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A Study in Gold: Top Romanian Scholarly Journals and Their Open Access Policies

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This study aims to offer a global image of the top Romanian Open Access journals. After the identification of the Romanian journals included in the most widely-used bibliometric databases (Web of Science and Scopus), some characteristics, such as their inclusion in DOAJ and/or ROAD, the use of Open Access licenses and the existence of processing/submission charges are analysed. The conclusions of this study offer a perspective on the Open Access movement and its influence on Romanian scientific publishers.

Keywords: open access; scholarly journals; bibliometric databases; Romania

1. Introduction

1.1 The Romanian approach to Open Science and Open Access

In Romania, at governmental level, Open Science and Open Access (O.A.) issues have begun to spark interest over the last decade, due to the growing concerns of the EU institutions on this topic.

The National Strategy for Research, Development and Innovation 2014-2020 (Guvernul României 2014) includes as a priority, in the subchapter *Access to knowledge*, the obligation to ensure and support open access by facilitating the access to information for the academic institutions and by stimulating Gold O.A. publishing for research financed through public funds.

In a recent document, *Partnership for Open Government: the National Action Plan 2018-2020*, in the chapter dedicated to open data, the adoption of a national strategy regarding the open access to the research output is stipulated (Guvernul României 2018).

In the Romanian scientific landscape, one can notice a similar trend. In April 2012, the Romanian Academy signed the declaration *Open Science for the 21st century* as member of All European Academies (ALLEA), where it is stated, among other things, that the publications "should be made openly available online, as soon and as freely as possible, as should also educational resources and software resulting from publicly funded research" (ALLEA - All European Academies 2012).

1.2 The landscape of the Romanian scientific journals

After 1989, the number of Romanian academic journal has increased. Unfortunately, their exact situation is difficult to know because there is no institution that keeps track of all journals.

In 2005, about 600 journals signed up to be evaluated by the National Council of Scientific

Research in Higher Education; only 81% of them fulfilled the minimum criteria to be indexed in one of the four categories used for this purpose (Grosu 2005, p. 4). Another classification of Romanian journals (from 2011) found 58 ISI indexed journals (ranked in the top category) and 418 other scientific journals ranked in the second and third tier (Dumitrescu 2012, p. 185). Till now, this was the last attempt of classification of all the Romanian scientific journals. The last evaluation of Romanian journals took place during 2012 but included only journals in Arts and Humanities (UEFISCDI 2018).

Studies of Romanian journals have found that these journals tend to have a high proportion of self-citations (Dumitrescu 2012; Robu et al 2001) and that most of the Romanian journals that are called scientific do not actually serve science, but are actually scientific popularization journals (Florian & Florian 2006).

However, the number of Romanian scholarly journals indexed in international scientific databases increased significantly in recent years. Regarding the Romanian journals indexed in Web of Science, for example, we witnessed an important evolution, from 8 journals in 2005 (Florian & Florian 2006) to 56 at the moment of our study was conducted (April, 2018). At the same time, following the global trend, the Open Access movement started making an impact amongst the Romanian scholarly journals. Our study seeks to correlate these two tendencies and to establish the extent to which top Romanian journals - by this meaning those whose quality has been validated through indexing in Scopus and/or Web of Science - have adopted O.A. policies in order to facilitate a wider international visibility and accessibility for Romanian research. Our main objective was a descriptive one - to collect and interpret data regarding the O.A./non-O.A. status of these Romanian journals - part of the international scientific flow.

Although Open Access is a hot topic in the research and academic community, country-wide studies regarding the O.A. publishing environment are infrequent. Most studies focus either on a specific aspect of O.A. publishing, such as hybrid journals (Laakso & Bjork 2016), APCs (Solomon & Bjork 2012), gold vs. green O.A. (Gargouri et al 2012) or on a different set of journals (Laakso & Bjork 2012). Studies regarding the Romanian O.A. environment are sparse and, to the best of our knowledge, there is no country-wide study that analyzes the policies of the O.A. journals, although there are studies regarding O.A. policies (Landoy et al. 2016).

2. Methodology

This paper focuses only on Romanian journals that are indexed in Web of Science (WoS) and/or Scopus. The data we used was gathered in March-April, 2018.

The list of Web of Science journals has been extracted from the Web of Science Master Journal List. It only includes journals from the three main indexes (Science Citation Index, Social Sciences Citation Index, Arts and Humanities Citation Index).

The list of Scopus indexed journals has been obtained from the Scopus website and only includes active journals that have *Publisher's country* specified as Romania.

After obtaining the initial list of journals - designated as Group 1 (G1) - we proceeded with the identification of those that offer Open Access. We accomplished this by checking each journal's website as well as the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and the Directory of Open Access Scholarly Resources (ROAD) databases. Only journals that are currently Open Access have been included in the final list, designated as Group 2 (G2).

When identifying O.A. journals, we chose to include all journals that offered unrestricted access to the published materials. While some O.A. definitions, such as that from the Budapest Open Access Initiative (BOAI) or the Public Library of Science (PLOS) consider O.A. as both unrestricted access and use (distribution, derivative works etc.), we choose to include all journals that offered free access to published materials in order to get the biggest possible picture.

This study focuses on obtaining information regarding aspects of O.A. publishing (use of O.A. licenses, publishing charges, O.A. policies) as well as general aspects regarding scientific publishing (type of peer-review). The data regarding these aspects has been gathered from the journals' websites and double-checked in the DOAJ and ROAD (where available). In cases where we could only find data regarding certain aspects on one of the platforms (journal website or DOAJ/ROAD) we used that information. Situations where information from two different sources where in contradiction have been analysed on a case by case basis in order to ensure that we obtained the latest available data.

While Scopus, Web of Science and DOAJ indexing is well-known, ROAD is a relatively new initiative developed by the ISSN International Centre with the support of UNESCO, aiming to provide information regarding O.A. journals. This information is gathered from the international ISSN Network and several databases (ISSN-INTERNATIONAL CENTRE 2017?).

3. Results

The first important finding of our study was the number of top Romanian journals whose content is freely available: from a total of 167 journals indexed in Scopus and/or WoS (G1), 144 journals (86%) are O.A. (G2).

However, we must underline that only 69 of G2 journals (48%) have explicit O.A. policies and/or use a Creative Commons licence to point out how their content can be used (see 3.2 for details). The majority of journals have no explicit O.A. policies, but we included them in our research because their content meets the definition given by Piwowar et al. (2018) for Bronze O.A.: "articles made free-to-read on the publisher website, without an explicit Open license".

The percentage of O.A. journals from the total of Romanian journals indexed in WoS, respectively in Scopus is over 80% (see Figure 1). As even WoS-indexed journals are mostly O.A. now, we can conclude that we have a strong commitment towards free access to scientific literature in the top tier of Romanian journals.

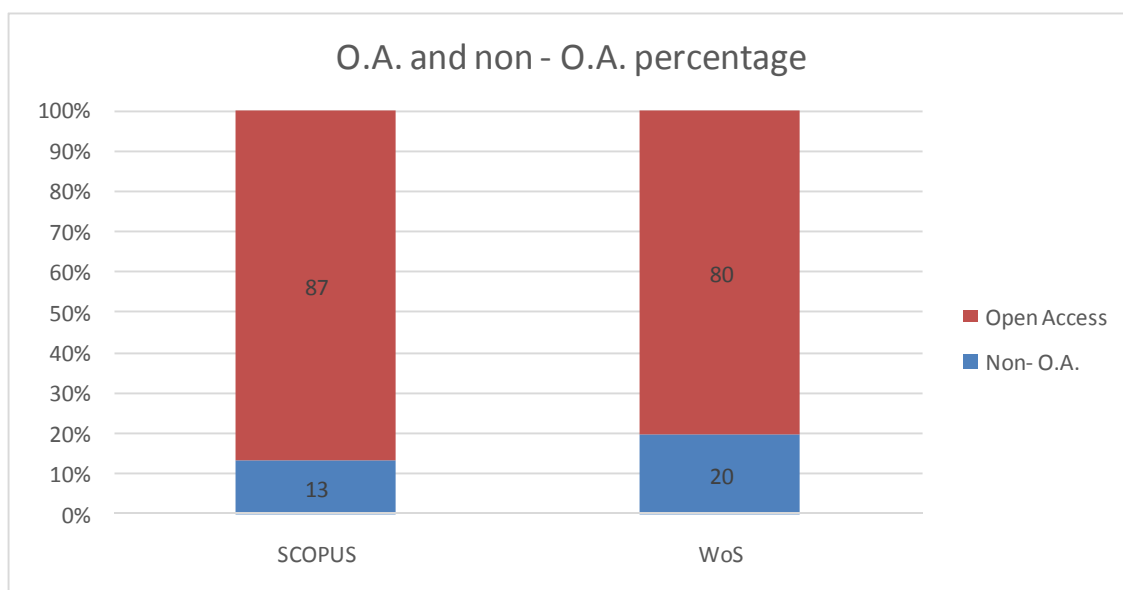


Figure 1. *The percentage of O.A. and non-O.A. Romanian journals indexed in Web of Science or Scopus*

3.1 Indexing status of identified O.A. journals

141 journals from G2 are indexed in Scopus, 62 in ROAD, 45 in WoS and 43 in DOAJ (see Figure 2). Although ROAD was launched in the end of 2013 (while DOAJ was launched in 2003), we have more ROAD indexed journals than DOAJ. This is probably a result of the fact that DOAJ indexing requires journals to submit an application, while ROAD indexing is done by the national ISSN centres.

