

BOOK REVIEWS

Introduction to Information Science, Tefko Saracevic, ed. New York: Bowker 1970, 776 pp. \$25.00

The editor has put together a large volume consisting of 776, 8½ x 11 pages and weighing almost 5 pounds. It comprises 66 different articles written by almost as many authors and covers the period from 1953 to 1970. Two-thirds of the articles were written during the period 1966-1969. In short, it is a collection of a large number of papers mostly from the last few years having to do in some way with information science or more properly, with information systems.

The papers generally are good ones and in some cases have already become acknowledged classics. In a few cases I am a bit puzzled about their inclusion in a volume of this type. In the few months since I have had this book I have already found numerous occasions to consult several of the articles. Some of the other papers which I have not seen recently I have enjoyed reading again.

The book is divided into four parts, which are further subdivided into thirteen chapters. The four parts are Basic Phenomena, Information Systems, Evaluation of Information Systems, and A Unifying Theory. Although the chapter headings are too numerous to list they include such topics as Notions of Information, Communication Processes, Behavior of Information Users, Concept of Relevance, Testing, as well as Economics and Growth. By virtue of the Parts, Chapters, and articles the editor has provided a type of classification system or structure for information science without attempting to define information science. Interspersed between each of the Parts and Chapters is up to a page of introductory and explanatory material provided by the editor.

In a volume of this type it is important to recognize what the volume is and what it is not. As I have mentioned, it is a good anthology of important articles related to information. It is *not*, as the title implies, an introduction to information science. The papers are by and large unrelated to each other and the introductory comments by the editor do little to provide a unifying relationship. Furthermore, the overall scope of the articles is generally quite limited and, although the editor implies it is not so, tends to equate information science to information systems. The final paper in the volume by Professor William Goffmann is listed by the editor as Part Four—A Unifying Theory. The precise title of the chapter is somewhat less ambitious: namely, "A General Theory of Communication." The paper is an unpublished one (although similar papers by the author have been published elsewhere) and relates communication in a general sense to the theory of epidemic processes. Although the theory is an

interesting one, it would hardly qualify as a unifying theory for information science. It certainly does not provide the unifying relationships among the various articles included in the text.

My guess would be that other qualified individuals, in putting together a similar volume, would have included many different articles. This, however, is the nature of the field at this time. By comparison note the recently published volume *Key Papers in Information Science*, Arthur W. Elias editor. This book, although admittedly serving a somewhat different purpose, contains 19 papers with only a *single* paper in common with those of this particular volume.

In summary, this is a good collection of relevant and useful articles in information science. It is probably desirable that they be included in a single volume. Serious students, educators, and research workers will find this volume to be of interest. As a reference book it will be quite useful. The book is not, however, an introduction to information science. The novice, the student, and the casual reader will probably be disappointed and confused, and in some cases might even be misled.

Marshall C. Yovits

Information Processing Letters. North-Holland Publishing Company, Amsterdam. Vol. 1, No. 1, 1971. English. Bi-monthly. \$25.00.

This journal is published by a most reputable company and has a most impressive international list of editors and references. The affiliation of editors illuminates the orientation of the journal: six of them are from departments of mathematics, computer science or cybernetics and two are from IBM laboratories. Understandably, the journal is devoted basically to computer theory, software and applications, with a heavy accent on mathematically expressed theory related to the solution of computing problems, algorithms, etc. It is directed toward basic and applied scientists and not toward practitioners. People interested in library automation may, from time to time, find in it theoretical articles broadly related to their work, but they will have to do the "translating" themselves.

This journal follows the tradition of "letters" journals in physics, biology and some other disciplines. The papers are short; publication is rapid; work reported generally tends to be very specific, preliminary to or a part of some larger research project; usually small items of knowledge are reported. The "letters" journals are received in the fields where they appear with mixed emotions. For instance, Ziman (*Nature* 224:318-324, 1969) questions very much the need for these publications. On the other hand, they are a useful outlet for authors who otherwise would not publish these often useful bits of specific knowledge. Recommended for research libraries related to computer science.

Tefko Saracevic

Handbook of Data Processing for Libraries. By Robert M. Hayes and Joseph Becker. New York: Becker & Hayes, Inc., 1970. 885 pages. \$19.95.

