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Facets in an Analytico-Synthetic Classification and Their Role in Subject Retrieval

Victoria Frâncu

PhD

Romanian Library Association

E-mail v_francu@yahoo.com

The limitations of the enumerative nature of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) are compensated by the existence of the auxiliary tables, also known as facets, which provide flexibility to and enhance the expressiveness of the classification as a whole. Their use makes new notations possible through synthesis, avoiding as a result further subdividing and enumeration of concepts. This way, new compound numbers are created with a direct impact on the flexibility of the classificatory structure. The paper aims to focus on the UDC auxiliary tables and their contribution to improved expressiveness of the subjects represented by the UDC main class numbers. Our purpose is to demonstrate that despite the limitations of an analytico-synthetic classification system designed more than one hundred years ago, successive developments of the scheme along with the consistent updating of its functionalities enables it to be successfully used in modern information retrieval systems both from bibliographic and non-bibliographic domain. The impact of these features on subject retrieval are explored in the paper.

Keywords: *Universal Decimal Classification; auxiliary tables; analytico-synthetic classifications; faceted classifications; information retrieval*

1. Introduction

One of the meanings of the word facet in Cambridge English Dictionary is “one part of a subject, situation etc. that has many parts”. In this meaning the word is used in library and information science to denote parts of a classification scheme which can be combined in order to express a compound subject. The theory and principles of faceted classification were developed, as commonly known, by Ranganathan (1965) and the Classification Research Group (CRG) in the second half of the 20th century. This came about as a reaction to the difficulties of traditional enumerative classification systems such as Dewey Decimal Classification and Library of Congress Classification, to express complex subjects. The Colon Classification devised by Ranganathan and based on his own theory of facet analysis is a landmark in the history of library classification through its flexibility and its capability of synthesis, still influencing to a great extent the library world (Vlădescu 1965). Important thesauri and subject heading lists which are extensively used nowadays like Medical Subject Headings, Library of Congress Subject Headings or Art and Architecture Thesaurus, are based on the facet theory.

The limitations of the enumerative nature of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) are compensated by the existence of the auxiliary tables, also known as facets, which provide flexibility and adds expressiveness to the classification as a whole. Their use make new notations possible through synthesis, avoiding thus further subdividing and enumeration of concepts. This way new compound numbers are created with a direct impact on the flexibility of the classificatory structure. This paper aims to focus on the UDC auxiliary tables and the way they contribute to improved expressiveness of the subjects represented by the UDC main class numbers.

At the same time, our purpose is to demonstrate that despite the limitations of an analytico-

synthetic classification designed more than one hundred years ago, successive developments of the scheme along with consistent updating of its functionalities enabled it to be successfully used in modern information retrieval systems. As class numbers tend to be avoided by library users, librarians are facing new missions in order to tackle the subject access problem. Librarians have the mission of an intermediary element between the indexer and the user and also between the user and his/her information needs.

Current information seeking behavior generates an important change in subject representation intended to meet the user information needs. While users want fast retrieval of most relevant information without much regard for the information retrieval expertise, dealing with natural language words for subject access makes procedures quite straightforward. Furthermore, subject clouds enable expansion of the subject areas through navigation and an interface for mobile devices is an efficient response to the forthcoming user demands.

2. Some details on the use of facets in post-coordinated search

On the minimal requirement of the correct usage of the classification rules, a numerical expression like this: 811.135.1`243(075.8)=14 can be translated as search query into: “Romanian as a second language - university textbook for Greek speakers”.

In the given example the complex UDC notation consists of one main class number and several auxiliaries (one special and two common) which can be used in turns with la large variety of other main numbers for similar concepts. The form and language common auxiliaries (or facets) can be used throughout the entire classification to represent characteristics regarding the inner or outer form of the document and - on condition of relevance - the language in which it is written. These two, along with the place and time facets, particularly meaningful for documents on geography and history, are *sine qua non* devices for accurate representation of subject-related concepts in documents and they are equally meaningful in information retrieval. The common auxiliary of language, or language facet will retrieve all documents written in Greek, in our case, when used as search query element. Likewise, the common auxiliary of form, (075.8) will retrieve at the end of a post-coordinate search, all the university textbooks in the information system.

There are two types of auxiliaries in the structure of the UDC tables: common auxiliaries and special auxiliaries. The common auxiliaries, used with the same meaning irrespective of the main class they are attached to indicate: language, form, place, time, general characteristics. They modify by special features the subject expressed by the main class number:

730(450)	Statuary in Italy
75(498)(084)	Album of Romanian painting
323.15(=112.2)(498.4)”19”	Germans as ethnic minorities in Transylvania in the 20 th century

Unlike the first category, the special auxiliaries are limited in their scope, and each series is used to denote recurrent concepts in that part of the main tables for which it is designed, or in particular other sections where specifically indicated. For example, the special auxiliary subdivision .02 modifies differently the meaning of specific main classes as follows:

53.02	General laws and phenomena (Physics)
54.02	Composition. Structure. Isotopes (Chemistry)
82.02	Literary schools, trends, movements (Literature)

Older and more recent UDC developments such as: AUDACIOUS (Freeman & Atherton 1968), GERHARD (Moller et al. 1999), ETHICS and NEBIS reveal the deep interest in reusing classification data from library catalogues by including them in subject authority files (Figure 1). The example below illustrates an authority record based on an auxiliary of ethnic grouping, which is actually the auxiliary (facet) of language included between round parentheses with the role of facet indicators.

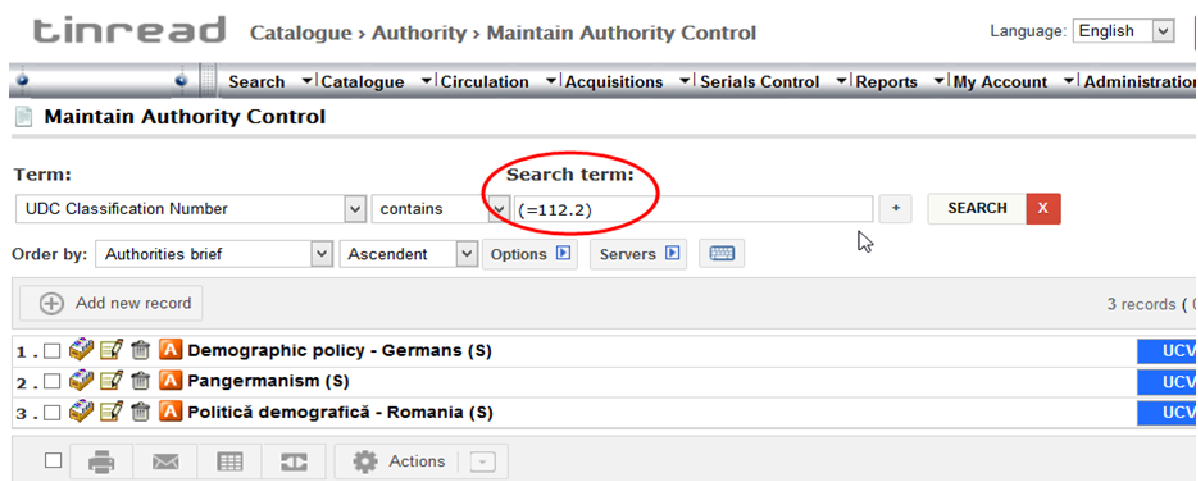


Figure 1. Common auxiliary of ethnic grouping as search element in an authority file

Critical issues of implementation will arise in case of common auxiliaries not being appropriately parsed, or rather not correctly marked, according to the standard facet indicators. For example, a search query for -02 from Table 1k -Common auxiliaries of properties can lead to a wrong interpretation for the system and consequently give false results, being erroneously taken for “-02” from Table 1g -Common auxiliaries of time and thus including documents about the 3rd century BC in the retrieved set. In such a case, a convention has to be decided on a different symbol to be used as facet indicator in order to avoid confusion.

3. Common auxiliaries are not UDC numbers of secondary degree

A brief reminder of the common auxiliary tables in the UDC accompanied by a number of examples of use from real library catalogues will help us understand their importance in delineating particular aspects of the subjects which add value to the relevance of the documents retrieved.

The conversion process from numerical expressions to natural language terms is assisted by what Drake calls in the *Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science* the auxiliaries of addition, extension and relation (Drake 2003 p. 2868). In the UDC Online (<http://www.udc-hub.com/search.php>) the common auxiliaries are grouped in the following categories:

Table 1a - Connecting symbols. Coordination. Extension (+ or /) - used to join separate or consecutive subjects together;

Table 1b - Relating symbols (:, :: or [])-used to link and cluster UDC numbers in order to denote further concepts.

The symbols of both types of auxiliaries have a role in parsing complex or compound notations in their meaningful component parts.

Table 1c - Common auxiliaries of language are the source of subdivision of Class 811 - Languages and Class 821 - Literatures of individual languages and language families and represent the meaningful elements of Table 1f for auxiliaries of ethnic grouping.

Table 1d - Common auxiliaries of form denote the form or presentation of documents. Mention should be made here on the difference between the inner and outer form. Berwick Sayers (1957) explains that they denote “on the one hand the internal point of view or approach to the subject and, on the other hand, the physical arrangement or form of the material”.

Table 1e - Common auxiliaries of place - used to indicate the geographical range, space or spatial aspects of subjects and are considered as primary facet for Class 913 - Regional geography and Class 94 - History.

Table 1f - Common auxiliaries of human ancestry, ethnic grouping and nationality - denote the

nationality or ethnic aspect of the subject represented by the main class.

Table 1g - Common auxiliaries of time - denote a particular date, point of time or ranges of time; as the "+" and "-" signs are used to denote the pre-Christian and Christian era, they should be treated cautiously in order to avoid confusion in the conversion process.

Table 1k - Common auxiliaries of general characteristics - has 1591 subdivisions grouped in 4 categories:

- 02 Common auxiliaries of properties (831 subdivisions)
- 03 Common auxiliaries of materials (152 subdivisions)
- 04 Common auxiliaries of relation, processes and operations (338 subdivisions)
- 05 Common auxiliaries of persons and personal characteristics (270 subdivisions)

Table 1h - Subject specification by notations from non-UDC sources and alphabetic extension - may be used to increase the specificity of a UDC class mark.

The following set of Google search results comes from a query using the compound UDC number 323.28-055.2, as search expression. The meaning of the main UDC number, according to the UDC Online, is *Political persecution. Terrorism* and that of the common auxiliary number attached to it is *Women*.

1. **Femei kamikaze - terorism la genul feminin** / Maria Cristina Chiru, Irena Chiru . - București : Editura Top Form, 2006

323.28-055.2(100) international terrorism - women

Biblioteca Universității Danubius - Galați (<http://bit.ly/rrbsi32018a>)

2. **Krvavé jahody** / Jiří S. Kupka. - Praha : Mladáfronta, 2008

323.28-055.2 (437)(47+57) women political prisoners - Czechoslovakia - Soviet Union

National Library of the Czech Republic (Portaro katalog knihovny - <http://bit.ly/rrbsi32018b>)

3. **Romanian Women in Communist Prisons 1945-1989** / Grațian Cormoș . — Cluj-Napoca : Argonaut, 2010

323.28-055.2(498)

Biblioteca Națională a Republicii Moldova (<http://bit.ly/rrbsi32018c>)

4. **Ti scrivo da sotto le bombe : pagine di rabbia e di speranza delle donne contro la guerra e le violenze nella ex Jugoslavia** / a cura di: Monica Lanfranco, Cristina Papa . - 2-a ed. - Genova : Erga, 1999

323.28(=18:497.115) 323.28 -055.2(=18:497.115)

Genocidi

Gra

Jugoslavi

Kosovë

Gadishulli Ballkanik

Biblioteka Kombëtare e Shqipërisë (<http://bit.ly/rrbsi32018d>)

5. **Women, gender and terrorism** / ed. by Laura Sjoberg and Caron E. Gentry. - Athens: University of Georgia Press, c. 2011

323.28-055.2

Lillehammer University College Library (<http://bit.ly/rrbsi32018e>)

6. **Ženske in terorizem : vlogažensk v terorističnihorganizacijah : diplomskodelo** / NikaHusar. - Ljubljana, 2012

323.28-055.2(043.2) terorizem / ženske / teroristke / diplomskenaloge

Slovenian Virtual Catalog (<http://bit.ly/rrbsi32018f>)

In all, except for the fifth example, one or more common auxiliaries are added to the initial compound UDC expression and only two out of the six records resulting from the search do not have descriptors for subject representation. The most complex of the set of retrieved documents is the fourth which holds, in addition to the initial common auxiliary of person i.e. -055.2, a common auxiliary of ethnic grouping, i.e. (=18) Albanians and a common auxiliary of place, i.e. (497.115)

Province of Kosovo. The examples provided demonstrate the great variety of concepts capable to be represented by common auxiliaries and how they can enrich the relevance of the search results through synthesis. Other than this, on condition of browsing and navigation availability, these results can be significantly enhanced.

