



## ENGLISH SUMMARIES

### Criminality and Psychoanalytic Criminology

#### ESSAYS

##### **JÚLIA GYIMESI: On Epileptic Criminals**

In the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century prominent representatives of early forensic psychology and psychiatry such as Ernő Moravcsik, Károly Schaffer and Ödön Német contributed to the research of epilepsy in Hungary, and developed several promising theories on the roots, diagnostic challenges and understanding of criminal behaviour. In these early years – partly due to the influence of Cesare Lombroso – biological and constitutional approaches were rather determining in the understanding of criminal behaviour. As a result of this, mental retardation, the innate disturbances of motivation and emotions, moral insanity and several different pathologies – such as hysteria or epilepsy – were identified as the roots of criminal behaviour. The diagnostic category of epilepsy was one of the most investigated disorders of Hungarian forensic psychology. The possible subsidiary symptoms of epilepsy (e.g. temporally confusion, piromania, and increased aggression) proved to be determining in the contemporary forensic and criminal psychological theories of epileptic behaviour and called attention to the problematic social and legal status of epileptic criminals. These patients were considered extremely violent, characterized by sudden, brutal acts. In the 1930s Lipót (Leopold) Szondi elaborated his comprehensive theory on “fate-analysis”, in which the concept of epilepsy gained central significance. It is very likely that Szondi’s emphasis on epilepsy was the result of the early medical and forensic psychiatric representation of epileptic patients.

**Keywords:** criminal psychology, forensic psychology, epilepsy, epileptic character, Hungary

### **DÓRA SZABÓ: August Aichhorn and the Delinquent Youth**

In the 1920s and 1930s the optimal development, education and therapeutic treatment of children became a significant topic in the psychoanalytic discourse. From the perspective of classical psychoanalysis, all human beings are born with destructive instincts. Thus the main purpose of normative education is to provide adequate libidinal development and support individuals to control their instinctual life. The deficiencies in the psychosexual development cause serious consequences: beyond neurosis, they have a decisive role in the formation of antisocial behaviour. This paper is written on an Austrian psychoanalyst, August Aichhorn's theoretical approach and specific therapeutic-educational practice concerning juvenile delinquency, with particular regard to his work in the Viennese Oberhollabrün Institution. His results from this period have numerous connections to several scientific fields: they are related to psychoanalysis, pedagogy, criminal and forensic psychology. Furthermore, his case studies highlight qualities by which the category of normality can be constructed.

**Keywords:** August Aichhorn, juvenile delinquency, corrective education, positive transference, normalization

### **NIKOLETTA GARAI: The Contribution of Sándor Ferenczi and his Followers to the Emergence of Criminal Psychoanalysis**

Sándor Ferenczi, the leader of the Budapest School of Psychoanalysis nowadays is regarded as the forerunner of modern psychodynamic therapies, trauma research and relational psychoanalysis all over the world. It is less well-known, that Ferenczi – due to his former work as a forensic medical expert – on a theoretical level took important steps in creating criminal psychoanalysis as a discipline. In the 1910's and 1920's Ferenczi held lectures and published two important articles in this field, in which he laid down the foundations of the psychoanalytic psychology of crime, and also drew up some progressive ideas concerning criminal politics and the psychology of some social processes. Criminal psychoanalysis never became a major research topic for Ferenczi, so its systematic exposition was started by Ferenczi's disciple Géza Dukes. Dukes also intended to integrate different ideas that – following Ferenczi's initiation – became central in the works of psychologists like Theodor Reik and August Aichhorn. Because of different reasons criminal psychoanalysis remained marginal in criminology and criminal psychology; in this article – beside the appraisal of the works of these authors – we are intending to point out some reasons of this marginalization.

**Keywords:** psychoanalysis, criminology, criminal-psychoanalysis, Sándor Ferenczi, Géza Dukes

### **TITANILLA FIÁTH: The History of “Therapeutic Prison”**

The study overviews the history of therapeutic approaches in prison settings from the 1950s to the present. It explains how, in connection with wider societal changes, psychoanalysis had lost its leading position in correctional institutions, and the emergence of cognitive-behavioural therapies and the therapeutic community (TC) setting. From the 1990s, the treatment of prison inmates has created a special form of individual responsibility: the offender must be able to identify himself or herself as an agent of the crime without any reference to factors such as personal life history, childhood traumas, social barriers, etc.

**Keywords:** prison, corrections, history of therapeutic approaches, therapeutic community, cognitive behavioural therapy

## **WORKSHOP**

### **ESZTER TÓRIZS: Traumatic (Memory)Traces on the Body of the Text – Additions to the Genesis and Interpretation of the *József Attila* Memoir of Márta Vágó**

This paper examines and explores one biographical point of Marta Vágó’s life, which has been unknown in literary history until now. The first part of the text focuses on the demonstration of the evidences that prove the incidence of a second nervous breakdown in Vágó’s life, and tries to discover – at a rough guess – the date of this phenomenon, with the help of a study of Lilly Hajdu (Vágó’s psychoanalyst). The second part of the paper reflects on the reception of Vágó’s memoir, and considers the possibilities of reading the memoir as trauma writing, with the help of the biographical event revealed in Hajdu’s study.

**Keywords:** Márta Vágó, Attila József, trauma, gender, women’s memoir

## **ARCHIVES**

### **SÁNDOR FERENCZI: Psychoanalysis of delicts (1914)**

In his article Ferenczi criticizes the deterministic criminal law that does not allow to study the unconscious motives of delinquents. It suggests a psychoanalytic approach to criminality which may result in the reform of crime policy and the re-education of delinquents

### **LILLY HAJDU’S “Medical expert opinion and suggestion in the case of two brothers accused of voluntary homicide”**

This interesting historical document had been prepared in the framework of the “Department of Experimental Criminology”, established during the Hungarian Councils’ Republic (1919). L. Hajdu emphasizes that these kinds of passionate criminal acts cannot be judged from the perspective of existing criminal law. Punishment may be decided only by a court which represents the opinion of social community.

### **MELINDA FRIEDRICH: The Psychological Backgrounds of Crime from the Perspective of Psychoanalysis. On Press Statements of Psychoanalysts**

Ferenczi once remarked that “[i]n extraordinary events, e.g. criminal cases, the public (and the newspapers) are interested in the opinion of psychoanalysts.” This study supports what Ferenczi said by presenting some of the several interviews and reports in which psychoanalysts were consulted on criminals’ souls. Among them is the case of the serial killer known as the Dusseldorf monster, a murderess known as Mademoiselle X, or the case of Sylvester Matuska, who dynamited the railway viaduct in Biatorbágy with the Budapest–Vienna express train on it. The short introductory study presents the views of the main representatives of the two major psychoanalytical societies in Hungary (the Hungarian Psycho-Analytical Association and the Hungarian section of the Association of Independent Medical Analysts), Sándor Ferenczi and Sándor Feldmann, on the psychological motives of criminality. The articles reprinted here were originally published between 1925 and 1935 in the Hungarian daily and weekly press (*Az Est, Pesti Napló, Ujság, Tolnai Világlapja*).

**Keywords:** crime cases, press, Sándor Ferenczi, Sándor Feldmann, Pál Gartner, criminality

## **OBITUARY**

We say farewell to the Hungarian-born, Swiss-based psychoanalyst and psychiatrist, **André Haynal** (1930–2019). We also publish a bibliography of his works published in Hungarian.