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Book Review. Balancing Privacy and Free Speech: Unwanted Attention in the Age of Social Media by Mark Tunick

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references accompanying these digressions; legal professionals unfamiliar with anthropological studies of the law might be more interested in the anthropological view of established sciences employed in the courtroom than in how Australian courts currently treat legally unrecognized medical diagnoses. This book can definitely serve as a guide to sources of further information on these topics.

¶68 The primary subjects of Phillips's case studies are plaintiffs and expert witnesses called by plaintiffs. The studies of expert witnesses offer insights that, while interesting from an anthropological perspective, are specific to medical opinions of MCS and do not translate into insights about expert witnesses generally. Readers looking to these studies for legally relevant conclusions will find more in the studies of plaintiffs, while laypersons and new plaintiffs' lawyers might find this book useful as a warning regarding how factors external to a trial might influence or even curtail litigation.

¶69 Overall, *Law, Environmental Illness and Uncertainty* is as much a call for public action as it is a study of MCS that illustrates that law can and does affect science. This book seems to be primarily written for nonlawyers in fields related to medical workplace torts and to serve as an introduction to the legal system for policy experts (or perhaps voters) who might become involved in the debate over potential legal recognition of MCS. Still, legal professionals taking up this book are in for a good read. Legal readers unfamiliar with anthropology will find an excellent introduction to the field, one perhaps made more comfortable by familiarity with the legal institutions this book studies. Ultimately, this book is both short enough and sufficiently well researched to be worth the time of any reader curious about the relationship between litigation and science.

Tunick, Mark. *Balancing Privacy and Free Speech: Unwanted Attention in the Age of Social Media*. New York: Routledge, 2015. 222p. \$145.

*Reviewed by Kimberly Mattioli**

¶70 On any given day, it is possible to find stories in the press that highlight the tension between privacy and free speech. For instance, the Internet was flooded with commentary in May 2015 when news broke that Josh Duggar, the eldest son of the family made famous by the reality show *19 Kids and Counting*, had molested five underage girls. The statute of limitations had expired on any criminal charges, but as a result of his actions being made public, Duggar resigned from his job and left his home in the D.C.-metro area. Another consequence was that most of his victims were immediately identifiable from the police report. Was it proper for the media to publish this report? Do the victims' privacy rights outweigh the media's right to freedom of speech, or is it the other way around? Are the standards different for Duggar since he is a celebrity? What about the fact that Duggar was a minor when the show started and did not choose to become a public figure?

¶71 These are the types of questions that Mark Tunick addresses in *Balancing Privacy and Free Speech: Unwanted Attention in the Age of Social Media*. The issues

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Tunick discusses are interesting and timely—so timely, in fact, that the Duggar scandal was just one of several relevant stories that arose during the time it took me to read the book. With what Tunick refers to as “the democratization of the media” (p.2), anyone with a smartphone can take a picture or a video and upload it to the Internet. Social media sites allow the material to spread like wildfire, and the consequences for those affected can be swift and harsh. Tunick takes issue with the idea that these types of situations are inevitable in the age of the Internet and social media. Even with the prevalence of the Internet in our everyday lives, he believes “we still can have a legitimate interest in controlling the extent to which information about us is disseminated” (p.7).

¶72 From the outset, it is clear that Tunick does not agree with the way U.S. courts have ruled in many cases that address privacy issues. His objection is an ethical one, not a legal one, and this distinction is important to keep in mind when reading the book. Chapter 2 discusses the normative value of privacy, explaining that a lack of privacy is “objectively harmful” to humans (p.41). Chapter 3 discusses privacy concerns, including the plain view doctrine, which he would modify to increase the circumstances under which people should have a reasonable expectation of privacy. Chapter 4 is dedicated to the societal value of free speech. Tunick believes that U.S. courts should give less deference to free speech, pointing out that even newsworthy material can be made available without publishing certain images or identifying certain people. In chapter 5, Tunick proposes a balancing test based on the philosophy of utilitarianism. Readers who do not have a background in philosophy may find this chapter hard to follow, but the takeaway is that our society should balance privacy against free speech, instead of assuming that either is an inviolable right. Tunick mentions that this type of balancing test necessarily brings about the problem of judges inserting their subjective beliefs into their decisions—a serious problem that, I believe, he does not sufficiently address.

