

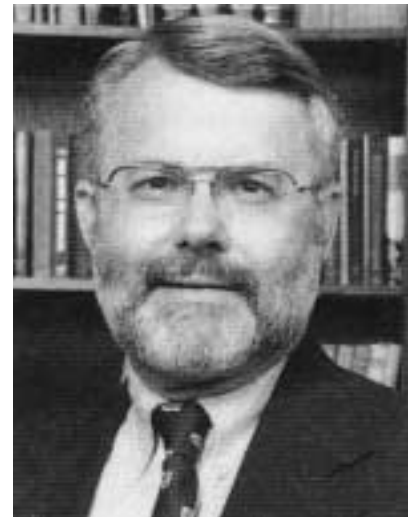
With Malice toward None: IFLA and the Cold War

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"He returned to the cellar, Hselected one of the volumes at random, opened it to be certain that it was one of the dangerous



books. He glanced at the page and saw the word Communist. Then he ripped the back cover off. The pages were thick and heavy, and while they ripped quite easily page by page they would not come loose in handfuls... So patiently he ripped the pages out, a few at a time...Hare opened the iron door and stuffed the paper bundle inside. The free edges caught fire and curled back in flame from the smoldering ashy remains of the morning's trash."¹

This passage from the soon to be blacklisted Hollywood Ten writer Abraham Polonsky's novel, *A Season of Fear*, delves into the crippling paranoia of infiltration by the ideological other that seized the world as the Cold War intensified in the years following World War II. As stern-faced presidents and commissars confronted each other a kind of bomb-shelter mentality enveloped citizens across the world. Naturally, as this fear and suspicion spread into many all occupations and discourses, librarianship was not spared; neither was the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA), the prime international organization of librarianship, spared the turbulence of the Cold War. Claiming, and for the most

part maintaining, a stand of neutrality, IFLA still suffered from the verbal darts and political skirmishes of an international community undergoing tremendous postwar changes and of the stifling Cold War.

From the 1917 October Revolution until the demise of the totalitarian manifestation of communism in at the end of the 1980s, the main struggle engaging the political powers of this 20th century has been the conflict between capitalism and communism. There was a brief interlude during World War II in which the natural enemies formed an uneasy alliance to defeat the common enemy of Axis fascism. Almost immediately after the War, however, the primary struggle resumed with greater energy and purpose. By the time Winston Churchill fired what was, in effect, the starting gun for the Cold War, his Iron Curtain speech delivered on 6 March 1946, the world powers were already lined up in opposition to each other². In 1948, in London, IFLA President W. Munthe addressed this new political animosity. He stated:

The ideals we fought for seem farther away than ever. Shall our most urgent concern be to prepare bigger evacuation premises, to dig deeper anti-air raid - nay anti-atomic bombshelters in which we can bury the intellectual treasures we have in our custody? Shall we, the torch bearers of enlightenment, end as gravediggers of science and scholarship?³

By the time Munthe voiced these sentiments, IFLA had already weathered the storms of international depression, the rise of fascism, and the devastation of World War II. Now it was preparing to weather another era of uneasiness and calamity. In order to accomplish their goals and to create an international community of librarians, IFLA, under the leadership of Munthe, strove to "support all beneficial forces in shaping new modes of thought in accordance with Abraham Lincoln's famous words: 'with

malice towards none, with charity for all.'"⁴ With this ideal as a beacon, IFLA stepped into the Cold War era.

The International Federation of Library Associations came into being at the Fiftieth Anniversary celebrations of the (British) Library Association in Edinburgh, on 30 September 1927. The initiating members included groups from the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, France, and the United States. By the outbreak of World War II, IFLA comprised member organizations from 31 countries, including such non-European nations as China, Japan, Mexico, the Philippines, and India. Reminiscing about the organization, ex-President Preban Kirkegaard stated that IFLA's "establishment and its internationalism is the cultural effort of men and women of good will after World War I to recreate what had been for hundreds of years the tradition for the scientific and scholarly layer of society...after the peace, cultural people, who appreciated their national situation, were open minded and could see that their nations could not master all things and needed cooperation and inspiration. This is the background on which IFLA grew.⁵

