaudeville routines with friends at local theaters. Walt graduated from the Benton School, and soon the family moved back to Chicago. The two oldest boys had moved back to Chicago by this time. His biggest adventure Disney lied about his age and enlisted in the Red Cross Ambulance Service in World War I was over, but Walt got to go to France to assist military personnel as a driver in the motor pool. The conflict began on July 28, , and lasted until November 11, Alliances between countries were tested and war soon erupted. The two opposing alliances were the Allies and the Central Powers. Other countries were later drawn into the conflict, including the United States, which supported the Allies and entered the war on April 6, More than sixteen million died during the war and twenty million others were wounded. Walt headed to France in , and for nine months, he drove supply trucks and ambulances and chauffeured officers. When his tour was over, Walt returned to Chicago briefly, but rather than going back to school and getting a high school diploma, he headed back to Kansas City in There he met his longtime friend and associate Ub Iwerks. Disney and Iwerks were soon laid off, and they decided to start their own company. Iwerks-Disney Commercial Artists lasted only one month. Disney learned about animation at this job and eventually felt confident enough to start his own business. The structure is undergoing renovations and is currently owned by a non-profit group called, Thank You Walt Disney, Inc. Disney put an ad in the newspaper requesting artists who wanted to learn animation to come work for him. The Alice Comedies featured a real girl who, after falling asleep, would wake up and find herself in cartoon

land. Virginia and her parents followed Walt Disney to Hollywood and she appeared in 13 more cartoons. He went on to make a series of these films, which are referred to as the Alice Comedies. Walt Disney kneels beside Lois Hardwick. He had good ideas, but he was not a good businessman. Eventually his staff left because they were not getting paid. Disney declared bankruptcy and left Kansas City in July of to try his luck in Hollywood. The building where Disney created his first films and operated his first professional film studio still stands and is being renovated. The talented animators who got their start in Kansas City eventually followed Disney to California, making up the core of professional cartoonists in the early days of the Hollywood animation scene. It was shortened to Hollywood in the s. Each of the letters stands four stories high. He acquired a New York distributor to release his Alice Comedies. Roy became the studio manager, and Ub Iwerks and Ham Hamilton joined the team as animators. At this time, Disney experienced the first of many setbacks with his new company. Disney did not give in to Mintz. He went back to Hollywood, and he, Roy, and his one loyal animator, Iwerks, began work on a new character. He needed a new idea, so Disney, Roy, and Iwerks shaped the character that would become Mickey Mouse. Iwerks drew the character, and Disney became his voice. According to Disney, the inspiration for Mickey Mouse came from an actual pet mouse he kept in his office in Kansas City. Disney released Steamboat Willie in , and contracted with Pat Powers and his Cinephone technology to put the cartoon to music, making it the most successful sound cartoon. The Silly Symphonies Series followed in , and then disaster struck again in Pat Powers wanted to control the new Mickey Mouse cartoons. Again, most of the Disney staff left to work for Powers, including Ub Iwerks. Powers thought Disney would also follow for a large salary, but Disney did not. Instead, he and Roy purchased their contract from Powers, found a new distributor, and made Mickey Mouse the most beloved cartoon character of all time. The same year Disney married one of his employees, Lillian Bounds. Together they had two daughters, Sharon and Diane. Disney continued to experiment with animation, color, and sound, buying exclusive rights to use Technicolor, a new three-color process, in his films. In he won his first Academy Award for Flowers and Trees and another one in for Snow White, the first full-length animated feature film. A labor strike in impacted the success of the studio. Strikers demanded fair wages and job security. Also in , the U. Army moved onto the Disney lot and stayed for eight months. During this time, Disney did not have a lot of money to do feature films. He focused on government contracts that required him to make training and patriotic films such as Victory Through Air Power in Disney produced many educational and industrial films at this time. Disney in the s and s Disneyland Disneyland. He also ventured into live-action films, making twenty-four pictures between and , including Pollyanna, Swiss Family Robinson, and The Parent Trap. Disney took advantage of television to promote Advertisement for TV show about Disneyland. Episodes of Davy Crockett appeared on the television show, Disneyland, between and , and were so popular that young boys everywhere wore coonskin hats to idealize their frontier hero. With financial backing from ABC, he was able to create a fantasy world for both adults and children, allowing guests to immerse themselves in his cartoons rather than just watching them on the big screen. In fact, Disney paid a visit to Marceline in and likely did research for his park design. Disney began buying land and designing a second park in central Florida that would become Walt Disney World in More than 6, people showed up on July 4th for a chance to see Walt Disney. Walt Disney holds the record for most Academy Awards won. He was known for his relentless work ethic and vision. Disney had a profound sense of what the public wanted, and he capitalized upon the prevailing sentiments of the times, whether it was the poverty of the Great Depression, patriotism during the s, or anticommunist feelings of the s. The Dreaming Tree Disney returned to Marceline several times. Here he visits the "Dreaming Tree" with his brother Roy. The tree is on the Disney farm in Marceline and Walt used to spend time there, sketching the animals around him. Walt and Roy Disney were also instrumental in establishing the California Institute of the Arts in Before he died on December 15, of lung cancer, Disney visited Marceline several more times. He never forgot the small Missouri town that influenced his work so much.

