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**VYTAUTAS KAVOLIS' POLITICAL PSYCHOLOGY:
LIBERALISM, REASON AND EMOTIONS**

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This article deals with the Lithuanian-American political thinker's Vytautas Kavolis' approach to the interpretation of emotions in liberalism. It is stated in his texts that pure liberalism depreciates the meaning of emotions in human life. This depreciation is explained by the rationalistic nature of pure liberalism. Preferring reason, it dismisses emotions as an irrelevant factor in human motivation. The historical liberal tradition of the recognition of the important role of emotions in human life is attributed to an influence of Romanticism, in which emotions take a central position. According to Kavolis, pure liberalism – today, as in the past – could only overcome its one-sidedness with the help of a Romantic worldview. It is argued that the thinker's understanding of the role of emotions in human life has its roots in his scientific activities – studies of Freudianism and Neo-Freudianism. It is stated that on the basis of the psychoanalytic idea of unconsciousness, Kavolis contends that pure liberalism fails in dissociating itself from emotions. They still lay in its subconscious level. Pure liberalism unintentionally expresses personality in revolt against any authority. This article explains how Kavolis' approach to the relationship of liberalism and emotions influences his whole political theory and scientific enterprise.

**LITHUANIAN MUSEUM GOVERNANCE:
A PATHWAY TOWARD THE MODERN MUSEUM**

RASA BORTKEVIČIŪTĖ

There is a broad consensus that public institutions must constantly change in order to provide high quality services and meet the needs of the public. However, population surveys and researchers in this field claim that Lithuanian museum governance is exclusive, with traditional forms of

management still being dominant. Modern museum management theory emerged to contrast this kind of management. It is based on the New Public Governance (further – NPG) principles and can be explained using four main ideas – the refusal of the hierarchical model of management; an orientation toward visitors and their inclusion in the museum’s activities; cross-sectoral cooperation; transparency and accountability. This work provides an overview of how NPG tools are linked with modern museum governance; further discussed are their applications and main causes, which affect their usage in Lithuanian museums.

**2016 LITHUANIAN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS:
IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT ATTITUDES OF YOUNG ADULTS
TOWARD THE POLITICAL PARTIES**

TOMAS MACEINA, GINTAUTAS VALICKAS

Our study is directed toward the examination of attitudinal grounds of political decision-making among young (≤ 24 years old) Lithuanian voters in the national parliamentary elections. The focus is on their attitudes regarding politically specific evaluative dimensions (competence, honesty and leadership). To estimate the prognostic values of explicit/implicit attitudes toward the different Lithuanian political parties, we asked participants to fill out a questionnaire and perform three sets of ST-IATs, respectively. Due to the low voting diversity among participants, an elaborate data analysis could only be conducted regarding two Lithuanian parties: the Liberal Movement (LRLS) and the Homeland Union – Lithuanian Christian Democrats (TS-LKD). The results of our study suggest that explicit attitudes are more important than implicit attitudes in predicting voting behavior. We found that positive explicit and positive implicit attitudes toward the competence and leadership of the LRLS, respectively, predicted the decision to vote for this party (reference group: non-voters). On the same note, our findings suggest that positive explicit and implicit attitudes toward the honesty of the TS-LKD predicted the decision to vote for this party (reference group: non-voters). Positive implicit attitudes toward the party’s competence also predicted this decision. Finally, we found that political sophistication was an important factor by only considering explicit attitudes toward the TS-LKD. Namely, the increase of explicit attitudes’ prognostic power on the decision

to vote for the TS-LKD was associated with the decrease of voters' political sophistication (reference group: non-voters).

SPLIT-TICKET VOTING IN SEIMAS ELECTIONS (1996–2016): EXTENT AND PATTERNS

VAIDAS MORKEVIČIUS

This article explores the phenomenon of split-ticket voting in the Lithuanian parliamentary elections. The mixed parallel electoral system introduced into the Seimas elections, with the adoption of the Constitution, is a rather favorable institutional structure for split-ticket voting behaviour, as citizens are able to vote for a list of candidates of one party in the proportional constituency and for a candidate of another party in the majoritarian single-member constituency. For the analysis of the extent and patterns of split-ticket voting, data from post-election surveys in 2012 and 2016 as well as aggregate (on the constituency level) data from election results in 1996–2012 are used. An analysis of the aggregate data was performed by employing Søren R. Thomsen's (1987) estimator for the ecological inference, which allows to estimate the values of internal cells in the $R \times C$ tables when only marginal distributions are available. The results of the analysis showed that the extent of split-ticket-voting in Lithuanian parliamentary elections is highly substantial; however, it is also structured by the dimensions of the party competition, which emerged around 2004.

SOCIALLY ENGAGED VIETNAMESE BUDDHISM IN THE POSTCOLONIAL PERSPECTIVE

KOTRYNA KRIAUCIŪNAITĖ

This article is based on the phenomenon of socially engaged Buddhism through the ideas of postcolonial discourse theorists. Resistance from colonialism through manifestations is an important moment in the history of each country that has regained its independence. This article develops the idea that the history of Vietnam's independence and modernization is closely linked to the expression of socially engaged Buddhism, which made the resistance movement united and effective. During the first years of the Vietnam War and the Ngo Dinh Diem regime, the non-political goal of

socially engaged Buddhism was to protect people from suffering; however, the Ngo Dinh Diem presidency was marked by the continuation of the colonial model, which encouraged Buddhists to become a visible political power. The aim of this paper is to get acquainted with the phenomenon of socially oriented Buddhism in Vietnam, to understand the conditions that led to its emergence, and to reveal the methods by which this form of Buddhism opposed colonial manifestations in the post-colonial perspective. Vietnamese Buddhism, which began as a struggle for religious rights, became a political ideology, which also marked the process of modernizing a sovereign state. It has become a world-class movement with the aim to remove the spread of pro-Western ideas in Vietnam.