

**The New York Public Library  
Humanities and Social Sciences Library  
Manuscripts and Archives Division**

**Rosika Schwimmer Papers**  
1890-1983  
Mss Col 6398

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## Summary

<b>Main entry:</b>	Schwimmer, Rosika, 1877-1948
<b>Title:</b>	Rosika Schwimmer Papers, 1890-1983 (bulk 1904-1948)
<b>Size:</b>	160 linear feet (592 boxes)
<b>Source:</b>	Donated by Rosika Schwimmer in 1944 as part of the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection
<b>Abstract:</b>	Rosika Schwimmer (1877-1948) was a Hungarian-born writer and political activist who spent her life working for the causes of feminism, pacifism, and world government. She was the mastermind of the 1915 Ford Peace Expedition, and in 1937 co-founded the political lobbying organization Campaign for World Government. Her papers include correspondence, professional writings and speeches, organizational and financial records, printed matter, artifacts, photographs, and miscellaneous personal items.
<b>Access:</b>	Apply in the Special Collections Office for admission to the Manuscripts and Archives Division. Artifacts within the collection are available only by advance permission of the Curator of Manuscripts.
<b>Preferred citation:</b>	Rosika Schwimmer Papers, Manuscripts and Archives Division, The New York Public Library.
<b>Special formats</b>	Account books, Address books, Appointment books, Artifacts, Bills, Briefs, Clippings, Ephemera, Fliers, Journals (accounts), Juvenilia, Pamphlets , Printed ephemera, Scrapbooks, Visiting cards.
<b>Alternate formats:</b>	Portions of the collection are available on microfilm.

## **Provenance note**

The Rosika Schwimmer Papers were donated to The New York Public Library in 1944 along with the papers of her fellow activist, Lola Maverick Lloyd, other Schwimmer and Lloyd family members and associates to form the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection. This huge collection was originally arranged as a single unit divided into 22 series. In 2007, the Rosika Schwimmer Papers were reconfigured as a distinct collection, remaining under the administrative aegis of the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection.

From the time of Schwimmer's death until the early 1990s, the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection was maintained by Schwimmer's personal secretary, Edith Wynner, who continued to add relevant material. Researchers should use Schwimmer's papers (and the collection as a whole) with the understanding that items post-dating 1948 constitute Wynner's collecting efforts. Larger sections of Wynner additions have been removed to the Edith Wynner Papers.

The bulk of Schwimmer's photographs, her personal library and pamphlet collections, and her extensive vertical file on prominent individuals and issues of her time, have been maintained separately within the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection.

## **Related materials note**

Lola Maverick Lloyd Papers, 1856-1949. Manuscripts and Archives Division, The New York Public Library.

Campaign for World Government. Records of the New York Office. Manuscripts and Archives Division, The New York Public Library.

Leopold and Berta Katscher Papers, 1866-1939. Manuscripts and Archives Division, The New York Public Library.

Schwimmer Family Papers. Manuscripts and Archives Division, The New York Public Library.

Schwimmer-Lloyd Photographs. Manuscripts and Archives Division, The New York Public Library.

## Biographical note

Rosika Schwimmer (1877-1948) was a Hungarian-born writer and political activist who spent her life working for the causes of feminism, pacifism, and world government. Born in Budapest, Schwimmer was descended from several generations of Jewish merchants and intellectuals. She was the oldest of three children of Max Bernat Schwimmer, a horse merchant, and his wife Berta Schwimmer, née Katscher. Her maternal uncle, Leopold Katscher, was a well-known and widely-published pacifist lawyer and journalist whose beliefs influenced his niece and would significantly shape her career.

Rosika attended school briefly in Budapest and at a convent school in the Transylvanian town of Temesvár (modern-day Timișoara, Romania), where the family also operated an experimental farm. She received a classical education featuring music and foreign languages. Although she completed only eight years of formal schooling, she eventually came to speak four languages--Hungarian, German, French and English--and was able to read an additional four--Dutch, Italian, Norwegian, and Swedish.

When the family fortunes began to falter in the late 1890s, Schwimmer began work as a bookkeeper in various Budapest offices. The working conditions she experienced led to her first forays in political organizing, and soon into involvement in the Hungarian suffrage and pacifist movements. Her activities also brought her beyond the borders of the Dual Monarchy, when she became a corresponding secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance (IWSA). Her position with the IWSA would prove invaluable to her career, as it brought her into contact with other feminists and suffragists, and cemented her involvement in international political movements.

Little is known about her brief, childless marriage in 1911 to a journalist by the name of Bédy. Differing accounts maintain that Mr. Bédy passed away in 1912, or that the couple divorced in 1913. Following the marriage, Rosika rejected her Hungarian married name of Bédy-Schwimmer Róza (or B. Schwimmer, Rosika), preferring the title "Madame Schwimmer."

In 1914, Schwimmer moved to London to begin work as the press secretary for the IWSA. When the outbreak of World War I prevented her from returning to Hungary, she sought Carrie Chapman Catt's assistance in arranging a lecture tour of the United States. Schwimmer traveled to twenty-two states, lecturing primarily on the themes of woman suffrage and the human cost of war. At a lecture in Chicago, she met Lola Maverick Lloyd, a millionaire active in the American feminist and pacifist movements. Mrs. Lloyd would become her professional partner and financial support in later years.

Schwimmer was determined to convince Woodrow Wilson to act as a neutral mediator to stop the war in Europe. Her efforts culminated in a September 1914 audience with the President, arranged by Catt. The meeting with the hesitant president was unsuccessful.

In April of 1915, Schwimmer attended the International Congress of Women at The Hague. At the Congress, she was selected as a member of the board of the International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace (later the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, WILPF). Perhaps more significantly, following the Congress, Schwimmer joined a convoy of women traveling to the belligerent countries to meet with diplomats and discuss the possibility of armistice. The women obtained documents from dignitaries on both sides of the conflict, stating their willingness to accept compromise if proposed by a neutral party. These documents failed to persuade President Wilson to mediate, when Schwimmer met with him a second time in November of 1915, but did convince automobile magnate Henry Ford to finance a new plan.

The Henry Ford Peace Expedition, also known as the Ford Peace Ship, was hastily organized in late November and early December of 1915. The participant list was drafted and redrafted, while an eager Ford trumpeted his desire to "Get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas!" He pushed for a start date before Schwimmer felt the endeavor was quite ready, and indeed a number of the luminaries initially invited declined to attend. Schwimmer quickly completed the passenger list, hired the Danish

ship Oscar II, and enticed numerous journalists to join the venture and report from the seas. With this preliminary work achieved, the expedition finally set sail from Hoboken on December 4.

The voyage across the Atlantic was far from pacific, with several camps debating the best means of bringing the hostile countries into agreement. All the while, the journalists reported criticism of the venture to the international press, lambasting Schwimmer and the pacifists for their lack of a coherent plan. Upon arrival in Christiania (modern-day Oslo), perhaps embarrassed by the negative press and claiming illness, Ford abandoned the expedition and returned to the United States. He continued to provide funding for the ensuing Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, while never indicating who was to be his successor and primary representative at the Conference. In the face of increasing criticism and the stress of attempting to manage competing coalitions, Schwimmer resigned her chairmanship in March of that year. The Neutral Conference limped on fairly unsuccessfully for another year.

While the Ford Peace Expedition can be seen as the high point of Schwimmer's career, it resulted in the collapse of her political influence in America. The failure of the grand venture, her intractable personality and tendency to clash with those with whom she did not agree, and the public perception that the Expedition had bilked Ford of massive amounts of money contributed to the destruction of her public reputation in the United States. She spent much of the 1920s through the 1940s attempting to resurrect her image, becoming embroiled in several libel suits, including one against Upton Sinclair for his portrayal of her in the book *Upton Sinclair Presents William Fox*.

Following the end of the war, Schwimmer returned to newly-independent Hungary, headed by Prime Minister Count Michael Karolyi. Karolyi appointed her the first female Hungarian minister to Switzerland, a position she held from November 1918 to March of 1919. Amidst the chaos of Bela Kun's Communist "Red Terror" and the ensuing anti-Semitic "White Terror" of the Admiral Horthy government, Schwimmer managed to escape to Vienna in January of 1920. The following year she emigrated to the United States under the financial sponsorship of her friend Lola Maverick Lloyd.

In 1924 Schwimmer applied to become a U.S. citizen. But as a lifelong pacifist, she refused to swear to take up arms in defense of the country in case of war, and her application was denied. She appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, where in May of 1929 the case of the *United States v Schwimmer* was found against her. Despite this loss, the case became famous for Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.'s minority opinion affirming the protection of all speech, "not free thought for those who agree with us but freedom for the thought that we hate." Schwimmer, now stateless as a result of the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the denial of U.S. citizenship, would remain so until her death.

In 1937, Schwimmer and Lola Maverick Lloyd founded the Campaign for World Government, a lobbying organization with headquarters both in New York and Chicago. Dissatisfied with the League of Nations (and later the United Nations) Schwimmer believed that only a federal world legislative body could prevent future wars between nations.

In her later years, Schwimmer would also work with author and historian Mary Ritter Beard to create the World Center for Women's Archives, an organization devoted to the documentation of women's lives and political activities.

Schwimmer suffered for much of her life from ill health. Having fought diabetes through experimental treatments for decades, she passed away in August 1948. Shortly before her death, she was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. No prize was awarded that year.

**Chronology:**

1877 Sept. 11	Born in Budapest
1897	Organized National Association of Women Office Workers
1903	Founded Hungarian Association of Working Women
1904	Co-founded Hungarian Council of Women and the Hungarian Feminist Association
1911	Married Bédy
1914	Moved to London
1914 Sept.	Met with President Wilson
1914-1915	Lecture tour of U.S.
1915 Apr.-May	International Congress of Women at The Hague
1915 Nov.	Second meeting with President Wilson
1915 Nov.	Met with Henry Ford, began planning Peace Ship
1915 Dec. 4	Oscar II set sail
1916 Feb.	Ford Neutral Conference began
1916 Mar.	Resigned from conference
1918 Oct.	Appointed to the National Council of Fifteen, which briefly governed Hungary
1918 Nov.-1919 Mar.	Served as Hungarian Minister to Switzerland
1920 Jan.	Escaped to Vienna
1921	Emigrated to U.S.
1924 May	Citizenship application made public
1926	Petition for naturalization rejected
1928	Published Tisza Tales, a collection of stories for children
1929	Successful libel suit against Fred R. Marvin of the Key Men of America
1929 May	U.S. vs. Schwimmer decided against Schwimmer. Citizenship rejection upheld.
1937	Launched Campaign for World Government with Lola Maverick Lloyd
1939	Published pamphlet Union Now, for Peace or War?
1948	Nominated for Nobel Peace Prize
1948 Aug. 3	Died in New York

## Scope and content note

Rosika Schwimmer's papers, which constitute the bulk of the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection, extensively document her professional life and personal interests, and the activities of prominent colleagues in the pacifist, suffragist, feminist and world government movements.

Spanning the 1890s through her death in 1948, the collection consists of correspondence; Schwimmer's literary and professional writings and speeches; subject files; documents stemming from organizations and movements in which she was active; legal, financial and real estate materials; printed matter, including extensive newspaper clippings; a small number of photographs; and personal miscellany, including juvenilia, appointment and telephone books, passports and identity papers, medical files, and artifacts.

Over half of the collection consists of Schwimmer's voluminous correspondence, maintained as a matter of business on a daily basis and with incoming letters and copies of outgoing letters interfiled. The letters exchanged document every milestone in her personal and professional career, her relationships with her colleagues and friends, and her opinions on a wide variety of matters.

Especially well-represented are the women's suffrage and reform movements in Europe prior to World War I; the Ford Peace Expedition; Schwimmer's continuing involvement with the American and European peace movements; her contribution to the protection of free speech in the U.S.; her battles with patrioter organizations throughout the 1930s and 1940s; and her active lobbying for the formation of a world government.

Materials are predominantly in English, with significant holdings in Hungarian and German and a small number of items in other European languages.

