



ONWARDS TO VICTORY

[1944]

(Cohen A189) (Woods A101)

The fourth war speech volume takes a decidedly more upbeat tone as the fortunes of war turn in favour of the Allies and Churchill begins to envision victory. The Casablanca meeting and "unconditional surrender" policy, which Roosevelt enunciated and Churchill supported despite private misgivings; the end of Mussolini; the Russian victory at Stalingrad and the Red Army's vast new offensive along the thousand-mile front; and the great air offensive against the German homeland all gave much to rejoice over. In the East, the war against Japan was progressing, with New Guinea and the Solomons on the way to liberation; General Wavell, sacked by Churchill from the North Africa command, was leading his forces from India into Burma. There was also the final rout of Rommel in North Africa, and *Onwards to Victory* contains that priceless exchange between Churchill and General Alexander (pages 24-25, first edition):

Churchill (August 1942): "1. Your prime and main duty will be to take or destroy at the earliest opportunity the German-Italian army commanded by Field Marshal Rommel, together with all its supplies and establishments in Egypt and Libya. 2. You will discharge or cause to be discharged, such other duties as

pertain to your Command without prejudice to the task described in paragraph 1, which must be considered paramount in His Majesty's interests."

Alexander (September 1943): "Sir, The Orders you gave me on August 15, 1942, have been fulfilled. His Majesty's enemies, together with their impedimenta, have been completely eliminated from Egypt, Cyrenaica, Libya and Tripolitania. I now await your further instructions."

For this writer, the greatest speech in *Onwards to Victory* is that clarion call for Anglo-American brotherhood issued by Churchill at Harvard on 6 September 1943: "Twice in my lifetime the long arm of destiny has reached across the oceans and involved the entire life and manhood of the United States in a deadly struggle....To the youth of America, as to the youth of all the Britains, I say 'You cannot stop.' There is no halting-place at this point. We have now reached a stage in the journey where there can be no pause. We must go on. It must be world anarchy or world order....All these are great possibilities, and I say: 'Let us go into this together. Let us have another Boston Tea Party about it'....If we are together nothing is impossible. If we are divided all will fail." How remarkable it is today, with all the dragons slain, that his words remain as sound a guide as ever.

This book follows the layout of previous speech volumes, with a chronology of events inserted periodically to keep the speeches, broadcasts and messages in context.

-Richard M. Langworth

From the Reviews

“Assuming supreme responsibility four years ago when so little seemed left, how could Churchill save so much? What are the driving motives behind his virile, straightforward and never boastful speeches?”

“Above all, Churchill is the heir to that great tradition, which began with Burke, of the British Empire, with its far-flung responsibilities. Only by its world bases would the empire stop world-conquering tyrants, and in peace protect that world by exercise of laws of progress and moderation. Churchill holds that the empire's disintegration would open the floodgates to disaster as immeasurable as the dissolution of our Union would have caused in North America. The strategy of peace does not demand a breaking-down, but an even wider and more flexible integration.

“Churchill became the leader in the crisis without indulging in wishful thinking or holding out alluring promises. From the front bench of the House he called England back to her early inspiration, to human liberty and duty. He spoke to Englishmen as to a free and mature people, not enchanting them with brave new worlds, but filling their hearts with a sense of stern responsibility and historical greatness. In the common sense, the humanity, and the fortitude of his words lives the tradition which made the House of Commons the example of civil liberty everywhere.”

-Hans Kohn, *The New York Times Book Review*, 23 July 1944

Comments

Uniformly bound with the earlier Cassell war speech volumes, this one marks the turning of what Churchill called the "Hinge of Fate" and the bright prospects of final victory.

Appraisal

Like earlier speech volumes, *Onwards to Victory* is easy to find in scruffy condition, but much scarcer as a fine first in a jacket. Paper stock in Britain was of even poorer quality by 1944, and most copies spot easily, especially on the page edges.

-EDITIONS-

[ONWARDS TO VICTORY]
First Edition: Cohen A189.1 / ICS A101a

Publisher: Cassell and Company Ltd., London 1944

Light blue cloth blocked gilt with title, author's name (with titles C.H., M.P.) and CASSELL on spine. 8vo, 288 pages numbered (i) -x and 1-278, with frontispiece (Winston, Mary and Clementine, June 1943) and five internal photographs on two coated paper leaves inserted between pages 118-19 and 182-83. Published 29 June 1944 at 12s. 6d. (\$2.50).

Impressions and Quantities

Three impressions (incorrectly termed "Editions" in the volumes): 1944, 1945, 1946, according to the books themselves. Woods records four impressions through 1947, 15,000 of the first and 12,500 reprints; but his dates are not confirmed by the volumes. *Identifying first editions*: title page verso contains the line, "First Published .. 1944" with no reprints indicated, and the code "F.544" (printed in May).

Variants

Publisher's presentation copies were bound in black pebble grain morocco.

