



[*Challenges of Information Age*]

FRANK SCHIRRMACHER

19 **Payback. Why in the Information Age We Are Forced to Do What We Do Not Want to and How We Can Regain Control Over Our Thinking**

Schirmacher shows how information chaos becomes the source of knowledge and power. Striving to gain either has been an indispensable element of human existence and therefore Internet unlocks atavistic reflexes in humans. According to the author, the search for information has become a modern equivalent to original search for food. Through references to the worlds of fauna and flora, Schirmacher reveals the mechanisms of world creation by big companies of computer industry. Today people start to be lost among all the stimuli they are exposed to. This may bring negative consequences, leading even to obsessive and compulsive personality disorders. Therefore the author ponders on how much humanism is still left in us and whether the big companies transform us into creatures resembling machines or computers. Well perhaps real-time Internet will become an indispensable support for brain or its digital emanation. Where is the place for human free will in such a world?

KENNETH NEIL CUKIER, VIKTOR MAYER-SCHÖNBERGER

58 The Rise of Big Data. How It's Changing the Way We Think About the World

Big Data revolutionised information processing and helped render into data many aspects of the world that have never been quantified before. However to be able to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by the use of ever increasing data resources we need to assume a new approach: we must collect and analyse large datasets instead of selected samples; give up on clean, carefully curated data and tolerate some messiness; shift from causation to correlation. Will this influence our thinking about the world? What threats does this entail?

DAVID DRUMMOND

76 Searching for the Right Balance

Following a ruling from the European Union's court of justice regarding personal data and protection of individuals with regard to the processing of such data, it became necessary to figure out what information must be deliberately omitted from search results. Search engines across Europe face a new challenge – how to balance one person's right to privacy with another's right to know? Drummond encourages a debate on the implications of the court's decision for European internet users, news publishers, search engines and others.





[*Debate on Google*]

ROBERT M. MAIER

80 **Fear of Google: From a Search Engine to a World Empire**

Google is the leader in the market of search engines, mobile operating systems, browsers, video footage available online and electronic mail. This leads to incredible power, which is underrated by many politicians and consumers. Maier is concerned by the economic and social role presently played by big IT company groups in our lives. Therefore he calls for countering such alarming practices of Google as violation of rules, manipulation of search results, discrimination against competitors and others.

ERIC SCHMIDT

92 **Eric Schmidt About the Good Things Google Does. A Chance for Growth**

Schmidt ponders on why everybody is picking on the corporation he manages, fuelling the “fear of Google”? Google creates new possibilities for the cultural industry, for publishing houses and journalism. Why are those chances ignored? This is his response to all the critics of the corporation.

MATHIAS DÖPFNER

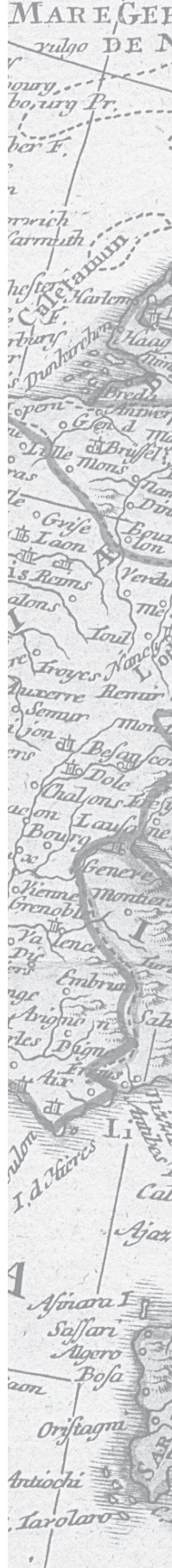
97 **Why We Fear Google – an Open Letter to Eric Schmidt**

In the past there were state monopolies, now there is the global web monopoly. This is why from the viewpoint of such publishers as Axel Springer there is no alternative to Google. And this is why we should discuss how to create a long-term sound eco-system for digital economy. This issue concerns not only economic but also political competition, our values, our image of a human being, but also our global social order and future of Europe. We cannot eventually yield to the power of Google, we must fight for transparency of the rules of the game, honest searches, data protection and reinforcement of consumer rights.

*[Documents – the Right
to be Forgotten]*

112 Opinion of Advocate General Nilla Jääskinen,
Case C-131/12, Google Spain SL, Google
Inc. v. Agencia Española de Protección
de Datos (AEPD), Mario Costeja
González, delivered on 25 June 2013

164 Judgment of the Court (Grand Chamber),
Case C-131/12, Google Spain SL, Google Inc.
v. Agencia Española de Protección de Datos
(AEPD), Mario Costeja González, 13 May 2014





[*History of European Integration*]

MAŁGORZATA POTOCKA, PAWEŁ SAMECKI

203 Poland and European Integration – Appraisal and Outlook

The article assesses the situation of the European Union and of Poland as one of its 28 member states. The authors present the effects of the integration process that were brought about over the last decade, underscoring many benefits from EU membership for Poland, and from Eastern enlargement for the EU. Nevertheless the article stresses that the current situation brings about serious challenges to the EU as a grouping and to its individual members. The sovereign debt crisis in the Eurozone has affected the European economy. The weight of individual EU member states has also changed. It seems that the dynamics of future European integration will be determined by the Eurozone. However, the solutions that may help the EU put an end to the present deadlock are partial and their viability is politically. At the end of the day, these are political decisions that will shape the future of the European Union, as well as Poland's role in this grouping.

[*Essay on Europe*]

JULIUSZ GAŁKOWSKI

220 Was the “Second Rome” Really a Rome?

The text is devoted to understanding of Byzantium as the “Second Rome”. In the times when the city was founded and the empire was divided, the term of “second” did not necessarily denote a succession. The intellectual currents of those times – visible e.g. in the most famous then theological work *De civitate Dei* – indicate then a New Rome could be understood as completion of the mission of the first one and establishment of a completely new order. So understood, Byzantium became closer to the vision of a city that fulfils the projection of the Kingdom of God coming. The concept of the “second” Rome assumed particular power and significance in the ideology of the Russian states, where Moscow was pronounced the “third” Rome. The different interpretations of the term of the “Second Rome” can be deemed as one of central differences in the concepts of the state between West and East of Europe.





[Reviews]

RYSZARDA FORMUSZEWICZ

231 Will Europe Face “Eurocapitalism Without Democracy”?

WOLFGANG STREECK, *Gekaufte Zeit: Die vertagte Krise des demokratischen Kapitalismus*, Berlin: Suhrkamp Verlag, 2013.

TOMASZ KEMPSKI

234 Solidarity, or Fight For Nation’s Sovereignty

DAVID OST, *Solidarność a polityka antypolityki*, Gdańsk: Europejskie Centrum Solidarności, 2014.

239 [Contributors]