

# A History of the Catholic Religious Emblems

## **Ad Altare Dei Emblem Program**

The Rev. Msgr. James E. Dolan (1899-1974) was ordained in 1925 a priest of the Diocese of Los Angeles-San Diego. For most of his 49 years as a priest, Msgr. Dolan was actively involved in youth ministry. In 1928, he started the first Catholic summer camp in his diocese. Eight years later he became archdiocesan director of the Catholic Youth Organization, and for 37 years was archdiocesan director of the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Sensing a need for more spiritual development in the Scouting program, Msgr. Dolan created the Ad Altare Dei program, which successfully blended Scouting with religious activities in a program that quickly became very popular.

In 1972, the NCCS bestowed the St. George Emblem on Msgr. Dolan, in recognition of his work with the Scouting ministry.

The aim of the first program Fr. Dolan developed was to recognize those First Class Scouts who had served "with loyalty and fidelity" as altar boys during their tenure as Scouts. He named the program Ad Altare Dei and created the AAD Cross as its emblem. The English translation of the name means: "to the Altar of God." The Latin phrase comes from the 42nd Psalm and it was also part of the preparatory prayers the priest said at the beginning of the Tridentine Mass: "Introibo ad altare Dei" ("I will go up to God's altar"). And therefore appropriate to recognize those Scouts who gave service to the altar. The first Ad Altare Dei Cross was awarded to Edward Thurin on February 7, 1926.

Fr. Dolan presented reports on his program to the Annual Scout Chaplains Conferences in Peoria (1933) and again in Chicago (1938). Many of the other chaplains were eager to use Fr. Dolan's program in their own diocese. His reports provided the necessary impetus to obtain approval of the Catholic Committee. It also obtained action by the National Council of the BSA, permitting it to be worn on the uniform. These approvals were given following the majority opinion and recommendation of the Annual Scout Chaplains Conference in Savannah (1939).

The Diocesan Scout Chaplain's Conferences developed a set of regulations for the Ad Altare Dei emblem that was approved by the Bishop's Committee. On December 14, 1939, the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America approved the wearing of the Ad Altare Dei Emblem on the Scout uniform.

The first emblems were presented nationwide in 1941. During the first nineteen months after its approval nearly 3,000 emblems were presented. The aim of the program was "an attempt to teach and inculcate a Catholic way of living through the Scouting program." The first set of requirements stated the Scout had to be at least First Class, a member of a registered Troop of the Boy Scouts of America, a resident within the diocese, and had served the altar in any capacity for 250 hours. To be eligible for the emblem, the Scout had to demonstrate his ability to make all responses in Latin. The Scout's Pastor had to also certify that the Scout was worthy to receive the emblem because of his punctuality, fitness, decorum, and devotion on the altar.

Scouts of lower rank could receive credits toward the Ad Altare Dei. However, they could not receive the emblem until they had attained the rank of First Class Scout. Credits for service were established as follows: 1 hour for service at a Low Mass, Rosary

and Benediction, and Stations of the Cross; and 2 hours for service at a High Mass, Solemn High Mass, or Holy Hour (or comparable service).

After the first emblem was presented nationally in 1941, a committee was established to develop a set of national minimum requirements. In 1946 the new national minimum regulations and requirements were established. These new requirements were developed in three steps, which in the spiritual realm, were comparable to the Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class ranks. To be eligible a Catholic boy had to have given his parish one year of service as a registered Scout and have attained at least the rank of First Class. The requirements could be grouped under four headings: 1) Service to Church and school, 2) Catechism doctrine, 3) Other knowledge, and 4) Projects.

Under service to church and school the Scout had to support his parish through financial contributions, altar or choir service, or by some other works. As regards to school, the Scout had to attend either a Catholic school or receive religious instruction from his parish. The religious education (catechism doctrine) the Scout was expected to receive included the Commandments of God and of the Church, the corporal and spiritual works of mercy, the chief prayers, the sacraments with a stress on Penance and Holy Eucharist, and the doctrine on fasting and abstaining. The Scout had to give evidence that he practiced some of the corporal and spiritual works of mercy in his "daily good turn."

Besides religious (catechism) knowledge the Scout had to show he knew some facts, skills, and practices not taught in the catechism. The correct manner of making the Sign of the Cross, of genuflecting, of greeting a bishop, priest, sister and a religious brother were included. The Scout had to know how to enter and leave church properly, and the correct etiquette for attending Mass. He had to identify and lay out the vestments and other articles used at Mass. While the minimum requirements did not require that the Scout serve Mass any specified number of times, he was expected to demonstrate his "ability to assist priest at altar during Mass." He had to own and demonstrate the use of a Sunday Missal. He was expected to know the names of his bishop, pastor, troop chaplain, and diocesan chaplain. The Scout also had to explain how he would go about preparing a sick room for the visit of a priest to the sick. He also had to explain how he would meet the priest and conduct him to and from the sick room.

