

# CONCEPT OF THE ENEMY II



EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR  
**PRESS & MEDIA  
FREEDOM**

„Lying Press“  
and Journalistic  
Self-Assertion

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## Concept of the enemy II „Lying Press“ and Journalistic Self-Assertion

### Summary

In 2016 at least 19 journalists in Germany were violently attacked. In addition, there were numerous threats, insults and damages to property. But despite the numerous assaults, the number also signifies a reversal of the trend: the number of politically motivated attacks on journalists has been decreasing since the end of 2015. For 2015, the ECPMF had registered at least 43 attacks. Despite the decline in the number of cases, the severity of the threats continues: enforced by right-wing populist agitation against the "lying press", journalists are seen as an enemy by parts of the population. Press representatives must expect to become victims of unexpected attacks if they exercise their profession in public.

The current decline in the number of attacks is due to the decreasing frequency of right-wing populist demonstrations and the diminishing numbers of participants. In addition, media interest also decreased, and fewer journalists were present at these events. The connection between the strengthening of the right-wing populist movements and the increase in attacks was also confirmed by the current study. In 2016, 18 out of 19 assaults occurred at rallies or in the vicinity of PEGIDA, the AfD or right-wing extremist groups. One robbery occurred at a rally of the extreme left.

In 2016, the state of Saxony remained a sorry champion of the ECPMF statistics with seven attacks. However, also in Berlin, North Rhine-Westphalia, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, and Bavaria, more than one attack was registered.

The attacks were often triggered by photographic and film recordings of the participants of the demonstrations without their consent. Many felt provoked by the recordings. The ECPMF evaluation showed that camera recordings played a role in more than ¾ of all violent attacks in 2015 and 2016.

Analogous to the increasing attacks at the rallies, all ten public service broadcasters who were surveyed recorded an increasing number of hostilities. In an ECPMF survey they stated that the aggressiveness towards their own employees had increased significantly since the Ukraine conflict and PEGIDA. This can be seen above all in the clearly increased number of hate mails, threats and attacks on the employees.

Meanwhile, criminal prosecution of the attacks is only making slow progress. Only in eight out of the 60 assaults recorded by the ECPMF in 2015 – including serious threats and damage to property – judgments have been delivered by mid-April 2017. The low number of solved cases can be explained by a massively overburdened judiciary, a relatively small inclination of the affected persons to file complaints as well as the unclear circumstances of the assaults. In addition, some procedures are still ongoing.

From the current investigations, testimonies and expert assessments, a provisional picture of the perpetrators emerges: violence and threats often came from the right-wing extremist or hooligan scene. In addition, there were various attacks by protesters with a bourgeois façade. Individual assaults from the left-wing extremist spectrum were also registered.

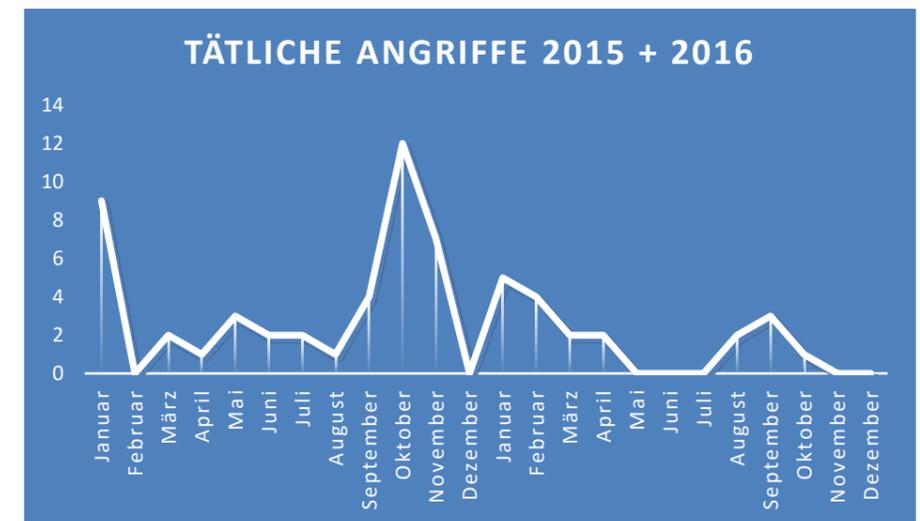
Media houses, associations and authorities have developed numerous counter-measures. These include security trainings for reporters and the deployment of bodyguards for camera teams during shootings at political meetings. As a result of the "lying press" allegations and the low trust in the media that has been diagnosed, a comprehensive debate about the credibility of the media coverage has emerged in the editorial offices, the media sciences and the general public.

The allegations and defamations that journalists are mouthpieces under the spell of the government are still being invoked by populist spokespersons. PEGIDA's "lying press" agitators and the "Pinocchio press" polemicists among AfD politicians are co-responsible for the increased number of assaults. Through their continuous agitation, they manifest the enemy image of the "journalist" among their followers and beyond:

While before 2014, the defamation and rejection of the media as a "lying press" was more or less confined to neo-Nazi circles, the general rejection of the media coupled with this term has been carried over into a more bourgeois milieu. This systematically undermines the credibility of an entire profession, thereby laying the foundations for the still high number of attacks, insults, material damage and threats against journalists in Germany.

### 1 DEVELOPMENT AND PHENOMENOLOGY

The number of politically motivated attacks on journalists in Germany has been declining since the end of 2015. Unfortunately, this is not a reason to sound the all-clear. Also in 2016, 19 journalists were violently attacked. In the meantime, these assaults were registered in almost all German states. The new extent of the threat reached in the year 2015 is still valid: strengthened by right-wing populist agitation against the "lying press", a minority now regards everyone as an enemy who is publicly working as a journalist. While prior to the populist movement PEGIDA (Patriotic Europeans towards Islamization of the West) assaults were responses to individual investigations by specialist journalists and local journalists, they now take place suddenly and repeatedly, in the belief that resistance against the "lying press" is required. The decline in the number of attacks is due to a decline in the number of right-wing populist demonstrations. But also in 2017 press representatives must expect sudden outbreaks of violence, threats and insults, as two attacks so far show.



This danger is particularly high when they report from political meetings. The present study also revealed much more unreported attacks than the publication of our first study "The Enemy Image" in December 2015. According to this study, at least 43 journalists fell victim to an assault. In addition, there were numerous serious threats and damages to property. In 2016 the number of violent attacks fell to 19. However, the frequency of attacks remained well above the level of 2014 with four known attacks (as of April 15, 2017).

Fuelled by the "lying press" defamations, direct threats and hate mails have become an everyday occurrence for many journalists. At political rallies a camera, a survey with a microphone or the verbal attribution to be a journalist is sufficient to be beaten, spat at, kicked or attacked with weapons. Also specialist journalists like Andrea Röpke recognise a new quality in the attacks: "Of course the fact that much more

media representatives are being attacked has created much more public attention. [...] On the other hand, it has also increased. It has become much more dangerous because we have these mass movements. And they are incredibly uninhibited. They do not adhere to values and humanist norms." While the majority of aggressors before 2015 came from the extreme right-wing spectrum, attacks by protesters with a bourgeois facade have been increasing since 2015. According to the editor-in-chief of the left-wing daily Neues Deutschland, Tom Strohschneider: "The really shocking thing, however, was that in many cases, [...] the people were completely surprised because they were not attacked by 'fully-fledged Nazis', but from the average grandpa or woman from next door." This aggressiveness cannot be anticipated, according to Strohschneider.

An MDR team also had to experience an attack without warning in January 2017 in Erfurt. Julia Cruschwitz and Tarek Khello as well as their team were initially attacked and assaulted at a shooting because of their cameras. The editor from Syria was hunted for several hundred meters into a supermarket. "The fact that you are insulted and that somebody grabs the camera is almost normal. But there were three, four men with beating sticks and beer bottles. I have never experienced this before," says the long-standing MDR reporter Julia Cruschwitz. This attack in a supposedly safe residential area forms one of only a few exceptions to the familiar assault pattern.

The vast majority of the attacks took place in the context of political rallies from PEGIDA and their offshoots as well as the populist party Alternative for Germany (AfD). However, journalists were also attacked during extreme right-wing demonstrations and an extreme left-wing rally. In 2016, all 19 assaults occurred at or around political demonstrations; in 2015, 41 out of 43 attacks took place in these contexts, according to the records of the ECPMF. These findings support the thesis that these assaults are spatially and temporally related to the development of populist movements.

The decline in the number of cases confirms this assumption – in the opposite direction of impact – in 2016: the progressive dissolution of PEGIDA and its offshoots, accompanied by the decline of populist and extreme right-wing assemblies, leads to a drop in the number of attacks. The frequency of these demonstrations, as well as the number of participants and the interest to cover them, has declined almost continuously since autumn 2015. The meetings, which were held on a weekly basis in the previous year, have only been held sporadically since mid-2016, with the exception of PEGIDA in Dresden. Outside of the birthplace of the movement, the number of participants dropped from five-digit peak values to a few hundred. The public self-destruction of the PEGIDA leadership accelerated the obvious loss of meaning. It led to a decline in coverage interest while the number of media representatives dropped. As a result of the advancing dissolution of the right-wing populist protest movements, there was much less opportunity for conflict during the past year than in 2015.

## II CAMERA RECORDINGS: FANNING THE FIRE

It is striking that the aggressions against journalists were very often triggered by camera shots taken against the will of the protesters. The use of cameras played a role in more than ¾ of the recorded attacks, as the analysis of the case statistics showed. Percentage values are similar in both years (2015: in 34 out of 43 cases; 2016: in 14 out of 19 cases). Using words such as "This is my right, my image", the cameras are pushed, blinded or blocked by the protesters, and again and again camera crews are attacked and directly threatened. "People react extremely aggressively to cameras," says MDR reporter Julia Cruschwitz. "This had always been a problem, but people have become more sensitive and more violent." Fuel is added to the conflict because the enemy image of the "journalist" meets unsecured knowledge about the right to their own image. In particular, the question of whether portrait recordings are permissible without the consent of the person depicted repeatedly resulted in escalation. Some LEGIDA protesters in Leipzig interviewed by the ECPMF stated that they felt provoked by the recordings. In addition, there is their subjective impression of being at the mercy of the hostile "lying press" and their deliberately false representation, as protagonists against their will.

Some photographers also have to accept the accusation of deliberately provoking the protesters to get better pictures. This attitude was criticised by members of the police in different regions as well as by some fellow journalists. Indeed, isolated documentations show approximations to apparently highly aggressive extremists down to arm length, which can hardly be justified from a journalistic perspective. They add to the hatred of the press. But this is hardly the norm. On the contrary, the overwhelming majority of the journalists surveyed said that they were professional in dealing with the protesters. For obvious reasons, however, they can hardly refrain from filming and photographing.

## III DIFFERENT THREATS

Also after 2015, attacks against media representatives were not limited to physical violence. Camera crews were subjected to blinding attempts with strong torches specially brought for that purpose and even laser pointers. In addition, fishing rods, telescopic poles and flag poles were used repeatedly to hinder the on-site shooting work. This form of armament speaks for the purpose of trying to obstruct press representatives in their work, i.e. a further consolidation of the image of the enemy among some protesters. The fact that interested customers can now order "Lying Press" stickers via Amazon fits into this picture.

In June 2016, these stickers were stuck all over a promotional booth of the Mitteldeutscher Rundfunk (MDR), in Sebnitz, Saxony, and the team on site was threatened. The MDR was affected by the attacks more than any other media house in Germany. Verbal threats were a common part of the work of the employees, and the

TV station no longer records them separately, according to the press office. However, there were not only verbal attacks: since January 2015, at least ten employees of the TV station were physically attacked; moreover, there were many threats and damages to property. The reporting area of the MDR includes the three states of Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt and Thuringia, where large numbers of its citizens are drawn to the populist movements and where the highest numbers of participants were recorded at the rallies. In addition, the broadcaster, as the largest media company in the region, has probably sent the highest number of employees to cover extremist and populist demonstrations.

By now, however, all ten public-sector broadcasters are facing a measurably greater hostility: the number of hate mails has also increased synchronously with the increase of violent hate crimes, as an ECPMF survey reveals. The editors agree on the date of the beginning of the development. Hostilities had increased significantly since the reporting on the Ukraine crisis in 2014 and with the emergence of PEGIDA and others. Moreover, the stations report that the polarisation, which was triggered by coverage of the so-called "refugee crisis", was also noticeable. The survey also revealed a unanimous opinion on the tendency in the direct contact with viewers: the "basic aggressiveness at outdoor missions has risen", rbb reported. Other broadcasters also unanimously agreed that insults during shootings had increased.

The viewers' comments have also become "more offensive and aggressive," wrote the Westdeutscher Rundfunk (WDR). Among them are insults and comments "of the most evil sort", wrote the spokesman of the Südwestdeutscher Rundfunk (SWR), Wolfgang Utz. One example of the broadcaster illustrates the paltriness that is representative of numerous other hate messages. The ARD's political magazine REPORT MAINZ was confronted with the following Facebook commentary after a piece on the Burka ban: "I would gladly pee into the opened skulls of the journalists."

The increase in threats, which is widely reported to the ECPMF, also corresponds to the results of the first systematic survey conducted by journalists in February, published by the Institute for Interdisciplinary Conflict and Violence Research at the University of Bielefeld. In 2016, 42.2 percent of the hundreds of journalists interviewed had been subject to abuse. In addition, 67 percent estimate that "aggressive responses" to journalistic contributions had increased.

At least in the case of the public broadcasters interviewed by the ECPMF, the vast majority consists of general threats ("Once we're in charge, you're done"), insults and defamations ("filthy left-wing lying press", "muckraker", "betrayers of the people"). There are very few concrete serious threats, such as murder threats against individual journalists.

There were also several serious threats recorded outside the public broadcasters after 2015<sup>1</sup>. According to Reporters Without Borders, local journalist Peter Bander-

<sup>1</sup> Since 2016, the ECPMF has been registering physical attacks in the statistics because of their clearer classifiability, and no longer systematically records serious threats. More detailed information under Methodology.

mann had been under police protection for months after receiving murder threats. Moreover, Bandermann's fake obituary was published on social networks. The author of the Ruhrnachrichten has been terrorised by the right-wing scene because of his investigations. The free journalist Andreas Scheffel has had similar experiences for several years. In May 2016, probably right-wing extremists put up "Wanted" posters in his home town of Göppingen, with the note: "We are watching you". In autumn his house was attacked with tar-filled Christmas tree balls. In early February 2017, a window of his home was smashed with a stone. Scheffel announced he wanted to continue his work nevertheless. The extent to which intimidation attempts of political extremists force journalists to abandon their research or even their profession is difficult to gauge, since not all cases are made public. At least for the cases that have come to light, the overwhelming majority of the journalists concerned do not bow to the pressure.

