



VICTORY

[1946]

(Cohen A217) (Woods A112)

Victory is ironically titled. While its largest sections deal with the last eight months of the war—Yalta, Greece, the United Nations, the deaths of Lloyd George and Roosevelt, the German surrender, VE-Day, the Atomic bomb and the surrender of Japan—a substantial section covers the General Election—in which his party was trounced and Churchill—to world consternation—was thrown out of office.

Among the election messages, *Victory* offers the famous "Gestapo" speech of 5 June 1945, the one some say lost Churchill the election:

"My friends, I must tell you that a Socialist policy is abhorrent to the British ideas of freedom. Although it is now put forward in the main by people who have a good grounding in the liberalism and radicalism of the early part of this century, there can be no doubt that Socialism is inseparably interwoven with totalitarianism and the abject worship of the state. It is not alone that property, in

all its forms, is struck at, but that liberty, in all its forms, is challenged by the fundamental concept of Socialism....No Socialist Government conducting the entire life and industry of the country could afford to allow free, sharp, or violently-worded expressions of public discontent. They would have to fall back on some form of Gestapo, no doubt very humanely directed in the first instance..." [Italics in the original text.]

His wife and daughter Sarah pleaded with him not to use the word "Gestapo." A latter-day member of the Labour Party, Barbara Castle, remarked that the idea of unassuming little Clem Attlee as Himmler just wasn't a picture worth trying to draw. But as one looks at the excesses of many bureaus, regulators, authorities and councils fifty years later—certain "environmental" or "safety" initiatives, the pigeonholing of people by ethnicity or race, the creation of government agencies for just about everything, confiscatory taxation ever to increase their budgets, and the arrogance with which many of them treat the citizenry—one wonders how far wrong Churchill was. If these agencies and the people who invented them are not the product of "abject worship of the state," whatever else are they?

Quoting the "Gestapo speech" at the 1995 International Churchill Conference, William F. Buckley, Jr. remarked: "It was the fate of Winston Churchill to return to power in 1951 resolved *not* to fight the socialist encroachments of the postwar years. He, and England, were too tired, and, as with Eastern Europe and Poland, there was nothing to be done. There was no force in Europe that could move back the Soviet legions, no force in Great Britain that would reignite, until twenty-five years later, the vision Mr. Churchill displayed, speaking to the BBC microphones on June 5th, 1945, since nobody else was listening."

Victory will always remain a sombre book. It was perhaps the experiences limned here that caused Churchill to muse in old age that he had accomplished a great deal, only to accomplish nothing in the end; and to point sadly to the motto of the Marlboroughs: "Faithful but Unfortunate."

-Richard M. Langworth

From the Reviews

“It is not encouraging for the future to have presented to us out of context the portrait of a world statesman turned local politician. That, unfortunately, is the effect created by *Victory*, a collection of speeches, statements, messages to friends and supporters in the hour of triumph for the cause he led so nobly when it was all but lost. It is somewhat disheartening to be reminded by the record that the Prime Minister, who exhorted his people to face their trial so that in a thousand years history would say "this was their finest hour," had to apologize to them in the end for his compromises with principle and had to exhort them to re-elect him and his party lest the freedom they had fought to defend vanish from their island home.

“Here in this volume we have Mr. Churchill in defeat. It was his privilege in the eight months covered by this volume to announce to his people more victories and triumphs than had come to them in the whole five and a half years of their struggle for survival. Yet there is none of that clarion call of certain leadership with which he inspired and led Great Britain through its darkest hour. Indeed, after his return from his conference with the late President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin at Yalta, where the partition of Poland was agreed upon, we find the Prime Minister frankly confessing his uncertainty in the face of the complex problems of peace.

“Yet Mr. Churchill could not help looking ahead. As the war ended he saw the liberated countries of southeastern Europe saddled with ‘police governments’ their people beset by the fear—not it is true of aggression—but of political persecution. Yet he was sustained by confidence in the good-will of the Soviets, or rather of Stalin, whom he had come to respect as a man who scrupulously keeps his word.

