

...of the other people in the room. "Why did you shoot Anna-Lena?"

Next, the author wanted to fight the Muslims

And why did he go to the city after the failed attack on the synagogue?

...his eyes and beats his head. The prosecutor's representation is right as well as the call for compassion in Lohse's speech.

In this respect, he resembles one of his idols, the Norwegian assassin Anders Behring Breivik. Nine years ago to the day, the right-wing terrorist murdered 77 people by detonating a bomb in Oslo's government district, killing eight people. He then attacked a Labour Party vacation camp on an island in Jylland, killing 69 youths and adults.

Breivik also showed no emotion at his trial, only regretting that he had not murdered more people. But he was also moved to tears when his video was posted on YouTube, in which he explained his manifesto. Tears flowed down his cheeks.

Australian Brenton Tarrant, who attacked two Muslim institutions in Christchurch, New Zealand, and shot 51 people, wrote a "manifesto" in which he praised the Norwegian assassin Anders Behring Breivik and names him as a role model. The letter had also written such a detailed document, which he published shortly before the crime. Tarrant and Breivik demanded interrogation, wanted to be read and understood. The authors motivated that they wanted to set their actions to the public as a necessary evil.

Here too, the author seems to be imitating his model. There is a language document on the Internet in which he accurately photographed and described his several of weapons. He also explains his motivation - always in English, as if he were speaking to the whole world.

Breivik, who tried to use the trial as a stage for his hate-filled conspiracy theories. But as soon as he started talking about alleged manipulation and the death of Norway, Judge Wenche Arntsen arrested him - as did District Judge Morten in Magdaløy, who had made it clear to Breivik on the first day of the trial that she would not tolerate any incitement.

The movie also covers questions, the more he reveals the essence of his world view. It is in fact explained in a few sentences, which he repeats over and over again. Jews, blacks,

Muslims - all enemies. But he cannot define exactly what a Jew is to him. The "weasel" means incitement. They are the "banger" that an imaginary white race, of which he is a member in his generation, wants to "batter" or "beat up". He constructs an identity for himself as a white German, which is the last thing he has left after admitting his social failure.

The perpetrator speaks of "population exchange".

So much verbiage invites deconstruction. First, it is up to the common prosecutor Alexander Hülffmann to deconstruct the building. "This spine of your struggle. Do you consider it user?"

"Where did you read that there would be a population exchange?"

"That whites would be exchanged, I've known it since 2015."

"Each foreigner took their jobs," attacks Hülffmann. "When did someone take your job away from you? What job did it get? They were on their parents' backs. They did nothing useful at all. Instead, they say foreigners took their jobs away from them," he grumbles more than he asks.

Hülffmann keeps asking: "Do they think that feminism is responsible for the lack of Germans or whites at birth? Or are Jews behind feminism?"

"Feminism is Jewish," says the defendant. "Then you, Lohse, have produced something beautiful!" says Judge Morten.

"A matter of opinion," exclaims Hülffmann. "Then it's the turn of the real prosecutor lawyer, Ansa Lewin. Do you think you're smart?" she asked, "not necessarily so," said the defendant.

"That the energy from the mouth of a submachine gun is 300 meters per second," he replied. "Do you care about your family?"

"I do. I do."

"Do they feel anything like that?"

"It's the only thing that kept me from acting so far."

"Was it worth it, the lawyer wants to know?"

"It's not worth attacking a synagogue if you don't kill Jews."

"The trial will continue next Tuesday."

# The kick-off of the trial: assessment and overview

This week saw the start of the trial in the Higher Regional Court against the alleged perpetrator of the antisemitic and racist attack in Halle on October 9, 2019. We would like to recommend the coverage of our friends from Radio Corax, but we would like to give the following article an overview of the discussion on the consequences of the attack, which was conducted in Transit magazine. Please understand this review and overview as an invitation to write more about the attack - from analyst to staff, anything is possible.

André's "base of social media speculation". Tamar Le Graples writes in the article "Halle: What matters now" immediately after the attack, that solidarity with those affected was the only legitimate response.

"What matters now is not the integration of the political opponent - there will always be time and opportunity for that - what matters now is solidarity with those potentially and actually affected by the right-wing terror, and the cohesion of everyone people who want to live together in solidarity. This is where we should focus our energy."

Simon Mandel's article "After the attack" was on the one hand criticized politics in particular for not taking the problem of right-wing terror seriously.

