



R E P O R T
on the activities
of the
NEDERLANDS INSTITUUT
voor
DOCUMENTATIE en REGISTRATUUR

Fundação Cuidar o Futuro

The Hague, Netherlands Institute for Documentation
and Filing

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OPERATION DELUGE.

Since World War II it has become customary in military circles to indicate operations of a formidable size with a suggestive and striking name. In other circles this habit has taken roots also. Thus documentalists sometimes use the name Operation Deluge to characterize the complex of actions carried out with the purpose to make accessible to their clients in a justified manner the growing flood (tide) of publications in journals.

This meritorious name gives clear evidence that documentalists are aware of the fact that they are placed before the execution of a task that is nearly unsolvable, that they find themselves face to face with a challenge about which they are proud, but that also is of such a magnitude that it brings the horrible name deluge to their lips. The size of the task is so large that only by exerting concerted action it can be mastered. However, what is most urgent with regard to the mastering is a good insight into the problems that be at the base of it.

It was Dr. Holmstrom who during 1957 alarmed the world of learning as well as that of the documentalists by his study, now famous, on scientific and technical translating.

Up to then only a fairly small circle of initiated had been aware of the difficulties forthcoming from the massive circulation of information appearing in journals, in patent specifications and in reports.

Full light fell on the fact that now all of a sudden even when the world hungry for information gets the above mentioned sources in their hands, it cannot read them. Or as Holmstrom put it: "Nearly twothirds of engineering literature appears in English, but more than twothirds of the world's professional engineers cannot read scientific literature in other languages."

It is difficult to arrive at a justified opinion what of the problems with which the world of documentation has to struggle, that of the flood of documents or the unreadability of most of the documents produced, is the heavier one.

NIDER is convinced that it has a task in suggesting solutions for the language problems and to co-operate in organizing the action to improve the situation; it is well determined to act in that direction.



NIDER's GENERAL TASKS.

The introductory paragraphs may have aroused the interest of the reader why and how NIDER has to deal with so wide a diversity of questions as were mentioned. The reply is that NIDER is a body that has many faces and has to have them.

First of all NIDER is an institution possessing members who in some way show an interest in documentation, said word taken in its broadest meaning, and who like to make propaganda for the idea that modern life cannot flourish without good documentation.

Moreover NIDER as an institution encourages the co-operation of all those persons who by exchange of experience like to help each other and by doing so serve documentation seen as concerted effort.

Secondly NIDER possesses an office that caters for the execution of many tasks. NIDER has said office already for many years.

