

This kind of incredibility towards the radical right-wing appeared in Dutch elections held earlier this year. Led by Geert Wilders, PVV has been the focus of international attention ahead of the general elections in the Netherlands because events there bear some similarities to what happened in recent US and British elections. But it has not happened in the same way. Although Prime Minister Mark Rutte (People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, *Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie*, VVD) lost 8 from 41 seats and Geert WILDERS gained 5 to 15 seats, the resounding success of radical right failed this time. The map of election results shows that the base areas of PVV are near to the German border, mainly in the southern Limburg province and in the northern Drenthe.

To sum up, contributions to this volume revealed that Western European radical right-wing parties have been mainstreaming to relatively small extent on the dimension of radicalness, but there has been partial or substantial mainstreaming in the other dimensions such as niche profile, anti-establishment ideology and extreme right reputation. These parties have overall remained radical in their positions on issues related to their nationalist ideology (immigration, authoritarianism, European integration). The inclusion-moderation thesis is partially inadequate in the case of radical right-wing parties because electoral competition generally has not pressured these parties to moderate. Exceptions to these findings are UKIP and FN, where plurality or majority systems had a moderating effect. The case studies showed that mainstreaming can be a successful strategy if the choice for office-seeking is internally supported by the party elite and activists. On the other hand, a radical profile, a niche party profile, and anti-establishment attitude tend to be barrier to entering office but they can be rewarding in votes. Therefore, a vote-seeking strategy may be a disincentive for radical right-wing parties to move into the mainstream and lose the voters as a result of the moderate turn. They have to choose between the short-term vote-seeker and the long-term office-seeker strategies.

These questions are also relevant for the Hungarian *Jobbik* (and other parties in East Central Europe with similar radical right-wing platforms), which seems to have chosen the long-term office-seeking strategy, but the effects of this mainstreaming will come to light only in the 2018 elections.

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## Errata

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