

## Yiddish Acquisitions: The YIVO Experience

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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 *zamlers* method yielded very good results and succeeded in unearthing some really rare treasures. *Tsofnas 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 titles. 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 Judaeo-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 Geshikhte fun Yidn in Poyln beysn Mittelalter* 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 Hebraica," 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. Biegeleisen, 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 Browder'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, formerly 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 Prijs, 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, *Yiddish Literary and Linguistic Periodicals and Miscellanies*, 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 unreliability 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 dailies from Israel: *Kol Hoom* (Communist) and *Letste Nayas* (general); one is a short-run Yiddish daily from Warsaw: *Di Tat* (Revisionist); and two are old-Yiddish titles from Amsterdam: *Dinstagische* and *Fraytogische 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 transcribed 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 kehilot*. 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 Kehilot*. 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 10 memorial volumes, published between 1956 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.

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, mostly based on Jewish 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.

An additional special group of Yiddish books is the small number published in the Soviet Union. Not all of these reach the usual book dealers. The YIVO Library has a standing order with the firm of Victor Kamkin, who seems to be the sole representative of the Soviet book trade in the U.S. This book dealer does not have Yiddish-reading personnel, and orders Yiddish books through the Soviet national bibliography *Novye Knigi*. Some of the Yiddish titles published in the USSR are missed, however, and may be detected through either *Sovetish Heymland* or Yiddish journals published in Israel. Titles listed two or three years after their publication can no longer be obtained through the Soviet book agency. In some instances, Israeli dealers are able to supply these titles.

#### 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, *Birobidzhaner Shtern* and *Folks Sztyme* 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 Velt 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).

## **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 *Letste 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

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1. אַבראַמאָװיטש, דינאַ.  
 אַ פֿרווױ צו שאַפֿן אַ  
 נאַציאָנאַלן ביבליאָגראַפֿישן  
 צענטער פֿאַר ייִדיש: די  
 די ביבליאָגראַפֿישע צענ-  
 טראַלע און די ביבליאָ-  
 גראַפֿישע יאַרביכער פֿון  
 ייִוואָ, ייִוואָ בלעטער יובל  
 באַנד 46 (1980), זז' 102-  
 132.

2. בעקער, זכריה. "רעליגיעזע  
 יוגנט-ליטעראַטור," אויפֿן  
 שוועל נומ' 230 (אַקט.-  
 דעצ. 1977), זז' 12-14.

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Appendix B: Current Yiddish Serials (continued)

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*  
1048 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y. 10028
29. *Yugntruf - 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. *Yidische Tsaytung*  
Harakevet 52  
Tel Aviv, Israel
34. *Yidische 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. *Letste Nayes*  
Harakevet 52  
Tel Aviv, Israel
41. *Morning Freiheit*  
22 West 21 Street  
New York, N.Y. 10010
42. *Melbourne Chronicle*  
7 Selwyn Street  
Elsterwick 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-Ksiazka-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 Foroyos*  
Amsterdam 252 - 8  
Mexico 11, D.F.  
Mexico
51. *Problemen*  
203 Ben Yehuda  
Tel Aviv 63502, Israel
52. *Freie Schtyme =*  
*Voz Libre*  
Jean Jaures 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*  
c/o IWO  
Pasteur 633  
Buenos Aires, Argentina
58. *Kultur un Lebn*  
*Culture and Life*  
45 East 33 Street  
New York, N.Y. 10016
59. *The Jewish Eagle*  
4180 De Courtrai  
Suite 218  
Montreal, Que HeS 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)*  
David Botwinik, ed.  
5775 Wentworth  
Côte St. Luc  
Montreal, Que. H4W 2S3, Canada
64. *Schraiber-Tribune*  
*Tribuna de Escritores*  
Lerma 164  
1414 Buenos Aires, Argentina
65. *The Torah World*  
182 Division Street  
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11211

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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.

