



# CHURCHILL DE GAULLE

**PRESS PACK**

**EXHIBITION**  
10 APRIL - 26 JULY 2015

**A** Musée  
de l'Armée  
Invalides

  
**FONDATION**  
CHARLES DE GAULLE

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TENNY  
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# EDITORIAL

**MAJOR GENERAL  
CHRISTIAN BAPTISTE**  
DIRECTOR OF THE MUSÉE  
DE L'ARMÉE

**MR JACQUES GODFRAIN**  
PRESIDENT OF THE FONDATION  
CHARLES DE GAULLE

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There are some truisms that deserve to be remembered, as they convey so much meaning. The ones that we hope to focus on in the *Churchill - de Gaulle* exhibition are directly or indirectly related to the Musée de l'Armée's *raison d'être*, its legacy in the widest possible sense of the word, its missions and above all, its policy.

This exhibition is part of a double commemoration: the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the liberation of France and the victory over Nazism, and also the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Sir Winston Churchill. A few months after the *Vu du front. Représenter la Grande Guerre* exhibition, co-produced with the Bibliothèque de Documentation Internationale Contemporaine, the museum is therefore pursuing its aim of devoting a significant part of its programme to 20<sup>th</sup> century topics, such as colonisation and decolonisation, but also to marking major commemorations for France, such as the end of the Algerian war in 2012, and for neighbouring countries, such as the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Italian unity in 2011.

The opening of an exhibition at Les Invalides devoted to the leader of the Free French is also the direct result of a partnership formed

by the Musée de l'Armée a decade ago with the Fondation Charles de Gaulle, which led to the opening of the Historial Charles de Gaulle in 2008. The creation of this new section was key to shaping the museum's current role and image, the first step in a process that has brought together on one site initiatives from the two institutions, the Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération, and other contributors, beginning with the variety of events to mark the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Appeal of 18 June, up to the *Vive le dessin libre ! Charles de Gaulle en caricatures* exhibition, which was highly praised by the general public and the media.

This project, with its decisive choice of subject matter and its deliberately concise and evocative title, has been nourished by this context, which has neither restricted it nor limited its ambitions, quite the opposite. The curators Vincent Giraudier and Carine Lachèvre, supported by an active and inspired scientific committee, have drawn on previous discussions and experiences to deepen their analysis, highlighting some of the essential issues which go far beyond the military history of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and are, without doubt, at the heart of the message and the missions of a national history museum.

# PRESS RELEASE

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**The Musée de l'Armée and the Fondation Charles de Gaulle present, at the Musée de l'Armée, in the Hôtel des Invalides in Paris, *Churchill - de Gaulle*. This exhibition takes part of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration of the Libération and the victory over Nazism and the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Sir Winston Churchill.**

In this year of double commemoration, the exceptional destinies of these statesmen will be associated through an exhibition thought at the time as an homage to two major figures of the Second World War, and as a way to discover the public and private aspects of these extraordinary personalities.

Servicemen and politicians, they also were writers, orators and even, in Churchill's case, a journalist and a painter. The intersecting paths of these major figures - both allies and enemy brothers - will be explored through objects, paintings, uniforms and archives, some of which hitherto unpublished, for the first time collected and displayed. A set of multimedia devices designed for the exhibition will reconstitute the military and historic context.

## **One of the most important events in the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary**

To organise this event, the Musée de l'Armée and the Fondation Charles de Gaulle had the backing of a large number of partners, including the Churchill Archives Centre in Cambridge and the Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération. Seven years after the inauguration of the Historial Charles de Gaulle which, in the meantime, has been visited by almost 900,000 people, the *Churchill - de Gaulle* exhibition will suggest an original itinerary, closely linked to the various areas in the Musée de l'Armée.

## **An adapted path for young audiences**

Like for any other Musée de l'Armée exhibition, interactive and special panels punctuate the exhibition so that children, from 9 years' old, can explore the major themes relating to Churchill and de Gaulle. In this way, they will have the reading keys to discover and decipher the objects, posters or archives displayed. Furthermore, they will be offered a game book and guided tours.

**The exhibition, produced jointly by the Musée de l'Armée and the Fondation Charles de Gaulle, is under the patronage of Mr François Hollande, President of the French Republic, and Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.**



# PRESENTATION OF THE EXHIBITION

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## CURATORS

### Vincent Giraudier

Lead Curator of the Historial Charles de Gaulle,  
Musée de l'Armée

### Carine Lachèvre

Assistant Curator of the Historial Charles de Gaulle,  
Musée de l'Armée

## SCIENTIFIC ADVISERS

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Chartwell National Trust

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Professor at University Paris 7 Denis Diderot

### Allen Packwood

Director of the Churchill Archives Centre,  
Cambridge

### James Taylor

Lead Curator for the collections in the new First  
World War Galleries at the Imperial War Museum,  
London

### Catherine Trouiller

Editor in Chief of the magazine Espoir,  
Fondation Charles de Gaulle

### Vladimir Trouplin

Curator of the Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération

### Maurice Vaïsse

Emeritus Professor in contemporary history at the  
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### David Valence

Assistant Director, Fondation Charles de Gaulle

### Emeline Vanthuynne

Director of projects and education,  
Fondation Charles de Gaulle

### Karen Wiseman

Head of Education,  
Blenheim Palace

## EXHIBITION DESIGN

**Nicolas Groult and Sylvain Roca**, set design

**Graphica**, graphic design

**Ponctuelle**, lighting

## LENDER MUSEUMS AND INSTITUTIONS

### FRENCH INSTITUTIONS

**Institut National de l'Audiotvisuel**, Bry-sur-Marne

**Musée du souvenir des Écoles de Saint-Cyr  
Coëtquidan**, Guer

**Archives Nationales**, Paris

**Bibliothèque Nationale de France**, Paris

**Collège Stanislas**, Paris

**L'Adresse - Musée de la Poste**, Paris

**Musée de l'ordre de la Libération**, Paris

**Musée de Radio France**, Paris

**Université de Paris-Ouest Nanterre - La Défense,  
Bibliothèque de documentation internationale  
contemporaine**, Nanterre

**Musée des Blindés**, Saumur

**Centre de déminage de Versailles**, Versailles

**Musée national des châteaux de Versailles et du  
Trianon**, Versailles

**Maison natale Charles de Gaulle, Conseil Général  
du Nord**, Lille

### BRITISH INSTITUTIONS

**Churchill Archives Centre**, Cambridge

**Chartwell National Trust**, Chartwell

**Greater Manchester Museums Group**, Oldham

**Royal Air Force Museum**, Hendon

**Churchill War Rooms - Imperial War Museum**,  
London

**National Army Museum**, London

**National Portrait Gallery**, London

**The Queen's Own Hussars Museum**, London

**The Queen's Royal Lancers and Nottinghamshire  
Yeomanry Museum**, London

**The National Archives**, London

### PRIVATE COLLECTIONS

Gérard Bieuville

Laurent Charbonneau

Randolph Churchill

Philippe Daburon

Jordan Gaspin

Bruno Ledoux

Philippe Riquet

Jean-Pierre Verney



# EXHIBITION ROUTE

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**The purpose of the *Churchill - de Gaulle* exhibition is to explore the worlds of these two extraordinary personalities, who went through the testing times of the Second World War together. The exhibition follows a chronological route, starting in 1874, the year of Churchill's birth, and ending in 1970, when Charles de Gaulle died, exploring moments in their lives and careers that are often unknown to the public, and also discovering their skills as writers and orators.**

Visitors are greeted by the familiar voices of Churchill and de Gaulle, in the setting of a reconstruction of a Second World War BBC studio.

The exhibition then begins with the signing of the Munich Agreement, which was strongly criticised by both men, and the tragic events of the campaign in France.

The chronological route then starts properly, with their births, childhoods, youths and choice of careers, their experiences in the First World War, their political and strategic positions between the wars, and finally the meeting between the two men on 9 June 1940.

Their sometimes cordial, sometimes conflictual and stormy relationship is described through different episodes of the war, a dramatic period which they both relate in their respective war memoirs.

Visitors explore their careers and views of the post-war events, from the Cold War to the construction of the European Community.

The exhibition closes with the tribute paid by de Gaulle to Churchill, by making him a Companion of the Liberation, and the views of contemporary historians on the legacy left by these two men.