In the same group, there was one more requirement that was clearly the most difficult. Called spiritual first aid, it was the ability to help dying persons spiritually when a priest is not available.

Besides knowing Catholic doctrine and practice, the Scout had to carry out several projects. One was to recite his meal prayers faithfully at each meal for sixty days. The Scout had to make a pilgrimage in uniform. This was to be a hike involving some hardship and having a pious purpose. Monasteries, shrines, and cathedrals were suggested for this requirement. To familiarize the Scout with his diocese, he was required to draw a map showing diocesan boundaries and mark in the place of his parish church, the cathedral church, the closest Catholic school and the nearest Catholic hospital. He also had to draw pictures of six symbols used in Catholic art and liturgy and The last of the twenty-four requirements was also a project and perhaps the most discussed point in the revised program. It is quoted as follows: "(Note: Before beginning this project the Scout must consult with a Catholic priest.) Relate, without mentioning names, how under the guidance of a Catholic priest you have made a serious effort by prayer, example, and action to bring about, or to aid the return to the Church, of a Catholic boy who had been lax or who has

not had the proper opportunity for religious instruction. (It is essential that this project be undertaken only under the guidance of a Catholic priest.)"

At the time, some chaplains believed that not every Scout would be able to find another boy who had been lax enough in his religious duties to be helped into a return to the Church.

At three places in the program the Scout was asked to obtain the endorsements from his parents and pastor or chaplain that he was receiving religious instruction, was faithful to his prayers, frequented the Sacraments and was leading an exemplary Catholic life.

On February 8, 1959, the 100,000th Ad Altare Dei Emblem was presented to Charles Borgquist of Los Angeles, Ca.

In 1964, on the 30th Anniversary of the adoption of the "Plan of Cooperation," golden Ad Altare Dei Crosses with the respective coat of arms emblazoned in filigreed gold were presented to Bishops John P. Cody, William G. Connare, and J. Lennox Federal at special functions held in their honor.

The following changes were approved at the 18th Biennial Conference (1964) in Salt Lake City: changes in the subheading in each step; the individual steps could be passed by a layman, subject to a final recommendation by a parish priest; an approved retreat would be considered in lieu of a pilgrimage; questions on participation at Mass were added; the step-by-step "endorsements" were covered by an "recommendation by home and parish" for all three steps. A complete revision was to be presented by the committee at the 1966 conference.

The Steering Committee of the Ad Altare Dei Committee completed more than two years of study on the Ad Altare Dei program and presented the revised program at the 19th Biennial Conference (1966), in Atlanta, GA. This was the first major revision of the Ad Altare Dei program since 1946. After its approval, the complete revision and new format, was to be "polished up" by an order of teaching nuns in Kansas City, Mo.

Copies of the revised Ad Altare Dei Record Book, which had a first printing of 100,000 copies, was mailed to all diocesan chaplains in the later part of 1967. The first AAD Counselor's Manual was in the process of being prepared. A new Ad Altare Dei Record Book was made available after January 1, 1976. The new program was made mandatory after July 1, 1976.

Beginning in 1988, with a survey of the Diocesan Scout Chaplains, the Ad Altare Dei started another revision process. This was the first major revision process of the program since 1967. The revision called for the replacement of the record book with a logbook-type format. The revised Ad Altare Dei program was field tested during the fall of 1991 and a national pilot program was conducted in the fall of 1992 and the winter of 1993.

### **Pope Pius XII Emblem Program**

At the 16th Biennial Conference (1960) in Milwaukee, the Catholic Committee on Scouting approved a program for Catholic Explorers. The requirements for the Award were reviewed and approved by the Diocesan Chaplains and Lay Chairmen at the Conference and approved by the executive committee. The purpose of this program was

to "develop articulate Catholics." The program was called the Pope Pius XII Award. Action was taken to make an appropriate Pope Pius XII plaque the official award.

The Pope Pius XII Award for Explorers was first shown at the annual meeting of the National Catholic Laymen's Committee in Detroit on June 1, 1961. The award was a 5" x 7" bronze plate attached to a 7" x 9" piece of finished walnut, 7/8" thick. The plaque depicted the likeness of Pope Pius XII. Under the likeness was the wording, in Old English lettering: "Pope Pius XII Award for Explorers." Adequate space was provided for the engraving of the Explorer's name. In the lower left hand corner was the Explorer insignia and in the lower right hand corner was the seal of the Catholic Committee on Scouting. Between the two insignias was the latin phrase: "Darum Civitatum Cives, Dei atque Hominum". Which means "Citizens of Two Worlds."

In 1962 the Pope Pius XII Award program was extended to Scouts of High School age who had already received the Ad Altare Dei.

The Rev. Kenneth O'Connell and a group of priests and Explorers from throughout the country presented a new Pope Pius XII program at the 20th Biennial Conference (1968), in Washington, DC. The revised Pope Pius XII program replaced the Pope Pius XII Award with a Pope Pius XII Emblem.

