

SUMMARIES

ERZSÉBET TAMÁSI

A more peaceful world – with younger murderers

The types of preventive, control and corrective measures we use to handle young murderers depends on our knowledge. Are they truly responsible? Do they need to be cured or do they deserve punishment? What can we do to reduce their numbers? Researchers, legislators and law enforcement professionals are still confronted with these questions, encompassed by professional and political debates. Research shows that humans have become more peaceful beings, as history progressed, gradually learning to control their aggression. Biological developmental problems and the effects of social environment can create anomalies in the early childhood of young murderers. This study reviews the present state of international research on homicide.

LÁSZLÓ TIBOR NAGY

Study on homicide on more than one person

Our research analyzed the criminological background of the most serious crime against life, homicide committed on more than one victims. In the frame of our empirical research we have examined 231 cases, 283 offenders and 565 victims, the totality of the crimes committed between 2000 and 2012. The aim of the research was to gather knowledge about the legal, social and psychological aspects of homicide including the motives, the social and psychological background of the offenders, and the unique features of the victims. Long-running conflicts and intoxication could be frequently detected in the criminological history of the crime, and in a smaller proportion financial gain also occurred as a motive for why victims were killed. Offenders and victims typically lived in the same town and knew each other previously. The perpetrators were usually captured shortly after the crime was committed and they mostly admitted their crimes. However, during the criminal process the judgment and the categorization of these crimes have changed within the different stages of the criminal procedure.

ORSOLYA BOLYKY

Criminological background of homicide-suicides

The current paper examines the legal, sociological and psychological background of homicide-suicides or attempted suicides, and covers their antecedents, causes and types. The main question regarding this issue is whether homicide-suicides belong to the category of homicides or suicides, or they form an independent type. Research fields hold different views in determining the relevant factors – sociological or psychological – playing the major role in perpetrating a suicidal act. Both international researches and our own study conducted on the subject prove that severe mental problems – mostly depression – tend to turn up in the background of most cases.

SZILVESZTER PÓCZIK

Old terrorism – New terrorism, Part II

In this study the left- and right-wing extremism as well as the threat of Islam terror in East- and West-Europe will be examined. In the far-leftist movement of Western Europe in the 1960s, the riot of young intellectuals took shape, but it extinguished by the end of the 90s. Eastern Europe's communist dictatorships supported the leftist terrorism and made use of that as it can be seen on the example of the Carlos-Group. The communist rulers had intern oppositions consisting of violent Stalinist and Maoist groups. By the end of the 90s the violent national liberation movements have weakened while the violent far-right anti-immigration activity has seemingly intensified.

Anders Breivik's act was a real novelty by connecting political theory with practical terror. Meanwhile, since the end of the 90s a renaissance of the right-wing extremism could also be observed in East-Europe that has found a new image of enemy in the Roma minority. The Ukraine-crises shows how Nazi-like military units can be created from aggressive racist football fans. In Europe's metropolis' quasi small Islam States came to life, gathering under-integrated young Muslims who can be easily radicalized and may produce those terrorists who are 'working' as lonely wolves or in small terrorist groups. The chaos that was created on the places where authoritarian regimes were destroyed in the course of the Arab Spring initiated a new wave of Islamist terror. The ISIS emerged in 2014 and its so-called Caliphate involved Europe into the mainstream of terrorist recruitment. The countries of Eastern Europe are weight-bearers of the negative consequences of these processes too, f. e. that of the unfiltered refugee waves.

ILDIKÓ RITTER

Risk crimes and cannabis policy

Risk-based criminal policy is conspicuously strengthening in consumer or security-oriented societies, aiming at the proactive or preventive control or elimination of risks defined by decision makers. Risk crimes, defined by the legislator quasi authorize judicial bodies acting on behalf of society to fulfil their missions and protect society from the factors defined as serious risk, even at the expense of violating human rights. The purpose of this study is to answer the question: what justifies the appropriateness and the interventions of risk-based criminal policy and of criminal law, with regard to the issue of drug policy?

FERENC IRK

Abuse of power (dominance) in criminological aspects

Abuse of dominance is an essential characteristic of the majority of intentional criminal acts. Although the phenomenon itself is not new, the modi operandi have changed significantly in the context of current transnational trade. Therefore, the content and form of these types of crimes are different from the traditional forms of crimes. However, the legislative response strategy does not go beyond the traditions, and therefore it is either delayed or inadequate, or both at the same time. That is why the abuse of a dominant position means danger to society.

KLÁRA KEREZSI – KRISZTINA KOVÁCS – ESZTER PÁRKÁNYI – JUDIT SZABÓ

The role of probation in crime prevention, with special regard to the planned modifications of the legal institution

The aim of our study is to provide a historical, legal and criminological evaluation of "preventive probation" and to delineate the methodological and legal background of the interrelated risk assessment practice. After reviewing the relevant legal provisions and the historical roots of "preventive probation", we summarize the acute problems of the Hungarian child protection services and criminal justice system, overview current international regulations and trends, and examine, how the discussed legal institution can fit in the legal and crime prevention systems. In order to draw the scientific background of risk and needs assessment we review the steps of its evolution and the types of risk and needs assessment instruments, and present the legal and methodological queries regarding their use. We evaluate the discussed legal institutions in light of all these, and briefly outline the planned changes in international probation practice.

ESZTER SÁRIK

Research on religious attitudes among antisocial juveniles

In this study, I have presented the partial findings of a research effort into the values shared by young people that commenced in 2014. In the research project, the crimes committed and the deviant

behaviors and values shared by the generation of 14-18 years of age were examined. In the survey, I examined the background factors contributing to criminal behavior, the so-called risk factors, the demographic and socioeconomic features of the target group, as well as the nationality/identity of the young offenders in the sample, furthermore, their attitudes to religion, by assessing several dimensions of religiousness. In my study, I have discussed three basic aspects of the research topic. On the one hand, the question is whether there is any meaningful correlation between religiousness and behaviour, as well as between religiousness and the values shared by the sample group that was under review, which is special both from a socioeconomic and a criminological point of view (but almost homogenous). On the other hand, I examined whether it is true that religion is (may be) more important for those who belong to the Roma minority than for their non-Roma counterparts, already at a young age.