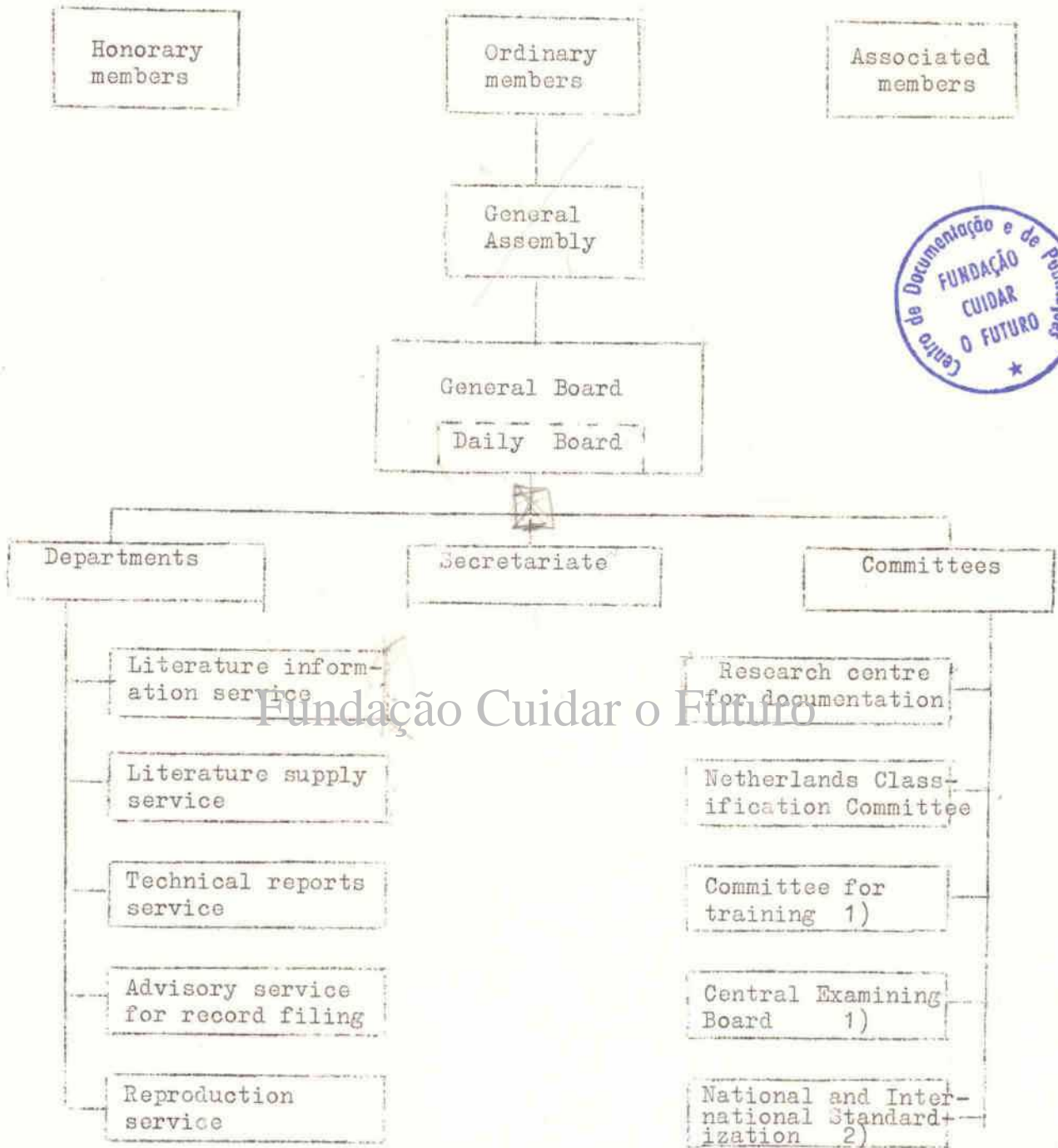
From the outset the Board of NIDER has been convinced that it is not sufficient for a member institution, catering for the study and the making of propaganda for documentation, to have at its disposal a well manned secretariate. The Board was convinced that NIDER had to help members that either wanted to trace literature or wanted information from literature or did like to have reproductions of documents they did not possess themselves.

The Board was also of the opinion that by acting in this sense NIDER's bureau would gain by own experience and study knowledge of information theory and practice with which it could help its members also when these wanted to know how to set up or improve documentation services of their own. Thus members can have an advice from NIDER when setting up a library, an archive be it for correspondence, for printed publications or for drawings. The office now has many tasks and acts in many directions. Office activities will be dealt with in another part of this survey.

The fact that NIDER has an active office at its disposal also is of great importance in the international exchange of information on documentation or in the procurement of documents or reproductions of documents from other national members. NIDER is of opinion that contacts with other national members to that purpose deserve to be intensified. National members may help each other also by carrying out literature searches for each other or by tracing the whereabouts of particular documents wanted by putting at each others disposal factual information on products, processes, firms and so on. For NIDER it is without doubt that public at large, wants suchlike information from its national documentation institutes.

A strong F.I.D. composed of quite a number of potent national members having at their disposal information bureaux such as NIDER, would increase the ease and swiftness with which suchlike questions could be answered. Naturally it would mean also a good propaganda for the useful tasks that documentalists can achieve for the benefit of science, technology and industry.

Organization scheme



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- 1) Joint committees of NIDER and the Nederlandse Vereniging van Bibliothecarissen (Netherlands Society of Librarians).
- 2) NIDER is charged by Nederlands Normalisatie-Instituut (Netherlands Standardization Institution) with the secretariate of the national and the international committee for standardization in the field of documentation.



