Yiddish Acquisitions: The YIVO Experience

Dina Abramowicz
YIVO Institute for Jewish Research
New York, NY

The acquisition of Yiddish materials consists of two distinct operations: acquisition of older books and periodicals (retrospective acquisitions) and that of current titles.

Retrospective Acquisitions — Books

The experience of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research may serve as a model for the collection of older Yiddish materials.

YIVO was founded in Vilna, Poland, in 1925. At that time its name was Yiddish Scientific Institute - YIVO, and one of its major goals was to create as extensive a collection of Yiddish materials as was feasible (Abramowicz, 1980, p. 110, 126ff.). In the pre-Holocaust, pre-World War II period, the source for such acquisitions was the homeland of Yiddish — Europe, specifically, Central and Western Europe. Pre-1850 materials were very rare even then, and ingenious methods had to be devised to locate them. The Institute used a network of zamlers or collectors living in various localities, ranging from the smallest shtetlekh (villages) to the large cities, who reported on and acquired materials. Zamlers collected publications from private individuals, materials sometimes stored in attics, with their owners not realizing that they possessed something valuable. The zamler method yielded very good results and succeeded in unearthin some really rare treasures. Tsomnas Paneakh, published in 1817 in Berdichev, by Khaykl Hurwitz, was acquired in this manner, as was Mendel Lefin's Mishley, a Yiddish translation of Proverbs (Tarnopol, 1814) a book which made history in the development of the Yiddish literary language (Abramowicz, 1967/68, p. 87-89). YIVO's collections were enhanced as well through contacts with local book dealers and diligent scrutiny of antiquarian book catalogues. The library of the late Yiddish linguist Judah A. Joffe was also acquired in this way. His invaluable collection was purchased by the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York.

At present, the European antiquarian market rarely features Yiddish items. The 1984 catalog of E. J. Brill in Leiden, Holland, for example, lists only three Yiddish items among the approximately 2,000 titles it offers for sale. One, Biblia Judaea-Germanica (London, 1825), is described as a Yiddish text in rabbinic characters. The annotation explains that it is a fresh Yiddish translation "aimed at Jews in Warsaw." The price is 175 Dutch guilders, or approximately $58.00. Missionary Yiddish Bibles are usually not very rare, and the price is rather high. The other two items are twentieth-century publications. The first, a 1948 Moscow publication of 96 pages, contains two novelettes by Sholem Aleichem, and is priced at 48 guilders. The second, Kultur Geshichte fun Yidn in Poyln beyzn Midalter by Dr. I. Szipper (Warsaw, 1926), in two volumes, costs 130 guilders. These prices seem reasonable for items which are both valuable and hard to find. (The address of E. J. Brill and of all other bookdealers mentioned in this paper are given in Appendix A.)

As far as Yiddish books of antiquarian quality are concerned, the lists of the Israeli bookseller J. Robinson are also worth examining. In the section "Out of print and rare Hebrew," of Robinson's July 1983 catalog, 13 out of 57 items were in Yiddish. All were important books in the fields of literary history, education, Judaism, Holocaust, fiction and poetry, published in Moscow, Warsaw and Vilna in the first half of this century. Item no. 128, Hertz Hamburg's Imre Shefer (Vienna, 1816) "with translation into Old Yiddish" is really quite rare.

Older books may also be found at S. Rabinowitz's Hebrew Book Store, CYCO (Central Yiddish Culture Organization), and the National Yiddish Book Center (formerly National Yiddish Book Exchange) in Amherst, Mass. Biegeliezen, now located in Brooklyn, N.Y., has entire collections for sale, which may be of interest for institutions considering starting a Yiddish collection. The trouble with all of these, with the exception of the National Yiddish Book Center, is that they do not have any catalogs, so the buyer does not know what they can offer. Nor do the dealers know themselves! One has to visit them and make the selection on the premises. Rabinowitz's Book Store has some sets, probably not complete, of Sholem Aleichem, Frug, and Reisen. He also has the kinds of books which turn up in most discarded private libraries and are least needed, namely translations from other languages into Yiddish published in this country. At Rabinowitz's one can find Yiddish editions of Earl Brouder's The Road to Victory (New York, 1943); Fr. Nietzsche's Thus Spake Zarathustra, translated by Dr. Chaim Zhitlovsky in 1919, and collected works of Guy de Maupassant (Forward ed., 1913-1919) in 15 volumes. CYCO has a very considerable stock of older Yiddish books, but it does not have adequate display facilities. CYCO's knowledgeable former manager Yankl Gutkowicz passed away several years ago.

