

## HANNAH ARENDT – WILLIAM JOVANOVIČ

3 cubic feet

An archive of letters, typescripts, galleys, offprints, periodicals and printed material from Hannah Arendt to her publisher William Jovanovich. The letters and the typescript material reflect Arendt's work during the final years of her life, between 1970-1975. After her death, her best friend Mary McCarthy took on the job of editing her final book, *The Life of the Mind*, and McCarthy's work on the typescript and her correspondence with Jovanovich and another Harcourt editor, Roberta Leighton, are included here.

Provenance: from the estate of William Jovanovich.

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### **Arendt Letters**

18 letters from Hannah Arendt to William Jovanovich, and 1 letter from Arendt to Jovanovich's wife, Martha; 1970-1975. Arendt wrote affectionate – even flirtatious – letters to her editor. She shares her thoughts regarding various writing and lecturing projects; discusses copyright issues and corrections for foreign editions of her books; and sends travel information (which often included McCarthy). Arendt was a professor at the New School from 1967 till her death in 1975.

Together with interoffice memos between Jovanovich and other editors at Harcourt Brace including Rita Vaughan, Roberta Leighton, Julian Muller and Hilda Lindley.

1. TLS "Hannah," ALS "Mary" [McCarthy], and ANS "Heinrich" [Blucher, Arendt's husband] to Jovanovich; June 12, 1970. 1p., one leaf of typing paper. Arendt, Blucher and McCarthy's three communications on one page to Jovanovich, which they wrote to him while they were in Switzerland together. Arendt encloses a photocopy of a letter she received from an R. Calmann-Levy (included here) and poses a question regarding a copyright issue with her civil disobedience book that Calmann-Levy raises in his letter. McCarthy tells Jovanovich that she will send him a

chapter by July 4<sup>th</sup> (presumably from her novel, *Cannibals and Missionaries*), and paints an evocative picture of the trio's surroundings in Switzerland: "It is splendid here in Hannah and Heinrich's hermit-pensione, with cherry trees black with fruit, fireflies at night, and only the sound of blackbirds, church bells, and an occasional little local train chugging by." Blucher simply writes, "my greetings."

2. ANS "Hannah" to "Jovanovich; n.d. (ca. 1970); 1p., one half-leaf of typing paper, creased. Arendt's abridged version of a thank you note, simply writing, "The Beautiful roses" (together with a carbon from Jovanovich, with a note on the bottom explaining the letters delivered with flowers).

3. TLS "Hannah" to Jovanovich; February 8, 1971; 1p., one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead. Agrees with Jovanovich's suggestion of a date for submitting her final manuscript of *On Violence* (September, 1971), and mentions a trip to Chicago "to some monastery to see what the monks thinks (*sic*) about civil disobedience."

4. TLS "Hannah" to Jovanovich; March 15, 1971; 1p., on half-leaf of typing paper. Sends two black and white photos of her late husband, Heinrich Blucher (included here), and mentions that she will be traveling to Sicily with Mary McCarthy and her husband, Jim West, the following month.

5. TLS "Hannah" to Jovanovich; May 7, 1971; 1p., one half-leaf blue typing paper. Sends various updates including the success of her trip to Sicily ("Jim, armed with the last refinements in photographic equipment, has taken lots of photos so that we shall be able to show what we 'did'"); discusses an interviewer who was "incredibly naiv (*sic*) and stupid" and who was interested in doing a piece on Milovan Djilas; asks about a tax issue; and sends further travel updates.

6. TLS "Hannah" to Jovanovich; June 10, 1971; 1p., one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead. Discusses lists of errata in the French editions of *On Revolution* and *Eichmann* (14pp. photocopied pages present).

7. TLS "Hannah" to Jovanovich; July 18, 1971; 2pp., one leaf of Arendt's printed stationery. Tells Jovanovich about a lecture she agreed to deliver in Washington, and a review that Bob Silvers at the *New York Review of Books* asked to write on the publication of the Pentagon Papers. In part,

I promised a lecture on the role of the lie in politics for some rather prestigious outfit in Washington whose name escapes me. I accepted months ago when the topic was not very topical and thought I could get away with a shortened and popularized version of an old essay of mine on Truth and Politics.... Anyhow I shall have to write the lecture for Washington and it will deal with the Pentagon issue. In other words, it will be a kind of topical, not very theoretical analysis, similar to *On Violence & Civil Disobedience*.

Arendt concludes that if the lecture turns out satisfactorily she might be able to include it in a book of her collected essays.

8. TLS "Hannah" to Jovanovich; August 20, 1971; 1p., one leaf of typing paper. Arendt writes from Mary McCarthy's house in Maine, where she spent time writing and relaxing. She tells Jovanovich about her article about the Pentagon; she was working on the second draft and was planning to send it to the *New York Review of Books*. She also explains,

As for the title: Since I am so very bad at it I just called a ‘conference’ – Mary, Jim [West, McCarthy’s husband] and myself – and Jim came up with the Proposition: PUBLIC AFFAIRS – Violence, Power, Revolution, Civil Disobedience, Lying in Politics. We rather liked it; the subtitle without ‘Essays on’, just the titles. I added Power because the central piece of the On Violence essay concerns the distinction between violence and power. What do you think?

9. TLS “Hannah” to Jovanovich; August 22, 1971; 1p., one half-leaf of typing paper. Emends the original suggested title, describing it as “too presumptuous and too general” and proposes “Public Affairs in the Sixties.” Together with Jovanovich’s reply.

10. ANS “Hannah” to Jovanovich; n.d. (circa 1971); one small card, recto and verso; accompanying flowers that Arendt sent to Jovanovich. Sends Jovanovich a get-well soon note (stapled to a transcription of the note).

11. TLS “Hannah” to Jovanovich; April 28, 1973; 1p., one leaf of printed memo paper. Sends travel arrangements to Jovanovich regarding flights for her and Mary McCarthy, and asks that he pass them along to McCarthy.

12. TLS “Hannah” to Jovanovich; May 21, 1973; 2pp., one leaf of Hotel Ascot Zurich stationery, recto and verso. Tells Jovanovich about a manuscript by Margaret Canovan regarding Arendt and her work:

I would not have bothered you with this... if it had not turned out of such surprising excellence that I think you may want to have a look at it and, regardless of whether you want to publish it or not, keep her in mind as a possible author.... The book is a relatively brief systemization of nearly all my writings and I must admit that it taught me quite a bit. Among its chief merits is that she is highly sensitive to my implied criticisms of nearly all the existent literature on the subject – chiefly the social sciences – and takes great trouble to spell out what I always was too lazy to put down on black and white.

13. TL from Arendt signed in type, “Much love, dear Bill, to Martha and you!” to Jovanovich; July 18, 1973; 2pp., two leaves of typing paper, rectos only. Full of her thoughts on Yugoslavia, Mary McCarthy’s Watergate articles, and a translation of one of her books. In part:

*Yugoslavia:* “Wars, revolutions, and other violent and obvious events seem do change (*sic*) absolutely nothing; the country is just back where it was before world history and Mr. Hitler intervened.”

*Watergate and Mary McCarthy:* “I read the two reports in the Observer and liked them very much, especially the one about Mitchel. Anyhow, this whole business provides more excitement and, horrible dictum, even entertainment than is good for any other work. I find it impossible to keep away from newspaper during working hours; it is as though one were constantly spell-bound by a mystery story. I am also developing a crush on Senator Ervin; as for hatred, it is more difficult.”

*Translation work:* “I also mentioned the book written by the Polish woman who would like to translate it, and I am afraid I was a bit to (*sic*) friendly in my judgment. I finished the book and only now find the second half of it very disappointing indeed. This, of

course, does not mean that she could not produce a good translation, but I would not trust her judgment except for strictly factual information.”

14. TLS “Hannah” to Jovanovich; August 11, 1973; 1p., one leaf of typing paper; with an autograph salutation. Shares her opinions on Mary McCarthy’s articles written about the Watergate hearings for the London *Observer*, saying she was impressed by her report on H.R. Haldeman. She adds: “God knows this is the gravest crisis of the Republic and it is quite doubtful if the Republic (not the country of course) will survive it,” and concludes: “one can get very outraged about this, of course, but I think this shows more clearly how frightened the country is than anything else.”

15. TLS “Hannah” to Martha Jovanovich; August 26, 1972; two typed postcards, rectos only. Updates Jovanovich on her summer, which she spent with work and family in Tegna, Italy.

16. TLS “Hannah” to Jovanovich; June 27, 1974; 1p., one half-leaf of typing paper. Shares her thoughts and makes a biographical correction regarding a study of her by Dr. Margaret Canovan. Arendt says she did not “work for ‘French children’, but for Jewish refugee children from Germany.” She also adds modestly: “All that very flattering, hence quite embarrassing – comparisons with Burke, Hobbes, etc., maybe we should not have let her go ahead, except that she had already committed her crime.”

17. TLS “Hannah” to Jovanovich; April 1, 1975; 1p., one leaf of New School letterhead. Wonders if Jovanovich is still interested in a diary written by Adam Czerniaków, a Polish-Jewish senator and engineer.

18. TLS “Hannah” to Jovanovich; April 8, 1975. 1p., one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead. Tells Jovanovich that Mary McCarthy will be joining her in Copenhagen; sends dates.

