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Television assets division of Disney"DisneyABC" redirects here. For the home entertainment and domestic TV distribution and syndication arm also using the DisneyABC title/name, see DisneyABC Domestic Television."DATG" redirects here. For the airport in In Guezzam, Algeria with the ICAO airport code "DATG", see In Guezzam Airport.Disney General Entertainment ContentFormerlyABC Group (19962004)DisneyABC Television Group (20042019)Walt Disney Television (20192021)Company typeDivisionIndustryBroadcastCable televisionMass mediaPredecessorCapital Cities/ABCFoundedSeptember5, 1996; 28 years ago(1996-09-05)HeadquartersBurbank, California, U.S.Area servedWorldwide, but mainly United StatesKey peopleDana Walden (co-chairman, Disney Entertainment)[1]ProductsTelevision channelsTelevision programmingBrandsABCABC NewsFreeformDisney ChannelDisney Jr.Disney XDOnyx CollectiveNational GeographicNat Geo WildFXFXXFX Movie ChannelServicesTelevision production and distributionNumber of employees7,000+(2016)ParentDisney Media Networks (1996-2020)The Walt Disney Company (2020-2023)Disney Entertainment (2023-present)DivisionsDisney Branded TelevisionSubsidiariesABC Family WorldwideAmerican Broadcasting CompanyDisney Television StudiosFX NetworksNational Geographic Global NetworksOnyx CollectiveWebsiteOfficial websiteFootnotes/ references[2][3][4]Disney General Entertainment Content (DGEC),[a] formerly ABC Group,[5] DisneyABC Television Group and the second incarnation of Walt Disney Television,[b] is a division of the Disney Entertainment business segment of the Walt Disney Company that oversees its owned-and-operated television content, assets and sub-divisions.[6]Sub-divisions of DGEC include the American Broadcasting Company, ABC News, Disney Branded Television, Disney Television Studios, Freeform, Hulu Original Content Teams, FX Networks and National Geographic.Media conglomerate Capital Cities/ABC Inc. merged and folded into the Walt Disney Company in 1996 and was initially re-branded as ABC Group. Assets from CC/ABC at the time being merged and/or acquired include/included the ABC Television Network Group, CC/ABC Broadcasting Group (ABC Radio Network, later Cumulus Media Networks, 8 TV and 21 radio stations), ABC Cable and International Broadcast Group, CC/ABC Publishing Group and CC/ABC Multimedia Group to the fold. The Cable and International Broadcast Group contained ownership shares of ESPN Inc. (80%), A&E Television Networks (37.5%), DIC Productions, L.P. (Limited Partnership stake), Lifetime Television (50%) and its international investments. These investments included Telephone-Mnchen (50%, Germany; included 20% of RTL II), Hamster Productions. (33%, France) and Scandinavian Broadcasting System (23%, Luxemburg). ESPN also had international holdings: Eurosport (33.3%, England), TV Sport (10%, France; Eurosport affiliate) and The Japan Sports Channel (20%). The Publishing Group including Fairchild Publications, Chilton Publications, multiple newspapers from a dozen dailies (including the Ft. Worth Star-Telegram, The Kansas City Star) and more weeklies, and dozens more publications in the fields of farm, business and law trade journals plus LA Magazine to Institutional Investor. ABC Group pursued businesses in new and emerging media technologies, including the interactive television, pay-per-view, VOD, HDTV, video cassette, Optical disc, on-line services and location-based entertainment.[7]In April 1996, due to the ongoing post Disney-CC/ABC merger realignment and retirement of its president, the Walt Disney Television and Telecommunications group's division was reassigned to other groups with Walt Disney Television International (including Disney Channels International and Buena Vista Television domestic syndication and pay-TV divisions, GMTV and Super RTL holdings) were transferred to Capital Cities/ABC.[8] In May due to the merger, ABC ended its ABC Productions division operations while keeping its boutique production companies: Victor Television, DIC Productions, L.P., ABC/Kane Productions and Greengrass Productions.