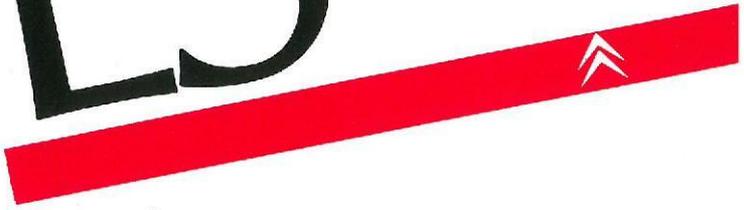


DATES



CITROËN

"Everything is made known in time"
Rabelais

Here are dates, ranged in order of battle like lead soldiers, the only kind that win every war. Here are facts, immobile sentries marking pathways across the high plateaux of history and through the secret forests of memory. For some people though, perhaps even for many, there are areas out of bounds, blank spaces on the map. Days past are out of fashion; today is scarcely tolerated. We address ourselves resolutely and exclusively to the future. Ever fewer people dare to look back, fearing that like Lot's wife they will see Sodom in flames and find themselves turned to pillars of salt, unable to enjoy anticipated pleasures. The cold eyes of the masters of the second millenium are fixed rigidly on the rising curve of tomorrow's cash flow. Yet what a mistake this near-total denial can be! To carve time into slices! Time is not meat for carving; it is marble and brass, it is the foundation on which stand the present and the future. History is memory, said Jankélévitch; and memory is identity. A proper archive gives any company a cultural dimension and a personality. The past determines the image of a marque just as it does of a civilisation, through the development of speculative concepts into motoring legends. As for the rest, periods of time are not as fundamental as you might think. I was, I am, or I will be is a question of grammar. The verb remains the same and lies at the root of the fundamental, the Shakespearian question of existence. Yesterday is like a tree hung about with names, hearts, dates, interwoven so that you need to know how to decipher the setbacks and successes of a life. If we set them in a certain order it is not to conceal things but to make them more obvious. For this stands as evidence. It is not concerned with watching history pass by and expire, as Des Esseintes watched his tortoise with the jewelled shell crawl until it died, worn out by a splendid but heavy load of scintillating memories. Nor is it concerned with Alexandre Vialatte's nostalgic question: "Dora, Dora, do you remember old King Lear and his garrel-organ?" Nor yet does it bother with the momentary pleasures of fond remembrances. Its task is to make a tradition better known, to explore its basis, to establish the logical sequence of development. How, for example, can you understand the design of the BX if you ignore the Traction and the DS? Everything dynamic implies continuity: there must be a future for anyone who wants something next. You cannot safely drive the motor industry time-machine without a rear-view mirror.

Jacques Wolgensinger

1919

THE ENVIRONMENT

President of the Republic: Raymond Poincaré (1913-1920). Law of collective bargaining. Working day fixed at 8 hours. Peace Conference in Paris. League of Nations founded. Treaty of Versailles signed.

In Germany, foundation of the Weimar Republic. Civil war in Russia. Foundation of the 2nd International. Prohibition comes into force in the USA.

First tentative steps towards linking continents by road and by air.

Proust publishes "Seascape with a Frieze of Girls". Abel Gance directs a film version of "J'Accuse". Beginnings of surrealist cinema with Robert Weine's "Cabinet of Doctor Caligari". The Bauhaus, directed by Walter Gropius, is established in Weimar.



THE COMPANY

André Citroën, inspired by American example, imports modern industrial working methods to France, allowing him to manufacture strong and economical cars in large numbers.

Beginning in 1916, Citroën prepares to convert his munitions factory on the Quai de Javel in Paris for this purpose. By the end of 1919 it is producing thirty cars a day.

Born on 5th February 1878, André Citroën had already found-

ed in 1913, twelve years after his graduation from the Ecole Polytechnique, the Citroën Gear Company at the Quai de Grenelle in Paris. The teeth on his gears took the form of chevrons, in order to work smoothly, quietly and efficiently; this shape became the emblem of the marque and, in stylised form, remains so.

Some 2,810 cars were built during 1919.

THE MODELS

The Type A, Citroën's first production car, appeared in June. It was the first European car to be mass-produced, and the first low-cost car to be sold fully equipped: electric starter and lighting, hood, spare wheel and tyre, etc. It is the first French car with left-hand drive. It is also the first car deliberately designed to reach the popular market. Its launch price of 7,950 Francs is exceptionally low by the standards of the time. The Type A is powered by a 1,327 cc, 4-cylinder engine, extremely economical, using only 7.5 litres of petrol per 100 km (38mpg). It produces 18bhp at 2,100rpm, drives through a three-speed gearbox and is rated at 8CV. It easily manages 65 km/hour (40mph) on the level and is built as a 3-door, 3/4 seat "Torpedo", 3-door, 3/4 seat saloon and Coupé de Ville. Between May 1919 and December 1931, 24,093 examples of the Type A are made.

At the end of the year, the first light commercial vehicle appears: a flatbed truck with a 300 kg payload, built on the Type A chassis.

1920

THE ENVIRONMENT

Alexandre Millerand becomes President of the Republic (1920-1924). The Socialists and Communists split at the Congress of Tours.

First regular daily radio broadcasts take place in Great Britain.

Charlie Chaplin makes "The Kid".

THE COMPANY

Citroën wins the fuel economy grand prix at Le Mans, and its fame rapidly spreads. As a result, the rate of production is speeded up. By the end of the year 15,000 Citroëns are on the road.

The year's production totals 12,244 vehicles.

1921

THE ENVIRONMENT

In Russia, collapse of the economic system of "communism of war"; adoption of the New Political Economy (NEP); sailors' revolt at Kronstadt.

First electric refrigerator enters production on the USA. Best and Banting discover insulin at the University of Toronto. Einstein receives the Nobel Prize for physics. The writer Karel Capek invents the word "robot".

Freud publishes his "Essays on Psycho-Analysis", Pirandello his play "Six Characters in Search of an Author". Buster Keaton makes his first films.

THE COMPANY

Stocks of spare parts are created throughout France for the convenience of Citroën owners.

Citroën becomes known in others markets, exporting about 3,000 cars during 1921.

Total production for the year: 10,933 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In June, the B2 replaces the Type A, and is likewise completely equipped as standard. More powerful engine, of 1,452 cc and 20 bhp at 2,100 rpm, three-speed gearbox, 9 CV, 72 km/hour (45 mph) and 8 litres/100 km (35 mpg). The B2 achieves rapid success thanks to its strength and economy. Between May 1921 and July 1926, 89,841 examples are built.

The Type A Sport, a short-series de luxe "Torpedo" with an elegantly lowered 4-seat body, had been presented in April 1920. It had a 1,452 cc engine with light alloy pistons, producing 22 bhp at 2,100 rpm, three speed gearbox, 9 CV, 75 km/hour (47 mph) and 8.5 litres/100 km (33 mpg). Between April 1920 and December 1921, 671 Type A sports were built.

The half-tracks, developed from the standard Types A and B2, are equipped with Citroën-Kégresse-Hinstin transmission. With 1,452 cc engine, 20 bhp at 2,100 rpm, three speed gearbox and twin rear drive tracks. Three different types: "snow", which enjoyed great success, and "raid" and "all terrain". The half-tracks powered by the B2 engine (1,134 examples were built in all) carried out the first vehicle crossing of the Sahara and were used in the Croisière Noire.



throughout the country.

On the opening day of the 7th Paris Motor Show, Citroën's name is skywritten, 5 km long, by an aircraft over Paris.

The year's production totals 21,025 vehicles.



Publication of James Joyce's "Ulysses". Fitzgerald writes "The Beautiful and the Damned". Martin du Gard begins the "Thibault" saga which he finally completes in 1940. Victor Marguerite writes "La Garçonne", inspired by the womens' emancipation movement, and creates a scandal. Alban Berg composes "Wozzeck", using the twelve-note scale.



THE COMPANY

The Levallois factory, in the Paris district, was leased by Citroën from Clément Bayard at the end of 1921, and now begins to produce the famous "Cloverleaf" 5 CV Torpedo, as well as the half-tracks used for the Croisière Noire and the Croisière Jaune. Levallois is also used to produce replacement parts, body accessories and ball-bearings.

Credit sales, with repayments, spread over 12 or 18 months, are pioneered. These new and attractive arrangements greatly contribute to the popularisation of the motor car in France.

Citroën gives France a stock of 150,000 panels bearing the company name, for use in overhauling and improving signposting

THE MODELS

In October, the Caddy is announced: the first "sports" car developed from a standard production model. A lighter, more powerful version of the B2, it is powered by a 1,452 cc engine with light alloy pistons, developing 22 bhp at 2,100 rpm, rated at 9 CV. It achieves 90 km/hour (56 mph) thanks to its greater power and redesigned bodywork. Some 226 Caddies are built between July 1922 and October 1925.

Using the chassis and mechanical components of the B2, the "Boulangère" (fixed head) and "Normande" (open top) light

1922

THE ENVIRONMENT

Foundation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Stalin becomes Secretary General of the Communist party. Following the March on Rome, Mussolini takes power in Italy. Foundation of the Irish Free State. Great Britain grants independence to the Kingdom of Egypt.

Discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb in Egypt.



trucks 10,856 examples are built between November 1922 and December 1925.

The 5 CV Type C is presented at the Paris Motor Show. The model is mostly painted yellow, hence its popular nickname "petite citron". Its engine is just 856 cc, 11 bhp at 2,100 rpm, 5 CV. Three-speed box, 60 km/hour (36 mph), 5 litres/100 km (57 mpg). Extremely economical, it marks the true beginning of the motor car's "democratisation"; it is so easy to drive and to look after that it becomes the first "ladies car", and no fewer than 80,759 are built between March 1922 and December 1926.

1923

THE ENVIRONMENT

French and Belgian troops occupy the Ruhr.

The Munich Putsh is put down and Hitler is sentenced to five years in prison. He remains there only a year, and spends it writing "Mein Kampf". In Spain, Primo de Rivera



stages a coup d'etat and a dictatorship is installed. The last Turkish Sultan is deposed by Mustafa Kemal "Ataturk" who becomes the first President of the Turkish republic. Major earthquake in Japan kills three million.

The first Le Mans 24 hours race is held. The first traffic lights are installed in Paris (at the Strasbourg-Saint Denis cross-roads).

Colette's "Blé en Herbe" appears. Radiguet publishes "Le Diable au Corps" at the age of 17. Monet finishes painting "Les Nymphéas" while Picasso paints "Arlequin".

THE COMPANY

The Saint-Charles factory, in Paris' 15th District, comes into operation to manufacture and assemble 5 CV gearboxes.

Installation in the Quai de Javel factory of the first production con-

veyor, 49 metres long, producing 100 cars a day.

Production reaches 3,500 vehicles a month and there are 11,000 employees.

A British subsidiary, Citroën Cars Ltd., is formed in London.

The half-tracks carry out the first vehicle crossing of the Sahara: between December 1922 and February 1923, the mission led by Haardt and Audouin Dubreuil completes the journey from Algiers to Timbuktu.

Citroën publishes a list of repair prices.

The year's production totals 32,678 vehicles.

THE MODELS

André Citroën begins the manufacture of toy cars, faithful miniatures of "the one Daddy drives". The first model is of the 10 HP B2 Torpedo. Between 1923 and 1933, 2,033,369 models are sold.

1924

THE ENVIRONMENT

Gaston Doumergue (1924-1931) is elected President of the Republic.

Death of Lenin. Great Britain, Italy and France officially recognise the USSR.

250 presses of up to 1,400-ton capacity.

Towards the end of the year, the Epinettes factory, an annex of Saint-Ouen, comes into operation for the making and treatment of springs.

André Citroën, convinced of the world-wide appeal of the motor car, lays down the basis for an international network of subsidiaries in Brussels, Amsterdam, Cologne, Milan, Geneva and Copenhagen; 17,000 vehicles are exported during 1924.

Citroën renews the Paris taxi fleet, and sets up a company to run high-speed inter-city bus routes.

The Société Anonyme Automobiles Citroën is founded with a capital of 100 million Francs, for the manufacture of motor vehicles.

Production rate reaches 300 vehicles a day and the year's output is 55,387 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In October Citroën presents the B10, based on the chassis and mechanical components of the B2 but with the first all-steel body which replaces conventional mixed wood-and-steel construction. The new body is made of cold-pressed panels welded together and offers much better resistance to impact. The saloon displaces the Torpedo (which had accounted for 80 per cent of production since 1919). Starting with the B10, all new Citroëns are of all-metal construction. Its engine is 1,452 cc, 20 bhp at 2,100 rpm, 9 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 70 km/hour (43 mph), 8 litres/100 km (35 mpg). Between October 1924 and December 1925, 17,259 B10s are built.

The 5 CV "Citroënette" pedal-car is launched for children.

1925

THE ENVIRONMENT

France evacuates the Ruhr. Hindenburg becomes President of the German republic. Hitler rebuilds his party. Mussolini is installed as dictator in Italy

Inauguration of the first aerial post service between Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. The Latécoère company begins its air services Toulouse-Alicante-Algiers and Casablanca-Dakar. Heisenberg, Born and Jordan study the principles of quantum mechanics. Staudinger establishes the basis of macromolecular chemistry.

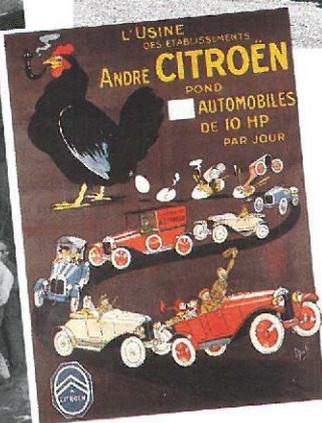
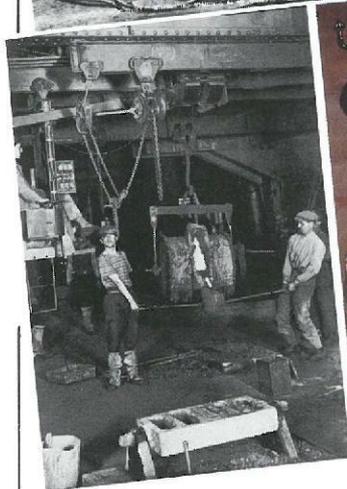
First international exhibition of the Decorative Arts in Paris. Diaghilev's ballets achieve success. Ravel composes the opera "L'Enfant et les Sortilèges" based on a

Louis de Broglie formulates the principles of wave mechanics. The world's first motorway is opened between Milan and Varese in Italy.

André Breton publishes his "Premier Manifeste du Surréalisme", and Thomas Mann "The Magic Mountain". Louis Forton's strip cartoon "Bibi Fricotin" appears in the Petit Illustré. Gershwin composes "Rhapsody in Blue", and Ravel "le Tzigane". Cecil B. de Mille directs "The Ten Commandments"; Disney Studios is founded in Hollywood.

THE COMPANY

The Saint-Ouen factory, in the Paris region, begins operations as Citroën adopts the first "all-steel" body construction for the B12. Specialising in the cold-stamping of small components in large numbers, the factory is equipped with



short story by Colette. André Gide writes his "Counterfeiters", Fitzgerald publishes "The Great Gatsby" and Kafka's "The Trial" appears. Chaplin's "Gold Rush" and Eisenstein's "Battleship Potemkin" are produced.

THE COMPANY

Citroën continues to shape and develop his dealer network in France, the first one of its kind fully to merit the name: the 200 dealers of 1919 have become the 5,000 of 1925.

Subsidiary companies are established in Madrid and Algiers.

The forging department at Clichy, in the Paris area, comes into operation. It is, in its day, an exceptionally advanced metal-working facility: its fifty machines make it the largest single forge in Europe.

Haardt and Audouin-Dubreuil lead their second mission, the Croisière Noire. Between October 1924 and July 1925, the 16 men and eight half-tracks of the Citroën Central African Expedition travel from Colomb-Béchar to Tananarivo, a journey of 20,000 kilometres in the service of scientific study.

From 1925 until 1934, Citroën's name was displayed in lights on the Eiffel Tower, in letters 30 metres

high, using 250,000 light bulbs and 600 kilometres of electric flex.

The year's production totals 61,487 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In October, the all-steel B12 is announced. Its engine is 1,452 cc, 20 bhp at 2,100 rpm, 9 CV; 3-speed gearbox, 75 km/hour (47 mph), 8.5 litres/100 km (33 mpg). Its main innovation: four-wheel brakes. The first dual-purpose vehicle, the B12 Torpedo Commerciale with a 1,000 kg useful load, four doors and a rear hatch. From October 1925 to January 1927, 38,381 B12s (including commercials) are built.

In October, with the installation of a third central seat at the rear, the 5 CV becomes the popular "Cloverleaf" with 856 cc engine, 11 bhp at 2,100 rpm, 5 CV, three-speed gearbox, 60 km/hour (36 mph), 7 litres/100 km (40 mpg).

1926

THE ENVIRONMENT

Germany becomes a member of the League of Nations. Military dictatorship installed in Portugal. Hirohito becomes Emperor of Japan.

The Americans Byrd and Floyd Bennett reach the North Pole by air. The first liquid-fuel rocket is tested in the USA. The first sound film is made in an American studio, Alan Crossland's "Don Juan".

Mistinguett is universally admired; Joséphine Baker is a success in the "Revue Nègre". Louis Armstrong, inspired by New Orleans, founds the "Hot Five" jazz group. Bernanos' "Sous le Soleil de Satan" and Montherlant's "Les Bestiaires". In the cinema, Fritz Lang's "Metropolis" is the pioneer of science fiction.

THE COMPANY

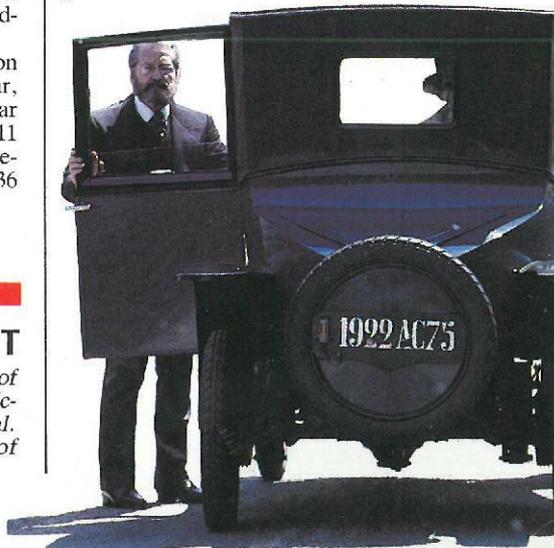
To meet the need for an ever-growing production rate, Citroën adopts Taylor's method of making each factory a specialised plant.

The Grenelle factory, in Paris' 15th District, comes into operation making front axles and final drive assemblies for the new B14.

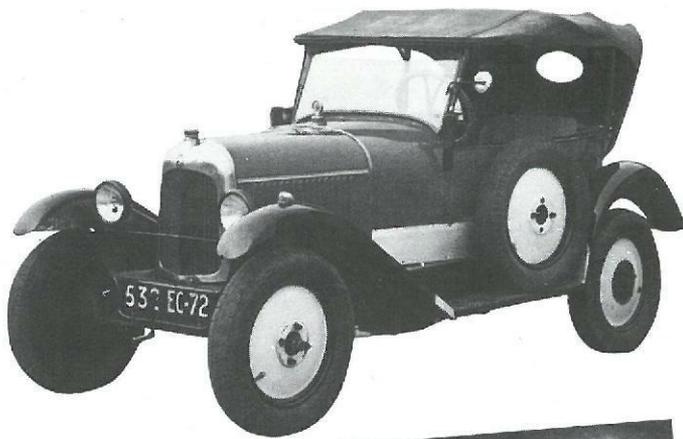
A complete factory, including research laboratory, is put at the disposal of the technical and quality control office.