To write a universal handbook in a field so full of complex intellectual problems and simultaneously satisfy every potential reader is an impossible assignment. Therefore the authors cannot be faulted for failing to satisfy everyone. They have succeeded in writing for a very important audience—administrators and decision makers. For this group, they have presented difficult technical material in a clear, readable fashion—a reflection of their extensive teaching experience.

For many library administrators, this handbook arrives five years too late. Had it been available earlier, a large number of current automation projects might never have been authorized by management, or at least might have been conducted on a sounder basis. Following a very conservative approach, the authors generally remain within the limitations of the current state of the art, being careful to distinguish that which is feasible (i.e., practical) from that which is possible. Over and over again, they warn librarians about the limitations of computers and caution against excessively high expectations.

For administrators, the most useful material is in chapter 3, "Scientific Management of Libraries," and in chapter 8, "System Implementation." A reading of chapter 8 alone suffices to convey to the administrator the magnitude and complexity of even the most seemingly routine computer application in libraries. This chapter, the most important and useful in the entire book, covers planning, organization, staffing, hardware, site preparation, programming, data conversion, phase-over, staff orientation, and training. Each of these topics—deserving of complete chapters in themselves—is treated briefly, but in enough detail to communicate the complexity of each component in the long stream of system development activities, all of which must be completed to the last detail for success.

There are three useful appendices: a glossary, an inventory of machine readable data bases, and a list of 115 sources for keeping up to date. Bibliographic footnotes abound and each chapter ends with a list of suggested readings. However, it is surprising how many references are five or more years old; in fact, there is a scarcity of current references. For example, Ballou's well-known *Guide to Microreproduction Equipment*, now entering its 5th edition, is cited in the first edition of 1959.

The authors have been badly served by their proofreaders. The book is marred by an incredible number of spelling errors in text, tables, footnotes and references, especially with personal names, plus incomplete citations. The index contains many entries too broad to be useful, such as: utilization of computer (1 entry), time sharing (1 entry), hardware (3 entries), technical services (3 entries). Lacking from the index are name references to distinguished contributors to the literature, such as Avram, Cuadra, DeGennaro, Fasana, and others. Many of these names appear only in footnotes.

The book is rich in tabulated data and specifications for a variety of equipment. Unfortunately, much of this equipment is inapplicable to library use, or the tabulated data is in error. Table 12.25 lists several defunct or never marketed equipments, such as IBM's Walnut and Eastman Kodak's Minicard, without indication of non-availability. In table 11.22 there are extensive listings of CRT terminals, most of which are unsuitable for library applications by reason of deficient character sets or excessive rentals. Nine of the units listed showed rentals of over \$1,000 per month, and two of these were virtually at \$5,000 per month, clearly beyond the reach of any library. Table 12.2 suggests the access time to one of 10,000 pages in microfiche is half a second, a figure that is off by an order of magnitude for mechanical equipment and by two orders of magnitude for manual systems. (More nearly correct figures are given in the text on page 396). Table 12.21 lists several microfilm cameras designed expressly for non-library applications and not adaptable to any library purpose.

From a broader perspective, one misses several other features. Is a "handbook" for the practitioner? If so, this volume is too elementary. Can it be used as a textbook in a course in library automation and information science? The book contains no problems for students to attack, and except for references, no aids to the instructor. Possibly it can serve as supplementary reading, for it contains far too much tutorial material (yet only ten pages of nearly 900 are devoted to flow charting).

One wishes for more specifics drawn from the real world. A hypothetical case study in chapter 11 is illustrative: a 5% error rate is assumed for input of a 300,000 record bibliographic data base to be converted to machine readable form. Not revealed in the example is that a relatively low error rate in keyboarding may result in a very high percentage of *records* which must be reprocessed to achieve a high quality data base. Each reprocessed record will consume computer resources: CPU time, core, disc I/O, tape reading and writing, etc. We know from MARC and RECON that the ratio of the total records processed to net yield is on the order of 3:2; i.e., each record must be processed on the average of one and a half times to get a "clean" record. The cost of this reprocessing is far beyond the 5% lost by faulty keyboarding.