Other series within the collection complement the general correspondence, focusing on Schwimmer's involvement with the Hungarian Feminists Association, the International Women Suffrage Alliance Congresses, the 1915 International Congress of Women at The Hague, and the Ford Peace Expedition and Neutral Conference for Continuing Mediation. There are also documents stemming from Schwimmer's diplomatic service as Hungarian minister to Switzerland, and from her activities "in exile" in the United States, including her crusade against personal libel, her attempts to obtain American citizenship and the resulting Supreme Court case, her efforts on behalf of other immigrants and displaced persons during World War II, and her activities founding the World Center for Women's Archives.

Researchers interested in Schwimmer's photographs will find occasional examples included here, but are instructed to view the separate finding aid for the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection Photographs for the bulk of photographic materials.

In addition, several boxes of images from the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection Photographs are now available through the Digital Gallery of The New York Public Library, under the title ["Woman Suffrage and Feminism Photographs in the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection."](#)



## Arrangement note

The Rosika Schwimmer Papers are organized in the following series:

- Series I. Correspondence and mailbooks, 1890-1948, n.d.
- Series II. Writings and speeches, 1896-1948, n.d.
- Series III. Hungarian diplomatic service, 1918-1949
- Series IV. Ford Peace Expedition and Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, 1914-ca. 1945
- Series V. Libel suits and other disputes, 1922-1942, n.d.
- Series VI. Immigration and naturalization, 1919-1981, n.d.
- Series VII. Women and peace organizations, 1910-1983, n.d.
- Series VIII. Personal press clippings, 1897-1972
- Series IX. Finances, insurance and real estate, 1911-1948, n.d.
- Series X. Personal miscellany, 1883-1957, n.d.

## Series descriptions and container list

### **Series I. Correspondence and mailbooks, 1890-1948, n.d.**

465 boxes

The general correspondence is arranged chronologically by date of receipt, as it was received and logged by Schwimmer and her assistants. Researchers may find it difficult to identify and locate all letters exchanged with a particular person. There is a three-step process through which one may locate all correspondence related to an individual, which is explained in detail under [Subseries IB. Mailbooks](#).

There is a small amount of correspondence arranged within other series of the collection. In such instances, this fact will be noted in the series description for each section.

#### **I.A. General correspondence, 1890-1948, n.d.**

462 boxes

Rosika Schwimmer's correspondence, 1890-1948, spans the entirety of her adult life. A particularly prolific correspondent who appears to have kept every letter she ever received, Schwimmer compiled a collection that documents her experiences and personality in great detail. Represented are her professional activities and interests, beginning as a young feminist organizer in Hungary and continuing through her diplomatic post in Switzerland, her American lecture tour of 1914, the Ford Peace Expedition, and the founding of the Campaign for World Government.

Materials consist of a large number of incoming letters, a smaller amount of copies of outgoing letters, memoranda, telegrams, daily bulletins from the Ford Peace Expedition, and miscellaneous enclosures.

The correspondence demonstrates Schwimmer's strategizing and implementation of projects, and is particularly useful for insight into her tactics and opinions, as well as those of her contemporaries. Schwimmer's impressions of colleagues, friends and enemies were often discussed in great detail, and the papers document her numerous political quarrels and public controversies. Arguments with members of the Peace Expedition and Neutral Conference, attempts to contact Henry Ford following the failure of the venture, her argument with Upton Sinclair over his portrayal of her, and the maelstrom of debate surrounding the U.S. Supreme Court case, *United States v Schwimmer*, are all represented within the collection.

Also documented are Schwimmer's professional relationships with a variety of prominent and influential individuals in the international arenas of woman suffrage, feminism and pacifism. Materials from her early career in Hungary are useful for study of the history and development of civil society in Eastern Europe.

Turning from Schwimmer's professional to personal life, researchers will find a significant amount of correspondence related to her sister Franciska, her assistant Edith Wynner, her close friend Lola Maverick Lloyd, and members of the Lloyd and Maverick families.

The general correspondence is so extensive as to make notable that which is missing: in particular any letters pertaining to her husband Mr. Bédy, and more

importantly, the European diplomats' letters on armistice which reputedly convinced Henry Ford to finance the Peace Ship. The series devoted to the Ford Peace Expedition and the International Congress of Women, respectively, do contain convoy reports which may be the "letters" to which Schwimmer often referred.

A selected list of the many prominent correspondents represented in the collection includes: Jane Addams, Dr. Anita Augspurg, Gertrude Baer, Emily Greene Balch, Carrie Chapman Catt, Dorothy Detzer, Camille Drevet, Elaine Goodale Eastman, Albert Einstein, Henry Ford, Vilma Glücklich, Alice Henry, Lida Gustava Heymann, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Aletta Jacobs, Count Michael Karolyi, Chrystal Macmillan, Scott Nearing, Wilhelmine van Wulfften Broese van Groenou Palthe, Sylvia Pankhurst, Alice Paul, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, Margaret Sanger, Upton Sinclair, Countess Bertha von Suttner, Norman Thomas, Henry C. Osborne, Lillian Wald, Julia Grace Wales, and Oswald Garrison Villard. For a complete list of her correspondents, consult the extensive Schwimmer "Alphabetical List of Correspondence" card catalog in the Manuscripts Reading Room, and the mailbook indexes (explained in detail in Series I, subseries B, below). The card catalog lists the name of each correspondent (individuals and organizations) and the dates (year only) of their letters. Schwimmer kept daily logs or "mailbooks" of her correspondence beginning in 1921. These indices supplement the card catalog. See subseries I.B. Mailbooks below.

Researchers are also advised that many of the letter writers represented herein also conducted extensive correspondence with Lola Maverick Lloyd, Edith Wynner, Georgia Lloyd, and the Campaign for World Government. Please see the finding aids for those separate collections for additional materials.

Approximately fifteen boxes of pamphlets and other printed matter were removed from general correspondence and placed with the Schwimmer-Lloyd pamphlet collection and vertical file. Subject files and personal miscellany previously arranged with Schwimmer's correspondence have been moved to the appropriate series within Schwimmer's papers.

In Hungarian, German, English and French.

<u>Box</u>	
1	1890; 1892-1899
2	1900-1901
3	1902
4	1903
	1904
5	Jan - Jun
6	Jul - Dec
	1905
	Jan - Mar
7	Apr - Oct
8	Nov - Dec
	1906
	Jan - Feb
9	Mar - Aug

<u>Box</u>	
10	Sept - Dec
	1907
11	Jan - Mar
12	Apr - Jul
13	Aug - Oct
14	Nov - Dec
	1908
	Jan
15	Feb - Apr
16	May - Jun
17	Jul - Oct
18	Nov - Dec
	1909
	Jan
19	Feb - Apr
20	May - Sept
21	Oct - Dec
	1910
	undated
22	Jan - Apr
23	May - Aug
24	Sept - Dec
	1911
25	Jan - Feb
26	Mar - Aug
27	Sept - Dec
	1912
28	Jan - Mar
29	Apr - Aug
30	Sept - Oct
31	Nov - Dec
	1913
	undated
32	Jan - May
33	Jun - Jul
34	Aug - Oct
35	Nov - Dec
	1914
	Jan
36	Feb - May

<u>Box</u>	
37	Jun - Jul 7
38	Jul 8 - Aug n.d.
39	Aug n.d. - Aug 3
40	Aug 4 - 17
41	Aug 18 - 23
42	Aug 24 - Sept n.d.
43	Sept 1 - 14
44	Sept 15 - 24
45	Sept 25 - Oct 2
46	Oct 3 - 20
47	Oct 21 - Nov n.d.
48	Nov n.d. - Nov 16
49	Nov 17 - Dec n.d.
50	Dec 1 - 16
51	Dec 17 -31
	1915
	Jan n.d.
52	Jan 1 - 19
53	Jan 20 - Feb n.d.
54	Feb 1 - 23
55	Feb 24 - Mar 15
56	Mar 16 - Apr n.d.
57	Apr 1 - 30
58	May n.d. - Jun n.d.
59	Jun 1 - Jul 31
60	Aug n.d. - Aug 18
61	Aug 19 - Sept 13
62	Sept 14 - Oct 8
63	Oct 9 - Nov n.d.
64	Nov 1 - 23
65	Nov 24 - 30
66	Dec n.d.
67	Dec 1 - 16
68	Dec 17 -25
69	Dec 26 - 31
	1916
	Jan n.d.

<u>Box</u>	
70	Jan n.d.
71	Jan 1 - 25
72	Jan 26 - Feb n.d.
73	Feb 1 - 14
74	Feb 15 - 29
75	Mar n.d. - Mar 6
76	Mar 7 - 31
77	Apr n.d. - May 13
78	May 14- Jul 10
79	Jul 11 - Aug 5
80	Aug 6 - 25
81	Aug 26 - Sept 21
82	Sept 22 - Oct 21
83	Oct 22 - Nov 30
84	Dec
	1917
	Jan 1- 10
85	Jan 11 - Mar 10
86	Mar 11 - Apr 30
87	May
88	Jun
89	Jul n.d. - Jul 15
90	Jul 16 - Aug 5
91	Aug 6 - 25
92	Aug 26 - Sept 17
93	Sept 24 - Oct 15
94	Oct 16 - Nov 22
95	Nov 23 - Dec 26
96	Dec 27-31
	1918
	Jan - Feb 14
97	Feb 15 - May 17
98	May 18 - Aug 2
99	Aug 3 - Sept 28
100	Oct n.d. - Oct 24
101	Oct 25 - Nov 6
102	Nov 7 - 19

<u>Box</u>	
103	Nov 20 - 23
104	Nov 24 - 30
105	Dec n.d. - Dec 4
106	Dec 5 - 9
107	Dec 10 - 14
108	Dec 15 - 20
109	Dec 21 - 26
110	Dec 27 - 31
	1919
111	Jan 1 - 4
112	Jan 5 - 13
113	Jan 14 - 20
114	Jan 21 - 28
115	Jan 29 - Feb 8
116	Feb 10 - 28
117	Mar
118	Apr - Aug
119	Sept - Dec 11
120	Dec 12 - 31
	1920
	Jan - Feb 19
121	Feb 20 - Mar
122	Apr
123	May - Jun n.d.
124	Jun
125	Aug - Oct 9
126	Oct 10 - Dec
	1921
	Jan 1 - 9
127	Jan 10 - Mar 9
128	Mar 10 - May
129	Jun - Jul
130	Aug - Oct
131	Nov - Dec
	1922
132	Jan - Feb
133	Mar - May 9
134	May 10 - Jul

<u>Box</u>	
135	Aug - Oct 19
136	Oct 20 - Dec 19
137	Dec 20 -31
	1923
	Jan 1 - Mar 9
138	Mar 10 - Jun
139	Jul - Aug
140	Sept - Oct
141	Nov - Dec 9
142	Dec 10 - 31
	1924
	Jan 1 - 23
143	Jan 24 - Feb
144	Mar - Apr 9
145	Apr 10 - May n.d.
146	May n.d. - May 6
147	May 7 - Jun 12
148	Jun 13 - Jul
149	Aug - Oct 12
150	Oct 13 - Dec n.d.
151	Dec 1 - 31
	1925
	Jan 1 - 19
152	Jan 20 - Mar 19
153	Mar 20 - Apr
154	May - Jul 9
155	Jul 10 - Sept 9
156	Sept 10 - Oct 9
157	Oct 10 - Nov 9
158	Nov 10 - Dec 13
159	Dec 14 - 31
	1926
	Jan 1 - Feb 9
160	Feb 10 - May 15
161	May 16 - Jul 6
162	Jul 7 - Aug 19
163	Aug 20 - Sept
164	Oct
165	Nov - Dec 6



