

sion on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS). In addition, a stimulating and provocative after-dinner talk on the subject "Intellectual Property and Intellectual Freedom" was given by Robert O'Neill, vice-president of Indiana University and senior official of the Bloomington campus.

The format consisted of formal presentations by each speaker, discussion and interchange among presenters, and interaction with members of the audience. The volume faithfully records all, which makes for interesting reading, if not always explicit clarification by presenters of questions raised by conference attendees. Without doubt, the proceedings make a worthwhile contribution to an understanding of the various and diverse conflicting viewpoints and, equally important, point to the continuing difficulties in resolving them.

Having attended the conference, I was pleasantly surprised to find a reading of the proceedings to be as timely now as in April of 1977, with many of the unanswered questions still unanswered, and most of the adherents to a specific point of view still adhering, tenaciously. Of particular interest to librarians are the comments of the representatives of library interests, which are solid and well articulated. This volume is one of the better efforts in the plethora of publications purporting to explicate this complex subject.—Nancy H. Marshall, University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Seltzer, Leon E. *Exemptions and Fair Use in Copyright: The Exclusive Rights Tensions in the 1976 Copyright Act*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Pr., 1978. 199p. \$17.50. LC 77-13676. ISBN 0-674-27335-4.

The contents of this book first appeared in the April and June 1977 issues of the *Bulletin of the Copyright Society of the U.S.A.* Seltzer's work is a major contribution to the copyright literature, and the publication of the text, with the addition of appropriate appendixes, in hardbound book form is welcome.

As director of Stanford University Press and a member of the California bar, Seltzer's perspective on copyright is one deserving of attention from academic librarians. Seltzer is concerned not with the heated

and narrow arguments among librarians, publishers, and authors that have surrounded the emergence of the Copyright Act of 1976, but rather with analyzing the constitutional and theoretical foundations of copyright and with formulating an intellectually sound framework for "the continuing public policy debate on the proper limits of copyright protection."

Although the Constitution gives Congress the power to grant an author the "exclusive right" to the use of his or her work, the purpose of that right is to benefit society, and the right, which is intended to function as an economic incentive, is modified by two restrictions. One is that of *exemptions* from copyright control made by Congress to accommodate competing interests. The other is the reading public's implied right to use copyrighted materials in certain ways without permission, a right that has come to be known as "fair use."

It is the tensions generated by this scheme that are the focus of Seltzer's book. Seltzer examines the possible impact of the 1976 Copyright Act on the workings of copyright in the U.S., especially on the areas of exempted use and fair use, and concludes that the new law does nothing to resolve the old problems in these areas and has furthermore introduced troublesome new problems.

The first chapter is a lucid, solid, gracefully written presentation of the meaning of the constitutional copyright clause. Seltzer includes a particularly helpful diagrammatic portrayal of the different concepts involved in the copyright scheme, their economic position, and how they overlap. Later sections of the book thoughtfully and knowledgeably examine the library photocopying question, in the context of the concepts Seltzer has developed.

Seltzer's cogent, original thinking and careful writing shed light in an area suffused mostly by heat in the past few years. *Exemptions and Fair Use in Copyright* is strongly recommended for academic libraries and librarians. Although readers unfamiliar with legal concepts and terminology may find parts of this volume somewhat difficult reading, it is well worth the intellectual effort.—Madeleine Cohen Oakley, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.