[9] The international operations of Disney TV International and ABC Cable and International Broadcast Group were merged in June as Disney/ABC International Television.[10]Under Disney, ABC Group sold various publishing companies in 1997. Chilton was sold to Reed Elsevier for $447 million and received $142 million from Euromoney Publications for Institutional Investor. In April, Knight Ridder purchased four newspapers including The Kansas City Star and The Fort Worth Star-Telegram for $1.65 billion. In August 1999, Fairchild Publications was sold to Conde Nast Publications for $650 million.[11] In March 1998, ABC placed it shares of Scandinavian Broadcasting System up for sale.[12]In late 1999, Walt Disney Television, along with other television units, were transferred again from The Walt Disney Studios to DisneyABC Television Group and merged with ABC's primetime division, ABC Entertainment, forming ABC Entertainment Group.[13][14][15] Robert A. Iger was promoted from president and chief operating officer in February 1999 to chairman of ABC Group and president of Walt Disney International.[16]In March 2000, ABC formed the Disney Kids Network (DKN) advertising group via consolidation to sell ads for ABC's "TGIF" primetime programming, Disney's One Saturday Morning, the Disney's One Too syndicated programming block, Who Wants to Be a Millionaire, The Wonderful World of Disney, Mickey Mouse and Winnie the Pooh primetime specials. DKN was placed under senior vice president of sales at ABC, Dan Barnathan, and would also work on some ads with Radio Disney, Disney.com and the Disney Adventures magazine. DKN added Toon Disney when the channel started accepting ads in September 2000.[17][18]Iger was named president and chief operating officer of The Walt Disney Company in January 2000.[19] In 2000, with an investment by Bain Capital and Chase Capital Partners, Heyward re-purchased DIC Entertainment, L.P. from Disney, making the company re-independent[20]In September 2002, then-Disney Chairman/CEO Michael Eisner outlined a proposed realignment of the ABC broadcast network's daytime parts with the similar unit in its cable channels: ABC Saturday mornings with Disney Channel units (Toon Disney & Playhouse Disney), ABC daytime with Soapnet and ABC prime time with ABC Family.[21] In October 2003, ABC Family Worldwide was changed from a unit directly reporting to the Disney COO to a unit running within the ABC Cable Networks Group under Anne Sweeney.[22]Former logo as DisneyABC Television Group from 2013 to 2019.On April 21, 2004, Disney announced a restructuring of its Disney Media Networks division with Sweeney being named president of DisneyABC Television Group,[23] and then-ESPN president George Bodenheimer becoming co-CEO of the division with Sweeney, as well as president of ABC Sports. This move added ABC TV Network within DisneyABC.[24] ABC1 channel initially launched in the United Kingdom on September 27, 2004 as the first use of the ABC brand outside the US.[25] While ABC News Now was launched that year in the US on digital subchannel of 70 ABC owned & operated and affiliates.[26]On June 12, 2007, Disney spun off its ABC Radio Networks and merged it into Citadel Communications with Citadel Broadcasting while retaining its ESPN Radio and Radio Disney networks and stations and a 10-year news provider licensing agreement with Citadel for ABC News Radio and the networks.[27][28]In February 2007, the previous iteration of Touchstone Television was renamed ABC Television Studio as part of Disney's push to drop secondary brands like Buena Vista for Disney, ABC, ESPN, and most recently, A&E Networks.[29] ABC1 in the UK was shut down on September 26, 2007.[30]On January 22, 2009, DisneyABC announced a merger of ABC Entertainment and ABC Studios into ABC Entertainment Group.[31][32] That April, ABC Enterprises took an ownership stake in Hulu in exchange for online distribution license and $25 million in the ABC network ad credits.[33] The Live Well Network (LWN) was launched on April 27, 2009, by ABC Owned Television Stations on the stations' subchannels.[34][35][36] Later that year, A+E Networks acquired Lifetime Entertainment Services with DATG ownership increasing to 42%.