

Lectori Salutem!

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Iván Székely

The right to be forgotten and to be erased

There seems to be a shift in the fundamental paradigm of human history that forgetting is natural while remembering is exceptional and valuable. The technological possibilities and the related applications seem to have tilted the balance between remembering and forgetting, in effect making the task of forgetting an expensive and technically complicated business and, indirectly, also undercutting the western democracies' ability to uphold certain fundamental values and rights, including those relating to human dignity, privacy and personal autonomy. In such a situation the memory-preserving institutions, most notably the archives, have come to face a twofold challenge: on the one hand they are required to handle a continuously growing volume of data and documents as well as to find their place in a changing environment, and on the other hand they must prepare for the realization of the "right to be forgotten and to erasure", the new regulatory proposal put forward in response to the emerging new situation. The present study will discuss the potential conflicts between the global archival paradigm and this new right, and will also try to interpret the relevant provisions of the draft regulation of the European Union, and sketch out the practical possibilities from the perspective of the archives and the archivists.

Keywords: memory, archives, data protection, European Union, paradigm shift 7

Róbert Pintér

**Yes, we (s)can – main actors and points of views
in the Snowden Case**

Aim of this article is to describe the main players and their positions in the first half year of "the Snowden case", the American surveillance, espionage scandal erupted at June 2013. The case may be divided into three major topics: 1. interception at American telephone companies, 2. total surveillance through global services of U.S. companies, 3. observation of high-ranking politicians worldwide. The study presents these issues through the perspectives of the main actors: the events launched by Snowden, media reports of cases, the public opinion, the NSA, President Obama, the defenders of the major companies involved, as well as American allies (especially in Europe) are the focal points of this writing. The author's description closes the study with his own point of view. The study was primarily prepared for readers who would like to know briefly but comprehensively the events and actors of the Snowden case in Hungary.

Keywords: basic rights, Big Data, Cisco, data protection, democracy, Edward Snowden, espionage, Facebook, freedom, Google, Internet activists, media, NSA, Obama, Patriot Act, police state, politics, privacy, research, surveillance, United States 28

Norbert Merkovity
Media Logic in the Communication
of Horizontal Networks

The new political communication developed as a result of the new media and the communication of horizontal networks could be observed. The traditional political communication was characterized by vertical communication. The vertical communication has resulted the theory of media logic, which means a victory of the media over the politics, because it forced the political actors to replace the previously used communication codes (party logic) with new codes (media logic), where the expectations of the media are in the centre. This logic gets a challenger with the emerging communication of horizontal networks in the new political communication. The logic on the new media reshapes the behavior of political actors, which nature could be accurately determined with further research.

Keywords: new political communication, vertical communication, horizontal networks, media logic, mediatization 43

Pap Norbert, Nagy Janka Teodóra, Végh Andor, Léphaft Áron
Muslim migrants in Hungarian information society

Europe is facing a constantly growing migration pressure together with its social and political consequences. As a result, decades of migration generated a ca. 10 million immigrant Muslim community on the continent, of which a smaller part settled in Central Europe, and even less in Hungary. The research focuses on communication practices of migrants arriving to Hungary (predominantly by illegal border-crossings) and members of the Muslim community in Pécs. Data collected by survey research, interviews and participant observation indicates that the use of ICTs shapes the evolution of social processes, and that religious Muslim communities are effectively using the possibilities of network society.

Keywords: islam, migration, irregular migration, Balkan route, Pécs, IKT, identity, network 59

Szilvia Botos

**Analysis of IT attitudes of SME-s
in micro-regional level in Hungary**

In most countries there is a great difference among rural settlements in the availability of information technologies. Connected to this fact, in this article I outline the main problems and opportunities that affect the broadband development of rural areas. I also present the situation and future perspectives of the broadband network infrastructure and usage on the example of a middle-east Hungarian rural settlement, from the point of view of the micro, small and medium sized enterprises. I made statistical analysis based on surveys and personally interviews.

Keywords: rural region, small- and medium sized enterprises, broadband network development, internet usage. 79

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