Donald Duck is a cartoon character created in 1934 at Walt Disney Productions. Donald is an anthropomorphic white duck with a yellow-orange bill, legs, and feet. He typically wears a sailor shirt and cap, with a bow tie. Donald is most famous for his semi-intelligible speech and his mischievous and temperamental personality. Along with his friend Mickey Mouse, Donald is one of the most popular Disney characters and was included in TV Guide's list of the 50 greatest cartoon characters of all time in 2002. He has appeared in more films than any other Disney character, and is the most published comic book character in the world outside of the superhero genre.

Donald Duck rose to fame with his comedic roles in animated cartoons. Donald's first appearance was in 1934 in The Wise Little Hen. It was his second appearance in Orphan's Benefit which introduced him as a temperamental comic foil to Mickey Mouse. Throughout the next two decades, Donald appeared in over 150 theatrical films, several of which were recognized at the Academy Awards. In the 1930s, he typically appeared as part of a comic trio with Mickey and Goofy, and was given his own film series in 1937 starting with Don Donald. These films introduced Donald's love interest, Daisy Duck, and often included his three nephews, Huey, Dewey, and Louie. After the 1956 film, Chips Ahoy! Donald appeared primarily in educational films before eventually returning to theatrical animation in Mickey's Christmas Carol (1983). His most recent appearance in a theatrical film was 1999's Fantasia 2000. Donald has also appeared in direct-to-video features such as Mickey, Donald, Goofy: The Three Musketeers (2004), television series such as Mickey Mouse Clubhouse (2006-2016), and video games such as QuackShot (1991).

Beyond animation, Donald is primarily known for his appearances in comics. Donald was most famously drawn by Al Taliaferro, Carl Barks, and Don Rosa. Barks, in particular, is credited for greatly expanding the "Donald Duck universe", the world in which Donald lives, and creating many additional characters such as Donald's rich uncle Scrooge McDuck, Donald has been a very popular character in Europe, particularly in Nordic countries where his weekly magazine, Donald Duck & Co was the most popular comics publication from the 1950s to 2009. Donald is also very popular in Italy, where he is major character in many comics, in which his juvenile version, Paperino Paperotto and his superhero alter-ego Paperinik (Duck Avenger in the US and Superduck in the UK) were created.

Origin

The origins of Donald Duck's name may have been inspired by Australian cricket legend Donald Bradman. In 1932 Bradman and the Australian team were touring North America and he made the news after being dismissed for a duck against New York West Indians. Walt Disney was in the process of creating a friend for Mickey Mouse when he possibly read about Bradman's dismissal in the papers and decided to name the new character "Donald Duck". Voice performer Clarence Nash auditioned for Walt Disney Studios when he learned that Disney was looking for people to create animal sounds for his cartoons. Disney was particularly impressed with Nash's duck imitation and chose him to voice the new character. Besides, during that period Mickey Mouse had lost some of his edge since becoming a role model towards children, and so Disney wanted to create a character to portray some of the more negative character traits that could no longer be bestowed on Mickey. Disney came up with Donald's iconic attributes including his short-temper and his sailor suit (based on ducks and sailors both being associated with water). While Dick Huemer and Art Babbitt were first to animate Donald, Dick Lundy is credited for developing him as a character.

Characteristics

Personality

Donald's two dominant personality traits are his fiery-temper and his upbeat attitude to life. Many Donald shorts start with Donald in a happy mood, without a care in the world until something comes along and spoils his day. His rage is a great cause of suffering in his life. On multiple occasions, it has caused him to get in over his head and lose competitions. There are times when he fights to keep his temper in check, and he sometimes succeeds in doing so temporarily, but he always returns to his normal angry self in the end.

Donald's vicious nature has its advantages, however. While at times it is a hindrance, and even a handicap, it has also helped him in times of need. When faced with a threat of some kind, for example, Pete's attempts to intimidate him, he is initially scared, but his fear is replaced by anger. As a result, instead of running away, he fights—witnesses sharks, mountain goats, giant kites, and even the forces of nature. More often than not, when he fights, he comes out on top.

Donald is something of a prankster, and as a result, he can sometimes come across as a bit of a bully, especially in the way he sometimes treats Chip 'n' Dale and Huey, Dewey and Louie, his nephews. As the animator Fred Spencer has put it:

> The Duck gets a big kick out of imposing on other people or annoying them, but he immediately loses his temper when the tables are turned. In other words, he can dish it out, but he can't take it.

However, with a few exceptions, there is seldom any harm in Donald's pranks. He almost never intends to hurt anyone, and whenever his pranks go too far, he is always very apologetic. In Truant Officer Donald, for example, when he is tricked into believing he has accidentally killed Huey, Dewey, and Louie, he shows great regret, blaming himself. His nephews appear in the form of angels, and he willingly endures a kick by one of them—that is, of course, until he realizes he has put himself in trouble, whereupon he promptly loses his temper.

Donald is also a bit of a showoff. He likes to brag, especially about how skilled he is at something. He does, in fact, have many skills—he is something of a Jack of all Trades. Amongst other things, he is a talented fisher and a competent hockey player. However, his love of bragging often leads him to overestimate his abilities, so when he sets out to make good on his boasts, he gets in over his head, usually to hilarious effect.

Another of his personality traits is perseverance. Even though he can at times be a slacker, and likes to say that his favorite place to be is in a hammock, once he has committed to accomplishing something he goes for it 100 percent, sometimes resorting to extreme measures to reach his goal.