The *Handbook* will be a useful decision making tool for the generalist, a less helpful aid to the practitioner. It is hoped that a revised edition is in preparation, and particularly that the tabular material will be corrected and brought up to date. Chapter 8, the heart of the book, should be greatly expanded. For the next edition, some consideration might be given to a two-volume work: the first volume for the administrator, and the second containing much more technical detail for the practitioner. If the two volume pattern is followed, a loose-leaf format with regular updating would be most helpful for the second half.

Allen B. Veaner

Library Automation: Experience, Methodology, and Technology of the Library as an Information System, by Edward W. Heiliger. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1971. xii, 333 pp.

The need for a handbook and/or general introductory text on the topics of automation and systems analysis in libraries has been sorely felt for quite some time. During the past year, three have appeared (Chapman and St. Pierre, *Library Systems Analysis Guidelines*, Wiley, 1970; Hayes and Becker, *Handbook of Data Processing for Libraries*, Wiley, 1970 and the book here reviewed.) Unfortunately, none is completely satisfactory, for different reasons. A serious student wanting a reasonably comprehensive, systematic, and balanced treatment of these subjects will, I'm afraid, be forced to have to use all three of these titles and, even then, will have constant need to use supplementary materials for a number of aspects.

The title being considered in this review by Heiliger and Henderson, if one judged only by the authors' intent as expressed in the Preface, would be exactly the kind of work that we've all felt the need for. As they state on page vii, the purpose "is to provide a perspective of the library functions that have been or might be mechanized or automated, an outline of the methodology of the systems approach, an overview of the technology available to the library, and a projection of the prospects for library automation." And, indeed, if one looks at the table of contents there are four parts that closely parallel this statement of purpose. The parts themselves though, when inspected more closely, reveal not a systematic treatise or even an in-depth treatment of these topics, but rather a loosely connected series of essays, each on a fairly superficial level, discoursing on a variety of aspects associated with, or tangential to these topics. This indicates, at least to this reviewer, that the genesis of the book was a series of lectures presented and refined over a period of time by the authors. Although not in itself a bad thing, here it is unfortunate to some degree because not enough effort was expended in amplifying the material with additional data, library-oriented examples, and illustrations, nor in logically integrating the various parts.

Part I, entitled "Experience in Library Automation," begins by broadly citing a number of library automation projects mostly dating from the early 60's. The level is extremely superficial and the presentation not very enlightening, since only three or four projects are mentioned, and then only in passing. Immediately following are several excellent chapters describing traditional library activities (e.g., acquisition, cataloging, reference, etc.) in functional terms. The approach, though extremely simple, is for the most part effective and is only marred by occasional, overly condescending statements such as "Library filing is a very complicated matter" or "Reference librarians use serials literature extensively." Unfortunately, in the 104 pages of this section there is not one illustration.

Part II, "Methodology of Library Automation," attempts to describe the general approach and techniques of systems analysis. In a number of ways, this is the best part of the book. Unfortunately, the concepts that are so simply and succinctly described are only indifferently related to activities that will be familiar to librarians. As a brief essay on the objectives and concepts of systems analysis, it is quite adequate, but as a discussion of how they relate to library problems, it is totally inadequate and often misleading.

Part III, "Technology for Library Automation," is probably the least informative part of the book, giving the reader virtually no practical information. All of the important and obvious technological concepts are listed, but are dismissed with what oftentimes is little more than a brief definition. The one exception to this is Chapter 13, entitled for no apparent reason, "Concepts." This chapter is in fact an innovative and thought-provoking view of a library as a data-handling system. One wishes that this chapter had been amplified and treated more fully.

Part IV, "Prospects for Library Automation," is the least effective part of the book, having in my mind only one merit: it doesn't tack on a Hollywood-style happy ending. The authors' view of the 70's, as far as can be inferred from this too short section, is cautious and mundane. These will be, I'm convinced, the overriding characteristics of automation efforts for the next several years. I only wish that the authors had elaborated more fully on these points and presented their views more coherently.

The book is augmented with a 61-page bibliography (1,029 citations), which, though reasonably current, is of dubious worth because it is neither annotated nor particularly well balanced. Certain classics, such as Bourne's *Methods of Information Handling*, or *Information Storage and Retrieval* by Becker and Hayes, and certain current, basic items, such as Cuadra's *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology* and the *Journal of Library Automation*, are not listed. Each chapter is accompanied by a "Suggested Reading List" wherein materials more or less pertinent to the subject of the chapter are listed.

