

Coursework During Officer Attendance at the *École de guerre navale* in Paris 1920-1939

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*Following the interruption of the First World War, the French Navy's higher naval school reopened its doors to receive selected officers admitted for advanced studies. In keeping with its mission statement, the naval war school prepared them for staff duties and higher command positions appropriate to their competencies and rank. Most were French naval officers, though foreign officers from other navies allied to France also attended on a yearly basis during the interwar period. Coursework included significant research and writing components, in the form of major papers focused on specific naval topics and themes. This research note provides contextual information on the interwar *École de guerre navale*, a list of the French and foreign naval officers attending by class year, and translates into English the titles of student papers written in French, where known and available in French repositories.*

Après l'interruption de la Première Guerre mondiale, l'École supérieure de marine de Paris ouvre de nouveau ses portes pour recevoir des officiers sélectionnés ayant été admis aux études supérieures. Conformément à son énoncé de mission, l'École de guerre navale les a préparés à des fonctions d'état-major et à des postes de commandement supérieur appropriés à leurs compétences et à leur grade. La plupart étaient des officiers de la Marine nationale, bien que des officiers étrangers appartenant à d'autres marines alliées à la France aient également participé chaque année pendant l'entre-deux-guerres. Les cours comprenaient d'importants éléments de recherche et de rédaction, sous la forme d'articles majeurs axés sur les sujets et des thèmes spécifiques se rapportant à la Marine. Cette note de recherche fournit des informations

contextuelles sur l'École de guerre navale de l'entre-deux guerres, une liste des officiers de marine français et étrangers présents par année de classe, et traduit en anglais les titres des articles d'étudiants rédigés en français, lorsqu'ils sont connus et disponibles dans les référentiels français.

France stood amongst the victor powers at the end of the First World War. The old enemy Imperial Germany sued for peace and French political and military leaders imposed the punitive terms of the Treaty of Versailles. Compared to the significant contributions of the French Army on land in defence and attack on the Western Front, the French Navy (*Marine nationale*) played only supporting roles off the coasts of France facing the Atlantic and the Channel as the majority of the fleet concentrated in the Mediterranean.¹ Shipbuilding had been curtailed during wartime and the *Marine nationale* actually finished the war with fewer ships than when it started in 1914, most of the bigger capital ships being old and obsolete.² Still, French authorities were determined to have naval forces manned by sufficiently trained personnel suited to the prestige and continental aspirations of France.³ Naval arms limitations ratios accepted by the French resulting from the Treaty of Washington left

¹ Elizabeth Greenhalgh, *The French Army and the First World War* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014); Paul Halpern, *The Naval War in the Mediterranean, 1914-1918* (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1987), 5; Matt Perry, "Vive La France: Death at Sea, the French Navy and the Great War," *French History* 26, no. 3 (2012): 346-347, doi: 10.1093/fh/crs033; Jon K. Hendrickson, "'We Are Now a Mediterranean Power': Naval Competition and Great Power Politics in the Mediterranean, 1904-1914" (PhD diss., Ohio State University, 2012): 289-293.

² Gustave de Kerguezec, "French Naval Aims," *Foreign Affairs* 4, no. 3 (April 1926): 372; Philippe Querel, "La Marine française en 1918," *Revue historique des armées* 212 (1998): 61-62; Alain Dewerpe, "Entreprises, technologies, travail dans la construction navale (1888-1980)," *Le Mouvement social* 156 (July-September 1991): 6, doi: 10.2307/3778481; Roger Serot, "Armement et construction navale en France de 1914 à 1942," (PhD diss. Université de Lyon, 1943); Donald Reid, "The Third Republic as Manager: Labor Policy in the Naval Shipyards, 1892-1920," *International Review of Social History* 30, no. 2 (1985): 203, doi: 10.1017/S0020859000111563; Pierre-Cyrille Hautcoeur, "Was the Great War a watershed? The economics of World War I in France," in *The Economics of World War I*, eds. Stephen Broadberry and Mark Harrison (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005), 174; Marc Saibène, *La marine marchande française 1914-1918* (Rennes: Marine éditions, 2011), 15.

³ Hervé Coutau-Bégarie, "French Naval Strategy: A Naval Power in a Continental Environment," in *Naval Power in the Twentieth Century*, ed. NAM Rodger (Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 1996), 61-62, doi: 10.1007/978-1-349-13860-9_5; Philippe Masson, *Histoire de la marine* vol. 2 *De la vapeur à l'atome* (Paris: C. Lavauzelle, 1983), 328; Martin Motte, "L'après-grande guerre dans *La Revue maritime*, 1920-1923," *L'évolution de la pensée navale VI*, ed. Hervé Coutau-Bégarie (Paris: Economica & Institut de stratégie comparée, 1997), 144-145.

the *Marine nationale* well behind the British, Americans, and Japanese, but conferred a measure of advantage over the Italians in the Mediterranean suited to securing France's vital sea connections to its North African colonies.⁴ In keeping with lingering vestiges of the *Jeune École* and limitations of industry and finances, the French Navy's planned naval programmes put considerable attention toward construction of cruisers, destroyers, and submarines right up to the renewed threat from Nazi Germany and Adolf Hitler, when larger warships were belatedly laid down.⁵ The lessons of the last world war and earlier historical periods continued to inform thinking about strategy and tactics in the *Marine nationale* throughout the interwar period. Professional intellectual opinion was particularly evident at the naval war school (*École de guerre navale*) in Paris, which educated selected naval officers for staff and command positions.

France's naval war school delivered professional military education (PME) to a comparable level in other leading navies of the interwar years. According to Joseph Moretz's reappraisal of senior officer education in the Royal Navy during those decades, curriculum and instructional methods blended fostering of intellectual curiosity with professional requirements.⁶ The naval staff course and senior officers' war course in Greenwich each had equivalents in Paris at the naval war school.⁷ The US Navy's naval war college

⁴ Joel Blatt, "The Parity that Meant Superiority: French Naval Policy towards Italy at the Washington Conference, 1921-22, and Interwar French Foreign Policy," *French Historical Studies* 12, no. 2 (Autumn 1981): 246; Joel Blatt, "France and the Washington conference," *Diplomacy & Statecraft* 4, no. 3 (1993): 194-195, doi: 10.1080/09592299308405900; Donald S. Birn, "The Washington Naval Conference of 1921-1922 in Anglo-French Relations," *Naval History: The Sixth Symposium of the U.S. Naval Academy*, ed. Daniel M. Masterson (Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, 1987): 174-175; Donald G. White, "The French Navy and the Washington Conference," *Naval War College Review* 22, no. 3 (November 1969): 39-40.

⁵ Anthony Clayton, *Three Republics One Navy: A Naval History of France 1870-1999* (Solihull, West Midlands: Helion, 2014), 76-82; Peter Jackson, "Naval policy and national strategy in France, 1933-1937," *Journal of Strategic Studies* 23, no. 4 (2000): 138-140, doi: 10.1080/01402390008437815; Philippe Bergougnoux, "Le réarmement de la Marine nationale (1934-1939)," *Revue historique des armées* 161 (1985): 31-33; Peter Hooker, "'To Die Gallantly'? The Role of the Surface Fleet in German Naval Strategy, 1919-41," *Naval War College Review* 74, no. 4 (Autumn 2021): 118.

⁶ Joseph Moretz, *Thinking Wisely, Planning Boldly: The Higher Education and Training of Royal Navy Officers, 1919-39* (Solihull, West Midlands: Helion, 2014), 156-157; Ian Alexander Farquharson, "'A High Brow Scheme to Mess People About': Missed Opportunities to Reform Staff Training in the British Army, 1919-1939" (PhD diss., Brunel University, 2021), 26-27; Iain Farquharson, "A Scientific or Regimental Staff: The Reform of Staff College Selection in the British Army, 1927-31," *MCU Journal* 9, no. 1 (Spring 2018): 65, doi: 10.21140/mcu.j.2018090101.

⁷ Harry Dickinson, *Wisdom and War: The Royal Naval College Greenwich 1873-1998*

at Newport, under the post-war stewardship of Admiral William Sims, tacked away from broader considerations of strategy, to the preparation of practical fleet officers able to make estimates, conduct wargames and exercises, and engage in a common approach to planning.⁸ France's naval war school, by contrast, focused more squarely on study of past and recent historical affairs informing the functions of the French Navy, due to its close association with the institution's professional libraries, archives, and historical service.⁹ Topics were often directed and primary research materials made available to the officers attending the naval war school.¹⁰



Wartime French naval officers of certain ranks received opportunity to undertake advanced studies at the naval war school in Paris. (Author's collection)

This research note furnishes some background on the mandate and organization of the interwar *École de guerre navale*, compiles a list of the French and foreign naval officers attending by class year (promotion), and translates into English titles of papers written in French still available in French military libraries or digitally through the French National Library (*Bibliothèque nationale de France*) Gallica website.

The *Marine nationale* reopened its higher naval school (*École supérieure de marine*) in January 1920, after its closure during the First World War. Prior to 1914, the higher naval school graduated more or less twenty officers in the rank of *lieutenant de vaisseau* each promotion year.¹¹ The study of naval

(Farnham, Surrey: Ashgate, 2012), 134-138.

⁸ Ronald Spector, *Professors of War: The Naval War College and the Development of the Naval Profession* (Newport, RI: US Naval War College, 1977), 145; Douglas V. Smith, "Preparing for War: Naval Education Between the World Wars," *International Journal of Naval History* 1, no. 1 (April 2002).

⁹ Mehdi Bouzoumita, "Intégration du fait aérien par l'enseignement supérieur naval dans l'entre-deux guerres," *Stratégique* 102, no. 1 (2013): 106.

¹⁰ *Contre-amiral Rémi Monaque, L'école de guerre navale* (Vincennes: Service historique de la Marine, 1995), 141-142.