"There is the frustration of holders of political offices and mandates" who seem so blind to the right-wing dynamics in our society, who in their supposed surprise express themselves as short-sighted, unengaged, grossly negligent or calculating. Some of them, just probably, felt the need to reduce handling for the fight against racism and anti-Semitism and to undermine concerned and established civil society actors."

On October 14, 2019, Hannah Ruckler's article "Being really active in solidarity with anger" appeared in which she states - also with regard to the trial debate - that there are two forms of reaction to the attack that should not be opposed to each other. On the one hand, the call for a break and solidarity with those affected. On the other hand, the call to move on to the antifascist offensive. She pleaded for us to think together about different forms of trafficking.

The entire week following the attack was marked by several commemorative events and demonstrations. Stefanus Kuntzleben and Julian May-Johann reported on the large demonstration on October 13, 2019 in their article "Between

André and Andrea Bergl" They were satisfied with the form of interaction and pointed out that the event brought together many very different people. They attacked that the left had learned from the discussion on the NSU complex.

"Instead of repetitive, often seemingly routine speeches, such as those of the German events, the focus in Halle was on the victims' point of view and commemoration. Given the situation, this Halle was not a warning sign, but rather another crucial sign of German normality in 2019."

The letter in Halle can serve as an example of solitary commemoration and of the real solidarity of people. While this has not stopped the slide to the right, it has nevertheless created an appropriate space for mourning and sympathy, as well as a place to become aware of one another's strength and solidarity. In the end, it can be seen that initiatives such as the UNS Tribunal, which was held for the first time in Cologne in 2017, have certainly left their mark on the left. For it was there that the demand for a better consideration of the victims' point of view was formulated as a reaction to the left's blindness to the NSU's terrorist series."

About four months later, Halle had become relatively calm about the attack. So we launched a call for contributions to review the debate about future antifascist practices.

The debauchery of the debate was done by the collective "15 dictatorial" on April 10, 2020 with a reflection on the question of what role the Institute for State Policy played in planning for the attack.

In the end, it can be summarized that Sembrich and the Germanists want to interpret the Halle attack as the "only act of a madman", which is not at all the case in a series of right-wing terrorist acts (see the murder of Walter Lübcke and the Hanau bombings). Moreover, once again the AfD is put in the role of victim, although it promotes racism, anti-Semitism and anti-Semitism, and yet is an accomplice to them. Just like the

STATUS Archived

ASPECTS media, politics, violence

TEAM Lucyle Massu

YEAR 2020-21

ABSTRACT "Die Bühne des Täters: Der Prozess gegen den Attentäter [von Halle, der den Anschlag auf die Synagoge und den Stadtraum am 9.10.2019 verübte] wird von vielen Medien begleitet. Der Täter wünscht sich Ikonisierung – und viele Journalist:innen helfen dabei." So die Überschrift eines Artikels der TAZ, in der die Frage nach der Verantwortung von journalistischer Arbeit im Bezug auf die Neue Rechte gestellt wird. Im Verfahren gegen den Attentäter von Halle war es eine der Kernforderungen der Nebenklage, dem Täter keine Bühne zu geben, sein Gesicht nicht zu zeigen und seinen Namen nicht zu nennen. Die Forderung des Täters, dessen Anwalt teilte mit, dass der Täter gerne mit vollem Namen und unverpixelten Bildern gezeigt werden möchte. Verschiedene Medien gingen mit diesen gegenläufigen Forderungen sehr unterschiedlich um.

# Press archive

Trial of the right-wing terrorist attack  
October 9, 2019 in Halle.



