

Summary

Sallai, János: From the municipal police forces to centralized, state police (The Hungarian police were centralised and nationalised 100 years ago) (8-39)

In 1838 Ignác Zsoldos and then in 1843 Ágoston Karvasy stated that a national police force was needed in Hungary. As part of a long process, first the police of the capital (1873) and then the border police (1903) became state police forces. After the end of the First World War in 1919, following the decree of the Minister of the Interior No. 5047, the nationalisation and centralisation of the municipal police forces first became “de jure”, and then “de facto” reality between 1920-22. The main stages and actors of this process are presented in the study.

Szomor, Sándor: A hint of detective history (40-67)

The first Hungarian legitimate state police organization in Hungary, the Budapest-fővárosi Magyar Királyi Államrendőrség (i.e. Budapest Metropolitan Hungarian Royal State Police) was established in 1881. The first plain-cloth criminal intelligence team, the Detektívtestület (i.e. Detective Board) became operational on 1st January 1886, within its framework. The Detektívtestület could prolong its activity in the capital as a significant element of the national state police established in 1920. The rules elaborated and the methods introduced by them served as basis for the internal regulations determining the activity of the detectives to be employed in the countryside.

Androvicz, Gábor: The consolidation of all ranks in the Budapest State Police between 1919 and 1922 (68-86)

In 1919, in parallel to the nationalisation of the rural police in Hungary, the reorganization and strengthening of the Budapest State Police became also

necessary. The severe economic situation after World War I and the revolutions, intensified the problems related to the small number of the police crew, the low salaries and the shortage of housing. Through contemporary sources, the study examines the inner state of the police, the interior government's measures together with the main features of the new, nationwide standardised police education.

Fórizs, Sándor: Reorganisation of guarding the Hungarian borders after World War I (87-103)

After World War I the foundations of a new state had to be laid in Hungary. The paper presents how the guarding of the borders of this state was established. Indication of the state borders in accordance with the Trianon Peace Treaty, the organisation of a Border Guard and the launch of border traffic can be listed among the organisational responsibilities of those times. The paper also reveals that among these special circumstances, because of the restrictions stipulated by the Peace Treaty concerning military issues, the law enforcement organisations concerned were in fact paramilitary units.

Kovács, István: Police in the Republic Constitution and the Fundamental Law (104-128)

On the occasion of the anniversary of the police, the study examines the constitutional structure of the police, from the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Fundamental Law of Hungary. To do this, methods such as basic research and SWOT analysis are used, which highlight the weaknesses, dangers, strengths and opportunities of the constitutional compliance of the police.

Éberhardt, Gábor: Appearance of unidentifiable persons in the migration policing protocol (129-147)

The 100-year-old modern Hungarian state police has faced more and more challenges in the recent period. His basic tasks were in line and there are

stable elements such as e.g. ensuring public order, detecting the perpetrators of crimes... In the history of the Hungarian police, foreign policing is not an unprecedented task, but due to law enforcement integration, EU and Schengen member states, border police have put the organization to a serious test. The phenomenon of mass, irregular migration reaching the external border of the country in 2014–2015 still generated tasks to be solved, but successfully managed tasks in the operation of the organization. In this series of events, it is possible to describe a migration typological element - a verifiable person and an unverifiable person - which can be assessed as an novelty at the international level, fits into the history of the Hungarian police, and can be a worthy attention to its sacrificial service.

Balla, Zoltán: Administrative affairs policing as the official branch of law enforcement (148-162)

Administrative affairs policing can be qualified as a law enforcement body rather than a functional one. Its initial position in the Police 100 years ago, has been simplified significantly. In general, it conducts administrative activity.

Boda, József: Leading International Law Enforcement Organizations 1999-2010 (From Law Enforcement Academy to European Police College) (163-207)

The Author tries to summarize his leadership experiences which he gained in Georgia (2004-2006) where he led international police peacekeeping advisory units. He has experiences as the Hungarian Director of the International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest, and with the European Police College working with more than fifty international partners from the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia together with American law enforcement officials and diplomats.