NIDER's Board

The Board consists among others of representatives of a number of organizations such as:

Koninklijke Academie van Wetenschappen

(Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences)

Nederlandse Vereniging van Bibliothecarissen

(Netherlands Society of Librarians)

Nederlandse Vereniging van Bedrijfsarchivarissen

(Netherlands Society of Industrial Archivists)

Nederlands Instituut voor Efficiency

(Netherlands Institute for Management)

Nederlands Normalisatie Instituut

(Netherlands Standardization Institution)

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Koninklijke Nederlandse Chemische Vereniging

(Royal Netherlands Chemical Society)

Koninklijk Instituut van Ingenieurs

(Royal Institute of Engineers)



NIDER's RESEARCH CENTER FOR DOCUMENTATION

Modern society will flourish only when well informed. Information moreover has to be traced and given with the use of the most modern methods in order to be valuable i.e. to give to the client in a swift way all the relative information he needs. Documents from which this necessary information comes have to be filed, classified, kept, and conserved against deterioration so as to make it possible to distract therefrom the information wanted in due time.

In view of the fact that the public makes higher and higher demands upon documentation, documentation as a science and a technique has to be well catered for. This means that documentation itself of necessity has to be a subject for study and research. This never ending study moreover has to be directed and co-ordinated in order to get the best results thereof with the least of efforts.

NIDER's board has been aware of the necessity to cater for such scientific study and research and created a body called *STUDIECENTRUM VOOR DOCUMENTATIE* (Research center for documentation).

The board was of the opinion that generally speaking scientific study in circles of documentalists has not received the attention it deserves. Moreover it felt that when problems have been tackled, they were tackled without a sufficient effort of brain and man power and did not receive the necessary financial support.

Studiecentrum's main task is to stimulate research and study. The constitution of *Studiecentrum's* steering committee is a guarantee that the main facets of and currents in documentation, seen as a science and a technique, are being represented in it.

Suggestions to approach a subject and to have researches carried out are welcomed by the Steering Committee from whatever source they may come.

Topics dealt with within the Steering Committee are e.g.

1. A survey of universal classifications.
A decision has been taken to have a pamphlet written by an expert describing such classifications.
2. A committee was formed that has to report on the functions of personnel working in archives, libraries and information departments within firms.
3. A report edited by E.P.A. (European Productivity Agency) on "Technical information and the smaller firm" is going to be studied by the Steering Committee in order to come to a conclusion what measures have to be taken in the Netherlands with regard to the facts revealed in said report.
4. Suggestions are going to be framed in order to improve the work done by the several working parties dealing with the improvement of the U.D.C.



STANDARDIZATION

It goes without saying that the making, distribution and "consumption" of documents of whatever type, be it an article, or a whole journal or be it presented in the form of a typewritten text, a printed article or a reproduction made by photomechanical methods in a magnified or reduced form open wide fields for standardization.

In view of the fact that documents are handled all over the world, standardization has to be sought for on the international plane. Matters of international standardization are catered for by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). International standardization on documentation takes place in Technical Committee 46 of ISO. Agreement on the international plane is not reached within a short period, it takes time. Nevertheless what has been achieved already is worthwhile telling. The following survey shows what has been done already and what is in preparation.

ISO Recommendations

- ISO/R 4 International code for the abbreviation of titles of periodicals
- ISO/R 8 Layout of periodicals
- ISO/R 9 International system for the transliteration of cyrillic characters
- ISO/R 18 Short contents list
- ISO/R 30 Bibliographical strip
- ISO/R 77 Bibliographical references - Essential elements

Draft ISO Recommendations

- Draft ISO Recommendation No.17
Document reproduction on paper. Formats
- Draft ISO Recommendation No. 68
Microcopies on transparent basis. Dimensions
- Draft ISO Recommendation No.165
Presentation of articles for periodicals
- Draft ISO Recommendation No.299
Abstracts and synopses
- Draft ISO Recommendation No.315
Transliteration of Greek into Latin characters
- Draft ISO Recommendation No.353
Transliteration of Arabic
- Draft ISO Recommendation No.379
Transliteration of Hebrew

The Technical Committee ISO/TC 46 and its Subcommittee on Documentary reproduction ISO/TC 46/SC 1 are now studying the following subjects:

Bibliographical references. Essential and supplementary elements

Index of a publication

Title leaves of a book

Abbreviation of generic names in periodical titles

Format and layout of bibliographical cards

Essential characteristics of 35 mm. Microfilm readers

Terminology of microcopies

Limitation of reduction ratio of 35 mm. microfilms

Microcopies. Microfilms of 35 mm.

