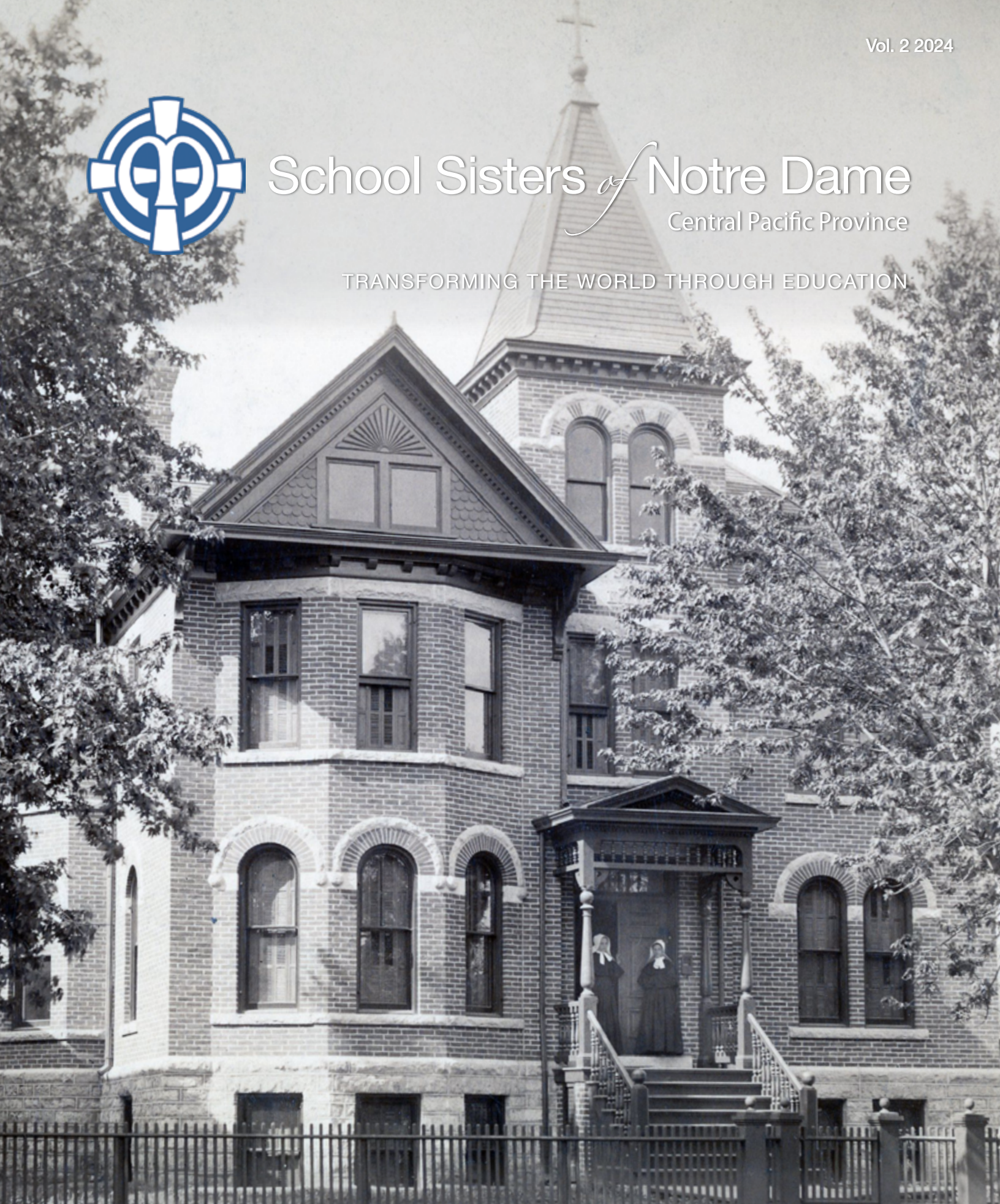




School Sisters of Notre Dame

Central Pacific Province

TRANSFORMING THE WORLD THROUGH EDUCATION



A historical perspective: Women as educators

In this issue: Jubilee 2024



Sister Debra Marie Sciano, SSND

“If we would always recognize the guidance and educating hand of God in the various events of life, we would see some things in a different light and know how to use all for the good of our souls.”