# FACING DISASTER: THE MUNICH AGREEMENT, SIGNED 30 SEPTEMBER 1938



**“We have sustained a total and unmitigated defeat.”**

Winston Churchill, speech in the House of Commons, 5 October 1938

**“We are drinking the chalice to the dregs.”**

Charles de Gaulle, letter to his wife, 1 October 1938

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In 1938, Winston Churchill and Charles de Gaulle did not know yet each other. Their notoriety, for which they were responsible, was not in proportion with one another. However, they shared a very close vision of the rising dangers of the Thirties, as well as the strategic and diplomatic shortcomings of their respective countries. But the politician “in the wilderness” and the military theorist ignored by the military hierarchy were isolated and in the minority in the face of public opinion which was convinced that the Maginot line and the concessions granted to the dictators would prevent a new war. Both therefore react very strongly following the signing of the Munich accords, a simple of this policy of renunciation and cowardice.



Photographic reproduction of the Reynaud government. From 6 to 16 June 1940, de Gaulle was Under-Secretary of State for Defence in the government of Paul Reynaud.

# DISCOVERING WINSTON CHURCHILL AND CHARLES DE GAULLE



**She shone for me like the Evening Star.  
I loved her dearly - but at a distance.”**

Winston Churchill, *My Early Life*, about his mother

**“My father, a thoughtful, cultured and traditional man was  
imbued with a sense of the dignity of France.”**

Charles de Gaulle, *War memoirs*

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Almost a generation separated the “little native of Lille in Paris”, born in 1890 to a small bourgeois and Catholic family, and the descendent of the 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Marlborough, who was born in 1874 in the sumptuous Blenheim Palace. The child of a family bound together by the values of Catholicism and patriotism, Charles de Gaulle grew up in Paris, “in the shadow of the Invalides” and its military glory, and received a very classical education in various religious institutions. Meanwhile, Winston Churchill, who went from one boarding school to another, suffered from a lack of affection, between a frivolous mother and a father who was brilliant politician with fleeting glory, who was disinterested in his son as much as the latter venerated him.



/ Winston Churchill aged 7 in 1881.



/ Charles de Gaulle aged 7 in 1897.

# 1900-1940: BALANCING A POLITICAL AND MILITARY CAREER



**But swords are not the only weapons in the world.  
Something may be done with a pen.”**

Winston Churchill, *My Early Life*

**“When I entered the army, it was one of the greatest  
things in the world.”**

Charles de Gaulle, *War memoirs*

Churchill's victory in the 1900 elections marked the beginning of his long political career where he would occupy some of the most important government posts in Britain before 1929, the beginning of his wilderness years. He was not recalled until 1939, to take up (again) the post of First Lord of the Admiralty. In the 1920s and 1930s, de Gaulle led the life of an officer, on the ground in Poland, in the French Army of the Rhine and in the Levant, and also in the most prestigious military institutions. His publications as a military theorist were many and opposed conventional wisdom.



Invitation to the Fez graduation party at Saint-Cyr military academy on 12 July 1911, personally addressed to Charles de Gaulle.



George W. Fish, Winston Churchill, M.P. for Oldham.  
Presumed date 1900.

*George W. Fish*

# TRIAL BY FIRE IN THE GREAT WAR: FROM EUPHORIA TO TRAUMA

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Major John Edward Chapman Mathews (1843-1927),  
The charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman, 2 September 1898, 1899.  
*Won on 2 September 1898, the Battle of Omdurman, in which Winston Churchill fought,  
was one of the last cavalry charges in British military history.*  
London, National Army Museum.



Piece of shrapnel bearing the inscription "W.S.C. from M.M." First World War.

*During the Great War, Winston Churchill and his cousin the 9<sup>th</sup> Duke of Marlborough, nicknamed "Sunny", were together in the trenches when pieces of shrapnel splintered between them during a bombardment, without injuring them. The two men each kept a piece in memory of the event, and engraved their initials on it. Churchill's fragment of shrapnel is now kept at the Chartwell National Trust, while the Duke's is at Blenheim Palace.*

In 1914, Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty. Traumatized by the disaster of the Dardanelles which led to his resignation in 1915, he developed an interest in painting and this slowly became a passion which helped him to treat the depression which afflicted him and which he called the *Black Dog*. He voluntarily chose to serve in Flanders, donning an officer's uniform and discovering the trenches.

De Gaulle was a lieutenant in the 33<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Regiment of Arras when he had his baptism of fire in the course of the Battle of Dinant in Belgium, on 15 August 1914. He was wounded for a third time at the Battle of Verdun in 1916, leading to his being taken prisoner by the Germans until the end of the war.



# THE WAR OF WAVES: PROPAGANDA AND COUNTER PROPAGANDA

“**I have nothing to offer  
but blood, toil, tears  
and sweat.”**

Winston Churchill, 13 May 1940

Charles de Gaulle and Winston Churchill both knew that they could mobilise their talents as writers to issue instructions to unite their people, another quality which they had in common. In this war, which was also a war of waves, their extraordinarily brilliant use of radio ensured their popularity and their renown. While radio was the dominant medium, other means, such as leaflets, newspapers, brochures and newsreels were utilized in the intense propaganda and counter-propaganda efforts which demonstrated that this was a total war. Public opinion in occupied France, a major goal in advance of a future landing, was at the heart of this struggle, and this was symbolized by the clash between Radio Londres and Radio Paris.



Winston Churchill holding a “Tommy Gun” during his inspection of coastal defences near Hartlepool, 31 July 1940.



“

**Whatever happens,  
the flame of the French  
resistance must not and  
shall not die.”**

Charles de Gaulle, 18 June 1940



General de Gaulle photographed by  
Howard Coster (1885-1959) in June 1940.

# PORTRAITS OF A STORMY RELATIONSHIP: THE “MÉSENTENTE CORDIALE”

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**“Pauvre Churchill! He’s betraying us, and he’s angry at us because he’s forced to betray us!”**

Charles de Gaulle, 1 October 1942

**“ Si vous m’obstaclerez, je vous liquiderai. ” \***

Winston Churchill to Charles de Gaulle, in approximate French, 22 January 1943

The links formed between Churchill and de Gaulle in the summer of 1940 were quickly put to the test by national interests. General de Gaulle, who felt himself too weak to compromise, regularly opposed British policy, especially on the question of territories administered by France in the Middle East. The bilateral relationship between de Gaulle and Churchill was further upset by the entry of the United States into the war in December 1941. For Churchill, the Anglo-American alliance was vital, and moreover, President Roosevelt showed himself to be particularly hostile towards de Gaulle. The result was a series of crises over the difficult questions of relations with Vichy, of Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon, of North Africa, and finally, of the administration of France after liberation.

\* *Said in French by Churchill himself.*



“Look at this note: Who will guarantee it? No-one”, German propaganda tract against the notes issued by the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories (AMGOT), 1944.

*Criticised on all sides, the franc notes issued by the United States and placed into circulation following the Normandy landings, were rapidly denounced as “counterfeit currency” by General de Gaulle.*

“Declaration”, a poster published at the time of the Tehran conference held between Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill, 1943.



# Déclaration

**Nous**, LE PRÉSIDENT DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE, LE PREMIER MINISTRE BRITANNIQUE, ET LE CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT DE L'UNION SOVIETIQUE, VENONS DE CONFERER PENDANT QUATRE JOURS EN CETTE CAPITALE DE NOTRE ALLIE L'IRAN, ET AVONS DEFINI ET CONFIRME NOTRE POLITIQUE COMMUNE.

Nous affirmons notre résolution d'assurer la collaboration de nos peuples dans la guerre comme dans la paix qui suivra.

EN CE QUI CONCERNE LA GUERRE: les Etats-Majors de nos trois pays ont participé à nos débats communs et nous avons tracé de concert nos plans destinés à assurer la destruction des forces armées allemandes. Nous avons abouti à un complet accord en ce qui concerne l'envergure et la synchronisation des opérations qui seront déclenchées de l'est, de l'ouest et du sud.

L'accord auquel nous avons abouti ici garantit notre victoire.

EN CE QUI CONCERNE LA PAIX: nous sommes certains que la concorde qui règne entre nous conduira à une paix durable. Nous sommes entièrement conscients de la responsabilité suprême qui nous incombe, de même qu'à toutes les Nations Unies: celle de bâtir une paix

qui sera appuyée de plein gré par la majorité écrasante des peuples de la terre, une paix qui bannira le fléau et l'horreur de la guerre pour de nombreuses générations.