A glossary of terms in three parts (a total of 36 pages) is also included and, though difficult to use because it is in three alphabets and interspersed with the text, provides short but very adequate definitions. Unfortunately, several jargon terms used in the text itself are not included; one that was most irritating to this reviewer is the term "gigabyte" which to my knowledge has very little currency among the cognoscenti.

On balance, *Library Automation* is a title that should be recommended for a wide range of readers. Though it will probably have little to offer experts in the field, it does have value as a text for library students or a general introduction for the average, non-technical librarian.

Paul J. Fasana

Sistema Colombiano de Informacion Cientifica y Technica (SICOLDIC). A Colombian Network for Scientific Information, by Joseph Becker *et al.* Quirama, Colombia: May-June 1970. 59 p. Mimeo.

The task of the study team which produced this report was to present "an implementation plan for strengthening the scientific communication process in Colombia by providing a permanent systematic mechanism to function in the context of Colombia's internal needs for scientific and technical information in government, industry, and among the research activities in higher education."

More specifically, the expressed goal of such a mechanism is "to develop a network which will permit any scientific or technical researcher, in government, industry, or university, to access the total information resources of the country without regard for his own physical location."

The study was completed in two months (according to the cover dates) and comprised four areas of investigation, namely: 1) to elucidate the advantages of developing a centrally administered national network including three levels of network nodes and a technical communications plan; 2) make an inventory of universities, institutes, telecommunications and computer facilities in Colombia; 3) recommend a mix of these factors to produce specific services, and 4) propose a seven-year budget.

The Republic of Colombia is about the size of Texas and California combined, and its population is about 1 million less than New York State. Most scientific and technical workers are located in five major cities, and the country is divided into six administrative zones. Within these zones twenty universities and forty-four institutes were inventoried by the study team with respect to specialization, faculty, book collections and the like. From these universities and institutes, five primary and seven secondary nodes were named to be connected by means of a Telex communications system. The Telex connections are not to be computer-mediated in the foreseeable future, but used for interlibrary loan and other messages. (There were two teleprocessing systems operating in Colombia at the time of the study.)

Basic recommendations are: that a governmental unit be established with responsibility for directing the development of SICOLDIC; that this unit, with a high echelon board of directors, should produce several directories, bibliographies and union lists, and publish a monthly catalog of government-sponsored scientific and technical research. In addition, a manual for use of the telecommunications system should be produced. The proposed budget is about \$250,000. (4.5 million pesos) for the first year, graduating to a 25-fold increase by 1976.

In some aspects the SICOLDIC plan follows the pattern of some state library development plans being implemented in the U.S. The advantage of central control of information resources planning and fund control by the SICOLDIC group, with fairly direct access to high governmental

authority, provides reasonable insurance for support of the plan, especially since these services contribute to the economic and scientific advance of Colombia. There is no indication of the acceptance of the plan by COLCIENCAS, the governmental unit which commissioned it.

Of the sixty references in the bibliography, Spanish publications predominate.

Ronald Miller

Cooperation Between Types of Libraries 1940-1968: An Annotated Bibliography, by Ralph H. Stenstrom. Chicago: American Library Association, 1970.

This bibliography is an effort to sift, organize and describe the literature of library cooperation produced during the period 1940-1968. Two criteria governed the selection of the 348 books and monographs listed: 1) they must deal with cooperative programs involving more than one type of library, and 2) they must describe programs in actual operation or likely to be implemented. Although most of the cooperative projects described are located in the United States, other countries are represented when the material about them is written in English. Cooperative programs in the audio-visual field are included. The annotations explain the nature of the cooperative projects and give the names of participating libraries. An appendix describes briefly about 35 recent cooperative ventures not yet reported in the literature, which the editor learned about through an appeal published in professional journals.

Entries are arranged chronologically to facilitate direct access to the most recent developments and to permit tracing the evolution of a particular project over a period of time. Three indexes provide approaches to the material by 1) name of author, cooperative project or library organization, 2) type of cooperative activity, e.g. union lists, centralized processing, cooperative storage, etc., and 3) types of libraries involved in the cooperative projects.

On the basis of his survey of the literature the editor ventures several generalizations. He feels that much of the writing in the field consists of "poorly written accounts of very local and limited programs" (excluded from the bibliography), that there is little effort to evaluate cooperative programs to determine the extent to which they are achieving their objectives, and that the amount of writing in the field has increased markedly, especially since 1966 when federal funds became available for cooperative programs.

