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Twenty-Five Cents

Housing issue revives

Hills expects crowd

By LYNN ORR

Farmington Hills officials expect another crowd at City Hall tonight, as the issue of low income housing takes the floor again.

The hiring of a consultant to conduct a feasibility study for low and moderate income assisted housing in the city and possible ballot questions on the assisted and senior citizen housing head tonight's agenda.

In addition, Hills resident Don Wolf, who petitioned for an agenda slot to address the city's participation in the federal Community Development Block Grant program, is scheduled to speak.

Wolf, employed with the Detroit Edison Co., says he has been investigating federal housing assistance plans of other cities, in addition to the Hills' program.

Resident opposition to the city's application for federal funds sought through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) culminated at a public hearing last month on the subject.

The hearing erupted into protests over proposed target sites for low income housing in the southeast section of the city. HUD funding of the city's community development program also received knocks from many in the overflow audience that night.

Although several residents opposed the program in its entirety, others supported plans for low and moderate income housing in scattered sites throughout the city, rather than specific target areas.

Community development funds for the 1978-79 year, most of which is allocated to the loans and grants program for housing rehabilitation, have been the subject of controversy for several

months, although the city is participating in the program for the third year.

Many of the speakers at the public hearing asked the council to reject HUD funding which mandates public housing for the "expected to reside."

The regulation requires cities to build low and moderate income housing for those employed in the city, as well as potential future residents.

DESPITE THE protests, the seven-member additional staff to the original proposal to meet HUD obligations under the community development program.

The hiring of a planning consultant is a follow-through of one of the recommendations passed at the August public hearing.

The ballot questions referring to senior citizen and assisted housing, however, represent a new public focus taken by councilmember Joe Alkateeb. Elected to the council last November, Alkateeb's campaign promised opposition to mid-rise senior citizen housing zoning, approved by the council last winter.

It is expected that Alkateeb will lobby to put both questions on the November ballot before the cutoff deadline later this month.

The ballot questions may ask voters to approve city financing of senior citizen housing, Alkateeb says. If the controversial Headlee tax limitation

amendment is approved by Michigan voters this fall, the city would be forced to go to a ballot question on the issue, he says.

A ballot question concerning low and moderate income housing or the city's continued participation in the community development program through HUD has not been finalized, he adds.

Alkateeb says he is pushing for a compromise to save the community development program and about \$40,000 in HUD funds earmarked for Farmington Hills this year.

MAYOR JAN DOLAN, Alkateeb, and interim City Mgr. Floyd Cairns met with St. Clair Shores officials Friday to investigate how the eastside city engineered a HUD participation program based on rehabilitation of existing homes.

In previous meetings concerning the community development program, rehabilitation of existing homes assumed top priority with most councilmembers. The loans and grants program, which assists low income residents in home rehabilitation, has been the cornerstone of the city's program over the last two years, in addition to the Waldron Drain project, also financed with HUD funds.

If the city and HUD cannot reach agreement on the city's 1979-79 application under the program, HUD funds will be withdrawn and the community development program discontinued.

Issues for discussion tonight

Following is the agenda for the Farmington Hills Council meeting at 7:30 tonight in the council chambers, 3155 Eleven Mile, corner of Orchard Lake Road.

•A public hearing for sewer improvement in Pleasant Valley Farms.

•Consideration of introduction of the 1978 BOCA Code Amendment to Chapter 20 of the city code.

•Presentation by Donald Wolf regarding the Community Development and Block Grant Program.

•Consideration of hiring consultant for feasibility study for low and moderate income housing.

•Consideration of placing a question on the ballot regarding senior citizen housing and community development block grant program.

•Consideration of introduction of Ordinance C-2078 amendment to the city code dealing with littering.

•Consideration of waiver of charter requirement regarding employment of relatives in regards to Richard Lee Mitchell as an auxiliary policeman.

•Consideration of placing question on Nov. 7 ballot authorizing the city to pledge full faith and credit in the amount of \$2 million a year for payment of bonds in the event the Headlee amendment is passed.

•Consideration of setting date for necessary hearing for Hemlock Road improvement hearing.

•Consideration of establishing special assessment district for sewer on Eastfield and Greening from Bond to Ravine in Glen Oaks subdivision.

•Consideration of setting date for necessary hearing for Franklin Oaks subdivision for sewer.

•Consideration of approval of resolution and contract for Clarenceville School District requesting enforcement of the City of Farmington Hills school property control code chapter 84 city code.

•Consideration of setting date for necessary hearing for sewer in supervisor's Eight Mile-Grand River Acres Flat One.

