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Age of Extremes

– The Intellectual Foundations of Modern Political Radicalism

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For the **New York Antiquarian Book Fair 2019**, we have made this special selection of books that inspired and served as the foundations for modern political radicalism.

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Age of Extremes

- *The Intellectual Foundations of Modern Political Radicalism*

Section I:

Marxism, Communism & Totalitarianism

Section II:

Race & Supremacy

In order to keep each description to one page, they have all been shortened for the catalogue. Full descriptions of all items are available upon request.

The following selection of books should be seen as a collection of works that have shaped modern political radicalism. This does naturally not mean that the featured books are all extremist in themselves or that they have served as foundations for extremist thought and politics only. In most cases, the contrary is also the case. Those that are not in themselves extremist, however, have all inspired and served as the intellectual foundations for modern political radicalism and are pivotal in the present context.

Origin of Species, Charles Darwin's masterpiece, features prominently on the following pages. This is also not to attribute to its author the paternity for the insalubrious theories of racial or cultural supremacy that were advanced in the first decades of the last century, theories for which Darwin's work offered little or no support and which were contrary to his own political and social views. We are, however, not masters of how, by whom, and for what purpose our ideas are taken up. Shorn of its scientific underpinnings, Darwin's notion that only the fittest would survive provided an effective rallying cry for anti-liberal politics. In that respect, and in that respect only, his work and the evolutionary theories that inspired him must be counted amongst the intellectual foundations of twentieth century racial radicalism.

Section I:
Marxism, Communism & Totalitarianism

“THE GOSPEL OF RUSSIAN SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY”

BELTOV, N. [PLEKHANOV, G.].

K voprosu o razvitií monisticheskogo vzglyada na istoriyu [‘On the Question of the Monistic View of History’].

St. Petersburg, 1895.

The exceeding rare first edition of Plekhanov’s landmark work which was seminal in the spreading of Marxism in Russia. Today, it is considered one of most important theoretical works of Russian Marxism. Lenin would later comment that Plekhanov’s book “helped educate a whole generation of Russian Marxists” and Engels wrote directly to Plekhanov congratulating him on the “great success”.

Plekhanov is considered the founder of Russian Marxism and its main theoretician. It is due to Plekhanov and the present publication that Russian revolutionaries turned from the Narodniki (populists) movement to Marxism. The book was sold out immediately after publication and during the Soviet years it was translated into 12 languages. Bulgakov referred to it as the ‘The gospel of Russian Social-Democracy’.

With the present publication, Plekhanov provided the first creative application of Marxism to the analysis of economic conditions in Russia after the Reform and showed the immediate needs of the Russian revolutionary movement and the political tasks of the Russian working class. He laid bare the reactionary essence of the so-called socialist views of the Narodniks, which had nothing in common with scientific socialism.

“Marx tells us, he declared, that when a society “has got upon the right track of the natural laws of its movement” it can “neither skip the natural phases of its development nor remove them by legal enactment”; Russia, however, Plekhanov insisted, had not yet entered upon this disastrous track. Western Europe was forced to develop along capitalist lines because the village commune there had disintegrated in the struggle with feudalism; in Russia, though, the village commune had been preserved relatively intact.”

Later he attacked the course for a socialist revolution, steered by Lenin. He held that the revolution in February 1917, being a bourgeois revolution, was to be the beginning of a long period of capitalist development in Russia. That was why he had a negative attitude towards the Great October Socialist Revolution, seeing it as a “violation of all the laws of history”. “ (Walicki, A History of Russian Thought).

USD 5,000

Н. Бельтовъ.

Александръ Владимировичъ
Зборчичъ

КЪ ВОПРОСУ
О РАЗВИТИИ
МОНИСТИЧЕСКАГО ВЗГЛЯДА НА ИСТОРИЮ

Отвѣтъ г. Михайловскому, Карѣву и комп.

Audiat et altera pars.



Монистический взгляд на историю

С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
Типографія И. Н. Скороходова (Надеждинская, 43).
1895.

THE PRINCIPLE OF HOPE – PRESENTATION-COPY

BLOCH, ERNST.

Das Prinzip Hoffnung. 3 Bde.

Berlin, 1954-59.

The scarce first edition of all three volumes, with signed and dated presentation-inscription (in the year of appearance), of Bloch's magnum opus, his seminal "The Principle of Hope", which constitutes his philosophy of concrete utopia.

The hugely influential German philosopher Ernst Bloch (1885-1977), a main figure in Neomarxism, wrote this, his magnum opus, while in exile in America during the Second World War, between 1938 and 1947. It appeared for the first time in the DDR between 1954 and 1959.

"The Principle of Hope" is considered a philosophical-political piece of art, which considers in both philosophical-scientific and humanistic ways the possibilities for a utopia, at the same time as it traces throughout history man's strivings for utopia. The world is presented as open to man - open for man to make it the place that enables us to live like proper human beings. "Ernst Bloch's Principle of Hope is one of the key books of our century. Part philosophic speculation, part political treatise, part lyric vision, it is exercising a deepening influence on thought and on literature. . . . No political or theological appropriations of Bloch's leviathan can exhaust its visionary breadth." (editorial review by George Steiner, the 1986 English language edition).

Due to the present work, the concept of "Prinzip Hoffnung" has now become a frequently used saying, not only in Germany, but also in America and large parts of Europe, where "The Principle of Hope" is used in numerous political and economical discussions, most actually for instance in the climate debate. The influence of the work has been immense, and it has done much to re-create modern man's belief in the world today and our ability to do good.

USD 2,000

Herrn Gehlke
in freundliches
Gedächtnis
mit besten Wünschen

30. Nov. 54

Ernst Bloch

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION IN THE MAKING

CHERNYSHEVSKY [TCHERNICHEFSKY].

Chto Delat? [In the original printing of issues 3-5 of "Sovremennik", March-May, 1863].

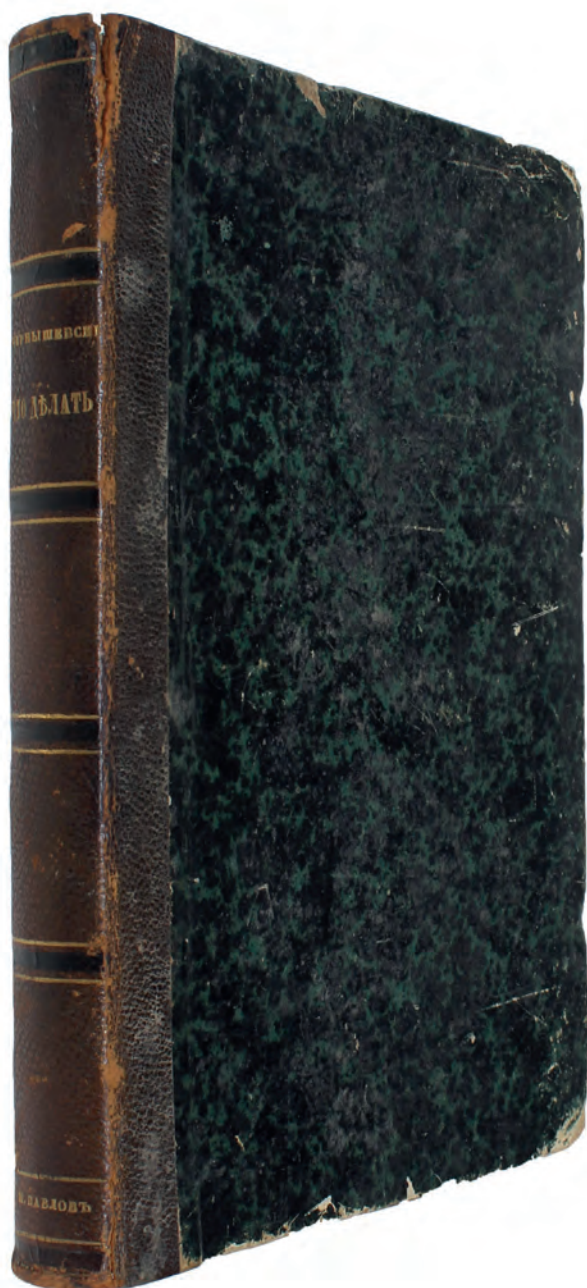
[St. Petersburg, 1863].

The extremely scarce first printing of all parts (bound together four years after their appearance) of the most influential Russian novel ever written - the novel that became Lenin's favourite book. Chernyshevsky's magnum opus, "What is to be Done?" is considered the single most important work of modern revolutionary thought. "[N]o work in modern literature, with the possible exception of Uncle Tom's Cabin, can compete with "What Is to Be Done?" in its effect on human lives and its power to make history. For Chernyshevsky's novel far more than Marx's Capital, supplied the emotional dynamic that eventually went to make the Russian Revolution." (Joseph Frank, p. 68). Marx too would agree, stating so famously "of all contemporary economists Chernyshevsky is the only original mind; the others are just ordinary compilers". (Lopatin, Avtobiografia, [Petrograd, 1922], p. 77).

"The appearance of "What Is to Be Done?" sent a shock wave through Russian society. Despite the government's ban on the novel and attempts to recall all issues of "Sovremennik" containing it, "What Is to Be Done?" circulated widely among the Russian youth and became its bible. Manuscript copies passed from hand to hand, and several émigré editions were published and smuggled into Russia. Unlike previous Russian literature, "What Is to Be Done?" managed to tap the psyche of the Russian youth and move it to action... "What Is to Be Done?"'s influence on the Russian youth was simply phenomenal (Drozd, p.9).

"Thanks to a strange oversight on the part of the censors, "What Is to Be Done?" was allowed and serialized in the "Contemporary" [i.e. "Sovremennik"]. The authorities realized their mistake too late. The censor concerned was dismissed and new editions of the novel were forbidden, but these measures were not enough to halt its impact. The issues of the "Contemporary" in which it had been printed were preserved with immense piety, as though they were family heirlooms... In her memoirs, Lenin's wife relates that her husband recalled the work in every slight detail... "since the introduction of the printing presses into Russia no printed work has had such a great success in Russia as Chernyshevsky's "What Is to be Done?"." (Walicki, p. 190).

USD 17,000



FOUNDING UTOPIAN SOCIALISM – SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

FOURIER, CH. [FRANÇOIS MARIE CHARLES].

Traité de l'association domestique-agricole. 2 Vols. (+) Sommaire du traité de l'association domestique-agricole ou attraction industrielle.

Paris, 1822 & 1823.

Scarce first edition – signed by the author – of Fourier's milestone work of political theory, which is considered a founding work of Utopian Socialism and a main inspiration for Marx. The work, which contains "the essence of Fourier's doctrine" (David Owen Evans, Social Romanticism in France 1830-1848, p. 129.), is here presented together with the exceedingly rare complete supplement, which was published the following year.

It is in the "Traité..." that Fourier presents the revolutionary ideas that Marx were to adopt and use in his "Kapital", namely the theory of poverty and exploitation and its relation to the means of production. These same ideas are those that made Marx speak of Fourier's "Gargantuan view of man".

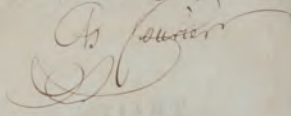
It is due to the "Traité de l'association" that Fourier is considered one of the founding fathers of Utopian Socialism. In his quest for a more equal society, he became one of the very first to defend things such as same-sex sexuality and the rights of women - in fact, it is Fourier that later coins the word "Feministe", while stating that the position of women in society was equal to that of slaves.

Many of his publications preceded those of de Saint-Simon, Owens, and Marx, but his ideas seemed to find greater influence when interpreted by others. Due to the lack of success of the "Traité", Fourier decided, the following year, to publish the "Sommaire", in an attempt to draw attention to his revolutionary ideas in the "Traité". The "Sommaire" constitutes a short, more easily understood, summary, though also containing some additional new work.

"John Stuart Mill shared the same enthusiasm for Fourier as did the German Marx and Engels and the American George Ripley. Fourier's was "the most skillfully combined, and with the greatest foresight of objections, of all the forms of Socialism." (Feuer, The Influence of the American Communist Colonies on Engels and Marx, P. 466).

USD 13,000

Tous les exemplaires sont signés par l'auteur.



Avril.

Ces deux Volumes (Prix 15 fr.), faisant partie d'un Ouvrage qui doit contenir à peu près 6 tomes, on ne devra pas s'étonner d'y trouver des lacunes & des renvois auxquels suppléeront les tomes suivans. Le 3^e donnera tout ce qui n'a pas pu trouver place dans les deux premiers.

TRAITÉ
DE L'ASSOCIATION
DOMESTIQUE-AGRICOLE.

Par E. Fourier.

» Aures habent et non audient ;
» Oculos habent et non videbunt. »
PALMISTE.

TOME I^{er}.



A PARIS,

BOSSANGE Père, Libraire de S. A. S. M^{te}. le Duc d'Orléans,
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4852.

“UNDOUBTEDLY THE MOST REMARKABLE AND IMPORTANT BOOK OF THE PRESENT CENTURY”

GEORGE, HENRY.

Progress and Poverty... Author's Edition.

San Francisco, 1879.

The exceedingly scarce first edition – in the original binding -, printed in merely 200 copies, of one of the most influential books ever published. Henry George's masterpiece of social reform founded the ideology known as "Georgism", from which the worldwide social reform movement arose. The work initiated the Progressive Era and had a larger impact and "a wider distribution than almost all other books on political economy put together" (John Dewey's Foreword to Geiger's "The Philosophy of Henry George" (1933)).

In this grandiose work of social reform, Henry George magnificently pointed out the association of progress with poverty and how that precisely came to be the cause of our social and political difficulties. He pointed out how this problem, if unsolved, would mean the downfall of civilization - and he provided the remedy - "Deduction and induction have brought us to the same truth: Unequal ownership of land causes unequal distribution of wealth. And because unequal ownership of land is inseparable from the recognition of individual property in land, it necessarily follows that there is only one remedy for the unjust distribution of wealth: we must make land common property." More precisely, Henry George proposed a single tax on land values.

Henry George's revolutionary first book, "Progress and Poverty" sold millions of copies and became a world-wide bestseller. In sales, it exceeded all other books except the Bible during the 1890s. The first edition, however, was only printed in 200 copies, designated "Author's Edition" and is very scarce - not least in the original binding.

There is almost no end to the line of famous thinkers, who describe "Progress and Poverty" as life-changing, Philip Wicksteed characterized it as "by far the most important work in its social consequences that our generation or century [1882] has seen", Alfred Russel Wallace hailed it as "undoubtedly the most remarkable and important book of the present century," and placed it above Darwin's "Origin of Species", Albert Einstein concluded "Men like Henry George are rare unfortunately. One cannot imagine a more beautiful combination of intellectual keenness, artistic form and fervent love of justice. Every line is written as if for our generation", etc., etc.

USD 18,500

PROGRESS AND POVERTY

AN INQUIRY INTO

THE CAUSE OF INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSIONS, AND OF
INCREASE OF WANT WITH INCREASE OF
WEALTH—THE REMEDY

BY

HENRY GEORGE

Make for thyself a definition or description of the thing which is presented to thee, so as to see distinctly what kind of a thing it is, in its substance, in its nudity, in its complete entirety, and tell thyself its proper name, and the names of the things of which it has been compounded, and into which it will be resolved. For nothing is so productive of elevation of mind as to be able to examine methodically and truly every object which is presented to thee in life, and always to look at things so as to see at the same time what kind of universe this is, and what kind of use everything performs in it, and what value everything has with reference to the whole, and what with reference to man, who is a citizen of the highest city, of which all other cities are like families; what each thing is, and of what it is composed, and how long it is the nature of this thing to endure.—*Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.*

AUTHOR'S EDITION.

SAN FRANCISCO
WM. K. HINTON & CO., PRINTERS
1879

PRESENTATION-COPY OF THE EXCEEDINGLY RARE FIRST ISSUE

(HELVETIUS, CLAUDE ADRIEN).

De l'Esprit.

Paris, 1758.

Extremely rare first edition, first issue, large-paper-copy, with manuscript dedication-inscription from the author, of this monumental work of the French Enlightenment. This magnum opus of modern thought is considered the founding work of modern Utilitarianism, as it is here that Helvétius articulates the greatest happiness principle ("the greatest happiness for the greatest number") for the first time and becomes the first to define social welfare upon this utilitarian maxim, directly influencing Bentham and Mill.

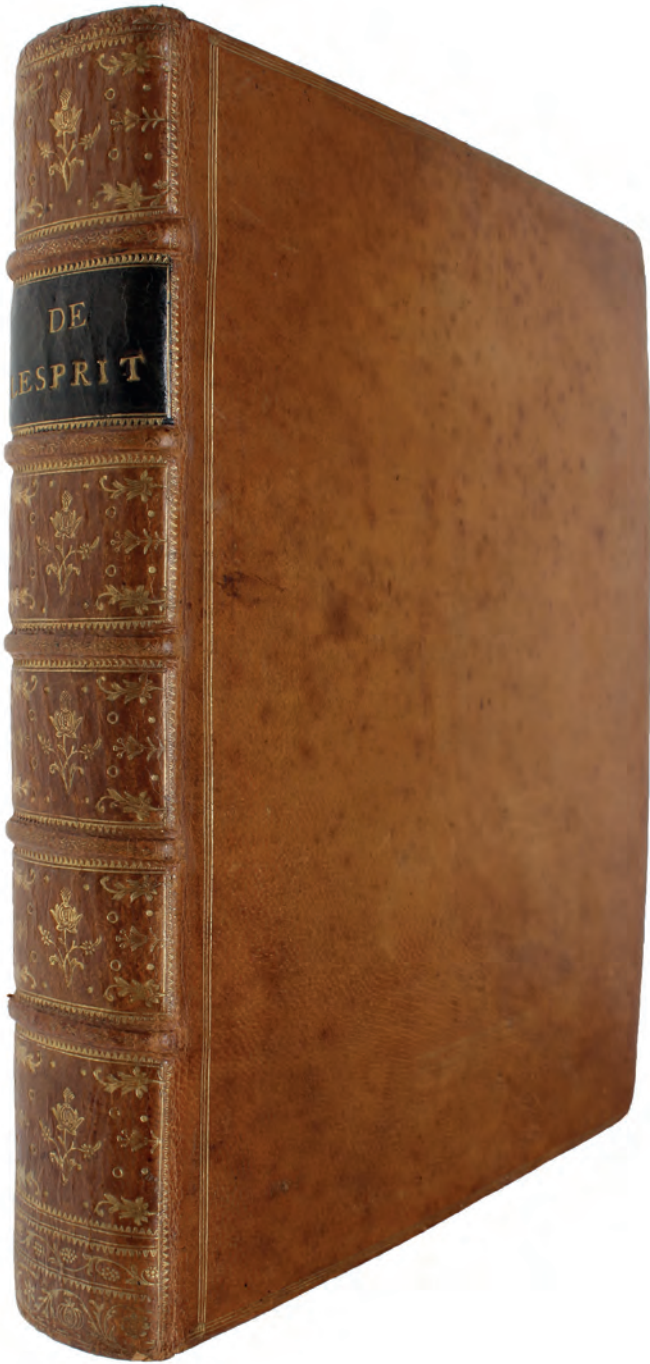
The materialistic philosophy of Helvétius' "De l'Esprit" also directly influenced Karl Marx, who had studied the work while in Paris and called the ideas presented in it "the social basis of communism".

"De l'Esprit" arguably constitutes the greatest "succès de scandale" of Western thought and one of the most influential works of Western philosophy.

This magnificent copy is stunning in all ways. It contains all the extremely rare condemned and repressed leaves of the first issue (bound in the back), it is printed on large paper, contemporarily bound (presumably under instruction by Helvétius himself) in a stunning full calf gift binding and with two manuscript ex-dono- (presentation-) inscriptions by Helvétius himself. One of them, on the verso of the title-page, is crossed out, but is still legible (reading "donum auctoris 17 avril 1760 Cl. Helvetius"), the second, on the front free end-paper reads "ex dono auctoris 1761" - thus indicating that Helvétius, who had the copy in his possession, to give away when he felt it appropriate, had first intended to give it away - perhaps late in the year - in 1760, and then ended up giving it away in 1761.

The work lost its privilege almost immediately, and even though Hélvétius wrote three retractions, it was still condemned and publicly burnt. In spite of this, Helvétius still kept a few copies of the very first issue, with all the original leaves. According to Smith, 15 copies existed, and as Jacques Guérin also notes, these copies were all intended for his close friends and family (we know for instance that Rousseau received one of the copies). These copies, of which the present is one, are thus of the utmost scarcity.

USD 120,000



THE SOCIAL CONTRACT – PMM 138

HOBBS, THOMAS.

Leviathan...

London, 1651.

*First edition, first issue (winged head in woodcut device). Quite simply the most important work of philosophy produced in the English language and undoubtedly one of the most impressive performances by any writer of the English language, Thomas Hobbes' *magnum opus* is one of the finest achievements of the modern mind. It has shaped political modernity in a way that only a few other texts have, both in the way it has been understood and the way in which it has been misunderstood.*



*Hobbes published the *Leviathan* in 1651. It builds on and extends his earlier works "Elements of Law" (1640) and "De Cive" (1642) in which he had attempted to establish the foundations for a civil science, a science of political life. Hobbes' intention is to show that man must subject himself to a sovereign power, a power greater than any other power known to man, save God. The emphasis on the fearsome might of the commonwealth has saddled Hobbes with a reputation for being a prophet of the totalitarian state. A conception to which the famous, or rather infamous, frontispiece of the work would seem to lend credence. This interpretation is certainly not without textual basis, but over the last twenty years, scholarship has corrected the image of Hobbes as a totalitarian thinker, showing that the power of the *Leviathan* is premised on his respect for the natural rights of the subjects, moving him closer to the concerns which liberalism shall take up (Luc Foisneau, *Hobbes et la toute-puissance de Dieu*, 2000; Richard Tuck (ed.), *Hobbes. Leviathan*, introduction; an early indication in Leo Strauss, *The Political Philosophy of Thomas Hobbes*, 1936).*

*Even if it had not been so spectacularly successful, the *Leviathan* would have deserved a place among the most important works of political thought. It is in this treatise that the concept of representation is introduced which has since then been a pivotal element in constitutional order, being the conduit through which the sphere of political life is reflected in the constitution.*

USD 24,000

Non est potestas Super Terram que Comparetur ei Job. 41. 24.



| | | |
|---|--|--|
|  | <p>LEVIATHAN Or THE MATTER, FORME and POWER of A COMMON WEALTH ECCLESIASTICALL and CIVIL By THOMAS HOBBS of MALMESBURY.</p> <p>London Printed for Andrew Crooke 1652</p> |  |
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CONTAINING THE EDITIO PRINCEPS OF THE LATIN TRANSLATION OF “LEVIATHAN”

HOBBS, THOMAS.

Opera Philosophica... [8 parts].

Amsterdam, 1668.

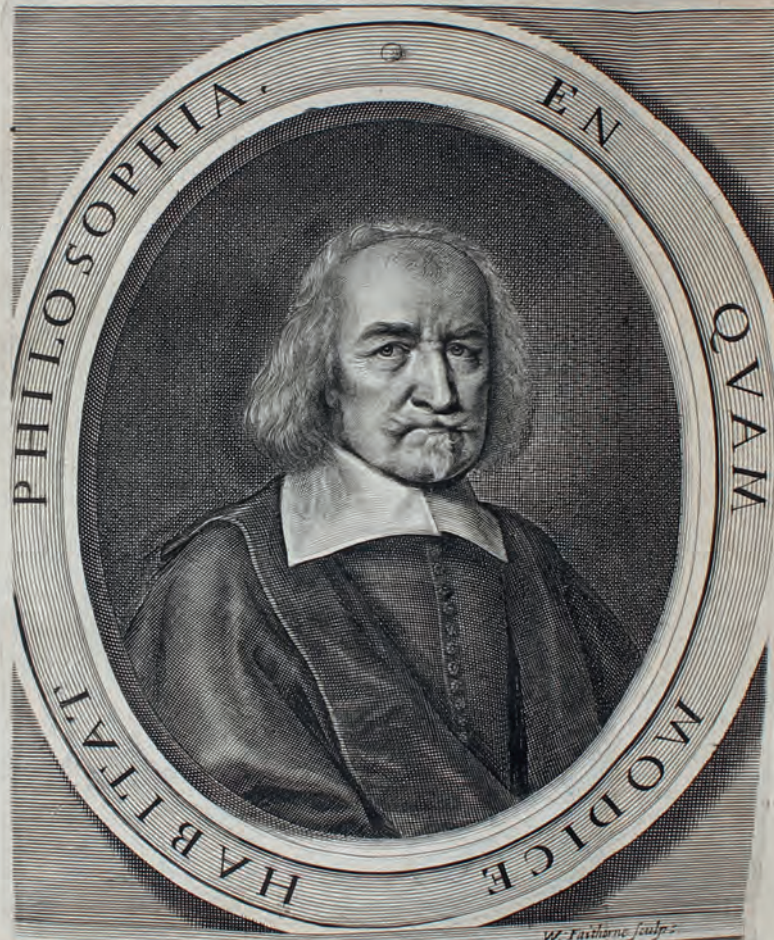
The extremely scarce first edition of the first collected edition of Hobbes' works, being the most desirable, the most sought-after and by far the most important. It is to this collected edition that one still refers when quoting Hobbes' works academically. It is furthermore here that Hobbes' seminal main work, Leviathan, appears for the first time in Latin.

