



THE DAWN OF LIBERATION

[1945]

(Cohen A208) (Woods A107)

Printed in March 1945 but not published until after V-E Day, the fifth book of war speeches appears almost anticlimactic, but its array of speeches, messages, broadcasts and replies to Parliamentary questions involve the last great events of the war: D-Day and the invasion of France, the Soviet steamroller in the East, the futures of Poland (grim) and Greece (hopeful); the V2 rocket bombs halted finally by the Allied armies rolling into Europe. Chronologically the text covers utterances from 22 February to 31 December 1944. Churchill was traveling even more in 1944 than in previous years, so many speeches are from abroad: Italy, Quebec, Moscow, Paris and Athens.

Everywhere that *The Dawn of Liberation* falls open offers something of interest. A random flip lands on page 69, with Churchill addressing the Commons on Empire Unity: "We had a pretty dreary time between these two wars. But we have great responsibilities for the part we played—so we have, all of us—and so

have the Americans in not making the League of Nations a reality and in not backing its principles with effective armed forces, and in lettering this deadly and vengeful foe arm at his leisure. But underneath, the whole Empire and ourselves in these islands grew stronger and our resources multiplied. Little was said about our growth. Little was visible of our closer union; while the forces which had sent the Anzac Corps to the Dardanelles, and afterward to the Hindenburg Line, and carried the Canadians to Vimy Ridge, were all growing, unseen, unnoticed, immeasurable, far below the surface of public life and political conflict."

There is also a looking ahead, a surveying of the future, that is not evident in the earlier war speech volumes, Churchill assuming, of course, that he would lead Britain into the postwar years: "We must remember that we shall be hard put to it to gain our living, to repair the devastation that has been wrought, and to bring back that wider and more comfortable life which is so deeply desired. We must strive to preserve the reasonable rights and liberties of the individual. We must respect the rights and opinions of others, while holding firmly to our own faith and convictions." Good advice for any nation or time.

-Richard M. Langworth

From the Reviews

"[Churchill's] eloquence can be by turns lofty and severe, humorous and playful, with a touch of Bunyan, a touch of Macaulay, a touch that seems American. Some phrases ring like trumpets: 'hard and obstinate'; 'fell and ferocious'; 'the eye of the spirit'; 'scarred and armed with experience.' 'Drive on through the storm,' he was saying almost a year ago today, 'now that it reaches its fury, with the same singleness of purpose and inflexibility of resolve as we showed to the world when we were all alone.'

"He has a sort of cackling homeliness at times that is almost touching, so honest and boyish is it: 'When you have to hold a hot coffee pot it is better not to break the handle off until you are sure you can get another equally convenient and serviceable, or at any rate until there is a dish-cloth handy.' He says he never thought 'that the empire needed tying together with bits of string.' He turns scriptural and says he must pick his way 'among heated plowshares.' He says, with apparent ingenuousness, 'There is nothing like talking things over and seeing where we can get to.' He has a nice way with his parliamentary opponents: 'In an unconceivably short space I shall be seated, and the honorable gentleman, if he should catch the chairman's eye, will then be able to fall upon me with all his pent-up ferocity.' He discusses the strategy of 'Corporal' Hitler and adds, 'Altogether, I think it is much better to let officers rise up in the proper way.' He resents having this 'squalid caucus boss and dictator' compared with Napoleon.

"This brilliantly successful journalist and lecturer, who at 30 was taking thousands of dollars from American audiences by putting on one of the best one-man shows of the

time; this expert parliamentarian, thrusting, parrying, turning the laugh, moving even his opponents to applause; this war correspondent Prime Minister, whose "reviews of the war" are as good as any reporting that has been done during this conflict; this statesman is not really a man of ideas. He is an Elizabethan and an American in being a man of action."

-R. L. Duffus, *New York Times Book Review*, 5 August 1945

Comments

An important companion to the other war speech volumes, uniformly bound and jacketed.

