# NCWC - USCCB at 100

A century working for the common good – 1917 to 2017





Jan Henryk de Rosen's painting shows Cardinal Gibbons blessing Rev. John Burke, CSP who holds the National Catholic Welfare Conference charter. Burke was General Secretary until 1936. This part of the mural is located on the 5<sup>th</sup> floor in the reception area of the Office of the General Secretariat. When in 1917 the United States entered WWI, Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore wrote to President Woodrow Wilson offering the loyalty and resources of the American Catholic Church saying "Our people, as ever, will rise as one man to serve the nation."





1917 to initiate the council.



United War Work Campaign - Week of November 11-1918

The National Catholic War Council's chaplaincy program resulted in nearly a 1,500 chaplains by war's end. They worked closely with the Knights of Columbus to provide spiritual and recreational activities for all U.S. soldiers heading to war.





With this huge mobilization, chaplains were in great demand.





In 1919, the special war work of the NCWC included the overseas workers that were sent to war ravaged Europe to assist the local populations and provide community centers for soldiers awaiting transport back to the U.S.





The contribution of the overseas workers following the war was documented in a book written by Marguerite Boylan called "They Shall Live Again."













The Americans taught work skills to young women and widows and fed and housed them in cities in Poland, Belgium, Italy and France.





They also assisted orphans and refugees whose homes and livelihoods had been destroyed by the long war.



This post war work helped allow stricken populations to be restored spiritually and economically. By late 1920 they returned stateside.







They also honored the American dead we left behind.



### EXCERPTS FROM HOLY FATHER'S LETTER ON THE N.C.W.C. TO THE BISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES

- 1. "The National Catholic Welfare Conference is not only useful but necessary."
- 2. "It is imperative that by taking counsel together you all agree on one common aim and with one united will strive for its attainment, by employing as you now do, the means which are adequate and adapted to present-day conditions."
- 3. "By uniting ever more closely the forces at your command, you will impart to the Christian life in your country a greater and greater vigor in the spirit of justice and charity."
- 4. "We praise all who in any way cooperate with you in this great work."

NCWC's program of Social Reconstruction influenced by the teachings of Pope Leo XIII.

Pope Benedict XV gave his approval to the Welfare Council in 1920.

And ultimately, Pope Pius XI ended the brief suppression of the NCWC in 1922 after an appeal by the American Archbishops that comprised the Executive Committee of the Council. Council became Conference for canonical reasons resulting in the

National Catholic Welfare Conference



Organizational chart from the mid-1920s



A structure and st	ESSENTIAL CONSIDERATIONS In the Collection of Catholic World War Records
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	That record invites your active interest.

TO:	Father Burke August 31,1929.
FROM:	Mr.D.J.Ryan, Bureau of Historical Records.
SUBJECT:	1929 Report of the Bureau of Historical Records.

In March, 1929 the Bureau of Historical Records moved its offices and materials to the fire-proof building provided for the safe keeping of the records. All records pertaining to the World War data are now housed in these quarters with the exception of the war time files of Catholic publications which will require special steel racks and facings therefor. A pictorial exhibit of the work of the National Catholic War Council has been started in the entrance hall of the Records Building.

The Bureau prepared a sixteen page pamphlet explaining the purposes of the compilation and the work incident to the collection of facts on the Catholic contribution to the national energies during the World War period. Suggested methods and a catalogue of sources were included for the benefit of committees of the lay organizations that are developing the work locally. Salient facts concerning the N.C. W.C. as a whole were also presented in this work guide.

Several thousand copies have been distributed by the N.C.C.M. and N.C.C.W. The Bureau has noted a pleasing comment on this guide from interested committees as well as organizations and commissions engaged with World War records. The editor of The Ecclesiastical Review requested an article on the work of the Bureau after noting the pamphlet on the N.C.W.C. World War Records.

Since December, 1928, the Bureau has supplied to the Feature Service of the N.C.W.C.Press Department a weekly feature on outstanding Catholic heroes of the World War. These have provoked an interest in the collection, Parents, ex-service men, chaplains and others have presented facts of great value to the collection after noting the accuracy of statements released in these feature articles.

Federal legislation enacted March 2,1929 allows the Mothers and widows of the A.E.F. dead now buried overseas to visit the American cemeteries on invitation and at the expense of the Goverment. The task of reaching the Mothers and widows of these soldiers is admitted to be difficult in the majority of cases. The Society of American War Mothers (World War) have asked the cooperation of the N.C. W.C. through this Bureau in locating Catholic Mothers. The office of the Quarter-Master Corps in charge of cemeteries has stated they will rely on the help our records may give as they have exhausted their possibilities in reaching the Gold Star Mothers through the emergency addresses presented by the soldier at the time of the war.

