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COMMUNISM & SOCIALISM
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Communism & Socialism

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FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Awarded the Prémio Fundação Mário Soares.

★ OCLC: 1007510493 (Internet resource; appears to also include some hard copies); 1005928519 (Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Bibliothek der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung).

Prominent Member of the Portuguese Community Party on Sociology


Interesting work on the sociology and psychology of art and artists. The multifaceted author, a towering intellectual and Communist Party militant from the early 1930s, served several shorter prison terms for activities in opposition to the Estado Novo prior to being arrested in 1949. He then remained in prison until making a spectacular escape from the Peniche prison in 1960. Secretary-General of the Portuguese Communist Party from 1961 to 1992, he was Minister without Portfolio in several post-1974 provisional governments. Under his leadership, the Portuguese Communist Party was perhaps the most pro-Soviet of all western European communist parties, supporting the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and organizing demonstrations in favor of the imposition of martial law in Poland in 1981.

A COMMUNA DE PARIZ

E

O GOVERNO DE VERSAILLES

SEGUNDA EDIÇÃO

1871
Rare Pamphlet Expressing Outrage
At the Bloody Suppression of the Paris Commune
Author Prosecuted and Director of the Coimbra University Press Fired

*4. [FALCÃO, José Joaquim Pereira]. *A Communa de Pariz e o governo de Versailles. Segunda edição*. [Porto?]: n.pr., 1871. 4°, contemporary plain yellow wrappers. In very good condition. 15 pp.  $600.00

Rare pro-communist Portuguese account of the fall of the Paris commune, the radical socialist and revolutionary government that ruled Paris from 18 March to 28 May 1871, written and published shortly after the events. Debates over the policies and outcome of the Commune had significant influence on the ideas of Karl Marx, who described it as an example of the “dictatorship of the proletariat”. Falcão was outraged by the bloody suppression of the commune. According to Brito Aranha, author of volume XIII of *Innocêncio*, this work (presumably in its first edition) indicated at the end that it was printed at the Imprensa da Universidade de Coimbra. Brito Aranha further states that two editions appeared within a month, both from the same press. The present edition has no such indication: it gives only the date, with no information about place of printing or printer.

The Marquês de Avila e Bolama, prime minister at the time, ordered the prosecution of the author, but the case was dismissed by the judge, Dr. Trigueiros. Upon appeal by the government to the Relação do Porto, the judge’s ruling was confirmed, after which the prosecution ceased. Publication of this pamphlet served as a pretext for the dismissal of the director of the Imprensa da Universidade.

Pereira Falcão (Miranda do Corvo, 1841-Coimbra, 1893), better known as José Falcão, earned a doctorate in Mathematics from the Universidade de Coimbra, was a professor of Mathematics at the same university, and a republican politician. His *Cartilha do Povo*, 1884, was one of the most notable pieces of Portuguese republican propaganda.

# Inocêncio XIII, 36. Martinho da Fonseca, *Pseudônimos*, pp. 183-4. On the author see also Serrão, J. (ed.), *Dicionário de História de Portugal*; and *Grande enciclopédia*, 856-7. OCLC: No edition located. Porbase locates a single copy of this title at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, giving the imprint Coimbra: Imprensa da Universidade [ca. 1870—(sic!)—Publication had to have been after May 28, 1871, and before June 20 the same year], with only 14 pp., and a single copy at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, giving the imprint as [Coimbra?]: s.n., 1871, also with 14 pp. In both cases “Pariz” is transcribed as “Paris”. Neither transcription includes the phrase “Segunda edição”. However, upon inspection, the Universidade Católica has two copies, one of the presumed first edition, with “Paris” in the imprint, and 14 pp., bound with one of the second edition, which is exactly the same as ours, but with a contemporary manuscript notation in the lower blank margin of the title page, stating “N2. Esta 2.ª edição foi / impressa no Porto, em / razão dos impressores de Coimbra a não quererem / fazer.” The presumed first edition at the Universidade Católica has a contemporary manuscript inscription in the lower blank margin of the title page “Este folheto é celebre // por ser demitido por // causa do Dr. Bernardo // de Serpa Pimentel do lugar // de Director da Imprensa // da Universidade, em decreto de 20// de Junho de 1871, por ter autorizado // a sua impressão.” The copy in the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal is also the presumed first edition, with 14 pp. and “Paris” in the title. It has the original printed front wrapper, and long contemporary manuscript inscriptions both on the front wrapper and the title page regarding the circumstances and consequences of publication. No edition located in Jisc. No edition located in KVK (51 databases searched) except for the citations in Porbase noted above.
5. GIRDLESTONE, Edward Deacon. *Christian Socialism versus Present-day Unsocialism. A Description and an Argument*. Limavady (Ireland): Circle Co-operative Printing Co.; and London: W. Reeves, 1887. 8°, quarter cloth with original printed boards (some wear, vertical crease in each cover, front hinge cracked). Small signature in blank portion of title-page. (4 ll.), viii, 207 pp. $75.00