In 1969 the Boy Scouts of America opened the special interest Exploring program to girls. Miss Jacqueline Louise Poedy of Monterey Park, Ca, became the first female Explorer to receive the Pope Pius XII Emblem. She received the emblem on Scout Sunday, 1973, by the Most Rev. Juan A. Arzube, auxiliary bishop of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles. Miss Poedy was a member of Post 300, sponsored by the Monterey Park Police Department and a member of St. Stephen's Catholic Parish in Monterey Park.

The revised Pope Pius XII program was approved at the 24th Biennial Conference (1976) on April 23, 1976, in Philadelphia, Pa. The new requirement book was made optional until February 28, 1977, after which the new program was mandatory. In 1982, more than 1,600 Pope Pius XII Emblems were presented.

The restriction that Boy Scouts had to earn first the Ad Altare Dei before beginning to work on the Pope Pius XII emblem was removed by the NCCS Executive Board at its meeting in Denver, Co, in 1987.

A new revised Pope Pius XII program and Pope Pius XII Moderator's Guide was approved by the NCCS Executive Board in 1989 and presented to the NCCS at its 31st Biennial Conference (1990) in Las Vegas, NV.

### **Parvuli Dei Emblem Program**

In 1953, the Rev. Gerard A. McWilliams, then assistant pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes Parish, Bethesda, Md, compiled a list of achievements for an award to be earned by Cub Scouts of the Catholic faith. They were religious achievements simply arranged so the boy would show how he had fulfilled his Duty to God and to his church to the best of his ability while advancing in the Cub Scout program. The award was called Parvuli Dei, meaning "Little Children of God." The original award depicted the Infant of Prague struck in white medal. Cub Scout Patrick Bell of Pack 300 earned the first Parvuli Dei award in the Archdiocese of Washington on February 8, 1953.

As with the Ad Altare Dei, other dioceses learned of this program and began requesting information. Finally on April 12, 1956, at the 14th Biennial Conference of Diocesan Scout Chaplains, in Kansas City, Mo., it was unanimously approved as a national religious emblem program.

At the 16th Biennial Conference (1960) in Milwaukee, it was approved to change the requirement that a Cub Scout, to qualify for the Parvuli Dei emblem, be a Bear Cub Scout instead of a Lion Cub Scout.

In 1964, for the first time the number of Parvuli Dei emblems awarded, in a single year, surpassed the 10,000 mark. Also during 1964, the wearing of the Parvuli Dei bar on the Boy Scout uniform was approved. The requirements for the Parvuli Dei program were again revised in 1966.

In January 1968 the Cub Scout program was revised so it was impossible for a boy to secure the Bear Badge if he joined Cub Scouts at 10 years of age. So, in the Parvuli Dei program the Catholic Committee on Scouting substituted the earning of 5 Webelos badges in place of the Bear rank. The new Parvuli Dei program, called "A Christian family Program for Cub Scouts," was made available by August 1972. Approval for the new program was given at the 22nd Biennial Conference (1972) in New Orleans.

In 1986, for the first time the number of Parvuli Dei emblems awarded, in a single year, surpassed the 19,500 mark.

At the 29th Biennial Conference (1986) in Kansas City, Mo, the NCCS adopted a revision of the Parvuli Dei program. The new revision expanded the Parvuli Dei Record Book into an Activity Book. The revision also restricted the program to Catholic Cub Scouts who had completed the 2nd grade.

### **St. George Emblem**

At the 12th Biennial Conference (1952) of the Chaplains' and Laymen's Committees in San Francisco, Ca, it was proposed that a recognition be adopted for adult Scouters active in the program. The purpose of the emblem was to recognize those individuals who had made a significant contribution to the spiritual development of Catholic youth in the program of the Boy Scouts of America. In 1954 the St. George emblem was approved for Catholic adult laymen.

At the 20th Biennial Conference (1968) in Washington, D.C., it was approved that the St. George emblem might be presented to non-Catholics, to women, and to clergy and religious. As soon as this regulation was adopted, the committee voted as a whole to

present the St. George emblem to Bishop Connare, who thus became the first clergyman to receive the emblem.

### **BSA RE Square Knot**

In the later part of 1969, a universal religious emblem patch was made available to all Scouts, Explorers or leaders (who qualified when youth) for the emblem of their religious faith (Cub emblems are excluded). The patch is a silver square knot on a royal purple background. Ad Altare Dei recipients could wear the new universal patch rather than the Ad Altare Dei Ribbon Bar Pin that had previously been available.

In 1972, a new religious emblem knot for adults who have been recognized with the St. George or other adult religious emblem was made available.

In 1982, the BSA allowed the use of the youth universal religious emblems square knot, for religious emblems earned while the Scout/Scouter was a Cub Scout. This allowed those Cub Scouts who had earned the Parvuli Dei to wear this knot on their Cub Scout uniform and latter their Boy Scout uniform.