*~Blessed Theresa Gerhardinger
Letter #5235, 1877*

Dear Friends and Supporters,

I recently had the honor to participate in the 25th General Chapter of the School Sisters of Notre Dame (SSND) in Rome. The Chapter is held every six years. During the Chapter, the new general council is selected and the Call and Acts for the congregation are finalized.

This introduction from the Call sets the tone for 1,800 SSND living and serving in 27 countries. **“Compelled by the urgent crises of our times, we, School Sisters of Notre Dame, ‘longing for the oneness of all in God,’ commit to actions**

that deepen our relationships of communion, wherever we are.”

Our mission, to deepen communion with God and among all people, is lived out in ministries focused on education. SSND are of one heart and mind, we believe the world is changed through transformation of persons.

In this newsletter, you will learn about SSND in North America starting as educators of immigrant children to teaching all in traditional and non-traditional ways. In addition, you’ll enjoy the story of an associate whose

life was formed by the education she received from the SSND.

We could not do this without you, your prayers, love and support. Thank you for sharing our commitment to transforming the world through education.

With peace, blessings and gratitude,

Debra Sciano, SSND

Debra Sciano, SSND
Provincial Leader



ON THE COVER:

The St. Stanislaus Convent, Winona, Minnesota, two School Sisters of Notre Dame candidates are standing on the porch of the convent. Photo submitted by Michele Levandoski, Archivist and Director of the School Sisters of Notre Dame North American Archives.

School Sisters of Notre Dame

Central Pacific Province live and minister in 47 dioceses, 22 states, the U.S. territory of Guam, and the countries of Ghana, Italy, Japan and Kenya.

Contact Resource Development or inquire about finding a sister at missionadv@ssndcp.org.

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School Sisters of Notre Dame in immigrant schools

“We are called and sent to deepen communion with God and among people wherever we are - in every place, in every time, in every situation. The values, attitudes, and virtues that foster oneness in our faith community, the School Sisters of Notre Dame, are the same by which we promote unity among all people. As the desire of Jesus that all be one becomes more fully our own, our striving for unity embraces all humanity and the whole of creation.”

~ You Are Sent, C 19

Adapting to change

by Michele Levandoski, Archivist

From 1840-1880, Germans were the largest immigrant group in the United States. They often settled in German enclaves and centered their lives around German language, churches and institutions. In 1847, Blessed Theresa Gerhardinger and a small group of sisters left Bavaria to establish the congregation's first mission in the United States at St. Mary's, Pennsylvania, a small community established by German Catholics.

The School Sisters of Notre Dame (SSND) were called to the United States to teach the children of

German immigrants, making them one of the first group of German sisters to emigrate to this country. The first SSND missions in the Eastern United States were all ethnically German schools and this tradition continued as the community grew. By 1860, sisters were teaching at German-language parish schools in far-flung areas of the country, such as Wisconsin, Louisiana and Missouri.

Between 1890-1920, more than 18 million immigrants arrived in the United States. Unlike earlier immigrants, most of this new wave came from non-English speaking countries in Southern and Eastern Europe. Catholic immigrants had been faced with anti-Catholic sentiment for

decades. Many native-born Americans felt that Catholics could not be loyal to both the country and the pope. As a result of these nativist sentiments, the Catholic church created separate institutions where Catholic identity could be celebrated. As the numbers of immigrants from predominantly Catholic countries grew, the Church began establishing parishes and schools that catered to specific immigrant groups.

Beginning in 1870, Polish immigrants were arriving in the United States in ever-increasing numbers. Most settled in cities where there was a great need for laborers to work in factories, steel mills and meatpacking plants. In most Polish-immigrant



Founded February 2, 1874, St. Stanislaus Kostka School was the parish school of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, Chicago. Photo submitted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame North American Archives.