ISO Conventional typographical characters for legibility tests

International code for the execution, supply or exchange of microcopies



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TRAINING OF DOCUMENTALISTS

When considering the actions of an information service it should not be overlooked that the efficiency of the process of informing as well as the quality of the information presented highly depend on the character and expertness of the person i.e. the documentalist collecting and presenting the information wanted by the client.

Together with the "Nederlandse Vereniging van Bibliothecarissen" (Netherlands Society of Librarians) NIBER caters for the training of all kinds of documentalists. The word documentalist here is being used in a broad sense as can be seen from the titles of the courses given:

1. Training as special librarian
2. Training as archivist for industrial firms
3. Training as literature searcher

Persons trained have to sit for an examination. When they do pass it, they obtain a diploma. The body of examiners is independent of the body that does the training.

It seems worthwhile to give here detailed information on the courses mentioned under 1 and 3 as these are of primary interest to members of the F.I.D.

Course 1 : Special librarian

Qualifications for admission

The purpose of this course is to give the minimum training required for those who are engaged on library administration, whether as the head of a small library or as assistant in a larger one.

The entrance qualification is the secondary school leaving examination.

Programme

In order to avoid putting too much strain on the students and the firms employing them, it was necessary to limit the course to a maximum duration of one year. The course is given in about 140 instruction hours, spread over 25 days. Consequently during the period September to May (incl.) there are two days of instruction every three weeks. For the distribution of the subject matter of the course it was necessary to take into account:

- (a) The desirability of progressively increasing the difficulty of the matter;
- (b) The desirability of varying the subjects taught each day;
- (c) The necessity of spreading over the course as regularly as possible those subjects involving homework, e.g. cataloguing and classifying;
- (d) The most economical arrangement with regard to the lecturers' time and travelling expenses.

It will be clear that it is a difficult task to achieve a reasonable compromise between these desirabilities every year.

In drawing up the programme for the course we are governed by considerations of the knowledge to be imparted to the students:

- (1) A proper grasp of elementary library techniques and insight into the main problems of library organization and administration.

- (2) Some knowledge of internal industrial organization and of modern society, in which the connections between Government and Industry are continually becoming more complex;
- (3) Familiarity with the world of libraries and documentation outside their own industry, so that they may be able to take full advantage of the experience and sources of information available to others.

In accordance with the foregoing the instruction matter fell into three groups of lessons.

(1) Library technique and administration (91 hours)

The special library: functions, materials, personnel
Various forms of catalogues
Cataloguing
Alphabetization
Classification by U.D.C.
Subject indexing by catchword
Various types of library material, bibliographies, selection methods
Administration: loan and circulation systems, ordering, statistics, budget
Library organization and policy
Library accommodation
Essentials of book production
Binding
Documentary reproduction
Documentation and information

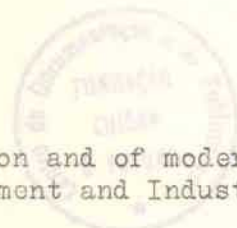
(2) Organization of commerce, industry and government (27 hours)

Principles of organization
Organization of commerce, industry and research in the Netherlands
Industrial organization, internal
Organization of Government
Patent systems

(3) Libraries, library associations, documentation institutions (21 hours)

National professional associations
International professional associations
University and national libraries
Public libraries
Special libraries
Union catalogues
Information services
Archives
Documentation and standardization

In addition the programme includes visits to a patent library, a university library with a union catalogue, the binding department and documentary reproduction service of a large institution. At the end of the course all students are obliged to spend an observation period of fourteen days in one of the libraries stipulated for the purpose and to write a report on their experience there to the satisfaction of the librarian concerned. During the course two days are reserved for informal examinations, to enable the training staff and the students themselves to get an idea as to what progress they have made and to accustom them to the manner in which they will shortly be examined.





Course 3 : Literature searcher

Qualifications for admittance

This was originally intended as a final course for special librarians, but it could also be taken by specialists doing information work, whether or not they were connected with a library. In practice it turned out that by far the greater part of the students belonged to this very category. After a few years the relevant conclusions were drawn and several alterations were made, in order to adapt the programme entirely to the requirement of information officers. A B.Sc. or B.A. degree is the minimum previous educational qualification. Practical experience may be accepted as an equivalent at the discretion of the Joint Committee.