After surviving the destruction of the War safely in Bern, Switzerland, IFLA reorganized and began assisting damaged and decimated libraries around the world. It is appropriate that IFLA spent the war years headquartered in a neutral land since during the Cold War, IFLA became itself a kind of organizational Switzerland. It ignored the politics of its member states and allowed Britons to work with Russians to work with Germans to work with Czechs - and eventually to work with Nigerians and Cambodians. As IFLA President Frank Francis later said at the 1968 Frankfurt conference:

First, IFLA is an international association in which all members have equal rights to participate in the discussions and to influence the conclusions. Second, its power stems from its ability to facili-

tate and organize fruitful discussion of subjects of current interest in the world of librarianship. IFLA believes that the best service it can perform is to bring together periodically a worldwide variety of authoritative practitioners of the arts of library service, to provide them with the opportunity for comparing practices and experiences with each other, and on the basis of informed and matured discussion to make recommendations for action.⁶

This front of professionalism remained intact for the most part. IFLA held conferences, committees met, reports were issued and, overall, much good and useful work was accomplished. However, throughout the association's survival during the Cold War not surprisingly there were disagreements among the various factions that threatened the foundations of the Federation.

The geo-political structure of the world was transformed, in theory, when the ailing Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin divided up the world at the Yalta Conference, and, in fact, with the surrender of Berlin and Tokyo. The Yalta Conference set the state for future disagreements that led to the Cold War. Soon, thereafter, library organizations from nations under the auspices of Soviet influence began queuing up to join the ranks of IFLA. Actually, Poland and Czechoslovakia boasted members from as early as 1929.⁷ These neo-Communist organizations were joined by groups from Yugoslavia, Rumania, the German Democratic Republic, and Hungary. Gradually, the Soviet satellite nations boasted a strong presence in the ranks of IFLA.⁸ By 1957, and since that time, Soviet (and later Russian) members have held a vice presidency on the Executive Board.⁹ In 1959 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Library Council joined IFLA.¹⁰ Now the two dominant ideologies of the world, capitalism and communism, were head to head in the prime international library organization. This inclusion of the feuding superpowers and their minion nations even affected the struc-

ture of the IFLA governing organization. In a 1972 conference report Victor Britannicus asks:

Why does an Executive Board opinion (added to the IFLA Statutes) specify that of six Vice Presidents there be a Vice President for North America, a Vice President for the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, and a Vice President for Western Europe? Why does international politics blow into the rules of this federation of library associations?¹¹

He then appends the territorial question, "Why do all the associations have a voice in electing a Vice President who represents one region, such as North America?"¹² By this inclusion, the whole line of questioning does not seem to be one of altruism, but one of geography and maybe even of a group suspicious of infiltration by the other. This is not surprising, as John Berry wrote after the 1985 Chicago conference: "Many Americans were uneasy with the overt way 'we' pursued political goals at IFLA. While much lip service is given to the notion that 'there are no national delegations to IFLA,' the reality is that the delegates from most nations vote en bloc and there is substantial politicking."¹³ Though the clashes and disagreements between the two primary sides would not escalate to the severity of the conflicts in the world theater, there were conflicts nonetheless.

The differences in governing philosophies trickled down to the differences in library philosophies. Upon induction into IFLA, V. I. Shunkow, President of the USSR's Library Council, explained that organization's library philosophy. "In our country libraries carry on a work of enlightenment among the people, disseminate knowledge, help raise the qualifications and social consciousness of the Soviet people. They participate actively in every political, economic or cultural campaign."¹⁴ At the 1971 Liverpool Conference, a Soviet delegate further explained that the mission of Soviet libraries was the "advance of

ideology, culture and science."¹⁵ At that same conference an ALA representative defined the main concerns of American libraries as "social responsibility, intellectual freedom and the freedom to read."¹⁶ This ALA representative [name?], in a none-too-stealthy example of American cultural imperialism, also offered to help other libraries around the world to achieve the same goals.¹⁷ All was not tension however, at the 30th IFLA Conference in Sofia, eleven librarians from the United States and an equal number from the USSR delegation met to explain and debate the advantages and disadvantages of their library systems. Although the attendees of the meeting walked away secure in the knowledge that their system was superior, Karl A. Baer, reporting on the gathering, commented that "this was a useful get together and follow-up in the future should, gradually, prove even more helpful."¹⁸ This early meeting led to many instances of Soviet and American librarians working closely and, for the most part, amicably together. Upon visiting a smaller committee conference in Moscow, Peggy Biggs contrasted the two governing ideologies as follows:

In the West we tend to think in terms of provision of materials the users want, and of making what the reader chooses as available as possible. . . . In Eastern Europe the library has a primary responsibility for educating people and guiding users' reading. The word propaganda is used frequently in its original sense of to propagate, disseminate, which we have lost sight of since World War II and Goebbels.¹⁹

Reporting on a separate conference, P. Havard-Williams noted the "Russians have a great deal to show other nations in the organization of their libraries."²⁰ Preben Kirkegaard stated that the Soviets were "very positive and active."²¹ Yet, even when the global foes were getting along admirably there was still a tinge of the great conflict. Discussing Soviet librarian Margarita Rudomino, Frank Francis remembered her as "very friendly, modest,

[and] shy, partly because she was apprehensive that she might say more than she should."²²

IFLA grew from the predominant nations of imperialism in Western Europe and North America. Just as the nation-states of the Cold War era used the countries of the third or developing world to further their own game, so did the international cold warrior/librarians treat the libraries of the third world as backward and in need of a caretaker. In his brave and damning indictment of the treatment the so-called developing world had received in the IFLA organization, Indian library leader S. Ranganathan suggested "the old view that 'international' in IFLA is exhausted by Western Europe and Northern America persists. It may be unconscious and even unmeant on their part. But to us outsiders, it is clear as day light in the tropics."²³ One example of this influence is the United States's policies in Japan in its post-World War II occupation. Japan, Ranganathan stated, had made illustrious progress in the realm of librarianship on its own, but Japan's further progress as a nation of libraries was tethered by the policies and direction of the U.S. occupying forces.²⁴ Early on, before, and after the war, IFLA failed to attract representatives from the nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.²⁵ This was largely due to the limited "international" focus Ranganathan mentioned and the financial strain these poorer nations would feel in attending meetings and the other costs incurred by being part of such an organization. The weight of finances for the European majority spine of the Federation kept these early meetings in Europe. When China and India requested that the 1936 meeting be held in Asia, the "financial structures" of the organization forced IFLA to decline.²⁶ President Frank Francis even noted, "If [IFLA] had a weakness, it was that it did not manage to project itself as a spokesman for libraries in general but much more for European libraries and European points of view."²⁷ As time progressed, these views of the international library world changed and IFLA

developed healthy programmes to foster and encourage librarianship throughout the developing nations. However, even by the 1985 conference, only representatives from a quarter of the nations held seats on standing committees and 12 nations occupied 79% of the committee placements.²⁸

The literature and publications produced under the auspices of IFLA present a calm, united portrait. The little controversies and disputes are quietly ignored. Most of the reports focus on the accomplishments, and the dry details of meetings and discussions. The reports note advances and agreements, and indubitably, there were and are legions of valid, helpful, and useful decisions and discussions amongst the IFLA personal members and committees. The disagreements and disputes leak out mostly in reports on the various conferences published in an array of library journals. As I. F. Stone said, "[E]very people has committed its sins."²⁹ Yet sins are always measured by the judge and the sins of the other are always greater than those committed by the self. The other is always the threat, never the self, especially in the conflict between the supporting ideologies of capitalist and communist nations. The Soviet menace, in terms of IFLA, was one of propaganda, in both the "original sense" and in a post-Goebbels sense. Internationally, their librarians presented an exquisite version of their official doctrines. This came out most clearly at the conferences held behind the fabric of the Iron Curtain. The United States, saturated with the doctrines of the Marshall Plan and fearing the threat of Communist infiltration, saw itself as the policeman and big brother to all the other peoples of the world. Americans, as citizens of a democracy, were more vociferous about their beliefs and more arrogantly straightforward in their propagandizing. For example, the ALA representative generously offered to help all the libraries of the world "follow suit"; a "suit" tailor-made after the pattern of America's own outfit. *Library Journal* reported on a simi-

lar streak of America's cultural attitude:

When *LJ* asked a number of U. S. leaders what our goals [in IFLA] were, the response was almost always a version of: "We pay a big share of the IFLA budget, don't you think we should have some voice in how it is run?"³⁰

This sort of confident post-imperialist attitude has led many of the world's citizens to express disdain for "America." It has also provoked such cultural responses, such as that of Ranganathan mentioned above.