“St. Stanislaus Kostka School, Chicago, was founded February 2, 1874, as the parish school of St. Stanislaus Kostka Church, the first Polish Parish in Chicago. With 150 students, St. Stanislaus Kostka School opened its doors as the first school organized through The Congregation of the Resurrection under the direction of the School Sisters of Notre Dame. By 1907, the school had a record enrollment of 4,000 children making it the largest grammar school in the United States, with a staff of 76 sisters.” For more information visit: <https://ststanschicago.org/our-history>.

Continue on Page 4 . .



The Bohemian school of St. Wenceslaus, St. Louis, in which the students hold the 1915 banner for the year the photo was taken. Originally, the school opened with two School Sisters of Notre Dame teachers and 76 students. Photo submitted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame North American Archives.

“The Bohemian parish and school of St. Wenceslaus, St. Louis, named in honor of the 10th century King of Bohemia, were founded in 1895 as offspring of St. John Nepomuk Parish, the first Czech parish in the United States, which had outgrown its capacity. The school opened September 3, 1895, with two School Sisters of Notre Dame and 76 students. By 1896, the school had grown to 100 students and four sisters.” For more information visit: <https://stwenceslaus.website/documents/2015/1/ParishHistory.pdf>.

communities, one of the first priorities was to build a church, which was often the center of their social lives. Most institutions in Polish immigrant communities were either founded, or closely associated, with the parish. Many of these parishes established schools, which allowed children to receive instruction in Polish as well as English. By 1910, there were an estimated three million Polish immigrants living in the United States who had opened 530 parishes and 330

schools.

The SSND came to the United States as a German congregation, but from the beginning they accepted non-German women. Some of the first women to enter were from Ireland or were American-born, but not of German ethnicity. There was even one sister who had been born in Sweden. In 1867, Agnes Hutsch (later Sister Tita) entered the community, making her the first Polish-born SSND. Other immigrant women from Eastern and

Southern Europe followed suit and entered the congregation.

Immigrants coming from Eastern and Southern Europe tended to be poorer and less educated than previous generations of immigrants. Although Blessed Theresa brought the congregation to the United States to teach the children of German immigrants, her guiding philosophy always was to teach the poor. The wave of immigrants from Eastern and Southern Europe, the entry of women



In 1941, sisters and students attend a fire safety training at Ss. Cyril and Methodius, Milwaukee. Photo submitted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame North American Archives.

“In 1893, the Ss. Cyril and Methodius parish was founded in Milwaukee. On Jan. 9, 1894, the School Sisters of Notre Dame opened the school as a branch of St. Hyacinth's, both of which were Polish parishes, to 289 children. St. Hyacinth was founded as Milwaukee's third Polish Roman Catholic Church in 1883 after St. Stanislaus (1866) and St. Hedwig (1871). Overcrowding at St. Stanislaus led its pastor, Monsignor Jacek ‘Hyacinth’ Gulski, to divide the parish to form what became St. Hyacinth.”

For more information visit: <https://bit.ly/4djMYqV>.



Colleagues and sisters at St. Hedwig Elementary School, Milwaukee. Back Row (L to R): Sisters Chionia Wyrwal, Evelyn Jurkowska and Margaret (Pacelli) Karas. Middle Row (L to R): A fellow colleague, Sisters Del Rey Sturgulewski and Ellene Gajewski. Front Row (L to R): A fellow colleague, Sisters Adelpha Kolodziejczyk and Celia Koscielak. Also on staff but not pictured was Superior and Principal Sister Agnola Szmania and Sister Tobia Ramel. Photo submitted by the School Sisters of Notre Dame North American Archives.



speaking other European languages and Blessed Theresa's desire to teach the poor, provided a perfect opportunity for the congregation to expand beyond German-language schools.