"In hoping for some clarification?" Juditha Algierne <b>Picture</b>	105	MOR	205	Institution of a new synagogue door Juditha Algierne	200
Husband of Jesus Juditha Algierne <b>Picture</b>	107	New York "Baton against the dead" Religion under siege SL2	205	The victim questions the defendant Juditha Algierne <b>Picture</b>	201
Imaginary exchange Sul Four News <b>Picture</b>	109	The armed arm of angry citizens News Deutschland	207	Spendthrift Singer Junge Welt	203
"I want more facts to come to light" Berliner News <b>Picture</b>	110	"I really listen to you", migrant organizations on the terrorism trial Du-er Halle	210	Isabel Sahn: "He has no heart in his body" Nagaré	202
Felix Klein, Government Commissioner "Antisemitism threatens us all" RDG <b>Picture</b>	111	Parents' expectations - Why the terrorism trial will cause frustration Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	210	The murderer's hatred of the Jews was known to the environment Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	207
When right-wing terror never ceases Neues Deutschland	113	The trial, an occasion into which MOR	213	Four <b>_____</b> Antje Hilgen: The new anti- Semitism want to be seen Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	207
A piece of evidence that is difficult to bear Neues Deutschland	114	Central lawyer: the Halle trial can hardly live up to expectations Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	215	Halle synagogue has a new security gate Third day of the trial: Visitors to the synagogue question the defendant Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	208
Journalist's association calls on the media not to give the floor to Halle murderer Deutschlandfunk	117	Attack in Halle - Discover Bulle New Synagogue Door for the Jewish Community New plaintiffs in terrorist trial Volksstimme	217	Counts on the account of the accused Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	207
Rally: the Halle trial must be a great against racism Volksstimme <b>Picture</b>	119	Searching for the motives of Halle's murderer Berliner Zeitung	221	Terrorism trial begins on the third day Volksstimme	207
Commenting on the murder from Halle: The failure of antisemitic Mitteldeutsche Zeitung <b>Picture</b>	120	Understanding how right- wing extremist networks are financed Berliner Zeitung	222	What is <b>_____</b> Volksstimme	208
Trial of Halle's assassin, witnesses hope for an upshot of justice Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	121	Small copies of murderer there is a way to stop the killings Frankfurter Rundschau	223	Halle/Prosecutors do not believe in the sole perpetrator Volksstimme	208
Anti- <b>_____</b> escape attempt? A Commission of inquiry takes care of the investigations Mitteldeutsche Zeitung <b>Picture</b>	122	"He has no heart in his body" Mjapon	224	Third day of the Halle assassination trial: a details moment MOR	207
Second day of the Halle murder trial: an unending video MOR	123	Trial helps to overcome trauma Juditha Algierne "I feel combated" SL2	224	Day Four of the Trial: Accused's Family Refuses to Testify MOR	207
Beginning of the trial against <b>_____</b> The responsibility of the media MOR	124	Answers to the most frequently asked questions about the trial of <b>_____</b> Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	225	The trial for the murder of innocent Jews suspect <b>_____</b> terror plot? Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	207
Victory must be the object of the trial Zeit	125	Trial of Halle's murderer - Isabel Sahn: "He has no heart in his body" Mitteldeutsche Zeitung <b>Picture</b>	226	Testimony of a witness in a terrorism trial Volksstimme	207
Halle's trial should speak clearly Juditha Algierne <b>Picture</b>	126	MOR Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	227	Defense: The defendant is fully capable of feeling guilty Frankfurter Rundschau	207
Halle trial: Lemus calls for anti- racism commission Volksstimme	127	MOR Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	228	"The Jews are to blame" Juditha Algierne	207
The judge is making legal history as we speak Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	128	MOR Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	229	The family of the accused refuses to speak Juditha Algierne	207
Not a single author SL2 <b>Picture</b>	129	MOR Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	230	Confirmed at home Junge Welt	207
"I can't draw a line under it" Berliner News	130	MOR Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	231	Defendant influenced by Terrorist plot in Christchurch MOR	207
How the neighbors of the Halle synagogue are following the trial on the attack	131	MOR Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	232	MOR	207
			233	MOR	207
			234	MOR	207
			235	MOR	207
			236	MOR	207
			237	MOR	207
			238	MOR	207
			239	MOR	207
			240	MOR	207
			241	MOR	207
			242	MOR	207
			243	MOR	207
			244	MOR	207
			245	MOR	207
			246	MOR	207
			247	MOR	207
			248	MOR	207
			249	MOR	207
			250	MOR	207
			251	MOR	207
			252	MOR	207
			253	MOR	207
			254	MOR	207
			255	MOR	207
			256	MOR	207
			257	MOR	207
			258	MOR	207
			259	MOR	207
			260	MOR	207
			261	MOR	207
			262	MOR	207
			263	MOR	207
			264	MOR	207
			265	MOR	207
			266	MOR	207
			267	MOR	207
			268	MOR	207
			269	MOR	207
			270	MOR	207
			271	MOR	207
			272	MOR	207
			273	MOR	207
			274	MOR	207
			275	MOR	207
			276	MOR	207
			277	MOR	207
			278	MOR	207
			279	MOR	207
			280	MOR	207
			281	MOR	207
			282	MOR	207
			283	MOR	207
			284	MOR	207
			285	MOR	207
			286	MOR	207
			287	MOR	207
			288	MOR	207
			289	MOR	207
			290	MOR	207
			291	MOR	207
			292	MOR	207
			293	MOR	207
			294	MOR	207
			295	MOR	207
			296	MOR	207
			297	MOR	207
			298	MOR	207
			299	MOR	207
			300	MOR	207

