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# The Role Of Radio Stations In The Diffusion Of Nazi Propaganda In The Maghreb During The Second World War 1939-1945

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## **Abstract:**

Germany worked during the Second World War to spread very tendentious propaganda against the policy of French colonialism in the Maghreb, as it contributed to plunging the region into endless psychological warfare, relying on several radio stations, including Radio Berlin, Radio Stuttgart, and then Radio Paris since 1940, and these stations worked to broadcast news and comments in French, in classical Arabic and Moroccan and Tunisian colloquial Arabic. And another in Moroccan Berber and Kabyle, which was very audible in Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. Therefore, this research paper was designed to highlight the content of the sessions broadcast by these stations, and the role of Maghrebian broadcasters in them, who contributed to the dissemination of Nazi propaganda in the hope of saving Germany for their people and liberating them from French colonialism.

During this study, we reached important results, most notably: the great impact of the population in the Maghreb by the quotas that were broadcast by the German radio, which had an impact on the renewal of their hopes for independence with the help of Germany, and these shares were also linked to the events and the course of the war, which took into account German interests in the first place, in the beginning, there was great enthusiasm by broadcasting tendentious news and harsh criticism against the French government, But since October 1940 it has been abolished by removing comments against its policy in the Maghreb, disappointing many Maghrebian collaborators and patriots.

**Keywords:** Radio Berlin, Radio Paris, Nazi propaganda, Maghreb, World War II.

## **Introduction:**

The period of World War II is considered one of the most important periods in the history of the Maghreb, as most of its parts were hotbeds of tension for the Axis and the Allies, especially that large part of the French colonizer (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco), which was of interest to the Third Reich so that it was classified within its Arab policy on the one hand, because it belongs to the Arab world in issues of liberation, and within its African policy on the other hand. In the eyes of German experts, North Africa is not a sterile patch, its trade with Europe is important, along with minerals and energy sources that make it a worthwhile region, in addition to the strategic geographical location that arouses the ambitions of many European countries.

One manifestation of this interest is the widespread propaganda aimed at gaining the loyalty and sympathy of the Maghreb people with the Nazi regime and undermining the political stability of the French colonizer in the region, using several media outlets, including radio stations. After the news provided by the French radio was unsatisfactory and did not arouse the interest of the population, the news of the German radio sessions quenched their thirst, and this news was transmitted from one person to another through cafes and weekly markets to reach the farthest area in the villages and schools.

Based on the importance of radio stations in spreading Nazi propaganda in the Maghreb during the Second World War 1939-1945, our study tried to highlight this importance by highlighting these stations that were established by Germany in short waves and which allowed to reach the ears of the peoples of the Maghreb, while noting the great role of Maghrebian broadcasters, whose voice shook listeners and mobilized them while inciting them against the French colonizer.

**This study is designed to answer the following problems:**

- 1- What are the German radio stations that were used to spread propaganda toward the people of the Maghreb?
- 2- What is the role of Maghrebian broadcasters in German radio stations?
- 3- What was the role of Radio Paris in Nazi propaganda after the Germans took control of it?
- 4- Did Nazi propaganda achieve significant results in the Maghreb?

### **1- German radio stations and the role of Maghrebian broadcasters in them:**

Nazi Germany's interest in the Maghreb region was great, according to the Nazi press, because it acquires a frightening and terrifying reserve of warriors, which will have a great impact on the course of the war in favor of the Allies<sup>(1)</sup>, and therefore striking political stability in the region by activating the national movement, and the military was one of the priorities of the Nazi regime, and one of the most important focuses on in the war strategy, so it used a lot of means to reach the goal, especially through radio stations. which targeted soldiers, especially Moroccan legions.

Radio was one of the best weapons of propaganda because of the rapid transmission of news in Maghreb societies in cafes, baths, and weekly markets, as well as women's meetings in cemeteries every Friday, which are the means that Europeans call the Arab phone, as the event that takes place in the city of Algiers in the morning reaches Tlemcen, Souk Ahras and Batna in the evening<sup>(2)</sup>. In Morocco, we find 4660 radios in October 1930 and 9833 in Algeria in 1941, half of which are found in the city of Algiers, ( 4515 radios), while in Tunisia some areas such as Monastir Mahdia and Ksar Hilal were estimated at 200 according to the March 1940 census.