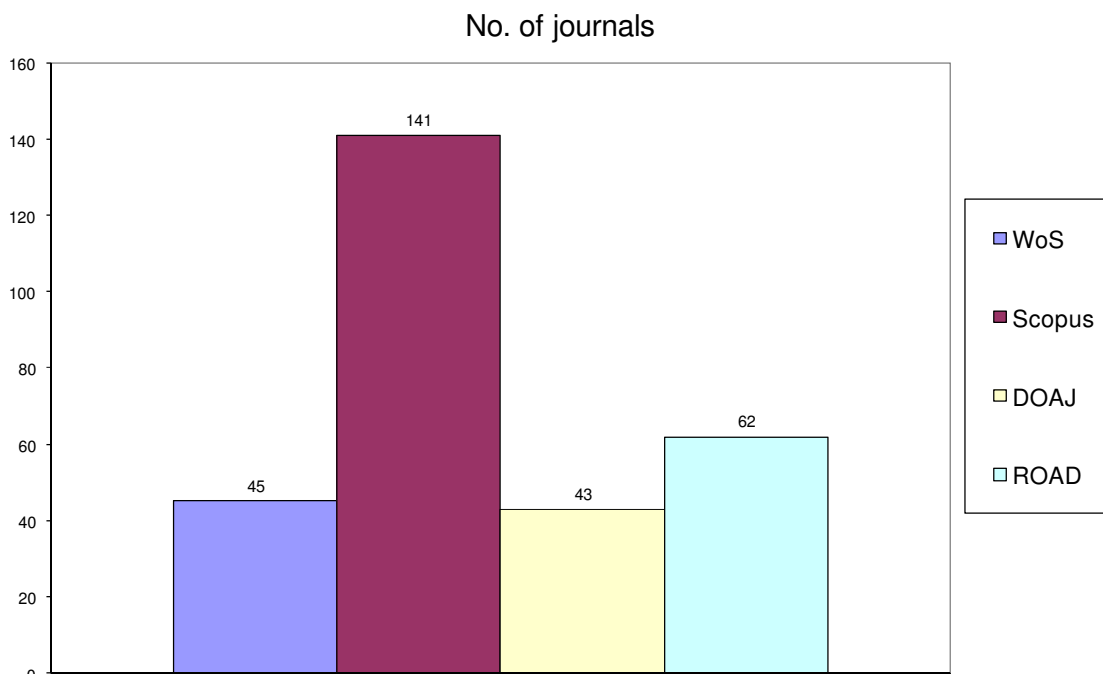


Figure 2. *Indexing status of G2 journals*

Most of the G2 journals, 46 (32%), are only indexed in Scopus, 24 (17%) are indexed in Scopus, DOAJ and ROAD and 22 (15%) are indexed both in WoS and Scopus. Only 7 journals (5%) are indexed in all the investigated databases (WoS, Scopus, DOAJ, and ROAD) (see Fig. 3). 68 of G2 journals (about 48% of the total) are not indexed in DOAJ or ROAD. This tells us that, although we have a high percentage of O.A. journals, almost half of them are not accessible through the most common O.A. directories.

3.2 O.A. licences

As previously shown, the majority of G2 journals provides Bronze O.A., i.e. they provide free access to their content without making any kind of reference to an Open Access policy. Only 68 journals of G2 use explicit O.A. licences. Most of them are licences formulated by the publishers in their own terms (28 journals), while the rest are different types of Creative Commons licences, varying from the most open (CC BY - 18 journals) to the most restrictive (CC BY NC ND - 14 journals) (see Fig. 4).

