

## Notes on Text

---

The names *Eretz Yisrael*, the Land of Israel, and Palestine are used in this book interchangeably as synonyms. To fit the language of the times, we used the name Palestine to indicate Ottoman or Mandatory Palestine.

When an asterisk\* appears, this means there is an explanation of the term in the glossary.

Transliterations of Hebrew and Yiddish words follow the Library of Congress guidelines, <https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsu/roman.html>.

There are a number of exceptions which the reader may initially find confusing. For example, the word “kibbutz” is widely recognized and may be found in English dictionaries, but when it appears in the text as part of the name of an organization (e.g., Ha-kibbutz Ha-Me’uhad), we have used the LoC transliteration. In another example, in the notes, references to publications of the United Kibbutz movement will be found as Hakibbutz Hameuhad. Likewise, when using quoted statements, the transliteration will appear as presented in the quoted source.

The names of Zionist youth movements and Zionist or *Yishuv* organizations appears first in italicized Hebrew transliteration with an asterisk indicating that the reader should see the Glossary. This will be followed by an English translation of the group name in parentheses. Thereafter, the Hebrew name will appear without italics. Example: *He-Haluts\** (the Pioneer); and thereafter, He-Haluts.

In two chapters the authors used different rules for some of the organizations or names of individuals. Such is the case with chapter eleven on

Argentina where the author used the names of people and organizations as they appear in the Argentinean documents. In Chapter 13 on North Africa, in the case of the letters **ׂ** (tsadi) *ts* is used. The word Zion appears as Sion as it was used by Francophone North Africans. The Hebrew letter **ׁ** *chet* which was usually transliterated as **ׁ** *h* is used in this chapter as *H* or *h*. So, Haddad (not **ׁ***Haddad*). The same is true for some of the the names in the chapter on Iraq (twelve).

A few central terms appear constantly in italics: *Yishuv*, *Eretz Yisrael* and a few more.

The term used in Hebrew for immigration of Jews to the land of Israel is *'Aliyah*, which has always indicated in throughout Jewish history immigration of Jews to Palestine. But, since this term which appears frequently in the book might be foreign to the English reader, we used the terms immigration (to) or emigrate (from). However, a problem arose as in many cases the context was ambiguous and it was difficult to decide which English term was correct.

The name of the primary organization of the (international) Zionist movement during the period studied in the book (1897–1948) was “The Zionist Organization.” For the sake of clarity, the word “world” was often added in parentheses before the formal name.

The authors have done their utmost to locate biographical details of the women mentioned, including maiden names and the dates and places of their births and deaths. However, in many cases those details could not be found.

Last, we must note that the borders of many of the nations, particularly in Eastern and Central Europe, have undergone significant shifts from the time of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires. We have taken care to add in parentheses the current place names and countries (as of February 2024) of the cities and towns cited in these chapters.