19. TLS “Hannah” to Jovanovich; June 27, 1975; 1p., one half-leaf of plain paper. Updates Jovanovich on her writing progress (“I am almost finished here, not quite yet, and therefore in a hurry.”), and encloses a revised version of a speech that Jovanovich was set to publish (not included here; unclear which speech Arendt is referring to; perhaps one of the Gifford Lectures).

### ***German mimeographs***

Two mimeograph typescripts, in German:

*Broch und der moderne roman zum. 80. Geburtstag Hermann Brochs am 1, November 1966;* 18pp.

Arendt’s tribute to Hermann Broch (1886-1951), the Austrian writer, on the anniversary of his 80<sup>th</sup> birthday. In German. With a blue stamp on the front cover, “Deutschlandfunk ‘Copyright,’” and the words “noch offen!” (still open) written by Arendt in blue ink. Corrected by Arendt in green ink: she deletes words, makes word changes and corrects punctuation (see pages 1, 2, 5-9, 11, 12, 14-17).

*Quod Licet Jovi...*Relektionen Uber den Dichter Bertolt Brecht end sein Verhaltnis zue Politil (Bertolt Brecht: 1898-1956); 69pp.

Arendt's reflections on Brecht. In German. With a stamp at the top left corner announcing, in German, that the manuscript is uncorrected and will only be disclosed for private use. Any other use is prohibited.

### *McCarthy letters*

Ca. 34 letters (31 TLS, 2 ALS and 1 telegram) to Roberta Leighton; 1976-1978; and 1 TLS to Rita Vaughan, 1981. McCarthy makes corrections and discusses other issues related to Arendt's *Life of the Mind*. Some letters are lengthy and detailed, explaining her edits. Others are shorter and mention her progress on a particular section of manuscript or that she'd be sending materials soon. McCarthy's relationship to Leighton was friendly but professional; all of her letters are about her work on the Arendt material.

McCarthy took her responsibilities seriously, even postponing work on her novel, *Cannibals and Missionaries* (1979), to complete Arendt's book. McCarthy's correspondence to Leighton reveals her understanding of Arendt's work, her conscientious approach to editing, and her own vast learnedness (see especially McCarthy's long lists of corrections in her October 12, 1976 and February 14, April 25 and May 3, 1977 letters). McCarthy's editing of Arendt's manuscript became a full-time job. It is clear from the correspondence that McCarthy worked diligently on the material, but the mental toll this took on her is also evident; in one letter, she writes, "On the enclosed photocopies changes made in red ink are to be transferred to galleys. Or are we still in galleys? I'm not clear about what's happening" (July 21, 1977).

McCarthy, however, was not the only person charged with editorial duties. Jerome Kohn – who edited several volumes of Arendt's work and went on to be the Trustee of the Hannah Arendt Bluecher Literary Trust and the Director of the Hannah Arendt Center at the New School – was also involved. He, McCarthy and Leighton jointly discussed changes, and sometimes their letters crossed in the mail. McCarthy writes, "You say that the Willing paging awaits answers to Jerry's queries. This somewhat mystifies me since I have no outstanding queries from Jerry on Willing, but he has outstanding queries from me" (June 27, 1977). McCarthy also praises the quality of Kohn's work in her letters to Leighton: "Here are also the footnotes to Volume I. What a job Jerry has done; I'm awestruck" (June 30, 1977).

McCarthy's thoroughness is evident throughout. She explains, for example, that she noticed Arendt's divergence from a text on Kant: "I shouldn't worry too much about that Smith translation of Kant. It's plain that Hannah relied on it sometimes and varied when she felt like it, and one has to assume the variations were usually deliberate" (February 22, 1977). In another, McCarthy explains she had been correcting some *New Yorker* galleys and encountered a syntactical problem:

I discovered that while reading the New Yorker queries; they had questioned "drawing the consequences" – a curious expression in English, and I'm not sure what Hannah meant by it. Something like "drawing the logical conclusion" probably; it occurred earlier, on their Galley 63, and there I changed it to "drawing the obvious conclusion" – a change that I decided wasn't feasible for us. But this little puzzle is unimportant; it only served to fix my attention on the rest of the sentence, which is totally baffling. How I missed it before I can't understand. (September 20, 1977)

A couple of months later, McCarthy goes into a lengthy explanation regarding grammatical errors and punctuation:

More serious, or very serious, are the grammatical errors and errors in punctuation that can lead to misreadings. Most serious in my view is the Wittgenstein bit. I don't know why I ever let this get by me before. The text as it stands (or stood) could be regarded as a tendentious misreading, or misquotation, of him.... A reader familiar with the Tractatus would be inclined to view the second quote as a deliberate misquotation, or mistranslation. (November 16, 1977)

In two other letters, McCarthy encloses hand-drawn diagrams to illustrate another editorial challenge. The first is titled, "Present, Past, Infinite and Thought-Train" (1 p., pencil), and the second is "Corrected Image," (1p.) and contains the words "future," "infinite," "Thought-train," "infinite," "past," "infinite" and "the present" arranged on the page; some words are connected by arrows. McCarthy explains,

I've been studying the diagram of the parallelogram of forces in the original manuscript and I see that there is a very faint line, almost invisible in the Photostat, that runs to the left of "Infinite" at the top of the page, below "Corrected Image," This can be seen running parallel to "Past < Indefinite" at the right-hand bottom. So a parallelogram, though open at both ends, can be plotted. (February 14, 1977)

McCarthy's corrections were not limited to content; she also made stylistic changes. In a letter regarding the "Willing" section, she writes,

But about the title for Part II. I agree it looks horrible in the Contents page as is, and it will look horrible if you change it around. I suggest that you drop the translation, so that it can read: "QUAESTIO MIHI FACTUS SUM: THE DISCOVERY OF THE INNER MAN [no italics]." Or if you think we need italics, retain them but still drop the translation. The same for the page with the chapter heading. (May 20, 1977)

McCarthy concludes this letter with a mention of how much time she has devoted to editing *Life of the Mind*: "I've read this ms. so many times that I sometimes have a sense of déjà vu when it's only that it seems familiar because of repeated readings" (ibid.).

There are also letters from the early 1980s regarding a proposed Hannah Arendt *Reader*.

### ***Typescripts and galleys***

#### *Life of the Mind*

When Arendt died at the end of 1975, she left incomplete the manuscript for *The Life of the Mind* (1978). This book grew out of Arendt's Gifford Lectures at the University of Aberdeen in Scotland, and contains three sections: "Thinking," "Willing," and "Judging." Mary McCarthy took on the task of editing Arendt's notes and manuscript and "Englishing" the text in preparation for publication; though Arendt was fluent in English, McCarthy often clarified her sometimes overly Germanic sentence structure and phrasing. (See June 2, 1976 for McCarthy's early editing schedule on the book.)

Over fifty pages annotated by McCarthy with edits, queries, or answers to copyeditor queries. These include McCarthy's corrected galleys, proofs (also corrected by a copyeditor) and typescripts lists. Highlights include:

- Table of Contents, 2 pp. typescript (untitled); paginated 8 and 9. Heavily corrected by McCarthy in blue ink and pencil
- Photocopied typescript leaves, 9pp. (171, 212, 252, 257, 289 279, 289, 304 and 326), with McCarthy's corrections throughout; rectos and versos; in red ink and pencil. McCarthy used red ink to correct the text, and pencil on the versos, where she responded to a copyeditor's queries (presumably Leighton).
- Typescript, "Answers to Queries on Willing," by McCarthy, 4pp.; with Leighton's blue ink notes and tick marks. Together with typescript, 1p., also titled "Answers to queries on Willing"; listing seven page numbers with corrections and initialed by McCarthy.
- Typescript, "Quotes Needing Source," by McCarthy, 3pp.; with Leighton's blue ink notes and tick marks.
- Autograph manuscript corrections to *Life of the Mind*; 3pp., two leaves; in blue ink and pencil. McCarthy notes the galley page number and the suggested change. Each crossed out, presumably by the copyeditor who made the change.
- Typescript, "Checking Queries on 'Thinking'"; 3pp.; unsigned, but by McCarthy; with a copyeditor's red and blue ink marginalia and corrections.

#### *Other*

Typescript, 2pp.; flap copy for "Crisis of the Republic"; unsigned, but presumably by a Harcourt editor.

Typescript, 2pp.; "Hannah Arendt's Essay, On Lying," by "Ethel C."; n.d.; corrected in black ink. A brief review of Arendt's essay.

Galleys for Arendt's *Lying in Politics*; 62pp.; paginated 4-34A; rectos only. Together with 1p. typescript synopsis of this collection of essays; with two ink emendations.

#### *Other letters*

##### *Condolences*

After Arendt's death, in December 1975, Jovanovich delivered a eulogy at her funeral. Attendees Lillian Hellman and Renata Adler wrote Jovanovich expressing how moved they were by his tribute. Later, during the period in which McCarthy was editing Arendt's *Life of the Mind*, Jovanovich received correspondence from Jerome Kohn – Arendt's one-time assistant – who was consulted on the project, and Lotte Kohler, who later edited volumes of Arendt's correspondence.

- ALS "Lillian Hellman" to Jovanovich; n.d. (ca. December 1975); 1p., one leaf of blue stationery. Sends condolences after Arendt's death and says, "I sat thnking at Hannah's funeral that she had been a lucky lady to be loved by you. It was, maybe, the only eulogy I've ever been moved by."

