

...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?

"Muslims and blacks are my enemies," that's what he says.

"We all have to die, you me, all of us here in this room. It's a destiny shared by all the people who live on earth today!"

He looks at his eyes and beats his head. The prosecutor's reputation is right as well as the call for compassion in Leipzig.

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 Jylfjord, 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 insisted 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 she started talking about alleged manipulation and the death of Norway, Judge Wenche Arntsen arrested her - as did District Judge Morten in Magdaløy, who had made it clear to her on the first day of the trial that she would not tolerate any incitement.

The author asks 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 "weaker" means imposture. They are the "banger" that an imaginary white race, of which he is a member in his generation, wants to "break" or "beat"?

The perpetrator speaks of "population exchange".

So much verbiage invites deconstruction. First, it is up to the common prosecutor Alexander Hüffmann to deconstruct the building. "You speak of your struggle. Do you consider it over?"

"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 Hüffmann. "When did someone take your job away from you? What job didn't they 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.

Hüffmann 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, Judaism has produced something beautiful!" says Judge Morten.

"A matter of opinion," exclaims Hüffmann. "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 Gouppes 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 who wants 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 funding 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 Kuntze 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 publication 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 Semitzsch 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 provides racism, anti-Semitism and anti-Semitism, and yet is an accomplice to them. Just like the

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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

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October 9, 2019 in Halle.



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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. It beats Küpper, 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/Galle. Lawyer Hans-Dieter Weber describes his client as intelligent, eloquent, but socially isolated. On the trial of the 28-year-old woman, who is accused of two murders, several attempted murders against 68 people and an attempt of the people, opens at Magdeburg Regional Court. What the Halle's assassin says may mark the last act of the highest Jewish holiday, the Yom Kippur. In uniform and heavily armed, he tried to storm the synagogue in Halle, then shot two people and broadcast the whole thing on an internet platform.

Why would anyone do such a thing? What drove him? The social psychologist Beate Küpper sees him as a new type of murderer, for whom certain parts of society are an ever better breeding ground.

Mrs. Küpper, on October 28, 2019, a German, then 27 years old, wanted to provoke 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 Yihadist acts in Europe, the extreme right-wing terrorist attacks and also the latest case of the attack on two mosques in Christchurch, in which 51 people were killed. The case in Halle is also considered a lone perpetrator, although he has stylized himself as a hero.

Isn't that what spree killers do?

In the case of classic spree killers, there are personal motives such as loneliness, or ego or narcissism, which then lead to a targeted act - sometimes in a place they know well and where they think they have been humiliated - but in the case of the Christchurch attacker or the Halle case, there is also the fact that these men see themselves as the warriors of a whole movement, as fighters for a higher cause.

What is difficult from the point of view of authorities and research is that these 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 the perpetrator probably also traveled have a common ideological denominator: they share a right-wing extremist, Islamophobic and/or anti-Jewish worldview and consider the right-wing scene as fundamentally too lax in its actions. At the heart of this ideology is the idea of the "great exchange" or "tinkering", the "Volksdorf" or the "genocide against whites".

Its adherents are convinced that a new world order is necessary and that chaos must first be created to establish this new order. The slogans include killing racially or for example, shooting Muslim officers 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" - before the end. The Christchurch bomber, in a section of his "manifesto" entitled "Destabilization and Acceleration" "killed" explicitly adopted acceleration.

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 girl from Halle: for both of them, life was unsatisfactory, did not meet their usual demands and expectations, both were frustrated. Often these authors are no longer so young, but rather at a time in their lives when everyone else around them has already achieved something. The ideologies and conspiracies they join on the internet then give a direction to self-hate.

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

"It's incredibly cruel what 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.

not 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. He is reported 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 kosher synagogue, where 52 worshippers were present during the Jewish holiday of Yom Kippur. However, he failed at the door.

"No scene for the author"

In the morning, 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 stage for the perpetrator!", aims to ensure that joint plaintiffs 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-applicant Christina Faust, who was in the Halle synagogue at the time of the attack, also spoke in Magdeburg. She criticized the daily antisemitism in Germany and called for civil 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. "It is high time that we finally recognized the shameful truth". Every attack, he said, is an attack on democracy, on an open society. The courage and intervention 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 quest on clarifying how the author was able to become so radicalized, said Jan Goldstein, 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 case as best we can", said Mr. Goldstein.