Programme

From January to November about 85 instruction hours are given and are spread over about 18 days. In drawing up the programme we have in mind the information officer, who although not himself a librarian, nevertheless makes extensive use of libraries. Instruction in library organization is therefore given from the point of view of the user.

The information officer must also be able to analyse a document and make its contents accessible by means of indexing or classification. He must be familiar with the institutions which have information at their disposal and he must be able to find his way among the sources of information available there.

Finally he must be able to pass on the information he obtains in the right form, e.g. a bibliography, a collection of abstracts which he himself has made, or a complete literature report.

The subjects on which lectures are given can be divided into four groups:

- (1) Introductory lectures (16 hours)
 - Introduction
 - Organization and functions of an information service
 - Library organization and technique
 - Archives, organization and techniques
 - Documentary reproduction
- (2) Classification (35 hours)
 - Fundamentals of classification, classification systems
 - Indexing
 - Fundamentals and structure of the U.D.C.
 - Classifying by U.D.C.
 - Extracts of the U.D.C.
- (3) Sources of information (19 hours)
 - Libraries
 - Information services and non-library sources
 - Various types of source material
 - Social, economic and legal literature
 - Technical literature
 - Physical and Chemical Constants, technical data
 - Patents
- (4) Searching and reporting (16 hours)
 - Searching: means and methods; critical evaluation of sources
 - Bibliographies and literature references
 - Report writing: composition, outward appearance, language and style, illustrations, etc.

The lessons on Report Writing are easily the principal feature of the course. The extensive syllabus for these lessons is more or less in the nature of a manual. During the course three reports have to be written, for which each student may choose from several subjects in his own special field. In order to obtain professional criticism of the reports, the staff of the course can call upon a number of specialists who are also prepared to set the subject for the examination report. This training in Report Writing is highly appreciated and has repeatedly attracted the interest of academic circles outside the sphere of special libraries. With regard to the lessons on Sources of Information, the student may cut out certain of them which are too far removed from his library. If, on the other hand, there are any students for whose requirements the standard programme is not entirely satisfactory in this respect, a separate solution is sought for them and this is usually found. For any students who desire it, the course leader arranges for them to spend a week at a library or with an information service.

As one of the requirements in advertisements for openings in the field of documentation practically always a diploma of one of these courses is mentioned.

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GENERAL PROPAGANDA : DOCUMENTATION DAY.

NIDER's biggest manifestation is the documentation day. It occurs once every year.

Hold at a central part of the country it attracts a large number of persons from government circles as well as from industry and trade. NIDER calls the attention not only of people already interested in documentation, but also of those who when attracted by a particular subject treated, it hopes to convince of the fact that a modern firm of whatever type it be cannot flourish without having at its disposal a documentation service.

The topic of the lectures and discussions that are held changes from year to year. The following examples show that they cover a wide field.

1. Is the stock of books present in the libraries of the Netherlands sufficient and do our libraries function well.
2. Creating good accessibility to literature.
3. Task and training of documentalists.
4. How documents come to life and how are they treated.
5. Information in industry: relation between improving productivity and documentation.
6. The importance of economic documentation for science and industry.





NIDER AND THE SCIENTIFIC ATTACHE AT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON

As a result of World War II the pattern of exchange of scientific and technical knowledge has greatly changed.

A lot of technical and scientific research is being carried out on behalf of the U.S. Government. The results of such research mostly are described in reports and not in printed articles. Large numbers of these reports are classified i.e. they cannot be obtained by persons or firms not directly concerned with the research project or research subject itself.

Though a number of the reports belong to the declassified literature only a part of them is available to industry and institutes in other countries. They can be consulted, but official U.S. channels have to be used in order to get them in hand.

This intricate way is felt as a stumbling block by industrial firms and other interested parties that like to keep themselves "au fait". To make the procedure swifter several governments have created for their nationals a possibility to lay hands on the reports by putting at their disposal the services of scientific and technical experts within the Embassy. Those experts have an official status recognized by the U.S. Government.

The Netherlands Embassy has such recognized experts which means that industrial firms etc. from the Netherlands can now put questions before those scientific experts by directly addressing them.

