

# Era of Vladimír Mečiar and its end

Peter Spáč 10.3.2020

## Beginning of the story

Born in 1942

- Communist party:
  - Active member of the Communist youth organization
  - 1962 joined ranks of the party
  - 1970 excluded from the party

- 1970s and 1980s:
  - Graduated from Law faculty
  - Company lawyer until the end of this period

## The career leap

- Reconstruction of Slovak government in 1989
- Nearly a contest to find a proper person to lead the Ministry of Interior
- Mečiar as one of the candidates:
  - Alleged support of Alexander Dubček
  - Excellent overview about the ministry and its structures
- Mečiar selected and became member of the government

- Rising popularity of Mečiar
- VPN's demonstration '*Let*'s tell the truth':
  - Beginning of 1990
  - Called against the communists who did not allow VPN's leader to became chairman of Slovak parliament
  - Mečiar warned those `who misused their positions that there is enough space in the prisons`



- Riot in Leopoldov prison in Spring 1990:
  - Prisoners demanded amnesty and demolished the facility
  - Lt. Sámel (from federal ministry) chosen to lead the intervention against the riot
  - Expected casualties 200-250 on both sides
  - Mečiar refused to directly take part in the intervention

- March 28 the intervention
  - Prisoners asked to surrender (only 172 out of 1,006 did)
  - Sámel demanded that Slovak government (in fact Mečiar) approves to conduct the charge
  - In the following fight the riot was suppressed with only one dead prisoner
- Later events:
  - The intervention interpreted as a great success
  - Lt. Sámel promoted to general
  - 1992 during the trial with prisoners Mečiar stated that 'he personally had to take command in the intervention'

- Rising popularity of Mečiar in the society
- An unknown member of the new government in 1989
- Public surveys:
  - April 1990 No. 7 in highest popularity
  - May 1990 No. 4
- After election 1990 one of three candidates of VPN for Prime Minister

## Elections 1990

Party	Votes (in %)	Seats	
VPN	29,4	48	
KDH	19,2	31	
SNS	13,9	22	
KSČ / KSS	13,4	22	
Hungarian parties	8,7	14	
DS	4,4	7	
Green party	3,5	6	
Others	7,6	О	
		150	

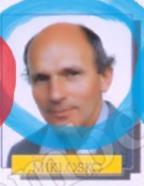


## 5 VEREJNOST PROTINASILIU

















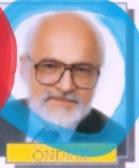


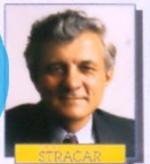
















Zdroj: SNM

#### Government after elections

- Prime Minister Vladimír Mečiar
- The strength of a bulldog: `All will go on vacation...after two years!`
- Conflict between VPN's liberal leadership and Mečiar:
  - Office of Prime Minister given to Christian Democrats (KDH)
  - VPN leader Fedor Gál ostracized and later decided to leave the country
- 1991 Mečiar creates Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS)
  - Slower economic reform
  - Populism
  - Nationalism

#### Elections 1992

Party	Votes (in %)	Seats (in %)	
HZDS	37,3	<b>74</b>	
SDL	14,7	29	
KDH	8,9	18	
SNS	7,9	15	
Hungarian parties	7,4	14	
ODU	4	О	
Others	19,8	0	
		150	

#### HZDS first rule (1992-1994)

- Type of government?
  - Officially HZDS ruled alone
  - HZDS backed by 2 independents and also by nationalist SNS and leftist SDL
  - One minister from SNS

- Problematic features of the political style:
  - University of Trnava
  - Internal confrontations of Mečiar with other party officials → always ending with their departure from HZDS