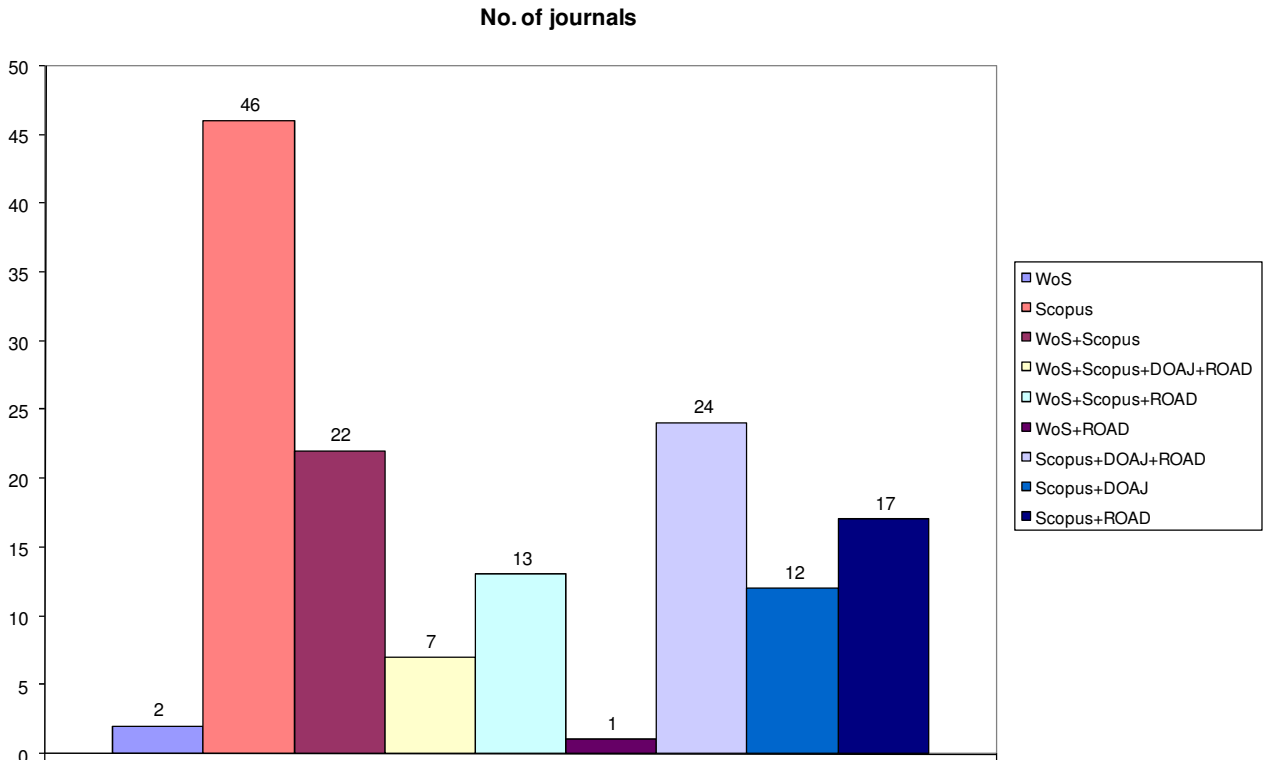


Figure 3. *G2 journals indexed in one or more of the investigated databases*

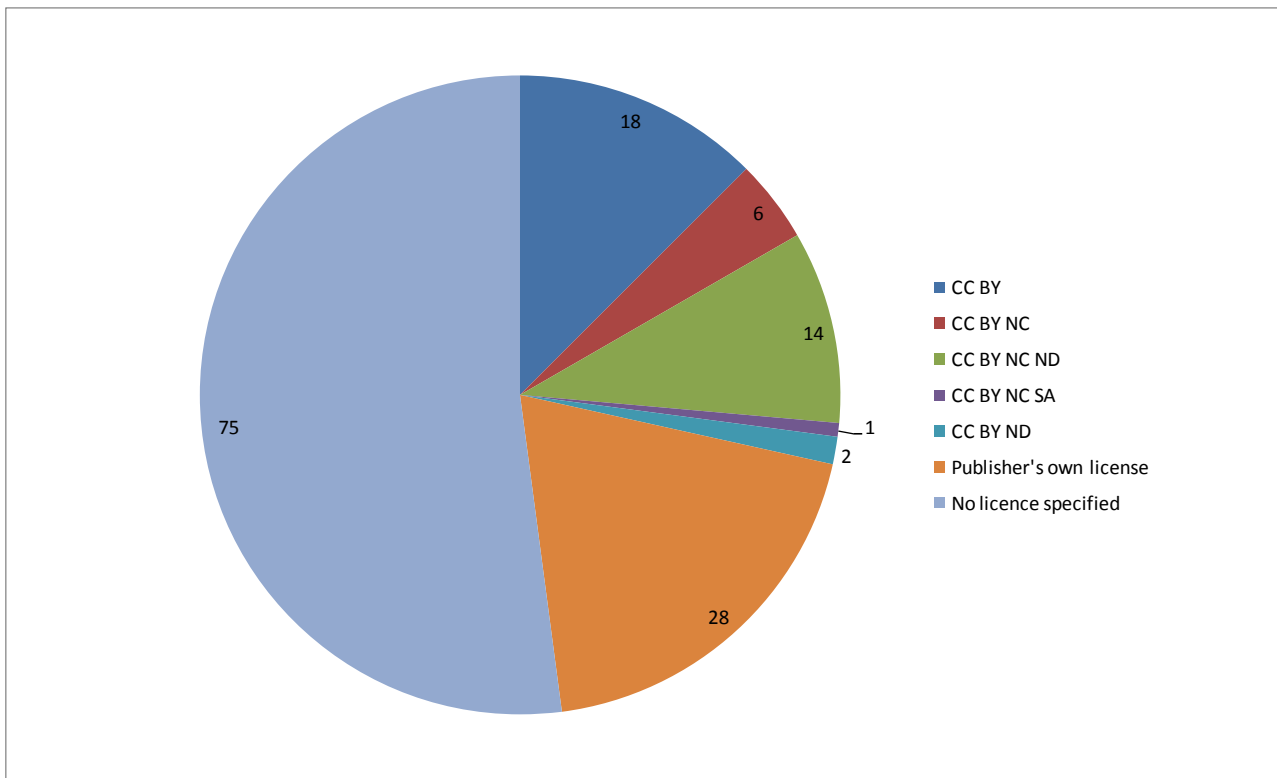


Figure 4. *Type of O.A. licences used by G2 journals*

3.3 Publishing charges

Only 22 journals from G2 - of which only two declare hybrid O.A. - require article fees, under different names: *submission, processing or publication charges*. This translates into about 15% of the Romanian top O.A. journals.

In the meantime, about 27% of DOAJ journals require APCs (2,964 out of 11,146) (DOAJ 2018; numbers available at 6 April 2018).

The fees requested by G2 journals vary between 50 and 500 Euros, averaging at about 193 Euros and with a median of 150 Euros. Only three journals offer charge waivers.

There have been a number of different studies worldwide regarding the average APC with values generally orbiting around 2,000 Euros. The JISC study from 2016, for example, found the average APC at 1,745 pounds for 2014-2015 (about 1,998 Euros) and the mean APC at 1,680 pounds or about 1,924 Euros (JISC 2016). Romanian fees average around 10% of those found in the mentioned study.

3.4 Peer-review

An important part of G2 journals (51 - 35%) do not provide, on their websites, details regarding the type of peer-review they use. For the journals that provide this information, the most common are the double blind (50 journals) and blind (37 journals) peer-review. More flexible procedures - open peer-review and optional blind peer-review (where the peer-reviewers can choose to disclose their identity or to remain anonymous) - are declared by only 6 journals (see Fig. 5)

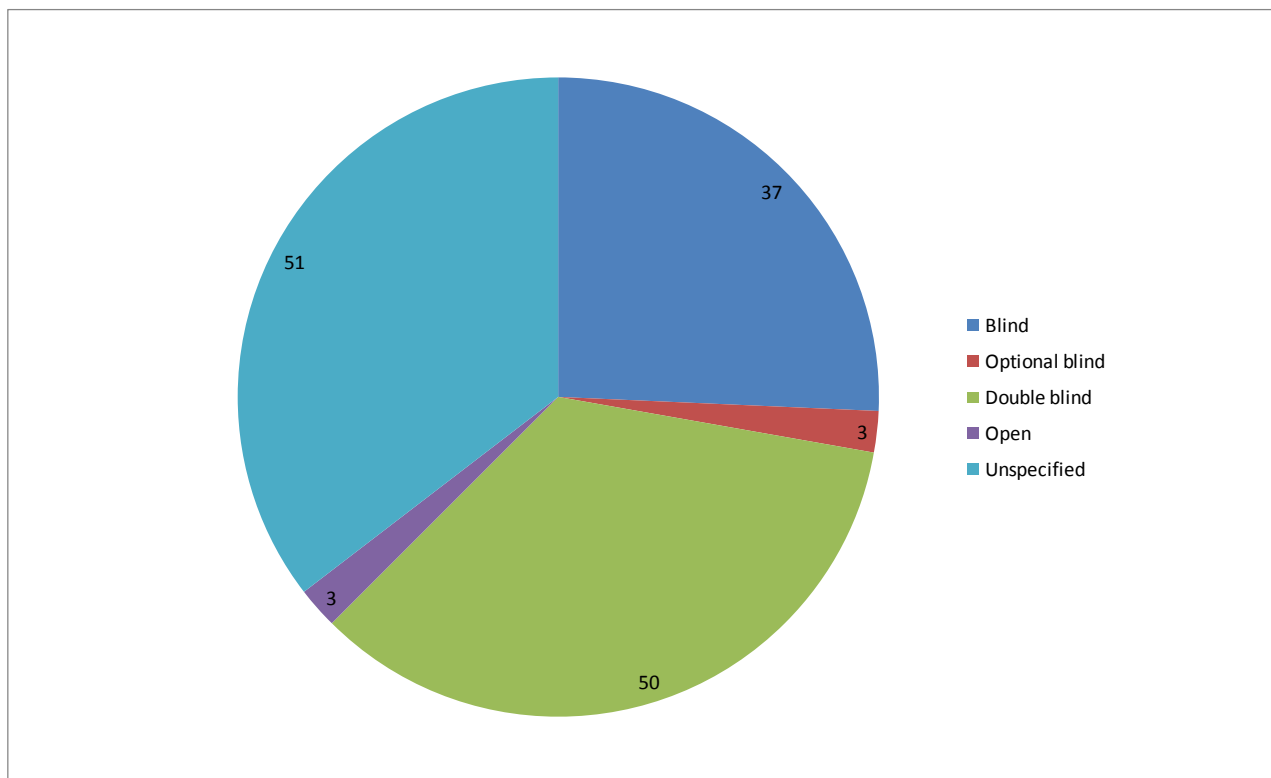


Figure 5. *Type of peer-review declared by G2 journals*

4. Discussion and conclusions

This study offers, for the first time, an analysis of the way in which editors of Romanian scholarly journals relate to the O.A. movement. The analysis of the journals indexed in at least one of the two main bibliometric databases has shown that 144 of the 167 Romanian journals are O.A. As open access is not a hot topic in the Romanian scholarly environment, this high percentage (86%) was quite unexpected. It indicates that O.A. is no longer a fringe of Romanian scholarly publishing but, at least for the top journals, the main type of publishing. It also shows willingness from Romanian editors to make their journals available to bigger audiences and an overall openness.

However, established O.A. repertoires such as DOAJ and ROAD do not properly cover top Romanian O.A. journals (48% of O.A. journals are not present in either). This hurts their visibility and suggests that, for Romania, DOAJ and ROAD are not effective tools for mapping O.A. publishing. It may also indicate that Romanian editors either don't consider indexing in DOAJ and ROAD necessary or ignore this opportunity. We can speculate that, considering the fact that WoS indexing is considered the highest level in the Romanian academic evaluation system, DOAJ indexing might not present any clear benefits. The small percentage of ROAD indexing (not depending on the editor) can be explained by the lack of overall O.A. information on the editors' websites - which makes indexing by a third-party more difficult.