- TLS “Renata Adler” to Jovanovich; December 9, 1975; 1p., one leaf of *New Yorker* letterhead. Sends condolences after Arendt’s death, and writes: “I also loved Hannah. I just wanted to say that your words meant a lot to me. How to say that what was so noble and feeling in the funeral was just so, right.”

### *Editorial*

There are also dozens of interoffice memos and letters from editors at other publishing houses or publications, which are addressed to Jovanovich and regard Arendt (see especially memos from Rita Vaughan to Jovanovich).

### *Jerry Kohn*

Four TLS to Roberta Leighton (July 15, 1977 – August 15, 1977) and 1 TLS to Jovanovich (February 15, 1982).

In his letters to Leighton, Kohn sends his corrections and describes the changes he has made to *Life of the Mind* (he worked closely with Leighton and Mary McCarthy to prepare Arendt’s manuscript for publication). In his letter to Jovanovich, he discusses the state of the contemporary “arts” world: writing, music and dancing.

### *Lotte Kohler*

Three TLS to Jovanovich (May 8, 1978 – December 6, 1979). Kohler’s letters reflect her role as executrix of Arendt’s estate. She thanks Jovanovich for information about Arendt’s book sales and praises *Life of the Mind*; describes the contents of Arendt’s notebooks that she maintained from 1950 to 1973, and informs Jovanovich that she wants to have all of Arendt’s notebooks photocopied for HBJ’s files. Encloses a copy of one notebook and Kohler’s transcript (included here).

### *Melvyn Hill*

Two TLS to Leighton (June-July, 1977). Regards a volume of essays that he edited on Arendt; submits a manuscript for Leighton’s consideration (not included here); and grants permission to release his manuscript on Arendt to Jerry Kohn.

### *Miscellaneous*

Fourteen letters, all letters except one were sent after Arendt’s death; 1971-1979. These concern aspects of *Life of the Mind*: ordering copies, copyright issues, and praise for the book (see, for example, William Shawn’s letter from April 24, 1978). Other letters contain proposals for books or essays on Arendt.

One letter of particular interest is a TLS “Thomas Halton” to Alice Gallagher at Harcourt; November 24, 1976; 1p., one leaf of Catholic University letterhead. Explains an intricacy of the Greek alphabet.



*Together with:*

7pp. typed list, titled, "Greek in Arendt (spelling and accents need checking)"; with blue ink corrections of Arendt's errors throughout.

### ***Pamphlets, Offprints, Periodicals***

Over 100 copies of periodicals, offprints and reprints of Arendt's articles and speeches; representing nearly 40 years of Arendt's contributions to American and European publications, especially to *The New York Review of Books*, *Partisan Review*, *Review of Politics*, *Merkur* and *The Commonweal*; 1933-1974.

All of these examples are in printed wrappers, and in good condition. The most numerous periodicals are the following:

**New York Review of Books**, 9 issues, 1966-1975, including 9 of Arendt's articles, notably "A Reply to the Jewish Establishment" (January 20, 1966), "A Heroine of Revolution" (October 6, 1966), "Reflections on Violence, a special supplement" (February 27, 1969), "On Revolution" (April 22, 1971), and "Lying in Politics" (November 18, 1971).

**Partisan Review**, 8 issues, 1944-58, printing eight of Arendt's articles, notably "Franz Kafka: A Revolution" (Volume XI, No. 4, Fall, 1944), "Approaches to the 'German Problem.'" (Vol. XII, No. 1, Winter, 1945), and "What is Existenz Philosophy" (Volume XIII, No. 1, Winter, 1946). Her work appeared in *PR* alongside that of Mary McCarthy, Stephen Spender, Jean-Paul Sartre, and others.

**The Review of Politics**, 8 reprints, 1942-58, printing eight of Arendt's articles, notably "Imperialism, Nationalism, Chauvinism" (Vol. 7, No. 4, October 1945, pp. 441-463), "The Imperialist Character" (Vol. 12, No. 3, July, 1950, pp. 303-320), and "Ideology and Terror: A Novel Form of Government" (Vol. 15, No. 3, July 1953).

**The Commonweal**, 3 issues, 1953-1954, printing three of Arendt's articles, "The Ex-Communists" (Vol. LVII, Number 24, March 20, 1953), "Europe and America" (Volume LX, No. 23, September 10, 1954), and "Europe and the Atom Bomb" (Volume LX, No. 24, September 17, 1954).

**Merkur**, 5 reprints, 1960-1970, printing "Der Mensch und Die Arbeit" (August 1960) and "Adolf Eichmann, von der Banalität des Bösen" (1963).

Other offprints include: "The Jew as Pariah: a Hidden Tradition" (Conference of Jewish Relations, 1944); "Religion and Politics" (*Confluence*, September 1953); and "Rosa Luxemburg" (*New York Review of Books*, 1966).

Other periodicals include: *Die Gesellschaft*, printing Arendt's review of Giovanni Papini's book, *Gog* (1933); *The Nation*, printing Arendt's "French Existentialism" (1946); and "Zur Politischen Philosophie" (*Philosophische Perspektiven*, 1969).

### ***Printed material***

Photocopied typescript of Arendt's "Truth and Politics" speech delivered at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association; 1966.

Folders of newspaper clippings and periodicals (1 accordion folder; 1960s-1970s), and excerpts of Arendt's pieces from *The New Yorker*, and *Commentary*, etc.

*Death of Hannah Arendt* (folder)

Printed "Thank You" card; with a note typed on the inside, reading: "The family and friends of Hannah Arendt thank you for your kindness in sending flowers." Signed by Lotte Kohler, and signed in type by Mary McCarthy; n.d. (ca. 1975).

3pp. typescript, "The Gift of Hannah Arendt"; ca. 1975. Jovanovich's tribute to Arendt, written to deliver at her memorial service.

TLS "Donez Xiques" to Jovanovich; December 11, 1975; 1p., one leaf of Notre Dame Academy letterhead. Thanks Jovanovich or his tribute to Arendt.

*Posthumous material*

Photocopied transcript of a French television interview; ca. 100pp. Together with a typed memo from Rita Vaughan at HBJ to Jovanovich regarding possible publication of the interview in the *New York Review of Books*; ca. 1977.

Press release announcing the publication of Arendt's *Life of the Mind*; ca. 1978.

Printed flyer; 8 1/2" x 11"; for "History, Ethics, Politics: A Conference Based on the Work of Hannah Arendt"; New York University; October 2-4, 1981; with a mailing label affixed to the verso with Jovanovich's address; creased.

*Together with:*

Two TLS "James Hall" to Jovanovich; December 22, 1980 and May 13, 1981; each letter 1p., one leaf of Empire State College letterhead. Hall encloses a proposal for a conference on Arendt (included here; 13 photocopied leaves which includes a covering page titled, "Hannah Arendt and Her Times") and invites Jovanovich to attend (December 22), and updates Jovanovich on conference developments and sends details regarding dates and panelists.

Broadside; 8 1/2" x 11"; announcing the Hannah Arendt Memorial Symposia in Political Philosophy at the New School; n.d. (1981)

**Byron Gallery, Inc.** Exhibition catalogue. New York, ca. 1964.

First edition; with an introduction by "h.b." [Heinrich Blucher, Arendt's husband]. Alcopley has written Blucher's name underneath his printed initials, and added the date "1964" to the lower cover. A presentation copy, inscribed to the Jovanovich's on the verso of the upper cover: "**To William and Martha Jovanovich/A text dictated to Hannah by Heinrich December 1963/Warmesrt regards. L. Alcopley/New York 16 March 1978.**"

*Together with:*

**Alcopley.** Retrospective 1944-1977. Reykjavik, Iceland: 1977.

Retrospective exhibition catalogue for Alcopley's show in Iceland. Alcopley (born Alfred L. Copley) was a German-American scientist and an artist associated with the New York School. A presentation copy, inscribed to the Jovanovich's on the title page: *To William and Martha Jovanovich/friends of Hannah/greetings from Iceland and all good wishes/sincerely/L. Alcopley/New York 16 12 1978.*

**THE HANNAH ARENDT *EICHMANN IN JERUSALEM* ARCHIVE:  
A CONTROVERSY TOLD THROUGH CORRESPONDENCE  
1961-1963**

Arendt, Hannah, et al. **Eichmann in Jerusalem: Related Correspondence.** 1961-63.

Ca. 90 items. In a specially made quarter-morocco slipcase.

