

# DisneyWar

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had had enough". Stewart, James (2005). *DisneyWar*. New York: Simon & Schuster. ISBN 0-684-80993-1. "DISNEYWAR by James B. Stewart". publishersweekly.com - *DisneyWar* is a book that serves as an exposé of Michael Eisner's 20-year tenure as chairman and CEO at The Walt Disney Company by James B. Stewart. The book chronicles the careers and interactions of executives at Disney, including Card Walker, Ron W. Miller, Roy E. Disney, Frank Wells, Jeffrey Katzenberg, Michael Ovitz, Joe Roth, Bob Iger and Stan Kinsey. It was published in 2005 by Simon & Schuster. Its uniqueness was attributed to the large amount of access allowed to Stewart in putting the book together.

Publishers originally planned on releasing the book on March 7, 2005, only to accelerate the launch date to February 9 after vendor demand, and Disney executives had acknowledged recently acquiring a leaked edition of the manuscript. By coincidence, the revised publication coincided with Disney's annual shareholders meeting, which kicked-off the following morning at the Minneapolis Convention Center.

In his 2006 afterword, author James B. Stewart acknowledged the last conversation he had with his subject (just before the book's initial launch, over the phone): 'Eisner vowed that he'd never speak to me again.'

## Disney family

James (2005). *DisneyWar*. New York: Simon & Schuster. ISBN 0-684-80993-1. "Sharon Mae Disney". Getty Images. Retrieved July 9, 2024. "Walt Disney Observing - The Disney family are American families that gained prominence when brothers Roy and Walt began creating films through the Disney Brothers Cartoon Studio, today known as mass media and entertainment conglomerate The Walt Disney Company. The Disney family's influence on American culture grew with successful feature films such as *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* in 1937 and the opening of the Disneyland Amusement park in 1955. Other Disney family members have been involved in the management and administration of the Disney company, filmmaking, and philanthropy.

## James B. Stewart

Edgar Award in the Best Fact Crime category. *DisneyWar* (2005), his book on Michael Eisner's reign at Disney, won the Gerald Loeb Award for Best Business - James Bennett Stewart (born c. 1952) is an American lawyer, journalist, and author.

## Roy E. Disney

James B. (2005). *DisneyWar*. Simon & Schuster. ISBN 0-684-80993-1. McCarthy, Michael (December 2, 2003). "War of words erupts at Walt Disney". *USA Today*. Archived - Roy Edward Disney KCSG (January 10, 1930 – December 16, 2009) was an American businessman. He was the longtime senior executive for the Walt Disney Company, which was founded by his uncle, Walt Disney, and his father, Roy O. Disney. Born in Los Angeles, Disney graduated from Pomona College in 1951 and began working at Disney as an assistant director and producer.

At the time of his death, he held more than 16 million shares (about 1% of the company), and served as a consultant for the company, as well as director emeritus for the board of directors. During his tenure, he organized ousting of the company's top two executives: Ron W. Miller in 1984 and Michael Eisner in 2005. As the last member of the Disney family to be actively involved in the company, Disney was often compared

to his uncle and to his father. In 2006, Forbes magazine estimated his personal fortune at \$1.2 billion.

Disney was also a celebrated yachtsman, a member of San Diego Yacht Club best known for his success in the Transpacific Yacht Race and winning the Newport Bermuda Race. Disney died from stomach cancer at the age of 79 years old on December 16, 2009, after battling the disease for over a year.

## Michael Eisner

*Disney Touch: How a Daring Management Team Revived an Entertainment Empire* by Ron Grover (Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1991), ISBN 1-55623-385-X *DisneyWar* - Michael Dammann Eisner (EYEZ-n?r; born March 7, 1942) is an American businessman and former chairman and chief executive officer (CEO) of the Walt Disney Company from September 1984 to September 2005. Prior to Disney, Eisner was president of rival film studio Paramount Pictures from 1976 to 1984, and had brief stints at the major television networks NBC, CBS, and ABC.

Eisner's 21-year stint at Disney saw the revitalization of the company's poorly performing animation studios with successful films such as *The Little Mermaid* (1989), *Beauty and the Beast* (1991), *Aladdin* (1992), and *The Lion King* (1994), a period known as the Disney Renaissance. Eisner additionally broadened the company's media portfolio by leading the acquisitions of ABC, most of ESPN and The Muppets franchise. Eisner also led major investments and expansion of the company's theme parks both domestically and globally, including the openings of Disney-MGM Studios (now Disney's Hollywood Studios) in 1989, Euro Disney (now Disneyland Paris) in 1992, Disney's Animal Kingdom in 1998, Disney's California Adventure Park and Tokyo DisneySea in 2001, Walt Disney Studios Park in 2002 and Hong Kong Disneyland in 2005.