A significant part of the analysed journals do not offer information regarding the open access policies and licenses, although they offer free access to articles (Bronze O.A.). The predominance of Bronze O.A. could be interpreted as a poor knowledge of the O.A. tools and policies: the publishers are willing to provide unrestricted access to the content of the journals, but don't know how or are not interested in putting this policy in connection with the O.A. movement. Considering that in Romania the commercial potential of this kind of journals is rather low and consequently the main objective of providing free access is the increase in visibility, we believe that the apprehension usually invoked in respect to Bronze O.A. (the fact that the lack of O.A. licence indicates the possibility that the editors will go back to paid access) is highly unlikely to occur.

The fact that the percentages of journals in our study which require APCs are significantly lower than worldwide ones (15% vs 27%) may indicate that Romanian top O.A. journals are seen by their editors less as a self-sustaining or even profitable business and more as an activity that needs to be sustained by external means. The small number of journals which require APCs and the low value of these APCs, compared with the worldwide average, also reinforces the impression that Romanian O.A. journals are not seen by their editors as businesses.

The websites of O.A. journals vary in quality with an important part being substandard and lacking essential information, like the type of peer review used. This shows a certain lack of professionalism in scholarly publishing, in contrast with the quality of these journals, validated through indexing in the most important bibliometric databases.

We consider that our study facilitates future bibliometric analysis of Romanian O.A. journals. The small size of the O.A. publishing market and the fact that a significant number of Romanian journals do not provide details regarding their policies or editorial practices, although they might in the future, makes the figures presented in this study susceptible to important changes on short and medium term.

Note

1. The results of this study have been presented at the The 9th International Conference on Information Science and Information Literacy, Sibiu, Romania (April 19-20, 2018).

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Data Librarian, the Steward

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Background. *By the 2020 mark, The European Union should have a functional Digital Single Market. One of the policies sustaining the efforts in such endeavour is building a European Data Economy (European Commission 2017a). The aim is to build a common European data space a transformative space even for the information science specialists.*

Objectives. *The study is investigative in nature aiming to extract the traits out of the trends leading to a possible specialisation having a broad scope in searching possible career paths for librarians in data science.*

Results. *A graphical explanatory framework indicating requirements, skills and competencies needed by the librarians to achieve new cross-disciplinary engagements with patrons and the research environment.*

Methods. *Because this study is put in the context of Open Science, and particularly addressing the European Union space, the late developments reflected in the policies and initiatives were taken under scrutiny coupled with relevant European Commission project deliverables. Other studies concentrating on the new roles of the librarians pertaining to data librarian were consulted, and also the body of information gathered around the Open Science Cloud. To couple existing studies' conclusions with the demand in the librarianship, a body of job listings were investigated to find common traits data librarian job descriptions are exposing. To complete a picture, some training facilities were taken into the mix.*

Debate. *Out of many possible roles envisaged for the librarians, there are a few which trigger some focus on the future skills needed to be acquired. These possible scenarios involve data management planning guidance, data stewardship and curation, and data visualisation. Some or all of them might lead to a deep transformation of the librarianship as a craft we were used to up to the Open Science rising tide. The article invites all the information specialists to look into what are the needs to shape up or even to rehash the careers of library and information science specialists.*

Keywords: *data librarians; data stewardship; skills set; FAIR data; Open Science*

1. Introduction - speaking data

Everyday interaction with computers ensue acts of data input into a system, no matter what is the nature of interaction. Libraries and their staff are part of the new data ecosystem due to the continuous manipulation of catalogue data, involvement in digitisation projects, curation of digital assets or guiding the users through information products, and data silos provisioned by the big publishers' services. Metadata is the object of manipulation in the world of libraries, data nonetheless, and the process of acquiring the necessary skills goes back in time since the beginning of informatisation of library services. In the meantime the growth of data volumes and importance it gained in evaluation, re-evaluation and reproducibility lead in a silent upgrading for all the actors, libraries' staff included. As soon as the interest in data exploitation rose, the libraries needed to find stable paths leading to better articulation of responses endowing its staff with new skills.

For the purpose of setting the stage right from the start, we do need to put some meaningful milestones along the path of our inquiries. Because we will explore quite a few documents, initiatives, policy documents and job adds, it is wise to retain some definitions beforehand (Merriam-Webster Dictionary 2019):

- *Curation* - "organizing and maintaining collections";
- *Stewardship* - "conducting, supervising, or managing of something"; "In recent years, the long-established <<management>> sense of *stewardship* has evolved a positive meaning, <<careful and responsible management>>;
- *Management* - "conducting or supervising of something".

Out of the definitions and considering all practical aspects involved with data, it might be possible to infer that the state of data could be regarded under stewardship when it is being curated. We have another relevant definition to abide to (Council on Library and Information Resources 2019):

"the active and ongoing management of data through its life cycle of interest and usefulness to scholarship, science, and education. Data curation activities enable data discovery and retrieval, maintain its quality, add value, and provide for reuse over time, and this new field includes authentication, archiving, management, preservation, retrieval, and representation".

2. Setting up the stage

2.1 Historical milestones

The traits of the data librarian is closely linked to the data archives beginnings, a late arrival of the sixth decade of the last century. In 1967, Great Britain decides to establish UK Data Archive focusing on managing data sets arriving from social sciences (UK Data Archive 2017).

Because on the European level the numbers rose, in 1976 the Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives (CESSDA ERIC) was set. The function of this body was to establish a common management point for a federated structure of services in the field of social sciences (Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives 2018). Research and training of the actors in this newly established field of data management is coupled with the skills enabling complex qualifications demands entailed by the labours they are exposed to (Consortium of European Social Science Data Archives 2018). This is one of the multiple concurrent streams leading to the data multiverse of today. We are to recognize as the biggest catalyst, the appearance thirty years back of the World Wide Web as means to sharing research data. Soon enough research institutions explored and envisaged ways to exploit better the Massive Data (National Research Council 1997) already at hand in the advent of what is today Big Data.

At the beginning of the first decade of the new millennium, the interest on data shifts gears caused by the volume and importance, and also the potential benefits coming from exploitation. In 2007, *OECD Principles and Guidelines for Access to Research Data from Public Funding* based on the objectives and principles of the Paris Declaration in 2004, amended in 2006, set a path fulfilled later on by the outcomes of FAIR data principles (Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Economic Development 2007).

In 2009, the European Commission embarked on a policy concerning Open Access and preservation of the research output. It started out immediately after Recession *Preparing Europe for a New Renaissance* stating a *paradigm shift* coupled with the need to *Riding the Wave* of data (European Commission 2010), and later on concluded with the ascension of Open Science on the firmament having libraries right from the start as main actors. *Riding the Wave* set the stage for new specialisations in libraries exposing an important question: *How can we foster the training of more data scientists and data librarians, as important professions in their own right?*

In 2012, The European Commission issued a *Recommendation on access to and preservation of scientific information* (2013a), with a reversion in 2018 (2018b). The community reacted to the new directions looking into the matters at hand (European Commission 2013b). An important moment shaped the policies concerning Open Access and data management in respect - *Joint Declaration of Data Citation Principles* from FORCE11 (Martone 2014). In 2014, the FAIR

principles start to shape up arriving to the final form in march 2016 (Wilkinson et al. 2016). FAIR principles may be considered an invitation to the scholarly community to reconsider the role of the scientific data in the search for re-use.

2.2 A demand for skills in continuous dynamics

Since the arrival of networked communication, the librarians got involved with data community because by themselves were producers and managers of data, let that be from the academic corridors or cultural heritage digital representations. The community of practice got into contact with data since the times of electronic catalogues and remote search through Z39.50 information retrieval protocol for bibliographic data protocol. The body of experience gained working already in the field of data (Ford 2013), led to gradually accruing skills day by day or on a project bases, or sometimes via specialized training programmes for librarians.

Little by little, besides continuing traditional services, the libraries become the electronic access to the Internet, and doing so, to the specialized research databases or services actioned via Application Programming Interfaces (APIs). Actually, the library becomes a mining ground for resources, from the personal physical space carved from a soaked informational context, to digital resources to which the library became a transactional actor and a gatekeeper. The key term to be observed is *the resource*, which by the laws governing the communication protocols, is a representation identifiable through a Uniform Resource Identifier (Tim Berners-Lee et al. 2004). Librarians silently became managers of resources in a constant need to be better organized, cared for, and kept safe.