Approximately 90 letters, notes, telegrams, and publishing memorandum relating to Arendt's *Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil* (New York: Viking Press, 1963) and the controversy that erupted following the publication of Justice Michael A. Musmanno's vitriolic review, which appeared in *The New York Times Book Review* on May 19, 1963. The archive is broken down as follows:

Hannah Arendt correspondence:

- 5 TLS to literary agent Denver Lindley
- 1 TLS to Roger Straus
- 3 ALS to Denver Lindley
- 1 TPCS to Denver Lindley
- 1 telegram to Marshall Best, Chairman of the Executive Committee at the Viking Press
- 1 manuscript page with text for a telegram for Jack Kroll, editor of *Newsweek*
- 2 TNS to Denver Lindley, attached to Xeroxes of 2 TLs to other recipients
- 1 six-page manuscript draft of Arendt's Letter to the Editor of *The New York Times*, with emendations, published

Justice Michael A. Musmanno correspondence:

- 8 TLS to Arendt's representatives at The Viking Press and *The New Yorker*
- 1 TL carbon from Denver Lindley
- 2 TL carbons from Viking Press staff relating to the Musmanno situation
- 1 typed draft with handwritten emendations of Viking Press response to Musmanno's *New York Times Book Review* article on *Eichmann in Jerusalem*
- 1 TL draft with autograph emendations, to Arendt, detailing Musmanno's requests

Max I. Dimont correspondence:

- 5 TLS to Viking Press / *New Yorker* staff with 2 TL carbons
- 2 TL carbons from Denver Lindley
- 1 Xerox TL from Arendt

Denver Lindley correspondence:

- 13 letters to Lindley (approx. half TLS, half ALS) from scholars, readers, and academics reacting to *Eichmann in Jerusalem*
- Ca. 20 TL carbon replies by Lindley

Printed material:

- *New Yorker* correction article
- Clipped review from unknown publication
- 2 Xeroxed articles from *The Observer* (London) and *Newsweek*
- Ca. 30 typed quotations excerpted from reviews of *Eichmann in Jerusalem*

Viking Press / *New Yorker* interoffice correspondence:

- Ca. 15 documents relating to the publication of *Eichmann in Jerusalem* (autograph memos, notes from meetings, typescript memos, royalty documents, etc.)

This remarkable collection of letters tells the story of the critical storm that erupted following Musmanno's searing indictment of Arendt's viewpoint and alleged distortion of facts regarding the Eichmann trial. In his review of *Eichmann in Jerusalem*, Musmanno accused Arendt of being an Eichmann sympathizer and of dangerously displacing blame for the Nazi atrocities of WWII. By depicting Eichmann as a small-minded cog in the German totalitarian machine, Musmanno claimed Arendt was removing him from the realm of moral responsibility, thus reducing the magnitude of his crimes. Shortly after the review ran, letters flooded the offices of *The New York Times*, The Viking Press, and *The New Yorker*, where sections of *Eichmann in Jerusalem* were printed serially prior to the publication of the book.

The correspondence begins in 1961, when Arendt was just beginning to consider the possibility of publishing a book comprised primarily of her *The New Yorker* pieces. She refers to the project somewhat mockingly as a "non-book" and expresses doubt as to whether Viking would want to option a collection of such recent vintage. She writes, "My coverage of the Eichmann trial: I still think, hope, it won't be a book.... If you are interested to do just the *New Yorker* material without expansion, and if I feel that this is a possibility.... you see there are many ifs..." (May 26, 1961). Arendt, however, unsatisfied with the media trial coverage, could not abandon the issue. In a letter from the same year to her editor at Viking, Denver Lindley, she writes, "I would so very much want to write the truth about this whole business which is even more complicated than I thought when I left. The trial seems to have been well covered but as far as I can see, everybody is leaning over backwards in one direction or the other..." (June 1961).

Much of the original Arendt material in the archive concerns Arendt's reactions to the accusations in Justice Musmanno's review of *Eichmann in Jerusalem*. In a TPCS to Denver Lindley, she reports that she has received "loads of furious letters from Germans and German Jews & a few nice ones from Americans of all denominations" (March 13, 1963). In a telegram to *Newsweek* editor Jack Kroll, she writes of the scandal: "Fortunate result of storm that important moral issues are discussed, unfortunate only the frequent misrepresentation of my position by people who never read me" (June 1963). Arendt maintains a calm, professional tone in all the letters relating to Musmanno, never betraying any emotional reaction to the scandal—she writes to Lindley on May 29, 1963, "Needless to say neither Musmanno nor the Times (of all things on earth) can disturb me. I just can't take such nonsense seriously, although I know it can be dangerous."

Arendt's eloquent rebuttal to *The New York Times Book Review* was published along with a sampling of letters both supporting and attacking Musmanno's review. In an ALS to Lindley dated June 1, 1963, Arendt explains why she chose to respond in the form of a Letter to the Editor as opposed to replying directly to Musmanno:

*I did it very reluctantly because of my old principle: never reply unless you have something new to say or wish to retract. Not the case here. And to honor Musmanno with a reply—of all people! ... A reply to M. would have been preposterous.*

*And: not helpful. Public opinion is on his side. And all the Jews who are up in arms and who don't want to read and who usually buy books—they won't be persuaded, least of all by me, the culprit, who "befouled his own nest" and wrote things which "are not good for Jews." The reason for the misrepresentations, which are so infuriating, is that they won't even mention what they really hold against me—that I mentioned "mixed marriages" and other [ ] of the State of Israel in particular and the Jewish people in general.*

In her Letter to the Editor, Arendt says she is angered more by the "choice of a reviewer rather than the review itself," and lambastes the *Times* for its error in judgment in selecting a biased party to write the review, calling it a "flagrant break with normal editorial procedures"—Musmanno was a Nuremberg judge and witness for the prosecution at Eichmann's trial. The idea that *The New Yorker* would print a series in defense of Eichmann is beyond absurd, Arendt wisely points out, and the whole "grotesque incident" could have been avoided had they chosen a more unbiased reviewer. The letter as it appeared in the June 23, 1963 edition of *The New York Times* lacks her original closing paragraph from the manuscript draft, dated May 31, 1963:

*The riddle, which in my view surrounds this rather grotesque incident, is hardly elucidated by the fact that a considerable number of letters, protesting the review, reached you very soon after publication, all of which you postponed until now. Clearly, five weeks later, you could be confident that they had lost most of their effect. What is so puzzling about this last editorial decision is that it seems so strikingly in line with your other departures from normal editorial procedure.*

In editing the draft, Arendt herself made the decision to end the letter a paragraph earlier and withdraw this direct attack on *New York Times Book Review*, ending her statement instead with a string of questions that draw attention to Musmanno's ludicrous implication that her book is pro-Eichmann.

Since Arendt was living in Europe at the time of the Musmanno uproar, her editor at The Viking Press, Denver Lindley, was largely responsible for responding to the hundreds of letters that came in after the controversial review was published. These letters provide insight into Lindley's role as a mouthpiece not only for Viking, but also for Arendt. Though Lindley forwarded many of the incoming missives to Arendt, he composed most of the replies himself, repeatedly informing Arendt's "critics" of Musmanno's personal connection with the events described and possible vengeful motives behind his negative review.

Lindley's tone is consistently professional, but his fierce loyalty to Arendt comes across very clearly. In one letter to an angry reader, he writes, "I do not hope to change your opinion of the conclusions. I can even see that [Arendt's] objectivity may seem to you to be heartlessness. But I do want to express to you my complete conviction of the author's good will and absolute honesty.... You will pardon me, I hope, if I have written with some heat. The subject is, of necessity, very close to me at present" (June 14, 1963). The relationship between Arendt and Lindley went beyond that of writer and editor; the two were close friends, and Lindley's tenderness for Arendt undoubtedly made it difficult for him to exercise emotional restraint in his defense of her as spokesman for the Viking Press. He writes repeatedly that Viking is "proud to have published Hannah Arendt's book" (June 4, 1963) and considers her "one of the foremost

political scientists of our day and a brilliant and devoted representative of her race” (May 29, 1963).

(One correspondent in particular warranted a series of replies from Lindley: Max I. Dimont, a fellow writer who cited Arendt as a source for his book *Jews, God, and History* (New York: Signet, 1962). Dimont wrote to Lindley, as well as the Department of Correction and Amplification at *The New Yorker*, with his concerns regarding factual details in *Eichmann in Jerusalem*. Arendt responded to Dimont directly. Dimont replied snidely with a lengthy letter challenging Arendt’s methodology as a historian and writer. Dimont continued to harass both The Viking Press and *The New Yorker* throughout the summer of 1963, demanding further source information to verify Arendt’s findings, but no record of further dialogue—in the form of letters from Viking, *The New Yorker*, or Arendt herself—is present in this archive.)

Musmanno’s own letters shed the most light on the controversy. Musmanno was appointed to serve as a judge on the Nuremberg Military Tribunal, where he presided over three cases, and was called in as a witness for the prosecution during the Eichmann trial. In his letters to The Viking Press, he requests that several sections of *Eichmann in Jerusalem* be emended or omitted in order to diminish Arendt’s unflattering account of his testimony against Eichmann. Musmanno repeatedly states that Arendt’s interpretations of certain trial events, which he calls “errors,” would “do irreparable harm” and “therefore should not be in the book” (March 16, 1963). Even if the Viking Press had wanted to incorporate any Musmanno’s suggestions, the time frame for publication prevented thorough investigation into his allegations. In a frantic letter to Arendt, Marshall A. Best, Chairman of the Executive Committee at Viking, writes that when Musmanno’s initial phone call was received, “The book was already on press ... in making the corrections, we did everything possible to keep your points intact and to not alter your judgments, changing only what was strictly a matter of fact that could be proved against you in court” (March 19, 1963). Apparently the changes appeased Musmanno somewhat, judging by the courteous letters he wrote in the months to follow—but not enough to make him an appropriately neutral reviewer of the work for *The New York Times Book Review*.

The interoffice Viking Press correspondence relating to the Musmanno crisis is dominated by debates over how the situation should be publicly handled. *The New Yorker* printed a lengthy correction article which appeared in their April 27, 1963 issue; however, among the staff at Viking, there was much dispute over what should, if anything, be retracted on their behalf. A typescript draft of a statement, covered in emendations made by several different hands, belies the extraordinary delicacy with which Viking had to handle the legal issues pertaining to Musmanno’s claims. Additionally, the question of how to approach Arendt about the need to make changes so late in the process is well documented in another typed letter draft.

