

MEN AT WAR

1914-1945

38

FRENCH COLONIAL AND AFRICAN TROOPS

Sergeant, 1^{er} Régiment de Marche
de Zouaves, France, 1914



THE LEAD SOLDIER COLLECTION

Men at War 1914-1945

Publisher:

Juan Maria Martinez

Editor-in-Chief:

Ramon Azaola

Adaptation and editing:

Beagle Ltd., Susan Thurgood, Paul Hutchinson

Editorial assistant:

Rosa Perez

Technical assistant:

Rolando Dias

Technical advisor:

Osprey Publishing

Filmset and reproduction by:

FCM

Printed by:

Graficas Almudena

For this edition:

© Del Prado Publishers/Ediciones del Prado, 2000

Cea Bermúdez, 39 - 5º

28003 Madrid (Spain)

© 1996 Osprey Publishing Limited

Extract from: French Colonial and African Troops

Author: Ian Sumner

Artist: Bill Younghusband

Photo credits: Imperial War Museum

First published by Osprey Publishing, Elms Court, Chapel Way,
Botley, Oxford OX2 9LP

ISBN: 84-8372-516-9

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the copyright owners.

The publisher reserves the right, should specific technical or market circumstances so dictate, to modify the price of the collection and the contents—in which case the affected components will be replaced with others of similar quality and interest. Actual components may differ from those in the promotional material in view of the aforementioned circumstances.

Figures contain lead. This product is not a toy. Not suitable for children.

OVERVIEW OF THE COLLECTION

THE LEAD SOLDIER COLLECTION is a collection made up of 75 weekly issues, each containing the following elements:

- One figure of the most representative soldiers from the greatest conflicts of the twentieth century, with their uniforms, equipment, weapons and insignia.
- The partwork that accompanies each figure shows the documentary and iconographical sources that have been used to create the figures. Each partwork concentrates on a particular army or elite corps that played an important role in the two world wars.

To be sure of getting your copies each week, either place a regular order with your newsagent or take out a subscription.

The subscription will be for the complete collection, starting from the issue you request.

UNITED KINGDOM

Customer service, including subscriptions, back issues and binders:

WOODGATE

PO Box 95

Hastings

TN35 4BZ

Telephone number: 0870 7297999

Distribution:

COMAG Magazine Marketing

The price of each issue is £5.49 (with the exception of No. 1 at £2.50 and No. 2 at £3.99).

The binders will be priced at £4.95 each.

AUSTRALIA

Distribution:

GORDON AND GOTCH LIMITED

Subscriptions:

KIRIN DIRECT MARKETING

Reply paid 1900

The Lead Soldier Collection Subscriptions

PO Box 1900

Mona Vale NSW 1658

Telephone number: (02) 9979 0222

Fax number: (02) 9979 7107

Back issues:

These can be ordered through your newsagent, or write to The Lead Soldier Collection, Gordon and Gotch Limited, PO Box 290, Burwood, Victoria 3125. Please enclose cover price plus A\$1.50 p&h per binder.

NEW ZEALAND

Distribution:

GORDON AND GOTCH (NZ) LIMITED

Subscriptions:

KIRIN DIRECT MARKETING

Freepost 108466

The Lead Soldier Collection Subscriptions

PO Box 47863

Ponsonby, Auckland 1034

Telephone number: (09) 377 3798

Fax number: (61 2) 9979 7107

Back issues and binders:

GORDON AND GOTCH (NZ) LIMITED

PO Box 24013, Royal Oak, Auckland

New Zealand

The binders will be priced at NZ\$13.95 plus NZ\$3.00 postage and handling.

SOUTH AFRICA

Distribution:

RNA

Subscriptions, back orders and binders:

JACKLIN ENTERPRISES

Private Bag, 12

Centurion, 0046

Telephone number: 011 265 4308

Fax number: 011 314 2984

Subscriptions e-mail address:

Subscribe@jacklin.co.za

MEN AT WAR

1914-1945

FRENCH COLONIAL AND AFRICAN TROOPS

Sergeant, 1^{er} Régiment de Marche de Zouaves, France, 1914



del Prado
publishers

OSPREY
PUBLISHING

FRENCH COLONIAL AND AFRICAN TROOPS

INTRODUCTION



A senior N.C.O. of the Colonial Ordnance Service in full dress before the First World War. His uniform is dark blue with gilt buttons but silver rank distinctions; his képi bears a scarlet plume.