Undertaken at the University of Illinois Library Research Center for the Illinois State Library, the bibliography is designed to help librarians planning cooperative activities find out what others have done. It should be useful for this purpose.

Andrew J. Eaton

Union List of Serials in the Libraries in the Miami Valley, edited by Sue Brown. 3rd edition. Dayton, Ohio: Distributed by Miami Valley Cooperating Libraries, Acquisitions Department, Wright State University, 1971. 546 p. Approx. \$20.00.

There's no tool like an old tool, and this bibliographic aid has proven its usefulness since its appearance in 1968. Although the new edition is undoubtedly most appreciated locally, librarians in the Miami River Valley area are not the only ones to benefit from its use, for its application is wider than its primary purpose indicates, due to the breadth and depth of specialization embraced. Besides 14 college and university serial collections, the compilation includes holdings records of two public libraries and 23 special libraries, the latter representing widely divergent research fields. Among these are art, heart research, engineering, natural history, marketing, aeronautics, theology, industry, technology and medicine.

Users who have been consulting the second edition plus its supplement will welcome the time this cumulation and expansion saves and the increased readability resulting from two printing changes. Horizontal lines have been added to the table of participating libraries, and eliminated in the holdings entries. A cleaner, less cluttered page results. Otherwise, format follows that of the earlier editions: margins are generous; upper case characters are reproduced by photo offset from computer produced copy. Type size is identical to the second edition, slightly smaller than the first. Complete bibliographic data is given with cross references made from variant titles if held by a reporting library under the earlier title.

Increased pagination reflects not only an increase from 8880 to approximately 11,480 titles, but also additional reports. Although newspapers and annuals were originally included, few participants submitted this information. Additional institutions appear in some entries of the third edition; yet title entries for the *Who's Who* series still divulge holdings of only one or two libraries. This reflects not on the editorship, but on reporting variances apparently resulting from conceptual differences or processing techniques peculiar to annuals. Hopefully, fuller reporting will characterize later editions.

Alberta L. Chaffe

Dictionary Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Acronyms, by Leonard Gunsberg. Teaneck, N. J.: Pisces Press, 1971. 75 pp. Soft cover, \$3.00; hard cover, \$5.50.

This little volume contains over 3500 acronyms, and it is planned to enlarge the list with periodic revised editions. "OCLC — Ohio College Library Center" should be added in the next edition.

Frederick G. Kilgour

Information Analysis and Retrieval, by Allen Kent. New York, N. Y.: Wiley-Becker-Hayes, 1971. 367 pp.

Kent's well known *Textbook on Mechanized Information Retrieval*, which saw two editions in Wiley's Library Science and Documentation Series, now appears revised, under a new title, in the publisher's more recent Information Sciences Series.

The purpose of the present volume remains to teach basics of information analysis and retrieval "to those who have had no previous exposure either to the field or to computers, or both" (Preface). The author's pedagogic intent is to demonstrate, without recourse to mathematical formalisms, the fundamentals of logical and physical file structure and processing with the aid of early technology, principally electronic accounting machinery. It is important that the reader understands this approach and orientation of the book, lest he be misled into believing that the EAM, Termatrix and other devices emphasized in the chapter on "The Physical Tools" represent the state-of-the-art of information processing technology. At least in this country, university students today are more likely to have access to time shared computers than to tabulators and punched card sorters, and computer programming is an early skill increasingly acquired not only by science and engineering students but other undergraduates as well; hence the pedagogic approach of the text will continue to have a strong appeal to those who are not yet part of these trends.

The strength of *Information Analysis and Retrieval* lies in its logical organization. It covers discussions of hardware, and input/output operations; the principles of information analysis, searching and retrieval; semantics, coding and notations; and criteria of information systems design and evaluation. As the title of the text indicates, its most extensive chapters deal with fundamentals of information analysis, searching and retrieval; the remaining sections are more eclectic, although balanced and readable.