¹¹ Chris Madsen, "Attendance at the École Supérieure de Marine in Paris from 1900 to 1914,"

tactics and strategy provided a foundation for subsequent employment in staffs and command positions. Many of those officers served in such capacities during the war. Pending reorganization of the higher naval school, Minister of Marine Adolphe Landry directed by a decree dated 20 May 1920 that officers in the rank of *capitaine de corvette* with three years afloat since last promotion, including at least one year commanding an armed vessel, and the rank of *lieutenant de vaisseau* with two years afloat were eligible for selection before a jury that considered submitted written work as well as general questions on the organization of the navy.¹² This modification recognized the exigencies of war service when many suitable officers had missed the chance to attend the higher naval school. The shortened 1920 promotion included surviving officers held over from the 1914 promotion, which was left unfinished by the school's abrupt wartime closure.

The restructuring and renaming of the school was promulgated by a decree dated 2 May 1921:

SECTION I

First article. The navy's higher school, as it was reorganized by decree of 7 May 1912,¹³ is abolished.

Art. 2. Studies necessary to prepare, on the one hand, junior officers to function as staff officers, and on the other hand, senior officers to exercise higher command, will now be carried out for junior officers in a school called the "Naval War School", and for senior officers in an institute called the Centre for Advanced Naval Studies.

Art. 3. The Naval War School and the Centre for Advanced Naval Studies, commanded by the same flag officer appointed by decree, are placed under the higher authority of the navy's chief of the general staff.

Art. 4. The flag officer commanding the school and centre for higher education is assisted in his duties by the naval officer in charge of the strategy and naval tactics course.

Mariner's Mirror 108, no. 2 (2022): 236-238, doi: 10.1080/00253359.2022.2048529; Martin Motte, *Une éducation géostratégique: La pensée navale française de la Jeune École à 1914* (Paris: Economica, 2004), 554; Brian C. Chao, "'A brilliant second': France as a naval great power," in *Navies in Multipolar Worlds: From the Age of Sail to the Present* (Abingdon, Oxon and New York: Routledge, 2021), 32.

¹² *Bulletin officiel de la marine* 141 (1920): 802-803; Landry, a noted economist and demographer, was minister of marine for one year between January 1920 and January 1921, working closely with Georges Leygues to put naval education on a sounder basis. Jean-Philippe Zanco, *Dictionnaire des ministres de la marine 1689-1958* (Paris: SPM, 2011), 345-346

¹³ *Journal officiel de la République française* 128 (10 May 1912): 4329-4331.

SECTION II
NAVAL WAR SCHOOL

Art. 5. The essential mission of the Naval War School is to train officers for staff duties. It also aims to prepare them to command and develop their general military competence. It must finally ensure unity of views in realization of the military designs of command.

Art. 6. The officers under instruction are chosen from *lieutenants de vaisseau*. They are not admitted only on their written request and are approved by commanders-in-chief and other authorities having final rating. Such a request must be renewed each year. The minister of marine sets the age and joining requirements to be met by officer candidates.

Art. 7. *Entry requirements for admission to the school.* Any candidate must produce a personal written assignment demonstrating his degree of intellect and technical competence as well as his qualities of judgment. A jury comprising a flag officer and two senior officers from the navy, compiles, after studying the briefs provided by candidates, the list of officers whose writing has been selected. These officers are summoned to Paris to present before the same jury the ideas found in their writing. The jury then classifies amongst themselves the officers who have shown definite proof of aptitude to follow fruitfully the instruction given at the naval war school.

Art. 8. *Admission to the school.* The number of officers admitted to the school is fixed each year by the minister. The ranking list compiled by the jury, as stated in art. 7, provides a basis to conclude the admission board; selections are made in the proportion of 4/5 for the commission and 1/5 for the minister.

Art. 9. *Non-admission.* Those officers appearing on the jury's ranking list who are not selected by the admission board, at their request, may be summoned the following year before the jury sitting in Paris without having to produce new written work, provided that they are still in the stipulated age and grade required. This consideration is only valid for one year.

Art. 10. *Duration of instruction.* The duration of instruction is twelve months. Classes start on 15 November of each year.

Art. 11. *Program of Studies.* A ministerial decree fixes the general program of instruction, including study trips, visits to schools and experiential centres in the navy. Officers under instruction go aboard to attend large maneuvers and can also attend particularly interesting exercises (gunnery school, for example).

Art. 12. *Exit examinations.* At the end of the year, instructed officers undergo an exit examination which consists of oral and written tests determined by a ministerial direction. Officers who pass this examination are awarded staff qualification.

Art. 13. *Positions reserved for qualified officers.* Upon leaving the school, qualified officers are entered on a special list and used in jobs assigned to them by ministerial direction.

Art. 14. *Professors and lecturers.* Instruction is given at the naval war school by a permanent instructor who is part of the staff at the school and centre for advanced studies and by lecturers belonging to services outside the school. Army officers authorized by the minister of war as well as persons not belonging to the navy but are recognized experts acquainted to the minister, may also be charged with lecturing.

Art. 15. *Adjunct professors.* When the importance of a course justifies it, a second adjunct professor is named.

Art. 16. *Professor internship.* Any officer designated to teach a course at the Naval War School or at the Centre of Advanced Naval Studies may be required to undertake an internship before assuming his duties.

Art. 17. *Designation of professors and lecturers.* Professors and lecturers are chosen by the minister on request by the flag officer in charge of the school, approved by the chief of the general staff, apart from any joining rules.¹⁴

Advanced studies for French naval officers was divided into two parts depending upon rank and experience. The naval war school specifically focused on the rank of *lieutenant de vaisseau* and staff officer duties. Table 1 names the admirals selected to head the naval war school and the duration of their respective appointments. These senior officers performed leadership, administrative, and teaching roles.¹⁵ Concurrently, they served on commissions and bodies related to the naval war school's mission. *Vice amiral* Raoul Castex, a former chief of the navy's historical service, was a recognized writer and original thinker on strategy in the interwar *Marine nationale*.¹⁶ The caliber of

¹⁴ Translation from original French. *Bulletin officiel de la marine* 143 (1921): 440-443; Hubert de Reviers de Mauny, "L'école de guerre et la formation des élites militaires," *Stratégique* 116, no. 3 (2017): 63; *Vice amiral* Jean Ratyé, "Genèse de l'École de Guerre Navale: notes adressées au Ministre avant sa visite à l'École de guerre navale le 12 novembre 1924," Service historique de la Défense (SHD).

¹⁵ *Vice amiral* Jean Ratyé, "L'enseignement à l'École de guerre navale: allocution prononcée le 21 novembre 1924 en présence de M. le Ministre de la marine à l'occasion de l'ouverture des cours de la session 1924-1925," SHD.

¹⁶ Jean Martinant de Preneuf, "Neptune et Cléo: Le Service historique de la Marine 1919-

officers chosen to attend the year-long instruction at the naval war school was uniformly above average due to competition in admission and exposure to foreign officers from other navies. It was not xenophobic as Chalmers Hood suggests in a study of the interwar French naval officer corps that draws upon a limited range of private papers and reaches some speculative conclusions as a result.¹⁷

Table 1. Commandants of the interwar naval war school (*Annuaire de la Marine, 1920-1939; Monaque, L'école de guerre navale, 373*)

| | |
|---------|---|
| 1919-20 | <i>Contre amiral</i> Félix Jean Léonce Thomine |
| 1920-25 | <i>Contre/Vice amiral</i> Jean Étienne Charles Marcel Ratyé |
| 1925-26 | <i>Vice amiral</i> Paul Amable Jéhenne |
| 1927-29 | <i>Contre/Vice amiral</i> Georges Edmond Just Durand-Viel |
| 1929-30 | <i>Vice amiral</i> Ernest Alfred Chauvin (interim) |
| 1930 | <i>Vice amiral</i> Pierre Marie Clément Bréart de Boisanger |
| 1931-32 | <i>Contre/Vice amiral</i> Georges Jules Séraphin Mouget |
| 1932-35 | <i>Contre/Vice amiral</i> Raoul Victor Patrice Castex |
| 1935-36 | <i>Vice amiral</i> Jean Joseph Jules Noël de Laborde |
| 1936-38 | <i>Vice amiral</i> Raoul Victor Patrice Castex |
| 1938-39 | <i>Vice amiral</i> Jean Ernest Odend'Hal |

Some students went on to reach notable positions of responsibility and authority. Léon Dupré, on the 1922-23 promotion, served later as chief of the military cabinet for Minister of Marine Senator Alphonse Gasnier-Duparc (June 1936-June 1937) and rose to the rank of *contre amiral* in August 1941 to head the secret service, until scuttling of the Vichy fleet before German seizure at Toulon in November 1942 following *Amiral* François Darlan's defection to the Allies.¹⁸ Other recognizable names in Table 2 achieved high rank and

1974," *Revue historique des armées* no. 3 (1999): 9-11; Raoul Castex, *Théories stratégiques*, 5 vols (Paris: Société d'éditions géographiques, maritimes et coloniales, 1929-35); *Amiral* Castex, ed. Hervé Coutau-Bégarie, *Théories stratégiques*, 7 vols (Paris: Economica, 1997); Admiral Raoul Castex, intro. and trans. Eugenia Kiesling, *Strategic Theories* (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1994), xxviii-xix; Lars Wedin, *Maritime Strategies for the XXI Century: The Contribution of Admiral Castex* (Paris: Nuvis, 2016), 19-23; Hervé Coutau-Bégarie, *Castex: le stratege inconnu* (Paris: Economica, 1985), 102-103; James J. Tritten, *The Influence of French Naval Thought on the U.S. Navy* (Norfolk, VA: Naval Doctrine Command, December 1995), 8; Rear Admiral Chatelle, "Historical Service of the French Navy," *Military Affairs* 50, no. 3 (July 1986): 143.

¹⁷ Ronald Chalmers Hood III, *Royal Republicans: The French Naval Dynasties Between the World Wars* (Baton Rouge and London: Louisiana State University Press, 1985), 83.