By the end of the nineteenth century, France had acquired a considerable empire, including territories as far spread as the West Indies, West and Northern Africa, Eastern Africa, Madagascar, India, Indochina and Polynesia. To maintain order in these far-flung possessions, it raised a considerable number of troops of many different kinds.

These troops can be divided into two main groups – those serving in North Africa, and the rest. The reason behind this split is purely administrative; Algeria, and the two protectorate states of Tunisia and Morocco, were governed through the Ministry of the Interior, but the remainder were run through the Ministry for the Colonies.

The troops in North Africa, popularly known as the *Armée d'Afrique* – the 'Army of Africa' – were recruited from a mixture of white and native peoples. The whites were almost all volunteers, since under normal circumstances French law precluded sending conscripted troops outside metropolitan France. The only exception was provided by those men who had been in prison when their call-up came; they were obliged to serve their prison term, but on release were sent to serve in the African Light Infantry. The white regiments included the Zouaves, the Foreign Legion, the African Light Infantry, and the light cavalry regiments of the *Chasseurs d'Afrique*. The regiments raised from native peoples included the Algerian and Tunisian *tirailleurs* (as well as regiments of Moroccan *tirailleurs* after the First World War), and cavalry provided by regiments of *spahis*. Artillery, engineers, and other support units were generally mixed, about 40 percent of their personnel coming from local peoples, whilst the remainder, including the officers, were whites. A number of irregular units, such as the *goums* and the camel mounted Saharan Companies were also created; again, these were raised among local peoples but commanded by Frenchmen.

Since the other French colonies came under a separate administration, a separate force had grown up to defend them. Even after the troops had been transferred to the control of the War Ministry in 1900, they remained largely a separate organisation, with little peacetime contact with the rest of the Army. Colonial Infantry and Colonial Artillery regiments were recruited almost exclusively from volunteers (some conscripts were allowed in time of necessity), drawn from French citizens both in the colonies (particularly the West Indies) and at home. These were supported by regiments of *tirailleurs sénégalais* (raised throughout West and Equatorial Africa, not just in Senegal), *malgaches* (from Madagascar) and *tonkinois* (from Indochina), which were all infantry units raised from subject peoples.



A section of Chasseurs d'Afrique in dismounted action, on the Belgian coast in 1914 wearing their peacetime uniform of light blue jacket, red trousers and red fez.

There was always a good deal of rivalry between the metropolitan army and the troops in Africa and the colonies. The former prepared to defend the soil of France, particularly against attack from Germany, and considered colonial warfare to be no more than a distraction from this main purpose. In their turn, the colonial troops regarded their metropolitan brothers-in-arms as hidebound by regulation and theory, with no real idea of what warfare was like. The experience of handling troops in active service conditions gave officers a self-confidence they may never have acquired in a garrison town. Many senior officers in 1914, including Joffre himself, had seen service in the colonies.

During the First World War, both African and Colonial regiments fought in defence of their country. Two divisions of Zouaves and Algerian *tirailleurs* were sent to France immediately, and regiments of Colonial Infantry formed their own Army Corps (a second Colonial Corps was created in 1915). Experience of colonial warfare gave these regiments an edge in combat, and they were frequently used as assault troops, and allotted the hardest of tasks. Such a policy was initially successful, but in the long term, the gaps amongst the experienced men caused by the unprecedentedly heavy casualties of trench warfare reduced many regiments to a mere shadow of their former selves. One of the most famous regiments was the *Régiment d'Infanterie Coloniale du Maroc*, formed in 1914 from battalions taken from a number of different regiments serving in Morocco at the outbreak of war (one white, two Senegalese). The RICM maintained its élite status until the Armistice in 1918, gaining the greatest number of unit awards of any regiment in the Army. The second most decorated unit was an African unit, the *Régiment de Marche de la Légion Etrangère*. Both regiments wore a double aiguillette on their uniforms, in the colours of the *Légion d'honneur* and the *Médaille*

Militaire, a degree of achievement in combat unmatched by any other unit.

Altogether, some 63 battalions of Algerian and Tunisian troops served on the Western Front. One of the reasons behind this large commitment was that the French were reluctant to use these regiments against the Turks because of their shared religious faith. Other Colonial and African troops saw action in theatres besides the Western Front. Their main contribution came in Salonika, where three Colonial divisions participated in the campaign, at the Dardanelles (where four mixed regiments, each composed of one white and two Senegalese battalions, saw action), and in Africa, against the German colonies of Togo and Kamerun, as well as against the Senussi revolt of 1916-17, which spread from Libya to Algeria, Chad and Niger. Small contingents also served in the operations against the Bolsheviks, in Siberia and in northern Russia.