The Yiddish book resources of Mr. Lansky's National Yiddish Book Center are considerable, and the group publishes a catalog about twice a year. The Center was founded with the endorsement of YIVO and funded by government grants and private donations. Its purpose was to rescue discarded Yiddish book collections and distribute the books at low cost to those who need them. The founders promised that the right of initial selection would be given to large central depositories such as YIVO in order to make it possible for them to fill their gaps. The Center advertises itself as "the world's only comprehensive source of new, used and out-of-print Yiddish books" and informs us that its collections grow at the rate of 1,000 books per week (The Book Peddler, 1984, pp. 4, 12). Besides filling orders, the Center has launched a "Yiddish Library Development Program" whose aim is to establish comprehensive or augmentative Yiddish collections in major universities and research libraries (The Book Peddler, 1984, p. 16). It is to be hoped that the Center will catch up with the rapid growth
of its acquisitions and provide the public with more frequent and up-to-date catalogs.

Additional suggestions for Yiddish book hunters may be found in The New Yiddish Source Finder, compiled by David Neal Miller and published by YUGNTRUF in 1982. The information in the Source Finder, written in the gracious, humorous style of the Third Jewish Catalog from which it is excerpted, is, however, at some points already obsolete.

The latest development in the field of retrospective Yiddish acquisitions is the availability of commercially published microforms. A few years ago, the Clearwater Publishing Company issued a very valuable set of Yiddish Classics on Microfiche, edited by Prof. Khone Shmeruk of the Hebrew University and prepared for publication by Pearl Berger, former of YIVO and now head librarian at the Main Center of Yeshiva University. Another microform publisher active in the field of Jewish studies is Inter-Documentation Co. (IDC) of Zug, Switzerland. IDC has published a set of 373 older Yiddish titles selected by Professor Khone Shmeruk and distributed in the U.S. by Clearwater in New York (IDC price - 6,700 Swiss Francs). The set listed in IDC's Jewish Studies Catalog, consists of books published in Western Europe and Poland from the 16th through the 18th centuries. The listing is alphabetical by romanized title with short annotations, and includes references to three major catalogs: Steinschneider, Cowley and Prij, where detailed bibliographic descriptions may be found. An additional group of Yiddish titles is listed in IDC's Jewish Studies Catalog under the heading "Russia." Here 16 items out of the total of 43 are in Yiddish. The selection, which was made by the late Prof. Yehuda Slutski, is quite limited and not truly representative. It includes several YIVO publications, some Soviet-Yiddish books in the fields of history and bibliography, and memoirs. Much more extensive coverage would be needed to satisfy the needs of scholarship in the field.

Retrospective Acquisitions — Serials

As a result of the efforts of modern scholars, valuable information found in Yiddish periodicals is becoming more accessible and these periodicals are playing an increasingly important role in research and scholarship. Prof. Khone Shmeruk of Jerusalem and his staff have embarked on a project with the goal of indexing the literary material in the most important Yiddish serials, including dailies and weeklies. Dr. Leonard Prager of Haifa University has recently published a bibliography on Yiddish Literary and Linguistic Periodicals and Miscellaneous, which can be used as a list and partial location guide. (See my review in Judaica Librarianship (Abramowicz, 1983.) Dr. Prager has informed me that a second edition of this bibliography is being prepared, since the book is very much in demand.

Despite their importance, however, it is only on very rare occasions that original editions of Yiddish serials may be obtained today. Latin-American sources may, on occasion, yield unexpected results. The Yiddish press was very active in Latin America until recently, but only a few North American libraries received these publications regularly. Even being on their mailing lists did not guarantee regular receipt, and gaps resulted from the negligence or unavailability of local post offices. The opportunity to fill the gaps arises, at times, with the aid of editors of recently defunct publications. The YIVO library, for example, was able to obtain back issues of a Yiddish newspaper from Brazil through an exchange agreement. It was most gratifying to find that despite the decline of the Yiddish press in Latin America, there is still a market there for Yiddish books.