Active cooperation with the effort of the Government in regard to these pilgrimages will allow another public recognition of the N.C. W.C. war data: and the effectiveness of the local committees of the lay organizations interested in records and incidental matters. It will also develop additional records of Catholics buried in these cemeteries. Cooperation with the American War Mothers, although we have

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Pope Leo XIII's Encyclical Rerum Novarum influenced the NCWC'S Program of Social Reconstruction 30 years later.



The NCWC had occupied a house at 930 14<sup>th</sup> Street before moving to this building near Thomas Circle, NW in the early 1920s.



Following WWI, Rev. John A. Ryan of the Social Action Department published pastoral letters for the post war world. Believing that justice in the world could prevent future wars, they pushed for universal health care, fair wages, the abolition of child labor as well as support for unions. Many of the ideas influenced President Roosevelt's New Deal.









Unfortunately this pursuit of justice did not result in the peace they sought and the conference once again picked up it's role of offering spiritual support to those at war.



In World War II, the National Catholic Welfare Conference continued to distribute aid to populations affected by war. Catholic Relief Services grew out of the work of the Bishops' War Relief Services. Emphasis on resettling refugees grew exponentially following WWII. NCWC worked in the U.S. and helped settlement programs in other countries where established programs didn't exist.





The new headquarters building grew up at 1312 Massachusetts Ave. and was dedicated to Christ, Light of the World.





Help from the U.S. even made it to Pope Pius XII in Rome. Here his Holiness inspects bread made with flour supplied by the Bishops' Fund for Victims of War.



Below right Polish DPs released from Siberian labor camps arriving in Mexico stand next to a war relief services bus. Eileen Egan, an immigrant herself is center.

RELIE





National Catholic Welfare Conference

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE

HOLY MASS IS CELEBRATED EVERY SUNDAY FOR DETAINED IMMIGRANTS AT ELLIS ISLAND The pastoral care and resettlement of immigrants and refugees continued into the Cold War.







They came from all over the world.







#### The BISHOPS' FUND for the Victims of War 1949 CAMPAIGN

On behalf of the BISHOPS' EMERGENCY RELIEF COMMITTEE and WAR RELIEF SERVICES - NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE







for KOREA, and refugees in EUROPE, the NEAR and FAR EAST

#### THANKSGIVING WEEK

Nov. 23-30, 1952 • In All Catholic Parishes

AUSPICES OF WAR RELIEF SERVICES - NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE Your Parish Collection Center Will Welcome Any Gift of Desperately Needed Clothing!



The many ways American Catholics, through the NCWC, helped their fellow man.





In 1958 the Bishops called for an end to segregation. The social upheaval of the 1960s brought consensus among the church leadership that more had to be done. They were also encouraged by the Holy Father. The Campaign for Human Development began in 1969.





The 1960s meant new dialogue within the church with the Second Vatican Council, church involvement in the Civil Rights movement, peace initiatives and the rights of organized labor and migrant workers.







In 1966, in response to a mandate from the Second Vatican Council, the NCWC was reorganized into the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and the United States Catholic Conference. The membership of both were the bishops themselves. The NCCB was an ecclesiastical association as distinct from the USCC which was a civil corporation, a non-profit under the statutes of the District of Columbia. The Vatican decree Christus Dominus wanted bishops of each country to organize themselves into a national assembly of bishops like the U.S. had done in 1917. In many ways the American Church was the model.

In late 1991 an ad hoc Committee on Mission and Structure began the process of examining the theological status of the NCCB/ USCC and to review the conferences' missions and goals. The primary focus was to encourage greater participation by the bishops and give a sense of greater unity.

With that push for unity came proposed consolidation of the NCCB and USCC into a single conference but there was no consensus on how the final reorganization should look. This process took nearly a decade before the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops was ultimately realized in 2001.

There is a very detailed account of this process written by our former Secretary for Communications for the New Catholic Encyclopedia and I encourage you to come to the library on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor to inform yourselves because I'm only give you a cursory telling of the story today.







## Timeline Photos YEARS OF THE 100 USCCB

In 1917, the bishops of the U.S. formed the National Catholic War Council (NCWC).









On November 12, 2017 the USCCB celebrated its 100<sup>th</sup> year as "one and indivisible."





## QUESTIONS?

Interested in more information?

Please go to our website click 'about USCCB' and see the Centenary Timeline. (Additions welcome)

Furthermore, <u>https://thecatholicnewsarchive.org</u> has the NCWC News Service(CNS) news feeds 1920-1957 and the Catholic World in Pictures digitized and fully searchable.

The Catholic Communication Campaign has generously provided grant money to complete the digitization and all of the content will be freely available by the end of 2018.

There are war records and the NCWC Bulletin digitized at the American Catholic History Research Center and University Archives at CUA.



Photos courtesy of Catholic News Service Archives, USCCB Archives, Center for Migration Studies and American Catholic History Research Center and University Archives

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