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 context 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 answered. "It is necessary to set up research mechanisms, so that we become aware of it at an early stage", Ostern told RTL/ntv.

"It is unimaginable how cruel the Jews' hatred is", he added. "The attack had costly shalom and I realized the Jewish community. What people had to endure on Yom Kippur in the Halle synagogue remains unimaginable", Schuster said.

Can Ostern, 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", Ostern told RTL/ntv.

In the meantime, the father of Klara S., who was killed in the attack, also hopes that the killer will be sentenced to life imprisonment with pre-trial detention.

"I mean if all there is no fair punishment in this case. But the man does not have a case", Rüdiger Lasse said as a co-applicant in the ARD magazine "1st".

led into the courtroom with hand and foot shackles. He was guarded by three armed and masked judicial officers. After a failed escape attempt from a Halle prison at the end of May, he is under close surveillance. His handcuffs were also removed, but he has to wear handuffs even during the trial.

The defendant looked directly at the camera and let a burst of fascist pass over his face. At first his facial expressions could not be seen. Because he was wearing a mouth guard, which he then removed. He appeared in court wearing jeans, a black T-shirt and a black jacket, as if he had had been shaved.

The murderer answers questions

Since 7 pm, as answered almost all the questions put by the President, but he answers more so that the judge asked him to speak in full sentences.

His family? "Nothing to do with the crime". His interrupted studies, he stressed at the trial: "You have the date, don't you? Only when it came to the weapons held but it was of greater length. He had aimed himself because of the influx of migrants into Germany with blacks and Muslims."

Behaving like the conquerors they are - and - and recorded to more drastic language.

The president threatens to exclude him from the trial: "I don't want to hear about abuse of incidents or groups in the courtroom", said Ursula Martens.

Why the president asks, was the live broadcast so important to her? "You can do much on your own, even if you work efficiently. 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 competent Higher Regional Court (GRG) in Naumburg. It is changed with, among other things, double murder, multiple murder attempts, extortion, far-right violence have and sentenced to violence.

Stricter surveillance since the incident

in pre-trial detention, under reinforced surveillance after an incident in June that was considered an escape attempt. So far, 18 days of hearings have been scheduled, 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 protection proceedings of this importance.

More than 40 local, national and international media have been allowed a place in the courtroom as part of a lobby including the Tagespiegel. In addition, journalists are following the trial in an adjacent room via audio transmission. The CDU has announced that the indictment will be read in German and will be translated.

It is possible that videos of the crime will be broadcast on Tuesday. They had caused honor all over the world. On 9 October 2019 a gunman had to break into the Pilsenerplatz synagogue in Halle. More than 50 worshippers were celebrating Yom Kippur, the highest Jewish holiday. broadcast his attack live on the internet with a helmet camera. The door of the synagogue remained closed.

In front of the meeting room, the assassin shot a 40-year-old passer-by, led in a rented car, stopped at a kebab restaurant and killed a 20-year-old passer-by. He stepped in a shoot-out with approaching officers and shot a couple as he fled to steal a car. He hit a truck near Zeitz and was arrested.

Intelligent, but socially isolated?

During his interrogations by the Federal Criminal Police Office, he talked about wanting to kill Jews. They were responsible for all kinds of evils, he screamed, including the refugee crisis. It is possible he posted on an internet forum before the crime. He revealed himself to be a conspiratorial ideologue from the extreme right. The Office for the Protection of the Constitution spoke of increasing right-wing aggressive antisemitism. 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 ankles.



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 organizer 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 'hog in the machine' a 'desk jockey' who substitutes 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 bureaucrat. He was a man of anti-Semitic conviction who bragged about his actions to old 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 it is anti-Semitism, which would have had the effect of aggravating the sentence as a 'basic matter'. However, Eichmann could hardly expect to escape the rope, no matter how he defended himself.

Rather, his intention was to thwart the strategy of the prosecution and to provide the many former Nazis in the Federal Republic and elsewhere with a strategy of defense and a guarantee 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 responsibility and official channels, Eichmann wanted to divert attention from the honor that became an award 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 three 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 'murder 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 atomic bomb, 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, **Ulmer, Maedel, Tresselt and Cox** wanted to confess their ideology, stylize 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 in obedient heroisms as ordinary criminals, removing the stigma 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 brushed; the terrorists used the trial to stylize 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 guerrillas' in the Western 'metropolises'. 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.