

Addendum Part 2

Daniel Berrigan

Berrigan lived from May 9, 1921 – April 30, 2016. He was a Jesuit Priest, writer, and activist. Much of his life was dedicated to ending war and violence in the world. Berrigan was the fifth of six boys, and his father was active in his trade union, modeling community involvement and action for Berrigan and his brother Phillip (who was also an activist and worked closely with Berrigan) as well as their brothers growing up.



He was born in Virginia, Minnesota, but moved to New York at the age of 5, where he spent the remainder of his childhood. He joined the Jesuits immediately after high school. In 1946, Berrigan received his bachelor's degree from St. Andrew-on-Hudson (a Jesuit seminary New York), and his Masters from

Woodstock College in Baltimore Maryland. He was ordained in 1952. He taught at many institutions throughout his life, at which he lead religious and secular organizations that advocated for change. Among them was Cornell University's first gay rights student group, the Student Homophile League, for which Berrigan was the advisor. He also won numerous awards including the Lamont Poetry Selection, War Resisters League Peace Award, Gandhi Peace Award (accepted then resigned), the Thomas Merton Award, the Pax Christi USA Pope Paul VI Teacher of Peace Award, The Peace Abbey Foundation Courage of Conscience Award, Pacem in Terris Award, and an Honorary Degree from the College of Wooster. He was also nominated more than once for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Around the time *Little Heart* takes place, Berrigan was finding his voice as a priest and an activist much as Corita Kent was finding hers. In 1963, he went to France on a sabbatical, where he was inspired by the work of other Jesuit radicals. Upon his return, Berrigan began organizing protests against the Vietnam War, work that would have great influence on American anti-war activists. He was the first US priest to be arrested in protest of war in 1967, and was arrested and imprisoned many more times throughout the course of his life.

His pieces of published writing total over 50, and include the award winning play “The Trial of the Catonsville Nine,” which is based on his own experience as one of the Nine (a group of protesters arrested and imprisoned for burning draft files with homemade napalm) and which is still performed as a political statement to this day.

Berrigan held a deep reverence for all life. He served the gay community as a priest, though not always performing religious duties, during the AIDS epidemic, opposed abortion, and fought vehemently against any war he was aware of. He died in a Jesuit community in Manhattan, one week before his 95th Birthday.

James Francis Aloysius McIntyre

Cardinal McIntyre was born June 25, 1886. His father was a New Yorker, and a member of the Mounted Police. He was severely injured when McIntyre was a young child and was unable to work thereafter. McIntyre’s mother opened her own business in order to support the family, but died when he was just 10 years old. McIntyre, living with relatives, got his first job on the New York Stock Exchange before high school. He attended night classes, and quickly rose through the ranks. He would work in the Stock Exchange for the next 15 years.

When his father eventually passed, McIntyre quit his lucrative position on Wall Street to become a priest. He was ordained in 1921, at the age of 35, and was appointed Bishop of New York in 1941. Five years after that he was chosen as Archbishop of New York and in 1953, became the first Cardinal in the Western United States and fourth in the US as a whole.

When McIntyre was named Archbishop of Los Angeles in 1948, the city was in the midst of a post-war boom. He did not waste time in bolstering the Catholic Church and its influence. He was instrumental in the decision to repeal the state tax on Catholic schools in California, and according to the Washington Post’s review of his life:



In [McIntyre’s] first 15 years in Los Angeles, new parishes were created at an average rate of five a year. The Catholic school enrollment rose from 52,000 to 174,110; more than 128 elementary schools and 30 high schools were established; five hospitals were built, and existing buildings were renovated or enlarged.

During the 50's and 60's, McIntyre was fighting change on all fronts. He encouraged his priests to attend John Birch Society meetings to educate themselves about communism, and to subscribe to *American Opinion* and other Birch publications. McIntyre has been criticized over the years for not speaking out in favor of the Civil Rights Movement or in support of the Latinx community in LA, as well as his resistance to changes made by the institution of Vatican II, opposition to birth control, abortion, and most (if not all) other progressive ideas. His conflict with the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary is certainly representative of his approach to leadership.

McIntyre stepped down as Archbishop in 1970, after which he served as a parish priest at St. Basil's rectory. He died in the hospital in 2003 at 93 years old. In his book *American Catholic*, Charles Morris wrote of the Cardinal:

Today, McIntyre's name is associated mostly with his sad, slightly ridiculous octogenarian flailing against the cultural and religious revolutions of the 1960s. But if he had retired at the canonical age of 75 in 1961...he would be remembered as one of the great builders of the American Church.

Corita Kent



Born in Fort Dodge Iowa in 1918, Frances Elizabeth Kent was raised by creative and encouraging parents Robert Vincent and Edith Genevieve. She attended a Catholic middle school as a young girl, which is where she first encountered the Sisters of the Immaculate Heart of Mary. As her teachers, they took notice of her creativity and character. She in turn connected with them and joined the order herself directly out of high school. She was 18 years old when she took her

vows, and with them the name she would go by for much of her life: Sister Mary Corita.

Her first position with the Order was as a teacher on an Inuit reservation in British Columbia. In 1941, she earned her Bachelors degree from Immaculate Heart College, and her Masters in Art History at the University of Southern California in 1951 (around the time we meet her in *Little Heart*).

Kent was an inventive and revolutionary silkscreen artist. She developed the skill in her first years teaching at Immaculate Heart College. Her creations and her teachings would go on to change the landscape of American art. She became chair of the Immaculate Heart College's art department in 1964, and "transformed Immaculate Heart College's annual Mary's Day procession into a community celebration which was part of the sister's campaign to bring secular people together." (*Wikipedia*) She left the Order in 1968, a year before the majority of the Sisters sought dispensation from their vows, and resumed secular life as Corita Kent.

Throughout her career, Kent was involved in the anti-Vietnam War Movement, the Civil Rights Movement, and the Women's Rights Movement. She created the Love Stamp in 1985. She wanted the stamp to be unveiled at the United Nations, and refused to go to the ceremony when it was instead held on the Love Boat, asserting that that was not the kind of love she meant. She created her piece "*Love is Hard Work*" in response to the event.

Kent spent her later years creating art in her home in Boston. In 1974, she was diagnosed with cancer. She died of the disease in Watertown Massachusetts 12 years later at the age of 67, leaving her unsold prints and her copyrights to the Immaculate Heart Community.



Works Cited

“Cardinal McIntyre of Los Angeles Dies at 93.” The Washington Post, WP Company, 17 July 1979, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/local/1979/07/17/cardinal-mcintyre-of-los-angeles-dies-at-93/61c0baf6-264c-45f3-80a6-c8a8e19154a8/>.

“Corita Kent.” Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 4 Dec. 2022, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corita_Kent.

Corita.org, <https://www.corita.org/>.

“Daniel Berrigan.” Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 22 Oct. 2022, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daniel_Berrigan.

Dear, John. “The Life and Death of Daniel Berrigan.” HuffPost, HuffPost, 2 May 2017, <https://www.huffpost.com/entry/the-life-and-death-of-dan-b-9815148>.

“James Francis McIntyre.” Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 23 Aug. 2022, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Francis_McIntyre.

“Who Was James Francis Cardinal McIntyre?” Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles Times, 13 July 1997, <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1997-jul-13-bk-12139-story.html>.