In 1868, the SSND opened St. Stanislaus School in Milwaukee, the second Polish Catholic school in the United States (the first opened in Texas the year before). The chronicle for St. Stanislaus reports that Sister Tita was the first teacher and the school opened with 12 children. The school had one classroom on the first floor and the pastor's residence was on the second floor. Classes were taught in Polish, English and German.

As Milwaukee's Polish population grew, so did the number of students at St. Stanislaus. In 1899, there were 218 students and by 1925, there were 763 children attending the school. As time went on more Polish parishes and schools were established. By 1909, the SSND staffed all 10 Polish-language parish schools in the city. However, they did not just staff Polish-language

parish schools in Wisconsin—they also taught in Polish parish schools around the United States, including Grand Rapids, Michigan, Chicago, Winona, Minnesota, and Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Polish immigrants were one of the largest ethnic groups to settle in the United States, but they were not alone. The first wave of Bohemians (from modern day the Czech Republic) arrived in the United States in 1848. Most were farmers who settled in the Midwest. In 1854, the Czech community in St. Louis established St. John Nepomuk parish, the first Bohemian Catholic Church in the country. In September 1869, the parish opened a school and the SSND were asked to serve as teachers. Sister Alfrieda Hager and candidate Elizabeth (later Sister Telesphora) Hoegemann, neither of whom were Czech, were the first teachers. At first glance, it might seem strange that a German congregation was asked to staff a Czech school, but most Czech

"In 1871, St. Hedwig Church was a modest wooden structure built for and by the Polish inhabitants of Milwaukee. In 1887, a church and elementary school were erected replacing the wooden church. Grades 1-8 flourished under the loving care of the School Sisters of Notre Dame."

For more information visit:

<https://www.threeholymenparish.org/locations/st-hedwig/>

About the cover: *"After the Civil War, the newcomers to Winona, Minnesota, tended to be European-born immigrants who identified as German, Irish, Norwegian, Polish or Bohemian . . . The Polish immigrants mostly came from Kashubia, a region on the Baltic Sea that was under Prussian control during the nineteenth century. The Kashubian Polish immigrants became the predominant ethnic group in Winona's East End. . . In 1871, they organized a Polish parish to be known as St. Stanislaus Kostka. The following year, they built a small church, and in 1873, Bishop John Ireland appointed a Polish-speaking pastor. Polish immigrants continued to migrate to Winona, and in 1886, the School Sisters of Notre Dame began teaching in the parish's school." For more information visit: bit.ly/3W9KBkC.*

Continue on Page 6 . . .



From the director of resource development

By Mary Kay Murray, Resource Development

We celebrated the Feast Day of Blessed Theresa of Jesus Gerhardinger May 9, and I am again reminded of her bravery in forging a new path. At a time when young women commonly did not receive a formal education, she created night schools for women working in factories and day care centers for their children. Blessed Theresa boldly provided uncommon opportunities because she knew that “educated women” would transform the world.

School Sisters of Notre Dame continue to provide education in traditional settings and in unique ways. In 2024, our annual Women’s Leadership Luncheons provided over 1,500 individuals with insight and knowledge on work others are doing related to peacemaking. The luncheons encouraged attendees to consider their leadership potential and the change

they can bring to people in their own communities.

The legacy of Blessed Theresa lives on in the work of the sisters who are educators of all. We, too, find that a mother, a young woman in high school, a Judge or a CEO, are all women who have the potential to lead when they embrace the spirit of the sisters.

Many of us were also educated by the sisters. Thinking about Blessed Theresa makes me pause and

appreciate the women who work today in churches, hospitals, law firms and schools, because the sisters believed in us and helped us reach the fullness of our potential.

You, our donors, help the legacy of Blessed Theresa live on today and into the future. Thank you for your support, ensuring the work of the sisters continues to breathe life, hope and promise into the lives of others. ●

Please remember SSND in your will

We invite you to make a planned gift to the sisters. Please contact Mary Kay Murray at 262-787-1037 or mmurray@ssndcp.org.