This collection offers a vivid journey in letters of a literary and journalistic controversy that captured the nation’s attention.

## INSCRIBED

Arendt, Hannah. **Rahel Varnhagen - The Life of a Jewess**. Publications of the Leo Baeck Institute of Jews from Germany. London: Published for the Institute by the East and West Library, 1957.

8vo.; grayish-blue cloth; stamped in gilt; in the rare original dust-jacket.

First edition of Arendt's first commercially published book, a biography; preceded only by her privately printed doctoral thesis. According to the dust-jacket:

*Rahel Levin, the daughter of a Jewish merchant of Berlin, had a lasting influence on the Romantic movement in Germany. She knew Goethe and Heine, Schleiermacher and Fichte, Chamisso and Brentano, and many other great men of the period. Her fatal error was to believe that she could make a work of art of her own life. But her personality remains highly interesting and is here revealed with deep insight.*

A presentation copy, inscribed on the front endpaper: **for the family Filene/Hannah Arendt**. Catherine Filene was a Boston-born philanthropist and patron of the arts. Filene and her husband at the time, Jouett Shouse, a lawyer and newspaper publisher, were one of the American couples who helped sponsor Arendt's immigration to the United States when she was forced to leave Germany in 1933.

Filene's mother was one of the founders of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and her grandfather was the founder of Filene's department store. After attending three colleges (Bradford, Vassar and Wheaton), Filene did work organizing conferences on career opportunities for women, and later worked for the Employment Service of the Department of Labor. She was the first woman to earn a Master's degree from Radcliffe College; and her thesis was expanded and published as *Careers for Women* (Houghton Mifflin, 1920).

Filene went on to have a distinguished career: she was the first woman appointed to the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee, a founder of the Woman's National Democratic Club (1925), and editor of the WNDC's Bulletin (1929-32). She was also the first chairman of the board of the Institute for Women Federal Prisoners. Filene later abandoned her political career to focus on cultural matters in Washington, D.C, where she lived. She was involved with orchestras, show dogs, carnivals and national parks. She is the recipient of many awards, including a posthumous induction to the National Women's Hall of Fame, in 2007.

Arendt began working her biography of Rahel Varnhagen in the late 1920s. The manuscript of the book was nearly complete when Arendt was forced to leave Germany, but the war interrupted her project and also resulted in the destruction of much of the archival material she had planned to consult. Arendt was not able to complete her study until over two decades later; it was published, in part, as a post-war political statement:

*The German-speaking Jews and their history are an altogether unique phenomenon; nothing comparable to it is to be found even in the other areas of Jewish assimilation. To investigate this phenomenon...constitutes a historical task of the first rank, and one which, of course, can be attacked only now, after the history of the German Jews has come to an end. The present biography was*



*written with an awareness of the doom of German Judaism (although, naturally, without any premonition of how far the physical annihilation of the Jewish people in Europe would be carried); but at that time, shortly before Hitler's coming to power, I did not have the perspective from which to view the phenomenon as a whole. If this book is considered as a contribution to the history of the German Jews, it must be remembered that in it only one aspect of the complex problems of assimilation is treated: namely, the manner in which assimilation to the intellectual and social life of the environment works out concretely in the history of an individual's life, thus shaping a personal destiny. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that the subject-matter is altogether historical, and that nowadays not only the history of the German Jews, but also their specific complex of problems, are a matter of the past. (preface, xii-xiii)*

A publication of the Leo Baeck Institute, "founded by representative organizations of Jews from Germany for the purpose of collecting material and sponsoring research into the history of the Jewish community in Germany and other German-speaking countries from the Emancipation to its decline and new dispersion" (dust-jacket).

## SIGNED

Arendt, Hannah. **Freiheit Und Politik.** Ein Vortrag. [Freedom and Politics: A Lecture.]  
Reprinted from *Die Neue Rundschau* 69 (January 1958).

8vo.; printed wrappers, stapled; light wear to extremities.

First appearance of this essay, translated as “Freedom and Politics: A Lecture,” which was reprinted in English in the Spring 1960 issue of the *Chicago Review*. *Die Neue Rundschau*, (“The New Review”) was a monthly literary journal founded in 1890, which featured memoirs, essays, and criticism by the likes of Herman Hesse, Thomas Mann, and Jakob Wassermann, as well as foreign writers such as Yeats and Hemingway. After Jewish publisher Gottfried Bermann Fischer was forced into exile in 1936, editor-in-chief Peter Suhrkamp took over, publishing blacklisted authors and writing his own highly critical essays on life under Nazi rule until he was imprisoned in 1944. The journal was reestablished by Bermann Fischer in 1950, and continues to publish influential literary and cultural commentary today.

A presentation copy, inscribed to Kurt Wolff **Grüsse** [Greetings] / **H.A.** Dated in Wolff’s hand **2 Ap 59**. From the library of German publisher Kurt Wolff, founder of Pantheon Books. After fleeing Germany in 1941, Wolff and his wife Helen ended up in the same intellectual émigré community as Arendt in New York. Arendt became friends with the couple, turning to Kurt for publishing advice, and in turn recommending authors for him to publish, including her former teacher, philosopher Karl Jaspers. Although quite friendly with the couple, especially Helen, Arendt remained slightly wary of the publishing business, writing in a letter to Jaspers that Wolff is “quite capable of taking advantage of me for as much as he can get away with unscathed. That is not meant at all as a judgment against him. He just happens to enjoy the game, and I, I’m sorry to say, do not.”

(#12689)

Arendt, Hannah. **Der Totalitarismus.** Gedanken über Geheimpolizei und Propaganda. (Berlin): Der Monat, [1952].

8vo.; printed wrappers with flaps; stapled.

First edition of this volume whose title translates to “Totalitarianism: Thoughts about the Secret Police and Propaganda.” Contains two essays, both of which had been previously printed in *Der Monat*: “Die Geheimpolizei” (“The Secret Police”), from issue 33, June 1951, and “Totalitare Propaganda” (“Totalitarian Propaganda”), from issue 46, July 1952. Both essays are translated excerpts from Arendt’s 1951 work *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. Their appearance in *Der Monat* was likely the first German publication of any part of *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, which was not published in Germany until 1955.

*Der Monat* was a leading German journal of politics and culture founded in 1948 by American journalist Melvin Lasky; contributors included Arendt, Theodor Adorno, Thomas Mann, T.S. Eliot, and George Orwell. The journal, which had a left-wing but strongly anti-Communist bent, was later revealed to have been covertly—apparently unbeknownst even to Lasky—funded by the CIA’s “Congress for Cultural Freedom” program; a fact which makes its publication of Arendt’s article on propaganda somewhat ironic.

(#12690)

## INSCRIBED

Arendt, Hannah. **Von der Menschlichkeit in finsternen Zeiten.** Rede über Lessing. [On Humanity in Dark Times: Thoughts about Lessing.] Munich: R. Piper & Co., (1960).

12mo.; decorative maroon and black paper-covered boards; slight wear to extremities.

First edition of this slim volume, whose title translates to “On Humanity in Dark Times: Thoughts about Lessing,” containing the text of an address Arendt gave while accepting the Lessing Prize in Hamburg in 1959. An English version, translated by Clara and Richard Winston, was later published in a collection of her 1968 essays, *Men in Dark Times*.

A presentation copy, inscribed on front endpaper *For Harry Zohn /cordially/Hannah Arendt*. Zohn, a professor at Brandeis, was a translator of many important works of German literature and philosophy, including works by Arendt, Theodor Herzl, and Walter Benjamin, among others.

(#12688)

INSCRIBED TO HARRY ZOHN, TRANSLATOR

Arendt, Hannah. **The Origins of Totalitarianism**. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1951.

8vo.; endpaper lightly offset; navy cloth; stamped in gilt; printed dustjacket. Near Fine.

First edition; a presentation copy, inscribed by Arendt on the front free endpaper: ***For Harry Zohn - cordially - Hannah Arendt - April, 1967.*** With a newsclipping on Arendt loosely inserted.

From the library of Harry Zohn, an educator and translator of important works of German literature. Zohn taught at Brandeis University from 1951-1996, where he taught German and was chairman of the department of Germanic and Slavic languages.

He translated *Illuminations* by Walter Benjamin, for which Arendt wrote the Introduction; and also wrote a review of Arendt's *Rahel Varnhagen*, in "Jewish Social Studies," Jul., 1960, vol. 22, no. 3.

Zohn was also the author, editor or translator of about forty books and wrote extensively about Karl Kraus, the Austrian poet, playwright and essayist, the Austrian writer Stefan Zweig and the German satirist Kurt Tucholsky. Zohn translated Sigmund Freud's "Delusion and Dreams"; the complete diaries of Theodor Herzl, the founder of Zionism, and works by Martin Buber, Jacob Burckhardt, Gershom Scholem and Manès Sperber, among others.

FROM THE LIBRARY OF HARRY ZOHN:

Arendt, Hannah. **Freiheit und Politik**. Ein Vortrag. Sonderdruck aus "Die Neue Rundschau-69.Jahrgang 1958, 4.Heft"

8vo.; stapled wrappers.

With inscription by Arendt in German: ***Greetings H.A.*** From the library of Kurt Wolff, with the date, 2Ap59 written by him in pencil at the top right hand corner.