Since 1934 Germany has established shortwave transmitters that have allowed access to the whole world, and since 1938 it has practiced widespread propaganda towards Near Eastern countries hostile to Britain and France. On April 25, 1939, the transmitters of Radio Zeesen and Radio Stuttgart, and later three other stations were used: Munich, Saarbrücken) and Frankfurt, targeting the Maghreb and the Middle East, and these stations broadcast news and commentary in Arabic and French, and some of the shares in Radio Berlin were broadcast in Arabic Darija Moroccan and Tunisian and

other Berber Moroccan and Kabylie, and these evening sessions were very audible in Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco, while Radio Stuttgart was broadcast in French, and was received easily and very follow-up in Algeria, and starting from November 15, 1939, Radio Berlin had three news bulletins And comments every day. Beginning in 1940, various German radio stations broadcast five sessions a day for the Arab people. (3)

The spokesman in Radio Berlin, the Iraqi propaganda Younis Al-Bahri, who became famous very quickly, was known as a tourist because he left Iraq for Europe and wandered through it before settling in Berlin, and he was an influential orator whose voice penetrates the vibrations of the ether and penetrates directly to the hearts hateful to colonialism to shake them shaking, and it is reported that some Iraqis were whenever they heard him opening the programs of Radio Berlin shouting: "Here is Berlin" they follow by calling "May the Lord of the Worlds grant you victory", and it was heard by Maghrebians with admiration and enthusiasm, as they followed its programs, hunted for the times that help to capture them, and sometimes woke up to follow them before dawn or stayed up with him until after midnight, as the interference that the colonial authorities had on Radio Berlin was not strong (4).

We also find Mohamed Taqi al-Din al-Hilali, who was a teaching assistant to the Arabic language at the University of Bonn in Germany, and is considered a lieutenant of Emir Chakib Arslan and was heard by Moroccans and ordinary Tunisians (5). A Moroccan from Tafilalet, he joined the Arab section of Radio Berlin during the Second World War, participated in the preparation of its programs, and his voice was among the broadcasters who incited the Arabs to the revolution (6).

The third speaker on Radio Berlin is Abderrahmane Belhaj Ahmed, called Yassine from Tunisia(7), along with Moroccan representatives, namely Yoan Mourad and Ben Hima, as the sessions they present at ten at night were described as very important in the political arena, and the person in charge of Maghreb affairs was Dr. Joachim Spiegel (8).

These broadcasters strongly criticized the French and British colonial policy by presenting very tendentious news since its inception in Arabic on short waves, and the sessions were always broadcast between five and a half and six (9).

## **2- Advertising topics:**

French reports ruled that Radio Berlin had done its best to spread confusion and turmoil among the Muslim population on various topics since the first months of the war, by talking about the role played by the North African armies on the front and who replaced pigs and cows in detecting mines and that Arab soldiers were the soldiers who portended death (10).

During January 1940, it also made unclear allusions about Turkey – which had represented German propaganda towards Muslims during World War I – and showed the synchronization between the disasters of which it was the victim and its signing of agreements between the Allies(11), and continued this propaganda during the month of February of the same year by providing daily news tendentious with its favorite topics, which the French authorities sentenced to Morocco as Talking about the cruelty and severity of French and English colonialism, the confiscation of endowments by France and the enslavement of Muslim peoples (12), as the March report stated that the French

continue their work of destruction and extermination in the Arab world, and that the victory of Germany is confirmed day by day and the status of England becomes more and more fleeting, then the duration of the Arabic session on the radio became one hour, but it represented a free platform where the written messages of Muslim correspondents were read <sup>(13)</sup>.

The number of classes in Arabic and French in this radio has become large, and its topics have become violent and hostile towards France more, and the most important of these shares is "The Voice of Peace", which was considered dangerous by the colonial authorities, especially as it was heard a lot, so it was keen to jam it tirelessly and with all its capabilities <sup>(14)</sup>, and this share is broadcast in French at ten and a half o'clock at night, which talks about the possibility of stopping the war and that Germany wants peace and wants to put an end to the conflict while France and Britain want to expand it. Between September 1939 and March 1940, these statements resonated with Muslims, who welcomed it.

The propaganda campaigns on this radio have multiplied on religious occasions such as feasts, as each time it calls on Muslims for unity and liberation, especially since war does not concern them, because Germany focused its propaganda policy on Islam by nurturing friendly feelings towards the Muslim peoples by helping them in liberation and considered that Germany's victory is a victory for justice and the liberation of the Arabs and that God sent the Germans to take revenge on the French whose hands are stained with blood and that they will liberate the peoples of North Africa <sup>(15)</sup>.