It is a great rarity to find all eight parts of this seminal edition, all of which were probably also sold separately from the printer, together and complete. Another edition of the work appeared later the same year, also with Amsterdam, Blaeu imprint, but actually printed in London. That edition, which is the one found in most library-holdings, is much more common and far less desirable, albeit still rare.

The hugely important “Opera Omnia”, constitutes Hobbes' only successful attempt to have his philosophy published during the period. In 1662 the Licensing Act was enforced, after which Hobbes found himself completely barred from having his political, theological, and historical works published. After his hugely successful 1668 Latin “Opera Omnia”, printed in Amsterdam, he did not dare publish his works abroad either, however, and the “Opera Omnia” remained the only important philosophical or political work of his to be published during the period. It was a great sales success.

The most important part is the 378 page long final part, which constitutes the editio princeps of the Latin translation of Hobbes' groundbreaking main work, the work from which the “social contract” theory originates, his seminal “Leviathan”. Not only is this the first Latin edition of Hobbes' main work, it is furthermore of great importance to the study of the Leviathan and to the understanding of the development of Hobbes' thought. All later editions of the Latin version of “Leviathan” are greatly corrected and none of them appear in the same version as the present one, which provides us with the text in the form that comes closest to what Hobbes himself desired his masterpiece to be.

USD 14,000



W. Faithorne sculp.

THOMAS HOBBS Malmesburiensis.
Aet. suae . 76 .

THE SOCIAL BASIS FOR COMMUNISM – PMM 215

[HOLBACH, PAUL HENRY THIRY, BARON D']. MIRABAUD (Pseud.).

Systeme de la Nature... 2 Parties.

London [recte: Amsterdam], 1770.

The rare first edition, first issue, of d'Holbach's main work, the main work of materialism, and one of the most important works of natural philosophy.

The work had a sensational impact. For the first time, philosophical materialism is presented in an actual system, a fact which became essential to the influence and spreading of this atheistic scientific-philosophical strand. D'Holbach had created a work that dared unite the essence of all the essential material of the English and French Enlightenment and incorporate it into a closed materialistic system; and on the basis of a completely materialistic and atheistic foundation, he provided the modern world with a moral and ethical philosophy. The effects of the work were tremendous, and the consequences of its success were immeasurable, thus, already in the year of its publication, the work was condemned to burning by the Parisian parliament, making the first edition of the work a great scarcity.

In spite of its condemnation, and in spite of the reluctance of contemporary writers to acknowledge the work as dangerous (as Goethe said in "Dichtung und Wahrheit": "Wir begriffen nicht, wie ein solches Buch gefährlich sein könnte. Es kam uns so grau, so todtenhaft vor"), the "Systeme de la Nature" and d'Holbach's materialism continued its influence on philosophic, political and scientific thought. In fact, it was this materialism that for Marx became the social basis of communism.

"In the "Systeme" Holbach rejected the Cartesian mind-body dualism and attempted to explain all phenomena, physical and mental, in terms of matter in motion. He derived the moral and intellectual faculties from man's sensibility to impressions made by the external world, and saw human actions as entirely determined by pleasure and pain. He continued his direct attack on religion by attempting to show that it derived entirely from habit and custom. But the Systeme was not a negative or destructive book: Holbach rejected religion because he saw it as a wholly harmful influence, and he tried to supply a more desirable alternative. "(Printing and the Mind of Man, 215).

USD 6,000

SYSTEME
DE LA
NATURE.
OU

Des Loix du Monde Physique & du Monde
Moral.

PAR M. MIRABAUD.

*Secrétaire Perpétuel, & l'un des Quarante de
l'Académie Française.*

*Naturæ rerum vis atque Majestas in omnibus mo-
mentis fide caret, si quis modò partes ejus, ac
non totam complectatur animo.*

PLIN. HIST. NATUR. Lib. VII.

PREMIERE PARTIE.



LONDRES,
M D C C L X X.

THE FOUNDATION OF PHENOMENOLOGY – ERNST BLOCH'S COPY

HUSSERL, EDMUND.

Logische Untersuchungen. 2 Parts.

Halle, 1900-1901.

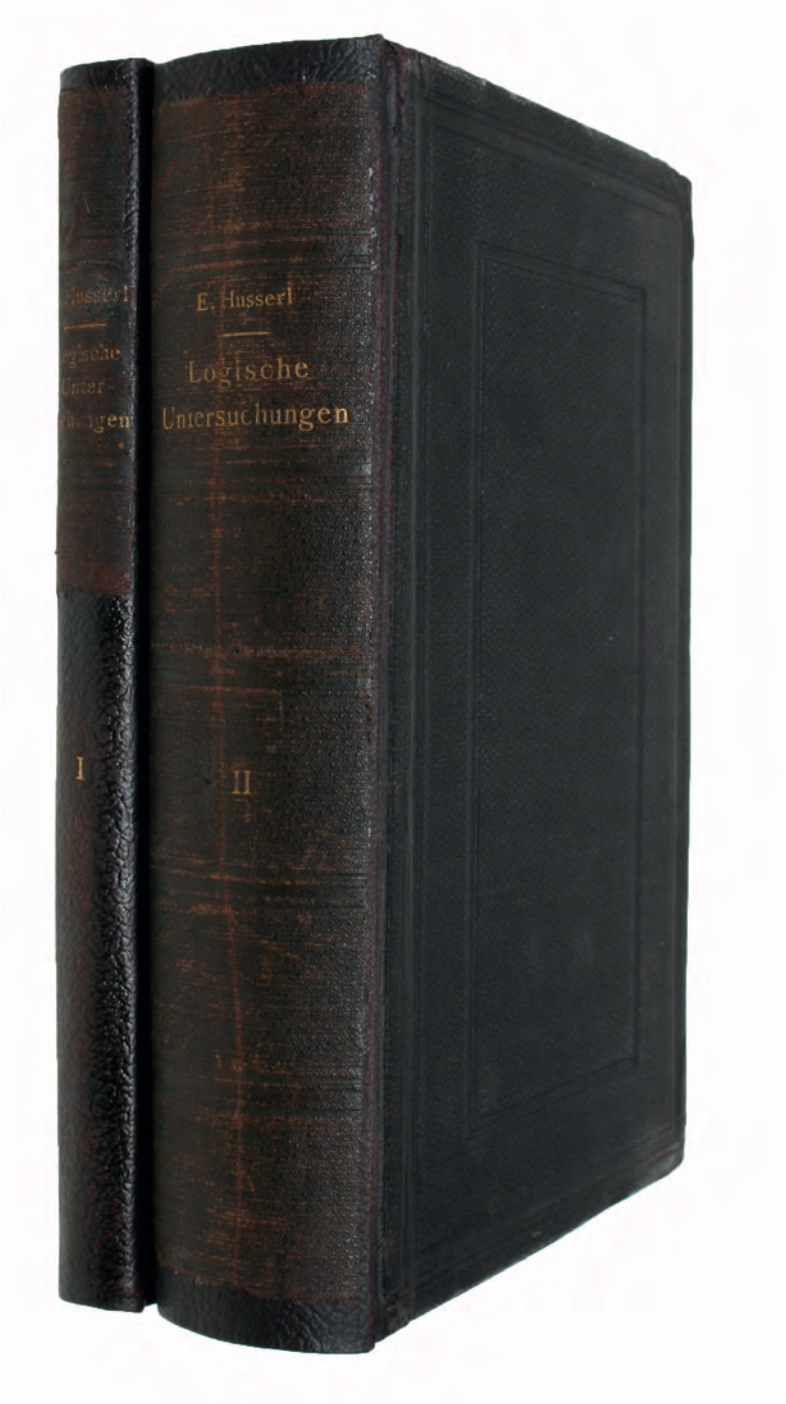
Ernst Bloch's copy of the rare first edition of Husserl's main work, one of the most important philosophical works of the 20th century. The "Logical Investigations" fundamentally changed philosophy and invoked the new philosophical era of the 20th century, -with this work Husserl founds phenomenology. Together with Heidegger's "Sein und Zeit", this must be considered the most important work of modern philosophy.

Ernst Bloch (1885-1977), "the greatest of modern utopian thinkers" (Kovel), was born as the son of Jewish parents in Ludwigshafen. He studied philosophy, physics, German, and music in Munich and Würzburg and later became a main figure in Neomarxism.

Bloch became hugely influential throughout the 20th century, providing the post-war world with hope, belief in the good of mankind, and our ability to re-establish our belief in the world and our ability to do good. The influence of his philosophy is very widespread, and his theories are used frequently within both politics and economics as well. For instance, much climate debate refers to his thought.

Bloch was clearly influenced by Marx and Hegel as well as other thinkers of that period. It is certain that he was also influenced by thinkers of his own time, but to which extent remains more or less unknown. Not much research has yet been done on this and the answer remains to be found. "Bloch referred to his immersion in the "great philosophical rainbow from Leibniz to Hegel". It is more difficult to determine the influence of more recent writers. Bloch himself acknowledged the influence of the "Transcendental Realist" von Hertmann, and in an interview he linked together "Schelling; hegel, Leibniz and Eduard von Hartmann"; while Wayne Hudson surprised Bloch in a late interview when he suggested the influence of the process philosophy of Jacob Froschammer... Hudson, in fact, has unearthed a considerable range of likely contemporary philosophical influences on the young Bloch, from the theorist of "intentionality", Brentano and his disciple Meinong, through the neo-Kantians, Rickert, Cohen and Simmel, to the phenomenologists Husserl and Scheler. Bloch was thoroughly immersed in the German philosophical literature of his day."

USD 6,000



THE SECRET SPEECH THAT CHANGED WORLD HISTORY

KHRUSHCHEV, NIKITA.

O kulcie jednostki i jego następstwach... [On the Cult of Personality and Its Consequences. Keynote address by First Secretary of the CC of the CPSU тов. N. S. Khrushchev at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union].

Warsaw, March (27th) 1956.

Extremely rare first printing, printed for private circulation only ("exclusively for inner-party use"), of one of the most important documents of the 20th century - Khrushchev's so-called "Secret Speech", also known as the "Khrushchev Report". This seminal speech was delivered at an unpublicized closed session of Communist Party delegates, with guests and members of the press excluded, and the present Polish version of it was the only one that circulated during the Cold War, the official Russian text being unknown until its 1989 publication. The CIA counterfeit edition was in fact a translation into Russian from the present Polish text, which was smuggled out of Moscow and leaked, via Israel, to the USA.

The present publication shook the Western world and changed our history for good. "Its consequences, by no means fully foreseen by Khrushchev, shook the Soviet Union to the core, but even more so its communist allies, notably in central Europe. Forces were unleashed that eventually changed the course of history. But at the time, the impact on the delegates was more immediate. Soviet sources now say some were so convulsed as they listened that they suffered heart attacks; others committed suicide afterwards." (John Rettie, in The Observer, Sunday 26 February 2006).

The speech that sent shock waves through the congress participants denounced Stalin, describing him as satanic despot and terrorist who had committed the greatest of crimes. "Some may doubt that Stalin's Soviet Union could ever have been reformed, but Khrushchev was not among them - and neither, indeed, was Gorbachev. But after two decades of decay under Brezhnev, even he could not hold the country together. It can well be argued that the 'secret speech' was the century's most momentous, planting the seed that eventually caused the demise of the USSR." (John Rettie).

Almost all the copies of this extremely scarce publication - which were all numbered and strictly registered - were withdrawn and destroyed after 11 April 1956. We have been able to locate no copies outside of Poland and can find no copies registered in OCLC.

USD 13,000

Wylącznie do użyciu
organizacji partyjnych

2309

O KULCIE JEDNOSTKI I JEGO NASTĘPSTWACH

*Referat I Sekretarza KC KPZR tow. N.S. Chruszczowa
na XX Zjeździe Komunistycznej Partii Związku Radzieckiego*

Warszawa — Marzec — 1956

FOUNDING MODERN ANARCHISM

KROPOTKINE, PIERRE (PETER KROOPOTKIN).

La conquête du pain. Préface par Élisée Reclus.

Paris, 1892.

The very rare first edition – completely uncut and in original wrappers - of Kropotkin's main work, "The Conquest of Bread", the great constructivist work of the libertarian tradition and the greatest modern work of anarchism.

By 1880, Kropotkin had broken with the Bakunist idea of remuneration for labour in the post-revolutionary society. While Bakunin and the Federalist wing of the First International suggested a period of economic transition between Capitalism and Libertarian Communism, Kropotkin believed it necessary to leap from one to the other, from day one of the revolution. Any retention of the wages system in whatever form, such as labour cheques or time coupons, would only result in further exploitation and injustice. The revolution has to consist in the belief that all things are the common inheritance of humanity and should also be held in common; therefore, Kropotkin states in his magnum opus, collectivists merely tinker with the wages system instead of destroying it, and the only way forward is to get rid of it completely.

Kropotkin's groundbreaking "The Conquest of Bread" constitutes a main work of anarcho-communist economics and history and was groundbreaking in several respects. "Academics of the nineteenth century were heavily under the influence of neo-Darwinist ideas which sought to justify both capitalism and imperialism. Kropotkin was one of the very first to attempt to refute the 'survival of the fittest' idea. The basic point that humanity has made most progress under conditions of co-operation runs through the length and breadth of "The Conquest of Bread".

The book contains much of interest for present day libertarians. Kropotkin touches on "integral education", agricultural production in cities, international trade, the decentralisation of industry and much else of importance currently. It is, to reiterate, one of the great constructivist anarchist works". (Gary Heyter, A Review of Kropotkin's "The Conquest of Bread").

"The Conquest of bread" came to play an enormous role in the modern development of anarchism and is the most significant modern work of the libertarian tradition.

USD 7,000



PIERRE
KROPOTKINE

PIERRE KROPOTKINE

LA

CONQUÊTE DU PAIN

PRÉFACE PAR

ÉLISÉE RECLUS



LA
CONQUÊTE
DU
PAIN

PRIX :
3 fr. 50

PARIS
TRESSE
&
STOCK
ÉDITEURS
—
1902

PARIS
TRESSE & STOCK, ÉDITEURS
8, 9, 10, 11, GALERIE DU THÉÂTRE-FRANÇAIS
PALAIS-ROYAL

1902

A MAIN INFLUENCE ON MARX – PRESENTATION-COPY

LANGE, FRIEDRICH ALBERT.

J. St. Mill's Ansichten über die soziale ...

Duisburg, 1866.

First edition – uncut in the original printed wrappers - of Lange's highly influential work - given by the author shortly after publication. Karl Marx read the work extensively and was greatly inspired by it, especially in regard to rent theory and soil exhaustion. Lange's work also proved highly influential in the spreading of Darwinism in Germany. Nietzsche was introduced to Darwin via Lange, which became a pivotal event in the construction of his theory of the Übermensch.

“Lange was one of the originators of “physiological neo-Kantianism” and an important figure in the founding of the Marburg school of neo-Kantianism. He played a significant role in the German labour movement and in the development of social democratic thought. He articulated a socialist Darwinism that was an alternative to early social Darwinism.” (SEP).

“Marx made some excerpts from this book in the beginning of 1868 and possessed a copy in his library. These excerpts are important because Marx focused on chapter 4 in which Lange criticizes Carey's and Dühring's view on agriculture.” (Saito, Karl Marx's Ecosocialism).

“Marx read Lange's book at the beginning of 1868, and it is no coincidence that his notebook focuses on its fourth chapter, where Lange discusses the problems of rent theory and soil exhaustion. Specifically, Marx noted Lange's observation that Carey and Dühring denounced “trade” with England as a cause of all evils and regarded a “protective tariff” as the ultimate “panacea,” without Lange's recognizing that “industry” possesses a “centralizing tendency,” which creates not only the division of town and country but also economic inequality. Similar to Roscher, Lange argued that “despite the natural scientific correctness of Liebig's theory,” robbery cultivation can be justified from a “national economic” perspective.” (Saito, Marx's Ecological Notebooks)

USD 7,000



105 77
Bibliothek des Prof. Dr. Lange
Leipzig, 7. 13. April 1866

J. St. Mill's
Ansichten über die sociale Frage
und die
angebliche Umwälzung der Socialökonomie
durch
Carey.

von
Friedrich Albert Lange.

Leipzig, 1866
Verlag von Hoff & Lange.

Lange, Mill's Ansichten über die sociale Frage.

“THE IDEOLOGICAL KEYSTONE OF THE BOLSHEVIK PARTY” – PMM 392

LENIN.

Chto Delat? Nabolvschie Voprosae naschego dvitschenija. [What is to be done?].

Stuttgart, 1902.

Extremely rare first edition of Lenin’s seminal text, which constitutes the birth of Bolshevism and one of the most important documents of 20th century political thought.

Vladimir Lenin is considered the greatest of all revolutionary tacticians. More than anyone, he was else responsible for the tactics of the “Great October Revolution” that gave birth to the Soviet Union. His most important book about tactics was “What is to be done?”, which completely revolutionized the modern world of politics.

“Written between the autumn of 1901 and February 1902, while Lenin and his wife, N.K. Krupskaya, were in exile in Munic “what is to be don? was the ideological keystone of the Bolshevik party.

It was published, with the subtitle “Burning Questions of our Movement”, by the official publishers of the German Social-democratic Party, dietz of Stuttgart... Of the book’s first appearance Kruskaya wrote: “Later the Mensheviks vehemently attacked “What is to be done?” but at this juncture the book captivated everyone, especially those more closely in touch with Russian work.” This was because it “provided a plan for extensive revolutionary work. It pointed out definite jobs to be done.”

...

The book presented Lenin’s most searching criticism of the “economist” tendency; the view that the purely economic, trade union struggle was all that concerned the workers. On the contrary, he said, “the workers can acquire class political consciousness ONLY FROM WITHOUT, that it is only outside of the economic struggle”. The revolutionary socialist’s ideal, he added, “should not be a trade union secretay, but a TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE”. (PMM)

USD 35,000

Что дѣлать?

Наболѣвшіе вопросы нашего движенія

Н. ЛЕНИНА.

... „Партиная борьба придаетъ парти
силу и жизненность, величайшимъ доказа-
тельствомъ слабости парти является ея
распыленность и притупленіе рѣзко обозна-
ченныхъ границъ, партиа укрѣпляется гѣмъ,
что очищаетъ себя" ... (Изъ письма Лассали
къ Марку отъ 24 іюня 1852 г.).



STUTTGART

Verlag von J. H. W. Dietz Nachf. (G. m. b. H.)

1902

THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF POLAND

LUXEMBURG, ROSA.

Die industrielle Entwicklung Polens...

Leipzig, Duncker und Humblot, 1898.

Extremely scarce first printing – unbound as issued - of Rosa Luxemburg's doctoral dissertation, constituting the first comprehensive economic history of Poland and one of the most important pieces of revolutionary politics of the period. It is this foundational work of socialism that once and for all settled the score on the "Polish question" and sealed Rosa Luxemburg's fate as an international socialist leader.

Rosa Luxemburg (1871-1919) was one of the most influential Marxists of the late 19th century. In her youth, she joined the socialist movement and went to Switzerland in exile in 1889. Here she studied law and economics and developed close connections to the leading members of the Russian socialist party. As opposed to Lenin, she was in complete favour of internationalism and therefore in opposition to the established Russian and Polish socialist parties that supported Polish independence. In 1893, she cofounded what was to be the forerunner of the Polish Communist Party, namely the Socialdemocratic Labour Party of Poland.

In 1899, Rosa Luxemburg settled in Berlin and joined the German Socialdemocratic Party, SPD and represented the revolutionary wing. She believed strongly in revolutionary mass action, but as opposed to Lenin, she was not completely bound to the revolutionary party and spoke out against movements like the reform union in Germany.

In 1919, she was captured and murdered by reactionary freetrap officers, but her theoretical works remained highly influential throughout almost a century. As late as the 1960'ies and 70'ies, she was still seen as somewhat of a revolutionary hero and champion of communism.

With her death the international workers' movement lost one of its noblest souls. "The finest brain amongst the scientific successors of Marx and Engels", as Mehring said, was no more. In her life, as in her death, she gave everything for the liberation of humanity." (Tony Cliff, Biography of Rosa Luxemburg).

USD 9,500

Die
industrielle Entwicklung
Polens.

Inaugural - Dissertation

zur

Erlangung der staatswissenschaftlichen Doktorwürde

der

hohen staatswissenschaftlichen Fakultät

der

Universität Zürich

vorgelegt von

Rosa Luxemburg

aus Warschau.

Genehmigt auf Antrag des Herrn Prof. Dr. Julius Wolf.

Leipzig 1898, Duncker & Humblot.

THE NEAREST TO “CAPITAL” OF ANY MARXIST WORK

LUXEMBURG, ROSA.

Die Akkumulation des Kapitals...

Berlin, 1913.

The very rare first edition – uncut and partly unopened in original printed wrappers - of Rosa Luxemburg’s magnum opus - “without doubt, one of the most original contributions to Marxist economic doctrine since “Capital”. In its wealth of knowledge, brilliance of style, trenchancy of analysis and intellectual independence, this book, as Mehring, Marx’s biographer, stated, was the nearest to “Capital” of any Marxist work. The central problem it studies is of tremendous theoretical and political importance: namely, what effects the extension of capitalism into new, backward territories has on the internal contradictions rending capitalism and on the stability of the system.” (Tony Cliff).

“Rosa Luxemburg was born in the small Polish town of Zamosc on 5 March 1871. From early youth she was active in the socialist movement. She joined a revolutionary party called Proletariat, founded in 1882, some 21 years before the Russian Social Democratic Party (Bolsheviks and Mensheviks) came into being. From the beginning Proletariat was, in principles and programme, many steps ahead of the revolutionary movement in Russia. While the Russian revolutionary movement was still restricted to acts of individual terrorism carried out by a few heroic intellectuals, Proletariat was organising and leading thousands of workers on strike. In 1886, however, Proletariat was practically decapitated by the execution of four of its leaders, the imprisonment of 23 others for long terms of hard labour, and the banishment of about 200 more. Only small circles were saved from the wreck, and it was one of these that Rosa Luxemburg joined at the age of 16. By 1889 the police had caught up with her, and she had to leave Poland, her comrades thinking she could do more useful work abroad than in prison...”

*Hardly more than a couple of years later Rosa Luxemburg was already recognised as the theoretical leader of the revolutionary socialist party of Poland. She became the main contributor to the party paper, *Sprawa Robotnicza*, published in Paris. In 1894 the name of the party, Proletariat, was changed to become the Social Democratic Party of the Kingdom of Poland; shortly afterwards Lithuania was added to the title. Rosa continued to be the theoretical leader of the party (the SDKPL) till the end of her life.*

USD 5,000

Rosa Luxemburg
Die Akkumulation
des Kapitals

Rosa Luxemburg

Die Akkumulation des Kapitals



Preis 10 Mark

FIRST COMPLETE EDITION OF THE “LITTLE RED BOOK”

MAO ZEDONG.

Mao Zhu Xi Yu Lu [i.e. Quotations of Chairman Mao].