FIRST and ONLY EDITION of this work containing three lectures presented in 1887 before the Clifton and Bristol Christian Socialists. In his preface, Girdlestone highly recommends to his readers the fifth of the new *Fabian* Tracts—"Facts for Socialists"—which he had not seen until after delivering these lectures.

* NUC: KU, MB, CtY.


First (?) and only (?) edition in Portuguese. First published in French in 1946. It is a work which remains a widely used Marxist analysis of Jewish socioeconomic history (and is remarkable in itself but all the more so from a man who died by the time he was 26). The author was a Jewish Trotskyist. At an early age his family moved to Belgium, where he became a member and then leader of the Belgian branch of *Hashomer Hatzair*, a left wing Zionist youth movement. In 1940, after the beginning of World War II, Leon rejected Zionism and became a Trotskyist; around this time he joined the Belgian section of the Fourth International and became an organizer and leader against Nazi occupation and the “militarism” of Winston Churchill, exhorting Belgian workers to fight both Hitler and Churchill in the classical Leninist fashion of turning the World War into civil war.

### Moral and Political Philosophy

7. [MABLY, Gabriel Bonnot, Abbé de]. *Conferencias de Focion sobre a correlação da moral com a política, oferecidas ao povo portuguez*. Coimbra: Na Imprensa da Universidade, 1835. Large 8°, traces of early wrappers. Small woodcut arms of Portugal on title page. Typographical rules. Uncut. Light browning. Very small wormtrail (under 1.5 cm.) in upper margin at gutter, not affecting text. In good condition. xvi, 143 pp.; leaves of quire 6 bound in wrong order (3, 4, 1, 2, 7, 8, 5, 6). $200.00

First edition in Portuguese of Mably’s *Entretiens de Phocion: sur le rapport de la morale avec la politique*, which originally appeared in 1763. This translation from a French edition of The Hague, 1764, includes an introduction by the translator explaining why he
considers the work useful for his contemporaries. The life of Phocion (pp. v-xiii) does not appear in the Amsterdam, 1763 edition of *Entretiens*; it is not clear whether the translator found it elsewhere, or composed it himself. The *Entretiens* was also translated to Spanish and English.

Phocion (ca. 402-318 B.C.) was elected *strategos* in Athens a record 45 times. His frugal way of life earned him the nickname “the Good.” Plutarch included his biography in *Parallel Lives*, which made him well known in the Renaissance and later. (Poussin painted two works based on his story in 1648.) In the preface of the Amsterdam, 1763 edition (not translated here), Mably claimed to have found a manuscript of these conversations at the Monastery of Monte Cassino, just south of Rome.

It was perhaps Phocion’s legendary frugality that made Gabriel Bonnot de Mably use Phocion’s name here. As the Ancien Régime staggered through its final years, Mably advocated a Republic in the manner of Plato—communism as a way to achieve well-being and moral perfection. The *Conversations* are written as a Socratic dialogue: Phocion attempts to demonstrate to young Aristias that politics and ethics are inseparable and that wisdom and virtue require a love of one’s country, which will broaden into a love of humanity.