As the radio tried to link Muslims with Germans and the personality of Hitler, when it announced in April 1940 that the Prophet's birthday coincides with the fifty-first birthday of Hitler, a friend of Muslims, so that we find that Radio Berlin celebrated the birth of the Prophet with reverence and luxury <sup>(16)</sup>, and often the programs began with the Holy Quran and ended with the prayer "May God grant victory to Muslims"<sup>(17)</sup> Radio Berlin also announced in May 1940 that 500 Muslim pilgrims who went from Damascus to Mecca had been lost in the desert and died of starvation. <sup>(18)</sup> All these things influence the feelings of Muslims and gain their sympathy.

In line with Nazi Germany's anti-Semitic policy, and to draw the attention of Muslims and their attention, the radio focused its Arabic quotas on Jews, which French reports judged to be propaganda capable of influencing North Africa<sup>(19)</sup>, for example, on February 25, 1941, a conversation was broadcast from the prisoner of war camp in the presence of some Maghrebian prisoners such as Suleiman Zarrad Ahmed Ben Omar, Taybi Abdel-Jabbar, Larbi Sharif and Djerboa Mokhtar recounted many events that showed the relationship between Muslims and Jews, in Meknes, in Aflou Oran, and in Boussaada, as well as the events of the Constantine Mosque in 1934 by Larbi Cherif, and then sang a song that went away from interest in the Islamic world in a short period and was known to all, that a devout Muslim must always meet the needs of his country and be interdependent and solidarity as brothers in the house of Islam. They also talked about the Jews who immigrated to Palestine and how they spread throughout the country, and also mentioned historical questions related to their history and recounted in this conversation their wish to return to their homes and bid farewell to war, which would only be after the destruction of the English and the Jews <sup>(20)</sup>. Other comments stated that the war does not concern

them because it is the war of the Jews who want to expel the Arabs from Palestine to settle in their place (21).

And to reach the minds and hearts of patriots, the radio was broadcasting news about the national movement by feeding its feelings to win its affection and wanted to show Germany's feelings towards them and its sympathy with their cause of independence and liberation as an anti-colonial force, especially since it from the beginning of the war presented itself as a victim of the Versailles Conference like the Arabs, so it is in their interest to be inspired by the methods that allow Germany to liberate them, on the fourth of October 1939 it denounced the arrest of the French authorities for Messali Al-Hajj and twenty-eight leaders of the People's Party, either On the ninth of May 1940, Muhammad Taqi al-Din al-Hilali called for revenge for Sheikh Abdul Hamid bin Badis, who died poisoned by the imperialists (22).

The German Army High Command (Das oberkommando der Wehrmacht) had a keen interest in the Anglo-French army set up in Syria by General Weygand, consisting of a large number of Moroccan soldiers, through its research in January 1940 with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of People's Information and Propaganda on the necessity of delivering Maghreb quotas broadcast on Radio Berlin to these soldiers to demoralize them.

However, this was not possible, according to the letter sent by Berndt, Director of Radio Broadcasting of the Ministry of People's Information and Propaganda, to Lieutenant Colonel Blau of the German Army High Command, on January 27, 1940, who confirmed that broadcasting and allocating Maghreb quotas to Syria was meaningless, because the reception of shortwaves in Syria was legally prohibited in addition to the absence of any secret listener among Moroccans. Rather, they are followed by severe penalties (23), so leaflets were relied on in their propaganda directed at soldiers.

Despite this, radio broadcasts continued to target Moroccan soldiers in the French army everywhere, with their tendentious statements, including that France was used like animals and did not give them any right or put them in the front rows, while the English played ball or hunted outside the front, and that they were placed on the line of Ma Gino and in the barrel of the cannon, while the French remained in the back, singing, drinking and firing cannon strikes in the air, and the radio was declaring a rebellion and fled. Muslim soldiers and captives were commenting on the inhumane treatment they underwent in the French army in exchange for the good treatment of the Germans. For example, on February 20, 1940, it stated: "Do not defend with those who persecute you, who drown you in tragedy and misery", and as it stated on April 23: "The French authorities threaten with their military force the sons of Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco who want to flee a war in which they have no interest, Maghrebians know that helping France means strengthening its influence against their patriotism, and this means that they are working to strengthen the French occupation instead of weakening it" (24).