<u>Box</u>	
166	Dec 7 -31
	1927
	Jan 1 - 9
167	Jan 10 - Mar 10
168	Mar 11 - May
169	Jun - Jul
170	Aug - Sept n.d.
171	Sept n.d.
172	Sept 1 - Oct 7
173	Oct 8 - Nov n.d.
174	Nov 1 - Dec n.d.
175	Dec 1 -31
	1928
	Jan 1 - 19
176	Jan 20 - Feb
177	Mar - Apr 9
178	Apr 10 - May 9
179	May 10 - Jun 9
180	Jun 10 - Jul 4
181	Jul 5 - Aug 9
182	Aug 10 - Sept 17
183	Sept 18 - Oct 19
184	Oct 20 - Nov 13
185	Nov 14 - Dec n.d.
186	Dec 1 - 31
	1929
	Jan n.d.
187	Jan
188	Feb
189	Mar n.d. - Mar 25
190	Mar 26 - Apr 19
191	Apr 20 - May 23
192	May 24 - Jun n.d.
193	Jun 1 - 31
194	Jul
195	Aug
196	Aug (WIL Prague Congress)
197	Oct

<u>Box</u>	
198	Nov
199	Dec
	1930
200	Jan
201	Feb - Mar 9
202	Mar 10 - Apr 19
203	Apr 20 - May 25
204	May 26 - Jul 9
205	Jul 10 - Aug 19
206	Aug 20 - Sept 28
207	Sept 29 - Nov 5
208	Nov 6 - Dec 9
209	Dec 10 - 31
	1931
	Jan 1 - 9
210	Jan 10 - Feb 19
211	Feb 20 - Mar 19
212	Mar 20 - Apr 19
213	Apr 20 - May 19
214	May 20 - Jun 25
215	Jun 26 - Aug 9
216	Aug 10 - Sept
217	Oct - Nov 15
218	Nov 16 - Dec 19
219	Dec 20 - 31
	1932
	Jan 1 - 23
220	Jan 24 - Feb 19
221	Feb 20 - Mar 27
222	Mar 28 - May 12
223	May 13 - Jun 14
224	Jun 15 - Jul
225	Aug - Sept 13
226	Sept 14 - Oct
227	Nov - Dec 3
228	Dec 4 -31
	1933
	Jan 1 - 6

<u>Box</u>	
229	Jan 17 - 31
230	Feb
231	Mar n.d. - Mar 16
232	Mar 1 - 31
233	Apr
234	May
235	Jun
236	Jul
237	Aug - Sept 13
238	Sept 14 - 30
239	Oct - Nov 9
240	Nov 10 - Dec 12
241	Dec 13 - 31
	1934
	Jan 1 - 9
242	Jan 10 - Feb 22
243	Feb 23 - Mar 15
244	Mar 16 - Apr 8
245	Apr 9 - 30
246	May 1 - 15
247	May 16- 31
248	Jun
249	Jul 1 - Aug 14
250	Aug 15 - Sept 19
251	Sept 20 - Oct
252	Nov - Dec n.d.
253	Dec 1 - 31
	1935
	Jan 1 - 8
254	Jan 9 - Feb 5
255	Feb 6 - 28
256	Mar 1 - 13
257	Mar 14 - 31
258	Apr 1 - 15
259	Apr 16 - May 9
260	May 10 - 31
261	Jun 1 - 24

<u>Box</u>	
262	Jun 25 - Jul 24
263	Jul 25 - Aug 17
264	Aug 18 - Sept 9
265	Sept 10 - 30
266	Oct 1 - 25
267	Oct 26 - Nov 13
268	Nov 14 - Dec 11
269	Dec 12 - 31
	1936
	Jan 1 - 15
270	Jan 16 - Feb 21
271	Feb 22 - Mar 13
272	Mar 14 - 31
273	Apr 1 - 16
274	Apr 17 - May 15
275	May 16 - Jun 12
276	Jun 13 - Jul 14
277	Jul 15 - Aug 18
278	Aug 19 - Sept
279	Oct
280	Nov
281	Dec
	1937
282	Jan
283	Feb 1 - 20
284	Feb 21 - Mar 15
285	Mar 16 - Apr 4
286	Apr 5 - 26
287	Apr 27 - May 5
288	May 6 -22
289	May 23 - Jun
290	Jul - Aug 9
291	Aug 10 - Sept 14
292	Sept 15 - Oct 14
293	Oct 15 - 31
294	Nov
295	Dec 1 -15

<u>Box</u>	
296	Dec 16 - 31
	1938
	Jan 6
297	Jan 7 -31
298	Feb 1 -22
299	Feb 23 - Mar 15
300	Mar 16 - 31
301	Apr 1- 18
302	Apr 19 - May 13
303	May 14 - Jun 10
304	Jun 11 - 31
305	Jul 1 - 15
306	Jul 16 - 31
307	Aug 1 - 17
308	Aug 18 - Sept 3
309	Sept 4 - 26
310	Sept 27 - Oct 15
311	Oct 16 - 31
312	Nov 1 - 12
313	Nov 13 - 30
314	Dec 1 - 13
315	Dec 14 - 31
	1939
316	Jan 1 - 12
317	Jan 13 - 31
318	Feb 1 - 14
319	Feb 15 - 28
320	Mar 1 - 17
321	Mar 18 - 31
322	Apr 1 - 16
323	Apr 17 - May 6
324	May 8 - 31
325	Jun 1 - 18
326	Jun 19 - Jul 6
327	Jul 7 - 31
328	Aug 1 - 19
329	Aug 20 - Sept 5

<u>Box</u>	
330	Sept 6 - 18
331	Sept 19 - 30
332	Oct 1 - 12
333	Oct 13 - 25
334	Oct 26 - Nov 10
335	Nov 11 - 26
336	Nov 27 - Dec 8
337	Dec 9 - 26
338	Dec 27 - 31
	1940
	Jan 1 - 8
339	Jan 9 - 22
340	Jan 23 - Feb 7
341	Feb 8 - 25
342	Feb 26 - Mar 11
343	Mar 12 - 31
344	Apr 1 - 11
345	Apr 12 - 21
346	Apr 22 - May 2
347	May 3 - 16
348	May 17 - 31
349	Jun 1 - 19
350	Jun 20 - Jul 12
351	Jul 13 - 31
352	Aug 1 - 19
353	Aug 20 - Sept 5
354	Sept 6 - 24
355	Sept 25 - Oct 12
356	Oct 13 - 31
357	Nov 1 - 16
358	Nov 17 - Dec 3
359	Dec 4 - 15
360	Dec 16 - 25
361	Dec 26 - 31
	1941
	Jan 1 - 8
362	Jan 9 - 16

<u>Box</u>	
363	Jan 17 - 28
364	Jan 29 - Feb 9
365	Feb 10 - 19
366	Feb 20 - Mar 3
367	Mar 4 - 19
368	Mar 20 - Apr 3
369	Apr 4 - 22
370	Apr 23 - May 14
371	May 15 - Jun 5
372	Jun 6 - 23
373	Jun 24 - Jul
374	Aug 1 - 11
375	Aug 12 - 28
376	Aug 29 - Sept 27
377	Sept 28 - Oct 20
378	Oct 21 - Nov 10
379	Nov 11 - Dec 4
380	Dec 5 - 26
381	Dec 27 - 31
	1942
	Jan 1 - 14
382	Jan 15 - Feb 6
383	Feb 7 - Mar 5
384	Mar 6 - 31
385	Apr
386	May
387	Jun
388	Jul
389	Aug 1 - 26
390	Aug 27 - Sept 17
391	Sept 18 - Oct 14
392	Oct 15 - Nov 16
393	Nov 17 - Dec 10
394	Dec 11 - 31
	1943
	Jan 1 - 10
395	Jan 11 - Feb 10

<u>Box</u>	
396	Feb 11 - Mar 20
397	Mar 21 - Apr
398	May
399	Jun - Jul 10
400	Jul 11 - Sept 10
401	Sept 11 - Oct
402	Nov - Dec 10
403	Dec 11 - 31
	1944
	Jan 1 - 10
404	Jan 11 - Feb
405	Mar
406	Apr
407	May - Jun 10
408	Jun 11 - Jul 12
409	Jul 13 - 31
410	Aug
411	Sept
412	Oct
413	Nov
414	Dec 1 -20
415	Dec 21 - 31
	1945
	Jan 1 - 10
416	Jan 11 - Feb 10
417	Feb 11 - Mar 20
418	Mar 21 - Apr 20
419	Apr 21 - May
420	Jun 1 - Jul 20
421	Jul 21 - Sept 20
422	Sept 21 - Oct 20
423	Oct 21 - Nov 20
424	Nov 21 - Dec 10
425	Dec 12 - 31
	1946
426	Jan 1- 20
427	Jan 22 - Feb 13
428	Feb 14 - Mar 10



<u>Box</u>	
429	Mar 11 - 31
430	Apr
431	May 1 - 27
432	May 28 - Jun 20
433	Jun 21 - Jul
434	Aug
435	Sept - Oct 6
436	Oct 7 - Nov 10
437	Nov 11 - Dec 20
438	Dec 21 - 31
	1947
	Jan 1 - 10
439	Jan 11 - Feb 20
440	Feb 21 - Mar 24
441	Mar 25 - Apr 20
442	Apr 21 - May 20
443	May 21 - Jun 10
444	Jun 11 - 30
445	Jul 1 - 19
446	Jul 21 - Aug 10
447	Aug 11 - Sept 11
448	Sept 12 - Oct 10
449	Oct 11 - Nov 30
450	Dec
	1948
451	Jan - Feb 20
452	Feb 21 - Mar
453	Apr - May 20
454	May 21 - Jul 10
455	Jul 11 - Aug 31
456	Aug -Sept (Condolences & death notices)
457	undated
	Christmas cards
458	1923 - 1930
459	1931 - 1935
460	1936 - 1940
461	1941 - 1944

Box  
462

1945 - 1947

## **I.B. Mail books, 1921-1948**

3 boxes

Used in conjunction with the "Alphabetical List of Correspondence" file cards and the container listing in this finding aid, the mailbooks facilitate access to letters of particular individuals and organizations present within Schwimmer's correspondence. These mailbook indexes cover the years 1921 through 1948, and are arranged alphabetically within each year. Kept entirely in Hungarian in the earlier years, English information does appear in later volumes.

Entries generally list name of correspondent with the case suffixes of "-nek" or "-től" added to each proper noun, indicating whether the letter was sent or received, respectively. The dates of the individual letters, and, occasionally, mailing addresses follow each entry.

To access letters sent to, or received from, a particular individual:

Step 1. Beginning with the "Alphabetical Index of Correspondence" file cards in our reading room, locate the desired name and note the years in which letters were exchanged.

Step 2. Consult Schwimmer's mailbooks for those years. The mailbooks are arranged in chronological order, and alphabetically within each year. The mailbook entry will provide an exact date of the correspondence (month, date and year).

Step 3. Using this exact date, refer to the container list of this finding aid in order to determine the appropriate box.

For letters received prior to 1921, researchers seeking individuals' correspondence will unfortunately need to review all boxes for the given year, as there are no mailbooks or index representing that period.

Box

463	1921 - 1935
464	1936 - 1944
465	1945 - 1948

## Series II. Writings and speeches, 1896-1948, n.d.

18 boxes

This series consists of manuscripts of Schwimmer's published and unpublished articles and books; notes and research files supporting these works; 6 index volumes providing citations to her journalistic publications, 1899-1940; texts and notes of her speeches; a small amount of correspondence; and materials related to Schwimmer's efforts as an informal book agent for friends and associates.

Additional examples of Schwimmer's publications and other works, spanning 1902 through 1945, can be found in newspaper clipping form in series VIII. Personal Press Clippings, in boxes 547 through 550.

In English, French, German and Hungarian.

### II.A. Manuscripts and drafts, 1896-1948, n.d.

12 boxes

Schwimmer's professional writings cover a wide array of subjects ranging from woman suffrage to child labor, children's stories to politics and statecraft circa World War I. Her writings also include biographies and obituaries of leading feminists, the Karolyis of Hungary, Woodrow Wilson and Henry Ford. For a complete list of titles, refer to the container list below.

Manuscripts, notes and correspondence related to Schwimmer's various book projects include materials tied to her book on sexual politics, *Marriage Ideals and Ideal Marriage*, her collection of Hungarian children's fables, *Tisza Tales*, and her unpublished works "Einstein and the American Amazons" and "Woman's Age of Innocence."