The Abbé de Mably (1709-1785), philosopher and historian, was an important figure in the history of republican thought during the Enlightenment and the French Revolution. He was the elder brother of Étienne Bonnot de Condillac. Rousseau a lifelong friend, had tutored Mably’s and Condillac’s nephews, and reflected upon the experience in *Emile*. Although Mably believed that private property was the root of all the ills affecting humanity, he argued that trying to achieve such an ideal would cause as much harm as maintaining the status quo, and therefore advised against revolution.
FIRST and ONLY EDITION. The thesis addresses the question “Será possível com esperança de permanência, e quando o seja, será necessário para o melhoramento das classes operarias, reorganizar-se a esphera industrial de uma qualquer forma, imposta pela auctoridade?” - i.e., “Would it be possible to permanently reorganize industry in some form imposed by authority for the sake of the working classes?”

Part III of the Dissertação (pp. 201-299) discusses communism. Martens attacks the School of Communism, which existed before Marx published the Communist Manifesto in 1848. He is opposed to the communist principle that eliminates competition and hinders freedom, and stands firmly with Adam Smith: “Nós, entendendo que a concorrencia é a expressão da liberdade, que sem esta não pôde haver igualdade” (p. 203). Martens goes so far as to claim that the logical consequence of communism is the extinction of the family: “Se o communismo tem necessidade de se apoderar do elemento affectivo para ligar mais estreitamente os homens à sociedade pelo amor social, é consequente que deve procurar aniquilar qualquer elemento, que mais fortemente determine esse principio affectivo, uma vez que dessa determinação haja de resultar uma direcção opposta á communista: tal é porém a familia. Não inspira a familia sempre preferencias perigosas n’uma ordem social fundada na iguladade e na subordinação absoluta dos interesses individuaes aos da comunidade?” (p. 238).

The work begins with an epigraph by Auguste Comte, the inventor of positivism. Martens praises Comte and positivism as relevant not only for the discipline of sociology, but as a world view of human progress, because positivism is “uma systematização real de todos os pensamentos humanos constitue pois nossa primeira necessidade social, igualmente relativa á ordem e ao progresso” (p. 7).

The author discusses Hegel (pp. 16, 36-39, 87), complementing this with a discussion of Karl Christian Friedrich Krause. Citing Homer, Plato, Aristotle, Rousseau, and Kant, he argues that the ills of today’s society are the same as those that ruined nations in antiquity. Martens’s detailed discussion of value and exchange (“Theoria do valor e da troca”) cites Adam Smith (pp. 129-133; 175) and Proudhon. His discussion of the theory of capital (pp. 193-200) includes comments on Say, Pellegrino Rossi, and John Ramsey MacCulloch.

Martens was elected deputy to the Côrtes in 1858 and served as minister and secretary of State for Negocios Ecclesiaticos and Justiça. He was a member of the Academia Real das Ciências de Lisboa.

Provenance: D. José de Saldanha Oliveira e Souza, who also used the name José Luiz de Saldanha (1839-1912), was a son of D. João de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 3.º conde de Rio Maior, and brother of António José Luís de Saldanha Oliveira Juzarte Figueira e Sousa, 4.º conde and 1.º marquês de Rio Maior. A chemist and mineralogist, parliamentary deputy, and high government official, he studied mathematics and philosophy at Coimbra University, wrote on subjects as varied as agriculture, finance, and engravings, and amassed an important library. He was a devoted proponent of progress in the national agricultural sector, which he considered one of the primary sources of public wealth. See Grande enciclopédia XIX, 402; Innocência XIII, 66-7; Aditamentos, pp. 254-5. The Casa da Anunciada library of the counts of Rio Maior was one of the best private libraries ever formed in Portugal. It was dispersed for the most part not long after the April 1974 Portuguese revolution.