Publication of the first standard service and repair manual for use by dealers, and of a replacement parts list. Citroën develops the practice of exchanging standard mechanical parts.

An animated model, intended for children, proves just as interesting to adults: it measures 15 m by 2 m and shows the assembly facilities in the Javel factory. It is the prelude to Citroën's imminent introduction of guided tours with commentary.



THE TWENTIES



The first Belgian car assembly plant comes into operation at Brussels-Forest, producing the 5 CV, B12 and B14, while a second new factory in Slough, England — considered to be one of the most modern in the country — begins body production and assembly of the 5 CV Cloverleaf.

Another factory in Cologne, Germany, assembles the B14, C4 and C6, while yet another in Milan, Italy assembles the 5 CV Cloverleaf, C4 and C6.

The year's production amounts to 50,854 vehicles.

THE MODELS

The B14 is announced at the Paris Motor Show in October. Its 1,539 cc engine produces 22bhp at 2,300 rpm, is rated at 9 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 80 km/hour (50 mph), 8.5 litres/100 km (33 mpg). The B14 is a mass-market car with luxury equipment (modern and completely equipped dashboard with indirect lighting, etc.). It becomes known as "The Indefatigable" and proves one of the great motoring success stories of the between-war years. It is built as a saloon, a light commercial, a 2-seat or 4-seat convertible, a 2-door, 4-seat "coach", six-light limousine and 7-seat "familiale".

In September, the B15 is announced: the first French utility vehicle with a closed cabin, based on B14 mechanical components and offering 1,000 kg payload. Between September 1926 and August 1928, 12,566 B15s are made.

Of the 600,000 vehicles now on French roads, 175,000 are Citroëns.



1927

THE ENVIRONMENT

Civil war breaks out in China. Mao Tse-Tung creates the Popular Liberation Army.

Beginning of trans-oceanic radio communication. Creation of the *Compagnie Générale de l'Aéropostale* in France. The American Charles Lindbergh flies the Atlantic solo in the "Spirit of St. Louis", covering 5,809 km in 33 hours and 30 minutes. He says he used the illuminated Eiffel Tower as a beacon; André Citroën organises a reception at the Javel factory and 6,000 workers acclaim the flyer. Germany begins to build a major network of roads for fast, long-distance travel.

Mac Orlan writes "Quai des Brumes", and Mauriac his "Thérèse Desqueyroux". Mondrian paints his "Composition in Red, Yellow and Blue". Abel Gance produce the film "Napoléon".



THE COMPANY

The Gutenberg factory, in Paris' 15th District, comes into operation building engines and gearboxes.

Subsidiary companies are set up in Lisbon and Tunis.

The total area of all Citroën factories, in France and abroad, is 762,000 m² and the number of workers is 31,000. The production rate reaches 400 vehicles per day,

unprecedented in Europe, and allows vehicle prices to be substantially reduced.



During the Paris Motor Show, André Citroën organises immensely successful public tours of his factories.

The total number of Citroëns in use reaches 319,074; the year's production amounts to 76,077 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In March, the B14 is replaced by the B14F with the engine strengthened and with four-wheel brakes with vacuum servo assistance. From September 1926 to December 1927, 60,526 examples of the B14 and B14F are made.

At the Paris Motor Show, the B14G replaces the B14F, with 1,539 cc engine of 22 bhp at 2,300 rpm, rated at 9 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 80 km/hour (50 mph), 8.5 litres/100 km (33 mpg). Built as a "Torpedo", saloon and convertible. From September 1927 to October 1928, some 59,391 B14Gs are built.

In December the B18 appears, a special version of the B14G with wider track. From December 1927 to August 1928, 5,707 B18s are built.

The B14 taxi replaces taxi versions of the A and the B2. Engine 1,539 cc, 22 bhp at 2,300 rpm, 9 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 80 km/hour (50 mph), 8.5 litres/100 km (33 mpg). Three types of body are offered: limousine, saloon and convertible. Most are painted yellow and black; 4,659 are eventually built.

1928

THE ENVIRONMENT

Devaluation of the Franc by 80 percent: the holders of bonds and annuities purchased before 1914 are ruined. Social security laws introduced.

Alexander Fleming discovers penicillin. Einstein publishes his unified-field theory. The German, Kurt Stille, invents magnetic tape.

The first "talking" film, Bryan Foy's "Lights of New York". Buñuel works with Dali on a production of "Un Chien Andalou". The British middle-class is shocked by Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover". Ravel presents his new ballet "Bolero" at the Paris Opéra.

THE COMPANY

Citroën's factories employ 30,000 workers, have a total production capacity of 1,000 vehicles a day, have 14 distributors in France and North Africa, a service network of 5,000 dealers in France, 10 subsidiary companies and four factories in other countries. Their sales overseas represent 45 percent of all French motor industry exports.

Once a month, André Citroën buys the back page of the largest-

circulation French papers (with a total circulation of 15 million) to publicise his factories.

The year's production amounts to 72,356 vehicles.

THE MODELS

The B14G Caddy, a 3-seat "Torpedo Sport", is based on the chassis and mechanical components of the standard car but offers better performance.

The Paris Motor Show sees the emergence of the C4 to replace the B14G. The chassis and engine are new, and stronger. The engine, of 1,628 cc, produces 30 bhp at 3,000 rpm, and is rated at 10 CV. Three-speed gearbox; 90 km/hour (56 mph), 8.8 litres/100 km (32 mpg). Built as a Torpedo, 4-seat saloon,



6-seat limousine, 6-seat familiale, 2-seat or 4-seat convertible, production of the C4 runs to 139,835 examples from September 1928 to December 1930.

At the same Paris Show in October, the C6 appears, the first production Citroën with a six-cylinder engine, of 2,442 cc producing 45 bhp at 3,000 rpm, rated at 14 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 105 km/hour (65 mph), 14 litres/100 km (20 mpg). Its design is essentially that of an American car executed in a French style. Built as a saloon or a 4-seat convertible, production runs to 11,521 examples by December 1929.

In January the C16 is launched, a light truck developed from the C6F, powered by the C6 engine but with a 4-speed gearbox and a payload of 1,800 kg. Between January and August 1928, 1,246 examples are built.

1929

THE ENVIRONMENT

"Black Thursday" on Wall Street and the collapse of the New York Stock Exchange mark the beginning of a serious world economic crisis. The Lateran Treaty bet-

ween the Holy See and Italy marks the establishment of the Vatican City as an independent state.

Mermoz and Guillaumet inaugurate the official Santiago-Buenos Aires airmail service. Admiral Byrd flies over the South Pole. The physicist Felix Bloch formulates the theory of semiconductors, which will lead to the eventual development of the transistor. Hans Berger perfects the electroencephalograph. Forssman invents the heart probe.

Claudel publishes his plays "Le Soulier de Satin". Cocteau his "Enfant Terribles", Faulkner, "The Sound and the Fury" and Hemingway, "A Farewell to Arms". Hergé draws the first of many Tintin books: "Tintin in Russia".

THE COMPANY

During the Paris Motor Show, Citroën again organises "open-door days" at the Quai de Javel factory.

The year's production reaches 102,891 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In April, the C6E appears, 7 cm longer than the original C6 and proportionately wider. Bumpers and safety glass are fitted as standard. The engine is 2,442 cc, 42 bhp at 3,000 rpm, 14 CV. Three-speed gearbox. 105 km/hour (65 mph), 14 litres/100 km (20 mpg). Production of the C6E reaches 5,090 by December 1929.

In September appears the C6F, even wider and more spacious, better equipped and better finished. Engine 2,442 cc, 45 bhp at 3,000 rpm, 14 CV; 105 km/hour (65 mph), 14 litres/100 km (20 mpg). Production of the C6F runs to 37,119 between September 1929 and July 1931.

The C61 is also launched, as the first French high-speed truck. Payload 1,800 kg, 6-cylinder engine from the C6F, 42 bhp, total laden weight 3,800 kg and completely enclosed all-steel cab.

1930

THE ENVIRONMENT

In Spain, numerous demonstrations force Primo de Rivera to resign. Germany has 4.5 million jobless. Haile Selassie is crowned Emperor of Ethiopia.

The planet Pluto is discovered. The American biologist Thomas Hunt Morgan proves the basis of the laws of heredity. First non-stop flight from Paris to New York by Costes and Bellonte, 6,200 km in 37 hours 17 minutes in their "Point d'Interrogation". Electricity supply for the French country districts. Introduction of loudspeaker radio receiver.

Cocteau produces his first film "Le sang d'un poète". Buñuel and Dali collaborate in "L'Age d'or"; Chaplin makes "City Lights", and Sternberg "The Blue Angel". Walt Disney creates Mickey Mouse.

THE COMPANY

A foundry section is established alongside the forging plant at Clichy.

A subsidiary company, Norsk Citroën A/S, is founded in Oslo, Norway.

The year's production amounts to 77,788 vehicles.

THE MODELS

The C4 commercial is launched, a light van with a 500 kg payload. Its 1,628 cc engine produce 30 bhp at 3,000 rpm, is rated at 9 CV.



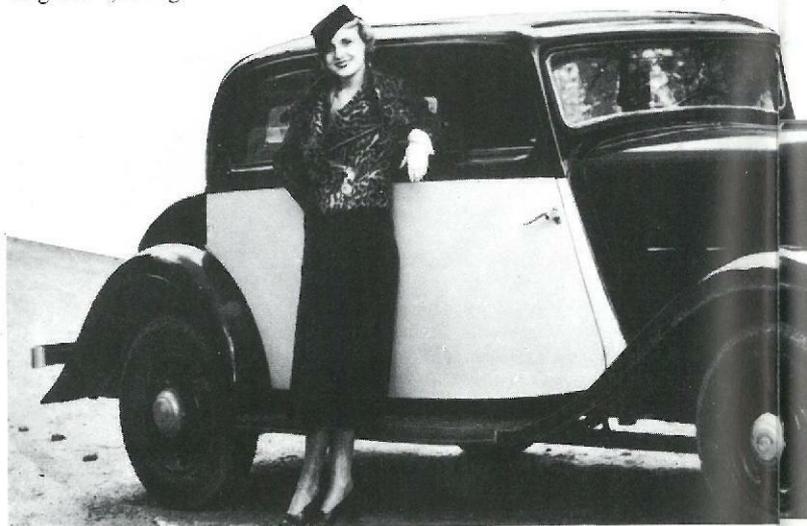
Maximum speed 90 km/hour (56 mph), 8.8 litres/100 km (33 mpg). Developed from the C4 Familiale, this model is equipped with folding back seats and a two-section rear door.

At the Paris Motor Show the C4F replaces the C4 through retaining the same bodywork shortened by 7 cm. The 1,628 cc engine is mounted on four rubber blocks; 30 bhp at 3,000 rpm, 9 CV. The carburettor, clutch and three-speed gearbox are new; 90 km/hour (56 mph), 9 litres/100 km (31 mpg). Limousine and familiale versions are built on a wider chassis. Between September 1930 and July



1931, some 47,576 examples are built.

The payload of the C61 truck is raised to 2,000 kg and the total weight to 4,000 kg.



gearbox, 103 km/hour (64 mph), 14 litres/100 km (20 mpg).

The C4F taxi, built on the wider C4F chassis of 1930, replaces the B14. Engine 1,628 cc, 30 bhp at 3,000 rpm, 9 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 90 km/hour (56 mph), 9 litres/100 km (31 mpg), 4-seat limousine style.

At the Paris Motor Show, the better-finished C4G replaces the C4F. Engine now 1,767 cc, 32 bhp at 2,700 rpm, 10 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 95 km/hour (59 mph). 55,788 made between September 1931 and October 1933.

Also announced at the Salon is the C6G. Engine 2,650 cc, 50 bhp at 2,700 rpm, 15 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 110 km/hour (69 mph).

1931

THE ENVIRONMENT

Creation of the British Commonwealth. In Spain, King Alfonso XIII goes into exile and a republic is proclaimed. The Japanese invade Manchuria.

Colonial Exhibition in Paris. The French aviators le Brix and Mesmin perish in their "Trait d'Union", crashing in the Urals while attempting a Paris-Tokyo flight.

THE COMPANY

The Société Anonyme des Transports Citroën is founded.

The year's production is 68,437 vehicles.

THE MODELS

Citroën presents the C6 CGL in February, a true luxury model which wins a number of concours d'élégance. Its mechanical specification is as distinguished as its bodywork: 2,650 cc, 6-cylinder in-line engine of high output, 50 bhp at 3,200 rpm, 15 CV. Three-speed

Between September 1931 and October 1933, 17,694 C6Gs are built in saloon and familiale form.

The C4F and C6F form the basis for the half-track vehicles of the Croisière Jaune. Kegresse-Hinstin transmission, bodywork and panels of duralumin, canvas tilts.

The first bus is built at the Levallois factory. The Type C6 series G1, with allsteel bodywork and 6-cylinder engine, it seats 22 passengers. Between September 1931 and the end of 1932, 1,600 examples are built.

1932

THE ENVIRONMENT

Paul Doumer assassinated, succeeded to the Presidency of the Republic by Albert Lebrun.

Salazar takes power in Portugal.



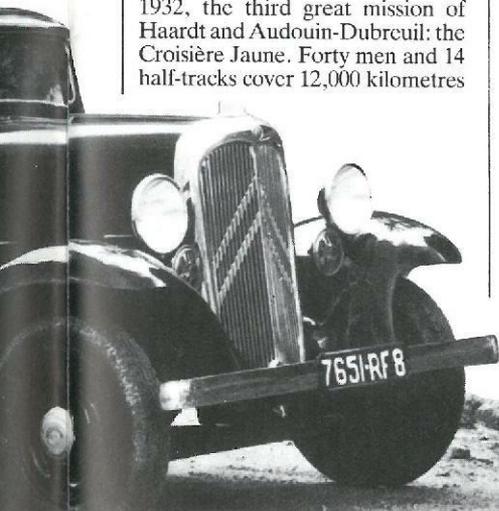
to retain it until his death in 1974. Collective farming enforced in USSR.

First French television transmission. First preparation of whooping-cough vaccine. First radio telescope comes into operation in the USA. James Chadwick, Irene and Frederick Joliot-Curie discover the neutron. Ernest Lawrence builds the first cyclotron.

Céline writes "Le Voyage au Bout de la Nuit"; Henri de Monfreid publishes "Secrets de la mer Rouge"; Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World".

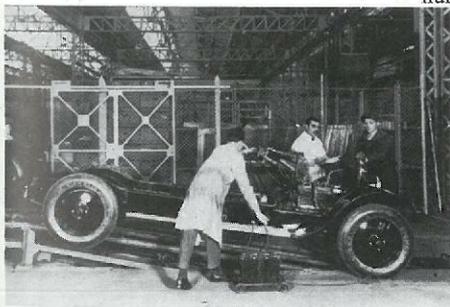
THE COMPANY

From April 1931 to February 1932, the third great mission of Haardt and Audouin-Dubreuil: the Croisière Jaune. Forty men and 14 half-tracks cover 12,000 kilometres



from Beirut to Peking via the Himalayas, the Gobi desert, and China in the midst of revolution

The year's production amounts to only 41,348 vehicles.



THE MODELS

In April, the C4G and C6G are announced with the first engines carried on soft mountings to eliminate vibration. The development is symbolised by a swan flying between the double chevrons of the Citroën badge.

The Paris Motor Show sees the emergence of an elegant 8-CV with unitary bodywork, even stronger than Citroën's all-steel type, able to support the weight of a bus and its 22 passengers. This model will pass into history under the name Rosa-



lie. "Floating power" engine of 1,452 cc, 32 bhp at 3,200 rpm, 8 CV. Three-speed gearbox with synchromesh on second and third, 90 km/hour (56 mph), 9.0 litres/100 km (31 mpg). Built as Torpedo, saloon, and 2 or 4-seat convertible, with 38,835 produced between October 1932 and January 1935.

The 10 replaces the C4; its stronger engine is Citroën's last side-valve unit, 1,767 cc, 36 bhp at 3,200 rpm, 10 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 100 km/hour (62 mph), 9 litres/100 km (31 mpg). Built as a saloon, or in various convertible forms with 2 or 4 seats, with or without a separate boot; many special coachwork conversions. Between October 1932 and January 1935, 49,249 are produced.

The 15, with specification similar to the 8 and 10, replaces the C6G. Six-cylinder "floating power" engine, 2,650 cc and 56 bhp at 3,200 rpm, 15 CV; 100 km/hour (62 mph), 14 litres/100 km (20 mpg). Five new types of chassis. Built as a saloon, Torpedo, limousine, convertible, Coupé de Ville, and with a large number of special bodies. Between October 1932 and January 1935, 7,228 examples of the 15 are produced.

In November appears the 10L, an 8 body powered by the 1,767 cc engine of the 10, and the 15L which combines the 8 body with the six-cylinder 15 engine.

1933

THE ENVIRONMENT

In France, the Stavisky affair results in a ministerial crisis.

In the USA, the new President, Roosevelt, launches the New Deal to overcome the effects of depression. Hitler becomes Chancellor of Germany. The Nazis burn the Reichstag. Germany walks out of the League of Nations. The great purges begin in the USSR.

Radio sets are taxed in France. End of prohibition in the USA. First commercial flight of Boeing 247, pioneer stressedskin monoplane airliner.

Malraux publishes "La Condition Humaine"; Garcia Lorca "Noces de Sang", Giraudoux "Intermezzo".

THE COMPANY

The world economic crisis has a serious effect on the French motor industry and production falls. But André Citroën remains faithful to his thesis — the more you make, the cheaper it becomes — and pins his hopes on a production rate of 1,000 a day and on the launch of his new front-driven model developed by André Lefebvre and his team in the design department. It is necessary completely to demolish the Quai de Javel factory and rebuild it in the space of five months. While the work is in progress, the factory continues to produce 360 vehicles a day.

The year's production totals 70,012 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In March, the 15 GL, a better equipped version of the 15: saloon, limousine style, familiale.

Also in March, the 8 CV "Petite Rosalie" equipped with a special body, beats the world distance record at the Monthléry autodrome: 300,000 kilometres at an average speed of 93 km/hour (58 mph).

In September, the Type 29 and 45 trucks replace the C6.1; normal, long or low chassis. The 29 has a 6-cylinder engine of 2,650 cc, 53



bhp, payload 2,900 kg, total weight 4,900 kg. It is also built in bus form.

The Type 45 engine is specially designed rather than developed from a car power unit. It is 6-cylinder, 4,580 cc, 73 bhp. Payload is 4,500 kg, total laden weight 7,600 kg.

During the first six months of the year, 40 percent of the commercial vehicles registered in France are Citroëns.

1934

THE ENVIRONMENT

Violent right-wing demonstrations in Paris. Maurice Thorez launches a call for a Popular Front.

In Germany, Hitler becomes Fuhrer. King Albert I of the Belgians killed in mountaineering accident, succeeded by Leopold III. Austrian Chancellor Dollfuss assassinated by Nazis. Mao Tse-tung leads the Long March northwards of the Chinese communists.

Irene and Frederick Joliot-Curie discover artificial radio-activity. Reichstein succeeds in synthesising vitamin C.

Cocteau publishes "La Machine infernale", Montherlant "les Célibataires", and Henry Miller "Tropic of Cancer".