4. Classification authority data and their implementation

The multiple qualities of the UDC as knowledge organizer and its availability in electronic form (the UDC Master Reference File) empowered its role as “underlying knowledge structure that provides systematic subject organization and thus complements the search using natural language terms” (Slavic 2004). Evolving from Otlet’s representation of human knowledge and denoting his attempt to provide a complete “image of the world” (Ducheyne 2009), the UDC has all the necessary equipment to be effectively used in subject access. Facets and facet indicators have an important role in that.

The implementation of classification authority data in library catalogues conveys consistency in indexing and imposes control over the indexing terms. As earlier said, there are many examples of information systems which include classification data in authority files. A very good example of such development is NEBIS, a system that has been used at ETH Zurich since the early 1980s. At the moment, NEBIS (<https://www.nebis.ch/en/frontpage>) is a knowledge system which includes 140 institutions.

The pre-coordinated keyword chains in three languages (German, English and French) together with the corresponding UDC numbers are stored in a subject index (Hug & Noethiger 1991). Along with these terms, some synonyms and their logical context (broader terms, narrower terms and related terms) are also incorporated. The Boolean operators such as AND, OR and NOT can enlarge or restrict the result. At the moment of information retrieval the post-coordinated descriptors are used and this happens particularly when the search query is formulated. The detailed UDC-based subject index obviously contains terms mapped from the auxiliary numbers and the richness of the vocabulary elements in three languages provides higher relevance and more flexibility to the information acquired as search result. As we learn from the NEBIS website, for specific queries limited to the UDC index, the ESS11 database is available. Searches can be made either by UDC numbers or by terms in their captions.

<p>Titel: Dictionnaire des synonymes WeitereTitelinformationen: Henri Bertaud du Chazaud VerwandteTitel: Serie: Collection Les usuels Ort, Verlag: Paris : Le Robert Erscheinungsdatum: 2002 Format: 738 S. Sprache: Französisch Typ: Buch Identifikator: ISBN: 2-85036-866-0 ; ISBN: 2-85036-219-0 Urheber: Henri Bertaud Du Chazaud Schlagwörter: Französisch; Synonymie; Synonym; Wörterbuch; French language -- Dictionaries -- Synonyms and antonyms; French language -- Dictionaries; French language -- Synonyms and antonyms; French language -- Synonyms and antonyms -- Dictionaries</p>
--

Figure 2. Search result in ESS11 database of NEBIS, starting from a UDC number

A rather comparable approach is used by a Romanian-made information system called TinREAD (The Information Navigator for Readers). The subject retrieval part of TinREAD integrated system was designed to handle the assignment of verbal index terms mapped to classification numbers in bibliographic records by means of two types of authority files: subject headings and UDC (Frâncu&Dediu 2015). Three connected entities form the minimum necessary conditions for this objective: the bibliographic record, the subject authority record and the UDC notation (which is either simple or compound). Once implemented in the information retrieval system, the subject authority file provides multiple access points to document subjects and enables semantic search expansion (Figures 3, 4).

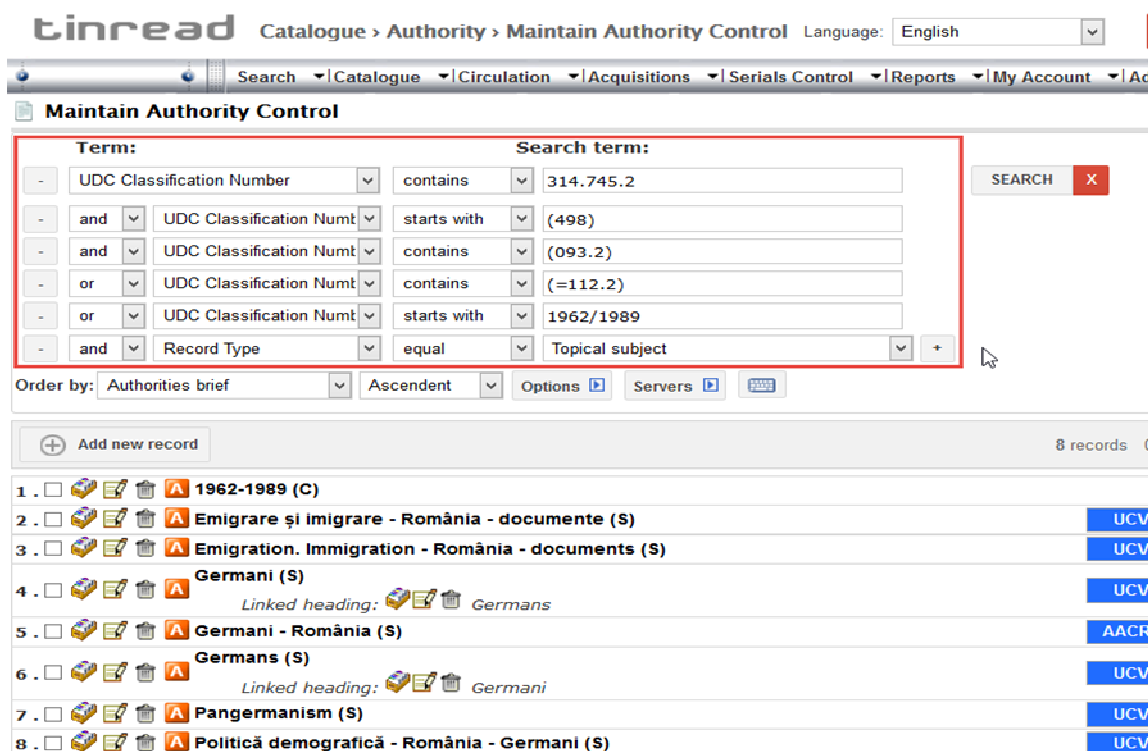


Figure 3. Authority record for a compound UDC number including four kinds of facets

In TinREAD separate authority files are linked with bibliographic records in order to improve the quality and consistency of indexing. Subject-oriented data is held in fields 6xx for classification and in fields 9xx for subject headings or thesaurus terms, as defined by the MARC bibliographic format. As long as a UDC number is assigned to a 675 field of a bibliographic record, the system automatically provides its corresponding subject heading in a 606 field (Frâncu & Dediu 2015 p. 130). The reverse holds also true, any descriptor employed for indexing in a 606 is automatically mapped with a classification notation.

According to the UNIMARC-A format, each authority record contains mandatory fields like: 250 for the Romanian descriptor, 675 for the UDC number, simple or compound, 750 linking fields for possible multi-language (or multi-script) variants or equivalent subject terms from other vocabularies if accessible, and for the semantic context, as many repeatable 9xx fields as available for broader terms, narrower terms and related terms. All of these have separate authority records, therefore become access points to subjects in their own right.

Compound UDC numbers including various facets are treated so that each of their contributing elements has its own representation in appropriate subject terms, as demonstrated in the upper part of the example illustrated in Figure 3. The four different facets (for ethnic grouping, place, time and form) attached to the main UDC number provide dependability to the subject representation. Each of these facets can be further used as access points.

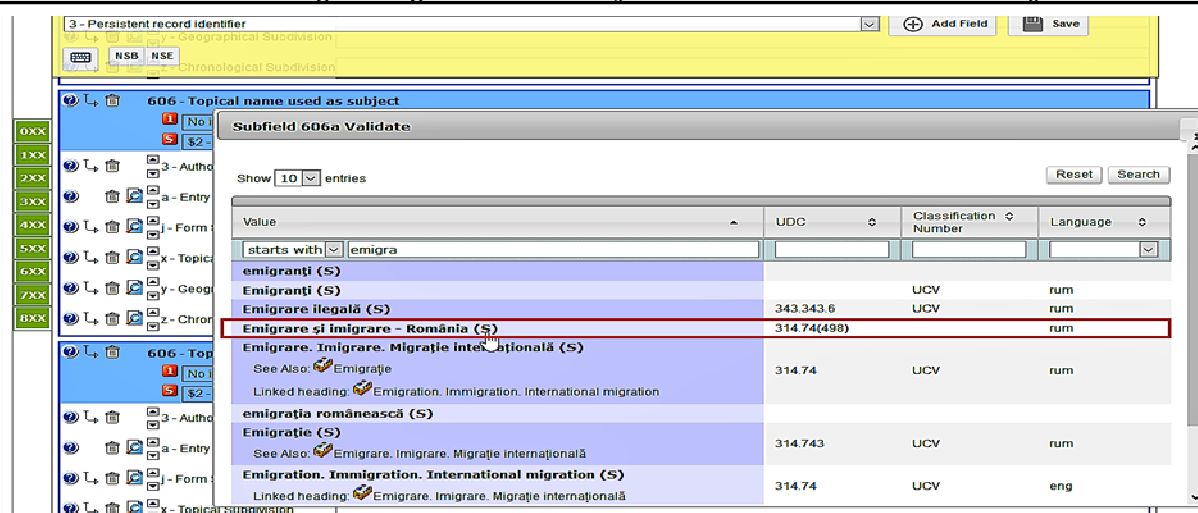


Figure 4. Selection of appropriate subject heading and UDC notation

An extra benefit of the system for enlarging the subject area is the interactive navigation option provided by subject clouds (Figure 5). A search for the term *Semantics* (Semantică in Romanian) as descriptor, will retrieve in a TinREAD library catalogue a total sum of 138 documents, in 8 languages, of which 66 are in Romanian, 31 in English and 25 in French, plus others in smaller numbers. Special remark should be made on the structure of the UDC notation for this concept, i.e. 81`37, which is derived from Class 81 through synthesis, by addition of the special auxiliary `37 to the main number. This special auxiliary can be successively added to express the same concept, i.e. Semantics, to any particular language scheduled in Table 1c - Common auxiliaries of language. The main numbers for languages themselves are the result of synthesis between the main class number 81 and the language facets.

We can then have:

- 811.135.1`37 - Romanian language - Semantics
- 811.111`37 - English language - Semantics
- 811.112.2`37 - German language - Semantics

and so on.

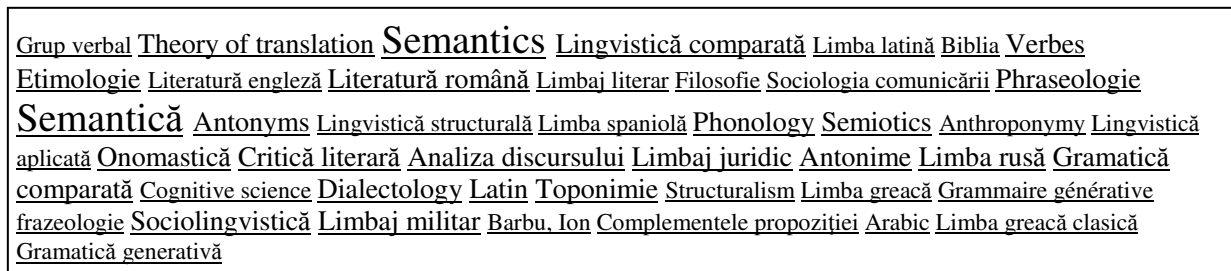


Figure 5. Sample of subject cloud for Semantics as descriptor

5. Syntax rules and synthesis for faceted approach

In the *Semantics* example above the rule of building compounds by synthesis can be easily noticed. Likewise, the rule of building numbers to represent different aspects regarding linguistics are obvious. This is particularly the case of the fully faceted major classes, Class 811 Languages, 821 Literature of individual languages and Class 94 History, some of the fully faceted major classes of the scheme (Slavic 2004). These classes allow for unrestricted number of combinations when used in indexing, but only a few examples are mentioned in the schedules. For such classes

the best implementing solution is the use of pre-combined UDC numbers and, by means of specially written programs, decompose them into their constituents by means of algorithms extracted from the UDC syntax (Riesthuis 1997). This way, post-coordinate searching by words derived from classification is possible on condition of strict agreement with the UDC rules of subdivision and syntax (see also the example in Section 2).

As far as the UDC syntax is concerned there are rules specifying the order in which different types of common auxiliaries should be mentioned in a complex notation. The recommended sequence is: *time, ethnic grouping, place, form, language*. Nevertheless, this order can become flexible and in line with the indexing policy of each library and is valuable in the correct filing of the UDC notations for browsing purposes from general to specific. Another important requirement with complex notations is the identification of each element contributing to the structure of this number. The compliance to the rules of building such numbers along with the facet indicators for each part of the pre-combined UDC number contribute to the correct treatment of classification data in the system and the appropriate display of their equivalents in the subject index.

According to Slavic (2004) the UDC can manage, in practice, unlimited possibilities of synthesis at different levels:

1. among two or more main class numbers, using symbols that express the relations between two subjects;
2. among main class numbers and one or more common auxiliaries;
3. among main class and one or more special auxiliary numbers;
4. among one or more common auxiliary numbers;
5. among one or more special auxiliary numbers;
6. between UDC main numbers and some other external vocabulary;
7. between UDC main numbers and any other alphabetical extension used for further specification.

