

...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 clear as day.

...Muslims and blacks are my enemies, that's clear as day.

...Muslims and blacks are my enemies, that's clear as day.

...Muslims and blacks are my enemies, that's clear as day.

...Muslims and blacks are my enemies, that's clear as day.

Muslims - all enemies. But he cannot define exactly what a Jew is to him.

The perpetrator speaks of "population exchange".

So much verbiage invites deconstruction. First, it is up to the common prosecutor Alexander Hoffmann to deconstruct...

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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 a "base of social media speculation".

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...Muslims and blacks are my enemies, that's clear as day.

André and Andrea Bergl? They were satisfied with the form of interaction and pointed out that the event brought together many very different people.

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...Muslims and blacks are my enemies, that's clear as day.

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?" Justine Algierne Picture	105	MOR	206	Institution of a new synagogue door Justine Algierne	200
Hitler of Jews Justine Algierne Picture	107	New York "Hater against the Jews" Religion under siege S2	205	The victim questions the defendant's Justine Algierne Picture	201
Imaginary exchanges Sul Four News Picture	109	The armed arm of angry citizens News Deutschland	207	The family of the accused does not want to testify Singer!	203
"I want more facts to come to light" SulFour News Picture	110	"I really listen to you", migrant organizations on the terrorist trial Duo or Halle Picture	208	The steps of the crime RecherchesWelt Deutschland	206
Felix Klein, Government Commissioner "Antisemitism threatens us all" RFQ Picture	111	Playoffs' expectations - why the terrorist trial will cause frustration Mitteldeutsche Zeitung Picture	209	Trial of Terror: Witnesses Describe Defendant's Childhood SulFour Zeitung	207
When right-wing terror never ceases Neues Deutschland	113	Playoffs' expectations - why the terrorist trial will cause frustration Mitteldeutsche Zeitung Picture	210	The silence of the family TZ Picture	209
A piece of evidence that is difficult to bear Neues Deutschland	114	The trial, an occasion into which MOR	211	An anti-Semitism that has not been challenged Zeit	201
Journalist's association calls on the media not to give the floor to Halle murderer Deutschlandfunk	117	Criminal lawyer: the Halle trial can hardly live up to expectations Mitteldeutsche Zeitung Picture	215	"In angry" Justine Algierne	203
Halle's trial must be a great against racism Volksstimme	119	Attack in Halle - Discover Bulle New Synagogue Door for the Jewish Community New plaintiffs in terrorist trial Volksstimme	216	10 rooms for the activist Angie Welt	205
Commenting on the murder from Halle, the failure of arrests Mitteldeutsche Zeitung Picture	120	Searching for the motives of Halle's murderer Radio ZDF	217	Fourth day of the Halle assassination trial: a glimpse of crime? MOR	207
Trial of Halle's assassin, witnesses hope for an insight of society Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	121	Understanding how right- wing extremist networks are financed Radio ZDF	218	"I want it to be recognized as a court attack!" SulFour News	200
An escape attempt? A commission of inquiry takes some of the investigations Mitteldeutsche Zeitung Picture	122	Small copies of murderer trial: a way to stop the Halle? Frankfurter Rundschau	219	What is Volksstimme	202
Second day of the Halle murder trial: an unending video MOR	123	"We hear no heart in his body" Migon	220	Halle/Prosecutors do not believe in the sole perpetrator Volksstimme	204
Beginning of the trial against the media MOR	124	Trial helps to overcome trauma Justine Algierne Picture	221	Third day of the Halle assassination trial: a difficult moment MOR	207
Meeting must be the object of the trial Zeit	125	Answers to the most frequently asked questions about the trial Mitteldeutsche Zeitung Picture	222	Day Four of the Trial: Accused's Family Refuses to Testify MOR	208
Halle's trial should speak clearly Justine Algierne Picture	126	Answers to the most frequently asked questions about the trial Mitteldeutsche Zeitung Picture	223	The trial for the murder of inmate Silvio Sauerbrey Mitteldeutsche Zeitung Picture	209
Halle trial: Lemus calls for anti- racism commission Volksstimme	127	Trial of Halle's murderer - Federal Judge from Mitteldeutsche Zeitung Picture	224	Testimony of a witness in a terrorism trial Volksstimme	201
The judge is making legal history as we speak Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	128	More than just a gate - Halle is what is planned for the first day of commemoration on October 9 in Halle Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	225	Defense: The defendant is fully capable of feeling guilty Frankfurter Rundschau	203
Not a single author TZ Picture	129	A bulwark against hate? - Halle's Jewish community receives a new gate Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	226	"The Jews are to blame" Justine Algierne	205
"I can't draw a line under it" SulFour News	130	A bulwark against hate? - Halle's Jewish community receives a new gate Mitteldeutsche Zeitung	227	The family of the accused refuses to speak Justine Algierne	207
How the neighbors of the Halle synagogue are following the trial on the attack	131	And from the judge reads the parole killer Radio ZDF Picture	228	Confirmed at home Angie Welt	209
			229	Defendant influenced by telemovie attack in Croatia MOR	211
			230		
			231		
			232		
			233		
			234		
			235		
			236		
			237		
			238		
			239		
			240		
			241		
			242		
			243		
			244		
			245		
			246		
			247		
			248		
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			292		
			293		
			294		
			295		
			296		
			297		
			298		
			299		
			300		