THE COMPANY

The announcement of the Traction Avant is not sufficient to relieve the company of its grave financial problems, and it is unable to meet its commitments. The Michelin company, as principal creditor, is asked by the French Government to take financial control and re-float the concern; under its direction, Citroën continues to trade, but 8,000 workers are made redundant.

The year's production amounts to 51,546.



THE MODELS

The 8, 10 and 15 models of the Rosalie series are revised, with more aerodynamic bodywork, under the designation NH (Nouvel Habillage).

In April the 7A is announced, first of a line of Traction Avant models destined to be produced until 1957. It astonishes the automotive world with its daring specification. Aerodynamic bodywork, unitary steel body with no chassis or running-boards, all-independent suspension with torsion-bar springing, front wheels driven as well as steered to give remarkable roadholding, hydraulic brakes. Floating-power, 4-cylinder, overhead-valve engine with rockers and removable "wet" cylinder liners, 1,303 cc, 32 bhp at 3,200 rpm, 7 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 9 litres/100 km (31 mpg), 95 km/hour (59 mph); built as a saloon only. In May, the 7S, high-performance version of the 7 with floating-power 1,911 cc engine, 42 bhp at 3,800 rpm, 11 CV; three-speed gearbox, 115 km/hour (71 mph). In June, the 7B, with 1,529 cc engine, 35 bhp at 3,200 rpm, 9 CV. In August, the 7C succeeds the 7B: 1,628 cc engine, 36 bhp at 3,800 rpm, 9 CV. 100 km/hour (62 mph).

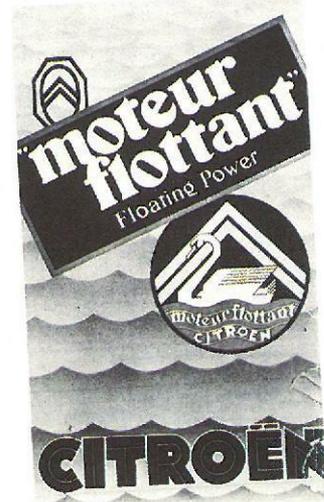
Between April 1934 and June 1941, some 88,066 examples of the 7 are made. Total production of the Traction Avant series from April 1934 to July 1957 is 759,123.

At the Paris Motor Show, the 22 CV is shown, with a V8 engine of 3,822 cc and 100 bhp; three-speed gearbox, 140 km/hour (87 mph), 16 litres/100 km (18 mpg). Though



announced as the fastest and safest production car in the world, it actually remains a prototype.

Another new model is seen at the Salon, the 11, effectively a 7 body widened by 14 cm and lengthened by 40 cm. Engine 1,911 cc,



46 bhp, at 3,800 rpm, 11 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 106 km/hour (66 mph), 11.6 litres/100 km (24 mpg). Built in six versions, production of the 11 runs to 620, 455 between September 1934 and July 1957.

As for commercial vehicles, the Type 32 replaces the 29. Identical bodywork, but floating-power overhead-valve 4-cylinder engine of 3,053 cc, 56 bhp. Payload 3,200 kg, total laden weight 5,200 kg. Also made in bus form as the 32S. In January, a Type 45S takes part in the Monte Carlo rally with all 29 passenger seats occupied. The 45B replaces the 45S.

1935

THE ENVIRONMENT

Hitler denounces the Treaty of Versailles and begins to re-arm Germany. The Nuremberg Laws mark the start of anti-Semitic persecution in Germany. The Italian army invades Ethiopia. Persia changes its name to Iran.

The liner "Normandie" makes its maiden voyage from Southampton to New York. Sulpha drugs are discovered. The American C.

Magco invents the parking meter. The German AEG company makes the first tape recorder.

Giraudoux publishes "La guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu", and Giono his "Que ma joie demeure".

The cine-director Jacques Feyder makes "La Kermesse héroïque".

THE COMPANY

André Citroën dies on 3rd July after a serious illness.

The Italian assembly plant closes down: the new customs regulations of 1934 make vehicle assembly too complicated in this country, but the subsidiary company remains in being.

Production for the year falls to 29,101 vehicles.

THE MODELS

After the economic catastrophes of 1934, the range is stabilised.

In September, the Type 23 van emerges with the 4-cylinder, 11 CV engine of the Traction Avant: 1,911 cc, 42 bhp, payload 1,500 kg total laden weight 3,500 kg.

Coachbuilding companies design the Type 32B bus, which remains in production until 1948.

1936

THE ENVIRONMENT

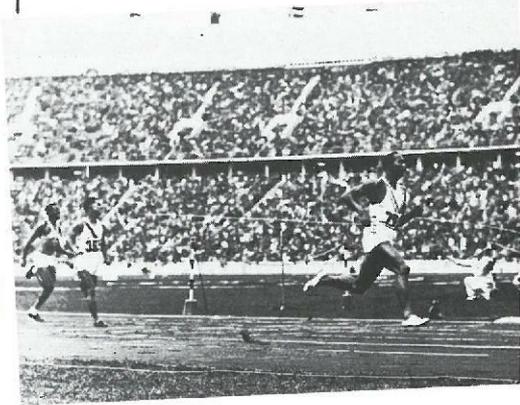
Formation of the Popular Front, led by the minister Léon Blum.

Numerous strikes and occupations of premises.

Nationalisation of the railways, and Bank of France becomes government-controlled.

The

Quartiers", Céline his "Mort à Crêdit", and Gide his "Retour de l'URSS". Chaplin makes "Modern Times".



THE COMPANY

A subsidiary company, the "Société Automobile d'Extrême Orient", is founded in Saigon (Vietnam).

The year's total production recovers to 39,932 vehicles.



Accords of Matignon: 40-hour working week, and two weeks' paid holiday a year.

Germany occupies the Rhineland. Creation of the Berlin-Rome Axis. Beginning of the Spanish Civil War. General Franco assumes leadership of a military movement hostile to the republican government. In Britain, King Edward VIII abdicates in favour of George VI.

Kendall discovers cortisone. Synthetic rubber goes into production. General Motors introduces first automation on a car production line. Breguet builds the first helicopter capable of sustained flight.

Aragon publishes "Les Beaux

THE MODELS

Citroën conceives the idea of a low-priced car with a very small engine, the future 2 CV. The design brief reads as follows: "Four wheels under an umbrella, a safe and economical vehicle, capable of taking four people and 50 kg of luggage in the greatest possible comfort".

In May, all the Traction Avant models are given more precise rack-and-pinion steering.

At the Paris Motor Show, Citroën presents its first diesel-engined light commercial vehicles, the 500DI (500 kg diesel), the 850DI (850 kg diesel) and the 23DI (1,500 kg diesel). The engine used in these vehicles is a high-

THE THIRTIES

turbulence, indirect-injection unit, with 4 cylinders, 1,767 cc, 40 bhp at 3,650 rpm, 7 CV.

1937

THE ENVIRONMENT

The Minister Blum falls. Belgium abandons its French alliance under the influence of King Leopold III. In Spain, a German bombing raid destroys the town of Guernica. This tragedy inspires Picasso's celebrated tableau.

International Exhibition in Paris. First colour films developed by Kodak and Agfa.

THE COMPANY

Total production for the year rises to 59,550 vehicles.



THE MODELS

In February, the 11 is redesignated the 11B, and the 11 Légère the 11BL.

At the Paris Motor Show, the 11 CV van is announced, for sale in 1938.

Diesel versions are announced of the Type 32 truck (4-cylinder engine, 3,053 cc, 55 bhp) and the Type 45 (6-cylinder engine, 4,580 cc, 76 bhp). The 6-cylinder engine is used in the company's heavy vehicle range until 1971.



1938

THE ENVIRONMENT

The Popular Front splits up. The Franc is devalued. Austria is annexed by Germany. The Munich agreements between Germany, Italy, France and Great Britain.

Nylon and Perlon are discovered in the laboratories of Du Pont de Nemours. The first co-axial telephone cable is installed between Paris and Toulouse.

Bermanos publishes "Les Grands Cimetières sous la Lune", and Céline the "Bagatelles pour un Massacre".

THE COMPANY

The year's production rises again, to total 66,723.

THE MODELS

At the Paris Motor Show, the 15-Six, a Traction Avant with a 6-cylinder engine, is announced. Its 2,867 cc engine delivers 77 bhp at 3,800 rpm, is rated at 16 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 13 litres/100 km (22 mpg). Spacious, comfortable, fast (135 km/hour, 84 mph), easy to drive, with remarkable roadholding, the 15 is known as the "Queen of the Road". Built as a saloon, limousine and familiale, it runs to 50,602 examples from September 1939 to July 1956, only 2,000 of them pre-war.

The Traction Avant is the most popular production car of its time.



1939

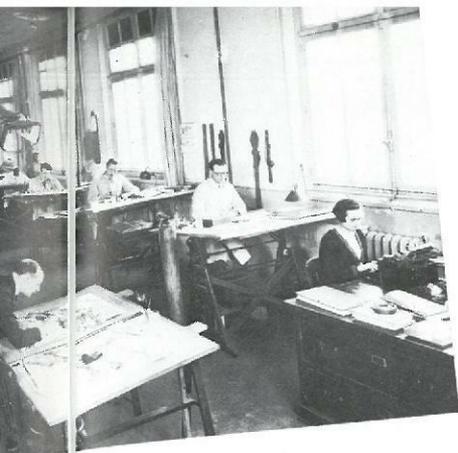
THE ENVIRONMENT

The capitulation of Madrid marks the end of the Spanish Civil War and the start of the Franco dictatorship.

The Berlin-Rome Axis (the "Treaty of Steel") is formally agreed between the Germans and the Italians.

Poland is invaded by the German army, beginning the Second World War. France and Britain declare war on Germany. The Germans and the Russians sign a non-aggression treaty under which Poland is divided between them.

First flight by a jet aeroplane.



the planned announcement of the 2 CV; in May, 250 prototypes had been made ready for a Motor Show that never happened. All except one were destroyed to maintain secrecy.

In April, the launch of the TUB (Transport Utilitaire series B) of ultra-modern concept: forward control layout, sliding side door for loading. Front-wheel drive, flat load platform. Engine from the Traction 7C (TUB), or the 11 (TUC). Payload 850 kg. This is the precursor of the Type H, launched after the war.



1940

THE ENVIRONMENT

Germany invades Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Holland and France. France capitulates. Marshal Pétain is named French head of state at Vichy. General de Gaulle, leader of the Free French in London, makes his famous appeal on 18th June. An Armistice is signed with the Germans at Rethondes, transferring the government to Pétain at Vichy and abolishing the constitution of 1875 (the 11th Republic). The Battle of Britain forestalls an invasion of Britain by the Germans.

Dino Buzzati writes "Le Désert des Tartares".

THE COMPANY

The Quai de Javel factory is bombed.

Citroën's Belgian factory is partly destroyed.

Production gradually falls to nothing due to force of circumstances and the opposition of the management to the demands of the occupying power.

Production figures are: 1940,

25,201 vehicles; 1941, 7,393; 1942, 96; 1943, 0; 1944, 0; 1945, 1,600 vehicles.

THE MODELS

Of saloon cars, only the Traction is produced up to 1941.

To alleviate the shortage of petrol, many industrial vehicles are converted to run on gas.

Citroën proposes a gas-fuelled Type 45G, with 6-cylinder engine of 5,138 cc, 60 bhp, payload 3,500 kg.

"Gone with the Wind" is adapted to the screen. John Ford makes "Stagecoach". John Steinbeck publishes "The Grapes of Wrath".

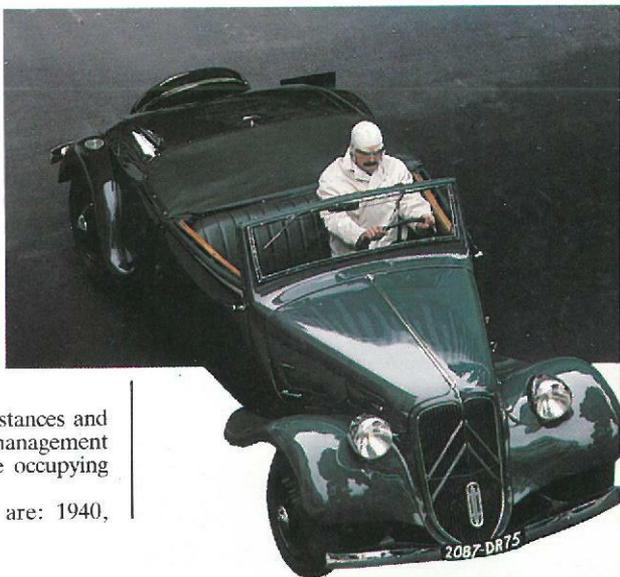
THE COMPANY

Total production for the year is 66,322 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In February the 7C Eco, with fuel consumption reduced by 10 percent, replaces the 7C, and the 11 Perfo in which a new carburettor gives better performance, replaces the 11; power output up to 56 bhp at 3,800 rpm, 115 km/hour (71 mph).

The declaration of war prevents





1946

THE ENVIRONMENT

Beginning of the IVth Republic. The preamble to the constitution guarantees the right to strike. Beginning of the war in Indo-China. Extension of social security to all workers. Institution of shop stewards. Gas and electricity industries, coal mines, insurance companies all nationalised.

Official inauguration of the United Nations which replaces the League of Nations. The Nazi war criminals are placed on trial in Nuremberg.

The first computer is built in the USA. France's first autoroute is the 22 km stretch from St. Cloud to Orgeval.

The review "Les Temps Modernes" is founded by Sartre, Aragon and Merleau-Ponty. Cocteau makes "Beauty and the Beast". The Cannes Film Festival is inaugurated.

THE COMPANY

Production builds up slowly, rising from 1,600 vehicles in 1945 to 12,600 in 1946.

THE MODELS

The Paris Motor Show in October sees the reappearance of the 11B called 11 Normale, the 11BL or 11 Légère, and the 15-6G.



1947

THE ENVIRONMENT

Vincent Auriol becomes first President of the IVth Republic (1947-1954). Institution of a guaranteed interprofessional minimum wage (SMIG).

Birth of the National Liberation Front (FLN) in Algeria. Independence for India, Ceylon, Pakistan and Burma.

Wiener states the basics of cybernetics. Bardeen, Brittain and Shockley invent the transistor. First supersonic flight in the USA. First offshore oil exploration, near New Orleans.

Camus writes "La Peste". Gérard Philippe establishes himself with "Le Diable au Corps". Dior launches the "New Look fashion".

THE COMPANY

A subsidiary company, "Sivara" is founded in Buenos Aires (Argentina). In 1951 it becomes "Automobiles Citroën SRL".

Another subsidiary company, Automobiler Citroën Aktiebolag, is founded in Stockholm (Sweden).

Early experiments in job satisfaction are run at the Levallois factory, with the introduction of indi-

vidual workstations for engine assembly.

Production increases to 22,878 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In May, the 15-Six D is announced with a new gearbox, carburettor and cylinder head.

1948

THE ENVIRONMENT

The Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OECD) is created in Paris

Following the coup in Prague, the USSR blockades Berlin and the allies supply the city by the Airlift. Israel is proclaimed independent, and war breaks out between the new Jewish state and the countries of the Arab League. Gandhi is assassinated. Great Britain leaves India. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands succeeds Queen Wilhelmina.

The British physicist Gabor discovers the principle of holography. The first French nuclear reactor goes into operation at the Fort de Chatillon.

Vittorio de Sica makes "Bicycle Thieves"; J.H. Chase writes "No Orchids for Miss Blandish".

THE COMPANY

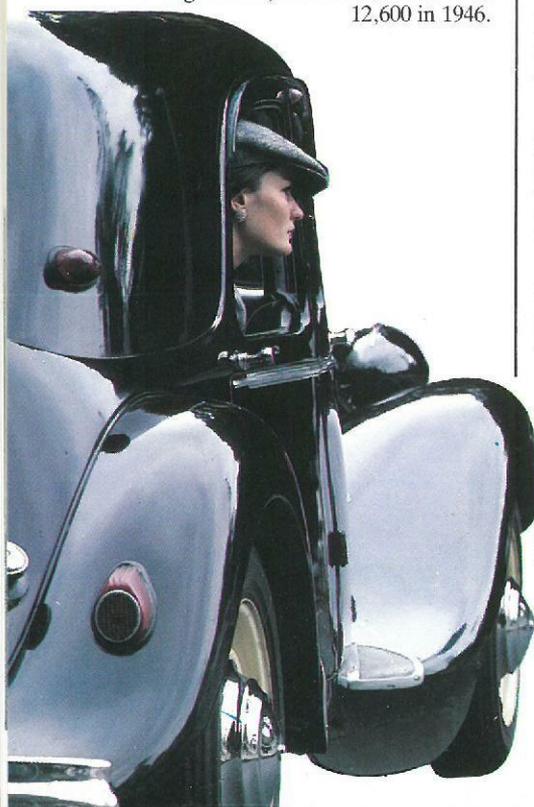
A press-shop comes into operation at the Anières factory (Paris region) bought from Automobiles Laffly.

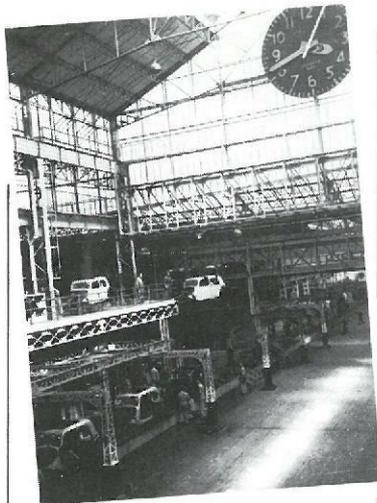
The Levallois factory, bought by Citroën in 1929, now becomes the kingdom of the 2 CV; it is the only Citroën factory to contain both a body shop and a major mechanical assembly area.

The year's production amounts to 34,605 vehicles.

THE MODELS

At the Paris Motor Show in October, the 2 CV causes astonishment at its unexpected appearance, the ingenuity of its design, its ultra-economical character and its potential for varied use. It expresses a





new philosophy of individual transport. The engine is newly designed, an air-cooled flat-twin, 375 cc, 9 bhp SAE at 3,500 rpm, 2 CV. The



first four-speed gearbox fitted as standard by Citroën 65 km/hour (40 mph), 4.5 litres/100 km (63 mpg). From October 1949 to the end of 1984, 3,662,903 examples of the 2 CV and its light commercial versions are built.

In June the H, a utility vehicle with a payload of 1,200 kg, is launched with a new structural concept, a platform chassis with a superstructure of corrugated steel. Engine 1,911 cc, 50 bhp at 3,800 rpm, 11 CV; 78 km/hour (48 mph), 13 litres/100 km (22 mpg). From June 1948 to December 1981, over 490,000 HS are built.

The 45 VADI bus appears, one of the most popular of Citroën's utility vehicles, of which 800 examples are built with a 6-cylinder diesel engine.

1950

THE ENVIRONMENT

Antoine Pinay creates the sliding-scale SMIG. The Schumann



Plan proposes a European federation based on economic collaboration.

Start of the Korean War. Belgium votes in favour of the return of King Leopold.

THE COMPANY

The SCEMM (Société de Construction d'Equipements, de Mécanisations et de Machines) begins operations at St. Etienne. This Citroën subsidiary is devoted to the manufacture of production equipment and notably of special machinery.

Citroën Automobil AG of Cologne (West Germany) recommences operations after the interruption of the war, but now as a purely sales organisation.

The year's production reaches 70,001 vehicles (1949: 52,619).