Nous avons examiné avec nos conseillers diplomatiques les problèmes de l'avenir. Nous ferons appel à la coopération et la participation active de tous les pays, grands et petits, dont les peuples comme nos propres peuples se consacrent de tout leur coeur et de toute leur volonté à la suppression de la tyrannie et de l'esclavage, de l'oppression et de l'intolérance. Nous les accueillerons, à mesure qu'ils choisiront de nous rejoindre, au sein de la famille mondiale des nations démocratiques.

Nulle puissance au monde ne saurait nous empêcher de détruire les armées allemandes sur terre, les sous-marins allemands en mer, les usines de guerre allemandes par la voie des airs.

Notre attaque sera implacable et d'une vigueur sans cesse accrue.

A L'ISSUE DE NOS CORDIAUX ENTRETIENS, NOUS ATTENDONS AVEC CONFIANCE LE JOUR OU TOUS LES PEUPLES DE LA TERRE POURRONT VIVRE LIBREMENT, A L'ABRI DE LA TYRANNIE, SELON LEURS DESIRS RESPECTIFS ET SELON LEUR CONSCIENCE.

Nous sommes venus ici pleins d'espoir et de résolution. Nous repartons unis par l'amitié, la volonté et la communauté de nos buts.

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*  
*M. G. A. M.*  
*Winston Churchill*

SIGNE A TEHERAN LE 1ER DECEMBRE 1943

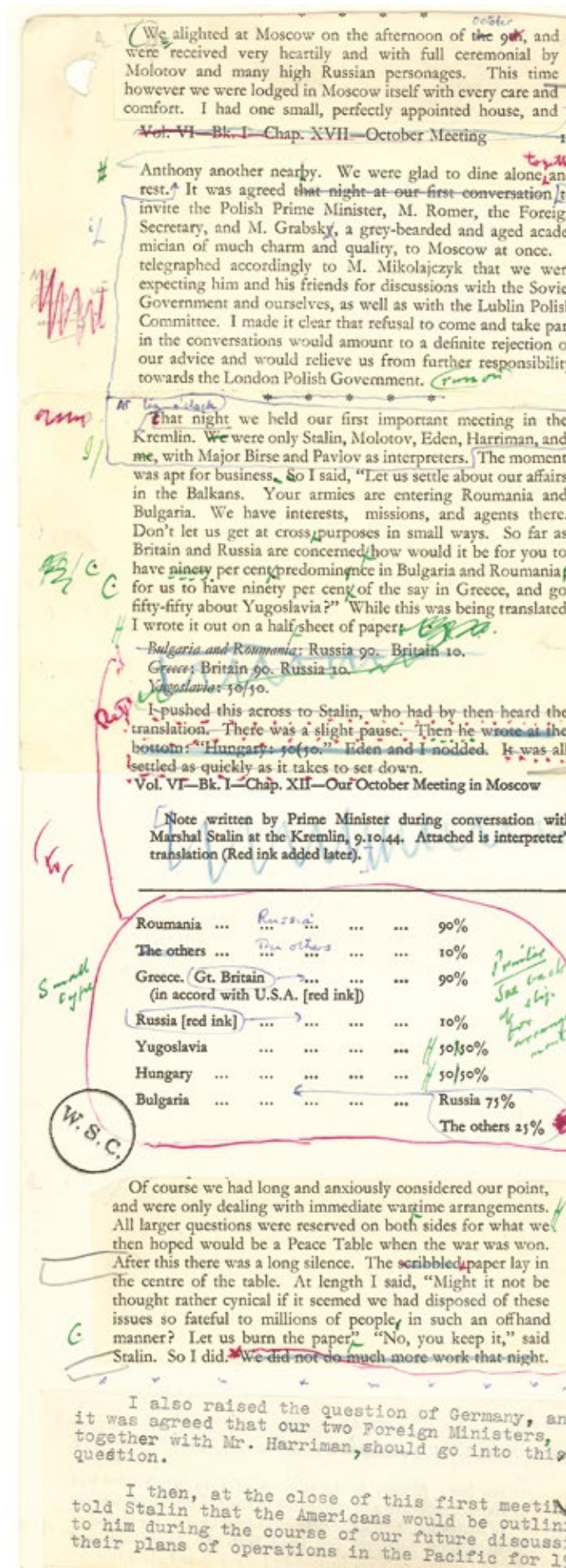
# TOWARDS NEW CHALLENGES: THE WORKSHOP OF A MEMORIALIST

On July 26, 1945, Churchill lost the general election. Six months later, de Gaulle, in opposition to the “party system”, resigned from GPRF (Provisional Government of French Republic). The years that followed were an opportunity for them to write their war memoirs: the first volume of Churchill’s *The Second World War* was published in 1948 and the first of de Gaulle’s *War Memoirs* appeared in 1954. Reference accounts of the conflict, these works also revealed the political mood of the moment: the two authors downplayed the seriousness of their quarrels during the war, and even passed over some events in silence, knowing that their political careers were not over. Churchill was again appointed Prime Minister in 1951 and de Gaulle returned to power in 1958. During the Cold War, Churchill received, not the Nobel Peace Prize which he wanted, but the prize in Literature. The work of de Gaulle was added to the prestigious La Pléiade collection in 2000.

Winston Churchill, draft of his war memoirs, *The Second World War*, Volume 6, Book 1, Chapter 15, “October in Moscow, 1950-53”.

From the beginning of the Second World War, Churchill commissioned regular reports, which he planned to use later to draft his memoirs.

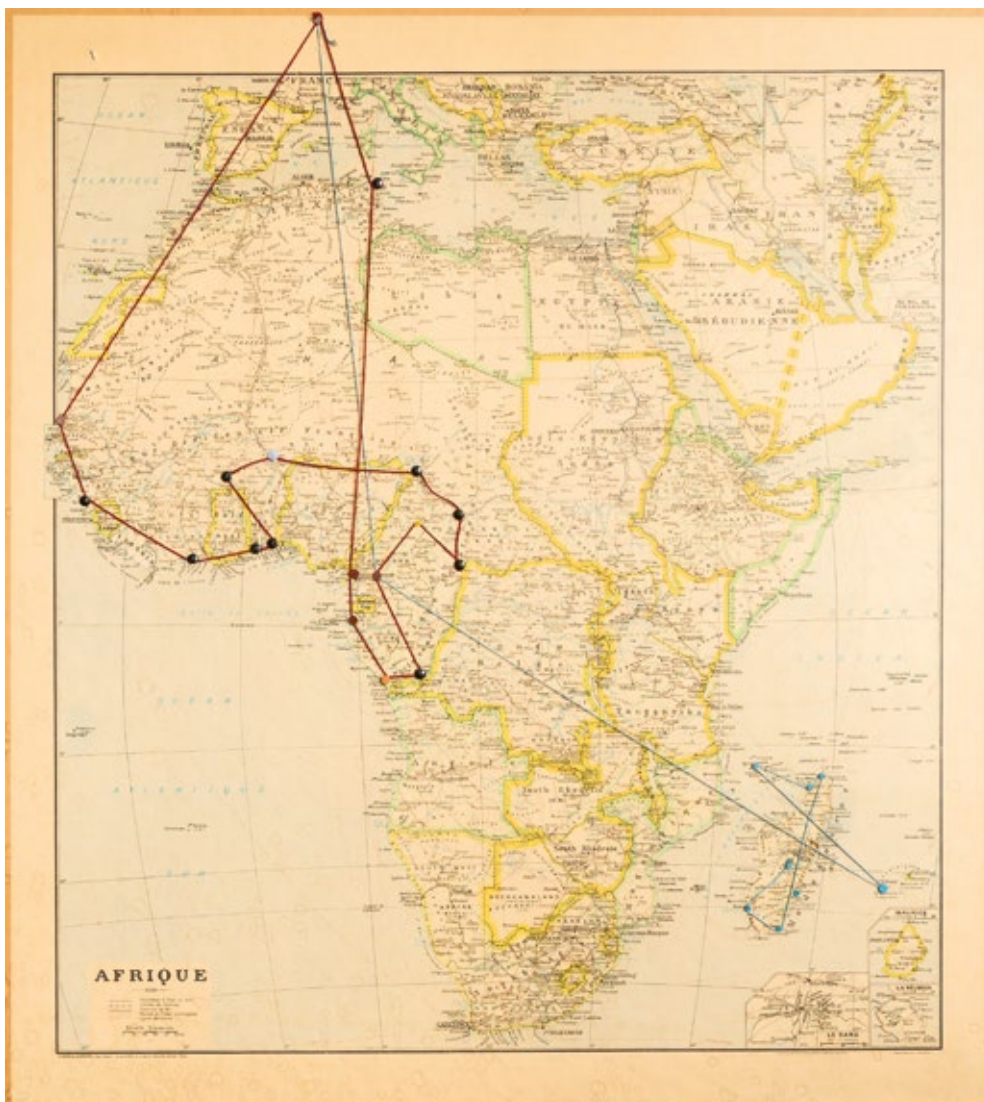
When he began this enterprise after the war, he sometimes used these documents and sometimes official documents to compose and organise his work, cutting and pasting the selected parts in the required order. This document shows how the writing of *The Second World War* was very much a team effort. Churchill and each of the contributors used a different colour to annotate the text.