•Consideration of setting a date for necessary hearing for sewer on Sans Souci.

•Consideration of request from Gerald Abel for adding Jimmy's at the Inn Inc. as co-licensee in 1978 B-Hotel licensed business with dance permit, located at 38123 Ten Mile.

•Consideration of sewer payback on Hatstead, north of Grand River.

Hypnosis

Clients hope for cure-all

By LYNN ORR

With the sound of ocean waves pounding in the background, and the sea-blue office blinds out by blinds, Dr. James Watt's voice lulls his clients into a relaxed state.

For a \$25 fee, they hope Watt's hypnotic techniques result in a weight loss, the end of a nicotine habit, or the overcoming of various mental blocks.

But the success of hypnosis in self-improvement goals is dependent solely on the individual, Watt claims.

"You're buying my time, not a guarantee of success," Watt tells his clients, some of whom drive 200 miles in hopes that hypnosis will cure their ills.

But the public's misconceptions of the age-old art, combined with a refusal to overcome negative thinking, create an atmosphere of doubt for many clients.

And because many of them refuse to believe they've been hypnotized after a 45-minute session, Watt demands his fee in advance.

"I give them the opportunity to get their money back after they've heard the introduction," Watt says, but he emphasizes that hypnosis isn't a cure-all.

FOR WATT it is a way of life.

"I believe that the subconscious mind is the pipeline to universal intelligence," explains Watt, who claims that hypnosis has changed his life.

"Our bodies are not static entities, the subconscious plays a very important role in determining how we live," he says softly but with conviction. Quoting a Biblical proverb, he adds: "As you think, so you live—whatever you think that 2,000 years ago knew a lot more than I do."

A Farmington Hills resident, Watt uses hypnosis as a tool in the power of positive thinking. But many of his clients approach the technique negatively, a mindset he attempts to break during the introduction.

"We perpetuate that which we would like very much to change," he explains. During hypnosis, he attempts to bypass the conscious mind in an attempt to give the subconscious sway. Many times his clients fail to realize that their subconscious has been given free rein during a session.

It's not until a few weeks later, when they've stopped smoking or lost weight, that clients glean a sense of success, he says.

WATT CLAIMS an 80 per cent success record after a one-session sitting. Of the remaining 20 per cent, 10 per cent go into additional sessions, most of which are successful, he says.

Some clients, however, light a cigarette as they're walking out the door of his office at 22005 Grand River in the old Redford area of Detroit.

"They're convinced that nothing

works—and of course, it doesn't," he says. "I can't make you do anything," he tells his clients. "Any success or failure is your success or failure."

Watt doesn't believe in advertising as a hypnosis consultant, one of 12 members of the Michigan Association for Professional Hypnotists. Hypnotists who entertain, advertise, or claim they're better than others should be avoided, he says. His clients are referred by medical doctors, dentists, and other clients through word-of-mouth. Business is good, however, as Watt increasingly devotes more of his time to hypnosis consultation than his chiropractic trade.

He began studying under John Kraus of Oak Park in 1968, while continuing his practice.

Group sessions for smoking comprise most of his trade, although he holds private sessions for other goals, such as an end to teeth-grinding, nail biting, and abnormal girding reflexes. He claims success for persons who couldn't accustom themselves to dentures, as well as professional athletes and students with mental blocks about success.

Even the Federal Bureau of Investigation has come to Watt for assistance. Witnesses to an abduction were hypnotized to see if they could recall details of the incident. Watt doesn't know how much the FBI officers gained from the session, although he proudly displays a letter of gratitude from them on his wall.

The key to that incident was recall—the mind never forgets anything, Watt maintains. In fact, anyone with an IQ over 65 can be hypnotized, he says. Those at the idiot level cannot be hypnotized effectively because they lack retentive abilities.