#### IV NEW: „HOUSE VISITS" AS PROVOCATIONS

Some journalists have recently become a populist instrument in the struggle for attention. They received "house visits"<sup>2</sup>. On July 29, 2016, the right-wing populist Tatjana Festerling, who was fired by PEGIDA, protested in front of the building of the Tagesspiegel in Berlin with a modest entourage. She spread the recordings of the action on social media, adding a special greeting to the journalist Matthias Meisner. He has criticized PEGIDA over and over again and defended the causes of refugees – which apparently disqualifies him as a neutral journalist.

A few days later, uninvited visitors once again tried to force a journalist to position himself with a similar action. On 3 August 2016, Graham W. Phillips and Billy Six showed up unannounced in the editorial office of the Berlin-based outlet Correctiv. They are, according to their own statements, free journalists. There they asked the author of a comprehensive investigative piece on Flight MH17 to speak. Later they called him on his mobile phone, calling him a "prostitute of the CIA", according to Correctiv. They already filmed their action on the way to the editorial office and accused the Correctiv editors directly in the editorial offices of being part of a "lying press" before they were thrown out.

The course of action, as well as the video documentation, makes it possible to conclude that these are targeted campaigns against a coverage that is perceived to be hostile. In this way, individual journalists are denounced in social networks and some clientele media as vicarious agents of the government. During the house visits, they are supposed to declare themselves in ad-hoc required positionings. Ignoring such actions, as well as the invitation to leave the editorial offices, is presented as unmasking, showing that the journalists had no arguments. Subsequently, videos and photos of such actions are disseminated as evidence of alleged journalistic partiali-

<sup>2</sup> These incidents are not recorded in the ECPMF case statistics because they are not classified as a threat according to our methodology.

ty. They also serve the self-marketing of the self-made advocates of the enlightenment, via Twitter and YouTube.

In order to be able to confirm their own assumptions, populists are constantly challenging individual journalists to discuss issues, as an SWR reporter had to learn. She was provoked by the PEGIDA speaker "Ed the Dutchman" at a demonstration in Bad Marienberg/Westerwald with "lying press" allegations with the aim of presenting her as being partisan. Under the video of this action, which was probably filmed by him, comments such as "lying press at work" could be found alongside numerous insults, as the SWR reported. This way, and often accompanied by troll attacks on social media, journalists were constantly pushed into the role of activists. Thus, they offered populists a further target for criticism when they were forced to defend their reputation, their work or their profession.

#### V GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Saxony remains the state with the highest rate of physical attacks. Since January 2015<sup>3</sup>, 32 journalists were violently attacked in the Free State. In 2016, more than one third of all known physical attacks occurred in Saxony, along with innumerable insults and serious threats. Saxony thus remains the most affected state. Some of the reasons for this extreme disproportion have already been discussed in the first study: Saxony is the center of the GIDA movement and has the largest number of populist demonstrations and demonstration participants. A disproportionately large number of right-wing rallies took place in comparison to the federal level, and the number of violent acts in this context was also well above the mean. At the same time, many national and international journalists came to report on the particularly large demonstrations.

Only in Saxony could they fall victim to such attacks, since similar demonstrations, with the exception of the AfD rallies in Erfurt, were not held anywhere else. Moreover, the assaults in Saxony were recorded comparatively early, and were discussed in the media with increasing prominence from summer 2015. This possibly lead to a distortion effect, since this attention did not exist in other states. However, the multitude of assaults and thus also the sad top position would not be relativised by a higher case number in other states.

The current case investigation of the ECPMF showed that violent attacks have also occurred above average in other German states since 2015. Berlin, North Rhine-Westphalia, Bavaria and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern stand out, but there have also been several assaults in Thuringia and Saxony-Anhalt. On the other hand, no assaults have been reported in Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein during the reporting period. In North Rhine-Westphalia, especially attacks against local and specialised journalists led to an increase in the number of cases, while in the East

<sup>3</sup> until the deadline of April 15, 2017.

German states and in parts of Bavaria frequent attacks were recorded at AfD and -GIDA meetings.

#### VI THE PERPETRATORS

Who are the perpetrators? A clear picture cannot be drawn because of the incomplete state of investigations. But the results of dozens of inquiries among police officers, public prosecutors and courts allow quite reliable statements to narrow down the groups of perpetrators. Combining the existing investigations with the statements of the affected parties, video material, scientific surveys and assessments of specialist journalists, numerous puzzle parts reveal a provisional but nevertheless meaningful picture of the perpetrators: A large part of the attacks were committed by perpetrators from right-wing extremist circles; individual ones can be assigned to the left-wing extremist spectrum; in the case of one case series, no clear assignment can be made yet.

The evaluation of the first present judgements also supports the fact that a large part, possibly the majority of the attacks comes from the extreme right. Among the relatively few convicted offenders of assaults committed in 2015 and 2016 are many who have links to the extreme right or who have already been convicted for political offences. This applies, inter alia, to attacks in Nuremberg, Magdeburg, Leipzig and Heidenau.

In addition, some of the suspects are included as "right-wing" in the statistics on "politically motivated criminality", the police officers and public prosecutors concerned told the ECPMF. This is another indication of a firm political attitude of the perpetrators. In addition to these findings, some of the attackers at the demonstrations were unambiguously identified by specialist journalists as members of the scene, for example as co-organisers of right-wing extremist events or because they had previously attracted attention over other politically motivated crimes.

The crime scenes also allow conclusions about the perpetrators: a large part of the 2015 attacks (41 of 43) and nearly all of the attacks in 2016 (18 of 19) occurred at political demonstrations or their surroundings. This includes PEGIDA's and its offshoots' right-wing populist rallies, assemblies of AfD supporters, but also right-wing extremist demonstrations, as well as left-wing extremist events. It is true that the political conviction cannot simply be deducted from the place of the event. For example, a left-wing counter-protester slightly injured an employee of Deutschlandradio Kultur in October at a Dresden PEGIDA demonstration, since "only the media was responsible for the rise of PEGIDA". This is however, according to current knowledge, an isolated case.

Looking at the numerous reports of journalists attacked at rallies, there is a lot of evidence that points to offenders with connections to the right-wing or hooligan milieu: clothing and scene emblems, partly identifiable companions of the attackers,

slogans and threats during the act ("filthy lefties") and the fact that this evidence was also confirmed by safety authorities.

Analyses by the police, the Office for the Protection of the Constitution and social scientists also point to the interdependence of GIDA offshoots and already existing right-wing structures. At the Leipzig derivative LEGIDA, police officers familiar with the scene were already among the protesters at the first rallies in 2015. They had previously attracted attention due to a marked affinity for violence. Some offshoots such as SÜGIDA are considered to be right-extremist. It is not surprising that these circles were responsible for attacks on journalists.

Journalists have long been considered as enemies by the scene. This is not only indicated by the fact that in the decades before PEGIDA and AfD, the concept of the "lying press" was used only in neo-Nazi circles. Above all, attacks and intimidation attempts against specialised journalists were repeatedly registered before 2015.

Also on demonstrations with clearly right-wing extremist supporters, attacks were directed against journalists in 2015 and 2016. Partially, this is due to an (unwanted) prominence in the scene, where (specialised) journalists were branded as left-wing or hostile. Some are rather regarded as "rapporteurs of the scene" rather than journalists. They conduct "reconnaissance work" in both political camps to find out which opposing cadres are active to what extent. On this basis, according to security authorities, potential victims of house visits or violent attacks are also repeatedly targeted and spied on. This is likely to have increased the aggressiveness against individual journalists and increased the hatred of press photographers altogether.

Substantial statements as to whether violence against journalists was actually a symptom of a possible "radicalisation of the centre" are difficult to make. Numerous testimonies and videos at least suggest that from 2015, protesters with a bourgeois facade have repeatedly beaten and kicked, kicked and spat at journalists. But in the absence of a definition, it is difficult to classify them as so-called "concerned" or "irate citizens". In addition, there are no clear findings on possible motives for this potential group of perpetrators. From the many existing descriptions of such assaults it can only be concluded so far that many demonstration participants felt provoked by the cameras or even individual questions. Whether their actions are the result of a firm ideology, of an inability to cope in dealing with journalists or other motives, is as unclear as the criteria that distinguish a "concerned citizen" from a strict right-wing extremist. The specialised journalist Andrea Röpke sees a much wider reach for the enemy image of the "journalist" after the advent of the GIDA movements: "The neo-Nazi scene has a clear enemy image. This includes the press and its freelance employees, especially journalists. [...] Through the mass movements, through the racist street movements you have a massive potential of citizens. The neo-Nazis did not dare to hope that." At least there are also some who regret their action in retrospect.

Looking at the 63 assaults in 2015 and 2016, one can only distill a very crude offender profile: the vast majority of attackers are young and middle-aged males, who are mostly to be found at rallies of the political right.

At the very latest after two video journalists from Leipziger Volkszeitung and Mitteldeutsche Zeitung were threatened at left-wing riots in Leipzig on December 12, 2015, and their cameras were damaged, the hate potential of individual left-wing extremists must also be viewed as a threat to journalists. Leipzig's police spokesman Andreas Loepki said: "In the left-wing spectrum, there was no such mass of attacks in recent months. [...] But this group of people, left-wing violators, are not necessarily known to tolerate journalists in their neighbourhood."

However, the patterns of the offences are not directly comparable. While right-wing extremists had attacked from a defensive ideological attitude or from a feeling of being provoked by press representatives, this does seem to be the case in the left-wing spectrum. It is more likely that the assaults aimed at destroying potential evidence. This is also suggested by the fact that in a relatively few cases attacks were directed against journalists: the robbery of the equipment of ARD reporter Sabine Grünberg in February 2016 in Berlin and in the attack of a counterprotester at a PEGIDA rally in October 2015. Apart from this case, no sweeping insults such as "lying press" or other references to ideology-driven behaviour are known in attacks of supposedly left-wing extremist offenders. Looking at all the attacks in the left-wing environment, there is currently no overriding motive that would be driven by press hostility.

#### VII CLASSIFICATION: CONNECTION TO ATTACKS ON REFUGEE SHELTERS AND POLITICIANS?

The increased risk for journalists developed simultaneously with seemingly similar social developments: attacks on offices and private apartments of established politicians reached a record value in 2016, and the attacks on refugee shelters have also increased massively since 2015. Thus, these developments could be a symptom of increasing social polarisation, which made extremists more active or involved new circles. If, for example, the criminal statistics graph of 2016 for politically motivated attacks on asylum seekers from 2014 to 2016 is superimposed on the ECPMF graph of attacks on journalists, an interesting effect occurs: the frequencies of the attacks increase and drop in the same period. The temporal coincidence is not necessarily indicative of an overlap of the groups of perpetrators. It is probable, however. The fact that action forms such as "house visits" and colour bags are no longer "only" aimed at politicians of the NPD and the Left, but nationwide at representatives of all large parties, also suggests an increased polarisation. If the findings of a progressive political radicalisation of a minority were confirmed, the attacks on journalists could also be read as a symptom of this development.

### VIII REACTIONS BY POLITICIANS AND THE POLICE

Responsible politicians seemed to recognise the problematic in the phenomenon only from the end of 2015. Before the development was publicly discussed at the according state level, the Culture Committee of the Bundestag in January 2016 had devoted an expert discussion to the attacks. Various organisations had already pointed to the threat of freedom of the press at this time, as had some politicians of the opposition in Saxony. The phenomenon, however, had not been recognised for months by the state government under Prime Minister Stanislaw Tillich. Only after the attack on MDR reporter Ine Dippmann on 11 January 2016 at a Leipzig LEGIDA assembly, this slowly started to change. On 3 February, Saxony's Interior Minister Markus Ulbig denounced the attacks at a debate in the state parliament. At the same time, he rejected the countermeasures proposed by the opposition and also pointed out that the police could not afford "something like personal protection for each individual journalist".

After the boycott announcement of the Leipziger Internetzeitung (L-IZ) published on 16 February, visible consequences followed, at least in Leipzig. The local journalists of the online newspaper felt increasingly "left in the lurch; our colleagues on the ground are constantly threatened and attacked". They therefore threatened not to report any more from LEGIDA. "We were very serious about the threat at that time," says Robert Dobschütz of the Leipziger Internetzeitung. The occasion was another assault on an L-IZ employee at a LEGIDA rally. At the beginning of March 2016, a dialogue was held between about 25 journalists and the Leipzig Police Directorate.

In coordination with the Ministry of the Interior and the DJV, the Leipzig police changed their operational concept and set up communication committees at LEGIDA meetings, which were growing smaller and smaller by then. These should act as a quickly available contact on the ground, also because the attackers could hardly be identified by the police after the fact. In addition, at least two press spokespersons were present on site. It is not possible to conclusively assess whether the operational concept that was changed from March 2016 onwards was effective. Loepki said: "We noticed that such incidents have ceased to occur. On the one hand, this is certainly due to the changed strategy. But most of all, I blame this on the sharply declining number of attendees."

Apart from the changed operational concept, the need for legal training, especially for police officers, in dealing with journalists at demonstrations was identified, following a pilot project by the ECPMF on 11 May 2016. As a result, the Saxon Ministry of the Interior examined whether trainings on press and assembly law should become an integral part of the training of police officers, as demanded by the ECPMF and other organisations. The project was lost in the offices. Now a dossier with manuals and basics of press rights shall be made available in the police intranet of the Police Directorate Leipzig, Andreas Loepki informed the ECPMF in April 2017.

Although this was only introduced as a minimal solution, it is noteworthy, since a separate need for action for police work has not been recognised yet in the ministries of the interior of the states that are affected above average. In Saxony, Bavaria, Berlin, North Rhine-Westphalia and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, no coordinated adjustments to police operations or employee training were made, despite the fact that the security situation for journalists has obviously changed.

The Bavarian Ministry of the Interior said in early April 2017, for example, that "the Bavarian police are of the opinion that the security of press representatives in connection with rallies is generally not affected." Also in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, "special protection measures for journalists are not provided for by the state police." At least special training courses are held there, similar to those in North Rhine-Westphalia, concerning "codes of conduct for representatives of the press/radio and police to prevent obstructions in carrying out police duties and the free exercise of reporting". In addition, there are regular workshops for police executives and officers on press work in the context of police operations.

A decision taken by the Interior Ministers' Conference of the end of November 2016 could increase the security of journalists at political meetings in the medium term. The Federal press card will be reintroduced from 2018 onwards. In the future, the document will only be issued by a few selected associations of journalists. The policemen operating at the demonstrations thus gain more certainty. In the past eight years, many agencies and associations not designated by a permanent commission were able to issue the documents, which is why the police had to deal with a variety of press cards. A clear identification of journalists and, for example, counter-protesters with a press card was hardly possible.

### IX CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

For those assaults known to the ECPMF, one cannot speak of comprehensive legal investigations. As of the deadline 15 April 2017, only a small part of the offenses recorded by the ECPMF against journalists have been investigated. There are three reasons for this sluggish process: the confusing situation at the demonstrations, the overloaded justice, and a low inclination of affected journalists to report attacks. Thus, in both years, charges were pressed in only slightly more than half of the assaults registered by us. In 2015 this happened in 36 out of 60 cases. In 2016 15 out of 22 cases were reported to the ECPMF<sup>4</sup>. There are several reasons for this hesitation to press charges. For one, journalists concerned have informed the ECPMF that they do not want to be targeted by putative perpetrators. They fear unwanted attention from the scene. The SWR said, for example, that there was a controversial in-house discussion about whether to press charges. The desirable effect of prosecution would be counterweighed by opposite effects. These include personal

<sup>4</sup> Please note: This ECPMF coverage on law enforcement includes, in addition to the physical attacks, the registered property damages and serious threats for both years.

stress for the employee concerned, unwanted publicity of the case or even possible solidarisation effects.