With the advent of World Wide Web, in Europe, the information science professionals started to look into the present and future roles and career paths - see, for example, *European Curriculum Reflections on Library and Information Science Education* (Kajberg & Lørring 2005). At that time, data for most of the librarians, besides the catalogue and bibliographic standards, were actually coming from digitisation projects as digital assets and their attached metadata. New skills were needed and a good picture of those times may be seen in *The skills, role and career structure of data scientists and curators: an assessment of current practice and future needs* (Swan & Brown 2008).

The rhythm picked up by the time a reality needed to be solved; Big Data with its peaks in research data. The European Commission embarked on a path of changing how research should be conducted in the new European Research Area starting with investigations on scientific publication markets, and arriving to the launch of the European Open Science Cloud. There is a deep interest in bringing to fruition the exploits of the Big Data through Machine Learning, and ultimately with Artificial Intelligence.

3. Traits out of needs

On European and international level, managing research data or cultural heritage sets, is a continuous business closely related to those who are the practitioners. The business of data is evolving threefold: producers (research and cultural heritage), managers (private bodies, consortia, governments), and consumers (researchers, business, media, general public). The managers needs tooling, resources and qualified personnel.

There is an increasing pressure to reveal instruments and data able researchers and librarians to cope with the increase in numbers of scientific articles accompanied in a growing trend by its respective data sets. Researchers are not able any more to cover the entirety of the research outputs arriving from the global scale. In this context opening FAIR data is a must following Open Access, an already established publishing model if not a scientific conduct in itself enveloped in what is

called Open Science.

3.1 Data librarian - the steward

Definitions are handy for getting an upper view on the state of the art, and *data librarians* is no exception.

One of the most complete definitions is the one used by the Research Data Alliance through the Term Definition Tool: "*data librarians are professional library staff engaged in managing research data, using research data as a resource, or supporting researchers in these activities*" (Data Foundation and Terminology 2017). The CASRAI Dictionary (2015) takes this definition, but it emphasizes the expertise in working with the data: "*data experts who have a librarian background*". CASRAI marks another issue in the effort of setting the profile of a would be data librarian. That is the continuous "*overlap between data librarians, data managers, and data stewards*".

We should be aware at all times that the data librarian is savvy with the technical parts of data management, being at all time involved with data repositories management and development. This permanent association leads to a technical skill set needed from the start that would be in a continuous updating with the latest as the daily tasks demands it.

Most of the new skills required like data citation (an organic elongation of bibliographic services), data description (metadata and descriptor handling), or data identification (Digital Object Identifiers), are in fact abilities already attached to every librarian's tool belt. On these the technological layer needs to be updated and raised to new levels.

3.2 Roles for librarians

Seeking the paths leading to an established profile for the data librarian produced a number of research articles already. One of the recent ones, *Defining data librarianship: a survey of competencies, skills, and training* (Federer 2018) gathered data about librarians involved in data curation already. One of the important implications is that "*many libraries have never had a specialized data librarian job*" and therefore "*have unclear expectations of the skills and knowledge that the successful job candidate should have*". Often, the librarians are "*in the position of implementing new and previously untested services*". Although these conclusions relate to an environment close to the information technologies, a data librarian could start using the existing tools developed by the data communities, tackling the challenges on a moderate level. For example, in the case of working with data, one may employ tools like ISA framework (<http://isa-tools.org>).

Nonetheless, the technical skill set needs to be updated and infused with new abilities and knowledge aimed on data curation. A short overview at the Digital Curation Centre *Curation Lifecycle Model* (2019a) and the *Curation Reference Manual* (2019b) helps spotting needs for a data librarian in terms of skills needed.

Another important study (Burton & Lyon 2017) highlight a real skill gap: "*many librarians lack the technical skills to be effective in a data rich research environment*". Interestingly enough, there is an opinion expressed by a librarian: "I learn new skills, but I still need to do my old job" (Burton & Lyon 2017) that goes in contrast with another present in Federer's (2018): "I feel less and less like a <<librarian>> and more and more like ... something else". This indicates an emergent role, one that needs support if it is to become a career path.

Although an important part of the literature has defined the object of activities being research data management, looking back to the Curation Lifecycle Model, we should be able to see that curating the data is inferred.

To achieve a paradigm change through Open Science, the proper set of skills had to be looked into, and with this need in focus, some documents explored the tasks a future librarian might have in a data infused work context.

One important study (Schmidt & Shearer 2016) explored the competencies librarians have in their managerial role. These competencies are actually inscribed in the library's scope provided in three areas: access to data, awareness and support for managing data, and managing a data collection. The last one falls under the curation life-cycle model's steps. The core competencies imply a vast knowledge of the field of data, and also of the policies and project management. Most of these core competencies are technical in nature. A list of possible jobs is offered as well showing that some of them are more broad in data knowledge scope, some are more targeted.

3.3 Training and lifelong learning

The gap is in the scope of several international programmes like Data Scientist Training for Librarians (DST4L), or Library Carpentry. For a more comprehensive list, National Network of Libraries of Medicine provides valuable references (National Network of Libraries of Medicine 2019).

Librarians who will be engaged with the researchers active in European projects are expected to be able to give support and insight on all matters related to data curation. Complementary to the librarian skill set there should be the researcher's. A lot of training programs address the researcher in their declared mission to augment her/his data managing capabilities. Instrumental for understanding the effort would be a look into *Providing researchers with the skills and competencies they need to practice Open Science* (European Commission 2017b): "*particular attention needs to be paid to developing and growing the cohort of information professionals (which can include librarians, data scientists, data stewards and others)*".

The accent falls on the training of data stewards, and further down the path, the Report even names a new breed of librarians in the context of practising Open Science: *the Open Science librarians*. The interesting bit on the two is a profound acknowledgement for training, and for the resource allocation it demands.

3.4 A dynamic job market

Data librarians need to emerge as a fully fledged position within the libraries because universities and even public libraries are investing in computing infrastructures and access services for researchers and patrons alike.

For the benefit of this study, a set of job ads collected from the website of the International Association for Social Science Information Services and Technology (2018) was analyzed. Out of the many job adds provided, only those containing data librarian were hand-picked taking into consideration that title of the job is enough to extract the common traits for a possible career path. The sample under analysis might be considered biased due to its USA and UK coverage. For a global view, there is a need for an extended sample in the future.

From adds descriptions were isolated seven sets for the skills and abilities needed:

- in what is collaborating with others;
- what she/he organizes;
- in what is involved;
- for what is responsible of and what she/he elaborates;
- to what she/he contributes to;
- fuzzy (a set of skill dependant by the specificities of the institution);
- qualifications and specific requirements.

It is easy to see that the skill sets a librarian in charge also with data has, acts more like a middleware in the economy of data for the institutions. It has a liaison trait (a live human bridge with the staff members and researchers), it has to be productive in terms of services (from development, to documentation, to writing on the blog and social media, to assistance), it needs to be familiar with funding opportunities and how to apply, and more than that, to be technical savvy meaning at times mastering several programming languages.

The following information tends to become the norm for most of the post ads. Some of the original descriptions and attributes were truncated in the dataset attached for the economy of the text.

For answering to such demands, the information specialists need a brand new training framework. Realisation of such framework could be an extension of the existing ones like the one FOSTER provides (FOSTER 2019), or starting on national levels in accord with local specificities, but echoing the European level standards. One possible solution is accessing Digital Education Action Plan - Action 5 Open Science Skills (European Commission 2018a).

4. A possible profile

The first mandate of the data librarian is to ensure the safe keeping of data. In research environment, keeping data safe, means actually designing and implementing Data Management Plans (DMP). A data librarian should be able to understand how to gather the information, and being knowledgeable of the field specificities with regards to the types of data, and able to design a viable DMP. The community already designed tools in aid like *DMPTool* (California Digital Library - University of California Curation Center 2019) or *DMPonline*, another instance of DMPTool.

As much as it was gathered from the job ads, there is to be observed a need for a person that not only is a skilled technologist with data, but also a communicator, and most of all, an innovator. These requirements are the proper answer for future challenges.

Labouring through the documents there is a distinguishable profile that could lend itself to further scrutiny.