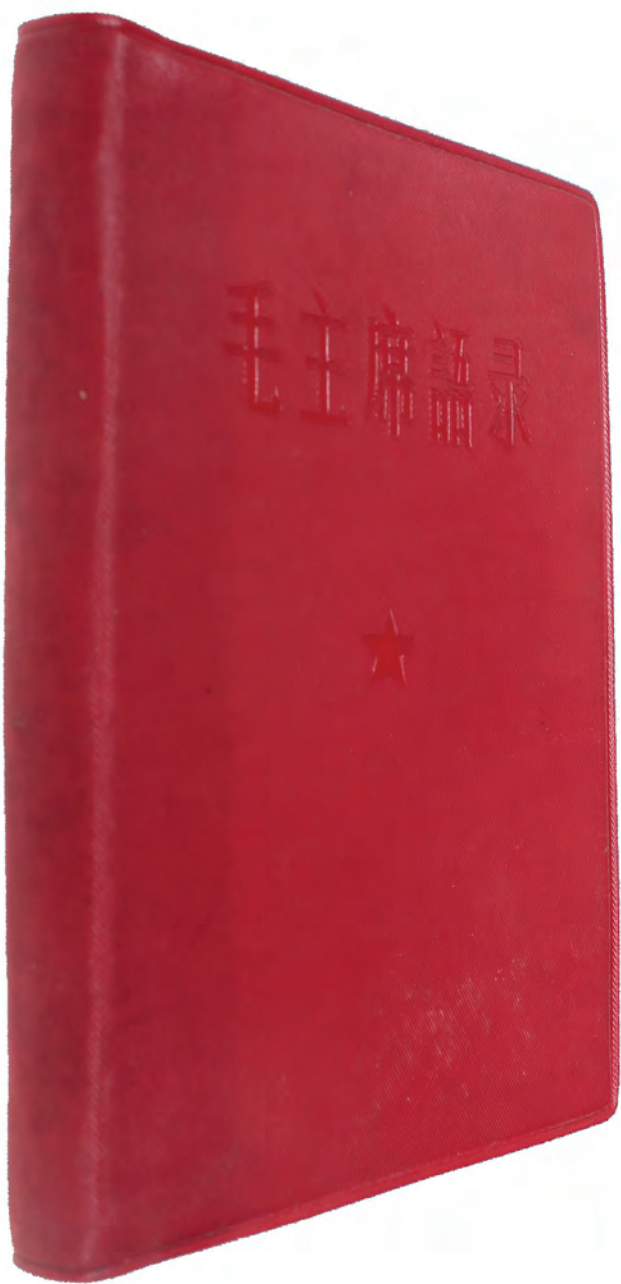
(Printed in China, August, 1965).

The rare first complete edition of Mao's Little Red Book (LRB). This is the third edition, upon which all subsequent versions and translations of the Little Red Book are based. Together with the Bible, this is the most printed book ever (it also holds the world record of most copies printed of a single work in under four years - 720 million copies by the end of 1967). With the rare endorsement-leaf, which is usually lacking.

The third edition, here in the iconic red vinyl binding, contains the 33 chapters for the first time, as do all later editions. “As with the earliest printings it is published for the General Political Department and intended only “for internal circulation”. Copies appear in both printed paper wrappers and red vinyl plastic.” (Oliver Lei Han, Sources and Early Printing History of Chairman Mao's “Quotations).

“The LRB continued to be printed in huge quantities for mass distribution up until the time of Mao's death on September 9th, 1976. This brought about an official end to the Cultural Revolution (which had used the LRB as a frequent symbol). By the late 1970s a change in government discouraged its further circulation and millions upon millions of copies were collected and destroyed as obsolete paper even while the cult of Maoism continued. It was during the centenary of Mao Tse-tung's birth (1993) that copies were once again printed, this time as facsimiles in English, French and German being exact replicas dated 1966 and with “First Edition” printed behind each title-page. They can be easily distinguished by their bright shiny red laminated covers and the presence of colored photograph portraits near the front... No one denies Mao is the Father of his country, truly the last Emperor, a symbol of power and reverence who has been exonerated for the mistakes of his reign and consequently recognized for his achievements as hope for the future. His ideology forms a brilliant concept that is still readable and admired today for its political theories and strategies, and no doubt he would be very proud to know the effect he has had on his own country and the world will never forget him.” (Oliver Lei Han, Sources and Early Printing History of Chairman Mao's “Quotations).

USD 5,500



FIRST COMPLETE ITALIAN TRANSLATION OF "THE CAPITAL"

MARX, CARLO. [KARL].

Il Capitale. Critica dell'economia politica.

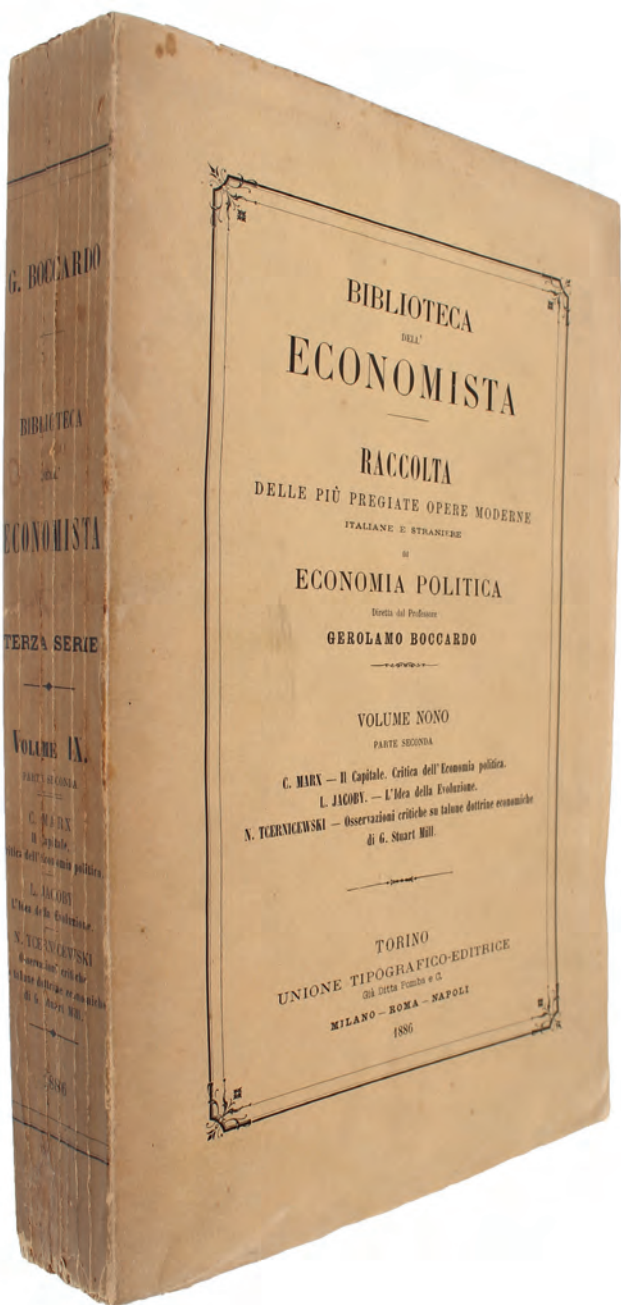
Torino, 1886.

First full Italian translation of Marx' landmark work, constituting what is arguably the greatest revolutionary work of the nineteenth century. The work proved immensely influential in both communist and fascist circles. Antonio Gramsci, founding member and one-time leader of the Communist Party of Italy (PCI), based much of his theoretical and practical work on the present translation of Marx' work; Ezra Pound read this Italian translation (which is among the most heavily marked annotated volumes in his personal library) and was horrified by the accounts of the exploitation of labor given by Marx which eventually grew into his sympathy for fascism and Mussolini's socialist roots. (Rainey, Textual Studies in the Cantos).

The translation was done in nine installments beginning in 1882 but was not published until 1886. The translation, however, remained relatively unknown: "It was difficult in Italy during that period [late 19th century] to obtain Marx's works. With the exception of Cafiero's hard to find summary and some other summarizing pamphlets published by another Southern scholar, Pasquale Martiguetti of Benevent, those Italians who sought to consult Marx were forced (unless they could read the original German) to have recourse to the French translation of the first volume of 'Capital', published in 1875. True, in 1886 Boccardo had published in Biblioteca dell'Economista, an Italian translation of 'Capital', but this was inaccessible to those of modest means." (Piccone, Italian Marxism).

The first edition of the work originally appeared in German in 1867, and only the first part of the work appeared in Marx' lifetime.

USD 7,000



FIRST SPANISH EDITION OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ABRIDGED VERSION OF "THE CAPITAL"

MARX, CARLOS.

El Capital. Resumido y acompañado de un estudio sobre el socialismo científico por Gabriel Deville.

Madrid, 1887.

The exceedingly scarce first Spanish edition of the most important abridged version of Marx's Capital ever to have appeared, published in the same year as what is generally accepted as the first Spanish edition of "Das Kapital" (Zafrilla's abridged version - defectively translated from Roy's French version - which was published in newspaper installments 1886-87).

This Spanish translation was made from the French of Gabriel Deville (1854 -1940), the great French socialist theoretician, politician and diplomat, who did more than almost anyone else to raise awareness of Karl Marx's theories of the weaknesses of capitalism - most effectively through the present work, which came to have a profound influence upon the spreading of Marxist thought throughout the Spanish speaking part of the world.

"The epitome, here translated, was published in Paris, in 1883, by Gabriel Deville, possibly the most brilliant writer among the French Marxians. It is the most successful attempt yet made to popularize Marx's scientific economics." (LA MONTE, Intruductory Note to the 1899 English translation).

The Spanish translator of the work is Antonio Atienza, a typographer and translator at the press of Ricardo Fé, who in 1886 volunteered his work at the newly founded "El Socialista", the Spanish flagship publication of Marxist socialism. It was also in 1886 that Atienza translated the present work, with the publication following in 1887. This translation happened almost simultaneously with the "translation" by Zafrilla, which appeared in weekly installments in the rival newspaper "La República", and the two first versions of "Das Kapital" to appear in Spanish tell the story of more than just the desire to spread Marx's ideas in Spain. Both versions were part of an ongoing struggle between political parties vying for the loyalty of Spain's workers.

The work is of the utmost scarcity, with merely three copies listed on OCLC and none at auction over the last 40 years at least.

USD 17,500

CARLOS MARX

EL CAPITAL

RESUMIDO Y ACOMPAÑADO DE UN

ESTUDIO SOBRE EL SOCIALISMO CIENTÍFICO

POR

GABRIEL DEVILLE

PRIMERA EDICIÓN

MADRID

EST TIP. DE RICARDO FÉ

Calle de Cedaceros, núm. 11

1887

FIRST FINNISH TRANSLATION OF "THE CAPITAL"

MARX, KARL.

Pääoma. Kansantaloustieteen arvostelu Ensimmäinen nide Ensimmäinen kirja: Kapitalistinen tuotanto Alkuperäisen teoksen kuudennesta painoksesta suomentanut O. W. Louhivuori. (i.e. Finnish "Das Kapital").

Helsinki, Työväen Kirjapaino, 1918.

8vo. In publisher's original red cloth, with gilt lettering. Wear to extremities. Gilding on spine almost gone. Hinges very weak, book block almost detached from binding. Internally fine and clean. (4), XX, 712, (1), 79, (3) pp.

The rare first complete Finnish translation of Marx' landmark work, constituting what is arguably the greatest revolutionary work of the nineteenth century.

"Shortly before World War I, the young economist and socialist member of parliament Edward Gylling inspired a Finnish edition of "Capital". It was published with the help of the Finnish literature Promotion Fund (SKE). Volume one was translated by OV Louhivuori, who later became the principal of the School of Economics." (Karl Marx Memorial Library Luxembourg - <http://karlmarx.lu>)

USD 3,100

KARL MARX

PÄÄOMA

Kansantaloustieteen arvostelu

Ensimmäinen nide

Ensimmäinen kirja:

Kapitalistinen tuotanto

Alkuperäisen teoksen kuudennesta painoksesta suomentanut

O. W. LOUHIVUORI



Helsingissä
Työväen Sanomalehti-Osakeyhtiö

FIRST DANISH TRANSLATION OF “THE CAPITAL”

MARX, KARL.

Kapitalen. 2 Parts.

København, 1885-87.

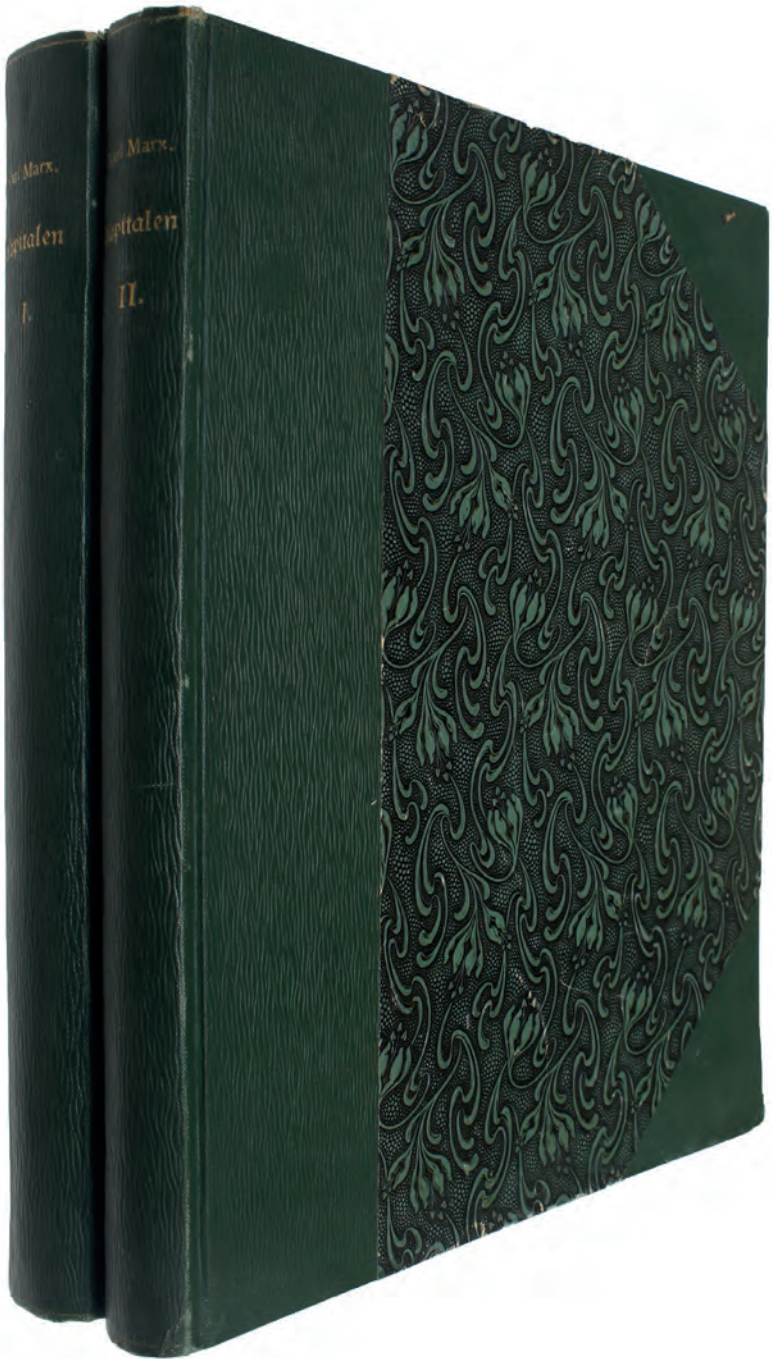
First edition of the first Danish translation of “Das Kapital”. The translation is remarkable in several respects - the Danish Social-democratic party was one of the first labour organizations in the world to publish the two volumes of “The Capital”, the translation of the first volume preceded both the English and the Italian, and the translation of the second volume is the second in the world to appear, only preceded by the Russian from 1885 – furthermore, these two translations were the only two to appear of volume two until after Engels’ death in 1895 .

After having been in a serious crisis at the end of the 1870’ies, the labour movement in Denmark turned things around in the 1880’ies, primarily with the aid of Marx. Marx’ theories and his connection between theoretical and practical politics became the foundation for the Social Democrats. In 1884, the Danish Social Democratic Party got its two first members of parliament elected, and many workers wished to become politically active. Also in Denmark, the class struggle had properly begun.

As Marx was the foundation for the beginning success of the Social Democrats, the Party decided that it would translate and publish all the most important works by Marx – of course most importantly “The Capital”. This translation was to become “a new and powerful weapon for the Danish Labour Party in the agitation for the socialist principles”. The translation of “The Capital” was made by the linguist and journalist Hans Vilhelm Lund (1840-1893), who worked at the paper Social-Demokraten in the 1880’ies and 90’ies. The translation is famed for being extremely true to the original and virtually flawless.

In order to reach as wide a relevant audience as possible, the price was kept as low as it could be. It still constituted a full day’s wages for a skilled worker, namely 2 kroner – still about 1/7 of the German edition. In spite of all the efforts to distribute the translation, it did not become a bestseller, and in 1911, the remainders were issued with a new title-page in 1911.

USD 4,000



FIRST TRANSLATION INTO ANY LANGUAGE OF “THE CAPITAL” – WITH A MOST INTERESTING PROVENANCE

MARX, KARL.

Kapital. Kritika politicheskoy ekonomii.

S.-Peterburg, 1872.

First Russian edition (first issue, with the issue-pointers), being the first translation into any language, of Marx' immensely influential main work, probably the greatest revolutionary work of the nineteenth century.

The present copy has a most interesting provenance, namely that of Stanislav Strumilin (1877-1974). He played a leading role in the analysis of the planned economy of the Soviet type, including modeling, development of the five-year plans and calculation of national income. His particular contributions include the “Strumilin index”, a measure of labor productivity, and the “norm coefficient”, relating to analysis of investment activity. In the 1860'ies he gained an international reputation in the field of the economics of education following the publication of “The economics of education in the USSR” by UNESCO.

Marx' groundbreaking “Das Kapital” originally appeared in German in 1867, and only the first part of the work appeared in Marx' lifetime. The very first foreign translation of the work was that into Russian, which, considering Russian censorship at the time, would seem a very unlikely event. But as it happened, “Das Kapital” actually came to enjoy greater renown in Russia than in any other country; for many varying reasons, it won a warm reception in many political quarters in Russia, and it enjoyed a totally unexpected rapid and widespread success.

The first Russian translation of “Das Kapital” came to have a profound influence the economic development of of Russia. It was frequently quoted in the most important economic and political discussions on how to industrialize Russia and the essential points of the work were seen by many as the essential questions for an industrializing Russia. “ “Das Kapital” arrived in Russia just at the moment that the Russian economy was recovering from the slump that followed Emancipation and was beginning to assume capitalist characteristics. Industrialization raised in the minds of the intelligentsia the question of their country's economic destiny. And it was precisely this concern that drew Mikhailovsky and many of the “intelligenty” to “Das Kapital”.” (Resis, p. 232).

USD 27,000



THE NEW RELIGION – PMM 359

MARX, KARL.

**Das Kapital. Kritik der politischen Oekonomie. Erster Band. Buch I:
Der Produktionsprozess des Kapitals.**

Hamburg, 1867.

Scarce first edition of Marx' immensely influential main work, arguably the greatest revolutionary work of the nineteenth century. With its attack on capitalists and capitalist mode of production, this cornerstone of 19th century thought came to determine the trajectory of economics and politics of the Western world.

Marx' groundbreaking "Das Kapital" originally appeared in German in 1867, and only the first part of the work appeared in Marx' lifetime.

USD 175,000

Das Kapital.

Kritik der politischen Oekonomie.

Von

Karl Marx.

Erster Band.

Buch I: Der Produktionsprocess des Kapitals.

Das Recht der Uebersetzung wird vorbehalten.

Hamburg

Verlag von Otto Meissner.

1867.

New-York: L. W. Schmidt, 24 Barclay-Street.

FIRST COMPLETE JAPANESE TRANSLATION OF "THE CAPITAL"

MARX, KARL.

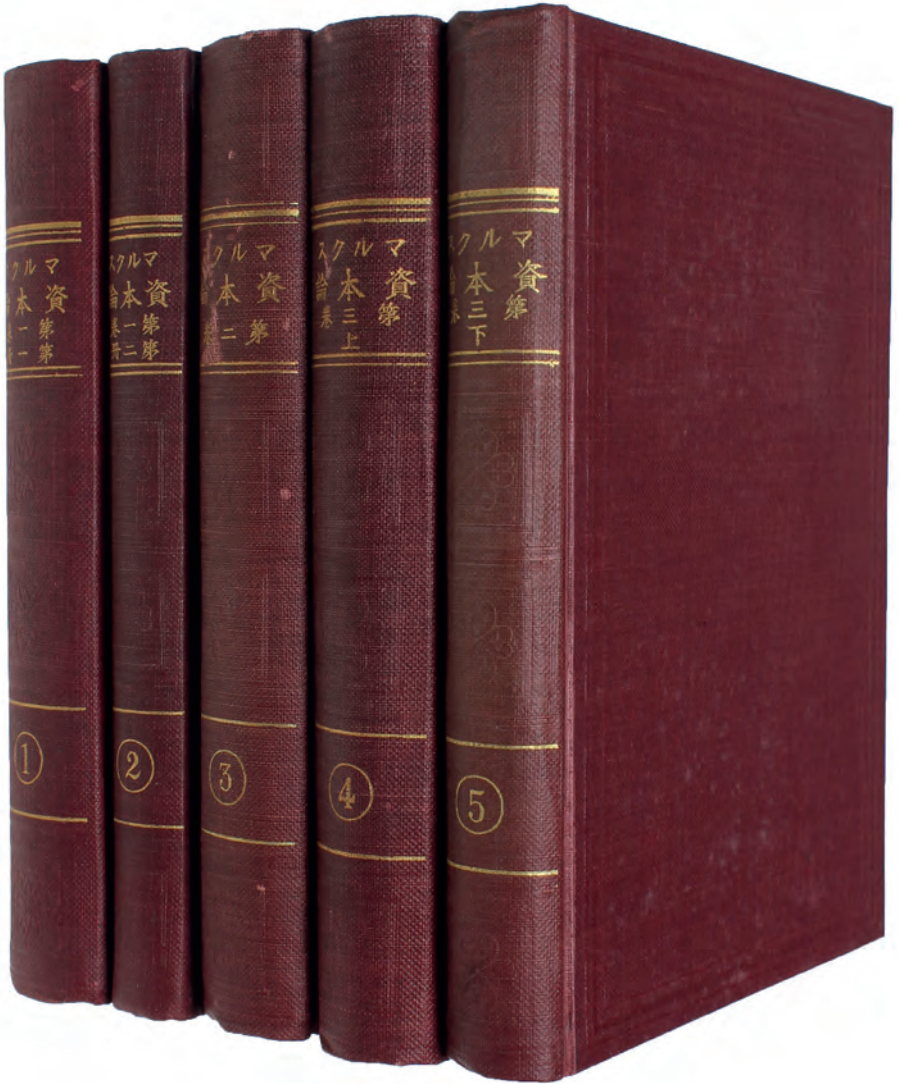
Marukusu shihonron. 5 vols.

Tokyo, 1927-1928.

Rare first complete Japanese translation – in the original bindings - of Marx's 'Das Kapital'. In response to the Russian October Revolution, young Marxists produced in rapid succession partial translations of Marx's works and secondary accounts of the same. Japanese translations of Marx's works were quite late compared to those in Europe. Japanese translations, however, did exercise a great influence in Asia and especially in China, where several of the early translations were made from the Japanese.

"Similarly, Takabatake Motoyuki, the first to produce a complete Japanese translation of the three volumes of 'Capital', created a system of Marxist national socialism. Asserting the "Marxism was originally statism", Takabatake cited Thomas Hobbes and other western state theorists to support the notion that the state preceded class society and would not wither away after a proletarian revolution. To guard against external threats and to organize economic activity at home - against the possibility of proletarian imperialism on the part of Soviet Russia, for example - a socialist Japan would require a powerful state" (Hoston, Marxism and the Crisis of Development in Prewar Japan).

USD 4,500



MARX' STRUGGLE AGAINST DEFAMATION

MARX, KARL.

Herr Vogt.

London, 1860.

The rare first edition – in the original wrappers - of Marx' landmark defense against defamation, a seminal work in his struggle for a new human society. Written in the midst of his writing of "The Capital", "Herr Vogt" constitutes the work that took precedence over this most important critique of political economy and the work that gives us one of the most profound insights into the mind of the great Marx. "Herr Vogt" is furthermore the work that we have to thank for the influence that "The Capital" and Marxist socialism came to have upon our society.

"In 1857, Karl Marx resumed work on his critique of political economy, a process that culminated in the publication of "Capital" a decade later... From the second half of 1859 through 1860, Marx was not working on his critique of political economy. What was he doing instead? What was so important, so much more of an urgent priority than his theoretical work? The answer is that Marx was fighting back against Carl Vogt's defamatory attack. He fought back in order to defend his reputation and that of his "party." ... "Herr Vogt", the book Marx wrote in order to set the record straight." (Klimann, Marx' Struggle Against Defamation).