### **A History of Scouting in the Catholic Church**

The Catholic Church in the United States became interested in the educational aspects of Scouting early in the Scouting movement. As the Boy Scouts of America did not incorporate until 1910, it is impossible to determine the number of parishes that used the principles and fundamentals of 'Scouting', before this year. One of the earliest troops to be chartered by a Catholic Church was one in the Archdiocese of St. Paul Minneapolis in September 1910 to St. Mark's Church. The Scoutmaster was the Pastor of St. Mark's, Rev. W. L. Hart.

Although some parishes did sponsor Troops, "many Catholic bishops held suspicions that Scouting was an arm of the YMCA. Their suspicion was founded in the fact that the YMCA, a predominantly Protestant organization, furnished most of the leadership for the Boy Scouts of America and was home to many early troops. Their fears were not allayed by a statement in 1910 by Edgar M. Robinson [Senior Boy's Work Secretary of the YMCA], who wrote: 'This national movement [Boy Scouts of America] is not organically related in any way to the Young Men's Christian Association, but all possible cooperation is being given...'"

Through the efforts of Brother Barnabas, FSC, and Victor F. Ridder, and with the cooperation of James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the BSA, the approbation of John Cardinal Farley, of the Archdiocese of New York, was given to Scouting and a Scout Troop was chartered in 1912 by St. Patrick's Cathedral Parish in the Archdiocese of New York. As early as 1912, Brother Barnabas, was named a National Field Commissioner and the Director of the Catholic Bureau of the Boy Scouts of America, working to expand Scouting in other regions of the nation.

In 1919 Walter Hook of the National Catholic War Council (NCWC) visited Rome and with the support of James Cardinal Gibbons, of the Archdiocese of Baltimore, secured a letter of endorsement from the Vatican. This letter was addressed to Michael J. Slattery, NCWC, Washington, DC, and was signed by the Secretary of State of the Vatican.

Mr. Slattery and the Rev. John F. White, who were appointed to this work by Cardinal Farley, with a staff of field workers in the employ of the National Catholic Welfare Conference (which was renamed in the latter part of 1919 from the National Catholic War Council), organized hundreds of Scout Troops in Catholic parishes along the Atlantic seaboard from Boston to Richmond during the years 1919 to 1922.

In 1922 the Knights of Columbus adopted Scouting as their official youth program for boys twelve to fifteen years of age. The Knights established a special "Boy's Life Bureau" and in April 1923, Brother Barnabas was appointed the bureau's first executive secretary. In this position, Brother Barnabas visited many of the nation's bishops, advising them on the virtues of the Scouting program. He established Scout courses at Notre Dame, Indiana, and at the Catholic Summer School, Cliff Haven, NY, St. Edwards College, Austin, Tx, and St. Thomas College, St. Paul, Mn.

Brother Barnabas conducted "Boyology Institutes" in the principal cities of the United States and inspired thousands of Catholic laymen to volunteer their services for all types of youth work. Scouting always drew a large quota of these volunteers and there were more than 1,000 troops under Catholic leadership in 1928.

In the mid-1920's, Brother Barnabas developed a Catholic Committee on Scouting under the Honorary Chairmanship of His Eminence, Patrick Cardinal Hayes, of the Archdiocese of New York. Bishop Joseph H. Conroy of Ogdensburg was the Chairman of this Committee. In 1926 the Committee published a very attractive little Manual, "Scouting for Catholics", which included suggestions for organizing troops under Catholic leadership and a very clear statement of the policies of the Boy Scouts of America, as well as some very significant quotations from the message of His Holiness Pope Pius XI to 10,000 Scouts on the Pilgrimage to Rome, in September, 1925.

In 1928 Bishop Bernard J. Sheil of Chicago, at the insistence of His Eminence, George Cardinal Mundelein, of the Archdiocese of Chicago who stated: "the Church must build a program so attractive that Catholic boys will desire no other." Bishop Sheil therefore started the Catholic Youth Organization (CYO), using Scouting as one of its foundations. Within a few years there were more than 300 troops in the Archdiocese of Chicago and the CYO was reaching tens of thousands of Catholic boys and young men.

In October 1931, Bishop Francis C. Kelley of Oklahoma City-Tulsa succeeded Bishop Conroy as Chairman of the Catholic Committee on Scouting. Under his leadership the Catholic Committee was expanded to include twenty-two archbishops and bishops, one from each Ecclesiastical Province in the United States.

Catholic interest in Scouting continued to increase among clergy and laity alike, and in 1934 under the leadership of Bishop Kelley, the American hierarchy approved a "Plan of Cooperation" whereby Scouting recognized the church's interest in the spiritual welfare of Catholic youth, and the Scouting program was recognized as an approved youth program in the Church. The "Plan of Cooperation" was approved by the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America, which looked to the Bishop's Committee for guidance in all Scouting policies affecting Catholic participation.