# LEADERS DURING THE COLD WAR

Churchill's return to power in 1951, and de Gaulle's in 1958, meant that they were faced with an international context marked by hostility between two blocs, conflicts of decolonisation and the beginning of European integration. Having coined the term "iron curtain" in 1946, Churchill devoted his time as Prime Minister

until 1955 to the tightening of the alliance with the United States and reopened dialogue with the USSR. General de Gaulle, who equipped France with nuclear weapons, wanted to lead a balanced policy with respect to the two superpowers and European integration based around France and Germany.



Map of Africa, used by General de Gaulle in his offices at Rue de Solférino, Paris, 1950.

# CHURCHILL, DE GAULLE'S COMPAGNON

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The establishment of the Order of the Liberation in November 1940 in Brazzaville was a sovereign act as much as a desire to honour the bravest of the small cohort of the Free French who chose to continue the fight. The closure of the Order when General de Gaulle left office in January 1946, demonstrated his commitment to reserve it for *compagnons* who took the exceptional path. Its reopening for Winston Churchill, on the symbolic date of 18 June 1958, was accompanied by a quote in the typically Gaullist style: "A great leader will always be revered by history". It was testimony to the esteem he had for the former Prime Minister.



/ In November 1958, de Gaulle awards the Cross of the Liberation to Churchill at the Hôtel Matignon.

# THE FUNERALS OF THE TWO MEN

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Their differences in personality were clear to see at their respective funerals.

Churchill's funeral - the only State funeral in the 20<sup>th</sup> century granted to someone not from the Royal family - was a stark contrast to the ceremony for Charles de Gaulle. Only the *Compagnons de la Libération* (Companions of the Liberation) and anonymous French people attended the funeral alongside the General's family in the Colombey cemetery.

By contrast, Sir Winston Churchill's funeral was broadcast live on TV to 350 million people across the world. As the funeral cortège came down the Thames, Churchill's coffin draped in the Union Jack, the dockers lowered the heads of their cranes one by one, as a mark of respect.



Handmade British flag, August 1944.

*This flag was flown at Paris City Hall during the Liberation battles, along with the flags of the USSR and the USA, in tribute to the Allies.*

## “LET’S SET EUROPE ABLAZE!” IN SUMMER 1940, CHURCHILL CREATED THE S.O.E.

The Special Operations Executive (S.O.E), a subversive secret service created by Churchill in summer 1940, had two sections operating in France, the “F”, which was organised and commanded solely by the British, and the “RF”, which acted in concert with the Gaullist secret services, the Bureau Central de Renseignements et d’Actions (BCRA). This “competition”, a reflection of the demands of national sovereignty, sometimes caused acute tension, which however was not allowed to overshadow the common struggle against the occupier and the action of the French Resistance fighters within the British services. The S.O.E. developed a wide range of explosives camouflaged in highly diverse ways. This variety of gadgets inspired a former naval intelligence officer, who became a spy novelist, a certain Ian Fleming (1908-1964), the creator of James Bond.



Jump suit for a Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.) agent, made between 1940 and 1945.



Booby-trapped stone (base) - made between 1940 and 1945 and used by the Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.).



# “PAINTING AS A PASTIME”: CHURCHILL AND PAINTING

The South of France and Morocco were Churchill’s favourite sources of inspiration. He produced over 530 oil paintings on canvas, and was also the author of an essay, *Painting as a pastime* (1948), in which he extolled the importance of art as repose for the mind and body. During his lifetime, his works were exhibited under the pseudonym Charles Morin, then Charles Winter. He sold some and also gave some to his friends or political contacts. He only painted one picture during the Second

World War, which he gave to F. D. Roosevelt. Most of his paintings are now stored at his former house, Chartwell, in Kent. Following the death of his daughter, Lady Mary Soames (1922-2014), 15 of her father’s works were sold at auction by Sotheby’s on 17 December 2014. The oil on canvas *The Goldfish Pool at Chartwell* (1932) was sold for £1.8 million, a record for a painting by the artist and former Prime Minister.



Churchill painting by the banks of the Nivelle river in France (Basque country) in 1945.

# CHURCHILL'S CIGARS

Churchill began to smoke cigars during a trip to Cuba in 1895 as a war correspondent. His image is now almost inseparable from that of the cigar lover, and has inspired cigar makers in two ways. The Cuban cigar brand “Romeo y Julieta”, which Churchill particularly liked, has given the name of “Churchill” to various models of its cigars. Davidoff, meanwhile, launched a range of Dominican cigars called “Winston Churchill”.



Press cutting from the Daily Graphic at the time of Churchill's mission to Cuba in 1895.



Cigar case belonging to Winston Spencer Churchill bearing his initials “WSC”.

# THE TANKS

In front of the Northern façade of Les Invalides, two heavy tanks, which were used during the campaign in France, will be on show throughout the exhibition. They will help visitors understand the roles of Churchill and de Gaulle as military modernisers and contributors to the development of the Armoured Cavalry Branch.

The B1 bis French combat tank, some of which were used by the 4<sup>th</sup> DCR (reserve armoured division) led by Colonel de Gaulle, engaged in combat at Montcornet and Abbeville, and at the time was one of the most powerful combat tanks in the world: weighing 31.5 tonnes, with a 75mm gun in the casemate and another 47mm gun in the turret, 6.35m long and 2.79m high. Very heavily armoured, it was the archetype of the infantry combat vehicles developed during the First World War, following a request from the First Lord of the Admiralty, a certain

Winston Churchill, asking his armoury to design a “landship”, capable of breaking through the trenches. This infantry tank had its faults, however, as its speed and autonomy were very limited.

The British tank Matilda II is the British equivalent, as it also belongs to the Infantry Tank category. Like Colonel de Gaulle’s B1 Bis, the Matilda II that were used in the Battle of Arras were an unpleasant surprise for the German forces as they were virtually indestructible by the anti-tank weapons in use. Only the 88mm anti-aircraft guns could stop these machines, which however could not compensate on their own for the strategic surprise of the tank and aircraft combination used during the Blitzkrieg.



B1 bis French heavy tank 1940.



Matilda II British heavy tank 1940.

## THE BBC STUDIO

“

**Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties and so bear ourselves that, if the British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say This was their finest hour.”**

When Churchill recorded his second speech as Prime Minister, *Finest Hour*, at the BBC on 18 June 1940, the methods used at the time were not able to record the second speech made on the same day by a man who was still unknown: General de Gaulle’s appeal to resistance. In fact, this speech was not heard by many people at the time, and the poster of the *Appeal to all French people* is a summary of his first few war speeches. The *Appeal of 18 June* by Charles

de Gaulle was listed as documentary heritage in the UNESCO Memory of the World Register in 2005. Although it is not possible to listen to the *Appeal* now, a number of the famous speeches made by Churchill in the House of Commons were recorded in a studio after the war.

The reconstruction of the *Appeal* studio, on loan from the Radio France museum, is at the start of the exhibition.



British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) microphone.



Record of the *Appeal* of 22 June 1940 by General de Gaulle.

# MULTIMEDIA

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It is not possible to design an exhibition on Churchill and de Gaulle, who were both brilliant orators, without focusing on their speeches. Visitors are therefore welcomed by the voices of Churchill and de Gaulle intoning their war speeches. The BBC played a crucial role in the Second World War, which it is important to recognise without making visitors believe that all the speeches were broadcast on the radio. Churchill made a large number of speeches in the House of Commons, the text of which was reported by the press at the time and only read, not heard, by the population. The exhibition is as faithful as possible to the nature and context

of the two men's speeches, presenting in turn audio extracts, plus video extracts from the post-war period, and manuscripts which are on public show for the first time.