¹⁸ Letter, *Capitaine de frégate* Léon Dupré to A. Olivier, 27 February 1937, Foreign Navies

assumed important command positions in the *Marine nationale*. *Amiral Pierre Barjot*, for example, was later commander-in-chief of French forces during the Suez Crisis in 1956 and naval assistant to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) in December 1958.¹⁹

Although the majority of naval officers sent to the interwar naval war school in Paris were French, foreign officers from allied navies also attended in small numbers. Foreign attendance at the naval war school corresponded with French interwar foreign and defence policies that sought influence in Scandinavian, Baltic, and selected eastern European countries with small burgeoning navies. Missions in Romania and Poland encouraged procurement of French-sourced ships and training of personnel locally and back in France.²⁰ Admirals Eugeniu Roșca and Ioan Georgescou commanded the Romanian Navy during the Second World War. *Admiraal Johan Fürstner*, from the Netherlands, became director of the Dutch naval war college, chief of the naval staff in the ministry of defence, and commander-in-chief of Dutch naval forces in exile after May 1940. *Kontraadmiraal (Kapitan) Stefan Frankowski* died in German captivity a year after Poland's defeat.²¹ *Kontreadmiral Frits Kjølsen* was Denmark's naval attaché in Berlin in 1940, became a prisoner of war after scuttling of the Danish fleet in 1943, and served as naval attaché with

collection – French Navy; Alexander John Upward, “Ordinary Sailors: The French Navy, Vichy and the Second World War” (PhD diss., West Virginia University, 2016), 206; Gasnier-Duparc had been minister of marine since June 1936 in the cabinet of Léon Blum. Zanco, *Dictionnaire des ministres de la marine*, 295-296.

¹⁹ Étienne Taillemite, *Dictionnaire des marin français*, 2nd ed. (Paris: Tallandier, 2002), 27; *Amiral Barjot, Histoire de la guerre aéro-navale* (Paris: Flammorion, 1961).

²⁰ Patrick Boureille, “Les relations navales franco-roumaines (1919-1928): les illusions perdues,” *Revue historique des armées* 244 (2006): 54; Dan-Dragoș Sichigea, “The French Naval Mission to Romania – The efforts made for signing naval procurement contracts at the end of World War I,” *Romanian Military Thinking* 3 (2020): 278; Marius-Laurențiu Rohart, “Romanian Navy Officers Sent to Study Abroad (1925-1928),” *Romanian Military Thinking* 2 (2020): 108; Antoni F. Komorowski and Marika Sokót, “The development of the Polish Navy after 1918 – selected problems,” *Studia Orientalne* 1, no. 15 (2019), 83-84, doi: 10.15804/so2019105; Donald Stoker, “Buying influence, selling arms, undermining a friend: The French naval mission to Poland and the development of the Polish Navy, 1923-1932,” in *Military Advising and Assistance: From Mercenaries to Privatization, 1815-2007*, ed. Donald Stoker (London and New York: Routledge, 2007), 50-52; Michael Alfred Peszke, *Poland's Navy, 1918-1945* (New York: Hippocrene, 1991), 21-23; John P. Dunn, “Polish defense planning, 1919-1939: Myth vs. reality,” (MA thesis, Florida Atlantic University, 1987), 106; Matthew Raymond Schwonek, “Kazimierz Sosnkowski, the Polish army, and Polish state-building, 1905-1944” (PhD diss., Ohio State University, 1994), 196.

²¹ M.B. Biskupski, “A Prosopographical Analysis of the Polish Naval Elite, 1918-1945,” *Journal of Slavic Studies* 12, no. 1 (1999): 172, doi: 10.1080/13518049908430383; During the German invasion in 1939, Frankowski had commanded Poland's naval coast defences.



Georges Leygues, an influential and capable French minister of marine during the interwar period, prioritized higher professional education for naval officers. (author's collection)

Danish legations in Washington, D.C. and Ottawa between 1946 and 1949.²² In later interwar years, naval officers from Spain, Yugoslavia, Mexico, Turkey, and Siam (Thailand) also studied in Paris. *Kontraadmiral* Ivan Kern headed the ships of the Royal Yugoslav Navy in exile and briefly commanded Tito's reorganized Yugoslav Navy (JRM) before retiring in December 1945.

Foreign officers had to be conversant in French as the main language of instruction. A decree dated 8 August 1923 created teaching faculty in English and German languages.²³ Notably, no officers from the Royal Navy ever came to the naval war school during the interwar years on a reciprocal or other basis because military cooperation between France and Great Britain was evolving.²⁴ Neither was the US Navy represented. Officers from the US

²² Frits Hammer Kjølens, *Mit livs logbog. En søofficers og diplomats erindringer før og efter 9. April 1940* (Copenhagen: Berlingske Forlag, 1957).

²³ *Bulletin officiel de la marine* 148 (1923): 223.

²⁴ Anthony Clayton, "Growing Respect: The Royal Navy and the Marine Nationale, 1918-39," in *Anglo-French Defence Relations between the Wars*, eds. Martin S. Alexander and William J. Philpott (Basingstoke, Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan, 2002), 30-32, doi: 10.1057/9780230554481_2; George E. Melton, *From Versailles to Mers El-Kébir: The Promise of Anglo-French Naval Cooperation, 1919-1940* (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 2015); Martin Laberge, "La France et la Méditerranée: Objectifs politiques et stratégiques 1930-1940" (PhD diss., Université de Montréal, 2005), 38-39; William Gregory Perett, "French Naval Policy and Foreign Affairs, 1930-1939" (PhD diss., Stanford University, 1977), 205; Peter Jackson, "French Security and a British 'Continental Commitment' after the First World War:

Marine Corps went to the French Army's higher war school (*École supérieure de guerre*) in Paris instead.²⁵ The level of education provided at France's naval war school was good quality and higher than that available to most continental navies. Curriculum focused mostly on general naval warfare and fighting the weak against the strong.

Over several turns as minister of marine between November 1925 and September 1933, Georges Leygues attempted incremental reforms and sounder financing behind the *Marine nationale's* building programmes that included sub-surface and naval aviation elements.²⁶ The larger French Army's continual draw on resources and construction of the expensive Maginot Line of fortifications on France's eastern flank facing Germany, however, forced the French Navy to think smarter with what it had.²⁷ A decree introduced by Leygues dated 3 August 1929 laid out the basis for naval officer higher instruction:

SECTION II EDUCATION AT THE NAVAL WAR SCHOOL

Art. 8. *Main and complementary curriculum.* Instruction given at the Naval War School is divided into:

Main curriculum; pertaining to special knowledge of the art of naval warfare and practical conduct of operations. It is entrusted to

a Reassessment," *English Historical Review* 126, no. 519 (April 2011): 350, doi: 10.1093/ehr/cer074.

²⁵ Donald F. Bittner, "U.S. Marine Corps Officers in the French Professional Military Education System in the Interwar Years," *Journal of Military History* 57, no. 3 (July 1993): 483; "The 'Ecole Superieure de Guerre,' Paris," *RUSI Journal* 70, no. 477 (February 1925): 3; *Centenaire de l'école supérieure de guerre 1876-1976* (Paris: École supérieure de guerre, 1976), 21-24.

²⁶ Chalmers Hood, "The French navy and Parliament between the Wars," *International History Review* 6, no. 3 (1984): 387-388; Étienne Taillemite, "Georges Leygues 1917-1933: Un politique maritime pour la France," *Revue historique des armées* 201 (1995): 39-41; Jacques Raphael-Leygues, *Georges Leygues «le père» de la marine* (Paris: Editions France-Empire, 1983), 240-241; Rémi Monaque, *Une histoire de la marine de guerre français* (Paris: Perrin, 2016), 391.

²⁷ Robert J. Young, "Preparations for Defeat: French war doctrine in the inter-war period," *Journal of European Studies* 2 (1972): 158; Andrew Webster, *Strange Allies: Britain, France and the Dilemmas of Disarmament and Security, 1929-1933* (Abingdon, Oxon and New York: Routledge, 2020), 90-91; Judith M. Hughes, *To the Maginot Line: The Politics of French Military Preparation in the 1920s* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1971); Sharmishtha Roy Chowdhury, "Defenders of the True France: The Nation in French Military Imagination, 1919-1939" (PhD diss., Northwestern University, 1998), 110-111; James Neil Hickok II, "Anglo-French Military Cooperation 1935-1940" (PhD diss., University of Wisconsin-Madison, 1991), 16-17.

uniformed professors who are part of the common set-up at the Centre for Advanced Naval Studies and the Naval War School.

Complementary curriculum, which concerns technical and general knowledge necessary for officers called upon to command or to be part of the staff. It is entrusted to military or civilian lecturers who do not belong to the school set-up and are simply called in to present their lessons.

Art. 9. *Main curriculum.* The main curriculum includes courses and practical exercises in:

- Naval strategy and tactics;
- Applied tactics of surface forces;
- Applied tactics of submarines;
- Applied tactics of air forces;
- Staff;
- Exploitation of signals.

Practical instruction must be particularly developed.

Art. 10. *Complementary curriculum.* Complementary curriculum includes lectures on: maritime history; political geography, international law; merchant marine; French colonies, naval construction, torpedoes, artillery; obstructions and detection devices; minesweeping; aeronautics; marine machinery and boilers; communication methods; intelligence service and ciphers; education, training, and discipline of personnel; land army, etc.

It also includes English and German language courses, student officers being free to choose to study one or the other, or even both. Lectures on various subjects and current issues are introduced each year into the teaching program and it is planned that instructed officers can follow certain lectures and participate in exercises at other schools, in particular at the army's higher war school.²⁸

Art. 11. *General educational program.* The general educational program, with the number of lectures devoted to it, is established each year by the commandant of the school and submitted to the navy's chief of the general staff for approval.

The annual programs must be combined in such a way that the officers can find, in the course of three consecutive years, all the documentation necessary for staff officer functions.

To this end, the officers receive, on the one hand, the courses of the year that they spend at the school; on the other hand, the non-common

²⁸ Rémi Monaque, "L'enseignement interarmées à l'École de guerre navale avant la Seconde Guerre mondiale," *Revue historique des armées* 198 (1995): 120-121.

parts of the courses of preceding and surviving years.