THE MODELS

At the Paris Motor Show, the 2 CV van is shown prior to the start of production in March 1951. Payload 250 kg, engine 375 cc, 9 bhp SAE at 3,500 rpm, maximum speed 60 km/hour (36 mph), 5 litres/100 km (57 mpg). Between February 1951 and March 1978, 1,246,306 examples are made.

The demand for the 2 CV stretches the delivery delay to six years.

1952

THE ENVIRONMENT

The Treaty of Paris creates the European Defence Community. Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain succeeds on the death of her father George VI. King Farouk of Egypt is deposed.

America explodes the first hydrogen bomb. The French CNRS (Centre National des Recherches Scientifiques) invents the solar furnace.

Hemingway publishes "The Old Man and the Sea". René Clément makes "Jeux Interdits". Pollock shows his painting "Blues Poles".

THE COMPANY

The 2 CV and the H begin to be assembled in Belgium.

The sales company, Citroën Cars Corporation, is founded in New York, USA.

The sales company Citroën Maroc begins operations.

The year's production reaches 106,285 vehicles (1951: 87,253).

THE MODELS

In June, the Traction models are given a rear boot extension which doubles the luggage space.

1953

THE ENVIRONMENT

René Coty becomes the last President of the IVth Republic (1953-58).

Death of Stalin; Khrushchev becomes First Secretary of the party Central Committee. Marshal Tito is elected President of Yugoslavia. Egypt is proclaimed a republic.

The first nuclear power station comes on line in the USA. The Russians test their first hydrogen bomb. The Britons Watson and Crick describe the structure of DNA. First direct television transmissions in France. Queen's Coronation in Great Britain.

THE COMPANY

The new factory of Rennes-la-Barre Thomas in Brittany begins operations: Citroën starts to decentralise its production organisation which has historically been grouped in Paris around the Quai de Javel factory (though it will not be until the end of the 1970s that a balance between the Paris region and the provinces is finally achieved). The



new factory specialises in the manufacture of ball-bearings and of parts made from thermoplastic elastomer (rubber or plastic).

Citroën and Panhard reach agreement on the merger of their sales networks.

The year's production rises to 127,693 vehicles.

THE MODELS

The Type 55 commercial vehicle replaces the Type 45. Petrol or diesel engine, 76 bhp, payload 5,000 kg, total laden weight 9,300 kg. There is a 55 VADI bus version with 6-cylinder diesel engine, seating 29, with rounded back end. Built from 1953 to 1958.

1954

THE ENVIRONMENT

After the fall of Dien Bien Phu, the Geneva Agreement puts an end to the war in Indo-China. The three states of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are created. The Algerian War begins with a revolt in the Aurès.

CERN, the European Nuclear Research Centre is founded in Geneva. International television links (Eurovision) begin. First jet aircraft enter commercial airline service.

Fellini's "La Strada" reaches the screen. Rock and Roll makes its appearance in the USA. William Golding writes "Lord of the Flies", Sagan her "Bonjour Tristesse".

THE MODELS

In May, the 15-Six is equipped with a constant-height hydropneumatic rear suspension, a technical breakthrough pioneered by Citroën's design and development department. The hydropneumatic system combines the actions of a gas and a liquid to achieve unequalled comfort and roadholding.

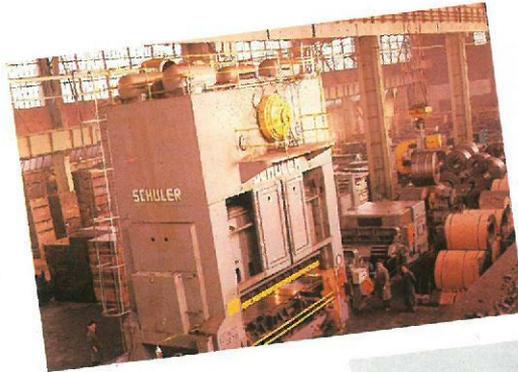


First flight of the Caravelle. The Briton Kapany invents the optical fibre. The antipolio vaccine and the contraceptive pill enter production in the USA. Application of ultrasonics to cardiology.

Pierre Boulez composes "Le Marteau sans maître" and becomes the foremost composer of serial music. James Dean makes his debut in Elia Kazan's "East of Eden".

THE COMPANY

The year's production: 169,241 vehicles.



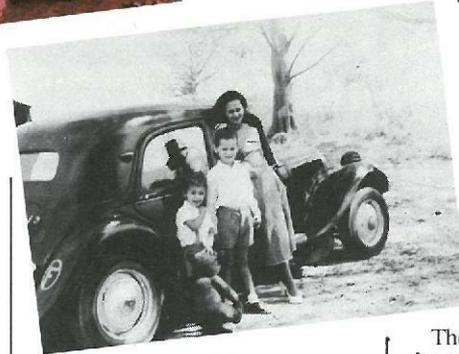
THE COMPANY

The Asnières factory begins operation of its hydraulics manufacturing plant, built as part of the overall DS plan. From this time, Asnières "hydraulics" section is responsible for all the hydraulic parts used in Citroën cars.

The year's production: 141,054 vehicles.

THE MODELS

At the Paris Motor Show, the DS 19 is announced with 1,911 cc engine, 70.5 bhp at 4,500 rpm, 11 CV. Four-speed gearbox, 140 km/hour, (87 mph), 10 litres/100 km (28 mpg). Bodywork with an integral platform chassis and detachable panels, no front grille, completely smooth nose.



At the Paris Motor Show, the 2 CV is given a 425 cc engine, 12 bhp at 3500 rpm, and a centrifugal clutch.

The whole world takes note of the announcement which marks a new era in the history of the motor car. The DS 19 is revolutionary not only in its aerodynamic shape but also for its completely new technical features including hydropneumatic suspension with automatic height adjustment; all major systems (gearchange, clutch, steering, brakes — including front discs for the first time in a production car) power operated; two independent brake circuits, automatic apportioning of braking effort according to load, etc. Its success is remarkable. In three-quarters of an hour, 749 orders; by the end of the first day, 12,000.

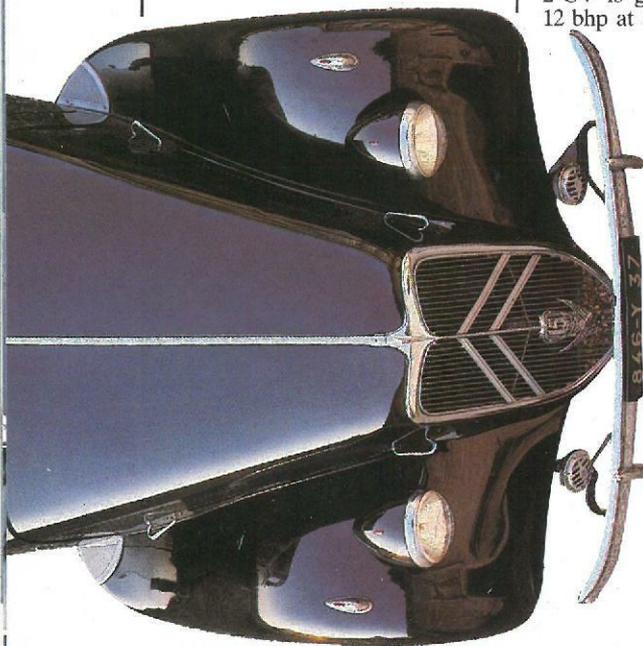
The DS is built for nearly 20 years, from October 1955 to April 1975, and in that time 1,456,115 examples of the series are made.

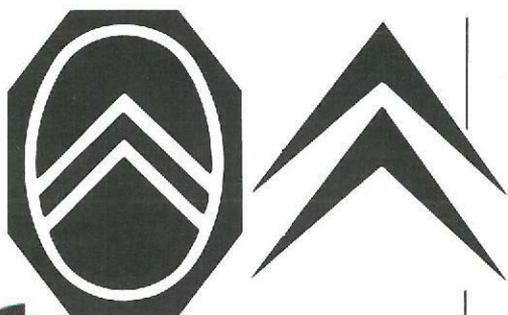
1955

THE ENVIRONMENT

The Renault Agreements include three weeks' paid holiday a year.

End of the Allied occupation of West Germany. The Warsaw Pact combines all East European military forces under Soviet control. Eden replaces the retiring Churchill as British Prime Minister.





1956

THE ENVIRONMENT

Creation of a National Insurance Fund and of the vignette system of vehicle road tax.

Khrushchev denounces "the personality cult" and the crimes of Stalin. The Russian army invades Budapest to put down the Hungarian uprising.

The Suez Canal is nationalised. Occupation of the Canal Zone by a Franco-British expeditionary force provokes a grave international crisis.

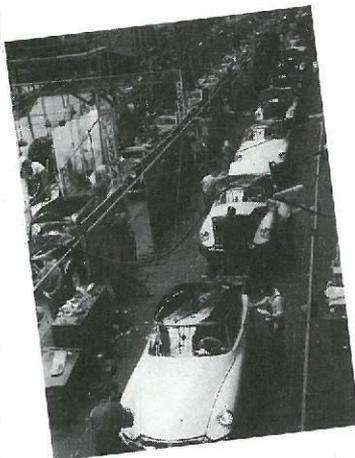
THE COMPANY

Start of DS assembly in Belgium. The year's production: 177,145 vehicles.

THE MODELS

The first Citroën truck with 4-wheel drive, the 46 CDU, goes on sale with 6-cylinder diesel engine of 5,181 cc, 95 bhp. Payload 5,000 kg, total laden weight 9,300 kg.

At the end of the year, the Type 46 DP UADI appears. Bodywork identical to that of the Type 55. Diesel engine, with the cylinders bored out from 94 to 100 mm. Five-speed gearbox.



1957

THE ENVIRONMENT

The Treaty of Rome marks the formation of the European Economic Community (EEC) and brings into being the atomic energy commission (Euratom). Ghana becomes the first black state to achieve independence.

Sputnik 1, the world's first artificial satellite, is placed in orbit. International motorway network defined by the Conference of European Transport Ministers in Geneva. The "blue zone" parking control system is adopted in many French towns, and abroad.

Bergman's "Wild Strawberries".

Camus receives the Nobel Prize for literature.

THE COMPANY

An assembly line for 2 CV vans comes into operation in Pnom Penh (Cambodia).

Following an agreement between Citroën and the Société Alsacienne de Constructions Mécaniques, its Mulhouse factory specialises in the manufacture of constant-velocity transmission joints.

The first computer is installed in the Replacement Parts department.

The year's production: 190,229 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In May, the ID 19 goes on sale, having been shown with its bonnet sealed at the 1956 Paris Motor Show. Two versions, Normal (63 bhp SAE at 4,000 rpm, 130 km/hour, 81 mph) and Luxe (66 bhp SAE at 4,500 rpm, 135 km/hour, 84 mph). From March 1957 to September 1969, 491,434 examples are built.

Following this introduction, the Traction is withdrawn from production in July after a 23-year career with no major modifications, after 759,123 have been built.

At the Paris Motor Show, the 2 CV is given an opening boot.

1958

THE ENVIRONMENT

General de Gaulle is elected first President of the Vth Republic (1958-69). Committee of Public Safety formed in Algeria. General Massu is named Prefect of Algiers. Introduction of unemployment pay completes social security structure (ASSEDIC). Creation of the new "heavy Franc" (= 100 old Francs).



NASA is founded. First American satellite, Explorer 1, placed in orbit.

The Americans Schawlow and Thomas establish the theoretical basis of the laser.

THE COMPANY

The factory of the Société Citroën Hispania at Vigo in Spain, begins to produce 2 CV vans for the Spanish market and for export. The manufacture of the vehicles in the country itself enables Citroën to be represented in a market where imports are strictly limited by quota. Today the Vigo factory builds the Visa, GSA, BX, Acadiane, C15 and the Peugeot 505.

On the 9th October, the Quai de Javel is officially renamed "Quai André Citroën".

The year's production: 234,399 vehicles.

THE MODELS

The ID 19 Break is presented at the Paris Motor Show, combining the technical features of the ID 19 Luxe with estate car, familiale and commercial body styles. The DS 19 Prestige is also launched, designed for business transport with glass partition between the front and back seats.

In March appears the 2 CV Sahara, with four-wheel drive and two 425 cc engines with total output 24 bhp SAE at 3,500 rpm, rated at 5 CV. The amazing off-road ability of the 2 CV 4 × 4 is especially appreciated by oil exploration and mining teams in desert areas: it is capable of climbing a sandy 40% slope fully laden. The version eventually enters production in December 1960, and 694 examples are produced in the following six years.

1959

THE ENVIRONMENT

General de Gaulle declares himself in favour of self-determination for Algeria. The school-leaving age is raised to 16. The Debré Law on private education.

First meeting of the European Parliament in Strasbourg. Fidel Castro enters Havana; American-owned sugar estates are nationalised.

The American J.S. Kilby takes out the first patent concerning integrated circuits.

The "nouvelle vague" of the French cinema is born with films such as Truffaut's "Quatre Cent Coups", Godard's "A bout de Souffle", Resnais "Hiroshima mon Amour" and Chabrol's "Le Beau Serge". Gunter Grass writes "The Tin Drum".

THE COMPANY

Agreement between Citroën and the South African company, Atlanta Industries (Pty) Ltd, and later Stanley Motors Ltd, for the assembly of the ID 19 in Johannesburg. These assembly agreements are intended to increase sales volume in the face of import limitations.

Introduction of scientific data processing.

Citroën is invited to show the DS body at the Milan Triennale, the international exhibition of art and design presided over by the architect Gio Ponti.

The year's production: 277,262 vehicles.

THE MODELS

An ID 19 driven by Coltelloni, Alexandre and Desrosiers wins the Monte Carlo Rally. As a result,

Citroën decides to take part in road-going motor sport events and reaches a service agreement with René Cotton, director of the Ecurie Paris Ile-de-France. Coltelloni is European Rally Champion in 1959.

The Type 47 DIP bus is given a forward-control layout which permits interior space to be increased; 36 passengers can be seated compared with the previous 29. The model remains in production until 1963.



1960

THE ENVIRONMENT

The OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) convention is signed. John F. Kennedy elected President of the USA.

Inauguration of Brasília, the new capital of Brazil. The five main oil exporting countries meet in Baghdad and form OPEC. Start of the Vietnam War, an armed struggle against the American presence.

Beginning of computer-aided design, first of all for big military projects. First SECAM colour television transmission between Paris and London. Synthetic fibre revolution. USA launches its first meteorological satellite.

Fellini's film "La Dolce Vita" appears.

THE COMPANY

As part of an industrial collaboration treaty between France and Yugoslavia, Citroën enters agreement with the Yugoslav Tomos concern for the assembly of the 2 CV in the latter's factory at Koper.



The Catila factory in Argentina begins to assemble the 2 CV and Ami.

The year's production: 308,195 vehicles.

THE MODELS

At the Paris Motor Show, the DS19 Cabriolet is shown with body-work by Chapron. Four-speed gearbox with upper three synchronised, and centrifugal clutch. There



are 76 proposed colour combinations, 13 body colours and 11 interior trim shades. From September 1960 to 1974, 1,375 examples of the Cabriolet are made.

1961

THE ENVIRONMENT

The Generals' Revolt in Algeria. South Africa becomes independent and leaves the Commonwealth. The Berlin Wall is built. The American incursion in Cuba meets disaster at the Bay of Pigs. First conference of non-aligned countries in Belgrade.

Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man in space. John Glenn makes the first orbital space flight. Nirenberg succeeds in synthesising a protein molecule and triggers the development of molecular biology.

The year's films include Truffaut's "Jules et Jim", Resnais' "Last Year at Marienbad", Bernstein's "West Side Story" and Losey's "The Damned". Harold Pinter writes "The Caretaker".

THE COMPANY

The Rennes-la Janais (Brittany) factory begins to build the Ami 6. Conceived from the outset as a plant eventually capable of building 1,200 cars a day, Rennes-la Janais is a perfect example of the use of modern equipment and of automation. The first Citroën factory to combine the pressing of large body panels, body construction and final assembly, Rennes-la Janais today builds the BX and the Visa.

The Nanterre factory in the Paris region, formerly occupied by Simca, comes into operation to relieve

the load on the existing plants in the Paris area which are nearing saturation and cannot be expanded. Nanterre undertakes the stamping and assembly of wings, bonnets and doors for the 2 CV, houses an aluminium pressure die-casting plant and an engine assembly facility.

The Ami 6 begins to be assembled in Belgium.

The year's production: 329,222 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In April, the Ami 6 completes the Citroën range. Its body has exaggerated lines given stress by the reverse-raked rear window; its mechanical parts are developed from those of the 2 CV. The engine is an air-cooled flattwin, 602 cc, 20 bhp at 4,500 rpm, 3 CV. Four-speed gearbox, 105 km/hour (65 mph), 6 litres/100 km (47 mpg). Built as a 4-door, 4-seat saloon. From April 1961 to July 1971, 1,039,384 Amis are built.

1962

THE ENVIRONMENT

Attempted assassination of General de Gaulle at Petit-Clamart. Despite its tyres being



shot through, the DS carrying the head of state continues without swerving. National referendum on the election of the President of the Republic. Renault agreement specifies four weeks' paid holiday.

The Evian agreement leads to cease-fire in Algeria. France recognises Algerian independence.

Telstar, the first civil communications satellite, is placed in orbit. The American company Unimation Inc. makes the first industrial robots.

Anthony Burgess publishes "Clockwork Orange".

THE COMPANY

The sales company, Citroën Canada Ltd, is established in Montreal, Canada.

The sales company, Citroën Österreich GmbH is established in Vienna, Austria.

The year's production: 385,556 vehicles.

THE MODELS

At the Paris Motor Show in October — the first to be held at the Porte de Versailles — the DS19 is presented with a new nose shape and redesigned bumpers which improve aerodynamics and increase maximum speed to 160 km/hour (99 mph).

1963

THE ENVIRONMENT

Creation of the National Employment Fund.

France opposes the entry of

Great Britain into the EEC. The Kennedy Campaign against racial discrimination in the USA. John F. Kennedy is assassinated in Dallas.



THE SIXTIES

Johnson becomes President of the USA. Death of Pope John XXIII, election of Paul VI.

The Organisation of African Unity is created.

Valentina Tereshkova becomes the first woman in space, spending 22 days in orbit.

Visconti's "The Leopard" triumphs at the Cannes Film Festival.



THE COMPANY

The Caen factory in Normandy, bought from Acières de Pompey, begins production of suspension components for the 2 CV and 3 CV range. Today, the Caen factory makes suspension components for all Citroën models, as well as constant-velocity joints.

Agreement with the Sedica company for the assembly of the 2 CV and 3 CV in Madagascar.

The subsidiary Citroën Chilena is set up in Chile for assembly and sales, and an assembly plant in Africa begins to assemble the 2 CV in two versions, an estate car and a pick-up truck.

The type H is assembled in Holland for the Benelux market, in response to growing demand for Citroën vehicles in this market which is contested by some 80 competing manufacturers.

The Citroën Competitions Department is established, headed by René Cotton.

The year's production: 432,189 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In February, the 2 CV AZA is given a more powerful engine, 16.5 bhp at 4,200 rpm, giving 95 km/hour (59 mph).

In October, engineering changes are made to the Types 46 and 55, which become the Type 60. Six-cylinder petrol engine of 5,183 cc, 90 bhp, or diesel engine of

5,183 cc, 86 bhp. Payload 5,500 kg, total laden weight 9,800 kg.

1964

THE ENVIRONMENT

The French CFTC trade union breaks up and the CFDT comes into being.

Khrushchev is ousted; Brezhnev and Kosygin are the new leaders of the Kremlin. France recognises Communist China. Violent clashes between the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus.