In 1957, as fear of the Communist menace filled U.S. society, Lucile M. Morsch addressed the American Library Association. Noting existing programmes dedicated to furthering U.S. foreign policy, she stressed "[t]here is every reason to believe that initiatives on the part of the ALA would be welcome by the Department of State in its search for the best ways to carry out this part of the government's programme."³¹ This comment followed her description of the minor role the library profession played in the cultural imperialism initiated by the federal government through such agencies as the Office on International Projects Abroad of the American Council on Education's International Cooperation Administration. These initiatives had featured many representatives in other educational fields, but only a minuscule number of librarians. She urged the American Library Association and its members to take action, as did two librarians who approached the State Department to suggest a programme of bringing certain international librarians to the United States for a year. Morsch encouraged librarians to assist the government which "recognizes its own limitations in carrying out its foreign policy, particularly in the fields of cultural affairs."³² In a June 1956 White House conference, President Eisenhower, rallying the cold warriors as he had once rallied soldiers, said:

...there will never be enough diplomats and information offi-

cers at work in the world to get the job done without the help of the rest of us. Indeed, if our American ideology is eventually to win out...it must have the active support of thousands of independent private groups and institutions and of millions of Americans.³³

Morsch further called for librarians to take an active part in fostering foreign librarians, because "[r]elatively few of them have had the experience of seeing a good public library, or a school library, or have any conception at all the qualifications required for a professional librarian."³⁴ This seemingly smug attitude of national superiority was not always appreciated in other parts of the world, needless to say.

The first major ideological controversy to spring up at an IFLA Conference occurred during the 1968 conference at Frankfurt, when Soviet troops invaded Czechoslovakia. Elizabeth Welsh reported the way this news gripped conference goers: "The meetings continued after the news of the invasion, but at every break groups gathered around transistor radios."³⁵ The events of Prague Spring caused "feelings of sympathy, of fear for the future, and the instability of world relations made it clear to everyone that we must have communication and friendship with all countries."³⁶ IFLA president Sir Frank Francis later commented, "We were frightened of the potentialities."³⁷ Herman Liebaers, who attempted to calm Soviet and Czechoslovakian participants, spent his time "running back and forth between the hotels where the Soviet delegation and the Czechoslovak librarians stayed. The two groups were sad, silent, and bewildered. They could not make up their minds whether to stay or leave."³⁸ Eventually, all parties chose to stay at the Conference. The next IFLA conference was scheduled for Moscow, which might have caused an impasse had not the IFLA president responded in a diplomatic manner. "The members of the eastern bloc countries could not vote against Moscow; those from the West could not approve

it."³⁹ President Francis proposed that the voting on this matter be decided by the Executive Committee, once tempers had cooled. Thus, by an act of very political diplomacy, Francis was able to keep within the principles for IFLA he had stated at the opening of the conference: that IFLA is "an organization formed without consideration of political beliefs, bias or prejudice."⁴⁰

As it turned out the next conference was not held in Moscow, but in Copenhagen. By this time the outrage that followed the oppression of Czechoslovakia had slipped into memory. Out-going president Francis even praised the

...firm adherence of Canada, the United States of America and the USSR during recent years and...these countries as well as the European countries have been a significant factor in the establishment of IFLA as a recognized international forum for the discussion of matters affecting the effectiveness of library services.⁴¹

The 1970 IFLA Conference was held in Moscow. It is the policy of IFLA to hold meetings only in nations that will admit all delegates. Questioning whether the Soviet government would adhere to this policy, the United States was more than ready to withdraw from the Moscow conference. One week before the conference, the Israeli delegates were still without visas and withdrew from the conference on the same date that USSR officials contacted UNESCO to inform them that the Israeli's passports were on the way.⁴² Preban Kirkegaard remembered working closely with the Israelis to obtain the needed visas: "The visas were denied until the day before the meeting was to open. Two Israelis waited in the airport in Vienna but were not able to attend IFLA."⁴³ Many other participants in the conference did not receive their visas until days before or sometimes during their trip to the conference.⁴⁴ IFLA President Herman Liebaers interpreted the tardiness of his visa's arrival as harassment by the