A new application of the UDC Online (<http://www.udc-hub.com/en/login.php>), the complete standard edition of the UDC tables available on the web, offers help in parsing and validation of the complex UDC notations. The software described by Piros (2015) is used to assist the future library systems to analyze UDC complex numbers. An example is given below in two display formats selected by the user. The condition for the searcher is to give in elements such as: UDC number, year of publication of the UDC edition and the description of the UDC number in the selected language, then the result of the analysis can be displayed

in XML format:

```
<ns:udc_concept xmlns:ns="http://library.inf.unideb.edu/udc/xml" xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/
XMLSchema-instance" udc_edition="2015" notation="821.135.1.09">
<ns:description xml:lang="EN">History of Romanian literature</ns:description>
<ns:main_table_number number1="821.135.1">
<ns:special_auxiliary xsi:type="ns:special_auxiliary_number_pointnought" number1=".09"/>
</ns:main_table_number>
</ns:udc_concept>
```

in KWOC format:

Concept:

821.135.1.09

UDC edition:

2015

Description(s):

History of Romanian literature (EN)

KWOC-index:

Notation **URI**

821.135.1 <http://udcdata.info/067943>

The link provided in the second display connects this result with UDC Summary Link Data, an open source product released under a Creative Commons Attribution Share Alike 3.0 license.

We have seen so far examples of synthesis enumerated at numbers 2 to 5 in the upper-mentioned list. Non-UDC notations and alphabetical extension are highly rated resources of improved specificity in the UDC tables. To mention only one very used example, Class 929 Biographical studies has a large variety of combinations available. Facets are also present in these examples taken from UDC Online:

929:2-36	Saints' lives. Hagiography
929:272-732.2	Biographies of popes
929:75-051	Biographies of painters
929:94(44)-057.341CHA5	Biographies of King Charles V of France
929GRO	Biographies of Hugo Grotius (Huig de Groot)

From The European Library, Freire (2015) describes the challenge of this institution in making subject authority data from library catalogues available in a semantic web as Linked Open Data. The UDC, he argues, has very good LOD data available from standardization viewpoint, but lacks linking to other LOD datasets. Shortcomings, according to Freire, result from the diversity of languages and knowledge organization systems, but also from the heterogeneous levels of detail in subject information. Should the details in classification data be normalized at a lower level, the pre-combined UDC numbers could be minimized, so that more than one record could be linked to each of them. A solution, he argues, would be linking the UDC datasets to Dbpedia.

6. Further applications

Today's library users want fast retrieval of most relevant information without much regard for information retrieval proficiency. An interface for mobile devices is a convenient answer to their demands. Search results can be filtered in different ways by altering the first with a subsequent one, according to the user's need. The bibliographic record displayed on a smartphone screen treats the search query just like a library catalogue (Figure 6).



Figure 6. Smartphone application

7. Conclusions

Facets, parsing by facet indicators, expressiveness, flexibility, richness of vocabulary elements hence enlarged subject access points, meaningful sequences giving specificity to the main class number, authority files for mapping classification notation with subject headings, consistency and ease of use for indexers hence improved information retrieval, adapting search routines to the ever demanding user requirements, modern applications i.e. an interface for mobile devices were presented here from the point of view of adjusting the subject approach to information included in library catalogues as appropriate as possible to the new information user needs.

One might argue that additional subject information like language, form of presentation or material, that do not necessarily belong to the topical subject itself can be placed in other fields of a bibliographic record and not in the subject fields. However, when you include this kind of information in a subject field/subfield they are likely to be used for expanding the search space and the result can often be better than the initial one. The larger the variety of subjects retrieved, the more likely to exist at least one of the set of retrieved documents relevant for the formulated query. Reliability of systematic catalogues is beyond any doubt, so their assessment is necessary and is worth any effort demanded for including them in the information sources for the forthcoming society.

Note

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Practical Investigations and Applications on the Conservation of the Special Collections from the Library of “Ștefan cel Mare” National College, Suceava. Investigations and Treatments

Vasile Deac

Researcher, PhD

“Gh. Sincai” County Library of Bihor, Oradea

E-mail Vasile_deac@yahoo.com

Corina Dominte

PhDc, “Ștefan cel Mare” University of Suceava

Librarian, Library of “Ștefan cel Mare” National College, Suceava

E-mail corina_dominte@hotmail.com

Ionela Burz

PhDc, University of Oradea

Librarian, University of Oradea Library

E-mail ionela_burz@yahoo.com

In this article, the authors present the results obtained by specialized expertise, on the basis of the scientific arguments resulting from the examination of the documents, as well as of the pre-digitization interventions for the preservation of the special collections from the Library of “Ștefan cel Mare” National College, Suceava, in order to digitize them. The authors consider that this scientific approach is necessary for the development of the practical concept of pre-digitization as a working tool for the digitisable documents in the special collections belonging to the Library of “Ștefan cel Mare” National College, Suceava, for their introduction in the cultural and scientific flow. In the literature on the protection of documents, pre-digitization represents the set of investigations and preventive-curative interventions performed in library environments, especially in the morphological structure of documents, in order to investigate, stop and eradicate the complex of identified degradation factors, of physical, mechanical, chemical and biological etiology. In the case of the Library of “Ștefan cel Mare” National College, Suceava, pre-digitization is the essential stage of preparation of the documents, in order to carry out digitization operations under appropriate conditions.

Keywords: *pre-digitization; mobile cultural heritage; preservation; special collections; school library; documents*

1. Importance of the theme. Arguments. Motivation

Libraries, museums and archives holding special collections of documents are legally obliged to ensure proper storage, preservation and consultation-research of the documents of great interest to the public. There are known several libraries that hold “under lock and key” special collections too little known but of a great historical, cultural or scientific value. Keeping these values “under lock and key” is a bad practice commonly found in libraries, whereby the managing librarian, directly responsible for the integrity and security of valuable documents, blocks the researcher's access to the documentary source.

Considering the special value of the documents that are part of the special collections, the concerns of the manager, the old book specialist and the library conservator (in libraries where there are permanent concerns for the protection of special collections) to borrow documents valuable for

consultation in the reading rooms of the institution under the direct supervision of specialists are however normal. Beyond assuming these concerns about ensuring the security and integrity of documents, we ask ourselves: *How the patrimonial info-documentary values can become known? Only through exhibitions or some thematic presentations?* The results are known: there are libraries with special collections that are not enough researched or which want as these values to remain unknown.

The real reasons are:

- the professional training of (pseudo) library managers in the field of modern libraries is modest;
- fear of the unknown: some educators and / or culture educators continue to fear that these values, once known, can be taken at any time for the establishment of a new cultural establishment of regional or national interest;
- the lack of funding sources for Expertise Studies, prepared by an expert accredited by the Ministry of Culture, in order to establish the patrimony category for the old printed and manuscript by the Ranking Procedure on the basis of a report as an expertise;
- lack of library space and facilities for special collections requiring generous locations with microclimatic stability and appropriate storage, conservation and consultation modules.

Starting from the realities encountered in most libraries that hold special collections, it is considered as necessary and appropriate the elaboration and implementation of a set of measures of a scientific, legal, administrative, financial, fiscal and technical nature to ensure the identification, research, inventory, ranking, preservation, security, maintenance, restoration and, last but not least, the digitization of these values (Deac et al. 2017).

2. Advantages and disadvantages of digitizing valuable documents from libraries, museums and archives

The preservation of valuable documents in electronic format has definite advantages for the important libraries and archives in Romania, which have impressive special collections:

- making digital substitutes and putting them in circulation, the holding institutions preserve their original documents, prolonging their physical and informational integrity;
- preserving the original and its protection from various forms of degradation, as well as the risk of its removal or substitution with a surrogate on paper;
- by digitization, for the heritage books are created special preservation conditions in individual conservation modules, thus prolonging the existence of the cultural values on paper support;
- digitization is carried out with a scientific interest, in order to capitalize on the scientific content of the documents, by facilitating users' access to information;
- digitization offers the access possibility to a large number of users to unique or special collections that can usually be viewed by one person at once; it is the most attractive practical application of the digitization project, since the access to digital copies of the original materials by a large audience brings a great service to the library and equally to the users of the institution.

The main disadvantages of the digitization process are:

- it changes the original layout of the page and generates certain character recognition errors, which involves text (re-reading) check-up and correction, often a difficult and tedious operation;
- it does not recognize characters from non-Latin alphabets as well as some diacritical marks in the manuscripts;

- digitization projects are very expensive; the need for specialized personnel and state-of-the-art technical infrastructure often involves the highest costs in the project, which cannot be covered only by the charges imposed to the users;
- digitization is not a stable preservation mode; the only long-term information storage media accepted by the specialists is the quality paper or microfilm.

In conclusion, before starting a digitization project for valuable library documents, you need to know the answers to a series of questions that should clarify the whole approach:

- What does the institution (library, museum, archive) gain by digitizing the special collections?
- Have any analyzes been made on the impact of the digitization project of the special collections according to the structure, value and conservation status of the info-documentary collections?
- Were the analyses conducted by conservative specialists in accredited laboratories for investigations and interventions?
- How will the digitization project be covered on the core activities of the institution?
- What are the costs, or the degree of supportability generated by the digitization project?
- What will be the impact of the digitization project on the public?
- Is there a legislative, regulatory and normative framework to serve as a basis for creating some management and compliance tools with the legal aspects of digitization: visibility, interoperability, integrity, authenticity and sustainability of information?
- What are the methods for verifying the effectiveness of the digitization project?
- Has the digitization project been successful?

2.1 Arguments and motivation of the scientific approach

The present material contains a summary of the activities undertaken at the Library of “Ștefan cel Mare” National College in Suceava, in order to investigate the multifactorial degradation complex identified on 74 stock units (S.U.) belonging to the special fund of the college library and performing interventions under the specific conditions of this library.

The symptomatology of the degradation complex of the special collections represented a first stage of the assessment of the conservation status, according to which we gradually established the intervention program: the products used for each category of degradation; the dose used; the technical modalities for applying the treatment; optimal microclimate factors (temperature, relative humidity, intensity and nature of the light source); technical modalities of *in situ* intervention on the document: on the external contact surfaces of the document, smoothing of the covers by brushing and fine diffusion of nanoparticles, thermotherapy etc.

Regarding the evolution of the microclimate physical parameters in the library's storage rooms (especially relative temperature and humidity), the college board provided the funding for the procurement and installation of relative temperature and humidity monitoring equipment for values below 48% of RH, so that the recorded values are appropriate for the preservation of the special collections: 22-23°C ambient temperature and 50-52% RH. The light source, as well as its intensity, corresponds to the rules required for the preservation of special collections.

A library where, rarely in the network of pre-university libraries and not only, the librarian Corina Dominte, a PhD student at “Ștefan cel Mare” University of Suceava, also acquired the superior quality of conservator by attending and completing a two-year specialty course. This professional symbiosis that appeared in a short time between the teams from Oradea - the Conservation-Research Laboratory at “Gheorghe Șincai” County Library, represented by Vasile Deac, and the Library of the University of Oradea, represented by Ionela Burz can be explained only this way.

This collaboration started with an internship of about 15 days (18.06-5.07.2018) of Dr. Vasile Deac, an expert in the preservation of library collections, at the Library of “Ștefan cel Mare” National College, Suceava, for carrying out investigations and interventions on the special collections stock. Based on these investigations, on the state of conservation of collections and sanitation of deposits and access paths, the treatments indicated to neutralize the most important degradation factors and the consolidation of information carrier paper were developed and applied. The curative and preventive interventions concerning the conservation status of the special collections, carried out together with Corina Dominte (PhD student), taking advantage of her conservator professional quality, represented an interesting scientific approach as a professional duality and optimal as the rigor and finality of the operations specific to the info-documentary conservation activity.

2.2 “Norman Manea” Library of “Ștefan cel Mare” National College, Suceava

Historical landmarks

The evolution of the “Norman Manea” Library in time merges with that of the first upper secondary school in Southern Bucovina - Griechisch-orientalische kaiserliche-königliche Obergymnasium in Suczawa, today's “Ștefan cel Mare” National College. Classical high school with teaching in German, founded by imperial decree (1860), the institution was supported by the Church Fund of Bucovina. In 1881, the classes with full tuition in Romanian were set up at the lower secondary school, in 1900 the high school being divided into two sections (Romanian and German). The last German class was abolished in 1923. The existence of the Romanian parallel classes is due to the Romanian professors who have produced manuals according to the Austrian curriculum for all disciplines, promoting the history, the Romanian language and culture (Programm... 1863). The monument building was built in 1895 and placed on the list of historical monuments in 2015.

The foundations of the library of books in Romanian at the Suceava gymnasium were made by Constantin Morariu-Andrievici, the first Romanian teacher of the high school (1860-1869) and the first author of textbooks. Originally established for the specialized department, the library with books in Romanian functioned initially clandestinely in the gymnasium in Suceava, being assaulted by the teenagers thirsty of knowledge, despite the ban and the severe penalties imposed by the German-orientation director Johann Limberger (Cernat&Lazarovici 2006).

