

SUMMARIES

FERENC IRK

Manager deviancies in risk society

The study aims to describe the characteristics of the managers of large organizations, social deviance and individual drivers. Managers' decisions leading to harmful consequences should be prevented by the exclusion of possibilities. This is all the more necessary because the second modernity has created an environment in which people are often unable to recognize the unintended consequences of the decision. The choices are usually characterized by a limited rationality. People affected by the bad decisions of consequences of damages suffered have spoken differently in different parts of the world. In this values and possibilities of interests determined by the culture play a decisive role.

KLÁRA KEREZSI – ÉVA INZELT – MIKLÓS LÉVAY

Corruption as a crime from the viewpoint of the Criminal Justice System

The study describes the Criminal Justice System's response to corruption. The aim of the research is to get information about how and what kind of corruption cases (bribery and trading in influence) the Criminal Justice System could handle and it explores the reasons behind their criminal persecution. The results could help the members of the Criminal Justice System to fight against corruption effectively. During the research we had analysed the 2010's legally binding court files of bribery and trading in influence (totally 272 convicted persons' data). According to the results most of the cases belong to 'petty corruption'. To increase the detection of corruption offenses it is necessary to enhance the number of the internal and external control mechanisms and to encourage the whistleblower's notifications.

ILDIKÓ RITTER

Introduction to the drug economy II.

In Criminological Studies number 49 with a title of the essay „Introduction to the drug economy I.”, I tried to find an answer for the question, whether the retributive justice's system is able to record the competition with a drug market showing an increasingly bigger diversity. I examined the capital features, the interactions of the supply drug market and its institutional market. I am exploring the question, why the drug market became a crime industry by departing from the consumer society concept of Bauman and the industry of consumer culture.

SZILVESZTER PÓCZIK

Old terrorism – new terrorism I.

In the course of the interpretations of terrorism many research concepts missed to recognize the essence of the problem. The research of terrorism has been characterized until today by concepts full of fantasy but modest research methods and the lack of empirical approaches. In the two decades after 1950 the theoretical mainstream moved first from the biology toward the psychology then more and more toward the sociology. By 2000 the political sciences took back the dominance in the research. The theory of the new terrorism tends more to confuse than to support the discernment. Not the characteristics of the terrorism but much more its extern circumstances and conditions have radically changed. Due to the social processes of the current period of the world crises we have to expect an increase in political violence as a systematic social practice in the euroatlantic world, too.

PETRA BÁRD

Traps of judicial cooperation in criminal matters: The case Tobin

The case of reckless driver Francis Ciarán Tobin hitting two children in Hungary who died on the spot and especially Ireland's refusal over a decade to surround the convict to Hungary shows the failure of the European Arrest Warrant – a former third pillar legal instrument adopted on the basis of the principle of mutual recognition assuming mutual trust between EU Member States. I explore the EU law dimension of the case illustrating on the one hand the necessity to step up against cross-border criminality in a unified manner and on the other I discuss the failure of the legal instrument as one of the many negative consequences of the fear on behalf of nation states of losing a considerable segment of national criminal sovereignty.

GABRIELLA KÁRMÁN

Evidence in the Anglo-American criminal procedural system

In Anglo-American and in continental legal literature the problems of proof are discussed in a different order, using different approaches. As compared to the significance of the question, academic work on the theory of proof is only scarcely produced these days. However, a considerable amount of historical literature is available in the field of evidence and proof, which suggests that evidence law has a special significance in the common law tradition. This tradition is linked to concepts such as truth, reason and justice of law. In order to understand the goal, the operation and the institutions of the Anglo-American criminal procedure one needs to recognize the links between these latter concepts and the evidentiary system. The paper adopts such an approach to the issue.

ERZSÉBET TAMÁSI – ORSOLYA BOLYKY – ESZTER SÁRIK

Risk factors leading to homicide among juvenile and young adult offenders

In the past two decades international research in criminology attempted to predict the occurrence of violent acts by the evaluation of risk factors. Based on the results of examinations risks are almost identical in the examined nations and the appearance of risk-factors is also very similar. These features have encouraged us to compare the results of our research conducted on juvenile and young adults committing homicides with the outcomes of Loeber's and Farrington's homicide sample in Pittsburgh. Although international comparison may hold difficulties caused by the relevant differences in methods and research-sources, the similarities between young Hungarian and American killers regarding the risk factors deriving from their life trajectories, personalities and circumstances of the cases proved to be valid.

KATALIN PARTI

**Elements of reliable information in online and print media,
with special regard to the communication with the prosecution**

The research introduces the main characteristics of the online and the offline press, by following the Kata Bándy case. While highlighting the advantages and dis-advantages of the two media, and focusing on the extension and the reliability of informing the public, my unconcealed aim is to prove the strengths of the online press that lift it to a competitive position with the traditional, offline mass communication. The research has a twofold method: on the one hand, newsroom workers and editors tell about their own experiences in making and publishing the news, comparing the characteristics, strengths and weaknesses of the new and the old – the online and the offline – media, in semi-structured interviews. On the other hand, statements and suggestions of the journalists/news workers are encountered by a quantitative analysis of an infamous criminal case, heavily published in the period of the research.

TÜNDE A. BARABÁS – SZANDRA WINDT

Mediation in circle

The main research questions of the How can peacemaking circles be implemented in countries governed by the principle of legality? project (PMC) were whether the so called peacemaking circles method can be implemented into the European continental legal systems, and develop the good practices in Europe involving Germany, Belgium and Hungary. In the peacemaking circles there are broader circles compared to the mediation process: with the representatives from the various branches of the justice system and the members of the extended community the offenders and the victims treat the injuries caused by the offense and try to make an arrangement on the way how to restore that. Beside the research, pilot cases were facilitated in the participating countries. OKRI researchers used the focus group method and semi-structured questionnaires to discover the opinions and attitudes of the Hungarian prosecutors who were also involved as participant-observers in the first pilot project which practiced the peacemaking circles method in Hungary. The present study summarizes the results of the research together with the origin and tradition of the peacemaking circles.

LÁSZLÓ TIBOR NAGY

Current issues in sport policing

The security of sports events is still a serious problem in Hungary. In this research we have examined the theoretical and practical aspects of sports events, the legal environment, its changes, the crucial problems and their possible solutions. The phenomenon of sport hooliganism, especially football hooliganism casts a shadow over sports events. Besides this some new phenomena like the *ustawka* appeared in Hungary. Though recently the security situation in the sporting events somewhat improved, progress is still needed in many areas. The new, much intended, advanced technological solutions (access control doors, high resolution camera systems), have to be mounted properly and also need to be able to function efficiently. Consideration should be given to the three-stage classification (normal, increased, priority) security risk system.