Soviet government. All of this occurred too late for any group or nation to withdraw, so the conference proceeded with all delegations except for Israel's. IFLA's Board translated this action as "part of Soviet policy and it was therefore difficult for the Board to interpret whether entrance had been denied to the Israeli delegate."⁴⁵

Other conflicts and tensions developed as the Moscow conference progressed. The "theme" of the conference was "Lenin and Libraries". Librarians from across the world spoke on Lenin's contributions to library development, including Americans, who described the Lenin collections held in the United States. Although most of the speeches were laudatory and even propagandistic, U.S. delegate Foster Mohrhardt's presentation provoked "sharp commentary" on Lenin's relationship to censorship from the Swiss delegation.⁴⁶ Conference participants each received a kit of printed material, as they did at every IFLA Conference. In Moscow, delegates found that "no material in the kit was produced outside the USSR, a striking contrast with other meetings of IFLA, where much material is available from many countries."⁴⁷ Attempting to discover why copies of *Wilson Library Bulletin* (which had been sent to Moscow several weeks earlier) were not distributed with the kit, U.S. delegate William R. Eshelman ran into an insurmountable bureaucratic wall. He attempted to trace the shipment of journals through the Office of Foreign Literature, then through Pan American Airlines. Here he found a receiving record dated weeks before the actual conference. When confronted with the receipt Mme Rudomino, director of the Office of Foreign Literature, replied "It couldn't be," but acknowledged having received six copies of the magazine.⁴⁸ With this knowledge, Eshelman asked the readership, "Why wasn't one of these copies used in an extensive IFLA exhibit opened with great fanfare instead of the outdated materials in the case labeled 'Soviet Librarianship in the Foreign Press'?"⁴⁹ In his report on the con-

ference, Eshelman subtly hinted that Soviet suppression accounted for the absence of international materials, including the *Wilson Library Bulletin*. However, he did not let the mask of amiability drop too far and quickly returned to an upbeat chronicle of the conference's events.

More tension flared at the 1974 conference in Washington DC. Under the strong influence of UNESCO, IFLA dropped members that were viewed as troublesome for the entire international community. This action enraged President Liebaers. In a speech he blasted UNESCO for this action: "When we had to force resignation upon our members in South Africa and in Formosa, perhaps tomorrow in Israel, UNESCO was ruining the very purpose it stands for."⁵⁰ In discussing the banishment of South Africa, Liebaers commented:

The argument that was used in the discussions in UNESCO was that this was not a political question but a humanitarian one, a respect for human dignity. That was probably true, but it opened the door to the dangers of political acts. Six months later there was the question of Taiwan and Mainland China. That was purely political.⁵¹

By questioning the exclusion of the nation of South Africa, Liebaers exemplified just how apolitical IFLA hoped to remain. But with every speech and with every comment, the political differences were apparent. Contrasting the opening statements of Frederick Burkhardt, the chairman of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and N.M. Sikorsky, of Moscow's All-Union Book Chamber, reveals some of the practical realities coming from these divergent politics. Sikorsky stated that

In the Socialist state, the libraries' activity is organically bound up with the economic, political, and educational tasks facing their country...The activity of Soviet libraries is based on clearest ideological and organizational principles...⁵²

He emphasized that the 360,000 libraries in the country reach "every community and family."⁵³ Conversely, Burkhardt said, "The quality of library and information services in different states [of the U.S.] and localities is very uneven - excellent in some areas and in others extremely poor..."⁵⁴ He also stressed the various paths of legislation, committees, and voting a national library initiative must traverse. He summed up the U.S. situation by saying that "[i]t begins and ends with the people."⁵⁵ Shirley Elder, comparing these two speeches, wrote "the United States has problems the Soviets never could imagine; they are the problems of an open society unknown to a closed one."⁵⁶

The intensity of Cold War animosity and tension waned through the 1970s. With the unilateral reduction in nuclear arms and America and the U.S. withdrawal from Viet Nam, the superpowers became less antagonistic. In fact, the U.S. as international public enemy became the non-Soviet aligned Iran. This development allowed the Soviets and Americans slowly, warily, to progress slowly in their relations. With the exception of the conflict in Afghanistan, all ideological fronts were relatively quiet. This all changed, however, with the dawning of the Reagan years. With Reagan's conservatism and comments on outlawing the "Evil Empire", the Cold War escalated once again, though one feels not to the level it was in two decades earlier. It was during the Reagan years, at the 1985 IFLA Conference in Chicago, that the ideological conflicts within the association became most pronounced.

