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***The “Laws” of rapid successful postcommunist transformation and its failure: multi-value qualitative comparative analysis***

*Zenonas Norkus*

The paper advances the deductive typology of the pathways of postcommunist transformation and their comparative qualitative analysis (QCA), using TOSMANA software. The typology is constructed using three politomic (4 values) variables to describe the causal conditions of postcommunist transformation. These variables are orientation of postcommunist transformation, economic mode of the exit from Communism, and political mode of the exit from Communism.

Because of the space limits, the multi-value QCA (mvQCA) is performed only for the outcome „liberal democratic capitalism“ after the first decade of postcommunist transformation. Due to this time limit, the regularities derived by mvQCA are qualified as those of „rapid“ transformation. For this analysis, the data set including 29 cases is used. They are instances of the 17 from the 64 pathways how communism can be transformed into liberal democratic capitalism. To assign the values to cases for the variable „economic mode of the exit from Communism“, the thresholds derived from the EBRD annual „Transition Reports“ were used. To assign the values for the variable „political mode of the exit from Communism“, the data and thresholds from the data set Polity IV (Polity IV Individual Country Regime Trends, 1946–2008) were used.

*The Soviet regime and transformation  
of cultural nomenclatura in soviet-Lithuania after the 70's:  
the case of writers*

*Vilius Ivanauskas*

The purpose of the cultural elite members during soviet period was designated for the implementation of soviet indoctrination and legitimization of the regime. This task provided for those cultural elites not only the authority, symbolic capital and prestige among other societal groups, but also the strict mechanisms of control, censorship and public behavior. Even this model was valid for soviet Lithuania, the analysis of their relationship with the system in the late socialism reveals that local intellectuals and other cultural elite's members who were part of soviet cultural establishment transferred to the multi-edge relationship with the system.

By taking the case of soviet writers, several intellectuals circles could be identified and this deployment could be sustained as a reflection of the rest of cultural elite. These groups not maintained constructed different relationship with the system or national ideology, but also experienced the intensive struggle for the power in local cultural establishments. The group of *ideologists* gradually lost their influence to the group of *conservatist*, who in the 70–80 occupied main chairs in cultural institutions and who were more enthusiastic towards ethnic issues, but being a part of cultural *nomenclatura* they also found consensus with local party apparatchiks. Another part of cultural *nomenclatura* – *ideologists* could not also gained the public recognition as *conservatists* or the famous intellectuals from local intelligentsia circles (*moderate writers*), who have increased their authority for their talent and deep attachment to local and ethnic issues.

***Political institutional conditions  
and collective violence***

*Mažvydas Jastramskis*

This article is focused on the relation between the political institutional conditions (regime properties) and collective violence. Relying on works of Charles Tilly, two most important properties of regimes (political institutional conditions) that could affect the occurrence and intensity of collective violence are discerned: regime (governmental) capacity and democracy level. Empirical-graphical analysis finds no relation between the democracy level and degree/occurrence of collective violence. However, statistically significant relationship between the governmental capacity (measured as polity fragmentation index) and degree of collective violence is found. Moreover, higher levels of collective violence are observed in the low capacity-undemocratic regimes, but the most successful in terms of containment of collective violence are high-capacity undemocratic regimes (not high capacity-democratic, as formulated in the hypothesis).

***Does the Lisbon Treaty make progress for the development  
of a common European energy policy?***

*Tadas Jakštis*

The EU energy policy has always been governed by a sort of go-it-alone principles. There has been a lack of common approach to energy problems and no real determination to create a common energy market. As a result, the 2006 and 2009 gas disputes between Russia and Ukraine left certain Central and South European countries without gas and showed how vulnerable the EU is when it does not have real instruments to react unanimously. In that context the effects of Lisbon Treaty in energy security sector are very important to assess by looking what contribution the Treaty makes in that field. Moreover, it could be argued that The Lisbon Treaty established the main priorities of the European energy policy and has envisaged the possibility for the EU to play a more active role in that sector.

***Sustainability of pension systems  
and interests of their participants***

*Guoda Azguridienė*

The article belongs to the scope of pension reforms, however does not analyse different reform models but goes into the base of necessity to reform. The major attention is given to explore different and contradicting interests of pension system's participants. The article claims that to reform pension system means to change the interests of its participants from antagonistic – which are in PAYG schemes – to cooperational. The latter can develop among individuals, business and communities only in more free, more flexible and less politically influenced social security system. The conclusion is made that in other case no economic and political means can resolve the inner tension of the pension systems and to achieve its long term viability as well as social value.