Phrases

Donald has a few memorable phrases that he occasionally comes out with in certain situations. For example, when he stumbles across other characters in the midst of planning some sort of retaliation or prank, or when things don't go as he'd planned or don't work properly, he often says, "What's the big idea?". When he has given up on something he's been trying to do, or something he's been hoping will happen, he tends to say, "Aw, phooey!". When he confronts someone who's been
### Animation

Donald Duck first appeared in the 1934 cartoon *The Wise Little Hen* which was part of the *Silly Symphony* series of theatrical cartoon shorts. The film’s release date of June 9 is officially recognized by the Walt Disney Company as Donald’s birthday despite a couple of in-universe contradictions. Donald’s appearance in the cartoon, as created by animator Dick Lundy, is similar to his modern look - the feather and beak colors are the same, as is the blue sailor shirt and hat - but his features are more elongated, his body plumper, and his feet smaller. Donald’s personality is not developed either: in the short, he only fills the role of the unfriendly human from the original story.

*The Wise Little Hen* was nominated for the Academy Award for Best Short Subject in 1935.

**Friendly rivalry with Mickey Mouse**

Donald Duck is often referred to as Mickey Mouse’s “rival and nemesis”. Donald and Mickey often appear together in the *Mickey Mouse* series of shorts, with the two characters often shown as friends and having little to no rivalry (exceptions being *The Band Concert*, *Magician Mickey* and near the end of *Symphony Hour*). Donald proved to be a hit with audiences. The character began appearing regularly in most Mickey Mouse cartoons. Cartoons from this period, such as the 1935 cartoon *The Band Concert*, in which Donald repeatedly disrupts the Mickey Mouse Orchestra’s rendition of “The William Tell Overture” by playing “Turkey in the Straw” - are regularly hailed by critics as exemplary films and classics of animation. Animator Ben Sharpsteen also minted the classic *Mickey, Donald, and Goofy* comedy in 1935, with the cartoon *Mickey’s Service Station*.

In 1936, Donald was redesigned to be a bit fuller, rounder, and cuter, the first to feature this design was the cartoon *Chirp ‘n Dale*, Pete. Donald was one of a number of characters who are giving performances in a benefit for Mickey’s Orphans. Donald’s act is to recite the poems *Mary had a little lamb* and *Little Boy Blue*, but every time he tries, the mischievous orphans heckle him, leading the duck to fly into a squawking fit of anger. This explosive personality would remain with Donald for decades to come.

Donald continued to be a hit with audiences. The character began appearing regularly in most Mickey Mouse cartoons. Cartoons from this period, such as the 1935 cartoon *The Band Concert*, in which Donald repeatedly disrupts the Mickey Mouse Orchestra’s rendition of “The William Tell Overture” by playing “Turkey in the Straw” - are regularly hailed by critics as exemplary films and classics of animation. Animator Ben Sharpsteen also minted the classic *Mickey, Donald, and Goofy* comedy in 1935, with the cartoon *Mickey’s Service Station*.

In 1936, Donald was redesigned to be a bit fuller, rounder, and cuter, the first to feature this design was the cartoon *Moving Day*. Donald also began starring in solo cartoons, the first of which was January 9, 1937, *Don Donald*. Donald was often enemies with Mickey. Donald’s rivalry with Mickey has also been shown in *Cartoon Town*. Walt, one time, had presented Donald with a gigantic birthday cake and commented how it was “even bigger than Mickey’s”, which pleased Donald. The clip was rebroadcast in November 1964 during a *TV special* honoring Donald’s 50th birthday, with *Dick Van Dyke* substituting for Walt.

The rivalry between Mickey and Donald has also been shown in *Disney’s House of Mouse*, it was shown that Donald wanted to be the Club’s founder and wanted to change the name from *House of Mouse* to *House of Duck*, which is obvious in the episodes “The Stolen Cartoons” and “Timon and Pumbaa”. In the episode “Everybody Loves Mickey”, Donald’s jealousy is explored and even joins sides with Mortimer Mouse. However, Donald has a change of heart when Daisy reminds Donald how Mickey has always been there to support him. Since then, Donald accepted that Mickey was the founder and worked with Mickey as a partner to make the club profitable and successful.

Donald has numerous enemies, who range from comical foil to annoying nemesis: *Chip ‘n’ Dale*, Pete, Humphrey the Bear, Spike The Bee, Mountain Lion Louie, Bootie Beetle, Witch Hazel (in *Try or Trick*), Brer Rabbit and Baby Shelby (in *Mickey Mouse Works*). During the Second World War, Donald was often enemies with Adolf Hitler.

In the comics, he is often harassed or on the run from the Beagle Boys, Magica De Spell, Gladstone Gander and Mr. Jones. In the video game *Donald Duck: Quest Quackers*, he saves Daisy from Merlock.

The Italian-produced comic *PKNA - Paparina New Adventures* stars Donald Duck as *Paperinik* or Duck Avenger, in his battles against new alien enemies: *Eronia*, Empire, founded by emperor Evron.