For Germany's Ministry of Public Information and Propaganda, attracting the attention of Maghrebians can only be achieved by their fascination with Germany's strength and Hitler's personality, so the focus was on broadcasting talks highlighting German superiority. On January 21, 1941, a conversation entitled "Achievements of German Medicine" was broadcast, and how Germany had made huge achievements in all

fields of medicine in a short time, thus providing invaluable humanitarian services and that many scientists had sacrificed their lives to present a face that had been produced. To discover the causes of serious diseases that were victimized by people, and to highlight what Germany has provided to the world, some names of men who have reached international fame such as Virchow, who discovered that the source of diseases lies in the cells that make up the human body, so previous views were thwarted and a new type of medicine was created, as this process began to grow to the extent that it exceeded the understanding of the human mind, as well as The German Pep Robert Koch "who discovered the causative agent of tuberculosis, and thus opened the way for all the doctors of the world to fight this disease", as well as the German physician Billharz "due to his outstanding work in the Eastern world because he discovered the disease eponymous after him that killed many people in the Levant, devoting himself to that noble mission simply because he considered it his duty to protect and save humanity and was therefore so loved in the Levant (25).

As she stated, "The Nazi regime had human duties to improve human life and how it sought to transfer its experiences and expertise to other countries, and how it provided free medicines to pregnant women so that women in the poor and wealthy classes alike could put their children in good health and were able to strengthen the spirit of Nazi Germany, reinforced by the speech of Hitler in 1938 who said: "I don't want to see sweeping children in this country in the future and I hope, with God's help, in ten years to see happy and healthy people in front of me," the conversation said, demonstrating Germany's greatness and standing in the world with a large crowd of students from all over the world, sometimes on long journeys to learn medicine in Germany and bring skill. The aim of all this is to fascinate Maghrebians Muslims with Germany's achievements and Hitler's personality and to emphasize Germany's primacy in the world, which is an affirmation of its victory in the war, which earns their sympathy and loyalty to it.

Another conversation was devoted to Moroccans on January 26, 1941, entitled "The largest social community in the world", which spoke about the achievements of Nazi Germany after 1933, which is the unification of Germany into a social community, and according to them, it is the largest achievement in terms of population, which reached 80 million people, and the most dynamic because their fitness far exceeds what is used to before (26).

Taking into account the positive of the Nazi regime and its validity as a political system, the radio highlighted the achievements of German society, such as the allocation of 681,000,000 German marks to be distributed as donations, goods, and food to all Germans during the winter of 1939-1940 and to all rich and poor classes, and the radio confirms that this corresponds to Hitler's saying: "In Nazi Germany, no one goes hungry and no one freezes" so this is the charm and temptation of Nazism.

The radio also showed Germany's superiority over the Allies by talking about the slums in England, and that Hitler's word was achieved and other social measures were achieved with it, and the radio was promising its listeners to provide other reports and more detail, to appreciate the generosity and honor of Germany, and we conclude the conversation, "This is strong evidence that the unity of the German people is strong and unbreakable and this unity has been able to instill the spirit of national socialism in the

heart of national society." <sup>(27)</sup> therefore, the aim is to influence the peoples of the Maghreb, gain their appreciation for Germany's generosity and honor, and instill in themselves the certainty that victory will be its ally because it is the strongest and will liberate them from French colonialism.

Since socialist Germany presented itself from the beginning as a victim of the Versailles Conference, radio broadcasters presented Adolf Hitler in the conversation of January 30, 1941, as "the one who managed to break free from the shackles of this treaty, and to save the German economy, which was collapsing and his achievements were revered so that Moroccans were impressed by this figure who asked German society for a short period to provide work, bread, and prosperity, which was achieved by opening new horizons so that all people could Besides commenting on the Goring figure who helped the Forer lead the Reich, by developing a new four-year plan through which he strengthened the power and developed services in industry and economy, Germany rose to an extraordinary level by achieving self-sufficiency and improving the lifestyle and prosperity of all Germans, while mentioning the huge achievements of the structures throughout the world. Imperial, paving huge highways that connect all parts of Germany, as well as the construction of giant buildings in Berlin, which made it one of the major cities, reflecting the standard of living of the German people, which led to the attraction of the skills of foreign countries, and the new social organizations in Nazi Germany gave workers and their families the disruption of their meeting in the most beautiful places in Germany as a reward for effort and diligence as well as adequate support in the prevention and treatment of diseases"<sup>(28)</sup>. The conversation focuses more on how Germany was liberated from the methods of repression imposed by the Treaty of Versailles and how it applied its provisions at the same time, which, according to the radio commentary, is a dangerous maneuver by enabling Germany to gradually exercise its full freedom by preparing the armed forces and achieving adequate protection of the borders of its two empires. <sup>(29)</sup>