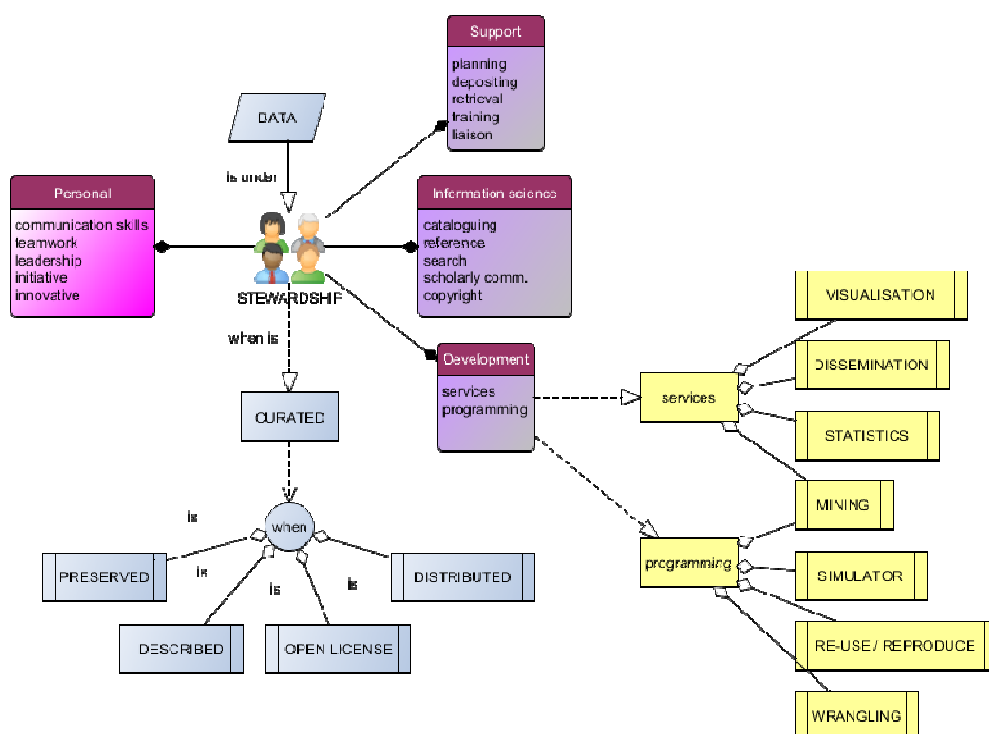


Figure 1. A possible picture of skills, and provided services

6. Debate

The diagram proposed is not impinging a fully hydrated model for answering any possible scenario, but it gives a possibility to assess the curation life-cycle of data as states on which stewardship is manifested.

Data is travelling the life cycle, and at every change of state, there is a need to have a suitable response from those tending to it. This response is in fact a set of skills, may that be soft or technology driven. Librarians are still the first choice in managing data that needs a good contextualisation. Libraries are the main actors in evolving the global knowledge graph through the renewed services they provide.

7. Conclusions

Librarians in general and academic librarians in particular need a new long life learning framework. Librarians need to re-skill in data curation as well in order to become a functional part of the data ecosystem (Dickersin 2019). Data curation as practice environment requires deep technical skills.

The data librarian emerging profile needs to step out as a real career path as it is not a new profile, but an evolved one having now a distinct contour. There is an observable overload in all the job adds analysed and that is the future candidate to cover all dimensions as match as possible, which in reality is rarely to find such embodiment. This state has the negative effect on scarring the professional who are actually doing the job already.

Open Science spurs the incentives for skill augmentation enough to see the rise of the data librarian, the steward of research and cultural heritage.

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The Importance of the Romanian Library of Freiburg for the Romanian Exile in the Context of the Beginning of the Communism and the Sovietisation of the Romanian Society

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One can notice a growing interest regarding the discovery and the highlighting of the forms of cultural resistance in the 1950-1989 period, especially the highlighting of the importance and significations of the post-war Romanian exile, in the communist period, based on the conservation and development of the interior existence together with keeping the modernist reaction regarding the autonomy of the aesthetics to its political insubordination.

The Romanian Library of Freiburg constitutes an essential starting point in highlighting the types of cultural resistance of the exile. The Romanian cultural exile begun at the start of the 50s in Romania, when the persecutions of the intellectual elite orchestrated by the political regime also started. This article aims to analyse the historical and political context of the appearance of the types of cultural resistance that determined the appearance of cultural associations in the diaspora as a response to the censorship, with a review of the types of associations and cultural institutions that appeared as a form of protest and preservation of Romanian cultural values.

By correlating studies from interdisciplinary fields, we can reunify the image of Romanian exile and its main directions, reconsidering the role of cultural institutions in the context of the transformations of the communist period.

Keywords: *communism; resistance through culture; libraries; Romania; Romanian exile*

1. The historical context of the emergence of the types of resistance through culture in post-war Romania

Historically, we can talk about cultural resistance in Romania in close connection with the changes of the political regime that occurred after the emergence of the communism.

Regarding the perception of the phenomena, the expressions *resistance through culture* or *cultural resistance* appears only later, after the removal of the communist regime in 1989.

The determining and favourable factor that contributed to the instauration of the communist regime was the expansion of the soviet empire, in the aftermath of the defeat of Nazi Germany. Communist regimes were established in all the regions reached by the Red Army, in countries declared defeated, occupied - Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria - or allied - Poland and Czechoslovakia, which went towards communism in the same rhythm, indifferent of their more or less different social economic, political and cultural profile, between 1944-1955 and 1947-1948, with insignificant delays.

"Could Romania have resisted? Could the Romanian society and its political factors have resisted in a greater way than they did it? Countries that in the following decades would really become issues for the communist regimes (Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, Poland... all the time) were no more successful. In this first phase, the pressure was much too high. Nobody could have opposed the soviet roller" (Boia 2016 p. 27) [1]

Thus, on March 6, 1945, the government led by Petru Groza, with the help of the Soviet influence, came to power with only four ministers from the Communist Party (also present in the previous government) but with a slight change: Petre Constantinescu-Iași would become minister in charge of propaganda matters.

The Allied Control Commission (ACC) was the entity that supervised the application of the armistice conditions between Romania and the Allied Power, but, being controlled by a soviet lieutenant, it also led Romania on the road to sovietisation: "it will become the main institution of the Romanian state in the next period, establishing a plenary control, politically partisan and fully interested regarding the society, from the army to the press, from culture to the political and economic life" (Boia 2016 p. 60) [2].

There is a takeover of the media by the communists, who control the radio, the print media and the related trade unions by depriving them of resources, such as paper for printers, as well as by the refusal of the trade unions led by the Communists to print materials about the so-called attacks on democracy.

The moment of the royal strike is next, triggered by the King when he urged Petru Groza to resign, based on the recommendations of the US and British government representatives in Bucharest, who considered the pro-communist government formula unrepresentative for most of the population. Petru Groza refuses, and the King withdraws from public life and does not sign the laws drafted by the government, which, according to the Constitution in effect, became null without his signature.

The Groza government will move to organizing "free" elections to consolidate its position in November 1946. The Bloc of Democratic Parties, a Communist-led alliance, will receive 83.8 percent of the votes, as opposed to the liberals and peasants, which obtained 7 percent.

After obtaining this comfortable majority, in 30th December 1947, King Michael is forced to abdicate in a meeting sought by premier Groza together with the minister of National Economy at that time, the leader of the Communist Party, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej. In the same night, the Popular Republic of Romania is proclaimed, this name being used in order to differ from the capitalist republics, that "are formally ruled by an elected president but are actually ruled by some few hundred families of big bankers, big industrialists and rulers of capitalists monopolies. It is a new form of state, because not only comparison with the monarchy, but also in comparison with any bourgeois republic, the popular republic represents a step forward in the social evolution" [3], Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej promised (cited in Cioroianu 2005).

2. The sovietisation of the Romanian society in the communist period

The signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration and Mutual Assistance with the USSR is next, on February 4, 1948, and a process of Sovietisation begins in Romania, by remodelling all the dimensions of the Romanian society: economy, education, legislation.

"I understand through Sovietisation that mimetic process of introducing a Soviet model in all areas of society: politics, economy, culture, habitat and intellectual-scientific life. The decade of Sovietisation is a decade-long transition period between the post-war reality in the mid-1940s and that of consolidated and internationally recognized international regimes in the mid-1950s. This mimetic process was common to all countries in the area, even if it had particular speeds and manifestations in each of them" (Cioroianu 2005 p. 322) [4]

Regarding the education, the new regime will intervene in the formative process through the transformation of education. The first intervention is legislative, through the Decree 175 of 3rd

August, 1948, which abolishes confessional and private schools, foreign schools, and introduces a single textbook, translated from Russian, schools for minorities are abolished, and educational structures in the country are centralized.

Moreover, the work contracts of the teachers considered reactionary are terminated, and as of October 1, 1948, others are signed, according to the criteria of the regime, namely social origin, the attitude towards the regime, the political affiliation, and so on. Other school principals and inspectors are instated at the recommendation of the party and not of the ministry (Stanciu 2009 p. 215).