There was little rest after the signing of the Armistice. Almost immediately revolts broke out at both ends of the Mediterranean. In Morocco, a revolt against French and Spanish occupation, led by Abd al Krim, was only finally extinguished in 1934, after a series of hard campaigns, involving detachments from almost every African and Senegalese regiment, as well as large number of locally raised *goums* and partisans. At the same time, the new territories in Lebanon and Syria, granted to France by the League of Nations after the end of the First World War, rose in revolt against their new masters. Disturbances, particularly amongst the Djebel Druze people, lasted until 1927. In addition, both African and Colonial troops contributed to the occupation forces in Germany and the Saarland. A small number of armoured units was formed, both in Africa and the Colonies, but they were equipped with the obsolete Renault 17, and were thus of little value during the Second World War.

During the First World War, and throughout the 1920s and 1930s, the African and Colonial regiments were seen increasingly as a way to offset the effect of falling birth rates on the size of the Metropolitan Army. These regiments were garrisoned more frequently on the



Men from the 4^e Zouaves during the 1920s. The man in the centre wears a uniform of khaki wool, but the other two wear the warm weather uniform of khaki drill.

French mainland, rather than abroad. When war broke out in 1939, 12 African divisions, plus three brigades of horsed cavalry were based in France, as well as eight Colonial divisions and two half-brigades of machine gun troops, all this out of a grand total of 101 divisions. In the campaign that followed, the troops fought well in conventional terms, but were overwhelmed by the new style of warfare. The Senegalese fared particularly badly. As a reprisal for the stern resistance they had shown, 200 men, captured at Montluzin on 19th June, were machine-gunned out of hand, and another 250 were massacred in the Côte d'Or between the 16th and 25th of the same month. Altogether some 24,000 Senegalese, serving in seven regiments, were declared missing, of whom perhaps 17,500 were killed, either on the battlefield or in captivity.

As was the case during the First World War, many senior commanders in 1939-40 had seen active service in the colonies, particularly in Morocco during the 1920s and 1930s. But the nature of modern warfare had changed so much that their experience proved of little value. Fatally, one of these men was General Corap, the commander of the 9th Army, which stood directly in the path of the German advance. Corap had captured Abd al Krim and had become a national hero – but he did not know how to order an air strike. General Huntzinger, the commander of the 2nd Army, did not realise that unsupported artillery could not destroy tanks.

Following the Armistice, the numbers of all French troops were significantly reduced. Initially at least, most soldiers and their commanders supported Vichy, preferring that small measure of independence to outright German occupation; those who supported de Gaulle included only two weak Foreign Legion battalions and a Colonial battalion. Their numbers slowly increased as a number of African colonies declared for de Gaulle, and the campaign in Syria, which saw Frenchman fighting Frenchman, produced some more recruits (though many elected to be repatriated to France). It was only after the Allied campaign in Algeria following the Operation Torch landings that the great increase in Free French forces occurred. Germany occupied Vichy France, so the French authorities in North Africa felt justified in re-entering the war against the Axis.

Equipped and armed with a mixture of their old uniforms and American matériel, the French were able to put an Army Corps, composed of a mixture of Algerian, Moroccan and Colonial troops, into the line in Tunisia. A reorganisation followed in 1943, resulting in the creation of a number of extra divisions. One of these, the 2nd Armoured Division, was transferred to Britain for the Normandy landings. This was the division that became famous as the formation that captured Paris, and was formed from a mixture of Frenchmen, Colonial troops, Moroccans and Lebanese. Also formed at the same time for the forthcoming Italian campaign was the *Corps Expéditionnaire Français* (CEF), which consisted almost exclusively of Algerian and Moroccan troops. The fighting qualities of the French were mistrusted by the other Allied commanders, who clearly had the campaign of 1940 in mind, but in the Italian mountains, the African troops proved skilled fighters, and their ability and professionalism turned the Monte Cassino position where other formations and nationalities had failed.