A total of 31 multimedia items are used to explain and understand the contributions made by the two men to the media and to war propaganda, plus the influence of their families throughout their lives and certain major events such as the Dardanelles offensive or the Attack on Mers-el-Kébir, the famous quarrels they had during the Second World War, their views on the Cold War, and their witticisms.

# YOUNG PEOPLE

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Panels containing a mixture of text and illustrations are placed all around the exhibition so that children aged 9 years and above can explore the major themes in the lives of Winston Churchill and Charles de Gaulle. These panels will help them understand the objects, posters and archives in the exhibition. A game booklet in English and French, which is downloadable online, is available at the exhibition entrance.

## **Family guided tours**

Wednesday **22 April** and **17 June** from 2pm to 3.30pm.

*From age 9 upwards*

## **Visits for schools, youth clubs and associations**

## **Unguided groups or guided tours with museum guides**

*Maximum number of people: 25  
(including accompanying adults)*

*/ Booking essential at  
[jeunes@musee-armee.fr](mailto:jeunes@musee-armee.fr)*

# CONFERENCES

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## CHURCHILL - DE GAULLE: PARTNERS AND RIVALS

The Musée de l'Armée and the Université Permanente de la Ville de Paris are hosting a series of conferences to show how de Gaulle and Churchill, together or in parallel, dealt with difficult political and diplomatic issues, the rapid development in communication technologies and the effects of celebrity.

Monday 13 April

### **De Gaulle, Churchill and the media**

by *Aude Vassallo*, audiovisual and communications historian

Wednesday 15 April

### **De Gaulle, Churchill and North Africa**

by *Christine Levisse-Touzé*, historian and director of the Musée du Général Leclerc de Hauteclocque et de la Libération de Paris, Musée Jean Moulin

Monday 4 May

### **De Gaulle, Churchill and 11 November 1944: the challenges of commemoration**

by *Vincent Giraudier*, lead curator of the Historial Charles de Gaulle, Musée de l'Armée

Monday 11 May

### **Sculpting Churchill, sculpting de Gaulle**

by *Claire Maingon*, university lecturer in contemporary art history at the Université de Rouen

/ *Booking essential at [histoire@musee-armee.fr](mailto:histoire@musee-armee.fr)*

*Auditorium of the Musée de l'Armée*

*1.45 - 3pm*

*Free entry, subject to availability*

# CONCERTS

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A programme of seven concerts to celebrate the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the end of the Second World War and to discover some of the major composers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, from Benjamin Britten to Paul McCartney!

Tuesday 21 April

### **Anthony Marwood, violin**

**La Garde Républicaine symphony orchestra**

Tuesday 12 May

### **Joseph Moog, piano**

**La Garde Républicaine string orchestra**

Friday 29 May

**Musicians from Radio France philharmonic orchestra**

Thursday 4 June

**La Musique de l'air orchestra**

Tuesday 9 June

**Paris Sciences et Lettres symphony orchestra and choir**

Tuesday 23 June

### **Andrew Dewar, organ**

**Romain Leleu, trumpet**

**Choir of the Cathédrale américaine de Paris**

Thursday 25 June

### **Daniel Hope, violin**

**La Garde Républicaine symphony orchestra**

/ *Information and booking*

*[culture@musee-armee.fr](mailto:culture@musee-armee.fr) or (33) 01 44 42 32 72*

*Hôtel des Invalides*

*Cathédrale Saint-Louis des Invalides*

*Grand salon*

# CINEMA

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## CHURCHILL - DE GAULLE FILM PROGRAMME

From 4 to 18 June 2015, the Musée de l'Armée will explore representations of Winston Churchill and General de Gaulle in cinema, through a selection of five feature films.

**The sessions will be led by Patrick Brion, film historian.**

Thursday 4 June (7.30pm)

**Guest:** Stéphane Launey, Doctor in Cinematic Studies, Service Historique de la Défense

**The life and death of Colonel Blimp**

by Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger, 1943

VOSTF - colour - 163 minutes

Friday 5 June (7.30pm)

**Guest:** Lieutenant-Colonel Christophe Bertrand, contemporary section curator, Musée de l'Armée

**Young Winston**

by Richard Attenborough, 1972

VOSTF - colour - 157 minutes

Saturday 6 June (5pm)

**Into the storm**

by Thaddeus O'Sullivan, 2009

VOSTF - colour - 100 minutes

Sunday 7 June (5pm)

**The Eagle has landed**

by John Sturges, 1976

VOSTF - colour - 135 minutes

Monday 8 June (7.30pm)

**Guest:** Sylvie Lindeperg, University Professor, Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne

**The Day of the Jackal**

by Fred Zinnemann, 1973

VOSTF - colour - 143 minutes

*/ Booking essential*

*online or on (33) 01 44 42 35 07*

*Auditorium of the Musée de l'Armée*

*Free entry*



*/ Into the Storm, 2008  
Brendan Gleeson*

# EXHIBITION CATALOGUE

La Martinière publishing

Press contact:  
Sophie Giraud - 01 41 48 82 40  
sgiraud@lamartiniere.fr  
190x255mm, 288 pages, 28 €



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Preface by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II  
Preface by Jacques Godfrain, President of the Fondation Charles de Gaulle  
Preface by Sir David Cannadine, President of the Churchill 2015 Committee  
Foreword by General Baptiste, Director of the Musée de l'Armée

### INTRODUCTION:

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– The Munich agreements, by *Vincent Giraudier*

*London Summer 1940*, by *Fred Moore*,  
Companion of the Liberation

### CHAPTER I:

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by *Julian Jackson*

– *Portrait of John Churchill, 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Marlborough*,  
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– *Défense de la porte de Longboyau, au château de Buzenval, par les fantassins du 24<sup>e</sup> régiment d'infanterie, 21 octobre 1870 [Defence of the gate of Longboyau, at the Chateau de Buzenval, by the 24<sup>th</sup> Infantry regiment, 21 October 1870]*, *Alphonse de Neuville*, by *Jean-Baptiste Gouman*

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by *Karen Wiseman* and *Catherine Trouiller*

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*Winston Churchill: soldier and war correspondent*,  
by *Allen Packwood*

*Charles de Gaulle: The Army, «one of the most important things in the world»* by *Catherine Trouiller*

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*In the trenches*, by *Carine Lachèvre*

*New weapons for new wars*, by *Vincent Giraudier*

*Two free voices facing mounting peril* by *Katherine Barnett* and *Vincent Giraudier*

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– *Plaque from the «Rue de Gaule» in Yaoundé*,  
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– *Special Operations Executive Equipment*,  
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**CHAPTER IV:**  
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*Portrait of a free, mysterious man,*  
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# DE GAULLE AND CHURCHILL SITES

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## COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX-ÉGLISES AND THE CHARLES DE GAULLE MEMORIAL

Charles de Gaulle's village hosts the La Boisserie residence, the General's tomb and the Cross of Lorraine built to his request. In 2008 a Memorial Museum was opened by the Conseil Général de la Haute-Marne and the Fondation Charles de Gaulle. It houses a permanent exhibition covering the life of General de Gaulle and focusing on an original theme: his attachment to Colombey and its landscape.



### LA BOISSERIE

Attracted by the peaceful isolation of the place, the de Gaulles purchased "La Boisserie" in 1934. The house was occupied by the Germans during the Second World War and was in ruins when the General returned after the Liberation. After two years' renovation work, the de Gaulle family settled there after the General left power in 1946, and continued to stay there during his terms in office. Madame de Gaulle lived there until 1978. After her death, her son, Admiral Philippe de Gaulle, decided to open the house to the public in 1980.

## LILLE, GENERAL DE GAULLE'S BIRTHPLACE

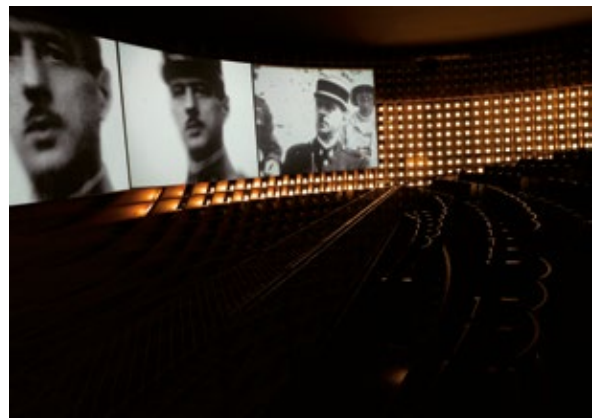
Opened to the public in 1983, and listed as a historical monument in 1990, de Gaulle's birthplace includes the house, former workshops and the gardens.