After incidents in the Gulf of Tonkin, the Americans intervene militarily in South Vietnam.

Medical use of the ruby laser to repair damaged retinas. The Chinese explode their first atomic bomb. IBM manufactures the first computer using integrated circuits.

Sartre refuses the Nobel Prize for literature and publishes "Les Mots". The "Thoughts" of Mao Tse-Tung are also published.

THE COMPANY

The Mangualde factory in Portugal comes into operation to manufacture the 2 CV. The necessity for this operation derives, as in the case of Spain, from severe restrictions on the import of fully assembled cars. Today the Mangualde factory builds the Mchari, the 2 CV and the Visa.

An agreement is signed between Citroën and the German company



NSU Motorenwerke for the development of a rotary-piston engine for the joint holding company Comobil, based in Geneva.

The increased range of activities of the Nanterre factory (Paris region) is further extended with the opening of a workshop making mechanical assemblies for the DS.

The Cimos factory in Yugoslavia comes into operation as agreed in

1960, assembling the Dyane and manufacturing various components.

The year's production: 460,300 vehicles.

THE MODELS

The Ami 6 Estate is presented at the Paris Motor Show. Developed from the saloon and retaining most of its technical features, it affords greater versatility of use while emphasising the Ami's character. Two versions, Tourisme and Comfort, with 4/5 seats, plus a commercial van derivative.

In September appears the DS19 Pallas, with better interior equipment and especially good finish.

At the Paris Motor Show, safety belts are offered as an option on all Citroën models.

In December, the 2 CV is given front-hinged instead of rear-hinged front doors.

The Type 60 DIP bus is launched, with oleopneumatic rear suspension and seating for 36.



1965

THE ENVIRONMENT

General agreements concerning the fourth week of paid holiday.

Death of Sir Winston Churchill. Death penalty abolished in Great Britain. In Belgium, agitation builds up around linguistic differences. The Moroccan trade union leader Ben Barka is kidnapped in Paris.

Ralph Nader denounces General Motors' Corvair in a successful book, and launches the consumer movement.

Godard's "Pierrot le Fou"



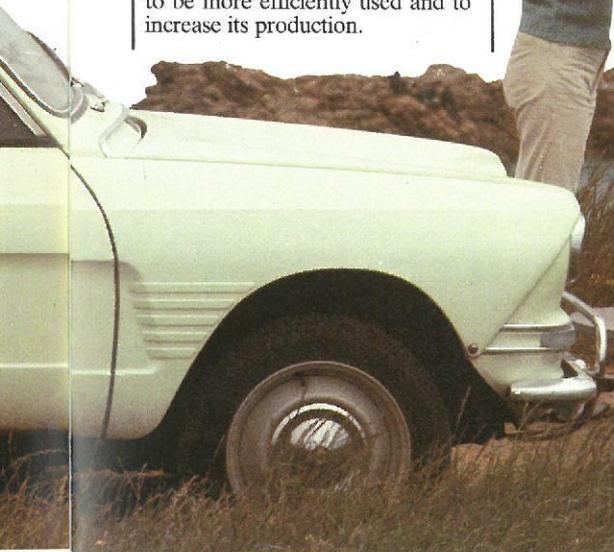
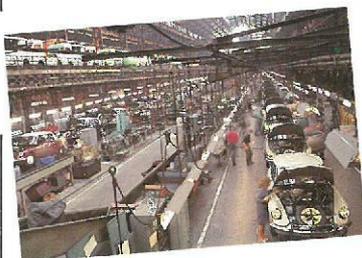


emerges. Courrèges creates the mini-skirt.

THE COMPANY

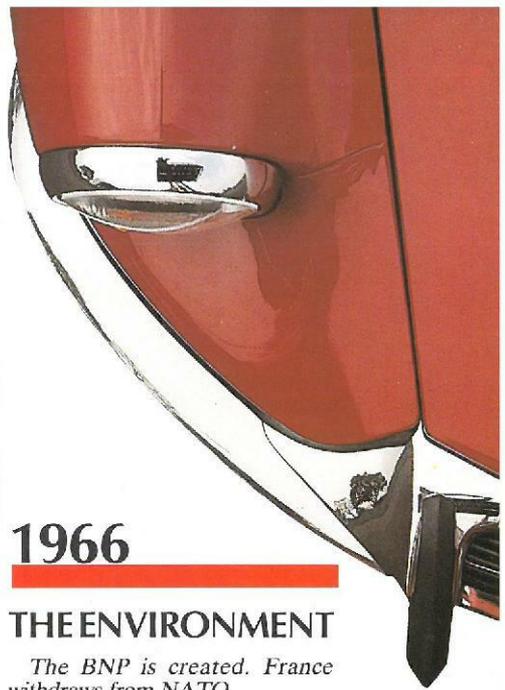
Citroën's Research and Development Centre at Vélizy (Paris region) comes into operation, allowing the three vital departments formerly dispersed within the 15th District (the Design and Research Departments, and the Laboratories) to be housed in one place and also expanded.

The Panhard factory at Reims (Champagne), which specialises in the manufacture of mechanical components for commercial vehicles becomes part of the Citroën organisation. This move follows the partial integration of the sales networks in 1953, and allows the facilities of the oldest of French makes to be more efficiently used and to increase its production.



ped with a headlamp levelling system to compensate for dynamic variations in attitude. Saloon, Pallas, Prestige and Cabriolet versions. From September 1965 to October 1973, 207,313 examples are built.

In December, two new types of truck are launched, the 350 and the 600, in petrol and diesel versions.



1966

THE ENVIRONMENT

The BNP is created. France withdraws from NATO.



Indira Gandhi becomes Prime Minister of India. The cultural Revolution starts in China.

EDF (Electricité de France) puts the first tidal power station into service in the Rance estuary. First soft-landing of a moon probe.

Roland Barthes devotes a chapter of his book "Mythologies" to the DS phenomenon. Lelouch's "A Man and a Woman" is acclaimed at the Cannes Film Festival; Truffaut makes "Fahrenheit 451".

The DS production line in South Africa closes after the building of 1,232 examples.

An exhibition of Citroën publicity material is held in the Marsan Pavilion in Paris, and is an international success.

The year's production: 481,413 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In September, the more powerful DS21 version is announced, with a completely new 5-bearing engine of 2,175 cc, 109 bhp SAE at 5,500 rpm, 12 CV, 9.8 litres/100 km (29 mpg), 175 km/hour (109 mph). All transmission joints constant-velocity type. The version is equip-

They make use of a DS-type hydraulic system for brake operation, with the familiar green LHM fluid.

350 Type N: 4-cylinder petrol engine, 2,176 cc, 82 bhp, total laden weight 5,990 kg.

350 Type ND Series P: 4-cylinder Perkins diesel engine, 3,860 cc, 80 bhp, total laden weight 5,990 kg.

350 Type ND Series M: 4-cylinder MAN Diesel engine, 4,690 cc, 76 bhp, total laden weight 6,250 kg.

600 P: 6-cylinder petrol engine, 5,183 cc, 118 bhp, total laden weight 10,300 kg.

600 PD: 6-cylinder diesel engine, 5,600 cc, 103 bhp, total laden weight 10,300 kg.

THE COMPANY

The British factory at Slough closes down after making a total of 28,800 Traction Avant, DS, 2 CV and commercial vehicles.

The year's production: 524,380 vehicles.

THE MODELS

A special mineral oil, LHM, replaces LHS2 in the hydraulic circuits of all ID and DS models. Its quality ensures very long service life for all the circuit components.

As from October, the 600P and PD trucks are redesignated 700 Series PY and PYD, with total laden weight of 10,990 kg thanks to

more powerful engines: 134 bhp for the petrol, 108 bhp for the diesel.

1967

THE ENVIRONMENT

General de Gaulle's visite to Canada, in which he acclaims "Quebec Libre". The National Employment Agency is founded.

Military coup d'etat in Greece and installation of the colonel's regime. The "Six Day" war between Israel and the Arab countries.

Sinking of the tanker Torrey Canyon, the first major oil spill in British waters. First tests of Telex. In South Africa, Professor Barnard carries out the first heart transplant. First colour television transmissions in France.

Garcia Marquez writes "Cent Ans de Solitude". On the screen, Buñuel's "Belle de Jour".

THE COMPANY

The Dyane begins assembly in Belgium.

Industrial collaboration agreement signed between Citroën and Berliet, the EEC's largest producer of commercial vehicles, for the production of common designs. Under this agreement, Citroën takes a majority share-holding in Berliet.

The Comotor associate company is set up in Luxembourg, to build motor car engines including the rotary-piston unit that equips the prototype M35 in 1969.

The year's production totals 492,722 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In July, the Dyane is added to the range between the 2 CV and the Ami 6. It retains the well-proven mechanical parts of the 2 CV, the flat-twin engine of 425 cc, 21 bhp SAE at 5,500 rpm, 2 CV, four-speed gearbox, 100 km/hour (62 mph), 4.9 litres/100 km (58 mpg); but its body is completely new. It is a saloon that offers all the advantages of an estate car, thanks to a rear door and folding back seat.



From July 1967 to June 1983, 1,443,583 Dyanes are built.

In September, new bodywork for the ID and DS series: a completely redesigned front end (wings, bonnet, bumpers, under-tray) incorporating four headlights, two of which swivel with the steering.

In February, a utility derivative of the 600 PD, the 800 PYD Series R is introduced, in a special tanker version with a total laden weight of 11,900 kg.

The total laden weight of the Type 350 is raised to 6,990 kg and the model is redesignated 450 Club and 450 Confort.

A tractor unit version is added to the 700 range, equipped with an air compressor to supply the trailer braking system.

The 60 DIP bus is given a new interior layout which increases its seating capacity from 36 to 42.

1968

THE ENVIRONMENT

The protest movements which starts at Nanterre University spreads. Strikes paralyse the country. Negotiations are held at Grenelle regarding the rights of the trade unions to participate in factory management.

The end of the Cultural Revolution in China. Soviet military intervention in Czechoslovakia brings an end to "the Prague Spring". Richard Nixon is elected to the White House. Demonstrations in American universities against the Vietnam War and in favour of civil rights in the southern states. Assassinations of Senator Robert Kennedy and the black leader, Martin Luther King. Riots in Londonderry signal the start of the troubles in Northern Ireland.

The most powerful solar furnace in the world is built at Font Romeu in the Eastern Pyrenees.

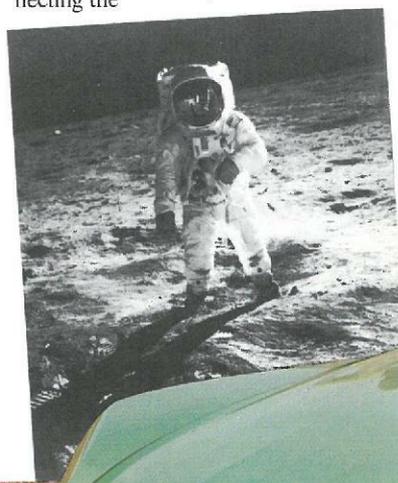
The British engineer Cockerell builds the first hovercraft.

THE COMPANY

Reorganisation of the group: a holding company, Citroën SA, looks after all the activities of Citroën, Berliet and Panhard. It gathers together within its structure more than 20 subsidiary companies including the Société Anonyme Automobiles Citroën (production) and the Société Commerciale Citroën (sales).

A technical and commercial agreement is signed between Citroën and Maserati, the prestige Italian sports car manufacturer.

An agreement is reached by Citroën and Total regarding the optimisation of fuels and lubricants reflecting the



requirements thrown up by new technical developments.

An agreement is signed by Citroën and Fiat, involving the setting up of a holding company (PAR-DEVI) which will hold the majority of Citroën shares, and in which Fiat will have a 49% shareholding, and Michelin 51%. Fiat and Citroën will study common commercial and industrial developments.

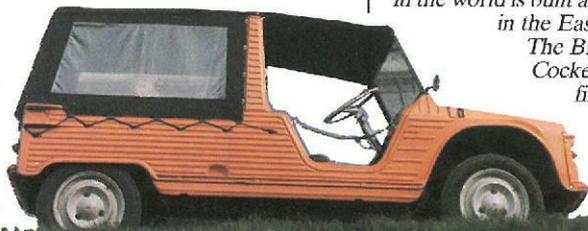
The Mulhouse factory of the Société Alsacienne de Constructions Mécaniques becomes part of the Citroën group.

The year's production totals 454,643 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In January the Dayne 6 is launched with the more powerful Ami 6 engine (602 cc, 28.5 bhp SAE at 4,500 rpm, 3 CV, 110 km/hour, 68 mph; 6.1 litres/100 km, 46 mpg).

In May appears the Mehari, a completely new multi-purpose, all-





terrain 4-seat pick-up added to the Citroën family of light flat-twin vehicles; 602 cc, 28.5 bhp SAE at 5,400 rpm, 3 CV, 105 km/hour (65 mph). Its plastic body avoids all



corrosion problems and has good resistance to bumps. From May 1968 to December 1984, 140,808 examples of the Mehari 4 x 4 arc built.

In September, the more sporting DS20 replaces the DS19: 1,985 cc, 103 bhp SAE at 6,000 rpm, 165 km/hour (103 mph), 10.39 litres/100 km (27 mpg). In the same way, the ID20 replaces the ID19.

In March, the assembly of Citroën heavy commercial vehicles is transferred to the Vénissieux works of Automobiles Marius Berliet.

1969

THE ENVIRONMENT

After a referendum fails to support regionalisation, General de Gaulle retires. Georges Pompidou succeeds him as President of the Republic (1969-74).

Embargo on arms supplies to Israel. SALT talks in Helsinki; the USA and USSR agree to halt their nuclear arms race. Negotiations to end the Vietnam War open in Paris.

The American Astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin walk on the moon.

Visconti makes "The Damned", and Costa Gavras "Z".

THE COMPANY

The factory of Metz-Borny (Lorraine) comes into operation, taking over the task of the former Saint-Charles factory in Paris. Built with the GS in view, Metz supplies all its gearboxes.

Maserati becomes part of the Citroën group to develop a six-cylinder engine destined for a future Citroën prestige car.

Following an industrial and com-



of the group are brought together in a single newly created data-processing department.

The year's production reaches 500,033 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In March, the Ami 8 with redesigned, simplified and smoother bodywork and better visibility, replaces the Ami 6. Engine 602 cc, 32 bhp DIN at 5,750 rpm, 123 km/hour (76 mph), 5.5. litres/100 km (51 mpg). Built as 4-seat saloon or estate; 755,955 made from March 1960 to June 1978.

In September, the DS 21 with electronic fuel injection, the first French production car to use electronic injection. Engine 2,175 cc, 12 CV, 188 km/hour (117 mph), 10.38 litres/100 km (27 mpg). From September 1969 to October 1972, 41,805 are made.

At the same time, the D Super replaces the ID20. Engine 1,985 cc, 11 CV, 103 bhp SAE at 6,000 rpm, 165 km/hour (103 mph), 10.45 litres/100 km (27 mpg).

The D Special replaces the ID 19: 1,985 cc, 11 CV, 91 bhp SAE at 5,750 rpm, 160 km/hour (99 mph), 10.4 litres/100 km (27 mpg).

The 2 CV family splits into the 2 CV 4 (435 cc, 24 bhp DIN at 6,750 rpm, 2 CV, 102 km/hour, 63 mph, 5.4. litres/100 km, 52 mpg) and the 2 CV 6 (602 cc, 28.5 bhp DIN at 6,750 rpm, 3 CV, 110 km/hour, 68 mph, 6.1 litres/100 km, 46 mpg).

In July, a small truck, the 180 K, is announced with 4-cylinder 1,911 cc petrol engine, 50 bhp, total laden weight 3,500 kg.



mercial collaboration treaty signed in 1966, a plant in Tehran (Iran) begins assembling the 2 CV van, Dyane and Babybrousse.

Under the terms of the agreement with Fiat, Autobianchi models are sold through Citroën dealerships in France, Belgium, Switzerland and Portugal, while Citroëns are sold through Autobianchi dealerships in Italy.

The Société des Transports Citroën creates Citer, an international rent-a-car organisation.

All the data-processing activities

1970

THE ENVIRONMENT

Death of General de Gaulle. Agreements on higher professional education. Law bringing SMIC into operation.

Salazar, dictator of Portugal since 1936, dies. Salvador Allende elected President of the Republic of Chile.

French and British technicians carry out the first Videotex trials. First submarine-launched missile tested in USA.

Pop festivals take place at Woodstock and in the Isle of Wight. Conceptual art is born in the USA.

THE COMPANY

The Dalat factory comes into operation in Saigon, assembling a vehicle derived from the Babyrouse, itself developed from the Mehari.

A facility for the assembly of the Babyrouse comes into operation in Abidjan (Ivory Coast).

A new department opens in the Nanterre factory (Paris region) to assemble engines for the GS.

In the Moroccan Rally, five DS21s are among only seven cars to reach the finish.

In the Citroën tradition of great explorations by vehicle, the company organises the Paris-Kabul-Paris "raid" with 1,300 young participants, all less than 30 years old, in 2 CVs, Dyanes and Meharis.

The year's production totals 535,660 vehicles.

THE MODELS

The GS is presented at the Paris Motor Show. Engine 1,015 cc, air-cooled flat-four, 55.5 bhp at 6,500 rpm, 6 CV, 149 km/hour (93 mph), 9.68 litres/100 km (29 mpg). Four-speed gearbox, four power-operated disc brakes with double circuits, all-independent hydropneumatic suspension. Built as 5-



seat 4-door saloon or 5-door estate; 1,896,742 GSs are built from September 1970 to July 1971.

In March, the SM is launched, a luxury coupé born out of the 1968 agreement with Maserati. Maserati V6 engine, 2,670 cc, 170 bhp DIN at 5,500 rpm, 15 CV, 12.5 litres/100 km (23 mpg). Five-speed gearbox, hydro-pneumatic suspension with automatic height correction, 4 power-operated disc brakes with independent front and rear circuits and effort automatically proportioned according to vehicle load and distribution, and power steering according to an entirely new principle: automatic self-centring even with the car at rest, and effort proportional to speed. Six headlamps with automatic levelling. The SM combines speed (200 km/hour, 124 mph) with safety in a standard production car. From March 1970 to September 1972, 7,808 examples are produced.

The DS 21 receives a five-speed gearbox with a mechanical linkage.

A tractor version of the 350 range, the N08, is launched. The total laden weight of the Type 450



goes up to 7,990 kg for the petrol version, now the 530 Club, and 8,000 kg for the diesel, now the C530 K.

In January, Citroën intrigues technical enthusiasts with the M 35 prototype, powered by a rotary piston engine, the result of studies carried out with Comobil. The single-rotor engine displaces 995 cc, 49 bhp at 5,500 rpm, 6 CV; four-speed gearbox, 144 km/hour (89 mph), 9.7 litres/100 km (29.1 mpg). In effect a mobile laboratory, the M35 has a body resembling that of the Ami 8 but is equipped with hydropneumatic suspension, the first time it is applied to a model at this market level. Citroën supplies examples to specially chosen high-mileage customers in order to gain operating experience. Built as a 2-door, 4-seat coupé but in limited series only; 267 M 35s are made in 1970.

1971

THE ENVIRONMENT

The Algerian government nationalises 51% of the assets of the French oil companies. Britain adopts decimal coinage. China is admitted to the United Nations and to the Security Council. Following a civil war, East Pakistan gains independence and becomes the new state of Bangladesh.

The Aswan Dam is inaugurated. The body scanner is invented by Hounsfield (GB) and MacLeod (USA).