Eisner's final years at Disney were tumultuous: a string of box-office bombs in the early 2000s, public feuds with former associates such as Jeffrey Katzenberg and Steve Jobs, and dissatisfaction with Eisner's management style culminated in the "Save Disney" campaign organized by Roy E. Disney, during which Eisner rapidly lost the confidence of much of Disney's Board of Directors. As a result of the pressure from the campaign, Eisner announced in March 2005 that he would step down as CEO prematurely, handing day-to-day duties to Bob Iger before formally leaving the company in September 2005. He went on to create the stop-motion animated sitcom *Glenn Martin, DDS* in 2009.

## Barry Diller

reported in James B. Stewart's 2005 book *DisneyWar*, Michael Eisner sent a confidential letter to The Walt Disney Company board of directors in 1997 during - Barry Charles Diller (born February 2, 1942) is an American billionaire businessman. He is chairman and senior executive of IAC and Expedia Group and founded the Fox Broadcasting Company with Rupert Murdoch and USA Broadcasting. Diller was inducted into the Television Hall of Fame in 1994.

## Pretty Woman

August 31, 2016. Retrieved August 27, 2016. Stewart, James B. (2005). *DisneyWar*. New York: Simon & Schuster. p. 110. ISBN 978-0-7432-6709-0. "The Lost - *Pretty Woman* is a 1990 American romantic comedy film directed by Garry Marshall and written by J. F. Lawton. The film stars Richard Gere and Julia Roberts, and features Héctor Elizondo, Ralph Bellamy (in his final performance), Laura San Giacomo, and Jason Alexander in supporting roles. The film's story centers on Hollywood escort Vivian Ward and wealthy corporate raider Edward Lewis. Vivian is hired to be Edward's escort for several business and social functions, and their relationship develops during her week-long stay with him. The film's title *Pretty Woman* is based on the 1964 song "Oh, Pretty Woman" by Roy Orbison.

The original screenplay was titled 3000 and was written by then-struggling screenwriter J. F. Lawton.

Originally intended to be a dark cautionary tale about class and prostitution in Los Angeles, the film was re-conceived as a romantic comedy with a large budget. *Pretty Woman* received mixed reviews from critics upon release, but widespread praise was directed towards Roberts' performance and her chemistry with Gere. It saw the highest number of ticket sales in the US ever for a romantic comedy, with Box Office Mojo listing it as the number-one romantic comedy by the highest estimated domestic tickets sold at 42,176,400, slightly ahead of *My Big Fat Greek Wedding* (2002) at 41,419,500 tickets. The film grossed US\$463.4 million worldwide and at the time of its release, was the fifth-highest-grossing film of all time worldwide, behind only *E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial* (\$701 million at the time), *Star Wars* (\$530 million at the time), *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade* (\$474 million at the time), and *Jaws* (\$470 million at the time). It was also the highest grossing R-rated film of all time (surpassing *Rain Man*) until it was surpassed by *Terminator 2: Judgment Day* in 1991 but remained the highest-grossing R-rated film released by Walt Disney Studios, (surpassing *Cocktail*), holding the record for 34 years until Marvel Studios' *Deadpool & Wolverine* surpassed it in 2024.

*Pretty Woman* catapulted Roberts to superstardom, earning her the Golden Globe Award for Best Actress – Motion Picture Comedy or Musical, in addition to her first nominations for the Academy Award for Best Actress and the BAFTA Award for Best Actress in a Leading Role. The film also received nominations for the BAFTA Award for Best Film and the Golden Globe Award for Best Motion Picture – Musical or Comedy.

Disney+

by Walt Disney Studios and Disney Television Studios, with dedicated content hubs for Disney's flagship brands; Disney, Pixar, Marvel, Star Wars, National - Disney+ is an American subscription video on-demand over-the-top streaming media service owned and operated by Disney Streaming, the streaming division of Disney Entertainment, a major business segment of the Walt Disney Company. The service primarily distributes films and television shows produced by Walt Disney Studios and Disney Television Studios, with dedicated content hubs for Disney's flagship brands; Disney, Pixar, Marvel, Star Wars, National Geographic, ESPN (the US, Latin America, Caribbean, Australia and New Zealand only), Hulu (U.S. only) and Star (outside U.S.), as well as showcasing original and exclusive films and television shows. Disney+ is the third most-subscribed video on demand streaming media service after Amazon Prime Video and Netflix, with 127.8 million paid memberships.