### Wartime

Several of Donald’s shorts during the war were propaganda films, most notably *Der Fuehrer’s Face*, released on January 1, 1943. In it, Donald plays a worker in an art factory in *Nutzi Land* (Nazi Germany). He struggles with long working hours, very small food rations, and having to salute every time he sees a picture of the Fuhrer (Adolf Hitler). These pictures appear in many places, such as on the assembly line in which he is screwing in the detonators of various sizes of shells. In the end, he becomes little more than a small part in a faceless machine with no choice but to obey until he falls, suffering a nervous breakdown. Then Donald wakes up to find that his experience was, in fact, a dream. At the end of the short, Donald looks to the Statue of Liberty and the American flag with renewed appreciation. *Der Fuehrer’s Face* was the 1942 Academy Award for Animated Short Film. The Fuehrer’s Face was also the first of two animated short films to be set during the War to win an Oscar, the other being Tom and Jerry’s short film, *The Yankee Doodle Mouse*.

Other notable shorts from this period include a seven film mini-series that follows Donald’s life in the *U.S. Army* from his drafting to his experiences in basic training under Sergeant Pete to his first actual mission as a *commando* having to sabotage a Japanese air base. Titles in the series include:

- **Donald Gets Drafted** (May 1, 1943) (shown in his Selective Service Draft Card close up, we learn Donald’s full name: Donald Fauntleroy Duck)
- **The Vanishing Private** (September 25, 1942)
- **Sky Trooper** (November 8, 1942)
- **Fall Out Fall In** (April 23, 1943)
- **The Old Army Game** (November 5, 1943)
- **Commando Duck** (June 2, 1944)

Thanks in part to these films, Donald graced the nose artwork of virtually every type of military vehicle during World War II, from the L-4 Grasshopper to the B-29 Superfortress. Donald also appears as a mascot such as in the Army Air Corps 309th Fighter Squadron and the U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, which showed Donald as a fierce-looking pilot ready to defend the American coast from invaders. Donald also appeared as a mascot for 415th Fighter Squadron, 443th Fighter Squadron, 479th Bombardment Squadron, and 531st Bombardment Squadron. He also appeared as the mascot for the Fire Department at Marine Corps Air Station El Toro, as well as the Army Air Corps (later United States Air Force) 319 Aircraft Maintenance Unit at Luke Air Force Base, where he is seen wearing an old-style pilot’s uniform with a board with a nail in it one hand and a lightning bolt in the other hand. Donald’s most famous appearance, however, was on North American Aviation B-25 Mitchell medium bomber (SN 40-2261) piloted by Lt. Ted W. Lawson of the 95th Bombardment Squadron, USAF. The aircraft, named the “Ruptured Duck” and carrying a picture of Donald’s face above a pair of crossed crutches, was one of sixteen B-25s which took off from the aircraft carrier USS. Hornet to bomb Tokyo on April 18, 1942. The mission was led by Lieutenant Colonel (later General) Jimmy Doolittle. Like most of the aircraft that participated in the mission, the Ruptured Duck was unable to reach its assigned landing field in China following the raid and ended up ditching off the coast near Shanghai, China. The Ruptured Duck’s pilot survived, with the loss of a leg, and later wrote about the Doolittle Raid in the book, later to be the movie, *Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo* (Random House pub. 1943).
During World War II, Disney cartoons were not allowed to be imported into Occupied Europe owing to their propagandistic content. Since this cost Disney a lot of money, he decided to create a new audience for his films in South America. He decided to make a trip through various Latin American countries with his assistants, and use their experiences and impressions to create two new feature-length animation films. The first was Saludos Amigos, which consisted of four short segments, two of them with Donald Duck. In the first, he meets his parrot pal José Carioca.

The second film was The Three Caballeros, in which he meets his rooster friend Panchito.

Several decades after the war, on account of the fact that Donald was never officially separated from service in either his animated shorts or his comic strips- and as part of Donald's 50th Birthday celebrations- the U.S. Army retired Donald Duck from active duty as a "Buck Sergeant" (i.e. "Buck Sergeant Duck") in a special ceremony and parade in Torrance, CA in 1984.

Post-war

Many of Donald's films made after the war recast the duck as the brunt of some other character's poking. Donald is seen repeatedly attacked, harassed, and ridiculed by his nephews, by the chipmunks Chip' n' Dale, or by other characters such as Humphrey the Bear, Spike the Bee, Bootle Beetle, the Aracuan Bird, Louie the Mountain Lion, or a colony of ants. In returning the favor (so to speak), Donald also has tempers and anger issues after returning from fighting in World War II; there is a theory on the Internet that says the reason why Donald is prone to having his tempers and anger issues is because Donald has Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder; said theory mentioned can also be found on YouTube. In effect, much like Bugs Bunny cartoons from Warner Bros., the Disney artists had reversed the classic "screwball" scenario perfected by Walter Lantz and others in which the main character is the instigator of these harassing behaviors, rather than the butt of them. The short 'Clown of the Jungle' (1947) very much feels like either a Daffy Duck or a Woody Woodpecker cartoon.

The post-war Donald also starred in educational films, such as Donald in Mathmagic Land and How to Have an Accident at Work (both 1959), and made cameos in various Disney projects, such as The Reluctant Dragon(1941) and the Disneyland television show (1959). For this latter show, Donald's uncle Ludwig von Drake (1961) and Scrooge McDuck (1967) were then created in animation.

In Who Framed Roger Rabbit, Donald has a piano duel scene with his Warner Brothers counterpart and rival Daffy Duck, voiced by Mel Blanc. Donald has since appeared in several different television shows and (animated) movies. He played roles in The Prince and the Pauper and made a cameo appearance in A Goofy Movie.