James West, the Chief Scout Executive, in presenting the Plan to the National Executive Board in March 1933, made the following statement: "Here is one of the most far-reaching plans of cooperation that has been developed by the leaders of any church cooperating in the Boy Scout Program, and one of the most significant plans for reaching the boyhood of America that has ever been formulated."

Under the "Plan of Cooperation", the bishops retained the responsibility for the spiritual welfare of Catholic Scouts, and the Boy Scouts of America placed its programs and facilities at the disposal of its Catholic partners.

Under the Plan, the Catholic Committee, composed of clergymen and laymen, was organized to administer the new program. The program spread rapidly in Catholic dioceses after the adoption of the Plan. The annual report to Congress, given by the Boy Scouts of America, reported in 1936 that more than fifty dioceses had appointed Catholic chaplains.

In 1933, Bishop Kelley was named the first chairman of the Bishop's Committee, formed to steer the new program. Other officers were Bishop Sheil, vice-chairman; the Rev. Edwards Roberts Moore, national director; Victor F. Ridder, secretary-treasurer; and William J. Campbell, chairman, Laymen's Committee.

The first meeting of the Bishop's Committee was at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C., on November 14, 1934. His Excellency, the Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and forty-four archbishops and bishops were present, and witnessed the most impressive Boy Scout demonstration ever given in this country under Catholic auspices.

Words of greeting and a tribute to Scouting were extended by the Apostolic Delegate. Bishop Kelley, Chairman of the Catholic Committee on Scouting, stressed the authority of the Ordinary of the Diocese under the Plan of Cooperation to safeguard the spiritual welfare of Catholic boys by placing them in Troops under Catholic leadership.

By special arrangement with Bishop Sheil, a hundred Eagle Scouts from the Archdiocese of Chicago presented a play, "The Cross is Mightier Than the Sword", which emphasized the influence of religion and the world Scout brotherhood in promoting world peace. An excellent Eagle Scout band from Chicago provided the music. Forty Sea Scouts from the Archdiocese of New York demonstrated an impressive opening ceremony of a Sea Scout Ship, and a Cub Pack from the Archdiocese of Baltimore demonstrated activities of the pre-Scout age group (Cub Scouts).

A picturesque setting with Indian wigwams, canoes, and campfire cooking groups with Indian Chiefs, Daniel Boone, and Pere Marquette, and Cubs, Eagle Scouts and Sea Scouts gave a Scouting atmosphere to the entire occasion. The table decorations included wigwams and birchbark canoes as place cards and souvenirs, and the grand ballroom was literally transformed into a pine forest.

The Bishop's Dinner marked the beginning of a genuine Catholic Boy Scout Program in the United States; not as a separate and distinct program, but in wholehearted affiliation with the Boy Scouts of America, which is universal in its service to the boys of the United States.

Progress continued in 1935, and at the end of that year the Catholic committee reported 2,213 troops organized under Catholic auspices, 247 of them by the Knights of Columbus. The announcement was made by Bishop Kelley at a meeting of the Bishop's Committee in Washington, D.C. on November 14, 1935.

The Boy Scouts of America employed Kenneth Cook to develop the Scouting program at the diocesan level, and Cook became the first Executive Secretary of the Catholic Committee on Scouting.



Units under Catholic auspices were also increasing at a fast pace. By June 30, 1941, there were 4,385 units under Catholic auspices involving more than 4,000 parishes. Bishop Kelley continued as Episcopal Moderator of the Catholic Committee on Scouting until 1941, when he was succeeded by the Most Rev. Richard O. Gerow, Bishop of Natchez.

Msgr. E. Roberts Moore continued as National Director of Scouting under Catholic auspices until 1947, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Robert Brown of the Archdiocese of New York. Fr. Brown served two years as Director, and in 1949 was succeeded by Rev. Msgr. George M. Dowd of the Archdiocese of Boston.

During Bishop Gerow's term as Episcopal Moderator, Scouting under Catholic auspices enjoyed continuing growth. At the end of his term in 1961 the number of Scout units under Catholic auspices had grown to more than 12,000 and the number of Catholic adults and boys in the Boy Scouts of America was more than 600,000. During his chairmanship of the movement, Scouting was adopted by every diocese in the United States and its possessions.

In 1952, A.A. Kirk was named as Director of Catholic Services in the Relationships Division of the BSA, and thus succeeded Kenneth Cook as Executive Secretary of the Catholic Committee on Scouting. In 1954, the Laymen's Committee was expanded to include 10 regions from 6 regions, in response to the BSA' regional restructuring.

At the 16th Biennial Conference (1960) in Milwaukee, the Scouter Development program was developed. On May 31, 1960, the Laymen's Committee hosted a reception and dinner in tribute to the Hierarchy on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the "Plan of Cooperation". The Most Rev. Egidio Vagnozzi, the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, was the guest of honor. Bishop Gerow presented to the Apostolic Delegate a golden Ad Altare Dei Award with Archbishop Vagnozzi's coat of arms emblazoned in filigree gold on the ribbon. Bronze plaques of appreciation were sent to the Ordinary of each of the 144 diocese adopting the Plan of Cooperation. In attendance at the dinner were members of the Hierarchy, Diocesan Scout chairmen and chaplains, representatives from various branches of the government, both civil and military, and from many embassies and legations.

