

from Tokyo Disneyland, the park makes several hundred million dollars each year, having drawn 125 million visitors—the total population of Japan—in its first ten years. Disney and Oriental are building an adjacent \$3 million ocean adventure park, Tokyo DisneySea, featuring seven seas and islands, that is scheduled to open in 2001.

Euro Disney Resort, located on 4,481 acres 30 miles outside Paris, opened on April 12, 1992 at a cost of \$4 billion and is comprised of Disneyland Paris, six U.S.-themed hotels (Newport Bay, New York, Sequoia, Santa Fe, Cheyenne, and the Disneyland Hotel), a nighttime entertainment complex called Festival Disney, a convention center, a 27-hole golf course, and the Davy Crockett Campground. Euro Disneyland's Enchanted Kingdom adds three new attractions (the Visionarium, Alice's Curious Labyrinth, and a dungeon in Sleeping Beauty's Castle featuring a live-in dragon) and more sophisticated technology. Its version of Tomorrowland, Discoveryland, serves as a mini-EPCOT. To keep out inclement weather, protected corridors and covered arcades make 80 percent of visitors' time spent indoors. Built around a ten-acre artificial lake, the hotels, in movie-set fashion, allow guests to travel from New England to California.

While Tokyo Disneyland has been a smashing success, Euro Disney has suffered financial losses. In the midst of Euro Disney difficulties, the company announced plans to build a 100-acre historical theme park outside Williamsburg, VA, called Disney's America. The park's original projection included Native America (1600-1800, describing American Indian civilizations), Civil War Fort (1850-70, dealing with slavery and the Civil War), and the Industrial Revolution, depicted as a roller-coaster ride through a turn-of-the-century steel mill. Immediately, Disney received criticism of its plans—historians claimed history was being treated as a series of isolated events and would be trivialized and oversimplified. Further controversy erupted as environmentalists, preservation groups, and local farmers and homeowners united in opposition to Disney's plans. However, business leaders in the area predicted an economic boom from the jobs Disney would create, tourist dollars the park would bring in, and secondary economic development that would be generated. On March 13, 1994, following heated debate, the Virginia legislature approved a \$163.2 million incentive package for Disney's America. But, surprised by the national debate that was hurting its image, the company cancelled the project in 1995.

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See also

Theme Park, The

Dr. Demento (Barry Hansen) (1941-), with his *Dr. Demento* radio show, has since 1971 brought fans ("Dementians" and "Dementites") the best and worst novelty records from the past and present. "The good Doctor" has beat the drum for classic acts like Spike Jones, Tom Lehrer, and Allan Sherman, and exposed new artists like "Weird Al" Yankovic (see entry). He has, by extension, amassed one of the world's largest private record collections.

Hansen's radio career began at Reed College in Portland, OR, a liberal arts school with a reputation as a hippie college. He spent part of the 1960s as a roadie for rock bands before settling in southern California. There, he studied for his Master of Arts in Folk Music at UCLA and got a job at free-form station KPPC in Pasadena. In 1971 he assumed the Dr. Demento persona to play "mad music and crazy comedy" full-time. The Doctor relied mostly on old records from his collection until the show was syndicated by Westwood One starting in 1976 (it is now syndicated by On the Radio Productions). The Doctor's home base has moved a few times, from KPPC to LA's KMET, where he did a live show with records that might not be allowed on some of his affiliates. When KMET changed to new age WTWV, he moved the show to KLSX.

Hansen's massive record collection has provided rare discs for TV productions and oldies anthologies. As a pop music expert, he has consulted and contributed liner notes to several oldies collections, especially those put out by reissue label Rhino Records. He has also compiled several demented collections, including *Dr. Demento's Delights* (1975, Warner Bros.), *Dr. Demento's Dementia Royale* (1980, Rhino, including segues by the Doctor), a six-record set, compiled by decade, of *The Greatest Novelty Records of All Time* (1985, Rhino), and the *Dr. Demento 20th Anniversary Collection* (1991, Rhino).

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Dr. Kildare (1961-1966) was a successful pioneer in TV medical drama, based on a series of novels by Max Brand that MGM had made into B movies in the late 1930s. Before