The control is institutionalized and applies in parallel to the press, the literary productions, libraries, bookstores and publishing houses.

The nationalization of 1948 also means the end of private publishing houses, printing houses and private bookstores, and the dissolution of the Royal Foundation Publishing House, which transforms into the State Publishing House for Literature and Art. Together with other state-owned publishing houses, they are centralized under the General Directorate of Publishing and Book Distribution Companies, established in 1949.

The communist regime encourages, through these publishing houses "the mass printing of the classics of Marxism and Leninism, of realist-socialist fiction, of miscellaneous works of propaganda (political, cultural, atheist-scientific etc.) as well as textbooks" (Vasile 2011 p. 283) [5].

The distribution of books was, thus, controlled and directed to where the Party wanted to educate, particularly in the rural area.

3. Book control - forum of political-ideological decision in the literary purge

The '50s and '60s strongly marked the Romanian cultural history. The immixture of politics in the social sphere, but also in the literary productions of the past, deformed the mentality of the intellectuals and transformed the method of elaboration of the literary works of the time. In libraries, a campaign was launched to remove from collections representative works in all fields, especially philosophy, literature, memoirs, politics, writings that were not convenient to the political power.

Many writers and men of culture took the road of exile. Others remained in the country, under house arrest, and started a resistance to the censorship movement. Because the free expression of written ideas was impossible to achieve, the dissemination of culture was done in private, through discussions, lectures, debates.

The intellectual class of the society started disappearing, slowly: "In the early 1950s, after the nationalizations, expropriations, evictions from houses, arrests, internships in work colonies, layoffs, and so forth, the Bucharest elite (the mixture of aristocrats, bourgeois, intellectuals) had become bygone. The few attempts to preserve something of what was (atmosphere, relationships, habits, hierarchies) seem today dramatic and useless. The old elite was a world condemned to disappear. One of the few forms that remained had been the somewhat regular meetings in some houses. [...] Some imagined that the communist regime would last for a few years, [...] Others [...] continued to carry their existence by simulating some forms of (imaginary) resistance" (Tănase 2009 p. 24) [6].

The conferences in the houses of some individuals, held by personalities of that time (Constantin Noica, Barbu Slatineanu, Petru Manoliu) were renowned.

"The pre-war elite regrouped in fragile forms, antechambers of prisons, camps, shelter, clandestine existence, and exile. When not of death. The civil society has spent its last moments in these salons, groups of friends, literary cenacles" (Tănase 2009 p. 25) [7]

The first manifestation of the censorship was the purge of the press and libraries, the party dictating, in exclusivity, not only the general orientation, but also the summary of each number of newspapers and existing magazines: *Scânteia*, *România liberă*, *Contemporanul*, *Gazeta literară*, *Flacăra*, *Tânărul scriitor*.

There was a "system of double structures", of "double language" (Rad et al. 2011 p. 112), the communism acting invisibly, from underground, through technical censorship but also visibly through the Section of Agitation and Propaganda of the party - the Agitprop, which announced the "great themes": socialist realism, sharpening of the class struggle, the fight against cosmopolitanism and revisionism, the support of collectivization, the struggle for harvests or record productions.

"The years 1948-1955 marked the worst period in Romania's history, when to the hundreds of thousands of arrests, an intellectual murder was added: the assassination of the national culture by the application of socialist realism in literature, art and schools. ... The censorship applies not only to works but also to individuals. Of all the great banned, Blaga had the most tragic fate, and his poetic and philosophical extermination was, in fact, collateral, the extermination of thousands of virtual readers of the works he did not write anymore" (Rad et al. 2011 p. 113) [8]

After 1965, a short liberalization period followed, but in 1971 the censorship resumed the role of "ideological Cerberus", with the "July theses". It will be abolished in 1977, but only as an institution, because ideologically, it remained active through "post-censorship", giving the word to the readers-snitches: "In the stifling atmosphere, two hundred writers and as many artists and scientists will emigrate in the West. There are things to be taken into account when writing a history of Romanian resistance through culture" (Rad et al. 2011 p. 114) [9].

In addition to the ban on the publication of literary works, the next step was the removal from the libraries of the works that did not agree with the regime. In 1957 a meeting of the libraries is held regarding this theme, of the "state and perspective of development of the libraries in the Romanian Popular Republic" (Corobca 2014 p. 39) the conclusion being: "Librarians from the countryside have to consider themselves propagandists and agitators in the fight for the socialist transformation of the village" [10], by taking out of the libraries the books that belong to the "hostile" literature.

At the start of the '50s the special fund is created in the big Romanian libraries, but before this period, the censors mentioned, in reports, the selection of purged books for the "documentary" fund.

"Documents have been recovered since 1944 [...] until 1989, when instructions were issued, provisions on libraries which have the right to hold documentary or special documents, the list of purged books, lists of authors who have gone into exile, notes from the ministries involved in the process of purification, the last document being an address of the Council of Culture and Socialist Education of 9 July 1989 on the withdrawal of books from the reading circuit and an annex containing 152 authors, most of whom went into exile" (Corobca 2014 p. 79) [11].

The General Directorate of Press and Printing will be responsible for setting up the special fund, at the initiative of the Cultural Assemblies. The idea of this special fund of libraries was to keep from destruction copies of purgeable books and to make them available to well-verified scientists and, if necessary, at the disposal for research. This special fund will be established in addition to the next

libraries: the Library of the Academy of the Romanian Popular Republic, the central university libraries from Bucharest, Iassy and Cluj, the regional libraries from Timișoara, Arad, Oradea, Stalin-city, Sibiu, Galați, Târgu-Mureș, Craiova, Turnu Severin. While a system of control of the already printed or pending print books was developed in the country, institutions that aim to maintain the Romanian values are established abroad, by the Romanian intellectuals that request asylum in several European countries.

4. The emergence of diaspora cultural and literary associations in reaction to censorship; the exile of the writers

Between 1950 and 1957 numerous associations, foundations, committees, institutions, libraries, and leagues of Romanians far and wide are established. We note, besides the Romanian Library of Freiburg, the Nicolae Bălcescu Association from Chicago, the Romanian-Brazilian Cultural Association, Rio de Janeiro, The Romanian Library from Stockholm, the National Center of Free Romanians, Paris, the Anticommunist League from Tel Aviv, the Society for culture and Romanian literature, London (just some examples) (Filitti et al. 2008 p. VIII).

The men of culture from exile started to create, at the shelter of their adoptive countries, and a current of the writers from exile is developed, with a rich publishing activity. It is estimated that the percentage of the writers in exile from Romania is greater than that of any other East-European state, reaching 12 per cent between the years 1949-1989 (Behring 2001 p. 23).

We can talk about three waves of political-determined emigration: the first, in the '40-'50, the second in the '70-'80, the third, in the '80.

The first period is characterised by the fall of the monarchy through the forced abdication of King Michael, the remaining in exile of the writers that were supporters of the Legionnaire movement that also held diplomatic functions. We note here: Mircea Eliade, which activated in the diplomatic service in London, then in Lisbon and later in Paris; Constantin Virgil Gheorghiu, cultural attaché of the Romanian Embassy from Zagreb, who resides in Paris, and has a rich novelist career, in Romanian and French; Vintilă Horia, press attaché in Rome and Wien, leaves to Italy, Argentina and then comes back to Europe, in Madrid, while being a productive writer. Other examples of writers from this first wave, mentioned by Eva Behring, are: Pamfil Șeicaru, Emil Cioran (disputable case, because of his assimilation in the French culture), Horia Stamate, George Uscătescu. Geographically speaking, the centre of their life became Spain; open at that time to those who declared their fascist option.

Another category of emigration is that of the intellectuals that believed in the democratization of the political and cultural life, after the fall of the Antonescu regime, but were disappointed. Virgil Ierunca and Monica Lovinescu are eloquent examples of people of culture that will become reference personalities of Romanian exile, editing, among others, together with Mircea Eliade, the first Romanian journal in exile, *Luceafărul*.

In the second wave, between the '70-'80, we cannot talk about a group of exiles, most being particular cases of writers that refused the cultural politics of the country but had fallen prey to the false optimism installed with the coming to power of Nicolae Ceaușescu. For a short while, the writers of this generation enjoyed an unexpected space for creation, which did not correspond to the communist standard. Here, Eva Behring (2001 p. 35) mentions: Dumitru Țepeneag, Ilie Constantin, Petru Popescu, Paul Goma.