The museum was opened on 22 November 2005 and in 2014 was named a cultural heritage site by the Conseil Général du Nord.



## PARIS, HÔTEL NATIONAL DES INVALIDES, MUSÉE DE L'ARMÉE AND MUSÉE DE L'ORDRE DE LA LIBÉRATION

The result of close collaboration between the Fondation Charles de Gaulle and the Musée de l'Armée, the Historial Charles de Gaulle was inaugurated by the President of the Republic in 2008. A place of learning based around sound and images, the Historial contains a large number of varied multimedia exhibits showing the life and public actions of General de Gaulle. In addition to the Historial, a number of Charles de Gaulle's personal artefacts can be viewed at Les Invalides, in the Musée de l'Armée's Two World Wars section, and at the Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération.





**CAMBRIDGE,  
CHURCHILL ARCHIVES CENTRE**

The Churchill Archives Centre, part of Churchill College in Cambridge, was built in 1973 in order to conserve Sir Winston Churchill's archives - some 3,000 boxes of letters and documents, covering the period of his childhood, plus his famous war speeches and his works that won him the Nobel Prize for Literature. It is a documentary archive of incomparable value.



**CHARTWELL, KENT,  
THE CHARTWELL NATIONAL TRUST**

Chartwell was Churchill's much loved family home and the place where he found inspiration, from moving there in 1924 until his death in 1965. The rooms have remained virtually intact since that era, with photographs, books and personal artefacts evoking the career and many interests of this great Head of State, writer, painter and family man.



**LONDRES, IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUMS,  
CHURCHILL WAR ROOMS**

The Cabinet War Rooms were installed in a storage basement in 1938 and remained operational throughout the Second World War. Winston Churchill and the members of the War Cabinet used them for meetings, in particular during the Luftwaffe air raids of 1940 and 1941. The Imperial War Museum opened the site to the public in April 1984. In February 2005, an area devoted to Winston Churchill was opened, to mark the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his death.



**WOODSTOCK, OXFORDSHIRE,  
BLENHEIM PALACE**

Blenheim Palace was built for the 1<sup>st</sup> Duke of Marlborough as a reward for his victory over the armies of Louis XIV at the Battle of Blenheim on 4 August 1704. His descendent Winston Churchill was born there and spent the summers of his youth there, proposing to his future wife, Clementine, in the palace gardens. Part of Blenheim Palace is open to the public. The palace is now occupied by the 12<sup>th</sup> Duke of Marlborough and his family.

# PRESS VISUALS

British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) microphone, 1944  
© musée de l'Armée/ Laurent Sully-Jaulmes



Photographic reproduction of the Reynaud government  
© Fondation Charles de Gaulle



Charles de Gaulle aged 7 in 1897  
© Archives de Gaulle, Paris, France / Bridgeman Images



Winston Churchill aged 7 in 1881  
© Curtis Brown



Invitation to the Fez graduation party at Saint-Cyr military academy, personally addressed to Charles de Gaulle in handwriting. 1911.  
© Adrien Leguay, musée du Souvenir des Ecoles de saint-Cyr Coëtquidan



George W. Fish, *Winston Churchill, M.P. for Oldham*. Presumed date 1900. Gallery Oldham, Greater Manchester Museums Group.  
© Gallery Oldham



Major John Edward Chapman Mathews (1843-1927), *The charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman, 2 September 1898*. 1899. Oil on canvas.  
© The Council of the National Army Museum, London



Piece of shrapnel bearing the inscription "W.S.C. from M.M." First World War.  
© Chartweel National Trust / John Hammond



Winston Churchill holding a "Tommy Gun" during his inspection of coastal defences near Hartlepool, 31 July 1940.  
© Mirrorpix / Bridgeman Images



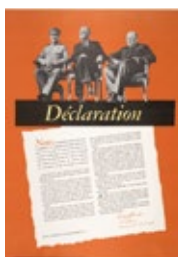
General de Gaulle, photographed by Howard Coster (1885-1959) in June 1940.  
© Fondation Charles de Gaulle, photographie Howard Coster



"Look at this note: Who will guarantee it? No-one", German propaganda tract against the notes issued by the Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories (AMGOT). 1944, private collection.  
© musée de l'Armée, Dist. RMN-Grand Palais



"Declaration", a poster published at the time of the Tehran conference held between Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill. 1943.  
© musée de l'Armée, Dist. RMN-Grand Palais / Emilie Cambier



Winston Churchill, draft of his war memoirs, *The Second World War*, Volume 6, Book 1, Chapter 15, "October in Moscow, 1950-53". 1952-1953.  
© Curtis Brown



Map of Africa, used by General de Gaulle in his offices at Rue de Solférino, Paris - 1950s.  
© musée de l'Armée, Emilie Cambier



In November 1958, de Gaulle gives Churchill the Cross of the Liberation at Hôtel Matignon.  
© Musée de l'ordre de la Libération



Handmade British flag, August 1944.  
*This flag was flown at Paris City Hall during the Liberation battles, along with the flags of the USSR and the USA, in tribute to the Allies.*  
© Paris, musée de l'Armée, Dist. RMN-Grand Palais / Anne-Sylvaine Marre-Noël



Booby-trapped stone (base). Versailles bomb disposal centre.  
© Musée du Déminage - Association des Démineurs de France



Jump suit for a Special Operations Executive (S.O.E.) agent, made between 1940 and 1945.  
© Paris, musée de l'Armée, dist. RMN-GP/ Pierre-Luc Baron Moreau



Churchill painting by the banks of the Nivelle river in France (Basque country) in 1945.  
© Churchill Archives Centre



Charles de Gaulle's birthplace, Lille.  
© Archives de Gaulle, Paris, France / Bridgeman Images



Aerial view of Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxfordshire  
© Reproduit avec l'aimable permission de Sa Grâce le Duc de Marlborough



Record of the Appeal of 22 June 1940.  
© INA, Bry-sur-Marne.



Cross of the Liberation in crystal, given by the Companions of the Liberation to Winston Churchill. 1958.  
© Chartwell National Trust / John Hammond



Winston Churchill's cigar case bearing his initials "WSC"  
Private collection Bruno Ledoux.  
© Musée de l'Armée / Pierre-Luc Baron Moreau



Press cutting from the Daily Graphic at the time of Churchill's mission to Cuba. 1895. Churchill Archives Centre. © DR



B1 bis French heavy tank. 1940. Musée des Blindés, Saumur.  
© musée des Blindés, Saumur



Matilda II British heavy tank. 1940. Musée des Blindés, Saumur.  
© musée des Blindés, Saumur



TSF-Tenor 45 station with dial. 1935. Private collection Philippe Riquet.  
© musée de l'Armée, Dist. RMN-Grand Palais / Pierre-Luc Baron-Moreau



*Into the Storm*, 2008  
Brendan Glesson  
© DR



# MUSÉE DE L'ARMÉE



A major museum of French and European military history, the Musée de l'Armée, which is under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence, contains one of the largest military history collections in the world with nearly 500,000 items, from the Middle Age to the early years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

Located inside the Hôtel National des Invalides, a place full of history built by Louis XIV in 1670 to house disabled and veteran soldiers, the museum was founded in 1905 by merging the collections of the Musée d'Artillerie and the Musée Historique de l'Armée. Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Dôme des Invalides has hosted the Tomb of Napoleon.

It is one of the five most popular museums in France, welcoming over 1.5 million visitors from France and elsewhere in 2014. It offers a wide-ranging cultural programme accessible to everyone and holds two historical exhibitions every year.

The Musée de l'Armée's permanent exhibitions include several spaces related to Charles de Gaulle and his story.

The result of a close partnership between the Fondation Charles de Gaulle and the Musée de l'Armée, the Historial Charles de Gaulle was inaugurated by the President of the Republic in 2008. A place of learning based around sounds and images, the Historial contains a large variety of multimedia exhibits illustrating the life and public actions of General de Gaulle. In addition to the Historial, personal artefacts belonging to Charles de Gaulle are on display in the Two World Wars section (1871 to 1945). Uniforms, objects from soldiers' daily lives, emblems, weapons, objects related to colonial history, paintings and personal archives, documentary films, photographs and maps offer a perspective of the two global conflicts, retracing the escalation of events that led up to the Great War, the inter-war period, and the rise in political tension and hegemonic ambition that resulted in the Second World War.

The Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération, which will be re-opening shortly, completes the visit.