At the 5th BSA National Jamboree in Colorado Springs, Co., forty-five priests served as Catholic chaplains. Jamboree chaplains reported that at least 1,000 boys attended daily Mass. On Sunday, July 24, 1960, a unique and attractive sanctuary was erected and equipped for the Pontifical Field Mass celebrated by the Apostolic Delegate. Other celebrants included eight Archbishops and bishops and the forty-five Jamboree chaplains. There were over 12,000 Catholic scouts and leaders present to receive the Apostolic Benediction. In 1961 the Most Rev. William G. Connare, DD, Bishop of Greensburg, became the Episcopal Moderator, succeeding Bishop Gerow.

In 1962 figures showed that more than 9,000 parishes were sponsoring more than 13,000 Scout units.

In 1964, the Catholic Committee on Scouting was restructured to include a chaplain and a lay representative from each diocese adopting the "Plan of Cooperation". The Chaplain's Bulletin was enlarged and changed to "Scouting Bulletin of the Catholic Committee."

In mid-1965, the first edition of the Scouter Development handbook was offered, and by the end of the year more than 3,300 copies had been distributed. Training sessions were held during the fall in Washington, D.C., Indianapolis, Kansas City, and Los Angeles.

At the 19th Biennial Conference (1966) in Atlanta, the Rev. Thomas Waterman of Kansas City was elected Chairman of Chaplains, and twelve priests were appointed as regional chaplains. During 1966, A.A. Kirk retired as Director of Catholic Services, and was succeeded by William H. Condon. The next year, Ed Finney was appointed as Assistant Director.

In 1968 the "Plan of Cooperation" was revised, updated, and approved by the United States Catholic Conference (renamed in 1966 from the National Catholic Welfare Council). An Executive Board was provided for, to be made up of priests and laymen from each region, elected from the dioceses. The Plan was put into effect at the 20th Biennial Conference (1968), and under the revised Plan a layman was elected as National Chairman. He was J. Bowling Wills of Allentown, Pa., and Fr. Waterman, the Chairman of Chaplains, became the National Chaplain of the revised Committee. These officers began a two-year term of office on January 1, 1969.

On August 12, 1968, Bishop Connare participated in a program of dedication for a new Catholic Chapel that was built at the Beaubien Staff Campsite as a memorial gift from Mr. and Mrs. James T. Griffith. Mr. Griffith, chairman of the Catholic Committee on Scouting, had been president of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation. The Rev. Robert T. Conners OFM, Cap., diocesan Scout chaplain of San Juan, Puerto Rico was master of ceremonies. Before the concelebrated dedicatory Mass, an ecumenical program was conducted and participated in by several of the Philmont chaplains (Jewish, "Mormon", and Protestant). The chapel was accepted for the Boy Scouts of America by Philmont's Director of Properties, Ray H. Bryan.

This was the 5th Catholic Chapel built at Philmont under the supervision of the Catholic Committee on Scouting and with the approval and blessing of His Excellency Archbishop Davis of Santa Fe. This does not include the Holy Child Chapel located at Rayado Camp. That chapel was built in 1902 by the Abreu Family and deeded over to the Archdiocese in 1904.

In June 1969, Josef P. Kessler became Director of Catholic Services, succeeding William Condon, and became Executive Secretary of the NCCS.

At its 21st Biennial Conference (1970), the Catholic Committee on Scouting voted to include youth consultants as members, and the first two selected were Stephen E. Littlejohn of Dover, Del., and George R. Cooper of Las Cruces, N.M.

In June of 1970, Bishop Connare retired as Episcopal Moderator and was succeeded by the Most Rev. Michael F. McAuliffe, Bishop of Jefferson City. The committee officers were re-elected for another term at the 1970 Biennial Conference: J. Bowling Wills, chairman; Thomas F. Hawkins, vice-chairman; and Fr. Thomas Waterman, chaplain.

At the 22nd Biennial Conference (1972) in New Orleans, it was announced that a parish unit recognition award would be developed, to be underwritten for six years by the Catholic Knights of St. George. Bishop McAuliffe petitioned Pope Paul VI for the NCCS to name this award in his honor. His Holiness Pope Paul VI agreed to allow for his name to be used.

Officers elected for a two-year term in New Orleans were: Thomas Hawkins, chairman; Ben M. Hauserman, vice-chairman; the Very Rev. William Cornelison, national chaplain; and the Rev. Kenneth O'Connell, national associate chaplain. Since the Boy Scouts of America had restructured its administrative structure into six regions, temporary regional chairmen and chaplains were appointed pending the election of new regional officers.