Microfilms are probably the only dependable source of older Yiddish serials. Relatively little progress, however, has been made in this area. Of the 170 periodical titles listed by G. Kressel in the Hebrew and Yiddish periodicals section of the IDC catalog, only five are in Yiddish. Of these, two are contemporary Yiddish periodicals published in Israel: Kol Hoom (Communist) and Letzte Naye (general); one is a short-run Yiddish daily from Warsaw: (Di Tet (Revisionist); and two are old-Yiddish titles from Amsterdam: Dinsstagische and Fraytogiische Koerant, the first Yiddish newspapers which were published in the second half of the 17th Century. The situation has improved lately as several major libraries have published lists of their serial holdings on microfilm. These are: Jewish Newspapers and Periodicals on Microfilm, available at the American Jewish Periodical Center (Cincinnati, 1984), Guide to Judaica Serials in Microform in the Harvard College Library (Cambridge, MA, 1981), and the latest in this area and the only one whose stated purpose is selling the material—The Jewish National and University Library List of Periodicals on Microfilm, no. 1 (Jerusalem, 1984). All of these lists contain considerable numbers of Yiddish periodicals.

Current Acquisitions — Books

As far as current Yiddish books are concerned, the situation is again not very satisfactory. CYCO still remains the central address for book suppliers in search of markets. Because of its cramped quarters, however, and the lack of adequate personnel, it orders only small supplies and its stocks quickly become exhausted. CYCO’s selection of new titles is limited. Catalog Nos. 5 and 6 (No. 6, dated 1983, was distributed in May 1984) carried 35 and 37 items respectively, with imprint dates ranging from 1951 to 1982. In these catalogs, Yiddish authors and titles are transcibed in Roman characters (in a manner which arouses doubt as to the competence of the transcriber). The format of the entries is uneven as well. Some titles are translated and have short, descriptive annotations, while others are merely transcribed. The Education Department of the Workmen’s Circle sells Yiddish textbooks and some recent fiction.

A listing of Yiddish books may also be found in the monthly catalog of the Israeli dealer, "Pinat Hasefer," arranged according to subject categories. The relevant sections here are Sefarim beyidish and Sifrey kehiloi. The list for December 1982 contains 20 entries in the first category, giving author, title, publisher and price. The listings are in two alphabets: the original and transcription in Roman characters. The transcription is often puzzling, as it uses a non-standard pronunciation, but the presence of the original script is a great advantage. Most of the imprints carry the same date as the catalog, indicating that the list is up-to-date. Most of the titles were published in Israel, although books from Melbourne (Australia), Buenos Aires and New York are included as well. Prices are moderate. A very important section of the Pinat Hasefer catalog is the one entitled (Yizkor Books) - Sifrey Kehiloi. These books are very hard to obtain — Yiddish book suppliers hardly have any. In most cases, the publishers donate the books to a selected group of libraries, and the remaining copies are reserved for the members of the sponsoring societies. The monthly catalog of Pinat Hasefer under discussion carried no memorial volumes, published between 1936 and 1977. This should be considered a good offering of older titles in this category, which are usually very difficult to obtain. The price range is much higher than for the average Yiddish book, ranging from $10.00 to $42.00, with the average price about $30.00. Whether Pinat Hasefer’s memorial volumes are unique copies or not is unclear, but it is likely that these books are in the antiquarian category, with only a single copy available, especially for the older imprints.
Bilingualism or trilingualism is characteristic of many current Yiddish periodicals.

Among the services the Directory offers are computer printouts of titles by a "variety of characteristics." As an example, the publisher suggests a list of "all Yiddish publications which accept advertising and have a circulation of 10,000 or more." In other words, the service could identify periodicals by language, and could thus provide a list of Yiddish language serial publications. The coverage of the Yiddish press is, however, very spotty in this new Directory. A cursory check revealed that it does not include the major Israeli Yiddish newspaper Letstye Nayes, the important quarterly Di Goldene Keyt, nor the Soviet Yiddish monthly Sovetish Heymland, let alone a host of minor titles. World-wide dispersal of the Yiddish press and lack of bibliographic control make complete coverage of this medium very difficult. Yet, the effort is very worthwhile, as it could reveal, better than any other gauge, the extent of Yiddish readership, and the role and functions of Yiddish in the post-Holocaust world.

Appendix B contains a listing of current Yiddish serials, based on receipts at the YIVO library in 1984. The minimal bibliographic data provided serves to point out certain significant characteristics of the contemporary Yiddish press — very few titles come from Eastern Europe, while many appear in Israel. There are few daily newspapers (most have become weeklies) and few children's periodicals. The date of initial publication serves to highlight the fact that "old timers" continue to exist; some date from the past century. It is also notable that many new periodicals have emerged in the seventies and eighties. Bilingualism or trilingualism is characteristic of many current Yiddish periodicals (e.g., nos. 22, 41, 47, 49, 55, and 56) which is indicative of an effort to establish a link with the younger generation, which is less familiar with Yiddish than the older one.

