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Biz of Acq — The Conversion Problem: One State's Migration of Acquisitions Data

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Column Editor's Note: Libraries of the South Dakota Library Network migrated from the PALS library management system to ExLibris Aleph 500. The authors describe the effect of the migration on the library acquisitions process at two small state universities.

ACQUISITIONS

The libraries within the South Dakota Library Network (SDLN) include approximately seventy college, public, school, government, regional library groups, and special libraries across the state. They include both public and private institutions. They share one library management system maintained by SDLN, located in the remote hills of western South Dakota. Actually, SDLN is located in the spartan basement of the E. Y. Berry Library on the campus of Black Hills State University in Spearfish, South Dakota, a locale famous for its proximity to Sturgis, Deadwood, Mt. Rushmore, and nothingness.

When the state's ILS conversion began in 2003 (it was completed in August 2004), South Dakota decided not to convert acquisitions data from the existing PALS (Project for Automated Library Services) to the Ex Libris Aleph library management system, version 16.0. This was no insignificant decision. Of the approximately seventy libraries that used the existing PALS library management system, only ten percent used the acquisitions subsystem. This provided little basis for a proverbial ground swell of support for conversion of acquisitions data.

This loss of data included the loss of vendor files, serials pricing trends, standing order information, and, of course, the loss of years of retrospective acquisitions information for all formats. These losses ranged from a bit troublesome to the truly unfortunate. Vendor file conversion fit the former category.

The libraries that used the PALS acquisitions system maintained a shared vendor file, a less than ideal situation because each library demanded unique information that in turn required duplicate vendor records. Aleph provides separate files for each institution, and it also offers more and better fields for more detailed vendor information. Although converting a shared file to separate files is a burden no one wants to shoulder, each institution gladly re-input its vendor records into Aleph. For the most part, libraries in South Dakota are small institutions that purchase English language materials using U.S. dollars. Vendors are few.

No current orders survived the conversion. Acquisitions ceased ordering well before the slated conversion date. The fiscal year and the date of conversion somewhat conveniently coincided. The conversion date, however, became continued on page 58
notorious for its slippage. That slippage stopped the order process for many more months than anticipated, a problem about which no one seemingly expressed concern.

Unlike PALS, ExLibris’ Aleph better affords the opportunity to export bibliographic records at the point of order. For a small library that purchases material described by Library of Congress cataloging with bibliographic records obtained from OCLC, no reason exists for not implementing this now-standard routine. Amusingly, SDLN systems staff never seemed to understand the need for real-time export. They remained contrary in their efforts to implement anything other than a daily batch load.

Non-technical services staff raised all the usual non-technical services objections to point of order export, sometimes for good reason. SDLN systems failed to implement tables that automatically change order status from pre-order, on-order, post-order, etc. Occasional failure of technical services staff to rekey manually codes and to un-suppress after receipt proved problematic. Interlibrary Loan objected to setting the OCLC holdings byte prior to receipt. Perhaps the cost of ILL part-time student labor loomed larger than that of full-time technical services staff and the OCLC costs required to set the holding byte via a second, post-receipt OCLC search.

Standing order practices changed. For materials cataloged separately, staff input in PALS a serial record and to that record attached order records and item records to receive the titles. This practice collocated standing order receipts. Staff could also link the item record to its monographic record. With a series search, both the serial record and its corresponding monographic records displayed in the public catalog; the serial record offered a summary holdings display generated from the item records.

Aleph does not support this practice. Only one item record can be attached to one bibliographic record. Staff continues to input a serial standing-order record for its need for bibliographic control but then suppresses the record from public view. Staff then catalogs materials post-receipt. Most libraries in South Dakota have no previous practice of inputting series authority records.

One of the more difficult aspects of the conversion proved to be the least anticipated: the conversion from a first generation, text-based system to a third generation, graphical user interface (GUI) system. PALS offered an efficient, effective text-based ordering system with which staff had intimate familiarity. Aleph offers a windows interface requiring much pointing and clicking, seemingly all over the screen: top, bottom, left, right, and middle. Dexterity with a mouse, the order of points and clicks, faulty memory, less than adequate documentation and training, and a flaky implementation all conspired to encourage a transition from mouse to trackball and the introduction of RICE: rest, irritation, elevation of lower arm, wrist, and hand. Some staff even became ambidextrous track ball converts.

**And They Were There**

**United Kingdom Serials Group Conference**

**Column Editor: Sever Bordeianu (University of Mexico) <bordeia@unm.edu>**

United Kingdom Serials Group Conference
3-5 April 2006, University of Warwick, UK

Report by Fytton Rowland (Loughborough University) and Hazel Woodward (Cranfield University)

Once again the UKSG Conference was of record size — about 650 delegates — and the University of Warwick is currently the only UK university that can accommodate it. Fortunately it is a very satisfactory venue! And as usual the UKSG Committee had put together an attractive programme, with a good mix of the usual suspects and unlikely candidates among the speakers. There seemed to be close to a majority of speakers from the USA in the main plenary sessions.

The first speaker, Professor Carole Goble from the School of Computer Science at the University of Manchester, works in bioinformatics providing systems to support