

## **The German Radio Propaganda Wave War in Algeria During World War II: Berlin Radio as a Case Study Based on French Archive Documentation**

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### **Abstract:**

This study endeavors to examine the phenomenon of German radio propaganda directed at Algeria throughout the Second World War, whereby broadcasting emerged as a remarkably effective medium for disseminating news rapidly across extensive territories.

Berlin Radio, which transmitted in Arabic, constituted one of the most significant broadcasting stations operating in Algeria. Through these stations, German propaganda apparatus successfully penetrated North African nations in general and Algeria specifically.

The present research relies upon a content analysis of propagandistic programs grounded in archival materials preserved in the Overseas Archives (Archives d'Outre-Mer).

**Keywords:** Berlin Radio, Germany, Algeria, World War II, propaganda, radio programming...

### **Introduction:**

Algeria, like other French colonies, faced an extensive campaign of German propaganda characterized by diverse methodologies—printed materials, newspaper articles—though the paramount instrument deployed by German propaganda authorities during the Second World War consisted of Berlin Radio's electromagnetic waves.

These broadcasts targeted Maghrebi populations broadly and Algerian society specifically, pursuing dual objectives: inciting colonized populations to revolt against the French colonial regime on the one hand, and securing their allegiance on the other.

The Berlin-Zeesen broadcasting facility engaged in dedicated daily transmissions in Arabic, conducted by Maghrebi personalities appointed by German propaganda services. These individuals presented radio programs and lectures wherein they disseminated news of the ongoing conflict and the losses inflicted upon the French adversary, aiming to diminish French power in North Africa while simultaneously encouraging soldiers to desert the French army and enlist within German forces.

### **1. Berlin Radio**

German Nazi propaganda transmission equipment was installed in the town of Zeesen, situated south of Berlin, functioning as the pulsating nucleus of Nazi propagandistic endeavors.

Through this facility, radio programs were broadcast in Modern Standard Arabic, subsequently through various dialects including Maghrebi, Tunisian, Berber, and Kabyle variations.

These programs incorporated stimulating information and commentary alongside Eastern and Andalusian musical selections (David, 2021, p.141).

The radio station employed more than eighty personnel, including announcers, writers, and translators. As the war accelerated, Nazi propaganda authorities expanded the broadcasting network's reach beyond Berlin's confines alone, establishing supplementary stations across Europe, such as Radio Mondial-Paris (David, p.141).

A committee comprising North African political refugees was organized to manage broadcasting from Berlin Radio, intending to "amplify Muslim voices that France had silenced through this radio station" (No Editor, 1942; Boucif, 2012, pp.5-19).

The texts broadcast by German propaganda services underwent meticulous preparation, with propagandists carefully selecting terminology that announcers would present in varied dialects and languages—vocabulary chosen for its anticipated resonance within Islamic populations' consciousness. These curated texts proceeded through an editorial phase before transmission, affording Arab broadcasters an opportune moment to manipulate content according to their interests.

Nazi propaganda authorities deliberately recruited prominent religious personalities from diverse Islamic regions to recite Quranic verses during broadcast initiation, constituting an endeavor to demonstrate Germany's affection for Muslims, reverence for Islamic practices, and its status as guardian of Islamic faith—worthy of trust and military support.

Furthermore, Nazi propaganda apparatus broadcast a religious program titled "*Weekly Religious Discourses*" addressing North Africa's inhabitants, customarily commencing with invocations such as "*O servants of God*" and "*O Muslims*". Berlin Radio exploited religious occasions—the Feast of Sacrifice and the Festival of Breaking the Fast—by broadcasting Islamic expressions of glorification during festive mornings to capture Muslim listeners' attention (David, p.150). Several representative passages from broadcasts transmitted via Berlin Radio merit citation (Charles, 1979, pp.304-305):

- **"We inquire of you, Muslim masses: how do you assist France when it has granted you no rights?"**
- **"God has dispatched the Germans to avenge North Africa's oppressed inhabitants subjugated beneath colonialism."**
- **"God shall remove colonial oppression from you through the Germans, who shall restore Arab rights forthwith."**
- **"Do not defend France in this war, for it constitutes the source of your misery and sorrow."**

Radio announcers reminded Maghrebi populations of the political struggles waged by nationalist movement leaders: Abdelkrim al-Khattabi,<sup>1</sup> resistance leader in Morocco (El-Adel, 2020,

<sup>1</sup> *Mohammed Ben AbdelKrim al-Khattabi: He was born in 1881 AD in the village of Ajdir in Morocco. He grew up in a family of knowledge and religion. He studied in Fez, then moved to Spain and stayed for 3 years*

pp.137-139); Habib Bourguiba<sup>2</sup> in Tunisia (Qalal, 2021, p.26); and Messali Hadj, who led Algeria's nationalist movement (Charles, pp.304-305).