It is hoped that this checklist will be useful to Judaica acquisitions librarians. Additions and corrections to the list by readers are encouraged.

The compilation would serve a broader purpose if it stimulated interest in the study of the current Yiddish press as an indicator of the actual use of the language in our time, or if it served as the basis of a comparative study with the Yiddish press of the pre-Holocaust period.

References


The Book Peddler; newsletter of the National Yiddish Book Center, no. 3. (Winter, 1984).


Current Acquisitions — Serials

As for current serials, newspapers which are published in Israel, New York, and several other major cities may be obtained directly from the publishers. Papers from the Soviet Union and Poland, Bibirobidzher Shvern and Folks Szymye respectively, must be ordered through government-operated subscription agencies. The major older, established journals in this country and Israel can be obtained through CYCO. Problems arise, however, with the acquisition of new titles and journals published for special groups. A new journal, Yidish-Velt, published by the World Council for Yiddish (based in Israel), promises to provide information about developments in the field of Yiddish, as does the page In der Veit fun Yidish, edited by J. Hamer, which appears from time to time in the New York Forward (formerly a daily, now a weekly).

A new tool for locating Jewish periodicals which recently appeared in Israel is The Directory of World Jewish Press and Publications (Jerusalem, March 1984).

Another elusive category of current Yiddish books is the output of Hasidic circles in New York City, especially the Lubavitch and Satmar branches. They issue fiction, in the field of Yiddish traditional and historical lore; legends; moralistic and didactic parables; and textbooks for girls, on all levels of elementary and high school instruction. For a description of this literature see the informative article by Z. Baker (1977). These materials are not listed in any bibliographies and can be gotten only at the source or through selected dealers. Biegeleisen, of New York, claims that he receives all of these publications and sends them to a few libraries which have placed a standing order with him.
23. Di Goldene Keyt
P.O. Box 303
Tel Aviv, Israel

24. Der Weg
El Camino
Calz. de Tacubaya 75
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

25. Der Veg
61 Mazah Street
Tel Aviv, Israel

26. Der Wecker
45 East 33 Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

27. Heshbon
8339 West Third Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90048

28. News of the YIVO
1046 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10028

29. Yugntuf - Youth for Yiddish
3328 Bainbridge Avenue
Bronx, N.Y. 10467

30. YIVO-Bleter
1048 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10028

31. Yiddish Welt
9 Mendele Street
Tel Aviv 63431, Israel

32. Yiddish of Greater Washington
P.O. Box 6283
Washington, D.C. 20015

33. Yidisher Tsaytung
Harakevet 52
Tel Aviv, Israel

34. Yidisher Kultur
1123 Broadway
Room 305
New York, N.Y. 10010

35. Jiddisch-Kultur i Skandinavien
Stockholms Judiska Center
Nybrogatan 19
11439 Stockholm, Sweden

36. Yidische Shprakh
YIVO
1048 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10028

37. Yerusholaimer Almanakh = Jerusalem Almanach
c/o Cypora Shragai
63 Mazah Street
65789 Tel Aviv, Israel

38. Yisroel Shtime
P.O. Box 1777
Tel Aviv, Israel

39. Lebns Fragn
48 Kalisher Street
Tel Aviv, Israel

40. Lezte Nayes
Harakevet 52
Tel Aviv, Israel

41. Morning Freiheit
22 West 21 Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

42. Melbourne Chronicle
7 Selwyn Street
Elsternwick 3185
Melbourne, Australia

43. National Committee on Yiddish,
Canadian Jewish Congress Bulletin
1590 Docteur Penfield
Montreal, Que. H3W 1C5, Canada

44. La Presse Nouvelle
14 Rue de Paradis
Paris 10, France

45. Sovietish Heimland
The Soviet Heimland
10100 Moscow, Center
Kirov 17
USSR

46. Folk un Zion
World Zionist Organization
Information Department
Beit Hakerem, Sderot Herzl 81
P.O. Box 92, Jerusalem, Israel
Editorial office: Kaplan St. 17
Tel Aviv 61070, Israel