¶73 Tunick does a good job of making his point that it is not always appropriate to publish certain stories online. However, what is appropriate and what is legal are two different things, and U.S. courts have generally chosen not to hold people legally responsible for publishing images or stories on the Internet. Tunick advocates for policy change in chapter 7 by discussing what he believes would be suitable remedies for publicly violating a person’s privacy. He discusses who could be held legally responsible—the person who uploaded the information, the website that hosted it, or the search engine that linked to it. He then mentions that the market may also be able to fix the privacy problem outside of the legal system by putting up a paywall on information or having people pay to have information about themselves removed from the Internet. He does not address the obvious concern that this would allow only wealthy individuals to control what is written about them on the Internet.

¶74 Tunick is not a lawyer or a legal scholar, and this is not a law book. Rather, this is a book about ethics, privacy, and our right to be left alone. The discussion of case law is mostly contained in one chapter, with the rest of the book focusing mainly on emphasizing the value of privacy and making normative arguments about current policy. This is not the book for someone who wants to learn about current law—Tunick spends a lot of time discussing what he thinks the law should

be and less time discussing what it actually is. An ideal audience for this book would perhaps be undergraduate journalism or philosophy students who are interested in ethical issues. As such, this book would be better suited for a general academic library collection than for a law library. Law students looking for an involved discussion of the current state of privacy law, free speech law, or a detailed suggestion for policy reform will want to look elsewhere.

Weber, Mary Beth. *Rethinking Library Technical Services: Redefining Our Profession for the Future*. London: Rowman & Littlefield, 2015. 187p. \$55.

*Reviewed by Patty Alwayay**

¶75 As a technical services librarian, I dreaded the thought of reading a book titled *Rethinking Library Technical Services: Redefining Our Profession for the Future*. Books of this nature often come across as a defense of the existence of technical services instead of a critical discussion of what technical services ought to be and how we should shape that future. However, I was pleasantly surprised that this book focuses much more on the latter than the former and that it presents progressive ideas for what technical services could be.

¶76 For example, the chart on page xi showing the configuration of technical services at individual libraries provides good insight into how libraries are changing technical services to fit their individual needs and goals. Michel Luesebrink's chapter, "Restructuring Monograph Acquisitions in Academic Libraries," is particularly insightful about the academic library's transition from a library-centric approach to a user-centric approach regarding acquisitions. I would also recommend this chapter for library directors wanting to restructure the duties of acquisitions librarians to include demand-driven methodologies. While each chapter centers on a different topic relating to technical services, they are all worth a read, and I would recommend this book to any technical services librarians whose positions are focused on a specific skill but who are looking to step outside of that skill. I also recommend the book to library directors interested in gaining a better understanding of technical services or who want to reconfigure the department to better fit the library's overall mission.

¶77 Another useful aspect of the book is that in several chapters the authors bring up the skills a technical services librarian should have in today's library environment. These skills are sometimes overlooked in entry-level job postings, such as being able to effectively manage an integrated library system, having basic knowledge of old cataloging standards to "manipulate legacy data" (p.149), and possessing a basic understanding of programming. In Amy Weiss's chapter, "Breaking Up Is Hard to Do," she points out that "rather than vanishing, technical services work has melded into other parts of the library and beyond" (p.148), and that a "technical services librarian could be working in special collections, access services, technology, or a hybrid department" (p.149). Weiss illustrates that while an autonomous technical services department may not be the future of a library organization, the skills of a technical services librarian will always be needed.

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