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**FROM POST-REVOLUTIONARY TO EUROPEANIZED LENINISM:
INTERSYSTEMIC REVERBERATIONS OF DE-STALINIZATION.
THE CASE OF THE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION**

Emanuel Copilaș

Abstract

For the Soviet Union, the Hungarian revolution from the fall of 1956 represented probably the most important challenge it had to face since the Nazi invasion during the Second World War. The “popular democracies” were also threatened by it to a great extent; even independent Yugoslavia, a true model for the Magyar insurgents, agreed with Khrushchev’s plan of sending Soviet troops to Budapest and forcefully reinstating communism in Hungary. This study approaches the Hungarian crisis as a consequence of the Soviet ideological metamorphosis that led from what I called post-revolutionary Leninism to Europeanized Leninism. Afterwards, Hungarian and the Suez crises are briefly compared from an international relations’ systemic perspective.

Key words: de-Stalinization, social tensions, foreign policy, ‘socialist camp’, Soviet reactions

**A SUPPLEMENT OF THINKING
YOUTH FESTIVAL AS COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA:
REFLECTIONS ON THE OLD NEW ORDER**

Ileana Nicoleta Sălcudean

Abstract

My paper brings forth an event that took place in Romania in 1953, a youth festival that functioned as communist propaganda. I am trying to decode the mass media perception of the staged event, which occurred few months after Stalin’s death. The festival was an event of a great magnitude, concentrating many efforts and was perceived as an applied ideology. It started with the Communist Youth Third Congress (24th – 30th of July 1953) followed by the Global Youth Festival (the first 2 weeks of August 1953). For this review, I consulted particularly two newspapers from that period in order to observe the way the festival was both built

as an event and reflected as an event. The stereotypes encountered during the festival as religious counterfeit, strategies for mass-control on the one hand, and stereotypes regarding the foreigners' perception of this time and space on the other hand, opened new territories as the paper unfolded.

Key words: communist propaganda, Youth Festival, old order, new order, event and meaning

IT IS DIFFERENT FROM INSIDE: PERCEPTIONS OF NATIONAL AND EUROPEAN IDENTITY IN THE 2004 EU NEW MEMBER STATES

Sergiu Gherghina

ABSTRACT

The 2004 enlargement meant the formal inclusion of 65 million citizens into the European Union. To what extent to they perceive themselves as Europeans and how did the identity attitudes transformed after the accession? To answer these questions this article focuses on eight new member states and uses individual level data from the 2002-2006 Candidate Countries and Standard Eurobarometers. The results are counterintuitive and show that accession acts as a catalyst for the national identity. The European identity loses ground starting with the accession year (and follows an irreversible trend), whereas the national identity grows stronger.

Key words: identity, EU accession, public opinion

THE ROMANIAN CIRCULATORY LABOUR MIGRATION TO ITALY - OUT OF NECESSITY OR OUT OF CHOICE?

Romana Cramarencu Cucuruzan

Abstract

For the last decade, the Romanian circulatory labour migration became a widespread phenomenon. Italy and Spain represent the first destination countries for Romanians seeking better job and life opportunities, in their attempt to overcome the difficulties back home. The present article focuses on the dynamics of

the phenomenon in the two mentioned destinations, with a special focus on Italy, where the Romanian migrants register the highest number among migrant population (according to ISTAT Caritas Italia data). We also added some insights on several migration experiences, based on a micro study carried out in May, 2010.

Keywords: labour migration, migration networks, migrant strategies

ERASMUS – EUROPEAN EDUCATIONAL MOBILITY PROGRAM AND CROSS-CULTURAL SHARED EXPERIENCE AND IDENTITY

Alina Braşoveanu

Abstract

The present article aims to interlink the following aspects related to cross-cultural European experiences: the educational mobility, as a subtype of modern physical and cultural flexibility, the cosmopolitan identity and values, to whom this type of mobility can give birth to, in similar circumstances all over the continent, and the way these are shared by individuals. The paper draws on the empirical research performed in an intercultural community, amongst Erasmus students incoming to Bordeaux, France, during the former academic year.

Key words: Erasmus program, cross-cultural European experience, mobility, identity, cosmopolitanism