Donald had a rather small part in the animated television series DuckTales. There, Donald joins the U.S. Navy and leaves his nephews Huey, Dewey, and Louie with their Uncle Scrooge, who then takes care of them. Donald's role in the overall series was fairly limited, as he only ended up appearing in a handful of episodes when home on leave. Some of the stories in the series were loosely based on the comics by Carl Barks.

Donald made some cameo appearances in Bonkers before getting his own television show Quack Pack. This series featured a modernized Duck family. Donald was no longer wearing his sailor suit and hat, but a Hawaiian shirt. Huey, Dewey, and Louie now are teenagers, with distinct clothing, voices, and personalities. Daisy Duck has lost her pink dress and bow and has a new haircut. No other family members, besides Ludwig von Drake, appear in Quack Pack, and all other Duckburg citizens are humans and not ducks.

He made a comeback as the star of the "Noah's Ark" segment of Fantasia 2000 as first mate to Noah. Donald musters the animals to the Ark and attempts to control them. He tragically believes that Daisy has been lost, while she believes the same of him, but they are reunited at the end. All this to Edward Elgar's Pomp and Circumstance Marches 1-4.

In an alternate opening for the 2005 Disney film Chicken Little, Donald made a cameo appearance as "Ducky Lucky." This scene can be found on the Chicken Little DVD.

Donald also played an important role in Mickey Mouse Works and House of Mouse. In the latter show, he is the co-owner of Mickey's nightclub. He is part of the ensemble cast of classic characters in the TV show Mickey Mouse Clubhouse as well. He also appears in the new 3-minute Mickey Mouse TV shorts for Disney Channel.

Donald also appears in the DuckTales reboot, in which he is main character as opposed to his limited role in the original cartoon. The series depicts him as having once been Scrooge's partner in adventure, apparently along with his sister; however, ten years prior to the series' beginning they went their separate ways and didn't speak throughout that time. Donald later relents he is the guardian of Scrooge's mansion so he can babysit them, though he clearly hasn't forgiven Scrooge for their past history. He ends up being hired by Scrooge's rival Flintheart Glomgold and ends up at the city of Atlantica, where Scrooge has also brought the boys, after some initial conflict Scrooge offers to let them stay with him in his mansion. Donald owns a boat in the series, which is relocated to Scrooge's pool at the conclusion of the series premiere.

Voice actors

Donald's first voice was performed by Clarence Nash, who voiced him for 50 years. Nash voiced Donald for the last time in Mickey's Christmas Carol in 1983, making Donald the only character in the film to be voiced by his original voice actor. He did, however, continue to provide Donald's voice for commercials, promos, and other miscellaneous material until his death in 1985.

Since Nash's death, Donald's voice has been performed by Disney animator, Tony Anselmo, who was mentored by Nash for the role, although Sam Kwasman, who had done Donald's voice for the live Disney on Parade shows, did the voice for the 1986 Totally Minnie album. Anselmo's first performances as Donald is heard in a 1986 TV special, D- TV Valentine on The Disney Channel, and in his first feature film, Who Framed Roger Rabbit in 1988. For the new TV series Mickey and the Roadster Racers, Donald is voiced by voice actor Daniel Ross.

Comics

While Donald's cartoons enjoy vast popularity in the United States and around the world, his weekly and monthly comic books enjoy their greatest popularity in many European countries, especially Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland, but also Germany, the Netherlands, and Greece. Most of them are produced and published by the Italian branch of the Walt Disney Company in Italy (Disney Italy) and by Egmont in Denmark, Norway, Finland and Sweden. In Germany, the comics are published by Ehapa which has since become part of the Egmont empire. Donald-comics are also being produced in The Netherlands and France. Donald also has been appeared in Japanese comics published by Kodansha and Tokyopop.

According to the INDBUKS, which is a database about Disney comics worldwide, American, Italian and Danish stories have been reprinted in the following countries. In most of them, publications still continue: Australia, Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark (Faroe Islands), Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the former Yugoslavia.

Early development

Though a 1931 Disney publication called Mickey Mouse Annual mentioned a character named Donald Duck, the character's first appearance in comic-strip format was a newspaper cartoon that was based on the short The Wise Little Hen and published in 1934. For the next few years, Donald made a few more appearances in Disney-themed strips and, by 1936, he had grown to be one of the most popular characters in the Silly Symphonies comic strip. Ted Osborne was the primary writer of these strips, with Al Taliaferro as his artist. Osborne and Taliaferro also introduced several characters of Donald's supporting cast, including his nephews, Huey, Dewey, and Louie.

In 1937, an Italian publisher named Mondadori created the first Donald Duck story intended specifically for comic books. The eighteen-page story, written by Federico Pedrocchi, is the first to feature Donald as an adventurer rather than simply a comedic character. Fletewing in England also began publishing comic-book stories featuring the duck.

Developments under Taliaferro

A daily Donald Duck comic strip drawn by Taliaferro and written by Bob Karp began running in the United States on February 2, 1938; the Sunday strip began the following year. Taliaferro and Karp created an even larger cast of characters for Donald's world. He got a new St. Bernard named Bolivar, and his family grew to include cousin Gus Goose and grandmother Thresa Coote. Donald's new rival girlfriends were Donna and Daisy Duck. Taliaferro also gave Donald his own automobile, a 1938 Belchfire Runabout, in a 1938 story, which is often nicknamed by Donald's “313” car plate in the comic incarnation of Donald's world.