At the Chicago conference, former ALA President E. J. Josey openly protested the inclusion of South African delegates whose hands were "dripping with the blood of thousands of innocent people", and snidely added, "We know that the [conference] theme of Universal Availability of Information is meaningless in that troubled land."⁵⁷ Then, John Brademas of New York University broke an IFLA taboo by

criticizing his own nation's government. He "blasted" the Reagan administration for reducing funding for the National Archives, restricting information and a "systematic assault" on aid for library programmes.⁵⁸ The most significant incidents, in terms of Cold War tension, was Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin's speech entitled "The Indivisible World: Libraries and the Myth of Cultural Exchange". In this address, Boorstin noted:

...all librarians must be saddened that a new Russian word recently entered our desk dictionary: *samizdat*... The secret publication and distribution of government-banned literature in the U.S.S.R.... The literature produced by this system. How happy we could be someday to see this word disappear from our dictionaries and to learn that the word had become obsolete!⁵⁹

He ended with the rally, "We can hope and must try everywhere to make the world of books more open - so that men and women everywhere may breathe freely the uncensored open air of ideas."⁶⁰ This speech caused such an immediate outrage that an IFLA staffer attempted to halt the distribution of Boorstin's paper at the conference itself.⁶¹ On the defensive, Valentina S. Lesokhina - head of the USSR Ministry of Culture Chief Library Directorate - answered Boorstin's words by turning the other cheek. She said that she envisioned the IFLA Conference as a place "offer[ing] a great possibility for exchange of experiences and constructive discussion of progress...only an atmosphere of mutual trust and good will among us, who represent one of the most humanitarian of professions, will allow us to unite and solve our common problems".⁶² More officially, the Soviet delegation protested Boorstin's "provocative" words to the IFLA Executive Board and referred to the remarks as an "unfriendly act".⁶³ Harold Granheim said that the Executive Board understood the Soviet's position and "resolved to prevent such actions in the future."⁶⁴ More criti-

cism came from the home front. A letter sent to *Library Journal* declared "...both the talks by Daniel Boorstin and John Brademas [were] totally inappropriate for this kind of meeting. Boorstin did not say much, but what he said clearly insulted the Russians. I don't mind insulting them in the appropriate setting, but this was not it."⁶⁵ For some the comments were a matter of principles, for others it was merely etiquette.

In another speech at the same conference, Stefan Kubow reported on the misfortune of the Polish Librarians Association. After having suffered its way through the horrors of World War II, the Association finally saw national library legislation pass and were able to establish a network of libraries. However, these advances lapsed under volatile postwar social conditions. In 1968, the State Library Council - subordinate to the Ministry of Culture and Art - began to ineffectively and nonchalantly manage the nation's libraries. Having joined the Patriotic Movement for National Revival and the Polish United Worker Party, the Association had lost autonomy and was unable to achieve much more than small victories as it struggled on.⁶⁶ This saga illustrated the trials a dedicated organization must face under the pressure of its government bureaucracy.

As the 1980s continued, Soviet Communism lost more and more ground. Finally, the system collapsed under the policies of Gorbachev and, and though the taste of the Cold War still lingers, the actual struggles and conflicts brought about by the global stand-off have mostly evaporated. In the last decade of the 20th century, the profession does well to remember and document the struggle and pain of the past half century.