Walter Elias Disney was the fourth son of Elias Disney, a peripatetic carpenter, farmer, and building contractor, and his wife, Flora Call, who had been a public school teacher. When Walt was little more than an infant, the family moved to a farm near Marceline, Missouri, a typical small Midwestern.

During a year Hollywood career, which spanned the development of the motion picture medium as a modern American art, Walter Elias Disney, a modern Aesop, established himself and his product as a genuine part of Americana. His father, Elias Disney, was an Irish-Canadian. Walt was one of five children, four boys and a girl. Raised on a farm near Marceline, Missouri, Walt early became interested in drawing, selling his first sketches to neighbors when he was only seven years old. At McKinley High School in Chicago, Disney divided his attention between drawing and photography, contributing both to the school paper. At night he attended the Academy of Fine Arts. During the fall of , Disney attempted to enlist for military service. Rejected because he was only 16 years of age, Walt joined the Red Cross and was sent overseas, where he spent a year driving an ambulance and chauffeuring Red Cross officials. His ambulance was covered from stem to stern, not with stock camouflage, but with drawings and cartoons. After the war, Walt returned to Kansas City, where he began his career as an advertising cartoonist. Here, in , he created and marketed his first original animated cartoons, and later perfected a new method for combining live-action and animation. The Millers have seven children and Mrs. Lund passed away in . Mickey Mouse was created in , and his talents were first used in a silent cartoon entitled Plane Crazy. However, before the cartoon could be released, sound burst upon the motion picture screen. In , he released The Old Mill, the first short subject to utilize the multiplane camera technique. During the next five years, Walt completed such other full-length animated classics as Pinocchio, Fantasia, Dumbo and Bambi. During World War II, 94 percent of the Disney facilities were engaged in special government work including the production of training and propaganda films for the armed services, as well as health films which are still shown throughout the world by the U. The remainder of his efforts were devoted to the production of comedy short subjects, deemed highly essential to civilian and military morale. In all, 81 features were released by the studio during his lifetime. A pioneer in the field of television programming, Disney began production in , and was among the first to present full-color programming with his Wonderful World of Color in . The Mickey Mouse Club and Zorro were popular favorites in the s. But that was only the beginning. In , Walt Disney turned his attention toward the problem of improving the quality of urban life in America. But where do we begin? And the need is not just for curing the old ills of old cities. We think the need is for starting from scratch on virgin land and building a community that will become a prototype for the future. Here, he master planned a whole new Disney world of entertainment to include a new amusement theme park, motel-hotel resort vacation center and his Experimental Prototype Community of Tomorrow. After more than seven years of master planning and preparation, including 52 months of actual construction, Walt Disney World opened to the public as scheduled on October 1, Epcot Center opened on October 1, . Prior to his death on December 15, , Walt Disney took a deep interest in the establishment of California Institute of the Arts, a college level, professional school of all the creative and performing arts. If I can help provide a place to develop the talent of the future, I think I will have accomplished something. The campus is located in the city of Valencia, 32 miles northeast of downtown Los Angeles. Walt Disney is a legend, a folk hero of the 20th century. His worldwide popularity was based upon the ideas which his name represents: Walt Disney did more to touch the hearts, minds and emotions of millions of Americans than any other man in the past century. Through his work, he brought joy, happiness and a universal means of communication to the people of every nation. Certainly, our world shall know but one Walt Disney.

Chapter 9 : Maps | Walt Disney World Resort

Read more stories about Walt Disney here.. During a year Hollywood career, which spanned the development of the motion picture medium as a modern American art, Walter Elias Disney, a modern Aesop, established himself and his product as a genuine part of Americana.