*Together with:*

Arendt, Hannah. **Der Totalitarismus**. Gedanken über Geheimpolizei und Propaganda.

Printed wrappers.

Reprint.

Arendt, Hannah. **Von der Menschlichkeit in finsternen Zeiten**. Rede über Lessing. München, R. Piper Verlag, 1960.

8vo.; paper-covered boards; stamped in white.

First edition; a presentation copy, inscribed by Arendt on the front endpaper: ***For Harry Zohn/cordially/Hannah Arendt.***

## INSCRIBED TO A JEWISH FRIEND AND HISTORIAN

Arendt, Hannah. **On Violence**. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, (1970).

8vo.; red endpapers; black cloth, stamped in gilt on the spine; red topstain; black dust-jacket with white, pink, and yellow lettering on the upper panel, photograph of Arendt and list of her other books on the lower panel; 3" tear at the head of the spine.

First edition. A presentation copy, signed on the half-title: *for Salo and/ Jeannette/ in friendship/ Hannah*. Considered the foremost Jewish historian of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century, Salo Wittmayer Baron (1895-1989) immigrated to the United States in 1926. He joined the faculty of Columbia University in 1929 as the first professor of Jewish history, literature and institutions. In 1934, he married his research assistant, Jeannette Meisel, whom he met while she was a graduate student in economics at Columbia. Baron's most famous work, *A Social and Religious History of the Jews*, was published in 1937. He taught at Columbia until his retirement in 1963 and a chair in Jewish history was established in his honor in 1980. The Barons were among Arendt's closest friends and were with her in her apartment when she passed away in 1975.

Arendt's thesis in *On Violence* is that while some use terms such as violence, power, force and authority interchangeably, violence is a limited tool because while it can overcome power, it cannot create it. "Violence," she writes, "can always destroy power. Out of the barrel of a gun grows the most effective command, resulting in the most instant and perfect obedience. What never can grow out of it [violence] is power" (53).

She criticizes the violent Leftist tactics employed in the social uprisings of the 1960s, believing the non-violent approaches of leaders like Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. to ultimately bring about more effective change. She also challenges Sartre's assertion that violence, "like Achilles' lance, can heal the wounds it has inflicted" (20) since that would result in a society built on a revenge ideology. In some cases, violence can be rationally justified to achieve short-term goals, but it cannot be a permanent substitute for power. Drawing from the philosophies of Marx, Mill, and Nietzsche, Arendt argues that the reversal of the postwar revulsion toward violence is dangerous and can only beget suffering and global disequilibrium.

Considered the foremost Jewish historian of the 20<sup>th</sup>-century, Salo Wittmayer Baron (1895-1989) immigrated to the United States in 1926. He joined the faculty of Columbia University in 1929 as the first professor of Jewish history, literature and institutions. In 1934, he married his research assistant, Jeannette Meisel, whom he met while she was a graduate student in economics at Columbia. Baron's most famous work, *A Social and Religious History of the Jews*, was published in 1937. He taught at Columbia until his retirement in 1963 and a chair in Jewish history was established in his honor in 1980. The Barons were among Arendt's closest friends and were with her in her apartment when she passed away in 1975.

(#11801)

## INSCRIBED WITH NEW YEAR WISHES

Arendt, Hannah. **The Burden of Our Time**. London: Secker & Warburg, (1951).

8vo.; black cloth; stamped in gilt; rubbed; sunned; extremities frayed. In a specially made quarter-morocco slipcase.

First English edition of Arendt's *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, retitled. A stellar presentation copy, inscribed to Alfred Kazin in German on the first endpaper: ***Für Alfred/zur Erinnerung/an das erste Jahrfunft unserer Freundschaft/Hannah/New Year's Eve 1951/52***. (For Alfred/in reminiscence of the first lustration of our friendship). Arendt and Kazin must have rang in 1952 together: the first thoughts he records in his diary on New Year's Day are about her and her husband, "Ann, Hannah, Heinrich – more than any other people I have ever known, these live by principle. So that loving them you love the good they love, by which they live (and vis-a-vis which they regard themselves as smaller, as servants)."

Kazin and Arendt met in 1946, when they were seated next to each other at a dinner hosted by *Commentary* magazine; the "lustration" Arendt refers to is likely this meeting. Kazin was immediately struck by Arendt, noting he was "enthralled. By no means unerotically" by her, and praising, "thinking positively cascades out of her in waves" (Cook, Richard. *Alfred Kazin*. A biography. New Haven: Yale University Press, (2007); 115). In his memoir, *New York Jew*, Kazin elaborates, "I had never met a woman so reflective, yet so eager and gifted for friendship. She was entrenched in her long formal training as a philosopher, yet was glad to be an outsider, unconventional, solitary in this strange new world" (New York: Knopf, 1978; 196).

Their friendship was mutually beneficial; Arendt broadened Kazin's understanding of philosophy, and Kazin used his influence at Yaddo to secure Arendt invitations there, and, more importantly, helped her de-Germanize her manuscript for *Origins of Totalitarianism*.

From her first book in English, *The Origins of Totalitarianism*, Hannah Arendt was obsessed with genocide and the threat of future holocausts in an 'overpopulated' world. She became vital to my life. Much as I loved her and submitted patiently to an intellectual loneliness that came out as arrogance, it was for the *direction* of her thinking that I loved her, for the personal insitencies she gained from her comprehension of the European catastrophe. (Kazin, 195)

Kazin and Arendt's friendship is illustrative of a trans-Atlantic intellectual exchange that flourished during the 1940s and 1950s; "[t]he European intellectual émigrés, many of them Jews, held special value and authority for Kazin and for other New York writers and intellectuals during and after the war years" (Cook, 84). This inscription is evidence of their poignant relationship.

(#10756)

**HANNAH ARENDT CORRESPONDENCE**  
**WITH**  
**WILLIAM SHAWN**  
**1960-1972**

Thirty-one typed letters from Hannah Arendt to William Shawn, together with his typed carbon and telegram responses; as well as several letters from readers regarding her piece on the Eichmann trial; five letters from Rita Vaughan at Harcourt, Brace and Jovanovich; and four letters from Mary McCarthy (the executor of Arendt's estate). Arendt's letters span from 1960 to 1972.

Arendt and Shawn's relationship was a mixture of deep respect and formality; evidenced by the fact that throughout their years of correspondence, and undeniable affection for each other, they never addressed each other by their first names; letters from Shawn always begin "Dear Dr. Arendt," and letters from Arendt, "Dear Mr. Shawn." The bulk of Arendt's correspondence is composed on her beautiful Riverside Drive, New York stationery. The typed black signature line at the close of each letter suggests she wrote them out long hand first or perhaps dictated them to an assistant. This literal underscoring of her signatures heightens the formality of her letters.

Also included are three lengthy typescripts; the first, a draft letter to the journalist Samuel Grafton, who was writing a piece for *Look* magazine in response to Arendt's book, *Eichmann in Jerusalem*; 13 leaves; undated; with inked annotations throughout. Grafton had sent Arendt a letter on September 13, 1963, in which he asks her thirteen questions about some of the arguments she raised in her book, and her reactions to the book's reception. Her typescript draft contains insights to her thinking and her writing process, the importance of which cannot be overestimated. For example, there was critical response to her choice of subtitle, "A Report on the Banality of Evil;" in her draft to Grafton, she expounds on her choice:

I meant that evil is not radical, going to the roots (radix), that it has no depth, and that for this reason it is so terribly difficult to think about it, since thinking, by definition, wants to reach the roots. Evil is a surface phenomenon, and instead of being radical, it is merely extreme. We resist evil by not being swept away by the surface of things, by stopping ourselves and beginning to think, that is, by reaching another dimension than the horizon of everyday life. In other words, the more superficial someone is, the more likely will he be to yield to evil. An indication of such superficiality is the use of clichés, and Eichmann, God knows, was a perfect example.

This typescript is working evidence of Arendt's pellucid intellect and the consideration she put into her work.

The second is a 27-page Xerox copy of an annotated typescript; unaddressed; dated June, 1964. It is a "Note to the Reader," for a revised and enlarged edition of *Eichmann in Jerusalem*, also including a "Postscript."

The third is a 19-page Xerox copy of an annotated typescript for Arendt's article on Bertold Brecht. In a letter to Shawn dated November 14, 1965, Arendt requests that he send her the first version of the Brecht article, for a lecture she was preparing to deliver at Cornell. Shawn replies on November 17, and encloses the Xeroxed typescript.



The earliest letter in this collection is dated August 11, 1960; a short, innocuous- sounding note asking Shawn if she could report on the Eichmann trial for the *New Yorker*. This early communication belies the importance of the trial – and the flood of reader responses Arendt's piece would prompt. She writes, "I am very tempted to attend the Eichmann-trial in Isreal. I am writing you today to inquire whether *The New Yorker* would be interested in one, possibly two articles on the case."

Eichmann's trial began on April 11, 1961 – in a letter from dated April 15, Arendt reveals, "The trial is interesting and the atmosphere in which it takes place is often fascinating. But it will take much longer than anybody expected; it goes very slowly and I guess I shall have to stay at least one week longer than I thought." In fact, the trial ended on August 15, 1961, and Eichmann was not executed until nearly 10 months later, on June 1, 1962; perhaps this is the reason that Arendt does not submit her piece to Shawn until September 13, 1962.

