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Welcome, St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Parish



DIocese OF ROCHESTER

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February 8, 1982

Dear Friends:

Your response to the Tribute to Poland has been overwhelming. The numbers of cards and letters are simply too numerous to acknowledge individually. Kindly accept my gratitude and prayers for your deep faith and concern.

To date \$79,767.86 has been received in donations. May the Lord bless all of you for reaching out so generously to help our Polish sisters and brothers in these tragic days.

Your brother in Christ,

Most Reverend Matthew H. Clark, D.D.
Bishop of Rochester

By Carmen J. Viglucchi

A new parish has been born in Rochester.

St. Elizabeth Ann Seton.

It will serve the area around Hamlin, in the northwest corner of the diocese.

Father William J. Amann will be the pastor.

How it got that name dates back to a Confirmation ceremony at Our Lady of Mercy Parish where Father Amann used to be pastor.

"Bishop Clark was confirming," Father Amann recounted, "when a girl announced her name as Elizabeth. 'Who is this Elizabeth?' the bishop asked. Her reply was Elizabeth Ann Seton and the bishop said, 'The first new parish in the diocese will be St. Elizabeth Ann Seton.'"

Father Amann said, "It is a great challenge and I'm happy to accept that challenge." He said he has no time frame for the new parish and at present has no idea where it will be located, what the boundaries will be and what kind of building will come.



FATHER AMANN

"I kind of feel that the Church is people," he said. "I will wait until I get a chance to get together with the people in the area. I don't see the Church as a building or property. Those things will come in due time but right now I am determined that the people have some say on such matters. There will be collegiality.

"I think the focus should be on ministry instead of buildings. I do plan to work ecumenically as much as possible. And I am happy with the choice of name."

St. Elizabeth Ann Seton

was born an Episcopalian and became a Catholic convert.

Father Amann recently finished the Renewal Program at the Institute for Continuing Study at the North American College in Rome, where he met Pope John Paul II. He told the pontiff about the new parish and later received the following message from the Holy Father:

"We invoke upon you the outpouring of the Holy Spirit so that you may be filled with strength and joy as you undertake your new pastoral assignment in the Diocese of Rochester."

"Because of the growing population in the area," Father Amann said, "I want to help and lead the people in building a total community or parish to proclaim, celebrate and witness the good news there in the Catholic Christian tradition."

St. Thomas the Apostle parish in Irondequoit has a shrine dedicated to the first saint born in the United States. She was born in New York City in 1774 and died in Baltimore in 1821. She was canonized in 1975.

Father Robert McNamara,

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Options May Be Granted United Way Contributors

Contributors to the 1982 United Way/Red Cross Campaign may have a greater say into the use of their donations if a plan proposed by its long-range planning committee is accepted by its directors.

Martin F. Birmingham, United Way's chairman, said last week that the "donor option" plan will be considered by the directors Friday, Feb. 12.

The new system, if adopted, would allow people to choose one of four options when making a United Way gift.

Under the first option, a donation of any amount will be placed in the United Way's general fund. After reviewing agency requests for support, volunteers will allocate the money among the United Way's 160 agencies, based on each agency's needs.

This option, referred to by the United Way as its citizen review process, is not new. "It's a time-tested, proven way of making sure available dollars are used to meet the greatest needs," Birmingham said.

The other three options are new and apply to gifts of \$25 or more. The second allows contributors to have their gifts allocated through the citizen review process, with one important difference. If there is a particular United Way agency a contributor does not want to support, United Way will guarantee that agency will not receive any portion of the donor's gift.