A world without his magic, whimsy, and optimism. Walt Disney transformed the entertainment industry, into what we know today. He pioneered the fields of animation, and found new ways to teach, and educate. His views and visions, came from the fond memory of yesteryear, and persistence for the future. Walt was our bridge from the past to the future. During his year Hollywood career, which spanned the development of the motion picture industry as a modern American art, Walter Elias Disney established himself and his innovations as a genuine part of Americana. Walt Disney could take the dreams of America, and make them come true. He was a creator, a imaginative, and aesthetic person. Walt lived out most of his childhood here. Walt had a very early interest in drawing, and art. When he was seven years old, he sold small sketches, and drawings to nearby neighbors. Instead of doing his school work Walt doodled pictures of animals, and nature. Walt was one of five children, four boys and a girl. Close to the Disney family farm, there were Santa Fe Railroad tracks that crossed the countryside. Often Walt would put his ear against the tracks, to listen for approaching trains. Walt later worked a summer job with the railroad, selling newspapers, popcorn, and sodas to travelers. During his life Walt would often try to recapture the freedom he felt when aboard those trains, by building his own miniature train set. There, Disney divided his attention between drawing and photography, and contributing to the school paper. At night he attended the Academy of Fine Arts, to better his drawing abilities. There he saw a dramatic black-and-white recreation of the crucifixion and resurrection of Christ. Though his father could be quite stern, and often there was little money, Walt was encouraged by his mother, and older brother, Roy. Even after the Disney family moved to Kansas City, Walt continued to develop and flourish in his talent for artistic drawing. Besides drawing, Walt had picked up a knack for acting and performing. At school he began to entertain his friends by imitating his silent screen hero, Charlie Chaplin. At his teachers invitation, Walt would tell his classmates stories, while illustrating on the chalk board. Later on, against his fathers permission, Walt would sneak out of the house at night to perform comical skits at local theaters. During the fall of , Disney attempted to enlist for military service. Rejected because he was under age, only sixteen years old at the time. Instead, Walt joined the Red Cross and was sent overseas to France, where he spent a year driving an ambulance and chauffeuring Red Cross officials. His ambulance was covered from stem to stern, not with stock camouflage, but with Disney cartoons. Once he returned from France, he wanted to pursue a career in commercial art, which soon lead to his experiments in animation. He began producing short animated films for local businesses, in Kansas City. By the time Walt had started to create The Alice Comedies, which was about a real girl and her adventures in an animated world, Walt ran out of money, and his company Laugh-O-Grams went bankrupted. Instead of giving up, Walt packed his suitcase and with his unfinished print of The Alice Comedies in hand, headed for Hollywood to start a new business. He was not yet twenty-two. The early flop of The Alice Comedies inoculated Walt against fear of failure; he had risked it all three or four times in his life. Soon, they received an order from New York for the first Alice in Cartoonland The Alice Comedies featurette, and the brothers expanded their production operation to the rear of a Hollywood real estate office. In fact, socializing was a bit boring to Walt Disney. Usually he would dominate a conversation, and hold listeners spellbound as he described his latest dreams or ventures. The people that where close to Walt were those who lived with him, and his ideas, or both. Later on they would be blessed with two daughters, Diane and Sharon. However, before the cartoon could be released, sound was introduced upon the motion picture industry. During the next five years, Walt Disney Studios completed other full-length animated classics such as Pinocchio, Fantasia, Dumbo, and Bambi. Technicolor was introduced to animation during the production of his Silly Symphonies Cartoon Features. Walt Disney held the patent for Technicolor for two years, allowing him to make the only color cartoons. In , he released The Old Mill, the first short subject to utilize the multi-plane camera technique. Walt rarely showed emotion, though he did have

a temper that would blow over as it blew up. At home, he was affectionate and understanding. He gave love by being interested, involved, and always there for his family and friends. Less than a month later Flora died of asphyxiation caused by a faulty furnace in the new home. The terrible guilt of this haunted Walt for the rest of his life. Although, because of World War II 94 percent of the Disney facilities were engaged in special government work, including the production of training and propaganda films for the armed services, as well as health films which are still shown through-out the world by the U. The remainder of his efforts were devoted to the production of comedy short subjects, deemed highly essential to civilian and military morale. In all, more than features were produced by his studio.