However the Embassy advises industry strongly to try at the start to get the information needed from inland sources in the Netherlands such as NIDER, before the Embassy is put on the track.

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Reports made known with the aid of contents lists

Specific U.S. reports wanted by industry can be ordered and paid at the NIDER in The Hague. Moreover the Attaché on his own initiative sends a number of reports as a continuous current of information to NIDER.

NIDER collects them in its already large report library and informs the public by distributing a contents list showing what has been received. The contents lists are sent to interested parties against payment of a moderate fee.

The reports themselves may be borrowed from NIDER's report library.



EUROPEAN PRODUCTIVITY AGENCY (E.P.A.)

Friendly relations and good co-operation exist between NIDER and the Dutch national organization dealing with E.P.A. matters, the Contact-groep Opvoering Productiviteit (C.O.P.) (Netherlands Productivity Center).

E.P.A. has a keen interest in information problems. As a result of an international enquiry a valuable report was prepared on "Technical information and the smaller firm". The report does not deal with the situation in the Netherlands.

However the subject is now under discussion in NIDER's Studiecentrum in order to decide what action has to be taken with regard to the situation in our country.

The Netherlands have shown an active interest in another topic dealt with by E.P.A. i.e. "How to set up your firm's technical information service". C.O.P. and NIDER are of the opinion that a report on that particular subject is highly desirable. The report in preparation will contain a number of case studies one of which has been provided by a Dutch firm.

European Technical Digest

In the technical journals of Europe a lot of information can be found that is of interest to industry at large and that deals with new products, new apparatuses as well as new processes. A good deal of that information would be lost if no measures were taken because of the fact that the said journals are published in languages not commonly understood.

Publications that are felt to be of international interest such as those that deal with processes that are of immediate applicability in industry are abstracted by national correspondents and are being sent to a Paris secretariate. Said secretariate distributes the collection made by the several national correspondents by publishing them in the European Technical Digest.

NIDER in fact acts as a national correspondent. It not only takes an active part in the search of publications that do contain valuable material, but moreover prepares the digests from the publications traced.

A well acknowledged help is received from the Netherland's ECONOMISCHE VOORLICHTINGSDIENST (Economic Information Service). This service sends to NIDER its information bulletin prepared for the economic missions of the Netherlands abroad. Said bulletin mentions new products made by Dutch manufacturers. The moment NIDER detects such a new product, a short informative test is made with the help of the manufacturer. Though the informative test is not a digest in the strict sense because the information it contains has not been abstracted from an article in a journal, such tests are quite helpful and their value is well appreciated by all national and international parties concerned.



COOPERATION

Bilateral contacts with foreign documentation societies

It is a matter of course that contact between the societies of documentalists of countries situated close to each other is more intense than with far away countries.

During the years past close contact existed with countries like the United Kingdom and West Germany. Contacts with Germany have been intensified during the last two years.

NIDER has followed with keen interest the efforts of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Dokumentation" to extend its activities to circles that so far were a bit overlooked. Successful efforts to create a section of medical documentation in Germany aroused the interest of NIDER and Dutch groups working in the field of medicine. On the other hand NIDER's initiative to devote its attention to documentation in the field of education led to a two-country meeting in Germany, where problems of educational documentation were treated. In order to warrant a good discussion the number of attendants to such meetings is limited to 50 persons.

Cooperation in documentation on the national plane between documentation services

Cooperation is a good thing. Even if the cooperation means some loss of individual autonomy it is worthwhile to compare closely the gain that can be obtained against the losses incurred, be it real losses or only fictive ones.

A main reason to cooperate in documentation is to avoid that in more than one place the same kind of literature is going to be selected and abstracted.

Besides cooperation can mean a better coverage of the literature than reasonably can be done by one firm or institute. Also costs of typing can be lowered and sometimes multiplication costs may be decreased.

An example of a successful cooperation may be given here.

A number of institutes worked closely together to bring to life a good documentation in the field of workshop practice.

Cooperators are the Technisch Documentatie Centrum voor de Krijgsmacht (Armed Forces documentation centre), P.T.T., RAI-TNO Instituut voor Wegtransportmiddelen (Research institute for road transport) and v.Doorne's Automobile factory.

