



„lying press“
as the enemy

III



EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR
PRESS & MEDIA
FREEDOM

the violent forces are
ganging up against
journalists

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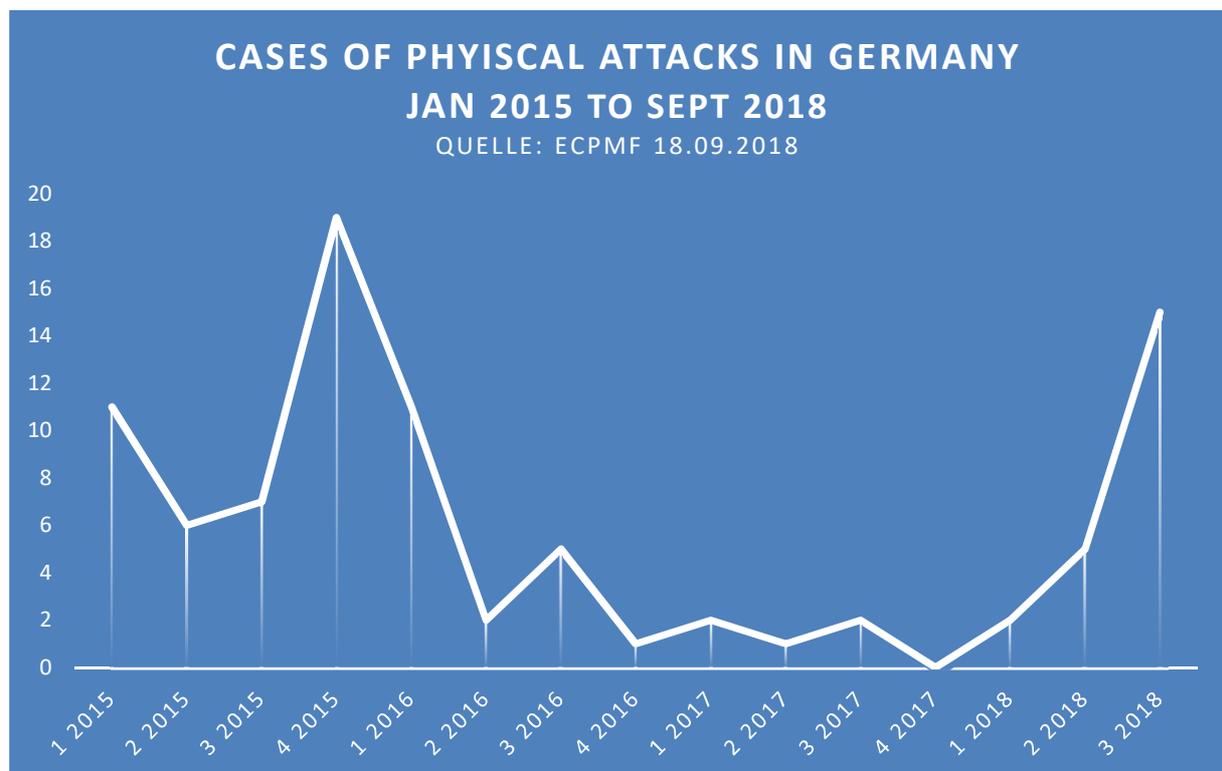
The concept of the enemy III – “Lying Press“

The violent forces are ganging up against journalists

A report from the European Centre for Press and Media Freedom by Pauline Betsche and Martin Hoffmann

1. Hate directed at the “lying press” – attacks against journalists on the rise again

Violence against journalists is on the rise again. Just in the last eight and a half months of 2018 the European Centre for Press and Media Freedom (ECPMF) has registered and checked 22 physical assaults with 28 journalists and media workers being attacked. With the exception of two cases all the assaults occurred around right-wing populist or extreme right-wing gatherings. At the demonstration on 1. September in Chemnitz alone there were nine attacks involving eleven people – a new record for the number of violent incidents on one occasion. Camera crews, reporters and photographers were hit, kicked, beaten or spat upon and in a few cases they were attacked with objects or weapons. In the previous year (2017) five attacks were registered, all involving people taking part in right-wing rallies.



Infographic 2015/2016/2017/2018 cases of physical attacks in Germany

The level of violence has not been that high since 2015. Meanwhile the fall in the number of violent attacks from at least 43 (2015) to 19 (2016) and then five (2017) cannot, however, be explained as a lessening in the potential aggression towards journalists. Rather the decrease

in the number of attacks reflects the lower number of confrontations. In both the preceding years there were fewer gatherings of right-populist and extreme right-wing demonstrators than in 2015.

And they attracted fewer participants and were therefore covered by reporters on the spot. Aggressive opponents of the press met with their enemy less often, as the ECPMF already concluded in the earlier study “The concept of the enemy” I and II.

As before, the journalists who are most likely to be attacked are those who are taking photographs, filming or simply carrying cameras. During the period from January 2017 to September 2018, 24 out of 27 media workers who were attacked had cameras. The reason for this is that journalists can usually be identified by the fact that they are carrying cameras. Eyewitnesses, videos and police reports also show that the latest attackers feel themselves provoked by the so-called “lying press“ taking pictures of them – especially when demonstrators are filmed against their will.

It is noticeable that some specialist reporters have repeatedly been the victims of right-wing violence in recent years. They are known personally to the right-wing scene and were already being attacked even before the public “lying press” agitation began around 2014. One new element is the large number of videos of the attacks that is now available. It is significantly more than during the first study in 2015. That also shows that journalists have become more aware of the danger that comes from the blanket label of “lying press” as an incitement to hatred. –

Not only the number of physical attacks but also the number of brutal verbal threats is extremely high. Bellowing “lying press” at the tops of their voices, shouting vile insults and also attempting to stop filming and photography – these have become a permanent feature of the behaviour of demonstrators at right-populist and extreme right-wing rallies since 2015. They greet the journalists, whether it’s in North Rhine Westphalia, Bavaria or Saxony-Anhalt. In some cases, they come with gestures that can be understood as specific death threats. The ECPMF has even stopped trying to systematically monitor severe threats because there are simply too many. But the insights reported to us by journalists on the receiving end are enough to prove that there is a worrying outpouring of hatred on the streets and in the internet.

2. The attackers: extreme right-wingers shoulder-to-shoulder with “concerned citizens”

In the years 2017 and 2018 the attacks on journalists come almost exclusively from the right of the political spectrum. The vast majority of the assaults (25 out of 27) came from participants in right-wing rallies and in one case in North Thuringia from extreme right-wing assailants. In one case in 2018 the political background of the attacker was unknown, since this was an attack that happened away from a demonstration in a private home and it is therefore difficult to classify. In addition, there was an assault on a TV crew from SAT.1 during the left-wing (environmentalist) protest marches in the Hambach Forest. The crew wanted to film the clearing of the forest and the protestors. The ECPMF does not know of any other attacks on

the press that were reckoned to be motivated by politically left-wing elements. In this respect, the updated statistics confirm the results of the earlier ECPMF studies “The concept of the enemy” I and II: Violence against journalists comes almost exclusively from the right.

The analysis of the years 2015 to 2016 shows that many convicted assailants had already been previously convicted and marked out as politically motivated criminals. The starting point for the assaults was mainly gatherings of Pegida (anti-islamic, anti-immigration movement) or the AfD (Alternative for Germany, political party).

These were not recognised as typical neo-Nazi events but rather classed as supposedly “right-wing citizens” gatherings.

Still the system of classifying demonstrators, with “concerned citizens” here and neo-Nazis there – which was already difficult – no longer stands up since the end of August and 1. September 2018 in Chemnitz. In May 2017 they were already paving the way for solidarity between Pegida and AfD and at the site of the Chemnitz demonstrations this was completed with the right-populist Pro Chemnitz movement and the extreme-right Identitarian Movement. Now, neo-Nazis giving the (illegal) “Hitler Salute” were marching alongside “angry citizens”, some of whom were also ready for a fight. This sense of belonging together was also evident at the leadership level: Specialist correspondents at ARD Magazin Monitor TV show and research for the ZEIT newspaper prove the close connections between the AfD and the leaders of the extreme right. For example, the AfD Thuringia Chair Björn Höcke cultivates his personal contact with Thorsten Heise. Heise is one of the best-known German neo-Nazi. He has been previously convicted of crimes of violence. In April 2018, two neo-Nazis came out of a plot of land owned by Heise and it’s alleged that they brutally attacked two journalists. Against the two suspects the police investigates inattempted murder and aggravated robbery. Andrea Röpke, a reporter who specialises in right-wing extremism, sees a clear connection and thinks there is no point in making a strict distinction (between right populist and extreme right-wingers).

