

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 became 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 reactions were massive demonstrations all over Germany and finally an effort of political parties to give in their strict attitudes and agree on the amendment of asylum right. On 6th December 1992 CDU/CSU and SPD agreed on so called Asylkompromiss that should stop the influx of asylum seekers but still should keep the right of asylum and from that almost all the parties expected the end of the aggression against immigrants. 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 comes to the conclusion that the influence of media had on the aggressors is not provable but the background of attacks is combination of escalating asylum debate, big influx of asylum seekers, anew appearing right-wing thinking groups and the mediation of information with implicit meanings primarily from yellow journalism.