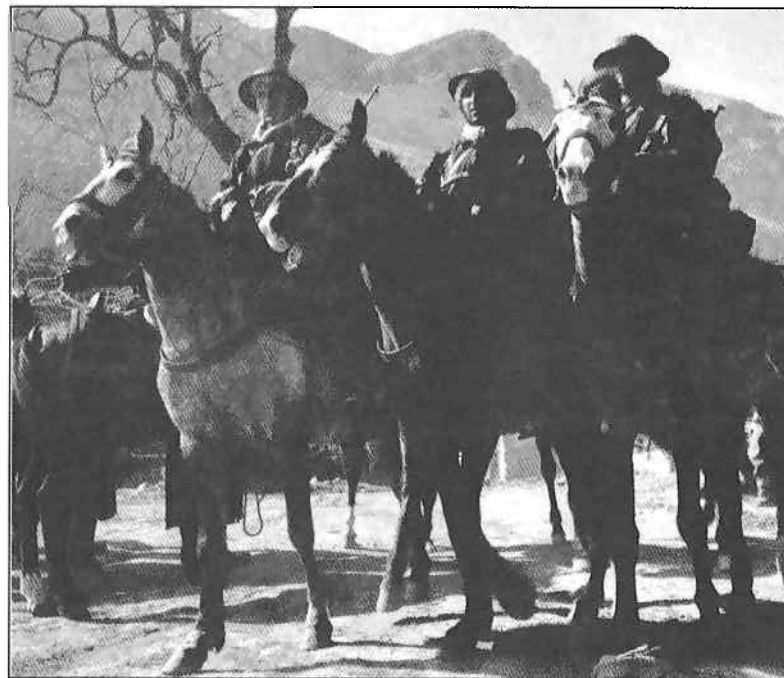


A Senegalese patrol, Syria, 1942. These men are wearing their wool jackets with drill trousers. The need for every patrol column to be self-sufficient on the march meant that every man was burdened with extra pouches and haversacks.

Transferred to the south of France for Operation Anvil, the CEF was renamed the 1st French Army, and divided into two army corps. Once again, the skills of the Algerian *tirailleurs* and the Moroccan *goums* came to the fore, as the fighting moved through the foothills of the Alps and into the Vosges. As winter approached, many of the original African personnel were repatriated, and the ranks filled with men who had been in the Resistance. Partly this was to avoid subjecting African troops unused to such conditions to the effects of a mountain winter, but it was also designed to bring the Resistance under some kind of proper control, both military and political.

In the French colonies in the Far East, events had taken a very different turn. The Colony's garrison, consisting of a Foreign Legion regiment, five Colonial infantry and two Colonial artillery regiments, were drawn into border clashes firstly with the Japanese in 1940-41, and then with Thailand. The local governor allowed the Japanese to install bases and airfields in Indochina, and ensured that the Tricolour would keep flying. The garrison was mostly pro-Vichy in sentiment, or at best neutral, but a number of pro-Gaullist officers still connived in acts of sabotage. By 1945, relations between the two powers had soured so badly, a Japanese coup gave them control of the country, and they either massacred or imprisoned most of the French garrison. French control was only re-established once the War was over, when it immediately became embroiled in a nationalist revolt led by Ho Chi Minh.

If colonial warfare had contributed to the stultification of French military thought before the Second World War, it was nevertheless the effort and sacrifices of the African and Colonial troops during the latter stages of the conflict which laid the foundations of France's military self-respect, and enabled it to take its place amongst the councils of the victorious Allied powers.



A mounted section of *goumiers* in Italy 1943. Each *goum* (a company-sized unit) included a mounted section, on sturdy ponies.

COLOUR PLATES

A1: SERGEANT, 1^{ER} RÉGIMENT DE MARCHÉ DE ZOUAVES, FRANCE, 1914

The Zouaves went to war wearing a uniform that had changed little from the time of the regiments' formation in the 1840s. Rather than send a whole regiment to France, several battalions were combined as a provisional *régiment de marche* – in this case the 4th, 5th and 11th Battalions of the 1^{er} Zouaves. This sergeant is armed with an 1883 Lebel rifle.



Officers and men of the 3^e Zouaves. The regiments were distinguished normally by the colour of the patch on their tunics; the men of the 3^e seem to have cultivated some extraordinary facial hair as well.

A2: CAPTAIN, 1^{ER} RÉGIMENT DE MARCHÉ DE TIRAILLEURS, FRANCE, 1914

Tirailleurs wore a uniform similar to that of the Zouaves, but in light blue with yellow braid. Regimental custom dictated that officers' uniforms were paler in colour than those of their men. To indicate their ranks, officers in the Zouaves and *tirailleurs* wore large gold braid Austrian knots on their sleeves. The 1^{er} Régiment de marche was actually formed from three battalions, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, of the 9^e Tirailleurs algériens.