“‘Lying press’ is a hateful term that links the strategic neo-Nazi scene and the racist citizens’ movement“ – Andrea Röpke, specialist reporter

It is noticeable that as well as there being a low threshold for prompting acts of violence, in particular at demonstrations and in other gatherings, the concerned citizens are also ready to tolerate and legitimise violence against journalists. That is well documented in numerous videos and eyewitness accounts. Johannes Filous, an experienced reporter with the „Street Twitterers“-Twitter project was in Chemnitz on 1. September and describes the situation there on the ground: “In Chemnitz a well-known neo-Nazi stood in front of me so that I could see I was in danger from him. But the person who actually attacked me in the end was an elderly man with two crutches who was standing next to him. That showed me that the actual danger can no longer be put down to one category of demonstrator but that it can come from any of the participants.” What’s more, Filous had the feeling that “the constant repetition of ‘lying press’ led to a sense of losing inhibitions”.

This phenomenon is not new. In 2015, individual supposedly “concerned citizens” belonging to Pegida and the AfD were already physically assaulting journalists. Since then the angry citizens have become almost indistinguishable in terms of their potential for aggression from the violent neo-Nazis and extreme right-wingers in whose circles attacks on journalists have been going on for decades. It is not possible to separate the two groups and the result is the same: journalists will be injured or at least threatened just for doing their jobs.

3. Geographical differences – is it only a problem in Saxony?

Journalists working in Saxony are the ones who are menaced with the most violent attacks, in 2018 as before. There, 13 assaults were registered during the course of the year – more than half of the total. ECPMF registered four attacks in Saxony-Anhalt, two in Thuringia and one each in Brandenburg, Baden-Württemberg and North Rhine Westphalia. That means that since 2015 when the ECPMF started its Germany-wide monitoring of the attacks, Saxony leads the league table of shame.

The events in Chemnitz have a decisive meaning here. There, eleven journalists were attacked only on one day in nine assaults. No other German demonstration in recent decades has seen so many representatives of the press being physically assaulted or threatened with violence. One TV reporter who wants to remain anonymous¹ told the ECPMF about his experience at the scene: “Since 2014, I was always the reporter at the scene of the big demonstrations Pegida, Legida, HoGeSa or local protests about accommodation being prepared for refugees. Actually there were always verbal attacks on us journalists. But Chemnitz had a new quality for me, not only because I was physically attacked this time. The atmosphere was extremely aggressive towards journalists right from the start. There were several hundred people who were clearly bent on violence. And around them were the rest of the demonstrators who, we could hear, felt themselves to be falsely depicted in the press. They hooted when we were attacked. Shouted things like ‘Now you’ll get what you deserve’. The broad mass of the demonstrators clearly regarded violence as a legitimate means of expressing their dislike of our reporting.” Side by side, next to the extreme right-wing assailants, the so called “concerned citizens” beat up the journalists.

Here, the potential for aggression of an alliance between “ying-press”-opponents and extreme right-wing enemies of the press acting together is displayed. This alliance in Chemnitz explains why Saxony is still at the top of the statistics for assaults on journalists and showed what could in theory happen in every other federal Land of Germany.

The beginnings of this escalation began in 2014. At the right-wing populist gatherings, which were only moderately large at the time, the citizens came into contact with the neo-Nazis.

¹ The ECPMF knows the name of the Interviewee.

Along with verbal attacks on refugees, Euro-sceptic remarks and chants of “Merkel must go“, tirades of hate against the “lying press” or “establishment press” soon established themselves. But it did not stop with verbal expression of hate. Johannes Filous remarked to the ECPMF: *“Before, we had the feeling that people would intervene in violent situations. But now these very same people stood there and clapped when media workers were physically attacked.”* The constant repetition of “lying press” chanting, united the participants in their contempt for the media and in their resolve to aggressively take them on. This overlapping ideology can also be seen as a result of the unifying function of right-populist movements like Pegida and AfD.

On top of that, in 2017 and up to now also in 2018 there were on average more right-wing demonstrations in Saxony. The number of protests shows the high level of mobilisation of right-populist and right-wing extremists in the fourth year of Pegida and the fifth year since the AfD was founded.

The appearance over several days of right-wing protestors in Chemnitz on so-called funeral marches provoked the accusation that the government of Saxony had either ignored or talked down the problem for years. Minister-president Michael Kretschmer tried to explain this away by explicitly naming the problem in his governmental declaration on 5. September. For journalists, his statement also clarified: *“hat what happened later – assaults on journalists, on people who look foreign or are presumed to be foreign, will not be accepted, will be pursued by us with the same intensity and the people will be brought to justice.”* Earlier, a tweet by Kretschmer in mid August had cast doubt on Kretschmer’s statement. The tweet was disputed by the Frontal21 team of reporter Arndt Ginzel as totally lacking in seriousness, when they were detained at a Pegida demonstration in Dresden.

To accuse Saxony’s government or Saxons in general of a democratic deficit, as a series of opinionated journalists did on Twitter, falls short of the truth, however. It’s true that surveys of East Germans show a comparatively small amount of trust in the media and in democracy. That comes from the fact that numerous citizens are depicted in a one-sided way by the non-local press and feel that the realities of their situation are being overlooked. This manifests itself just three decades after the fall of the Berlin Wall in the different living standards in west and east Germany. But these findings do not provide an explanation for acts of violence.

It would be totally wrong to regard the attacks on journalists as just a problem of Saxony or to try to put them down to characteristics that we presume the population there possesses. Such attacks can happen anywhere in Germany where right-wing extremists and enemies of the press attack media workers and the security forces don’t intervene quickly enough.

Probably the most serious attack on journalists in recent months occurred in Thuringia. At Fretterode in Eichsfeld two journalists were researching and taking photographs on 29. April 2018 near the land owned by neo-Nazi leader Thorsten Heise. Later they were followed in a car by two attackers, forced to stop and then seriously injured with a screwdriver and a knife.

4. Protection from the police – over-stretched in Chemnitz but still a positive trend

In Chemnitz the police did not adequately protect the journalists. The security forces were over-stretched with the task of protecting the media representatives from the potential aggression from the demonstrators. That is the reason for the high number of full-on attacks. Even several days later and with the addition of 1,800 extra personnel they did not succeed effectively in keeping safe the journalists who were doing their jobs on 1. September. This is less to do with the under-staffing brought into critical focus in the media after the first escalation than with the wrong idea of how to police the situation. The police had tried throughout to protect the journalists on the ground. But they did not succeed in doing so adequately.

Here, there was also a further hardening of the assailants' attitude, marked by a readiness for violence rather than dialogue and it became even more clear that the police must be the ones who safeguard the work of journalists at political demonstrations. When they intervene quickly and effectively at the start of a conflict they can prevent many assaults.

In many places we have observed improvements in particular since the year 2015 when the police seemed too over-stretched or even uninterested in the protection of journalists. Many police chiefs nominate extra spokespersons for the press at political demonstrations. And they make a point of mentioning the protection of journalists when they give the orders for the assignment and in talks with the unit leaders. On Twitter, many journalists have explicitly praised the stronger engagement by the police in their protection. Especially in Saxony, that counts as progress.

5. Journalists' trade unions call for police training

Still there is room for improvement. That can be seen from the detention of the Frontal 21 reporter Arndt Ginzel and his team on 16 August 2018 in Dresden. It acts as a paradigm for the gaps in police officers' knowledge of the legal rights of journalists. The obvious uncertainty about how the right to one's own image can be defended led to the manipulation of the police by a Pegida demonstrator. Such gaps could be filled with a training course that devotes time and content to the rights of journalists at political gatherings. But from Saxony's Interior Ministry at least from the outside no efforts can be seen to try to close the gaps in knowledge of the riot police. Up to the present time, neither the many public calls for example from the DJV Chair Frank Überall and the Deputy First Minister of Saxony Martin Dullig have not changed anything. The lack of knowledge has been recognised since the spring of 2016. In dialogues between police and journalists about the unsafe working conditions for journalists at political demonstrations, training courses were recommended. Whereupon the ECPMF together with the Leader of the Leipzig police and the Leipzig solicitor Igor Münter developed a training module. After the pilot project in May 2016 with riot police in Leipzig, the leader of the local police office Andreas Loepki passed on the concept to the Saxony Interior Ministry for approval.