Stanley Kubrick films "Clockwork Orange", and Visconti "Death in Venice".

THE COMPANY

Agreements are reached with Inda SA of Paraguay, Quinatar SA of Uruguay, and Aviles Alfaro in Ecuador, for the assembly of 2 CV and 3 CV models.

SOGAMM (Société d'Outillage Général Appliqué aux Moulés et Modèles) is set up at Stains, near Paris, as a subsidiary company specialising in the making of prototype body and mechanical components, quality control standards and associated equipment, and master references for forging. This department had previously been housed in the Clichy factory.

In the Moroccan Rally, the first competition outing for the SM results in its first victory: 1st for Deschaseaux-Plassard, 3rd Consten-Motte, 4th Neyret-Terramorsi.

After the success of the Paris-Kabul raid, Citroën organises another. Paris-Persepolis-Paris; 500 2 CVs travel from Les Halles at Rungis to Southern Iran.

The year's production totals 665,691 vehicles.

THE MODELS

The GS receives the "Car of the Year" award.

ment of the TGV (Train Grande Vitesse).

Bertolucci makes "Last Tango in Paris", and Sauter "César et Rosalie."

THE COMPANY

Citroën reaches agreement with the Yugoslav concerns Tomos and Iskra for the creation of a joint Franco-Yugoslav company, Cimos, to manufacture the 2 CV, Dyane, Ami 8, GS, and mechanical

Agreement is reached with the Globus import company in Iceland for the sale of Citroën models.

The Type H assembly facility in Holland closes down after building 10,016 examples.

The Grenelle factory in Paris' 15th District shuts down, its work having been taken over by the Caen factory.

In July, the Citroën Public Relations Department invents a new type of competition, 2 CV Cross, whose first event takes place near Argenton-sur-Creuse. The year's



1972

THE ENVIRONMENT

The French socialist and communist parties agree a common policy for government.

Great Britain, Denmark and Ireland are admitted to the EEC. At the Olympic Games in Munich, eleven Israeli athletes are assassinated by a group from the Palestinian "Black September" organisation.

The American company, Texas Instruments, makes the first electronic pocket calculator. The first American satellite for surveying natural resources is launched. First tests are carried out in the develop-

components in Yugoslavia.

An industrial and commercial subsidiary of Citroën is created in Johannesburg (South Africa).

An agreement is reached with STIA (Société Tunisienne d'Industrie Automobile) for the assembly of 2 CV and 3 CV models. Today, STIA produce the Visa, Acadiane and LNA which are sold by STAC.



production reaches 730,840 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In September, the DS 23 with either carburettor (124 bhp SAE at 5,250 rpm) or electronic fuel injection (130 bhp SAE at 5,250 rpm) replaces the DS21. The new engine is 2,347 cc, 13 CV, 188 km/hour (117 mph), 12 litres/100 km (24 mpg). From September 1972 to April 1975, 48,464 DS23s are made.

The SM with electronic injection replaces the SM carburettor. Engine 2,670 cc, 178 bhp at 5,500 rpm, 15 CV, 228 km/hour (142 mph), 11.22 litres/100 km (25 mpg). From October 1972 to September 1975, 3,500 examples are built.

In September, the GS 1220 is

announced. Engine 1,222 cc, 7 CV, 151 km/hour (94 mph). Built in saloon, estate and commercial form.

1973

THE ENVIRONMENT

The Watergate scandal shakes the USA. The Treaty of Paris results in peace between the USA and Vietnam. The cease-fire which forms part of the agreement is not respected. Military coup d'etat in Chile; President Allende assassinated, General Pinochet becomes dictator. Egyptian army attacks Israel in the Yom Kippur war. Meeting in Kuwait, the Middle Eastern oil exporters decide to use the oil weapon against those friendly to Israel, and a major increase in the price of oil provokes a severe international economic crisis.

First commercial flight of the Airbus.

Pablo Picasso dies.



THE COMPANY

The Aulnay-sous-Bois factory (Paris region) comes into operation. Intended progressively to replace the Quai de Javel works, Aulnay is one of the most modern factories of its day with its body-assembly transfer lines, automated paint system, computer controlled buffer stores and production sys-



tems, etc. Today, Aulnay-sous-Bois builds the CX, LNA and Visa.

Fiat withdraws from Pardevi and returns its 49% shareholding to Michelin. Fiat and Citroën continue to undertake certain joint industrial and commercial ventures.

In the Moroccan Rally, three DS23s driven by Neyret-Terramorsi, Bochnicek-Kermayer and Ponnelle-de Serpos finish 2nd, 3rd and 4th respectively.

After the huge success of the Paris-Kabul "raid", Citroën organises a "Raid Afrique"; 8,000 km from Abidjan to Tunis with sixty young crews in 2 CVs.

The year's production reaches 750,762.

THE MODELS

In February, the Ami Super is launched, with the Ami body but the 4-cylinder, 1,015 cc, 6 CV engine of the GS; 61 bhp at 6,750 rpm, 140 km/hour (87 mph).

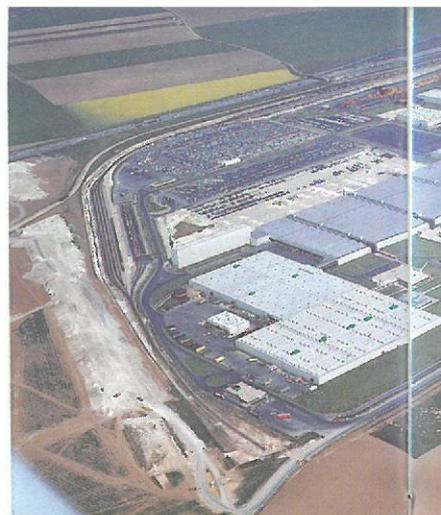
At the Paris Motor Show, the GS Birotor is revealed, intended for production in March 1974. The tests carried out with the M35 have contributed to the development of a new Comotor rotary-piston engine, this time with twin rotors; 1,990 cc, 107 bhp DIN at 6,500 rpm, 11 CV. Three-speed gearbox, 175 km/hour (109 mph), 12.8 litres/100 km (22 mpg). The GS Birotor is distinguished from the standard car by both the silence of its engine, and its immediate response. From September 1973 to March 1975, 847 GS Birotors are built.

In September, the SM Automatic appears with enlarged 2,965cc engine (the standard electronic injection engine is retained with manual gearbox); 190 bhp SAE at 6,500 rpm, 17 CV, 205 km/hour (127 mph), 13.48 litres/100 km (21 mpg). From September 1973 to September 1975, 1,612 SM Automatics are built.

1974

THE ENVIRONMENT

President Georges Pompidou dies; Valéry Giscard-d'Estaing is elected (1974-1981). Abortion



made legal in France. Age of majority lowered to 18.

Downfall of President Nixon, following the Watergate scandal. Gerald Ford elected President. The "Pink Revolution" and military coup d'etat in Portugal. The German Chancellor, Willy Brandt, is compromised by the Guillaume spy scandal and resigns; Helmut Schmidt elected Chancellor. Fall of the military regime in Greece; Karamanlis becomes Prime Minister.

Faced with the energy crisis, many countries (though not Germany) impose motorway speed limits of 130 km/hour or less. First genetic engineering experiments in the USA. The Paris-Marseille autoroute is completed; so is the RER urban express train system. The la Defense project and the Beaubourg Centre are designed.

Solzhenitsyn is expelled from the USSR after the publication abroad of his novel "The Gulag Archipelago". Heinrich Böll publishes "L'Honneur Perdu de Katharina Blum".

THE COMPANY

Michelin and the Peugeot group decide to merge Automobiles Citroën and Automobiles Peugeot in order to create a group large enough to be internationally competitive. Each of the two marques retains its own sales network, range of vehicles and image, but there will be a joint research policy and joint purchasing and investment in order to realise major economies of scale.

Berliet leaves the Citroën group and becomes a partner of Saviem within the Renault group.

The Quai de Javel factory closes with the end of DS production. Between 1919 and 1974 it has built 3,227,105 vehicles ranging from the Type A to the DS. The Company headquarters office remains at Quai de Javel for a further eight years.

The situation in Chile forces the closure of the 2 CV assembly operation there, after 47,715 vehicles have been produced.



The DS 23 of Welinski-Tubman-Reddix wins the World Cup Rally.

As a result of the crisis in the automotive industry following the 1973 oil price rise, production for the year falls to 688,806 vehicles.

THE MODELS

At the Paris Motor Show, the CX 2000 is presented with 1,985 cc engine, 102 bhp DIN at 5,500 rpm, 11 CV, 10.5 litres/100 km (27 mpg). Four-speed gearbox, 174 km/hour (108 mph). Less revolutionary than had been the DS which it replaces, the CX brings together all of Citroën's recent technical developments. The engine/gearbox assembly is transversely installed at the front, all-independent constant-height hydropneumatic suspension, power-operated brakes with front discs and double circuits. Single wiper blade, concave rear window, futuristic instrument panel. Built as a 4-door, 5-seat saloon.

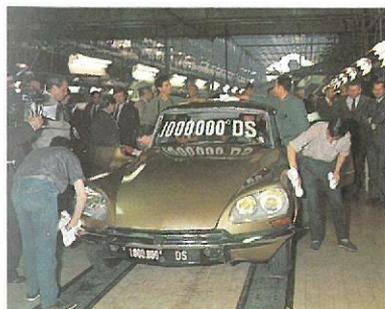
Also at the Paris Show, the GS range is widened to include the GS Pallas, GS X and GS X2.

In March the C35 utility vehicle with 1,885 kg payload goes on sale; production is shared with Fiat. Two versions: petrol, 1,985 cc, 65 bhp DIN at 4,750 rpm, 9 CV, 107 km/hour (67 mph), and diesel, 2,175 cc, 61.5 bhp DIN at 4,500 rpm, 7 CV, 101 km/hour (63 mph).

1975

THE ENVIRONMENT

Pnom-Penh falls to the Khmer Rouge, and Saigon to the North Vietnamese: American interven-



tion in Vietnam and Cambodia comes to an end. In Spain, Franco dies and King Juan Carlos accedes.

First photographs of Venus are taken by the Russian probe Venus 9. American-Soviet meeting in space as the Apollo and Soyuz vessels link in orbit.

Andrei Sakharov awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Emil Ajar publishes "La Vie Devant Soi".

THE COMPANY

The Charleville-Mézières foundry in the Ardennes comes into operation to complement the facilities in the

duction in the wake of the energy crisis, Citroën parts with Maserati.

The Saint-Charles factory, in Paris' 15th District, closes. Its duties are taken over by the new factory of Metz-Borny.

Citroën stages a recovery: despite the effects of the energy crisis, production rises to 693,915 vehicles thanks largely to an increase in exports which now represent 55% of the total volume.



Paris area. The new works, completely computer-controlled, is one of the most modern foundries in Europe and handles ferrous casting, and aluminium gravity and pressure die-casting.

In parallel with the development of Charleville, the Clichy foundry progressively switches to become an experimental centre for new foundry techniques, including robotised mould-making and lost-foam casting.

Following the ending of SM pro-

THE MODELS

In January the CX 2200 appears with 2,175 cc engine, 112 bhp DIN at 5,500 rpm, 12 CV, 179 km/hour (111 mph), 10.2 litres/100 km (28 mpg).

In December, the CX 2200 Diesel: 2,175 cc, 66 bhp DIN at 4,500 rpm, 9 CV, 146 km/hour (91 mph), 6.3 litres/100 km (45 mpg).

The C-matic semi-automatic transmission becomes a CX 2200 option: consisting of an automatic

clutch, torque converter and manual three-speed all-synchromesh gearbox, the system does away with the conventional clutch pedal.

The CX receives the "Car of the Year" award as well as the "Prix de la Sécurité" and the "Award Style Auto".

1976

THE ENVIRONMENT

The Jamaica agreements result in a new international monetary structure based on floating exchange rates.

France and other parts of Europe adopt summer time: putting the clocks forward by an hour from April 1st to October 1st reduces electricity consumption by 1% with a resulting saving of 300,000 tons of oil. Concorde, the first supersonic airliner, goes into service with Air France and British Airways.

Kubrick films "Barry Lyndon", and Foreman "One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest".

THE COMPANY

The Peugeot group takes an 89.95% shareholding in Citroën, and creates the PSA holding company as part of the process of merging Citroën SA and Peugeot SA.

An industrial and commercial agreement is signed with Rumania under which that country will produce a new Citroën model to be sold in Western Europe through Citroën dealers, and in COM-ECON countries by a Rumanian organisation.

The year's production rises to 741,363 vehicles.



THE MODELS

In January, the CX Estate is announced with choice of CX 2000 or CX 2200 Diesel engines.

In February, the CX Prestige, lengthened by 27 cm.

In April, the 2 CV Spot, a limited edition of 1,800 cars.

At the Paris Motor Show, the LN arrives: 602 cc air-cooled, flat-twin engine, 32 bhp at 5,750 rpm, 3 CV. Four-speed gearbox, 120 km/hour (75 mph), 5.9 litres/100 km (48 mpg). The smallest engine in

the smallest body, the 3-door, 4-seat LN combines Citroën mechanical components with the body of the Peugeot 104 Coupé; the well-balanced result expresses the harmony of approach between the two manufacturers; 127,932 LNs are built from September 1976 to October 1978.

Also at the Paris Show, the CX 2400 replaces the CX 2200. New 2,347 cc engine, 13 CV, 115 bhp DIN at 5,500 rpm, 181 km/hour (112 mph), 8.3 litres/100 km (34 mpg).



1977

THE ENVIRONMENT

Election of the first Mayor of Paris since the Revolution of 1789.

First free elections in Spain since 1936. Jimmy Carter elected President of the USA.

The first nuclear power station using enriched uranium comes into operation at Fessenheim in Alsace. The largest infra-red telescope in the world is installed on the summit of Mauna Kea in Hawaii.

Deaths of Charlie Chaplin, and of Callas.

THE COMPANY

The LN enters assembly at the Forest factory in Brussels, Belgium.

Industrial agreement signed with Guinea-Bissau, covering the manufacture of 500 vehicles a year in that country.

Citroën launches its PIEC (Plan Individuel d'Epargne Congé) as a plan for flexible working arrangements.

In the Tour Automobile de Senegal, CX 2400s take the first five places.

The year's production rises to 803,858 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In April appears the limited-edition Dyane Caban, of which 1,500 are built.

In May, the CX 2400 GTI arrives with electronic fuel injection, the 2,347 cc engine producing 128 bhp DIN at 4,800 rpm, 13 CV, 189 km/

hour (117 mph), 8.1 litres/100 km (35 mpg). The GTI is equipped as standard with speed-sensitive power steering and a five-speed gearbox which allows reduced fuel consumption and quieter cruising.

The CX is awarded the German prize "Gute Form 76/77".

1978

THE ENVIRONMENT

The Camp David agreement.

Sadat and Begin share the Nobel Peace Prize. The former Italian President Aldo Moro is kidnapped and assassinated. Karol Wojtyla is elected Pope John-Paul II.

The first "test-tube baby" is born in England. The North Sea Frigg gas field comes on stream.

On the screen, Spielberg's "Close Encounters of the Third Kind", Bergman's "Autumn Sonata" and Wajda's "Man of stone".

THE COMPANY

The Orense factory in Spain enters operation, making mechanical components to supply the Vigo plant.

The SMAE (Société Mécanique Automobile de l'Est) is founded at Metz (Lorraine) as a sister company of Citroën and Peugeot. SMAE comprises the two factories of Metz-Borny (gearboxes) and Metz-Tremery (engines) and supplies mechanical assemblies to both PSA companies and to other customers.

A computerised replacement parts centre is opened at Melun-Sénart (Paris region) to supply the Citroën service organisation worldwide.

"Turnkey" contract signed with East Germany for the building of a complete factory for the manufacture of constant-velocity joints, a Citroën speciality ever since the days of the Traction Avant.

The Visa enters production in Belgium.

Fiat, Peugeot and Citroën reach agreement on the joint development of a new light commercial vehicle.

The factory of Rennes-La Barre

Thomas ceases manufacture of ball-bearings.

The year's production: 807,504 vehicles.

THE MODELS

In February, the CX 2500 Diesel replaces the CX 2200 Diesel. Engine 2,500 cc, 75 bhp at 4,250 rpm, 10 CV. Equipped with a five-speed gearbox, it is the fastest non-turbocharged diesel saloon in the world (156 km/hour, 97 mph).

In March, the limited-edition GS Basalte appears: 1,800 are built.

Also in March appears the Acadiane, the new light van based on the Dyane, which replaces the 2 CV Fourgonnette; 602 cc engine, 31 bhp at 5,750 rpm, 3 CV, 100 km/hour (62 mph).

At the Paris Motor Show the 5-door, 5-seat Visa is introduced with two different engines. The Special and Club have a 652 cc air-cooled flat twin of 36 bhp DIN at 5,500 rpm, 4 CV, 124 km/hour (77 mph); the Super uses a Peugeot engine of 1,124 cc, liquid-cooled 4-cylinder in-line, 57 bhp DIN at 6,250 rpm, 5 CV, 144 km/hour (89 mph). Like the LN of 1976, the Visa is a result of the links between Citroën and Peugeot.

In October, the LNA replaces the LN, with 652 cc engine, 36 bhp DIN at 5,500 rpm, 4 CV, 126 km/hour (78 mph), 5.2 litres/100 km (54 mpg).

The Visa and LNA are the first cars in the world to be fitted with AEI (solid-state electronic ignition).

The FAF (Facile à Fabriquer) is launched at the Dakar Fair in November. Developed from the structure and mechanical parts of the 2 CV, the FAF has a body built up from folded steel sheet which can be made without heavy machinery. The FAF, specially developed with the needs of the "Third World" in mind, becomes the subject of several assembly agreements with African countries.

1979

THE ENVIRONMENT

Elections for members of the European Parliament are held in the nine member states of the EEC. The Franc enters the European monetary system. The Shah of Iran leaves his country; the



Ayatollah Khomeini becomes head of the Islamic Republic. The Russian army enters Afghanistan. Lord Mountbatten assassinated by the IRA.

First test launching of the Ariane rocket. Second oil price rise and energy crisis.

Coppola's "Apocalypse Now" comes to the screen.

THE COMPANY

The Tremery factory in Lorraine comes into operation for the manufacture of upper-range engines, petrol and diesel. The factory is designed according to new principles of organisation allowing for highly flexible production.

The Gutenberg factory in Paris closes, its production task taken over by Tremery.

A new computer-aided design and manufacturing centre is installed in the Saint-Ouen factory near Paris.

Citroën reaches agreement for manufacture of the FAF in Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Guinea-Bissau and the Central African Republic.

The opening up of the Argentine market to imports brings manufacturing to an end in the Catila factory.

Agreement is reached concerning production of the CX and GSA in Thailand

The year's production totals 815,173 vehicles.



In December, the CX Limousine and the armour-protected CX Prestige Haute Protection are announced.

In September the GSA Club, Pallas and X3 replace the GS Club, Pallas and X3: 1,300 cc engine, 65 bhp at 5,500 rpm, with various types of transmission. New 5-door bodywork and revised interior layout.

1980

THE ENVIRONMENT

Marguerite Yourcenar becomes the first woman elected to the Academie Française.

Start of the war between Iran and Iraq. First strikes in the Gdansk shipyards. Lech Walesa and the Solidarity trade union emerge in open opposition to the Polish government. Trial in Peking of the widow of Mao Tse-Tung and the "Gang of Four". The USA boycotts the Moscow Olympics.

Ronald Reagan elected President of the USA. Deaths of Marshal Tito and the Shah of Iran. Queen Beatrice of the Netherlands succeeds her mother Queen Juliana.