Others want to use the time to "focus on their work", or file individual assaults as part of their work routine. This is also suggested by the fact that many journalists do not consider individual assaults to be criminal. Above all, however, many do not believe in the investigation of the offences.

As our analysis shows, they are not that wrong in that, with the proviso that the current procedures are still ongoing: at the rallies, the police are often unable to investigate the attacks directly due to the dynamic nature of the attacks. In some cases, journalists were not even able to file complaints about the attacks at the meetings themselves, which meant that in most cases, there was no option to interrogate witnesses. Since the perpetrators also often attacked media representatives from inside a group, were hooded, or approached the camera crew and the photographers from behind, there are hardly any reliable testimonies.

In addition, it is apparent from statements made by those concerned that the inclination of other protesters to give testimony was not particularly high. Although Andreas Loepki is not entrusted with the investigation of individual attacks, he would not be surprised at this behaviour: "I think this is quite probable. There are always cases, in all places, and irrespective of political motivation, where you think you have to protect someone from your own circle." This means that the police hardly had any reliable evidence they could use in their investigations, at least when the victim was not accompanied by another person at the time of the assault.

This initial situation was exacerbated by the chronic overload of the judiciary, which has by now also been recognised by Federal Justice Minister Heiko Maas. Police and public prosecutors are equally affected, said police spokesman Andreas Loepki: "The processing times are too long [...] This is simply due to shortage of staff – in all areas. Not only the police are affected but also the judicial authorities, the courts, the public prosecutors." The very limited capacities at the police and public prosecutors have contributed to the high rate of discontinued proceedings. Their investigations were repeatedly stopped because of the lack of reliable knowledge about the sequence of events. This is indicated by the public prosecutors' reasoning. One investigating authority said that "even after making the search public with a picture of the wanted offender, no clues about the offender were reported". In another case, the termination of the proceedings was explained by the fact that "no perpetrators could be identified despite the use of all the investigative approaches." The investigation was terminated in twelve of the 36 cases reported in 2015, with the remaining 24 cases being investigated (with the possibility that these investigations will be terminated at a later date<sup>5</sup>), 14 cases resulted in an ongoing trial or a judgement.

<sup>5</sup> However, some of the prosecutors did not provide us with information about the proceedings despite multiple requests. These are therefore included in the 24 cases.

There are judgements for eight out of 60 assaults in 2015 – here we have recorded physical violence as well as threats and property damages. In the following year, the rate is currently three judgements out of a total of 22 registered cases (deadline: 15 April 2017). Thus, less than a quarter of the surveys registered for this study have been processed by the courts, and eleven of the proceedings have been discontinued. In both years, the majority of the perpetrators received suspended sentences or fines. They were mostly convicted for bodily harm and damage to property, libel and in two cases also because of verbal abuse.

The declining number of cases from 2016 is therefore hardly due to a possible deterrent effect by effective prosecution. Apart from the question of whether there is a deterrent effect at all, or whether it is of importance for the circle of offenders who is allegedly often prone to violent behaviour, the circumstances of the attacks made a complete clarification of the facts unlikely. However, the fact that individual police officers were often hesitant or in some cases actively looking away, which was often observed in 2015, made it impossible to prosecute some of the attacks. Suspects and potential witnesses could hardly be found afterwards. The demands to be deduced from this preliminary result include changed operational concepts, a higher sensitivity, but above all more staff for the police and the public prosecutor's offices. If one assumes a deterrent effect by punishment, the awareness should be raised, at least among the potential group of offenders, that attacks against journalists are criminal offences and are punished as such.

#### X PROTECTION MEASURES

By now, the media houses and the journalist organisations have developed numerous measures to protect their employees from the attacks. They range from de-escalation trainings to the use of security personnel. Security now accompanies camera teams from MDR, SWR, ZDF and rbb on political demonstrations. However, whether or not the security staff, who appear discreetly, according to the broadcasters, are sent to the meetings is dependent on the respective threat situation: "We are tackling the use of security personnel with a lot of sensitivity. They are basically only used for high-risk events and are supposed to watch our backs", says Dr Yvette Gerner, editor-in-chief of the ZDF editorial team.

Some stations also offer security trainings, e.g. MDR, ZDF, and SWR. The WDR offered its employees the opportunity to attend seminars, which had originally been designed for crises reporters abroad. However, security trainings could only make a certain contribution to security, says Julia Cruschwitz, who experienced an attack: "If four people are going to hit you with a baton, then that does not make much of a difference."

Apart from these robust measures, the broadcasters also reacted in other ways. The SWR also set up a permanent contact in the legal department, which employees

can contact after encountering hostilities. In addition, a working group at the station has designed training courses in order to sensitise the reporters at the Mainz and Stuttgart locations. Concrete recommendations for action were developed there together with a coach. "It was very important to assure our colleagues: the headquarters support you in every decision you make. You can always decide against an assignment. There is also no trouble when you only film from the distance and do not conduct interviews for security reasons."

Like the public broadcasters, many other media houses have reacted by now. Many have revised the safety recommendations for their employees. At Neues Deutschland, the employees already take into consideration "to what extent they identifies themselves members of the press. The colleague in Saxony, for example, did not go to demonstrations with an open notepad or did not take photographs," says editor-in-chief Tom Strohschneider. Other editorial offices only send their video journalists to rallies in groups of two. The journalist associations also reacted: The portal augenzeugen.info is especially worth mentioning. The blog publishes reports by affected journalists – and this also drew attention to the blatantly increased threat to journalists.

#### *XI FLUENT TRANSITION? FROM „LYING PRESS" TO „FAKE NEWS"*

Parallel to the attacks, public "lying press" defamations have been noticeably decreasing since the end of 2016, and the debates and Google search requests have also decreased. Moreover, relevant studies attest to the growing confidence in the German media.

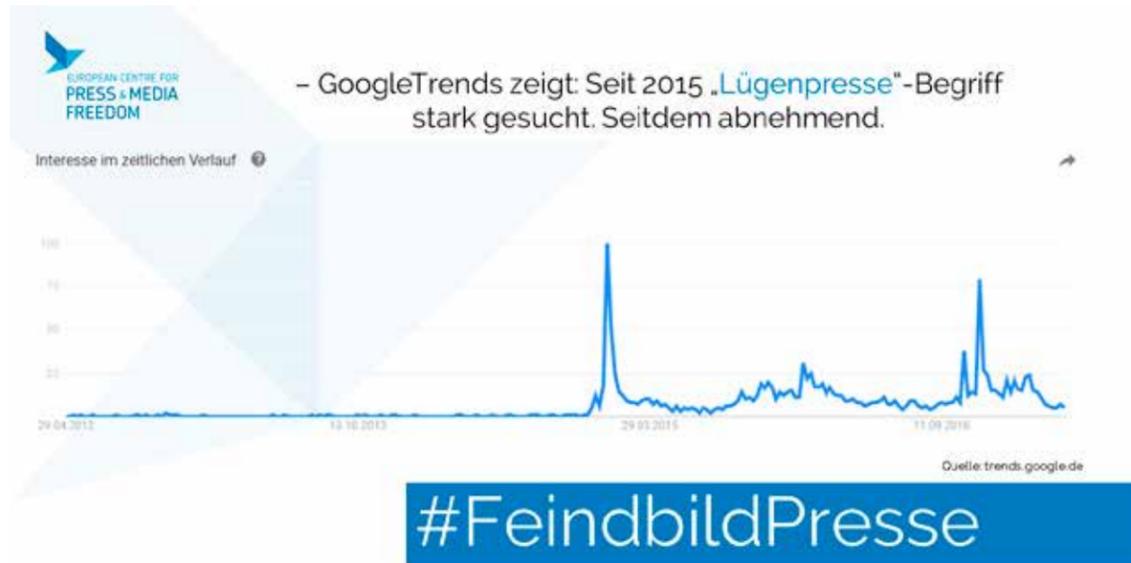
The alleviation of alienation symptoms can be explained by various approaches. The "lying press" discourse, which had been raging publicly since the middle of 2015, seemed to be changing towards a "fake news" discussion in the second half of 2016. The focus shifted from the old to the new media. The assumption was that via the social networks, disinformation would be disseminated more and more, and evidence-based argumentation would be increasingly undermined. The transition between the two discourses was bridged by the briefly prominent diagnosis that a post-truth age had now begun in political opinion formation. By the beginning of 2017, the concept of "fake news" had already lost any discriminatory power. Donald Trump's campaign strategy, defaming critical reporting as "fake news", blurred the boundaries of the two fighting words "lying press" and "fake news".

#### *XII THE AfD AND THE „PINOCCHIO PRESS"*

Unlike the US President, the great majority of German politicians did not use the term "fake news" to defame unwanted reporting. By the same token, German top politicians had hardly used the term "lying press" before or flirted with the term. The only notable exception to this was the Alternative for Germany (AfD), now represented in eleven state parliaments. This is also relevant because since 2015, journalists have repeatedly been attacked, offended and threatened at AfD rallies.

The attacks are hardly directly attributable to the party leaders. However, they contributed to the manifestation of the enemy image of the "journalist". The political leadership of the AfD hardly used the term. However, it contributed to the progressive undermining of journalistic credibility with its hypocritical rhetoric of the alleged existence of a "gap press" or "Pinocchio press". Provocative statements, which are relativised at a later stage, are part of the strategy to gain political attention. This is illustrated by the leaked AfD strategy paper on the 2017 election campaign. In this light, other hostile actions against the press, such as the repeated ban of reporters at party conventions, serve the dual purpose of achieving prominence in media coverage as well as preventing potentially critical reporting. At the same time, the AfD leaders can show their supporters that they do not belong to the allegedly existing opinion cartel of politics and "gutter press". It corresponds with the wide-spread impression among AfD supporters that "large parts of the press" were "excessively critical to hostile" towards them. This perception is fuelled by a series of journalistic mistakes in reports about party leaders, such as the quote by Alexander Gauland that nobody wants to have Jerome Boateng as a neighbour, probably put into his mouth by the Frankfurter Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung. Concerning another controversial quote, this time by Frauke Petry on the use of weapons against refugees, there were at least hints pointing towards irregularities in the authorisation process. This fit perfectly into the conjured image of a partisan "Pinocchio press".

However, the media bashing of most AfD and PEGIDA supporters is not based on an assessment of technical or objective criteria. Rather, the comparison whether a published piece is in line with one's own political positions is crucial. The "lying press" thus comprises everything that does not correspond to one's own world view. The perception that German journalists are willing slaves of a partisan dependent press is fuelled by populist media outlets such as Compact, Pi-News and Achgut. In numerous contributions, they scandalise mistakes and controversial decisions taken by established media. Thereby they meet great resonance on social networks and among right-wing populist leaders.



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CONCEPT OF THE ENEMY II – "LYING PRESS" AND JOURNALISTIC SELF-ASSERTION

### XIII CREDIBILITY DEBATE AND MEDIA CRITICISM

Media criticism, which deserves this name, has recently received more attention: media scientists have taken up or expanded research projects under the influence of the credibility debate. Some revealed substantiated indications pointing towards deficits in reporting. They indicate that some of the coverage on polarising topics such as the policy to rescue the Euro, the reporting on Ukraine and the so-called "refugee crisis" is worthy to be criticised. A very rough summary of the results of some studies at first confirms the perception of many AfD and PEGIDA supporters. According to this, pro-government positions are more frequently presented in the investigated leading media than voices that are critical of the government. A content analysis of the reporting by the Hamburg Media School showed, for example, that aspects of the refugee policy ("welcoming culture") with positive connotations were strongly emphasised in German leading media well into 2015. Thus citizens with right-wing attitudes scarcely found their positions and arguments represented in the leading media any more.

This may have changed again by now. A survey published in April 2017 by Kim Otto and Andreas Köhler showed that the confidence in the media in the wake of the "lying press" debate in the German media increased again in 2016. According to the figures of the Eurobarometer, 55.7 per cent of the interviewees stated that they trusted the press. This is ten percent more than last year. According to the two scientists, this was also the result of the start of the debate in the course of the "lying press" allegations and a diminishing visibility of PEGIDA and its offshoots in the public space.

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CONCEPT OF THE ENEMY II – "LYING PRESS" AND JOURNALISTIC SELF-ASSERTION

The current confidence values could also be viewed from the opposite angle, because the current results are not really a reason to rejoice: the study states that 38.8 percent do not trust the press. This is almost the same level of the slump in confidence diagnosed by the media at the end of 2014. The findings were mainly based on a series of surveys conducted by large institutes, which revealed approval rates of 40% or more for the concept of the "lying press". This alleged confidence crisis was criticised in retrospect as a misdiagnosis by many media scientists. The trustworthiness of established German media in international comparison was also mentioned. In addition to the very non-specific questions of the public opinion surveys ("What does the concept of a lying press comprise?"), the meaningfulness of public surveys is strongly susceptible to manipulation. Some media scientists also expressed doubts about the general value of scientific research on the benefit of user trust.

Nonetheless, the scientifically collected data can be read as a barometer. It states that a large part of Germans, possibly even a majority, still trust the media. However, a seemingly growing minority, which may have rigidified its rejection, is a cause for concern. Since 2008, their share rose from nine percent to 24 percent, as a research team at the University of Mainz found out in early 2017. According to the media scientists from Mainz, the debate about the truthfulness of media coverage could have led to a stronger positioning. Anyone who trusted the established media before the discussion about the truthfulness of the reporting will continue to do so and does so perhaps even more now. But anyone who had doubted the truthfulness of the press coverage also reaffirmed his position, maybe particularly because of the credibility debate.

### XIV „LYING PRESS" AS A POPULIST TOOL

These figures do not allow any conclusions to be drawn with regard to the attacks and serious threats. However, they do allow a rough estimate of the scope of the electorate potential which can be won over with a hostile attitude towards the media. In addition to this obvious motive for the AfD's systematic agitation against the media, there is also an inherent one which makes populists the opponents of the established media. The Canadian publicist Michael Ignatieff pointed it out in a speech in November 2016: "Populism explicitly disdains pluralism as a value. The aim of populist politics is to defeat your enemies, not to maintain a shared political space for deliberation and disagreement." Pluralist media are therefore a natural opponent "of populist movements, since they allow for a variety of opinions and controversial debate.

"Lying press" abuses thus also act as an instrument to weaken pluralism of opinion sustainably and to satisfy the sole claim to truth of the AfD and others. This semantics of difference, separating "we", the citizens from "those", the mainstream media, who are perceived as elitist, serves the populist claim to solely represent pub-

lic opinion. Thus, speakers and protesters at PEGIDA, HoGeSa and AfD do not only shout "lying press" to execute their brachial form of "media criticism". At the same time, it serves as a strategy for cementing one's own opinion, in the sense that different facts can be dismissed as invented. It is legitimised by the community when the crowd replies to media bashing with "lying press" chants.