Vogt was a prominent radical German politician and materialist philosopher who had immigrated to Switzerland, where he served in parliament. His position on the 1859 war over Italian unification had a pro-French tilt, which resulted in an anonymous pamphlet that alleged (correctly) that Vogt was being paid by the French government. Vogt believed Marx to be the author of the pamphlet and fought back by attacking Marx. He published a short book that described Marx as the leader of a band of blackmailers who demanded payment in return for keeping quiet about their victims' revolutionary histories. Not only did he attack Marx personally, he also falsified facts and made up untrue allegations to libel the Communist League, portraying its members as conspirators in secret contact with the police and accusing Marx of personal motives. Vogt's slander undoubtedly put both Marx' own future and that of the Communist League at risk.

"Herr Vogt... [is] one of the most brilliant of his writings. Engels considered it better than the Eighteenth Brumaire; Lassalle spoke of it as "a masterpiece in every respect"; Ryazanov thought that "in all literature there is no equal to this book"; Mehring rightly wrote of its "being highly instructive even today".

USD 15,500

Herr Vogt.

Von

Karl Marx.



London,

A. Petzsch & Co., deutsche Buchhandlung,

78, FENCHURCH STREET, n.c.

—
1860.

A FORERUNNER OF MARX AND ENGELS

[MORELLE, ETIENNE-GABRIEL].

Code de la Nature...

Par-Tout (i.e. Paris or Liège), 1755.

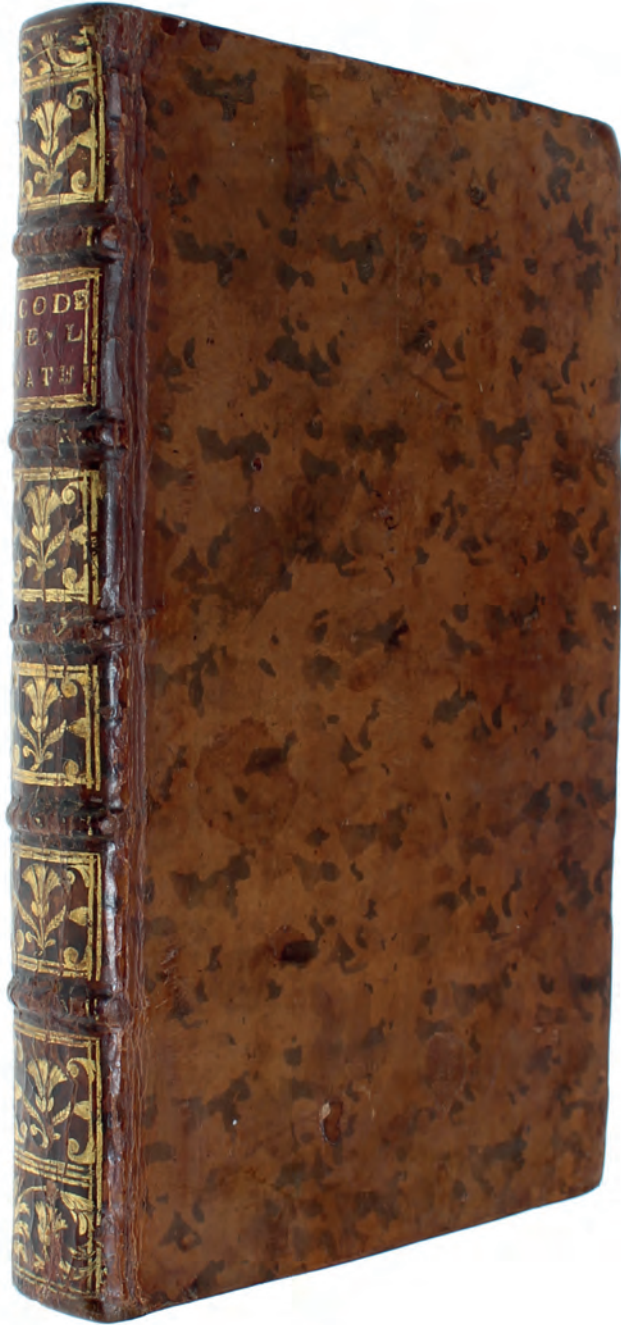
First edition of this canonical work of revolutionary utopianism, Morelly's main work, which greatly influenced later socialist and communist thought and which constitutes a forerunner of the works of Marx and Engels.

The work was published anonymously and the author Étienne-Gabriel Morelly (1717 - 1778) remains a bit of a mystery, about whom very little is known. At first, "The Code of Nature" was attributed to Denis Diderot, but other great authors of the day have also been proposed.

"The Code of Nature" constitutes an early example of utopian socialist thought, providing a detailed plan for the establishment of a perfect state. It severely criticized the society of the time and proposed a constitution intended to lead to an egalitarian society without property, marriage, church or police. Based upon the principle that man is by nature good and the view that all social and moral ills were consequences of private property, it argues for an egalitarian society in which almost all private property - and thereby all of its pernicious consequences - is eliminated. Due to these radical views, Morelly is considered a significant forerunner of later socialist and communist thinkers, including Marx, Engels, Fourier, Proudhon, Babeuf, etc.

"The Code of Nature" had an immense impact on contemporary and later thought – more than being a theoretical utopia, it constitutes a sound analytical treatise with utopian elements. It reflects a realistic approach to society and includes a legislative program to return the State to a government in accordance with the natural solidarity and affection of humanity.

USD 6,000



“THE FATHER OF FASCISM”

MUSSOLINI et al.

La dottrina del fascismo.

Milano, 1935.

First edition thus of this magnum opus of Italian fascism - the copy of Gabriele D'Annunzio - "the father of Fascism" - with his ownership signature.

"The Doctrine of Fascism" was originally published in the Italian Encyclopedia in 1932, as the first section of the entry Fascism. In its book form, it came to have the greatest impact upon Italian politics. A key concept of the work is summed up in Mussolini's own words: "Granted that the 19th century was the century of socialism, liberalism, democracy, this does not mean that the 20th century must also be the century of socialism, liberalism, democracy. Political doctrines pass; nations remain. We are free to believe that this is the century of authority, a century tending to the 'right', a Fascist century. If the 19th century was the century of the individual (liberalism implies individualism) we are free to believe that this is the 'collective' century, and therefore the century of the State."

Gabriele D'Annunzio is often seen as a precursor of the ideals and techniques of Italian fascism. His political ideals emerged in Fiume when he coauthored a constitution with syndicalist Alceste de Ambris, the Charter of Carnaro. It was D'Annunzio's ideas and aesthetics that more than anything else influenced the style of Mussolini, and in turn Adolf Hitler.

Mussolini's culture of dictatorship came directly from D'Annunzio. Described as "the father of fascism" and "John the Baptist of Italian Fascism", virtually the entire ritual of Fascism was invented by D'Annunzio during his occupation of Fiume and his leadership of the Italian Regency of Carnaro. These rituals included the balcony address, the Roman salute, the cries of "Eia, eia, eia! Alala!" (taken from Achilles' cry in the Iliad), the dramatic and rhetorical dialogue with the crowd, and the use of religious symbols in new secular settings. But also his very method of government constituted the invention of fascism: the economics of the corporate state; stage tricks; large emotive nationalistic public rituals; and blackshirted followers with their disciplined, bestial responses and strongarm repression of dissent. He was even said to have originated the practice of forcibly dosing opponents with large amounts of castor oil, a very effective laxative, to humiliate, disable or kill them, a practice which also became a common tool of Mussolini's blackshirts.

USD 5,000

MUSSOLINI

LA
DOTTRINA
DEL
FASCISMO

MUSSOLINI

LA DOTTRINA DEL FASCISMO

STORIA, OPERE ED ISTITUTI

a cura di

M. GALLIAN, A. MARPICATI, L. COSTI

cinquantaquattro tavole fuori testo

EDITORE ULRICO HOEPLI MILANO

HOEPLI
EDITORE
MILANO

THE CARICATURE OF STALINISM

ORWELL, GEORGE.

Animal Farm. A Fairy Story.

London, 1945.

First edition of one of the most important literary works of the 20th century, the satirical-political masterpiece that so magnificently reflects the events leading up to the Russian Revolution and brilliantly caricatures Stalinism. As Orwell himself put it, with this work, he deliberately tried "to fuse political purpose and artistic purpose into one whole". (Orwell, "Why I Write").

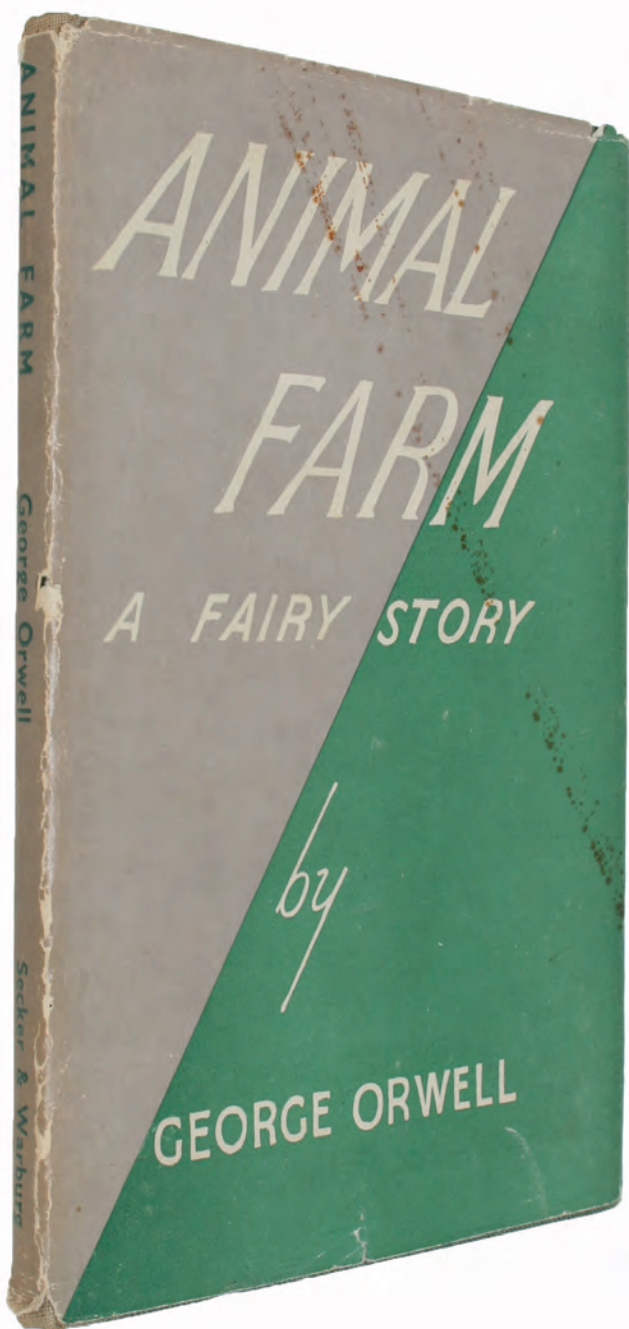
"Animal Farm" brilliantly portrays not only the corruption of the revolution, but also how traits of human character themselves corrupt society. The greatest flaw of revolution is not the corrupt leadership on its own, but also the greed, indifference, ignorance, shortsightedness, wickedness, etc. that govern the individuals that make up the masses.

The work was written between late 1943 and early 1944, when the wartime alliance with the Soviet Union was at its height and Stalin was held in highest esteem in Britain, among both the people and intelligentsia. Not surprisingly, it was initially rejected by both British and American publishers, and the publication of it was thus delayed. When it did appear, it became a great commercial success, however, not least due to the soon to follow Cold War.

The work is generally considered one of the best and most influential literary productions of the 20th century.

The original subtitle "A Fairy Story" was dropped when the book was published in the United States, and all but one of the translations omitted it.

USD 4,000



THE EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR TOTALITARIAN DEMOCRACY

ROUSSEAU, J.J.

Émile ou de l'éducation. 4 Tomes.

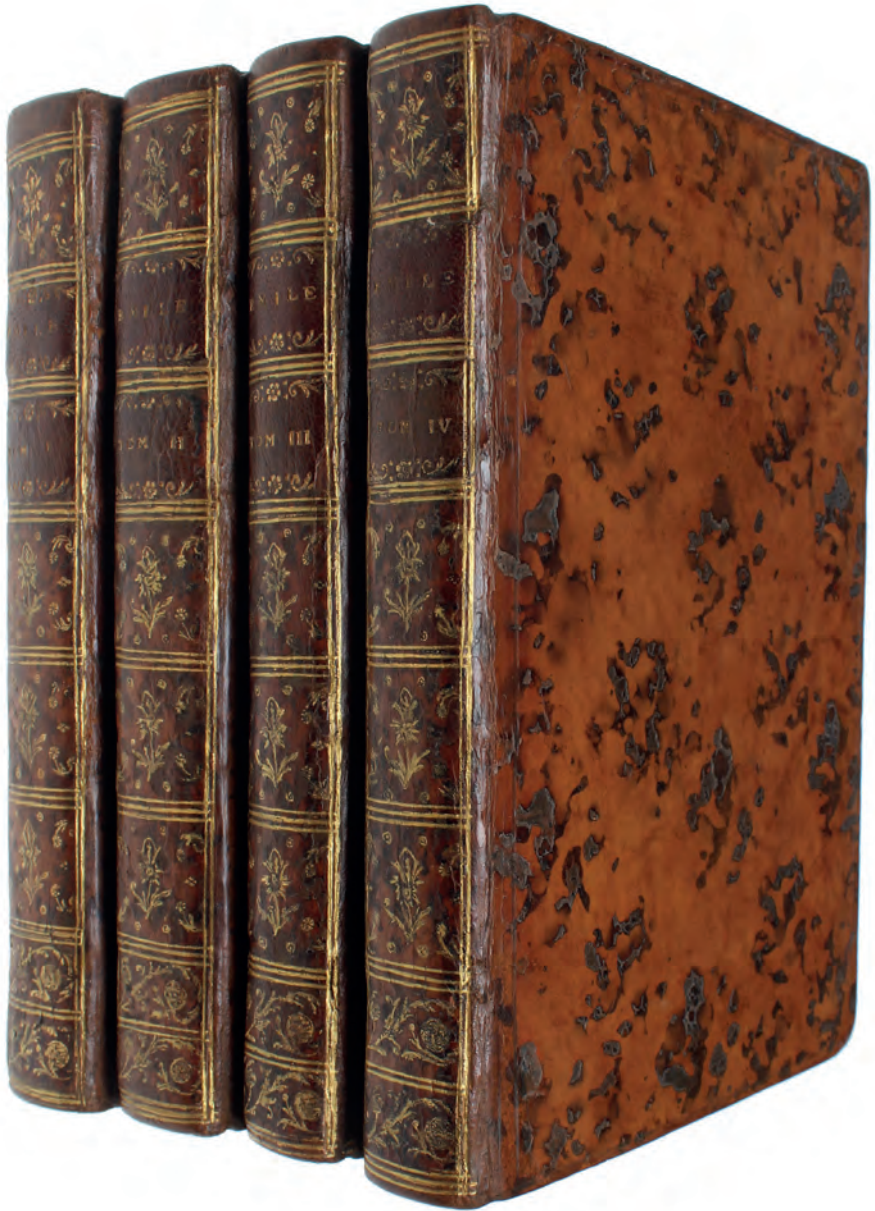
A la Haye, (Recte: Paris), 1762.

The very scarce actual first edition, being the rarer, more sought-after, nicer 8vo-edition (as opposed to the much more common 12mo-edition, which was printed about simultaneously, but which seems to have appeared later), the 8vo format also being the one preferred by Rousseau himself and the format in which he wanted his great work to appear.

Rousseau's "Émile" constitutes the most significant modern treatise on the education of man, surpassed only by Plato's "Republic". The comparison with Plato is all the more apt, seeing that both works grow out of and are meant to remedy lacunae in the political philosophy of their authors. The paradox of Émile is that, while the development of human nature must be natural, if the child is to develop into a free human being, steering that development in the right - that is, free - direction requires constant intervention which, moreover, must be hidden from the child. Rousseau details this intervention in his analysis of the five stages in the education of the child, covering the period from birth to the age of 25. In short, the purpose is to secretly manufacture the conditions under which nature will teach the student what the tutor wants the student to learn. Through the tutor's disguised intentions, the student, by equating his own will with the will of his tutor, is conditioned to identify his own will with the general will. The "general will" as Rousseau used it, was part of the "Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen", from 1789, and it is no wonder that Rousseau is considered one of the indirect causes of the French revolution - Hegel argued, for instance, that Rousseau's account of the general will ineluctably lead to the "Reign of Terror".

The totalitarian tendency of Rousseau's philosophy of education, with its clever subordination of the individual to the determinations of the general will, has been noted by a number of philosophers, in recent times most famously, Karl Popper. Most agree that Rousseau's "general will" will lead to a totalitarian democracy. Isaiah Berlin, for instance, argued that this association of freedom with obedience to the General Will allowed totalitarian leaders to defend oppression in the name of freedom and made Rousseau "one of the most sinister and formidable enemies of liberty in the whole history of human thought."

USD 13.500



THE HUGELY CONTROVERSIAL PLAY ON COMMUNISM

SARTRE, JEAN-PAUL.

Les Mains Sales. Piece en sept tableaux.

(Paris), (1948).

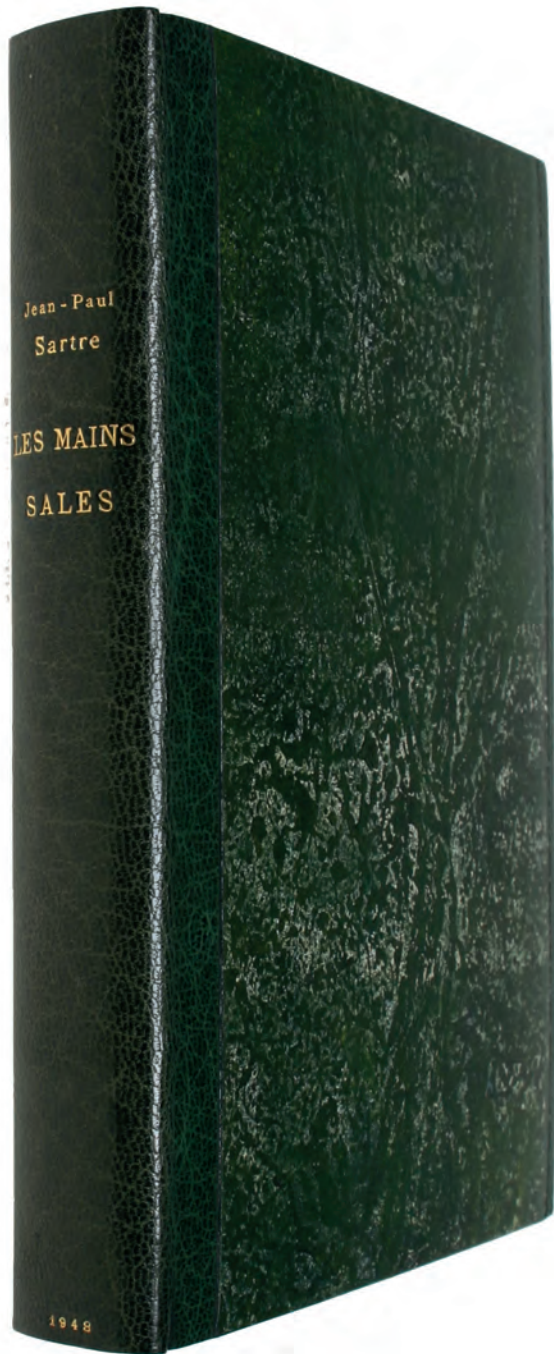
First edition in book form – bound uncut and with the original printed wrappers - of Sartre's hugely controversial and extremely popular political drama, that of his plays to enjoy the greatest public success. Number LXXXIV out of 210 numbered copies on alfa mousse Navarre (15 copies were printed on vélin de Hollande and numbered I-X + A-E (H.C.), 60 on vélin pur fil Lafuma Navarre, numbered XI-LX + F-O (H.C.), 210 on alfa mousse Navarre, numbered LXI-CCLX + a-j - apart from that, 1040 copies appeared on regular vélin supérieur, numbered 1-1040).

The work, "Dirty Hands", was originally published in two parts of the periodical "Les Temps Modernes", in March and April of 1948. Later the same year, in the Spring-Summer of 1948, as few extracts of it appeared in "Yale French Studies", and in June 1948, the work appeared for the first time in book form (as it is here). The work was hugely popular and appeared again numerous times after the first book edition: in 1953, 1954, 1961, 1962, and in English in 1963, and Italian in 1964. It was performed at the Antoine Theatre as early as 1948, and remained on tour for years, until in 1951 it was made into a film (by Fernand Rivers).

The political drama takes place during the last two years of World War II, in Illyria, a fictional East European country, an ally of Nazi Germany, which is on the verge of being annexed to the Eastern Bloc. It, tells the story of the assassination of a leading politician, carried out by a young communist, the 21-year-old bourgeois intellectual Hugo Barine. The main question of the work is whether the killer's motivations are political or personal, and not who did or did not commit the murder.

The play was not only extremely popular, it also caused great controversy and great opposition. Right-wingers welcomed it as anti-communist, and left-wingers attacked it for the same reason. When the film came out in 1951, Communists threatened the cinemas showing it, and after that, the play itself was not re-staged in France until 1976. In fact, it was staged in no socialist state until November 1968, when it was shown in Prague after the invasion of Czechoslovakia by fellow Warsaw Pact forces.

USD 1,250



ONE OF THE MOST CONTROVERSIAL BOOKS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

SOREL, GEORGES.

Réflexions sur la violence.

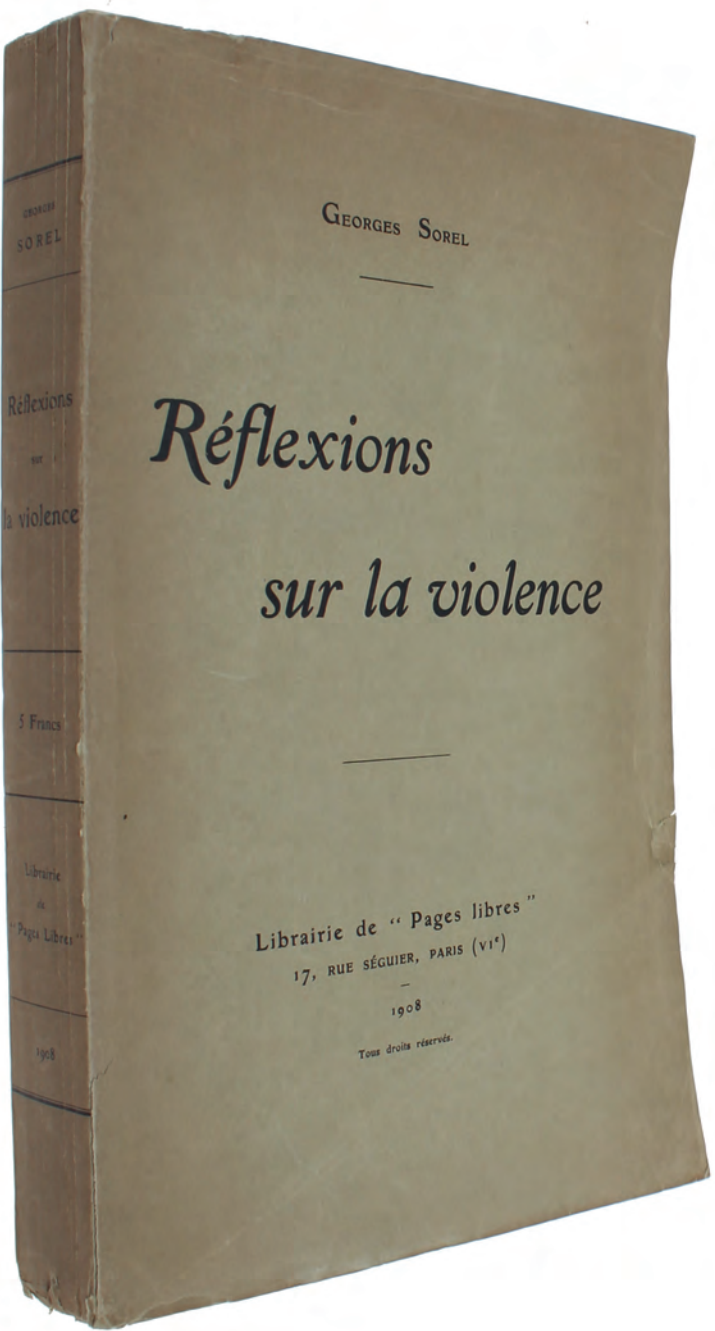
Paris, 1908.