On May 12<sup>th</sup>, 1939, German propaganda services designated a special broadcast commemorating the Berber Dahir (Morocco), issued on May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1930, through which French colonial authorities endeavored to fracture the cultural and religious cohesion of Moroccan society by subjecting Berber-origin tribes to Berber customary law (“coutumes berbères”) in personal status matters rather than Islamic jurisprudence, and to French law regarding misdemeanors, criminal offenses, violations, civil cases, and property matters—circumstances that provoked vigorous Moroccan reactions, thereby generating the Moroccan nationalist movement.

Nazi propaganda authorities broadcast, alongside the Berber Dahir commemoration, speeches opposing both France and Britain. One such discourse declared: “*Germany possesses nothing for which to apologize, for Germany represents a nation sympathetic toward Islam and Muslims, unlike France and Britain, which have facilitated pillaging and enslavement throughout colonies*” (Christie, 1998, p.30).

Nazi radio propaganda apparatus similarly highlighted the unjust policies France pursued against Muslim populations and its attempts to conscript them into a war unrelated to their interests. One broadcast articulated:

**“We inquire how Muslims could assist France when it grants them no rights and regards them as inferior beings (...) in Algeria, indigenous populations face pressure from tax authorities and suffer malnutrition throughout more than a century (...) This represents an age of deception; not a single Algerian loves France”** (Charles, p.299).

German propaganda services moreover clarified France's genuine objective underlying colonial populations' recruitment: using them as cattle to bear arms and cannon fodder while positioning them on defensive front lines, whereas French soldiers sang, drank, and fired artillery into the air for training purposes (Charles, p.300).

However, reaching the targeted Muslim masses in North Africa through Berlin Radio presented significant challenges, given the prevalence of illiteracy and the unavailability of radio receivers among the vast majority of Algerian families. The following table—pertaining to the number of Algerian radio device owners during November 1934—substantiates this assertion (A.N.O.M, 1934):

Province	Number of Algerians Owning Radio Receivers
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studying Spanish law. Upon his return, he supervised the Arabic section and was a teacher of the Arabic language and editor of the newspaper 1902. In 1913 AD, he was appointed as a judge in Melilla, and this enabled him to lead the Rif movement and the Rif tribes.

<sup>2</sup> Habib Bourguiba was born in the city of Monastir on August 3, 1903. He studied at the Carnot Institute in Tunis and then at the Sadiki College. He was among the first to obtain a baccalaureate degree in 1924. He traveled to Paris to complete his studies and joined the Faculty of Law and Political Science at the Sorbonne. He then returned to Tunisia to begin practicing law in 1927. He joined the Tunisian Destour Party in 1933.

Batna	6
Sétif	2
Tlemcen	12
Constantine	20
Skikda	3
Annaba	18
Béjaïa	7
Oran	10
Mostaganem	10
Sidi Bel-Abbès	5
Guelma	3

Beginning in 1939, Nazi propaganda apparatus expanded its broadcasting network utilizing three transmission centers—Munich, Saarbrücken, and Frankfurt—to disseminate news bulletins in Arabic and French targeting North Africa's inhabitants generally and Algerian populations specifically. Berlin Radio's broadcasting in Algeria and Morocco proved weak by comparison with Tunisia, where reception remained superior.

By 1941, the number of Algerian radio device owners increased, estimated at 9,833 receivers; however, the preponderance of these devices remained in European settlers' possession. Radio listening occurred in Maghrebi cafés, bathhouses, urban centers, and marketplaces, consequently motivating most Algerians to congregate in such venues to learn of war developments and international circumstances.

The oral propaganda disseminated via this radio station circulated news with remarkable rapidity, prompting Europeans to designate Berlin Radio as the “*Arab telephone*”. For instance, a news bulletin broadcast in Algiers mornings would reach Tlemcen, Batna, Annaba, and Souk Ahras by evening (Charles, p.298).

