



LOCKSS Publisher Manifest

Draft February 19, 2003

- A. The publisher manifest is used for
1. A starting point for the collection of an Archival Unit (journal volume). The publisher manifest will be the first page our web crawler collects. It needs to link, either directly or indirectly, with every other page that is a part of that AU.
 2. Verification that the publisher has given permission for LOCKSS to cache its content. The publisher manifest also demonstrates that the publisher is aware that LOCKSS is being used to cache its content, and that they give permission for this. Ideally, there would be wording to the affect on the manifest, or at least the word LOCKSS in the url that points to the manifest.
 3. Containing AU-level metadata. LOCKSS caches preserve the content that they collect, including the publisher manifest page. This is where metadata about the archival unit as a whole should go. The LOCKSS caches will know how to interpret metadata from a publisher manifest.

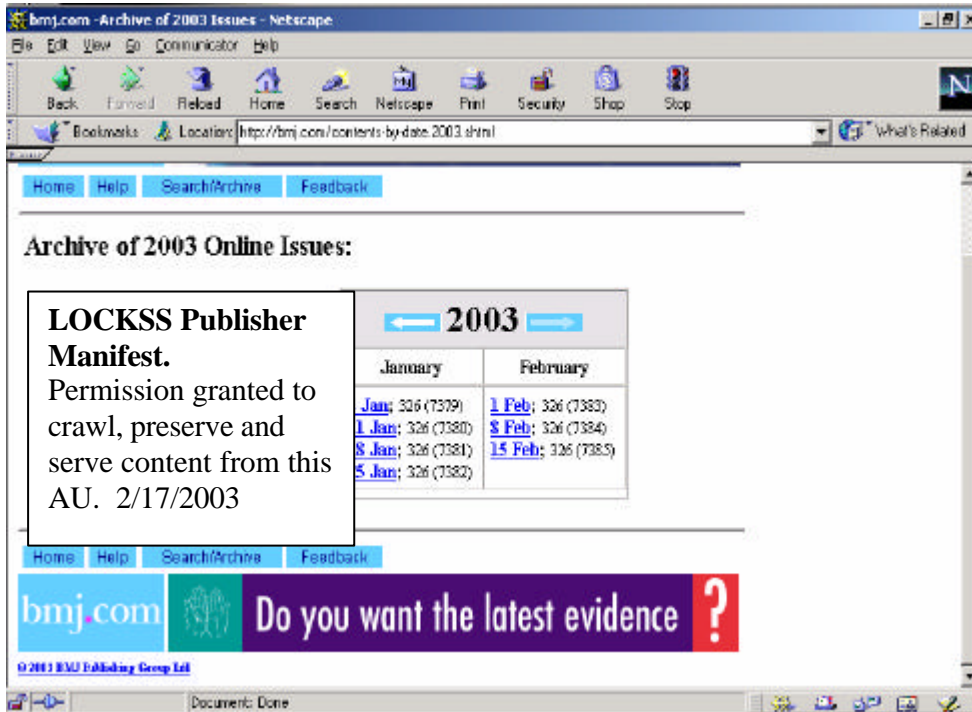
Most journals already have a volume index page, which fulfills # 1 above, for example:

Archive of 2003 Online Issues:

2003	
January	February
4 Jan: 326 (7379)	1 Feb: 326 (7383)
11 Jan: 326 (7380)	8 Feb: 326 (7384)
18 Jan: 326 (7381)	15 Feb: 326 (7385)
25 Jan: 326 (7382)	

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#2 above can be achieved by creating a version of this index page with a statement that contains the word, "LOCKSS". For example:



B. The Publisher Manifest will also provide an optional area for metadata associated with the content to be preserved for the long term. For example:

DRAFT elements	info pkgs
display label	SIP/PM
Title	x
Publisher	x
Subject: keywords	x
Type: electronic journal	x
ID:	
ID: journal url	X
ID:issn	x
ID: doi	x
Language	x
Contact: email of publisher	x
Frequency	x
Date copyrighted	x
Rights	x
Archival unit rules	X

X optional, **X mandatory**

Data should be formatted as Dublin Core Meta Data Tags
 <META NAME="DC.Language" CONTENT="en-uk">