## August

The fascination of an extreme antisemite  
 Spiegel 10

"Being a co-accused is a very powerful experience"  
 Berliner News 11

"Whoops like those don't just happen"  
 Berliner News 19

"It is important for me that the political dimension of crime is recognized"  
 Berliner News 21

Minutes at risk  
 Frankfurter Rundschau 22

Who will put an end to the terror?  
 Frankfurter Rundschau 25

Between everyday life and confrontation with the past  
 Süddeutsche Zeitung 27

Don't have threatened Jews alone  
 News Deutschland 29

Clarifying the role of extreme right-wing networks in the Halle attack  
 Akteure 31

He wanted to murder Jews, and he failed. How did he become a murderer?  
 Stern 33

Central Council of Jews refused to normal after the attack in Halle  
 Volkstribüne 35

"Remembrance will help us", there are the lessons the major shows in Halle after the attack  
 Mitteldeutsche Zeitung 37

Halle's murderer reacts to the judge's prosecution with laughter  
 Akteure 38

The majority finally must not remain silent, commentary on the beginning of the trial in Halle  
 Frankfurter Rundschau 40

The deadly hatred of Jews and "congeners"  
 Presso Deutschland 42

Breaking the myth of the "lonely wolf"  
 Akteure 43

Assassin of Halle: Attempted murder is only considered a "hate offense"  
 Süddeutsche Zeitung 45

People die in Halle calls for a concerted investigation into the latest attack of October 9th in Halle  
 Akteure 47

250 people at Stuttgart convenor the victims of right-wing violence

49 The trial of Halle's murderer: "Why did he do this?"  
 Rechtsanwältin/Deutsches 57

51 Halle attacker insults blacks and Muslims  
 Tagespiegel 59

53 "It hasn't done it, everyone would have laughed at me!"  
 Tagespiegel 59

55 Galileo warns against the threat of the right翼 authority  
 NTV 60

57 "I will attack" - combine the day  
 NTV 60

60 Common Consensus: Antisemitism is deeply rooted in Germany  
 Süddeutsche Zeitung 62

62 right-wing terrorism: Deutsches 61

63 Murder in Halle: a day between fear and false news  
 BR24 63

67 Assassins on the light: the "genocide" of the right  
 MDR 65

67 The accused wants to make a statement  
 MDR 67

67 In a world of self-pity, identity and narcissism: Halle's murderer is tried  
 Neue Zeitung 69

69 "That he's sold and calculating, I said to myself only a victim from Halle, and yet the is shocked"  
 Stern 70

70 No one speaks: Prosecutor Algemene Zeitung 74

74 Halle trial again: Süddeutsche Zeitung 75

75 The murder of the children's room  
 Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung 76

77 What German Jews fear, and what they expect from the state  
 Neue Zeitung 78

79 As the first case in this, Halle's assassin begins to talk  
 WDR 81

81 The kick-off of the trial: assessment and preview  
 Süddeutsche Zeitung 80

81 The anxiety in his head  
 Süddeutsche Zeitung 85

85 "Stop playing!" The victim accuses regarding the killer's opinion  
 Stern 86

86 How a rally defends those affected  
 Mitteldeutsche Zeitung 107

107 What Halle's assassin reveals about his plans of attack  
 Süddeutsche Zeitung 120

120 Video of the Halle trial: grief and anger in the courtroom  
 Mitteldeutsche Zeitung 111

111 Defendants leave the courtroom  
 Justiz.de 133

133 "God and calculating": Halle's murderer makes numerous confessions  
 DW 136

137 Murders and, meanwhile, evidence  
 Spiegel 137

137 "Who was he?" - who when he said  
 BR24 138

138 Present in an assassination video  
 Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung 130

130 The time when the beloved leaves the courtroom  
 Tagespiegel 131

131 "Once a Jew, always a Jew"  
 NTV 143

143 Shocking crime video at the Halle bombing  
 Deutsche Welle 145

145 Halle trial: "Murder increased after the attack"  
 Volkstribüne 147

147 Trial of a terrorist attack in Halle  
 Presso 149

149 "Is lucky if he not break down?"  
 NTV 151

151 Video of the anti-Semitic attack in Halle shown in court  
 Stern 153

153 How far right extremists want to present themselves and how the extreme right-wing terrorist attack and all the latest news on the attack in two magazines in Christchurch, in which 51 people were killed. The case in New Zealand also concerned a lone perpetrator although he has stylized himself as a hero.