Merchants, grain brokers, and practitioners of traveling trades—peddlers, barbers—along with storytellers (celebrated narrative performers)—constituted the principal agents facilitating this information's swift propagation.

These individuals traveled and journeyed daily and systematically through all rural weekly markets, furnishing information regarding international conflict and its developments alongside potential consequences (Boucif, p.7). Information encountered by certain individuals via Algiers Radio readily reached remote regions, rendering radio the superior propaganda instrument in North Africa generally and Algeria specifically (Charles, p.298).

German propaganda authorities endeavored to present German radio as North Africa's nationalist champion through establishing the “*Popular Arab Forum*” on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 1940, administered by Prince Chakib Arslan from Geneva, Switzerland, receiving backing from prominent Maghrebi nationalist movement leaders: Mohammed Ben AbdelKrim al-Khattabi, leader of the Rif rebellion in northern Morocco (1921-1926) and former leader of the now-dissolved Moroccan National Party; Allal al-Fassi, leader of the Neo-Destour Party; Habib Bourguiba; and Messali Hadj, leader of the now-dissolved Algerian People's Party (Pierre, 2014, p.60).

Beginning in 1939—the year the Second World War commenced—German authorities designated propagandistic programs specifically targeting Muslims throughout North Africa, transmitted via Berlin Radio's electromagnetic waves in Arabic by announcers originating from North African regions.

Their purpose centered upon influencing Muslim masses by presenting the German Third Reich as a powerful, loyal ally prepared to furnish comprehensive support to such populations should they revolt against the French colonial regime.

An appeal directed via Berlin Radio to North Africa's listeners stated: “*O Arabs, unite and labor for your future and freedom. Rescue your nations from foreign imperial hegemony. The present moment constitutes the most propitious opportunity imaginable. God shall assist you*”.

Furthermore, on July 5<sup>th</sup>, 1941, this station transmitted an appeal to Arab students in Geneva supporting Germany and Italy in their conflict, declaring: “These children of the Arab nation shall support the Axis powers in their struggle with every available capability to purify the world of Zionism and Bolshevism” (A.N.O.M, 1942).

Prince Shakib Arslan constituted one of the paramount Arab political personalities exercising substantial propagandistic influence throughout the Arab world. He was appointed technical advisor to the German Reich and charged with conducting propaganda throughout Arab territories, subsequently contributing to certain German radio programs directed principally at Maghrebi populations (Belgacem, 2013, p.395).

## 2. Models of Maghrebi Figures as Berlin Radio Broadcasters

The Maghrebi personalities who undertook disseminating Nazi radio propaganda pursuing Germany's victory and the weakening of French power while achieving independence for colonized peoples' populations (Nadia, 2023, p.52) include the following:

### Rajaf Belgacem and His Broadcasting Role at Berlin

Rajaf Belgacem<sup>3</sup> (A.N.O.M, 1954) originated from a family of farmers possessing modest means yet enjoying favorable reputation. He constituted one of the North African Star's founders

<sup>3</sup> Rajaf Belgacem was born on September 19, 1909, in the village of Igouni Bourar. His father was Mr. Mohand Said. When he reached the age of 12, he entered the French school and received his education. With the outbreak of the First World War, he traveled to France and became an employee in a glue manufacturing company. He then returned to his homeland and got married at the age of 19, but he did not stay long and returned again to France. In late 1930, he met Mohamed Said Si Djilali, one of the founding members of the North African Star Movement. Rajaf Belgacem became responsible for press propaganda for the newspaper

alongside Messali Hadj, holding the position of treasurer. He was sentenced in 1934 to eight months imprisonment due to his anti-French political activities.

In 1935, following the party's dissolution, he served among the founding leadership members of the Algerian People's Party. He traveled to Germany in **1938** to explore potential cooperation with Germans benefiting the Algerian cause, though without substantial results.

Following Germany's occupation of France in June **1940**, he encountered his colleague Abderrahman Yacine, who informed him of German desires to employ both as broadcasters on Paris Radio. He acquiesced and became presenter of a daily radio program broadcast for ten minutes in the Kabyle dialect, perpetually attacking French colonial policy while highlighting French injustices (Ben Khadda, 2012, p.123).

With escalating Nazi Germany's interest in North Africa, German propaganda services intensified the programming time dedicated to Rajaf Belgacem's broadcasts, expanding to one full hour and increasing the number of bulletins transmitted in both Arabic and French, increasingly addressing anti-French themes.

