

## Preface

This issue of the journal covers postdivorce fatherhood, intergenerational support models, long-term trends of remarriage, precariat and performance art in Lithuania.

Analyzing twenty five biographical interviews with divorced men of different class, education, professional involvement, in their article “Divorced Men and Models of Postdivorce Fatherhood,” Artūras Tereškinas ir Aušra Maslauskaitė distinguishes three broad types of fatherhood that reflect father’s identities and their different strategies utilized to make sense of their experience. Firstly, the authors argue that fatherhood is clearly stratified by class. Almost all men representing the first two types of “new” and “economic” fatherhood belonged to the middle or upper middle class, while the third group of absent fathers could be best described as a working-class or even underclass living on social security benefits. Secondly, the article confirms the results of other studies that demonstrate positive association between levels of inter-parental co-operation and paternal involvement among divorced men.

In her article “Single-mother Families and Models of Intergenerational Support in Lithuania,” Deimantė Kuconytė-Būdelienė focuses on intergenerational support models that significantly affect single-mother families after divorce or separation. In the author’s view, the intergenerational support models oriented to childcare, provision of the material resources, instrumental and emotional support encourage single mothers to participate more actively in the labor market and secure the regular income for their families.

By using the records of legal marriage and divorce registration procedures of the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and other available demographic data, in her article “Long-term Trends of Remarriage in Lithuania,” Ernesta Platūkytė argues that divorce as an integral part of the Soviet legacy still affects contemporary Lithuanians’ familial choices. According to the author, the number of remarriages has been increasing for both men and women in a long-term perspective, but men still have more chances to remarry.

Ieva Dryžaitė attempts to define the precariat by using various theoretical approaches and to describe premises that stimulated the rise of this concept. In her article “The Prekariat: a Sum of One-Class Features or All-pervading Contemporary Experience?” she asks whether it is possible to talk about the precariat as a new social class or we should rather discuss precarity as an all-encompassing experience lived by many social strata in contemporary society.

In the last article of this issue entitled “The Field of Performance Art: Difficulties of Conceptualization,” Renida Baltrušaitytė describes differences in conceptualizing the notions of performance, performativity and performance art. Using a pilot study of performance artists, she uncovers preliminary reasons and consequences of these conceptual disagreements in Lithuania.

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