

I'm not robot!

years to earn what their CEO, Michael Eisner, earned in one day. In 2002, the Institute for Global Labor and Human Rights released the report "Toys From Hell"[156] It describes how workers at Dream International factory in Shenzhen, China work 77 hours weeks, in a filthy and unhealthy environment where they are constantly screamed at by supervisors and only earns \$1.39 per hour. They're also expected to lodge in filthy and overcrowded dormitories, where they are served below par food. The Dream International factory was also considered to be a fire hazard. Cruelty to animals It has been criticized by animal welfare groups for their care of, and procedures for, wild animals at Disney's Animal Kingdom theme park.[156] In 1989, Disney was charged with sixteen state and federal counts of animal cruelty relating to the abuse of vultures and other birds at its Discovery Island zoological park.[157] According to investigators, employees shot at hawks, clubbed vultures to death with a stick, and destroyed nests and eggs. The park's supervisor supposedly sanctioned the abuses. Most striking were the deaths of fifteen vultures crammed into a tiny, overheated shed for days with limited food and water. Authorities also discovered 72 vultures confined in a windowless, airless shed, which legally speaking was only big enough for three vultures. Disney made a deal and in exchange for the dismissal of three federal charges, it pleaded guilty to a simple misdemeanor and agreed to pay a total of \$95,000 to various institutions.[158] Disney has been criticized for using purebred dogs in movies such as 101 Dalmatians. Animal rights groups claim movies with purebreds create an artificial demand for purebreds from people who may not be prepared or temperamentally suited for the animals, many of whom end up abandoned or surrendered to animal shelters or rescue groups.[159][160][161] Acquisition of 21st Century Fox by Disney Further information: Acquisition of 21st Century Fox by Disney § Criticism On December 14, 2017,[162][163] Disney agreed to acquire 21st Century Fox's movie picture business, cable and direct satellite entertainment networks, that was completed on March 20, 2019.[164] Under the terms of the agreement, Disney acquired the 20th Century Fox film and TV studios and related assets; cable and satellite networks including FX Networks, Fox Networks Group; Indian TV broadcasting company Star India; stakes in National Geographic Partners and Hulu, and other assets. Prior to the completion of the deal, Fox spun-off its news and broadcast businesses, including Fox News, Fox Business, FS1, FS2, Fox Deportes, and the Big Ten Network, the Fox Broadcasting Company, and MyNetworkTV into the newly-formed Fox Corporation.[164][165] This merger was subject to widespread criticism among critics, consumers, and businesses due to antitrust concerns. One of the biggest concerns is that unlike Disney's acquisition of Pixar, Marvel Entertainment, and Lucasfilm, the Disney/Fox deal was a horizontal integration (in which a company owns a direct competitor) in contrast to a vertical integration (in which two companies operate different stages for a specific finished product) like the mergers of AT&T-Time Warner and Comcast-NBCUniversal. Given Disney's already powerful box market shares, a combined Disney/Fox would give it a 39% theatrical market share and would strengthen Disney's already leveraging power over theater owners in its favor without regard to the negative effects on their businesses.[166][167] South Park controversy See also: Band in China The Jonas Brothers and Disney Channel are parodied in the South Park episode entitled "The Ring" and play a prominent role in the episode's plot. In a television column written before "The Ring" aired, Lisa de Moraes of The Washington Post suggested that creators Trey Parker and Matt Stone were using the Jonas Brothers in the 13th season debut as a means of improving the show's ratings: Comedy Central executives, however, insisted that the Jonas Brothers fans do not fit into South Park's demographic of males aged from 18 to 49.[168] The Walt Disney Company, Disney Channel and the Mickey Mouse cartoon character are also prominently featured and spoofed in the episode[169] even when Mickey Mouse says callous things or physically assaults people, he follows up most statements with the character's trademark high-pitched "Ha ha!" laugh, which in context comes off like a nervous tic.[170] Reviewers and commentators have described "The Ring" as not just a parody of the Jonas Brothers, but also of the ethos of The Walt Disney Company.[169][170][171] The episode portrays Disney as a corporation using the ruse of family-friendly morals to disguise their primary motive, which is profit; reviewers and articles said this point is further illustrated by the use of Mickey Mouse, a cartoon symbol for the wholesome Disney image, as a foul-mouthed, contemptuous, greedy, all-powerful and violent character.[169][170] Specifically, the episode targets Disney's marketing tactic of the band members pledging abstinence through purty rings, which the script suggests is used to subliminally sell sex to young girls, while simultaneously appeasing their parents' ethical standards and taking advantage of their fearful desire to protect their daughters, as Mickey had said. Due to other speculation on the orientation and personal activities of the Jonas brothers, the episode continued to create a running gag on the effect of the Jonas brothers on young girls of the "tween" period, often provoking the image that they too would become like Mickey Mouse, in most unwanted characteristics. The episode further illustrates the greed of corporate culture by portraying Mickey as capitalizing on religion for profit, while secretly mocking it in a particularly cruel tone: "Even the Christians are too fucking stupid to figure out I'm selling sex to their daughters! I've made billions off of Christian ignorance for decades now! And do you know why? Because Christians are retarded! They believe in a talking dead guy!"