Developments under Banks

In 1942, Western Publishing began creating original comic-book stories about Donald and other Disney characters. Bob Karp worked on the earliest of these, a story called Donald Duck Finds Pirate Gold. The new publisher meant the characters, however, Carl Banks and Jack Hannah would later replace the treasure-hunting theme in many more stories. Banks soon took over the major development of the duck as both writer and illustrator. Under his pen, Donald became more adventurous, less temperamental and more eloquent. Pete was the only other major character from the Mickey Mouse comic strip to feature in Banks’ new Donald Duck universe.

Banks placed Donald in the city of Duckburg, which he populated with a host of supporting players, including Neighbor Jones (1944), Uncle Scrooge McDuck (1947), Gladstone Gander (1948), the Beagle Boys (1951), Gyro Gearloose (1952), April, May and June (1953), Flintheart Glomgold (1956), Magica de Spell (1961), and John D. Rockerduck (1961). Many of Taliaferro's characters made the move to Ducks' world as well, including Huey, Dewey, and Louie. Banks placed Donald in both domestic and adventure scenarios, and Uncle Scrooge became one of his favorite characters to pair up with Donald. Scrooge's popularity grew, and by 1952, the character had a comic book of his own. At this point, Banks concentrated his major efforts on the Scrooge stories, and Donald's appearances became more focused on comedy or he was recast as Scrooge's helper, following his rich uncle around the globe.
Further developments

Dozens of writers continued to utilize Donald in their stories around the world.

For example, the Disney Studio artists, who made comics directly for the European market. Two of them, Dick Kinney (1917-1985) and Al Hubbard (1915-1984) created Donald's cousin Fethry Duck.

The American artists Vic Lockman and Tony Strobl (1915-1991), who were working directly for the American comic books, created Moby Duck, Strobl was one of the most productive Disney artists of all time and drew many stories which Barks wrote and sketched after his retirement. In the 1990s and early 2000s, these scripts were re-drawn in a style closer to Barks’ own by Dutch artist Daan Jippes.

Italian publisher Mondadori created many of the stories that were published throughout Europe. They also introduced numerous new characters that are today well known in Europe. One example is Donald Duck’s alter-ego, a superhero called Paperinik in Italian, created in 1969 by Guido Martina (1906-1991) and Gliozon Battista Capri (1927-1999).

Giorgio Cavazzano and Carlo Chendi created Umperio Bogarto, a detective whose name is an obvious parody on Humphrey Bogart. They also created O.K. Duck, an extraterrestrial Duck who landed on earth in a spaceship in the shape of a coin. He, however, lost his spaceship and befriended Scrooge, and now is allowed to search through his money bin time after time, looking for his ship.

Romano Scarpa (1927-2005), who was a very important and influential Italian Disney artist, created Brigitta McBridge, a female Duck who is madly in love with Scrooge. Her affections are never answered by him, though, but she keeps trying. Scampa also came up with Dickie Duck, the granddaughter of Glittering Goldie (Scrooge’s possible love-interest from his days in the Klondike) and Kidare-Cool, a nephew of Grandma Duck.

Italian artist Corrado Mastantuono, created Burn Bum Ghingo, a cynical, grumpy and not too good looking Duck who teams up with Donald and Gyro a lot.

The American artist William Van Horn also introduced a new character: Rumpus McFowl, an old and rather corpulent Duck with a giant appetite and laziness, who is first said to be a cousin of Scrooge. Only later, Scrooge reveals to his nephews Rumpus is actually his half-brother. Later, Rumpus also finds out.

Working for the Danish editor Egmont, artist Daniel Branca (1951-2005) and script-writers Paul Halas and Charlie Martin created Sonny Seagull, an orphan who befriends Huey, Dewey and Louie, and his rival, Mr. Phelp.

One of the most productive Duck-artist used to be Victor Arrigada Rios, (deceased 2012) better known under the name Vicar. He had his own studio where he and his assistants drew the stories sent in by Egmont. With writer/editors Stefan and Unn Printz-Pålsson, Vicar created the character Oona, a prehistoric duck princess who traveled to modern Duckburg by using Gyro's time-machine. She stayed and is seen in occasional modern stories.

The best-known and most popular Duck-artist of this time is American Don Rosa. He started doing Disney comics in 1987 for the American publisher Gladstone. He later worked briefly for the UK publishers but moved to work directly for Egmont soon afterwards. His stories contain many direct references to stories by Carl Barks, and he also wrote and illustrated a 12-part series of stories about the life of Scrooge McDuck, which won him two Eisner Awards.

Other important artists who have worked with Donald are, Freddy Milton and Daan Jippes, who made 18 ten-pages which experts claim, were very difficult to separate from Barks’ own work from the late 1940s. Japanese artist Shiro Amamiya worked on Donald with the graphic novel Kingdom Hearts based on the Disney Square Enix video game.

Donald Duck has a slightly different character abroad.