Disney+ relies on technology developed by Disney Streaming, which was originally established as BAMTech in 2015 when it was spun off from MLB Advanced Media (MLBAM). Disney increased its ownership share of BAMTech to a controlling stake in 2017 and subsequently transferred ownership to Walt Disney Direct-to-Consumer & International, as part of a corporate restructuring in anticipation of Disney's acquisition of 21st Century Fox, through which the Star brand was inherited and got retooled as a content platform within the service in some regions, with Latin America having its own standalone service, Star+, until June 26 and July 24, 2024.

With BAMTech helping to launch ESPN+ in early 2018, and Disney's streaming distribution deal with Netflix ending in 2019, Disney took the opportunity to use technologies being developed for ESPN+ to establish a Disney-branded streaming service that would feature its content. Production of films and television shows for exclusive release on the platform began in late 2017.

Disney+ was launched on November 12, 2019, in the United States, Canada and the Netherlands, and expanded to Australia, New Zealand and Puerto Rico a week later. It became available in select European

countries in March 2020 and in India in April through Star India's Hotstar streaming service, which was rebranded as Disney+ Hotstar. Additional European countries received Disney+ in September 2020, with the service expanding to Latin America in November 2020. It later expanded in Southeast Asian countries since 2021, followed by countries in Northern and Eastern Europe, Middle East and parts of Africa since May 2022.

Upon launch, it was met with positive reception of its content library, but was criticized for technical problems and missing content. Alterations made to films and television shows also attracted media attention. Ten million users had subscribed to Disney+ by the end of its first day of operation.

In the third quarter of 2024, the number of global Disney+ subscribers amounted to 153.8 million. This marked a growth of around seven million compared with the same quarter of the previous year.

## Disney Renaissance

James (2005). *DisneyWar*. New York: Simon & Schuster. pp. 94. ISBN 0-684-80993-1. Pallant, Chris (2011). *Demystifying Disney: A History of Disney Feature Animation - The Disney Renaissance* was a period from 1989 to 1999 during which Walt Disney Feature Animation returned to producing commercially and/or critically successful animated films. The ten feature films associated with this period are *The Little Mermaid* (1989), *The Rescuers Down Under* (1990), *Beauty and the Beast* (1991), *Aladdin* (1992), *The Lion King* (1994), *Pocahontas* (1995), *The Hunchback of Notre Dame* (1996), *Hercules* (1997), *Mulan* (1998), and *Tarzan* (1999).

The films were mostly musical adaptations of well-known stories, similar to the films produced by Walt Disney from the 1930s to 1960s. The resurgence allowed Disney's animated films to become a powerhouse of successes at the domestic and foreign box office, earning much greater profits.

## List of Disney theatrical animated feature films

December 20, 2016. Retrieved December 14, 2016. Stewart, James B. (2005). *DisneyWar*. New York: Simon & Schuster. p. 104. ISBN 0-684-80993-1. "The Little Mermaid - This list of theatrical animated feature films consists of animated films produced or released by The Walt Disney Studios, the film division of The Walt Disney Company.

The Walt Disney Studios releases films from Disney-owned and non-Disney-owned animation studios. Most films listed below are from Walt Disney Animation Studios, which began as the feature-animation department of Walt Disney Productions, producing its first feature-length animated film *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* in 1937, as of November 2024, it has produced a total of 63 feature films. Beginning with *Toy Story* in 1995, The Walt Disney Studios has also released animated films by Pixar Animation Studios, which Disney would eventually acquire in 2006. In 2019, as part of its acquisition of 21st Century Fox, The Walt Disney Studios acquired Blue Sky Studios (now closed down in 2021), as well as 20th Century Fox Animation (now simply 20th Century Animation) which operates as a label and the animation division of 20th Century Fox (now 20th Century Studios).

Other studio units have also released films theatrically, namely, Walt Disney Television Animation's Disney MovieToons/Video Premiere unit (later renamed Disneytoon Studios) and the studio's distribution unit, which acquires film rights from outside animation studios to release films under the Walt Disney Pictures, 20th Century Studios, Touchstone Pictures, and Miramax film labels.

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