First edition - uncut, unopened and in original wrappers - of one of the most controversial books of the twentieth century.

"J. B. Priestley argued that if one could grasp why a retired civil servant had written such a book then the modern age could be understood. It heralded the political turmoil of the decades that were to follow its publication and provided inspiration for Marxists and Fascists alike. Developing the ideas of violence, myth and the general strike, Sorel celebrates the heroic action of the proletariat as a means of saving the modern world from decadence and of reinvigorating the capitalist spirit of a timid bourgeoisie." (Jeremy Jennings, Introduction to the 1999 Cambridge-edition).

Sorel's work is written at the cusp of the seismic changes that would transform the twentieth century, putting an end to the ancien Régime in Europe, and to European global hegemony. An unorthodox Marxist, Sorel focused almost obsessively on the question of the agency required to spark revolutionary change, in contrast to Marxist/socialist contemporaries like Jean Jaurès who saw parliamentary politics as the way to leverage the growing power of the workers' unions into political concessions. In choosing of violence as the theme of his work, Sorel wanted to strike a death blow at reform-minded socialism which was, according to him, guilty of extinguishing the revolutionary fervour of the working class. By suffusing Marx's materialism with Bergson's intuitionism, he argued that violence would, in and of itself, create the revolutionary subject (the working class) and the conditions of revolutionary social change. His work departs from Marxism, and points towards twentieth century Fascism (towards which Sorel himself was ambivalent), inasmuch as it strips the idea of political will of the intellectualist trappings that Marxism inherited from German idealism. Instead, Sorel would tie political will to myth as a motivational force, singling out the myth of the nation as the most potent one of all. His synthesis of nationalism, violence, and faceless political agency was instrumental in laying the groundworks for the radical political movements that became the different strains of twentieth century Fascism.

USD 3,500



GEORGES SOREL

Réflexions

sur la violence

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1908

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sur
la violence

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1908

FIRST APPEARANCE OF STALIN AS ONE OF THE BOLSHEVIK LEADERS

[STALIN].

**Protokoly Obyedinitel'nogo syezda Rossiyskoy
Sotsial'demokraticheskoy Rabochey Partii, sostoyavshegosya v
Stokgolme. [i.e. The Protocols of the Unity Congress of Russian
Social-Democratic Party in Stockholm in 1906].**

Moscow, 1907.

The extremely rare first appearance – uncut and in original wrappers - of “The Protocols of the congress of Russian Social-Democratic Party in Stockholm”, containing the very first appearance of Stalin as one the Bolshevik leaders. This is presumably also the very first time Stalin is mentioned in print. Shortly after publication, the book was banned by the order of court.

The book contains the full version of all speeches on the fourth congress of Social Democrats held in Stockholm in 1906. Here, Stalin was chosen to be one of the three delegates from Caucasus, which was of seminal importance in his rise to power. The nomination was unexpected, seeing that up until this point, Stalin had mainly been in charge of terrorist activity and, unlike Lenin and other prominent party members, he had not published any papers or theoretical works.

“Here [in Stockholm] Stalin saw the doyen of Russian Marxism, Georgi Plekhanov, as well as familiar Tbilisi faces such as Mikhail Kalinin. He also first encountered two men who would be instrumental in his struggle for total power: The first head of the Soviet secret police, Feliks Dzierzynski, and Klim Voroshilov, future commissar for defence and eventual butcher of the Red Army. Koba shared a hotel room in Stockholm with Voroshilov (an uneducated metalworker endowed with the voice of an opera singer). Koba (Stalin’s nickname) and Klim bonded, master and servant, for life.” (Rayfield, Stalin and His Hangmen).

The chief questions discussed at the Fourth Congress were the agrarian question, the current situation and the class tasks of the proletariat, policy towards the State Duma, and organizational questions.

Lenin was leading the most radical position based on nationalizing the land and was defeated by the much more moderate Mensheviks. The dichotomy between the two later became the reason for the party splitting up. Stalin didn't take Lenin's side on that matter and was in favor of the compromising strategy proposed by Borisov. Stalin concluded his presentation by saying: “Either the hegemony of the proletariat, or the hegemony of the democratic bourgeoisie-that is how the question stands in the Party, that is where we differ.”

USD 5,500

1907.

Протоколы Объединит. Съезда Рос. Соц.-Дем. Раб. Партии.

Протоколы Объедини-
тельного Съезда Рос-
сійской Соціалдемо-
кратической Рабочей
Партии,

состоявшагося въ Сток-
гольмѣ въ 1906 г. →

1907.

МОСКВА.

1 р. 25 к.

THE EPITOME OF NARODNIK ECONOMICS AND THE FIRST SERIOUS ATTEMPT AT ANALYZING RUSSIAN CAPITALISM

V.V. [VASILY VORONTSOV].

Sud'by kapitalizma v Rossii.

S.-Peterburg, 1882.

The exceedingly scarce first edition of this landmark work of Russian economics, being Vorontsov's seminal pre-revolutionary book "The Fate of Capitalism in Russia", which constitutes, not only the first serious attempt at analyzing Russian capitalism, but also one of the earliest (and the first Russian) theoretical statements of the assumption of economic development along non-capitalist lines. Vorontsov, together with Danielson - who was greatly inspired by the present work - is considered the major exponent of Narodnik (and pre-revolutionary) economics, of which the present work is essentially the epitome.

"In the 1880's, after the revolutionaries had clearly abandoned their indifferences to political forms, legal Populism became a distinctly separate movement with its own ideology. The common denominator linking the often very different members of this movement was the postulate of noncapitalist industrialization to be initiated and directed by the state, which would safeguard the interests of the small producers. The leading and most characteristic representative of this trend was V. P. Vorontsov (1847 - 1918). His book [the present] was the first ambitious attempt to analyze the specific features of Russian capitalism; at the same time, it was an original statement of the theoretical assumptions of economic development along noncapitalist lines." (Walicki, A History of Russian Thought)

Vorontsov was one of the first Russian economists to study the works of Karl Marx. He maintained that crises are caused by production of surplus value and he worked out a Marxist version of the underconsumption approach, which converged with the one first introduced by Malthus: Crises emanate from "over-saving," or, in Marxist terms, from the inability of the capitalists to consume surplus value.

The present work had a profound influence upon the Narodnik movement and is considered the movement's economic background. It is commonly rendered as "populism" or "peopleism", an ideology which took "peasant collectivism as a vehicle for non-capitalist development in Russia... The Narodniks were in many ways the intellectual and political forbearers of the socialist revolutionaries, who went on to greatly influence Russian history in the 20th century.

USD 6,500



THE FIRST REAL BIBLE OF COMMUNISM

WEITLING, WILHELM.

Garantien der Harmonie und Freiheit.

Vivis, 1842.

Rare first edition of one of the greatest works of communism, Weitling's extremely influential main work, which came to be known as "the debut of the German workers" (Marx). Published a full six years before "The Communist Manifesto", Weitling's "Guarantees of Harmony and Freedom" arguably constitutes the foundational work of Communism. It is not by chance that Engels names Weitling "The founder of German Communism" (Engels 1975 [1843], p. 402) and Marx characterizes this work as the "brilliant debut of the German workers" and the "gigantic first steps of the proletariat".

Considered the first real Communist, Weitling was a communist before both Marx and Engels. He was the founder of the League of the Just that Marx and Engels joined and turned into the Communist League, and signatory to early statements by the executive of the First International. Having been so admired by Marx and Engels after the publication of the present magnum opus, he later fell out with them after a struggle in 1846-47, over the party programme for the League of the Just. Marx, of course, won the struggle, and the Communist Manifesto was written - not a party programme dictating direct and violent overthrow of the state and the immediate establishment of communism.

"In 1844 Weitling was one of the most popular and renowned men, not only among German workers but also among the German intelligentsia... To him [i.e. Marx] Weitling was a very gifted expression of the aspirations of that very proletariat, the historic mission of which he himself was then formulating. Here is what he wrote of Weitling before he met him: "Where can the bourgeoisie, its philosophers and literati included, boast of work dealing with the political emancipation, comparable with Weitling's "Guarantees of Harmony and Freedom"? If one compares the dry and timid mediocrity of German political literature with this fiery and brilliant debut of the German workers, if one compares these halting but gigantic first steps of the proletariat with the mincing gait of the full-grown German bourgeoisie, one cannot help predicting that the proletarian Cinderella will develop into a prodigy of strength."

USD 14,500

20. XII. 47.

V. G. Hermann

Garantien

der

Harmonie und Freiheit.

Von

Wilhelm Weilling.

Frei wollen wir werden! wie die
Vögel des Himmels; sorgenlos in
heutern Zügen und süßer Harmo-
nie durch's Leben ziehn wie sie!

V i b i s,

im Verlage des Verfassers.

1842.

THE FORERUNNER OF ORWELL'S "1984" – THE FIRST MODERN DYSTOPIA

ZAMYATIN, E. - ZAMJATIN.

My.

New-York, 1952.

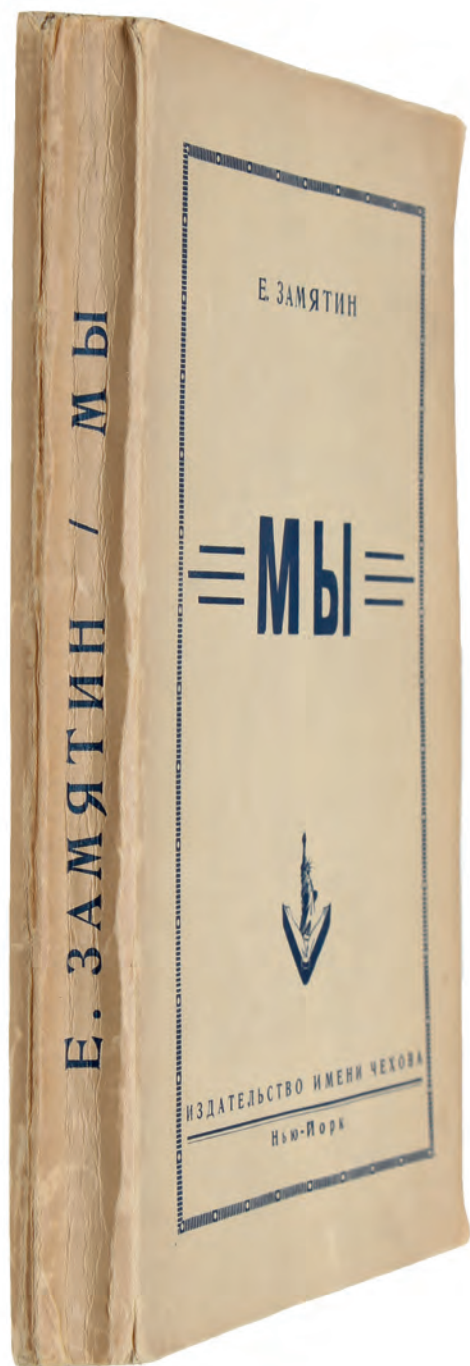
The very rare first edition of the original Russian version of one of the most interesting works of modern literature, namely Zamyatin's revolutionary novel "We", which counts as the first modern dystopia and as the basis and forerunner of Huxley's "Brave New World" and Orwell's "Nineteenfortyfour". This first appearance of the work in its original language is considered the authoritative edition and that which constitutes the basis of all new editions and translations of the work.

"We" was written in response to Zamyatin's personal experiences during the Russian revolution of 1905, the Russian revolution of 1917, his life in Newcastle - where, being a trained marine engineer, he was sent to oversee ice-breaker construction for the Imperial Russian Navy -, and his work in the Tyne shipyards during the First World War, where he observed the collectivization of labour on a large scale.

"We" is generally accepted as the grandfather of the satirical futuristic dystopia genre. Depicting the totalitarian and conformative aspects of modern industrial society and taking them to an extreme conclusion, the novel portrays a state in which free will and free thought are evil entities that can only cause unhappiness and unbalance. The entire state and the lives of the citizens are controlled with mathematical precision, the basis of which is the system of industrial efficiency created by Frederick Winslow Taylor, the great oracle of the state.

It is generally believed that both Orwell and Huxley found their main sources of inspiration in Zamyatin's revolutionary novel. Although Huxley claimed not to have been acquainted with "We", Orwell indicated that he must have been lying about that. In "Player Piano" (1952), Kurt Vonnegut famously said that in writing it, he "cheerfully ripped off the plot of "Brave New World", whose plot had been cheerfully ripped off from Yevgeny Zamyatin's "We"." creating their own dystopias, it appears to have been THE crucial literary experience." (Brown, pp. XV-XVI).

USD 4,000



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ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО ИМЕНИ ЧЕХОВА
Нью-Йорк

Section II:
Race & Supremacy

CREATIVE EVOLUTION – PRESENTATION-COPY

BERGSON, HENRI.

L'évolution créatrice.

Paris, 1907.

Rare first edition, presentation-copy for Jean Baruzi, of Bergson's seminal main work - his most famous and influential book, which constitutes the great philosopher's cult-like showdown with Darwinian mechanism, which resulted in a theory of cosmic evolution that covered everything from biology and other sciences to metaphysics and religion.

Jean Baruzi (1881-1953), an important French philosopher and historian of religion, specialized in Leibniz and William James, was a student of Bergson. He was the author of a controversial dissertation, "St. John of the Cross and the Problem of Mystical Experience", which gave an existential-phenomenological description of religious anguish and the "lived experience" of the mystic. He was a professor at the Collège de France and held the History of Religion chair after Alfred Loisy.

Although "Creative Evolution" was the result of several years of extremely thorough research, Bergson himself could have hardly foreseen the effect that this book was going to have throughout the 19th century, with an amazing revival in the 20th century, making him one of the most important philosophers of his time.

Always committed to the reality of time as the basis and as a source of creative change, Bergson, in his magnum opus, sets out to free the sciences of psychology and biology from the materialism and mechanism that had dominated them in the late nineteenth century and due to which they had been made unable to explain creativity, growth and change. He makes an amazing new contribution to the theory of knowledge by providing an account of creative evolution and the creative mind, thereby freeing psychology and biology from a number of problems otherwise unsolvable through philosophical and scientific explanations. Bergson accepts the historical facts of evolution but rejects all the mechanistic and materialistic explanations of the evolutionary process. Like Darwin, he accepts natural selection as an explanation of extinction, but he does not accept it as an explanation of evolutionary change, and likewise with Lamarck, Spencer, and the orthogenesisists, he accepts the foundational theories of evolution but only to the point at which mechanism or materialism sets in, instead of which, he basically explains further change and growth with a basic vital principle that accounts for creative changes.

USD 2,500

à Monsieur Jean Baruzi
bien cordialement
H Bergson

L'ÉVOLUTION
CRÉATRICE

THE FORERUNNER OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES”

(CHAMBERS, ROBERT).

Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.

London, 1844.

The very rare first edition – bound uncut and with the original wrappers - of the milestone work that launched the modern public debate on evolutionary origins and historical geology. This sensational work constitutes the first work in English to contain a full-length exposition of evolutionary biology. It is the most sensational book on the subject to appear before Darwin’s “Origin of Species”; being the forerunner of the “Origin”, “Vestiges” not only prepared the public for Darwin’s evolutionary thoughts, it paved the way for the theory of evolution by natural selection in general.

Apart from anticipating “Origin” by 15 years, the “Vestiges” also contains one of the very earliest references to computing within the context of biology.

This sensational work with its unorthodox themes that contradicted contemporary theology, created an uproar on both sides of the Atlantic and became an instant best-seller. It “was one of the greatest scientific best-sellers of the Victorian age, going through at least twelve large editions in England, numerous American editions, and several foreign-language editions.” (Origins of Cyberspace).

“Vestiges” was the direct cause of a shift in popular opinion which - according also to Charles Darwin himself - prepared the public mind for the scientific theories of evolution by natural selection. “The “Vestiges” played a significant role in nineteenth-century biology. By presenting an evolutionary view of nature, it received the first wave of reaction and thus eased the way for Darwin’s “On the Origin of Species” fifteen years later.” (DSB III:192).

Charles Darwin read an advertisement about “Vestiges” in either the “Times” or “Athenaeum”. We know that he made a note to read it and copied the name of the publisher - and the price - in his notebook. Apparently he never got around to buying it, but read it in the British Museum library. We also know that both Bates and Wallace read the “Vestiges” at the time of its appearance, and “[t]he young men’s letters reveal that both were greatly stimulated by Chambers’s “Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation”” (Loren Eiseley, “Darwin and the Mysterious Mr. X”, p. 17).

It is extremely rare to find the work with the original wrappers. As they are blank, almost all binders discarded them and only a very limited number have survived.

USD 16,000

VESTIGES
OF
THE NATURAL HISTORY
OF
CREATION.



LONDON:
JOHN CHURCHILL, PRINCES STREET, SOHO.
M DCCC XLIV.

**THE ZOOLOGIST-PRINTING OF THE PUBLICATION THAT
ANNOUNCES
THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION BY NATURAL SELECTION**

DARWIN, C. [R.] AND A. R. WALLACE.

Three papers on the Tendency of Species to form Varieties; and on the Perpetuation of Varieties and Species by Natural Means of Selection. [In: The Zoologist. Volume the Sixteenth].

London, 1858.


Very rare first printing in "The Zoologist" (entire volume 16, completely uncut and with all the original printed wrappers), being the second printing overall, of the first published exposition of the Darwinian theory of evolution by natural selection.

Darwin had developed the essential elements of his theory by 1838, and in 1844 he committed them to paper; however, he chose to keep his work on evolution unpublished for the time being. According to one of the most celebrated anecdotes in the history of science, Wallace conceived of the theory in February 1858, while delirious during an attack of malarial fever in Ternate in the Mollucas. Knowing that Darwin was working on the same problem, Wallace sent a manuscript summary to Darwin, who now feared that his discovery would be pre-empted. In order to avoid conflict between the two, Joseph Hooker and Charles Lyell suggested a joint publication. This joint publication, which came to be one of the most famous in the history of science, consisted in three papers, namely Wallace's "On the Tendency of Varieties to Depart Indefinitely from the Original Type," passages from Darwin's unpublished manuscript work on species written in 1844, and an abstract of a letter by Darwin to Asa Gray dated 1857 - the two latter to show that Darwin's views on the subject had not changed between 1844 and 1857. The papers were read before the Linnean Society on 1 July 1858 and published on August 30th., in the Proceedings of the society.

That publication, however, did not make much of a stir and was more or less overlooked. But it caught the eye of the editors of the much more popular and widely-read "The Zoologist", who immediately grasped its importance and grabbed the opportunity to spread one of the most important theories in the history of mankind, the of evolution by natural selection. They thus published the three papers immediately after the Linnean Society, and it is through this publication in The Zoologist that "the theory of natural selection" becomes widely known.

Extremely scarce in this condition.

USD 15,000




JANUARY, MDCCCLVIII.

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MIGRATIONS, NESTS AND YOUNG.

No. CLXXXV. & CLXXXVI.

LONDON:
JOHN VAN VOORST, PATERNOSTER ROW.



Price TWO SHILLINGS.

FIRST ITALIAN TRANSLATION OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES”

DARWIN, CARLO (CHARLES).

Sull’Origine delle Specie...

Modena, 1864.

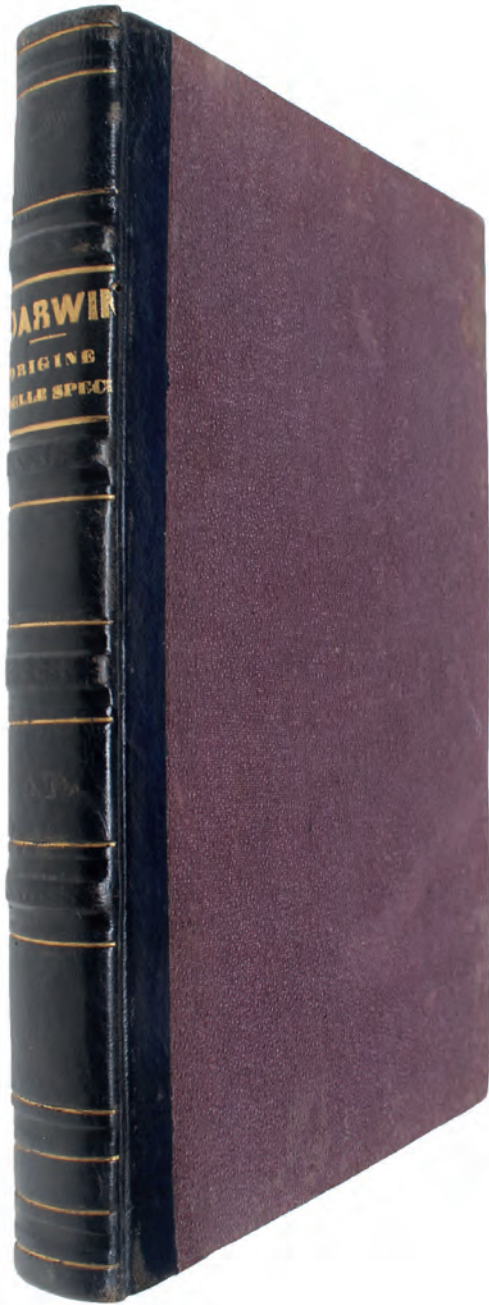
Rare first edition of the first Italian translation of Darwin’s seminal “Origin of Species”, quite unusually, authorized by Darwin himself. The work was very well received and Darwinism was quickly adopted by Italian biologists and zoologists, meeting only little catholic opposition.

“The impact of Darwinism on Italian naturalists was powerful; the logic and rigorous treatment of the problem of the origin of species as Darwin had presented it, forced zoologists and anthropologists to reconsider those passages of Lamarckisms that they had agreed to with excessive enthusiasm”. (Capanna, Darwinism and the Italian academies).

The reception of Darwin’s work in France (1862) and Spain (1877) was characterized by a strong catholic opposition, which also had a strong suppressing effect on the spread of his ideas to academic institutions. The situation was different in Italy. “In contrast to the power Catholicism was able to exert against Darwinism in Spain, it was practically impotent in Italy. Neither could the Italian Catholic intellectual establishment draw upon a repertory of anti-Darwinism arguments from the Italian scientific establishment, as was done in France. As in France under the Third Republic and as was the case sporadically in Spain, the advent of Darwinism in Italy provided a source of ideology for the anticlerical movement. Although Darwinism enjoyed a number of close connections with the English source, the peculiarities of the Italian situation set Darwinism in Italy apart from other situations. Italy was in the forefront in recognizing Darwin... In Italy the translation of the Origin “1864” was given an impeccable scientific presentation, which avoided the type of situation that arose from the presentation of Darwinism in France...”. (Glick, The Comparative Reception of Darwinism).

When Darwin was informed that his work was being translated into Italian he wrote to his close friend J. D. Hooker: “There is an Italian Edit. of Origin preparing!!! This makes fifth foreign Edit, ie in five foreign countries. Owen will not be right in telling Longmans that Book wd be utterly forgotten in ten years. Hurrah!”.

USD 8,000



FIRST FRENCH TRANSLATION OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES”

DARWIN, CH. (CHARLES).

De L’Origine des Espèces...

Paris, 1862.

The scarce first edition of the controversial first French translation - bound partly uncut and with the original wrappers - of Darwin’s masterpiece. This famed and quite extraordinary translation - done by a self-taught female scholar - ended up causing quite a stir and adding to the theory of evolution some for Darwin quite unforeseen interpretations. Because of this, the translator, Clémence Royer, gained notoriety as one of the leading eugenicists of the time.

Darwin was very eager to have his work published in French and chose Mme Royer to do the job. She had a naturalist help her with the biologically technical parts and made an excellent job of the translation. There was one big problem, however - she went well beyond her role as a translator and added a 60-page preface and numerous explanatory footnotes that Darwin had not seen before publication.

In the preface, she challenged the belief in religious revelation, she discussed the application of natural selection to the human race, and she presented a pure eugenic theory, explaining the negative consequences of protecting the weak and the infirm. She also promoted her concept of progressive evolution, which had more in common with the ideas of Lamarck than with those of Darwin. Right after having seen the translation, Darwin wrote to Asa Gray:

“I received 2 or 3 days ago a French translation of the Origin by a Madelle. Royer, who must be one of the cleverest & oddest women in Europe: is ardent deist & hates Christianity, & declares that natural selection & the struggle for life will explain all morality, nature of man, politicks &c &c!!!. She makes some very curious & good hits, & says she shall publish a book on these subjects, & a strange production it will be.”