It seems clear that this type of propaganda aims to push the peoples of the Maghreb, who dream of a better life and to escalate their hatred against French colonialism, by comparing these achievements and the life of German society with the deplorable state they live in all fields under colonial domination, and this is what pushes them and the political leaders to rise and declare revolution, thus eliminating an important element of France's power.

As the battles between Germany and the Allies intensified, the radio sessions noted this repeatedly and focused on the German heroism on the fronts, stating: "The German war attacks showed the world that the German people are united and very strong and invincible, and that the French were subjected to various kinds of German torment by beating and holding underground with England playing the role of spectators, that the German attacks caused heavy losses to the enemy, which were increasing day by day, whenever they received the blows of the German army, and whenever Germany won the A battle that has gained additional confidence, and this is proof that its future is in its hands and therefore its ally will be a certain victory. "<sup>(30)</sup> it aimed to achieve significant results by the large number of Maghrebian soldiers fleeing from the ranks of the French

army after they were completely certain that Germany would have the victory because it was the strongest.

### **3- The role of Radio Paris in Nazi propaganda after the German occupation of France:**

After the occupation of French territory in June 1940, Germany took control of Radio Paris <sup>(31)</sup>, thus gaining a new radio in its propaganda towards the Maghrebian, and it broadcast its shares in French, Arabic, and Kabyle, and the Maghrebian editorial board had five rooms in the Parisian post house located on Champs-Élysées and managed by Dr. Vycichl) The sessions were broadcast daily from eight o'clock at night to forty-eight minutes on Aloy II (Allouis) transmitting station, and from ten-thirty to eleven and ten minutes on Aloy III (Allouis III) and Aloy II stations. Its range reaches Tunisia and Algeria up to Central Africa, and Aloy III reaches Algeria, Morocco and even West Africa, and the time difference between Tunisia and Morocco is two hours, and only one session can be heard in each country because in Tunisia the first session is broadcast early in the morning and the second session is broadcast in Morocco late, and this is what nullified Dr. Kaspar's position from Berlin in the opposition to broadcasting two sessions for each country.

Concerning the selection of news and the comparison between Rabat and Tunis, the Parisian radio broadcast did not record any delay and there was consistency between all the sessions in the events, and the news circulating between 15 and 20 minutes is divided into three sections, news related to France, news about the war and news about the whole world, as well as broadcasting news about the Arab levant since November 1940 <sup>(32)</sup>. The topics of the programs in Radio Paris were diverse, as it included musical programs, poetry, theater, and lectures, and there were five musical groups diverse classical Tunisian, Algerian, Moroccan, and Chalhia, while the theater was offering small theatrical scenes (sketch) every Saturday, such as the play "Egyptian", "engagement", and "drunkard", and the lectures that were presented in Kabylie were different topics such as "the time of the Almoravids", "the history of the Berbers in North Africa" and others, and since November 1940 has been starting to provide publication Kabylie is reported every Saturday, because Kabylie represents a large proportion of the working class in France and North Africa, and even the Berbers in the Moroccan countryside and Chlouh understand Kabyle. The duration of these classes is fifty minutes, so it was thought to expand them by presenting religious sermons in classical Arabic and economic programs, as for the equipment, it had a set of CDs, a library, maps, and an archive, and among the most important marching figures were Dr. Astor (OKW), Dr. Spiegel, Dr. Appell and Ali Belkacem. Dr. Vycichl, who is in charge of the Maghreb radio section, sent to Berlin the Maghreb talks of news and commentary presented in Kabyle and classical Arabic, Maghreb, Egyptian and Turkish music, theatrical plays, and free recordings as suggestions for presentation on Berlin radio.