In 1973, the Pope Paul VI Unit Recognition awards were presented in Minneapolis during the meeting of the National Council, BSA. Four parish Scout units from the metropolitan area of Minneapolis-St. Paul received the first awards: from St. Michael, St. Thomas the Apostle, St. Mark, and the Church of the Assumption. Coadjutor Archbishop Leo C. Byrne of St. Paul/Minneapolis made the presentations. Early in 1973, Fr. Kenneth O'Connell was appointed as national chaplain with the Rev. John M. Rice as his associate.

In 1973, the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus voted a grant of \$50,000 to the NCCS to underwrite a training program for adult Catholic Scouters for a five-year period. The first such training session was held at Philmont Scout Ranch in June of 1974, with sixty Catholic Scouters from throughout the nation in attendance.

At the 23rd Biennial Conference (1974) in Seattle, the NCCS officers Chairman Hawkins, Vice-Chairman Hauserman, Chaplain O'Connell, and Associate Chaplain Rice were elected for a second two-year term.

In the summer of 1975, Fr. O'Connell became the Director of Youth Agencies for the Archdiocese of New York, and tendered his resignation as National Chaplain. He was replaced by Fr. Rice. The Rev. Richard LaRocque, co-pastor of Our Lady of Lourdes Church at Gales Ferry, Conn., was appointed Associate National Chaplain.

Early in 1976, it was announced that a service corps of 500 Scouts would be invited to assist as ushers and messengers during the Eucharistic Congress to be held in Philadelphia during the 1st to 8th of August. It was planned to select 250 Scouts from the Philadelphia area, and another 250 from the nation at large, to handle this important mission.

A new team of officers took over the guidance of the NCCS at the 24th Biennial Conference (1976), held in Philadelphia, Pa. Ben M. Hauserman became national chairman, succeeding Thomas Hawkins. Other officers were: Albert Hartl, vice-chairman for finance; J. Murray Yunker, vice-chairman for membership; and Henry B. Murphy, vice-chairman for Scouter Development. Fathers John Rice and Richard LaRocque continued in office as national and associate national chaplains respectively.

During 1977 the "Plan of Cooperation and Organization" was revised and updated; the "Scouting Bulletin" changed its format and became known as the "Newsletter".

At the 26th Biennial Conference (1980), approval was given for establishing a religious emblem for those Boy Scouts who were of members of the various Eastern Catholic Churches. The program was called Light is Life.

Also in 1980, funding was made available to the Boy Scouts of America, through the NCCS, to develop a Hispanic Outreach program. The funding of this program lasted a total of nine years and provided \$450,000 to the BSA for its implementation. In 1990, the BSA felt that the Hispanic Outreach program had been so successful that they would

incorporate it as a part of their national programs. To this end, the Kellogg Foundation provided a grant of \$1,560,000, for three years, to expand the program.

During the years 1986 and 1987, the NCCS in cooperation with the BSA, conducted an Emphasis Campaign. The purpose of the Emphasis program was to increase the number of youth involved in Catholic Scouting and to strengthen existing units. At the conclusion of the program, membership increased by some 10%.

Josef Kessler announced his retirement from the BSA at the 29th Biennial Conference (1986) in Kansas City, effective December 31, 1986. Josef had served the NCCS as Executive Secretary for a total of 17 years, one of the longest tenure of an NCCS Executive Secretary. During his tenure he received the Papal Cross Award, "Pro Ecclesia Et Pontifice" (For Church and the Pontiff), for his long service to Catholic youth. He was replaced by Dann R. Cooke, as BSA Director of Catholic Relations and NCCS Executive Secretary.

At the 12th BSA National Jamboree (1989), a special Jamboree Mass was celebrated on August 6, 1989. The celebrant was the Most Rev. Pio Laghi, Apostolic Pro-Nuncio to the United States, other celebrants included, Bishops George Fitzsimmons, David Forley, Walter Sullivan, Bernard Schmitt, Leonard Oliver, and thirty-six jamboree chaplains. During the Mass, the NCCS presented the St. George Emblem to His Holiness Pope John Paul II. The Apostolic Pro-Nuncio accepted the Emblem on behalf of His Holiness. The mass was attended by more than 6,000 scouts and scouters. During the Jamboree, a survey was conducted of the Jamboree scouts. Of the more than 36,000 scouts present, some 24% were Catholics.

In 1990, the NCCS revised and approved the "Plan of Cooperation". This was necessitated because of some relational changes that had occurred between the NCCB and the USCC. At this time, the NCCS reorganized its regional structure to coincide with the NCCB's episcopal regions. This was the first time that the NCCS abandoned the BSA regional structure.

In the summer of 1990, our Executive Secretary, Dann Cooke, received a promotion to be an Area Scout Executive and was replaced by Guy Eichsteadt as BSA's Director of Catholic Relations and the NCCS Executive Secretary.