To use the term "lying press" to defame the opponent is not an invention by PEGIDA protesters or AfD supporters. It already served as a political slogan in the times of the First and Second World Wars, to defame a press which was regarded as hostile. During the times of national socialism, it had an anti-semitic connotation and served to conjure up the image of the media controlled by the "World Jewry". Although the vocabulary had its heyday at the beginning of the 20th century, communists also used it after the First World War to attack bourgeois opponents. The Schwarzer Kanal (Black Channel) in the GDR denounced western media as a "capitalist lying press", and in the circles of the Generation of 1968, comparable offences circulated, which also reappeared in the Stuttgart21 protests. While it had almost disappeared from political debate and the media for decades, neo-Nazis had been using it continuously and naturally since the turn of the millennium. In the right-wing extremist scene, journalists who work for the "system media" have long been in the "camp of the mortal enemies", as Andrea Röpke confirms.

#### XV „LYING PRESS" – A HINGE CONCEPT?

Since 2014, however, the use of the concept of the "lying press" has reached a new dimension that goes far beyond the subcultural spheres of the neo-Nazi scene. With the emergence of right-wing populist activities, the term became acceptable for a much larger part of the population. It has thereby conquered a new space which, apart from the seemingly hidden world of right-wing extremism, reaches the general public with similar means, meanings and mechanisms of action, and sharpens the image of the enemy image of the "press".

A lax approach to the concept of the "lying press" could carry the enemy image further into the so-called "bourgeois centre" through right-wing populist agitation. This rejection was already established among most PEGIDA protesters. A study by the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, conducted by a team led by Dieter Rucht, showed that 97.4 percent of the PEGIDA participants who were once interviewed in Dresden agreed to the "lying press" concept in 2015. The rejection of the protesters might have been reciprocal among some journalists, as the political scientist Werner Patzelt pointed out. He came to the conclusion that the media, with a negative opinion on PEGIDA, and the protesters had "incited their mutual aversion". He referred to an undifferentiated reporting on the movement, which was often criticised by the "Pegidists", and which located PEGIDA supporters directly in the right-wing extremist milieu. This enlarged the long-established gap and offered the agitators a fertile

template to present journalists once more as willing to fulfill the needs of a closely interwoven establishment of politics and media.

#### XVI FROM THE STAGE TO THE STREETS

This allegation of media coverage being directly controlled by the Chancellery was from the beginning an integral part of the rhetoric of PEGIDA and others. The effect of discourse contributions is generally controversial. It is not possible to automatically assume a reception on the side of the addressees. It is unquestionable, however, that there is a general connection between political language and inclinations to act: the continual repetition of a specific motif has a reinforcing effect. The above-mentioned spatial connection between the attacks which did not exist in this form and to this extent before PEGIDA, as well as documentations and descriptions of the attacks by witnesses and victims referring to "lying press" aggression, also speaks for such a connection.

However, it is difficult to gauge the extent to which the libels actually incited attacks against journalists. For although Lutz Bachmann still agitates against the "lying press" (from 7:15), the overall number of attacks is declining. However, because of their permanent "lying press" agitation, he and other leading figures can be held partially responsible for the attacks.

The anti-press rhetoric of AfD and PEGIDA, however, can not be simply equated, even if it serves similar purposes. The AfD, which has many former journalists in its upper echelons (Konrad Adam, Alexander Gauland, Armin Paul Hampel, Nicolaus Fest), does not generally refuse the exchange with the press, as opposed to PEGIDA. It also does not openly question the relevance of the press to the formation of opinions. In addition, it publicly denounced violence against journalists regularly, and at no time did leading AfD politicians incite it. On the other hand, individual PEGIDA speakers aroused attention with calls to violence against journalists, the most prominent example arguably being Tatjana Festerling on January 11, 2016, when she hurried: "Citizens in their right minds [would] grab their pitchforks [...] and thrash the press houses, who are betraying and inciting the people, [...] out of their media houses". Moreover, they almost always refuse press inquiries.

Like some AfD members, they have contributed significantly to the fact that the term "lying press" has become a fighting word over the last two or three years. By now it is used as a code word in many parts of the society, calling press contributions "lies" when it contradicts one's own perception, irrespective of any objective basis. These views find their way into the bourgeois mainstream along with the right-wing rhetoric. The term "lying press" thus became the basis of a sweeping, non-argumentative depreciation of journalistic work – and consolidates the enemy image of the "journalist".

## XVII INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The danger to journalists in Germany is only seemingly contained. With 19 attacks in 2016, this number is well below the 43 assaults recorded in 2015.

Even though the number of right-wing populist gatherings where hate calls against a "lying press" are part of the prevailing tone, media representatives there still experienced numerous attacks. The findings of the predecessor study "The Enemy" continue to apply. The increase in the number of attacks in 2015, as well as the fall in attacks from 2016, can be traced back to changed frequencies and numbers of participants at right-wing populist gatherings.

The investigative authorities could do little to counteract these attacks: only eight verdicts were spoken in 60 counted attacks in 2015 (including threats and damages to property). However, a reluctance to press charges as well as unclear and dynamic situations led to difficult initial conditions. Many proceedings had to be discontinued due to insufficient information. Despite many ongoing investigations, the study also gave a closer look at a group of perpetrators. Many of the perpetrators known and convicted had already been known to the police, their actions are politically motivated, and they can be placed within the right-wing spectrum.

The vast majority of journalists, technicians and camera operators are not impressed by the persistent threats, insults and hostility, but are fighting for the reputation of their own profession and their journalistic self-assertion. But for some, more is at stake than just enduring insults and defamations: Free journalists who cannot rely on security personnel or lawyers are particularly vulnerable when their cameras are destroyed or their personal well-being is attacked. Freedom of the press is at risk if journalists refrain from covering current political events and developments for fear of an attack on their health or their equipment: some of them are considering the possibility of not covering potentially risky demonstrations in the face of concrete and abstract threats.

"Lying press" agitators by PEGIDA and the AfD can be held co-responsible. By their continuous agitation, they manifest the enemy image of the "journalist" among their followers. This undermines the credibility of a whole profession. The accusation that journalists are mouthpieces of the government is still being invoked by populist instigators. It is well received by their supporters. The threat is not contained: Journalists in Germany still have to expect to become victims of immediate attacks, if they exercise their profession in public. Should populist movements revive, a rising number of attacks on journalists can be assumed.

## Information about the study

The ECPMF had interviewed affected journalists and experts on the matter from spring 2016: the journalists Andrea Röpke (free-lance journalist), Dr. Yvette Gerner (ZDF); Tom Strohschneider (Neues Deutschland); Robert Dobschütz (L-IZ); Julia Cruschwitz and Tarek Khello (MDR), and press spokesman Andreas Loepki (Police Directorate Leipzig). In addition, several hundred sources were analysed for the case analysis: states of investigation of public prosecutors' offices and police offices, as well as scientific studies, internal investigations of media houses, court judgements, parliamentary inquiries, press coverage, contributions to social networks, surveys, video documentations and witness reports..

## Attachment

### *Die vom ECPMF registrierten Fälle*

Physical attacks 2015

Physical attacks 2016

Attacks, threats, damage to property 2015

Attacks, threats, damage to property 2016

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	<a href="http://blog.zeit.de/stoerung-smelder/2015/07/06/dortmunder-neonazi-nach-angriff-auf-journalist-verurteilt_19626">http://blog.zeit.de/stoerung-smelder/2015/07/06/dortmunder-neonazi-nach-angriff-auf-journalist-verurteilt_19626</a>	<a href="http://nordstadtblogger.de/dortmunder-neonazi-muss-sich-fuer-angriffe-auf-journalisten-und-polizisten-vor-gericht-verantworten/">http://nordstadtblogger.de/dortmunder-neonazi-muss-sich-fuer-angriffe-auf-journalisten-und-polizisten-vor-gericht-verantworten/</a>	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	<a href="http://www.bnr.de/artikel/aktuelle-meldungen/hagida-gescheitert">http://www.bnr.de/artikel/aktuelle-meldungen/hagida-gescheitert</a>	<a href="http://www.bnr.de/artikel/aktuelle-meldungen/hagida-gescheitert">http://www.bnr.de/artikel/aktuelle-meldungen/hagida-gescheitert</a>	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	<a href="https://twitter.com/bjokie/status/557982297367248898">https://twitter.com/bjokie/status/557982297367248898</a>	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	<a href="https://soundcloud.com/mephisto976/an-griff-von-legida-auf-journalisten-in-leipzigmp3">https://soundcloud.com/mephisto976/an-griff-von-legida-auf-journalisten-in-leipzigmp3</a>	footage and police
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	<a href="http://www.thueringer-allgemeine.de/web/zgt/leben/blaulicht/detail/-/specific/Journalist-auf-A-38-abgedraengt-und-taetlich-angegriffen-600254857">http://www.thueringer-allgemeine.de/web/zgt/leben/blaulicht/detail/-/specific/Journalist-auf-A-38-abgedraengt-und-taetlich-angegriffen-600254857</a>		N
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
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	<a href="http://www.opferperspektive.de/rechte-angriffe/chronologie-rechter-angriffe/angermuende">http://www.opferperspektive.de/rechte-angriffe/chronologie-rechter-angriffe/angermuende</a>	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	<a href="http://waz.m.derwesten.de/:s-iK3_lIBAvGW0oT-LKjuUC39/dw/staedte/duisburg/staedte/duisburg/protest-gegen-pegida-und-duegida-aufmaersche-in-duisburg-und-dueseldorf-id10275706.html?service-mobile">http://waz.m.derwesten.de/:s-iK3_lIBAvGW0oT-LKjuUC39/dw/staedte/duisburg/staedte/duisburg/protest-gegen-pegida-und-duegida-aufmaersche-in-duisburg-und-dueseldorf-id10275706.html?service-mobile</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/Sabberschnauze/status/559774293043978240">https://twitter.com/Sabberschnauze/status/559774293043978240</a>	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	<a href="http://nordstadtblogger.de/journalist-nach-neonazi-mahnwache-in-dortmund-angegriffen-polizei-nimmt-die-todesdrohungen-sehr-ernst/">http://nordstadtblogger.de/journalist-nach-neonazi-mahnwache-in-dortmund-angegriffen-polizei-nimmt-die-todesdrohungen-sehr-ernst/</a>	<a href="http://www.spiegel.de/panorama/justiz/dortmund-neonazis-sollen-journalisten-angegriffen-haben-a-1022731.html">http://www.spiegel.de/panorama/justiz/dortmund-neonazis-sollen-journalisten-angegriffen-haben-a-1022731.html</a>	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	<a href="http://www.berlin.de/polizei/polizeimeldungen/pressemitteilung.280465.php">http://www.berlin.de/polizei/polizeimeldungen/pressemitteilung.280465.php</a>	<a href="http://www.bz-berlin.de/tatort/fotograf-bei-baergida-demo-verletzt">http://www.bz-berlin.de/tatort/fotograf-bei-baergida-demo-verletzt</a>	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	<a href="http://www.bz-berlin.de/tatort/tuerkischer-journalist-bei-baergida-demo-attackiert">http://www.bz-berlin.de/tatort/tuerkischer-journalist-bei-baergida-demo-attackiert</a>	<a href="https://jfd.de/blog/tag/rassistischer-angriff/">https://jfd.de/blog/tag/rassistischer-angriff/</a>	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	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	<a href="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.netz-gegen-nazis.de/artikel/freit-al-eskaliert-der-hass-gegen-fl%C3%BChtlinge-gesch%C3%BCrt-wird-er-auch-im-netz-10446</a>	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	<a href="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.netz-gegen-nazis.de/artikel/freit-al-eskaliert-der-hass-gegen-fl%C3%BChtlinge-gesch%C3%BCrt-wird-er-auch-im-netz-10446</a>	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	N
08.06.2015	Wurzen	SN	Y	On June 6 a photographer is threatened and beaten at a Pegida demonstration.	HIT	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.raa-sachsen.de/index.php/chronik-details/wurzen-2447.html">http://www.raa-sachsen.de/index.php/chronik-details/wurzen-2447.html</a>	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	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	<a href="http://www.dnn.de/Dresden/Lokales/Gegendemonstranten-und-Journalist-bei-Pegida-Demonstration-bedaengt">http://www.dnn.de/Dresden/Lokales/Gegendemonstranten-und-Journalist-bei-Pegida-Demonstration-bedaengt</a>	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	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	Y
31.07.2015	Freital	SN	Y	A photographer is beaten at a demonstration.	HIT	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	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	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	Y
25.09.2015	Stralsund	MV	Y	During a MVgidA Demonstration a free cameraman was physically attacked	HIT	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/108767/3132109">http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/108767/3132109</a>	NDR	NDR and Polizei Neubrandenburg and Staatsanwaltschaft Stralsund