155 "Is lucky if he not break down?"  
 NTV 151

151 Only smiling laughs: How Halle's assassin looks about the attack  
 Mitteldeutsche Zeitung 159

159 An expert on this: a "serious anti-Semitism"  
 BR24 161

161 How a Jewish woman thinks about the "real" Halle trial  
 BR24 163

163 "Stop playing!" The victim accuses regarding the killer's opinion  
 Stern 163

# Assassin of Halle: "acted in an absolutely prototypical way"

He wanted to kill as many Jews as possible and shot two passers-by in the street and in a kebab restaurant. Is [redacted] a lone wolf, a gun fanatic, a neo-Nazi or an antisemite? Beate Küpper, an expert on right-wing extremism, talks about a new phenomenon - and sees parallel to the attacker in Christchurch.

Halle's lawyer Hans-Günther Wöber describes his client as intelligent, eloquent, but socially isolated. On the morning of the 20-year-old woman, who is accused of the murders, several attempted murders against 60 people and members of the people's opera at Magdeburg Regional Court.

What the father-in-law says regarding the man did last summer at the highest Jewish holiday shocked the public: Muslims and heavily armed, he tried to storm the synagogues in Halle, then shot two people and broadcast the whole thing live on an internet platform.

Why would anyone do such a thing? What does [redacted] want? The social psychologist Beate Küpper sees him as a new type of murderer for whose entire parts of society are an even better breeding ground.

Mrs. Küpper, an October 9th, 2019, a German, then 27 years old, wanted to provide a massacre in a synagogue. Two people died. What is new about this type of attack?

The alleged perpetrator in Halle can be attributed to a new type of perpetrator, but it is in fact not entirely new. The authorities and forensic researchers have been dealing with this type of perpetrator since the jihadist acts in Europe, the extreme right-wing terrorist attacks and all the latest news on the attack in two magazines in Christchurch, in which 51 people were killed. The case in New Zealand also concerned a lone perpetrator although he has stylized himself as a hero.

What is difficult from the point of view of authorities and research is that there are not movements in the classical sense of the word, but loose virtual networks of like-minded people, without people ever having to meet each other - and also without an act being planned together.

What are these networks, what do these people want?

The Internet forums or gaming communities in which [redacted] initially also involved have a common ideological component: they show a right-wing extremist, Islamophobic and/or anti-Semitic worldview and consider the right-wing scene as fundamentally too far to the left in its actions. At the heart of this ideology is the idea of the "great exchange": the "blinking", the "viktor" or the "genocide against whites".

Its adherents are convinced that a new world order is necessary and that this must first be created to establish the new order. This topic also includes killing, not only by means of shooting/Muslims in order to provoke war.

This form of self-radicalization on the Internet is relatively new and is called the phenomenon of "lone wolf". The aim of those involved is to destroy as much as possible and "clean the air" - tabula rasa. The Christchurch, Brixton, in a section of the "market" entitled "Dissimulation and Aesthetics" " tactics" explicitly admitted antisemitism.

What is the role of the author's personality structure?

There are certainly many personal parallels between the Christchurch bomber and the 27-year-old from Halle: both of them/it was unattractive, did not meet their usual demands and expectations, both were frustrated. Often these youths are no longer as young, but rather at a time in their lives when everyone else around them has already achieved something. The ideologists and conspirators they join on the Internet then give a direction to self-hate.

They place their focus in a higher context - according to the principle: the fact that I am not getting what I desire

# "It's incredibly cruel what [redacted] who hates Jews, spread."

Magdeburg. Amidst international media interest, the trial of the perpetrator began on Tuesday, nine good months after the antisemitic attack in Halle. Due to the crushing media coverage and strict security checks, the first day of the trial in Magdeburg started almost two hours late. First of all, the indictment was read out. The indictment charges the 28-year-old suspect with two counts of murder and nine counts of attempted murder. He faces a life sentence if convicted. In addition, subsequent pre-trial detention is possible. Initially, the accused announced that he was going to make a statement.

