2 Organized relations
3 Differentiated order
4 Contextual renewal
5 Controlled movement
6 Communication reinforcement
7 Resource redistribution
8 Environmental manipulation
9 Condition of the whole

By this the class numbers/notations of the following concepts could be combined to form, e.g.:

01 "Astronomy":	0 = Cosmophere,	1 = Domain definition
11 "Biology":	1 = Biosphere,	1 = Domain definition

Not all disciplines have been put under Domain definition, viz.:

39 "Law"	3 = Social action,	9 = Condition of the whole
56 "Theology"	5 = Concept formation (context)	6 = Communication reinvorcement
73 "Philosophy"	7 = Innovative change,	3 = Differentiated order (context, strategy)

A further subdivision of these concepts has not been listed in the matrix, however it can be acquired from the headings following the class/category heading, e.g.:

1100 Biosciences
1110 Biology
1120 Growth
1121 Genetics
1123 Evolution and Species
1125 Morphology
1126 Cytology

In the Sections X (Subject combinations) and Y (Regions) the scheme is used as well, however, with its notations in combination with subjects and regions, e.g.:

W3800 Agriculture, W2325 Librarians, X3823 Agriculture/Information and
X2338 Information/Agriculture;
Y2038 America/Agriculture, Y2023 America/Information.

The numbers used in Section Z have no contextual significance. They stand for bodies such as: UN bodies, clubs, corporations, religious bodies, colleges, trade unions, banks, parliaments, political parties and staff associations.

The arrangement of organizations in the four sections is in the order of their code number given in volume 1. Here types of organizations have been distinguished from the most international to the regional: (A) Federations of international organizations, (B) Universal membership org., (C) Intercontinental membership org., (D) Regional membership org., (E) Semi-autonomous bodies, (F) Org. of special form, (G) Internationally active national organizations, (H) Inactive or dissolved international organizations, (R) Religious orders, fraternities, and secular institutes, (S) Autonomous conference series, (T) Multilaterial agreements. Each of the entries contains the following information: name (in bold face), name of chief executive, full postal address, telephone and telex numbers, code letter for nature of international body (b bilateral, c conference series, d dissolved, e commercial enterprise, f foundation fund, g intergovernmental, j research institute, n has become national, p proposed body, s information suspect, u individual membership only, y international organization membership). The reference numbers refer to the volumes 1 or 4 for detailed information regarding the organization or the problems.

The nine appendices cover: (1) Comments, explanations; (2) Types of organization (explanations of); (3) Cited organizations (= organizations whose names are cited in the descriptions of other international organizations in Vol.1); (4) Publications index (e.g.of names of periodicals published by the listed organizations); (5) Statistics (6 tables) listing e.g. the number of organizations in 1986/87 and gives an analysis of entries by subject according to the experimental matrix used in this edition; (6) - as mentioned already - the article "Functional Classification. A review of possibilities. 20 pages, 70 references; (7) Use of computers; (8) Union of International Organizations (Aims, etc.); (9) The United Nations and the Yearbook of International Organizations. The volume begins with a subject index of some 17000 terms of which about 700 are printed in bold face indicating the subject heading used in Section W. This index is quite an indispensable part, it includes also synonymous terms, however without any relationship indications.

This Yearbook with its subject access in this volume is of ample use to businessmen, industrialists, unionists, internationalists, social workers, in a nutshell to all action oriented people. It will help people and associations in the same field to come together for better concerted actions and cooperation. Also it may notify the non-existence of associations in some fields suggesting the formation of organizations in other fields. For any of the international organizations and their work it is an indispensable and authentic source. It is highly recommended to all reference librarians.

Finally, congratulations to coordinator, editor, and publisher for the fact that the computer-based series, of which Vol.3 is a part, received the First Printing World Award (1986) for the most innovative application of computers in typesetting by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (UK)!

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HARTER, Stephen P.: **Online Information Retrieval: Concepts, Principles and Techniques.** Orlando, etc.: Academic Press 1986. XI,259p.

The special quality of this book is that it gives a very good, linguistically precise overview of data bank structures, command languages and search strategies. It is also highly suited as an introduction to these subject fields (chapters 1, 2, 3, 4, 7).

Covering a vast area, the author's reflections on retrieval languages pay attention to linguistic insights, results of thesaurus research as well as fundamental considerations on indexing problems. Here as well as in connection with other subject fields, the author endeavours to understand and explain subjects from their very basis and their structural dispositions, in which effort he is quite successful. Numerous examples from various computer languages reflect the author's quest for vividness of presentation as well as his thorough familiarity with these languages. - While in each case basic knowledge (e.g. of Boolean operators) is communicated as well, the inclusion of much practical experience and the striving for a comprehensive view make the book in large parts interesting for the expert, too.