Art. 12. *Establishment of specific programs.* The director of studies at the Naval War School is responsible for coordinating between the different courses and establishing their place within the framework of the general curriculum.

Art. 13. *Study trips and visits.* Study trips and visits associated with curriculum in article 8 of this decree are, as far as possible, carried out during the first semester.

Student officers complete a summary report for each trip.

When student officers attend naval maneuvers, they must present a critical report at the conclusion.

Art. 14. *Work to be provided by officers.* These student officers have to provide during the year of instruction, the following written work: In the first semester, a work on a maritime warfare event. The subjects of these works are distinct for each officer;

In the second semester, a work of strategy and tactics with consultation of operational documents, work common to all officers, and the subject of which is submitted by the school's commandant for the approval of the chief of the general staff.²⁹

Typically, a lecture on a subject was delivered in the morning or afternoon, during which students took notes, followed by break-out sessions in smaller groups when ideas and notes were interrogated by professors and assistants to ensure complete understanding. A mimeographed copy of the original lecture was then handed out to each student afterwards for permanent retention. Additional copies were in the naval war school's library and distributed to the naval general staff and the maritime prefectures. Wargaming was not institutionalized at the French naval war school as an instructional methodology, to the same extent as the *École supérieure de guerre* or in the interwar British, American, and even German navies.³⁰ Written papers produced by officers at

²⁹ Translation from original French. *Journal officiel de la République française* 210 (7 September 1929): 10329.

³⁰ Antoine Bouguilleau, *Jouer la guerre: Histoire du wargame* (Paris: Éditions Passés composés, 2020), 103-106; Matthew B. Caffrey Jr., *On Wargaming: How Wargames Have Shaped History and How They May Shape the Future*, Naval War College Newport Papers 43 (Newport, RI: Naval War College Press, 2019), 52-53; Milan Vego, "German War Gaming," *Naval War College Review* 65, no. 4 (Autumn 2012): 122-123; René Daveluy, a prominent French professional naval writer, was earlier dismissive of Fred Jane's type of naval wargaming popular in the Royal Navy and some other foreign navies: "We have the recent wars to guide us, to be sure; but we did not take part in them as actors, and it is quite a different thing to read an account of a battle and to have been in it ... It is impossible to simulate with toys, even from a distance, the reality of warfare." Commander René Daveluy, Philip R. Alger (trans.), *The*

the naval war school followed the same practice of wide internal distribution of mimeographed reproductions.

Consequently, many student papers written during attendance at the naval war school have been preserved. Approximately two hundred are downloadable in digital format through the *Bibliothèque nationale de France* (BNF), and others reside at the French ministry of defence's historical service library at Vincennes and the naval academy's library at Brest.³¹ They cover a wide range of historical and contemporary topics related to naval warfare and the French Navy.

Table 2 has the titles translated into English below the names of each student by promotion year, where available. Battle and operational histories predominate, though organization and administration also received some scrutiny in the context of operations. Naval activities during the First World War represent a particular focus and writing at the naval war school complemented the five-part official publication series prepared by the naval historical service, with *Capitaine de vaisseau de réserve* Auguste Thomazi as lead author.³² Students benefited from access to primary research materials from the archives and sometimes drew upon firsthand experience, using historical method to explore assigned and selected topics. Because students attending the naval war school were professional officers rather than historians with years of training and research, the resulting work was sometimes uneven, simplistic, and awkwardly written.³³ The primary aim was to develop analytical thinking skills on the part of officers through good research and writing, that would see all the dimensions of a problem and reach reasonable deductions and conclusions.

Expectations of written coursework progressively became fewer and longer in length, the first promotions with as many as three papers and later promotions reduced to two and then one paper. By a decree dated 6 December 1937, article 14 from the previous 1929 decree was modified to read: "Work to be provided by officers. – Student officers have to summarize facts already

Genius of Naval Warfare vol. 2 *Tactics Second Edition of A Study of Naval Combat* (Annapolis: Naval Institute Press, 1911), 81.

³¹ BNF: https://data.bnf.fr/12531849/ecole_superieure_de_guerre_navale_paris/ [accessed 7 March 2022]; Service historique de la Défense Portail des bibliothèques et centres de documentation du ministère des Armées: <https://bibliotheques-numeriques.defense.gouv.fr/shd> [accessed 7 March 2022].

³² Auguste Thomazi, *La marine française dans la Grande guerre 1914-1918*: I. *La Guerre navale dans la zone des armées du Nord*; II. *La Guerre navale dans l'Adriatique*; III. *La Guerre navale aux Dardanelles*; IV. *La Guerre navale dans la Méditerranée*; V. *Les Marins à terre* (Paris: Payot, 1925-33).

³³ Martin Motte and Jean de Préneuf, "L'écriture de l'histoire navale française à l'époque contemporaine: un modèle national?," *Revue historique des armées* 257 (2009): 29-30.



The French aircraft carrier *Béarn*, a conversion from a surplus Normandie-class battleship hull, commissioned in December 1927. (*L'illustration* no. 4454, 14 July 1928)

exposed in a work of maritime history or in historical works prior to the drafting of operational documents.”³⁴ Students on the last two promotions prior to the Second World War therefore did not have to produce original written work of their own, but merely reviewed other published or draft writings already existing. The commitment to written papers grounded in historical method persisted at the French Navy’s naval war school for an extended period during the interwar years. The coursework that survives provides a body of materials for insight into the curriculum and interests of individual naval officers and the larger institution.

Table 2. French and foreign naval officers attending the naval war school by class year (promotion), with titles of available written papers below their names translated into English from the original French, held at the French Ministry of Defence’s network of military libraries and digitally through the French National Library. (*Annuaire de la Marine, 1920-1939*; BNF Gallica; *Bibliothèque du Service historique de la Défense*)

Promotion 1920

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marie Achille Édouard Pierre Auverny

Documents from the 19 March 1915 daily journal Dardanelles

Capitaine de corvette Joseph Henri Pierre de Bronac de Vazelhes

Battle of Jutland, second part

Lieutenant de vaisseau Daniel Albert Jean Brown de Colstoun

Observations of large battleships of the French fleet (*armée navale*) in the Adriatic August-December 1914

Capitaine de corvette Lucien Marius Gustave Cayol

Study on naval bases

Capitaine de corvette Jean Pierre Denys Marie Cochin

Naval war in the Adriatic: Pelagosa Island

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henri Cotelle

Operations against Ostend and Zeebrugge April-May 1918

Capitaine de corvette Jules Coutance

Ocean patrol divisions

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Decoux

Battle of Jutland 31 May-1 June 1916

Lieutenant de vaisseau Antoine Valentin Marcel Destrem

Capitaine de corvette Léon Henri Devin

³⁴ Translation from original French. *Journal officiel de la République française* 285 (9 December 1937): 13380.

- Naval action of 29 December 1915 in the lower Adriatic
Lieutenant de vaisseau Yves Victor Marie Donval
Coronel and Falkland Islands battles
Capitaine de corvette Émile André Henry Duplat
Destroyer action on the Belgian coast
Capitaine de corvette Victor Just Duval
Contact between enemy cruisers in the North Sea
Lieutenant de vaisseau Jules Joseph Guillaume Maurice Le Bigot
Submarine war in the Mediterranean
Capitaine de corvette Joseph Henri Édouard Lemaesquier
Lieutenant de vaisseau William Alexis Mac-Grath
Night engagements from 22 to 23 December 1916 in the Adriatic
Capitaine de corvette Hippolyte Jean Louis Marie
Study on the use of escorts in commercial convoys
Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Hector Charles François Moreau
Transport and landing of the Dardanelles expeditionary corps
Lieutenant de vaisseau Lucien Joseph Louis Mouren
Hunting operations against submarines in the Mediterranean before 1917
Căpitan Pais (Romania)
Capitaine de corvette Lucien Alexandre Perrier
Mine warfare
Lieutenant de vaisseau Alfred Édouard Richard
Battle of Jutland 31 May-1 June 1916
Căpitan comandor Eugeniu Roșca (Romania)
Operations on the Danube and the Romanian coast of the Black Sea 14 August 1916-1 February 1918

Promotion 1920-21

- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Lucien Louis Émile Antoine
The battles of Prairial
Operations of *Descartes* in the Caribbean in 1914
Dardanelles expedition: operations ashore at Kumkale and support operations of the Allied squadrons
Capitaine de corvette Gabriel Marie Zéphirin Brohan
Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895): operations against Wei Hai Wei
Dardanelles expedition: naval command
Mine warfare in the English Channel and Atlantic Ocean 1914-1918
Lieutenant de vaisseau Hélion Marie Joseph de Cambourg
Brief history of the Dardanelles Allied submarines 1914-1915

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Pierre Henri Jean Joseph Chaumié

Yalu campaign (1894)

Dardanelles expedition: brief history of the blockades of the Anatolian coasts

Submarine warfare in the Mediterranean since institution of the general directorate of routes

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henri Joseph Marie Duroch

Battle of Grenada 6 July 1779

Transport of the Serbian army from Albania to Salonica from the navy and war archives

Dardanelles expedition: political and diplomatic preliminaries 1914-1915

Capitão de corveta Protogenus Guimaraes (Brazil)

Lieutenant de vaisseau Robert Ernest Leloup

Egypt expedition followed by the Battle of Aboukir

Operations of light forces and torpedo boats at the Battle of Jutland

Dardanelles expedition: journal of 18 March 1915

Lieutenant de vaisseau André Joseph Auguste Marloy

Suffren's campaign in the Indian Ocean: Sadras and Provédien 1782

Dardanelles operation, brief history: evacuations of Surba and Helles

Maritime aviation English Channel and Atlantic 1914-1918

Capitaine de corvette André Amédée Abel Marquis

Sicily campaign: battles of Stromboli (1675) and Agosta (1676)

Dardanelles campaign: situation after 18 March 1915, measures envisaged, operations before the landing of the troops