Appendix B: Current Yiddish Serials (continued)

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| 13   | דאָס אידישע פּאָלק<br>-1968<br>לאַנדאָן: י. א. ליסקי   | 1. אויפֿן שוועל<br>-1941<br>ניו-יאָרק: ליגע פאר יידיש   |
| 14   | אידישער קעמפער<br>-1932<br>ניו-יאָרק   | 2. אויפסניי<br>נאָועמבער -1971<br>קאָפּענהאָגען: יידישע סאַצי-<br>אליסטן „בונד“ אין<br>דענמארק    |
| 15   | אינפּאָרמאציע בולעטין<br>מאָנטרעאַל: ד. און ר. ריבא  | 3. אונדזער אייגן וואָרט<br>סעפּ. -1964<br>ניו-יאָרק   |
| 16   | אלגעמיינער זשורנאל<br>פעבר. -1972<br>ניו-יאָרק   | 4. אונדזער געדאנק<br>-1947<br>מעלבאָרן אויסטראליע   |
| 17   | דער אָנהייב<br>דעצ. -1982<br>מילאמי ביטש, פּלאָ.:<br>אשר שטשוטשינסקי   | 5. אונדזער וואָרט<br>-1944<br>פאריז   |
| 18   | אַרדן-נייעס<br>אַפּריל -1980<br>טאָראָנטאָ : פאראייניקטער<br>יידישער פּאָלקס-אַרדן אין<br>קאנאדע   | 6. אונדזער וועג: צענטראל-<br>אַרגאן פון מיזרחי-<br>הפועל המזרחי אין<br>איראָפּע<br>-1946<br>פאריז |
| 19   | באר שבע שטימע<br>-1977<br>באר שבע: יידישע קולטור-<br>געזעלשאפט   | 7. אונדזער צייט<br>פעבר. -1941<br>ניו-יאָרק   |
| 19א. | בוקאַרעשטער שריפטן<br>- 1978<br>בוקאַרעשט: קריטעריאָן.   | 8. אונדזער שטימע<br>-1935<br>פאריז: בונדישע אָרגא-<br>ניזאציע אין פראנקרייך                       |
| 20   | ביי זיך: העפטן פאר קולטור<br>ליטעראַטור און געזעלשאפט-<br>לעכע פּראָבלעמען<br>-1972<br>תל-אביב: קאָמיטעט פאר<br>יידישער קולטור אין ישראל       | 9. דער איד: רעליגיעזער<br>וואַכנבלאט<br>-1953<br>ניו-יאָרק  |
| 21   | ביראָבידזשאנער שטערן<br>נאָועמבער -1930<br>ביראָבידזשאן: געגנטלעכער<br>קאָמיטעט פון דער קאָמוניס-<br>טישער פארטיי פון סאָוועטן-<br>פארבאנד     | 10. די אידישע היים<br>תשרי-טבת תשי"ט-<br>ניו-יאָרק: חב"ד פרויען                                   |
| 22   | בריקן: צווישפראכיקע צייט-<br>שריפט פאר העברעישער און<br>יידישער ליטעראַטור<br>סעפּ. -1983<br>תל-אביב: וועלטראט פאר יידיש<br>און יידישער קולטור | 11. דאָס אידישע וואָרט<br>-1953<br>ניו-יאָרק: אגודת ישראל   |
| 23   | די גאָלדענע קייט: פערטל-<br>יאָרשריפט פאר ליטעראַטור<br>און געזעלשאפטלעכע<br>פּראָבלעמען<br>ווינטער. -1949<br>תל-אביב                          | 12. דאָס אידישע ליכט<br>תש"ו-<br>ירושלים-ברוקלין, נ.י.  |
| 24   | דער וועג<br>-1929<br>מעקסיקע   |   |
| 25   | דער וועג: וואַכנשריפט<br>-1965<br>תל-אביב  |   |
| 26   | דער וועקער<br>-1921<br>ניו-יאָרק: יידישער סאַציאַ-<br>ליסטישער פארבאנד   |   |
| 27   | חשבון<br>יאנואר -1946<br>לאָס אנגעלעס: לאָס אנגעלעסער<br>יידישער קולטור קלוב   |   |
| 28   | ידיעות פֿון יוואָ<br>סעפּ. -1943<br>ניו-יאָרק: יידישער וויסנשאַפֿט-<br>לעכער אינסטיטוט - יוואָ   |   |
| 29   | יוגנטרוף<br>-1964<br>ניו-יאָרק   |   |
| 30   | יוואָ-בלעטער<br>-1931<br>ווילנע-ניו-יאָרק: יידישער<br>וויסנשאַפֿטלעכער אינסטיטוט-<br>יוואָ   |   |
| 31   | יידיש-וועלט<br>יאנואר -1984<br>תל-אביב: וועלטראט פאר יידיש<br>און יידישער קולטור   |   |
| 32   | יידיש פון גרויס וואשינגטאן<br>סעפּ. -1980<br>וואשינגטאן  |   |
| 33   | יידישע צייטונג<br>-1954<br>תל-אביב   |   |