#### End of government in 1994

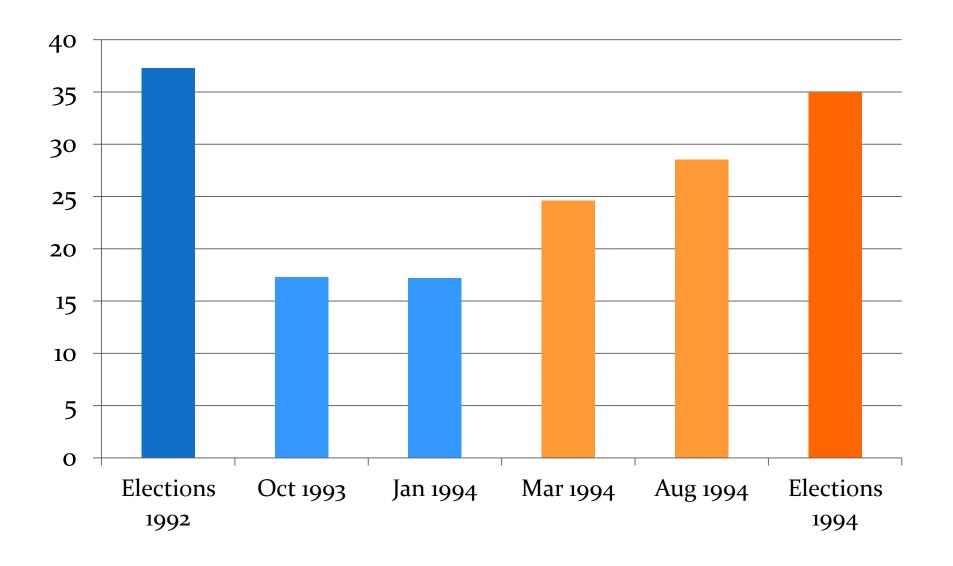
- 1993 Michal Kováč elected for president:
  - Candidate of HZDS
  - Very soon became independent and later an arch-enemy of Mečiar

- Publication of Mečiar's private "steamroll" speech about gaining total power in the state
- Spring 1994:
  - President's criticism of HZDS in parliamentary report
  - Government did not survive a vote of no confidence

#### Interim government

- Prime Minister Jozef Moravčík
- In office only for several months
- Very heterogeneous coalition:
  - Christian democrats KDH
  - Ex-communists SDL
  - Former HZDS members → Democratic Union (DU)
  - Supported by Hungarian parties
- Mečiar: "This is not a Slovak government. This is a rule of foreigners in Slovakia."

## Support of HZDS

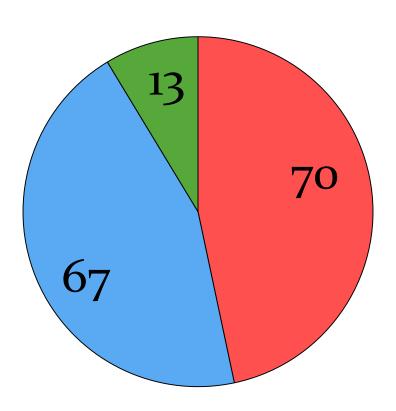


## Early election 1994 – no clear winner

Party	Votes (in %)	Seats (in %)	
HZDS	34,96	61	
SDL (SV)	10,41	18	
Hungarian parties	10,18	17	
KDH	10,08	17	
DU	8,57	15	
ZRS	7,34	13	
SNS	5,4	9	
Others	13,06	О	
		150	

## Early elections 1994

■ HZDS + SNS ■ Moravčík's government ■ ZRS



#### Government 1994 - 1998



- Prime Minister Vladimír Mečiar
- Extremely heterogeneous coalition
- Dominance of HZDS



- Most problematic Slovak government since 1993 until now
- "This is not a Prime Minister. This is a boomerang."
   (Milan Markovič, comedian)

## Coalition partners of HZDS

- SNS:
  - 1993 Ján Slota elected as leader
  - Far right party



- ZRS (Association of Slovak Workers):
  - Created in 1994 by secession from SDL
  - Radical left, populism
  - Leader Ján Ľupták



#### Government – problematic features

- 1. Mastery of state and its institutions
- 2. Economic policy
- 3. Power performance and clientelism
- 4. Mečiar as the leading factor
- 5. Public media
- 6. Search for enemies

#### 1. Mastery of state

- Traditions of power control:
  - Independent audit institutions
  - Independent media
  - PR electoral system transformed into parliamentary committees

- No respect to these traditions
- In accordance with Mečiar's "steamroll" speech

#### 1. Mastery of state

- November 1994:
  - "The long parliamentary night"
  - "Night of the long knives"