Conduct of anti-submarine warfare in the Mediterranean

Capitaine de corvette André Marie Émile Nové-Josserand

Battle of Texel 21 August 1673

Organisation of command in the English Channel and ocean over course of the 1914-1918 war

Dardanelles expedition: aviation at Dardanelles January 1915

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jules Ernest Marie Alexandre Terraux

Japanese flotillas in 1904

Dardanelles expedition operations at Surla Teje, landing at Gaya Teye, operations ashore

Evolution of anti-submarine tactics during the 1914-1918 war

Lieutenant de vaisseau René Victor Marie Thierry d'Argenlieu

Study on the battles of Barfleur and La Hougue 29 May-2-3 June 1692

Dardanelles operations

Organisation of command in the Mediterranean during the 1914-1918 war

Capitaine de corvette Jean Pierre Émile Vallée

Japanese flotillas at Tsushima 27-28 May 1905

Operations of *Condé* in 1914

Naval bases and landing beaches of the Dardanelles expedition

Lieutenant de vaisseau Charles Gaston de Védrines

Suffren's campaign in the Indies: Trincomalee

Dardanelles expedition: preparation for the landing, transport of the expeditionary force, bases during the preparatory period for 10 May

Fighter squadrons in Normandy and Brittany during the 1914-1918 war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Charles Edmond Ven

Battle of Genoa (1795)

Dardanelles expedition: disembarking on 25 April

Air operations in the Mediterranean

Night combat

Promotion 1921-22*Lieutenant de vaisseau* Pierre Théodore Joseph Barnaud

Mexico expedition 1838-1839: Admiral Baudin

Pursuit of German cruisers in 1914: *Goeben* and *Breslau**Lieutenant de vaisseau* Gabriel Théodore Eugène Barois

1781 campaign of de Grasse

Evolution of aerial patrol tactics 1914-1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Gaston Étienne Bésineau

Hoche's expedition to Ireland 1796

Evolution of surface patrol tactics

Kapten Elis Biörklund (Sweden)

Abraham Duquesne in the Baltic

Lessons of the naval war in the Baltic 1914-1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henri Joseph Marie Bogard

Forcing the Dardanelles in 1807

German submarine operations in the English Channel in 1917 and 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Ernest Jean François Robert Cosme

Flotilla of Latouche-Tréville 1801

German submarine operations in the English Channel 1914-1915-1916

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Roger Delaye

Transports during the Crimea War

Fishery protection 1914-1918 war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Raymond Albert Fenard

Evolution of teaching at the higher naval war school from 1895 to 1921

Essay on comparative history of higher education in the army and the navy

Submersible cruisers (ocean-going submarines)

Lieutenant de vaisseau Raymond Marie Auguste Gaudin de Villaine

Note on the Algiers expedition 1830

Note on protection of navigation in the English Channel as part of the general direction of submarine warfare

Lieutenant de vaisseau Rémy Marie Joseph Gautret de la Moricière

Tagus expedition in 1831

Blockade of the Adriatic by the French fleet (*armée navale*) until 21 December 1914

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Victor Gabriel Gouton

Evolution of Napoleon's ideas on naval operations from 1803 to 1805

Protection of navigation in the English Channel and in the Atlantic from the beginning of the 1914-1918 war until creation of the director general undersea warfare 18-19 June 1917

Capitaine de corvette Ferdinand Louis René Maurice Grisel

Crimea War: operations – landings – years 1853-1854 – Admiral Hamelin's command

Projects related to watch on board

Capitaine de corvette Pierre Louis Guillerm

Madagascar campaign

Protection of navigation in the Mediterranean as part of the creation of the directorate general of routes

Lieutenant de vaisseau Paul Jules Armand Janssen

Russo-Turkish War 1877-1878

German corsairs in the southwest Atlantic

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marcel Louis Hippolyte Jarry

Sino-French War 1884-1885: Formosa, the Pescadores

Organization of Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone) patrol forces 1916-1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marcel Alfred Landriau

Admiral Lalande's squadron 1839-1840

Allied submarines in the lower Adriatic 1917

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Georges Meunier-Joannet

Tunisian campaign 1881

Protection of navigation in the Mediterranean from the war's declaration until creation of the directorate general of routes 1914-April 1917

Lieutenant de vaisseau Charles Jean Guillaume Platon

Baltic campaign 1801

Allied submarine tactics before and during the war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Charles Jean René Quiquandon

Courbet's operations in the Min River 23-29 August 1884

Undersea detection and its application

Lieutenant de vaisseau Camille Louis Marie Claude Denis de Rivoyre

Ireland campaign in 1689

Contribution to history of the Dardanelles expedition: naval operations from 25 April to 15 July 1915

Komandor podporucznik Eugeniusz Solski (Poland)

Operations of the Russian navy in the Black Sea during the Crimea War

Promotion 1922-23

Lieutenant de vaisseau Maurice Félix Balazuc

Russo-Japanese War: Japanese surveillance of Vladivostok cruisers from the beginning of the war until 14 August 1904 inclusive

Minelaying submarines

Lieutenant de vaisseau Alexandre Claude Pierre Barbier

Anglo-Turkish operations against Egypt from Napoleon's departure in 1799 until Alexandria's capitulation

Crossing of the Atlantic by submarine hunters built in America August 1917-November 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Gaston Charles Jules Marie Barnouin

Jervis: his role in rebuilding the British navy at the end of the 18th century

Operations in the Black Sea from the armistice to the evacuation of Sevastopol

Capitaine de corvette Célestin Jean Léon Bourragué

The French navy in establishment of Greek independence until the Battle of Navarino: the role of Admiral de Rigny

Maritime operations in the frigid Arctic Ocean and the Archangel transports

Lieutenant de vaisseau Charles Joseph Henri Paul Chomereau-Lamotte

Duguay Trouin and the Rio de Janeiro expedition

Morocco naval division and operations in Morocco in 1916-1917-1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Clément Jacques François Combescure

Ruyter: his role in organization and military training of the Dutch navy Cruisers to the north of Scotland

- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Léon Marie Louis Dupré
 Paul Jones: the cruiser *Bonhomme Richard*
 Operations in the Adriatic in 1915
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Louis Marie Joseph Henri Fabre
 American convoys during the War of Spanish Succession 1701-1702
 Protection of sailing ships in the Atlantic Ocean and the English Channel during the 1914-1918 war
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Louis Claude Hue
 Siege of Gibraltar 1781-1782
 Operations in Syria, Egypt, and the Red Sea in 1917
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Marie Sylvain René Jean de La Forest Divonne
 Role of the British navy in the Peninsular War 1804-1814
 Organisation and function of the Slavonic and Constantinople bases after the armistice
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Marcel Adrien Jean Leclerc
 Methods of combat and a cruise of *Jean Bart*
 Adriatic in 1917
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Paul Marie Esnest Adrien Le Franc
 American Civil War: organization of southern cruisers, the cruiser *Alabama*
 Discussions and decisions of the Interallied Naval Council
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Jacques Cyr Léopold Guillaume Victor Le Merdy
 Siege of Toulon 1707
 French aviation organization and operations in the Adriatic and in the Iona Sea during the war
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Vincent Jean Joseph Marie Maistre
 English Channel corsairs under the revolution and the empire
 Liaison and signals in combined operations
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* René Joseph Mas de Saint-Maurice
 Attempted shipping interruption in the Spanish-American War and the Russo-Japanese War
 Organization and operations of French maritime aviation in Egypt and Syria
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Antoine Charles Alexandre Schwérer
 Abraham du Quesne during the war with Holland until the peace of Nijmegen 1672-1676
 Operations in Syria, Egypt, and the Red Sea from 8 November 1915 to 1 January 1917
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Roger Claude Verny
 Franco-Siamese conflict 1893
 Morocco naval division and operations in Morocco in 1914-1915

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marie Lucien Armand de Villiers de la Noüe

Russo-Japanese War 1904-1905: landing of the 1st Japanese Army in Korea and crossing of the Yalu
Study of collisions and strandings

Promotion 1923-24

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Marie Émile Arden

The fire ship in large naval battles: 17th and 18th centuries
Patrols of *Gasgone* and *Leixoes* from 16 March 1917 to end of the war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Georges Olivier Léon Aubin

The harbours of Rochefort during the wars of the revolution and the empire
History of patrols in Brittany and the Loire from 1 September 1917 to end of the war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Gabriel Adrien Joseph Paul Auphan

Communications between France and the American colonies during the War of American Independence
Ocean patrols from 17 June 1915 to 6 April 1917

Lieutenant de vaisseau Gérard Frédéric Baudry de Lacantinerie

Squadron and divisional operations in the Mediterranean in 1800 and 1801
History of the Corfu base

Lieutenant de vaisseau Charles Édouard Marie de Blic

Role of the navy in preparation and execution of the James campaign in 1862
Operations in the Adriatic 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Gabriel Chardenot

English combined operations against the eastern coasts of the United States during the 1812-1815 war
History of patrols in the western Mediterranean 19 September 1915-8 April 1917

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Marie Chomel

Combined operations during the Pacific war 1879-1883 and Chile civil war 1891
Operations in the Adriatic 1916

Lieutenant de vaisseau Roger Pierre Coindreau

Fire ships in the attack of naval forces at anchor in the 16th and 17th centuries
Transport of American troops in France 1917-1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Alfred Marie Jean Croiset

Surcouf's cruisers

Tactical use of smoke

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jules Julien Lucien Henri Danbé

The German squadron in 1805

Directorate general of routes in the Mediterranean 30 September

1917-26 November 1919

Lieutenant de vaisseau Robert Julien Marie Dillard

Ruyter's campaign against the English in 1667 and its results

The Harwich force

Komandor podporucznik Stefan Frankowski (Poland)

Baltic campaign in 1854

War in the Baltic in 1914 and 1915

Lieutenant de vaisseau André Huré

Attack on Walcheren and Antwerp by the English in 1809

The Normandy patrol division from its creation (April 1917) to the armistice (November 1918)