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	right wing / left wing / other	sources	source 2	confirmation
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	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergreif-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergreif-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	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	<a href="http://www.dnn.de/Dresden/Lokales/Die-Hemmschwelle-bei-Pegida-sinkt">http://www.dnn.de/Dresden/Lokales/Die-Hemmschwelle-bei-Pegida-sinkt</a>	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	<a href="http://www.ezra.de/chronik/chronik-2015/">http://www.ezra.de/chronik/chronik-2015/</a>	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	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergreif-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergreif-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>		N
12.10.2015	Leipzig	SN	Y	A photographer is smashed to the ground at a Legida-demonstration.	HIT	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergreif-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergreif-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	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	<a href="https://twitter.com/streetcoverage/status/653628549958643712">https://twitter.com/streetcoverage/status/653628549958643712</a>	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	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5PXjR5aRK8M">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5PXjR5aRK8M</a>	<a href="http://www.tagesspiegel.de/politik/saechsisches-twitter-projekt-gegen-rassismus-strassengezwitscher-erhaelt-preis-fuer-zivilcourage/12172706.html">http://www.tagesspiegel.de/politik/saechsisches-twitter-projekt-gegen-rassismus-strassengezwitscher-erhaelt-preis-fuer-zivilcourage/12172706.html</a>	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	<a href="http://www.dw.com/de/jaafars-video-oblog-3-hass-und-hetze/a-18791604">http://www.dw.com/de/jaafars-video-oblog-3-hass-und-hetze/a-18791604</a>	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	<a href="https://www.rt.com/news/319106-ruptly-cameraman-attack-pegida/">https://www.rt.com/news/319106-ruptly-cameraman-attack-pegida/</a>	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	<a href="https://www.reporter-ohne-grenzen.de/presse/pressemitteilungen/meldung/uebergreif-in-dresden-am-pegida-jahrestag/">https://www.reporter-ohne-grenzen.de/presse/pressemitteilungen/meldung/uebergreif-in-dresden-am-pegida-jahrestag/</a>	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 Schümann, columnist of 'Der Tagesspiegel' is punched and insulted, while he walks privately through his Berlin Charlottenburg-neighborhood. The aggressor is supposed to have shouted: "Schümann, you leftist bastard" when hitting him from behind. There are no witnesses.	HIT	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/polizei-justiz/rechte-gewalt-tagesspiegel-autor-helmut-schuemann-angegriffen/12530448.html">http://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/polizei-justiz/rechte-gewalt-tagesspiegel-autor-helmut-schuemann-angegriffen/12530448.html</a>	<a href="http://www.sueddeutsche.de/medien/berlin-journalist-wegen-pegida-kritik-niedergeschlagen-12719258">http://www.sueddeutsche.de/medien/berlin-journalist-wegen-pegida-kritik-niedergeschlagen-12719258</a>	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	<a href="http://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/MI_2015_39100.htm?utm_source=twitterfeed&amp;utm_medium=twitter">http://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/MI_2015_39100.htm?utm_source=twitterfeed&amp;utm_medium=twitter</a>	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	<a href="http://www.spiegel.de/kultur/gesellschaft/welt-reporter-bei-neonazi-demo-angegriffen-a-1060811.html">http://www.spiegel.de/kultur/gesellschaft/welt-reporter-bei-neonazi-demo-angegriffen-a-1060811.html</a> , <a href="http://meedia.de/2015/11/02/welt-reporter-bei-neonazi-demo-angegriffen-kolumnist-auf-strasse-niedergeschlagen/">http://meedia.de/2015/11/02/welt-reporter-bei-neonazi-demo-angegriffen-kolumnist-auf-strasse-niedergeschlagen/</a>	<a href="https://www.welt.de/politik/video148365295/Hier-greift-ein-NPD-Anhaenger-unser-Kamerateam-an.html">https://www.welt.de/politik/video148365295/Hier-greift-ein-NPD-Anhaenger-unser-Kamerateam-an.html</a>	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	<a href="http://kaveh-rk.net/alles-gute-deutschland-ein-protokoll/">http://kaveh-rk.net/alles-gute-deutschland-ein-protokoll/</a>	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEUccxfnrgk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEUccxfnrgk</a>	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	<a href="http://www.pnn.de/brandenburg-berlin/1025548/">http://www.pnn.de/brandenburg-berlin/1025548/</a>	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	<a href="http://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/MI_2015_39422.htm">http://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/MI_2015_39422.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/pegida-kameramann-verletzt-a-1064239.html">http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/pegida-kameramann-verletzt-a-1064239.html</a>	police
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	<a href="https://www.polizeibericht-dresden.de/bericht/17727-polizeibericht-dresden-polizeieinsatz-zum-heutigen-versammlungsgeschehen">https://www.polizeibericht-dresden.de/bericht/17727-polizeibericht-dresden-polizeieinsatz-zum-heutigen-versammlungsgeschehen</a>	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergreif-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergreif-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	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	<a href="http://meedia.de/2015/11/27/zdf-zeigt-video-rohmateriale-des-uebergreif-auf-eine-reporterin-bei-afd-demo/">http://meedia.de/2015/11/27/zdf-zeigt-video-rohmateriale-des-uebergreif-auf-eine-reporterin-bei-afd-demo/</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/ZDFheute/status/670141564337819648">https://twitter.com/ZDFheute/status/670141564337819648</a>	police and footage

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	right wing / left wing / other	sources	source 2	confirmation
09.01.2016	Koeln	NW	U	A freelance journalist is injured while covering from a Pegida-demonstration. He is brought into hospita	Y	U	<a href="http://www.rundschau-online.de/koeln/-chaostag--mit-pegida-in-koeln-polizei-stoppt-gewalttaetige-dem..">http://www.rundschau-online.de/koeln/-chaostag--mit-pegida-in-koeln-polizei-stoppt-gewalttaetige-dem..</a>	<a href="http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/12415/3220659">http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/12415/3220659</a>	Y
11.01.2016	Leipzig	SN	Y	A reporter of MDR is hit in the face by a female demonstrant at the margins of a Legida-demonstration.	HIT	U	<a href="http://www.mdr.de/mdr-info/audio1375148.html">http://www.mdr.de/mdr-info/audio1375148.html</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/MDRaktuell/status/686664503866617858">https://twitter.com/MDRaktuell/status/686664503866617858</a>	Y
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	<a href="http://www.mdr.de/mdr-info/afd-magdeburg-angriffe-auf-journalisten100_zc-885afaa7_zs-5d851339.html">http://www.mdr.de/mdr-info/afd-magdeburg-angriffe-auf-journalisten100_zc-885afaa7_zs-5d851339.html</a>	<a href="http://www.heute.de/kamerateams-von-mdr-und-zdf-bei-afd-demo-in-magdeburg-angegriffen-42002866.html">http://www.heute.de/kamerateams-von-mdr-und-zdf-bei-afd-demo-in-magdeburg-angegriffen-42002866.html</a>	Y
28.01.2016	München	BY	Y	A reporter of the BR which covered the PEGIDA Demonstration in Munich were hindred by his work. His camera got damaged. Videofootage on the folling link below (Incident in 4:30 min)	Y	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.br.de/mediathek/video/sendungen/quer/160128-quer-pegida-102.html">http://www.br.de/mediathek/video/sendungen/quer/160128-quer-pegida-102.html</a>	<a href="http://www.bjv.de/news/linktipps-zum-the-ma-rechtsextremismus">http://www.bjv.de/news/linktipps-zum-the-ma-rechtsextremismus</a>	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	<a href="http://www.ostsee-zeitung.de/Region-Rostock/Rostock/Journalisten-bei-Anti-Fluechtlingsdemo-attackiert">http://www.ostsee-zeitung.de/Region-Rostock/Rostock/Journalisten-bei-Anti-Fluechtlingsdemo-attackiert</a>	<a href="https://www.rostock-heute.de/proteste-fluechtlingsunterkunft-lichtenbogen/84673">https://www.rostock-heute.de/proteste-fluechtlingsunterkunft-lichtenbogen/84673</a>	N
01.02.2016	Leipzig	SN	Y	A journalist of the online newspaper (L-IZ) and other reporters got hinderd to cover the demonstration. The L-IZ reporter got attacked by an participant. The police acts aggressive against journalist (vide0 footage)	WEAPON	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.l-iz.de/leben/gesellschaft/2016/02/legida-videos-einschuechterungsversuche-und-ein-angrif..">http://www.l-iz.de/leben/gesellschaft/2016/02/legida-videos-einschuechterungsversuche-und-ein-angrif..</a>	<a href="http://www.neues-deutschland.de/artikel/1000278.legida-anhaenger-attackieren-journalisten.html">http://www.neues-deutschland.de/artikel/1000278.legida-anhaenger-attackieren-journalisten.html</a>	Y
06.02.2016	Berlin	BE	N	Freelance radio-journalist Sabine Grünberg is physically attacked while reporting from a left-wing demonstration for ARD. The aggressor attacked her from behind, robbing her microphone. Grünbergs request to give her equipment back was not responded.	ROB	LEFT	<a href="http://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/berlin-friedrichshain-ard-journalistin-auf-linker-demo-attackiert/12931742.html">http://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/berlin-friedrichshain-ard-journalistin-auf-linker-demo-attackiert/12931742.html</a>	<a href="https://www.djv.de/startseite/service/blogs-und-intranet/djv-blog/detail/article/linke-demonstranten-greifen-ard-kollegin-an.html">https://www.djv.de/startseite/service/blogs-und-intranet/djv-blog/detail/article/linke-demonstranten-greifen-ard-kollegin-an.html</a>	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	<a href="http://www.t-online.de/nachrichten/deutschland/gesellschaft/id_77057104/mvgida-demo-grevesmuehlen-demonstrant-schlaegt-reporter.html">http://www.t-online.de/nachrichten/deutschland/gesellschaft/id_77057104/mvgida-demo-grevesmuehlen-demonstrant-schlaegt-reporter.html</a>	<a href="http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/grevesmuehlen-mvgida-demonstrant-verletzt-reporter-a-1078814.html">http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/grevesmuehlen-mvgida-demonstrant-verletzt-reporter-a-1078814.html</a>	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	<a href="http://www.pnn.de/brandenburg-berlin/1053361/">http://www.pnn.de/brandenburg-berlin/1053361/</a>	<a href="https://presseservicern.wordpress.com/2016/02/24/rathenow-nutzen-neonazis-buergerbuendnis-marsch-fuer-horst-wessel-gedenken/">https://presseservicern.wordpress.com/2016/02/24/rathenow-nutzen-neonazis-buergerbuendnis-marsch-fuer-horst-wessel-gedenken/</a>	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	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s3TySovxK00">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s3TySovxK00</a>		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	<a href="https://www.br.de/nachrichten/mittelfranken/inhalt/afd-nuernberg-demo-br-100.html">https://www.br.de/nachrichten/mittelfranken/inhalt/afd-nuernberg-demo-br-100.html</a>		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 intervned immediately and detains one of the aggressors.	HIT	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.focus.de/politik/deutschland/riesiges-polizeiaufgebot-hakenkreuz-shirts-zu-sehen-aggressive-stimmung-bei-hooligan-demo-in-magdeburg_id_5423216.html">http://www.focus.de/politik/deutschland/riesiges-polizeiaufgebot-hakenkreuz-shirts-zu-sehen-aggressive-stimmung-bei-hooligan-demo-in-magdeburg_id_5423216.html</a>	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yA2wOk_P2JM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yA2wOk_P2JM</a>	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	<a href="http://www.vice.com/de/read/ich-wurde-von-einem-afd-demonstranten-beraubt">http://www.vice.com/de/read/ich-wurde-von-einem-afd-demonstranten-beraubt</a>	<a href="http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/65856/3309121">http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/65856/3309121</a>	Y
22.08.2016	Dresden	SN	Y	A freelance photographer is attacked with pepperspray in the environment of a Pegida Demonstration.	WEAPON	U	<a href="https://www.neues-deutschland.de/artikel/1023100.pegida-erneut-angriff-auf-journalisten.html">https://www.neues-deutschland.de/artikel/1023100.pegida-erneut-angriff-auf-journalisten.html</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/streetcoverage/status/767801321453944832?lang=de">https://twitter.com/streetcoverage/status/767801321453944832?lang=de</a>	N
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	<a href="http://www.lvz.de/Leipzig/Polizeiticker/Polizeiticker-Leipzig/1000-Demonstranten-gegen-Rechts-IFC-Teilnehmer-attackieren-Journalisten">http://www.lvz.de/Leipzig/Polizeiticker/Polizeiticker-Leipzig/1000-Demonstranten-gegen-Rechts-IFC-Teilnehmer-attackieren-Journalisten</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/stoerungsblog/status/76959535563778688?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw">https://twitter.com/stoerungsblog/status/76959535563778688?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw</a>	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	<a href="https://www.welt.de/politik/deutschland/article157962437/Pruegelei-bei-AfD-Wahlparty-in-Muenchen.html">https://www.welt.de/politik/deutschland/article157962437/Pruegelei-bei-AfD-Wahlparty-in-Muenchen.html</a>	<a href="http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2016/09/05/gewaltausbruch-bei-afd-wahlparty-in-muenchen_22309">http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2016/09/05/gewaltausbruch-bei-afd-wahlparty-in-muenchen_22309</a>	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	<a href="http://www.lvz.de/Mitteldeutschland/Polizeiticker-Mitteldeutschland/Erneut-unruhige-Nacht-in-Bautzen-Rechte-sagen-Demo-am-Freitag-ab">http://www.lvz.de/Mitteldeutschland/Polizeiticker-Mitteldeutschland/Erneut-unruhige-Nacht-in-Bautzen-Rechte-sagen-Demo-am-Freitag-ab</a>	<a href="https://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/ML_2016_44876.htm">https://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/ML_2016_44876.htm</a>	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	<a href="http://www.sz-online.de/nachrichten/uebergriffe-auf-sz-reporter-3500142.html">http://www.sz-online.de/nachrichten/uebergriffe-auf-sz-reporter-3500142.html</a>		Y
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	<a href="http://www.augenzeugen.info/bjoern-kiezmann-polizei-will-neonazis-bei-bautzen-aufmarsch-nicht-stoeren/">http://www.augenzeugen.info/bjoern-kiezmann-polizei-will-neonazis-bei-bautzen-aufmarsch-nicht-stoeren/</a>	Mail Pol Görlitz	by police