After some reflection, however, Darwin began having more serious doubts, and about a month later he wrote to the French zoologist Armand de Quatrefages: “I wish the translator had known more of Natural History; she must be a clever, but singular lady; but I never heard of her, till she proposed to translate my book.” He had now also read the footnotes and wrote to Joseph Hooker: “Almost everywhere in Origin, when I express great doubt, she appends a note explaining the difficulty or saying that there is none whatever!! It is really curious to know what conceited people there are in the world.”

USD 5,500



FIRST GERMAN TRANSLATION OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES”

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Über die Entstehung der Arten...

Stuttgart, 1860.

The very scarce first edition of the highly important first German translation, which appeared just months after the original.

This translation came to play a tremendous role in the spreading of Darwinism in Germany and Northern Europe in general. It was through this translation that Darwinian thought reached most of the German scientists and thinkers of the period, and it was this translation that challenged German scholars to think in new ways about morphology, systematics, paleontology, and other biological disciplines. It was from this translation that Ernst Haeckel, Darwin's most famous nineteenth-century proponent and popularizer in Germany, got his Darwinism and was able to further spread the new ideas in his own country.

The German translation of Darwin's "The Origin of Species" appeared in 1860, just months after the original, thanks to Heinrich Georg Bronn, a distinguished German paleontologist whose work in some ways paralleled Darwin's. Bronn's version of the book (with his own notes and commentary appended) did much to determine how Darwin's theory was understood and applied by German biologists, for the translation process involved more than the mere substitution of German words for English.

"Its [Origin of Species] greatest impact on German biological practice lay in the introduction of historical modes of explanation for the observable phenomena of living nature. The historical approach to nature was rejected, not only by the opponents of evolution, but also by the idealist evolutionist." (Glick, The Comparative Reception of Darwinism).

"Darwin was not happy about the first German translation. It was done from the second English edition by H.G. Bronn, who had, at Darwin's suggestion, added an appendix of the difficulties which occurred to him; but he had also excised bits of which he did not approve. This edition also contains the historical sketch in its shorter and earlier form." (Freeman).

USD 5,500

Charles Darwin,
über die
ENTSTEHUNG DER ARTEN
im Thier- und Pflanzen-Reich.

durch
natürliche Züchtung,
oder
Erhaltung der vervollkommenen Rassen im Kampfe
um's Daseyn.

Nach der zweiten Auflage mit einer geschichtlichen Vorrede und andern
Zusätzen des Verfassers für diese deutsche Ausgabe

aus dem Englischen übersetzt und mit Anmerkungen versehen

von

C. 84. 96.

Dr. H. G. Bronn.

F. Schulze.



Stuttgart.

E. Schweizerbart'sche Verlagshandlung und Druckerei.

1860.

FIRST TRANSLATION OF “DESCENT OF MAN” INTO ANY LANGUAGE

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Proiskhozhdenie chelovieska i polovoi podbor.

S.-Peterburg, 1871.

The exceedingly rare first Russian translation – and the first translation into any language – of Darwin’s ‘Descent of Man’, published only four months after the original English. The Russian publisher was eager to have a translation published, hence this early abridged edition. Two other Russian translations followed later the same year.

“The Descent of Man... gave explicit recognition to the idea of the anthropoid origin of man. This claim surprised no one... Nor was it much of a surprise when three Russian translations of The Descent appeared within one year after the publication of the English original. Two general ideas represented the essence of The Descent: natural selection is not only behind the physical survival of man but also behind the evolution of cultural values; and the differences between animal and human behavior are differences of degree rather than of kind.” (Darwin in Russian Thought)

“The Expression helped lay the foundations for a scientific study of the psychological aspect of the evolution of species. The book appeared in a Russian translation only a few months after the publication of the English original. The paleontologist Vladimir Kovalevskii was the translator, and the embryologist Aleksandr Kovalevskii was in charge of editorial tasks. In 1874 Vladimir wrote to Darwin that nearly two thousand copies of the Russian translation were sold.”

““The Expression” deals much more extensively with selected aspects of human and animal behavior than with general problems of evolutionary biology. The Russian reviewers were generally impressed with Darwin’s descriptions and categorizations of animal behavior”. (Darwin in Russian Thought)

In Russia Darwinism had a profound influence not only upon the different sciences, but also on philosophy, economical and political thought, and the great literature of the period. Both Tolstoy and Dostoevsky referenced Darwin in their most important works – e.g. “As soon as they prove you, for instance, that you are descended from a monkey, then it’s no use scowling, you just have to accept it” (Notes from the Underground).

USD 5,000

О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ ВИДОВЪ

ВЪ ЦАРСТВАХЪ ЖИВОТНОМЪ И РАСТИТЕЛЬНОМЪ

ПУТЕМЪ ЕСТЕСТВЕННАГО ПОДБОРА РОДИЧЕЙ

ИЛИ

О СОХРАНЕНИИ УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНЫХЪ ПОРОДЪ

ВЪ БОРЬБѢ ЗА СУЩЕСТВОВАНИЕ

СОЧИНЕНИЕ

ЧАРЛЬСА ДАРВИНА

ПЕРЕВЕДЪ СЪ АНГЛІЙСКАГО

ПРОФЕССОРЪ МОСКОВСКАГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

С. А. РАЧИНСКІЙ

С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ

ИЗДАНИЕ КНИГОПРОДАВЦА А. И. ГЛАЗУНОВА

1864

FIRST SPANISH TRANSLATION OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES”

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Origen de las especies...

Madrid, (1877).

The exceedingly rare first edition – in original full cloth - of the first Spanish translation of Darwin’s “Origin of Species”, including two letters by Darwin that are not published elsewhere (not present in any English printing nor in any of the other translations). The first Spanish “Origin” is presumably the scarcest of all the translations of the work and very few copies of it are known.

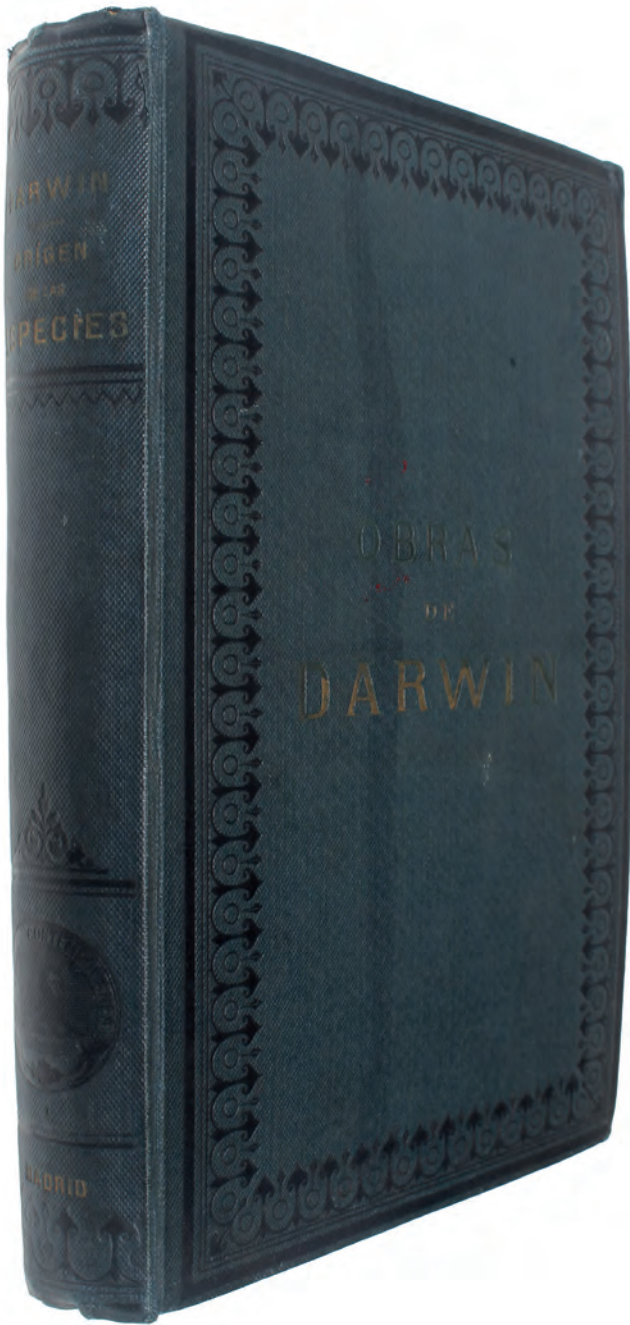
A second edition appeared later the same year, and a 28-page long torso of a translation, which was suspended and had no further dissemination, had appeared in a periodical in 1872.

“Unlike what had been the case in England, Darwin did not first become widely known in Spanish-speaking countries for the account of his travel around the world but was controversially introduced by the impact his “Origin of the Species” was having everywhere else. It is true, however, that his name was already familiar among scientists and intellectuals but it was “The Origin of the Species” and its translations that made him a household name.

... The full authorized version of “The Origin of Species” was finally translated in 1877 by Enrique Godínez. It had Darwin’s endorsement and it was published with a letter from him, where he expressed being glad to have the book translated into Spanish because that would mean that it might be known not only “in the large kingdom of Spain” but also “in the widest extended regions where spanish [sic] is spoken” (Zabalbeascoa, 1968, p. 275).

It took almost twenty years to have Darwin’s best known work translated into Spanish while the German, French and Italian-speaking readership had had their own versions of “The Origin of Species” since 1860, 1862 and 1875 respectively (Núñez, 1969, p.27). We know it was not due to the author’s unwillingness. Brisset states that after the success of “The Origin of Species” he communicated to his publisher that he wished his ideas be known abroad (2002, p. 178). This gap reveals that Spain was definitely lagging behind in spreading Darwin’s ideas. We could attribute this tardiness to the “governmental and ecclesiastical pressure” that Dale J. Pratt mentions when he states that “open discussion was all but impossible” (2001, p. 26). It all changed after the Revolution of September 1868, which brought more openness to new ideas and the secularization of education.

USD 18,500



FIRST JAPANESE TRANSLATION OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES”

DARWIN, CHARLES. TOKUTARO ITO (INTRODUCTION).

Seibutsu shigen ichimei Shugenron.

Tokyo, 1896.

Rare first edition – in original full cloth - of the first Japanese translation of Darwin’s “Origin of Species”, being also the first translation of the work into any Asian language. A partial translation of “The Decent of Man” appeared in 1881, but the present translation constitutes the first full translation into Japanese of any of Darwin’s works.

Darwin’s groundbreaking work had a profound influence upon Japan and Japanese culture, albeit in a slightly different way than in the West: Darwinism was marked as social and political principles primarily embraced by social thinkers, philosophers and politicians to advocate the superiority of Japanese culture and society (and military), and not primarily by biologists and zoologists. “It was as if Darwin’s famous oceanic journey and the meticulous research into the animal and plant kingdoms that he spent his life undertaking had all been staged as an elaborate excuse for composing a theory whose true object was Victorian society and the fate of the world’s modern nations.” (Golley, Darwinism in Japan: The Birth of Ecology).

Darwin’s works and theories became immensely popular in Japan. Here, however, the most immediate influence was not on zoology and biology, but on social and political sciences: “[...] it exerted great influence on Japanese social thinkers and social activists. After learning of Darwin’s theory, Hiroyuki Kato, the first president of Tokyo Imperial University, published his New Theory of Human Rights and advocated social evolution theory (social Darwinism), emphasizing the inevitable struggle for existence in human society. He criticized the burgeoning Freedom and People’s right movement. Conversely Siusui Kautoku, a socialist and Japanese translator of the Communist Manifesto, wrote articles on Darwinism, such as “Darwin and Marx” (1904). In this and other articles, he criticized kato’s theory on Social Darwinism, insisting that Darwinism does not contradict socialism. The well known anarchist, Sakae Osugi published the third translation of On the Origin of Species in 1914, and later his translation of peter Kropotkin’s Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution. Osugi spread the idea of mutual aid as the philosophical base of Anarcho-syndicalism.” (Tsuyoshi, The Japanese Lysenkoism and its Historical Backgrounds, p. 9)

USD 10,000

英國 チャーレス、ダービン著
日本 文學士 立花銑三郎譯

生物始源一名
種源論

明治二十九年二月

經濟雜誌社出版

FIRST HUNGARIAN TRANSLATION OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES”

DARWIN, CHARLES.

A fajok eredete a természeti kiválás. 2 vols.

Budapest, 1873 & 1874.

The exceedingly rare first Hungarian translation of Darwin’s “Origin of Species”. The first Hungarian “Origin” is among the scarcest of all the translations of the work and very few copies of it are known.

The Hungarian public was introduced to Darwinism early on when Ferenc Jánosi reviewed The Origin of Species in the Budapesti Szemle (Budapest Review) half a year after it first appeared in English. Darwin’s principal works were first published in Hungarian translation by the Royal Hungarian Natural Science Society (Királyi Magyar Természettudományi Társulat).

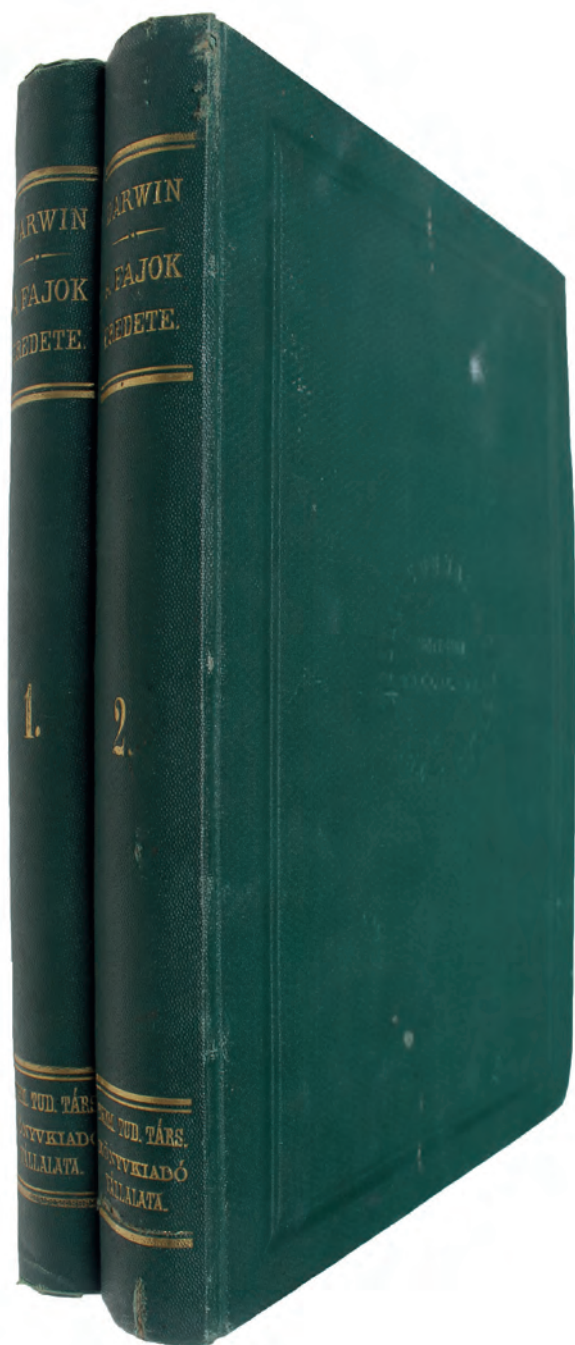
Translator Dapsy László had been actively working to make Darwin and his ideas known in Hungary. Through his articles, he consistently presented Darwinism as a possible model for the type of progressive society that Hungary should attempt to achieve, thus being one of the very earliest to apply Darwin’s theories to human society and politics in general. “Dapsy’s translation, inspired by liberal ideals of progress, increasingly became part of the conservative discourse of Hungarian politics, reinterpreted and appropriated according to the nationalist agendas merging in Hungarian Society”. (Mund, The Reception of Charles Darwin in Nineteenth-Century Hungarian Society).

Prior to his translation in 1872, Dapsy wrote Darwin: “I am sorry to say that as yet, here such tendencies are received with a good deal of aversion, but I believe that by-and-by they will accept it, and it would be a great advancement for our political life too”. (Dapsy to Darwin, 12 June 1872). Darwin’s response is not known.

“Although Cambridge did not honor Darwin until 1879, he was elected an honorary member of The Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1872... Historical circumstances played a major role in this quick appearance of Darwinism and its popularity in Hungary. The failure of the 1848-49 revolution and war of independence seemingly put an end to progressive political discourse, signaling an ideological crisis among the intelligentsia. In this context, the natural sciences with their ‘eternal truths’ promised a way out, inasmuch as science’s promised objectivity might well serve as a politically neutral expression of progressive values” (Mund, The Reception of Charles Darwin in Nineteenth-Century Hungarian Society).

OCLC locates only three complete copies.

USD 17,000



FIRST ARMENIAN TRANSLATION OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES”

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Tesakneri tsagumê.

Erevan, 1936.

The extremely rare first edition of the first Armenian translation - in the original full cloth - of Darwin's landmark work.

Merely two Armenian translations of “Origin of Species” have been made, the second appearing in 1963 - both translations are of the utmost scarcity.

Due to the relatively low number of people speaking Armenian (approximately 3 million in Armenia and 7 million outside) books in Armenian were printed in comparatively low numbers.

OCLC locates no copies and we have been able to find no auction-records anywhere.

USD 6,500

ՉԱՐԼՁ ԴԱՐՎԻՆ

ՏԵՍԱԿՆԵՐԻ ԾԱԳՈՒՄԸ

ԲՆԱԿԱՆ ԸՆՏՐՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՄԻՋՈՑՈՎ

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FIRST TRANSLATION OF DARWIN INTO JAPANESE

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Jinsoron [i.e. "On the Ancestor(s) of Man"]. 3 vols.

Tokyo, (1881).

The exceedingly rare first edition of the first Japanese translation of Darwin's "Descent of Man" and the first Japanese translation of any part of "Origin of Species", constituting the very first translation of any of Darwin's works into Japanese. This work arguably constitutes the most influential of all Darwin-translations.

"The first translation of a book by Darwin was published in 1881: a translation of The Descent of Man, titled as Jinsoron. The translator was a scholar of education, Koza Senzaburo. In spite of its title, the book was actually a hybrid, which included a mixture of chapters of the Descent (namely, chapters 1-7 and 21) together with other texts: the Historical Sketch that Darwin appended to the third edition of the Origin, and some sections taken from Thomas Huxley's Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature. So this book can also be described as the first publication including a partial translation of a text from the Origin." (Taizo, Translating "natural selection" in Japanese).

"After 1895, the year of China's defeat in the Sino-Japanese War, Spencer's slogan "the survival of the fittest" entered Chinese and Japanese writings as "the superior win, the inferior lose." Concerned with evolutionary theory in terms of the survival of China, rather than the origin of species, Chinese intellectuals saw the issue as a complex problem involving the evolution of institutions, ideas, and attitudes. Indeed, they concluded that the secret source of Western power and the rise of Japan was their mutual belief in modern science and the theory of evolutionary progress. According to Japanese scholars, traditional Japanese culture was not congenial to Western science... The traditional Japanese vision of harmony in nature might have been uncongenial to a theory based on natural selection, but Darwinism was eagerly adopted by Japanese thinkers, who saw it as a scientific rationalization for Japan's intense efforts to become a modernized military and industrial power... Japanese debates about the meaning of Darwinism primarily dealt with the national and international implications of natural selection and the struggle for survival... Darwinism... justified militaristic nationalism directed by supposedly superior elites". (Magner, A History of the Life Sciences, Revised and Expanded, p. 349).

OCLC only locates merely two copies.

USD 15,000

カタリン種有脊椎動物脊椎表
ハ客爾氏ニ據ル

| 有尾類 | | 無尾類 | | | | 類別 | 名稱 | 脊椎部數 | | | | | 總計 | | |
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| 七 | 十 | 七 | 三 | 十一 | 七 | センビヒカス、グリス | 七 | 十 | 五 | 九 | 四 | 三 | 十一 | 六 | 三十三 |

FIRST PORTUGUESE TRANSLATION OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES”

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Origem das Espécies.

Oporto, (1913).

First edition, in the scarce original wrappers (and partly uncut), of the first Portuguese translation of “Origin of Species”.

As the first French translation from 1862 was also widely circulated in Portugal, the Portuguese had to wait about a century and a half to read it in their own language. The translator seemingly used the French translation rather than the English original, which apparently led to a number of errors that rendered the work unfaithful, to say the least. This translation still continued to be reprinted for the rest of the century, oftentimes by simply changing the name of the translator for a spurious name. The first Brazilian edition (1973) turned out to be nothing but an exact reproduction of the text of the Portuguese translation, and it appears that even in the 21st century many of the purported new translations were still reprints of the first Portuguese edition. A proper translation from the English was made in 1982, but condensed from the 6th ed.. In 1985 a complete translation was published, but it was based on the first ed. In 2011 and 2014, two different translations were published in Brazil, both appearing more legitimate. To this day, the Portuguese Origin bibliography remains murky and convoluted.

Even if late, this defective first translation, seems to have been crucial to the understanding - or misunderstanding - of Darwin’s Origin for at least the remainder of the century.

The uncertainty regarding the publication year is quite puzzling for a modern book. Freeman (online) gives three different numbers (the latter being 1961 and 1990, both of which are by the same translator as the first), and he gives the date “[?192-]” and 1920 to the first. The entry in the Biblioteca Nacional de España states “1924”, and two Brazilian libraries give “1900’s” and the rather wide ranging “1910-1992”. A Portuguese university library states “1900-80,” and the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal says “1900.” The year 1925 is given to the only two copies in US libraries. In trustworthy references, the commentators assign it to the year 1913, and even though they don’t justify that date, they seem to be quite familiar with Portuguese editions of the Origin in general. The date 1913 is also given by Ana Leonor Pereira in “The Reception of Darwin in Portugal (1865-1914)”

USD 4,000

Ch. Darwin

Charles Darwin

Origem das espécies

ORIGEM
DA
ESPÉCIES

Varição das espécies no estado doméstico. — Varição no estado natural. — A luta pela existência. — Concorrência universal. — A luta pela vida é muito encarniçada entre os indivíduos e as variedades da mesma espécie. — A selecção natural ou a persistência do mais apto. — Selecção sexual. — Lei da variação. — Hipótese da descendência. — Objecções à teoria da selecção natural. — Instinto. — Conclusão.

Tradução _____

de
Joaquim Da Mesquita Paúl
MÉDICO E PROFESSOR

1918

700 61

Le & ...
editores

PORTO — Livraria Chardron, de Lelo & Ir-
mao, editores — Rua das Carmelitas, 144



FIRST RUSSIAN TRANSLATION OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES”

DARWIN, CHARLES.

O Proischozhdenii Vodov...

S.-Peterburg, 1864.

Rare first edition of the first Russian translation of Darwin's "Origin of Species", a main reason for the widespread effect of Darwinism in Russia, where the theory met less resistance in the 1860'ies than it did in Western Europe.

In Russia Darwinism had a profound influence not only upon the different sciences, but also on philosophy, economic and political thought, and the great literature of the period. For instance, both Tolstoy and Dostoevsky referenced Darwin in their most important works, as did numerous other thinkers of the period.

"In 1864, S.A. Rachinsky, professor of plant physiology at St. Petersburg University, produced the first Russian translation of the "Origin". Although not a masterpiece of translation art, the book sold out so quickly that in 1865 it went through a second printing. By this time Darwin's ideas were discussed not only by scientists but also by such popular writers as Dmitri Pisarev and M. A. Antinovich." (Glick, p. 232).

Rachinsky began translating the "Origin" in 1862 and wrote an important article on the theories presented in it, while working on the translation. This article and the translation of the "Origin" into Russian were responsible for the great success and rapid, widespread knowledge of Darwinian theory of evolution in Russia.

"Darwin was concerned that the "Origin of Species" reach naturalists across the world, but translations of that complicated work raised problems for Darwin. If he found it difficult to make the reader "understand what is meant" in England and America, at least in those two countries he and the reader were discussing the "Origin of Species" in the same language. Foreign language editions raised not only the thorny question of translating Darwinian terms, but also the problem of translators, who often thought it proper to annotate their editions to explain the "significance" of Darwinism. The first Russian translation of the "Origin of Species" (1864) appeared, however, without any comment whatever by the translator, Sergei A. Rachinsky, professor of botany at the University of Moscow. Rachinsky had begun the translation in 1862 and published an article on Darwinism while continuing work on the translation in 1863." (Rogers, p. 485).