August

The fallacies of an extreme antisemitic slogan
 "Being a co-offender is a very powerful behavior"
 "Whoops like these don't just happen"
 "It is important for me that the political dimension of crime is recognized"
 Minorities at risk
 Who will put an end to this terror?
 Between everyday life and confrontation with the past
 Don't have threatened Jews alone
 Clearlying the role of extreme right-wing networks in the Halle case
 He wanted to murder Jews, and he failed
 Central Council of Jews refused to normal after the attack
 "Remembering will help us", these are the lessons the major shows to Halle after the attack
 Halle's murderer reacts to the judge's prosecution with laughter
 The majority usually must not remain silent, commentary on the beginning of the trial in Halle
 Breaking the myth of the "lonely offender"
 Assasin of Halle: Attempted murder is only considered a "traffic offense"
 People die in Halle calls for a consistent investigation into the terrorist attack of October 9th in Halle
 250 people at Bielefeld condemn the actions of right-wing violence

On an hate
 Goldenberg: the biggest challenge is the process itself
 Attack in Halle: solidarity demonstration in front of the synagogue
 The accused in the Halle trial acts unrelated to the far-right
 The Central Council of Jews calls for the punishment to be "applied with all the severity of the law"
 Heberich: Halle's murder: does not propose a platform
 Müller: The city has a problem with right-wing extremism
 Halle's 1st trial address: far-right ideology behind the crime
 "I don't want to kill white people"
 Conspiracy Plot: "I want to confront the offender"
 Halle: Anatomy of an Assassination
 "Remembering will help us", these are the lessons the major shows to Halle after the attack
 Halle's murderer reacts to the judge's prosecution with laughter
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The trial of Halle's murderer: "Why did he do this?"
 Halle attacker insults blacks and Muslims
 "It hasn't done it, everyone would have laughed at me"
 Goldenberg seems against the prospect of the right trial
 "I'll be back" - before the day of the attack
 Common Consensus: Antisemitism is deeply embedded in Germany
 Right-wing terrorism: Deutschland
 Murder in Halle: a day between fear and false news
 Assasin on the light the "genocide" of the right
 The accused wants to make a statement
 "I'm not a racist, I'm a Jew-hater"
 In a world of self-pity, identity and narcissism: Halle's murderer is tried
 "That's not cold and calculating, I said to myself: only a victim from Halle, and yet the is shocked"
 No one speaks
 Halle trial again
 The murder of the children's room
 Left-wing politicians have a problem with right-wing extremism
 What German Jews fear, and what they expect from the state
 As the first case in the world, Halle's assassin begins to trial
 The kick-off of the trial assessment and preview
 Terrorism: that the defendant is questioned by joint plaintiffs
 The anxiety in his head
 "Stop playing" The victim

accusations regarding the killer's program
 How a rally defends those affected
 What Halle's assassin reveals about his plans of attack
 Video of the Halle trial, great and anger in the courtroom
 Defendants leave the courtroom
 "God and calculating": Halle's murderer makes numerous confessions
 Nationalist, antisemitic, evidence stage
 "Who was he when he said that?"
 The time when the banned leaves the courtroom
 "Once a Jew, always a Jew"
 Shocking crime video at the Halle bombing
 Halle trial: "Extremism increased after the attack"
 Trial of a terrorist attack in Halle
 "Is lucky if he not break down"
 Video of the anti-Semitic attack in Halle shown in court
 How far-right extremists want to present themselves and how the police can play the game
 "So to face questions"
 Only smiling laughter: How Halle's assassin thinks about the attack
 An expert on this "serious anti-Semitism"
 How a Jewish woman thinks about the "real" Halle trial
 "Stop playing" The victim

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...
 Why would anyone do such a thing?
 Mrs. Küpper, on October 09, 2019, a German, then 27 years old, wanted to provide a massacre in a synagogue. Two people died. What is new about the 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.
 In the case of classic spree killers, there are personal motives such as frustration, anger 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 vanguard of a whole movement, as fighters for a higher cause.
 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 German Halle: both of them/She was unshakably, did not read 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 gave a direction to self-hate.
 They place their actions in a higher context - according to the principle: the fact that I am not getting what I deserve

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 Lutz-Hendrik Wöhrer describes his client as intelligent, eloquent, but socially isolated. On the night of the 20-year-old woman, who is accused of the murders, several attempted murders against 60 people and the burning of the people's opera at Magdeburg Regional Court.