* Innocência III, 308; X, 178. OCLC: 995565159 (Cantonal and University Library of Lausanne). Forbase locates three copies at Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates only the copies cited by Forbase.
THESES
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QUAS,
PRAESIDE
CLARISSIMO ET SAPIENTISSIMO
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annuo 1834.

Roannes Baptista da Silva Serrão de Carvalho
Marfens.

Item 8
Dissertação Inaugural
Para o Acto
De Conclusões Magnas
Na Faculdade de Direito
Por João Baptista da Silva Ferrão de Carvalho
Mártens.

Minha Mãe, a Mano

Coimbra
Imprensa da Universidade.
1854.
9. MARTINS, Alberto, Carlos Zorrinho, Francisco de Assis, et al. 

* * * 


Six essays dealing with socialism and the quality of democracy; one each by the authors mentioned above, plus three more by Guilherme d’Oliveira Martins, João de Almeida Santos and Leonel Moura. This book went through four editions the same year.

10. MORAIS, Fernando. 

* * * 

Olga: a vida de Olga Benario, Judia comunista alemã, companheira do dirigente comunista brasileiro Luís Carlos Prestes, entregue aos nazis pelo governo de Getúlio Vargas. Lisbon: Avante!, 2009. Colecção Resistência. 8°, original illustrated wrappers. As new. 299 pp., bibliography, analytical index, many illustrations. One of 1,000 copies. $40.00

Appears to have been published originally in São Paulo: Editora Alfa-Omega, 1985, and in Lisbon: Pergaminho, 1991. The book has been translated and published in English as well.

11. REBELO, [José Adriano] Pequito. 

* * * 

Anti-Marx. Lisbon: Edições SPN, 1937. 8°, original beige printed wrappers, stapled (splitting at spine). Light browning; a few marginal pen marks. In good condition. 48 pp. $100.00

Second edition? Third edition? On the half title is stated: “Conferências proferidas no Rádio-Club Português em Agosto de 1936”. SPN stands for the Secretariado da Propaganda Nacional. Topics include: the anti-Portuguese character of Bolshevism; Bolshevism’s destructive nature; Bolshevism and war; the danger of international tyranny; the monstrous social unification of Bolshevism; Bolshevism vs. socialism and nationalism; and Bolshevism as a destroyer of agriculture.

José Adriano Pequito Rebelo (Gavião, Portugal, 1892-Lisbon, 1983) was a Portuguese writer, politician, publicist, owner of large agricultural landholdings, and aviator. Born into a monarchist family, Pequito Rebelo studied law at Coimbra University, and followed in the family’s political footsteps. He accompanied his family into exile in Paris after the proclamation of the First Portuguese Republic. There he became attracted to the Action Française. On his return to Portugal in 1914 he became a founder of Integralismo Lusitano along with José Hipólito Raposo, Alberto Monsaraz and António Sardinha. Pequito Rebelo served as an artillery officer in Flanders for the Portuguese Expeditionary Corps during the First World War, while also writing extensively for the Integralist journals. He was involved in the monarchist uprising of 1919 and suffered serious wounds in the fighting. When brought to trial for his involvement he was exonerated. Eventually he became a supporter of Salazar. They enjoyed a cordial relationship, remaining in regular
correspondence throughout the 1930s. Pequito Rebelo volunteered as an aviator in the Spanish Civil War on the side of Francisco Franco. In later years he became a leading advocate of colonialism and in 1961, despite his advanced years, volunteered for pilot duties against pro-independence guerrillas in Angola.

*Not located in NUC. OCLC: 252925066 (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut, Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin); 432765250 (Biblioteca Nacional de España); 80429375 (n.d., calling for only 47 pp.; National Library of Australia, Brigham Young University); 798643183 (1936 with 47 pp.; Universidad de Alicante); 959057775 (1936 with 47, [1] pp.; Biblioteca de Arte Calouste Gulbenkian). This edition not located in Porbase, which cites five copies of an edition with 47, [1] pp. dated 1937: three at the Biblioteca Nacional de Portugal, one at the Biblioteca João Paulo II-Universidade Católica Portuguesa, one at the Universidade de Minho. Not located in Jisc. KVK (51 databases searched) locates copies at Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (48 pp.), Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut (collation not given), and the National Library of Australia (48 pp.).