Appendix B: Current Yiddish Serials (continued)

34	יידישע קולטור נאָו. 1938 ניו-יאָרק	45	סאַוועטיש היימלאנד -1961 מאַסקווע: שרייבער- פארבאנד פון פּסט	56	קול באַראָ פארק -1976 ברוקלין: נ.י.
35	יידישע קולטור אין סקאַנדינאַווע -1977 שטאַקהאָלם: געזעלשאפט פאר יידיש און יידישער קולטור אין שוועדן	46	פּאַלק און ציון -1952 תל-אביב: עקזעקוטיווע פון דער ציוניסטישער וועלט- אַרגאַניזאַציע	57	קולטור און לעבן ?1982 בויענאָס-אירעס: ליטעראַטור- געזעלשאפט ביים יידישן וויסנשאפטלעכן אינסטיטוט- יאָוָאָ
36	יידישע שפּראַך יאַנואַר 1941 ניו-יאָרק: יידישער וויסנשאַפֿטלעכער אינסטיטוט - יאָוָאָ	47	פּאַלקס-שטימע -1946 ווארשע	58	קולטור און לעבן -1967 ניו-יאָרק: ארבעטער-רינג
37	ירושלימער אלמאַנאַך -1974 ירושלים: יידישע שרייבער גרופע אין ירושלים	48	פאלקסבלאט יאנ. 1968 תל-אביב: מכון משה שרת	59	קענדער אָדלער -1907 מאַנטרעאַל
38	ישראל-שטימע 13 יוני 1957 תל-אביב	49	פּאַרווערטס -1897 ניו-יאָרק	60	ראדאַמער שטימע -1955 בייסייד: ניו-יאָרק: אַלע לאנדסלייט פון ראדאַם און אומגעגנט
39	לעבנס-פּראַגן: סאַציאַליסטישע חודש-שריפט -1951 תל-אביב	50	פּאַרויס -1942 מעקסיקע	61	די שטימע -1936 מעקסיקע
40	לעצטע נייעס -1949 תל-אביב	51	פּראָבלעמען -1960 תל-אביב	62	שמועסן מיט קינדער און יוגנט -1943 ברוקלין, נ.י.: מרכז לעניני החינוך
41	מאַרגן-פּרייהייט -1922 ניו-יאָרק	52	פּרייע שטימע -1966 בויענאָס אירעס: ארגענטינע	63	דער שמיסער: הומאַריסטישע ציטונג -1984 מאַנטרעאַל
42	מעלבורנער בלעטער דעצ. 1953 מעלבורן: קדימה	53	די פרעסע -1918 בויענאָס אירעס: ארגענטינע	64	שרייבער-טריבונע -1974 בויענאָס-אירעס: שרייבער- פאראיין ה.ד. נאַמבערג אין ארגענטינע
43	נאַציאָנאַלער קאַמיטעט פאַר יידיש. קאַנאַדער יידישער קאַנגרעס בולעטין -1973 מאַנטרעאַל	54	די צוקונפט -1892 ניו-יאָרק: אלועלטלעכער יידישער קולטור-קאַנגרעס	65	די תורה וועלט -1977-76 ברוקלין, נ.י.: א גרופע חרדישע אידן
44	נייע פרעסע -1933 פאריז	55	ציטשריפט פונעם רומענישן רעליגיעזן יודנטום -1957 בוקאַרעסט: רומעניע		