Open Access to academic, scientific-technological production is the free availability of knowledge online. It implies that users can read, download, copy, distribute, print, search or link the scientific articles complete texts and use them for legitimate purposes related to scientific research, education or public policy management. This model raises the obligation to grant the authors the control over the integrity of their work and the right to be properly acknowledged and cited.

This trend promotes to eliminate the economic, legal and technological barriers, and seeks to achieve, in exchange as a benefit, a greater access to documents and greater visibility for authors. The documents that are freely available are more consulted and are more likely to be cited.¹

That new proposal for access to cultural heritage had been discussed at international events and official documents all around the world. Among them are:

- Budapest Open Access Initiative held in February 2002.
- Berlin Declaration on Open Access to Knowledge in the Sciences, and humanities, in October 2003.
- IFLA statement on open access to Scholarly Literature and Research documentation in December 2003.

The Open Access Movement is making possible to create an equal access to knowledge for all countries, regardless of their economic status. The possibility that anyone can provide access, without charge, to all the information openly available seems to be an almost impossible task. There are hundreds of organizations and digital libraries creating large collections available in the Web.

In Brasilia the goal of providing open access to information from libraries has two main objectives:

1) To provide interconnectivity among Brazilian libraries selected systems.
2) To offer people wide accessibility from local libraries.
The connectivity between libraries seems to be happening thanks to the creation of digital library projects at universities.

The outgrowth of regional indexed databases of the first libraries and digital repositories and the use of open technology as a tool to break with the dominant model to validate the scientific knowledge produced in the region. The advance of the Open Access movement in adopting new open source information technologies collaborate in the consolidation of indexers as Latindex and Redalyc, the SciELO database and of the use of tools such as DSpace and the Open Journal Systems, has collaborated in the dissemination and improvement of Latin American scientific publications.

In 1989 during the UNESCO General Conference 25th Session, the traditional and popular culture becomes a concern of the humanity heritage aspect. The text with the Safeguarding Recommendations of Traditional and Popular Culture was approved, and there arises the notion of cultural heritage as an UNESCO Recommendation.

Safeguarding becomes indispensable and overlapped to a new form of global patrimony or an evolution of human cultural production represented by a wide range of formats and representations.

In 2003 the UNESCO launches the Charter on the Preservation of the Digital Heritage, as a part of its Memory of the World Program. In it the global concern about the preservation of documents only produced in electronic formats is expressed, a new public good defined as "resources of knowledge or human expression created digitally or converted from their original analog form" It is a heritage that exists in any language, in any place of the world and in any area of human knowledge.

Open Journal Systems (OJS) is an open soft system for journal management created by the public knowledge project, released under the GNU General Public license.

OJS was designed to facilitate the development of freely accessible publications supporting all editorial approval flow, taking into account the sending, indexing and publication of articles. It was published in 2001 and is compatible with the protocol OAI-PMH.

Our experience dates from 2002 and since 2006 the magazines run by OJS. Statistical data drawn from the Google search point to (EJER) Electronic Journal of Endodontic Rosario, the following data: in the period from 03/20/2009 to 11/25/2010, 2,126 visits were recorded for 61 countries and/or territories. Data shown in Figure 1, 2 and 3.
Regarding E-Universitas. UNR, taking into account that it is a new enterprise as it is in operation since 2008, the statistics data are very encouraging. From the period 03/20 to 11/24/2010, 4798 visits from 43 countries /territories were made.
On the other hand, both magazines are members of the UNR Hypermedia Repository, which is defined as "a set of services offered by the university to its community members for the management and dissemination of digital materials created by the institution itself and its members. It is, essentially, an organizational commitment to the custody of these digital materials, including there long-term preservation, organization, access and distribution"
References


(2) Suaiden E J. El acceso abierto al patrimonio cultural en América Latina. WORLD LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CONGRESS: 76TH IFLA GENERAL CONFERENCE AND ASSEMBLY 10-15 August 2010, Gothenburg, Sweden