While this series contains a significant portion of Rosika Schwimmer's published works in manuscript form, it is not comprehensive. Researchers interested in tracing all of her articles will need to search published sources. Schwimmer's publication indexes include citations to many of her early works, which were often submitted anonymously or under pseudonyms. The indexes include the title of the article, name of newspaper or journal, city of publication, and occasional information on the payment received for the work. In Hungarian and German, the indexes span 1899 to 1940, and list articles in a wide variety of newspapers and journals across the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Europe and the United States. Information on a few lecture series and dates is also included in the files.

In Hungarian, German, French and English.

Box	Fol	
466	1-3	Literary correspondence and notes
	4	General, undated, 1914-1948
	5-7	<i>Invincible Finland</i> , 1939-1940
	8	<i>Tisza Tales</i> , 1923-1935, n.d.
	9	Women's Peace Efforts, 1913-1922, n.d.
466	10	World War I, 1914-1946
		Publications index volumes
467	1	1899-1914
	2-3	1906-1915
		Publications index notes (incomplete), 1903-1940

Box	Fol	
467	4	Publications index: <i>A Nő és a Társadalom</i> articles, 1906-1913
	5-6	Manuscripts and drafts untitled, undated
		undated
	7	Beschränkung oder Abschaffung der Rüstungen A bolsevismus német gyökerei Falscher Schmuck Die Holländischen Frauen A jászol legendája (A müncheni jászolgyűjtemény) Mosaik ans Ungarn Der Neger als Tragöde A poligári és a proletarnömozgalom érintkerési pontjai Wirtschaftsschulen
		1896-1903
	8	Schwimmer's translations of works by Leopold and Berta Katscher, 1896-1897
	9	Meddö Erök, 1902
		Hochverehrte Frau, 1902
	10	Schwimmer on Aletta Jacob's <i>Ideal Marriage</i> , 1903
		1905-1906
		<i>Ehe-Ideale und Ideal-Ehen (Marriage Ideals and Ideal Marriages)</i> , 1905
	11	<i>Ehe-Ideale</i> printed book, 1905
	12-13	<i>Ehe-Ideale</i> survey responses, A-Z, 1905
	14	A Leányok Társadalmi Munkára Nevelése, 1905 Massregal gegen ungarische Studentinnen, in <i>Die Lehrerin</i> , 1905
468	1	<i>A Nő Gazdasági Helyzete...</i> , 1906 (Schwimmer translation of Charlotte Perkins Gilman's <i>Women and Economics</i> )
		1907-1908
	2	Die erste internationale socialistische Frauenkonferenz, 1907 Ein Nachtstück, 1907 Zentralhaushaltung, 1907
	3	On equal pay for equal work and woman suffrage in Hungary, 1908
		1909
	4	Untitled
	5	Kinderarbeit und Neomalthusianismus <i>Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt</i> Staatlicher Kinderschutz in Ungarn, <i>Kultur und Fortschritt</i> #267
		1910
	6	Frauenbewegung in Ungarn Gina Krog
		1911
	7	A békés szomszédok Die Frauenstimmrechts-Bewegung in Ungarn Geschlechtsparasitismus Grenzlinien der Frauenbewegung Hungary Mi lesz a de áklányokkal? A munkásnő védelme
	7	Nagymeltosagu Miniszten ur Kegyelmes Urnak! Nationale und internationale Frauenbewegung Touristenstation

Box	Fol	
468	8	Figyelő
		1912
	9	Der deutsche Frauenkongress Im Friedhöfe der Menschheit Nemetközi Konferencia... A női munka és a nők váloga
		1913
	10	Andrew Carnegie's Peace Palace Woman's Suffrage Bibliography, in <i>A Nő és a Társadalom</i>
		1914
	11	The Death of Baroness Suttner Dokumente des Fortschritts Internationale Revue The Enigmatic Heir to the Throne of Austria-Hungary Eva und Adam Feminism in Hungary Finland's Agonie
	12	Die Gleichheit Halárus ítélte nemzet Nok Napya Testvérmagyarunk Tragédiája To All Men, Women and Organisations Who Want to Stop the International Massacre at the Earliest Possible Moment The Woman's Movement in Hungary Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina
		1915-1916
	13	Can You Stand By?, 1915
	14	Lloyd George über das Verhältniss Deutschlands--und Russlands zu England?, 1915 A Nemsetközi lefegyverkezés egy témezője A Nemsetközi lefegyverkezés factora, 1915 The New Relief, 1915 Stop the War, in <i>The National Rip-Saw</i> , 1915 Henry Ford Tractorja, 1916
		1917
	16	untitled Das amerikanische Volk und Wilsons Friedensaktion A Béke kálváriája The Agony of Peace Békeszeretők-e a nők? Beschränkung oder Abschaffung der Rüstungen Mi a feminizmus célja? Ein modernes Fürstenportrait Rasputinról Sasonow und die Konstantinopelfrage Ujságíró nemzetköziség
		1918
	17	untitled
	18	Amerikai csehek Ausztria ellen Az Egyesült Államok békemisztere
	19	Character Sketch of the Emperor Charles, in <i>Pearson's Magazine</i>
469	1	Colonel House
	2	Count Karolyi, editorial in <i>A Nő</i>
469	3	President Wilson aus persönlicher Nähe
		1919
	4	A bolsevismus német gyökerei

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
469	4	Une entrevue avec le Président Wilson A feminizmus serelmei a proletar... Woodrow Wilson directeur de la destineeé de l'humanité
		1920-1921
	5	The Beginning of Henry Ford's Anti-Semitism, 1920 Frauenstimmrechts-Bewegung in Ungarn, 1920
	6	A Mascagni Premiere, 1921
		1922
	7	Constantini
	8-9	Constantini notes
	10	New Republics and Old Monarchs
	11	New Republics and Old Monarchs notes
		1923
	12	Az állami gyermekvédelem Magyarországon Birth Control Conference of the Middle Western States of America Ford Aus dem Goldland The Hapsburg-America Line Historic Truth The Latest Ford Biography A Law is Mankind Eine pedagogische Abrüstungs Weltkonferenz in America The Poisoned Henry Ford Who Makes War? The Women of Bosnia and Herzegowina, in <i>Social Progress</i> Untitled
470	1	Alfred Nobel's Spiritual Heirs, published in <i>The World Tomorrow</i> , 1932 Jan
	2	The Perverse Psychology of the Reactionary, in <i>B'nai B'rith News</i>
		1924
	3	untitled
	4-5	Business Women in Hungary Eleanor Duse--the Woman The Elixir of Youth Evolution or Revolution? Hold Vilag How to Achieve World Peace Hungarian Anti-Semitism, in <i>B'nai B'rith News</i> Kinderbekleidungsfeite Life is Cheap Living the New Sex Morals Mit Blindheit geschlagen Monsignor Gieswein's Death Offene Briefe über Ford, in <i>Politische Briefe</i> Red Christmas, written under pseudonym Robert Bedy (also a 1933 revision penned under Paul Bedy) Wilson--the Tragic Failure Women and the Dawes Plan
	6	A Plan for a New International Order, Governmental or Popular Action
	7	When Henry Ford was a Pacifist
	8-9	Ford: notes and drafts
471	1-2	Ford: notes and drafts
	3	Ford: draft edited by Lola Maverick Lloyd

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
471	4	Women Pioneers of a New Order, in B'nai B'rith News
	5	World Peace
		1925
	6	untitled
	7	24 Answers to One Question About Musicians During the Last Century Countess Catherine Károlyi, in Social Progress
	8	The Károlyis, in B'nai B'rith Magazine
	9	The Pacifist Wilson, A Page of Wilsoniana
		1926
	10	The Hungarian Roumanian Tangle Until Death Do Us Part-- But Not <i>Divorce</i>
		1927
	11	The Enigma of Henry Ford
	12	Sandor Pal of Budapest <i>Tisza Tales</i>
472	1-4	B-S, miscellaneous
	5	illustrated plates
	6	notes and research
	7	<i>Women in Diplomacy</i>
		1928
	8	An Adventure in Citizenship Glücklich Vilma The Hungarian Tragicomedy The Smirk and the Smile Untitled
		1929
	1	untitled
473	2	An Adventure in Citizenship Facts and Fallacies about the World Peace Marianne Hainisch What Price Citizenship
	3	Citizenship Case
	4	The Pirquet Tragedy
	5	Poisoning the White House Mind
		1931-1932
	6	If I Were Dictator of the World, 1931 Rosika Schwimmer's Vorschlaege fuer die 1932 Abruestungskonferenz, 1931 Einstein and the American Amazons [The Woman Patriot Refugees], 1932
	7	draft
	8	manuscript
		1933
	9	Bandholtz Among the Barons Beschrängung oder Abschaffung der Rüstungen The C.C. Conference The Cause and Cure of Peace [War] Exiled Hungarian Feminist Pleads for Refugees, German and All Others
	473	9
10		Two for One



<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
473	10	Very Undiplomatic Indeed The Waste of It
	11	Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, The Wife of the Most Powerful Man in the World
	12	Madam Minister, Ruth Bryan Owen
	13	Refugees from Oppression (originally The German Crisis and World Government)
474		1934-1935
	1	The German Crisis and World Citizenship, 1934
	2	Einstein, 1935 Mussolini and Morals, 1935 A Peace Interview with President Wilson, 1935
	3	Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1935
	4	Caroline O'Day, 1935
	5	Rosika Schwimmer's action against Mussolini, 1935
	6	Why Wars Must Cease, 1935
		1937-1938
	7	Marguerite Gobat Dead , 1937
	8	Do American Women Run the Country, 1938 The International Council of Women, 1888-1938, 1938
		1939
	9	untitled
	10	Chaos, War or a New World Order Leopold Katscher National Peace Conference Memorandum
	11	Union Now for Peace or War?
		1940
	12	Chaos, War or a New World Order Clarence Streit's Union Now Two Plans for World Government Now Their Differences When Women Had Courage
13	Andrew Carnegie's Peace Palace, A Pathetic Peace Symbol, August 28, 1913 Education in the World Peace Scheme	
14	drafts	
15	manuscript	
16	notes and research Invincible Finland	
475	1	drafts
	2	manuscript
	3	research material
		1942-1948
	4	Chaos, War or a New World Order?, 1942
	5	Dr. Helene Stoecker, The Death of a Heroic Woman, 1943 Introduction to Lewis Maverick's book, 1943 Untitled, 1943
	6	Untitled, 1944
	7	The Elixir of Youth, 1945
	8	Personal Pacifism in Not Enough, 1948
	Women's peace efforts	
8	Miscellaneous, 1918-1925, n.d.	
9	untitled 1914 February A Nő és a Hábaru	

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
475	9	Biographical data on Mme. Schwimmer Alexander Giesswein How Hoover Helped Mme. Schwimmer to Come to America Hogyan keletkezett és mire törekedett a magyar nőmozgalom? The New Relief Régi és új Belsőközpontok
	10	G. Lowes Dickinson, 1914-1934, n.d.
	11	President Wilson der Friedensvermittler, 1918
	11-14	Woman's Age of Innocence, 1914-1931 (Manuscripts, drafts, and notes)
476	1-7	Woman's Age of Innocence, 1914-1932 (Manuscripts, drafts, and notes)
	8	General research notes and drafts, n.d.
477	1-2	General research notes and drafts, n.d.
	3-5	World War I research notes and drafts, 1916-1935, n.d. Literary work plans
	6	Heroes All, ca. 1935
	7	Miscellaneous, 1944-1945
478	1-2	Printed matter related to publications, 1925-1940, n.d.

**II.B. Lecture notes and speeches, 1908-1944, n.d.**

2 boxes

These items range from an undated speech presented to the Association of Women Office Workers, to a discourse on the anti-feminist politics of the Hungarian Bolshevik regime, to talks on peace and internationalism. Included are many of her speeches from the 1913-1914 American lecture tour, and several folders of flyers advertising Schwimmer's speaking engagements.

In Hungarian, German, French and English.