A3: PRIVATE, 21^E RÉGIMENT D'INFANTERIE COLONIALE, FRANCE, 1914

The blue trousers and cap are virtually the only items that distinguish this soldier of Colonial Infantry from an ordinary Line Infantryman.

B1: MAOUN, BRIGADE DES CHASSEURS INDIGÈNES, FRANCE, 1915

Morocco was, in 1914, a French protectorate, and contributed a brigade of infantry to the French cause. Its men retained their own rank – a *maoun* is the equivalent of a corporal. They wore this light khaki drill uniform until the spring of 1915, when it was replaced by a khaki wool uniform.

B2: PRIVATE, 4^E RÉGIMENT D'INFANTERIE COLONIALE, FRANCE, 1915

The dark blue uniform was slowly

replaced by items in horizon blue from the spring of 1915, sometimes, as here, combined with trousers in dark blue corduroy. The man is holding an iron skull, worn under the képi as his only protection against shrapnel.

B3: TRUMPETER, 8^E RÉGIMENT DE CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE, SALONIKA, 1915

The sheer visibility of the pre-war peacetime uniforms, especially those of African troops, gave rise to concern in late 1914. Initially they were replaced by garments in horizon blue, but in spring 1915, these were replaced in their turn by garments in khaki, reserving horizon blue for metropolitan and white Colonial regiments. As a trumpeter, this man wears small strips of distinctive braid on his collar and cuffs.

C1: SERGEANT, RÉGIMENT DE TIRAILLEURS SÉNÉGALAIS, FRANCE, 1916

The first Senegalese units to reach France still wore their dark blue peacetime uniform. This was changed first to horizon blue, but by 1916, khaki uniforms had

been adopted. His machete, theoretically provided for use in the forests of West Africa, proved very useful for trench warfare on the Western Front. This man is armed with a 1907 Berthier rifle, a type originally issued only to Colonial troops, but it proved to be so much better in action than the Lebel carried by the metropolitan regiments that it was issued to the whole Army.

C2: PRIVATE, 2^E RÉGIMENT D'ARTILLERIE COLONIALE, FRANCE, 1917

Serving the guns, this man has adopted the light blue canvas uniform, normally worn only as a working dress in barracks. It tended to fade rapidly with wear and washing, and soon became an off-white. The helmet worn by Colonial Artillery regiments was identical to that worn by metropolitan regiments.

C3: PRIVATE, RÉGIMENT D'INFANTERIE COLONIALE DU MAROC, FRANCE, 1918

In 1918, the decision was made to clothe all Colonial regiments in khaki, rather than simply the native regiments. However, this came too late for front-line troops, and they continued to wear horizon

blue until after the end of the war. This man is carrying the squad machine gun, the 8-mm Chauchat of 1915. Easily manufactured from metal stampings, it was an unreliable weapon. His personal weapon is an automatic pistol.

D

D1: SERGEANT, 5^E RÉGIMENT DE TIRAILLEURS ALGÉRIENS, ALGERIA, 1919

The undress headgear for Zouave and tirailleur units was a red fez, or chéchia. It remained in use throughout the war, although when near the front lines, it was worn under a khaki cover.

D2: CAPTAIN HENRI DE BOURNAZEL, 33^E GOM, MOROCCO, 1932

De Bournazel was one of the most famous French officers of the inter-war period. Commissioned in the spahis, he took command of a number of Moroccan goums, leading from the front, dressed in his conspicuous red uniform. He was killed in 1933, in operations in the Djebel Sarro: his death is still commemorated at the Army's Saumur cavalry school