According to the report of November 19, 1940, the Maghreb quotas became sensitive to the interests of the French government by deleting the anti-Vichy comments, and here we understand that after the French defeat, Germany had new goals and its policy became very cautious towards the French colonies in North Africa <sup>(33)</sup>. There are even orders issued by the German defense chief calling for a reservation, so there was



silence on many issues in North Africa <sup>(34)</sup>, and that is what Maadi later said that the Germans canceled even harsh criticism against the French colonial administration in the Arab quotas, so disappointment began in the Maghreb countries after their inhabitants were encouraged by the German victory in France and some of them dreamed of independence or a national revolution with the help of Germany, and at the beginning of 1941 it returned to its violent propaganda. But she was calling for waiting. It also gave orders to those responsible for broadcasting the defamation of future Franco-German cooperation. <sup>(35)</sup> But in the face of French propaganda that worked to intimidate Muslims from the racism of the Nazi regime and that the Germans hate Jews, blacks, and Maghrebians and put them in the same rank, and that their shops were closed while treating them badly, she saw here the need to respond and resist with counter-propaganda, although we find that the Germans are very satisfied with the results of the propaganda during the period from 1940-1942, as we find 99% of Algerians prefer German protection in the event of its victory, according to Mohamed El Wajib, and 90%, according to a member of the People's Party Radjef, which the Germans see as an exaggerated percentage, but the interviews that Dr. Vicychl was doing with personalities from the Arab Levant from different classes confirmed to him that they are impressed with Germany.

The task of the Maghreb quotas was difficult because it depended on the developments of events and the course of the war, for example, Germany had to wait for the developments of De Gaulle and Larminat with the help of England to make any statement, as well as on the French positions that were spreading rumors that Germany would not be exposed to its colonies and other rumors about Italy's ambitions in Tunisia. In the event of a declaration of war against the United States, North Africa will have importance on the military level, and in all cases, the political influence of the population plays a key role, so the focus was more on these quotas, especially since the Germans do not rely much on the shares of the Vichy government to gain loyalty and influence on these colonies and ward off danger from them <sup>(36)</sup>.

As for the Muslim collaborators with the Germans, the German reports mention that they were very motivated and all their hope that the German propaganda would be strong, after they were afraid at first, and among those who were hired permanently by granting them cards as German collaborators, we find among the presenters of the programs, Mohamed T. Bouzid, a Maghreb presenter, Mohamed Igerbouchen, Kabyle presenter, Mohamed Bachir, special listener, and an assistant translator Hin Salim, while specialists in music and theater are Dr. Mohamed Jamoussi is a Tunisian orchestra, Maros Nagyar presents Egyptian music, Akoub Arslani classical musician, Mohamed Kamal is an Algerian musician and playwright and Mohamed Bashir is a Moroccan and Chalhia orchestra, and the Kabyle collaborators are Mohamed Habouche and Mohamed Radjef, and we also find Mohamed Louajib called Moh Saghir, who had returned to Algeria on a mission for the military police to search for the extent of the successful delivery of the quotas. To avoid the personal influence of the presenters on the classes by changing the content of the conversation, the latter is written in two versions, a summary of the news and a total translation in German, and three models are sent to Berlin and then broadcast the next day <sup>(37)</sup>.

As for the spread of these quotas, we find that the Muslims of Paris were not able at first to capture the classes on short waves, so the search was for the possibility of including them on medium waves, and the radio broadcasting service also commissioned agents to transmit the news, which was done with distinction, according to German reports, and the listening service was good, according to the news they received from the listeners of Tunisia and Morocco. In Algeria, according to Mohamed El Wajib, the Arabic quotas of Radio Berlin and Radio Paris are very confusing, unlike Radio London <sup>(38)</sup>.

#### **4- Reactions of the Maghrebian population to the propaganda:**

According to German reports, the population is very loving and admiring Germans, and happy with their treatment of Maghrebian Muslims in France, especially by keeping their property. <sup>(39)</sup> The sessions broadcast by Nazi radio stations were also very audible in Morocco, Tunisia, and Algeria, and by all anti-French people, especially the patriots, since June 1939, before the outbreak of the war, which were broadcast especially between five and a half and six o'clock in Arabic in short waves <sup>(40)</sup>.