At the 1970 Conference for the International Federation of Library Associations held in Moscow, Hans Peter Geh asked a constituent of the Soviet coalition if publications were universally available in the Soviet Union. The fellow replied that the universal availability of publica-

tions "existed to a certain extent, but some books [are available] only for certain people."⁶⁷ Twenty-one years later, at the 1991 IFLA Conference again in Moscow, Geh found that "information is easily accessible now".⁶⁸

Delegates at the 1991 IFLA Conference witnessed more than just a society with more accessible information. They witnessed the final unravelling of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. While the conference was underway, the Communist hard liners attempted to overturn Gorbachev's glasnost initiatives,⁶⁹ but they failed in their attempt. Not only did glasnost policies close a chapter in Eurasian history; it ended an epoch for IFLA, as well. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and the demise of the Soviet Bloc, IFLA was finally able to acknowledge the elephant at the dinner table. This conference continues the explication of a painful period in human history, the later half of the 20th century.⁷⁰

Acknowledgments

The author acknowledges the influence of Paul Kaegbein, formerly University of Cologne, who was a mentor in thinking about the art of the possible within an international organization such as IFLA. He further thanks Nathaniel Feis, working with the author, who prepared the draft of this article as a class project at the Graduate School of Library and Information Science, University of Texas at Austin. He further thanks his colleague, Bette Oliver, for her helpful suggestions for textual revision.

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 39 Welch, op. cit.
 40 Ibid.
 41 Ellsworth, Rudolph C. "IFLA - 1969 in Copenhagen". *Wilson Library Bulletin* 44 (3): 346 (1969).
 42 Eshelman, William R. "Libraries as a Force of Education". *Wilson Library Bulletin* 45 (3): 218 (1969).
 43 Carroll, op. cit.
 44 Eshelman, op. cit.
 45 "Of Note". *American Libraries* 1 (11): 1011 (1970).
 46 Ibid.
 47 Eshelman, op. cit.
 48 Ibid.
 49 Ibid.
 50 Elder, Shirley. "IFLA Comes to the United States". *American Libraries* 6 (2): 76 (1975).
 51 Ibid.
 52 Ibid.
 53 Ibid.
 54 Ibid.
 55 Ibid.
 56 Ibid. Eight years later at the IFLA Annual Conference in Montreal in 1982 the author had his first encounter with the Soviet delegation and was intrigued with its composition and behavior patterns that exhibited isolation. One example of an individual who fostered international relations was Paul Kaegbein who served the IFLA Round Table on Library History and the Round Table on Reading for many years in the 1960s through the 1980s and who was instrumental in providing contacts between library historians in the Western and Eastern bloc countries, principally by arranging small international conferences.
 57 "Sleep No More at IFLA". *American Libraries* 16 (9): 610 (1985).
 58 Ibid.
 59 Boorstin, Daniel J. "The Indivisible World: Libraries and the Myth of Cultural Exchange". *The Republic of Letters*. Washington DC: Library of Congress, 1989.
 60 Ibid.
 61 "Notes and Asides at an International Conference". *American Libraries* 16 (9): 615 (1985).
 62 "Sleep No More at IFLA", op. cit.
 63 Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Berry, op. cit. Despite the slight, chilling effect of Boorstein's address, the author remembers well a bus tour of Chicago Public Library branches with the Soviet delegation and a very fruitful exchange about the nature of American and Soviet public libraries.

⁶⁶ Ibid.

⁶⁷ Dyer, op. cit.

⁶⁸ Ibid. For another view see *Information in Eastern and Central Europe: Coming in from the Cold*. Washington DC: Special Libraries Association, 1991.

⁶⁹ Ibid. Those who were in Moscow will always remember the general recep-

tion held in the great ballroom of the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses on Wednesday night, 21 August 1991. They will never forget the euphoric celebration of unity and freedom that took place. See Donald G. Davis, Jr. "Caught in the Coup: IFLA in Moscow, 1991", *Libraries and Culture* 27 (2): 192-197 (1992). A collection of reminiscences and memorabilia is deposited in the American Library Association archives housed at the Library of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

⁷⁰ For an adumbration of this spirit, see the special journal issue of "The His-

tory of Reading and Libraries in the United States and Russia: Proceedings of an International Conference, 19-21 June 1996, Vologda, Russia". Pamela Spence Richards, ed. *Libraries and Culture* 31 (1): 1-140 (1998).

This article was prepared for the international conference, "Books, Libraries, Reading and Publishing in the Cold War" held in Paris, 11-12 June 1998, sponsored by the IFLA Round Table on Library History, the ENSSIB, Médiadix - University of Paris X, with the assistance of the IFLA Section on Reading.