Those who remember SSND in their estate plans are recognized as Blessed Theresa Society Members, honoring their extraordinary generosity.

Visit: www.ssndcp.org/planned-giving.

Continued from page 5. . .

immigrants were able to speak Czech and German, the required language of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Sister Alfrieda and Elizabeth taught classes in English and the priest taught religion, reading and composition in Czech.

By 1921, the SSND were teaching at 12 Czech parish schools and 32 Polish parish schools, primarily in the Midwest. The SSND also staffed six Italian, one Lithuanian and three Slovak parish schools. The congregation also responded to a need for teachers at schools that were established for Southern and Eastern European immigrants, but these schools represent a small portion of the schools staffed by the SSND

during this period. This was due, in part, to the fact that while there was never a shortage of schools that needed sisters, there was always a shortage of sisters available to staff these schools.

Additionally, it was common for communities of women religious to emigrate along with others from the same region. In 1874, the Polish Felician Sisters arrived in the United States to teach children in Polonia, Wisconsin. They were followed by other Polish congregations as well as congregations from other European countries. These congregations, like the SSND before them, often came to the United States to work among the immigrant populations from which they came.

The SSND began as immigrants

themselves, charged with teaching the children of German immigrants. As they accepted women from other European countries, their mission expanded to embrace and educate other immigrant groups coming to the United States in the late-19th and early 20th centuries. ●





Gentle guidance leads to a lifelong career in law

By Heidi Sampson, Communications

Anne (Lechtenberg) Northrup first encountered the School Sisters of Notre Dame (SSND) at St. Francis Solanus School, Quincy, Illinois, during her elementary years. Anne remembered classrooms of 60 children, and yet a single SSND captivated their attention all day. At Notre Dame High School, Quincy, an all-girls school, Anne was also primarily instructed by SSND. It was at high school where she met Sister Carleen Reck, known at the time as Sister Mary Antone. Sister Carleen was a mentor to Anne and Anne's friend Renee, as both were co-editors of the school's Broadcaster newspaper.

During Renee and Anne's senior year, Sister Carleen encouraged the girls to meet with Executive Editor Charles Barnum of the Herald-Whig, Quincy's newspaper, to make connections in the community. Although the Herald-Whig wouldn't hire high school students, the newspaper would hire college students. Charles was more interested in Anne's eagerness to study journalism. Since Charles was also a professor at the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, he offered to write a letter of recommendation for Anne to attend the school.

While at Northwestern University, Anne received a coveted beat for student reporters. She was instructed to cover the courts in Evanston, Illinois, and Chicago, the Students for Democratic Society (SDS) trials and the Vietnam War protests. The Students for Democratic Society advocated for student power through direct action and actively criticized the United States' involvement in the Vietnam War. Although what she covered was never officially published, the assignment beats gave her up close and personal

access to protestors, lawyers, clients and other individuals caught up in the court system.

"At that time, I thought well, if I'm interviewing people and their lawyers, why don't I just go to law school? So that's what I did. I applied to the University of Illinois College of Law, in Champaign, Illinois. They gave me a scholarship and a resident adviser position," said Anne.

By the time Anne graduated, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became federal law, protecting employees and job applicants from employment discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex and national origin. In January 1974, Anne was hired by a large law firm in Providence, Rhode Island, as their first female associate attorney. Anne was also strongly urged to choose an area of law to practice. In 1974, Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) was a new federal law that set minimum standards for most voluntarily established retirement and health plans in the private industry to provide protection for individuals. ERISA became Anne's chosen field for her law practice. "At the time, for employees to get any of the retirement benefits to which they were entitled, they had to be employed for 20 years. The law change would allow someone with less time to be able to secure their retirement benefits regardless of whether they worked 20 years," said Anne.

