

***Lobbying in Lithuania and Abroad:
The Problems of Legal Regulation and Institutionalization***

Alvidas Lukošaitis

The article presents analysis and typological classification of legal regulation of lobbying in other countries and looks for the reasons of failure to legitimize lobbying activities in Lithuania which would serve as important preventive measure against corruption. It discusses the reasons why lobbying regulation is usually ineffective. In Lithuania, institutionalization of legitimate lobbying faces problems of effectiveness of legal regulation, of integrity and of the legitimacy of legal regulations. The current institutional, socio-cultural and legal regulative factors are not favorable to regulation of lobbying in Lithuania. That, however, should not mean that there should be no effort to implement effective, fair and democratic regulations on the process. A necessary precursor to such implementation may well require further cultural indoctrination.

The Role of Historical Analogies in Foreign Policy

Diana Jurgelavičiūtė

The article asks the question, how foreign policy is explained by analyzing historical analogies that are voiced by policymakers? It is claimed that conventional approaches are too narrow because of two reasons. The first reason is the way conventional approaches perceive the role of historical analogies. The second reason is the dominance of positivist assumptions about history

and language analysis in conventional approaches. This article presents an alternative explanation of how and why policymakers use historical analogies and develops new model for analysis of historical analogies. The model is based on the assumptions of rule-oriented constructivism, speech act theory and dialogical analysis method.

The Dictatorship of the Partisan

Bernardas Gailius

If the guerrilla war is interpreted according to the concept of Carl Schmitt, its relation to the political nation becomes apparent. It takes little effort to see in “the defensive-autochthonous defender of home” the modern citizen *par excellence* – the one who is ready to take up arms in defense of his fatherland. However this interconnection escaped the attention of C. Schmitt himself. Therefore “The Theory of Partisan” was left independent of the C. Schmitt’s concept of the sovereignty (“Sovereign is he who decides on the exception”). The C. Schmitt’s concept of the sovereign dictatorship seems to answer the question. Being the sovereign dictators the partisans act as if they were actual sovereigns – they do not consider themselves bounded by any previous law. On the other hand as the representatives of the political nation they are only empowered to seek the objectives compatible with the general will of that nation.

Problems of Long-Term Cultural Resistance: The Case of the Mexican Zapatistas

Ignas Kalpokas

Although since 1994 much attention has been paid to the Zapatista movement on both English and Spanish publications, its actual development revealed that in most cases the prognoses of the analysts were unduly optimistic. Despite their initial popularity and innovation, an evident decrease in activity and popularity, together with the ability to implement real change,

could be perceived after 2006. This article is aimed at ascertaining long-term challenges for movements that seek radical political change by non-military means through the analysis of the Zapatistas' decrement. Most attention is paid to the lack of structure in their worldviews, the inability to create a 'success story' in their own communities promptly enough, and problems of virtual communication and mobilization. Due to the fact that in Lithuania there is very little written on the Zapatista movement, essential information about their activities and context is also provided.

Political Meaning of Imagination

Simona Merkinaitė

There are two ways of looking at the relationship between politics and imagination. Imagination is a capacity to create images and objects that directly cannot be perceived. As such imagination often is perceived as a capacity to create make-believes, taking us away from the reality, therefore imagination should have no role in the political world. Contrary to this position, one can overall deny the clear distinction between reality and imagination, due to the fact that political works is made from values, believes, myths, stories – all that separates the world of political from the world of nature. Both positions have their own faults. The first one ignores and fails to explain the various influences on the political – such as myths, beliefs, and religious arguments. This position largely treats policy knowledge as though it were a matter of rational calculation. The second – drives towards the Baudrillard-like view of the world made of simulacra and signs failing at the same time to draw a distinction between make-believes and the products of imagination that have real political effect. The objective of the article is to research the relationship between politics and imagination.