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*The Relationship between (16,6,3)-BIBDs and (25,12) Binary Self-Orthogonal Codes*

The  $(6\lambda-2, 2\lambda, \lambda)$ -designs are a family where for most of the family their existence is not known. Each incidence matrix for members of this family can be used to generate a binary self-orthogonal code. If there are no such codes "containing" the  $(v, k, \lambda)$  design, then there are no such designs. This was how the  $(22, 8, 4)$ -design was shown to be non-existent. Now the next two members of the family do exist but only one non-isomorphic design per parameter is known. Before extensive programming is attempted to find all non-isomorphic designs with these two parameter sets, it would be wise to see the relationship between the previous design in the family; i.e.,  $(16, 6, 3)$  and the related  $(12, 25)$  binary self-orthogonal code. This we do.