

...and the other people in the room, 'Why did you shoot Anna-Lena?'

"It was a quick and spontaneous decision, I didn't think about it for long" answers the defendant.

If someone else had approached him, the same thing would probably have happened.

Next, the author wanted to fight the Muslims

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

"I'm all of Muslims, I wanted to drive and then fight them."

"Did you want? Lohr wants Lohr to know."

"No answer."

"What's wrong?" wants to know the federal prosecutor.

"Defeat my enemies." "They're millions of people." "Somebody's got to start."

"Do you feel competitive since 2015?"

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

Lohr has no more questions. But he wants to leave the accused with one more.

"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 says. "Doesn't it follow that we are all equal and have the right to live?" he asks, probably not expecting an answer. "Take that away."

...he looks at his eyes and looks at his head. The prosecutor's representative right as well as the call for compassion in Lohr's words, is out of touch.

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 in 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 motives. 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 interpretation, wanted to be read and understood. The authors indicated 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 the author is photographed and described his arsenal of weapons. He also explains his motivation - always in English, as if he were speaking to the whole world.

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

The more the author answers 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 "weakest" means invisible. They are the "stranger" that an imaginary white race, of which he is a member in his perception, wants to "harm" or "harm". 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 makes deconstruction. First, it is up to the common prosecutor Alexander Hoffmann to deconstruct the building "This spine of your struggle. Do you consider it over?"

"No comment."

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

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

"Each foreigner took their jobs," attacks Hoffmann. "When did someone take your job away from you? What job didn't they get? They were on their parents' wallet, they did nothing useful at all. Instead, they say foreigners took their jobs away from them," he grumbles more than he asks. "I know nothing."

Hoffmann 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 Mørten.

"A matter of opinion," exclaims Hoffmann.

Then it's the turn of the next 18-year-old lawyer, Anna Levin. "Do you think you're smart?" she asked,

"not necessarily so," said the defendant.

"What have you learned from this crime?"

"That the energy from the mouth of a submarine gun is 300 meters per second," he replied.

"Do you care about your family?"

"I do, I do."

"Do they feel anything less than that?"

"I like me very hard," says the defendant. "It's the only thing that's kept me from acting as far."

"Was it worth it, the longer you want 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.

Antisemitism is a 'virus of social media speculation'. Tamar Le Grynfeldt 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 who wants to live together in solidarity. This is where we should focus our energy.'

Since Mandel's article 'After the attack' was on the one hand touched by the emerging solidarity and on the other hand criticized politics in particular for not taking the problem of right-wing terrorism 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, one-eyed, grossly negligent or calculating. Some of them, just yesterday, had 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 Rüdiger'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 articles of 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. Stefanie Kuntze and Julian May-Johann reported on the large demonstration on October 13, 2019 in their article 'Between

Antis and Anders 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 repetitive, often seemingly routine speeches, such as those at 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 clear sign of German normality in 2019.'

The sense 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 2011, 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 move the debate about future anti-racist practices.

The (re)launching of the debate was done by the collective '15 dechnacher' on April 10, 2020 with a reflection on the question of what role the Institute for State Policy played and is playing for the attack.

- 'In the end, it can be summarized that Smithwick and the Germanists want to interpret the Halle attack as the 'very 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 put in an acceptance to them. Just like the

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ASPECTS
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Lucyle Massu

YEAR
2020-21

ABTRACT

“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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July, 28



_____ 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.

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Tagesspiegel

July, 28



██████████ entered the Magdeburg courtroom on Tuesday in handcuffs and ankles.

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Mitteldeutsche Zeitung

July, 28



_____ is led into the courtroom by bailiffs.

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Süddeutsche Zeitung

July, 24

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 reality. When Hannah Arendt made the trip from New York to Jerusalem in 1951 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 gambled on the trial the subtitle: "An account of the banality of evil."

The organs of the Free Solution appears there as he presented himself in the glass box of the Jerusalem Court as a "benevolent of death" and a "dog in the machine," a "task monkey" who existed solely for the purpose of the functioning of the machine. In effect, a "someone" despised him as an "average quack," even a "booby."

Did Eichmann was neither Nazi nor homosexual, and certainly not a Holocauster. He was a man of anti-Semitic conviction who bragged about his actions to be a comrade in Argentina and only regretted not using allied all the Jews. So he could then have "joined into the pit laughing". Moreover, he was a tolerant person who did not do it in behind a case, but - for example in Hungary - took care of the support of Jews, or the death camps or the upshot. Did why did Eichmann present himself differently in Jerusalem?

Ruffalo, his intention was to thwart the strategy of the pro-life and anti-gay forces. "I'm not a 'gay' or a 'lesbian' in the way that you think of it," he said.

denial, republic and elsewhere with a strategy of coherence and argumentation that he could hope would be more successful in Germany than in Italy.

Indeed, the prosecution in the retrial of an Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion turned the trial into a general Holocaust trial, that did not focus on the role of the Hamburg war crimes trial. Hundreds of witnesses were called to present the systematic murder of Jews, and not just Eichmann's role in it. In the end, the Israeli people and the world were left with a lengthy explanation of responsibility and official records. Eichmann seemed to divert attention from his role and became a hero in the court.

It was his strategy of blaming everything on a deity to which nobody is any more amenable, let not only succeed well. Thus, Archytas goes as far as to say that only one Geras is worth ready to take guilt and responsibility in a concrete way. Thus, in the year after the publication of Archytas' treatise and in reference to it, this is how, in the letters "Magnus Centoschmerz" I was the first time, the readers had revealed that "Tranquil" looked in the basic structure of all male and female. "The work of I knowingly" (I position occupied today by the philosopher Achille Mbembe, among others).

The above-mentioned author's 32 words give in the present and future are his, Achille, 2.

Il est devenu impossible de coïncider yesterday's genocide.
 Il est plus impossible de coïncider de

When the German publisher had members of the RAF in the 1960s, these adherents of the extreme right, such as Hinder, Meißner, Frenkel and Co. wanted to combine their ideology with themselves as well as the courtroom as a platform to propagate the armed struggle.

To contrast the judiciary shows the strategy of emphasizing the leniency of French law on personal profit collusions with respect to serious ordinary criminals, as now being the rule of the new nation. It is reinforced if it is questionable as to whether this analogy was correct. Sympathy for the HRU, which extended far into the bourgeois camp, could not be translated, the leniency used for the HRU to apply to the monarch as "victim of class just of all" thus go far more beyond laws.

What was already wrong with the RAF trials

Perhaps it was a little better to take the ecology of the ZAF seriously to show how a community-controlled movement, in Mexico, Gujrat, Mozambique and in East Berlin, fought for power by force or arms everywhere, in the so-called Third World etc. what was a model for 'Asian guerrilla' in the Western 'metropolises'. Perhaps the idea could and should have been used to debunk the two faces of Che Guevara and Guevar Assad that remained among young academics in

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Welt

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