- Demonstration of power in parliament:
  - Opposition MPs granted only low rank positions
  - Full power in parliamentary control committees
  - Change of leadership in media, General Attorney, National Audit Office etc. (38 offices)
- Violation of laws and constitution
- Mečiar: "The elections are over. Get used to it"

#### 2. Economic policy

Vast privatization of state property



- Aim to create a Slovak "capital-generating" class
- The real story:
  - Unprofitable sells to people connected to the governmental parties
  - Direct sells without competition

	1995	1996	1997
Price as % of value	74,67	28,17	18,02

#### **East Slovakian Ironworks**

SQUETA OPPE

- March 1994 (the day of Mečiar`s fall):
  - Sell of 10 % of shares to Mečiar's friend Alexander Rezeš
  - His company was created on the same day
- Rezeš became member of Mečiar`s government after election 1994 and the state sold him further shares
- 1997 Rezeš controlled about half of the shares (f.e. bought the football club Sparta Prague)
- After 1998 risk of bankrupt → company sold to U.S.
   Steel

#### 3. Power performance

- Forced stability of parliamentary groups:
  - Contracts with MPs
  - Exclusion of disloyal MPs from the parliament
- Colonization of the state service:
  - New territorial division of Slovakia
  - Assignments only of fully loyal people or party members to this positions → rise of HZDS membership
- Vast clientelism:
  - Creation of alternative professional associations (journalists, towns, NGOs)

#### 4. Mečiar as the leading factor

- Most important person in the government and HZDS
- A sole decision maker
- Highest popularity of all during most of the 90s
- Close to a personality cult among his supporters
- Direct contact with voters on regular mass meetings
- "The father of the nation", "Only he" (LenOn in Slovak)



#### The peak of world



- HZDS `Where no political party has gone before`
- 1998 successful expedition to climb Mt. Everest
- After successful climb three flags have been installed on the top – Chinese, Slovak and HZDS

#### 5. State owned media

- Full control of these media acquired during the long parliamentary night in November 1994
- The nationwide Slovak television:
  - Absolute support during years 1994 1998
  - Propagation during campaign 1998 more than 4x more time devoted to government than the opposition
  - Journalists moderated HZDS campaign meetings (!)
- Minor newspapers (The Slovak Republic), party magazines

#### 6. Search for enemies

#### Opposition:

- Not allowed to exercise real control of the politics
- Aim of HZDS to exclude DU from parliament
- Portrayed as the enemies of the country

#### • President:

- No. 1 personal enemy of Mečiar
- Government had no power to force him to resign
- Graduation of confrontation to extrems

#### 6. Search for enemies

A clear sign of Mečiar's style of politics

#### • Internal enemies:

- Hungarians, opposition, president
- Mečiar revealed 9 attempts of his assassination

#### • External enemies:

• EU, NATO – application of double standard

#### • Combination:

Conspiracy theories about aims to end the government

#### Impact of the government 1994 -98

Economic problems

#### Character of the regime:

- Definitely not a liberal democracy neither an authoritarian regime
- Possibly a hybrid regime

#### Devastated foreign image:

- Isolation, exclusion from integration to EU and NATO
- Madelaine Albright called Slovakia a "<u>black hole on the</u> <u>map of Europe</u>"

