1932

Returning to New York, Dorothy finds Peter Maurin, a French peasant philosopher-waiting on her doorstep. His approach to creating a "society where it is easier for people to be good" consists of houses of hospitality, a newspaper for clarification of thought, voluntary poverty, farm communes, works of mercy, and personal responsibility. Thus the Catholic Worker Movement begins at Dorothy's kitchen table on East 15th Street.

1933

On May Day the first edition of *The Catholic Worker* is handed out at a Communist rally in Union Square.

1935 - 1941

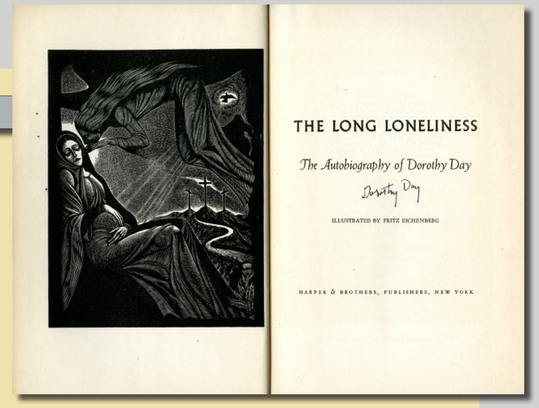
The Catholic Worker Movement gains momentum as houses of hospitality spring up across the U.S. and paper circulation increases. However, at the onset of World War II, due to their pacifist stance, circulation plunges and some houses close down.

1945

Dorothy becomes a grandmother with the birth of Tamar's first of nine children.

1952

Dorothy's autobiography *The Long Loneliness* is published.



1955 - 1961

"Silence means consent. Drills are a calculated plan to inspire fear of our enemy instead of love."

Photo Credit: Robert Lax

Dorothy is arrested several times for refusing to comply with the nuclear air raid drills.

1965 - 1968

Dorothy petitions the Bishops of Vatican II Council to denounce modern warfare.

Photo Credit: Tom Lewis

Dorothy is invited by Mother Teresa to speak to her community of nuns in Calcutta.

At age 75, Dorothy is arrested for the final time alongside Cesar Chavez's United Farm Workers in Central California.

Dorothy is invited to speak to a crowd of 8,000 at the Eucharistic Council in Philadelphia. Upon her return, she suffers a heart attack.

1970 - 1976

1979

Cesar Chavez and Mother Teresa visit Dorothy for the final time on June 17th. Dorothy retreats to her room and passes the torch to younger volunteers.

Photo Credit: Bill Barrett

1980

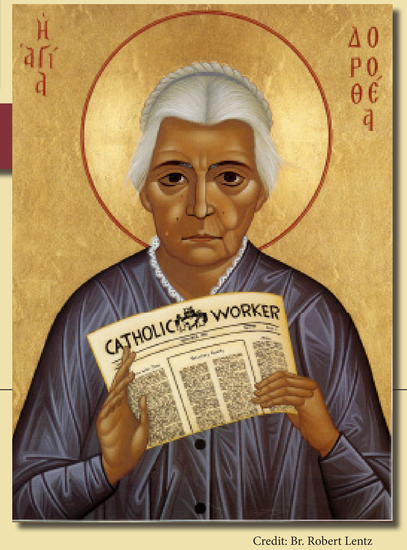
Dorothy's funeral is held at Nativity Church on Second Avenue. She is laid to rest at Resurrection Cemetery on Staten Island.

On November 8th Dorothy celebrates her 83rd birthday. On November 29th Dorothy dies at Maryhouse - the home she founded for homeless women on New York's Lower East Side - with Tamar holding her hand.

1997

New York's Cardinal John O'Connor initiates the cause in Rome to canonize Dorothy Day. Many believing Dorothy's words "Don't call me a saint" oppose her canonization. Others in the movement feel that by having her canonized, her words will be more widely read and her message will live on through generations.

"Don't call me a saint.
I do not wish to be dismissed that easily."



Credit: Br. Robert Lentz

2013

On November 13, 2012, the U.S. Catholic bishops formally endorsed the sainthood cause of Dorothy Day.

"God guided her to a conscious adherence to the church, in a lifetime spent dedicated to the underprivileged."
-Pope Benedict

Marquette University and Raynor Library Archives celebrates the 80th Anniversary of Dorothy Day and Peter Maurin's Movement, The CATHOLIC WORKER.

"Dorothy Day, in my view, was the most significant, interesting, and influential person in the history of American Catholicism."

Professor David J. O'Brien, Historian

For further information please visit dorothydaydoc.com

mu.edu/library/archives/day.shtml