478	3	Calendar of lectures and events, 1914 Apr - 1916 Nov
	4	Lists of miscellaneous lecture engagements, 1915, n.d. Lecture engagement promotional material
	5	undated
	6-9	1914-1940
XX-12	1	Posters, 1915, 1928, n.d.
		Lecture texts and notes
478	10	Untitled and undated
	11	Association of Women Office Workers speech, n.d. Women as Diplomats, n.d.
	12	Untitled, 1908 Selbstbestimmungsrecht, 1908
479	1-3	Untitled, 1909, 1911, 1914, 1922
	4	Ford lecture notes, 1923
	5	Untitled, 1924
	6	Pan Europe, 1924
479	6	The Press and Internationalism, address to WILPF, 1924
	7	Birth Control in Hungary, address to the 6th International Birth Control Conference, 1925 Birth Control in War notes

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
479	7	Rumors, Whispers and the Allied Arts of Propaganda notes, 1925
	8	Anti-Feminism of the Hungarian Bolshevik Regime, 1925
	9	untitled radio speech, 1926
	10	What American Means to Foreigners, radio speech, 1926
	11	Untitled lecture notes, 1927, 1929
	12	lecture notes on Hungary, 1931
	13	Untitled, 1933
	14	Address at the banquet of the Freethinkers of America, 1937
	15	Untitled, 1939
	16	Constructive World Organization Against World Chaos, 1939
	17	Lola Maverick Lloyd memorial speech, 1944

## II.C. Publications, 1907-1928

3 boxes

Rosika Schwimmer began her writing career as a journalist, primarily submitting articles to newspapers in Vienna and Budapest. In 1907, she helped to found *A Nő és a Társadalom* (Woman and Society), the official journal of the Hungarian Feminist Association. Later renamed *A Nő* (The Woman), the journal was edited by Schwimmer from its founding until 1919. Originally published monthly, then fortnightly, *A Nő* focused on politics and current events from a feminist perspective, with particular attention paid to suffrage and social reform. The journal also included features on prominent women.

The published materials in this series consist nearly entirely of periodicals that ran Schwimmer's articles, and those for which she worked as an editor. They include a complete run of *A Nő és a Társadalom* for 1907-1913, complete runs of *A Nő* for 1914-1919, and selected issues for 1920-1923, and 1926-1928. The 1916 edition includes both the original uncensored, and the final censored versions. *A Nő* was microfilmed in part, with holdings from 1907-1928 on reels \*Z\*CBSF 60-61 and \*Z\*CBSF 100.41, which may be requested in the Manuscripts Reading Room. The 1916 uncensored version of the publication was not filmed.

Other titles held in this series include *Feministák Értesítő* (1906 Jan-Jun, Sept-Dec), *Nőmunkás* (1913 Jun 15), *Nők Lapja* (1916-1918, with gaps), and *Nőtisztviselők Lapja* (1915-1916, 1917-1918 with gaps). These have also been filmed, and are available on reel \*Z\*CBSF 100.41.

Researchers wishing to view these journals will be served microfilm for those materials that have been filmed.

In Hungarian.

### *A Nő*

<u>Reel</u>	<u>Box</u>	
60	480	1907 (bound volume)
		1908-1910 (1908 May - 1912 Apr also on reel 100:41)
	481	1911-1913 (1908 May - 1912 Apr also on reel 100:41)
		1914 (bound volume)
	482	1915 (bound volume)
60	482	1916 (bound volume)
		Uncensored version, 1916 Dec 5
		Censored version, 1916 Dec 5

<u>Reel</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
61	482	1917 1918 Jan- Apr (1918 Apr also on Reel 100:41) Uncensored version, 1918 May 25 Censored version, 1918 May 25 1918 Jun- Dec 1919-1922 1923, 1926-1928
100:41	482	<i>Feministá Értésítő</i> , 1906 Jan-Jun, Sept-Dec
	483	<i>Nőmunkás</i> , 1913 Jun <i>Nők Lapja</i> , 1916-1918 <i>Nőtisztviselők Lapja</i> , 1915-1918
<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
483	6	Miscellaneous publications on or by Mme. Schwimmer, 1908, 1912-1916
	7	Association of Foreign Press Correspondents, 1936-1940, n.d.

## II.D. Writings by others, dates

1 box

These materials represent Schwimmer's informal efforts to assist associates in publishing their writings. Present are manuscripts and drafts of the works submitted to her, and related correspondence with the authors and publishing houses. Among them are a manuscript of Ignacio Silone's *Fontamara*, in the original Italian. Associated correspondence indicates Schwimmer was unable to find an American publisher for Silone's book. The bulk of rejection letters included within the Silone file express doubt about the work's viability in the American market, due to a combination of the high intellectual level of the work, and its anti-Fascist tone.

In English and Italian.

483	8	Manuscripts of various authors published in <i>A Nő</i> , 1908, 1911, n.d.	
	9	Fisher, Aileen , 1943	
	10	Jodjana, Raden Mas, 1925-1930	
	11	O'Hare, Frank and Kate. <i>Let Us Have Peace</i> , undated	
	12	Ryan, Milo. <i>Peacer and Press</i> , 1935-1936	
	13	Schwimmer, Franciska. <i>Great Musicians as Children</i> , 1930-1931, 1943-1944, n.d.	
	14	Schwimmer, Karl. <i>Roma Sacra</i> , 1930-1931	
		Silone, Ignazio. <i>Fontamara</i>	
	15	Correspondence, 1933-1941	
	484	1	Italian manuscript, undated
		2	Book reviews, 1933-1934
		3	Sucharda, Emilie. <i>Der Zweite Teil</i> , n.d.

### Series III. Hungarian diplomatic service, 1918-1949

1 box

Materials concerning her affairs as Hungarian Minister to Switzerland from late 1918 to 1919 consist of her credentials, financial records, correspondence, and maps and statistical materials on Hungary. Included are three folders of Hungarian Government Information Service releases, the majority of which are in German and were penned by Schwimmer herself.

Of interest within the correspondence are letters exchanged with President Count Michael Karolyi. Also of note are statements found in Schwimmer's wills (see series IX. Financial, Insurance and real estate records), noting that she never received payment for her diplomatic work. These documents indicate she was owed "20,000 Swiss Gold Francs" at November 1918 value. In her will she transferred her rights to these monies, should the sum ever be collected. Letters documenting Schwimmer's efforts to obtain these monies, written during the 1940s, are also present here.

In Hungarian, German, English and French.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
484	4	Letters of appointment and resignation (credentials), 1918-1919
	5	Correspondence, 1919-1926
	6	Accounts and receipts, 1918-1924
	7	Personal accounts and receipts, 1919
	8-10	Hungarian Government Information Service releases, 1918 Dec - 1919 Jan
	11-	Miscellaneous reports and articles, 1918
	12	
485	1	Hungarian maps, ca. 1918
	2	Hungarian population and economic statistics, ca. 1910
	3	Newspaper clippings, 1929, 1948
	4	Salary recovery correspondence , 1945-1949

## **Series IV. Ford Peace Expedition and Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation, 1914-ca. 1945, n.d.**

3 boxes

Following the International Congress of Women at The Hague, Schwimmer joined with the Americans Jane Addams, Emily Greene Balch, and Julia Grace Wales; English suffragette Chrystal Macmillan; Dutch feminist Aletta Jacobs, and several others to travel to fourteen European countries, in order to meet with diplomats to discuss the possibility of armistice. Their success in obtaining signed statements agreeing to accept compromise if proposed by a neutral party encouraged Schwimmer in her plans for mediation. She used the statements to convince Henry Ford to finance the Ford Peace Expedition and the ensuing Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation.

Schwimmer's involvement with the 1915 Ford Peace Expedition and 1916 Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation is documented within this series. Materials consist of Schwimmer's own papers as well as materials she collected in the years following the events.

The records include correspondence, notes, minutes, press releases, daily bulletins, lists of participants and their biographies, and miscellaneous items generated by the Peace Expedition and Neutral Conference. Materials collected at a later date are labeled "Ford Peace Expedition aftermath," and consist of newspaper clippings and printed matter, correspondence, Peace Ship reminiscences written by the Lloyd children and other expedition participants, and Ford Peace Expedition anniversary materials.

While the Ford Peace Expedition materials do not document the pre-voyage preparation in great detail, they do represent daily discussions and resolutions taken during the expedition and conference; disagreements and the subsequent development of opposing camps; and Schwimmer's role in each of these events. Anniversary files on the expedition include "then and now" biographical data on many participants.

Researchers are advised that the best source for detailed information on the operations and finances of the Ford Peace Expedition and Neutral Conference may be Lewis Maverick's records in the Ford Peace Expedition Participants' Papers. For documentation of the numerous speeches and statements made on the excursion, as well as lists of journalists onboard, see Ellis O. Jones's records in the same collection.

Previously, Schwimmer's Ford Peace Expedition records were arranged with the related papers of other participants. The papers of these other participants have been removed and are accessible in the following collections:

--Ford Peace Expedition Participants' Papers, NYPL Manuscripts and Archives (Emily Greene Balch, Ellis O. Jones, Lewis Lochner, Lewis Maverick, Naima Sahlbom)

--Katherine Leckie Papers, NYPL, Manuscripts and Archives

--Ernest Mandel Papers, NYPL, Manuscripts and Archives.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
485		Ford Peace Expedition
	5	Expedition plan outline and preparatory notes, 1915 Nov – Dec
	6	Correspondence, 1915 Aug – 1916 Dec
	7	Minutes, reports and speeches, 1915, 1940, n.d.
	8	<i>Argosy</i> , Vol. I nos. 1-8 and other bulletins, 1915 Dec 4 – 31
	9	Passenger lists and drafts, ca. 1915
	10	Printed passenger lists, annotated, 1915-1916
	11	Cabin lists, ca. 1915
	12	Who's who and responses, drafts, ca. 1915
	13	Who's who, printed, 1915
	14	RSVPs, printed, 1915 Dec
486	1	Press releases and statements to members, 1915-1916
	2	Hotel guest lists, 1915 Dec – 1916 Jan
	3	Photograph indexes, ca. 1915
	4	Vacillating Sons and Sisters of St. Vitus, Constitution and 'Bylaws', 1915 Dec
	5	Miscellaneous, 1915, ca. 1936
XX-12	1	Oversized photograph of the ship Oscar II, 1915
		Neutral Conference for Continuous Mediation
486	6	Constitution and bylaws, 1916
	7	Bulletins 1-9 and conference documents, 1916
	8	Minutes (English & Swedish), 1916 Feb 14 – 23
	9	Weekly summaries 1-7, 1916 May – Jul
	10	Conference member lists and Who's who, 1916
	11-12	Conference pamphlets, 1916
	13	Miscellaneous proposals and resolutions, 1916 Feb
XX-12	2	Twenty-two Constructive Programs for Peace and World Organization, 1916 Feb 25 (Poster)
		Ford Peace Expedition 'Aftermath'
487	1-2	Correspondence, 1917-1946
	3	Lists of 'Fordites' and addresses, 1940
	4	Recollections of participants, 1916, 1944, 1950, n.d.
	5	College students, follow-up, 1936-1939
	6	College students, notes and correspondence, 1966
	7	25 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary luncheon, 1940
	8	25 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary luncheon, press coverage and notes, 1940
	9	Neutral Conference 25 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary meeting, 1941
	10	33 <sup>rd</sup> Anniversary, 1948
	11	34 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary correspondence, 1949
	12	34 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary publicity, 1949
	13	Notes and research, 1915-1942, n.d.
	14	Newspaper clippings, 1923-1947

## **Series V. Libel suits and other disputes, 1922-1942, n.d.**

6 boxes

Rosika Schwimmer collected materials documenting what she perceived as defamation of her character. These papers cover a range of incidents from petty conflicts to full-fledged lawsuits. Her concern also extended to libelous statements against her colleagues in the peace movement, Albert Einstein and Frederick J. Libby, among others.