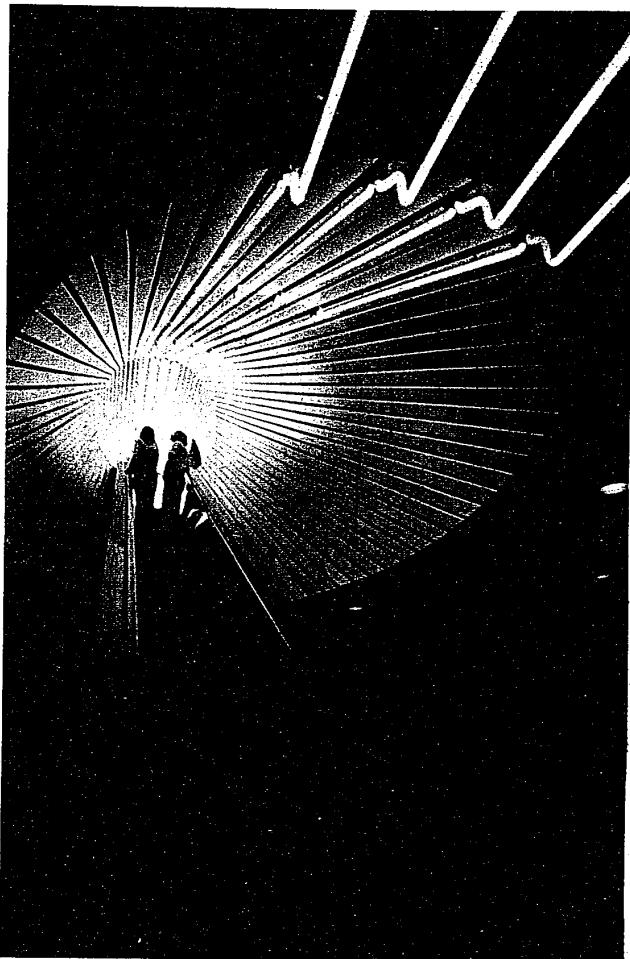
Otherwise, anyone can be hypnotized, contrary to popularly-held notions, he says. Motivation is the key. About 200 persons from Alpena drove to Detroit for smoking clinics recently, and only 10 are still smoking to his knowledge, he says.

Because they were highly motivated—enough to make the long trip—the success rate is high. He is quick to relate other examples of persons who walked out the office feeling cheated but discovered they no longer needed cigarettes.

"No one believes they've been hypnotized," he says. The public likens hypnosis to sleep, while hypnosis is a heightened state of awareness, he says. The trance-like state effected in deep hypnosis is common to about one of every five persons who are natural somnambulists, he explains.

These types of individuals are very susceptible to suggestions and usually experience a post-hypnotic amnesia. "The natural somnambulists will do most anything provided it's not against his moral code," he says. These are

(Continued on page 2A)



A scene from Star Wars? Not quite. Although it looks like something from a science fiction movie, this escalator takes visitors at the new Detroit Science Center to a variety of intriguing shows and exhibits. (Staff photo by Harry Maute)

'Star Wars' scene awaits at Detroit Science Center

By LOUISE OKRUTSKY

Reverberating rainbows surround the escalator as its passengers step off for a trip into inner and outer space.

The kaleidoscopic escalator is just one stunning source of color at the new Detroit Science Center, at John R and E. Warren, behind the Detroit Institute of Arts.

Once passengers disembark from the escalator, they enter a blue white space theater. Similar to an amphitheater, the space theater is shaped like a dome. All the seats face in the same direction.

Inside, there are no walls and the whiteness of the dome distorts the viewers' perception of distance, making the height of the ceiling unclear.

The slope of the floor mimics that of the dome and offers the viewers a clear view of the screen.

The screen in the space theater is far from the conventional white rectangular set squarely in front an audience.

Instead, visitors here look up and all around. The film is everywhere because the dome, which measures 67½ feet in diameter, is the screen.

AS THE STORY of the Cosmos, the universe of Loren Eisley, unfolds, sound surrounds spectators. Six speakers are positioned so that the sound filters through thousands of tiny perforations in the aluminum dome.

The movie offers science center visitors more glimpses into the colors of

the universe. A galaxy slowly comes into being before the viewers.

A view into an electron microscope offers visitors a chance to observe cell division.

Early man rumbles across the screen after outer space and the usually-hidden world of cellular life is revealed.

After viewing such far-flung wonders, visitors can take another ride up the colorful escalator and find their way to the exhibition hall. Inside the hall, 50 exhibits challenge the eye, the hand and the mind.

Even everyday occurrences become sources of learning.

Children and adults can compare the difference between power steering on a car and manual steering. By turning a steering wheel connected to a platform, the visitor can lift himself above the ground.

WHILE assuring himself of his strength, the visitor also demonstrates the difference between the two types of steering equipment.

Internal combustion engines become less of a complicated set of gears and more of a working entity in the eyes of those who slowly run the machine.

A button sensitive to heat leads the viewer into a discussion of the heart by activating an exhibit on that complex organ.

Different heart beats produced by disease and mechanical aids are demonstrated through sound and graphs.

The museum's 36,500 square feet offer visitors a chance to explore light, magnetism and the principle behind the gyroscope.

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TAKING CARE

The newer books are made more cheaply and the older volumes have trouble hanging together. Because of this librarians are constantly on the search to how to preserve their wards. To see how they do it, turn to page 7B