As her career progressed, Anne would take a position with Davis Wright Tremaine, a prominent Seattle law firm with more than 500 lawyers. In Seattle, Anne continued to specialize in employee benefits and retirement plan work for the banks, hospitals and



Left: Anne (Lechtenberg) Northrup, present day. Right: Sister Carleen Reck as mentor and editor of the school's newspaper. Photos submitted by Anne (Lechtenberg) Northrup and Sister Carleen Reck.

the Seattle Times newspaper. "In 1982, I became the third woman partner in Davis Wright Tremaine. At that time that was a big deal for women to become a partner in a big law firm. I stayed with Davis Wright Tremaine for the rest of my career, retiring in 2009," said Anne. "I had a very successful career. I am so grateful for the wonderful education that I received from SSND. Once I started getting the SSND newsletter, I saw an article about Sister Carleen and her work with the Criminal Justice Ministry. It was at that same time, I was going through old files and letters, and I found a letter from Sister Carleen written in 1965. She had typed up a three-page letter of pointers on editing since I was going to be the co-editor of the Notre Dame High School newspaper. I so enjoyed reading her words again. I reconnected with Sister Carleen who was pivotal in pointing me in the right direction. Little did she know I would use her pointers and gentle guidance throughout my career. Sister Carleen guided me to the newspapers, to Mr. Barnum, and Mr. Barnum guided me to Northwestern and Northwestern guided me to law school." ●



2024 Women's Leadership Luncheon

In March, business leaders, friends, colleagues, students and sisters gathered in St. Louis, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Dallas, for the 2024 Women's Leadership Luncheons. The luncheons celebrated the theme, *Women as Peacemakers*.

- In St. Louis, speaker Rabbi Susan Talve spoke of radical nonviolent peacemaking strategies.
- Milwaukee featured Mary E. Triggiano who shared how reshaping justice could be restorative, problem-solving and trauma informed.
- In St. Paul, Minnesota, District Chief Stacy Murphy of the Saint Paul Police Department, spoke of creating positive and peaceful leadership at all ranks from one's position.
- The luncheon in Dallas featured Allenna Bangs, who spoke of prosecuting violent crime as a recognition that peace requires justice.

Did you miss the luncheons? Join us in celebrating our 2024 Women Honorees at: www.ssndcp.org/wll24-honorees! If you were unable to attend a luncheon in person, the video presentations for each location can be found at: www.ssndcp.org/wll24-media. Plan to join us next March for the 2025 Women's Leadership Luncheons. ●



Attendees from Bishop Dunne Catholic High School, Dallas, at the Women's Leadership Luncheon in Dallas. Photo by Debbie Rohrich-Tyler.



(L to R): Provincial Leader Sister Deb Sciano, Sister Marie Smith, District Chief Stacy Murphy, Betty Drucker and Doreen Sanborn at the Women's Leadership Luncheon in St. Paul, Minnesota. Photo by Communications.



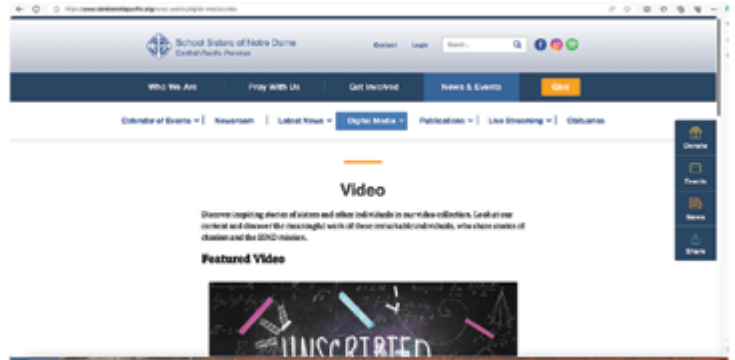
Women's Leadership Luncheon sponsor Elmbrook General Dentistry with (Seated L to R): Sisters Karen Walther, Provincial Councilor Sandra Helton, Susan Ann Adrians and Gladys Courtade in Milwaukee. Photo by Communications.



Speaker Rabbi Susan Talve at the St. Louis Women's Leadership Luncheon. Photo by Communications.