During the reactionary period of the first "Red Scare" (1917-1921), Schwimmer was publicly accused of being, alternately, a Communist, a German sympathizer, an anarchist, and the cause of Henry Ford's anti-Semitism. These materials represent her reactions to the anti-immigrant, anti-Communist and anti-leftist hysteria pervading America during this period, and document her attempts to defend her name and reclaim her public image. In particular, Schwimmer felt she had suffered a real financial loss due to the attacks against her, as her lecture contracts went from netting her an average of \$3,000 in 1915 (as noted in the June 14, 1922 "Notes of a Spy's Interview with Me"), to a mere trickle in the 1920s.

A large section of this series focuses on Schwimmer's relationship with Henry Ford. In the years following the Ford Peace Expedition, many in the American media blamed Schwimmer for Henry Ford's increasingly vocal anti-Semitism. The materials she collected on Ford largely focus on her attempts to contact him in later years, requesting that he publicly exonerate her of any responsibility for his views. Arranged in this series are publications which examine his anti-Semitism. Also included are materials collected and produced by Schwimmer in an apparent attempt to prove Ford's involvement in anti-Semitic organizations, through his association with W.J. Cameron of the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America.

Researchers are advised that the name "Elaine G. Sanders," featured in the files on Edith Wynner and Georgia Lloyd's attempts to contact Ford, is a pseudonym for Edith Wynner.

The papers related to Fred Marvin, Executive Director of the anti-Communist patriotic society Key Men of America, and editor-in-chief of the *New York Commercial*, pertain to a pamphlet he published in 1926, "Ye Shall Know the Truth." The publication attacked pacifists, socialists and other "radicals," labeling them as anti-American. Publication of the pamphlet, which was particularly scathing about Schwimmer, led her to sue for libel, primarily based on her assertion that the charges of Communism were patently false. The verdict was found in her favor.

Schwimmer's case against Upton Sinclair and William Fox was based on their portrayal of her in the book *Upton Sinclair Presents William Fox*. In the book, for which Sinclair interviewed Fox regarding his interactions with Henry Ford, Fox claimed the Ford Peace Expedition was an advertising gimmick to sell more cars. Incensed at Fox's insinuation that she had reported this fact to him, Schwimmer wrote to Sinclair. Despite several exchanges in which she requested he retract his statements, the book remained in its original state and she filed suit. In an ironic twist, correspondence in this series indicates that during the Marvin case, Sinclair himself referred Schwimmer to the attorney whom she would later hire to sue him as well. Her suit, however, was not successful.

Materials in this series include correspondence, research notes, case filings and briefs, copies of Marvin's and Sinclair's publications (including evidence of their published attacks), texts of lectures and "daily data sheets" of the Key Men of



America, newspaper clippings, and other printed matter. Prominent correspondents include Roger Baldwin, Carrie Chapman Catt, Frida Kirchwey, Arthur Garfield Hays, Olive Rabe, Lola Maverick Lloyd, Fred Marvin, Alice Park, Romain Rolland, and Upton Sinclair.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
		Henry Ford and anti-Semitism
488	1	Schwimmer's attempts to contact Ford and his associates, 1922-1946
	2	Open letter to Henry Ford, 1927
	3	Edith Wynner and Georgia Lloyd's attempt to contact Ford,
	4	Schwimmer's response to Ford anti-Semitism charges, 1915, 1922-1928
	5	Research on Ford, 1922-1941, n.d.
	6-7	Research on Ford's anti-Semitism, 1921-1949
	8	Newspaper clippings on Ford, 1922-1941
	9	Newspaper clippings on Ford's anti-Semitism, 1923-1938
489	1	Birkhead, L.M., correspondence re: radical nationalist organizations in New York City, 1938-1941
	2	Birkhead, L.M., correspondence re: <i>Henry Ford Must Choose</i> , 1940-1942
	3	Birkhead, L.M., printed matter, 1940-1942
XX-12	1	<i>Henry Ford Must Choose</i> , 1941
489	4	Research on W.J. Cameron, 1938-1942
	5	W.J. Cameron's <i>Ford Sunday Evening Hour</i> , 1936-1942
		Anti-Semitism and anti-Semitic organizations
	6	Anglo-Saxon Federation of America, 1938-1946
	7	Miscellaneous correspondence and notes on anti-Semitism, 1938-1944
	8	Miscellaneous printed matter on anti-Semitism
XX-12	1	<i>The Gestapo</i> , 1941
489	9	Miscellaneous printed matter on British anti-Semitism, 1938-1939
490	1	Miscellaneous printed matter on Bible prophecy organizations, 1939-1941
	2	Newspaper clippings on anti-Semitism, 1938-1939
		Libel cases
		<i>Schwimmer v. Marvin</i>
	3	General correspondence, 1925-1945
	4-5	Pamphlets, 1922-1939
	6	Key Men of America, daily data sheets, 1927
	7	Decisions, briefs, notes, 1928-1929
	8-9	Appeal transcript, ca. 1929
491	1	<i>New York Supplement</i> summary, 1928 May
	2	Patriotic societies' libelous statements re: case, 1925, 1977
		<i>Schwimmer v. Fox and Sinclair</i>
	3	General correspondence, 1933-1947
	4	Correspondence with attorney Harry Weinberger, 1933-1937, 1943
	5	Correspondence with New York State Supreme Court Justices and Senators, 1933-1935
	6	Correspondence with Upton Sinclair, 1923-1949
	7	Motions and decisions, 1933-1934
	8	Notes, 1933-1934
	9	Appeal motions, briefs, decision, 1934
	10	Appeal correspondence, notes and newspaper clippings, 1934
	11	Newspaper clippings, 1933-1937, n.d.
492	1	Schwimmer-Sinclair conflict and <i>Common Sense</i> , 1936
492	2	Sinclair publications, pamphlets and circulars, 1930-1937

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
492	3	Research on Sinclair, 1937-1949, n.d.
	4	Willem Hendrik Van Loon libel case correspondence and summons, 1927-1928
		Other disputes and public criticism
	5	Association of Foreign Press Correspondents, 1938-1940
	6	Dilling, Elizabeth. <i>The Red Network</i> , correspondence and note, 1934-1935
	7	Dilling's <i>The Red Network</i> , 1935
	8	Hurja, Emil, 1935
	9	<i>Paris Soir</i> article on Ford Peace Expedition, 1936-1940
	10	<i>Propaganda Analysis</i> , 1940
	11	Scheffbeck, Istvan, 1923-1925
	12	Schwarzschild, Leopold. <i>Das Neue Tagebuch</i> , 1940
		Stone, Alexander Lee
	13	A.L. Stone and the Chicago Military Intelligence Association, 1924-1925, n.d.
493	1-2	Pamphlets and articles, 1922-1926
	3	Shaw, G. Arnold correspondence, 1923-1924
	4-7	Miscellaneous libel and other disputes, 1922-1940
	8	Favorable statements collected by Schwimmer, 1925-1926
		Attacks on Schwimmer's associates
		Einstein, Albert
	9	Correspondence, 1932-1933
	10	The Woman Patriot's attempts to block his entry to the U.S., 1932
XX-12	1	The Woman Patriot press releases, 1932
493	11	Edwin Marshall Hadley's pamphlets on Einstein and related correspondence, 1931-1942
	12	Libby, Frederick J., 1924-1925
	13	Other associates libeled, 1924, 1931, 1942

## **Series VI. Immigration and naturalization, 1919-1981, n.d.**

4 boxes

Compiled by Edith Wynner, this series documents Schwimmer's naturalization attempts, the U.S. Supreme Court case *United States v Schwimmer*, her interest in the naturalization cases of others, and her efforts on behalf of European refugees from World War II. Records related to the case *United States v Schwimmer* document her application and rejection for citizenship, subsequent court case and appeal, and her ongoing conceptualization of the issue up until the time of her death.

Materials consist of correspondence; annotated copies of transcripts, briefs and other documents relevant to her case; naturalization petitions and related documents; Schwimmer's own trial notes; papers related to her compliance with alien registration requirements in the early 1940s; and one folder of letters exchanged with Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. and Felix Frankfurter. Also present are copies of printed matter citing the Schwimmer case as precedent or mentioning Rosika Schwimmer, miscellaneous newspaper clippings, and a subject file on Justice Holmes. A fair amount of the correspondence in this series appears to be duplicate copies of letters housed in Series I. Correspondence, although the Holmes letters are present in the original.

Papers related to the questions of naturalization and the citizenship difficulties of others include a file on Rebecca Shelley, and a miscellaneous file containing correspondence on several other cases, many of which are related to conscientious objectors and citizenship.

The papers of Olive Rabe and the Griffin-O'Day Bill Committee, originally arranged with these materials, were deemed to constitute distinct collections and have been removed from Rosika Schwimmer's papers. For further information on these and other Schwimmer-Lloyd collections, please see the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection finding aid.

Finally, the series ends with a box of letters recording Schwimmer's attempts, between 1939 and 1942, to locate sponsors and immigration affidavits for European Jews, Catholics, suffragists, pacifists, and others likely to be persecuted under fascist regimes. Her project was complicated by the fact that resident aliens were not permitted to vouch for immigrants. Schwimmer, therefore, engaged in a letter-writing campaign to cultivate American sponsors for the friends, family, colleagues, and even strangers she was hoping to rescue. These refugees hailed from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Hungary, Romania, Spain, and Yugoslavia. Many of the letters from refugees included resumes and photographs. Documentation present in this section indicates Schwimmer was able to obtain an affidavit for the feminist Eugenie Miskolczy Meller.

From 1944 through 1946, Schwimmer directed her efforts toward providing food and monetary relief to those contacts still remaining in Europe. The papers collected here contain correspondence with possible sponsors, as well as aid recipients in France, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Romania. Also included are itemized lists of packages sent to particular individuals, including Camille Drevet, Michael Karolyi and Ignazio Silone.

The refugee relief materials are in German, Hungarian, English and French.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
		Schwimmer citizenship case files
494	1-4	Correspondence, 1924 - 1935, n.d.
	5	Justice Holmes and Frankfurter correspondence, 1930-1941
	6	Subject file on Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., 1932-1946
	7	Petition for naturalization and related documents, ca. 1926
	8	Hearing transcript in re: <i>Petition of R. Schwimmer for Naturalization</i> , 1927
	9	U.S. Circuit Court, appeal briefs and arguments, 1927-1928
	10	Notes for hearing and appeal, 1926-1929
		U.S. Supreme Court
	11	Briefs and writs, 1928-1929
495	1	Official reports, advance and final opinions, 1929, 1931
	2	Newspaper clippings, Schwimmer case, 1927-1929, 1946
XX-12	2	Original Calburt political cartoon <i>Consistency</i> , 1928 Oct 4
		Naturalization and citizenship
495	3	R. Schwimmer alien registration files, 1940-1942
	4	Citizenship correspondence, 1931, 1939-1947
	5	ACLU Bulletins with mention of Schwimmer, 1928
	6-7	Griffin Bill Committee and Congressional materials on naturalization issues, 1929-1939
	8-9	<i>Schwimmer v. U.S.</i> in the <i>American Journal of International Law</i> , 1929 Jul, Oct
496	1	Rebecca Shelley citizenship case, 1937-1940
	2-3	Miscellaneous pacifist and naturalization cases, ca. 1919-1945
	4	Reference files, naturalization, 1939-1946
	5	Newspaper clippings on immigration and naturalization, 1926-1929, 1932
		Refugee assistance and relief efforts
	6	WILPF Committee on Statelessness, correspondence and reports, 1930-1933
	7	'The Refugee Question' correspondence, 1933-1942
	8	'The Refugee Question' reports and minutes, 1933-1942
		Correspondence regarding affidavits and sponsors, 1930-1942, n.d.
	9	1930-1938 Jul
497	1-4	1938 Aug - 1942
	5-6	Correspondence regarding post-WWII relief efforts, 1944-1947 Jun, n.d.
	7	List of recipients and packages, 1946, n.d.
	8	Samples of letters received from Europe immediately after liberation, for use in book <i>We Who Have Survived</i> , 1945-1946
XX-12	2	Magda Donato illustrations and stories, 1939, n.d.