What the father-in-law says: young man did not suffer from antisemitism, but he was a fan of the public, national 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? Beate Küpper sees him as a new type of murderer for whom certain parts of society are an even better breeding ground.

Mrs. Küpper, on October 09, 2019, a German, then 27 years old, wanted to provide a massacre in a synagogue. Two people died. What is new about the 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 labels since the attack on two mosques 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 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 [redacted] primarily also involved have a common ideological component: they show a right-wing extremist, antisemitic and/or anti-Jewish worldview and consider the right-wing scene as fundamentally too far to the left. At the heart of this ideology is the idea of the "great exchange": the "blinking" of the "victim" 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 voting, not only for example, 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 wolves". The aim of those involved is to destroy as much as possible and "clean the air" - tabula rasa. The Christchurch bomber, in a section of his "manifesto" entitled "Destabilization and Awakening", "blatantly" 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 German Halle: both of them/She was unshakably, did not read 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 gave a direction to self-hate.

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

"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 threatened 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 the morning people had gathered in front of the courtroom as a sign of solidarity with the victims and survivors. The rally, under the slogan "Solidarity with those affected - no stage for the perpetrator", aimed to ensure that participants did 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 Fiedt, 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 Goldenberg, 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 Jan Goldenberg.

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 Jens Schöcker said Tuesday in Berlin.

"It is unimaginable how cruel the Jew's hatred is", [redacted] said. 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", Schöcker said.

Cam Opatzka, 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", Opatzka told RTL/NDR.

In the meantime, the father of slain El, who was killed in the apartment with pre-trial detention.

"I mean that there is no fair punishment in the case. But the main deed, not have a case", Rainer Lössel said as a co-accused in the ARD magazine "Wald".

Halle attacker insults blacks and Muslims

The public interest is enormous, as are the safety precautions. On Tuesday, nine months after the attack, the trial of Halle's murderer, [redacted] began. Due to the media frenzy, the first day of the trial in Magdeburg started almost two hours late. Nearly 80 journalists and as many civil servants turned up at the Magdeburg Regional Court.

[redacted] entered 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 in strict close surveillance. His handcuffs were later removed, but [redacted] is to wear handcuffs even during the trial.

The defendant looked directly at the camera, and let a burst of profane abuse over him. 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 a suit, a black T-shirt and a black jacket, as he had had before.

The murderer answers questions

Since 1 p.m. [redacted] answered almost all the questions put by the prosecutor, but the answers were so brief that the judge asked him to speak in full sentences.

He finally "blinking aside with the camera". His interrupted speech, he stressed at the time: "You have the date, don't you?" Only when it came to the weapons had but a [redacted] speak of greater length. He had armed himself because of the influx of migrants into Germany, with blacks and Muslims.

Subtling like the conspiracy they and [redacted] - and resorted to more drastic language.

The president Breitenes 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 (breitened) 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 (Higher Regional Court (GRG) in Naumburg). It is changed with, among other things, double murder, multiple murder attempts, extortion, dangerous bodily harm and resistance to violence.

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.

More than 40 local, national and international media have been allocated a place in the courtroom as part of a lobby. In addition, journalists are following the trial in an adjacent room via audio transmission. The OLG has announced that the incident will be read out [redacted] will be questioned.

It is possible that videos of the crime will be broadcast on Tuesday. They had caused horror all over the world. On 9 October 2019 a gunman had to break into the Rabbiner's synagogue in Halle. More than 50 worshippers were celebrating Yom Kippur, the highest Jewish holiday. [redacted] 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 in a kebab bar, stopped at a kebab restaurant and killed a 20-year-old girl. [redacted] in a shoot-out with approaching officers and shot a couple on his way to their car. He hit a truck near Zeitz and was arrested.

Intelligent, but socially isolated?

During his interrogations by the Federal Criminal Police Office, [redacted] talked about wanting to kill Jews. They were responsible for all kinds of evils, he explained, including the village crisis in Israel. He posted 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 increasingly 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-Semitism, which would have had the effect of aggravating the sentence as a "basic motive." 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 "warrior 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, Encke 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 heroics 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

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