During the Austrian period, a library core was established and consolidated. The first book purchase for the library was recorded in the institution's first yearbook (1863). Among the 33 titles purchased, the literary criticism of the German classics, Greek and Latin writers, atlases, periodicals and school textbooks were predominant (Programm... 1863). In 1884, citizens of Suceava and students of the gymnasium, as a sign of profound appreciation shown to the institution, enriched the book fund of the teachers' library with 210 titles. Of the six volumes of patrimonial value, three have been preserved until today: Ioan Bobb, *Dicționarul românesc, latinesc și unguresc* (1822, 1823, Cluj), *Dictionnaire italien-français-espagnol* (1671, Geneva), Joannis Alexi, *Gramatica daco-romana sive valachica* (1826, Vienna).

The publishing editions of the Sucevean high school library were a tedious process. If in 1871 the library reported a total of 4,507 volumes, of which 259 volumes were of Romanian literature before the war the high school had a library with over 11,000 titles. The funds for the purchase of the books had different sources: the church fund with an annual average of about 250 florins (until 1918), the School Casket (100 florins, the annual average), the “Romanian School” Society (250 florins on average annual). Important donations came from authorities, teachers and high school

students.

Witness to a turbulent history, the existence of the high school library was marked by the crucial events unfolding during the two major world conflagrations. Between June 21, 1916 and February 2, 1918, the building was requisitioned for the Soviet army and turned into a military hospital, then in the barracks (December 1916); the Russian soldiers devastated the museums and the library, when returning from the refuge, the teaching staff found chaos (Burduhos 1922).

The interwar period was a post-war rebuilding and re-consolidation period of the library. It is noted the particularly valuable donation of the scholar Ilie Toroutiu, a graduate of the high school, the 1911 generation. The 1,568 volumes and booklets donated by Ilie Toroutiu in 1935 greatly enriched the dowry of the high school library. On October 14, 1947, the library reported a total of 11,550 volumes, of which 8,570 volumes in the teachers' library (Liceul "Ștefan cel Mare" Suceava 1947).

The outbreak of the war also affected the good course of Suceava's education. Between June 12 and November 15, 1941, the high school building was occupied by the Surgical Military Hospital no. 613 (Liceul "Ștefan cel Mare" Suceava 1941). Teachers went to retreat in Slatina-Olt, taking the most valuable assets of the school. Due to the lack of means of transport, almost the entire library remained unevacuated; only the yearbooks of high school for the years 1886-1939 and 94 of the "oldest and rare and irreplaceable books" in the teachers' library reached Slatina (Liceul "Ștefan cel Mare" Suceava 1941).

The saving of the high school heritage in Suceava during the war is due to physical education teacher Aurelian Buleandra who took care of its preservation. Part of the books were built in the cellar of the monument building, others were housed in private dwellings in the locality. Thus, with the whole warfare, when the the teaching staff returned on the 2nd of May 1945, the high school site was found intact and "only a few gaps in teaching material, furniture and library" (Liceul "Ștefan cel Mare" Suceava 1947).

Saved from the purges of the 1950s by the care of warm-hearted people, with vast culture and skills in books, the old book fund, affected by moisture and mold, was maintained, preserved and seated on the shelf. If in 1966, after the reorganization of the library, the number of publications was 18,956 volumes, of which 9,456 volumes in the documentary fund, at the end of the third semester of 1977, the library held 27,857 volumes.

The post-December 1989 period included an extensive restructuring and reorganization of the library, imposed by the rehabilitation works of the monument building (2001-2005). The books in the documentary fund and those in the usual fund were deposited during the work in the gym hall of the building, increasing its wearing coefficient. The return of the bibliophile and modern book fund in the new space was completed in December 2007. On December, 31, 2007, the school library had 48,376 volumes. Beginning with 2009, the purchases of budgeted documents have been fluctuating due to the cessation of the allocation of financial resources from the state budget to school libraries amid the crisis. In the period 2008-2016, the library's increase was of 3,878 volumes.

If in 1914, before the Russian occupation, when it was really possible to speak of an own library, the number of publications reached about 13,000 volumes, today it counts over 52,000 volumes, of

which 9,601 are bibliophile valuables, bibliographic rarities, documents with “ex libris” or with autographed dedications.

Special collections

The bibliophilic valuables, which are treasured up by the Library of “Ștefan cel Mare” National College, Suceava, refer to the beginnings of typographical art through the year of its appearance. The collection of old Romanian and foreign books includes printed publications between 1581-1831. The library of the college holds three volumes of old Romanian books and seven volumes of old foreign books from donations: Joannis Alexi, *Gramatica daco-romana sive valachica* (1826, Vienna); Veniamin Costache, *Funie întreită* (1831, Iași); Cicero, *Ad Atticum. Libri XVI* (1581, Strasbourg) - the oldest printed book in the special collections of the high school library; Francois Viète, *Opera mathematica* (1646); Christophor Forstner, *Ad Libros Annalium C. Cornelii Taciti. Notae Politicae* (1661, 1662, Frankfurt); Joh. Freinshemio, *Supplementa Liviana* (1662, Strasbourg & Frankfurt); Jean Antoine de Tournes and Samuel de Tournes, *Tesoro de las tres lenguas* (1671, Geneva); Carl Christian Erhard Schmid, *Moralphilosophie* (1793, Jena).

The collection of old periodicals includes titles such as: *Magazin istoric pentru Dacia* (1845-1847), *Foaia Soțietății pentru Literatura și Cultura Română în Bucovina* (1865-1869, Cernăuți), *Familia* (1869-1878, Pesta), *Convorbiri literare* (1870-1941, Iași-Bucharest), *Arhiva pentru filologie și istorie* (1869, Blaj), *Analele Societății Academice Române* (1869-1940, Bucharest), *Albina Pindului* (1868, Bucharest), *Columna lui Traian* (1876, Bucharest), *Candela* (1882-1930, Cernăuți), *Almanachulu societății academice Social-Literare “România Jună”* (1883, 1888, Vienna), *Gazeta matematică* (1897-1911, Bucharest), etc.

The value of the publications in the collections of the high school library is also conferred by the autographs of numerous personalities of the Romanian cultural life: Simion Florea Marian, Alexandru Bocăneț, Vasile Grecu, Victor Morariu, Leca Morariu, Ion Nistor, Eusebie Popovici, Ilie Torouțiu, George Voevidca etc..

3. Materials and methods of investigation, intervention and applied research

Table 1 highlights the main products used in the pre-digitization treatments by preserving and restoring the info-documentary collections in libraries, museums and archives.

Their destination, methods and principles of intervention, as well as the proven effectiveness in the preservation of info-documentary collections from libraries, archives and museums were considered. This chapter is the first step in developing technologies, depending on the products and technical devices of intervention, for technologies that work in preserving, restoring and sanitizing the collections and places from libraries, museums or archives. As such, the products and technical provisions outlined in Table 1 may set up intervention sheets for conservation and / or restoration treatments and provide the basis for the costs of the treatments, depending on the cyclical evolution of degradations.

Table 1. *Materials, bio-chemical products and their destination. Methods and principles of intervention and applied research in the conservation and sanitation of library collections and locations*

Crt. no.	Materials and products used	Purpose	Methods and principles of intervention	Efficiency achieved in conservation and sanitation treatments
1.	<i>Nanoparticles of magnesium oxide</i>	Neutralization of paper collections acidity	Minimally invasive wet methods: spraying or brushing	Very good efficiency in neutralizing the acidity of special collections (between 1.5 and 3 pH-metric units)
2.	<i>Nanoparticles of calcium oxide</i>	Neutralizing the acidity of collections on paper	Minimally invasive wet methods: spraying or brushing	Good efficiency in neutralizing the acidity of special collections (between 1 and 2 pH-metric units). When overdosage, after drying, white spots of different sizes are formed
3.	<i>Isopropyl alcohol</i>	Decontamination treatments of library collections with active biodegradation symptoms	Mixed with products used to neutralize paper acidity	Good efficiency in the decontamination of degraded collections with cellulite fungi/ cellulosic fungi and/or pathogenic bacteria
4.	<i>Klucel G</i> -hydroxypropylcellulose non-ionic, water-soluble and in most polar organic solvents, reversible in water after drying	The product is used for fixing colors, including pastels, and especially as a hardening agent for the preparation of alcoholic or hydroalcoholic gels in a concentration of 3-5.5%	Wet methods: brushing for color fixation, including pastels, black and white or color photographs	Very good efficiency in the preservation-restoration treatments of special collections, being used as a hardening agent for the preparation of alcoholic or hydroalcoholic gels
5.	<i>Tylose MH 300 P</i> -methylhydroxyethyl cellulose soluble in cold water and insoluble in hot water and organic solvents	The aqueous solutions have a neutral pH and are therefore they are successfully used as an emulsifying agent to cure and preserve photographs or to bond the textiles	Wet methods: brushing over the entire contact surface; if necessary, a new brushing operation is performed to achieve the treatment	Very good efficiency in photo preservation or restoration
6.	<i>Carboxymethylcellulose -CMC AB57</i>	Water-soluble sodium salt with which it forms a high-density mixture with very good retention properties; it is insoluble in organic solvents	Wet methods: brushing on the paper contact surfaces	The product is used for the preservation and restoration of paper-based collections, for the cleaning of inorganic or organic surfaces, which give them fixotropic and thickening properties
7.	<i>Synthetic saliva CTS (SSC)</i>	Synthetic saliva CTS (SSC) is an aqueous solution of mucin protein and sodium chelate and triammonium citrate, which reproduce the detergent and emulsifying characteristics of natural saliva	Wet methods: cleaning on document pages using wet napkins with synthetic saliva solution. It can be used for light cleansing, removal of dust or enzymatic gels. In exceptional cases, SSC carries in the emulsion fragments of materials, partially hydrolysed by the action of the enzyme	Synthetic saliva CTS is used in preparatory preservation and / or restoration treatments for light document cleaning. Since the combination of lyophilized mucin in the citrate solution, the mucin properties have been gradually denatured with significant losses

In the procedures for preservation and restoration of info-documentary collections, two stages are required: *preventive interventions* and *curative interventions*. More details have been presented in the section *Scientific results. Scientific analyzes*. Regarding the structure of Table 1 and its usefulness in developing non-invasive intervention technologies, the authors consider that all the analytical elements included in Table 1 (materials and products used, their destination in the preservation and restoration of bibliophile collections, the methods and principles of intervention with the products highlighted for the preservation of collections and their efficiency in the application of these products), the following clarifications are brought:

- for the use of a product or some product combinations (of those specified in the table or purchased from other commercial sources) it is imperative that the use of laboratory-tested technical formulas is applied according to the following objective factors: the state of conservation of the collections, the factors of degradation identified and their nature, the factors of toxic aggression, the impact of the product on the health of the operators and users, the experience, the professional level of conservator's training, the technical endowment in the undertaken interventions (locations that are set-up, aerated and sanitized, with microclimatic stability) etc.;
- all the used products and combinations of products must protect the paper support which is an information carrier and, equally, the information itself;
- . from the point of view of the post-treatment reactions, after the drying of the paper support treated with the preservative, it is necessary to ensure the restoration of the chemical indices (neutralization of the paper acidity - $\text{pH} > 7$);
- certified conservators will safely manipulate and use the materials and products intended for conservation-restoration treatments, avoiding toxic products for users of documents in libraries, museums and archives.

4. Scientific results. Scientific analyzes

The Library of “Ștefan cel Mare” National College in Suceava is one of the most interesting library institutions in the pre-university system in Romania, which currently has a very rich documentary fund. It hoards over 52,000 volumes (S.U.), of which 9601 S.U. are bibliophile valuables and rarities, documents with *ex-libris* or autograph dedications.

Compared to 1914, before the Russian occupation, when it was really possible to speak of the presence of an independent library, the publications amounting to about 13,000 volumes, the current fund of documents in the library is about four times bigger. It is concluded that this library can aspire through its glorious secular past, to a great present, and especially to a future of its own.

The analysis of the state of preservation of the special collections at “Ștefan cel Mare” National College in Suceava implies the knowledge and understanding of the history of this cultural institution, affected by moments of crisis during the two world wars.



We must be forever grateful to those who have risked their lives to save the special collections - the cultural and scientific wealth of the school, the Bucovina spirituality and the entire Romanian space; to thank those who, with great caress and passion, managed to save the cultural dignity of the library during the two world wars and after the change of the political regime, giving it a cultural, educational and scientific role that was passed on to future generations.

Regarding the state of preservation of the collections of the library, several technical aspects have been highlighted, which contribute to the creation of a healthy environment for the preservation, preservation and exploitation by research of the special collections in the library:

- the library is located on the ground floor, with NE positioning, towards the inner courtyard;
- aeration is done in the morning, for about two hours, to remove the hydrogen peroxides resulting in the spaces accessible to people;
- storage and preservation facilities of the collections are metal shelves;
- special linoleum flooring;
- library is equipped with a fire alarm system and an anti-burglary alarm system.

Analyzing the dynamics of the physical microclimate factors in the library location (external factors involved in preserving the library collections) according to the multi-annual values, the following microclimatic aspects were highlighted:

- minimum multi-annual winter temperature varies between 17⁰C and 20⁰C;
- multi-annual maximum temperature in summer varies between 24⁰C and 25⁰C;
- multi-annual relative humidity values in winter show a minimum of about 20% R.H., or a high multi-annual value during summer ranging from 53% to 67% R.H.

