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.

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.

“Silence means consent. Drills are a calculated plan to instill fear of our enemy instead of love.”

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

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.

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

Dorothy’s autobiography The Long Loneliness is published.

“God guided her to a conscious adherence to the church, in a lifetime spent dedicated to the underprivileged.”

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

“Don’t call me a saint. I do not wish to be dismissed that easily.”

“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