

...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 to me.

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...Muslims and blacks are my enemies, that's clear to me.

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'. 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 terms, and the cohesion of everyone people who want to live together in solidarity. This is where we should focus our energy.

Simon Mandavie'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 aftermath of the offense. 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 Berg? 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 regretful, often severely muted 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 terror 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 antiracist practices.

The (re)launching 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 Solidarity and the Germanese 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). However, once again the AfD is put in the role of victim, although it provides racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia, 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

Trial of the right-wing terrorist attack
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. 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-Gregor Wöber describes his client as intelligent, eloquent, but socially isolated. On the night of the 29-year-old man, who is accused of the murders, several attempted murders against 69 people and the attack on the synagogue at Magdeburg Regional Court. What the father-in-law says regarding the attack is not clear. At the highest, Jewish holidays shocked the public. In Halle, there had been people and broadcast the whole thing live on an internet platform.

Why would anyone do such a thing? Wöber does not know. The social psychologist Beate Küpper sees him as a new type of murderer for whose crime parts of society are an even better breeding ground.

Mrs. Küpper, on October 28, 2012, 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 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 at the latest 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 styled 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] initially also involved have a common ideological component: they share a right-wing extremist, Islamophobic 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 "white" or the "genocide against white".

Its adherents are convinced that a new world order is necessary and that this must first be created to establish this 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, Bielefeld, in a section of the "markets" entitled "Dissimulation and Awakening" "factors" 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 in Halle: both of them/She was unaffiliated, 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 give a direction to self-hatred.

They place their own 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] 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 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.

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 Hal Goldstein.

"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.

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]". 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 Opatowa, 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", Opatowa told RTL.de.

In the meantime, the father of Stein II, who was killed in the attack, says 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 goal: not have a case," Rainer Loose said as a corollary in the ARD magazine "Zeit".

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 a prison closer surveillance. His handcuffs were later removed, but [redacted] 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 President, but the answers were so brief that the judge asked him to speak in full sentences.

His lawyer "talking to the camera" He interrupted during his speech at the trial "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.

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

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

Why the president acts, was the law (breit) 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 Magdeburg Regional Court (CRG) in Naumburg. [redacted] is charged with, among other things, double murder, multiple murder attempt, extortion, dangerous bodily harm and extortion to violence.

Sticter 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 burst into the Rabanuswerk 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] engaged in a shoot-out with approaching officers and shot a couple on his way to the 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 the area. He posted an internet forum before the crime. [redacted] wanted himself to be a conspirator dialogue 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-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 "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 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.