In order to correct low relative humidity values, especially during the cold season, the library purchased B 250-type humidifiers, with electronic display and water evaporation disc, operating in three stages: silently at low speed; the second stage - at maximum speed for rapid humidification; automatically, the third stage, whereby the humidifier selects its humidification mode according to the humidity requirements of the atmosphere at the library locations.

4.1 Principles of interventions on the conservation of the investigated info-documentary collections

These principles were the basis for the preparation and carrying out of the treatments of the 74 S.U., as follows:

- principle of authenticity - preservation of the original elements;
- principle of patina preservation - preservation of the original patina (the old aspect of the conserved info-documentary product);
- principle of minimal intervention - avoiding radical measures in conducting interventions;
- principle of perfectly documented additions and reinforcements;
- principle of reversibility and compatibility - in the treatments for preservation of the collections of the Library of "Ștefan cel Mare" National College, Suceava, reversible products were used, which, after a certain number of years and under special conditions of preservation, can be dissolved in deionized water, with neutral pH to develop and apply a more effective treatment for document preservation for a longer period of time.

**4.2 Principles and techniques of minimally invasive treatment used
in modern conservation and restoration interventions
on info-documentary collections in libraries, archives and museums**

Conservation and/or restoration treatments of paper-based info-documentary collections should initially involve individual/document risk assessment and minimally invasive treatment depending on the present category of risk and its severity. The condition for the elimination (annihilation, healing) of the degradation symptoms of library documents in the early stages of development is the preservation of the organic integrity of the treated document. *The minimally invasive intervention concept can be called, by forcing the note, a preventive preservation, which implies abandoning the classical approach focused on constructing participatory multi-product interventions that would produce the expected effects for the treated document, with greater financial efforts and the presence of some secondary participatory risks of the products (the form of reaction residues).*

Essentially, for the protection of document collections in libraries, museums and archives, the minimally invasive treatment involves early undertaken investigations that allow for the extinction of the incipient degradation factors by using a minimally invasive treatment method. It is understood that the treatments included in this system are especially indicative of the early stages of degradation of collections, when the intervention scheme is much simplified and the financial effort is diminished.

Under extreme conditions and situations, when the level of multifactorial degradation of collections exceeds the early stages of prevention (alarm), there is a need to develop and carry out curative eradication treatments which, with all the financial effort required for the procurement and application of intervention products, as well as of the risks involved in multi-product treatment formulas must be outlined and applied as a matter of urgency. Serious intervention means for the protection of info-documentary collections from libraries, archives and museums occur under various difficult-to-anticipate conditions, but they must be managed to the extent that documents are saved with maximum efficiency: unpolluted technical solutions, reduced as number and quantity, as it is possible. As such, the minimally invasive treatment applied in these situations consists of a minimum of technical solutions applied to stagnate and extinguish the multifactorial complex of document degradation.

**4.3 Investigations regarding the state of preservation of the collections
in the Library of “Ștefan cel Mare” National College, Suceava**

Table 2. *Acidity of the sample collection (74 S.U.)*

Specification	Paper acidity values grouped by analytical standard (analytical groups)				
	≤ 4	4.1-5	5.1-6	6.1 -7	≥ 7
Number of investigated library documents / analytical groups	6 S.U.	15 S.U.	35 S.U.	18 S.U.	-
Post-operative results (after treatments)	0 S.U.	0 S.U.	0 S.U.	0 S.U.	74 S.U.

Analyzes of pre- and post-treatment paper acidity were performed by using special laboratory magnifiers and investigations of chemical degradation symptoms. From the analysis of Table 2 it was found that the 74 documents investigated showed very acidic or acidic values, which required the elaboration and application of a minimally invasive intervention system consisting of two stages as follows:

- **Wet cleaning treatment with Saliva CTS/SSC** (aqueous solution of a mucin protein and sodium chelates and triammonium citrate; wet cleaning method on document pages with wet napkins (removal of dust or enzyme gels);
- **Composite treatment with 3-5% magnesium oxide nanoparticles (3-5% calcium oxide) diluted in 2% isopropyl alcohol and deionized water**, after dilution and homogenization, are sprayed on the inner and outer components of the treated documents with beneficial effects: neutralizing the acidity of document pages; their decontamination; removal of chemical reaction products.

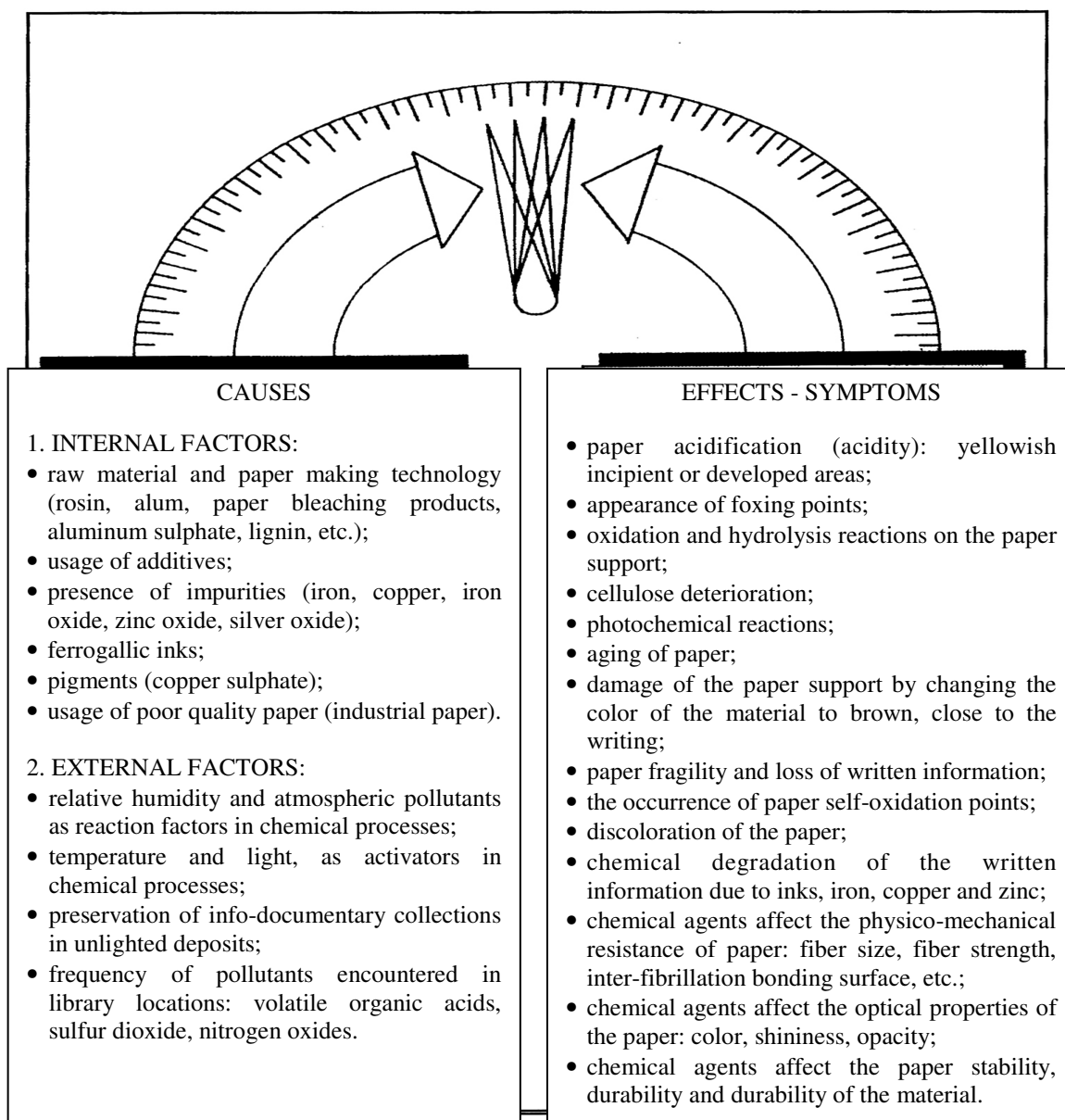


Figure 1. Factorial study by cause-effect balance in the presentation of chemical etiology degradations of documents in libraries, archives and museums

The post-operative results (after the presented treatments) revealed paper acid neutralization effects and a pH greater than 7 in all the 74 documents investigated and treated. In Figure 1, the balance of causes-effects in the installation of chemical degradation in collections has been highlighted.

Table 3. *Symptoms of biodegradations identified on the investigated sample (74 S.U.)*

Specification	Cellulosic fungi	Pathogenic bacteria	Paper-eating insects	Rodents
Number of documents with symptoms	28 S.U.	17 S.U.	18 S.U. inactive galleries	11 S.U. symptoms-frays
Post-treatment results	0 S.U.	0 S.U.	0 S.U.	0 S.U.

The special collections at “Ștefan cel Mare” National College Library in Suceava show active and/or passive (biased) biodegradation symptoms and, as a percentage, the presence of cellulosic fungi and bacteria on the components of the documents, but also on other organic library environments, holds a higher load than symptoms of faunistic attack (insects and rodents), which is due to the improper conditions (insalubrious spaces) in which these collections were kept during global conflagrations. As such, it is not surprising that the document stock in this library must be investigated and handled in order to protect the documents.

Simultaneously with the specific activities on the document stock, conservative specialists trained in the field of library hygiene must intervene preventively and/or curatively for the hygiene of all library environments. Aspects of technical facilities for monitoring physical microclimate parameters, fire detection and extinction facilities and other technical risk hardening facilities are permanent areas that support the normal development of all activities related to documents from libraries, archives and museums.

In terms of treatment with magnesium oxide or calcium oxide nanoparticles, it develops a method of treating, chemical preservation/restoration and biological disinfection of the surface of degraded historical paper (as demonstrated by laboratory determinations), by using nanoparticle suspensions in hydroxyapatite alcoholic solution (2% isopropyl alcohol diluted in deionized water at pH > 8). This treatment involves making connections between pulverized nanoparticles and cellulose fibers in degraded paper, enhancing paper strength and consistency, inducing the biological disinfection of paper, correcting paper acidity. All steps involving the manipulation of powdered nanoparticles must be done with great care by the conservator; in manipulation of magnesium oxide nanoparticles, the operator must use special protective equipment.

In summary, we presented the intervention scheme for the decontamination and deacidification of collections with biodegradation symptoms:

- **Wet cleaning treatment with saliva CTS/SSC, aqueous solution of a Mucin protein, in combination with 2% isopropyl alcohol and bidistilled water.** Wet cleaning and deep decontamination treatment on the structure of historical paper with the help of napkins moistured in the solution. This first step of the intervention is to sanitize the treated document by eliminating the physical-chemical-mechanical reaction fractions, while triggering microbiological decontamination surface reactions.
- **Wet composite treatment with 5% magnesium oxide nanoparticles, diluted in 4% isopropyl alcohol and deionized water.** After dilution and homogenization, the contents were

sprayed on the inner and outer components of the investigated document. Post-treatment analyzes performed with special magnifiers within the first three days after treatment have revealed the inactivation capabilities of aspergillus-penicillium fungi, as well as a remarkable contribution to *pH correction on papers*.

- **Treatment for preventing *Anobium punctatum* infection present in the holes in wooden coverings.** Intervention with PER-XIL 10 insecticide by injecting into each orifice and filling the orifices treated with insecticide glomeruli to close these holes.

Investigations carried out three days after the treatment showed that for the decontamination of the collections, these nanoparticle and isopropyl alcohol treatments promote the disinfection of the contaminated documents (Table 3).

Investigations of the active biological structures of the *Anobium punctatum* insect in the attack galleries revealed a necrosis of the biological material (ponta), and the glomerulus insecticide had a repellent effect of rejection on the rodents. In Figure 1, the factorial study was presented by the cause-effect balance in the presentation of the fungal etiology degradations (cellulosic and pathogen fungi) of the documents in libraries, museums and archives. In Figure 2, the size of a population of biodegradable agents, depending on the connections between abiotic and biotic growth factors and inhibitory factors were presented. Their knowledge can provide useful information in the intervention processes in the size of a population by activating inhibitory factors.