**[musee-armee.fr](http://musee-armee.fr)**

# FONDATION CHARLES DE GAULLE



## **The missions of the Fondation**

### **Charles de Gaulle**

On 20 February 1971, having received General de Gaulle's agreement in his lifetime, André Malraux and Pierre Lefranc founded the Institut Charles de Gaulle, now the Fondation Charles de Gaulle, recognised as a public institution in September 1992.

Dedicated to the work and memory of General de Gaulle, the Fondation Charles de Gaulle has a threefold mission: to keep the memory of General de Gaulle alive in France and abroad, to undertake and facilitate all research and study of his work, and to collect archives relating to his life as an officer and a statesman.

In a few years, the Fondation Charles de Gaulle has achieved some ambitious museum projects, which have become long-lasting sites of historical legacy: the Maison natale de Lille which was inaugurated in 2005, the Historial Charles de Gaulle at Les Invalides and the Charles de Gaulle Memorial at Colombey-les-Deux-Églises, both inaugurated in 2008.

### **The Fondation Charles de Gaulle on the international scene**

As a representative of French influence, the Fondation is present at all national or international commemorations related to the memory of General de Gaulle. It organises memorial events, a mixture of official ceremonies and cultural productions to make General de Gaulle's actions known to a wider public: in Moscow in 2003, in London, Paris and Africa for the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Appeal of 18 June and the Free French Movement in 2010; in France and Germany for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Franco-German reconciliation in 2012-2013, and in China in 2004 and 2014 for the 40<sup>th</sup> and 50<sup>th</sup> anniversaries of the establishment of Franco-Chinese diplomatic relations.

## **Historical tools**

Thanks to a close partnership with the Ministry of National Education, innovative educational tools (exhibition kit, multimedia productions, books, DVDs) are provided to teachers and their students. The website [charles-de-gaulle.org](http://charles-de-gaulle.org), translated into several languages, attracts over 3,000 visitors every day from 71 countries. By publishing scientific works and organising numerous conferences, the Fondation allows specialists to make the links between Gaullist thought and contemporary issues. Thousands of works and boxes of files mainly devoted to the RPF political party (Rassemblement du Peuple Français), plus manuscripts of speeches, correspondence and all the General's travel dossiers between 1944 and 1970 are stored at the Fondation and are available to researchers. Finally, the quarterly magazine *Espoir* has become a leading publication that puts Gaullist thought into perspective alongside the political and societal challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

**[charles-de-gaulle.org](http://charles-de-gaulle.org)**

# THE 70<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE RESISTANCE, THE LIBERATION OF FRANCE AND THE VICTORY OVER NAZISM



**From behind the cloud so heavy with our blood and our tears, the sun of our greatness is reappearing.”**

Charles de Gaulle, 6 June 1944



Between 2013 and 2015, the Department of History, Heritage and Archives (*Direction de la mémoire, du patrimoine et des archives* - DMPA) at the Ministry of Defence has been responsible for organising the commemorations of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Resistance, the Liberation of France and the victory over Nazism. The commemorative programme began on 27 May 2013 with a tribute to the internal Resistance. It continued with the celebration of the Liberation of Corsica in September-October 2013, then the action by the Resistance fighters (*maquis*) of Oyonnax on 11 November. In 2014, the commemorations focused on major events to remember the Normandy landings, the suffering of the civilians and the sacrifice of the combatants who helped to liberate the area. In 2015, the commemorations focus principally on the liberation of the Nazi camps and the return of the deportees, prisoners of war and forced labour workers, and the remembrance of the Victory.

On 6 June 2014, Normandy welcomed the representatives of all the countries that helped to liberate France, conveying a message of hope to Europe and the world. The international ceremony took place at Ouistreham, in the Calvados area of Normandy. On 9 and 10 June, the remembrance of the martyrs of Tulle and Oradour-sur-Glane paid tribute to the victims of Nazi barbarism. On 15 August, in Provence, in the presence of African Heads of State, France celebrated the combatants of the former colonies and their brothers in arms.

The commemorations of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Liberation have seen a large number of projects take place in the towns and villages of France, initiated by local authorities and associations, actively involved in preserving the memory. Over 800 actions have been approved by the DMPA, which has initiated a huge campaign of support for the events.

On 27 January 2015, the President of the Republic attended the ceremonies organised by Poland to mark the liberation of Auschwitz.

On 26 April, the French Republic will organise a ceremony to mark the National Day of Deportation, in memory of the victims of deportation and those who died in concentration camps under the Third Reich. This ceremony will be presided over by the President of the French Republic at the Deportation Memorial on the Ile de la Cité, and at the Natzwiller-Struthof camp. Plus, for the first time, a minister will visit Buchenwald, Dachau, Ravensbrück, Neuengamme and Mauthausen.

Finally, on 8 May 2015, a ceremony to commemorate the victory of 8 May 1945 will take place in Paris at the Arc de Triomphe, the culmination of the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebrations of the Resistance, the Liberation of France and the victory over Nazism.

The 2015 commemorations are also an opportunity for local authorities and associations to organise a wide range of cultural and educational activities, approved by the DMPA. To date, nearly 600 events have been approved.



# CHURCHILL 2015



Churchill 2015 is a worldwide commemoration of the life and story of Sir Winston Churchill, 50 years after his death, 60 years after his final retirement from politics, and 70 years after his symbolic speech on the fight against fascism in 1940, “his finest hour”.

Various events will be held around the world to commemorate his achievements, to highlight his vibrant existing legacy, to promote a range of educational opportunities and to bring his life and work to new audiences.

These events are organised around three themes. Firstly, commemoration, to pay tribute to his character; secondly education, to engage and inspire future generations; and finally legacy, to promote the existing work of Churchill organisations in delivering programmes focusing on leadership and public speaking.

Churchill 2015 is led by an alliance of charities and institutions with an interest in the life and legacy of Sir Winston Churchill. For a complete list of the Churchill 2015 partners and events, visit

[churchillcentral.com](http://churchillcentral.com)

“**Let’s go forward together.”**  
in the spirit of Sir Winston

# INSTITUTIONAL PARTNERS

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Since 2003 in particular, the **CIC** has developed a partnership policy aimed at promoting classical music and heritage conservation activities. As a major partner of the Musée de l'Armée, the CIC has financed the restoration of the 17<sup>th</sup> century wall paintings which decorate the former refectory in the North-West of the Hôtel National des Invalides, the renovation of the glass on its dome, and has supported its cultural and historical events. It is therefore supporting the *Churchill - de Gaulle* exhibition and will support all such exhibitions until the end of 2018. The CIC is proud to be associated with these exhibitions, which are ambitious, educational and accessible to all. Its intention is to make a wider public, in particular the younger generations, aware that knowledge of the past is a resource from which everyone can derive better confidence in the future.



**Bell & Ross** has always been passionate about military history, in particular aviation, as timekeeping is one of the key elements of navigation. Our collections illustrate the unique parallel between the story of aeronautics and the story of clocks. Bell & Ross has commemorated the two world wars by creating two new watch models. The first celebrates the centenary of the Great War, saluting the memory of a hero of French aviation, Captain Georges Guynemer. The second commemorates the Second World War, evoking the memory of the air forces involved in the conflict. Each of these vintage watches bears the roundel of the air force on its dial. Roundels were the symbols used on the wings and fuselage of military aircraft at the time, which through this collection pay tribute to the heroes of the past. As a reflection of these values, Bell & Ross is proud to be associated with this exhibition dedicated to two great men of the 20<sup>th</sup> century: Churchill and de Gaulle.



**Moët Hennessy**, the wines and spirits division of LVMH, the world number 1 luxury goods group, sponsors a number of high-quality programmes designed to protect and enrich cultural and historic heritage in France and worldwide. This support is evidence of Moët Hennessy's wish to create shared experiences in which we reflect on the past and consider the future. Having already sponsored the Fondation Charles de Gaulle for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of diplomatic relations between France and China, Moët Hennessy is delighted to once again offer its support as a sponsor of the *Churchill - de Gaulle* exhibition. We pledge our common values of freedom, leadership and entrepreneurship to this historical testimony.



**EDF Energy** is one of the largest energy companies in the UK market. It is the largest producer of carbon-efficient electricity and supplies a fifth of the electricity consumed in the UK, thanks to its nuclear power plants, wind farms and coal and gas stations. EDF Energy supplies gas and energy to 6 million businesses and households. Its totally safe operation of eight nuclear power plants in the country has made EDF Energy the leading producer of low-carbon energy in the United Kingdom. EDF Energy is a subsidiary of the EDF Group, one of the European energy market leaders.