“Here and there, it is true, we find flashes of the old Churchill inspiration and eloquence. But they are few and far between in the mass of prosaic and pedestrian prose which Mr. Eade has assembled. One can only hope that students of future generations will be attracted to those earlier speeches in which Britain's wartime leader seemed imbued with the spirit of St. George and hurled defiance at the foe in the classic Elizabethan English which suits him so well.”

-Raymond Daniell, *New York Times Book Review*, 25 August 1946

Comments

Although wartime economy standards were still in effect, *Victory* is more uniformly produced and seems to contain slightly better paper, for it is less often found badly spotted, and bindings are often bright. The existence of two states lends interest.

Appraisal

An easy book to find, but fine copies in bright, unchipped dust jackets are always prized. The second state, which is much more common, of course sells for less.

-EDITIONS-

[VICTORY]
First Edition: Cohen A217.1 / ICS A112a

Publisher: Cassell and Company Ltd., London 1946

Light blue cloth blocked gilt with title, author's name (now with three titles: O.M., C.H., M.P.) and CASSELL on spine. 8vo, 252 pages numbered (i) -(xii) and 1-239 (+1), with frontispiece (Churchill and Royal Family, VE-Day) and five internal photographs on two coated paper leaves inserted between pages 84-85 and 148-49. Published 27 June 1946 at 12s. 6d. (\$2.50).

Impressions and Quantities

One impression of 38,000 copies, but existence of two states (see below) suggests more than one press run .

Variants

States: In the first state, page 177 is incorrectly numbered "77." In the second state, the page has been properly numbered. Since the correctly numbered page 177 is integral, not inserted by means of a cancel, we may assume the change was noticed and corrected during the press run. This must have occurred early, for the first state is much scarcer than the second.

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

Dust Jackets

Jackets are printed black and blue fading into purple-blue on white paper. No jacket variations are reported.

[VICTORY]
American Edition: Cohen A217.2 / ICS A112b

Publisher: Little, Brown and Company, Boston 1946

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, 320 pages numbered (i) -(xii) and (1)-307 (+1). Published 7 August 1946 at \$3.50.

Impressions and Quantities

One impression of 5000 copies.

Variants

None noted

Dust Jackets

Jackets are printed black and red on white stock with a silhouetted photograph of Churchill giving the V-sign. The back face promotes, among other titles, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.'s *The Age of Jackson* and Henry Steele Commager and Allan Nevins' *America*. In 1968, Commager would edit the abridged edition of *Marlborough*. No jacket variations noted.

Comments

This is a thin volume comparable in size to the American *Dawn of Liberation*. This edition was reset but the contents were not altered; there is no frontispiece or internal illustrations.

Appraisal

The scarcest of the Little, Brown war speech volumes, the American Edition can command three figures in fine condition.

[VICTORY]

Canadian Issue: Cohen A217.3 / ICS A112c

Publisher: McClelland and Stewart Ltd., Toronto 1946

An offprint from the Little, Brown American Edition, the Canadian Issue was is the same size but slightly thinner. 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 black on a white panel on the jacket spine. The red cloth is coarser and lighter than the American Edition. Published August 1946, one impression. Unlike earlier Canadian issues, copies of Victory are truly scarce, and hotly sought after by collectors wishing to complete their Canadian volumes.

[VICTORY]

Australian Edition: Cohen A217.4 / ICS A112d

Publisher: Cassell and Company Ltd., Melbourne 1947

Bound in light green buckram blocked black on spine with more words than the English Edition: title and publisher's name plus "War | Speeches | by the | RIGHT HON. | WINSTON | S. | CHURCHILL, | P.C., M.P." 8vo, 248 pages numbered (i) -(xii) and 1-(235) (+1). Wholly set and printed in Australia by Wilke & Co. of Melbourne. Illustrations are the same as the English Edition and in the same places. Published at A 12s. 6d.

This edition was published very late—later in fact than the Australian *Secret Session Speeches*. Its reset text has slightly different pagination from the English edition but contains the same material. The dust jacket is printed black and light blue fading into dark blue; no variations reported. There was only one impression, whose title page verso contains the line "Australian Edition.....1947". There may be binding variants.

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 Krigskronika; Volume II (1947) is entitled Krigskronika 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.

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.)

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