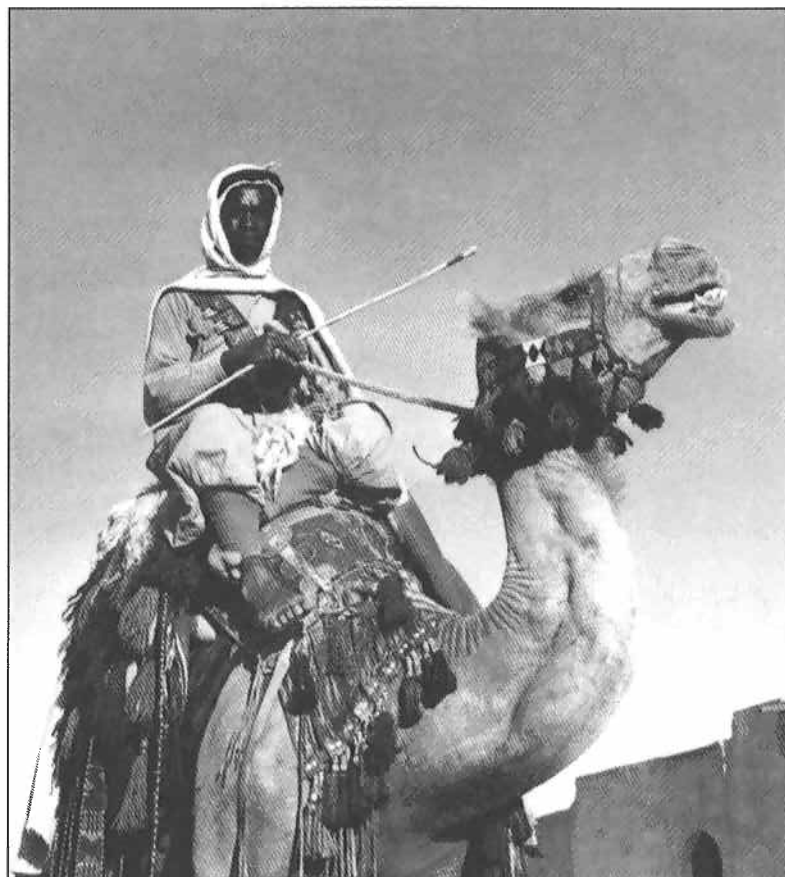
D3: PRIVATE, 103^E BATAILLON INDOCHINOIS DE MARCHE, SHANGHAI, 1927

Two provisional battalions were raised from Indochinese troops to protect French interests in the International City of Shanghai, after serious disturbances there. This man is wearing the khaki drill uniform especially issued to Indochinese troops. He is armed with a 1902/16 rifle, a lighter version of the Berthier, expressly designed for Indochinese troops.

E

E1: LIEUTENANT, GROUPE NOMADE, MAURITANIA, 1933

Like the Saharan Companies of Algeria, Groupes Nomades were raised from local desert peoples to maintain order and suppress raiding, but were stationed in Mauritania, Niger and Chad. This French officer wears the simplest uniform necessary to ensure protection from the sun – a shirt opened down the sides and with the sleeves removed, a pair of local baggy saroual trousers, and native leather san-



A trooper of a Camel Company, Palmyra, Syria, 1942. The French formed three such companies between the wars. His uniform and personal equipment are French, but his saddlery and harness are Bedouin.

dals. His weapons are an 1892 cavalry carbine, and a pistol, probably a Star or a Ruby, in a holster decorated with the Colonial anchor.

E2: SOUS-LIEUTENANT, CAVALERIE DU LEVANT, SYRIA, 1930

Following the pacification of the Djebel Druze in Syria and Lebanon, a regiment was recruited from these people. His keffiyeh was red and green for parade dress, as here, but plain white under normal circumstances. This man is also wearing the Croix de Guerre Théâtre des Opérations Extérieur, awarded for operations outside France, and the Wound Medal.

E3: LIEUTENANT, 9^E RÉGIMENT DE ZOUAVES, ALGERIA, 1930

This officer wears the khaki drill uniform worn in undress and campaign orders.

His képi is obscured in a drill cover, which has a section cut out to reveal his rank and regiment. During the 1920s and 1930s, an increasing number of regiments were adopting regimental badges: that of the 9^e Zouaves featured the figure 9 and a tiger, and is worn here pinned on the aiguillette. He is armed with a Spanish 9-mm Astra pistol.

F

F1: CAPTAIN CHARLES N'TCHORÉ, 53^E RÉGIMENT D'INFANTRIE COLONIALE MIXTE SÉNÉGALAIS, FRANCE, 1940

N'Tchoréré was a native of Gabon, and had been commissioned in the 1930s following outstanding service in the Middle East. He rejoined the Army on the outbreak of war, and serving in France was shot by his German captors when he



Three officers of the 3^e Spahis marocains Italy, 1943. They are wearing American uniforms, but with French regimental collar patches on their sleeves. Their headgear is the French pre-war motorised troops helmet, with unofficial additions of their rank badge and, as a Moroccan regiment, an open five-pointed star.

insisted on being treated as an officer. He is carrying a 1921 Ruby automatic pistol.