After several months work in August 2016 it was announced that the Saxony Police Training Academy would be asked to test the module, named "Dealing with journalists in cases where

special measures have to be taken“. A written question by regional government deputy Valentin Lippmann (Green Party) in July 2017 revealed however that the regional government of Saxony could not see any need for further training modules at that time.

6. Different numbers, similar trends in the official police and ECPMF statistics

Since 1. January 2016 the Federal Crime Bureau (BKA) has been keeping a record of attacks against journalists in a new category called “Against the media“. The systematic collection of such crimes was a reaction to the rising number of assaults in the year 2015. The regional crime bureaux are obliged by the Criminal Reporting Service for Politically Motivated Crime (KPMD-PMK) to report such cases to Wiesbaden. In the context of an answer to a written question published at the end of August 2018 by a deputy from the party The Left (Die Linke) up to date statistics from this reporting system were made known. They described 33 acts of violence that were politically motivated by the right wing against journalists since the start of 2016. During the same period of time up to mid August the ECPMF had counted 27 physical attacks on media workers by the right wing.

While the total numbers show similar statistical trends the number of cases differs sharply in the respective Federal States (Länder). Since in the police surveys no individual cases but only the absolute number of cases are listed by year and by Land it is not possible to conclude which of the cases known to ECPMF are included in the statistics and conversely which are only counted in the BKA statistics. However, the reporting criteria seem not to be applied in the same way in all Federal States (Länder). This conclusion can be drawn from the numbers for Saxony. From there in the year 2016 two acts of violence were committed according to the statistics quoted by the KPMD. But in the same year, however, six violent attacks against journalists were reported to the Saxony police, in which they also brought charges, as the ECPMF described in its earlier study.

On the other hand, according to the BKA statistics for North Rhine Westphalia in the same year seven crimes were committed, but according to ECPMF there was only one case. Obviously neither the ECPMF nor the BKA is getting the full picture.

The variations can be explained by amongst other things the presence of a high number of unknowns. In the ECPMF tally attacks are included that have been verified but not yet reported to the police. The difference in the number of cases could also be explained by differences in the readiness of journalists to make reports to the police. The ECPMF has already established in its previous study that many journalists do not report serious threats or damage to property. This happens because of fear of further attacks, because media workers who are attacked do not hope for any result from reporting the crimes or because they “just want to get on with their job without any trouble“.

Apart from that we can presume that at least the BKA numbers quoted for Saxony have not yet been reported to Wiesbaden from the regional crime bureaux. Unfortunately, a question to

the BKA about what criteria they use in their survey went unanswered up to our deadline for publication. Generally, we applaud the centralised collection by the BKA since it allows the amount and the trends of the attacks on media workers to be measured more exactly. For this it would be desirable to have a transparent unified registration of the cases that was published at regular intervals.

7. Conclusion

The recent abrupt rise in violent attacks on journalists shows that the problems of the “lying press” threat only appeared to grow less during the years 2016 and 2017. The “lying press” slurs that have been loudly propagated by the ever-stronger Pegida and AfD since the end of 2014 have caught on with a minority of Germans. According to sociological research, they lower the demonstrators’ inhibitions for committing acts of violence against journalists, and this includes people who up to now were not regarded as extremists. In their hatred for the system (establishment), extremists can barely be distinguished from a small group of supposedly “concerned citizens” who can be found amongst AfD and Pegida supporters. In this category, which is difficult to quantify seriously, every attempt at dialogue or training, such as media literacy training, seems to be in vain. In this respect the development of the number of attacks depends in future on three factors:

- a) the number of demonstrations from the right of the political spectrum and with it the level of mobilisation of the right,
- b) the readiness of journalists and their editors to cover these developments on the streets,
- c) the capacity of the police to keep these reporters safe. Here we must include both the availability of enough personnel to protect the journalists as well as their education.

For Chemnitz, which is unique with regard to the number of attacks on journalists in recent decades in Germany, we must actually speak of a new quality of violence. The attacks there show that journalists especially at right-wing gatherings are endangered to a more serious level than any seen since 2015.

At these gatherings a very small minority of people who have mostly been radicalised for a long time are beating people up. It is above all the security forces who are called on to stop them. Both the ECPMF and the German Journalists Union (DJV) and other journalists’ organisations have proposed many calls for action since 2015. Offers of training and co-operation are on the table.

Meanwhile in the fourth year of the ECPMF monitoring and after 89 verified attacks the findings of the earlier studies are confirmed: the “lying press” smear and the attacks that arise from it endanger free reporting and this happens especially at demonstrations in central and east

Germany. Anyone who can be identified as a journalist at right-wing rallies must face open hostility from now on.

Overview of the cases (see XLS file)