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In chapter 5, "Process of Online Searching", Harter also attempts to formulate qualification requirements for an online searcher. They include not only requirements in terms of knowledge, such as "understanding of command language vocabulary", "understanding of concepts and principles of controlled vocabularies", "understanding of concepts and principles of file and record structure", etc., but also the following personality traits as important prerequisites: self-confidence, enthusiasm, courage and the ability to make quick decisions, creativity, intelligence, masculinity/femininity, self-esteem, willingness to grow, patience and various other characteristics. It is of course not only in online searching that one would be happy to encounter persons with these personality traits.

In his efforts to describe the entire field of online retrieval the author deals in Chapter 6 with "effective communication". His remarks on interviewing are comparatively superficial. Interviews to obtain information or advice may of course play a very important part in an effective search, but it appears questionable whether this subject should be treated within the scope of a book on online searching. In any event, Harter has called attention to this connection and has striven, as in the other parts of his book as well, for a comprehensive description of the subject.

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BMDP Statistical Software

The 1988 release of BMDP Statistical Software is now available. This release includes two exciting new statistical programs, as well as a long list of enhancements to the other 40 programs that comprise the BMDP Statistical Software package.

Key highlights of the new release are programs CA and 5V. The two programs are quite different, yet both reflect BMDP's longstanding reputation for introducing convenient and powerful new methods for data analysis.

CA is an abbreviation for Correspondence Analysis – a useful, exploratory technique that converts data from a two-dimensional table into a graphical display. The graphs produced by Correspondence Analysis help the user identify where there are similarities and differences in the data. For example, it would be difficult to visually identify similarities within a table that consisted of 35 rows by 10 columns. BMDP's CA program quickly generates a plot that groups together the rows and columns that share similar profiles. BMDP is the first of the big three statistical packages to introduce a module for CA.

CA uses a method similar to Principal Components Analysis, where a small number of coordinates are created to account for most of the association between the rows and columns of a two-way table. This allows for the majority of information contained in the table to be presented in a one or two dimensional plot, making it easy for users to examine the data.

The second new program in this release is 5V, which provides state-of-the-art methods for analysing repeated measures data. The essential feature for a repeated measures design is that each subject is observed more than once – at several points in time or under several different conditions. Most programs for repeated measures restrict the analysis to complete cases, ignoring any cases with missing values (e.g. data for patients who miss one or two of their monthly evaluations). Unlike those programs, 5V has the ability to analyse incomplete data. This provides a tremendous advantage for anyone involved with longitudinal studies, because cases with incomplete data are common. For that reason, medical researchers and psychologists are among the users who will appreciate the advancements in 5V.

5V is the only program that permits users to specify the structure of the covariance matrix. Users may define their own structure via a FORTRAN subroutine or select one of the common options. This flexibility, along with the ability to handle incomplete data, makes 5V the ultimate program for repeated measures.

The latest version of BMDP also includes a host of other new features, ranging from greater control over the format of data listings to new options for case weights and frequency weights.

The 1988 PC version of BMDP Statistical Software includes the addition of a full-screen editor, high resolution graphics and other convenience features.

The full-screen editor can be used with all 42 BMDP programs to cut, paste and replace words, phrases, lines or entire text sections. Its principal function is entering and editing instructions for input to BMDP programs, but it can also be used to edit data files.

BMDP's new high resolution plots replace character plots in the interactive mode. Each display can also be saved for later review and revision.

BMDP will begin shipping its new statistical software release for VAX/VMS and IBM/OS systems in June. It will soon be available for many other systems, including VAX/UNIX, SUN, IBM VM/CMS, Hewlett Packard, CDC/CYBER, ICL, Harris, Honeywell, Data General, and IBM PC and PS/2 compatibles.

BMDP offers a comprehensive package of 42 statistical programs, with capabilities ranging from simple descriptive statistics to the most advanced multivariate techniques. The package provides flexible methods for frequency tables, plots, ANOVA and ANCOVA, linear and nonlinear regression. Additionally, BMDP provides specialised procedures that are not available in most other statistical packages such as logistic regression, log-linear modelling, survival analysis, missing value estimation and Box-Jenkins time series. The package also includes the BMDP Data Manager – a versatile system for manipulating data files to prepare them for analysis. For further information please contact: Statistical Software Ltd., Cork Farm Centre, Cork, Ireland. Tel: +35321542722, Telex: 75659 SSWL EI, Fax: +35321542822.

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