Appraisal

The reprint must have been small because almost every volume encountered is a first edition. Somewhat more easily found in very good condition than the earlier war speech volumes, but still a prize in full fine condition.

-EDITIONS-

[THE DAWN OF LIBERATION]
First Edition: Cohen A208.1 / ICS A107a

Publisher: Cassell and Company Ltd., London 1945

Light blue cloth blocked gilt with title, author's name (with titles C.H., M.P.) and CASSELL on spine. 8vo, 338 pages numbered (i) -x and 1-327 (+1), with frontispiece (The King and Dominion Prime Ministers) and five internal photographs on two coated paper leaves inserted between pages 100-01 and 228-29. Published 26 July 1945 at 12s. 6d. (\$2.50).

Impressions and Quantities

Two impressions (incorrectly termed "Editions" in the volumes): 1945 and 1947. *Identifying first editions:* title page verso contains the line, "First Published 1945" with no reprints indicated, and the code "F.345" (printed in March). The first impression numbered 14,250 copies.

Variants

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

Dust Jackets

Jackets are printed black and yellow fading into purple-blue on white paper. True first impression jackets advertise *Into Battle*, *The Unrelenting Struggle*, *The End of the Beginning* and *Onwards to Victory* on the front flap; the BBC (THE VOICE OF BRITAIN) on the back flap, and notes about this volume on the back face.

[THE DAWN OF LIBERATION]
American Edition: Cohen A208.2 / ICS A107b

Publisher: Little, Brown and Company, Boston 1945

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. 16mo, 431 pages numbered (i)-(xiv) and (1)-(416) (+2). Published 2 August 1945 at \$3.50.

Impressions and Quantities

One impression of 3500 copies.

Variants

None noted

Dust Jackets

Jackets are printed black and red on white stock with a silhouetted photograph of Churchill in a uniform striding toward the camera. The jackets contains a book blurb on the front flap, a publisher's note on the back flap, and praise of the author on the back face.

Comments

Although uniform with earlier Little Brown war speeches, this is substantially thinner because paper rationing had by then come to America. "In 1941 this volume would have been larger, or thicker, or heavier, and perhaps all three of these, and might have been set in a larger type face with wider margins to the page," states the publisher on the rear jacket flap. This edition was reset but the contents were not altered; there is no frontispiece or internal illustrations.

Appraisal

Now fairly hard to find, the American Edition will soon rise to the level of the equally scarce American postwar speech volumes.

[THE DAWN OF LIBERATION]
Canadian Issue: Cohen A208.3 / ICS A107c

Publisher: McClelland and Stewart Ltd., Toronto 1945

An offprint from the Little, Brown American Edition, the Canadian Issue was printed on standard paper and is nearly 50% thicker, though of the same height and width. The differences are the McClelland and Stewart name in place of Little, Brown on the spine and title page, no price on jacket flap, and McCLELLAND | AND STEWART printed white on the jacket spine. The back jacket flap makes no mention of economy standards and instead advertises *While There is Time* by Stephen Leacock. The red cloth is coarser and lighter than the American Edition. The solitary impression is uncommon but not expensive.

[THE DAWN OF LIBERATION]
Australian Edition: Cohen A208.4 / ICS A107d

Publisher: Cassell and Company Ltd., Melbourne 1945

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, | C.H., M.P." 8vo, 326 pages numbered (i) -(xii) and 1-314 (+2). Wholly set and printed in Australia by Wilke & Co. of Melbourne. Illustrations are the same as the English Edition but the frontispiece photo is between pages 20-21 and the other photos are between pages 52-53 and 147-48. Published at A 12s. 6d.

This reset text has different pagination from the English edition but contains the same material; jacket colours are similar but lighter and the flaps advertise the four previous Churchill war speech volumes (front), the BBC (back) and the contents of this volume (back face). The solitary impression carries on its title page verso the line, "First Australian Edition 1945."

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