VIII. Fallübersicht

Physical attacks 2015

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	right wing / left wing/ other	sources	source 2	confirmation
07.01.2015	Dortmund	NW	Y	On January 7 2015 a 46 year old female journalist got attacked by a Neonazi within the context of an Information event for a planned refugee camp. The 24-year old Neonazi was accused to snatch away the mobile phone of the journalist.	PUSH	RIGHT	http://blog.zeit.de/stoerung-smelder/2015/07/06/dortmunder-neonazi-nach-angriff-auf-journalist-verurteilt_19626	http://nordstadtblogger.de/dortmunder-neonazi-muss-sich-fuer-angriffe-auf-journalisten-und-polizisten-vor-gericht-verantworten/	Y
12.01.2015	Saarbrücken	SL	Y	During a Saargida-Demonstration a cameraman from SR was attacked and injured.	Y	RIGHT	SR		N
14.01.2015	Hannover	NI	Y	On January 14 a free photographer was attacked during a Hagida demonstration by a demonstrator in Hannover. His camera got damaged.	Y	RIGHT	http://www.bnr.de/artikel/aktuelle-meldungen/hagida-gescheitert	http://www.bnr.de/artikel/aktuelle-meldungen/hagida-gescheitert	N
21.01.2015	Leipzig	SN	Y	During a Legida-Demonstration, a photographer was hit and his camera got damaged.	HIT	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	https://twitter.com/bjokie/status/557982297367248898	Y
21.01.2015	Leipzig	SN	N	Merten Waage, editor of radio mephisto 97.6 is spit on, threatened and persecuted by participants of Legida-demonstration. Read the full ECPMF-interview with Merten Waage about the incident and its consequences here. Radio mephisto 97.6 made the footage available to the public:	SPIT	RIGHT	Merten Waage, ECPMF-Interview	https://soundcloud.com/mephisto976/an-griff-von-legida-auf-journalisten-in-leipzigmp3	footage and police
21.01.2015	München	BY	Y	On January 21 a free video reporter was hit by a bottle and hit on a Bagida-demonstration in Munich.	WEAPON	LEFT	Reporter Ohne Grenzen		N
23.01.2015	Nordhausen	TH	N	On January 23 a person tried to push a journalist driving in his car a side the street. After that the person hit him in the face.	HIT	U	http://www.thueringer-allgemeine.de/web/zgt/leben/blaulicht/detail/-/specific/Journalist-auf-A-38-abgedraengt-und-taetlich-angegriffen-600254857		N
24.01.2015	Angermünde	BB	Y	A camera-man of Public Service Broadcaster RBB is attacked with a flag-pole or a rolled banner while reporting from an Anti-refugee-demonstration. He is not injured.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.opferperspektive.de/rechte-angriffe/chronologie-rechter-angriffe/angermuende	ECPMF	N
26.01.2015	Duisburg	NW	Y	A camera crew of WDR (First German Television) is threatened by participants of a Dügida-demonstration, the camera man is dazzled with a lazer pointer.	WEAPON	RIGHT	http://waz.m.derwesten.de/;s=iK3_liBAvGW0oT-LKjpuUC39/dw/staedte/duisburg/staedte/duisburg/protest-gegen-pegida-und-duegida-aufmaersche-in-duisburg-und-dueseldorf-id10275706.html?service-mobile	https://twitter.com/Sabberschnauze/status/559774293043978240	N
09.03.2015	Dortmund	NW	Y	Three disguised aggressors throw stones on photographer Marcus Arndt, hitting him twice at neck and body. They stop and flew when he points his blank gun on them. The investigation was dropped by 19.06.2015	WEAPON	RIGHT	http://nordstadtblogger.de/journalist-nach-neonazi-mahnwache-in-dortmund-angegriffen-polizei-nimmt-die-todesdrohungen-sehr-ernst/	http://www.spiegel.de/panorama/justiz/dortmund-neonazis-sollen-journalisten-angegriffen-haben-a-1022731.html	N
16.03.2015	Berlin	BE	Y	On 16 March 2015 a photographer was attacked during a "BÄRGIDA" demonstration. The photographer fell down the stairs and was hurt. The police arrested the attacker.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.berlin.de/polizei/polizeimeldungen/pressemitteilung.280465.php	http://www.bz-berlin.de/tatort/fotograf-bei-baergida-demo-verletzt	Y
27.04.2015	Berlin	BE	Y	A photographer and videojournalist of newsagency "berlintürk" is attacked at a demonstration of BärGida with the words "shitty wog" with a flagstaff and injured. The offender was detained.	WEAPON	RIGHT	http://www.bz-berlin.de/tatort/tuerkischer-journalist-bei-baergida-demo-attackiert	https://jfa.de/blog/tag/rassistischer-angriff/	Y
01.05.2015	Freital	SN	Y	On May 1st a photographer was threatened and hit during a demonstration against asylum seekers in Freital	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/	http://www.netz-gegen-nazis.de/artikel/freit-al-eskaliert-der-hass-gegen-fl%C3%BChtlinge-gesch%C3%BCrt-wird-er-auch-im-netz-10446	Y
02.05.2015	Erfurt	TH	U	On May 2nd a free journalist was hit during a Neonazi-assembly by a right-wing extremist in Erfurt.	HIT	RIGHT	Reporter Ohne Grenzen		N
08.05.2015	Freital	SN	Y	On May 8 a photographer was beaten during a demonstration	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.netz-gegen-nazis.de/artikel/freit-al-eskaliert-der-hass-gegen-fl%C3%BChtlinge-gesch%C3%BCrt-wird-er-auch-im-netz-10446	http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/	N
08.06.2015	Wurzen	SN	Y	On June 6 a photographer is threatened and beaten at a Pegida demonstration.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.raa-sachsen.de/index.php/chronik-details/wurzen-2447.html	http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/	N
15.06.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	On June 16 a DNN-Reporter was hit and pushed during a Pegida-Demonstration. The attackers are unknown.	HIT	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	http://www.dnn.de/Dresden/Lokales/Gegendemonstranten-und-Journalist-bei-Pegida-Demonstration-bedraengt	Y
24.07.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	On July 24 a ZDF-camera team was threatened pestered during a right wing riot	Y	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/	Y
31.07.2015	Freital	SN	Y	A photographer is beaten at a demonstration.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	N
21.08.2015	Heidenau	SN	U	During right-wing protests in Heidenau stones and bottles have been thrown onto journalists.	WEAPON	RIGHT	Generalstaatsanwaltschaft Dresden		Y
08.09.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	A photographer of 'dpa' is insulted and smashed to the ground by while reporting from a refugee site in the Saxony capital. His camera was destroyed, his car damaged. The offender was arrested.	HIT	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/	Y

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	right wing / left wing / other	sources	source 2	confirmation
25.09.2015	Stralsund	MV	Y	During a MVgidA Demonstration a free cameraman was physically attacked	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.presseportal.de/blau-licht/pm/108767/3132109	NDR	NDR and Polizei Neu-brandenburg and Staatsanwaltschaft Stralsund
28.09.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	A Journalist of MDR is kicked by a participant of a Pegida-demonstration.	KICK	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ue-ber-25-uebergrieffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/	N
28.09.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	A reporter of 'Dresdner Neueste Nachrichten' is hit in the face by a participant of a Pegida-demonstration.	HIT	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	http://www.dnn.de/Dresden/Lokales/Die-Hemmschwelle-bei-Pegida-sinkt	police
03.10.2015	Jena	TH	Y	On October 3rd 2015 a journalist got attacked during a Neonazi-demonstration in Jena with ca. 200 participants. Before that, people got encouraged to hinder journalists to take photos. Lense and camera cabinet got damaged, the victim got hurt on his hand. The victim complaint because of damage on property and bodily harm.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.ezra.de/chronik/chronik-2015/	ECPMF	N
09.10.2015	Dresden	SN	U	On October 9 a reporter was hit by a stone during a right-wing protest against asylum seekers	WEAPON	RIGHT	http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ue-ber-25-uebergrieffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/		N
12.10.2015	Leipzig	SN	Y	A photographer is smashed to the ground at a Legida-demonstration.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ue-ber-25-uebergrieffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	Y
12.10.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	On october 12 a photographer from DNN was spit on during a PEGIDA demonstration	SPIT	RIGHT	https://twitter.com/streetcoverage/status/653628549958643712	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	N
15.10.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	The Twitter-journalists of 'Straßengezwitscher' report that they are oppressed and hit on their camera by participants of a right wing demonstration.	HIT	RIGHT	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5PXjR5aRK8M	http://www.tagesspiegel.de/politik/saechsisches-twitter-projekt-gegen-rassismus-strassengezwitscher-erhaelt-preis-fuer-zivilcourage/12172706.html	police and footage
19.10.2015	Dresden	SN	U	Alexej Hock, twitter-Journalist of 'Strassengezwitscher' is kicked in the back while reporting from a Pegida-Demonstration.	KICK	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	Seigert, Svenja/Zappner, Jan: Angst ist das falsche Wort. In: Der Journalist, 12/2015, S. 13-14	N
19.10.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	Jaafar Abdul Karim, Reporter of 'Deutsche Welle', is oppressed, insulted as "Kanake" ("wog") and hit in the neck by participants of a Pegida demonstration. The offenders have not been identified.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.dw.com/de/jaafars-vide-oblog-3-hass-und-hetze/a-18791604	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	N
19.10.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	Jose Sequeira, camera man of Ruptly Video agency, is attacked at Pegida-Demonstration at Dresden. Sequiera's equipment is smashed to the ground and later he is physically attacked from six or seven persons, hitting him on head and neck.	HIT	RIGHT	https://www.rt.com/news/319106-ruptly-cameraman-attack-pegida/	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	N
19.10.2015	Dresden	SN	N	On October 19 a hired engineer from Deutschlandradio was attacked in front of a mobile unit after the actual Pegida-demonstration by a counter-demonstrator and accused to support Pegida through reporting about it. He also spit at him and another female reporter and then kicked the mobile unit. Then, the engineer wanted to stop the aggressor and was hit in the face.	HIT	LEFT	https://www.reporter-ohne-grenzen.de/presse/pressemitteilungen/meldung/uebergrieffe-in-dresden-am-pegida-jahrestag/	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	Y
24.10.2015	Magdeburg	ST	U	During a match of Mageburg and Wehen Wiesbaden, a MDR-journalist got pushed and threatened.	PUSH	U	MDR		N
29.10.2015	Mainz	RP	Y	On Ocotber 29 a cameraman who works for SWR was attacked by a demonstrator. A microphone was damaged	OTHER	RIGHT	SWR		N
30.10.2015	Berlin	BE	N	Helmut Schumann, columnist of 'Der Tagesspiegel' is punched and insulted, while he walks privately through his Berlin Charlottenburg-neighbourhood. The aggressor is supposed to have shouted: "Schumann, you leftist bastard" when hitting him from behind. There are no witnesses.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/polizei-justiz/rechte-gewalt-tagesspiegel-autor-helmut-schumann-angegriffen/12530448.html	http://www.sueddeutsche.de/medien/berlin-journalist-wegen-pegida-kritik-niedergeschlagen-12719258	N
02.11.2015	Chemnitz	SN	Y	A photographer who covered a demonstration of Pegida and counter demonstrations is followed by several unidentified men. In front of his car they attacked him with pepper spray. He was not injured. The attacker is unknown.	WEAPON	RIGHT	http://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/MI_2015_39100.htm?utm_source=twitterfeed&utm_medium=twitter	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	N
02.11.2015	Berlin	BE	Y	On November 2nd the video reporter Martin Heller and his colleagues were attacked during a NPD demonstration	PUSH	RIGHT	http://www.spiegel.de/kultur/gesellschaft/welt-reporter-bei-neonazi-demo-angegriffen-a-1060811.html , http://meedia.de/2015/11/02/welt-reporter-bei-neonazi-demo-attackiert-kolumnist-auf-strasse-niedergeschlagen/	https://www.welt.de/politik/video148365295/Hier-greift-ein-NPD-Anhaenger-unser-Kamerateam-an.html	footage
07.11.2015	Berlin	BE	Y	Kaveh Rostamkhani, freelance photographer, was insulted and oppressed while covering the demonstration of AfD. Police intervened.	PUSH	RIGHT	http://kaveh-rk.net/alles-gute-deutschland-ein-protokoll/	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEUccxfnrgk	footage
17.11.2015	Rathenow	BB	Y	During a edmonstration of 'Bürgerbündnis Havelland' a free photo journalist was attacked. His camera got damaged.	OTHER	RIGHT	http://www.pnn.de/brandenburg-berlin/1025548/	gegenrede.info	Y
23.11.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	Camera-man Dmitri Volkov, working for First Russian Television is attacked at Pegida-demonstration. He suffers a broken bone near to his eye and needs surgery.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/MI_2015_39422.htm	http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/pegida-kameramann-verletzt-a-1064239.html	police