F2: CAPTAIN, CORPS FRANCE, 21^E RÉGIMENT DE TIRAILLEURS ALGÉRIENS, FRANCE, 1940

During the Phoney War period, most front-line regiments formed corps francs, units to patrol No-Man's Land. The men of these small units wore a wide variety of clothing, with the emphasis on lightness and comfort. This particular officer has acquired a set of the green canvas uniform intended for motorised troops, to which he has added some regimental collar patches.

F3: ADJUTANT, BATAILLON DU PACIFIQUE, WESTERN DESERT, 1942

This battalion was raised in French Polynesia, and served in the Western

Desert and in France during the Liberation. This senior N.C.O. is wearing British battledress, but with French badges.

G

G1: LIEUTENANT, 7^E RÉGIMENT DE CHASSEURS D'AFRIQUE, ITALY, 1943

Many of the men of this regiment were drawn from those who had served in the Vichy youth organisation, the Chantiers de Jeunesse. Its clothing stores provided much of the regimental uniform, including the 'forest green' beret and tie, and the brown leather jacket.

G2: PRIVATE, 3^E RÉGIMENT DE TIRAILLEURS ALGÉRIENS, ITALY, 1944

With the exception of the helmet, this

man is almost completely clothed and equipped with American matériel. However the helmet remains French, under a cloth cover; these French helmets were replaced progressively by U.S. M1 helmets during the fighting in Alsace and in Germany during the last months of the war. He is carrying a 1903 Springfield rifle.

G3: GOUIMIER, ITALY, 1944

This Moroccan hill tribesman wears his traditional djellabah coat, with a 1917 American helmet and a 1903 Springfield rifle, and U.S. equipment. The Americans were reluctant to supply up-to-date equipment to French Colonial and African units for political reasons.

H

H1: LIEUTENANT, 4^E RÉGIMENT DE TIRAILLEURS MAROCAINS, GERMANY, 1945

This officer is wearing wholly American clothing. However, he has added a French badge to the side of his helmet. He has also managed to acquire an American M1 carbine.

H2: SERGEANT PORTE-FANION, 6^E BATAILLON PORTÉ DE TIRAILLEURS NORD-AFRICAINS, FRANCE, 1944

This motor battalion was raised during the Liberation of France and served on the Atlantic coast. The Sergeant is wearing British uniform, but he has French 1935 pattern leather equipment, and carries a pre-war MAS36 rifle. Many African regiments continued to wear uniforms from British and Canadian stocks well into the 1950s. Single battalions were not entitled to a regimental colour, and so carried a small fanion, like the one shown here.

H3: SOUS-LIEUTENANT, CORPS LÉGER D'INTERVENTION, INDOCHINA, 1945

The C.L.I. was formed from Colonial troops and trained in India in 1945, with the intention that they should parachute into Indochina to organise resistance against the Japanese. None had gone into action, however, before the end of the war. He is wearing a British jungle green uniform, and is armed with a Lee Enfield Jungle Carbine.

- 1: Sergeant, 1^{er} Régiment de Marche de Zouaves, France, 1914
- 2: Captain, 1^{er} Régiment de Marche de Tirailleurs, France, 1914
- 3: Private, 21^e Régiment d'Infanterie Coloniale, France, 1914



- 1: Maoun, Brigade des Chasseurs Indigènes, France, 1915
- 2: Private, 4^e Régiment d'Infanterie Coloniale, France, 1915
- 3: Trumpeter, 8^e Régiment de Chasseurs d'Afrique, Salonika, 1915



