

These ghostbusters are the real thing, 1B



Hawks clinch, 2D

O&E endorsements are reviewed, 18A

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Farmington FOCUS

If you have a news item or an idea for a feature story or an action picture with a Farmington-area connection, send a note to our downtown office at 33203 Grand River, Farmington 48224.

IT'S nearing completion. The new Farmington Hills police facility, originally slated to open in May, is on target for a December opening, said police Chief William Dwyer. "We hope to be in our offices by Christmas," he said. The facility is next to city hall on 11 Mile, west of Orchard Lake Road.

STUDYING up. Farmington Hills City Council will hold a study meeting at 7:30 p.m. Monday, Nov. 3, in the second-floor meeting room at Fire Department Headquarters, 28711 Drake. Topics will include sidewalk development, the Evergreen/Farmington Sanitary Sewer Facility Plan and a proposal to expand the San Marino Golf Course clubhouse.

TASK forces reconvene. Two education areas — community education and early childhood — will again be studied through task forces appointed by Farmington Public Schools. A comprehensive study of the community will be done to develop a five-year projection for the community education program, according to district officials. In early childhood education, the group will work with the district's boundary committee to better prepare for the 1987-88 school year. Early childhood and kindergarten enrollments increased this year.

FOOTNOTES: One year ago this week — A Downtown Development Authority is being strongly considered for Farmington's central business district, it was learned last week.

Hills eyes mid-decade head count

By Joanna Maliszewski staff writer

Has Farmington Hills' population increased? That's a question Farmington Hills officials want answered. If the city's population has increased at least 15 percent since 1980, Farmington Hills could receive additional state money for the last three years of this decade.

To determine the city's population growth, Farmington Hills City Council has requested that the Michigan Secretary of State conduct a special mid-decade census.

Schools setting up goals

By Casey Hans staff writer

Running a school district is big business. Setting goals for a well-run corporation is as important in the public sector as in private business, according to Farmington school officials, who are making big plans for the district.

A report with proposed goals and objectives was presented to the Farmington Board of Education Oct. 21. The product of more than 40 brainstorming sessions with school staff and trustees, the board will consider adopting the goals at a later meeting. There are 10 goals listed with objectives and strategies in the report.

"It will take three to five years to begin to implement these types of changes," assistant superintendent for curriculum and staff development Judith White told the board at an earlier meeting. "The goal-setting effort involves every level — starting with the board right straight through. Each level has its piece of the pie."

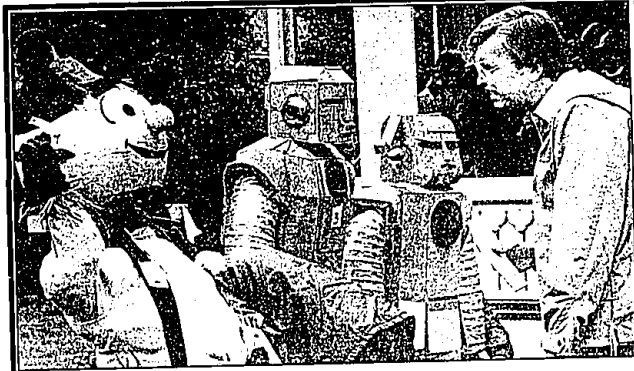
There is a gamble, City Manager William Costick said. If it turns out that the city's population has not increased as expected since 1980, the city will have spent \$70,000-\$100,000 for the mid-decade census without a return on that investment.

But if population has grown, the city could receive — depending on the actual certified count — \$400,000-\$500,000 annually in the decade's last three years. A certified population increase also will increase the city's quota of the population-based liquor licenses available through the state for distribution.

IT'S DIFFICULT to pinpoint the exact cost of a census, Costick said, because of uncertainty over the number of enumerators (people who count population) and checkers needed, and wages. One enumerator for every 1,000 people to be counted is necessary, Costick said. Public Act 245 of 1976 allows communities that believe they are experiencing an unusually high rate of growth to conduct a mid-decade census. The act is designed to allow these communities to receive credit — in the form of state-shared revenues — for population increases. State-shared revenues are based on population.

In order to qualify under this legislation, a city must have had a 15 percent population increase. If population has not increased, the census will not count. For Farmington Hills to qualify, the 1980 census count of 58,658 must have increased to at least 65,764 people, Costick said. But city officials are pretty sure population has increased by the required 15 percent, if not more. By the number of building permits issued since 1980, city officials believe population has increased to more than 67,000 and possibly up to 69,000. "We now believe from our calculations . . . that we have met the 15-percent growth," Costick said.

