KISZL, P.: Libraries for the community – in New York ........................................ 315
At the beginning of April 2014 the author visited New York on a study tour. He wishes to share here his impressions and the experience gained in the institutions visited. He hopes that American ideas will inspire Hungarian colleagues, because the best practices analyzed in this article – which come from a different culture and a different economic background, but may mostly be adapted to Hungarian conditions – may be a catalyst for the development of Hungarian librarianship and for the modernization of its services.

The first e-book was written by Michael Hart in 1971, and the last 40 years echo the crisis of the Gutenberg Galaxy. Electronic literature has become part of the life of the net generation, of the homo informaticus (obviously, of their learning and education as well). E-books redirected the attention of masses to reading. The new media does not replace anything, but brings new opportunities. The e-book has been separated from its media, represents already an edited, paginated content. The question is whether libraries should deal with the content only. It is the task of university Libraries to transmit digital literacy which includes several tasks: lending tools, teaching the citation of e-books, as well as advertising freely accessible collections. Libraries, especially academic libraries can use e-books (and e-readers) as a new tool assisting learning; providing literally – together with faculty – a pocket library for students; taking into account that it is not only the format of books, but also the user needs that are changing. In the present study, through some examples (of the CEU Library and the Debrecen University Information Centre), it is examined how these masses can be attracted to libraries; how is the e-book integrated into the library collection, as well as how libraries can become content developers and supporters in our days.

BERGER, Á. – NÉMETH, M. – SIMON, A.: Europeana Inside and its Hungarian implementation.................................................. 342
It is the aim of the Europeana project launched in 2008 to unite the digital heritage of EU member states into a single portal which will be accessible for a wide range of internet users. Since the start of the project thousands of cultural institutions contributed to the content of the portal, from large, internationally recognized institutions to small regional collections. Since the building of thematic aggregators was accompanied by several technical and organizational problems – which came from the human resource requirements of aggregation – the need came up for increasing both integration and automation. As a result, the Europeana Inside project was born, which attempts to involve the vendors of systems for integrated public collections into the construction of Europeana. The main objective of the project is to develop a common, open-source-based software component, the so-called Europeana Connection Kit (ECK), which allows for a closer integration of current and future integrated systems into the Europeana network, thus making a greater degree of automation possible.