The piece was scheduled to be published in a series, beginning in the February 16, 1963 issue; and it was going to be followed by a book on the same subject. This piece touched a nerve in several readers, and the *New Yorker* received letters from many government offices and Jewish organizations; several such items are present here, for example from the Anti-Defamation League (who explained that readers would be distressed by the fact that, according to Arendt, not only did the Jews passively go to their graves, but also they assisted the Nazis in doing so); the Jewish Center Lecture Bureau; the Warsaw Ghetto Resistance Organization; and Theodore Kollek, the Prime Minister of Jerusalem. Kollek explains that he was "critical" of Arendt's piece; he encloses a newsletter titled, "Facts," from the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, that was written by Jacob Robinson, "an authority on international law and contemporary Jewish history."

In spite of all of this attention, Arendt only comments on the response to the Eichmann trial once; in her March 13, 1963 letter, she remarks with sarcasm, "Letters I received here (sometimes copies of letters sent to you) make it very clear that Germans and German Jews are in complete agreement that something ought to be done about (against) me. Now the Jews know that the enemy no. 1 is not 'the German,' and the Germans agree that enemy no. 1 is not 'the Jew,' it is me. This, to be sure, is an exaggeration and your checking department would not let me get away with it."

There are also communications between Arendt and Shawn on other pieces she contributed to the *New Yorker*. These subjects include: Bertolt Brecht; Isak Dineson; "Truth and Politics"; Walter Benjamin; and "Civil Disobedience." These communications suggest – especially in the case of the Brecht article – that Shawn trusted Arendt implicitly and regarded her contributions to the *New Yorker* as groundbreaking, with the potential to affect not only the readership of the magazine, but society at large.

The Brecht article stemmed, it seems, from an informal conversation between Shawn and Arendt. On July 14, 1964, he writes to her and encloses an article on Brecht (not included here); imploring, "I hope that you will write about Brecht someday; what you would have to say about him would necessarily be new and valuable." Shawn wrote, ostensibly, to suggest that Arendt write a review about a book on Brecht; she explains, however, in her reply that a book review was not what she had in mind (March 28, 1965). With that letter, she enclosed an earlier piece that she had written on Brecht, to which Shawn replies, effusively, on April 6, 1965:

I have read your [Brecht] lecture. No piece of writing since 'Eichmann in Jerusalem' has affected me so deeply. What you say about Brecht, poets, poetry and politics is altogether new and stirring. I am filled with wonder that Brecht was as he was and that you are as

you are. Would you be agreeable to the magazine's publishing the lecture as a Profile? True, this is an essay (and we don't publish essays), but, looked at from another point of view, it is a Profile, or what a Profile should, ideally, be: a partial portrait rather than a full portrait or a pile of facts or a biography. You have captured the essence. There are many ways of writing a Profile, and you have unwittingly written one your way.

Arendt's response to Shawn's suggestion is palpably ecstatic: "Your letter was a great joy. I wrote the piece originally out of anger with a friend of mine, Professor of German Literature, who thought he could throw Brecht out of the window because of his 'sins'; he was generous enough to let me address his students. I had to do it very quickly, mostly quoting from memory, and afterward had it retyped. ...I will try to put the thing into shape. At that moment, I will be grateful for your advice" (April 14, 1965).

Arendt is diligent in her fact-checking; in fact, in an early letter (February 16, 1963), she writes – in response to an inaccurate date in one of her articles – "...it confirms my conviction that no dates or facts provided by your checking department should be inserted unless they are checked and approved by me." This suggests that Arendt took full responsibility for what she was writing, and was concerned with how the facts included in her piece – and her reporting style – would be perceived by her readers. A letter regarding her Eichmann piece is a good example; it was dated September 30, 1962, 17 days after she sent her first draft. Arendt sends two pages of typed corrections she wanted to make to the piece, suggesting, "it may be useful to transfer these even now before your edited version will go into galleys. ...If your checking assistants are having trouble, please let me know. I may be able to help – with books, articles, etc. Also: it may be difficult to get a complete set of trial proceedings, and while I am a bit reluctant to give my set, there is always a possibility to work at my home." Other good examples of her attention to fact-checking are seen in the letters dated October 13, 1966, April 19, 1969 and March 30, 1970.

Not only does she contribute to the *New Yorker*, but she also reads the pieces and comments on them. In several instances, she starts off a letter complimenting Shawn on his decision to include a piece in the magazine. "I forgot to tell you how deeply impressed I am by the piece of James Baldwin in the magazine. I have been hardly able to think of anything else ever since I read it" (November 21, 1962). On July 21, 1967, she wrote, "I am afraid I did not tell you how much I admired the piece on Vietnam by Jonathan Schell. Nothing else I read has the same immediacy," and a marginal notation by Shawn reveals that he sent this excerpt to Schell. Arendt continues, "God knows the message must have spread by now that one of the worst fates that can befall a people is to be liberated by us. Compared with this nylon-concentration camp the establishment in Gurs (France) was sheer luxury." On April 7, 1969: "May I also tell you how delighted I was when I read Mr. Wald's speech in the magazine. I think this was by far the most enlightened statement on the student unrest." One letter – June 8, 1964 – is a series of compliments about various articles that appeared in the *New Yorker*; and she closes, "I know of no other magazine that does so much for the information on relevant public issues."

The last exchange of letters between the colleagues, collaborators and friends began with one from Shawn on November 11, 1972. Arendt was working on a piece titled, "Life of the Mind," for a series of lectures. Shawn asks if Arendt would consider letting the *New Yorker* publish them. He closes, "I can only wait to read, whether in manuscript or in print, what you have to say about Thinking, Willing and Judging. There is nothing else I know of at this moment that I look forward to as restlessly." She replies:

Your letter: I think we touched on the possibility intimate interconnection of being both greatly encouraged and very much frightened by the same event. For your letter was a

kind of event, both encouraging and frightening. There are very few people whom I would really hate to disappoint, and you of course are one of them. I do my best, but whether that will be good enough..." (November 20, 1972)

After Arendt's death in December, 1975, Mary McCarthy became the executor of her estate; it fell on McCarthy's shoulders to communicate with Shawn about running sections of Arendt's edited manuscript, *The Life of the Mind*. She explains the difficulties she had in taking over this project, as well as her communications with Harcourt, who was set to publish the book.

It is evident that Shawn valued Arendt's contributions to, and comments on, the *New Yorker*; their important collaboration is reflected in this correspondence.

(#9205)

### **Inventory**

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 8-11-60.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 4-15-61, one leaf of Israeli Aerogramme.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 9-13-62, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

English translation of accompanying German article on four leaves of yellow paper, with three pink slips.

ALS, "Miss Feldman" to WS, n.d., two leaves of Americana of New York letterhead, with pink slip.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 9-30-62, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead with two leaves of manuscript with autographed notes attached.

TLS, Ch. Finkelstein to Philip Perl, 10-24-62, one leaf of Yivo Institute for Jewish Research letterhead.

Typed manuscript entitled "Note on Prosecution Witnesses" with autograph notes, two copies on one leaf of yellow paper each. To do list attached, typed on one leaf of yellow paper, as well as a final proof of a New Yorker article typed with autograph notes back, 4-3-63.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 11-21-62, one leaf of Wellesley University letterhead.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 2-16-63, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

Typed Memorandum Xeroxed, ADL Regional Offices to Arnold Forster, 3-11-63, three leaves of Anti Defamation League of B'nai B'rith letterhead.

TLC, uncredited to Bill, 3-11-63.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 3-13-63, one leaf of Hotel Krafft am Rhein, Basel letterhead.

Typed Memorandum Xeroxed, ADL Regional Offices to Arnold Forster, 3-27-63, four leaves of Anti Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith letterhead, with attached typed article "during the week...as I see it" by Leo Mindlin, from "The Jewish Floridian", 3-15-63, three leaves.

TLS, "Maury [Maurice Feldman]" to WS, 4-2-63, one leaf of Maurice Feldman letterhead, with London Times article attached, one leaf.

TLX, Hannah Arendt to unknown recipient, 4-10-63.

TLS, "Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein" to WS, 5-3-63, one leaf of Barbizon-Plaza Hotel letterhead, with four leaves of TLC attachment enclosed for consideration as a letter to the New Yorker.

TLX, "Samuel D. Freeman" to [unknown], 5-24-63, one leaf of Jewish Center Lecture Bureau letterhead.

TL, WS to Rabbi Philip S. Bernstein, 6-28-63, one leaf of yellow paper.

TLX. "Jonas Turkow" to The New Yorker Editor's Office, 6-28-63, two leaves of Warsaw Ghetto Resistance Organization letterhead.

TLS, Jules I. Whitman to The New Yorker Managing Editor, 8-7-63, one leaf of Dilworth, Paxson, Kalish, Kohn and Dilks letterhead, with accompanying envelope attached.

TLS, "Theodore Kollek" to WS, 9-18-63, one leaf of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office letterhead, with referenced two leaf article from July-Aug 1963 issue of "FACTS" entitled "A Report on the Evil of Banality: The Arendt Book".

TL, Samuel Grafton to Hannah Arendt, 9-19-63, three leaves, with reply: TL, Hannah Arendt to Samuel Grafton, 9-20-63, with one pink note.

TL Draft, [unknown] to Samuel Grafton, n.d., thirteen leaves, with autographed notes.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 6-8-64, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 6-25-64.

Xerox copy of typed manuscript with autographed notes, by Hannah Arendt, "Note to the Reader" and "Postscript" additions for a new edition of her book, 28 leaves.

TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 7-14-64.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 3-28-65, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TL, Hannah Arendt to [WS], 4-6-65.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 4-14-65, one leaf of University of Chicago letterhead, with autographed note.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 7-28-65, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead (double sided),

TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 8-24-65, one leaf of RCA International Telegram.

TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 10-14-65.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 11-14-65, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 11-17-65, with xeroxed copy of typed manuscript with autographed notes, 19 pages.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 12-5-65, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TLS, "[unknown]" to Hannah Arendt, 3-31-66, one leaf of Temple Emanu-El letterhead.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 7-6-66, one leaf of University of Chicago letterhead, with autographed note.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 7-25-66, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 8-30-66, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TL (copy), Peter Laslett to Hannah Arendt, n.d.

TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 10-12-66.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 10-13-66, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TN, Marlene Mandel to unknown, n.d., regarding publication of Arendt's essay "Truth and Politics" in the New Yorker (?).

TN, Mason to WS, 12-29-68, summary of "Reflections" purchase details.

Article "Hannah Arendt est-elle nazie?" from "Le Nouvel Observator", 10-26-66, 2 leaves.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 2-11-68, one leaf of Hannah Arendt memo paper.

TLC, WS to Hannah Arendt, 3-8-68.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 9-23-68, one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead.

TLC, WS to Hannah Arendt, 10-25-68.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 12-5-69, one leaf of Hannah Arendt memo paper.

TLC, [WS] to Hannah Arendt, 12-15-69.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 4-7-69, one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 4-19-69, one lead of New School for Social Research letterhead.

TLX, "Hannah Arendt" to Henry Rymont, 3-30-70, two leaves of New School for Social Research letterhead, with "Brecht's Politics Stirring Scholars Anew" article from 3-8-70 New York Times.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 4-25-70, one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead.

TLX, "Diane Neustadter" to Milton Greenstein, 7-1-70, one leaf of Simon and Schuster letterhead.

TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 7-20-70, one leaf of RCA Global Telegram.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 4-28-70, one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 7-23-70.

TLC, WS to Hannah Arendt, 8-21-70.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 8-26-70, one leaf of Hannah Arendt memo paper.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 6-26-72, one leaf of Hannah Arendt memo paper.

TLC, WS to Hannah Arendt, 8-10-72.

TLC, WS to Hannah Arendt, 11-11?-72.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 11-20-72, one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead.

TLX, Rita Vaughan memo, 7-23-74.

TLS, "Rita Vaughan" to WS, 5-10-76, one leaf of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. letterhead.

TLS, "Mary McCarthy" to WS, 9-22-76, two leaves of blue memo paper.

TLS, "Rita Vaughan" to WS, 10-1-76, one leaf of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. letterhead.

TLS, "Rita Vaughan" to WS, 12-14-76, one leaf of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. letterhead.

TLS, "Rita Vaughan" to WS, 2-28-77, one leaf of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. letterhead.

TN, WS to Lotte Kohler, 3-2-77, one leaf of New Yorker memo paper.

TLS, "Mary" to WS, 3-25-77, one leaf of blue memo paper.

TLC, WS to Rita Vaughan, 4-4-77.

TLC, WS to Lotte Kohler, 6-1-77.

TLS, "Rita Vaughan" to WS, 6-9-77, one leaf of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. letterhead.

TLC, WS to Rita Vaughan, 6-29-77.

TLC, WS to Mary McCarthy, 7-21-77, two leaves, with Xeroxed copy.

TLX, "Mary" to WS, 8-8-77, two leaves, two copies.

TLX, "Mary" to WS, 8-10-77, three leaves, two copies.

TLS, "Lotte Kohler" to Mrs. Painter at the New Yorker, 8-18-77.

TLX, "Mary" to WS, 8-22-77, three leaves, two copies.

TLX, "Mary" to WS, 9-27-77.

TLC, [WS?] to Mary McCarthy, 9-30-77, with Xeroxed copy and xerox copy of TL, "Mary" to WS, 9-27-77.

TLS, "Mary" to WS, 11-18-77, two leaves, with copy.

TLX, WS to Mary McCarthy, 10-10-77, with TLX, "Mary" to WS, 10-18-77.

TLS, "Mary" to WS, 12-5-77, one leaf of blue memo paper.

TLC, Elizabeth Macklin to Ernst Fuerst, 12-16-77.

TLC, WS to William Jovanovich, 4-24-78.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 4-14-65, one leaf of University of Chicago letterhead, with autographed note.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 7-28-65, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead (double sided),

TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 8-24-65, one leaf of RCA International Telegram.

TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 10-14-65.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 11-14-65, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 11-17-65, with xeroxed copy of typed manuscript with autographed notes, 19 pages.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 12-5-65, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TLS, "[unknown]" to Hannah Arendt, 3-31-66, one leaf of Temple Emanu-El letterhead.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 7-6-66, one leaf of University of Chicago letterhead, with autographed note.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 7-25-66, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 8-30-66, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TL (copy), Peter Laslett to Hannah Arendt, n.d.

TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 10-12-66.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 10-13-66, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TN, Marlene Mandel to unknown, n.d., regarding publication of Arendt's essay "Truth and Politics" in the New Yorker (?).

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 1-24-67, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead, with autograph note.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 7-21-67, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TL, [WS] to Hannah Arendt, 8-11-67.

TLC, WS to Hannah Arendt, 10-2-67, two leaves.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 11-21-67, one leaf of Hannah Arendt letterhead.

TN, Mason to WS, 1-29-68.

French newspaper article "Hannah Arendt est-elle nazie?", 10-26-66, two leaves of yellow newspaper.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 2-11-68, one leaf of Hannah Arendt memo paper.

TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 3-8-68.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 9-23-68, one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead.

TLC, WS to Hannah Arendt, 10-25-68.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 4-7-69, one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 4-19-69, one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 12-5-69, one leaf of Hannah Arendt memo paper.

TLC, [WS] to Hannah Arendt, 12-15-69.

TLX, "Hannah Arendt" to Henry Raymont, 3-30-70, two leaves of New School for Social Research letterhead, with autograph notes and accompanying articles "Brecht's Politics Stirring Scholars Anew; 1. Briton Calls Essay by Arendt faulty and 2. Dramatists praise of Stalin in Dispute" (the latter by Mr. Raymont), from the New York Times, 3-28-70, one leaf of yellow newspaper.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 4-25-70, one leaf of The New School for Social Research letterhead.

TLX, "Diane Neustadter" to Milton Greenstein, 7-1-70, one leaf of Simon and Schuster letterhead.



TL, WS to Hannah Arendt, 7-20-70, one leaf of RCA Global Telegram.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 4-28-70, one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 7-23-70, with autograph notes.

TLC, WS to Hannah Arendt, 8-21-70.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 8-26-70, on leaf of Hannah Arendt memo paper.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 6-26-72, one leaf of Hannah Arendt memo paper.

TLC, WS to Hannah Arendt, 8-10-72.

TLC, WS to Hannah Arendt, 11-11?-72.

TLS, "Hannah Arendt" to WS, 11-20-72, one leaf of New School for Social Research letterhead.

TNX, Rita Vaughan to [unknown], 7-23-74.

TLS, "Rita Vaughan" to WS, 5-10-76, one leaf of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. letterhead.

TLS, "Mary McCarthy" to WS, 9-22-76, two leaves of blue memo paper.

TLS, "Rita Vaughan" to WS, 10-1-76, one leaf of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. letterhead.

TLS, "Rita Vaughan" to WS, 12-14-76, one leaf of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. letterhead.

TLS, "Rita Vaughan" to WS, 2-28-77, one leaf of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. letterhead.

TN, WS to Lotte Kohler, 3-2-77, one leaf of The New Yorker memo paper.

TLS, "Mary" [McCarthy] to Bill [WS], 3-25-77, one leaf of blue memo paper.

TL, WS to Rita Vaughan, 4-4-77.

TL, WS to Lotte Kohler, 6-1-77.

TLS, "Rita Vaughan" to WS, 6-9-77, on leaf of Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc. letterhead.

TLC, WS to Rita Vaughan, 6-29-77.

TLC, WS to Mary McCarthy, 7-21-77, two sheets, with Xerox copy.

TLX, "Mary" [McCarthy] to Bill [WS], 8-8-77, two leaves, two copies.

TLX, "Mary" [McCarthy] to Bill [WS], 8-10-77, three leaves, two copies.

TLS, "Lotte Kohler" to Mrs. Painter, 8-18-77.

TLX, "Mary" [McCarthy] to Bill [WS], 8-22-77, three leaves, two copies.

TLX, "Mary [McCarthy] to Bill [WS], 9-27-77.

TLC, [WS] to Mary McCarthy, 9-30-77, with Xeroxed copy and TLX, "Mary [McCarthy] to Bill [WS], 10-8-77.

TLS, "Mary [McCarthy] to Bill [WS], 11-18-77, two leaves, two copies both with original signature.

TLX, WS to Mary McCarthy, 10-10-77, with TLX, "Mary [McCarthy] to Bill [WS], 10-18-77.

TLS, "Mary [McCarthy] to Bill [WS], 12-5-77, one leaf of blue memo paper.

TLC, Elizabeth Macklin to Ernst Fuerst, 12-16-77.

TLC, WS to William Jovanovich, 4-24-78.