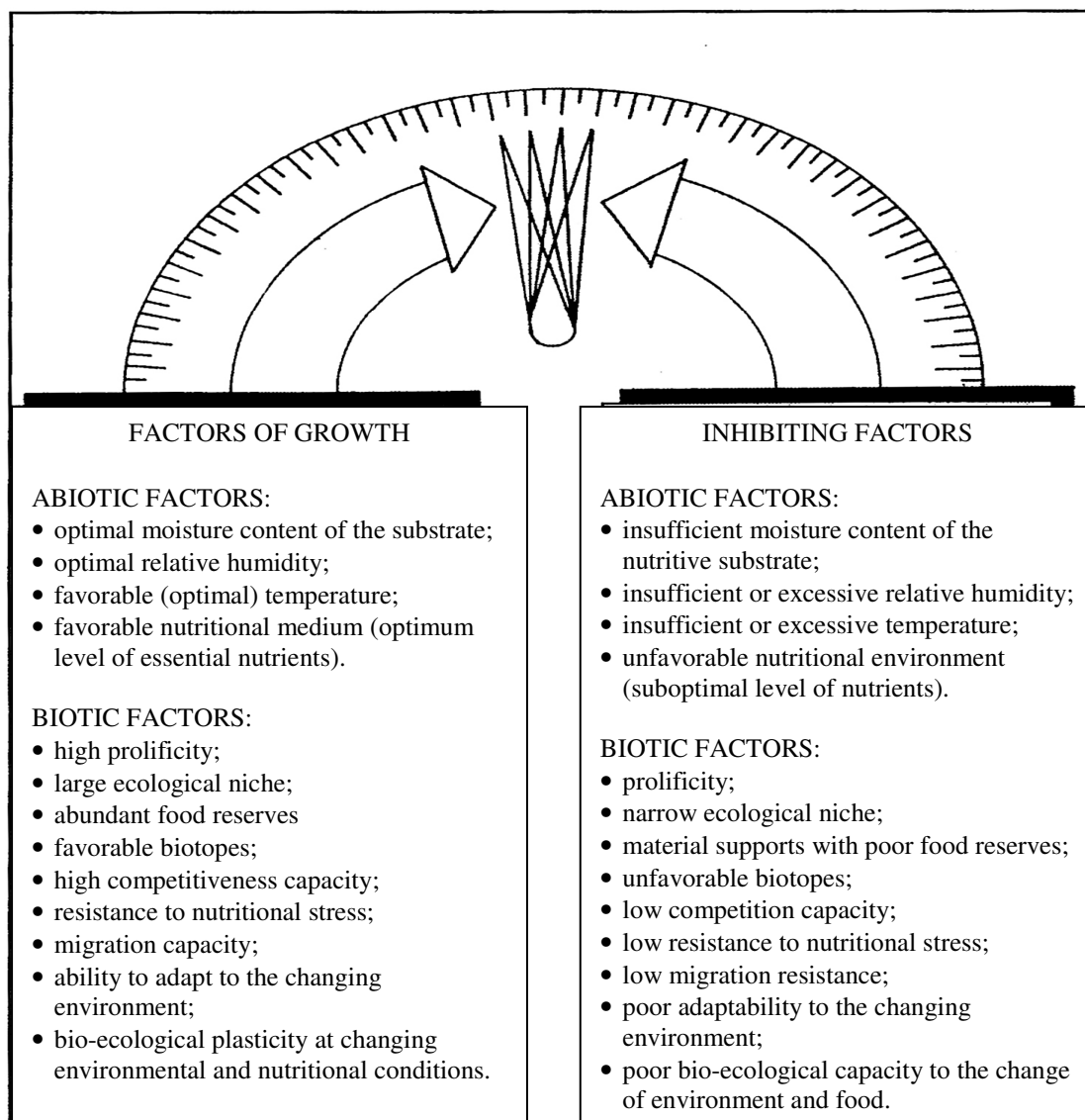


Figure 2. The size of a population is the result of the action of factors that favorably influence the size of the population (growth factors) and of unfavorable factors (environmental resistance). Fundamental study for the evolution of biological factors in libraries, archives and museums (cellulosic and pathogenic fungi and bacteria, bibliophage and xylophage insects, rodents)

Table 4. Sample 74 S.U. - physical degradation symptoms (documents affected by excessive moisture)

Specification	Incipient symptoms with excessive moisture (10% of the document's body)	Symptoms developed with excessive moisture (> 20% of the document's body)	Compact document due to the permanent excessive moisture	Documents affected by excessive moisture, but dried - morphologically sensitized pages - the internal structure of the affected paper
Number of documents with symptoms	0 S.U.	0 S.U.	0 S.U.	74 S.U.
After intervention - treatments of hardening	0 S.U.	0 S.U.	0 S.U.	0 S.U.

From the analysis of Table 4, it was found that the sample of investigated documents presented pages affected at different stages of excessive moisture, which in time had dried but which remained with the internal structure of the affected paper, morphological sensitivity highlighted in the handling of the pages. Therefore, when developing minimally invasive treatments, restoring paper hardening, decontamination and correction indices were considered. The structure of the intervention program was outlined below.

- **Wet cleaning treatment with saliva CTS/SSC with soaked napkins.** Expected effect: removing previous sources of chemical reactions and products, restoring paper by eliminating folds.
- **Wet chemical treatment for paper hardening, restoration of physical-chemical indices, correction of paper acidity, decontamination of affected papers, protection of color photographs.** Use of 2% magnesium oxide in combination with 3% Klucel G, which is used for color fixation, including pastels and especially as a hardening agent for the preparation of alcoholic or hydroalcoholic gels. In the case of spores of cellulosic fungi, it is recommended to use isopropyl alcohol in a quantitative ratio fairly to those produced from the intervention recipe. In Figure 3, activation factors and inhibitory factors are noted in the incidence of physical factors.

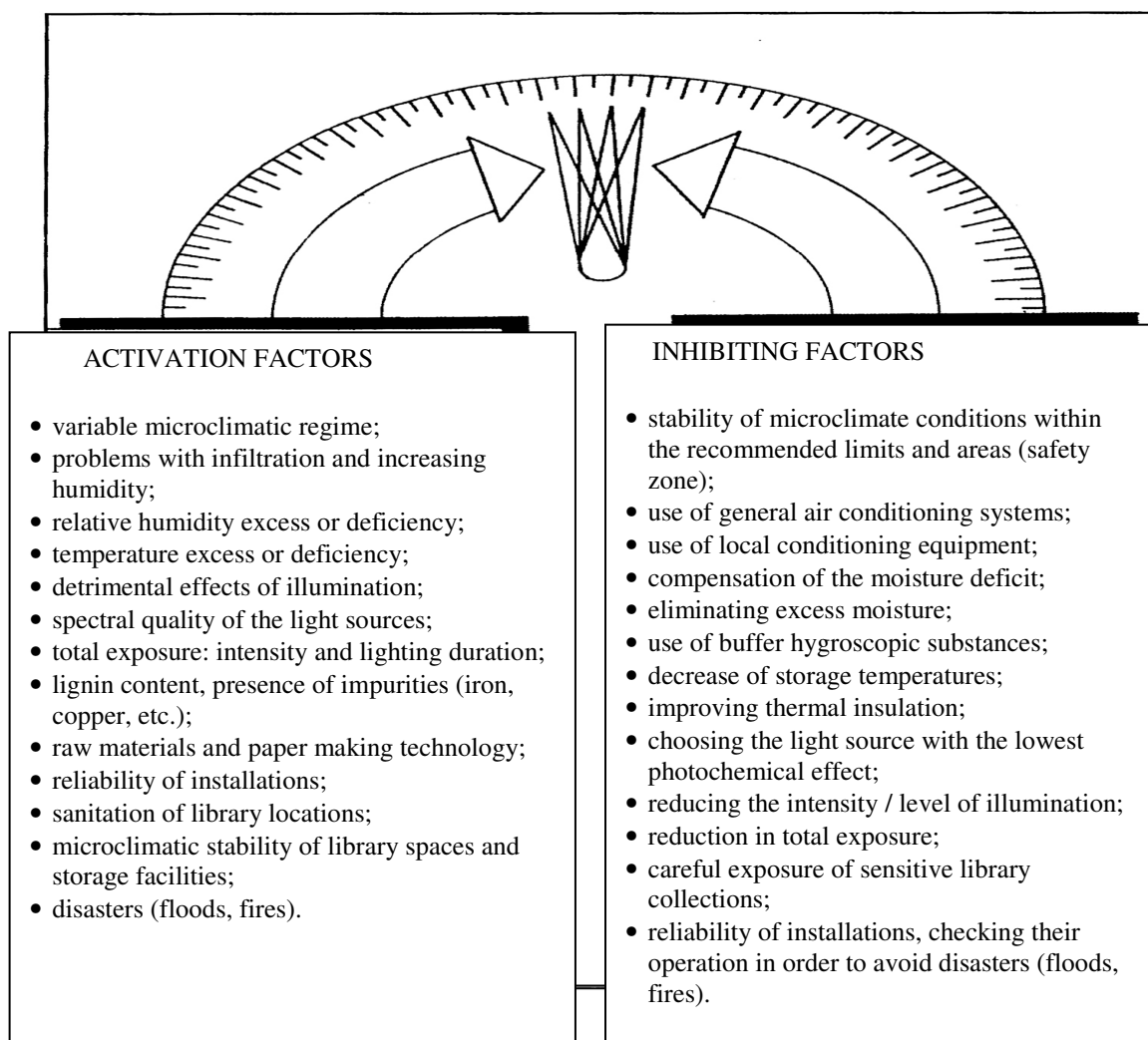


Figure 3. *Incidence of physical factors in installing and developing degradations of library collections, depending on the outcome of the action of favorable and unfavorable factors*

Table 5. *Sample 74 S.U. - symptoms of mechanical degradation (ruptures, detachments, tears, separation, forced folding, deformations, cracks, etc.)*

Specification	≤10% of the document's body: incipient symptoms of mechanical degradation	11-30% of the document's body: developed symptoms of mechanical degradation	≥31% of the document's body: very advanced mechanical degradation symptoms
Number of documents with mechanical symptoms	23 S.U.	45 S.U.	6 S.U.
After performing restoration interventions	0 S.U.	0 S.U.	0 S.U.

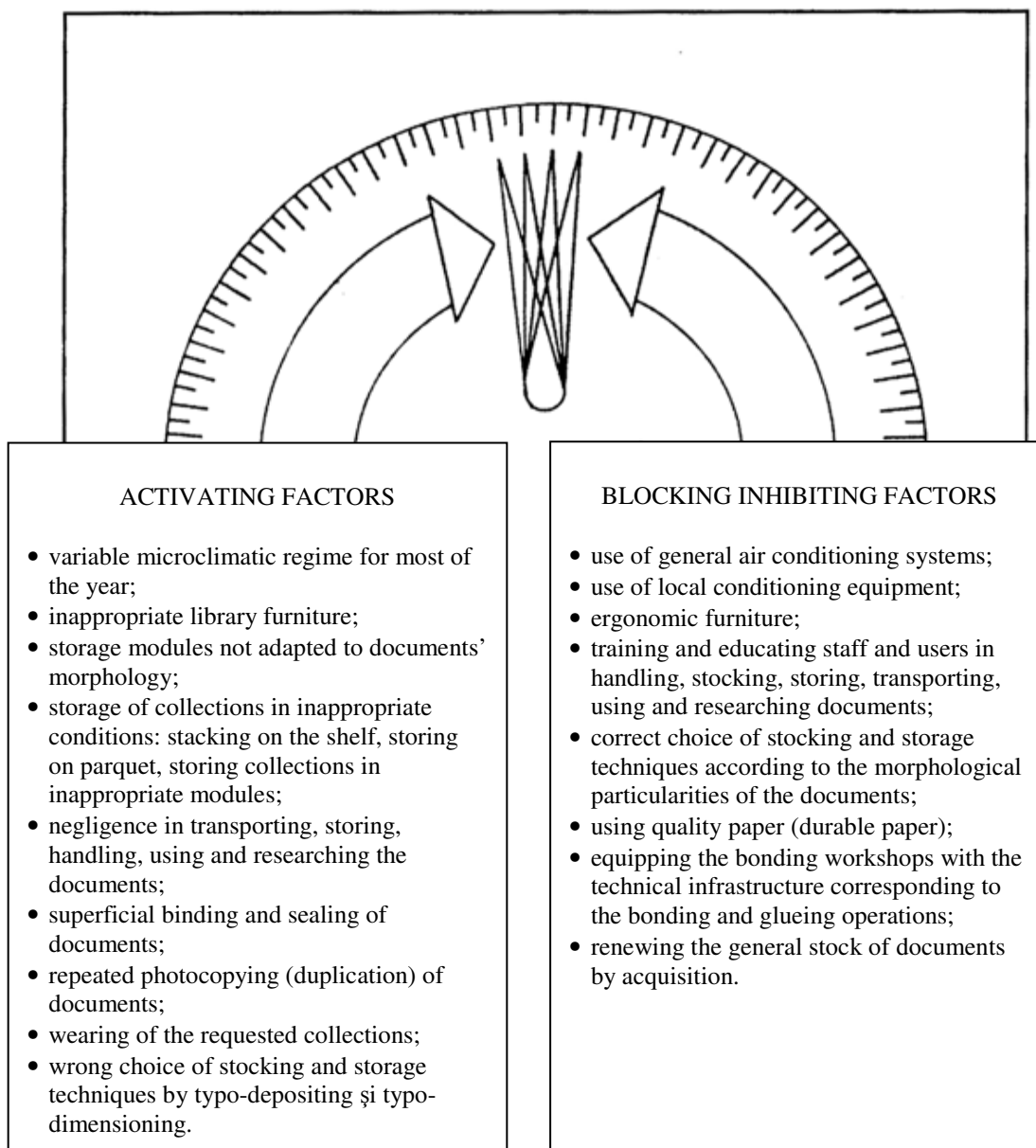


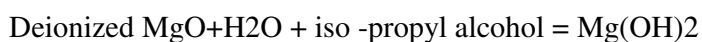
Figure 4. *Incidence of mechanical factors in the installation and development of library collections degradations, depending on the outcome of the actions of favorable and unfavorable factors*

5. Conclusions and recommendations

Acidity determinations performed on the investigated documents before performing magnesium hydroxide nanoparticle treatments revealed very acidic pH values ranging from 4 to 6.