[37] In November, Disney-ABC sells GMTV to ITV for $37 million.[38]On March 24, 2012, following the dissolution of the ABC Daytime division, ABC Family Worldwide began taking operational control of Soapnet until that network was slowly discontinued for Disney Junior; which would later rebrand to Disney Jr. on June 1, 2024.[39][40]In July 2012, NBCUniversal confirmed plans to sell its 15.8% stake in A+E Networks to Disney for $3 billion (along with its previous owner Hearst Entertainment & Syndication, who became 50-50 partners in the joint venture).[41][42]On August 21, 2013, DisneyABC announced it will lay off 175 employees. The layoffs are expected to hit positions among technical operations as well as the unit's eight local stations.[43] On October 28, ABC News and Univision Communications launched Fusion, a cable Hispanic news and satire channel.[44]In August 2014, A+E took a 10% stake in Vice Media for $250 million, then announced in April 2015 that H2 would be rebranded into the Vice channel with an indicated early 2016 launch.[45] Disney also directly made two $200 investments in Vice Media in November 2015, then a week later in December, they directly invested in it again for 10% to assist in funding its programming.[46] ABC Family became Freeform on January 12, 2016.[47]On April 21, 2016, DisneyABC sold its share in Fusion to Univision.[48] In September 2016, the group's president Ben Sherwood named Bruce Rosenblum, Television Academy chairman and former head of Warner Bros. TV Group, as president of business operations in s the newly created position, to reduce the number of direct reports from 17 to about 8. Roseblum would oversee ad sales in conjunction with channel heads, affiliate sales and marketing, engineering, digital media, global distribution, IT, research and strategy and business development. This allows Sherwood to focus on content and direct operating units that continue to directly report to him, ABC network units, cable channel units (Disney Channels Worldwide, and Freeform), ABC Studios and ABC TV Stations.[49]With the March 14, 2018, Disney Company reorganization, in anticipation of integrating Fox assets from a proposed acquisition, all international channels including Disney Channels have been transferred to Walt Disney Direct-to-Consumer and International, a new segment, with American channels remaining with DisneyABC Television Group. All global sales units and distribution units have been transfer to the Disney Direct-to-Consumer segment.[50]Former logo as Walt Disney Television from 2019 to 2021.On October 8, 2018, Disney announced the division would be renamed into the second incarnation of Walt Disney Television following the completion of its acquisition of 21st Century Fox. The acquisition added 20th Century Fox Television, FX Networks and FX Productions, Fox 21 Television Studios, and National Geographic Global Networks to the division. Fox television executives Peter Rice, Dana Walden, John Landgraf, and Gary Knell joined The Walt Disney Company on March 20, 2019.[51]On March 5, 2019, Craig Hunegs was named to lead the combined Disney Television Studios ABC Studios, ABC Signature, 20th Century Fox Television and Fox 21 Television Studios. He would report to Walden.[3]Following the completed acquisition of the 21st Century Fox assets in March 2019, Disney reorganized its television division to align various operations. On June 10, 2019, Disney announced that both Disney Television Studios and FX Entertainment would share the same casting division.[52] After assuming full control over Hulu in May 2019, Disney reorganized Hulu's reporting structure in July 2019, placing Hulu's Scripted Originals team under Walt Disney Television. Under the new structure, Hulu's SVP of Original Scripted Content would report directly to the chairman of Disney Television Studios and ABC Entertainment.