

LAW AND THE UNCONSCIOUS
Professor Duncan
Fall, 2007

FINAL EXAMINATION
Closed-book, Three Hour Exam

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This exam is 13 pages long. There are 12 questions. Some of the questions have subparts. Please make sure to answer all of them.
2. Please write on one side of the page only and write legibly in black or blue ink. Remember: I can only grade what I can read!
3. Write only on the lines provided.
4. If you are using a computer, use the default settings on Securexam. You may type only as many lines for each question as there are lines provided in the exam itself.
5. Put your exam number on the top of each page of the exam.
6. For the purposes of allocating your time, you can assume that the weight of each question is reflected in the number of lines provided for the answer.

Please take the following Honor Code Pledge:

I acknowledge that in this, as in all other law school activities,
I am bound by the Honor Code.

Exam Number _____

7. **All exam questions and scratch paper must be turned in before leaving the room.**

1. Please list several features of the *unconscious mind* that distinguish it from conscious mental functioning. Provide one example of each based on Hitchcock's movie

Spellbound. (7 lines)

2. In class, we talked about the fact that psychoanalysts have somewhat different ways of classifying the defense mechanisms.

2a. Please present the main *headings* of *one* way that the defense mechanisms have been classified. Depending on the classificatory system you choose, you may not need all the lines. (10 Lines)

2b. Name two defense mechanisms that are usually considered “primitive.” (Yes, I realize I am giving away part of the previous question!) (2 lines)

2c. *Why* are they considered primitive? (8 lines)

3. In the passage below, Lady Macbeth is sleepwalking, while the Doctor and the Gentlewoman look on:

DOCTOR: What is it she does now? Look how she rubs her hands.
GENTLEWOMAN: It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus

washing her hands. I have know her continue in this a quarter of an hour.

LADY MACBETH: Yet here's a spot.

DOCTOR: Hark, she speaks. I will set down what comes from her to satisfy my remembrance the more strongly.

LADY MACBETH: Out, damned spot; out, I say. One, two, – why, then 'tis time to do't. Hell is murky. Fie, my lord, fie, a soldier and afeard? What need we fear who knows it when none can call our power to account? Yet who would have thought the old man to have had so much blood in him?

DOCTOR: Do you mark that?

LADY MACBETH: The Thane of Fife had a wife. Where is she now?

What, will these hands ne'er be clean? No more o' that, my lord, no more o' that. You mar all with this starting.

DOCTOR: Go to, go to. You have known what you should not.

GENTLEWOMAN: She has spoke what she should not, I am sure of that. Heaven knows what she has known.

LADY MACBETH: Here's the smell of the blood still. All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. O, O, O!

Macbeth, Act 5, Scene 1.

Please interpret Lady Macbeth's repeated motion of rubbing her hands, as if washing them. Why must she do it over and over? (10 lines)

4. Mark was engaged to a beautiful woman named Arvella. At first, he was very happy; he couldn't believe his good fortune in being loved by this smart, lovely woman, whom he had long adored. As time went on, however, Mark started to notice that Arvella seemed to be flirting with his best friend, Ben. She smiled at Ben in a way she had never smiled at him. Also, he thought that Arvella dressed in her most revealing clothes when she knew that Ben was coming to visit.

He tried reasoning with her, but she only denied his accusations. In fact, Mark himself was not entirely sure he was right. In a reflective mode, when not in the presence of Arvella and Ben, he recognized that he might be misinterpreting Arvella's behavior in light of a childhood experience. His mother had been unfaithful to his father, and he had always feared that the same thing would happen to him.

Ironically, even though Mark was nearly "going crazy" with worry that his wife was being unfaithful, he himself was often strongly attracted to women he met on business trips to other cities. So far, he has not given into his impulse to be unfaithful, but he worries that some day he will succumb to temptation and have an affair.

4a. Please interpret Mark's jealousy, based on concepts you learned in the course. (10 lines)

4b. Using one or more psychoanalytic concepts, how would you characterize Mark's attitude toward his own jealous feelings and behavior? If he were to enter psychoanalytic treatment, would this attitude bode well or ill? (5 lines)

5. Provide the psychoanalytic definition of the term *compromise*, which is also known as *compromise formation*. What is its significance? (6 lines)

6. How does a life of chronic stealing function as a *compromise* in the personality of Richard Vorland? (12 lines)

7. Define *sublimation*. (5 lines)

8. Please illustrate sublimation using the case study of Tom in *The Deadly Innocents*.

Reminder: Tom was the boy whose mother kept him in an unheated shed and wouldn't let him walk to school with his siblings. (10 lines)

9. Consider the case of Rose, the adolescent girl who killed her brother, Sydney. What was the precipitant of her crime? Why was this so significant? (10 lines)

10. Consider the case of Rashid, the brilliant graduate student who suffered from a writing block and from kleptomania. As revealed in his analysis, what are the psychological meanings and functions of his compulsive stealing? (15 lines)

11. Some prisoners unconsciously displace onto prison the feelings they originally experience toward the significant authority figures of their childhood. What is the psychoanalytic term for this phenomenon? (1 line)

12. On May 31, 2003, Eric Rudolph, who had eluded the FBI for five years while hiding in the mountains of North Carolina, was arrested. He has been charged with bombing abortion clinics, a gay club, and the Olympic Games that were held in Atlanta in 1996. A woman was killed at the Olympic Games bombing, a man was killed at one of the abortion clinics, and many people were injured in the bombings.

The following are excerpts from various news articles that appeared after Rudolph's arrest:

What is so remarkable about Rudolph's sad saga is not so much that he is a hate-filled white supremacist who did what he did, but the reaction of the ordinary white people deep into the moonshine country of western North Carolina. To them, he became a folk hero. "Run Rudolph Run," read car bumper stickers before his arrest . . . Crystal Davies, 25 was quoted as saying about Rudolph's crimes: "These are our values. These are our woods. I don't see what he did as terrorist attacks."

"Pray for Eric Rudolph" says a sign at the Peach Tree restaurant in North Carolina. "I didn't see him bomb anybody," a 77 year-old man, Hoke Henson was quoted as saying. "You can't always trust the feds."

A former neighbor of Rudolph's said: "I think it's a credit to Eric that they couldn't find him. If he could elude the authorities for that long, I think it's kind of neat. I don't know why. Maybe . . . maybe it's the outlaw in all of us. I don't know.

Many interviewed say Eric Rudolph was a hero to the radical right, a kind of Butch Cassidy figure who they felt would never be caught. But his arrest over the weekend, rummaging through a grocery store trash bin without a weapon, was a disappointing way for this five-year drama to end.

Can psychoanalytic theory help to explain these paradoxical reactions? Please comment using theories presented in *Romantic Outlaws, Beloved Prisons*. Note: Since space is limited, you may wish to outline your answer on scratch paper before beginning to write.

(45 lines)

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PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW LAST LINE.