



MR. BRODRICK'S ARMY

[1903]

(Cohen A10) (Woods A6)

Published as a kind of celebration, *Mr. Brodrick's Army* consists of six speeches in two years – “oratorical onslaughts,” as Manfred Weidhorn describes them. The speeches obliterated Secretary of State for War, St. John Brodrick and his plan for expanding the permanent peacetime Army from two to three divisions. Churchill, though of Brodrick's Party (but not for much longer), led the Parliamentary opposition to "Brodrick's Army," invoking the theme of economy expounded by his late father and lambasting Brodrick with some of his best early oratory: "[In] war with any great Power...three army corps would scarcely serve as a vanguard. If we are hated, they will not make us loved. If we are in danger, they will not make us safe. They are enough to irritate; they are not enough to overawe. Yet, while they cannot make us invulnerable, they may very likely make us venturesome." (12 May 1901).

Until 1977, when modern facsimiles were published by Dalton Newfield, *Mr. Brodrick's Army* was one of two Churchill books virtually impossible to acquire. Mr. Newfield did a great service by making it available in facsimile form as the First American Edition in 1977.

-Richard M. Langworth

From the Reviews

"The parallels between Churchill's 1901 opposition to Secretary of State for War St. John Brodrick's Army Reforms and Lord Randolph Churchill's 1886 battle with Secretary of State W. H. Smith over Army Estimates are many and striking—down to the coincidence of Smith's right hand at the War Office being none other than Mr. Brodrick. 'Alone in opposing his own conservative government, on 13 May 1901, Churchill made his first great oration...the ex-officer appealed to the very principles on behalf of which his father had resigned and ruined himself...Thus the son began his long political journey...' (Weidhorn, *Sword and Pen*, 1974). Even in his initial assault on Brodrick, Winston's identification with Randolph was unmistakable; he made the House listen to him read aloud from speeches his father had delivered in the same room twenty years earlier.

"There is, however, one titanic difference between the generational struggles: Winston won and launched one of the most productive Parliamentary careers in English history, while Randolph lost, resulting first in his resignation as Chancellor of the Exchequer in December 1886, and, soon afterward, the end of his political life.

"Did a sense of injustice, even a need to expiate adolescent shame, motivate Churchill in the Brodrick affair? Many MPs thought yes, including Arthur Lee (later Lord Lee of Fareham, who presented "Chequers" to the nation as a country residence for Prime Ministers). The day after the first anti-Brodrick blast, Lee commented that Winston was wrong 'to confuse filial piety with public duty.'

"Blatantly oedipal as the roots of his motives might now appear, Churchill was also earnest about his position —'a definitive divergence of thought and sympathy from nearly all those [Conservatives] thronging the benches around me,' he later wrote—and the Brodrick controversy marks the onset of his alienation from the Tories, the party of his father and or his class. Sensing the constructive turmoil in Winston, John Burns, the veteran radical Fabian, wrote admiringly to Lady Randolph: '..to share with his mother the hope that he [Winston] will go further in the career he has chosen and on the excellent lines of his courageous speech...'"

—Glenn Horowitz, *Finest Hour* #71, Second Quarter 1991

Appraisal

The single rarest Churchill book: in his Note to the First American Edition, Dalton Newfield suggests that "less than a dozen" copies exist. The distinguished late-Churchill collector Harry Cahn mentioned that he had acquired his copy in the 1920s for 2s. 6d., which proved to be a canny investment. Lately, copies have changed hands for high five-figure prices.

-EDITIONS-

[MR. BRODRICK'S ARMY]
First [Supposed] Edition: Cohen A10.1 / Woods A6(a)

Publisher: Arthur L. Humphreys, London 1903

Stated by Woods to be a 44-page pamphlet measuring 8 3/8 x 5 1/2 inches, with a completely separate setting from the larger version. Woods assigns this pamphlet appearance priority, but adds that, "there is no clear evidence that this version was ever released and we would therefore regard it as most likely that Churchill, displeased with its appearance, demanded a better production and got it." Only one copy is reported to exist.

[MR. BRODRICK'S ARMY]
Second [First?] Edition: Cohen A10.2 / Woods A6(b)

Publisher: Arthur L. Humphreys, London 1903

Bound in red card wrappers with title, author's name, publisher, date and price printed black and centered on front face; verso of front face and rear wrapper blank. 8vo., 104 pages numbered 1-(104). Published at 1 shilling (25¢). No variations reported. (Contrary to Woods, the typeface is 14-point, not 12-point Bodoni.)