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	right wing / left wing / other	sources	source 2	confirmation
25.11.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	On November 25 a cameraman was hit by a Pegida Demonstrator and had to go to the hospital.	HIT	RIGHT	https://www.polizeibericht-dresden.de/bericht/17727-polizeibericht-dresden-polizeieinsatz-zum-heutigen-versammlungsgeschehen	http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/	N
25.11.2015	Cottbus	SN	Y	ZDF-Reporter Britta Hilpert and her team are pushed around by several participants of Demonstration of AFD (Alternative für Deutschland). Police intervened directly.	PUSH	RIGHT	http://meedia.de/2015/11/27/zdf-zeigt-video-rohmaterial-des-uebergriffs-auf-eine-reporterin-bei-afd-demo/	https://twitter.com/ZDFheute/status/670141564337819648	police and footage

Physical attacks 2016

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	right wing / left wing / other	sources	source 2	confirmation
27.01.2016	Magdeburg	ST	Y	A camera-team of MDR and a cameraman of ZDF is attacked with pepper-spray while covering a demonstration of AFD-party, a technician and a security-man were injured. The offender was filmed, while he attacked and detained by police. The attack was announced by police.	WEAPON	RIGHT	http://www.mdr.de/mdr-info/afd-magdeburg-angriffe-auf-journalisten100_zc-885afaa7_zs-5d851339.html	http://www.heute.de/kamerateams-von-mdr-und-zdf-bei-afd-demo-in-magdeburg-angegriffen-42002866.html	Y
28.01.2016	München	BY	Y	A reporter of the BR which covered the PEGIDA Demonstration in Munich were hindered by his work. His camera got damaged. Videofootage on the folling link below (Incident in 4:30 min)	Y	RIGHT	http://www.br.de/mediathek/video/sendungen/quer/160128-quer-pegida-102.html	http://www.bjv.de/news/linktipps-zum-the-ma-rechtsextremismus	footage
30.01.2016	Rostock	MV	U	During a demonstration against a refugee camp a journalist got attacked by an demonstration participant with a beer bottle. The police investigates.	WEAPON	RIGHT	http://www.ostsee-zeitung.de/Region-Rostock/Rostock/Journalisten-bei-Anti-Fluechtlingsdemo-attackiert	https://www.rostock-heute.de/proteste-fluechtlingsunterkunft-lichten-hagen/84673	N
01.02.2016	Leipzig	SN	Y	A journalist of the online newspaper (L-IZ) and other reporters got hindered to cover the demonstration. The L-IZ reporter got attacked by an participant. The police acts aggressive against journalist (vide0 footage)	WEAPON	RIGHT	http://www.l-iz.de/leben/gesellschaft/2016/02/legida-videos-einschuechterungsversuche-und-ein-angrif..	http://www.neues-deutschland.de/artikel/1000278.legida-anhaenger-attackieren-journalisten.html	Y
22.02.2016	Grevesmühlen	MV	Y	A photojournalist got beaten up by a participant of the MVgida demonstration (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern). The journalist got injured. The police investigates.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.t-online.de/nachrichten/deutschland/gesellschaft/id_77057104/mvgida-demo-grevesmuehlen-demonstrant-schlaegt-reporter.html	http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/grevesmuehlen-mvgida-demonstrant-verletzt-reporter-a-1078814.html	N
23.02.2016	Rathenow	BB	Y	A photographer is attacked with an laser-pointer while working on a demonstration of right-wing extremists.	WEAPON	RIGHT	http://www.pnn.de/brandenburg-berlin/1053361/	https://presseservicern.wordpress.com/2016/02/24/rathenow-nutzen-neonazis-buergerbuendnis-marsch-fuer-horst-wessel-gedenken/	Y
12.03.2016	Berlin	BE	Y	A freelance video journalist is physically attacked on site of the demonstration "We for Germany - We are the people . Merkel has to leave". The aggressors are not caught, no denouncement is made by police.	HIT	RIGHT	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s3TySovxK00		Footage
13.03.2016	Nürnberg	BY	Y	A photojournalist got attacked by an AFD-Demonstration participant. The police took him in to custody	Y	RIGHT	https://www.br.de/nachrichten/mittelfranken/inhalt/afd-nuernberg-demo-br-100.html		Yes by police and attorney
09.04.2016	Magdeburg	ST	Y	A photographer is hit in the face by demonstrators of the right-wing-extremist gathering "Gemeinsam stark" ("Strong together"). The police intervened immediately and detains one of the aggressors.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.focus.de/politik/deutschland/riesiges-polizeiaufgebot-hakenkreuz-shirts-zu-sehen-aggressive-stimmung-bei-hooligan-demo-in-magdeburg_id_5423216.html	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yA2wOk_P2JM	Footage
22.04.2016	Unna	NW	Y	The photographer Felix Huesmann is attacked while reporting from a demonstration of Alternative für Deutschland (AFD) in Unna. After he documented an attack of demonstrators on an (unnamed) photographer he is pushed around himself and his camera is grabbed by the attackers and disappears in the crowd. The two robbers are detained later and recieved an announcement on robbery. Huesmann got his camera back from police after the demonstration.	PUSH	RIGHT	http://www.vice.com/de/read/ich-wurde-von-einem-afd-demonstranten-beraubt	http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/65856/3309121	Y
27.08.2016	Leipzig	SN	U	A journalist of Zeit Online Blog "Störungsmelder" is injured by a bottle that has been thrown from a gathering of right wing extremists in Leipzig in the environment of demonstrations concerning a public free-fight-event.	WEAPON	RIGHT	http://www.lvz.de/Leipzig/Polizeiticker/Polizeiticker-Leipzig/1000-Demonstranten-gegen-Rechts-IFC-Teilnehmer-attackieren-Journalisten	https://twitter.com/stoerungsblog/status/769595355633778688?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw	police
04.09.2016	München	BY	Y	Two photographers are physically attacked by right wing activists in Munich. One extremist first tries to kick a photographer, afterwards he is hit in the face. Another photographer is spit on in the environment of the election-party	HIT	RIGHT	https://www.welt.de/politik/deutschland/article157962437/Pruegelei-bei-AfD-Wahlparty-in-Muenchen.html	http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2016/09/05/gewaltausbruch-bei-afd-wahlparty-in-muenchen_22309	footage and staatsanwaltschaft
15.09.2016	Bautzen	SN	Y	An anti-refugee protestor hits a filming journalist on his arm while he is covering the demonstration.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.lvz.de/Mitteldeutschland/Polizeiticker-Mitteldeutschland/Erneut-unruhige-Nacht-in-Bautzen-Rechte-sagen-Demo-am-Freitag-ab	https://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/ML_2016_44876.htm	by police
19.09.2016	Dresden	SN	U	A reporter of Sächsische Zeitung is persecuted by three men that before were following a Pegida demonstration, is then threatened and grabbed on. testimonies call the police, the aggressors fled. They are later identified. Police stated that it is likely that the attack happened due to coverage of the reporter about a court trial, where one of the aggressors was involved.	HOLD	RIGHT	http://www.sz-online.de/nachrichten/uebergriffe-auf-sz-reporter-3500142.html		Y