[redacted] shot and killed a 40-year-old passer-by and a 20-year-old man in a snack bar in Halle on 9 October 2019. The accused filmed his crime and broadcast the images live on the Internet. It is expected to have planned the murder of Jews in the Halle synagogue for anti-Semitic, racist and xenophobic motives. He attempted to use explosives and firearms to enter the Halle synagogue, where 50 worshippers were present during the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur. However, he failed at this too.

## "No scene for the author"

In incoming people had gathered in front of the courthouse as a sign of solidarity with the victims and survivors. The rally, under the slogan "Solidarity with those affected - no steps for the perpetrator" aimed to ensure that parliamentarians do not go to trial alone, the organizers said. It is a place of mourning, anger and demands. Before the trial began, the organizers spoke of around 100 participants.

On Tuesday morning, co-accused Christof Feid, who was in the Halle synagogue at the time of the attack, also spoke in Magdeburg. He indicated the daily antisemitism in Germany and called for calm courage. "Antisemitism and radical right-wing ideology are not a new phenomenon in Germany. Antisemitic attacks are part of our sad everyday life and are therefore symptoms of a deep-rooted antisemitism in German society." He continued: "In high time that we truly recognized this shameful truth! Every attack, he said, is an attack on democracy on an open society. The courage and invention of citizens is needed."

It became clear even before the start of the trial that the plaintiffs were hoping above all for some background lighting. It is a question of clarifying how the author was able to become so radicalized, said Jan Goldenstein, lawyer for the victims of the

Jewish community in Halle. The question is how someone can develop so much hatred "for people they don't even know", he said. "We will try to solve this antisemitic crime as best we can," said his Goldenstein.

## Central Council calls for a thorough investigation

At the beginning of the trial, the Central Council of Jews demanded that the verdict be applied with the full force of the law. In addition, the content of the crime must be thoroughly investigated and the question of whether the murderer had supporters and was involved in right-wing networks must be presented, Central Council President Jost Schöcher said Tuesday in Berlin.

"It is unimaginable how cruel the Jews' hatred is [redacted]". He added that the attack had deeply shaken and hurt not only the Jewish community. "What people had to endure on Yom Kippur in the Halle synagogue remains unimaginable," Schöcher said.

Carsten Ostermaier, a Green Party politician and observer of the trial, warned against treating the crime as an isolated incident. "It does not become radicalized like that and without being observed. It is necessary to set up research mechanisms, so that we become aware of it at an early stage," Ostermaier told RTL/ntv.

In his statements, the father of victim Il, who was killed in the attack, also hopes that the killer will be sentenced to life imprisonment with pre-trial detention.

"I mean that there is no fair punishment in the case. But the main deed: not have a case!" Rainer Loose said as a co-accused in the AfD magazine "Wald".

# Stricter surveillance since the incident

[redacted] in pre-trial detention, under reinforced surveillance after an incident in June that was considered an escape attempt. So far, 38 days of hearings have been established, and the verdict could be handed down in the middle of next year.

The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office conducts the prosecution, which is common in state prosecutor proceedings of this importance.

## The murderer answers questions

Since 1 p.m. [redacted] no answered almost all the questions put by the President, but he answers were so brief that the judge asked him to speak in full sentences.

His lawyer's "talking to the camera" His interrupted during his speech at the trial "You have the duty to say!" Only when it came to the weapons had but did [redacted] speak at greater length. He had armed himself because of the influx of migrants into Germany, with blacks and Muslims.

Following the conspiracy theory and [redacted] - and reacted to more drastic language.

The president Breitenloh to exclude him from the trial. "I don't want to hear about abuse of individuals or groups in the courtroom," said Christof Martens.

Why the president adds, was the law (breitloh) to request to him? "You can do much on your own, even if you want authority. But you can reach other people who want to fight." The trial was moved to the state capital because there was not enough room in the court of the Magdeburg Regional Court (CRG) in Naumburg. [redacted] is, changed with, among other things, double murder, multiple murder attempt, extortion, dangerous bodily harm and rape and violence.

In light of the investigations by the Federal Criminal Police Office [redacted] believed about wanting to kill Jews. They were responsible for all kinds of acts, he explained, including the religious crisis in Israel, which he posted on an internet forum before the crime. [redacted] wanted himself to be a conspiratorial ideologue from the extreme-right. The Office for the Protection of the Constitution spoke of increasing aggressive anti-Semitism.