47. Folks-Sztyme
RSW “Prasa-Ksiakza-Ruch”
ul. Towarowa 28
00-958 Warszawa, Poland

48. Folksblat: Monthly
Mendele St. 9
Tel Aviv, Israel

49. Forward
45 East 33 Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

50. Revista Foroys
Amsterdam 252 - 8
Mexico 11, D.F.
Mexico

51. Problemen
203 Ben Yehuda
Tel Aviv 63502, Israel

52. Freie Schtime =
Voz Libre
Jean Jaurés 746
(1215) Buenos Aires, Argentina

53. Di Presse =
La Prensa Israelita
Castelli 330
1032 Buenos Aires, Argentina

54. The Zukunft
25 East 21 Street
New York, N.Y. 10010

55. Revista Cultului Mozaic
Bucuresti
Str. Popa Rusu nr. 24
Romania

56. Boro Park Voice
4616 13th Avenue
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11219

57. Vida y Cultura
P.O. Box 633
Buenos Aires, Argentina

58. Kultur un Lebn
Culture and Life
45 East 33 Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

59. The Jewish Eagle
1418 De Courtrai
Montreal, Que H3C 1C3, Canada

60. Voice of Radom
United Radomer Relief for U.S. & Canada
c/o Charles Borenstein
144-44 72 Street
Flushing, N.Y. 11367

61. La Voz Israelita de Mexico
Pedro Moreno 129
Aptd. Postal 110
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

62. Shmuessen mit Kinder un Yugent
Merkos L’Inyonei Chinuch
770 Eastern Parkway
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11213

63. Der Shmaiser (The Spanker)
182 Division Street
Brookline, N.Y. 11211

64. Schraiber-Tribune
Tribuna de Escritores
Lerma 164
1414 Buenos Aires, Argentina

65. The Torah Word
182 Division Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11211

---

A note on Romanization: The Roman alphabet title information is based primarily on bibliographic data found in the serials—translations of the Yiddish title or transcription. Where no Roman alphabet information was found in the work, systematic transcription of the title according to the YIVO system was provided.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Serial Title</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>אגדות שעתן</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>גן-זרעך: לטברא מירחש</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>אסםםי</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>הקצוצציטין: ידיעות הספרים</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>אנציקלופדיה יידית</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>גן-זרעך: לטברא מירחש</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>פנקס יידית</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>גן-זרעך: לטברא מירחש</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>פנקס יידית</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>פנקס יידית</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>פנקס יידית</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>פנקס יידית</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appendix B: Current Yiddish Serials (continued)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Serial Title</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>דוקס אידישית הפרש</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>אידישית טקסטים</td>
<td>1949</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>אינספורטראקטיביסט</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>אלרגנטינא צ'ורנובאל</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>גור-קריק</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>שוביין-אימיס</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>אלרגנטינא צ'ורנובאל</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>דוקס אידישית הפרש</td>
<td>1978</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>אינספורטראקטיביסט</td>
<td>1975</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>אלרגנטינא צ'ורנובאל</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>דוקס אידישית הפרש</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>אינספורטראקטיביסט</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>אלרגנטינא צ'ורנובאל</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>גור-קריק</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>שוביין-אימיס</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>אלרגנטינא צ'ורנובאל</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>דוקס אידישית הפרש</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>אינספורטראקטיביסט</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>אלרגנטינא צ'ורנובאל</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>דוקס אידישית הפרש</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>אינספורטראקטיביסט</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1990</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Appendices continued on page 90.
- The list includes various Yiddish periodicals and serials, starting from 1941 and ending in 1990.
- The list is organized by year, with each entry detailing the start and end years of publication.

**Additional Note:**
- The list is a part of a larger publication, possibly a journal or a book, indicating its focus on Yiddish literature and its importance in the academic and cultural sphere.
## Appendix B: Current Yiddish Serials (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Start Year</th>
<th>End Year</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Editor(s)</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kollektiv Arot Lubav.</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>Gr. Reisner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Der Kröller</td>
<td>1976</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>Gr. Reisner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melkhat Yidishe Lekl.</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>Gr. Reisner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melkhat Yemenische Lekl.</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>Gr. Reisner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Der Kröller</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>Gr. Reisner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLK-Yidishe Lekl.</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>Gr. Reisner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melkhat Yemenische Lekl.</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>Gr. Reisner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLK-Yidishe Lekl.</td>
<td>1982</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>Gr. Reisner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Judaica Librarianship Vol. 1 No. 2 Spring 1984 91)