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	right wing / left wing / other	sources	source 2	confirmation
07.10.2016	Bautzen	SN	Y	The photographer Björn Kiezmann is attacked by right-wing demonstrators. His camera is hit in his face and got damaged	KICK	RIGHT	http://www.augenzeugen.info/bjoern-kienzmann-polizei-will-neonazis-bei-bautzen-aufmarsch-nicht-stoeren/	Mail Pol Görlitz	by police

Physical attacks 2017

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	right wing / left wing / other	sources	source 2	confirmation
16.01.2017	Erfurt	TH	Y	Während ein Team des MDR Filmaufnahmen für einen Beitrag machte, wurden sie angegriffen. Der Kameramann erklärte, der Angeklagte hätte ihn zuvor am Kragen gepackt und gedroht, er würde ihm das Gesicht einschlagen, sollte er gefilmt worden sein. Auch soll einer der Männer einen Schlagstock gezogen haben. Die Männer sollen dann plötzlich von ihm und seinem Assistenten abgelassen haben.	WEAPON	RIGHT	ECPMF Interview	https://www.mdr.de/investigativ/urteil-an-greifer-mdr-team-erfurt-100.html	Y by police and court
20.02.2017	Dresden	SN	N	Während der Aufnahmen zu einem 'Montagsspaziergang' von Pegida rammte ein Teilnehmer einem Journalisten seinen Ellenbogen in die Rippen. Andere Teilnehmer bedrohten und beschimpften den Journalisten. Außerdem versuchte ein Angreifer das Mikrofon zu entreißen. Er konnte nur den Fellwindschutz entwenden.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.augenzeugen.info/journalist-thilo-schmidt-ellenbogen-mit-wucht-in-die-seite-gerammt/	SWR	N
01.04.2017	Göttingen	NI	Y	Am 1. April 2017 griffen Aktivisten nach einer Veranstaltung in Göttingen einen Fotojournalisten an. Bei einer anschließenden Spontandemonstration im nahen Friedland schlugen sie zu, was sie live auf Facebook öffentlich machten.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.taz.de/!5459372/	http://www.goettinger-tageblatt.de/Die-Region/Goettingen/Strafanzeigen-gegen-Freundeskreis-wegen-Aktionen-bei-Demo-in-Friedland	Y by footage & police
13.08.2017	Düsseldorf	NW	Y	Bei einer Demonstration gegen den NRW-Auftakt der AfD zum Bundestagswahlkampf in Düsseldorf wurde ein Fotograf getreten.	KICK	RIGHT	https://www.nrz.de/staedte/duesseldorf/koerverletzung-bei-demo-anzeige-gegen-afd-mitglied-id211578263.html		Y by police
12.09.2017	Jena	TH	Y	Ein Besucher einer AfD-Versammlung in Jena wollte einem Journalisten die Kamera aus der Hand schlagen. In dem Video ist zu erkennen, wie erst ein älterer Mann und später ein weiterer Teilnehmer der AfD-Versammlung auf die Kamera des Journalisten schlugen und ihn zwingen wollen, das Filmen zu beenden.	HIT	RIGHT	https://twitter.com/jan_wiebe/status/907655974219116551	https://www.neues-deutschland.de/artikel/1063611.menschen-protestieren-gegen-afd-veranstaltung-in-jena.html	Y by footage

Physical attacks 2018

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	right wing / left wing / other	sources	source 2	confirmation
20.01.2018	Cottbus	BB	Y	Eine Fotojournalistin wurde mit ihrem Kollegen im Rahmen der Demo "Zukunft Heimat" in Cottbus angegriffen. Die Journalistin wollte eine Szene, in der zwei Männer eine andere Kollegin beleidigten und an ihrer Arbeit hinderten, per Video aufzeichnen. Daraufhin drehten die beiden Angreifer sich um und einer schlug auf ihre Kamera, die unbeschädigt blieb. Er bespuckte zudem sie und ihren Kollegen. Anschließend saßen sie auf einer Bank, als ein Mann auf sie zukam und die Journalistin von einer Erhebung versucht zu schubsen. Sie blieb unverletzt. Den zweiten Angriff zeigte sie bei der Polizei an.	SPIT	RIGHT	http://www.journalist-magazin.de/hintergrund/zur-jagd-freigegeben	https://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2018/01/22/ich-versuche-mich-von-dem-angriff-nicht-einschuechtern-zu-lassen_25406	Y by police
13.02.2018	Dresden	SN	Y	Während einer Demonstration auf dem Dresdener Altmarkt wurde im Zuge eines Ganges mit verbalen Angriffen ein Journalist geschubst und geschlagen.	PUSH	RIGHT	https://twitter.com/streetcoverage/status/963507093599813633	http://www.augenzeugen.info/polizei-dresden-in-der-kritik/	Y by witness, footage
20.04.2018	Ostritz	SN	Y	Während eines Neonazi-Festivals im sächsischen Ostritz wurde ein Reporter des Online-Magazins 'Spiegel Online' von einer Teilnehmerin angegriffen. Sie beschädigte das Mikrofon der Kamera.	OTHER	RIGHT	https://twitter.com/jgfeldmann/status/987428639984816129	https://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/MI_2017_56352.htm	Y by police
29.04.2018	Hohengandern/Fretterode	TH	Y	Zwei freie Journalisten wurden, nachdem sie Foto- und Filmaufnahmen von dem Grundstück des NPD-Mannes Thorsten Heise machen wollten, von zwei maskierten Angreifern in ihrem Auto überfallen. Dabei wurden das Auto zerstört und die beiden Männer leicht verletzt. Die maskierten Männer raubten die Fotoausrüstung aus dem BMW und flüchteten. Einer der Männer trug eine Platzwunde am Kopf durch den Schlag mit dem Schraubenschlüssel davon, der andere wurde von einem der rechten Angreifer mit dem Messer im Oberschenkel verletzt. Am Auto zerstachen die Angreifer die Reifen und zerschlugen die Scheiben.	WEAPON	RIGHT	https://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/126723/3930499	https://www.zeit.de/gesellschaft/zeitgeschehen/2018-04/thueringen-journalisten-npd-uebergreif-rechtsextremismus-verdacht	Y by police
12.05.2018	Stuttgart	BW	Y	Während einer Kundgebung der AfD-Jugendorganisation in Stuttgart wurden mehrere Journalisten angegriffen. Eine Frau schlug unterteilt mit einem großen Plakat mehrfach auf die Kamera eines freien Fotografen ein, während er Aufnahmen machte. Drei weitere rechtsgerichtete Angreifer versuchten zur selben Zeit, einen anderen Journalisten des Magazins 'Beobachter News' abzudrängen. Dieser dokumentierte weiter das Geschehen mit seiner Kamera. Darauf schlug ein AfD-Anhänger dem Journalisten zunächst mit einem kurzen Hieb in die Bauchregion und anschließend mutwillig die Kamera aus der Hand. Diese fiel zu Boden und ging kaputt.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.beobachternews.de/2018/05/27/ein-angriff-auf-pressevertreter-ist-keine-lappalie/	https://medien-kunst-industrie-bawue.verdi.de/themen/nachrichten/++co++64a90aa8-600e-11e8-afd4-525400f67940	Y by police