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	threat	material damage	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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2015/07/06/dortmunder-neonazi-nach-angriff-auf-journalist-verurteilt_19626">http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2015/07/06/dortmunder-neonazi-nach-angriff-auf-journalist-verurteilt_19626</a>	<a href="http://nordstadtblogger.de/dortmunder-neonazi-muss-sich-fuer-angriffe-auf-journalisten-und-polizisten-vor-gericht-verantworten/">http://nordstadtblogger.de/dortmunder-neonazi-muss-sich-fuer-angriffe-auf-journalisten-und-polizisten-vor-gericht-verantworten/</a>	Y
12.01.2015	Saarbrücken	SL	Y	During a Saargida-Demonstration a cameraman from SR was attacked and injured.	Y	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	SR		N
12.01.2015	Leipzig	SN	N	Neonazis publish obituaries of the freelance journalists Felix Huesmann and Sebastian Weiermann, blogger and freelance journalists, in social networks.	NONE	NONE	CAR	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergrieffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergrieffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	MDR	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	NONE	EQUIP	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.bnr.de/artikel/aktuelle-meldungen/hagida-gescheitert">http://www.bnr.de/artikel/aktuelle-meldungen/hagida-gescheitert</a>	<a href="http://www.bnr.de/artikel/aktuelle-meldungen/hagida-gescheitert">http://www.bnr.de/artikel/aktuelle-meldungen/hagida-gescheitert</a>	N
21.01.2015	Leipzig	SN	Y	During a Legida-Demonstration, a photographer was hit and his camera got damaged.	HIT	NONE	EQUIP	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	<a href="https://twitter.com/bjokie/status/557982297367248898">https://twitter.com/bjokie/status/557982297367248898</a>	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	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	Merten Waage, ECPMF-Interview	<a href="https://soundcloud.com/mephisto976/an-griff-von-legida-auf-journalisten-in-leipzigmp3">https://soundcloud.com/mephisto976/an-griff-von-legida-auf-journalisten-in-leipzigmp3</a>	footage and police
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	DIRECT	NONE	U	<a href="http://www.thueringer-allgemeine.de/web/zgt/leben/blaulicht/detail/-/specific/Journalist-auf-A-38-abgedraengt-und-taetlich-angegriffen-600254857">http://www.thueringer-allgemeine.de/web/zgt/leben/blaulicht/detail/-/specific/Journalist-auf-A-38-abgedraengt-und-taetlich-angegriffen-600254857</a>		N
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	NONE	U	LEFT	Reporter Ohne Grenzen		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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.opferperspektive.de/rechte-angriffe/chronologie-rechter-angriffe/angermuende">http://www.opferperspektive.de/rechte-angriffe/chronologie-rechter-angriffe/angermuende</a>	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	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://waz.m.derwesten.de/s:iK3_liBAvGW0oTLK-jpuUC39/dw/staedte/duisburg/staedte/duisburg/protest-gegen-pegida-und-duegida-aufmaersche-in-duisburg-und-duesseldorf-id10275706.html?service=mobile">http://waz.m.derwesten.de/s:iK3_liBAvGW0oTLK-jpuUC39/dw/staedte/duisburg/staedte/duisburg/protest-gegen-pegida-und-duegida-aufmaersche-in-duisburg-und-duesseldorf-id10275706.html?service=mobile</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/Sabberschnauze/status/559774293043978240">https://twitter.com/Sabberschnauze/status/559774293043978240</a>	N
02.02.2015	Dortmund/ Internet	NW	N	Neonazis publish obituaries of the freelance journalists Felix Huesmann and Sebastian Weiermann, blogger and freelance journalists, in social networks.	NONE	PUBLIC	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="https://twitter.com/SWeiermann/status/562581323794370560">https://twitter.com/SWeiermann/status/562581323794370560</a>	<a href="http://www.faz.net/aktuell/feuilleton/medien/nazis-in-dortmund-journalisten-im-visier-13409526.html">http://www.faz.net/aktuell/feuilleton/medien/nazis-in-dortmund-journalisten-im-visier-13409526.html</a>	footage and police
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 flee when he points his blank gun on them. The investigation was dropped by 19.06.2015	WEAPON	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://nordstadtblogger.de/journalist-nach-neonazi-mahnwache-in-dortmund-angegriffen-polizei-nimmt-die-todesdrohungen-sehr-ernst/">http://nordstadtblogger.de/journalist-nach-neonazi-mahnwache-in-dortmund-angegriffen-polizei-nimmt-die-todesdrohungen-sehr-ernst/</a>	<a href="http://www.spiegel.de/panorama/justiz/dortmund-neonazis-sollen-journalisten-angegriffen-haben-a-1022731.html">http://www.spiegel.de/panorama/justiz/dortmund-neonazis-sollen-journalisten-angegriffen-haben-a-1022731.html</a>	N
10.03.2015	Leipzig/ Internet	SN	N	A right wing extremist publishes a photo of l-iz reporter M. Schoeler on his facebook profile	NONE	PUBLIC	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.l-iz.de/leben/faelle-unfaelle/2016/12/diesen-quatsch-muss-ich-mir-nicht-anhoeren-thomas-p-soll-2-000-euro-zahlen-161461">http://www.l-iz.de/leben/faelle-unfaelle/2016/12/diesen-quatsch-muss-ich-mir-nicht-anhoeren-thomas-p-soll-2-000-euro-zahlen-161461</a>	l-iz	Y
11.03.2015	Leipzig	SN	N	In social networks a post which is designed as a 'Wanted for sexual abuse'-poster is shared, showing local journalist Martin Schöler, a freelancer covering the covers right-wing scene for 'LIZ', a regional Leipzig online magazine.	NONE	PUBLIC	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.l-iz.de/leben/faelle-unfaelle/2015/03/rechtsextremisten-nehmen-lokaljournalist-ins-visier-80134">http://www.l-iz.de/leben/faelle-unfaelle/2015/03/rechtsextremisten-nehmen-lokaljournalist-ins-visier-80134</a>	<a href="http://www.l-iz.de/leben/faelle-unfaelle/2017/01/facebook-hetze-gegen-l-iz-journalist-geldstrafe-fuer-rechten-kampfsportler-165575">http://www.l-iz.de/leben/faelle-unfaelle/2017/01/facebook-hetze-gegen-l-iz-journalist-geldstrafe-fuer-rechten-kampfsportler-165575</a>	footage and police
16.03.2015	Berlin	BE	Y	On 16 March 2015 a photographer was attacked during a „BÄRGI-DA“ demonstration. The photographer fell down the stairs and was hurt. The police arrested the attacker.	HIT	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.berlin.de/polizei/polizeimeldungen/pressemitteilung.280465.php">http://www.berlin.de/polizei/polizeimeldungen/pressemitteilung.280465.php</a>	<a href="http://www.bz-berlin.de/tatort/fotograf-bei-baergida-demo-verletzt">http://www.bz-berlin.de/tatort/fotograf-bei-baergida-demo-verletzt</a>	Y
19.03.2015	Eilenburg	SN	N	Unidentified persons smash the windows of the regional office of 'Leipziger Volkszeitung' with stones, defaced walls and wrote "Lügenpresse" (lying press) onto it	NONE	DIRECT	FURNISH	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.lvz.de/Mitteldeutschland/Polizeiticker-Mitteldeutschland/Naechtliche-Attacke-auf-LVZ-Geschaeftsstelle-in-Eilenburg-Staatsschutz-ermittelt">http://www.lvz.de/Mitteldeutschland/Polizeiticker-Mitteldeutschland/Naechtliche-Attacke-auf-LVZ-Geschaeftsstelle-in-Eilenburg-Staatsschutz-ermittelt</a>		footage and police
23.03.2015	München	BY	U	A demonstrant of a Bagida-gathering threatens a journalist with the words „I smash you“ and „cunt“.	NONE	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://katharina-schulze.de/voelkischer-rassismus-bei-pegida-muenchen/">http://katharina-schulze.de/voelkischer-rassismus-bei-pegida-muenchen/</a>	Antwort d Ministeriums, s. ( <a href="http://katharina-schulze.de/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Schulze-910-l.pdf">http://katharina-schulze.de/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Schulze-910-l.pdf</a> )	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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.bz-berlin.de/tatort/tuerkischer-journalist-bei-baergida-demo-attackiert">http://www.bz-berlin.de/tatort/tuerkischer-journalist-bei-baergida-demo-attackiert</a>	<a href="https://jfa.de/blog/tag/rassistischer-angriff/">https://jfa.de/blog/tag/rassistischer-angriff/</a>	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	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergrieffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergrieffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	<a href="http://www.netz-gegen-nazis.de/artikel/freital-eskaliert-der-hass-gegen-fl%C3%BChtlinge-gesch%C3%BCrt-wird-er-auch-im-netz-10446">http://www.netz-gegen-nazis.de/artikel/freital-eskaliert-der-hass-gegen-fl%C3%BChtlinge-gesch%C3%BCrt-wird-er-auch-im-netz-10446</a>	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	NONE	U	RIGHT	Reporter Ohne Grenzen		N

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	threat	material damage	right wing /left wing/ other	sources	source 2	confirmation
08.05.2015	Freital	SN	Y	On May 8 a photographer was beaten during a demonstration	HIT	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.netz-gegen-nazis.de/artikel/freit-al-eskaliert-der-hass-gegen-fl%C3%BCchtlinge-gesch%C3%BCrt-wird-er-auch-im-netz-10446">http://www.netz-gegen-nazis.de/artikel/freit-al-eskaliert-der-hass-gegen-fl%C3%BCchtlinge-gesch%C3%BCrt-wird-er-auch-im-netz-10446</a>	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	N
08.06.2015	Wurzen	SN	Y	On June 6 a photographer is threatened and beaten at a Pegida demonstration.	HIT	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.raa-sachsen.de/index.php/chronik-details/wurzen-2447.html">http://www.raa-sachsen.de/index.php/chronik-details/wurzen-2447.html</a>	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	<a href="http://www.dnn.de/Dresden/Lokales/Gegendemonstranten-und-Journalist-bei-Pegida-Demonstration-bdraengt">http://www.dnn.de/Dresden/Lokales/Gegendemonstranten-und-Journalist-bei-Pegida-Demonstration-bdraengt</a>	Y
24.07.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	On July 24 a ZDF-camera team was threatened pestered during a right wing riot	Y	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	Y
31.07.2015	Freital	SN	Y	A photographer is beaten at a demonstration.	HIT	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	Generalstaatsanwaltschaft Dresden		Y
21.08.2015	Heidenau	SN	N	The car of ARD or MDR?-reporter Iris Völlnagel is damaged.	NONE	NONE	CAR	RIGHT	ECPMF Reporting Point	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	Y
02.09.2015	Bad Hersfeld	HE	N	The office of Hersfelder Zeitung was sprayed on with „Lying press“, stop asylum craziness“ and „no Islam“. Police is investigating.	NONE	DIRECT	FURNISH	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.nh24.de/index.php/polizei/84811-rluegenpressel-auf-zeitungsgebaeude">http://www.nh24.de/index.php/polizei/84811-rluegenpressel-auf-zeitungsgebaeude</a>	Staatsanwaltschaft Fulda	footage
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	NONE	EQUIP	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	Y
25.09.2015	Stralsund	MV	Y	During a MVgidA Demonstration a free cameraman was physically attacked	HIT	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/108767/3132109">http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/108767/3132109</a>	NDR	NDR and Polizei Neubrandenburg and Staatsanwaltschaft Stralsund
25.09.2015	Niederau	SN	U	Reporters are threatened and a journalist's car is damaged during an anti-asylum protest in Niederau	NONE	DIRECT	CAR	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	Szabo, Andreas: Keine Nachricht ist es wert, seine Gesundheit zu riskieren. Medienmagazin Funkturm 2/2015, S. 28 //	police
28.09.2015	Dresden	SN	Y	A Journalist of MDR is kicked by a participant of a Pegida-demonstration.	KICK	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	<a href="http://www.dnn.de/Dresden/Lokales/Die-Hemmschwelle-bei-Pegida-sinkt">http://www.dnn.de/Dresden/Lokales/Die-Hemmschwelle-bei-Pegida-sinkt</a>	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	NONE	EQUIP	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.ezra.de/chronik/chronik-2015/">http://www.ezra.de/chronik/chronik-2015/</a>	ECPMF	N
04.10.2015	Sebnitz	SN	N	Stickers saying "Lügenpresse"(lying press) are attached to the jacket of a radio-reporter of MDR and allegedly others, people try to take photos of her while she is covering a Pegida-demonstration.	NONE	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.mdr.de/sachsenspiegel/demonstrationen-plauen-sebnitz100_zc-1b6dad2f_zs-c5332a56.html">http://www.mdr.de/sachsenspiegel/demonstrationen-plauen-sebnitz100_zc-1b6dad2f_zs-c5332a56.html</a>	<a href="http://www.mdr.de/sachsen/kommentar-pegida102.html">http://www.mdr.de/sachsen/kommentar-pegida102.html</a>	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	NONE	U	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>		N
12.10.2015	Leipzig	SN	Y	A photographer is smashed to the ground at a Legida-demonstration.	HIT	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="https://twitter.com/streetcoverage/status/653628549958643712">https://twitter.com/streetcoverage/status/653628549958643712</a>	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	U	U	RIGHT	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5PXjR5aRK8M">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5PXjR5aRK8M</a>	<a href="http://www.tagesspiegel.de/politik/saechsisches-twitter-projekt-gegen-rassismus-strassengezwitscher-erhaelt-preis-fuer-zivilcourage/12172706.html">http://www.tagesspiegel.de/politik/saechsisches-twitter-projekt-gegen-rassismus-strassengezwitscher-erhaelt-preis-fuer-zivilcourage/12172706.html</a>	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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	Seigert, Svenja/Zappner, Jan: Angst ist das falsche Wort. In: Der Journalist, 12/2015, S. 13-14	N

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	threat	material damage	right wing /left wing/ other	sources	source 2	confirmation
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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.dw.com/de/jaafars-vide-oblog-3-hass-und-hetze/a-18791604">http://www.dw.com/de/jaafars-vide-oblog-3-hass-und-hetze/a-18791604</a>	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. Sequeira'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	NONE	EQUIP	RIGHT	<a href="https://www.rt.com/news/319106-ruptly-cameraman-attack-pegida/">https://www.rt.com/news/319106-ruptly-cameraman-attack-pegida/</a>	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	NONE	FURNISH	LEFT	<a href="https://www.reporter-ohne-grenzen.de/presse/pressemitteilungen/meldung/uebergriffe-in-dresden-am-pegida-jahrestag/">https://www.reporter-ohne-grenzen.de/presse/pressemitteilungen/meldung/uebergriffe-in-dresden-am-pegida-jahrestag/</a>	Drs.-Nr. 6/3528	Y
22.10.2015	Nordhausen	TH	N	The office of regional paper 'Thüringer Allgemeine' in Nordhausen is sprayed with a swastika.	NONE	DIRECT	FURNISH	RIGHT	<a href="https://twitter.com/jan_wiebe/status/657533309979881472">https://twitter.com/jan_wiebe/status/657533309979881472</a>	ECPMF	Y
23.10.2015	Torgelow	MV	N	Two cars of the newspaper 'Nordkurier' are attacked with butyric acid, the department for the protection of the state is investigating.	NONE	DIRECT	FURNISH	U	<a href="http://www.nordkurier.de/ueckermuende/buttersaeure-anschlag-auf-nordkurier-autos-2618330310.html">http://www.nordkurier.de/ueckermuende/buttersaeure-anschlag-auf-nordkurier-autos-2618330310.html</a>		Y
24.10.2015	Magdeburg	ST	U	During a match of Mageburg and Wehen Wiesbaden, a MDR-journalist got pushed and threatened.	PUSH	DIRECT	NONE	U	MDR		N
29.10.2015	Mainz	RP	Y	On October 29 a cameraman who works for SWR was attacked by a demonstrator. A microphone was damaged	OTHER	NONE	EQUIP	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-neighborhood. The aggressor is supposed to have shouted: "Schumann, you leftist bastard" when hitting him from behind. There are no witnesses.	HIT	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/polizei-justiz/rechte-gewalt-tagesspiegel-autor-helmut-schumann-angegriffen/12530448.html">http://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/polizei-justiz/rechte-gewalt-tagesspiegel-autor-helmut-schumann-angegriffen/12530448.html</a>	<a href="http://www.sueddeutsche.de/medien/berlin-journalist-wegen-pegida-kritik-niedergeschlagen-12719258">http://www.sueddeutsche.de/medien/berlin-journalist-wegen-pegida-kritik-niedergeschlagen-12719258</a>	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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/ML_2015_39100.htm?utm_source=twitterfeed&amp;utm_medium=twitter">http://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/ML_2015_39100.htm?utm_source=twitterfeed&amp;utm_medium=twitter</a>	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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.spiegel.de/kultur/gesellschaft/welt-reporter-bei-neonazi-demo-angegriffen-a-1060811.html">http://www.spiegel.de/kultur/gesellschaft/welt-reporter-bei-neonazi-demo-angegriffen-a-1060811.html</a> , <a href="http://meedia.de/2015/11/02/welt-reporter-bei-neonazi-demo-angegriffen-kolumnist-auf-strasse-niedergeschlagen/">http://meedia.de/2015/11/02/welt-reporter-bei-neonazi-demo-angegriffen-kolumnist-auf-strasse-niedergeschlagen/</a>	<a href="https://www.welt.de/politik/video148365295/Hier-greift-ein-NPD-Anhaenger-unser-Kamerateam-an.html">https://www.welt.de/politik/video148365295/Hier-greift-ein-NPD-Anhaenger-unser-Kamerateam-an.html</a>	footage
07.11.2015	Berlin	BE	Y	Kaveh Rostamkhani, freelance photographer, was insulted and oppressed while covering the demonstration of AfD. Police intervened.	PUSH	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://kaveh-rk.net/alles-gute-deutschland-ein-protokoll/">http://kaveh-rk.net/alles-gute-deutschland-ein-protokoll/</a>	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEUccxfnrgk">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BEUccxfnrgk</a>	footage
15.11.2015	Glauchau	SN	N	The regional office of regional newspaper 'Freie Presse' is attacked: Six windows of the office were smashed with bricks.	NONE	NONE	FURNISH	U	<a href="http://www.freiepresse.de/LOKALES/ZWICKAU/GLAUCHAU/Freie-Presse-Redaktion-in-Glauchau-angegriffen-artikel9357321.php">http://www.freiepresse.de/LOKALES/ZWICKAU/GLAUCHAU/Freie-Presse-Redaktion-in-Glauchau-angegriffen-artikel9357321.php</a>	ECPMF	footage and police
17.11.2015	Rathenow	BB	Y	During a demonstration of „Bürgerbündnis Havelland" a free photo journalist was attacked. His camera got damaged.	OTHER	NONE	EQUIP	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.pnn.de/brandenburg-berlin/1025548/">http://www.pnn.de/brandenburg-berlin/1025548/</a>	gegenrede.info	Y
23.11.2015	Meißen	SN	Y	A camera-team is threatened while covering a public event organized by right wing group "Heimatschutz".	NONE	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.sz-online.de/sachsen/zdf-team-in-meissen-angegriffen-3258227.html">http://www.sz-online.de/sachsen/zdf-team-in-meissen-angegriffen-3258227.html</a>	Video	footage
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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/ML_2015_39422.htm">http://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/ML_2015_39422.htm</a>	<a href="http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/pegida-kameramann-verletzt-a-1064239.html">http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/pegida-kameramann-verletzt-a-1064239.html</a>	police
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	NONE	U	RIGHT	<a href="https://www.polizeibericht-dresden.de/bericht/17727-polizeibericht-dresden-polizeieinsatz-zum-heutigen-versammlungsgeschehen">https://www.polizeibericht-dresden.de/bericht/17727-polizeibericht-dresden-polizeieinsatz-zum-heutigen-versammlungsgeschehen</a>	<a href="http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/">http://www.andi-szabo.de/blog/2015/12/ueber-25-uebergriffe-auf-journalisten-in-sachsen/</a>	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	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://meedia.de/2015/11/27/zdf-zeigt-video-rohmaterial-des-uebergriffs-auf-eine-reporterin-bei-afd-demo/">http://meedia.de/2015/11/27/zdf-zeigt-video-rohmaterial-des-uebergriffs-auf-eine-reporterin-bei-afd-demo/</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/ZDFheute/status/670141564337819648">https://twitter.com/ZDFheute/status/670141564337819648</a>	police and footage
26.11.2015	Internet/Fürth	BY	N	Journalist Jonas Miller receives an E-Mail with his own obituary notice. Miller covered the right wing scene of Bavaria for years.	NONE	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2015/11/28/morddrohung-gegen-stoerungsmelder-autor_20827">http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2015/11/28/morddrohung-gegen-stoerungsmelder-autor_20827</a>	ECPMF	footage