These French-language programs broadcast at night commencing at 10:30 p.m., addressing predominantly war-related topics. Propagandistic radio campaigns intensified substantially during religious occasions such as Ramadan and the Festival of Breaking the Fast, when announcers exploited these occasions to exhort Muslims to revolution and liberation, proclaiming that God had dispatched Germany to liberate North Africa and avenge the French, whose hands were stained with blood (Nadia, p.53).

The overwhelming majority of sources indicate Rajaf Belgacem's attachment to Germans, affirming that Germans would arrive to assist Algerians in expelling French forces into the sea while furnishing arms and financial resources (Charles, pp.304-305).

#### **Abderrahman Yacine (A.N.O.M, 1942)**

Born December 8<sup>th</sup>, 1910, in Monastir (Tunisia), bearing the appellation "*Doctor Mourad*", he received education at the Saddiki Institute in Tunisia and graduated from the Faculty of Law in Algiers. Engaged in political activity, he affiliated with the North African Star and became its administrative secretary in 1937.

At the Second World War's commencement in 1939, he sought refuge in Germany. An archival document dated January 27<sup>th</sup>, 1940, indicates his participation as a broadcaster on Berlin Radio, delivering speeches antagonistic toward French domination in North Africa.

Following France's capitulation to German forces in 1940, he collaborated with German propaganda services and recruited numerous Muslim artists and preachers who performed across Berlin and Paris stations. He facilitated commercial relationships between numerous North African residents—predominantly Tunisian—and German officers.

Abderrahman assumed leadership of the German propaganda service specifically dedicated to Algerians, intending through radio programs he delivered to incite Maghrebi soldiers to refrain

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*Al-Umma. By 1933, he was appointed treasurer of the party, and after that, his situation improved, and he married again, a woman of French origin named Reine Bellot.*

from enlisting in French military forces and to mutiny. He participated in composing the Signal newspaper and perpetuated propagandistic activities within German intelligence services until the war's conclusion, dying in 1948 (A.N.O.M, 1940).

### **3. Excerpts Regarding Berlin Radio's Arabic-Language Programming Content and Broadcast Schedules (A.N.O.M, 1954):**

<b>Radio Station</b>	<b>Date and Year</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Brief Excerpts from Radio Programs Broadcast in Arabic, French, and German</b>
Berlin Radio	07/30/1940	19:00	The speaker presents a radio program titled: "The Policy of Repression France Pursues in North Africa".
Berlin Radio	10/04/1940	16:00	Coinciding with Ramadan's arrival, Berlin Radio, on behalf of Germany, extends sincere wishes to Muslims and desires their imminent attainment of freedom and independence aspirations. The station emphasizes its service to Muslim interests, counseling Muslims to maintain their faith and sacred traditions while cautioning them against Arabs serving British designs.
Berlin Radio	10/19/1940	18:00	<b>From Istanbul:</b> A railway agreement was concluded among Iraq, Turkey, and Syria. British propaganda desperately attempts concealing truth and pacifying populations bearing Churchill's war's costs to secure their resigned acceptance. However, London newspapers sound alarm bells alerting the world that Britain's circumstances have become intolerable, repeatedly broadcasting: "London faces violent bombardment with populations suffering greatly". The speaker concluded: "Let us dance together—long live Germany! Long live Islam! With Germany, Islam shall triumph!"
Berlin Radio	10/19/1940	20:00	Names of certain North African war prisoners detained in German camps: Ahmed ben Fakir—of Moroccan origin, age 25; Khaldoun Khalifa—from Saïda (Algeria), age 22; Boubédr Ahmed—Algerian origins, age 28; Hamri Ahmed ben Mohamed—from Douar Oulad Kaba, Barika (Batna) region; Sergeant Ben Ali Khalifa—from Saïda, age 40.
Berlin Radio	10/22/1940	16:00	The announcer declared that following war bulletins, he would read an official statement from the German government regarding Arab independence and Arab