**Series VII. Women and peace organizations, 1910-1983, n.d.**

5 boxes

Schwimmer's experiences as an office worker in Budapest inspired her to organize in defense of women's vocational rights. Her interest in this cause soon expanded to include larger feminist and pacifist issues, in Hungary and on the international stage. Schwimmer became an advocate for woman suffrage, birth control, and dress reform. She participated in founding the National Organization of Hungarian Women Office Workers, the Hungarian Association of Working Women, the Hungarian Feminist Association, and the Hungarian National Council of Women. From 1907 to 1919 she was editor to the Hungarian Feminist Association's journal *A Nő* (The Woman).

Compiled by Schwimmer and Edith Wynner under the rubric "Women and Peace Organizations," this series contains documents pertaining to her participation in the pacifist and woman suffrage movements in Europe and the United States. Among the groups and events represented are the Hungarian Feminists Association, the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, the World Center for Women's Archives, and several other societies.

Materials include correspondence; organizational records such as meeting minutes, speeches and resolutions; congress documents; Schwimmer's handwritten notes; memorabilia; newspaper clippings and other printed matter.

Materials in Dutch, English, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, and Swedish.

**VII.A. Hungarian Feminists Association, 1910-1919, 1935, n.d.**

1 box

In 1904, Rosika Schwimmer and Vilma Glucklich founded the Hungarian Feminists Association (Feministák Egyesületé). From 1907 to 1919, Schwimmer served as editor of its official publication, *A Nő* (previously *A Nő és a Társadalom*).

The records represented here primarily relate to the later years of her involvement with the organization and include correspondence; materials regarding the creation of a Hungarian women's club; reports, petitions and leaflets circulated by the women; flyers from related organizations; and other miscellany. Prominent correspondents include Vilma Glucklich, Mary Sheepshanks, and Paula Pogany.

Primarily in Hungarian, with some English, French and German.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
		Correspondence
497	9-10	1910-1913
498	1	1914-1919
	2	circular letters to membership, 1912-1914
	3	Hungarian women's club, 1918
	4	Permits, 1913
	5	Rules, reports, petitions, 1911-1913
		Printed matter
	6	Hungarian Feminists Association leaflets, 1906-1936, n.d.

<u>Box</u> 498	<u>Fol</u> 7 8
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Other suffrage flyers, 1902-1919, 1935, 1946, n.d.  
 Miscellany, undated

**VII.B. International Congress of Women, The Hague, 1914 Aug -  
 1915 Nov**

2 boxes

The International Congress of Women, convened at The Hague in late April 1915, was organized to discuss the Great War, then nearing the close of its first year. The congress brought together many influential women, including Jane Addams, Anita Augspurg, Lida Gustava Heymann, Florence Holbrook, Aletta Jacobs, Chrystal Macmillan, Rosika Schwimmer, and Julia Grace Wales. Wales's idea for continual mediation became an integral part of the final program of the ICW, and for Schwimmer's Peace Expedition.

The Congress's official resolutions called for armistice and a subsequent plan structured to protect and sustain peace. This cessation of hostilities was to be mediated by a neutral international party, which would gather suggestions from each country and subsequently propose peace plans. Among the suggestions forwarded by the Congress were disarmament, non-punitive divisions of territory, and universal enfranchisement of women. The Congress also called for several convoys to visit the warring European countries and make initial attempts at mutual conciliation. Madame Schwimmer was part of the convoy visiting Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and later met with German Foreign Minister Gottlieb von Jagow. The diplomatic experience she gained as a part of these envoys was seminal to Schwimmer's planning of the Ford Peace Expedition later that year.

Materials present in this series include correspondence, delegate lists and biographical information, Congress documents and drafts, peace plans, documentation of German pacifist and anti-annexationist activity, and other miscellany both created and collected by Schwimmer. The materials from Schwimmer's participation in the governmental convoys are also arranged within this series, and include correspondence, several of the envoy's final reports, and printed matter related to their efforts.

In Dutch, English, French, and German.

<u>Box</u> 498	<u>Fol</u> 9
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Schwimmer's peace efforts previous to the Congress: correspondence & flyers, 1914 Aug-Dec

10

Correspondence, 1915

11

Information on delegates & delegations, 1915 Apr - May

12

Programmes, 1915

13

Memorials and messages presented to the delegates, 1915 Apr - May

14

Resolutions, drafts and other conference documents, 1915

15

Manifestos and appeals, 1915 Apr - Jul

499

1

Peace plans, 1915

2

International Committee of Women for Permanent Peace, newsletter, 1915  
 Sept - Nov

3

*Towards Permanent Peace- A Record of the Women's International  
 Congress, 1915 Aug*

4

Miscellaneous, 1915

Envoys to the Governments

5

Correspondence, 1915 Sept - Oct

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
499	6	Envoys' reports, 1915
		Printed matter
	7	on the Congress, 1914-1915
	8	Distributed at Congress, 1914-1915
	9	German pacifist and anti-annexationist activity, 1915 Jul
	10	Newspaper clippings, 1914-1915
	11	Miscellaneous, 1915
XX-12	2	Image of ICW women at The Hague, 1915 Apr 29

### **VII.C. International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congresses, 1911-1913, n.d.**

2 boxes

The International Woman Suffrage Alliance (IWSA) was founded in 1902 in Washington, D.C.. The alliance originally consisted of representatives from the woman suffrage groups of eleven countries, but the group saw its membership expand to twenty-five countries by the time of the Budapest Congress of 1913. The IWSA's mission was to "secure enfranchisement for the women of all nations, and to unite the friends of woman suffrage throughout the world...."

Schwimmer's involvement with the organization was a turning-point in her life. She attended several of their annual congresses: Denmark in 1906, Holland in 1908, and London in 1911. At these conferences she made initial contact with influential suffragists from Europe and the United States that would prove invaluable in her later career.

The conference material in this series pertain to the sixth and seventh congresses of the IWSA, held in Stockholm in 1911 and Budapest in 1913. Rosika Schwimmer's role in planning and implementing the Budapest Congress is documented here, and a significant amount of the correspondence in this series is related to her efforts. Of additional interest are the collected letters from more than fifteen countries, some as far away as South Africa, with each country reporting as to their status and progress in the push for women's suffrage.

Materials include correspondence; documentation of conference preparations and Schwimmer's notes; delegate lists and biographies; Congress programs, minutes and reports; a small amount of financial papers; the text of a speech delivered by seventh Congress president Carrie Chapman Catt on the problem of "white slave" traffic; ephemera; and other printed matter.

Prominent correspondents include Carrie Chapman Catt, Minna Cauer, Cicely Dean Corbett, Thora Dagaard, Aletta Jacobs, and Anna Howard Shaw.

In English, French, German and Hungarian.

Photographs from these congresses can be viewed in the New York Public Library Digital Gallery collection, ["Woman Suffrage and Feminism Photographs in the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection"](#)

		6th Congress, Stockholm, 1911
499	12-13	Correspondence, 1911-1912 Dec
	14	Program, report and notes, 1911
	15	Printed matter and calling cards, 1911

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
		7th Congress, Budapest, 1913
500	1-6	Correspondence, 1913 Jan - Jun
	7	Correspondence, RSVPs and bills, 1913 Jun - Jul, n.d.
	8	Delegate lists and biographies, 1913
	9	Programs, 1913 Jun 15- 20 (See also bound vols. *CBSE p.v. 17 and 18)
501	1	Carrie Chapman Catt speech on "white slave" traffic, 1913
	2	Ephemera and notes, 1913

**VII.D. World Center for Women's Archives, 1933-1949, n.d.**

1 box

In 1935, Rosika Schwimmer and historian Mary Ritter Beard began planning a center for the study of women's contribution to the peace movement. Thus was born the World Center for Women's Archives. The mission was soon expanded to encompass an archive of women's papers documenting all elements of women's history. In 1937, the WCWA began to accept contributions and pledges of documents from notable women and women's organizations.

While Schwimmer considered contributing her own papers to the WCWA, her involvement also included recruiting financial sponsors and donors of archival material from her circle of feminist and pacifist colleagues.

The WCWA lasted for only four years, as internal disagreements and funding issues led to its 1940 closure and dispersal of its collections to other institutions.

Materials in this series include correspondence and notes related to the planning, collection, scope, and services of the Center; lists of supporters; incomplete meeting minutes; and printed matter. Prominent correspondents include Mary Ritter Beard and Hannah Clothier Hull.

In English.

		Correspondence
	3-7	1933 Dec - 1936 Dec
502	1-3	1937 Jan - 1948 Jun
	4	Publicity on WCWA, and printed matter, 1935 - 1943, n.d.

**VII.E. Miscellaneous organizations, 1912-1913**

1 box

Documents from organizations and events in which Schwimmer participated or in which she maintained an interest are included in this section. Materials include correspondence, conference documents, reports and membership lists, ephemera, and other printed matter.

Materials in Dutch, English, French, German and Hungarian.

502	5	Inter-Parliamentary Union, 18th Conference, The Hague. Reports and membership lists, 1913 Sept 3-5
		Men's International Alliance for Woman Suffrage, 1st Congress, London, 1912



<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
502	6	Correspondence, conference documents & notes, 1912 Sept - Oct
	7	Publications, menus and souvenirs, 1912 Sept - Oct Universal Peace Congress, 20th Congress, The Hague, 1913
	8	Correspondence, membership list, conference documents and notes, 1913 Aug - Sept
	9	Printed matter, ephemera and souvenirs, 1913 Aug - Sept
	10	Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1924-1935

## Series VIII. Personal press clippings, 1897-1972

48 boxes

The bulk of the materials in this series are Schwimmer's personal press clippings and scrapbooks, spanning 1897 to 1972. The extended date is accounted for by the fact that Edith Wynner continued to expand the holdings of the series following Schwimmer's death in 1948. The entire series has been microfilmed, although Edith Wynner's additions were added post-microfilming. Wynner was also responsible for the detailed descriptive summaries in the container list to this finding aid.

The subject matter of the newspaper clippings and articles covers Schwimmer herself and Hungarian periodicals she edited or wrote for, such as *A Nő és a Társadalom*. Also included as subjects are the Ford Peace Expedition and Neutral Conference, feminist and suffragist causes in Hungary, and numerous organizations, people and themes in which she cultivated an interest.

For Rosika Schwimmer's own writings and publications in this series, see boxes 547-550.

In Dutch, English, French, German, and Hungarian.

<u>Box</u>	
503	1897 - 1913 National Organization of Hungarian Office Workers, International Woman Suffrage Alliance Congresses (Berlin, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Budapest), Hungarian Feminists Association
504	1914 Apr - Dec International Woman Suffrage Alliance: London Congress, World War I peace activities, Suffrage activities
505	1915 Jan - Jun World War I peace activities, Suffrage activities, Hague Congress of Women, Genesis of the Ford Peace Expedition
506	1915 Apr - Dec Hague Congress of Women, Hague delegations' visits to governments, Ford Peace Expedition
507	1915 Nov - Dec (Ford Peace Expedition)
508	1916 Jan - Feb Ford Peace Expedition (American press), Ford Neutral Conference
509	1916 Jun - Dec Ford Neutral Conference (Scandinavian press), Scandinavian peace demonstrations
510	1915 - 1916 J.L. Jones & Ford Motor Company Scrapbooks on Ford Peace Expedition
511	1917 - 1919 RS literary work on Ford & Wilson, Michael Karolyi, RS appointment as Hungarian Minister to Switzerland
512	1920 - 1921 International Woman Suffrage Alliance: Geneva Congress
513	1921 - 1926 Ford Peace Expedition, Norman Hapgood serial on Ford's Anti-Semitism, Margaret Sanger & International Birth Control Congress, Libels against RS
514	1927 RS demand for Ford retraction, RS citizenship case (first hearing), RS 50th birthday celebration