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	threat	material damage	right wing /left wing/ other	sources	source 2	confirmation
09.01.2016	Koeln	NW	U	A freelance journalist is injured while covering from a Pegida-demonstration. He is brought into hospita	Y	U	U	U	<a href="http://www.rundschau-online.de/koeln/-chaostag--mit-pegida-in-koeln-polizei-stoppt-gewalttaetige-dem.">http://www.rundschau-online.de/koeln/-chaostag--mit-pegida-in-koeln-polizei-stoppt-gewalttaetige-dem.</a>	<a href="http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/12415/3220659">http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/12415/3220659</a>	Y
11.01.2016	Leipzig	SN	Y	A reporter of MDR is hit in the face by a female demonstrant at the margins of a Legida-demonstration.	HIT	NONE	NONE	U	<a href="http://www.mdr.de/mdr-info/audio1375148.html">http://www.mdr.de/mdr-info/audio1375148.html</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/MDRaktuell/status/686664503866617858">https://twitter.com/MDRaktuell/status/686664503866617858</a>	Y
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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.mdr.de/mdr-info/afd-magdeburg-an-griffe-auf-journalisten100_zc-885afaa7_zs-5d851339.html">http://www.mdr.de/mdr-info/afd-magdeburg-an-griffe-auf-journalisten100_zc-885afaa7_zs-5d851339.html</a>	<a href="http://www.heute.de/kamerateams-von-mdr-und-zdf-bei-afd-demo-in-magdeburg-angegriffen-42002866.html">http://www.heute.de/kamerateams-von-mdr-und-zdf-bei-afd-demo-in-magdeburg-angegriffen-42002866.html</a>	Y
28.01.2016	München	BY	Y	A reporter of the BR which covered the PEGIDA Demonstration in Munich were hindred by his work. His camera got damaged. Videofootage on the folling link below (Incident in 4:30 min)	Y		EQUIP	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.br.de/mediathek/video/sendungen/quer/160128-quer-pegida-102.html">http://www.br.de/mediathek/video/sendungen/quer/160128-quer-pegida-102.html</a>	<a href="http://www.bjv.de/news/linktipps-zum-the-ma-rechtsextremismus">http://www.bjv.de/news/linktipps-zum-the-ma-rechtsextremismus</a>	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	NONE	U	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.ostsee-zeitung.de/Region-Rostock/Rostock/Journalisten-bei-Anti-Fluechtlingsdemo-attackiert">http://www.ostsee-zeitung.de/Region-Rostock/Rostock/Journalisten-bei-Anti-Fluechtlingsdemo-attackiert</a>	<a href="https://www.rostock-heute.de/proteste-fluechtlingsunterkunft-lichten-hagen/84673">https://www.rostock-heute.de/proteste-fluechtlingsunterkunft-lichten-hagen/84673</a>	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 (video footage)	WEAPON	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.l-iz.de/leben/gesellschaft/2016/02/legida-videos-einschuechterungsversuche-und-ein-angrif..">http://www.l-iz.de/leben/gesellschaft/2016/02/legida-videos-einschuechterungsversuche-und-ein-angrif..</a>	<a href="http://www.neues-deutschland.de/artikel/1000278.legida-anhaenger-attackieren-journalisten.html">http://www.neues-deutschland.de/artikel/1000278.legida-anhaenger-attackieren-journalisten.html</a>	Y
01.02.2016	Leipzig	SN	Y	A RTL cameraman got hindered by a bunch of LEGIDA participants to film the ongoing demonstration. They stopped him to record with backlight and waving flags.	NONE	U	U	RIGHT	<a href="https://mopo24.de/nachrichten/buttersaeture-anschlag-auf-legida-44687">https://mopo24.de/nachrichten/buttersaeture-anschlag-auf-legida-44687</a>		Y
06.02.2016	Berlin	BE	N	Freelance radio-journalist Sabine Grünberg is physically attacked while reporting from a left-wing demonstration for ARD. The aggressor attacked her from behind, robbing her microphone. Grünbergs request to give her equipment back was not responded.	ROB	NONE	EQUIP	LEFT	<a href="http://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/berlin-friedrichshain-ard-journalistin-auf-linker-demo-attackiert/12931742.html">http://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/berlin-friedrichshain-ard-journalistin-auf-linker-demo-attackiert/12931742.html</a>	<a href="https://www.djv.de/startseite/service/blogs-und-intranet/djv-blog/detail/article/linke-demonstranten-greifen-ard-kollegin-an.html">https://www.djv.de/startseite/service/blogs-und-intranet/djv-blog/detail/article/linke-demonstranten-greifen-ard-kollegin-an.html</a>	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	U	U	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.t-online.de/nachrichten/deutschland/gesellschaft/id_77057104/mvgida-demo-grevesmuehlen-demonstrant-schlaegt-reporter.html">http://www.t-online.de/nachrichten/deutschland/gesellschaft/id_77057104/mvgida-demo-grevesmuehlen-demonstrant-schlaegt-reporter.html</a>	<a href="http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/grevesmuehlen-mvgida-demonstrant-verletzt-reporter-a-1078814.html">http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/grevesmuehlen-mvgida-demonstrant-verletzt-reporter-a-1078814.html</a>	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	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.pnn.de/brandenburg-berlin/1053361/">http://www.pnn.de/brandenburg-berlin/1053361/</a>	<a href="https://presseservicern.wordpress.com/2016/02/24/rathenow-nutzen-neonazis-buergerbuendnis-marsch-fuer-horst-wessel-gedenken/">https://presseservicern.wordpress.com/2016/02/24/rathenow-nutzen-neonazis-buergerbuendnis-marsch-fuer-horst-wessel-gedenken/</a>	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	NONE	U	RIGHT	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s3TySovxK00">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s3TySovxK00</a>		Footage
13.03.2016	Nürnberg	BY	Y	A photojournalist got attacked by an AFD-Demonstration participant. The police took him in to custody	Y	U	U	RIGHT	<a href="https://www.br.de/nachrichten/mittelfranken/inhalt/afd-nuernberg-demo-br-100.html">https://www.br.de/nachrichten/mittelfranken/inhalt/afd-nuernberg-demo-br-100.html</a>		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 immediatelly and detains one of the aggressors.	HIT	NONE	U	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.focus.de/politik/deutschland/riesiges-polizeiaufgebot-hakenkreuz-shirts-zu-sehen-aggressive-stimmung-bei-hooligan-demo-in-magdeburg_id_5423216.html">http://www.focus.de/politik/deutschland/riesiges-polizeiaufgebot-hakenkreuz-shirts-zu-sehen-aggressive-stimmung-bei-hooligan-demo-in-magdeburg_id_5423216.html</a>	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yA2wOk_P2JM">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yA2wOk_P2JM</a>	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	NONE	U	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.vice.com/de/read/ich-wurde-von-einem-afd-demonstranten-beraubt">http://www.vice.com/de/read/ich-wurde-von-einem-afd-demonstranten-beraubt</a>	<a href="http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/65856/3309121">http://www.presseportal.de/blaulicht/pm/65856/3309121</a>	Y
22.08.2016	Dresden	SN	Y	A freelance photographer is attacked with pepper-spray in the environment of a Pegida Demonstration.	WEAPON	NONE	NONE	U	<a href="https://www.neues-deutschland.de/artikel/1023100.pegida-erneut-angriff-auf-journalisten.html">https://www.neues-deutschland.de/artikel/1023100.pegida-erneut-angriff-auf-journalisten.html</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/streetcoverage/status/767801321453944832?lang=de">https://twitter.com/streetcoverage/status/767801321453944832?lang=de</a>	N
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	U	U	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.lvz.de/Leipzig/Polizeiticker/Polizeiticker-Leipzig/1000-Demonstranten-gegen-Rechts-IFC-Teilnehmer-attackieren-Journalisten">http://www.lvz.de/Leipzig/Polizeiticker/Polizeiticker-Leipzig/1000-Demonstranten-gegen-Rechts-IFC-Teilnehmer-attackieren-Journalisten</a>	<a href="https://twitter.com/stoerungsblog/status/769595355633778688?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw">https://twitter.com/stoerungsblog/status/769595355633778688?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw</a>	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	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="https://www.welt.de/politik/deutschland/article157962437/Pruegelei-bei-AfD-Wahlparty-in-Muenchen.html">https://www.welt.de/politik/deutschland/article157962437/Pruegelei-bei-AfD-Wahlparty-in-Muenchen.html</a>	<a href="http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2016/09/05/gewaltausbruch-bei-afd-wahlparty-in-muenchen_22309">http://blog.zeit.de/stoerungsmelder/2016/09/05/gewaltausbruch-bei-afd-wahlparty-in-muenchen_22309</a>	footage and staatsanwaltschaft

date (DD. MM.YY)	city	state	camera	incident	violence	threat	material damage	right wing /left wing/ other	sources	source 2	confirmation
15.09.2016	Bautzen	SN	Y	An anti-refugee protestor hits a filming journalist on his arm while he is covering the demonstration.	HIT	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.lvz.de/Mitteldeutschland/Polizeiticker-Mitteldeutschland/Erneut-unruhige-Nacht-in-Bautzen-Rechte-sagen-Demo-am-Freitag-ab">http://www.lvz.de/Mitteldeutschland/Polizeiticker-Mitteldeutschland/Erneut-unruhige-Nacht-in-Bautzen-Rechte-sagen-Demo-am-Freitag-ab</a>	<a href="https://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/MI_2016_44876.htm">https://www.polizei.sachsen.de/de/MI_2016_44876.htm</a>	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	DIRECT	U	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.sz-online.de/nachrichten/uebergriffe-auf-sz-reporter-3500142.html">http://www.sz-online.de/nachrichten/uebergriffe-auf-sz-reporter-3500142.html</a>		Y
07.10.2016	Bautzen	SN	Y	The photographer Björn Kienzmann is attacked by right-wing demonstrators. His camera is hit in his face and got damaged	KICK	NONE	NONE	RIGHT	<a href="http://www.augenzeugen.info/bjoern-kienzmann-polizei-will-neonazis-bei-bautzen-aufmarsch-nicht-stoeren/">http://www.augenzeugen.info/bjoern-kienzmann-polizei-will-neonazis-bei-bautzen-aufmarsch-nicht-stoeren/</a>	Mail Pol Görlitz	by police
26.06.2016	Sebnitz	SN	N	After the visit of president Gauck a promotion team from MDR Sachsen was threatened. A crowd of people put "lying-press" stickers on their booth and insulted MDR-workers	NONE	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	MDR		N
23.12.2016	Dresden	SN	Y	In the environment of a solemn vigil for the victims of a terror attack Pegida-sympathisers threatened a reporter saying "We know you" and "Wait, until things happen differently".	NONE	DIRECT	NONE	RIGHT	MDR		N

## II Literature (selection)

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**Martin Hoffmann:** Wenn der Hass auf die Presse tötlich wird. Körperliche Angriffe auf Journalisten in Deutschland zwischen 2014 und 2016. In: Lilienthal, Volker; Neverla, Irene: „Lügenpresse“. Anatomie eines politischen Kampfbegriffes. Köln 2017 (In Vorbereitung)

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**Thomas Mrazek:** Druck von Rechts. Wie Journalisten mit der Bedrohung der Pressefreiheit durch Rechtsextremisten umgehen. In: BJV report 02/13

**Kim Otto; Andreas Köhler, Kristin Baars:** „Die Griechen provozieren!“ Die öffentlich-rechtliche Berichterstattung über die griechische Schuldenkrise. Eine Studie der Otto-Brenner Stiftung. Frankfurt am Main 2016

**Werner J. Patzelt:** Was und wie denken PEGIDA-Demonstranten. Analyse der PEGIDA-Demonstranten am 25. Januar 2015, Dresden. Ein Forschungsbericht. Dresden 2015

**Madleen Preuß; Frederik Tetzlaff; Andreas Zick:** Publizieren wird zur Mutprobe. Hass im Alltag Medienschaffender. Studie zur Wahrnehmung von und Erfahrungen mit Angriffen unter Journalist\_innen. Bielefeld 2017

**Dieter Rucht et al:** Protestforschung am Limit. Eine soziologische Annäherung an Pegida. Berlin 2015

**Hans Vorländer; Maik Herold; Steven Schäller:** PEGIDA – eine rechtsextremistische Bewegung? In: Pickel, Gert; Decker, Oliver (Hg.): Extremismus in Sachsen. Eine kritische Bestandsaufnahme. Leipzig 2016

**Andreas Weller; Ulrich Wolf:** Die Ex von Pegida. In: Sächsische Zeitung, 1.02.2017, S. 3

## III Methodologie

### Kriterien der Fallerfassung

Die Chronik des ECPMF sammelt alle berichteten Übergriffe auf Journalisten<sup>6</sup> und Medienmitarbeiter in Deutschland, die im Zusammenhang mit der „Lügenpresse“-Debatte stehen und publiziert oder dem ECPMF direkt zugetragen worden sind. Um eine möglichst vollständige Erfassung zu erreichen, wird dabei die Grun-

<sup>6</sup> Das hier verwendete generische Maskulinum schließt alle Personen geschlechterunabhängig mit ein.

dannahme vorausgestellt, dass eine Tat dann erfasst wird, wenn diese politisch motiviert war. Mit dieser relativ weiten Definition ist die Möglichkeit gegeben, Taten unabhängig von ihrem Ereigniszusammenhang zu erfassen (zum Beispiel: nur im Umfeld von populistischen Demonstrationen). Damit sollen Verzerrungen durch Konzentration etwa auf ein bestimmtes politisches Milieu oder eine bestimmte Ereigniskategorie vermieden werden. Der Zusammenhang zur „Lügenpresse“-Debatte ergibt sich aus der Beschreibung des einzelnen Ereignisses und wird für jeden Fall geprüft.