Nordic countries

Donald Duck (Kalle Anka in Sweden, Anders And in Denmark, Andrés Òndín Iceland, Donald Duck in Norway, and Aku Anka in Finland) is a very popular character in Nordic countries. In the mid-1930s, Robert S. Hartman, a German who served as a representative of Walt Disney, visited Sweden to supervise the merchandise distribution of Sagokonst (The Art of Fables). Hartman found a studio called L'Ateljé Dekoratör, which produced illustrated cards that were published by Sagokonst. Since the Disney characters on the cards appeared to be exactly 'on-model', Hartman asked the studio to create a local version of the English-language Mickey Mouse Weekly. In 1937 L'Ateljé Dekoratör began publishing Mouse Piga Tijhuzen (Mickey Mouse Magazine) with a circulation of 23,000 copies. The magazine's content came from local producers, while some material consisted of reprints from Mickey Mouse Weekly. The comic anthology ended in 1938. Hartman helped Disney establish offices in all Nordic countries before he left Disney in 1941. Donald became the most popular of the Disney characters in the Nordic countries, and Nordic peoples recognise him better than Mickey Mouse. Kalle Anka & Co; Donald’s first dedicated Swedish anthology, started in September 1948. In 2001 the Finnish Print Office published another stamp commemorating the 50th anniversary of Donald’s presence in Finland. By 2005 around one out of every four Norwegians read Donald Duck & Co. per week, translating to around 1.3 million regular readers. During the same year, every 434,000 Sweedes read Kalle Anka & Co. By 2005 in Finland the Donald Duck anthology Aku Anka sold 270,000 copies per issue. Tim Pichler and Brad Books, authors of The Essential Guide to World Comics, described the Donald anthologies as “the Scandinavian equivalent of the UK’s Beano or Dandy: a comic that generations have grown up with, from grandparents to grandchildren”.

Hannu Raittila, an author, says that Finnish people recognize an aspect of themselves in Donald. Raittila cites that Donald attempts to retrieve himself from “all manner of unexpected and unreasonable scrapes using only his wits and the slim resources he can put his hands on, all of which meshes nicely with the popular image of Finland as driftwood in the crosscurrents of world politics”. Finnish voters placing protest votes typically write “Donald Duck” as the candidate. In Sweden voters often voted for Donald Duck or the Donald Duck Party, as a nonexistent candidate until a 2006 change in voting laws, which prohibited voting for nonexistent candidates. In a twenty-year span, Donald won enough votes to be, in theory, Sweden’s ninth-most popular political organization. In 1985 Donald received 291 votes in an election for the Parliament of Sweden.

By 1978, within Finland, there was debate over the morality of Donald Duck. Matti Holopainen jokingly criticized Donald for living with Daisy while not being married to her, for not wearing the traditional finnish dress, and for changing his birthday. In 1980, at the Nordic comic convention in Norway, a sneak preview of a coming Disney movie and concludes with Jimmy Cricket performing “When You Wish Upon A Star”. To many people watching this special was a tradition as important as having a Christmas tree.

Donald Duck is very popular in Germany, where Donald themed comics sell an average of 250,000 copies each week, mostly published in the kids’ weekly Micky Maus and the monthlies Donald Duck Party and Kalle Anka & Co.

In 1950, Donald had secretly been married to Daisy. An annual Christmas special in Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden is From All of us to All of you, in Norway and Sweden with a title of Donald Duck and His Friends Celebrate Christmas. Segments include Ferdinand the Bull, a short with Chip ’n’ Dale, a segment from Lady and the Tramp, a sneak preview of a coming Disney movie and concludes with Jimmy Cricket performing “When You Wish Upon A Star”. To many people watching this special was a tradition as important as having a Christmas tree.

Donald Duck is very popular in Germany, where Donald themed comics sell an average of 250,000 copies each week, mostly published in the kids’ weekly Topolino and the monthlies Donald Duck Special (for adults) and Lustiges Taschenbuch. The Wall Street Journal called Donald Duck “the Jerry Lewis of Germany”, a reference to American actor Jerry Lewis popularity in France. Donald’s dialogue in German comics tends to be more sophisticated and philosophical, he “quotes from German literature, speaks in grammatically complex sentences and is prone to philosophical musings, while the stories often take a more political tone than their American counterparts”, features especially associated with Enrico Fuchs’s popular German translations of the comics created by The Good Duck Artist Carl Barks. Christian Pfeiler - former president of D.O.N.A.L.D., a German acronym which stands for “German Organization for Non-commercial Fan Clubs” - says Donald is popular in Germany because “almost every comic book fan club has an enthusiast behind it”. He has strengths and weaknesses: he lacks polish but is also very cultured and well-read.” It is through this everman persona that Donald is able to voice philosophical truths about German society that appeal to both children and adults. Donald’s writers and illustrators Carl Barks, Don Rosa, and Ub Iwerks are well known in Germany and have their own fan clubs.

Italy

Donald Duck (named Paolino Paperino) is also a very popular character in Germany, where Donald themed comics sell an average of 250,000 copies each week, mostly published in the kids’ weekly Topolino and the monthlies Topolino comics. While Paperino is written by many authors, he still holds several characteristics. He’s mostly an everyman, but the fierce, harsh temper he has in the American comic appears to be diluted into a meek, weaker personality, prone to comical fits of rage that are mostly subdued by the realization of its impotence. His frustration at Gladstone’s luck is comically enhanced: in the Italian comics, Donald is chronically unlucky, unable to do or get anything right, with Gladstone taking advantage of his superiority or taking genuine pity of his unlucky cousin and trying several plans to grant him some better luck, always failing.

