

Annotated Bibliography

Aladdin. Directed by Ron Clements and John Musker, Buena Vista Pictures, 1992. *Aladdin*

shows that while a movie's characters may all be people of color, the depictions of villains may still be racist. The villain's and antagonist's features are exaggerated and they have darker skin while the protagonist have fairer skin and more european-looking facial features. This is a children's film designed for a general audience. This film provides qualitative evidence that Disney portrays evil characters as people of color.

Giroux, Henry, and Grace Pollock. *The Mouse that Roared: Disney and the End of Innocence*.

Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2010. This book, like the documentary *Mickey Mouse Monopoly*, provides evidence of hidden rhetorics in Disney media and culture. The *Mouse that Roared* is written for an academic audience, and the average person might not find it palatable. This book provides support to claims that Disney cinema is racist.

Hardiman, Rita, et al. "Conceptual Foundations." *Readings for Diversity and Social Justice*,

edited by Maurianne Adams et al., 3rd ed., Routledge, New York, NY, 2013, pp. 26–35.

This essay provides a preliminary understanding of the theoretical and conceptual frameworks of oppression. While this anthology is targeted to a well read audience of feminist theory, this specific essay will be an easy read for most as it describes the basic tenements of oppression. The rationale for this research paper claims that racism is disney films perpetuates the cycle of oppression. This article provided a background to formulate a definition oppression, racism, and the cycle keeps it operating.

Kulaszewicz, Kassia E. "Racism and the Media: A Textual Analysis." *Master of Social Work*

Clinical research Papers, St. Catherine University, 2005,

http://sophia.stkate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1478&context=msw_papers. This clinical research paper for the St. Catherine University School of Social Work provides evidence of the effects of racism within the media. This article is for an academic audience but the average reader may read it without difficulty. This essay proves that racism in the media has an effect.

Lady and the Tramp. Directed by Clyde Geronimi, Wilfred Jackson, and Hamilton Luske. Buena Vista Distribution, 1955. This film was designed for entertainment purposes and is meant for a general audience. The film contains depictions of siamese cats that are villainous in nature and are coded as Asian, providing evidence that Disney portrays people of color as villains in their films.

Mickey Mouse Monopoly. Directed by Miguel Picker, written by Chyng Feng Sun, Media Education Foundation, 2002. *Mickey Mouse Monopoly*, like the book *The Mouse that Roared*, provides an analysis of hidden rhetorics pertaining to gender, race, and consumer culture in Disney media. The film is understandable and is palatable for most audiences. This film provides support for claims that Disney's portrayal of characters of color as villains is racist.

The Lion King. Directed by Roger Allers and Rob Minkoff, Buena Vista Pictures, 1994. *The Lion*

King is a children's film that contains villains who are coded as people of color. The main antagonist is a significantly darker hue than the protagonist, and the secondary

antagonists are coded as black. This film provides evidence as the villains are depicted as people of color.

The Little Mermaid. Directed by Ron Clements and John Musker, Buena Vista Pictures, 1989.

The Little Mermaid is a animated Disney film that contains three antagonists who are coded as people of color. This film is for a general audience. This provides example for claims that Disney cinema is racist.

Towbin, Mia Adessa, et al. "Images of Gender, Race, Age, and Sexual Orientation in Disney Feature-Length Animated Films." *Journal of Feminist Family Therapy*, vol. 15, no. 4, 2003, pp. 19–44. Taylor & Francis Online, doi:10.1300/j086v15n04_02. This article provides a quantitative analysis of representations of gender, race, sexual orientation, and other target groups in the media with an emphasis on Disney cinema. The majority of audiences may read this journal article as it is clear in its writing, but it was designed for an academic audience. Helps provides support to claims that Disney portrayal of people of color is lacking in both quality and quantity.