Dust Jackets

Jackets are printed black and orange fading into dark blue on white paper. True first impression jackets advertise *Into Battle* ("Tenth Edition"), *The Unrelenting Struggle* and *The End of the Beginning* on the front flap; the BBC (THE VOICE OF BRITAIN) on the back flap, and notes about this volume on the back face. The second impression jacket advertises the "Eleventh Edition" of *Into Battle*.

[ONWARDS TO VICTORY]
American Edition: Cohen A189.2 / ICS A101b

Publisher: Little, Brown and Company, Boston 1944

Red cloth blocked gilt and black. Title and author's name separated by thick rule blocked gilt on black inside thin gilt frame on top board and spine. Also on spine are wavy lines top and bottom and publisher's name, all gilt. 8vo, 370 pages numbered (i) -(xii) and (1)-(358). Published 13 July 1944 at \$3.50.

Impressions and Quantities

One impression of 9000 copies.

Variants

None noted

Dust Jackets

Jackets are printed black and red on white stock with a silhouetted photograph of Churchill walking in a topcoat. All jackets contain a book blurb on the front and back flap and praise of the author on the back face.

Comments

Uniformly bound with the earlier Little Brown war speeches, this edition was reset but the contents were not altered; there is no frontispiece or internal illustrations.

Appraisal

Increasingly uncommon, the American Edition commands premium prices in fine jacketed condition.

[ONWARDS TO VICTORY]
Canadian Issue: Cohen A189.3 / ICS A101c

Publisher: McClelland and Stewart Ltd., Toronto 1944

An offprint from the Little, Brown American Edition, the Canadian Issue differs only in detail: the McClelland and Stewart name in place of Little, Brown on the spine and title page, no price on the jacket flap, and McCLELLAND | and STEWART printed black on a white panel on the jacket spine. One impression was published.

[ONWARDS TO VICTORY]
Australian Edition: Cohen A189.4 / ICS A101d

Publisher: Cassell and Company Ltd., Melbourne 1944

Bound in light blue cloth blocked navy on spine with more words than the English Edition: title, and publisher's name plus "Speeches | by the | Right Hon. WINSTON S. | CHURCHILL, [comma but no titles; these were added later—see "Variants"]. Although wholly set and printed in Australia by Wilke & Co. of Melbourne, it follows the pagination of the English Edition and contains the same frontispiece and internal photographs. However, the frontispiece appears facing the half title, the photograph facing the first free endpaper; and the internal illustrations are between pages 118-19 and 134-35. Published at A 12s. 6d.

Comments

Again this volume is produced in the image of the English; dust jacket colours are similar but a bit lighter and the flaps advertise four non-Churchill books. There was a single impression; its title page verso contains the line "First Australian Edition, 1944". (Do not be misled by later impressions listed on dust jackets of later Australian titles; these jackets were offprinted or copied from British jackets.)

Variants

The binding described above also comes in medium green and dark blue cloth, both blocked black. A second state binding (or perhaps a binding by other binders) do contain the titles "C.H., M.P." which were omitted from the first

bindings. These have been noted in the standard light blue cloth, as well as medium green, brick red and orange.

Foreign Translations of War Speech Volumes

Numerous non-English editions of Churchill war speeches were published. Some closely follow the various English editions but most do not, and even those with the same titles add or delete speeches according to the preference or politics of their publishers. Several have misleading titles. The Norwegian *Blod, Svette og Tarer* (Blood, Sweat and Tears) actually includes speeches from that title and *The Unrelenting Struggle*. Accordingly, we have found it less confusing to group them all by language. (*Secret Session Speeches*, where the translations exactly coincide, lists them in the usual manner.)

Foreign Translations of War Speech Volumes From INTO BATTLE through VICTORY:

Since few non-English editions of the first six war speech volumes precisely follow the contents of the corresponding English titles, it seems more convenient to group them separately. Readers interested in a particular language should acquire all the volumes listed. See also foreign translations uniform with the first collected edition (*War Speeches 1940-1945*, Cohen A218 / Woods A113), and translations of *Secret Session Speeches* (Cohen A221 / Woods A114).

Czech:

DO BOJE (F. R. Vorovy: Prague 1946)
NELITOSTNY ZAPAS (F. R. Vorovy: Prague 1947)
KONEC ZACATKU (Stoleti Prerdu: Prague 1947)
VZHURUK VITEZSTVI (F. R. Vorovy: Prague 1947)
CZHURU KVITEZSVI (F. R. Vorovy: Prague 1948)
COTERVA NKY OSVOZONY (F. R. Vorovy: Prague 1948)

Danish:

I KAMP (Gyldendal: Copenhagen 1948)
DEN HAARDE DYST (Gyldendal: 1948)
MAALET I SIGTE (Gyldendal: 1948)
SEJR (Gyldendal: 1948)
TALER (Gyldendal Ugleboger: Copenhagen 1965)

The 1948 titles were large softbound books with illustrated wrappers, subsequently bound in two volumes, half navy morocco and patterned paper covered boards labeled *Taler I-II* and *Taler III-IV*. The 1965 comprises 280 pages with speeches selected from the original works.

Finnish:

WINSTON CHURCHILL SOTA-KRONNIKA (2 Vols.)