Weitere Voraussetzung ist, dass die Journalisten, Medienmitarbeiter/-schaffende oder Techniker während Ausübung ihres Berufes oder damit im Zusammenhang – beispielsweise als Folge einer Recherche oder Publikation – stehend Opfer der Angriffe wurden.

### Vollständigkeitsanspruch

Die Liste versucht möglichst alle bekannt gewordenen Fälle zu erfassen, erhebt aber keinen Anspruch auf vollständige Registrierung sämtlicher relevanter Fälle im Beobachtungszeitraum. Dies kann praktisch nicht erreicht werden, da nicht alle Fälle medial oder durch Verbände in die Öffentlichkeit getragen werden, den Behörden angezeigt oder anderweitig bekannt gemacht werden. Sämtliche Quellen sind transparent in der Liste nachzuvollziehen. Sollten Sie vertiefende oder andere Erkenntnisse zu einzelnen Vorfällen haben oder Ihnen weitere Vorfälle bekannt geworden sein, bitten wir um Hinweise über [hoffmann@ecpmf.eu](mailto:hoffmann@ecpmf.eu) und werden diese Informationen nach Prüfung einbeziehen. Die Liste wird fortlaufend ergänzt.

Weiterhin werden Übergriffe von Polizisten gegen Journalisten darin nicht verzeichnet, auch wenn sich diese im Rahmen von Versammlungen mit politischem Hintergrund oder im Zusammenhang mit politisch motivierten Straftaten ereignet haben.

### Wer ist Journalist?

Erfasst werden Angriffe auf Journalisten, denen sie während oder in direkter Folge ihrer Tätigkeit aus politisch motivierten Gründen zum Opfer fielen. Da „Journalist“ in Deutschland kein geschützter Berufsbezeichnung ist und sich insbesondere in den letzten Jahren eine Vielzahl von „politischen Aktivisten“ als Journalisten ausgegeben haben, soll für eine möglichst trennscharfe Erfassung folgende Definition gelten: Journalist ist, wer mit dem Ziel der Publikation von Informationen und im Rahmen des Grundgesetzes für ein öffentlich zugängliches und regelmäßig publizierendes Medium berichtet, das nach den Regeln des Pressekodex arbeitet, oder wer diese Berichterstattung unterstützt, beispielsweise als Techniker. Kommentatoren, Blogger oder politische Aktivisten werden als Journalisten erfasst, wenn sie diesen Kriterien einer ausgewogenen und an handwerkliche Standards geknüpften Berichterstattung gerecht werden.

### Wann ist ein Angriff politisch?

Grundsätzlich kann jede Handlung politisch sein. Da aber der Anlass der Erfassung die „Lügenpresse“-Debatte ist, stehen die verzeichneten Angriffe in einem politischen Kontext. Dieser besteht vor allem aus zielgerichteten politischen Aktionen. Die Kategorien „rechts“ und „links“ sind hierfür Hilfskonstruktionen, um die öffentliche Alltagseinschätzung des politischen Spektrums verkürzt begreifbar zu machen.

Eine kurze Erläuterung zum Umgang mit den Kategorisierungen politischer Gesinnung und dem Extremismus-Begriff in der Studie: Eine eindeutige und trennscharfe Kategorisierung von politisch motivierten Einstellungen und Handlungen beispielsweise in der Steigerung rechts/rechtspopulistisch/rechtsextrem/rechtsradikal oder links/linksextrem/linksradikal ist nicht brauchbar, wie Diskussionen in der Politikwissenschaft verdeutlichen. Eine ausführliche Kritik am Extremismusmodell sowie am Ansatz der Dichotomie von Verfassungsstaat und „Extremismus“ wurde bereits von zahlreichen Autoren geübt (vgl. Forum für kritische Rechtsextremismusforschung 2011).

Die Gleichsetzung von beiden politischen Milieus durch ihre Verortung als politisch entgegen gesetzte Pole, zwischen denen die sogenannte „gesellschaftliche Mitte“ liegt, lässt sich ebenfalls nicht stringent halten (jeweiliges Verhältnis zu Demokratie als diskursiver Kritikansatz, ideologisch motivierte Gewaltaffinität gegen andere bzw. Eigentum als Kritikansatz auf der Handlungsebene). Da zumindest ein Teil der Übergriffe politisch motiviert sind, müssen aber praxistaugliche und zugleich eindeutige Bezeichnungen gefunden werden. Dafür erscheint aus der gegenwärtigen Perspektive die Differenzierung rechts und links hilfreich, die aber nicht einer Steigerungslogik unterliegen sollen, etwa in Bezug auf Gewaltaffinität (Handlungen) oder Übereinstimmung mit radikalen Positionen (Einstellungen).

### Was wird nach welchen Kriterien kategorisiert?

Die Angaben beziehen sich auf die Tabelle, in welcher sämtliche Angriffe verzeichnet sind. Zur Erklärung der benannten Spalten folgt eine Übersicht.

Datum (date (DD.MM.YY))

Es gilt das Datum, an welchem der Angriff verübt worden ist nach dem Muster TT.MM.YYYY.

### Stadt/Ort (city)

Die Stadt, in welcher sich der Angriff ereignete, wird aufgeführt. Ist der Tatort das Internet, wird dies zusätzlich zum Aufenthaltsort des Angegriffenen vermerkt.

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

### Kamera (camera)

Als „Ja“ (Y) wird ein Fall gewertet, wenn ein zu Kameramensch oder Fotograf angegriffen wurde, eine Kamera beschädigt wurde, eine Kamera (auch zu journalistischen Zwecken eingesetzte Handykameras) weggedrückt wurde, aus dem Tatablauf hervorgeht, dass sich Äußerungen gegen die Nutzung von Kameras richteten und deshalb ein Angriff stattgefunden hat oder die berichtserstattenden Medienleute für einen TV-Sender arbeiteten.

Als „Nein“ (N) wird ein Fall gewertet, wenn keine Kamera im Einsatz war, es sich um Sachbeschädigungen gegen Redaktionsimmobilien o.ä. handelt oder der Schauplatz des Geschehens das Internet ist (z.B. bei öffentlichen Drohungen).

Als „Unbekannt“ (U) wird ein Fall gewertet, wenn aus der Sachlage keine Indizien für oder gegen den als störend empfundenen oder ursächlich gewerteten Einsatz von Kameras hervorgehen.

Ja = Y  
Nein = N  
Unbekannt = U

### Medium

Angabe, für welches Medium der Betroffene arbeitet.

TV = Fernsehen
RADIO = Radio
ONLINE = Online
PRINT = Print
OTHER = Andere
AGENCY = Nachrichtenagentur
U = Unbekannt

### Geschlecht (sex)

Männlich = M  
Weiblich = F  
Unbekannt = U

### Tatort (scene)

ASSEMBLY SCENE (AS) = Angriff erfolgt direkt im Versammlungsgeschehen oder aus dem Versammlungsgeschehen heraus
EDITORIAL OFFICE = Angriff auf Redaktionsgebäude, PKW, Übertragungswagen, etc.
PRIVATE = Angriff auf Journalist erfolgt in seiner/ihrer Privatsphäre
INTERNET = z.B. Fahndungsaufrufe, Morddrohungen, Verleumdung, Beleidigung, die über das Internet veröffentlicht oder gesendet wurden
ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENT (AE) = Angriff erfolgte außerhalb einer Versammlung, d.h. vor, nach oder örtlich außerhalb (z.B. Auflauern auf dem Heimweg; Angriff auf parkenden PKW o.ä.)

### Vorfall (incident)

Kurzbeschreibung: Wer/Was/Wann/Wo/Wie?

### Gewalt (violence)

Mehrere Kategorien wählbar.

Unter die Kategorie „Gewalt“ fallen tätliche Angriffe. Tätliche Angriffe sind solche, bei denen die körperliche Unversehrtheit eines Medienarbeiters durch physische Einwirkungen verletzt wird. Darunter fällt das Schlagen auf den Körper oder das am Körper geführte Eigentum, (z.B. Kameras), Treten, Stoßen oder Schubsen (das Behindern der journalistischen Arbeit durch Sichteinschränkung ist kein tätlicher Angriff), Festhalten, physische Gewalt mit Waffeneinsatz (wenn ein Schlag mit einem Hilfsmittel (bspw. Fahnenstange) verübt wird, gilt dies als Waffeneinsatz), Anspuck-

en, Raub von Eigentum, das am Körper geführt wird. Nicht eindeutig zuordenbare tätliche Angriffe werden als „Andere“ klassifiziert, da die Art der physischen Einwirkung nicht bekannt ist. Unbekannt sind Fälle, in denen nicht klar ist, ob ein tätlicher Angriff vorliegt. Wurde kein tätlicher Angriff begangen (sondern z.B. Bedrohungen identifiziert wurden), wird dies als „kein tätlicher Angriff“ gewertet.

Der Versuch, jemanden physisch anzugreifen (bspw. wenn der/die Betroffene einem Schlag ausweichen kann), wird nicht als tätlicher Angriff aufgeführt, sondern Bedrohung.

Schlagen = HIT  
Treten = KICK  
Stoßen/Schubsen = PUSH  
Festhalten = HOLD  
Mit Waffeneinsatz = WEAPON  
Anspucken = SPIT  
Raub = ROB  
Andere = OTHER  
Unbekannt = U  
Kein tätlicher Angriff = NONE

Zur Erläuterung: 4) Festhalten wird als körperliche Gewalt kategorisiert, da hier unter Anwendung von physischer Einwirkung die Autonomie des Einzelnen eingeschränkt wird und je nach Vorfall eine Form der Freiheitsberaubung vorliegen kann.

### Bedrohung (threat)

Es ist zu unterscheiden zwischen als bedrohlich wahrgenommen Situationen, in denen sich Medienschaffende unwohl fühlen, und solchen, die eindeutig Bedrohungen sind. In der Statistik werden besonders schwerwiegende Formen von Bedrohungen klassifiziert. Diese Schwere der Bedrohung liegt vor, wenn sie a) gezielt gegen einzelne Journalisten schwere Verbrechen androht (z.B. Todesanzeigen mit Namen veröffentlicht); b) den Ruf des Journalisten existenziell gefährdet (z.B. Verleumdungskampagne als „Kinderschänder“).

Wenn es unklar ist, ob eine Bedrohung diesen Kriterien entspricht, es aber nicht ausgeschlossen werden kann, dass eine schwere Bedrohung vorliegt, wird dies als „unbekannt“ gewertet.

direkte Androhung von Gewalt = DIRECT  
öffentliche Androhung von Gewalt z.B. im Internet = PUBLIC  
Unbekannt = U

### *Sachbeschädigung (material damage)*

Mehrere Kategorien wählbar

- Sachbeschädigung von journalistischer Ausrüstung = EQUIP
- Sachbeschädigung von Fahrzeugen = CAR
- Sachbeschädigung von Redaktionsimmobilien = FURNISH
- Unbekannt = U
- Keine Sachbeschädigung = NONE

### *Politische Motivation (right wing /left wing/ other)*

- rechts = RIGHT
- links = LEFT
- Unbekannt = U

### *Quellen (source)*

Alle öffentlichen Quellen werden verzeichnet und liegen dem ECPMF vor und können über den REPORTING POINT angefragt werden, sollten die angegebenen Links nicht mehr funktionieren. Ausgenommen davon sind Quellen, die uns mit der Bitte um Vertraulichkeit direkt übermittelt worden sind.

Meldungen von Betroffenen, deren Namen nicht veröffentlicht werden sollen sowie vertrauliche Informationen werden mit der Quelle „ECPMF“ versehen.

### *Bestätigung (confirmation)*

Ein Vorfall wird als bestätigt verzeichnet, wenn dazu entweder a) ein „Bekennerschreiben“ seitens der/des Angreifer(s) vorliegt, oder b) es einen Nachweis bezüglich eines Vorfalles gibt z.B. Videoaufnahme, und/oder c) eine Bestätigung, durch die Sicherheitsbehörden, dass es Übergriffe auf Journalisten gab und/oder d) anderweitige Beweise (etwa Zeugenaussagen) vorliegen.

- Bestätigt = Y
- Nicht bestätigt = N

### *Anzeige (complaint)*

- Y = Fall wurde angezeigt
- N = Fall wurde nicht angezeigt
- U = Unbekannt

### *Polizeiliche und/oder staatsanwaltschaftliche Ermittlungen*

- Ermittelt = Y
- Ermittelt nicht = N
- Unbekannt = U

Oder offenes Feld je nach Tatbestand, nach welchem ermittelt wird.

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### *Gerichtsprozess/Verfahren (lawsuit)*

Die Kombination aus einem positiven Wert bei „Ermittlungen“ und dem negativen im Verfahren lässt schließen, wann ein Verfahren eingestellt wurde. Ähnliches gilt für andere Verfahrensschritte (s.u.)

- Verfahren = Y
- Kein Verfahren = N
- Unbekannt = U

### *Urteil (conviction)*

- Urteil = Y
- Kein Urteil = N
- Unbekannt = U

Oder offen je nach Art der Verurteilung.

### *Strafmaß (sentence)*

Offenes Feld.

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