## Sister goes to Brazil to help villagers

**By PRISCILLA** VANDERWEELE It's a long way from Kansas to Brazil, from English to Portuguese, from a farm near Leoville to a poverty-stricken village in a strange country.

However, when the Sisters of St. Joseph of Concordia decided to start a mission in Brazil, Sister Rose Marie, the former Dorothy Dwyer, answered the call.

That was in 1964, and she's still there working with the poor.

Sr. Rose Marie was born west of New Almelo to John and Florence Dwyer. She has nine brothers and sisters including Dennis Dwyer of Norcatur.

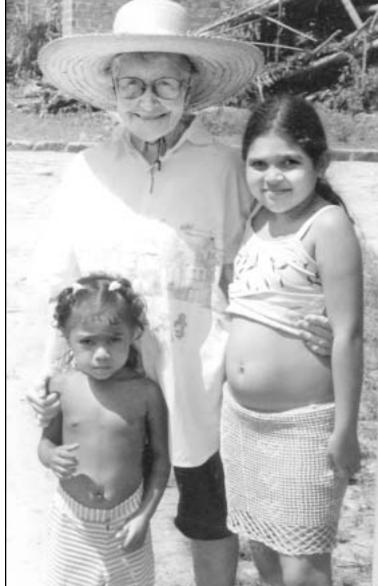
After attending grade school in New Almelo and graduating from the Catholic high school in Leoville she joined the Sisters of St. Joseph in Concordia in 1951.

She taught school there and around Salina for many years before accepting the call to Brazil.

Sr. Rose Marie has spent the past six years in a small town, an hour's drive from Teresina, called Piaui. Piaui has many big cattle farms, some of which practice illegal slave labor. Often peasants came from the Northeast hoping to find a better life but instead were stripped of their documents and held at gun point, forced to work off debts they didn't owe.

It wasn't until the CPT land pastoral, a religious organization in Brazil, received word of the slavery that the federal police were informed and were able to investigate. The farmers were then forced to pay and release their slaves and allow them to return to their native state.





Sister Rose Marie with her Brazilian friends.

unteer in Teresina, helping to they wouldn't be forced to travel make peasants of the small towns elsewhere. aware of the slavery many of their dured.

Sister Rose Marie lives in the same conditions as the villagers her to organize meetings and conshe helps. They live without running water or indoor plumbing. another. It will take some organizfragile huts.

She moved to Teresina in hopes toral to organize self-help projects next year.

Now Sister Rose Marie is a vol- to assist the people there so that

In the time she's been there, she fellow farm workers have en- says things have begun to look brighter. Many young men and women nearby have encouraged tinue teaching them to help one Their biggest hope is to raise ing before they can reach their enough money to build sturdy goals, but progress is steady and walls and roofs to replace their Sister Rose Marie says the Lord is with them.

Sr. Rose Marie is hoping to of working with the local land pas- come back to Kansas for a visit

#### THE NORTON TELEGRAM Friday, August 20, 2004

# **Immunizations** important part of starting school

Kansas health regulations reten must have current immunization records.

Jenda Jones, immunization coordinator for the Norton County Health Department said that with the Head Start program and Early Childhood Development program in Norton County, many children began getting their required shots at age 4.

Ms. Jones added that a new Kansas law requires children entering kindergarten to provide documentation that they have had chicken pox or have had the vaccine. She said that prior to starting kindergarten, children must have the Hepatitis B series.

Norton School Nurse Vicki Enfield will have the children's immunization records after classes starts and notify parents if their child needs additional immunization.

Immunizations are an important part of your child's well-being. The very short time your child is uncomfortable is well worth the protection from disease that immunizations provide.

An immunization contains either a dead or a weakened germ, or parts of it, for a particular disease. It allows your child's body to practice fighting the disease by making antibodies.

Then if your child is ever exposed to the actual disease, the antibodies are already in place and the body knows how to combat it. To better understand the benefits of vaccines, here are a few common myths and the facts that disprove them:

Myth: The immunization will other problems, but studies have quire children entering kindergar- give my child the disease the vaccine is supposed to prevent.

Fact: It is impossible to get the disease from any vaccine made with dead or partial bacteria or viruses. Only those immunizations has been eliminated. made from weakened live viruses

\_\_such as chicken pox or measles, nonexistent in the U.S., such as mumps and rubella vaccine could possibly make a child develop a mild form of the disease. But it is typically much less severe than the illness that would occur if a person were infected with the disease-causing virus itself.

Myth: If all the other children in school are immunized, there's no harm in not immunizing my child.

Fact: Vaccines prevent 12 potentially deadly diseases. Each child who isn't immunized gives these highly contagious diseases one more chance to spread. In the days before immunizations, millions died from diseases like diphtheria, polio, measles and whopping cough. Studies show that they re-emerge when vaccine use decreases.

Myth: Immunizations will cause my child to have a bad reaction.

Fact: The most common reactions to vaccines are minor and can include fever, a rash, or redness tion Awareness Month. Let's celand swelling where the shot was ebrate how fortunate we are to given. The possibility of an immunization triggering a more severe that we can avoid the deadly disreaction is rare. In fact, it's much lower than the risk of catching the and polio, just to name a few. disease itself if a child is not immunized. Some unsubstantiated out materials about childhood imrumors have tried to link vaccines to multiple sclerosis, sudden infant death syndrome, autism and

failed to show any connection between immunizations and these conditions.

Myth: My child does not need to be immunized because the disease

Fact: Diseases that are rare or polio and measles, still flourish in other parts of the world. In our mobile, global community, it is easy to come into contact with these illnesses through travel.

Myth: My child does not need to be immunized if he's healthy, active and eating well.

Fact: Vaccinations are intended to help keep healthy children healthy. They work by protecting the body before disease strikes. If you wait until your child gets sick to immunize him, it will be too late for the vaccine to work.

As a reminder, be sure to take your child's pink immunization card with you when you visit the doctor. The clinic staff will be glad to update it for you. Know that the brief discomfort and anxiety your child may experience is definitely worth it. In fact, it may be one of the best things you ever do for their health.

August is National Immunizahave access to immunizations so eases of measles, mumps, rubella

For more information and printmunizations, go to: www.cdc.gov/ nip/default.htm.

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