During the first months of the war, the population was eager to hear its news, especially since the news presented on the French radio is unsatisfactory and without importance, and French reports state that this is because of curiosity and not admiration <sup>(41)</sup>, while German reports mention that this is because of the fascination with the German government and the Nazi regime and its victories, and their great love for the character of Hitler, so despite the jamming of these stations, they insist on capturing them and listening to their shares. What shows its great impact on the population since the early days of the war <sup>(42)</sup>, was considered one of his most important needs to buy a radio, according to the testimony of Abd Elhadi Boutaleb: "I remember that I considered my first need after the outbreak of the war to buy a German radio of the type of telephonkett, which cost me dearly, and I used to return quickly in the evening from studying with the villagers to the house and put my ears on it in the hope of hearing from the comments of radio classes The French protection authorities had tightened the jamming of that radio that was attracting listeners and was only heard with difficulty and at special periods of the day, the patient listeners insisted on picking up what could be captured from them and then the city's radio took care of the news of those who missed hearing what was broadcast by the German radio, so that news soon spread at lightning speed and grew and doubled in size from mouth to mouth"<sup>(43)</sup>.

The colonial authorities judged the comments and news that were broadcast on German radio in short waves and directed to Maghrebian as very tendentious, shameful, false, violent, hostile, and exaggerated events, which proves their great annoyance to them, especially since they were followed by a large number of listeners who were thirsty to hear them because their news was interesting. <sup>(44)</sup> Therefore, it mobilized all its available technical capabilities to confuse it, especially in the largest population centers, but it did not fully succeed.

At the end of this study, we conclude that German propaganda in the Maghreb during World War II is a fixed historical reality, Germany has made tremendous efforts to destabilize the French political stability in its colonies, relying on radio stations, which in turn relied on the famous Iraqi broadcaster Younis Al-Bahri, and on some patriots from

Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria, who were attached to these radio stations and with great enthusiasm they worked to broadcast very violent shares against the French colonizer. All their hopes were pinned on the person Hitler help to free their people. Their rations were also so audible by the residents that they were so determined to capture and listen to them despite the jamming they were involved in, and it is worth noting that the acquisition of the radio was one of the most important concerns of the population eager to hear new news.

But after the occupation of France, Germany had new targets and its policy towards the French colonies in North Africa became very cautious, taking into account the interests of the French government by eliminating harsh criticism, and also granting orders to broadcasters to defame future Franco-German cooperation. But we must admit that this outcome was expected by most of the leaders of the Maghreb national movement, who since the beginning of the war have refused to join the Nazi regime, which it considered part of the Western imperialist regimes.

### **Marginalization list:**

(1) Charles Robert Ageron, *Genèse de l'Algérie Algérienne*, édition Bouchene ,Paris, 2005, p 287.

(2) Ibid, p 298.

(3) Ibid, p 299

(4) Abdelhadi Boutaleb, *Memories, Testimonies and Faces*, vol. 2, Rabat, 1993, p. 41.

(5) ch. R.Ageron,Op.cit, p 299.

(6) Mohamed Taqi al-Din al-Hilali had continued his studies to obtain a doctorate in German, and at the end of the war, he joined Tetouan, which he soon left for Basra, Iraq, after issuing a magazine, teaching and creating a literary and religious renaissance, then returned to Morocco after independence, and was working as a professor at the Faculty of Arts in Fez. See: Abdelhadi Boutaleb, op. cit., p. 39.

(7) ch. R.Ageron, Op.cit, p 299.

(8) Bundesarchiv, Maghrebinischen, vorbindungstelle im Fankhaus, Berlin, den 21.11.1940, Ns 19/2540F1

(9) Bulletin de Renseignement N° 5 du 12/07/1939 i, Ahmed Khaled, *Documents secrets du 2<sup>ème</sup> bureau, Tunisie, Maghreb dans la conjoncture de pré-guerre 1937-1940, étude, documents, index société tunisienne de diffusion*, Tunis, 1983, p 561.

(10) Bulletin d'information général N°07 DU 10-12-1939 . IN Ahmed Khaled, p 623.

(11) Ibid, N°15 du 20/02/1940 IN Ahmed Khaled, p 648.

(12) Ibid, N°16du27/02/1940 IN Ahmed Khaled, p 653.

(13) Ibid, N°17 du 05/03/1940 IN Ahmed Khaled, p 657.

(14) Ibid, N°22 du 15/04/1940, p 648.

(15) Ch.R.Ageron, Op.cit, p 300-301.

(16) B.I.G, N°23 du 24 Avril 1940 ,in Ahmed khaled p 690.

(17) Ch.R.Ageron, Op.cit, p 301.

(18) B.I.G, N°24 du 09/05/1940, p 696.

(19) Ibid, N°09 du 25/12/1939, p .636

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