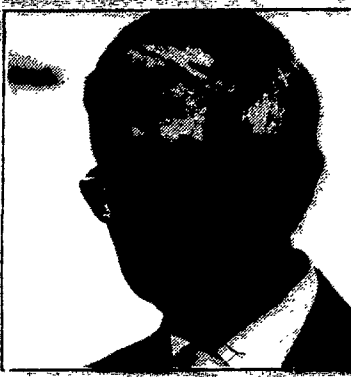




More than Mass

To the 'movers and shakers' of SUNY Geneseo, church is more than Sunday liturgy. It is activities, like the Appalachian Service Project, which take education beyond the campus. See Page 4.



Love and liberation

Ecuadoran Bishop Leonidas Proano reminded Rochesterians during his Memorial Day visit that Christ's command to 'love one another' stretches beyond international borders. See Page 6.

COURIER-JOURNAL

Catholic Diocese of Rochester

35 Cents

Thursday, June 5, 1986

16 Pages

World & Nation in Brief from NC News

World

Duarte seeks talk with rebels

San Salvador, El Salvador — El Salvador's president called for new peace talks with anti-government rebels this summer and asked the Catholic Church to help set up the negotiations. "I want to end this war," President Jose Napoleon Duarte said, addressing the Salvadoran National Assembly June 1. "I make this new invitation expressing the will of the people who want those in arms to incorporate into the democratic process." He said he would offer the rebels guarantees that would end the six-year-old civil war, but did not define the guarantees.

Nuns must work with bishops

Rome — Nuns must work with their bishops, said the head of the Vatican office which oversees the more than 1 million nuns in the world. "The religious state does not form us into an autonomous apostolic force," said Cardinal Jean Jerome Hamer, head of the Vatican Congregation for Religious and Secular Institutes. "On the contrary, the formation which we receive in our orders and congregations prepares us, qualifies us and renders us available for an ecclesial apostolate to be exercised under the leadership of the successors of the apostles."

Nation

Response may not be pleasing

New York — The effort by Abortion Rights Mobilization to end the Catholic Church's tax-exempt status probably would not have the desired effect because Catholics might respond by giving more — not less — to their church, government attorneys told a federal appeals court in New York May 30. The Justice Department attorneys defending the Internal Revenue Service also quoted Church law and scripture in urging the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals to order dismissal of the six-year-old lawsuit.

Pastoral plan for Hispanics

Los Angeles — Archbishop Roger Mahony of Los Angeles has unveiled a pastoral plan for Hispanics designed to promote vocations, halt gang violence, help immigrants and make sure that every Hispanic feels welcome in the largest archdiocese in the United States. Archbishop Mahony said at a May 27 press conference that the pastoral plan includes programs to meet the temporal as well as spiritual needs of the estimated 2 million Catholics of Hispanic descent. The archbishop unveiled the five-year plan at a convocation at Dodger Stadium June 1 before about 50,000 people.

Aging sisters need help

Cincinnati — To help religious orders of women meet the increasing financial strain of caring for their aging sisters, the Archdiocese of Cincinnati agreed in the mid-1970s to contribute \$3 million toward the retirement of nuns who had worked in archdiocesan schools, parishes and institutions. Now, many area leaders of women religious orders question if the sum calculated 10 years ago is proving adequate today. Some nuns think the archdiocese must carry a greater load in caring for the aging nuns who educated generations of students and dedicated their lives to helping others.



Helping hands

Jeff Goulding/Courier-Journal

Rebecca Hotkinson helps Jennifer Lipa step down from a railing as the St. Boniface second graders depart for home at the end of the school day.

Deficit forces Corning North to close doors

By Teresa A. Parsons

Diocesan education officials and the pastors of all three Corning parishes announced last week that they have agreed to close Corning North School at the end of this school year.