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
515		1927 Aaron Sapiro libel suit against Ford, Ford's Anti-Semitism, Patrioteer libels against RS
516		1928 RS citizenship case (appeal), RS libel suit against Fred Marvin, D.A.R. blacklist, Reviews of RS's <i>Tisza Tales</i>
517		1929 RS citizenship case (denial of citizenship by the Supreme Court), O.W. Holmes, Griffin bill, Macintosh & Bland cases
518		1930 - 1932 RS citizenship case, Margaret Webb case, Einstein's visits to USA & Patrioteer attacks against him, Griffin & Cutting bill hearings, O.W. Holmes retirement from Supreme Court, Wilder Brain Collection
519		1928 Feb 5 - 1929 Aug 22 RS citizenship case & Griffin bill (Scrapbooks 1-2)
520		1929 Aug 25 - 1932 Sept 14 RS citizenship case & Griffin bill (Scrapbooks 3-5)
521		1933 - 1934 R.S. visit with O.W. Holmes, Albert Einstein reception, RS libel suit against Sinclair & Fox
522		1933 - 1935 O.W. Holmes obituaries, World Center for Women's Archives
523		1933 - 1935 World Center for Women's Archives, Jane Addams activities & obituaries
524		1929 - 1933 Einstein: his opinions, activities & visits to U.S.A.
525		1917 - 1931 Griffin Bill Committee, Immigration, naturalization & citizenship
526		1932 - 1949 Griffin Bill Committee, Griffin- O'Day Bill Committee, Immigration, naturalization & citizenship
527		1936 Ford Peace Expedition, Benito Mussolini, World Center for Women's Archives
528		1937 Ford Peace Expedition, Campaign for World Peace Prize Award to RS, <i>Paris Soir</i> libels against RS
529		1938 (Lola Maverick Lloyd, Campaign for World Government)
530		1939 L. Schwarzschild libel against RS, Campaign for World Government, Ford Peace Expedition
531		1940 Ford Peace Expedition (20th Anniversary), Campaign for World Government
532		1941 - 1942 RS citizenship case, RS diplomatic service, Ford Peace Expedition, World government
533		1943 - 1946 Girouard case, The Magnificent Yankee, Donation of the Schwimmer-Lloyd Collection to the New York Public Library, Ford Peace Expedition, Lola Maverick Lloyd obituaries
534		1947 - 1948 Campaign to nominate RS for Nobel Peace Prize, Henry Ford, Jr. obituaries
535		1947 - 1950 Henry Ford, Jr. obituaries, Ford Peace Expedition, Rosika Schwimmer obituaries

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
536		1903 - 1915 World War I peace activities, Suffrage & Feminist activities
537		1915 Mar - Dec World War I peace activities, including: Hague Congress of Women, Hague delegations' visits to governments, Efforts to bring about an official Neutral Conference, Ford Peace Expedition
538		1916 Ford Peace Expedition, Ford Neutral Conference, Peace activities in Hungary, Feminist activities in Hungary
539		1917 - 1919 Peace activities in Hungary, Manhood & Woman suffrage activities in Hungary, Hungarian Feminists Association, Michael Karolyi
540-541		1920 - 1929 Woman suffrage, Peace congresses, International birth control congress, Ford's Anti-Semitism, Patrioteer libels against RS, RS citizenship case, Ford Peace Expedition
542-543		1930 - 1939 RS citizenship case, Einstein reception, Patrioteer libels against RS, Anthony Griffin obituaries, O.W. Holmes obituaries, World Center for Women's Archives, World Peace Prize Award to RS
544-545		1940 - 1959 Campaign for World Government, Ford Peace Expedition
546		1959 - 1972 (Ford Peace Expedition (50 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary))  Rosika Schwimmer literary work
547		1902 - 1913
548		1914 - 1917
549		1918 - 1927
550		1928 - 1945

## **Series IX. Finances, insurance and real estate, 1911-1948, n.d.**

3 boxes

The materials in this series document the personal finances of Rosika Schwimmer and her sister Franciska, and offer a small glimpse into the personal circumstances of the two women.

From the 1920s through her death Schwimmer shared an apartment with her sister Franciska and their friend and personal secretary, Edith Wynner. Lola Maverick Lloyd appears to have provided a significant amount of the income shared by the three women (as is evidenced in Ms. Lloyd's papers), in addition to the funds produced by Rosika's publications and Franciska's music lessons. A small number of cancelled checks not maintained within the collection indicate that Rosika managed their communal finances until 1933, at which point her sister and Wynner took over the triumvirate's financial affairs. At the time of Franciska's death, Edith Wynner continued to be supported by their estates.

In addition to personal finances, there are account books related to the Campaign for World Government, wills, and funeral and legal expenses surrounding the deaths of Schwimmer's mother Berta Katscher Schwimmer, her niece Vilma Schwimmer, and Franciska Schwimmer. Schwimmer's will, in which she leaves any unpaid monies recouped from her Hungarian diplomatic service to Edith Wynner and Georgia Lloyd, is included, as is a small amount of real estate information and other miscellaneous financial materials.

In English.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
551	1	Financial correspondence, 1928-1961
	2	Income, Rosika and Franciska Schwimmer,
	3	Personal loans, 1926-1945
	4	Leases and rent bills, 1926-1961
	5	Insurance and pension payment accounts, 1914, 1927-1937
	6-8	Accounts, 1920-1947
552	1	Accounts: Diplomatic services in Switzerland, 1918-1919
	2	Receipts, 1933-1940
	3	Bank books, ca. 1920-ca. 1948
	4-6	Bank statements 1926-1935
553	1-3	1936-1947
	4	World Peace Prize Trust agreement, 1937
	5	Wills, funeral expenses, and related correspondence, 1927-1948
	6	Wills: Lola Maverick Lloyd, 1924-1937

**Series X. Personal miscellany, 1883-1957, n.d.**

39 boxes

Rosika Schwimmer's personal miscellany contains of juvenilia, passports and identity documents, appointment books, address books and calling cards, telephone logbooks, selected medical records, artifacts, and other miscellaneous materials.

The juvenilia consists of school reports, essays, drawings, autograph and commonplace books, and other miscellany. In Hungarian.

Her passports, spanning 1918-1921, are accompanied by membership cards and alien registration documents from the United States. Of interest are the falsified passports, dated 1920, which she used to escape Hungary under an alias, and the Austrian emergency passport, dated 1921, which allowed her to travel to the United States. Also notable is the document stating that Schwimmer registered to vote in Hungary—the only time in her life in which she was able to do so—in November of 1919. In English, German and Hungarian.

The appointment books, previously labeled as “diaries,” are primarily in Hungarian. They document Schwimmer's daily activities during the period of 1901 to 1948, often containing notes on topics discussed during appointments.

Schwimmer's address books and calling cards are arranged chronologically, with overlapping dates. Many of the address books and packets of loose addresses and cards were grouped by geographic region (for example, “Chicago” or “Europe”), in addition to the section of calling cards originally labeled “IWSA calling cards, 1904-1906.”

Her telephone log books record over thirty years of telephone calls, frequently listing contact, telephone number, subject discussed, and some notes on details of the conversation.

The small amount of medical records in the collection consist of selections from Schwimmer's “medical notebooks” containing daily charts on her medicines, diets, tests and experimental diabetes treatments; medical correspondence; hospital records, including billing; and information on her last illness, death and post-mortem report. Also included is a small amount of information on the health of her mother Berta Katscher Schwimmer.

Additional materials include job reference letters, the list of books in her home library prior to its shipment to the U.S., a list of books she read between 1921 and 1933, and assorted family and personal artifacts.

Among the artifacts is her “famous black bag” of documents from the Ford Peace Expedition, sans documents; a leather portfolio and pencils from the Neutral Conference; a 1915 Kodak Vest Pocket Autographic Special camera; pacifist, suffragist and woman suffrage pins and ribbons and calendars; and other miscellany. The Kodak Vest Pocket camera, the model popularly known as “the Soldier's Camera,” is accompanied by a note from Edith Wynner. Wynner wrote that the camera was temporarily confiscated by German authorities in 1915. It was also given into her own safekeeping in 1940 when Schwimmer, considered an enemy alien in the U.S., was forbidden to own a camera. The suffragist pins and ribbons represent the woman suffrage movement in several countries, among them Hungary, Germany, Denmark, the Netherlands, and the United States. Of note is

the January 1915 pin from the founding of the Woman's Peace Party in the U.S.

Additional artifacts having belonged to Rosika Schwimmer can be found in the Schwimmer Family Papers.

All artifacts are available only by advance permission of the Curator of Manuscripts.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
		Juvenilia
554	1	Schoolwork and essays, undated
	2	School reports and certificates, 1883-1909
	3	Hungarian composition books, 1886-1887
	4	Rosika Schwimmer 'At 16 Years',
	5	Musical programs and reviews featuring Schwimmer children, 1890-1899
	6	Commonplace books, 1896-1900
		Passports and other identity documents
	7	Identity cards and passports, 1910-1948, n.d.
555	1	Identity cards and passports, 1910-1948, n.d.
	2	U.S. immigration, residency and alien registration documents, 1921-1941
	3	Employment reference letters, 1897-1921, n.d.
	4	Schwimmer's home library list, prior to shipment to U.S., 1913, 1922
	5	Schwimmer's list of books read, 1921-1933
		Appointment books and diaries
	6-7	1901 - 1912
556		1912-1916 Jan
557		'Ford Expedition Secret Codes' 1916 - 1918 Apr
558		1918 Jan - 'Diplomatic diary notes' 1919 Jan
559		'Diplomatic diary notes' 1919 Feb - 1920 Dec
560		1921 Jan - 'Grievances and troubles' 1923-1927
561		1924 Jan - 1926 Dec
562		1927 Jan - 1929
563		1929-1932 Dec
564		1933 Jan - 1934 Dec
565	1	'Trip to Europe', 1929
	2-6	1930 - 1932 Dec
566	1-3	1933 Jan - Dec
	4	'Einstein reception planning', 1933 Mar
	5-6	1934 Jan - 1934 Dec
567		1935 Jan - 1936 Dec
568		1937 Jan - 1938 Jun
569		1938 Jul - 1939 Dec
570		1940 Jan - 1941 Dec
571		1941 - 1943
572		1944 Jan - 1948

<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
		Address books, addresses and calling cards
573		1919-1939
574		ca. 1942- ca. 1945, undated
575	1-2	Rolodex cards, undated
		Telephone logs
	3-4	1927 Dec - 1928 Nov
576		1929 Jan - 1932 Jul
577		1932 Aug - 1934 Dec
578		1935 Jan - 1937 May
579		1937 Jun - 1939 May
580		1939 Jun - 1941 May
581		1941 Jun - 1943 Apr
582		1943 May - 1944 Oct
583		1944 Nov - 1946 Aug
584		1946 Sept - 1948 Aug
		Medical records
585	1	Medical correspondence, 1925-1946
	2	Diets for diabetes management, ca. 1930
		Medical notebooks
	3-4	1934-1942
586	1-3	1943-1948 Aug
	4-5	Medical charts, 1920-1937, n.d.
		Medical files
587		1920-1937
588		1938-1944
589	1-3	1945-1948
	4-5	Dr. Rollin T. Woodyatt correspondence, 1925-1944
	6	Dr. Rollin T. Woodyatt publications, 1925-1942
	7	Correspondence re: medical bills, 1943-1946
	8	Correspondence re: medical rations, 1943
	9	Bertha Katscher Schwimmer medical file, 1926-1927, n.d.
		Artifacts
590	1	Pacifist pins and ribbons, undated
	2	Pacifist and suffrage stamps, undated
	3	Pacifist calendars and postcards, 1912-1924, n.d.
	4-6	Woman suffrage badges, 1904-1929, n.d.
591	1	Woman suffrage and feminist calendars, 1906-1916
	2-4	<i>The Progress of Womens' Emancipation</i> , panels from Chicago World's Fair, 1933
	5	Miscellaneous suffrage artifacts, undated
	6	Miscellaneous pins and ribbons, 1900-1919, n.d.
592		Schwimmer's "famous black bag", 1915
		Neutral Conference leather portfolio, 1916
		Neutral Conference pencils, Stockholm, 1916
		Kodak camera, ca. 1915



<u>Box</u>	<u>Fol</u>	
		Luggage keys, 1915
XX-12	2	Calendar <i>Nooit Meer Oorlog Federatie</i> , 1927 Willy Pogany <i>Stop the War</i> poster, ca. 1915 <i>No More War</i> demonstration poster, ca. 1915