However the constant search for an outlet to vent his frustration, led the Italian rendition of Donald Duck to seek his catharsis in several ways: in the sixties, by vexed by Scrooge’s antics and Gladstone’s luck, he reinvented himself as Paperinik, the duck avenger (as he came to be known outside Italy), an anti-hero at first, a self-assured, well adjusted, brilliant hero in later stories, no longer bound by the self-doubt and the mockery Donald is constantly subjected. Further along the years, he fashioned himself for the additional identities of Qu7, a bumbling secret agent pilot with the initials D and D, and Duck Avenger, a more confident and suave secret agent, in the mold of James Bond, a more equilibrate mold of the heroic Duck Avenger and the tricky QQ7, often accompanied by the beautiful spy Kay K. Donald’s “secret identities” are hosted in the main Topolino comics, but also in several themed comics, like the now defunct Paperinik PK2* and the current Paperinik AppCrade, the latter hosting reprints and new stories as well.

Having several full lives to live doesn’t hamper Donald’s ability to live adventures on his own: he still lives adventures with his uncle Scrooge and his nephews (often acting as a reluctant bumbler, a ballast to the enthusiasm of his nephews and the wretchedness of his uncle), and he lived a star-crossed love story with a princess from another planet, Regina. Despite Regina leaving a deep trace in Donald’s heart, he is still depicted as extremely faithful to Daisy, with a small hiccup deriving by Daisy Duck having a secret identity on her own (Paperinika), with Paperinik and Paperinika, both unaware of their secret identities, cultivating a permanent status of belligerent tension.
Children's books

Donald has been a frequent character in children's books beginning in 1935. Most of these books were published by Whitman Publishing, or one of its subsidiaries. The following is a list of children's books in which Donald is the central character. This does not include comic books or activity books such as coloring books.

**Whitman/Western books**
- Walt Disney's Donald Duck (1935), first published appearance
- Donald Duck Story Book (1937)
- Donald Duck Has His Ups and Downs (1937)
- Donald's Lucky Day (1939), adaptation of the cartoon short of the same name
- Donald Duck and His Cat Troubles (1948)
- Bringing up the Boys (1948)
- Donald Duck's Kite (1949)
- Donald Duck and the Wishing Star (1952), a Cozy Corner book
- Donald Duck Goes to Disneyland (1955)
- Help Wanted (1955)
- Donald Duck and the Lost Mesa Ranch (1966)
- Donald Duck: Board Book (1969)

**Better Little Books**
- Donald Duck Gets Fed Up (1940)
- Donald Duck Seeks Stars (1941)
- Off the Beam (1943)
- Headed for Trouble (1943)
- Donald Duck and Ghost Morgan's Treasure (1946), based on Donald Duck Finds Pirate Gold (1942)
- Donald Duck and the Green Serpent (1947), based on the comic The Terror of the River (1946)
- Donald Duck Lays Down the Law (1948)
- Donald Duck in Volcano Valley (1949)

**Little Golden Books**
- The Great Kite Maker (1949)
- Donald's Toy Train (1950), based on cartoon short Out of Scale
- Donald Duck's Adventure (1950), a Mickey Mouse Club book
- Donald Duck and Santa Claus (1952), a Mickey Mouse Club book
- Donald Duck and the Witch (1953)
- Donald Duck's Toy Sailboat (1954), based on the cartoon short Chips Ahoy
- Donald Duck's Christmas Tree (1954, 1991), based on cartoon short Toy Tinkers
- Donald Duck's Safety Book (1954)
- Donald Duck in Disneyland (1955)
- Donald Duck and the Mouseketeers (1956), a Mickey Mouse Club book
- Donald Duck and the Christmas Carol (1960)
- Donald Duck and the Witch Next Door (1971)
- Disneyland Parade with Donald Duck (1971)
- Donald Duck: Private Eye (1972)
- Donald Duck: Prize Driver (1974), a Mickey Mouse Club book
- America On Parade (1975)
- Donald Duck and the One Bear (1978), based on the fairy tale Goldilocks and the Three Bears
- Instant Millionaire (1978)
- Donald Duck and the Big Dog (1986)
- Some Ducks Have All the Luck (1987)

**Tell-a-Tale Books**
- Donald Duck's Lucky Day (1951)
- Full Speed Ahead (1953)
- Donald Duck and the New Birdhouse (1956)
- Donald Duck in Frontierland (1957)
- Donald Duck and the Super-Sticky Secret (1985)
- Tom Sawyer's Island (1985)

**Little Big Books**
- The Fabulous Diamond Fountain (1967)
- Luck of the Ducks (1969)
- Donald Duck in Volcano Valley (1973), reprinting of 1949 Better Little Book
- The Lost Jungle City (1975)

**Grosset and Dunlap books**
- Donald Duck (1936)

**D.C. Heath and Co. books**
- Donald Duck and His Friends (1939), a Disney Health book
- Donald Duck and His Nephews (1939), a Disney Health book

**Random House books**
- Donald Duck and the Magic Stick (1974)
- Donald Duck: Mountain Climber (1978)
- Donald Duck's Big Surprise (1982)
- Donald Duck Buys a House (1982)

**Walt Disney Productions books**
- The Donald Duck Book (1978), a Golden Shape book

**Grolier/Scholastic books**
- Baby Donald's Day at the Beach (2001)
- Baby Donald Makes a Snowfriend (2005)

**Beyond Disney**
- Donald is the only popular film and television cartoon character to appear as a mascot for a major American university: a licensing agreement between Disney and the University of Oregon allows the school's sports teams to use Donald's image as its "Fighting Duck" mascot. In 1984, Donald Duck was named an honorary alumnus of the University of Oregon.
During his 50th birthday celebrations, Donald received a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. Thousands of area residents signed a congratulatory scroll for Donald, and that document is now part of Disney's corporate archives.