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	right wing / left wing / other	sources	source 2	confirmation
08.06.2018	Themar	TH	Y	Beim Neonazi-Treffen im südthüringischen Themar ist ein Journalist angegriffen worden. Ein Besucher schlug einem Foto-Journalisten am späten Freitagabend ins Gesicht.	HIT	RIGHT	http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/themar-journalist-bei-neonazi-festival-angegriffen-a-1212091.html	https://www.mdr.de/thueringen/sued-thueringen/hildburghausen/themar-neonazi-konzert-100.html	Y
23.06.2018	Kyffhäuser	SL	Y	Im Vorfeld einer AfD-Veranstaltung in Sachsen-Anhalt wurden zwei Fachjournalisten angegriffen und bedroht. Einer Journalistin wurde auf die Kamera geschlagen. Der andere wurde geschubst und ihm in die Kamera gegriffen.	HIT	RIGHT	https://media.de/2018/06/26/zwei-journalisten-bei-kyffhaeuser-treffen-von-rechtsnationalen-afd-fluegel-angegriffen/?utm_campaign=NEWSLETTER_MIT-TAG&utm_source=newsletter&utm_medium=email	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eQKMyjgopz8	Y
25.08.2018	Dresden	SN	Y	Während einer Veranstaltung der Identitären Bewegung in Dresden greift ein Teilnehmer einen Kameramann von SpiegelTV an. Er greift ihm in die Kamera und drückt sie weg.	OTHER	RIGHT	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J2ut6EqGuFk	https://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2018/08/26/gewalt-gegen-journalisten-auf-identitaerer-veranstaltung_27027	Y by footage
27.08.2018	Chemnitz	SN	Y	Nach dem Ende einer Demonstration in Chemnitz wird auf dem Weg zur Rückreise einem Journalisten das Handy aus der Hand geschlagen, was deshalb einen Schaden erleidet.	HIT	RIGHT	https://twitter.com/johannesgrunert/status/1034163244817174528	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YP_RYG_hLgQ	Y by footage
01.09.2018	Chemnitz	SN	Y	Ein Team des ARD-Magazins "Monitor" wurde während einer Demonstration in Chemnitz angegriffen. Einem Journalisten wurde die Kamera aus der Hand geschlagen, die einen Schaden erlitt.	HIT	RIGHT	http://mediathek.daserste.de/Monitor/Monitor-vom-06-09-2018/Video?bcas-tid=438224&documentid=55823802	Email-Befragung	Y by footage
01.09.2018	Chemnitz	SN	Y	Ein Kamerateam des MDR wurde beim Filmen in einer Privatwohnung angegriffen und verletzt. In einem Video, das der MDR per Twitter teilte, erzählt einer der Journalisten, dass die Reporter bei Anwohnern geklingelt und gefragt hätten, ob sie vom Balkon aus filmen dürften. Während der Dreharbeiten auf dem Balkon sei plötzlich ein Mann in die Wohnung gekommen und attackierte die beiden Reporter. Bei dem Angriff wurde ein Reporter die Treppe hinuntergestoßen und seine Kamera zerstört. Er wurde ärztlich versorgt.	PUSH	U	https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/chemnitz-uebergrieffe-101.html	https://twitter.com/mdrde/status/1035921223144927233?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwgr%5E373939313b73706563696669635f73706f7274735f616374696f6e&ref_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.welt.de%2Fpolitik%2Fdeutschland%2Farticle181390828%2Fpolizei-bestaetigt-Anzeige-Kamerateam-vom-MDR-soll-in-Chemnitz-angegriffen-warden-sein.html	Y
01.09.2018	Chemnitz	SN	Y	Einer Reporterin wurde nach einer Demonstration in Chemnitz die Kamera aus der Hand geschlagen, die Aufhängung des Mikrofos ging kaputt. Sie wurde ebenfalls geschubst und zuvor beleidigt und bedroht.	PUSH	RIGHT	https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/chemnitz-uebergrieffe-101.html	https://twitter.com/georgrestle/status/1036142732094459904?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwgr%5E373939313b73706563696669635f73706f7274735f616374696f6e&ref_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.tagesschau.de%2Finland%2Fchemnitz-uebergrieffe-101.html	Y by witness
01.09.2018	Chemnitz	SN	Y	Einem Journalist von "Zeit Online" wurde gegen die Kamera geschlagen und versucht, ihn und einen Kollegen in eine Seitengasse abzurängen.	HIT	RIGHT	https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/chemnitz-uebergrieffe-101.html	https://twitter.com/PatrickGensing/status/1036131551774470144	Y by footage
01.09.2018	Chemnitz	SN	Y	Einem Reporter des Twitter-Projekts "Straßengezwitscher" wurde während einer Demonstration in Chemnitz die Kamera ins Gesicht geschlagen.	HIT	RIGHT	https://www.tagesschau.de/inland/chemnitz-uebergrieffe-101.html	https://twitter.com/streetcoverage/status/1035979837251510273	N
01.09.2018	Chemnitz	SN	Y	Eine Reporterin des TV-Magazins SpiegelTV wurde mit ihrem Kameramann, als beide im Anschluss einer Demonstration in Chemnitz Material für eine Berichterstattung sammeln wollten, angegriffen worden. Ein Mann habe sich auf den Kameramann gestürzt, während eine Frau der filmenden Journalistin das Hand entreißen wollte.	HIT	RIGHT	https://www.stern.de/politik/deutschland/journalisten-angegriffen--stern-tv-reporterin-schildert-attacken-8340536.html	https://twitter.com/streetcoverage/status/1035973661956743169	N
01.09.2018	Chemnitz	SN	Y	Eine Journalistin der Funke Mediengruppe wurde während einer rechten Versammlung in Chemnitz angegriffen. Auf einem Video ist zu sehen, wie ihre Kamera weggedrückt wird.	PUSH	RIGHT	https://twitter.com/JohannaRudiger/status/1035944697523564545		Y by footage
01.09.2018	Chemnitz	SN	Y	Ein filmendes Team des Twitter-Projekts "Straßengezwitscher" wurde während einer Demonstration in Chemnitz von einem Teilnehmer mit Krücken attackiert. Der Mann schlug die filmende Person.	WEAPON	RIGHT	https://twitter.com/Schmidtlepp/status/1035957954644729856		Y by footage
01.09.2018	Chemnitz	SN	U	Ein Journalist des Online-Magazins t-online wurde bei einer Demonstration in Chemnitz von mehreren Angreifern geschubst und von einer Person ans Bein getreten. Das Mikrofon wurde ihm entwendet.	HIT	RIGHT	https://twitter.com/jan_wiebe/status/1035967629046042630	https://twitter.com/BuzzFeedNews-DE/status/1035948444618293249	Y by footage
09.09.2018	Koethen	SL	U	Während einer Kundgebung in Köthen ist ein Reporter des Online-Mediums BuzzFeed angegriffen worden. Teilnehmer der Kundgebung haben ihn erkannt, geschubst, das T-Shirt zerrissen. Daraufhin habe das Team die Berichterstattung abgebrochen.	PUSH	RIGHT	https://twitter.com/BuzzFeedNews-DE/status/1038863591087251457	https://detektor.fm/politik/koethen-angriffe-journalisten	N
09.09.2018	Koethen	SL	Y	Ein Reporter der taz wird während einer Kundgebung in Köthen, auf der er per Livestream berichtet, bedrängt und geschubst. Anschließend holt ihn die Polizei aus der Situation.	PUSH	RIGHT	https://www.pscp.tv/w/1jMJgEVZqKL	http://www.taz.de/!5534202/	N
16.09.2018	Köthen	SL	Y	Kurz nachdem der rechte Aufmarsch begonnen hat, griff eine Gruppe von 20 Rechtsradikalen auf dem Marktplatz in Köthen ein Kamerateam an. Die Polizei drängte die Gruppe in Richtung Hallesche Straße ab.	U	RIGHT	https://www.neues-deutschland.de/artikel/1100568.proteste-in-koethen-newsticker-rechter-schulterschluss.html		N
13.09.2019	Kreis Düren	NW	Y	Während der Demonstrationen im Hambacher Forst will ein Team Fernsehaufnahmen von den Geschehnissen machen, als ein Aktivist auf den Kameramenschen zuläuft und nach der Kamera schlägt.	HIT	LEFT	https://twitter.com/twitter/statuses/1040246119685672960		Y by footage

9 Methodology

Preamble

The ECPMF tries to use one single method for counting and filing the cases in order to achieve both a quantitative and a qualitative comparison.

However this claim is not the same as a claim to completeness, since we must reckon with unknowns. On top of that the additional category of ‘Number of persons attacked’ was added for the years 2016 and 2017. These were not displayed in the previous years. The ECPMF evaluates and concentrates on the number of physical attacks from now on.

Criteria for counting the cases

The ECPMF collects all the physical attacks that were reported on journalists and media workers in Germany in connection with the ‘lying press’ debate and publicised or were reported directly to the ECPMF. In order to achieve the most complete statistics the ground rules were laid out that an assault will be counted whenever it is politically motivated. With this relatively wide definition there is the possibility to count the cases separately from the connection with the event (for example only in proximity to political demonstrations)

In this way we avoid confusion by concentrating on a particular political group or a particular category of gathering.