The new digital media page on SSNDCP.org

We've recently introduced a digital media page on our website, merging our podcasts and videos for easy access. It's exciting to have a dedicated space to highlight our latest and most impactful video content. Head over to the new digital media page on SSNDCP.org and see what we have. Here is how you get there: www.ssndcp.org/video. ●



Unscripted: Real stories from sisters

Check out Unscripted videos each month to learn fun facts about our sisters. Below is a sampling of recent videos. Find the Unscripted showcase at: www.ssndcp.org/unscripted.

April – Provincial Leader Sister Debra Marie Sciano shares what advice she offers women interested in a religious life.

March – Sister Regina Palacios explains why immigration reform is important to the School Sisters of Notre Dame.

February – Sister Mary Kay Brooks tells her story about why she became a School Sister of Notre Dame. ●

New mission video available

Check out the new SSND Our Mission Is Who We Are video at link: www.ssndcp.org/who-we-are. ●



All of Season 4 of the Called to Action podcast is now available!

The entire Season 4: Racial Justice of the **Called to Action** podcast is now available. Throughout the season, hosts Sister Anna Marie Reha and Adam Schicker presented pathways that can be followed through education and awareness, as well as provided action that can be taken to enact positive and long-lasting racial justice. We hope you join us for Season 5 this coming Jan. 15, 2025! Listen to **Called to Action** on Spotify, Apple Podcasts, SoundCloud or www.ssndcp.org/podcast. ●





Two ends of the Jubilarian spectrum

By Lisa Raterman, Communications

While Jubilee is celebrated annually, each year brings a renewed reminder of the truly meaningful mark the School Sisters of Notre Dame (SSND) are making on the world. This year's class of Jubilarians includes 78 sisters, who between them, represent centuries of faithful devotion and loving service to the SSND ministries, their communities and God. This year, there are 4,950 years' worth of SSND history and memories to honor and celebrate for Jubilee 2024!

Throughout the summer, profiles of each Jubilarian were shared on the SSND website at: www.ssndcp.org/jubilee24. Within those pages, there are the notable legacies of sisters as educators: teachers, tutors, coaches, professors and principals. There are sisters who have brought comfort as nurses, health care workers, chaplains and guidance counselors. We can recall the impact of sisters as leaders in ministry, from their local archdioceses and provinces all the way to generalate staff in Rome. We also find records of sisters who have ventured across the globe, participating in ministries in other countries through acts of advocacy and prayerful support. We also recognize sisters with a talent for creativity and the arts, sharing their impressive and important skills as musicians and storytellers. For all this variety, a common thread of care, compassion, friendship and the ever-present commitment to the charism of SSND unites them all.

To each of this year's Jubilarians, we offer our gratitude and thanks for their awesome and inspiring contributions.

Jubilee is recognized for the milestone anniversaries of 25, 40, 50, 60, 70, 75 and 80 years. In 2024, it is

interesting to note there is one 25-year Jubilarian and one 80-year Jubilarian to bookend the group.

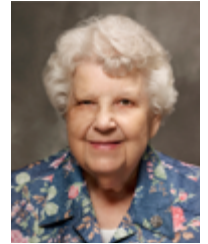
Celebrating her very first Jubilee at 25 years is Sister Virginia (Ginny) Mary Reichard. Before becoming a sister, she was living and working as a registered nurse in Milwaukee. When she accepted a position at Luther Manor, a faith-based senior living community in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, she would come to know of the School Sisters of Notre Dame via the associate program in 1986.

For years, she participated as an associate, but felt called to something more. In 1997, she applied for vowed membership. From there, she progressed through chaplaincy training as a novice before ultimately taking first vows in 1999. Since then, Sister Ginny has served as a chaplain at an area detention center, a volunteer teacher's assistant and in other community-focused works throughout the Milwaukee area. Today, Sister Ginny calls Trinity Woods home, supporting her fellow sisters as a driver and companion for those attending medical appointments.