Next year, the nearly 80 students who attend kindergarten through grade five at Corning North School at St. Vincent DePaul Parish will join 200 students at the Corning South building near St. Mary's Parish. Sandra Andra, principal of both Corning North and South, estimates that at least three teachers' positions will be lost in the closing.

The decision was made in spite of a March, 1986, vote by Corning North School Board and St. Vincent DePaul Parish Council not to close the school.

A change of heart came about when it became clear that all three parishes would operate in the red next year, due at least in part to higher school costs.

"The problem here was that it was do or die. If the pastors didn't take things into their own hands, we would have closed South," said Father Francis R. Davis, pastor of St. Patrick's Parish. "There was no way to keep the consolidated system going."

Among the reasons cited for the higher-than-expected school costs were diocesan-mandated raises for teachers and a drop in enrollment. Parishes also faced unexpectedly high liability insurance premiums this year.

Back in February, 1986, a long-range planning committee appointed by both school boards recommended that the north building be closed and that the school boards merge. The committee's report stated that the system could save nearly \$300 per pupil and provide better educational programming at a single building.

In March, a survey of St. Vincent's parishioners showed that the majority wanted the school to remain open. The parish council and the north school board agreed, and began exploring ways to increase registration and find alternate financing.

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Project US marks 20 years of intercultural enrichment

By Emily Morrison

Reversed expectations often lead to unexpected rewards. School desegregation, at the outset, was undertaken primarily as a federally mandated method of reducing racial segregation in public school systems. In a handful of pioneering programs initiated on a voluntary basis, the balance has shifted from the negative to the positive, from "desegregation" to intercultural enrichment in the most rewarding sense of the concept.

This June 7, when Monroe County's Urban/Suburban Interdistrict Transfer Program celebrates 20 years of multicultural enrichment for the school children of Monroe County, those who have participated can count themselves among fewer than six successful voluntary racial integration programs in the country. This special concept has achieved what many court-ordered desegregation programs have failed to achieve: an open exchange of cultural experience that has arguably benefited the white suburban "host" student bodies as much as it has the minority students bused out from inner-city school districts each day to attend classes in public, private and parochial schools.

A retrospective view of the Urban/Suburban Transfer Program reveals a racial integration plan distinguished by a pervasive

spirit of cooperation and ingenuity, as well as by its central premise. Rather than being a desegregation program mandated by the federal courts, the Rochester area program has been from its inception a voluntary plan to eliminate minority group isolation. Rather than being a one-sided attempt to provide educational options for minority students, it has been marked by a two-way exchange of multi-cultural gifts and experience.

Because the program has been consistently oriented toward enrichment of all children involved in this singular process, the predominantly white suburban school districts that opened their doors to inner-city black, Hispanic, and Oriental pupils have received as much or more than they have given, according to Sister Virginia Steinwachs, assistant superintendent of Rochester's diocesan schools and former principal of Holy Rosary, one of the first Catholic schools to join the Urban/Suburban program.

The history of the Urban/Suburban Interdistrict Transfer Program, also known as "Project US," is marked by a spirit of innovation and adaptability, among both public and non-public school participants. In June, 1963, in the midst of a series of racial disturbances both here in Rochester and across the state and

nation, New York State Commissioner of Education James Allen issued a directive requesting that every public school district in the state answer the following two questions: 1) *What is the status of racial imbalance in your school?* and 2) *What are you going to do about it?*

Most districts reported that they had "no racial imbalance" and therefore "no problem." The West Irondequoit school district, however, responded quite differently, stating that "... the racial and cultural make-up of West Irondequoit is generally that of white families with above-averaged economic backgrounds, which does not provide the environment in which intercultural experience can take place. The Board of Education of West Irondequoit accepts the obligation to become better acquainted with the several races and cultures of the greater Rochester community."

West Irondequoit kicked off the project with the transfer of 24 first-grade students from the inner city to schools in suburban West Irondequoit. After several "trial runs" among area school districts, the program was officially launched in September, 1965.

Greater Rochester became the first community in the nation to operate a voluntary

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