[53]On August 10, 2020, Disney Television Studios rebranded all of its three studios as part of merger terms which required dropping the "Fox" name from assets acquired from 21st Century Fox, with 20th Century Fox Television becoming 20th Television; Fox 21 Television Studios became the second incarnation of Touchstone Television to avoid brand confusion with Fox Corporation; and ABC Studios merged with the original incarnation of ABC Signature Studios to form the current ABC Signature. In addition, the original syndication arm of 20th Century Fox Television also called "20th Television" was folded into Disney-ABC Domestic Television.[54]On October 12, 2020, the division was rechristened as Disney General Entertainment Content.[55][56]In December 2020, Touchstone Television merged into 20th Television.[57]On February 3, 2021, Disney Television Studios established a new unit known as "Walt Disney Television Alternative", which will be headed by former senior vice president of alternative, specials and late-night series at ABC, Rob Mills, to oversee the development of non-scripted programming.[58]On October 1, 2024, ABC Signature was folded into 20th Television.[59]Dana Walden, Co-Chairman, Disney EntertainmentSteve Chung, Chief CounselCraig Erwich, President, Disney Television GroupAyo Davis, President, Disney Branded TelevisionRob Mills, Executive Vice President, Unscripted and Alternative EntertainmentSimran Sethi, President, Scripted Programming, Hulu Originals, ABC Entertainment and FreeformJordan Helman, Executive Vice President, DramaSuzanna Makkos, Executive Vice President, ComedyTrisha Husson, Head of Strategy, Business Operations and FinanceSharon Klein, Head of CastingJohn Landgraf, Chairman, FX, National Geographic and Onyx CollectiveGina Balian, President, FX EntertainmentTara Duncan, President, Onyx CollectiveNick Grad, President, FX EntertainmentStephanie Gibbons, President, Creative, Strategy and Digital, Multi-Platform Marketing, FXCourteney Monroe, President, National Geographic ContentDebra OConnell, President, News Group and NetworksAlmin Karamehmedovic, President, ABC NewsChad Matthews, President, ABC Owned Television StationsJen Reberger, Executive Vice President, Human ResourcesShannon Ryan, President, MarketingNaomi Bulochnikov-Paul, Executive Vice President, Publicity, and Head of CommunicationsEric Schrier, President, Disney Television Studios and Global Original Television StrategyKarey Burke, President, 20th TelevisionMarci Proietto, Executive Vice President, 20th Television AnimationJosh Sussman, Executive Vice President, Business AffairsCarol Turner, Head of Production, Disney Entertainment TelevisionJon Wax, Executive Vice President, International Original TelevisionAs of October2024[update], the following are the current units based on reporting structure:[60][59]20th Television20th Television AnimationWalt Disney Television AlternativeABCFreeformHulu OriginalsDisney Branded TelevisionDisney ChannelDisney Jr.Disney XDDisney+ OriginalsProduction unitsDisney Television AnimationIt's a Laugh ProductionsDisney Original DocumentaryDisney Unscripted and Alternative EntertainmentFX NetworksFXFXXFX Movie ChannelFX EntertainmentFX ProductionsNational Geographic PartnersNational Geographic Global NetworksNational GeographicNat Geo WildNat Geo MundoNational Geographic StudiosNational Geograpfic Documentary Films National Geographic Magazine[60]Onyx CollectiveABC NewsABC AudioABC News RadioABC News StudiosNetworksABC Owned Television StationsTransferred to Disney Media and Entertainment Distribution (DMED)Disney XD[61]ABC Owned Television Stations[62]Re-organizational transfers 2018These assets were transferred to Walt Disney Direct-to-Consumer & International (then Disney Media and Entertainment Distribution) in 2018, which include:[50]Walt Disney Studios Home Entertainment formerly Buena Vista Home EntertainmentDisneyABC Domestic Television also known as DisneyABC Home Entertainment and Television Distribution and formerly Buena Vista TelevisionDisney Media Distribution formerly DisneyABC International Television and before that, ABC Cable and International Broadcast GroupDisney Branded Television - international channels onlyBroadcast Satellite Disney Co., Ltd. (April 20092018) operator of Dlife channel (Japan)[63]Hungama TV (20062018)Buena Vista International Television InvestmentsRTL Disney Television Limited Partnership, 