			questions, requesting journalists, politicians, and Arab individuals interested in Arab causes to attend carefully. This official German government statement, excerpted below, emphasized: <b><i>The German government announces today that Germany, which has perpetually felt profound friendship toward Arabs, wishes them prosperity and happiness, desiring their acquisition of strength befitting their historical and natural greatness among nations. (...) Germany continues monitoring Arab states' struggle for independence with interest, and in this struggle, Arab nations may depend upon Germany's complete support in the future</i></b> . The radio announcer indicated the German government issued this statement in complete agreement with its Italian ally.
Berlin Radio	10/13/1940	20:30	Specialized broadcast for North Africa in the Maghrebi dialect referencing names of certain war prisoners in German camps originating from North Africa: Idris ben Mohamed Barradidi (Morocco); Sergeant Mohamed ben Salah (Morocco); Boumediene Belhadj (Algeria); Khalifa ben Khalifa (Oran).
Berlin Radio	10/31/1940	22:00	Greetings from Berlin Radio to Muslims on the occasion of the Festival of Breaking the Fast, with Germany wishing Islamic peoples restoration of their former glory and liberation from British and French rule, permitting them to recover their rightful station internationally.
Berlin Radio	07/28/1943	18:30	Commentary on the military situation in Russia remains satisfactory. Tranquility prevails in Italy with all unified pursuing victory. In Sicily, the Allies occupy defensive positions.
Berlin Radio	07/28/1943	21:30 p.m.	Italy's government transformation represents merely a constitutional crisis. Italy remains determined to continue the war according to identical Fascist principles.
Berlin Radio	08/30/1943	19:30	Since the war's commencement, the Russians have lost more than fifty thousand tanks. Germany's silence constitutes the secret of Germany's victories.
Berlin Radio	09/17/1943	17:00	Six hundred seriously injured prisoners shall return from Germany to France and shall be distributed among various hospitals in southern France.

Berlin Radio	09/20/1943	21:30	Radio broadcast information pertaining to Muslim prisoners' return who could not tolerate Germany's climate, returning to France. The announcer emphasized Germany's demonstrated concern for war prisoners through testimonies previously broadcast via radio.
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Within this identical propagandistic programming context, a bulletin dated March 7<sup>th</sup>, 1941, reported at 6:30 p.m. German fighter aircraft conducting operations over the English Channel and British coastline during aerial combat with British fighters, resulting in six British aircraft downing and a ship weighing ten thousand tons sunk, laden with refrigerated meat cargo 400 kilometers west of Ireland.

This incident inflicted substantial damage upon British food supplies, representing five days' meat rations for Britain's entire population (A.N.O.M, 1941). German propaganda's objective in disseminating such bulletins consisted of diminishing opponents' perceived strength.

The bulletin dated March 8<sup>th</sup>, 1941, at 17:15 indicated repeated defeats inflicted by German forces against enemies. German aircraft conducted violent assaults against British forces, creating ongoing concern sources through incinerated vehicles obstructing roads (identical file). The bulletin referenced German submarines' continued successful warfare, with recent reports indicating two armed merchant vessels' destruction, with combined cargo capacity totaling 12,071 tons.

Berlin Radio broadcast across short wavelengths 24.73 and 29.16 in the Maghrebi dialect throughout 1941-1942, adhering to the following programming schedule (Younes, 2002, pp.22-23):

- Beginning at 21:50: Quranic verses are recited.
- At 21:55: News bulletin transmission.
- At 22:12: Lists containing war prisoners' names detained by German authorities.
- At 22:15: Religious traditions and Eastern musical selections.
- Programming concludes approximately at 22:50.

The station dedicated every Thursday evening to displaying religious tradition in Modern Standard Arabic. Throughout remaining days, programming concluded with this dominant motif: "What transpired regarding Allal al-Fassi and his associates? Bourguiba and his followers? Messali Hadj and the Algerian People's Party? May God grant Islam victory" (Pierre, p.31).

Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy accorded substantial importance to propagandistic programming broadcast via radio, which commanded considerable audiences in Algeria, particularly in Tlemcen's region.

A document dated August 16<sup>th</sup>, 1940, indicated numerous local merchants inhabiting Ain Bessam (currently El-Bayadh) possessed wireless receiving apparatus through which they secretly listened to foreign broadcasts, subsequently disseminating this information precisely among clientele and within Maghrebi cafés (A.N.O.M, 1940). Consequently, French authorities contemplated constructing jamming stations possessing adequate power preventing populations' listening capacity.