The '80s will mark a new wave of politically and cultural motivated emigration, in a period of extreme conditions in all fields of social life. The constraints of the censorships reached the highest levels and a policy of misinformation was imposed, doubled by the economic crisis. In this period, the following go into exile: Norman Manea, Ion Caraion, Alexandru Papilian, Matei

Vişniec, Bujor Nedelcovici, Nicolae Balotă, Mircea Zăciu.

5. The Romanian Library of Freiburg

Coming back to the cultural institutions established in exile, libraries have a special place, together with societies, foundations and publishing houses.

The Romanian Library of Freiburg, one of the oldest settlements of Romanian exile was born in Germany. It preserves the history of the Romanian exile through the variety of written testimonials that it holds, starting with press articles or books and continuing with important documents regarding activities and meetings that took place within the Romanian exile. This institution was established on the 1st of May 1949, in the city of Freiburg im Breisgau, Federal Republic of Germany, by the initiative of Virgil Mihăilescu and a group of Romanian refugees.

Subsequently, the library was officially recognised on the 21st July 1950, through the legalisation of a statute of constitution and functioning, in conformity with the laws of that time in the Federal Republic of Germany.

The intention and purpose of the library was to offer to the exiles and foreigners interested in Romanian culture, books, journals, or Romanian cultural documents, in a moment in which the authorities from the Popular Republic of Romania were systematically destroying everything that was contrary to the interests of the new political regime from Bucharest.

The Romanian Library of Freiburg is important both through the cultural activity it held between 1949 and 1989, and also after the fall of the communist regime and up to nowadays, for the evolution of the relations of the Romanian exile with the authorities of German state or with representatives of other states.

Among the objectives of the library, as resulting from the its statute, are: gathering of papers regarding the history and culture of the Romanian people; collecting all the Romanian journals and newspapers that appeared abroad; the creation of an archive comprising of documentary materials regarding all the Romanian manifestations abroad (memoirs, brochures etc.); the organization of a small museum containing works of art, fabrics, paintings, photographic reproductions; a special section for the collection of works of general knowledge from foreign literatures; publishing of works important for the Romanian culture; editing a general catalogue of the Library, a cultural-informative bulletin to present general problems regarding Romanian culture, a bibliographical bulletin (Manolescu 2003 p. 86).

The Library published *Buletinul Bibliotecii Române* (The Bulletin of the Romanian Library), starting in 1953, of which, up to 1991, about twenty volumes were edited. Among the achievements of the first years of activity are the publication of some "wandering editions" (Mihai Eminescu, Vasile Alecsandri, I.L. Caragiale, Lucian Blaga etc.), multiplied with the help of a mimeograph.

According to Mihai Neagu Basarab, the current director of the Romanian Library of Freiburg, the library now holds about 200.000 items, of which about a quarter are doublets, the numbers of readers reaches 50 per year, and the staff of the library is comprised of volunteers that work eight hours per week. At this time, the issue of digitisation is out of the question, although a start did take place about six years ago, when steps were taken in this direction.

6. Conclusions

Communism gravely influenced not only the economic and social existence of Romania but also its cultural life. In this aspect, Romania was, probably, the most affected country from the entire

communist bloc, having the highest proportion of exiled writers. In this context, the cultural life of exiled Romanians had a special significance. Their works reflected both the uncensored version of Romanian culture and a connection to a time before communism. Because of the high number of writers in exile and the multitude of their diverse works (books, articles, memoirs, journals etc.), the necessity of bringing them all together in a place that would reflect the Romanian culture from abroad became evident. One of these places was the Romanian Library of Freiburg, a noble attempt to salvage and offer to public the works of Romanians in exile. The library was not only an archive or a bibliographical centre; it also published a bulletin and other works of national literature and collected not only written works but also art, fabrics, photographs and other materials related created by Romanian authors. Without this library, a huge part of our culture might have been lost or, at least, a lot harder to reach. It was and still is an example of what a library might be: a beacon of hope in times of despair, censorship and radicalisation.

Notes

[1] In original (Romanian): "Putea România să reziste? Puteau societatea românească și factorii politici să se opună în mai mare măsură decât au făcut-o? N-au rezistat cu mai mult succes nici țări care în deceniile următoare aveau să-i dea de furcă într-adevăr comunismului (Ungaria în 1956, Cehoslovacia în 1968, Polonia... mai tot timpul). În această primă fază, presiunea a fost mult prea mare. Nimic nu s-ar fi putut opune tăvălugului sovietic".

[2] In original (Romanian): "Ea va deveni principala instituție a statului român în perioada următoare, instaurând un control plenar, politic partizan și pe deplin interesat asupra societății, de la armată la presă, de la cultură la viață politică și economică".

[3] In original (Romanian): "... care formal sunt conduse de un președinte ales, dar care în realitate sunt stăpânite de câteva sute de familii de mari bancheri, mari industriași și conducători de monopoluri capitaliste. Ea este o nouă formă de stat, deoarece nu numai în comparație cu monarhia, dar și în comparație cu orice republică burgheză, republica populară reprezintă un pas înainte în evoluția socială".

[4] In original (Romanian): "Înțeleg prin sovietizare acel proces mimetic de introducere a unui model sovietic în toate domeniile societății: în politică, economie, cultură, habitat și viață intelectual-științifică. Deceniul sovietizării este un deceniu tampon, de tranziție între realitatea postbelică, la mijlocul anilor 40 și cea a regimurilor comuniste consolidate și recunoscute la nivel internațional, la mijlocul anilor 50. Acest proces mimetic a fost comun tuturor țărilor din zonă, chiar dacă el a avut viteze și manifestări particulare în fiecare din ele".

[5] In original (Romanian): "... tipărirea de tiraje de masă a clasicilor marxism-leninismului, a literaturii beletristice realist-socialiste, a diverselor lucrări de propagandă (politică, culturală, științifică de nuanță ateistă etc.), precum și a manualelor școlare".

[6] In original (Romanian): "La începutul anilor '50, după naționalizări, expropieri, evacuări din case, arestări, internări în colonii de muncă, concedieri ș.a.m.d., elita bucureșteană (amestecul de aristocrați, burghezi, intelectuali) devenise trecut. Puținele tentative de a conserva ceva din ce fusese (atmosfera, relațiile, obiceiurile, ierarhiile) ni se par astăzi dramatice și inutile. Vechea elită era o lume condamnată să dispară. Una din puținele forme care rămăseseră au fost întâlnirile cu un caracter oarecum regulat din unele case. [...] Unii își imaginau că regimul comunist va dura câțiva ani [...] Alții [...] continuau să-și ducă existența simulând niște forme de rezistență (imaginare)".

[7] In original (Romanian): "Elitele antebelice se regrupau în forme firave, anticamere ale pușcărilor, lagărelor, refugiului, clandestinității și exilului. Când nu ale morții. Societatea civilă și -a trait ultimele clipe în aceste saloane, grupuri de prieteni, cenacluri literare".

[8] In original (Romanian): "Anii 1948-1955 au marcat cea mai sălbatică perioadă din istoria României, când sutelor de mii de arestări li s-a adăugat o crimă intelectuală: asasinarea culturii naționale prin aplicarea în literatură, artă și școli a realismului socialist. [...] Cenzura se aplica nu numai operelor, ci și persoanelor. Dintre toți marii interziși, Blaga a avut soarta cea mai tragică, iar exterminarea sa poetică și filosofică a fost, de fapt, colateral, exterminarea a mii de virtuali cititori ai operelor pe care nu le-a mai scris".

[9] In original (Romanian): "În atmosfera înăbușitoare, două sute de scriitori și tot atâția oameni de artă și știință vor emigra în Occident. Sunt lucruri de care va trebui să se țină seama atunci când se va scrie o istorie a rezistenței românești prin cultură".

[10] In original (Romanian): "Bibliotecarii din lumea satelor trebuie să se considere propagandiști și agitatori în lupta pentru transformarea socialistă a satului".

[11] In original (Romanian): "Sunt recuperate documente începând din anul 1944 [...] până în 1989, când se mai emiteau instrucțiuni, dispoziții despre bibliotecile care au dreptul să dețină fond documentar ori special, liste cu cărți epurate, liste cu autori plecați în exil, note ale ministerelor implicate în procesul epurării, ultimul document fiind o adresă a Consiliului Culturii și Educației Socialiste din 9 iulie 1989, privind retragerea unor cărți din circuitul lecturii și o anexă ce cuprinde 152 de autori, majoritatea plecați în exil".

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