

SUMMARIES

KLÁRA KEREZSI

Conflict and conflict resolution

The conflict – as the sin – always influenced the thinking of philosophers, however, the history of conflict theory can only look back a few decades. This paper gives a general overview of the considerations by which the development, the course and the resolution of conflicts can be explained. The key question is whether a dialogue can be achieved between the opposing parties. The traditional criminal justice system can be called “combat” model, in which the dialogue is not a typical form of conflict resolution. In contrast, in the restorative justice system the process of conflict resolution is based on a co-operative and continuous dialogue between parties. Despite the fact that sensitivity and awareness about this topic are undoubtedly increasing, a significant part of the people in Hungary has not been socialized to the negotiated solution of conflict resolution.

JUDIT FAZEKAS

**Cooperation in Justice and Home Affairs in the European Union –
from the Hague Programme to the Stockholm Programme**

The so-called “enlargement process” was an essential factor between 2004 and 2005 in the development of the European Union, the result of which was that in 2004 ten new Member States and in 2007 two further Members States joined the EU. Enlargement implied among others that the justice and home affairs co-operation in the area of the implementation of freedom, security and justice must be achieved by having regard to the peculiarities of 27 jurisdictions, which presents a great challenge to the European Union and the Member States equally and requires the creation of new forms of cooperation in the field of justice and home affairs and innovations as to their their legal background. The present paper aims to give an overview of the processes and changes in the area of justice and home affairs cooperation in the European Union in the past years.

KATALIN PARTI

Fighting illegal online content

According to the relevance recently acquired by internet and the proliferation of new technologies, non-technical questions come to the surface, such as what sort of obligations states bear to protect their citizens from illegal content, while other questions touch fundamental citizens’ rights raised by content blocking regimes, or the compass and fashion of intrusion into citizens’ private sphere. The present study reviews the rights and obligations of fora and organs regulating the internet, such as the state and internet service providers in controlling the internet, and eliminating harmful content. The study concentrating on the German and Hungarian legal practices concludes that applying notice and takedown procedure for the elimination of illegal content is not only technically more feasible a solution, but also shows more respect towards privacy and other democratic rights than “blocking” illegal internet content.

GABRIELLA KÁRMÁN

**Modern Age Events in the Development of Criminal Technology
and the Forensic Disciplines**

Review of criminal technology and forensic disciplines is a current issue of international legal literature. Such an endeavour aims to find out whether the applied procedures and methods and the knowledge accumulated in the individual areas meet the criteria of being scientific, i.e. it primarily scrutinises whether the principles of natural sciences are respected. In my study, I have reviewed the

most recent stages in the development of criminology, with the unconcealed intention of also considering the Hungarian situation in view of these findings.

ESZTER KATALIN SÁRIK

Values shared by juveniles and deviancy

The present study evaluates the relationship between value structure and deviancy among juveniles based upon the outcomes of an international study – the ISRD-2 (International Self Reported Delinquency) – which was a latency research conducted in 30 countries, testing the bonding theory of Hirschi. The research intended to examine the bonding structure of teenagers between the age of 12 and 17, and to find the relevant causes of delinquency – like thefts, robberies and assaults – of 2200 students. I had the opportunity to attach the so called Rokeach value-scale – further developed by Schalom Schwartz – to the international questionnaire, in which I have measured 34 value-items. I was curious to find a relationship between the minors' behaviour and their attitudes towards values.

SZILVIA GYURKÓ

Child Friendly Justice in Hungary

The European Commission determined to make the justice systems in the EU more child-friendly and to improve children's well being, adopted a special road map and a guideline of 11 actions. EU countries have to take account of child friendly justice in future legal instruments in the fields of civil and criminal justice. This paper contains a general overview of this European process on implementation with a special focus on the Hungarian legal background and the possible ways of Hungarian legal reforms.

LÁSZLÓ TIBOR NAGY

The situation of violent crime in the clubs of the capital

The main research objective behind the study was the mapping of the capital's unique world of night clubs, especially assessment of violent criminality; exploration of the threats to young people; and promotion of their safe leisure. To this end, 14 interviews were conducted with the operators of 24 different pubs; 662 questionnaires have been filled on the basis of which we gained an oversight of the opinion of the guests; and we also consulted professionals. Significant changes have been identified in both the capital's nightlife, and also its entertainment and youth culture. Minor acts of violence occur frequently, but the vast majority of them do not reach the attention of the authorities, because the clubs' security staff is typically handling the situations without police intervention. Security has improved somewhat since the "West Balkans" tragedy occurred, however several places continue to let in many more guests than allowed, creating thereby serious potential risks, especially in light of the construction-technical characteristics of various buildings where night clubs are located.

ILDIKÓ RITTER

Introduction to Drug Economy I.

The study seeks to answer the question whether the criminal justice system was able to compete in the increasingly dynamic market against drugs. It analyzes the supply of the drug market and the main characteristics of the institutional market established to curb the former. Business activities, profit maximization, the protection of economic interests are not only characteristics of the drug market's supply side, but also of those entities fighting against drug abuse. The fight against drug markets is as profitable and has as strong a strong lobby in some state institutions and state budget systems, as drug production and supply market have in the world economy. The author concludes that, although it is very expensive and not very effective or not in the interest of market participants to reduce the dominance of the criminal justice system; and although the traditional criminal policy tools are outdated and cause more and more damages, it is not in the interest of drug market players to reduce

the dominance of criminal justice. Re-interpretation of the phenomenon and change in its treatment are needed to change directions.

ANDREA BORBÍRÓ – JUDIT SZABÓ

Desistance and the prevention of recidivism: reintegration and rehabilitation in Hungarian penal institutions

The aim of our study was to map offenders' rehabilitation and reintegration programs and activities in Hungarian prisons, and to explore and identify the problems that hinder effective rehabilitation efforts. In order to get authentic and multisource data we applied multiple methods in our empirical research; document analysis, legal analysis, secondary statistical analysis, focus groups and semi-structured interviews. The empirical study was based upon a strong theoretical background summarizing the key findings and evidence in recidivism prevention. Against this background, the empirical part of the study focused on the organisational, financial, professional and cognitive issues of Hungarian prison practice. Hopefully our results will contribute to the development of tertiary prevention practice in Hungary and to the adaptation/implementation of foreign good practices.

TIBOR ZINNER

The Blue Book on the Rajk–Brankov Affair. Lies and Concealments

The paper offers a comprehensive review of how the truth was distorted both during the trial held after World War II as well known worldwide and in the Blue Book published about it subsequently in several languages. Illustrating the crucial points with examples, it discloses what actually happened and was said in the show case trial designed with the active help of Soviet state security officers and based primarily on Soviet legal precedents. Based on the formerly classified but in our days freely available original minutes of the trial, that has fortunately not been pulped in contrast with other politically sensitive documents, the analysis reveals the falsifications and distortions during and after the trial. The readers can follow how the testimonies were modified several times, mostly in the interest of ignoble targets, and how certain elements were reinterpreted later on. The present study also helps us make distinction between false and true pieces of information gathered from writings by contemporaries and from sources that have been falsified and from others that can be considered authentic.