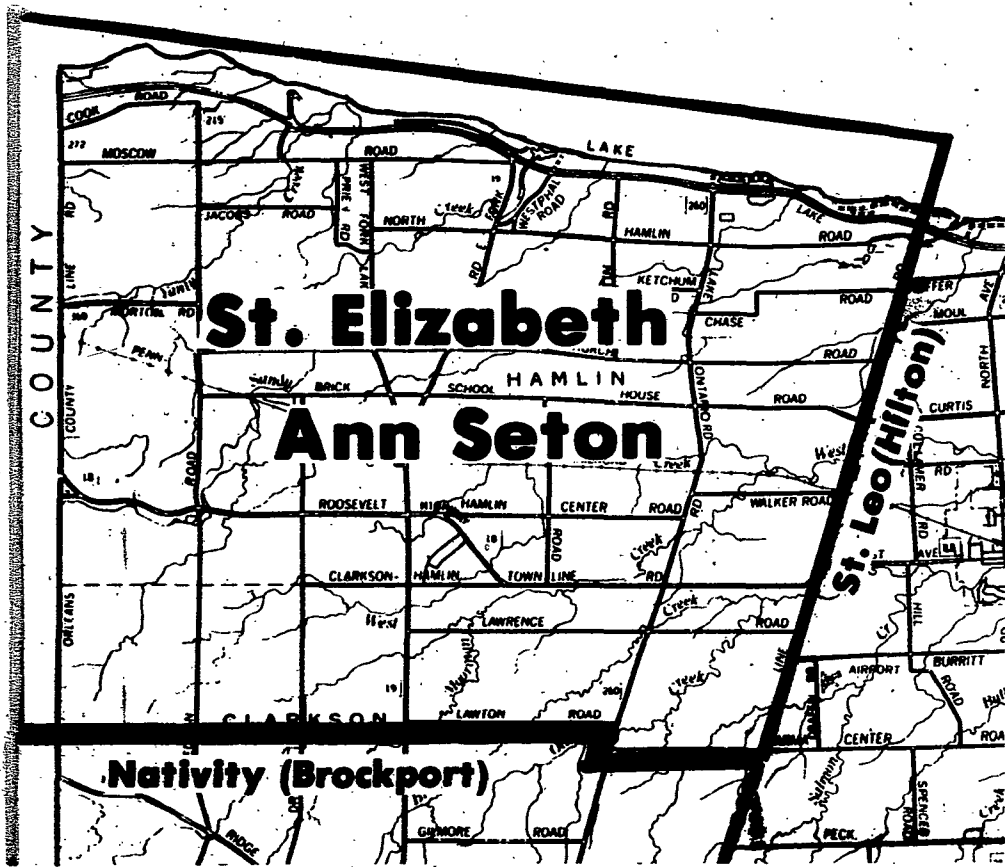

The third option allows contributors to designate a gift to a United Way-funded agency of the donor's choice. All designated monies will be considered the "first dollars" that an agency receives and,

in effect, will become the minimum guaranteed amount an agency will get. Added to this designated amount will be any additional money United Way volunteers feel the agency needs to do its work.

United Way officials feel that most agencies will be allocated more money than might be otherwise designated to it. When that happens, the agency will be allowed to keep the difference.

The fourth option will allow contributors to designate their gifts to any local health or social service agency recognized as a public charity by the Internal Revenue Service and registered with the State Office of Charities Registration. However, designations to agencies that are organized for cultural,

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TEENS AND BOOZE:
The Hard Facts
By Joan M. Smith

First of a Four-Part Series

Before you take that drink, think. What is alcohol? For those taking chemistry it's CH₃OH. For automobile owners it's a radiator antifreeze. For astronauts it's rocket fuel. And for most Americans, in its fermented form, alcohol is a popular social beverage that is the primary drug of abuse among the young.

In a 1980 Baltimore Evening Sun feature, John E. Davis, an assistant professor of alcohol and drug abuse and family medicine at the University of Maryland, said, "If we were to sample 1,000 kids I would be willing to bet that 990 used alcohol first, and then other drugs. That is why in its 1978 report to Congress the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism said 3.3 million

teenagers or about 19 percent of the adolescent population are problem drinkers, or are using alcohol for destructive purposes."

There is no doubt teens drink, indulging in a pastime that goes back centuries. Alcohol and its use for drinking is not new. The process of alcohol fermentation for human consumption was depicted in crude drawings in Mesopotamia as early as 4200 B.C. Brandy, considered the oldest of present-day alcoholic beverages, dates back to 100 A.D. By the year 1400, whiskey was being distilled in Ireland and Scotland, and rum surfaced in 1615 in Barbados. Gin was first distilled in 1640.

Alcohol, and its use and abuse, has also fermented political action. Here in the U.S.,

a movement to ban alcohol for private consumption resulted in a Constitutional amendment being passed in 1920, prohibiting the manufacture and selling of alcohol. It didn't work. In the early 30s a survey reported that 800 million gallons of whiskey were produced in one alcohol-less year, and in 1933 the Prohibition Amendment was repealed. And although wine and beer sales have increased since the 40s, the existence of alcohol isn't what has society concerned. The tragedy is that people are drinking at a much earlier age. Preteens are now imbibing.

"It is safe to say," said Shirley Connelly, assistant program director of the Rochester Chapter of the National Council on Alcohol,

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