In the 1940s, Donald was adopted as the mascot of Brazilian sports club Botafogo after Argentinian cartoonist Lorenzo Mollas, who was working in Brazil at the time, drew him with the club's soccer uniform. Mollas chose Donald because he complains and fights for his rights, like the club's managers at those ages, and also because, being a duck, he does not lose his elegance while moving in the water (an allusion to rowing). He was eventually replaced so that the club would not have to pay royalties to Disney (Botafogo's current official mascot is Manequinho, a boy who represents the Manneken Pis statue in front of the club's head office), but has since retained the status of unofficial mascot.

Donald's name and image are used on numerous commercial products, one example being Donald Duck brand orange juice, introduced by Citrus World in 1940.

Donald Duck was a ripoff of Donald.

Donald Duck is a constant source of irritation for the eponymous hero of Donald Duk (1937), Walt Disney's first Donald cartoon, released in 1934. Although Donald Duck's design was inspired by Mickey Mouse (called "Mickey Rodent", written by "Walt Dizzy") featured "Darnold Duck", whose quacky voice had to be "translated" for the readers, and who was shamed into finally wearing pants.

In 1951, the Disney Corporation sued the Israeli caricaturist Dudu Geva for copyright infringement, claiming his character "Donald Dach" in the story "Mobyn Duck" was a ripoff of Donald. The Courts found in favor and forced Geva to pay for the legal expenses and remove his book from the shelves. More mildly, the character Howard The Duck's original design was modified to include pants allegedly due to pressure from Disney.

In 2005, Donald received his own star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame at 6840 Hollywood Blvd joining other fictional characters such as Mickey Mouse, Bugs Bunny, Woody Woodpecker, The Simpsons, Winnie the Pooh, Kermit the Frog, and Snow White.

Donald's footprints at the Grauman's Chinese Theatre in Hollywood. The prints were made during the celebration of Donald's 50th birthday.

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Donald's footprints at the Grauman's Chinese Theatre in Hollywood. The prints were made during the celebration of Donald's 50th birthday.
Donald Duck is the fifth most published comic book character in the world after Superman, Batman, Spider-Man, and Wolverine. The Disney character with the second most film appearances is Mickey Mouse.

### Video games

- Mickey Mouse Club House
- Donald Duck’s Speedboat (cancelled) (1983)
- Donald Duck’s Playground (1984)
- Donald’s Alphabet Chase (1988)
- Donald The Hero (1988)
- The Lucky Dime Caper Starring Donald Duck (1991)
- Quackshot (1991)
- World of illusion Starring Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck (1992)
- Deep Duck Trouble Starring Donald Duck (1993)
- Disney’s Magical Quest 3 starring Mickey & Donald (1996)
- Mickey’s Speedway USA (2000)
- Kingdom Hearts (2002)
- Disney Golf (2002)
- Donald’s PK: Out of the Shadows (2002)
- Kingdom Hearts Final Mix (2002)
- Toontown Online (2003)
- Kingdom Hearts: Chain of Memories (2004)

### Notable illustrators

- Carl Barks
- Don Rosa
- Luciano Bottaro
- Marco Rota
- Daniel Branca
- Romano Scarpa
- Giovan Battista Carpi
- Tony Strobl
- Giorgio Cavazzano
- Vicar
- Mau Haymans
- Tetsuya Nomura
- William Van Horn
- Shiro Amano
- Daan Jippes
- Kari Korhonen

### See also

- Walt Disney’s World War II propaganda production

### References

3. Overall, Donald is the fifth most published comic book character in the world after Superman, Batman, Spider-Man, and Wolverine. List of Superheroes & Villains in the Comic Book Universe at Comic Vine
4. Donald Duck at IMDb

### Further reading


### External links
Music Scenes

Anaheim, California
Albuquerque, New Mexico
Anchorage, Alaska
Atlanta, Georgia
Arlington, Texas
Aurora, Colorado
Austin, Texas
Bakersfield, California
Baltimore, Maryland
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Billings, Montana
Birmingham, Alabama

Popular Artists

Adele
Alicia Keys
Ariana Grande
Beyonce
Bruno Mars
Chris Brown
Coldplay
Drake
Ed Sheeran
Gorillaz
Jay-Z
Justin Bieber

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Music Theory Books

Amplifiers
Acoustic Guitars
Bass Guitars
Computers
Cymbals
Drums
Electric Guitars
Electronic Drums
Microphones
MIDI Controllers
Donald Duck is one of the famous ducks we all know and love. Uncle of the mischievous trio Huey, Louie & Dewey, boyfriend to Daisy Duck and best-friends with Mickey Mouse & Goofy. Famous for having a short temper and really bad luck. 

Summary: Donald Fauntleroy Duck[1] is a cartoon character created in 1934 at Walt Disney Productions and licensed by The Walt Disney Company. Donald is an anthropomorphic white duck with a yellow-orange bill, legs, and feet. He typically wears a sailor suit with a cap and a black or red bow tie. Donald is most famous for his semi-intelligible speech and his explosive temper.