

Abstract

The wave of attacks against national minorities in the Federal Republic of Germany in the first years after The German reunification in 1990 became on the background of asylum debate discussing the necessary change of asylum right and influx of asylum seekers a burning problem. The culmination of moods against migrants was the attack in Mölln in November 1992, where were 3 persons of Turkish origin killed.

The amendment of law was passed in German Bundestag on 26th May 1993 and came into force on 1st July 1993. However the approved restriction of gaining the asylum didn't discourage the right-wing extremists and before coming into force they committed one of the most terrific arson attacks in Solingen on 29th Mai 1993, which entered in the German post-war history as the one with the most victims at all.

The thesis compares these two attacks on the basis of propositions from Karapin's study „Antiminority Riots in Unified Germany: Cultural Conflicts und Mischanneled Political Participation” in order to determine possible causes or preconditions for the emergence of attacks. At the conclusion, the probability of an attack in a democratizing society is where ethnic minorities are not socially integrated and the cooperation between the two ethnic groups does not function or solve mutual problems through peaceful means, or where important political representatives publicly support the crimes or their political programs contain them and or where the police activity fails