The synthesis of Mg(OH)₂ și Ca(OH)₂ nanoparticles was done at S.C. NORDIC INVEST S.R.L. CLUJ -NAPOCA, using MgO and CaO reagents. The oxides were obtained from calcium carbonates and magnesium carbonates, which were milled through a special mill to obtain nanoparticles below 100 μm. In the final stages, the carbonates were calcined at 1000 °C.

In order to obtain magnesium or calcium hydroxides, the following hydrolysis reactions took place in the conservation laboratory at the "Gheorghe Șincai" Bihor County Library, Oradea, by maintaining the reaction products in a thermostatic oven adjusted to 80 ° C for about 30 minutes:



pH determinations in liquid solutions were performed with Checker-type pH-meter, Hanna production, with electronic display, and paper pH determinations were made by surface measurements using the Noronix-type T1140 pH meter; post-treatment pH values ranged from 7-7.8.

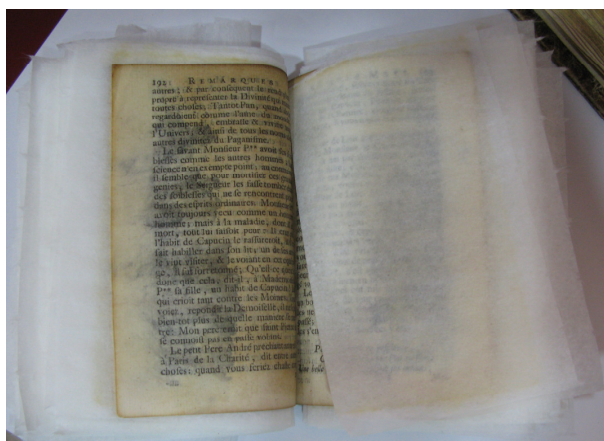
The case study conducted at the library of "Ștefan cel Mare" National College, Suceava regarding the elaboration and application of synthesis techniques and the application of alkaline hydroxide nanoparticles in order to neutralize paper acidity and bring the pH to a neutral level, highlighted the following aspects:

- hydroxides of magnesium and calcium are highly effective chemical deacidification agents in the collections, having a good physico-chemical compatibility with the support, and after the neutralization reaction of the acidic paper forms, carbonates are formed which are alkaline paper protective layers with no unwanted negative effects;
- magnesium or calcium hydroxide nanoparticles, mixed with isopropyl alcohol, are a chemical composition accepted in the practice of the conservation and restoration of library collections, with the following beneficial effects: reduce paper acidity and decontaminate documents affected by microbiological degradation;
- the collections of documents investigated and treated exhibited an active aspergillus-penicillin microbial load or latent biological stages;
- the identification of the microorganisms present in the collection of documents examined before and after the interventions with isopropyl alcohol and deionized water-hydroxyapatite nanoparticulate in hydroalcoholic suspension (HA Nano) was performed using the taxonomic identification system with special filter paper;
- manually spraying the composition of magnesium or calcium hydroxides in a mixture with isopropyl alcohol and deionized water is the optimal solution for the neutralization of acids and decontamination of the mycotic complex specific to historical documents;
- the fungal (fungi) reduction percentage was calculated according to the number and extent of stains (colonies) produced by microorganisms before performing the treatments by spraying the magnesium oxide nanoparticles on the control document and after the interventions. Depending on the number and area of biologically inactivated stains (colonies) by the application of hydroxyapatite magnesium oxide, the minimum biological activation concentration of the solution may be established on the historical paper;
- determinations of the aeromicroflora's mycotic complex present in the library media by controlled exposures, but also with microorganisms from the biochemical dust taken from the analyzed documents, were germinated in Petri dishes with Gelose and Sabourand media. After 10 days of incubation in the library premises and oscillating temperatures 23-28°C, germinable spores and then colonies appeared.

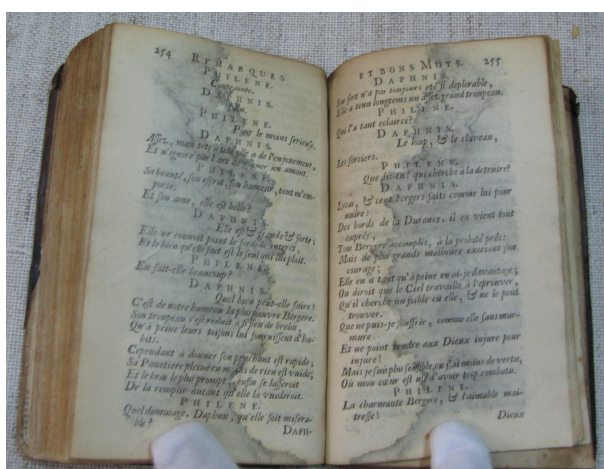
ANNEXES



1a. Before treatment: symptoms of chemical degradation



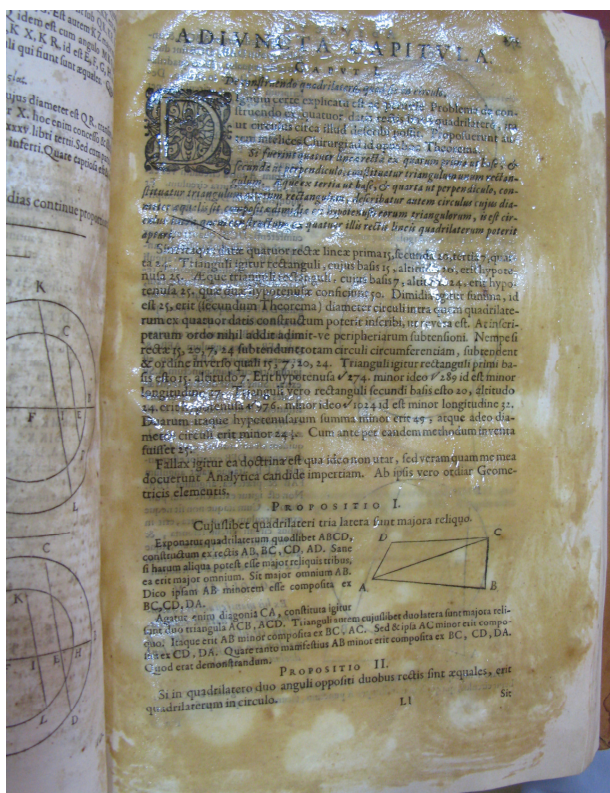
1b. During treatment: wrapping with napkins embedded with synthesized nanoparticles of Mg (OH) 2, suspended



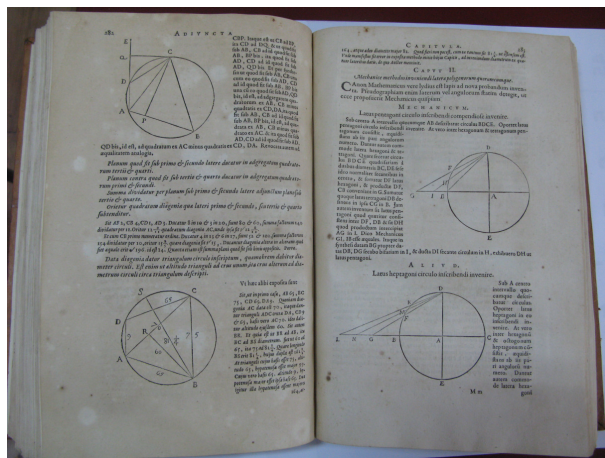
1c. Final form of the treated document: neutralized chemical degradation



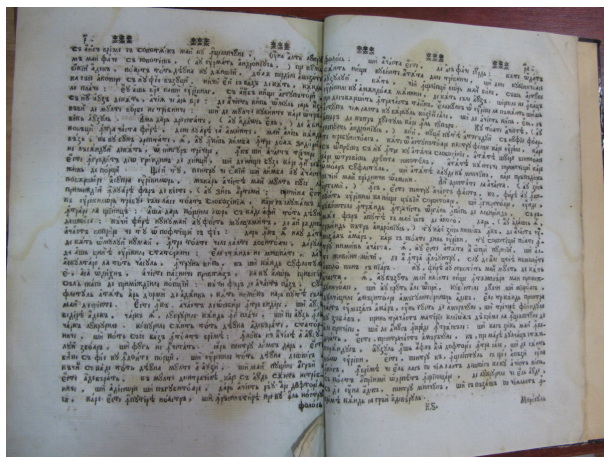
2a. Before treatment: symptoms of chemical degradation of pages; the presence of attacking spots (yellow color)



2b. During treatment: wet treatments performed with synthesized nanoparticles of Mg(OH)₂, suspended particles in isopropyl alcohol and bidistilled water



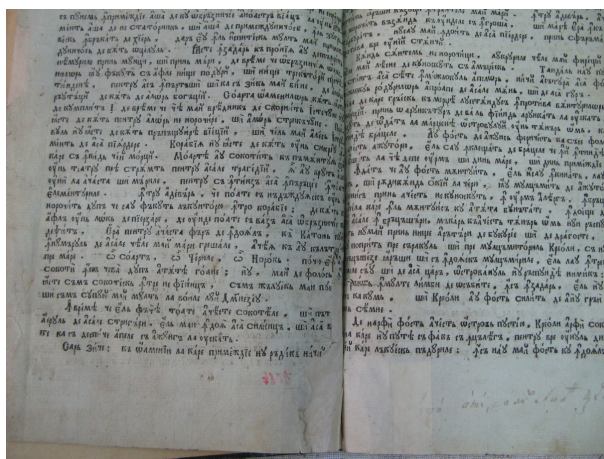
2c. Post-treatment image of the document: very good efficiency of the treatment



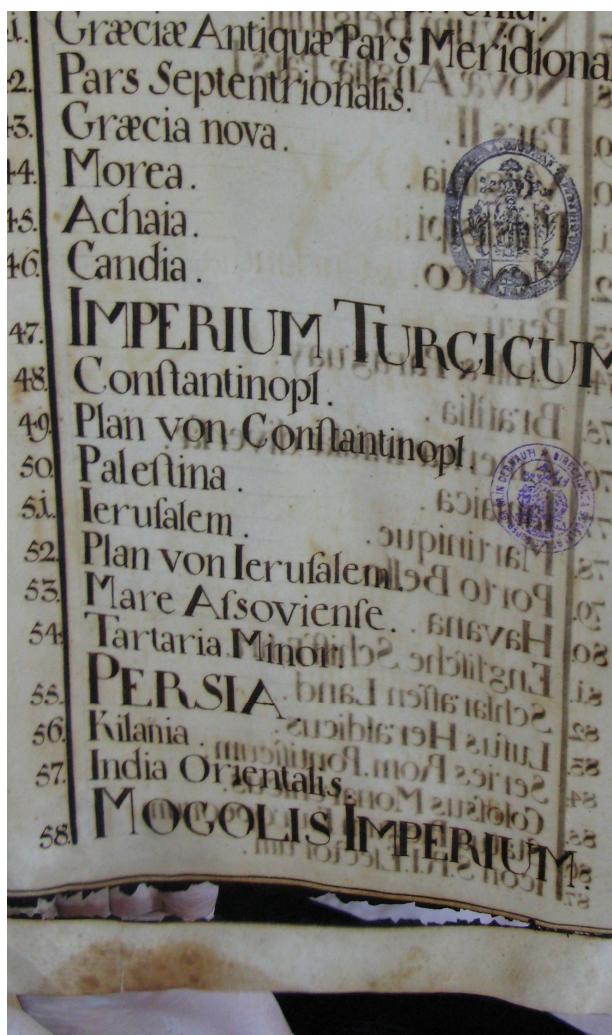
3a. Before treatment: specific symptoms of multifactual (chemical and physical) degradation in the upper third of the document affecting the paper and text



3b. Appearance of the first recovery symptoms by neutralizing the hydrogen ions in the paper structure; wet treatments performed with synthesized nanoparticles of Mg(OH)₂, suspended particles in isopropyl alcohol and bidistilled water



3c. A suggestive picture of the effectiveness of the treatment used for morphological intervention



4a. Before and during treatment: acid ferrogalic ink penetrated the paper in the text area; wet treatment performed with synthesized nanoparticles of Mg (OH)₂, suspended particles in isopropyl alcohol and bidistilled water; paper and text consolidation with (CMC) 16 and Japanese paper



4b. During treatment: wet treatment of hydrogen ions for neutralizing the paper structure with synthesized nanoparticles of Mg (OH)₂, suspended particles in isopropyl alcohol and bidistilled water and 3% Klucel G for color fixation and as hardening agent

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Copyright, Open Access Policies and Publishing

Ionela Maria Bârsan

PhDc, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania

E-mail o.barsan@yahoo.com

Open Access and Open Science are ways of sharing knowledge between research communities and networks. This article presents important projects, ROARMAP and Sherpa RoMEO, that aim to identify publishers that allow open access publishing. An analysis of the data provided by these projects shows the weak involvement of Romania.