At the BSA National Council Meeting (1992) in Cincinnati, the BSA announced several major administrative changes. These changes included: a reduction of the number of regions, from six to four; a commitment to consolidate smaller councils; and a major restructuring of the BSA Relationship Division. For the NCCS the restructuring of the Relationships Division was significant. It primarily consisted of a reduction in the number of BSA employees in that division. As of June 30, 1992, our Executive Secretary and BSA director of Catholic relations, Guy Eichsteadt, was replaced. The BSA informed the NCCS that his replacement would be Dave Worley. This was the first time that the BSA had not worked in consultation with the NCCS in the selection of the BSA director of Catholic relations. It was also the first time the BSA director of Catholic relations was not a Catholic.

## Appendix

### NCCS National Directors

1933 - 1947	Rev. Msgr Edward Roberts Moore
1947 - 1949	Rev. Robert Brown
1949 - 1959	Rev. Msgr. George M. Dowd

### NCCS Episcopal Moderators

1926 - 1931	Bishop Joseph H. Conroy
1931 - 1941	Bishop Francis C. Kelley
1941 - 1961	Bishop Richard O. Gerow
1961 - 1970	Bishop William G. Connare
1970 - 1978	Bishop Michael F. McAuliffe
1978 - 1982	Bishop Joseph P. Hart
1982 - 1988	Bishop Michael Kenney
1988 -	Bishop George Fitzsimmons

### BSA Directors of Catholic Relations/NCCS Executive Secretaries

1912 - 1923	Bro. Barnabas, FSC
1934 - 1952	Kenneth Cook
1952 - 1966	A. A. Kirk
1966 - 1969	William H. Condon
1969 - 1986	Josef P. Kessler
1986 - 1990	Dann R. Cooke
1990 - 1992	Guy Eichsteadt

### NCCS National Chaplains (or Chairman of Chaplain's Committee)

1931 -	Rev. E. Roberts Moore
- 1966	Rt. Rev. Msgr. Gregory Mooney
1966 - 1972	Rev. Thomas Waterman
1972 - 1973	Rev. William Cornelison
1973 - 1975	Rev. Kenneth O'Connell
1975 - 1978	Rev. John Rice
1978 - 1983	Rev. Richard LaRocque
1983 - 1986	Rev. Gregory Weider
1986 - 1989	Rev. Msgr. Joseph Carroll
1989 - 1992	Rev. Robert Guglielmone
1992 -	Rev. Leo LeBlanc

NCCS National Chairmen (or Chairmen of Laymen's Committee)

1931 - 1959	William J. Campbell
1959 - 1969	James T. Griffith
1969 - 1972	J. Bowling Wills
1972 - 1976	Thomas Hawkins
1976 - 1978	Ben M. Hauserman
1980 - 1984	Henry B. Murphy
1983 - 1986	Gerard Rocque
1986 - 1989	Marvin Smith
1989 - 1992	John Turo
1992 -	Frank Rossomondo

Biennial Conferences

- 1st 1930
- 2nd 1932
- 3rd National Scout Reservation, Mendham, NJ - 1934
- 4th Detroit, MI - 1936
- 5th Chicago, IL - 1938
- 6th New Orleans, LA - 1940
- 7th 1942
- 8th 1944
- 9th 1946
- 10th 1948
- 11th Boston, MA - 1950
- 12th San Francisco, CA - 1952
- 13th 1954
- 14th Kansas City, MO - 1956
- 15th New York, NY - 1958
- 16th Milwaukee, WI - 1960
- 17th 1962
- 18th Salt Lake City, UT - 1964
- 19th Atlanta, GA - 1966
- 20th Washington, D.C. - 1968
- 21st San Diego, CA - 1970
- 22nd New Orleans, LA - 1972
- 23rd Seattle, WA - 1974
- 24th Philadelphia, PA - 1976
- 25th Houston, TX - 1978
- 26th St. Paul-Minneapolis, MN - 1980
- 27th St. Louis, MO - 1982
- 28th San Diego, CA - 1984
- 29th Kansas City, MO - 1986
- 30th Baltimore, MD - 1988
- 31st Las Vegas, NV - 1990
- 32nd Nashville, TN - 1992
- 33rd Albuquerque, NM - 1994

The above Appendix is NOT complete, nor is it necessarily accurate. Any corroboration, in regards to dates and/or names, will be gratefully appreciated.

July 15, 1992

To whom it may concern:

The above is a DRAFT history of the Catholic Religious Emblem programs and a DRAFT history of Scouting in the Catholic Church. Much of the material was gathered at a recent 'forage' through past NCCS Newsletters at the National Office. At the time, our interest was in the histories of the emblem programs. However, when I sat down to review all of the material, I decided to compile a history of the NCCS as well.

This material is a rough start. If you have any material that should be incorporated, please send me a copy. Also, the Appendix is the weakest portion of the histories, as the names, terms of offices, and locations of Biennial Conferences is guess work for many entries.

I hope that you will find the above enlightening, if not entertaining, reading. Please send any corrections to:

David Peavy  
5810 So Rice Ave  
Houston, TX 77081