#### Party system

Extremely polarized

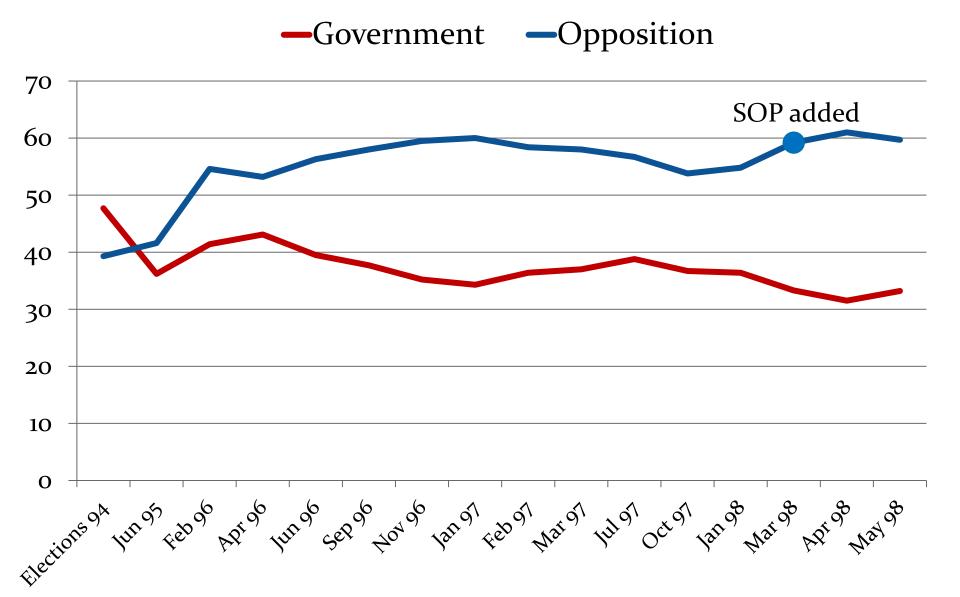


- Division into two blocs pro-Mečiar and anti-Mečiar
- Party of the Civic Understanding (SOP):
  - Leader Rudolf Schuster (ex-communist, popular mayor of Košice)
  - Vague ideology, populism
  - Aim to fill the position between the blocs
  - Forced to choose  $\rightarrow$  anti-Mečiar bloc

#### Party system

- Integration and cooperation of opposition
- Slovak Democratic Coalition (SDK):
  - KDH, DU, DS, social democrats, greens
  - Prevailing centre-right orientation
- Opposition more popular than government →
  electoral reform only **few months** before elections
  aimed against coalitions (SDK, Hungarians)
- Transformation of these coalitions into single parties

#### Public support



## The "map" of the party system in 1998

- Pro-Mečiar bloc:
  - HZDS
  - SNS
  - ZRS







- Anti-Mečiar bloc:
  - SDK
  - SDL
  - SOP



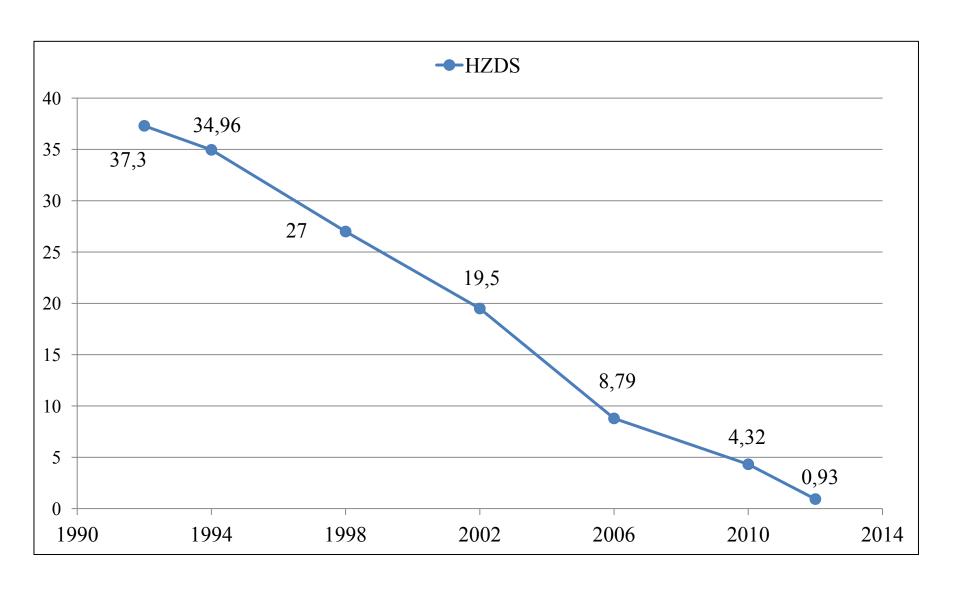




## Elections 1998

Party	Votes (in %)	Seats (in %)	
HZDS	27	43	
SDK	26,33	42	
SDL	14,66	23	
SMK	9,12	15	
SNS	9,07	14	
SOP	8,01	13	
ZRS	1,3	О	
Others	5,81	О	
		150	

#### The fate of Mečiar





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