Keywords: *Open Access policies; publishing; editors; Romania*

1. Introduction

According to Suber (2012), “open access literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions”. Nowadays, more and more universities, research institutes, publishers developed open access policies. Open access is making scientific research publications freely, immediately and permanently available online for everyone to read and download.

The Open Access movement was born in academic communities as a reaction to the high expenses universities have to cover in order to publish and access scientific information. The gold and green open access routes proposed by academic communities were not easily implemented. The huge barrier was the copyright issue. Regarding copyright issues, Open Access publishing lets the author keep the copyright to his own work and gives users permission to make available, copy, distribute, build upon, search in, or text mine from the full-text without compensation.

Because of this, many projects were developed to implement tools, platforms with new copyright rules for publishing in Open Access. Editors also had to develop policies and agreements with authors in order to publish in Open Access. This is an important step in the information society: having access to scientific information while respecting copyright rights.

2. Researches about policies for Open Access publishing

The Registry of Open Access Repository Mandates and Policies (ROARMAP) is “a searchable international registry charting the growth of open access mandates and policies adopted by universities, research institutions and research funders that require or request their researchers to provide open access to their peer-reviewed research article output by depositing it in an open access repository” (ROARMAP 2018b). Institutional policies are developed in accordance with the recommendation of Berlin Declaration.

According to ROARMAP data, 726 mandates were registered at October 11, 2018.

An overview of the situation in European countries is presented in Figure 2 and the only institution in Romania is the Institute of World Economy (ROARMAP 2018a).

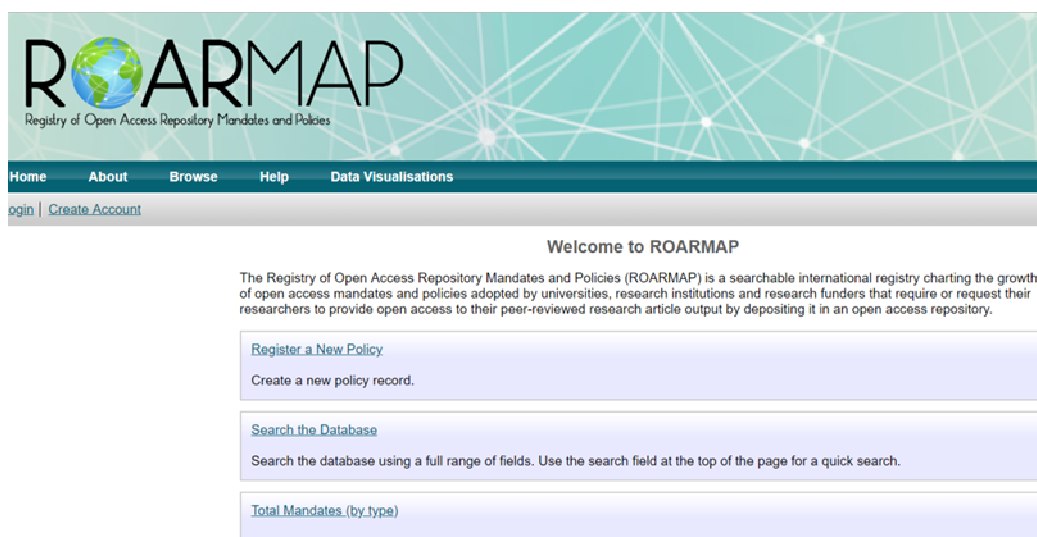


Figure 1. Registry of Open Access Repository Mandate and Policies (ROARMAP)

- [Europe](#) (592)
 - [Eastern Europe](#) (57)
 - [Belarus](#) (4)
 - [Bulgaria](#) (1)
 - [Czech Republic](#) (5)
 - [Hungary](#) (4)
 - [Poland](#) (6)
 - [Republic of Moldova](#) (9)
 - [Romania](#) (1)
 - [Russian Federation](#) (7)
 - [Slovakia](#) (1)
 - [Ukraine](#) (19)
 - [Northern Europe](#) (215)
 - [Denmark](#) (9)
 - [Estonia](#) (3)
 - [Finland](#) (32)
 - [Iceland](#) (5)
 - [Ireland](#) (11)
 - [Latvia](#) (2)
 - [Lithuania](#) (10)
 - [Norway](#) (11)
 - [Sweden](#) (12)
 - [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland](#) (120)

Institute for World Economy

General	
Country:	Europe > Eastern Europe > Romania
Policymaker type:	Research organisation (e.g. university or research institution)
Policymaker name:	Institute for World Economy
Policymaker URL:	http://www.iem.ro/
Policy URL:	http://www.iem.ro/?option=com_content&view=article&id=837
Repository URL:	http://www.nos.iem.ro/
Policy adoption date:	3 February 2015
Policy effective date:	July 2015
Source of policy:	Administrative/management decision

Figure 2. Countries' situation about registry of policies - situation in Romania

The policies issued by different research institutions as part of the fund granting process are made available for reading by the specialized register maintained by the University of Nottingham in England - SHERPA JULIET (SHERPA Services 2018).

In 2018, 133 policies of the funding agencies from England (63), Canada (14), USA (16), Denmark (3), Ireland (6), Sweden (5) were registered in SHERPA JULIET (SHERPA Services 2018).

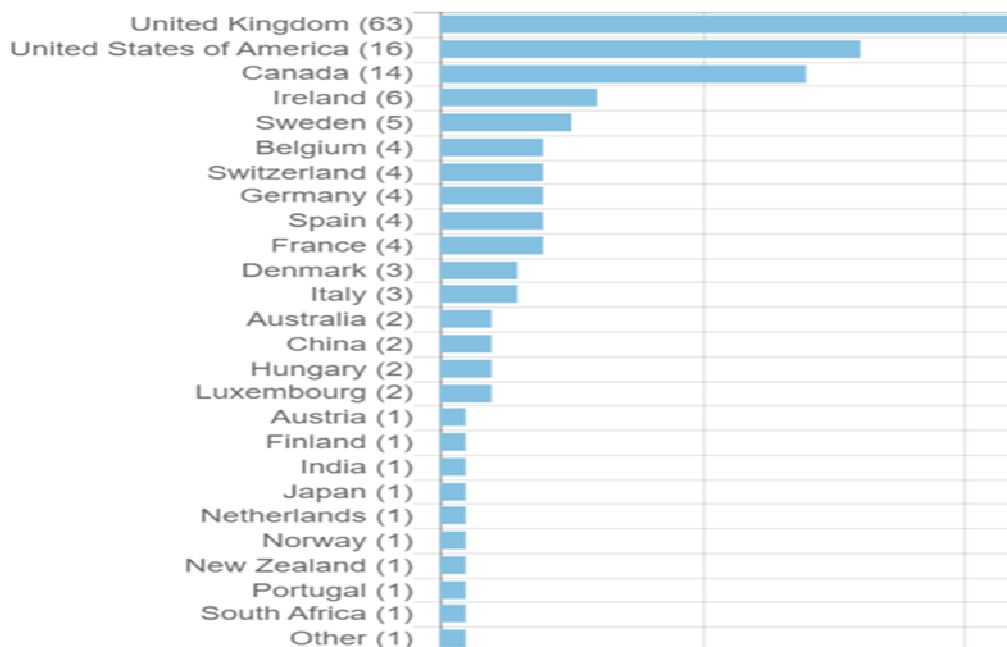


Figure 3. Countries' situation in Sherpa JULIET

The ROMEo (Rights METadata for Open Archiving) project, whose maintenance is carried out by SHERPA at the University of Nottingham, proposes three policies (each of which is color-coded) concerning the self-archiving of articles in the repositories.

There are 2566 publishers in the ROMEo list (SHERPA 2018), of which 81% formally accepts certain forms of self-archiving.

RoMEO colour	Archiving policy	Publishers	%
green	Can archive pre-print and post-print	1055	41
blue	Can archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)	848	33
yellow	Can archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)	175	7
white	Archiving not formally supported	488	19

Figure 4a. Self-archiving policy within the SHERPA ROMEo project

Specifying editorial policies on copyright issues has contributed to changing colours to designate these policies. Thus, instead of three, four colours were introduced (Jenkins et al. 2007):

- green policy - allows achieving of pre-prints and post-prints; also, there are no chronological limits (embargo) and there are certain copyright conditions;
- blue policy - allows the author to self-archive only post-prints (the self-archiving of the pre-prints is not supported);

- yellow policy - allows the author to self-archive pre-prints, self-archiving of post-prints is not supported or can be done with chronological limitations (embargo) and copyright conditions;
- white policy - self-archiving is not formally supported, it is necessary to obtain permission from the publisher (Figure 4a, 4b).



Figure 4b. Self-archiving policy within the SHERPA ROME0 project

The RoMEO Journals database is supplemented with information provided by:

- Zetoc service, funded by Jisc with data provided by the British Library (Zetoc 2018).
- Directory of Open Access Journal (DOAJ) managed by Infrastructure Services for Open Access (DOAJ 2018).

We can search the database for journal title, ISSN, publisher name, RoMEOcolour (see Figure 5).

Journals: **Journal title**

 Exact title starts with contains

Publishers: ISSN
 Publisher's name
 RoMEO ID
 RoMEO colour
 RoMEO update date
 Country

Display Options
Show open access mandate compliance in results for:

[Simple Search](#)

Figure 5. Searching RoMEO database

There are 27 publishers registered on this platform in Romania (see Figure 6).

27 publishers found when searched for: Country: Romania

Important: Although publishers have default policies, individual journals may have special permissions, especially if they have special options. Always run a journal title or ISSN search to check.

Publisher (linked to the full RoMEO details)	RoMEO Colour
Ștefan cel Mare University of Suceava	White
Asociația de Cooperare Cultural-Educațională Suceava	Yellow
Digital ProScholar Media	White
Editura Economică	Blue
Editura Universității de Nord Baia Mare	Yellow
Edusoft	Green
Expert Journals	Blue
Free Mind Publishing	Green
Institutul Național de Cercetare-Dezvoltare în Construcții, Urbanism și Dezvoltare Teritorială Durabilă (URBAN-INCERC)	White
Media Systems Communications	Green
- Creative Commons Attribution Share Alike	Green
National Agricultural Research and Development Institute (NARDI)	Blue

Figure 6. Romanian publishers registered at RoMEO database

The growth of SHERPA/RoMEO database including provisional policies is shown in Figure 7.

In period 2004-2018, 2566 publishers recorded their policies of copyright in database. In 2008, these policies have been expanded by incorporating copyright-based publishing policies. Thus, a publishers' classification was made, considering their self-archiving conditions (Țurcan 2009).

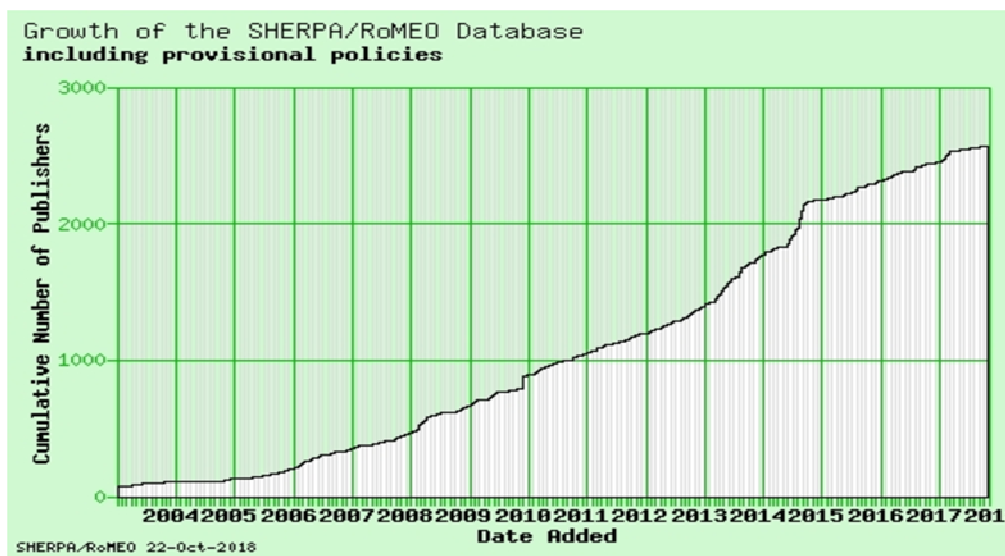


Figure 7. Growth of RoMEO database, 2004-2018

3. Conclusions

Policies on open access to scientific information can be implemented only on the basis of the highest (international and interstate) approval of initiatives and declarations regarding the open access to knowledge. Also, at national and institutional level, policies on non-discriminatory, democratic and free access to scientific information must be implemented. Scientific communication can be achieved only by approving new models that remove barriers to access to information (financial, legal and technical) as well as barriers to information sharing. The study of

the two platforms demonstrates the rather weak involvement of Romanian higher education institutions in policy making and involvement in Open Access publishing. It is the recommendation of this article that Open Access must be promoted in a more efficient way to the members of the academic community.

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