In comparison with the 1966 edition of the *Textbook*, the revisions in the present volume include new materials and editorial modifications. The discussion of hardware is consolidated in a separate chapter, resulting in improved clarity of presentation; and a similar effect is accomplished by the emphasis throughout the book on greater precision of expression. A new introduction, and a new chapter on evaluation of information systems have been contributed, while a section on data processing in the library was dropped; the newly added materials comprise perhaps ten percent of the narrative content of the volume. Hopefully, future editions of the text will also update the literature references, as well as other sections of the book (such as the chapter on Research) which have been carried over verbatim from the 1966 *Textbook*.

Information Analysis and Retrieval is highly recommended as a textbook for students of documentation and librarianship, and for other students interested in a non-engineering introduction to this important subject.

V. Slamecka

Encyclopedia of Information Systems and Services, edited by Anthony T. Kruzas. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Edwards Brothers, 1971. 1109 pp. \$67.50.

Unfortunately, the title of this publication is misleading; it is not an encyclopedia, as defined by Webster's *Dictionary*, although some entries have such lengthy explanations under the heading "Description of System or Service" that it may seem almost encyclopedic in nature.

The input for this compilation was obtained from a standardized questionnaire, which resulted in 833 entries. Of these, "a small number of entries (about 2%) were prepared entirely on the basis of published material or government documents" by the compiler and his staff. This, of course, means that the information is available elsewhere.

The entries include the following types of services and facilities: Information Centers, Computerized Systems and Services, Network and Cooperative Programs, Data Banks, Documentation Centers, Information Storage and Retrieval Centers, Coordinating Agencies, Consulting and Planning Organizations and Services, Information Offices, Industrial Research Information Centers, Professional Associations, and Specialized Library Reference Services, but not "technical information centers which are essentially special libraries." Yet there are several entries that seem to be well publicized special libraries.

The arrangement is alphabetical by name of the organization. There are twelve numbered indexes, some of which overlap with the categories listed above, which are not linked to the individual entries, although a single entry is indexed in as many indexes as seems appropriate. Index number 7, Data Collection and Analysis Centers, presumably covers information centers, documentation centers, possibly some data banks, most industrial research information centers and probably some of the specialized reference services. The first index is a combined index to organizations, systems and services; the second is a personal name index; the third is a subject index. It is this index which raises many questions relative to inconsistencies: under the heading CANCER, with 4 entries, there is a note to "see also CHEMOTHERAPY." However, under CHEMOTHERAPY, 2 of the 4 are repeated with the admonition to "see also CANCER." Under CONCRETE, there is a single entry and the notation to "see also CEMENT," while under CEMENT there is the identical entry and no referral back to CONCRETE. Under DRUGS, one finds no entries but "see PHARMACY AND PHARMACOLOGY;" under DRUG ADDICTION, only "see NARCOTICS;" yet under NARCOTICS one finds two entries, one on the topic of drug abuse and the second on drug misuse which might well have been placed under DRUG ADDICTION, particularly since the drugs abused or misused need not necessarily be narcotics. INFORMATION SCIENCE, with many entries, also has a "see also LIBRARY AUTOMATION; COMPUTER SCIENCE; DATA PROCESSING"

note but DOCUMENTATION, with no entries, states only "see INFORMATION RETRIEVAL" and this heading, with 6 entries exhorts one to "see also DOCUMENTATION," which has no entries, and has no referral to other headings.

Among the other indexes are the following: Abstracting and Indexing Services, Computer Applications and Services, Consulting and Planning Services, Micrographic Applications and Services, Network and Cooperative programs, Research and Research Projects, SDI Services, and finally a Serials Publications Index. There is an acronyms and initialisms dictionary of some twelve pages indexing acronyms and initialisms found in the body of the ENCYCLOPEDIA.

One might question the value of an index to the serials publications of this particular assortment of "systems and services" since they are apparently quite selective. But the Consulting and Planning Services Index provide the strangest mix: several consulting firms are noted, but one wonders why some of the best known are excluded; also included is one division of a library association, publishers, one of the National Library of Medicine's Regional Medical Library Programs (although only four of the eleven are listed in the ENCYCLOPEDIA — and consultation services are rendered by most of the eleven), and even a microform publisher that may well be better known for his equipment manufacturing than for planning services.

This publication has some interesting features and may well be used for various purposes, particularly since the information was obtained as recently as September 15, 1970. It is a cross section of information gathered in greater numbers in a wide range of existing directories.

Pauline M. Vaillancourt