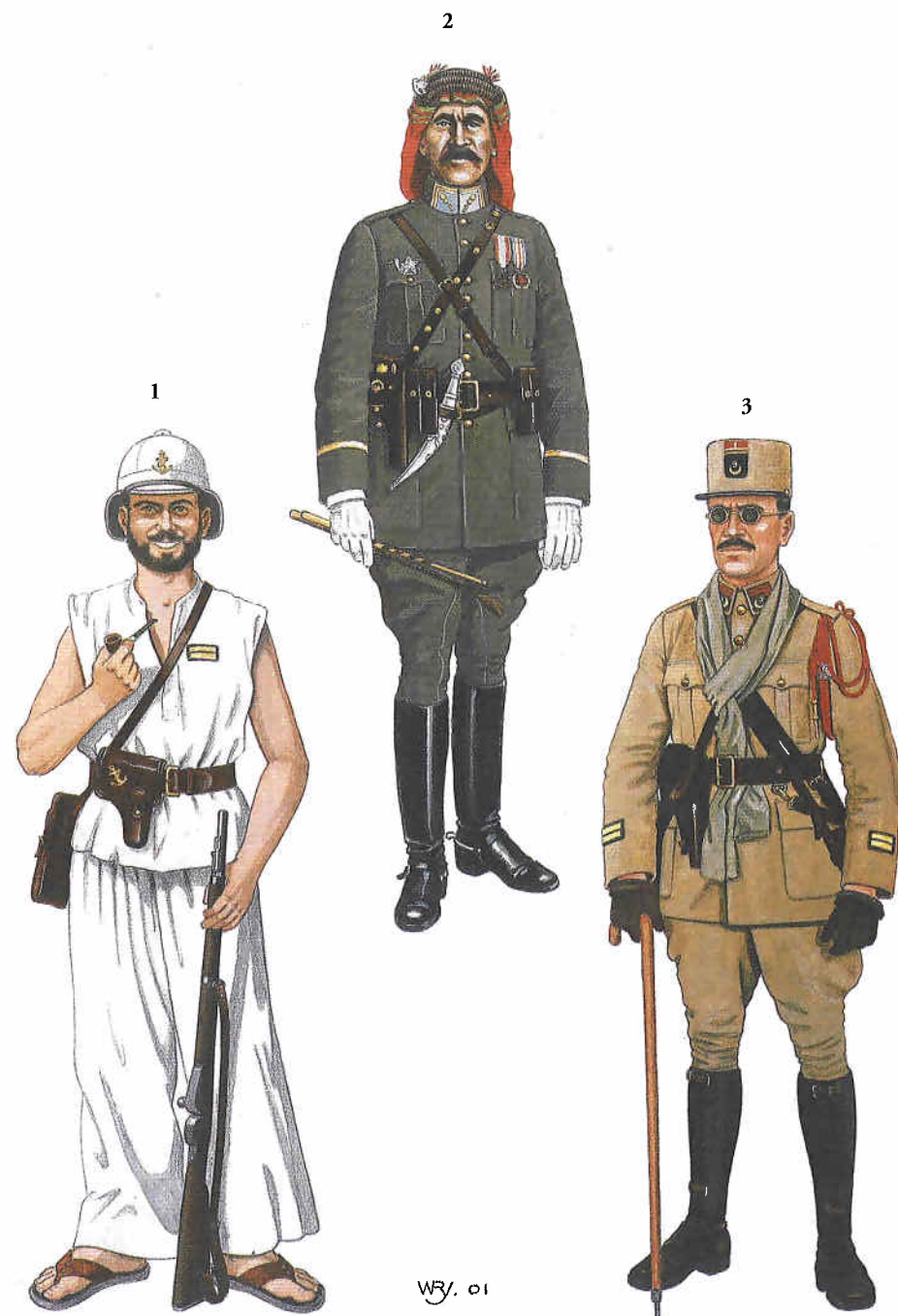
- 1: Sergeant, Régiment de Tirailleurs
Sénégalais, France, 1916
- 2: Private, 2^e Régiment d'Artillerie
Coloniale, France, 1917
- 3: Private, Régiment d'Infanterie
Coloniale du Maroc, France, 1918



- 1: Sergeant, 5^e Régiment de Tirailleurs
Algériens, Algeria, 1919
- 2: Captain Henri de Bournazel,
33^e Goum, Morocco, 1932
- 3: Private, 103^e Bataillon Indochinois
de Marche, Shanghai, 1927



- 1: Lieutenant, Groupe Nomade, Mauritania, 1933
- 2: Sous-lieutenant, Cavalerie du Levant, Syria, 1930
- 3: Lieutenant, 9^e Régiment de Zouaves, Algeria, 1930



- 1: Captain Charles N'Tchoréré, 53^e Régiment d'Infanterie Coloniale Mixte Sénégalais, France, 1940
- 2: Captain, Corps France, 21^e Régiment de Tirailleurs Algériens, France, 1940
- 3: Adjudant, Bataillon du Pacifique, Western Desert, 1942



- 1: Lieutenant, 7^e Régiment
de Chasseurs d'Afrique,
Italy, 1943
2: Private, 3^e Régiment
de Tirailleurs Algériens,
Italy, 1944
3: Goumier, Italy, 1944



- 1: Lieutenant, 4^e Régiment
de Tirailleurs Marocains,
Germany, 1945
2: Sergeant Porte-Fanion,
6^e Bataillon Porté de
Tirailleurs Nord-Africains,
France, 1944
3: Sous-Lieutenant,
Corps Léger d'Intervention,
Indochina, 1945