Lieutenant de vaisseau Gilbert Camille Alfred Alexandre de La Rochefoucauld

Cruises of the Linois division in the Indian Ocean 1803-1806

Patrols in the western Mediterranean from 8 April 1917 to 11 November 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Georges François Joseph Mathieu Reboul

Expeditions against Formosa: Japanese 1874, French 1884-85, Japanese 1895

The eastern Mediterranean patrol division from 16 June 1916 to 11 November 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marcel Édouard Marie Robin

Howe: his role in renovation of English tactics at end of the 18th century

History of Milo base

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Jean Ronarc'h

Surveillance and blockade of Ponant's French naval forces north of Cape Finisterre by the English from November 1756 to November 1759: roles of Pitt, Anson, and Hawke

History of Brittany patrols from 7 April to 1 September 1917

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Michel Albert Rouyer

Blockade of Brest by the English from the month of August 1799 to 1802 (and annexes)

History of patrols in the eastern Mediterranean from 30 June 1915 to 14 June 1916

Capitaine de corvette Ignace Jean Paul Marie Pierre d'Ythurbide

Ducasse as organizer and leader of the convoy

Operations of French submarines in the English Channel and the

ocean from 1914 to 1918

Promotion 1924-25

Lieutenant de vaisseau François Marie Alphonse Bard

After Jutland in the North Sea June 1916-December 1916

Mobilization: situation of the naval forces and strategic distribution

Lieutenant de vaisseau André Edmond René Bonneau

Organization of the fight against submarines in the northern fleet zone during the years 1915 and 1916

History of barrages at the southern entrance to the North Sea

Lieutenant de vaisseau Albert Madeleine Ludovic Alphonse Cavellier de Cuverville

History of the central service in 1914-1915-1916

History of the central service in 1917 and 1918, British admiralty in 1917 and 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Edmond Collinet

The French fleet (*armée navale*) from 10 May 1915 to 1 January 1917: its objectives, its bases, its training

The French fleet (*armée navale*) in 1917 and 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Raymond Le Chuiton

Combined operations: Cameron, Samoa, New Guinea, operations in the Persian Gulf 1914-1915-1916

Bases of the naval division of the eastern expeditionary corps and the eastern army 25 August 1915 to 3 March 1916

Lieutenant de vaisseau Gustave Louis Jules Leteux

Constitution of the patrol fleet 1914-1916

Organisation of air forces and evolution of this organization from 1914 to 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marcel Henri Marie Mesnager

Operations in the China Sea in 1914-1915-1916

The North Sea before Jutland: the first five months of 1916

Lieutenant de vaisseau Aristide Joseph Michaud

Economic war from 1914 to 1 March 1915

The naval war in the North Sea during the year 1914

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Marie Missoffe

The ambush of *Athens* and Admiral Darlige du Fournet's command

The London conference May 1916 and Atlantic surveillance, the 4th light division, the West Indies division September 1916-June 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Joseph Louis Moal

Organisation of naval land formations 1914-1919

The Otranto barrage

Komandor podporucznik Adam Mohuczy (Poland)

Military ideas of the Russian navy before 1904 according to the works of Subrovine, Makharoff, Klado

Evolution of military ideas of the Russian navy after 1905, their application in the Baltic 1914-1915

Lieutenant de vaisseau Léon Hippolyte Moron

The Dunkirk base 1915-1918

Blockade cruising in the English Channel and the North Sea, France and England 1914-1915-1916

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Louis Négadelle

Role and action of the C.E.C. delegate to work with the vice admiral superintendent in Malta

Communications with Russia via the north until the Bolshevik revolution

Kapitan marynarki Czesław Karol Petelencz (Poland)

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Léonide Roger Peyronnet

Economic war in 1916: the role of neutrals, agreements with neutrals, abrogation of the Declaration of London

Organization of bases of C.E. East and transport of the eastern expeditionary corps, command of Admiral Salaun

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Jacques Robert Piot

Organization by the Allies of economic war from March 1915 to late 1915

Organization of the bases and transports of the eastern expeditionary corps under the command of Rear Admiral Merveilleux du Vignaux 1 September 1917-1 October 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Antoine Jeanne Jean Tracou

The year 1915 in the North Sea

Submarine warfare from a political and economic point of view in 1915-1916: armament of merchant ships and its repercussions on submarine warfare

Promotion 1925-26

Lieutenant de vaisseau Émile Georges Marie Barthes

English expeditions in Egypt in 1801 and 1807

Operations in the northern area zone in the North Sea 10 June 1916-22 October 1916

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Gabriel Chrétin

Madagascar campaign

Fisheries surveillance in the Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone)

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Louis de Corbière

Algiers expedition in 1830

Operations in Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone) in the North Sea from 1 March to 12 May 1917

Kapitan marynarki Rafal Czczcott (Poland)

Russian tactics in the Battle of Tsushima

Operations in the Gulf of Riga in October 1917

Lieutenant de vaisseau Albert Jean René Deniérou

Hoche's expedition in Ireland 1796

Defence of coasts in the Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone) 1914-1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Marie Joseph Augustin Desprez

Transports and landings in China in 1900

Operations from April 1917 to the armistice: Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone) in the English Channel

Lieutenant de vaisseau Albert Gustave Alfred Hamel

Landings and the transports of the Turkish-Italian War 1911-1912

Naval war in the Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone): operations in the eastern English Channel from April 1916 to April 1917

Kapitan marynarki Jerzy Antoni Klossowski (Poland)

Polish naval policy in the 16th and 17th centuries

Organisation of naval high commands: British, German, French, and Russian during the 1914-1918 war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Albert Alphonse Louis Labbey

Transport and landing operations in the 19th century: French and English expeditions to China from 1839 to 1865

Operations in the eastern English Channel and North Sea in Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone): operations against Ostend and Zeebrugge from 20 April to 10 May 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Baptiste Marie Just Lacaille-Desse

English transports and landings in the Iberian Peninsula: second part April 1809-January 1813

Operations in the northern fleet zone, North Sea part, from 24 April to 10 June 1915

Orlogskaptajn Preben Lembcke (Denmark)

Bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807 by the English fleet

Lieutenant de vaisseau Paul Jean Marzin

English transports and landings in the Iberian Peninsula: first part from 1807 to 1809

Operations in the Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone) from 23 October 1916 to 28 February 1917

Lieutenant de vaisseau Antoine Nathalis Charles Georges Mazen

Tunisia expedition

Operations in the Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone) in the North Sea from 4 June 1917 to 31 December 1917

Lieutenant de vaisseau Maurice Louis Marie Rey

Mexico expedition

Operations in the Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone) in the North Sea from 1 May 1918 to the armistice

Comandor August Roman (Romania)

Operations on the Danube 14 August 1916-1 February 1917

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henri Joseph Marie Agricol Séguin

American transports and landings at Cuba and Puerto Rico

Operations in the Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone) in the North Sea from 1 January to 1 May 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau René Louis Serres

Abyssinia expedition 1867-1868

Operations in the Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone) in the North Sea from 13 May 1917 to 3 June 1917

Lieutenant de vaisseau Joseph Antoine Stanislas Sicé

English expeditions on the continent from 1793 to 1800

Organisation of naval command in the eastern English Channel and North Sea in the 1914-1918 war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Émile Yvan Tranier

French expedition in Egypt in 1798

Mine warfare in the Z.A.N. (northern fleet zone): minelaying by submarines and clearing

Promotion 1926-27

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Marie Albert Amet

The English on the coasts of France and allied countries facing the Atlantic from 1796 to 1801, according to the *History of the British Army* by J.W. Fortescue

Lieutenant de vaisseau Joseph Marie Charles d'Anselme

Commodore Howe's campaign on the coasts of Normandy and Brittany in 1758

Porucnik fregate V.A. Batchitch (Yugoslavia)

Transport of Serbian troops from Salonica to Albania in 1913

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Alfred Auguste Branellec

The Île d'Aix affair 11-24 April 1809

Lieutenant de vaisseau Paul Jean Antoine Augustin Darrieus

Quiberon and Île d'Yeu 1795

Lieutenant de vaisseau René Joseph Hercule Deglo de Besse
Rochefort at start of the Seven Years War: attempted English landing
on the Aunis coast in 1757

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henry Jean Fonquernie
The wars of La Rochelle

Lieutenant de vaisseau Robert Gabriel Arthur Fouqué
Belle-Isle in 1761

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Geldreich
French intelligence from 1803 to 1805

Lieutenant de vaisseau Albert Maurice de Gouyon Matignon de Pontouraude
Spaniards in Brittany during the Wars of the League 1590-1598

Lieutenant de vaisseau Amédée Louis Marie Pierre Guiot
Coasts of the English Channel from 1803 to 1805

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Antoine Jules Philippe Moreau
Collaboration of the navy in repression of the Vendée troubles

Orlogskaptajn H.C. Oersted (Denmark)
War on the sea between Denmark and Prussia 1864

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Jacques Gratien Régnier
English Channel coasts from 1805 to 1815

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Edmond Renon
Atlantic coasts during the War of the League of Augsburg

Lieutenant de vaisseau André René Marie Robert
Information in Comte de Broglie's project

Kapitan marynarki Roman Stankiewicz (Poland)
Russo-Swedish War of 1788

Kapitan marynarki Tadeusz Stoklasa (Poland)
Role of the Baltic in the wars of Charles XII

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Marie Désiré Tanguy
Lorient during the wars of the 18th century and in particular in 1746

Promotion 1927-28

Capitaine de corvette Robert Marie Joseph Battet
Duquesne under the orders of d'Estrées

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marc Marie Joseph Antoine Bernard
Battle of Saint Vincent 14 February 1797

Lieutenant de vaisseau Georges Edmond Blot
Hawke

Lieutenant de vaisseau Édouard Jean Henri Léon Deprez
Saint Christophe campaign 4 November 1781-26 February 1782