Subtitled *1939-1941* and *1944-1945*. Published by W. Soderstrom: Helsinki, 1946 and 1948 respectively. These are collected editions, seen both unbound and in paper covered boards.

French:

L'ENTREE EN LUTTE (Heinemann & Zsolnay: London 1943)

LA LUTTE SANS RELÂCHE (Heinemann & Zsolnay: 1943)

LA FIN DU COMMENCEMENT (Heinemann & Zsolnay: 1943)

EN AVANT VERS LA VICTOIRE (Heinemann & Zsolnay: 1944)

L'AUBE DE LA LIBERATION (Heinemann & Zsolnay: 1945)

VICTOIRE (Heinemann & Zsolnay: 1946)

DISCOURS DE GUERRE 1940-1942 (Shevna Press, UK 1945)

The first six titles are uniformly bound in white wrappers printed blue and red. *Discours de Guerre* is a small paperback.

German:

REDEN 1938-1940 (Putnam: New York 1941. This interesting volume bears a dust jacket uniform in style to the English *Into Battle*, contains the Putnam text from *Blood, Sweat, and Tears*, and was apparently distributed by the British Legation in Berne, Switzerland. Blue cloth blocked blue on top board and spine; orange stained top page edges.

REDEN 1938-40 (Europa Verlag: Zurich 1946)

INS GEFECHT (Europa Verlag:1946)

DER UNERBITTLICHE KAMPF (Europa Verlag: 1947)

DAS ENDE DES ANFANGS (Europa Verlag:1948)

VORWARTS ZUM SIEG (Europa Verlag:1948)

ENDSIEG (Europa Verlag: 1950)

The Europa volumes are uniformly bound in coarse and smooth tan cloth with dust jackets whose colours change with the volume. Together with the German Edition of *Secret Session Speeches* (see separately under that title), these comprise seven volumes sequentially numbered "Band 1" through "Band 7."

REDEN (Ullstein Bücher: 1955; speeches 1938-45, 212 pages)

Italian:

IN GUERRA: DISCORSI PUBBLICI E SEGRETI (2 vols.)

Published by Rizzoli: Milan 1948. Subtitled *1938-1942* and *1943-1945*. Bound in white card wrappers printed black, then with medium green dust jackets with white spines. L700 per volume.

Korean:

KOZ (Seoul Newspaper Company: Seoul 1947; Institute of International Affairs: Seoul 1949).

Norwegian:

BLOD, SVETTE OG TARER (Cappelens: Oslo 1946; softbound and quarter leather)

MOT SEIER (Cappelens: 1946; softbound and quarter leather)

VED MALET (Cappelens: 1947; softbound and quarter leather)

On all quarter leather editions, two jackets have been noted: illustrated on thin paper, and unillustrated on heavy paper.

Romanian:

DISCURSURI DE RAZBOIU

Published by Pilot Press: London 1945. Subtitled *O Culegere a Discursurilor Tinute de Primul Ministrue al Maeri Britanni, intre Mai 1940 si Octombrie 1943.*

Russian:

IZBRANNIE REICHI 1938-1943

Published by H.M. Stationery Office: London 1945.

Spanish:

SANGRE, SUDOR & LÁGRIMAS (Editorial Clarid: Buenos Aires 1941)

EL FIN DEL PRINCIPIO DEL ASISMO A LA VICTORIA (Editorial Clarid:

Buenos Aires 1944)

ADELANTE HACÍA LA VICTORIA (Los Libros de Nuestro Tiempo: Barcelona 1944)

ALBA DE LIBERACIÓN (Los Libros de Nuestro Tiempo: 1945)

VICTORIA (Los Libros de Nuestro Tiempo: 1947)

HACÍA LA VICTORIA (Ediciones Minerva: Mexico City 1945)

Swedish:

BLOD, SVETT OCH TÅRAR (Skoglund: Stockholm 1941; soft and clothbound; a 1941 second edition adds three May 1938 speeches.)

OFORTROTTAD KAMP (Skoglund: 1942; soft and clothbound)

SLUTET AV BORJAN (Skoglund: 1943; soft and clothbound)

FRAM MOT SEGERN (Skoglund: 1944; soft and clothbound)

BEFRIELSENS GRYNING (Skoglund: 1945; soft and clothbound)

SEGER (Skoglund: 1945; soft and clothbound)

KRIGSKRÖNIKA (2 vols., Skoglund: Stockholm and H. Schildt: Helsinki.

Volume I (1945) is entitled simply Krigskrönika; Volume II (1947) is entitled Krigskrönika 1944-45. Soft and clothbound.

Soft and clothbound Swedish titles came with a dust jacket. They were later combined with the Swedish postwar speech volumes in a four volume leatherbound set.

Turkish:

BU HARVIN ICNUZY

Published by Basimeri: Istanbul 1942.

Combined Work in Korean

A Korean translation of *Blood, Sweat, and Tears* is combined with quote extrats (*The Wisdom of Winston Churchill*) in a volume published by Lim Ik yong: Seoul 1966.

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 deservingly 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