Kurosawa directs "Kagemusha", and Fellini "La Cité des Femmes".

THE MODELS

In May, the Mehari 4 x 4 appears; seven-speed gearbox (4 normal forward, plus 3 reduced through a transfer box) and rear driveline with lockable rear differential. Engine 602 cc, 29 bhp DIN at 5,750 rpm, 3 CV, 100 km/hour (62 mph). From May 1979 to July 1982, 1,213 examples of the Mehari 4 x 4 are built.

In July, the CX Reflex and Athena replace the CX 2000 to supplement the CX 2400 and CX 2500 Diesel. New 4-cylinder light-alloy, overhead-camshaft, 1,995 cc engine built by the Société Française de Mécanique, 106 bhp DIN at 5,500 rpm.

THE COMPANY

A mechanical assembly factory comes into operation at Meudon, near Paris, for the manufacture of machine tools, tools and prototype components.

The first Quality Circles are formed at the Rennes-La Janais factory: each consists of five to ten volunteers working in the same service or area, who continually apply quality control techniques to solve problems as and when they arise.

The SMAN (Société Mécanique Automobile du Nord) factory begins operations at Valenciennes in northern France. Another sister company of Automobiles Peugeot

THE EIGHTIES

and Automobiles Citroën, it supplies the three companies of the group with gearboxes for their mid-range vehicles.

The Acadiane replace the 2 CV Fourgonnette in the STIA assembly plant in Tunisia, with an assembly rate of 600 vehicles a year.

The Forest factory in Brussels, Belgium closes down. Between 1926 and 1980 it had built over 100,000 vehicles: 5 CV, B12, B14, Traction Avant, DS, 2 CV, Dyane, LNA and Mehari.

Like most of the world's vehicle manufacturers, Citroën feels the effect of the second energy crisis and production for the year falls to 651,374 vehicles.

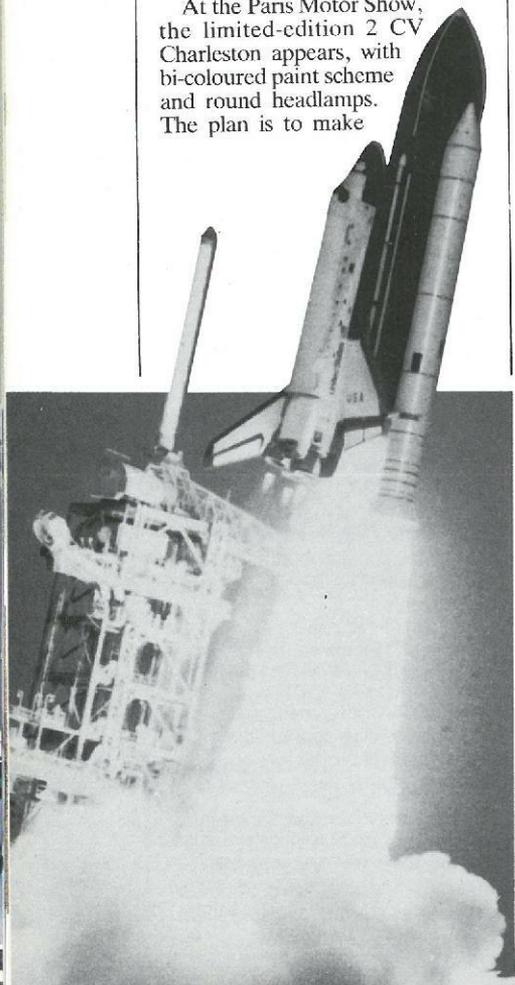
THE MODELS

In May, a version of the Acadiane is offered whose 602 cc engine runs on LPG. For the same performance as petrol, gas consumption ranges from 7 to 9 litres/100 km (31 to 40 mpg).

In July the Visa Super E economy version appears together with the Visa Super X replacing the Visa Super. Super E: 1,124 cc engine, 57 bhp at 6,250 rpm, 5 CV, 142 km/hour (88 mph), 5.5 litres/100 km (51 mpg). Super X: 1,219 cc engine, 64 bhp at 6,000 rpm, 7 CV, 155 km/hour (96 mph), 6.7 litres/100 km (42 mpg).

In July, automatic transmission is offered as an option in the CX 2400 Pallas and Prestige Injection.

At the Paris Motor Show, the limited-edition 2 CV Charleston appears, with bi-coloured paint scheme and round headlamps. The plan is to make



8,000 but from 1981 it becomes a standard production version.



1981

THE ENVIRONMENT

François Mitterrand is elected President of the Republic. France abolishes the death penalty. The standard working week is 39 hours, with five weeks of paid holiday.

Greece becomes an EEC member. Pope John-Paul II wounded in an attempted assassination in Rome. Egypt's President Sadat is assassinated. Martial Law declared in Poland, and a programme of "normalisation".

The TGV sets a world rail speed record of 380 km/hour (236 mph) and enters service between Paris and Lyon. First flight of the American Space Shuttle, Columbia.

Wajda directs "Man of Steel", and Lynch his "Elephant Man".

THE COMPANY

Corporate publicity campaign using "the little gentleman with his chevrons" drawn by Savignac.

In association with Total, Citroën launches the "Visa for Competition" Trophy as a promotional formula designed to show the qualities of the Visa. The two winners are nominated works drivers for the 1982 season.

The year's production totals 618,818 vehicles.

THE MODELS

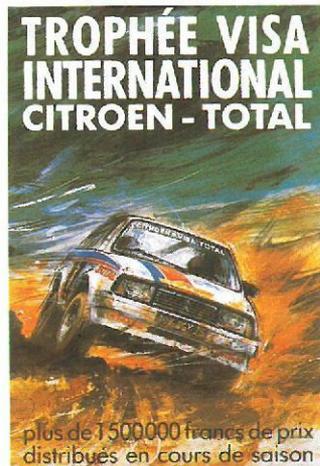
In March the Visa II with redesigned bodywork and more economical engines, replaces the Visa. It comes in four versions: Special, Club, Super E and Super X. Visa II Special and Club: 652 cc, 35 bhp at 5,250 rpm, 4 CV, 124 km/hour (77

mph), 5.8 litres/100 km (49 mpg). Visa II Super E: 1,124 cc, 50 bhp at 5,500 rpm, 5 CV, 140 km/hour (87 mph), 5.1 litres/100 km (55 mpg). Visa II Super X: 1,219 cc, 64 bhp at 6,000 rpm, 7 CV, 155 km/hour (96 mph), 6.7 litres/100 km (42 mpg).

In May, the new C25 commercial vehicle is launched, developed and sold in common by Citroën (gearbox and diesel engine), Peugeot (petrol engine) and Fiat. The C25 petrol with 1,070 kg payload: 1,796 cc, 69 bhp at 4,800 rpm, 10 CV, 120 km/hour (75 mph). C25 petrol with 1,405 kg payload: 1,971 cc, 78 bhp at 5,000 rpm, 11 CV, 124 km/hour (77 mph). C25 Diesel with 1,070 or 1,405 kg payload: 2,500 cc, 75 bhp at 4,100 rpm, 10 CV, 122 km/hour (76 mph).

In July the GSA Special is announced, with 1,300 cc economy-tuned engine.

In October comes the LNA Club, with improved trim.



1982

THE ENVIRONMENT

Law regarding nationalisation. Argentina invades the Falkland Islands; a British task force regains them.

Experimental use of Minitel, an electronic telephone directory.

Steven Lisberger in his film "Tron" explores the possibilities of computer-generated animation.

García Marquez writes "Chronique d'une Mort Avancée".

Citroën: l'année champion.



En avant Citroën!

THE COMPANY

After 68 years, Citroën leaves the Quai de Javel (since 1958, the Quai André Citroën) and transfers its head office to Neuilly-sur-Seine close to Paris.

Citroën Industrie enters an agreement with Automatique Industrielle, a sister company of PSA, SG2, PUK and Rhone-Poulenc, to collaborate in the planning, designing and sale of flexible automatic manufacturing systems in France and for export.

Several factories in the Paris area suffer strikes which prevent

production for several weeks.

Citroën sells 150 CXs to the Dong Fang Hotel in Canton. With this first contract in a series of three, Citroën enters the Chinese market.

In collaboration with Total and Michelin, Citroën launches the Visa International Trophy for 200 Visas homologated in Group B.

The year's production totals 606,262 vehicles.

1983

THE ENVIRONMENT

Lech Walesa, leader of the Pol-

ish Solidarity trade union, becomes the first worker to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

The Pernod factory near Lyon becomes the first European industrial complex to use solar power.

First flight of Spacelab, the orbiting laboratory built in Europe.



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The Pernod factory near Lyon becomes the first European industrial complex to use solar power.

First flight of Spacelab, the orbiting laboratory built in Europe.

Production of Olivier Messiaen's "Saint Francis of Assisi" at the Paris Opera. Gabriel García Márquez receives the Nobel Prize for literature.

THE MODELS

In July the CX 20 and 20 TRE, with higher levels of equipment, replace the CX Reflex and Athena.

Also in July, the GSA X1 replaces the GSA Club.

Still in July, the Visa GT with 1,360 cc engine, 80 bhp DIN at 5,800 rpm, 168 km/hour (104 mph), 5.6 litres/100 km (50 mpg), five-speed gearbox, replaces the Visa II Super X.

Still in July, the LNA 11 E and 11 RE, with 4-cylinder 1,124 cc en-

gine, are added to the LNA range.

At the Paris Motor Show, the BX is launched with a choice of three engines: 1,360 cc, 63 bhp DIN at 5,500 rpm, 4-speed gearbox, 155 km/hour (96 mph), 5.6 litres/100 km (50 mpg); 1,360 cc, 72 bhp DIN at 5,700 rpm, 5-speed gearbox, 163 km/hour (101 mph), 5.5 litres/100 km (51 mpg); and 1,580 cc, 90 bhp DIN at 6,000 rpm, 5-speed gearbox, 176 km/hour (109 mph), 5.5 litres/100 km (51 mpg). Destined for a wide market and intended to make "conquest" sales, the two-box, five-door, five-seat BX takes its place in the range between the CX and the GSA.

ture constant-velocity joints. Of its production capacity of 800,000 joints a year, a third will be exported to Citroën. A new production management system is adopted, working entirely on the basis of orders placed by customers, in order to reduce delivery delays to a minimum.

The Citroën and Peugeot sales networks in Sweden are merged.

Production for the year totals 605,045 vehicles.

THE COMPANY

A flexible manufacturing department begins operation within the Meudon factory, a new application of automation and of advanced technology. Completely controlled by computer, it works 24 hours a day with no manual interven-

tion to machine and check prototype and small and medium-series components.

The Citroën and Peugeot sales networks in Sweden are merged.

Production for the year totals 605,045 vehicles.



THE MODELS

In January, the limited-edition LNA Cannelle, based on the LNA 11 E, of which 2,000 are made.

In February, the Visa Super E (1,124 cc engine) forms the basis for the Visa Convertible; the hood with its rear window may be folded away entirely, or its front part only.

In April, the CX 25 RD Turbo and CX 25 TRD Turbo saloon and estate are announced, powered by a new Citroën turbodiesel engine: 4-cylinder in-line, 2,500 cc, 95 bhp DIN at 3,700 rpm, 7 CV, 5-speed gearbox, 174 km/hour (108 mph), 5.7 litres/100 km (50 mpg). With these versions, Citroën enters the European market for top-class long-distance cruisers.

In April also, the limited-edition 2 CV "France 3", of which 2,000 are built.

As from July, all new Citroën cars are equipped with a laminated windscreens.

In September, the BX 19 D and 19 TRD are powered by the high-performance XUD diesel engine, 1,905 cc, 65 bhp DIN at 4,600 rpm, 6 CV, 157 km/hour (98 mph), 4.7 litres/100 km (60 mpg).

The limited-edition Visa Tonic, Visa Platine and GSA Cottage, of which 2000 are made.

Homologation of 200 Visa "Mille Pistes" with four-wheel drive: 1,360 cc, 112 bhp DIN at 6,800 rpm, torque 13 mkg DIN at 4,500 rpm, weight 850 kg.

1984

THE ENVIRONMENT

Demonstration in support of independence for New Caledonia. First discussions regarding flexibility of employment.

The EEC discusses the introduction of unleaded petrol and the adoption of new exhaust emission regulations.

An exhibition in the Grand Palais in Paris commemorates 100 years of French motoring.

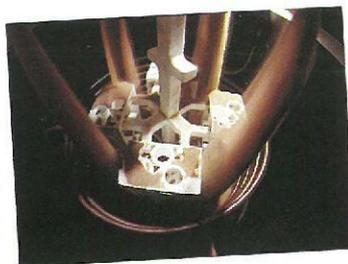
THE COMPANY

The Olcit factory in Craiova, Rumania, comes into operation in accordance with the Franco-Rumanian agreement of 1976. This modern industrial complex has a production capacity of 130,000 vehicles a year.

In April, the machining and assembly of GSA engines is transferred from Nanterre to the more modern workshops of the Vigo and Orense factories in Spain. Nanterre's pressure die-casting operation is also transferred to the provinces.

In July, the 2 CV door production line is transferred to Levallois.

At the Clichy factory, production-scale experiments are carried out using the "lost foam"



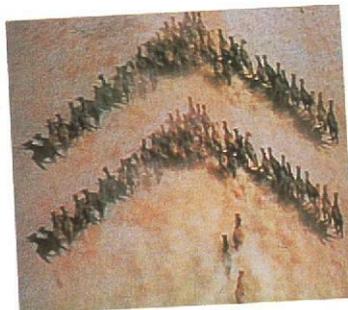
casting process.

In collaboration with Total and Michelin, Citroën runs the "Trophée Féminin": 6,000 entrants take a selection test, 11 are chosen to contest six events, and Sylvie Seignobeaux and Christine Driano become "works drivers" for the 1985 season.

Over 200 Quality Circles in Citroën plants.

Citroën launches a new corporate identity campaign featuring a herd of thoroughbred horses running wild.

Total production for the year is 551,691 vehicles.



THE MODELS

In March, the Visa Diesel appears with the modern XUD engine, 1,769 cc, 4 cylinders inline, 60 bhp DIN at 4,600 rpm, 5 CV, 152 km/hour (94 mph), 4.3 litres/100 km at 90 km/hour (66 mpg at 56 mph), to give it excellent performance: a diesel to compare with petrol versions.

In March, the limited-edition Visa "Olympique" based on the Visa 11 RE, of which 3,000 examples are built.

In April, the limited-edition CX Leader, based on the CX 20: 700 are built.

In June, a 4-speed automatic transmission is offered as an option on the BX.

In July, the Axel arrives from Rumania, where it is built in Craiova. Choice of two GSA-based engines: 1,129 cc, 57 bhp DIN at 6,250 rpm, 6 CV, 150 km/hour (93 mph), 6 litres/100 km at 90 km/hour (47 mpg at 56 mph). It is a strong, functional car with good road be-

haviour, and easy to maintain. The two-box, 3-door, 5-seat car is offered in five versions: three as private cars and two light vans. From July 1984 to 1st January 1985, 19,129 examples are produced.

The Visa 14 TRS, 1,360 cc, 60 bhp at 5,000 rpm, 5 CV, 156 km/hour (97 mph), 5 litres/100 km at 90 km/hour (56 mpg at 56 mph) is announced.

The BX 19 GT, 1,905 cc, 105 bhp at 5,600 rpm, 9 CV, 185 km/hour (115 mph), 5.8 litres/100 km at 90 km/hour (49 mph) is added to the range.

In October, a limited-edition GSA "Chic", based on the GSA Special: 1,200 are built.

Trophée Féminin Citrôen 1984

Citrôen offre des volants d'usine aux femmes.

Des femmes dans la course. Citrôen offre la possibilité aux femmes de participer à 5 000 ans sur une route de la Côte de Châteauneuf des Bains.

Après un mois de Visa, votre connaissance nous permettra de vous proposer des passages à l'épreuve de sécurité réservés par le Service Citrôen-Coureur.

Une limite à franchir. Réservez.

La Visa ça décoiffe!

RENSEIGNEMENTS CHEZ VOTRE CONCESSIONNAIRE CITROËN.

In October, the C 15E and C 15D, two light vans with 1,260 lb payload, based on the Visa. Their well-proven components and remarkable performance ensure their immediate success. C 15E: 1124 cc engine, 47 bhp at 5,750 rpm, 6 CV, 78 mph. C 15D: 1769 cc diesel, 60 bhp at 4,600 rpm, 7 CV, 83 mph.

In October, the CX 25 GTI Turbo with 2500 cc turbocharged, fuel-injected engine, 168 bhp, 137 mph. This performance makes it one of the fastest cars in its class.

1985

THE ENVIRONMENT

The sabotage of the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in Auckland, New Zealand, causes political uproar. Independent television stations are authorised.

Spain and Portugal sign agreements leading to their admission to the EEC.

The environment ministers of the ten EEC members sign an agreement on the introduction of catalytic exhaust converters for cars. Unleaded fuel must be available throughout the EEC from the beginning of 1989. Eighteen European countries agree to take part in the Eureka project to encourage

technological development in Europe. Opening of the Geode at La Villette, a cinema auditorium with a hemispherical screen 85 feet in diameter. A new eight-digit telephone numbering system is introduced throughout France.

Claude Simon becomes the twelfth French winner of the Nobel Prize for literature. Deaths of Chagall and Orson Welles.

THE COMPANY

In March, the beginning of a new corporate image programme for the dealer network, notable for the replacement of the old blue and yellow colours by red and white.

In July, Citroën takes part in the first Chinese motor show in Shanghai and signs a contract for the delivery of 250 CXs.

In December, the Clichy and Nanterre factories in the Paris area close: their foundry operations are transferred to the Charleville factory, and mechanical operations to Trémery and Asnières.

Total year's production: 597 582 vehicles.



THE MODELS

The Visa GTI, shown at the 1984 Paris Salon, goes on sale with 1,580 cc, fuel-injected engine, 105 bhp DIN at 6,250 rpm, 8 CV, 5-speed gearbox, 117 mph. Such performance, plus excellent dynamic behaviour make it a true GTI, especially notable for its practical five door layout.

In January, the BX Leader, a limited edition of 2,500 examples.

In March, three more special editions: the Visa Challenger,

In July, the BX Break is launched with a range of three engines (1580 cc 7 CV, 1905 cc 9 CV, and 1905 cc diesel 7 CV) and two equipment levels. Its hydropneumatic suspension ensuring constant ride height whatever the load, gives it unmatched safety and road behaviour.

In July, the CX benefits from major changes to its interior design, its engine range (with a new 2165 cc unit for the CX 22 TRS), its equipment and its suspension.

In September, the BX Digit, a



3,500 examples; the 2 CV Dolly, 3,000 examples; and the BX Sport, 2,500 examples. The last is so popular that it is added to the main BX range in July.

Optional ABS anti-lock braking is offered for the CX 25 GTI Turbo, for the first time on a French car.



special edition of 4,000 examples notable for its largely electronic equipment.

The Visa Leader, BX Leader and CX Leader special editions are produced in series of 5,000, 5,000 and 3,000 examples respectively.



THE EIGHTIES

In November, the BX 4 TC, a special limited series of 200 examples homologated in Group B for competition. Four-wheel drive, 4-cylinder turbocharged 2,141 cc engine, 200 bhp DIN. Twenty "Evolution" examples are to run in World Rally Championship events in 1986.