Another example of existing cooperation was that between the Metaal-instituut TNO Centrum voor Metaalbewerking (Metal Institute TNO Research centre for metal treatment) and NIDER.

Now a synthesis of both efforts has been obtained. Today 12 information services are in close cooperation and 200 journals are covered by the SAMENWERKENDE WERKPLAATSTECHNISCHE DOCUMENTATIEDIENSTEN (Cooperating documentation centres in the field of workshop practice).



NIDER's OFFICE

As has been said already the office is not only the bureau for the secretariate of the member organization called NIDER, but it is at the service also of industry for carrying out literature searches for giving expert advice on documentation problems broadly. The office has a number of departments that now will be considered more closely.

1. Advisory service for record filing.

Those who within their firm want to set up a library, an archive or who want advice on making structural plans for the benefit of their registry can ask for expert advice here.

NIDER is convinced that work in libraries and archives is of such specific nature that without specialist knowledge a good advice on the subject cannot be given. NIDER's bureau has that specialist knowledge.

Firms setting up their own documentation departments of course also need good personnel. Training courses given by the Gemeenschappelijke Opleidingscommissie (Joint Training Committee) a cooperative effort of NIDER and the Netherlands Society of Librarians are fully known by NIDER's personnel. Thus apart from giving advice on the set up of a department for documentation NIDER also can suggest what kind of particular training course is fit for the firm's personnel.

Documents from archives also have to be readily accessible. To this end one needs a sound knowledge of classification.

NIDER prepares such structural plans. Mostly, but not of necessity, such plans are conceived by making use of the U.D.C. It goes without saying that when making accessible journal literature NIDER's personnel needs a sound knowledge of classification.

2. Literature supply service.

The main task of this department is to trace journal articles and to procure photocopies or microfilm copies of said articles.

NIDER has a fairly good index of the stock of small specialized libraries that has been proven of eminent value when industry asks for help in difficult cases that could not be traced with the aid of the central catalogues that flourish in the Netherlands.

When not available in the Netherlands, the journal article asked for, is traced abroad. Relations within F.I.D. have proven to be of great value here.

3. Technical reports service.

By technical reports are meant those monographs "published" by foreign research institutes, that as a rule cannot be procured with the aid of a bookseller.

In the United States great numbers of suchlike reports are appearing every year. A large number of them is secret or so highly confidential that one can examine them only under certain conditions.



A fairly large number of reports however, is being made accessible to NIDER and thus to industry, thanks to the help of the Scientific Attaché at the Netherlands Embassy in Washington. Industry can bring its orders to NIDER and also pay NIDER. It needs not trouble the Embassy.

NIDER has a collection of non secret reports of its own and moreover has a confidential catalogue showing what kind of non secret reports the Embassy has been sending to Netherlands firms directly. The stock in the Netherlands therefore is fully known at NIDER, but not known to public at large.

Reports ordered by NIDER for NIDER itself generally however are being advertised every month.

4. Literature information service.

Said department carries out literature searches mostly in the technical and scientific field. Of great help here is the fact that NIDER has access to the library and internal documentation service of the Patent Office. A large collection of abstracts of articles on cards classed with the aid of U.D.C. is thus at the disposal of NIDER's personnel. Moreover NIDER has specialized in making searches in the patent literature of the main industrial nations of the world such as U.K., U.S.A., France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium and of course of the Netherlands. The total stock of patent specifications accessible for searching amounts to 4.000.000. Yearly there is an increase of 120.000 specifications.

It is worthwhile to consider what kind of search can be made by NIDER. First of all a search can be needed in order to get an idea whether it is possible to obtain a patent in a particular country for a process or apparatus invented by him. However, searches also are carried out in order to find literature that can be used in litigation procedures in court or in an action to oppose the grant of a patent applied for by a competitor.

Current literature appearing on a particular subject can be ordered at NIDER. NIDER's personnel every week searches the many hundred journals that enter the Library of the Octrooiraad (Patent Office) and brings interesting articles to the notice of clients that want NIDER to carry out suchlike searches.

5. Reproduction service.

Said service is a precious addition to the services already discussed. It produces microfilm copies, enlargements of microfilm copies, photocopies that can be read without optical help, transparent copies and diazocopies.

Close cooperation with the Octrooiraad exists also here.