The following table delineates broadcasting stations transmitting in Arabic, specifying broadcast commencement and termination times alongside wavelengths through which transmission occurred (A.N.O.M, 1941):

<b>Broadcast Commencement</b>	<b>Broadcast Termination</b>	<b>Radio Station Name</b>	<b>Program Broadcasting Language</b>	<b>Wave length</b>	<b>Reception Strength</b>
06:45	07:00	Rome Radio	Arabic	19M32	5
07:15	07:30	Berlin Radio	Arabic	25M10	4
14:30	15:00	Paris Mondial Radio	Arabic	30M65	5
15:30	14:00	Paris Mondial Radio	Arabic	41M55	5
18:30	19:05	Berlin Radio	Arabic	31M22	4
19:00	20:00	Paris Mondial Radio	Arabic	25M10	4
19:00	19:45	Paris Mondial Radio	Arabic	25M55	3
19:30	20:30	Berlin Radio	Arabic	31M22	4
20:30	20:45	Berlin Radio	Arabic	31M22	3
21:30	22:00	Berlin Radio	Arabic	31M22	4
21:45	22:50	Berlin Radio	Arabic	25M00	5
22:00	22:30	Rome Radio	Arabic	19M61	4
16:40	17:40	Berlin Radio	Arabic	25M55	5

This table demonstrates these broadcasting stations transmitted programs across powerful wavelengths readily receivable utilizing standard radio receivers, facilitating straightforward listening among targeted Muslim audiences through these stations' Arabic-language programming sections.

#### French Reactions to German Radio Propaganda:

Within the framework of rigorous French propagandistic initiatives confuting all anti-French proclamations and policies, an archival document dated October 3, 1939, identified through number 396, indicates that Paris Mondial's Arabic broadcasting proved excellent, though it failed receiving all merited attention—unsurprising given that Paris Mondial acknowledged this circumstance

stemmed principally from addressing Palestinian affairs and Palestinians under terminology such as “*bandits*”, “*rabble-rousers*”, and comparable demeaning designations.

Conversely, enemy broadcasters employed terminology “*combatants in holy war*”. Such diplomatic lapses German radio stations—whether Berlin or London—circumvent; consequently, French propaganda services deem avoiding such errors imperative within their propagandistic efforts (A.N.O.M, 1939).

Within the framework of counter-propaganda, the newspaper Al-Najah published on July 15<sup>th</sup>, 1939, an article titled “***Radio Broadcasting in Morocco***”, underscoring the significant attention French broadcasting stations dedicated to radio transmission.

The article’s text declared: “*Through French stations, we may listen to Al-Azhar University professors on the Nile’s banks within Morocco’s interior, performing their mission serving Arabism and Islam far from all prejudice and malintent. May God preserve this democratic government that refrains from nothing in establishing bonds among nations living beneath its stewardship and remaining Arab and Islamic nations*” (A.N.O.M, 1941).

Similarly, French propaganda services issued a June 10<sup>th</sup>, 1940, decree mandating confiscation of all wireless receiving apparatus throughout southern territories—Ghardaia, Ain al-Saffra, al-Aghauat, Touggourt, and Ouargla—owned by individuals for purposes of listening to hostile propaganda and disseminating information broadcast through certain foreign stations among Algerian Muslim populations (A.N.O.M, 1940).

Accordingly, among French propagandistic objectives consisted of furnishing Algeria with Arabic-language broadcasting stations functioning optimally throughout Algeria, contradicting foreign stations<sup>4</sup> false information. Consequently, colonial authorities requested the Foreign Minister furnish specifications regarding conditions governing listening to Radio Colonial in Algeria (ANOM, 1941).

## Conclusion

Scientific research results' value within historical academic studies' domain resides in their non-conclusive nature, subject to reexamination and reconsideration consistent with novel scientific data potentially accessible to specialized researchers within the cumulative motion of scientific knowledge. Through the foregoing analysis, the following ***conclusions*** emerge:

- ✓ German propaganda conducted activities in Algeria through multiple distinct mediums, most prominently including propaganda leaflets distributed since the conflict’s commencement bearing hostile characteristics inciting regional populations to foment disturbances against French colonizers.
- ✓ Germany simultaneously employed numerous collaborators and specialists functioning as intelligence assets throughout Algeria to monitor French propaganda activities.
- ✓ Alongside these mechanisms, Germany relied upon media instruments, primarily radio—constituting the paramount propagandistic medium deployed throughout the war.



- ✓ Through radio, programming in Arabic and Amazigh circulated, featuring Algerian announcers including Rajaf Belkgacem and Abderrahman Yacine.
- ✓ This radio station represented Nazi propaganda's voice and the mechanism disseminating information to Algerian populations regarding the ongoing conflict.

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