1986

THE ENVIRONMENT

In France, President François Mitterrand appoints Jacques Chirac to lead a power-sharing government. Spain and Portugal officially join the European Community. Downfall of the Duvalier and Marcos regimes. Barcelona is selected to host the 1992 Olympic Games, while Albertville (France) is chosen for the Winter Olympics.

Explosion of the US space shuttle Challenger. A radioactive cloud escapes from the Chernobyl nuclear powerplant in the Soviet Union. The European space probe Giotto sends back pictures of Halley's Comet.

Bob Geldorf is awarded an honorary knighthood for his charity work. Phantom of the Opera opens in London's West



End. At the Cannes film festival, British director Roland Joffe wins the Palme d'Or with "The Mission".

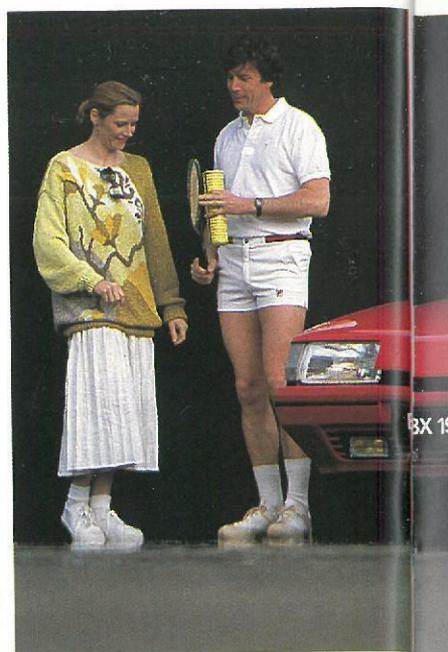
THE COMPANY

After six years of financial losses, Citroën moves back into the black. The carmaker achieves a major European breakthrough with a 10.8% increase in registrations outside France, while the overall market grows by 9%.

Britain heads the sales league, with a 30.4% increase.

Citroën introduces the Plan Mercure quality control programme into each of its production facilities in an effort to achieve the triple objective of zero malfunctions, zero defects and zero stocks. Plan Mercure is based on the principle of total customer satisfaction at all levels, and achieves that target by restructuring the system of production. To meet customer expectations, the

Plan introduces product diversification, cost cutting schemes and shorter delivery schedules. New working methods — based on shorter chains of command and value added job profiles —



the AX is preceded by the introduction of the very latest and most advanced technologies.

Citroën organizes the Young Mechanics Trophy for pupils attending technical colleges. The prizewinning school, at Montbéliard, prepares a Visa 1000 Pistes to compete in the 1987 Monte Carlo Rally and provides a full range of maintenance and technical assistance services.

For the launch of the "revolutionary" AX, the advertising



are also pioneered under Plan Mercure.

The final assembly plant at Aulnay-sous-Bois, north of Paris, is modernized for the launch of the AX and is transformed into a fully-fledged pilot plant. Computerized production monitoring, automated assembly and flexible organization contribute to a 30% cut in production schedules. At the gearbox production plant at Metz-Borny, in the Moselle region, the launch of

agency RSCG recommends a single publicity strategy for all countries — and the car becomes instantly identified in the public mind with China and the Great Wall.

The year's production totals 626,057 vehicles.

THE MODELS

February sees the launch of five new BX estate cars. The BX 14 estate features the



new 1,769 cm³ XUD7 engine. The BX 19 TRS replaces the BX 19 GT, while other models include the BX 16 TS and the BX 19 RD. The BX range offers 22 different versions.

The CX 25 GTI Turbo 2 is equipped with an air/air exchanger. The 105 bhp engine of the Visa GTI is replaced with a more powerful 115 bhp unit.

Launch of the AX at the Paris motorshow. The version on display — a three-door front-wheel drive model with a drag coefficient of 0.31 — is equipped with an all-new power unit and gearbox assembly. Three different versions of the 4-cylinder TU engine are marketed, offering different levels of capacity and power: 954 cm³ and 45 bhp; 1,124 cm³ and 55 bhp; 1,360 cm³ and 65 bhp. These three engine options are supplemented by three different levels of trim, making a total of six versions.



1,360 cm³ engine of the BX 14 saloon (72 bhp at 5,750 rpm, torque of 11 mkg at 3,000 rpm, 5-speed gearbox). Four other new estate versions offer different levels of trim: the BX 19 D, the BX 14 E Entreprise, the BX 16 S Entreprise and the BX 19 D Entreprise.

The Visa 10 E — based on the 11 E — is launched in March, bringing the total number of models in the Visa range to thirteen.

In July, the passenger compartments and the bodyshell of the entire BX range are modified, and 5 new versions are put onto the market. The BX 19 GTI features a new 4-cylinder



1,905 cm³ injection engine (125 bhp at 5,500 rpm, torque of 17.8 mkg at 4,500 rpm). Performance: 0 to 400 m: 16.4 secs; 0-1000 m: 30.5 secs; 0-100 km/h: 8.9 secs; top speed: 198 km/h). The BX D is based on the BX 19 RD, equipped with the

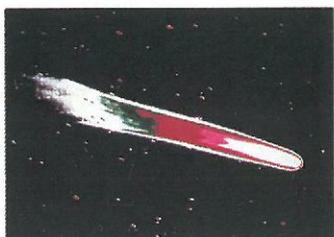
1987

THE ENVIRONMENT

In December, Reagan and Gorbachev sign the first treaty covering the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe. In Britain, Mrs.

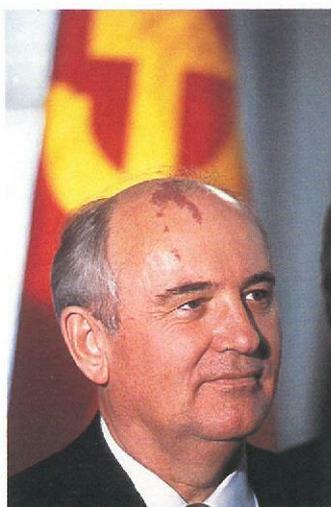


THE EIGHTIES



Thatcher returns to Downing Street for a third term of office. The ferry Herald of Free Enterprise capsizes off Zeebrugge. In China, the XIIIth Congress of the communist party coincides with the arrival on the scene of a more reform-minded generation.

In France, the government goes ahead with a denationalization programme, turning a number of companies, including the TF1 television channel, over to private ownership. VAT on cars is lowered from 33.3% to 28%. Monday October 26 passes into history as Black Monday, when the crash of the US stockmarket spreads to bourses throughout the world.



The Soviet newsagency TASS announces the rehabilitation of Boris Pasternak.

THE COMPANY

End-of-year figures show a tripling of 1986 profits.

In March, the design department acquires a Cray XMP/14 supercomputer. During the year, at least one-half of the workforce

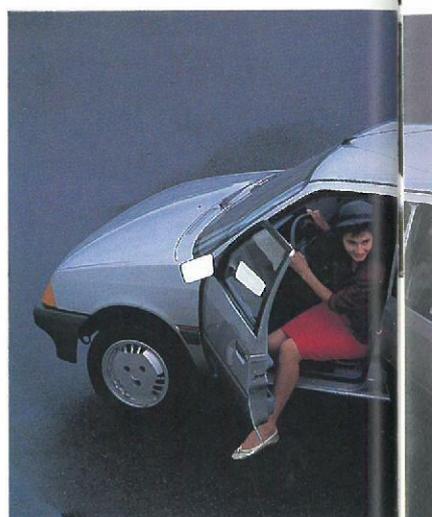


benefits from the company's training and education programme, which accounts for 3.5% of the total payroll. The marque introduces a 5-year anti-corrosion warranty.

At the Trémery plant in the Lorraine, Citroën opens an assembly shop for the production of the XU2 petrol engine, thereby increasing flexibility in the plant by 70%. The shop is designed to assemble seventy different types of engine, and especially the 16-valve unit that equips the BX GTI.

In conjunction with Total and Michelin, Citroën organizes the AX Sport Challenge Rally. The event is open to all comers, including company staffers. Out of the 18,500 entrants, three prize-winners are officially engaged to race the AX Sport in 5 events counting for the 1988 World Rally Championship.

The year's total production rise to 769,252 vehicles.



THE MODELS

The BX 15 RE is launched in January, boosting the number of vehicles in the BX range to 23 (15 saloons and 8 estates). The BX 15 RE is powered by a 1,580 cm³ XU unit (80 bhp at 5,600 rpm, torque of 13.5 mkg at





2,800 rpm). January also sees the launch of the AX 10 E Entrepri-
rise.

In March, the CX 25 Turbo diesel is fitted with air/air ex-
changer, adding 26% more pow-
er (120 bhp at 3,900 rpm) and
18% more torque (26 mkg at
2,000 rpm) to the CX 25 Turbo
Diesel 2, and earning the car the
title of fastest diesel saloon in
Europe. The AX breaks into the
small sportscar market with the
introduction of the AX Sport.
The eighth member of the AX
family is equipped with a
1,294 cm³ engine derived from
the TU1, with bore of 75 mm
and stroke of 73.2 mm. The unit,
equipped with a dual-barrel car-
burettor and a five-speed gear-
box, develops 95 bhp at
6,800 rpm with torque of
11.5 mkg at 5,000 rpm.

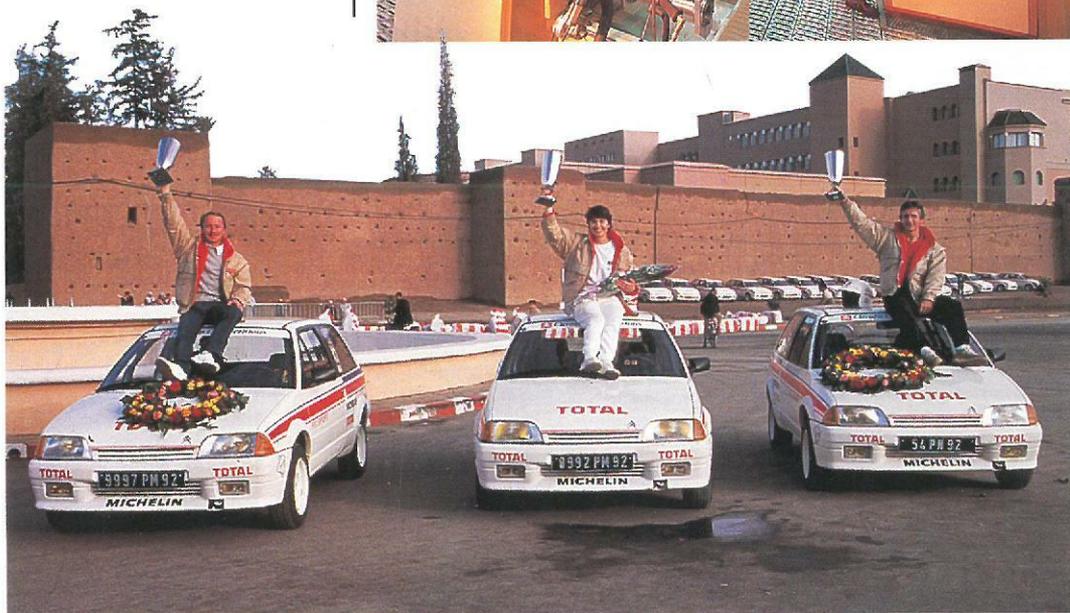
In July, Citroën brings out the
16-Valve BX 19 GTI, equipped
with the first French-designed
multivalve engine (4 cylinders,
1,905 cm³, 160 bhp at
6,500 rpm, torque of 18.4 mkg at
5,000 rpm, top speed of 218 km/
h). The 16-Valve BX 19 GTI be-
comes the flagship of the BX
range, and takes the number of
versions available from 23 to 24.

September: launch of the five-
door AX (available in 6 versions,



three engine options).

In October, the AX GT moves
to the top of the AX range. The
lines of the AX GT are reminis-
cent of the AX Sport, and the car
is equipped with a four-cylinder
1,360 cm³ power unit and a five-
speed gearbox. The AX range
offers 16 versions with five en-
gine options (45 to 95 bhp).



CITROËN CHAIRMEN

- 1924:** Creation of the Société Anonyme André Citroën
Chairman: André Citroën.
- 1935:** Chairman and Managing Director:
Pierre Michelin.
- 1938:** Chairman and Managing Director:
Pierre Boulanger.
- 1950:** Chairman and Managing Director:
Robert Puiseux.
- 1958:** Chairman and Managing Director:
Pierre Bercot.
- 1968:** Citroën SA,
Chairman and Managing Director:
Pierre Bercot.
Société Anonyme Automobiles Citroën,
Chairman and Managing Director:
Raymond Ravel.
- 1974:** Automobiles Citroën,
Chairman of the Executive Board:
Georges Taylor.
- 1979:** Chairman of the Executive Board:
Jacques Lombard.
- 1982:** Chairman and Managing Director:
Jean Baratte.
- 1983:** Chairman and Managing Director:
Jacques Calvet.

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Ami 8	1969	1979	1970, 72, 73	800 775
Axel	1984	—	—	56 750
B 2	1921	1927	1922, 23, 24, 27	89 615
— B 2 Caddy	1922	1927	—	226
B 10	1924	1925	—	—
B 12	1925	1927	1924, 26, 80	38 381
B 14	1926	1928	1980	119 467
B 18	1927	1928	—	5 707
BX	1982	—	1983, 84, 85, 86, 87	1 254 905
C 4, C6	1928	1934	1926, 30, 31, 32	304 341
CX	1974	—	1973, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85, 87	1 008 840
DS/ID	1955	1975	1954, 56, 58, 59, 60, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 80	1 456 115
Dyane	1967	1984	1964, 68, 69, 70, 72, 77, 78, 80	1 443 583
GS	1970	1981	1969, 71, 72, 73, 74, 78, 79	1 896 742
GSA	1979	1987	1958, 81, 82, 83, 84	576 757
GS Birotor	1973 (Motorshow) 1974	1975	—	847
LN	1976	1979	1977, 78	129 611
LNA	1978	1986	1972, 73, 80, 81, 82, 83	223 772
M 35	1969	1971	1967, 73	267
Méhari	1968	1987	1964, 70, 80, 83	144 953
SM	1970	1975	1971, 72, 73	12 920
Traction avant (7, 11, 15) Type A	1934 1919	1957 1921	1935, 36, 37, 38, 39, 46, 52, 54, 66, 80 1923, 25, 27, 74	759 123 24 093
Visa	1978	—	1958, 64, 72, 73, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86	1 247 859
2 CV	1948	—	1936, 39, 54, 57, 58, 60, 63, 64, 66, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 80, 83, 84, 85	3 816 886
5 CV (3 C or Trèfle)	1922	1926	1925, 26	80 759
8 CV (of which Petite Rosalie)	1932	1935	1933, 34	38 835
10 CV	1932	1935	1934	49 249
15 CV	1932	1935	1933, 34	7 228

SPECIAL SERIES

AX				
— En Vogue	: 1987			
— Hit FM	: 1987			
— Sport	: 1987			
BX				
— Digit	: 1985			
— Leader	: 1985, 86, 87			
— Sport	: 1985			
— 4 TC	: 1985			
CX				
— Leader	: 1984, 85, 86, 87			
2 CV				
— Charleston	: 1980			
— Cocorico	: 1986			
— Dolly	: 1985, 86			
— France 3	: 1983, 84			
— Sahara	: 1958			
— Spot	: 1976			
Dyane				
— Caban	: 1977			
GS/GSA				
— Basalte	: 1978			
— Chic	: 1984			
— Cottage	: 1983			
— Tuner	: 1982			
LNA				
— Canelle	: 1983			
— Prisu	: 1983			
Méhari				
— Azur	: 1983			
Visa				
— Carte Noire	: 1979			
— Challenger	: 1985			
— Chrono	: 1981			
— Leader	: 1985			
— Mille Pistes	: 1983			
— Olympique	: 1984			
— Platine	: 1983			
— Sextant	: 1980			
— Tonic	: 1983			
— West End	: 1981			

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Model	Launch	Key years
Autochenilles	1921	1922, 23, 25, 37
Acadiane	1977	1958, 72, 80
Babybrousse	1968	1969, 70,
B 15	1926	1928
C 6 1	1929	1930, 33
C 15	1984	
C 16	1928	
C 25	1981	
C 35	1974	
FAF	1978	1979, 82
Dalat	1970	
H	1948	1963, 72
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Type 29	1933	1934
Type 32	1934	1933, 35
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Type 46	1956	1963
Type 47 DIP		1959
Type 55	1953	1956, 58, 63
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Type 350	1965	1967, 70
Type 450	1967	1967, 70
Type 500	1936	
Type 530	1970	
Type 600	1965	1966, 67
Type 700	1966	1967
Type 800	1967	
Type 850 DI	1936	
2 CV fourgonnette	1950 (Motorshow)	
	1951	1963, 69, 79
180 K	1969	

CITROËN PRODUCTION PLANTS

Location	Startup	Principal activity
Aulnay	1973	Final assembly plant (AX, CX)
Asnières	1948	Machining hydraulics
Caen	1963	Undercarriage
Charleville	1974	Iron and aluminium foundry
Meudon	1980	Mechanical construction
Reims	1965	Gearboxes, engine parts
Rennes		
- la Barre-Thomas	1953	Rubber and elastomer parts
- la Janais	1961	Final assembly (AX, BX)
Saint-Ouen	1924	Drawing

PRODUCTION SUBSIDIARIES

Location	Startup	Principal activity
CIT. HISPA (Spain)		
- Drense	1978	Engines, wiring
- Vigo	1958	Final assembly plant (AX, Visa, BX, C15)
Citroën Lusitania (Portugal)		
- Mangualde	1964	Final assembly plant (2 CV)
SCEMM		
- Saint-Etienne	1971	Mechanical construction
SMAE	1978	
- Metz-Borny	1969	Gearboxes
- Trémery	1979	Engines
SOGAMM		
- Stains	1971	Moulds and models

ANNUAL WORLDWIDE PRODUCTION

Passenger cars + Commercial vehicles							
1919	2 810	1937	59 550	1955	169 241	1973	750 762
1920	12 244	1938	66 723	1956	177 145	1974	688 806
1921	10 933	1939	66 322	1957	190 229	1975	693 915
1922	21 025	1940	25 201	1958	234 399	1976	741 363
1923	32 678	1941	7 393	1959	277 262	1977	803 858
1924	55 387	1942	96	1960	308 195	1978	807 504
1925	61 487	1943	0	1961	329 222	1979	815 173
1926	50 854	1944	0	1962	385 556	1980	651 374
1927	76 077	1945	1 600	1963	432 189	1981	618 818
1928	72 356	1946	12 660	1964	460 300	1982	606 262
1929	102 891	1947	22 878	1965	481 413	1983	605 045
1930	77 788	1948	34 605	1966	524 380	1984	551 691
1931	68 437	1949	52 619	1967	492 722	1985	597 582
1932	41 348	1950	70 001	1968	454 643	1986	626 057
1933	70 012	1951	87 253	1969	500 033	1987	769 252
1934	51 546	1952	106 285	1970	535 660		
1935	29 101	1953	127 693	1971	665 691		
1936	39 932	1954	141 054	1972	730 840		

Photographies, illustrations and documents:

Archer, Artus-Bertrand, Asset,
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Keystone (all rights reserved),
Lacoste, Martin, Monestier, Popovitch,
Prioult, René, Rolanday, R.S.C.G.,
Savignac, de Seynes, Sipa presse, Taijan,
Terret, Vann, and Citroën Public
Relations Department.
English translation: Keystone.

Printed in France,
Editions Mape et Rouire, 1988

**CITROËN INFORMATION AND
PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT**
62, boulevard Victor-Hugo - F-92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine
1988