[169] Racial politics, Gender politics, and #DropDisney This section may be unbalanced towards certain viewpoints. Please improve the article by adding information on neglected viewpoints, or discuss the issue on the talk page. (June 2022) In May 2021, conservative activist Christopher Rufo released internal documents from Disney.[172][173] These racial politics, Gender politics, and #DropDisney This section may be unbalanced towards certain viewpoints. Please improve the article by adding information on neglected viewpoints, or discuss the issue on the talk page. (June 2022) In May 2021, conservative activist Christopher Rufo released internal documents from Disney.[172][173] These included employee training material containing what Rufo said were racially inflammatory accusations, telling employees to complete a white privilege checklist.[174] In May 2022, Rufo released internal video calls from the company.[175] including one in which Disney corporate president Karey Burke said, "as the mother [of] one transgender child and one pansexual child," she supported having "many, many, many LGBTQIA characters in our stories" and wanting a minimum of 50 percent of characters to be LGBTQIA and racial minorities.[176][177] Rufo publicly called for a boycott of Disney products and experiences.[178] Collusion to replace employees with H-1B holders In January 2016, lawsuits were filed against Disney, HCL Technologies and Cognizant alleging the companies colluded to bring in holders of H-1B visas to replace American workers thereby breaking the law. The lawsuits were filed by two former employees who filed a separate but similar complaint both seeking class-action status. This is the first lawsuit filed against both the former employer and the outsourcing companies, alleging that the companies involved collaborated intentionally to displace Americans and replace them with foreign workers. In October 2016, federal Judge Gregory A. Pressnell of the United States District Court in Orlando dismissed the lawsuits, stating: "none of the allegedly false statements put at issue in the complaint are adequate"[179] Funding of Florida's House Bill 1557 Main article: Disney and Florida House Bill 1557 In late February 2022 it was reported that Disney donated money to sponsors and cosponsors of Florida's House Bill 1557.[180] which was estimated to be around 200,000 dollars.[181] On March 7, 2022, Disney CEO Bob Chapek said that the company would not take a public stance on the bill, focusing instead on affecting change through its content.[182][183] After criticism of their stance by those affiliated with Disney, including the company's employees, Disney affirmed that they would challenge the bill.[184] In a possible act of retaliation, Florida Governor Ron DeSantis and Florida lawmakers threatened to repeal the 1967 Reedy Creek Improvement Act, which established the area surrounding the Walt Disney World Resort, the Reedy Creek Improvement District, as its own city.[185] On April 22, 2022, DeSantis signed a bill to dissolve the Reedy Creek Improvement District by June 2023.[186] Copyright extension Since 1990, The Walt Disney Company has lobbied for copyright extension.[187][188] The Copyright Term Extension Act delayed the entry into the public domain of the earliest Mickey Mouse movies, leading detractors to nickname it "The Mickey Mouse Protection Act".[189] Opponents of the legislation consider it to be corporate welfare and have tried (but failed) to have it declared unconstitutional, claiming that such an act is not "necessary and proper" to accomplishing the Constitution's stated purpose of "promoting] the progress of science and useful arts".[190] They argue that most works bring most of the profits during the first few years and are pushed off the market by the publishers thereafter. Thus there is a little economic incentive in extending the terms of copyrights except for the few owners of franchises that are wildly successful, such as Disney. Miscellaneous criticisms and complaints In November 2020, Alan Dean Foster, an author who wrote several novelizations of Star Wars, said that Disney was refusing to pay royalties on the novels, or even recognize that contractual obligations existed. Disney over opposition to Disney offering domestic partnership benefits to gay employees and over opposition to the ABC show Ellen, in which the show's star, Ellen DeGeneres, came out as lesbian. Both boycotts were withdrawn in 2005.[200] An environmental management plan for a zone of Great Guana Cay, in the Abaco Islands, criticized Disney for poor management of a 90-acre (36.4 ha) tract of the island. Disney partially developed but then abandoned the place, which was to have been a cruise ship resort called Treasure Island. The report, by the university of Miami and the College of the Bahamas, blames Disney for leaving hazardous materials, electrical transformers, and fuel tanks, as well as introducing invasive plants and insects that threaten the island's natural flora and fauna.[201] Disney Publishing Worldwide supported the widely criticized Stop Online Piracy Act (SOPA).[202] See also Wikimedia Commons has media related to Criticism of The Walt Disney Company. Criticism of ESPN Incidents at Disney Parks Walt Disney: Hollywood's Dark Prince References ↑ Best, Joel; Lowmyer, Kathleen S. (Summer 2009). "The Disadvantage of a Good Reputation: Disney as a Target for Social Problems Claims". *The Sociological Quarterly*. **30** (3): 431–449. doi:10.1111/j.1533-8525.2009.01147.x. JSTOR 40220139. S2CID 146425241. ↑ Schneider, Mike (November 4, 1999). "Nephew Is Disney's Last Disney". *The Seattle Times*. Archived from the original on April 2, 2022. 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