50%[64] (2018)Tele Munich Television Media Participation Limited Partnership, 50%[64]RTL 2 Television Limited Partnership, 31.5% (19942018)RTL II (Germany)Super RTL (19952021) GermanyKividoo subscription video-on-demand (2015)Toggo Plus (2016)OthersABC Radio Networks (19452007) sold to Cumulus MediaAmerican Contemporary Network (January 1, 1968)American Information Network (January 1, 1968)American Entertainment Network (January 1, 1968)American FM Network (January 1, 1968)ABC Rock Radio Network (January 4, 1982)ABC Direction Radio Network (January 4, 1982)ABC Talk Radio (1980s)Urban Advantage Network (UAN)Radio Disney Group (20032014) sold individual stations except one.Walt Disney Television (19992003)Disney MovieToons/Disney Video Premieres (19962003) launched as a part of Disney TV Animation; transferred out to Walt Disney Feature Animation (now Walt Disney Animation Studios).DIC Entertainment, L.P. (19962000) sold back to Andy Heyward.Jetix merged into Disney Channels Worldwide (now Disney Branded Television).ABC News Now (20042009) digital subchannel network.Touchstone Television (2020) folded into 20th Television[57]Unit[7][8]Transferred to[8]KCAL-TV Los AngelesSold to Young Broadcasting[65]Walt Disney TelevisionWalt Disney StudiosDisney Television AnimationTouchstone TelevisionDisney InteractiveBuena Vista Home EntertainmentWalt Disney Film & Television AwardsWalt Disney Television InternationalCC/ABCDisney Channel InternationalBuena Vista TelevisionGMTVSuper RTLDisney TeleVenturesDefunct as of 2000Walt Disney Television and Telecommunications (WDTT) was a division of The Walt Disney Company. At the time Disney and Capital Cities/ABC merged, WDTT's divisions were The Disney Channel, KCAL-TV Los Angeles, Walt Disney Television, Touchstone Television, Buena Vista Home Entertainment, and Disney Interactive.[7]On August 24, 1994, with Jeffrey Katzenberg's resignation, a reorganization of Disney took place in which Richard H. Frank became head of newly formed Walt Disney Television and Telecommunications, which was split from its filmed entertainment business, Walt Disney Studios.[66] On December 5, 1994, Walt Disney Computer Software was transferred within WDTT as Disney Interactive.[67] At the end of his contract on April 30, 1995, Frank left Disney.[68] Dennis Hightower, a marketing executive, was appointed by April 9 to succeed Frank.[69]In April 1996, due to ongoing post-Disney-CC/ABC merger realignment and the retirement of Hightower as president, WDTT's divisions were reassigned to other groups, with most of them transferred to either The Walt Disney Studios or CC/ABC.[8] KCAL was sold to Young Broadcasting in May 1996 due to CC/ABC ownership of KABC-TV.[65]Fox Networks Group (19932024)American Broadcasting CompanyList of production companies owned by the American Broadcasting CompanyESPN Inc.^ Alternatively known by the official website copyright tagline "Disney General Entertainment" (DGE).^ Preceded by the first incarnation/phase of Walt Disney Television, which used the name from 1988 to 2003.^ Low, Elaine (October 12, 2020). 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(19491958)20th Century-Fox Television (19581989)20th Century Fox Television (19942020)Company typeDivisionIndustryTelevision productionPredecessorsFour Star TelevisionMTM Enterprises20th Television (first incarnation)Touchstone Television (second incarnation)ABC SignatureFoundedMarch15, 1949; 76 years ago(1949-03-15)HeadquartersLos Angeles, California, United StatesKey peopleKarey Burke (president)ProductsTelevision programsParent20th Century Fox (19492014)Fox Television Group (20142019)Disney Television Studios (2019present)SubsidiariesNew Regency Television International (50%)Websitedmdcentral.com20th Television, Inc.[1] (formerly known as TCF Television Productions, Inc., 20th Century-Fox Television and 20th Century Fox Television) is the television studio arm of 20th Century Studios, owned by Disney Television Studios, a division of the Disney Entertainment business segment of the Walt Disney Company. Productions from this company are distributed on/in home media formats by Walt Disney Studios Home Entertainment through the 20th Century Home Entertainment banner.