On the other end of the spectrum is Sister Margaret Berghold. Last year, she celebrated her 100th birthday. This year, we honor her once again as an 80-year Jubilarian. Born in St. Louis, Sister Margaret is another remarkable example of SSND as essential educators. Since taking her vows in 1944, Sister Margaret has served as a teacher in classrooms throughout St. Louis; Belleville, Illinois; Cairo,

Illinois; and New Orleans. She was a spiritual director at Notre Dame Hall in St. Louis for seven years. She then offered her time and talents in various secretarial and clerical roles all the way up through 2007. She continued to share her gifts via community service for another decade. Since 2018, Sister Margaret has resided at The Sarah Community in Bridgeton, Missouri, continuing her service through prayer and presence.

Jubilee events will take place throughout the province at different times over the summer. In case you missed it, we encourage you to view the video of our virtual celebration, which took place May 19. The video, as well as opportunities to send an eCard, share your own story of a sister or make a donation in honor of a Jubilarian can all be found at: www.ssndcp.org/jubilee24. ●



Sister Margaret Berghold.



Sister Virginia (Ginny) Mary Reichard.





Rejoice with our Jubilarians

80 Years

Margaret Berghold

75 Years

William Ann Heidenfelder

Arline Jaeger

Anthony Marie Kasper

Dora Kipp

Mary Brigid O'Reilly

Marie Vianney Pottebaum

Herman Marie Siebenmorgen

Rosalyce Tinglof

Alice Zachmann

70 Years

Janet Marie Abbacchi

Andre Aubuchon

Rose Bast

Anne Becker

Marie Cecilia Brenneisen

Mary Joan Cook

Marguerite De Mott

† Lucille Dehen

Dorothy Eggering

Patricia Frost

Sylvia Hecht

Jolene Heiden

Anita Kolles

M. Rosaleen Krebs

Edna Lanners

Marie Joseph Lazzeri

Mildred Loddeke

Virginia Meyer

Patricia Miller

Mary Gen Olin

Therese Rekowski

Jean Schmid

Rita Clare Swenarski

Doris Welter

Luetta Wolf

60 Years

Susan Ann Adrians

Joelle Marie Aflague

Joanne Armatowski

Joan Backes

Vincent Marie Balajadia

Mary Beckman

Paula Marie Blouin

Mary Juan Camacho

Mary Patricia Dalton

Jean-Andrew Dickmann

Pauline Eischens

Clara Esker

Patricia Evinrude

Nancy Flamm

Margaret Mary Friesenhahn

Judith Ann Herold

Barbara Linke

Mary Pamela Moehring

Laura Northcraft

Joanne O'Connor

Louise Margaret O'Connor

Rose Miriam Phair

Joelyce Marie Popowich

Helen Robeck

Mary Jeanne Rusch

Marilyn Scheibel

Marie Celine Schumacher

Rita Schwalbe

Elise Silvestri

Mary Helen Stokes

Elizabeth Anne Swartz

Monica Wagner

Dannel Wedemeyer

Dorothy Zeller

50 Years

Therese Collison

Peggy Duffy

M. Paula Iwaki

Rita Krusell

Gloria Marie Petralia

Martha Jean Solms

40 Years

Ann Marie Bonvie

Helen Jones

25 Years

Virginia Mary Reichard

† Deceased

View Jubilarian profiles at:

www.ssndcp.org/jubilee24





School Sisters of Notre Dame
Central Pacific Province

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Our Mission

is to proclaim the good news as School Sisters of Notre Dame, directing our entire lives toward that oneness for which Jesus Christ was sent.

Join us in the SSND Virtual Prayer Space!

Please join SSND, associates and others around the world in the Virtual Prayer Space: www.gerhardinger.org/virtual-prayer-room. Prayer intentions may be submitted, and they will be remembered throughout the month. On the 9th day of each month, they will be placed on the altar at St. Jakob Chapel at the Motherhouse in Munich. Currently in English, the Virtual Prayer Room will eventually be offered in 10 languages. If you wish to translate to another language, just use the translate feature on your search engine.