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Henri Marie Desportes

Minorca expedition 1756

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marie Aimé Henri Favier

Junctions campaign: Battle of Velez-Malaga 24 August 1704

Commandeur Johannes Theodorus Fürstner (Netherlands)

Battle of Camperdown 1797

Locotenent comandor Macellariu Horia (Romania)

Du Guay Trouin and the battle of 21 October 1707

Lieutenant de vaisseau René Marie Jouan

Battle of the Saints 12 April 1782

Lieutenant de vaisseau André Georges Lemonnier

Battle of Bévéziers 10 July 1690

Locotenent comandor Horia Ion Marcellariu (Romania)

Du Guay Trouin and the battle of 21 October 1707

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marie Louis Jehan Moreau

Lissa 1866

Porucnik fregate Pavitch (Yugoslavia)

The Uskok wars

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Eugène Yves Picot

Tourville and the Sicily campaign 1674-1678

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Camille Planté

Guétaria 1638

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Marius Fernand Roussel

Combat at Grand Port 20-28 August 1810

Komandleitnants Teodors Spāde (Latvia)

Nelson and his command in the Baltic

Lieutenant de vaisseau Charles Joseph Eugène Tisserand

Battles of de Guichen 17 April, 15 May, 19 May 1780

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Charles Vidil

Preliminaries to the Battle of the Saints

Promotion 1928-29

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Paul Ausseur

Germany's maritime communications 1914-1918: Baltic Sea theatre

Lieutenant de vaisseau Charles Alfred Samuel Henri Bonnissent

Protection of Anglo-Dutch trade during the War of the League of Augsburg 1688-1697

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Marie Clatin

Attack and defence of commerce during the Anglo-American War of 1812

- Lieutenant de vaisseau* François Marie Joseph Georges Costet
France's communications with its colonies during the War of Spanish Succession and the Seven Years War 1744-1763
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Yves Antoine Marie Delpuech
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Jean Henri Duroché
Resupplying German cruisers in distant seas during the world war
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Charles Marie Louis d'Hespel
Role of French maritime aviation in the protection of communications 1914-1918
- Kaptein* Hovdenak (Norway)
The continental blockade and Norway
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Charles Victor Émile Jacquinet
Traffic of France with its colonies during the revolutionary war
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Robert Louis Marie de Larosière
Naval intelligence service in Constantinople from the armistice to the Treaty of Lausanne 1918-1923
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Arsène Le Calvez
Protection of Allied communications in the Atlantic against submarines
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Jean Pierre Marie Murgue
Communications and transport of British troops across the Atlantic Ocean during the 1739-1748 war
- Locotenent comandor* B. Petre (Romania)
Crimea War: landings, bombardment of Sebastopol
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* André Pinel
Protection of Allied communications in the Mediterranean: conceptions, their evolution
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Marie Mathieu Pierre Louis Pothuau
Communications in the English Channel and North Sea 1914-1918
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Robert Marie Joseph Alphonse Renault
Protection of French and Spanish communications during the War of Spanish Succession

Promotion 1929-30

- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Denis Félix Marie Victor de Bourgoing
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Louis François Marie Félix Brenac
Fixed or mobile barriers against submarines: harbour defences
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Pierre Horace Antoine Dauch
Laying of mines by surface ships 1914-1918 war
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Jean Émile Noël Estienne
Laying of mines by submarines 1914-1918

- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Henry Marie Édouard Antoine Glotin
Naval intelligence service in Bulgaria and southern Russia
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Louis Maurice Gabriel Le Gall
English combined operations in the Persian Gulf and Mesopotamia
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Edmond Jean Aimé Le Vacher
Malta and Sicily during the war of the revolution and empire: Nelson's operations from 1798 to 1800
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Noël Mariani
Corsica and the island of Elba during the revolution: Sardinia during the revolution
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Jules Joseph Louis Maunier
The navy in conquest of Morocco 1907-1926
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Bernard Jean Félix Marie Noël
Gibraltar until 1800: its role in war operations, attacks directed against the place
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Michel Marie Maurice Charles Paul Noël
Transports and landings of the China campaign 1883-1885
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Marius Adolphe Peltier
German combined operations in the Baltic Sea
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Marie Jacques Albert Henri Penet
Operations against coasts in the Adriatic and Syria
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Yves Antoine Marie Quatrefages
Operations against the Argentina republic 1830-1854

Promotion 1930-31

- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Édouard Eugène Roger Archambeaud
The Rhine flotilla: trends, possibilities
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Georges Bellouard
The French navy in the 1859 Italian War
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Adolphe Joseph Maurice Conge
Lally-Tollendal and d'Aché
- Kapten* Stig H:son Ericson (Sweden)
Russians in the Mediterranean at the end of the 18th century
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Robert Charles Joseph Fave
Projects for landing on the German coasts in 1870
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Adrien Laurent Gustave de Féraudy
Allied submarines at the Dardanelles
- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Adrien Léonce Édouard Guillerme
The navy in defence of the West Indies and combined operations in the Lesser Antilles during the American (revolutionary) war

Kaptajn Frits Aage Hammer Kjølsten (Denmark)

The 1848-1850 war between Denmark and Germany: naval operations

Lieutenant de vaisseau Robert Gaston Arnaud Labat

American naval bases in France 1917-1919

Lieutenant de vaisseau Joseph Élisée Auguste Laurin

Transport of the 14th corps and colonial troops in 1914

Komandor podporucznik Marian Jerzy Majewski (Poland)

Navigation in the Baltic during the 1914-1918 war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Robert Pelletier-Doisy

American maritime aviation in France

Lieutenant de vaisseau Clément Marie Augustin Jacques Reboul

Support provided by the Allied navies to the left wing of the Allied armies: coast of Flanders 1914-1915

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Édouard Rousseau

Role of river gunboats in France during the 1914-1918 war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Marie Jules Tariel

Lieutenant de vaisseau Edouard Marie Hector Trédicini de Saint-Séverin

Operations on the Danube during the 1877-1878 war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Georges Marie Joseph Van Gaver

The Evian intelligence service

Promotion 1931-32

Lieutenant de vaisseau Robert Eugène Marie Blanchard

Maritime operations for the defence and conquest of Canada 1754-1760

Lieutenant de vaisseau Robert Cirier

Operations concerning the West Indies in Europe and America from 1806 to 1810

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marie Léon Théobald Henri Dalmas de Lapérouse

English Channel, Atlantic, and North Sea theatre from 1 September 1690 to 1 February 1692

Lieutenant de vaisseau André Amédée Hercule Delplanque

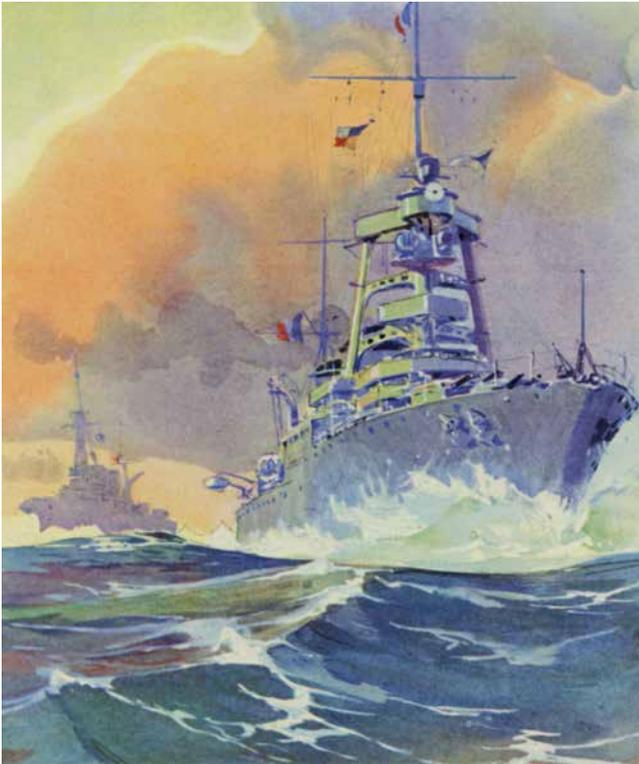
Action of the English fleet on coasts of the continent from 1812 to 1814

Lieutenant de vaisseau Auguste Marie Clément Faure

Indian Ocean in the War of American Independence until Suffren's arrival in Île de France 1778-1781

Comandor Alexandru Gheorghiu (Romania)

Activity of naval forces and cooperation between army and navy during the 1877-1878 war against Turkey



Modern cruisers constructed under treaty system limits formed the backbone of the interwar *Marine nationale* surface fleet. (*Marine 1932*, Devambeze, 30 March 1932)

Lieutenant de vaisseau Antoine Auguste Paul Gras
Mediterranean in 1792 and 1793

Lieutenant de vaisseau François Pierre Jourdain
English Channel and Atlantic European theatre of operations during the year 1781

Lieutenant de vaisseau Gabriel Marie Jean Merveilleux du Vignaux
Mediterranean from recapture of Toulon by the French to the Peace of Basel July 1795

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Parion
Northern theatre of operations, from Cadix to the North Sea 1803-1805: seen from the British point of view

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marie Joseph Henri Pescher
Naval operations around the Mascarenes (Indian Ocean) from 1809 to 1811

Lieutenant de vaisseau Joseph Yvon Sarton du Jonchay
Western Mediterranean theatre of operations and its approaches during the year 1693

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henri Pierre Adolphe Vaillant
Seven Years War: operations in the West Indies from the time they

spread to the Spanish possessions until the end of the war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Marie Villedieu de Torcy

Mediterranean from the Peace of Basel (July 1795) to the evacuation of this sea by the English (January 1797)

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Antoine Willaume

Baltic from 1805 to 1809

Promotion 1932-33

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Émile Marie Johannès Barjot

Ruyter and the Second Anglo-Dutch War

Lieutenant de vaisseau André Marie Ernest Arthur Bienaymé

Ruyter and the defence of Holland during the “Dutch War”

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Maurice Joseph Bluzet

The Indies during the War of Spanish Succession 1740-1748

Lieutenant de vaisseau Émile Paul Brunet

The Armada (1588)

