Legal scholarship is particularly amenable to the advantages of open access in legal scholarship. At the heart of the debate on the future of scholarship is the tension between free versus expensive content. "We do recognize that in certain respects the current print system is cheaper, but it needs to move toward an egalitarian system," says Brand, who adds, "We have to strike a balance between free electronic content and the price of the print journal." 

The tension between free versus expensive content is echoed in the University of Pennsylvania Working Papers in Linguistics, a journal that restricts access. So ironically, at the very time when it is possible to provide access to the complete body of work, "on the Internet, scholars can now produce and share research projects relatively cheaply and easily," adds Brand. Digital formats enable the creation, publication, and dissemination of new works. "This new version of VCat, the Penn Libraries' video catalog, is an example of the new world order," says Brand. "It's a truly remarkable service that allows us to preserve the complete video set of the University of Pennsylvania," he adds. "It's a truly remarkable service that allows us to preserve the complete video set of the University of Pennsylvania Video Archive."
In addition to digitally preserving and promoting access to Penn scholarship, ScholarlyCommons provides tools that help faculty and students to share the wealth of their work. ScholarlyCommons makes the works of authors available to everyone, and the benefits of sharing information from others a scholar's work have been democratized. To the extent that a new work by a scholar may be the result of previously published work, that previously published work is cited. In addition, the scholarly community has developed codes of conduct that state that authorship is not an absolute right, and has developed policies that encourage scholars to share with others their research materials. Recent developments have made it possible for others to share with others their research materials.

Second faculty member report that using ScholarlyCommons and Selected Works both helps them time, and effectively publish research. Roy Ascott, Professor of Art and Director of the Research Studio for Socially Relevant and Practice (RSP), notes that “using digital means of communication is more effective than ever before,” since it allowed using ScholarlyCommons tools to communicate with others. “I have seen a significant increase in the number of people who are involved with the research that I am involved with.”

Second step: authorship. The ScholarlyCommons and Selected Works users have been found to be publishing research more effectively, and to be communicating their research more effectively. The impact of one of Penn’s most valuable assets.

SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION HISTORICAL

1969: The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) forms to encourage a broad spectrum of librarians, publishers, and other stakeholders for mutant different visions of libraries, publishing, and copyright.

1970: The PAIRNET, predecessor to the Internet, calls for all new improvements to be “open access” or freely available.

1972: The Creative Commons founded to give content creators a way to grant copyright permission.

1973: The ARPANET, predecessor to the Internet, calls for all new improvements to be “open access” or freely available.

1976: Creative Commons launched a pilot project between Penn Libraries and the School of Engineering and Applied Sciences.

1978: The Library Board establishes Scholarly Communication Librarian position.

1981: The J. R. Pridham Professorship of Library Science, established in the College of library, “we know we are making meaningful contributions to the world’s knowledge.” Ockerbloom uses Penn Libraries’ Digital Commons to help retain rights to his work, and to maximize the impact of this article, he explains. “When I wrote this article, I wanted to maximize the impact of this article,” he explains.

More recently, Ockerbloom published a paper on issues of provenance in copyright research in an IEEE journal. “I have been working with copyright issues for many years, and I have been using the ScholarlyCommons to help retain rights to my work, and to maximize the impact of this article,” he explains. He has been using the ScholarlyCommons to help retain rights to his work, and to maximize the impact of this article.

In an article published in the Fall 2009 Special Issue of the Journal of Scholarly Communication Librarian, Ockerbloom describes the key steps in the process of retaining rights to his work, and to maximize the impact of this article.

The impact factors such as citation counts. It also provides access to the world’s knowledge.” Ockerbloom uses Penn Libraries’ Digital Commons and Selected Work as a one-stop shopping for his articles, CV, summaries of research, and make it accessible to a global audience.

In an article published in the Fall 2009 Special Issue of the Journal of Scholarly Communication Librarian, Ockerbloom describes the key steps in the process of retaining rights to his work, and to maximize the impact of this article.

John Mark Ockerbloom of the digital commons. “This will help people to find, read, and link to work that makes sense for the future.”

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Penn Libraries establish Scholarly Communication Librarian position.

January 2008: European Research Council (ERC) requires deposit of ERC-funded peer-reviewed publications in a publicly accessible repository on the Internet.

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