[MR. BRODRICK'S ARMY]
First American Edition: Cohen A10.3 / ICS A6c

Publisher: The Churchilliana Company, Sacramento 1977

Hardbound, stamped gilt with title, author's name and publisher's logo on both cover and spine. Preceding the actual facsimile are front matter, cartoon (Westminster Gazette, 14 May 1901), a preface by Manfred Weidhorn and a publisher's note by Dalton Newfield. The text is completely reset and sandwiched between replica red wrappers, black printed on front face. Endpapers take the form of Churchill's entry in Who Was Who 1961-1970. Published in half-brown cloth and half-cream buckram "collector's binding" at \$22.50 and a full brown cloth "library binding" at \$18.50. An outstanding service to the student, scholar, bibliophile and collector which continues to honor the memory of its late publisher, Dalton Newfield. Not in Woods.

TERMINOLOGY

This guide follows John Carter's *ABC for Book Collectors* commonly used terms:

Edition: "All copies of a book printed at any time or times from one setting-up of type without substantial change, including copies printed from stereotype, electrotype [we must now add 'computer scanning'] or similar plates made from that setting of type."

Impression: "The whole number of copies of that edition printed at *one* time, i.e., without the type or plates being removed from the press." A particular conundrum was posed by the discovery that the stated third impression of the Colonial *Malakand Field Force* (pressed November 1898) carried the same extensive textual corrections of the Silver Library Edition (pressed at the same time—indeed both these books used the same sheets). How then to classify the third Colonial? It is clearly not a new impression. Our solution was to make it part of a new entry, not cited by Woods, the "Second Edition," along with the Silver Library Edition.

State: "When alterations, corrections, additions or excisions are effected in a book during the process of manufacture, so that copies exhibiting variations go on sale on publication day indiscriminately, these variant copies are conveniently classified as belonging to different states of the edition." Example: the two states of the first English *My Early Life*.

Issue: "An exception [to the above] is the regular use of issue for variant title pages, usually in respect of the publisher's imprint...[also] when similar variations can be clearly shown to have originated in some action taken after the book was published, two [or more] *issues* are distinguished." Example: the two issues of *The People's Rights*, one with an index and appendix, the other with two appendices and no index.

We occasionally sidestep Carter's strict definitions for clarity. With *Savrola*, for example, Woods states that the first English "edition" was produced from a set of electroplates made up in Boston, a duplicate set to the First American Edition. The English "edition" might therefore be called an "issue," but we do not do so because no one else does, including Woods, and because this book is quite distinct in appearance.

Offprints: Carter defines this as "a separate printing of a section of a larger publication," which is not exactly how modern publishers use it. To us an offprint is a reprint, sometimes reduced but sometimes same-size, of *all* the pages of an earlier printing (for example the five Canadian offprints of American war speech volumes from *The Unrelenting Struggle through Victory*. In earlier years offprinting was accomplished by using plates from the original (like the Canadian issue of *My African Journey*) or by reproducing the type on negatives (like the Australian issue of *Secret Session Speeches*) In the latter case, the offprint usually exhibits heavy looking type, not as finely printed as the original. Offprints are not usually considered separate editions, but a *contretemps* arises with modern reprints of long out-of-print works made by photo-reproduction.

Proof copies: From *The World Crisis* on, proof copies bound in paper wrappers are occasionally encountered. This is a task best left to the bibliographer, except to say that in general they tend to lack illustrations, maps and plans that appear in the published volumes. Although not widely collected, proofs do usually command high prices when they are offered for sale.

Dust Jackets = Dust Wrappers: We generally use the term "dust jacket" to refer to what English bibliophiles usually call a "dust wrapper." The two terms are interchangeable, though words that describe the *parts* of the dust jacket, aside from "spine," are common to both countries. These are as follows: *Flap:* The parts of the jacket that fold in around the edge of the boards, front and rear. *Face:* The front or back panel of the jacket that you see with the book lying flat in front of you.

SIZE

Books vary—especially old books—and one finds variations between identical editions. Except where distinct size differences help identify various editions or impressions of the same title, one from another, this guide describes books by the traditional cataloguer's terms:

Folio (Fo.): Very large format, now commonly known as "coffee table" size; among Churchill folio works is the Time-Life two-volume *Second World War*, measuring 14 x 12 inches (365 x 305mm) which deserves this description.

Quarto (4to): Normally lying between folio and octavo in size, though varying considerably in this respect. A telephone directory is quarto; but so is *The Island Race*, A138(c), which measures 12 1/4 x 9 3/4 inches (310 x 248mm), although Woods calls it "octavo" and says it measures 12 x 9 1/2! Other quarto volumes are the Danish and Norwegian translations of *The Great War*, which measure 8 1/2 x 11 1/2."