At the beginning of the trial, the Central Council of Jews called for the full force of the law to be applied in sentencing.



has been questioned again by the lawyers of the accessory public prosecutor's office since Tuesday morning. The photo shows him kept in the courtroom.



entered the Magdeburg courtroom on Tuesday in handcuffs and ankies.



is led into the courtroom by bailiffs.

## Ideology must be the object of the trial

The Magdeburg court does not want to hear the ideology of the attacker and murderer of the Halle synagogue. Instead, the judge trivializes his motives by asking questions about childhood and the psyche. And thus makes the same mistake as Hannah Arendt.

Intelligence does not always protect against insanity. When Hannah Arendt made the trip from New York to Jerusalem in 1961 to report on the trial of Adolf Eichmann, she became first a victim, then a propagandist of the mass murderer's defense strategy. The philosopher gave her book on the trial the subtitle: "An account of the banality of evil."

The register of the Final Solution appears there as he presented himself in the glass box of the Jerusalem court as a "bureaucrat of death" and a "cog in the machine," a "desk jockey" who subordinates his conscience to the functioning of the machine. Intellectually, moreover, depicted him as an "average citizen," even a "buffoon."

But Eichmann was neither banal nor bureaucratic, and certainly not a functionary. He was a man of anti-Semitic conviction who bragged about his actions to all comrades in Argentina and only regretted not having killed all the Jews. For he could then have "jumped into the pit laughing!" Moreover, he was a brilliant organizer, who did not just sit behind a desk, but - for example in Hungary - took care of the transport of Jews to the death camps on the spot. But why did Eichmann present himself differently in Jerusalem?

On the face of it, it may have been to deny his anti-Semitic, which would have had the effect of aggravating the sentence as a "basic mental." However, Eichmann could hardly expect to escape the rope, no matter how he defended himself.

Rather, his intention was to blunder the strategy of the prosecution and to provide the many former Nazis in the Federal Republic and elsewhere with a strategy of defense and argumentation that he could hope would be more successful in Germany than in Israel.

Indeed, the prosecution - on the instructions of Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion - turned the trial into a general Holocaust trial that did not materialize at the Nuremberg war crimes trials. Hundreds of witnesses were called to present the systematic murder of Jews - and not just Eichmann's role in it - to the court, the Israeli people and the world. With his lengthy explanations of responsibilities and official channels, Eichmann wanted to divert attention from the horror that became an event in the court.

Eichmann's strategy of blaming everything on a device for which nobody is really responsible did not only succeed with Arendt. Only fifteen years after the war, very few Germans were ready to face guilt and responsibility in a concrete way. Thus, one year after the publication of Arendt's book and in reference to it, the left-wing writer Hans Magnus Enzensberger wrote that the trial in Jerusalem had revealed that "warfare is rooted in the basic structure of all rule" and constitutes "the core of all sovereignty." (A position occupied today by the philosopher Achille Mbembe, among others.)

The above book, according to Enzensberger, is "the present and future of Auschwitz."

It is therefore impossible "to condemn yesterday's genocide if one plans tomorrow's genocide."

When the German judiciary tried members of the RAF in the 1970s, it faced a dilemma. Unlike Eichmann in Jerusalem, **Baader, Meinhof, Enssle and Co.** wanted to confess their ideology, style themselves as heroes and use the courtroom as a platform to propagate the armed struggle.

In contrast, the judiciary chose the strategy of emphasizing the banality of murderers, presenting publicly mediated heroisms as ordinary criminals, removing the residue of condemnation. In retrospect, it is questionable whether this strategy was correct. Sympathy for the RAF, which extended far into the bourgeois camp, could not be broken. The terrorists used the trials to style themselves as "victims of class justice" and thus gain more sympathies.

**What was already wrong with the RAF trials**

Perhaps it would have been better to take the ideology of the RAF seriously to show how a communist-controlled movement in Moscow, Beijing, Havana and also East Berlin fought for power by force of arms everywhere in the so-called Third World and what role was intended for "urban guerrilla" in the Western "imperialism." Perhaps the trials could and should have been used to debate the responsibilities of Che-Guevara and Yasser Arafat that prevailed among young academics, to

please let us know by sending an email [info@truth.design](mailto:info@truth.design).