The connection to the ‘lying press’ debate comes from the description of the individual incident and is checked in each case.

A further condition is that the journalists, media workers or technical staff were victims of the attacks whilst doing their jobs or in connection with them – for example as a result of some research or a publication.

On top of that one indicator is important: the attack is ideologically motivated and made in connection with the general sense that the media are ‘the enemy’.

It follows then that the physical attack on a Spiegel TV team whilst filming a criminal clan in Berlin is not listed since we cannot discern such a motive here.

We are also not counting cases in which although people were attacked they are not counted as journalists or media people or camera people (see Point 3).

Equally it should be noted that a physical incident must occur in order for the case to be counted. Situations in which for example attackers try to get to journalists and are held back in time by the police are not included. And cases where journalists are pursued or pushed and shoved around but where no physical force is exerted are excluded.

However in so doing we do not attach any triviality or irrelevance to such assaults, which can be understood as threatening behaviour. The categorisation only serves for completeness and transparency and to produce a clear comparison

Our claim to provide a complete record

The list tries to include where possible all recognised cases but does not claim to fully register all relevant cases within the time period. In practice this cannot be achieved since not all cases are made known publicly through the media or the trade unions, reported to the authorities or made known in other ways.

All the sources can be traced through the list with full transparency. If you have more detailed or different information on individual cases or you know of other cases we ask you to inform us at hoffmann@ecpmf.eu and after checking we will add this information to the list. The list is constantly being updated.

Attacks by police against journalists are not recognised, even if they occur in the context of demonstrations with a political background or in connection with politically-motivated crimes.

Who is a journalist?

Attack on journalists are included if they become victims for politically-motivated reasons during or as a direct consequence of their job.

Since “journalist” is not a protected job title in Germany and in particular in recent years a large number of political activists have passed themselves off as journalists the following definition should be used to provide as clear a distinction as possible: a journalist is someone who gathers information with the aim of publishing it and writes a report within the constitution for a publicly available and regularly published medium, who works according to the codex (journalists’ ethical code) or someone who supports the work of the reporter, for example a technician.

Commentators, bloggers or political activists will be included as journalists if they meet these criteria of balanced reporting based on technical standards.

When is an attack political?

Fundamentally every action can be political. However since the reason for inclusion is the ‘lying press’ debate the selected assaults exist in a political context. This consists mainly in targeted political actions. The categories “right” and “left” here are helpful constructs to make the public assessment of the political spectrum easier to understand.

Categories

A short explanation of how we deal with the categorisation of political opinions and the notion of extremism in the study. A clear and selective categorisation of politically-motivated attitudes and behaviours, for example in the escalation from right-wing/right-populist/right-wing extremist/right-wing radical or leftist/left-wing extremist/left-wing radical is not usable, as discussions show in political science. A detailed critique of the extremist model and of the application of the dichotomy between the constitutional state and “extremism” has been set out by numerous scholars (for example Butterwegge 2011; Feustel 2011; Leggewie/Meier 1995; Oppenhäuser 2011; Wippermann 2000)

The equation of both these political milieux through their positioning as politically opposite poles, between which the so-called “social middle” lies can however not be strictly upheld (relative relationship to democracy as a discursive critique, ideologically motivated violence, affinity against others or property as a critique at the level of action). Since at least some of the abuses are politically motivated, practical and clear terms must be found. For this, the differentiation on the right and on the left seems helpful from the current perspective, but these should not be subject to a logic of increase, for example with regard to affinity to violence (actions) or agreement with radical positions (attitudes).

The corresponding categorisation depends on the attackers: For example, if a right-wing demonstration takes place and a participant from this gathering attacks a journalist, he is listed as "right-wing." Also, evidence such as the awareness of a person by party affiliation, tattoos, typical symbols on clothing or flags, as indicators of an affiliation. If the political affiliation is not clearly discernible, the case will not be politically assigned and noted as "unknown".

What is categorised and using which criteria?

The details refer to the table in which all attacks are recorded. An explanation of the named columns follows.

Date (date (DD.MM.YYYY))

The date on which the attack has been committed is according to the pattern DD.MM.YYYY.

City / city

The city or the place in which or at which the attack occurred is listed. If the crime scene is the Internet, this is noted in addition to the whereabouts of the attacked.

State (state)

Bundesland (state)

BB = Brandenburg

BE = Berlin

BW = Baden-Württemberg

BY = Bayern

HB = Bremen

HE = Hessen

HH = Hamburg

MV = Mecklenburg-Vorpommern

NI = Niedersachsen

NW = Nordrhein-Westfalen

RP = Rheinland-Pfalz

SH = Schleswig Holstein

SL = Sachsen-Anhalt

SN = Sachsen

ST = Saarland

TH = Thüringen

Camera

"Yes" (Y) means a case where a camera user or photographer has been attacked, a camera has been damaged, a camera (even cell phone cameras used for journalistic purposes) has been pushed away, and the facts indicate that statements against the use of cameras and therefore an attack has taken place or the media people are working for a TV station.

A case is counted as "no" (N) if no camera was used, it is property damage against editorial real estate or similar. or the scene of the event is the Internet (for example, public threats).

"Unknown" (U) is considered a case if there are no indications for or against the perceived interference or causal use of cameras.

Yes = Y

No = N

Unknown = U

medium

Indication of the medium for which the person concerned works.

TV = television

RADIO = radio

ONLINE = Online

PRINT = Print

OTHER = Other

AGENCY = news agency

U = unknown

Sex

Male = M

Female = F

Unknown = U

Crime scene

ASSEMBLY SCENE (AS) = Attack takes place directly in the meeting or assembly

EDITORIAL OFFICE = Attack on editorial buildings, cars, Outside Broadcast vans, etc.

PRIVATE = Attack on a journalist in his / her private space, including in his or her own car or similar.

INTERNET = e.g. Searches, death threats, slander, insults posted or sent via the Internet

ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENT (AE) = attack occurring outside of a rally, for example before, after, or locally outside (e.g., ambushes on the way home from meetings, attacking parked cars, etc.).

Incident

Short description: Who / What / When / Where / How?

Number of victims

Since several people may be involved in an attack, the number of attacks will also be recorded for the years 2017 and 2018. The number covers the minimum number of persons affected who were directly subjected to an assault. If, for example, a camera team consisting of several persons is attacked and, for example, a blow is aimed only at the reporter, this is considered an attack on one person. Only the minimum number of verified victims is recorded.

Violence

Several categories selectable.

The category "violence" includes assaults. Assaults are those in which the physical integrity of a media worker is violated by physical agents. This includes hitting the body or property worn on the body, (eg cameras), kicking, pushing or shoving (obstructing the journalistic work by visual restriction is not an assault), holding onto someone, physical violence with weapon use (if a hit with one item (such as flagpole) is committed, this is considered weapon use), spitting, robbery of property that is carried on the body. Physical attacks that cannot be clearly assigned

are classified as "others" because the nature of the physical impact is unknown or does not fit into any of the existing categories. Unknown are cases in which it is not clear whether a physical attack is present. If no assault was committed (but, for example, threats have been identified), this is considered "no assault".

Attempting to physically attack someone (for example, if the victim can avoid a strike) is not listed as an assault but as a threat.

1. Hit = HIT
2. Stepping = KICK
3. Push / Push = PUSH
4. Hold = HOLD
5. With weapon use = WEAPON
6. Spit = SPIT
7. Robbery = ROB
8. Other = OTHER
9. Unknown = U
10. No assault = NONE

Explanation: 4) Detention is categorised as physical violence, as the physical autonomy of the individual is restricted and, depending on the incident, a form of deprivation of liberty may exist.

Threat

It is important to distinguish between situations perceived as threatening in which media professionals feel uncomfortable and those that are clearly threats. The statistics classify particularly serious forms of threats. This severity of threat is a) when it specifically threatens serious crimes against individual journalists (for example, by publishing obituaries with names); b) Existentially jeopardising the reputation of the journalist (for example, a slander campaign as "child abuser").

If it is unclear whether a threat meets these criteria, but it can not be ruled out that there is a serious threat, this is considered "unknown".

1. direct threat of violence = DIRECT

2. Public threat of violence, e.g. on the internet = PUBLIC

3. Unknown = U

Property damage (material)



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