Octavo (8vo): The commonest size of book since the early 17th century. A large (demy) octavo is about the size of *Frontiers and Wars*, A142/1, which measures 9 1/2 x 6 3/8 inches (232 x 162mm). A small (crown) octavo is about the size of the English *Young Winston's Wars*, A143(a), which measures 8 3/4 x 5 5/8 inches (222 x 143mm), although Woods calls it "16mo" and says it measures 8 1/2 x 5 1/2! (You see the problem...)

Duodecimo (12mo, commonly called "twelvemo"): A bit smaller than 8vo but taller than 16mo: the size of a conventional paperback, say 6 7/8 x 4 1/4 inches (175 x 107mm).

Sextodecimo (16mo, usually pronounced "sixteenmo"): The smallest size of book covered herein, shorter but perhaps wider than a paperback, for example the 1915 edition of *Savrola*, which measures 6 5/8 x 4 1/2 inches (168 x 114mm).

My only other reference to size will be when an obvious difference can be ascertained between related editions or issues: I thought it useful to mention, for example, that the first edition *Malakand* bulks about 1 1/2 inches, while the first Colonial issue bulks only about 1 1/4 inches; or that there's about a half inch difference between the first impression Macmillan *Aftermath* and the later impressions. Even here, the key word is "about," since old books swell or shrink depending on storage conditions, and many were not uniform to begin with.

FOREIGN TRANSLATIONS

Collectors of editions in foreign languages are enjoying a little-known but rewarding branch of Churchill bibliophilia, not the least for the sometimes magnificent bindings of these works (leading examples: the Monaco edition of *Savrola*, Scandinavian editions of *The Great War* and the Belgian French edition of *The Second World War*). Foreign translations also often differ importantly from the English editions, depending on what Churchill wished to emphasize or de-emphasize. For example, Sir Martin Gilbert's official biography records that the Dutch, through Churchill's foreign language impresario Emery Reves, were offended by no mention in *The Grand Alliance* of the activities of Dutch submarines in the Allied cause. Churchill replied that he would make no alteration in his English text but had no objection to an amplifying footnote on this subject in the Dutch edition, which was duly entered. (*Winston S. Churchill*, Vol. VIII, "Never Despair," London: Heinemann 1988 page 549). While we have not gone into great descriptive detail, we have indicated the broad reach of Churchill's foreign translations.

MAJOR WORKS CITED

Three works are commonly referred to in this guide:

Woods is shorthand for *A Bibliography of the Works of Sir Winston Churchill, KG, OM, CH* by the late Frederick Woods, the Second Revised Edition, second issue (Godalming, Surrey: St. Paul's Bibliographies 1975). The late Mr. Woods recognized that his work badly needed updating, and was beginning work on the update before his untimely death in 1994.

Frederick Woods, the pioneer bibliographer of Sir Winston, published his first edition in 1963, astonishing not only bibliophiles but also the Churchill family with the number of items he uncovered. Dissatisfaction with the completeness and accuracy of his work was inevitable as time passed, and Fred, to whom many of us passed our corrections and suggestions, characteristically recognized this. He was hoping to rectify the situation before his death. He can truly be said to have inspired everyone who has researched or seriously collected the works of Churchill.

Cohen is the new Ronald Cohen Bibliography, published by Continuum, a product of more than twenty-five years' labour by the author, aided and abetted by scores of bibliophiles and, through the pages of *Finest Hour*, journal of The Churchill Centre.

Both Frederick Woods, before he died, and Ronald Cohen kindly gave permission to quote their bibliographic numbers here as a cross reference.

ICS refers to a publication of the International Churchill Societies, *Churchill Bibliographic Data*, Part 1 ("Works by Churchill"). Pending release of the update, which he did not succeed in publishing, Mr. Woods also permitted the International Churchill Society to publish an "Amplified list" based on his numbers, but with more detailed sub-designations to pinpoint the various editions and issues. For example, *The World Crisis* has assigned three "Woods" numbers: A31(a) through A31(c). The ICS "Amplified Woods list" runs from A31a through A31k (in order to distinguish certain deservedly distinct editions and issues. Except for deleting the parentheses, in no case did ICS alter any basic Woods numbers. For example, even *Blenheim*, which undeservedly holds Woods number A40(c)—it is only an excerpt, and probably should not be among the "A" titles at all—is retained by ICS. Thus, "ICS" numbers are merely an extension of Woods numbers.

END