USD 8,500

О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ ВИДОВЪ

ВЪ ЦАРСТВАХЪ ЖИВОТНОМЪ И РАСТИТЕЛЬНОМЪ

ПУТЕМЪ ЕСТЕСТВЕННАГО ПОДБОРА РОДИЧЕЙ

ИЛИ

О СОХРАНЕНИИ УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНЫХЪ ПОРОДЪ

ВЪ БОРЬБѢ ЗА СУЩЕСТВОВАНИЕ

СОЧИНЕНИЕ

ЧАРЛЬСА ДАРВИНА

ПЕРЕВЕДЪ СЪ АНГЛІЙСКАГО

ПРОФЕССОРЪ МОСКОВСКАГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

С. А. РАЧИНСКІЙ

С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ

ИЗДАНИЕ КНИГОПРОДАВЦА А. И. ГЛАЗУНОВА

1864

INTRODUCTION OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES” IN SCANDINAVIA

DARWIN, CHARLES.

Om Arternes Oprindelse ved Kvalitetsvalg & Arternes Oprindelse gennem naturligt Udvalg & Om Arternas Uppkomst genom naturligt Urval.

Kjøbenhavn, 1872 & (Kristiania, 1890) & Stockholm, 1871.

A magnificent collection of first editions of the first Danish, Norwegian and Swedish translations of Darwin's masterpiece “The Origin of Species”, together constituting the introduction to “The Darwinian Revolution in Scandinavia”.

The first Scandinavian translation to appear was the Swedish, which is also the rarest of the three. Darwinism was strongly opposed in Sweden, where the primary reaction to the work came from religious institutions that were outraged and fiercely fought against spreading the ideas presented in “Origin” in their country.

The second Scandinavian translation to appear was the Danish, which was translated in 1872 by the then young botanist J. P. Jacobsen, who was soon to become one of Scandinavia's most celebrated and influential authors. He received world-wide fame as the founder of literary naturalism in Europe and influenced almost all writers of the period. “In the early 1870's, however, he was still dedicated to science. In 1873 he received the University of Copenhagen's Gold Medal for his work on desmids, single-celled green freshwater algae....” Darwin's ideas found great resonance in scientific circles in Denmark, where his ideas were immediately recognized. “In the early 1870s [With the Danish translation of the “origin”] the literary critic Georg Brandes started promoting Darwin's ideas as part of his liberal ideology and soon Darwinism became the mark of a new generation of intellectuals.”

The Norwegian translation was the last of the three to appear, but it is quite scarce and very difficult to come by. It was published by businessman and publisher Johan Sørensen (1830-1918) as a part of ‘Bibliothek for de tusen hjem’ (Library for Every Home).

USD 8,500



FIRST FULL POLISH TRANSLATION OF “ORIGIN OF SPECIES”

DARWIN, KAROL [CHARLES].

O Powstawaniu Gatunków.

Warszawa, 1884.

First edition of the first full Polish translation of Darwin’s “Origin of Species”. An attempt to publish a Polish translation was made as early as 1873. This, however, was never completed and only half of the work was published (Freeman 739), thus making the present copy the very first full Polish translation.

As seen in several other countries (especially in Japan), the majority of Polish intellectuals adopted a Social Darwinian perspective at a very early stage, rather than appreciating the English naturalist’s caution in applying his ideas to human society.

*“Before the first translations of Darwin’s works appeared [...], many Polish intellectuals, such as positivist writer Eliza Orzeszkowa (1841-1910) complained about the increasing confusion over the essence of the English naturalist’s ideas, which had all too often been mixed up with all sorts of ideological debates. However, when Darwin’s books were actually available in Polish translations, the novelty of his concepts gradually wore off, making room for more serious attempts to come to terms with evolutionary theory.” (Glick, *The Reception of Charles Darwin in Europe*).*

“It appears that the struggle for or against Darwinism in partitioned Poland prefigured a pattern that is relevant for Polish thinking up to the present day: the conflict of striving for progress with the help of powerful allies abroad and of virulently rejecting all foreign advice for fear of losing one’s cultural identity.” (Ibid.).

*The translation was begun by Szymon Dickstein, who committed suicide before the translation was finished. It was completed by Józef Nusbaum, who also translated ‘*The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication*’ in 1888.*

USD 6,500

О ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИИ ВИДОВЪ

ВЪ ЦАРСТВАХЪ ЖИВОТНОМЪ И РАСТИТЕЛЬНОМЪ

ПУТЕМЪ ЕСТЕСТВЕННАГО ПОДБОРА РОДИЧЕЙ

ИЛИ

О СОХРАНЕНИИ УСОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАННЫХЪ ПОРОДЪ

ВЪ БОРЬБѢ ЗА СУЩЕСТВОВАНИЕ

СОЧИНЕНИЕ

ЧАРЛЬСА ДАРВИНА

ПЕРЕВЕДЪ СЪ АНГЛІЙСКАГО

ПРОФЕССОРЪ МОСКОВСКАГО УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

С. А. РАЧИНСКІЙ

С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ

ИЗДАНИЕ КНИГОПРОДАВЦА А. И. ГЛАЗУНОВА

1864

THE FOUNDATION OF PHRENOLOGY

GALL, F.J. et G. SPURZHEIM.

Recherches sur le Système nerveaux en général...

Paris, 1809.

Scarce first edition of the monograph that initiated the new science of "Phrenology" - "the starting point for every discovery in cerebral physiology in our century" (Broca).

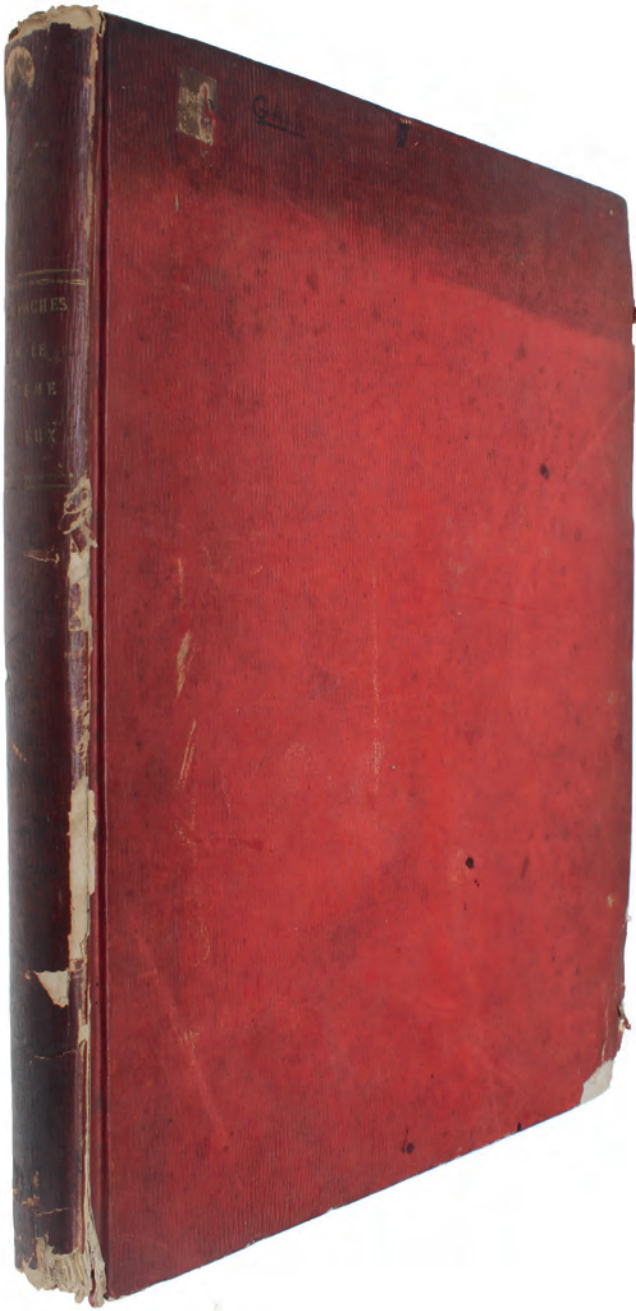
In this work, Gall and Spurzheim introduced for the first time in print the idea of the cerebrum as a collection of organs with different psychological functions and focused the attention on the functions of the cerebral cortex.

Although the phrenological doctrine here introduced, with its suggestion of localization of the functions of the brain, gave a great impetus to the neurological sciences, phrenology is now primarily remembered for its dark history and its later misuse. Most people associate it with racist and sexist stereotyping and Nazi eugenics.

The science of phrenology achieved initial popularity, but due to methodological criticisms and scientific shortcomings, it began losing support from various scientists and was later completely disregarded. In the 20th century, however, interest in the subject was renewed due to the rise of disciplines such as evolution, criminology, and anthropology, And it was greatly misused by for instance the Nazis and the eugenic theorists of the early 20th century.

"The first publication of importance is the mémoire presented by Gall and Spurzheim as candidates for election to the Insitut de France: Recherches.... 1809 (the item offered). The mémoire was presented on March 14, 1808, and a committee of five, including Pinel, with Cuvier as chairman, was appointed to examine the researches and the doctrine. Whether Napoleon actually interfered is nor certain, although it is plain that he was opposed to the doctrine. Cuvier's long negative report of fifty-two pages is cautious and conservative, and shows that his committee realized that it was dealing with a difficult and controversial matter." (Edwin G. Boring).

USD 3,000



COINING “EUGENICS”

GALTON, FRANCIS.

Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development.

London, 1883.

First edition – in the original full cloth - of this milestone in modern supremacy theory and thought. This work constitutes the magnum opus of eugenics, and it is here that Galton, Darwin’s cousin, coined the word “eugenics” and initiated the eugenics movement:

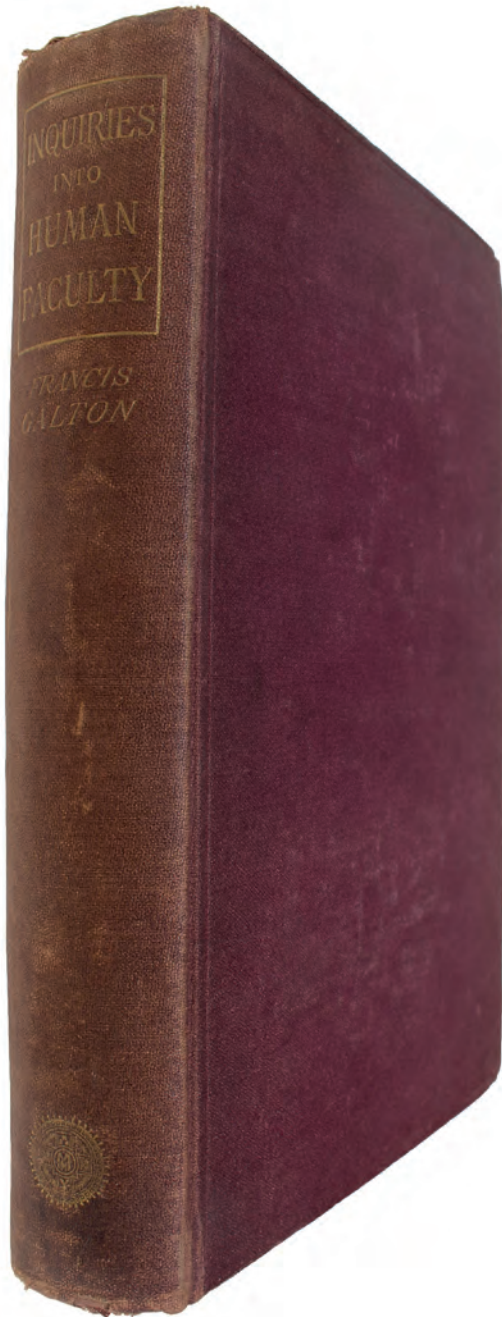
“[This book’s] intention is to touch on various topics more or less connected with that of the cultivation of race, or, as we might call it, with “eugeni” questions, and to present the results of several of my own separate investigations. This is, with questions bearing on what is termed in Greek, eugenes, namely, good in stock, hereditarily endowed with noble qualities. This, and the allied words, eugeneia, etc., are equally applicable to men, brutes, and plants. We greatly want a brief word to express the science of improving stock, which is by no means confined to questions of judicious mating, but which, especially in the case of man, takes cognisance of all influences that tend in however remote a degree to give the more suitable races or strains of blood a better chance of prevailing speedily over the less suitable than they otherwise would have had. The word eugenics would sufficiently express the idea.” (p. 24).

Galton was a true polymath and pioneer in several fields. Having been engaged exploration, travel writing, geography, and meteorology, he chose a different path after having “Origin of Species” by his cousin Charles Darwin. The book convinced Galton that humanity could be improved through selective breeding. He delved into anthropometrics and psychology and became a pioneer in the fields of fingerprinting, biometrics, etc., and he ended up constructing his own theory of inheritance in which nature and not nurture played the leading role. He actively began promoting eugenics and soon gained important converts.

Eugenics was very popular in America during much of the first half of the twentieth century, but is now primarily associated with Nazism and Hitler’ vile attempts at creating a superior Aryan race.

Modern eugenics, more often called human genetic engineering, is very far from the Nazi version of it, but remains controversial.

USD 2,000



FIRST JAPANESE TRANSLATION OF “MEIN KAMPF”

HITLER, ADOLF. [Translator:] YASUO OKUBO.

Waga toso.

Tokyo, 1937.

Rare first edition – in the original binding -, third issue, of the first Japanese translation of Hitler’s ‘Mein Kampf’. The present translation, leaving out Hitler’s patronizing sections on the Japanese and Japanese culture and extremist racist views in general, was targeted to make Hitler and his Nazi regime look appealing in the eyes of the Japanese population.

Hitler’s views on Japan changed greatly from the publication of the original German edition in 1925 to after he became Führer. An investigation of the references to Japan in Mein Kampf reveals Hitler’s views on Japan before he came to power. Hitler’s image of Japan was mirrored in his image of the Jewish people. His later seemingly positive depiction of Japan stood in contradiction to his “Yellow Peril” racial ideology. For Example, he contrasted the “culture-founding Aryan” people with the (merely) “culture-bearing” Japanese race, which occupied a lower place than the Aryan people in his racial hierarchy.

He patronizingly wrote that Japanese scientific and technical progress would cease without “Aryan” influence. His top lieutenants recalled that he accepted Japanese gains in the Far East with some resignation, and occasionally warned that eventually Germany would find itself in a showdown with what he called the “yellow race.”

During the 1930’ies, Hitler changed his views on the Japanese and eventually gave them status as “Honorary Aryan”, a status granted by the Nazi Bureau of Race Research, or by other Nazi officials, to certain individuals and groups of people who were not generally considered to be biologically part of the Aryan race, according to Nazi standards. The services of those peoples were valuable to the German economy or war effort.

In 1940 the Japanese Foreign ministry printed a classified translation of “Mein Kampf” for its own officials. The introduction to that book stated that the text included “praiseworthy parts alongside elements that cannot be accepted by Japan and should therefore be discarded”.

As with the original German edition, first editions are now a scarcity. Although printed in large numbers, by far the greatest part of them will have been thrown out, burned, and otherwise destroyed, and for years they were not considered proper or decent selling- or collecting-objects.

OCLC locates merely two copies.

USD 10,000

司法大臣 鹽野季彦序
内閣書記官長 風見章序

ヒットラーわが闘争

大久保康雄譯



三笠書房刊行

THE NAZI BIBLE – PMM 415

HITLER, ADOLF.

Mein Kampf. 2 volumes.

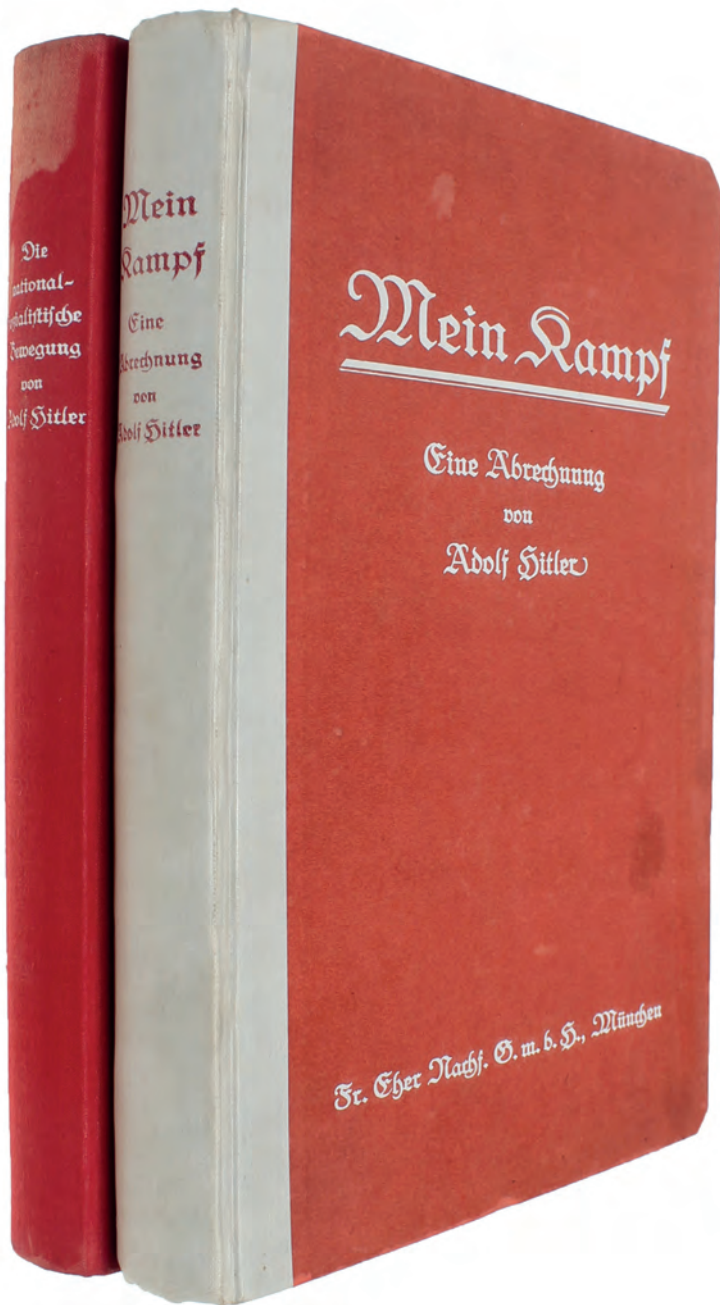
München, 1925-27 (vol 2 recte: 1926).

Scarce first edition, first issue – in the original bindings - of this infamous monument over the most tragic period in the history of Europe and mankind in general. Constituting a turning-point in the career of the 40-year old Hitler, who had achieved nothing of significance at the time, it also presents a devastating turning-point of the 20th century, paving the way for WWII. “Mein Kampf must rank as one of the most widely distributed and translated books in the world. By 1945 the German editions had reached a total circulation of about ten million copies and the book had been translated into sixteen languages.” (Pastore, p. 42).

At his release from prison in December of 1924, Hitler had with him a manuscript that was more or less complete, and in July 1925 the first volume of the work appeared. Already in May 1924, Rehse had talked about a luxury-edition of the work, but the finances were not there, and none such appeared until later, after the printing of the regular first issue in the summer of 1925.

The publication history of this devastating historical document is quite complicated. “Collecting the various and myriad editions of “Mein Kampf” presents problems, which are, perhaps, unique to this particular work. Unlike other books which collectors seek out, this one remains extremely elusive... No other book in the history of bibliophilia has been so difficult to obtain accurate information on. So few copies are available... Pre-1930 examples were modest sellers and likely not kept very long. The author was a right-wing political fringe fanatic with a small following that had little appeal to people inclined to buy books... Toward the end of the war, German cities were virtually obliterated by extensive incendiary bombing. It is not surprising that along with their homes, businesses, offices and personal effects, copies of “Mein Kampf” were swallowed up in the rubble and flame. Most notably, the offices of Hitler’s publisher Eher Verlag were vaporized by the bombings... The post-war German government forbade the sale of the book. De-Nazification programs by the allies encouraged destruction or secreting of copies. To this day (2016), the sale of the book in Germany and France is illegal unless it is “for scientific or historical purposes”... It seems ironic... to make it illegal to deny the Holocaust in these countries, yet deny the study of the book which served as its blueprint.” (Pastore).

USD 23,000



KARL GROOS' COPY OF HUSSERL'S MAIN WORK

HUSSERL, EDMUND.

Logische Untersuchungen. 2 Tle.

Halle, 1900-1901.

Rare first edition – Karl Groos' copy, with his annotations - of Husserl's main work, one of the most important philosophical texts of the 20th century. With the "Logical Investigations", Husserl founded phenomenology and initiated the new philosophical era of the 20th century. Together with Heidegger's "Sein und Zeit", this is arguably the most important work of modern philosophy.

Karl Groos (1861 - 1946), philosopher and psychologist, was a famous contemporary of Husserl. The two were well acquainted and several letters between them are known. Groos was especially famous for proposing an evolutionary instrumentalist theory of play. His 1898 book "The Play of Animals" was extremely influential and is still often referred to by animal behaviorists. His main theory is that playing is a way of learning and can be explained by the normal process of evolution by natural selection. When animals play, they practice basic instincts, such as fighting, just as human children play at the skills that are necessary to become successful in the culture in which they are born. As such, he invented the notion of "pre-tuning".

Husserl's magnum opus opens with an attack on psychologism, and he then introduces his brand new philosophical method, which he had still by then not fully developed, but which came to influence all philosophy ever since, namely Phenomenology. Husserl himself calls this a "Work of Breakthrough" (see his preface to the second edition).

Husserl is now famous as the father of phenomenology, and he decisively influenced the likes of Heidegger, Sartre, Carnap, Merleau-Ponty, Levinas, Ricoeur, Derrida etc. etc. Among this list of eminent people, we can surely count Groos as well.

USD 5,000

LOGISCHE UNTERSUCHUNGEN

139. Husserl ist „logischer Absolutist“

13. „Evidenz“ ist aber doch ein psychologisches Faktum. 48 111. 122 (da Abs. der Introduction) ^{VON} 152 kommt H. auch zu dem Resultat: Wenn man nicht den Skeptizismus gefallen läßt, muss die Evidenz gelten. 180ff (im 1. Buch)
44. „Normatives Wesen“
46. „Normative Beschaffenheit“
- 45, 48 In „Grundvorw.“ die Einheit d. normat. Intelligenz
47. „Normative Beschaffenheit und Kenntnistheorie“
- EDMUND HUSSERL
- ERSTER THEIL
- Husserl will Husserl nicht ein „Logik der Evidenz“ 180f.

PROLEGOMENA ZUR REINEN LOGIK

Bei den psychologischen Aussagen offenbar zwei zu unterscheiden.

- 1) Der Satz vom H. Dispositiv etc (vgl. 78 f) ist eine Induktion aus Erfahrungen gewonnenen Verlangens [Lernempfinden]
- 2) Die in allen Erfahrungen über Wesen von H. ausgesprochene, durch Induktion gewonnenen Verlangens, dass es so sei, führt durch Induktion zur Annahme, dass genau Satz ein Wirkgesetz sei.

In der logischen Behandlung bedarf allerdings der Satz vom H. Dispositiv die höhere Rechtfertigung, sondern ist unmittelbar einseitig, ges. absolut etc. - Aber die logische Rechtfertigung selbst bedarf angesichts der psychologischen Wesen einer Rechtfertigung. Es kommt zur Gegenüberstellung absoluter Geltung, und es zur vorherigen semi Objekt als Gegenstande d. absoluten Wesens. Und so es erklärt, dass „Satz“ aus der absoluten Gesetzmäßigkeit gewonnen der Psychologie, wenn wir nach der Rechtfertigung beginnen. 111 152

100, 98 Begründung der Wirkgesetz. auf ein ideales Normativum (Szeptat)

HALLE A. S.

112. 116 Husserl's Exposition des Skeptizismus

MAX NIEMEYER
1900

121. Wenn Relativismus von dem Urteil von „sein“ falsch, sondern es so & Konstruktivismus ist, dass es also ist, „H. sein“ als falsch aussagen müßte.

bohe!

FROM THE LIBRARY OF ADOLF HITLER

KIRCHENORDNUNG BRANDENBURG

Kirchen Ordnung im Churfurstenthum der Marcken zu Brandenburg... (3 Theile).

Berlin, 1540.

The extremely scarce first edition of the first Church Ordinance for Mark Brandenburg, also being the first book printed in Berlin. The printer, Johann Weiss, was called by the Marggraf to Berlin in 1539 to found the first book press here, and he received his privilege in 1540.