On the Literary Output of a Leader of the Portuguese Communist Party - Álvaro Cunhal (Manuel Tiago, Pseudonym)


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

The multifaceted Cunhal (1913-2005), a towering intellectual and Communist Party militant from the early 1930s, served several shorter prison terms for activities in opposition to the Estado Novo prior to being arrested in 1949. He then remained in prison until making a spectacular escape from the Peniche prison in 1960. Secretary-General of the Portuguese Communist Party from 1961 to 1992, he was Minister without Portfolio in several post-1974 provisional governments. Under his leadership, the Portuguese Communist Party was perhaps the most pro-Soviet of all western European communist parties, supporting the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia in 1968, and organizing demonstrations in favor of the imposition of martial law in Poland in 1981.

Urbano Tavares Rodrigues (Lisbon, 1923-Lisbon, 2013) grew up in Moura, in the Alentejo, in a family of large landowners, and eventually became a militant communist. He is a widely acclaimed and prolific author of fiction, researcher, essayist, literary critic, professor Catedrático jubilado at the Faculdade de Letras, Universidade de Lisboa, member of the Academia das Ciências de Lisboa, and recipient of many literary prizes. His earliest works were greatly influenced by existentialism, in particular following the literary model of Albert Camus. Simultaneously they display a certain Portuguese turn-of-the-century decadence, particularly influenced by Fialho de Almeida (especially obsessive evocations of the Alentejo), António Patrício and Manuel Teixeira Gomes, all of whom were discussed by Urbano Tavares Rodrigues in critical essays and later in his doctoral thesis.

FIRST and ONLY EDITION.

*On the Social, Political, and Economic Bases of Human Society
Includes Studies on Communism and Socialism


FIRST EDITION [?]. of this study of the social, political and economic bases of human society. OCLC’s entries sometimes lack mention of the Strasbourg / Silbermann imprint: it is not clear another issue appeared without that imprint, or if it simply was not recorded in OCLC.

Volume I discusses the reasons why men form social compacts; the theory of human rights; the family unit; religious and secular communities; the economic foundations of society, including laws of inheritance; and various models of organizing society along economic lines, such as communism and socialism. Volume II discusses the modern political state: its legislative, judicial, and administrative functions; its responsibilities in the areas of public works, education, and defense; its sources of revenue; and its relations with other nation states.

Georges Schützenberger (Strasbourg, 1799-Strasbourg, 1859) was a politician and a professor of law at the University of Strasbourg.

*N: MiU, CLU, NcD, ICJ, MH, Cty.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION. Manuel da Silva relates in this interview details of his varied clandestine activities on behalf of the Portuguese Communist Party against the Estado Novo.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


FIRST and ONLY EDITION.


First Edition in Portuguese? Interesting early defense of communism, published the same year as the Communist Manifesto. Vitry attempts to answer four objections to communism: that it gives the government too much power, that it allows the individual too little freedom, that removing competition removes the stimulus to produce, and that an efficient system of distribution of goods would be impossible.

Inocêncio lists this work under João Maria Nogueira, transcribing the title-page, including the name of Guerin [sic] de Vitry, but without stating that this is a translation; several translations by Nogueira are listed there as such. The Grande enciclopédia copies the same error in transcription, and lists the work the same way.

João Maria Nogueira (Beja, 1816-1856), journalist, author, translator, politician and public functionary, joined the liberal cause in 1833 at age seventeen, serving under the Duque da Terceira. In 1851 he was given a post in the newly created Ministry of Public Works. Nogueira was a member of the Real Academia das Ciencias de Lisboa. He was elected to the lower house of the Côrtes in 1856, but died before taking his seat.

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