Teniente de navio Don Luis Carrero Blanco (Spain)

The Balearic Islands during the American war in the 18th century

Lieutenant de vaisseau Robert Castaing

American Civil War, 1861-1865: the Gulf of Mexico during the war of secession

Lieutenant de vaisseau Paul Cusset

The second part of Suffren’s campaign 1782-1783

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean René Fortin

The Cardinals affair

Căpitan comandor Ioan Georgescou (Romania)

Importance of the Black Sea in the Crimea War

Lieutenant de vaisseau Fernand René Lamorte

The action of France against Great Britain during the War of Austrian Succession

Lieutenant de vaisseau Antoine Martial Henri Lamy

Action of England on the Atlantic coasts of Spain and the Mediterranean during the Spanish War of Succession

Lieutenant de vaisseau Adolphe Auguste Marie Lepotier

Commerce protection during the American civil war by fleets of the northern states

Lieutenant de vaisseau François Marie Nicholas Paul Madelin

Organisation and function of central direction of maritime operations in France during the revolutionary war and the empire

Lieutenant de vaisseau Claude François Prangé

The Toulon affair 1793

Lieutenant de vaisseau Maurice Jean Baptiste Ricquebourg

The Adriatic during the revolutionary war and the empire

Lieutenant de vaisseau Alexis de Tannenberg

Organisation and function of the English admiralty from 1789 to 1815

Promotion 1933-34

Lieutenant de vaisseau Raoul Paul François Bertrand

Ganteaume's campaign in the Mediterranean 1801

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Jean Antoine Calmon

Lieutenant de vaisseau Yves Gaston Marie Caron

1798 expeditions in Ireland

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Claude François Champion

First Anglo-Dutch War, operations across the northern theatre in 1652

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Jacques Henri Erulin

Operations in the Pacific after the Crimea War 1854-1856: Kamchatka campaign and mouths of the Amur

Lieutenant de vaisseau Albert Édouard Jozan

De Ternay's campaign at Newfoundland 1762

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henri Paul Maurice Émile Marie Lachèse

Great winter campaign 1794-1795: Battle of Groix (23 June 1795)

Lieutenant de vaisseau Émile René Lavène

De Chateaurenault's campaign in 1696

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marie Jean de Metz

Campaign of d'Estaing in North America 1778: New York, Rhode Island

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jules Hubert Meyer

De Thurot's expedition in Ireland 1759-1760

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Max Pierre Roussel de Courcy

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marie Georges Saunois

Campaign of d'Orvilliers in 1778: Battle of Ouessant

Căpitan Eugeniu Săvulesco (Romania)

Russian operations during the 1828-1829 war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Marie Jean Séguin

Campaign of Pointis in the West Indies in 1697: siege of Cartagena

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jules Jean Marie Voeux

First Anglo-Dutch War: campaign of 1653 in the northern theatre

Promotion 1934-35

Lieutenant de vaisseau Philippe Marie Joseph Raymond Auboyneau

- War of Polish Succession, campaigns in the Baltic 1733-1734: Danzig
Lieutenant de vaisseau René Gustave Baudoin
 Dutch war, campaign of 1793: Walcheren, Texel
Lieutenant de vaisseau Joseph Marcel Bosvieux
 Wars of empire, campaigns in the Indian Ocean: projects relating to
 India 1803-1808
Lieutenant de vaisseau Michel Marie Édouard Caron
 A VI flotilla
Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Protis Léon Charrasse
 Prince de Joinville's expedition to Morocco 1884: Tangier, Mogador
Lieutenant de vaisseau René Charles Marie Chatellier
 English Channel and North Sea theatre from 1693 to 1696
Lieutenant de vaisseau Bernard Augustin Marie Fernand Delaire
 Admiral Courbet's campaign in Indochina in 1883: Thuan An-Sontay
Lieutenant de vaisseau Edmond Marie Joseph Le Blanc
 1690 campaign
Lieutenant de vaisseau Yann Marie Robert Le Hagre
 Beginning of Suffren's campaign in India August 1781-September
 1782
Lieutenant de vaisseau Charles Isabelle Marchand
 Strategic conduct of operations after the Dutch war from 1674 to 1678
Porucnik fregate H. Mundorfer (Yugoslavia)
 Austro-Italian War 1866
Lieutenant de vaisseau Marie Joseph Paul Reymond
 Combat in the Atlantic in 1747
Lieutenant de vaisseau Roger Vincent Marie Viennot de Vaublanc
 Admiral Rigault de Genouilly's campaign in Indochina 1858-1859

Promotion 1935-36

- Lieutenant de vaisseau* Robert Denis Marie Antoine
 Boulogne flotilla 1803-1805
Lieutenant de vaisseau Marie Joseph Gaston Bataille
 Tunisian expedition 1881-1883
Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Philippe Eugène Cazenave
 Sicilian campaign 1674-1678
Capitán de Corbeta G.J. Chapital (Mexico)
 Two naval battles: Santiago Cuba – Manila 1898
Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Marie Louis Charles du Cos de Saint-
 Barthélemy
 1672 campaign of the Third Anglo-Batavian War: failure of a coalition

Lieutenant de vaisseau Marc Louis Jules Douet

Supplying the army of Italy from 1793-1796

Komandor podporucznik Stanislaw Dzienisiewicz (Poland)

German employment of submarines and mines in the Baltic

Lieutenant de vaisseau André Camille Gabriel Gustave Fauve

Transport of the Serbian army from Corfu to Salonica in 1916

Lieutenant de vaisseau Maurice Félix Ludovic Hilly

Supply of Montenegro: its influence on operations of the French fleet (*armée navale*) 1914

Porucnik fregate Ivan Kern (Yugoslavia)

Actions of the Italian MAS in the Adriatic during the Great War and reaction of the Austrians

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques René Lavigne

Defence of the Suez Canal in 1914-1915

Lieutenant de vaisseau Paul Léon Marie Joseph Monaque

The Aegean Sea in 1918

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Félix Auguste Mornu

The work of Jervis in the Mediterranean 1795-1799

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henri Joseph Auguste Ruysen

Squadron of Admiral de Gueydon 1870-1871

Lieutenant de vaisseau Guillaume Pons Christophe Marie Joseph Michel de Toulouse-Lautrec-Montfa

Transport of the British expeditionary corps to France August-September 1914

Promotion 1936-37

Lieutenant de vaisseau Paul Jean Auguste Boulanger

Atlantic theatre, English Channel, North Sea during the last campaign of the American War of Independence 1 December 1781-20 January 1783

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Antoine Marie Florent Delbreil

Organisation and application of blockade on the South's coast from 1861 to 1865

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henri Marie André Dupin de Saint-Cyr

Activity of the French navy in the Baltic after the 1914-1918 war

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henri Louis Honoré d'Estienne d'Orves

Spain's war against Chile and Peru 1864-1866

Lieutenant de vaisseau François Louis Marie Albert Gomart

Squadron evolutions in the Mediterranean from 1840 to 1848

Lieutenant de vaisseau Eugène Joseph Gaston Jean de Lestapis

Greece's campaign for independence: role of French forces – Navarino (battle 1827)

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Joseph Mounier

Creation of the Antwerp arsenal and the Scheldt squadron 1803-1814

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Marie Charles O'Neill

D'Estaing and combined operations in Georgia during 1779

Ruea Ek (Lieutenant) J. Pachchusanon (Siam/Thailand)

Lieutenant de vaisseau Maurice Gabriel Quérat

Minister 'Portal' 29 December 1818-12 December 1821

Lieutenant de vaisseau René Louis Benjamin Sacaze

Commerce warfare conducted by naval divisions: the squadrons of Leissegues and Willaumez in 1806

Lieutenant de vaisseau René Étienne Sap

Preparations for the Egyptian expedition



Minister of Marine François Piétri (February 1933-June 1936), accompanied by an admiral and staff officers, converses with a squadron flying officer in the hangar of *Béarn*. Expansion and re-equipping of the *Marine nationale*'s naval air arm (*aéronautique navale*) necessitated transfer of officers for training. A new aircraft carrier *Joffre* was laid down on 18 November 1938 but was still unfinished by the start of the Second World War. (author's collection; Zanco, *Dictionnaire des ministres de la marine*, 422-424)

Lieutenant de vaisseau Joseph Marie Vaillant

Blockade of the Scheldt in 1832-1833

Promotion 1937-38

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henri Eugène Marc Ballande

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Denis Gustave Brun

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Collomb

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Marie Roger Dufaure de Lajarte

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Gustave Charles Gérardin

Lieutenant de vaisseau Georges Michel Henri Jouanin

Lieutenant de vaisseau Joseph Yves Marie Lelièvre

Lieutenant de vaisseau Robert Édouard Henri Le Masson

Lieutenant de vaisseau Robert Marie O'Neill

Lieutenant de vaisseau Bernard Vincent François Marie Pène

Lieutenant de vaisseau Édouard Emile Gustave Pirel

Lieutenant de vaisseau Claude Mathurin Quémard

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jacques Marie Auguste Verdier

Promotion 1938-39

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henri Marie Jacques François Bégouen-Demeaux

Lieutenant de vaisseau Pierre Victor Valéry Ernest Béret

Lieutenant de vaisseau Gabriel Pascal Ernest Castelli

Lieutenant de vaisseau Henri Laurent Daillière

Lieutenant de vaisseau Louis Victor Aimé Deroo

Lieutenant de vaisseau Charles Pierre Duvivier

Binbaşı Sermed Gokdeniz (Turkey)

Mine warfare at the Dardanelles

Lieutenant de vaisseau Émile Max Granger-Veyron

Employment of mines in the Otranto channel

Lieutenant de vaisseau Yves André Louis Jourdan

Lieutenant de vaisseau André Auguste Bernard Menvielle

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Paul Merlin

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Joseph Nicolas-Barreton

Lieutenant de vaisseau Hervé Marie Henri René Tyl

Lieutenant de vaisseau Jean Robert Violette

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