The **Churchill Archives Centre**, part of Churchill College in Cambridge, was built in 1973 in order to conserve Sir Winston Churchill's archives - some 3,000 boxes of letters and documents, covering the period of his childhood, plus his famous war speeches and his works that won him the Nobel Prize for Literature. It is a documentary archive of incomparable value.

Sir Winston Churchill's archives, the "Churchill Papers", have also served as an inspiration and starting point for an even greater project:

the creation of a group of diverse, varied archives from Churchill's time to the present day. These archives therefore cover a period of history in which Sir Winston played a public role, and include his opinions on the events of his time. Today, the Churchill Archives Centre stores the papers of nearly 600 important personalities, a number that continues to grow: alongside Winston Churchill's contemporaries, including his friends and members of his family, it holds the archives of eminent political, military and scientific figures such as Margaret Thatcher, Ernest Bevin, John Major, Neil Kinnock, Admiral Ramsay, Field Marshall Slim, Frank Whittle and Rosalind Franklin.

## MUSÉE DE L'ORDRE DE LA LIBÉRATION

Opened in 1970 in the Hôtel National des Invalides, the **Musée de l'Ordre de la Libération**, which has recently undergone significant renovation, tells the story of the Companions of the Liberation. Charles de Gaulle, founder and Grand Master of the Order, occupies a central place in the museum, which undoubtedly owns the largest collection of historic objects belonging to him. The permanent exhibition (1,200 sq m containing 2,000 items and documents) is divided into three areas - Free France, Internal Resistance, Deportation - illustrating the journey taken by the *Compagnons*, the first Resistance fighters. General de Gaulle made Winston Churchill one of his *compagnons* and the museum was naturally keen to be involved in the combined destinies of these two exceptional men, brought together once more in the *Churchill - de Gaulle* exhibition at the Musée de l'Armée.



**L'Établissement de communication et de production audiovisuelle de la Défense (ECPAD)** is the communications and audiovisual production agency for the Ministry of Defence. The descendant of the first Army photographic and cinematographic Sections, created in 1915, it holds some exceptional audiovisual and photographic archive collections, over 10 million negatives and 30,000 films. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence, the ECPAD produces photographic reports and films all over the world, to promote a better understanding of current Defence issues. ECPAD contributes to historical legacy by maintaining the Ministry of Defence's audiovisual archives and reinforcing the spirit of Defence.

ECPAD's reporting teams are permanently on stand by to obtain first-hand accounts in real time of our army's engagements in all its theatres of operation. Their work is made immediately available to the French and foreign media, and used in newspapers and news magazines. ECPAD is also a cultural operator, offering a complete range of DVDs, books and photos to professionals and individuals.

**[ecpad.fr](http://ecpad.fr)**



**The INA exhibits the record of the Appeal of 22 June 1940 for the first time**

To mark the 70th anniversary of the end of the Second World War and the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Churchill's death, the French Audiovisual Institute **INA**, a loyal partner of the Musée de l'Armée, was naturally involved in the new *Churchill - de Gaulle* exhibition. In line with its policy of maintaining archives for educational and cultural purposes, the Institute was naturally involved in this double commemoration, showing through its archives the regard which the French media at the time (Actualités Françaises and ORTF) had for Winston Churchill and Charles de Gaulle, particularly during the war.

These sounds and images, representing speeches, reports, television or radio broadcasts, magazines or film reels, help us to understand the complexity of the relationship between these two political giants. INA has kept back a world-first for visitors to the exhibition: the radiophonic record of the Appeal of 22 June 1940, listed on the UNESCO Memory of the World Register and never before shown to the public.

The French Audiovisual Institute was founded in 1975 and is a public body highly committed to the 21<sup>st</sup> century which collects and conserves 80 years of radio broadcasts and 70 years of television programmes that together form our collective memory.

By valuing and giving meaning to its collections, it is able to share them with a wide public in France and abroad.

**[institut-national-audiovisuel.fr](http://institut-national-audiovisuel.fr)**

## With the support of



# MEDIA PARTNERS

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Every Wednesday, **Figaroscope** - the culture & lifestyle cityguide of Le Figaro - selects the not-to-be-missed cultural events of the week for its readers in Paris and Île-de-France.

It contains a host of secret, unusual addresses, along with expert reviews.

On the first Wednesday of every month, it also publishes the Editor's food choices, an essential guide for all gourmet food lovers!

Figaroscope is also available on your digital device. Discover the new mobile app, the solution that means you will never be short of inspiration.

A complete diary for Paris, in your pocket, wherever you are!

Figaroscope is delighted to be associated with the Musée de l'Armée's *Churchill - de Gaulle* exhibition, from 10 April to 26 July.



**Metronews** is a free news information service for France, which publishes a daily paper, a website, and mobile and tablet apps. A total of 11 million people use the various media offered by Metronews every month (Audipresse Brand One global / One 2013-2014 / Médiamétrie MNR-PIM October 2014). Metronews is also the 2<sup>nd</sup> most used news app in France.

It has 2,334,000 readers every day (LNM 15+ - ONE 2013-2014).

Metro France is 100% owned by TF1.



Founded in 1978, **L'Histoire** magazine's intention is to provide "a permanent resource of information for everyone involved in historical research".

Targeted at a wide, well-informed readership, L'Histoire aims to bring the most recent university research to the attention of the general public.

A large section of L'Histoire is devoted to current news, including research of course, but also publishing, exhibitions, media and web. All the key information needed to understand topical debates and controversies can be found in its pages. Every month, L'Histoire also publishes a major report, updating and discussing issues with leading experts in France and elsewhere, with commented illustrations, maps, chronologies, glossaries and bibliographies.



Every year, **France Culture** lends its support to a number of high-quality cultural events. A truly unique media player since its launch in December 1963, France Culture has never enjoyed such an audience and influence as it does today. In addition to the radio station, which attracts over 1 million listeners every day, and its podcasts (over 8 million downloaded every month), France Culture is continually surprising and evolving.

Find out all the latest cultural news with Marc Voinchet's *Les Matins*, Emmanuel Laurentin's *La fabrique de l'Histoire*, Caroline Broué's *La Grande Table*, Laurent Goumarre's *Le RenDez-Vous*, and Arnaud Laporte's *La Dispute*.

Hear everything, learn everything, [franceculture.fr](http://franceculture.fr)



**France Info**, the radio station of the Radio France group, directed by Laurent Guimier, is a global public information service.

From the early days of the radio station to the latest social media, an editorial team of 160 journalists has focused on two objectives: being the best possible sources of information and offering in real time the key information needed to understand topical issues. Reports, guests and expert analysis are broadcast live 365 days a year on the station and its digital channels.

France Info, the info reflex.

# PRACTICAL INFORMATION



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## INFORMATION AND RESERVATIONS





**Musée de l'Armée, Hôtel des Invalides**  
129 rue de Grenelle, Paris 7<sup>e</sup>  
(+33)1 44 42 38 77

Disabled access: 6 boulevard des Invalides

**churchill-degaulle.com**

 MuseeArmeInvalides  
 MuseeArmee

## HOW TO GET THERE

Métro La Tour-Maubourg - line   
Invalides or Varenne - line   
  Invalides station  
Vinci Car Park under the Esplanade des Invalides  
Taxi La Tour-Maubourg

## OPENING TIMES

### **Exhibition from 10 April to 26 July**

Open every day (except 1 May) from 10am to 6pm,  
and on Tuesday evenings until 9pm (except 14 July).  
Open until midnight on 16 May for the European  
Museums Night.

## ADMISSION PRICES

8.50€ exhibition  
12€ permanent collection + exhibition  
Free for under 18  
Online tickets: **churchill-degaulle.com**

## GUIDED TOURS

Families, schoolchildren and students:  
jeunes@musee-armee.fr  
Adults: benedicte@cultural.fr - (+33) 01 42 46 92 04

## GUIDES AND GAMES BOOKLETS (9 YEARS+)

Downloadable from  
**churchill-degaulle.com**

## BOOKSHOP AND GIFT SHOP

Exhibition catalogues, posters, and a selection of  
works and products specific to the exhibition on sale.

## CAFÉ-RESTAURANT

*Le Carré des Invalides*, on the same level as the ticket  
office, on the Place Vauban side.



**PRESS CONTACTS**

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