CITY OFFICIALS are estimating that 3.2 people — with a range of



Farmington Mayor William Hartsock sizes up the scarecrows during judging. At right are John Romans' first-place-winning robots.

Winning entries chosen

The rainswept winds of autumn blew in Saturday and produced gray skies — a fitting setting for a Halloween-oriented event.

John Romans of Farmington Hills had the winning entry, two high-tech robots, a male and a female. He won \$25 in cash for his efforts. Runners-up Farmington Nursing Home & Day Program in Farmington Hills and Laura Myers of Farmington received a pumpkin pie, courtesy of Farmer Jack at Farmington Crossroads.

Judges were Farmington Mayor William Hartsock and Councilmen Arnold Campbell and Ralph Yoder. Scarecrow entries were displayed on the Farmington Historical Museum grounds.

Entries could be constructed in the conventional manner on an upright stake or cross or designed to be seated in the Warner Gardens Gazebo.



Some scarecrows were designed to sit in the Warner Gardens Gazebo rather than stand.

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Report: To attack AIDS, educate

(EDITOR'S NOTE: AIDS is not merely a serious disease; it is an epidemic which in five years will kill more Americans than died in the Vietnam War. Nor is AIDS confined to the inner city, to drug users, to homosexuals and blacks; it is certain to spread to the suburbs. This special series of articles is aimed at exploding the myths, providing practical advice and indicating the consequences of AIDS for suburbanites.)

By Larry O'Connor staff writer

A massive, nationwide public education and research effort against AIDS must be launched to stem the spread of the fatal disease. The call went out Wednesday in a report released by the National Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Medicine at a press conference in Washington, D.C.

The report said such an effort will be needed if the United States is to prevent the current epidemic from becoming an even greater "catastrophe."

"We have to talk about it now and get it out in the open and grow up a little bit," said Dr. June Osborn, dean of the University of Michigan School of Public Health and member of the NAS/IOM blue-ribbon panel on the report. "I tend to think of us as a junior

high society. We just can't afford it anymore."

IT'S ESTIMATED by the U.S. Public Health Service, the science academy and the Institute that by 1991 there will be more than 179,000 deaths from AIDS. Some 54,000 of those will occur in 1991 alone.

Most of the people who will die by then have already been infected, the report said.

The necessary coordinated program of education, public health and research efforts will cost \$2 billion annually by the end of 1990, according to the report. Most of it would be new federal funding.

That's a small price, says the report, considering that nationwide AIDS health care costs could be as much as \$16 billion by 1991.

The report comes on the heels of another report by the U.S. Surgeon General last week. It called for AIDS sex education as early as elementary school.

The report released Wednesday agrees.

"Sex education in schools is no longer only advice about reproductive choice, but has now become advice about a life or death matter," it said.

AIDS

'We have to talk about it now . . .'

— Dr. June Osborn

Related stories on 3A and 1C.

PEOPLE who are not in high-at-risk groups — those who are not homosexuals or intravenous drug users — still need to understand what AIDS is, experts say. Other less likely ways to come in contact with AIDS are through AIDS-infected blood transfusions and heterosexual vaginal intercourse with an infected partner.

The easiest way to decrease the chance of getting AIDS, experts say, is by knowing your sexual partners, using condoms and not sharing drug needles.

But conveying that message to a heroin addict, or a person who is bisexual and doesn't consider himself homosexual, or a teenager in a school district that doesn't teach sex

education is difficult in itself.

It is necessary to use "whatever vernacular is required for the message to be understood," that sexual intercourse — either anal or vaginal — with an infected or possibly infected person and without the use of a condom is very risky, the report said.

The Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta is working with state health departments in providing prevention programs on AIDS. Currently, the CDC is working on 55 projects in all 50 states.

"WE'RE ASKING health departments in each state to, No. 1, look at the populations at risk," said Dr. Stephen Margolis, assistant director of CDC's AIDS Center of Prevention Services.

Randy Pope, chief of the Michigan Department of Health's Office on AIDS Prevention, said the Department of Health is working with those groups that are at high risk.

The gay community, experts say, has been very public spirited in educating its own people in ways to stop the spread of AIDS. But as the disease creeps into the heterosexual population, the same type of effort will be needed, the experts add.