[2]20th Television was part of the majority of 21st Century Fox's assets acquired by Disney in 2019.[3][4] The company's current name was adopted in 2020 when Disney dropped the "Fox" word from the names of the acquired 21st Century Fox assets to avoid brand confusion with Fox Corporation. 20th Television has since become ABC's flagship television production arm with the closure of ABC Signature on October 1, 2024.20th Television has divisions from before and post-Disney.20th Century Fox Television Distribution (20112020) a television distribution arm of 20th Century Fox Television for all Fox-produced and/or acquired programming. The company operated from 2011 to 2020.FNM/FWP (19901994) the TV movie production arm of TCFTV. The company was known as FNM Films, which stood for "Fox Network Movies". In 1993, the company was renamed to Fox West Pictures, until it was reformed as the then-new Fox 2000 Pictures division.20th Century Fox International Television (20012002) an international television production company and a short-lived unit of TCFTV.Fox Circle Productions (19942005) a division of 20th Century Fox Television that created TV movies and original programming.National Studios (19951998) a TV movie division of Fox Circle Productions.Fox Square Productions (19871990s) a short-lived in-house production unit of the then-new Fox Broadcasting Company.20th Century Fox Telecommunications (1982) a television production company that only produced The Who Rocks America, a TV movie produced by The Who.Fox Television Animation (19992020) an American animation company owned by Disney Television Studios. It used to be the animation division of 20th Century Fox Television and 20th Television since its launch in 1999, until in 2020, Disney announced it would be separate from 20th Television.20th Century Fox Television was originally formed in 1949 by 20th Century-Fox as other studios were branching out into television production. The company was known as TCF Television Productions, Inc. from its inception until 1958. Its first television series was Crusade in Europe, which was produced for ABC.[5]In 1955, Fox intended to set up a television film subsidiary on the company's Western Avenue lot in Hollywood, but it never materialized.[6][7]Fox did not produce another television show until 1955, when it launched its very first series, The 20th Century-Fox Hour on CBS, after the success of ABC's hit show Disneyland.[8] In 1956, Fox sold its second show to CBS, My Friend Flicka, which is based on the Flicka film series.[9]Later that year, Irving Asher, who was a very successful film producer, was made general manager of TCF Television Productions.[10] In 1956, Fox sold the Broken Arrow television project, which is based on the 1950 film of the same name, to ABC.[11]In 1957, Fox cemented a pact with National Telefilm Associates (NTA) to produce How to Marry a Millionaire, which was based on the 1953 film of the same name, and Man Without a Gun. NTA served as distributor of the series, which were to play on the NTA Film Network.[12][13]Batman (Adam West) and Robin (Burt Ward) in the 19661968 television series, BatmanIn 1958, the company was renamed to 20th Century-Fox Television (the hyphen in-between the "Century" and "Fox" words was dropped in 1985). Around the same time, Martin Manulis, producer of CBS' Playhouse 90, joined 20th Century-Fox as head of television.[14] Under Manulis' watch, the company developed Adventures in Paradise for ABC, The Many Loves of Dobie Gillis for CBS and Five Fingers for NBC.[15][16] In the following year, Fox also sold the drama Hong Kong to ABC.[17]By 1960, Roy Huggins, who was lured from Warner Bros. Television, was tapped to join 20th Century-Fox Television as vice president in charge of production.[18] During Huggins' watch, he refreshed the Hong Kong show.[19] He also oversaw the development of the three programs for ABC, which were the comedy Margie and dramas Follow the Sun and Bus Stop.[20] In 1961, William Self was appointed to replace Huggins.[21]In 1962, the company decreased its output to one show, then produced none the following year. Roy Huggins departed to join Revue Studios.