The book is bound - presumably in 1933, for Hitler, when he was given it as a present - as a pastiche imitating a typical contemporary German binding. On front free end-paper a printed linen-label stating "Privateigentum des Führers/ Nr.", under this, after "Nr." is typed "556/27 - 1933 - Geschenk der Stadtbibliothek/ Lübeck dem Kanzler/ Adolf Hitler". As Hitler became Reichkanzler in 1933, this could indicate that he received the book as a gift when he was installed as Chancellor.

The first description of Hitler's private collection was published in 1942. Hitler's private books that were kept in the Reich Chancellery in Berlin were confiscated by the Soviets and sent to Moscow. Books in Munich and Berchtesgaden (as well as Hitler's Globe from Berchtesgaden) were taken as war booty by individual American soldiers. 3,000 books were later discovered in a Berchtesgaden salt mine, and they were taken by the Library of Congress. As many books from Hitler's three locations were looted by American and Russian servicemen and soldiers in the vicissitudes of the destruction of the Third Reich, it is impossible to trace the offered item, but as it is obviously one of the most scarce and valuable books from Hitler's library, it was probably removed from the Reich Kanzlei in Berlin.

"According to Beierl, Hitler's Berghof experienced successive waves of looters: first local residents, then French and American soldiers, and eventually members of the U.S. Senate. Beierl showed me archival film footage of a delegation of American senators emerging from the Berghof ruins with books under their arms. "I doubt if they were taking them to the Library of Congress," Beierl said." (Ryback, Hitler's forgotten Library).

USD 38,000

**Privateigentum
des Führers**

Nr. 556/27-1933-

Geschenk der Stadtbibliothek
Lübeck dem Kanzler

Adolf Hitler

FIRST STATE INSTITUTE FOR RACE BIOLOGY IN THE WORLD

LUNDBORG, H. & F.J. LINDERS (Edts.).

The Racial Characters of the Swedish Nation...

Stockholm, .1926.

Scarce first edition – in the original full cloth - of this seminal production, which constitutes the first - and most significant - production of the first state institute for race biology in the world.

“It is one of the great paradoxes of the history of eugenics that the category of “race” - notoriously fuzzy anyway - was no less important to the eugenic ideas and practices developing within states that experienced little actual racial diversity.

In the Swedish context, racial biology and anthropology thus exercised considerable influence, especially in the first decades of the twentieth century, when eugenicists promoted the idea of a distinct Nordic race, as Broberg and Tydén have established. The first state Institute for Race Biology in the world was founded in Uppsala in 1922, having been voted by the Swedish parliament and ratified by the king. Directed by Herman Lundborg (1868-1943), Sweden’s most prominent eugenic scientist at the time, one of its first tasks was mapping the racial features of the Swedish nation. On the basis of measuring the physical attributes of 100,000 Swedes - two-thirds of whom were army recruits and a significant part of the remainder, prison inmates - “The Racial Character of the Swedish Nation” appeared in 1926 to international acclaim.”

Thus started the first officially planned scientific state strategy to map out the superior Nordic race, to promote and improve racial purity and to depict the dangers of miscegenation. After this first (massive) production, more attempts to produce full inventories of “foreign” races were done in the 1930’ies, during which time institutes for eugenic research and promotion were also established in Central America and Africa, due to the efforts of Lundborg, in collaboration with Samuel Holmes and Charles Davenport. The scientific mapping of the ideal pure race, with the ultimate goal of preparing and initiating practical reforms to improve the white race, found, as we all know too well, great resonance all over Europe, in the 30’ies and 40’ies.

With the present work, Lundborg had founded what was considered an important scientific and patriotic task that came to have the greatest of consequences for the peoples of Europe.

USD 4,000

EAST BALTIC TYPES
RELATIVELY PURE



Fig. 1.

Photo 1925. Mia Green, Haparanda.

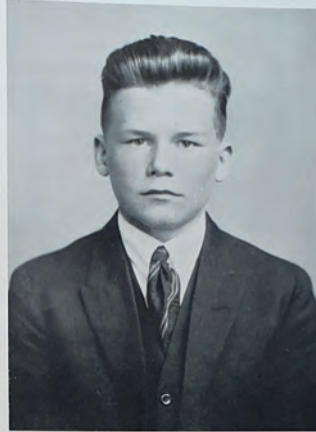


Fig. 2.

Photo 1925. Mia Green, Haparanda.

High-school student from Norrbotten.



Fig. 3.

Photo 1921. E. A. Ohlén, Uppsala.



Fig. 4.

Photo 1921. E. A. Ohlén, Uppsala.

Squatter from Lappland.

INTRODUCING THE CONCEPT OF “ÜBERMENSCH”

NIETZSCHE, FRIEDRICH.

Also sprach Zarathustra... [3 Parts].

Leipzig, (1886) - [text recte 1883-84].

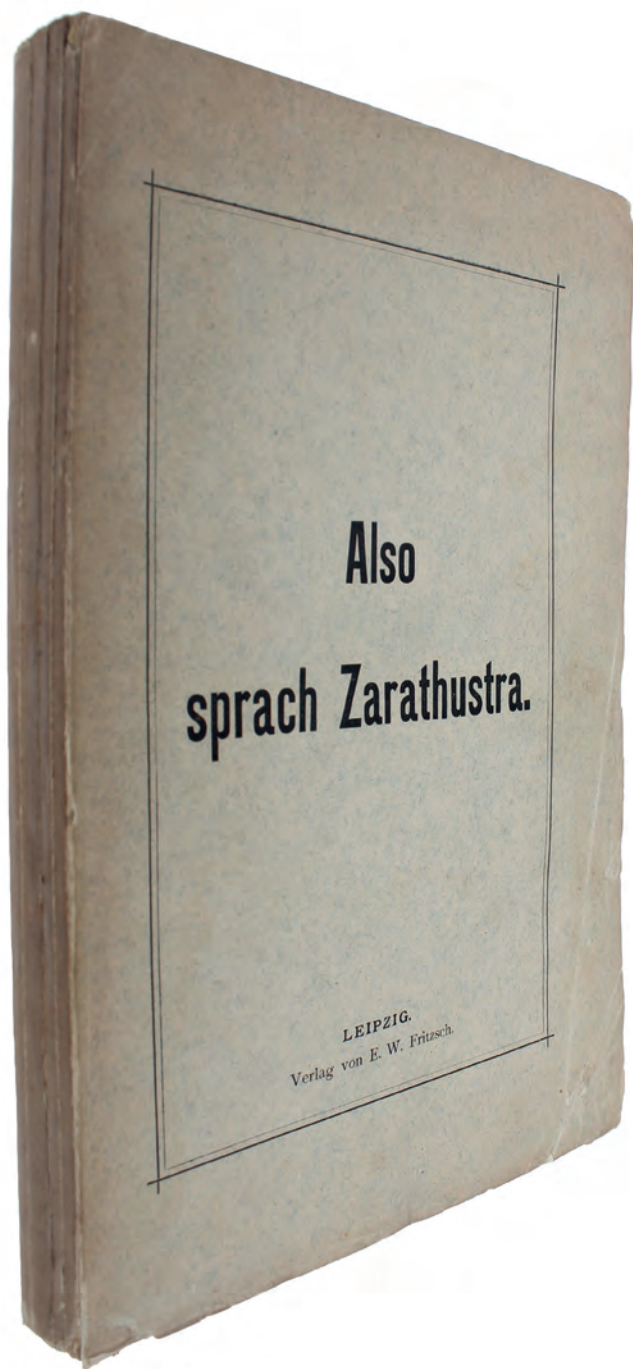
A truly splendid copy, in completely original state (uncut and in the original printed wrappers), of the first edition, title-issue, of Nietzsche's main work in which the concept of the "Superman" (or "Overman") is introduced. This is actually the first printings of these three parts, but the many remainders were sold and issued with a new title-page (with no year, but 1886). Only 45 copies of the exceedingly scarce privately printed fourth part were issued, the first trade edition of which is from 1892.

"These books present several historical problems but none more confusing than their publication dates. It is difficult to determine when - and in some cases, if - the books were ever released for public sale..." (Schaberg).

It is difficult to overestimate the impact of Nietzsche's magnum opus. With this work, he realizes his ideal of the poet-philosopher. It is, at the same time, a towering literary achievement and the most profound inquiry in the key notions of his philosophy (the Superman, the eternal return of the same).

The term "Übermensch" (i.e. overman/superman) was used frequently by Hitler and the Nazi regime to describe their idea of a biologically superior Aryan race. This racial version of Nietzsche's "Übermensch" became a philosophical foundation for National Socialist ideas.

USD 11,500



INFORMING THE WEST OF THE HOLOCAUST

[REPUBLIC OF POLAND. MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS]. [Jan Karski].

THE MASS EXTERMINATION of JEWS in GERMAN OCCUPIED POLAND. Note addressed to the Governments of the United Nations on December 10th, 1942, and other documents.

London, New York, Melbourne (printed in Great Britain), (1943).

The scarce first printing of this hugely important publication, which constitutes one of the very first official reports on Holocaust and one of the most accurate accounts that had been presented to the West, changing their knowledge of what was actually going on.

It is made up of 1) Raczyński's account of the ongoing Holocaust, based among other reports, on the eye-witness-report by Jan Karski - 2) the seminal "Joint Declaration" by members of the United Nations, in which "The above-mentioned Governments and the French National Committee condemn in the strongest possible terms this bestial policy of cold-blooded extermination. They declare that such events can only strengthen the resolve of all free-loving peoples to overthrow the barbarous Hitlerite tyranny" - 3) an extract of Deputy Prime Minister Mikolajczyk's statement on behalf of the Polish Government - 4) the text of Raczyński's broadcast of December 1942, in which he pleaded for action, ending with the words "when we would keep silence the very stones will cry out".

While the details were neither complete nor wholly accurate, the Allies were aware of most of what the Germans had done to the Jews at a relatively early date. The mass murder of the Jews was of such dimensions, however, that, at first, they could not believe the reports that reached them. This quickly changed, though.

"The purpose of this publication is to make public the contents of the Note of December 10th, 1942, addresses by the Polish Government to the Governments of the United Nations concerning the mass extermination of Jews in the Polish territories occupied by Germany, and also other documents treating on the same subject. [...] In the hope that the civilized worlds will draw the appropriate conclusions, the Polish Government desire to bring to the notice of the public, by means of the present White Paper, these renewed German efforts at mass extermination, with the employment of fresh horrifying methods." (From the Introductory Note, p. 3).

USD 5,500

REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

THE MASS EXTERMINATION
of JEWS in
GERMAN OCCUPIED POLAND

NOTE

addressed to the Governments of the
United Nations on December 10th, 1942,
and other documents



*Published on behalf of the Polish
Ministry of Foreign Affairs by*

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LONDON : NEW YORK : MELBOURNE

Price: Threepence Net.

SARTRE'S ONLY DIRECT ADDRESS OF HOLOCAUST – ONE OF 45 COPIES

SARTRE, JEAN-PAUL.

Les Séquestres d'Altona. Pièce en cinq actes.

Paris, (1960).

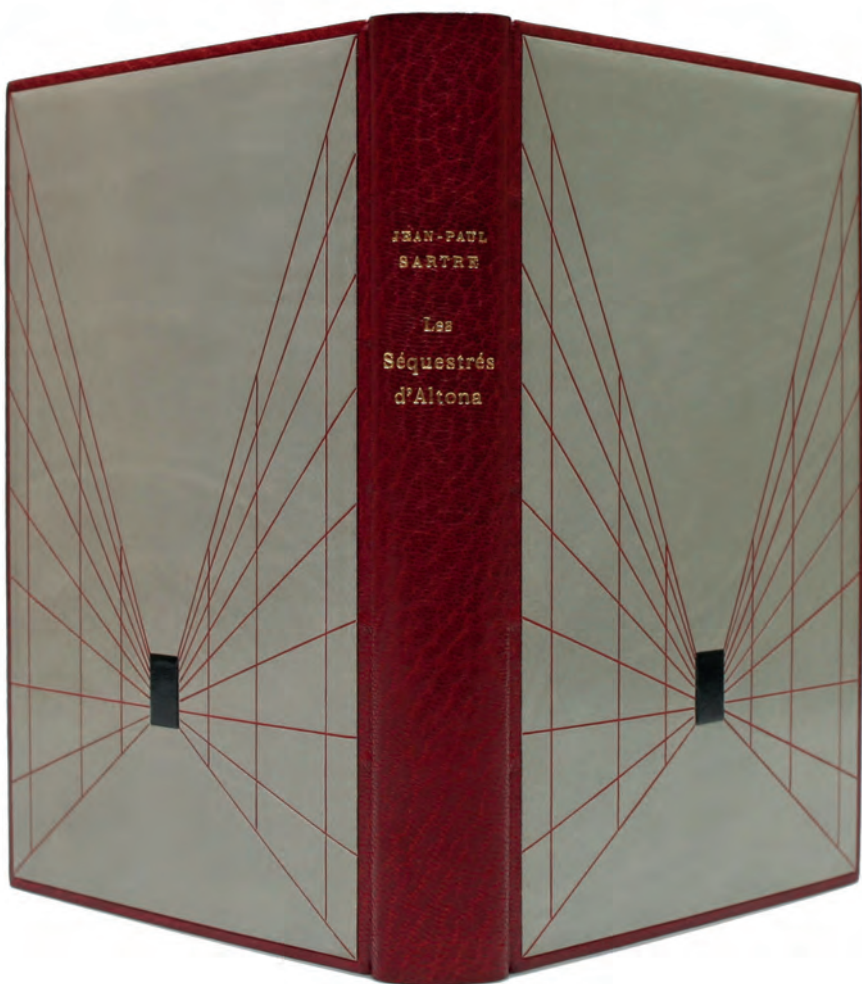
First edition in book form – bound uncut and with the original wrappers in a splendid binding by Miguet - Nr. 34 out of 45 copies on vélin de Hollande van Gelder (premier papier), out of a total of 260 copies (in all 45 on Holland, numbered 1-40 + A-E (hors commerce) + 210 on vélin pur fil Lafuma Navarre, numbered 41-240 + F-O (hors commerce).

“The Condemned of Altona” (or “Loser Wins”) is one of Sartre’s last plays, and the only one of his fictional works to deal directly with Nazism and the Holocaust. The play is full of Sartre’s characteristic philosophical concepts and brings forth many of his key philosophical notions (e.g. those of responsibility and freedom and the contrast between bad faith and authenticity).

“Jean-Paul Sartre’s “The Condemned of Altona” is the author’s only work that directly addresses the Holocaust. First produced in Paris in 1959, the play is a tense family psychodrama that explores issues of German guilt and responsibility for wartime and Holocaust atrocities. At the center of The Condemned of Altona is Frantz Gerlach, a German World War II veteran who has locked himself in his bedroom for more than a decade and deluded himself into believing that Germany is the ultimate victim of the war. The play slowly reveals the source of Frantz’s psychological torment in ever-deepening layers of darkness. Although it is not immediately clear from the surface of the work, Sartre—who wrote The Condemned of Altona as France brutally strove to maintain its colonial rule over Algeria in the late 1950s—intended the play to be a comment on French involvement in Algeria as well as on Holocaust-era Germany.”

The play was very well received by critics and was considered one of his most important plays, and possibly the best that he wrote.

USD 5,000



COINING THE TERM “SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST”

SPENCER, HERBERT

The Principles of Biology, 2 Volumes.

Edinburgh, 1864-67.

The scarce first edition (in book form) of this magnum opus of biology, in which Spencer coined the term “survival of the fittest”.

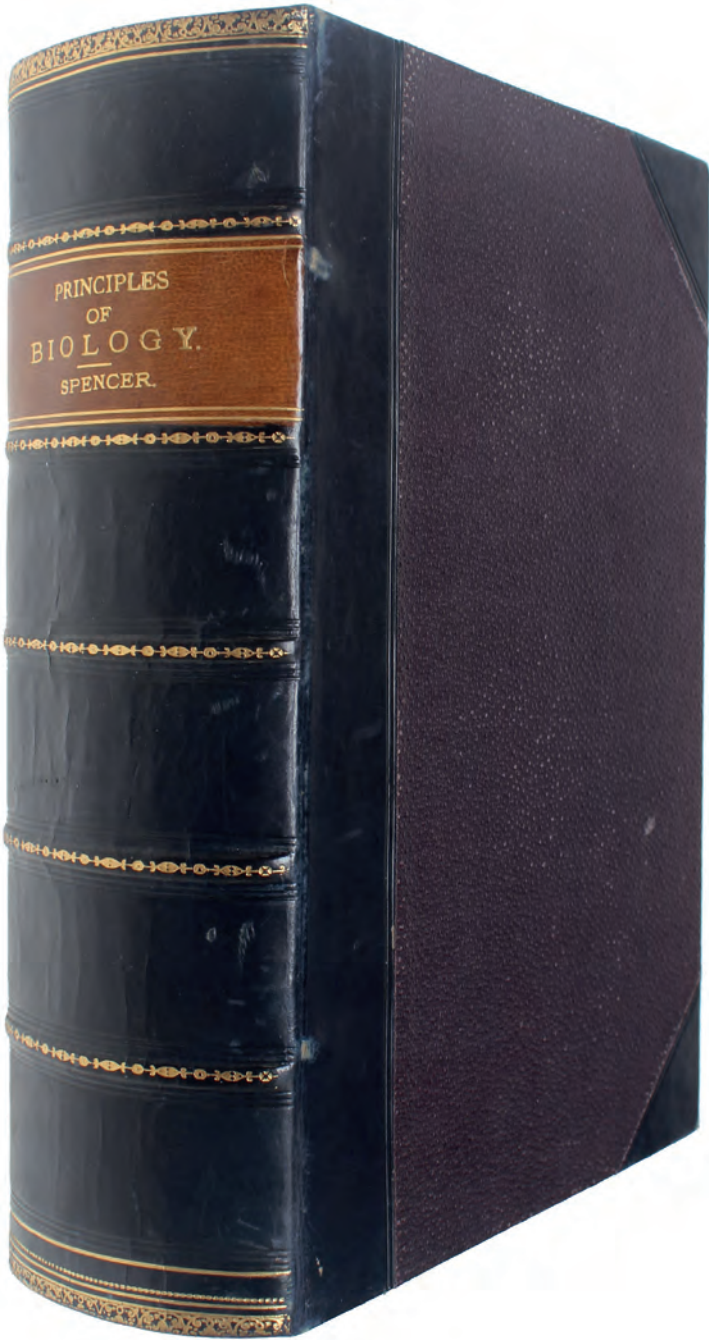
“This survival of the fittest, which I have here sought to express in mechanical terms, is that which Mr Darwin has called “natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life””. (Vol. I, p. 444).

Together with Charles Darwin and Thomas Huxley, Herbert Spencer (1820 - 1903) was responsible for the acceptance of the theory of evolution. His greatest and most influential work in this connection was his “The Principles of Biology”, which forms the biological part of his grand project for a Synthetic Philosophy. It is mainly on this work that his fame rests today, not least because it here that he, as the first, uses the term “survival of the fittest”. This work was greatly instrumental in spreading the acceptance of the theory of evolution.

“The Principles of Biology attempted to reconcile the new Darwinian theory of natural selection with the Lamarckian mechanism of acquired characteristics which Spencer had endorsed long before publication of the Origin of the Species. In Spencer’s view, while the Darwinian theory could explain most of biological evolution, the Lamarckian mechanism was necessary to explain ‘higher’ evolution, and especially the social behavior of humanity. Both theories however, instantiated the principle of evolution. In this sense, therefore, it is incorrect to characterize Spencer as a follower of Darwin. Although he coined the phrase ‘survival of the fittest’, and is often misrepresented as a thinker who merely applied the Darwinian theory to society, he did not aim to generalize Darwin, but rather to show that natural selection could be accommodated within an overarching principle of evolution that Spencer had independently developed.” (Dictionary of Nineteenth-Century British Philosophy).

“Spencer saw higher forms emerging from a gradual process of adaptation to the environment. The Principles of Biology analyzes the principal mechanisms by which this occurs and relates them to the specialized structures and function of plants and animals.” (D.S.B.).

USD 3,500



THE EVIDENCE FOR DARWIN'S THEORY OF EVOLUTION

SPRENGEL, CHRISTIAN KONRAD.

Das entdeckte Geheimnis der Natur...

Berlin, 1793.

Scarce first edition of this milestone on the road to understanding the biology of flowers. Sprengel's magnum opus constitutes the first attempt to explain the origin of organic forms from definite relations to the environment, and it served as a main source of inspiration for Darwin, whom it provided with evidence for his theory of evolution.

With his milestone work, Sprengel became the first to recognize that the function of flowers was to attract insects, and that nature favoured cross-pollination. With Darwin's recognition and reconfirmation of Sprengel's results, the work came to set the foundations for the modern study of floral biology and anthecology.

"In the summer of 1787 Sprengel began observing the pollination of Geranium flowers. These relationships of flower structure, insect visitors, and pollination mechanisms occupied him for the next six years and culminated in the publication of his great work in 1793... Although it became a milestone on the road to understanding the biology of flowers, Sprengel was greatly disappointed at the book's reception."

There are a few early comments on Sprengel's book - including a book review, a 1794 letter by Goethe... In England, Robert Brown published an article on pollination in 1833, citing two observations from Sprengel. Furthermore, Charles Darwin noted that it was on Brown's advice in November 1841 that he obtained and read "C. K. Sprengel's wonderful book." Perhaps through the work of Brown (and later of Sprengel), Darwin became interested in pollination by insects with observations that began in the summer of 1838. In the chapter "Natural Selection" of the "Origin of Species" he refers to these observations, and confirms Sprengel's similar ones, on dichogamy: "These plants have in fact separated sexes, and must habitually be crossed.... How simply are these facts explained on the view of an occasional cross with a distinct individual being advantageous or indispensable."

...

Were it not for his remarkable book Sprengel would be forgotten today. This work reached Darwin, and the insect-plant mutualism so elegantly and minutely described there profoundly influenced him. Although the two were poles apart in religious beliefs, the elemental natural processes revealed by their studies provided Darwin with evidence for his theory of evolution. (D.S.B.).

USD 13,000

Karst

XVII * XVIII * I * II * III *

Das
entdeckte Geheimniß
der
NATUR
im Bau und in der Befruchtung
der
Blumen
von
CHRISTIAN KONRAD SPRENGEL,
Mit 25 Kupferst. u. 1 Taf.
Berlin, 1793.
bei Friedrich Vieweg dem ältern.

Carl Fromm

INAUGURATING THE DISCOVERY OF THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

WALLACE, ALFRED RUSSEL.

On the Law which has Regulated the Introduction of New Species.

London, 1855.

Exceedingly scarce first printing – the entire vol. 16 of the Annals... - of Wallace's very first publication on the theory of evolution, predating any publication on the subject by Darwin. This milestone paper in the history of the theory of evolution - "A stunning scientific debut" - formulates what is now known as the "Sarawak Law", which is in essence half of the theory of evolution by natural selection.

From as early as 1845, Wallace had been convinced of the idea that species arise through natural laws rather than by divine fiat and he invested all in supplying scientific details and uncovering a satisfactory evolutionary mechanism. He kept this more or less to himself, however... until 1855, when he, provoked by an article by Edward Forbes Jr., published this seminal paper, "a concise synthesis of his ideas on the subject". Like many brilliant works, his "On the Law Which Has Regulated the Introduction of New Species" was based on well-known, acceptable scientific observations, although he had transformed the mass of facts into an unusually persuasive argument... Wallace concluded: "Every species has come into existence coincident both in space and time with a pre-existing closely allied species". He claimed that he had explained "the natural system of arrangement of organic beings, their geographical distribution, their geological sequence", as well as the reason for peculiar anatomical structures of organisms." (D.S.B.).

It was this paper by Wallace that led directly to Darwin beginning "Origin of Species". - "Despite this excellent presentation (i.e. Wallace's 1855 paper), there were no public replies, although the private comments were quite another matter. Indeed, Edward Blyth, Charles Lyell, and Charles Darwin all read Wallace's article and were greatly impressed by his arguments... Lyell discussed Wallace's paper with Darwin, urging him to publish his own views on species as soon as possible. Darwin then began what we now call the long version of the "Origin"." (D.S.B.).

"This paper, formulating what came to be known as the "Sarawak Law", is remarkable... (Wallace) advances what is, in effect, half of the theory of evolution, namely what Darwin would call "descent with modification": the idea that the generation of a biological novelty is a genealogical process." (Berry).

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1855.



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