[22] During the short-lived dark period in 1963, the company had signed Hal Kanter and Paul Monash to production deals.[23] Later that year, highly successful feature film producer Irwin Allen was moved from its feature film unit to its television unit to serve as producer for the studio.[24]The company had returned to producing prime-time programs by 1964. The first shows were the ABC sitcom Valentine's Day, the ABC dramas Peyton Place, Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea, and 12 O'Clock High; and the NBC drama Daniel Boone.[25] Later that year, William Dozier and his Greenway Productions studio signed a deal with 20th Century-Fox to develop television shows.[26] By 1965, Fox was producing several new shows for primetime, such as The Legend of Jesse James, The Long, Hot Summer, The Loner and Irwin Allen's science-fiction drama Lost in Space,[27] to be followed by Batman, which is based on the comic book series, and Blue Light.[28][29]The 196667 season proved to be a difficult year for Fox's television unit, which was producing the ABC sitcom The Tammy Grimes Show and the ABC dramas The Man Who Never Was, The Felony Squad, The Green Hornet and Irwin Allen's science-fiction show The Time Tunnel. Although most of the new shows in the season did not last long, Felony Squad turned out to be a hit.[30] The 196768 season was similarly poor for Fox, as it only had two new shows, Custer and Judd, for the Defense, both for ABC. Although Custer bombed, Judd, for the Defense was initially popular, but was later cancelled after only two seasons. Fox also expanded its output to commission a Saturday morning show in collaboration with Filmation, Journey to the Center of the Earth.[31]The 196869 season was also difficult for 20th Century-Fox Television, which saw the British co-production Journey to the Unknown and Irwin Allen's final science-fiction drama to be produced, Land of the Giants, for ABC; the CBS drama Lancer; and the NBC sitcoms The Ghost & Mrs. Muir and Julia. Although Julia was deemed a hit, most of the shows in the season crumbled. Fox did have one additional Saturday morning cartoon for Filmation, Fantastic Voyage.[32][33] In 1969, Fox entered the game show fray by signing a deal to distribute Beat the Clock, a revival of the popular 1950s game show.[34] The decade closed out with the 1969-70 television season and two new programs, Room 222 for ABC and Bracken's World for NBC.[35] Also that year, Grant Tinker was hired to join the studio, but he would quit two years later due to conflicts with running MTM Enterprises.[36][37]While the 1970s were difficult for Fox's television unit, the studio initially started off the decade with the shows Nanny and the Professor on ABC and Arnie for CBS, which proved to be modest successes.[38][39] The studio would then produce M*A*S*H in 1972 for CBS, which would go on to be incredibly successful, lasting eleven seasons. Later on, in 1979, the studio produced Trapper John, M.D., which was popular throughout the 1980s.[40] Other Fox shows for the 1970s, such as Cade's County, The New Perry Mason, Irwin Allen's The Swiss Family Robinson, Young Dan'l Boone, W.E.B., The Paper Chase, Loves Me, Loves Me Not, and Billy all bombed, although The Paper Chase became a cult classic and gave Showtime additional seasons.[41][42][43][44][45][46][47][48][49][50][51][52]Fox also distributed the game show Masquerade Party, produced by Stefan Hatos-Monty Hall Productions, which aired during the 197475 season.[53] From 1976 to 1978, Fox distributed Liar's Club, as well as Celebrity Sweepstakes, both of which were produced by Ralph Andrews Productions.[54][55] In 1973, Fox distributed the syndicated Canadian videotape production The Starlost, produced by Glen-Warren Productions.[42]In 1980, television producer Glen A. Larson quit Universal and joined 20th Century-Fox Television.[56] The first show was The Fall Guy, which was successful, though it would end up being the only Fox/Larson show to become so. The other collaborations, Trauma Center, Man

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