

נוסח משופר – הרצאה על בן גוריון באנגלית

2-5 David ben Gurion, the first prime minister of Israel, was a celebrated statesman. He was very powerful, very articulate; he was a tough negotiator, a shrewd politician, very decisive, very dominant, strong willed and charismatic. Thanks to him we have a Jewish state. He insisted, against all odds, to declare independence in 1948. **שלושה צילומים של דב"ג**

6 but he had other sides as well: sometimes he was mischievous, **עומד על הראש**

7 sometimes he was a merry maker **מתבדח עם אינשטיין**

8 and he was also a sort of a loner. **מתבודד בשדה בוקר** I want to reveal to you the softer sides of the man who more than anyone else shaped the state of Israel.

9 the origins of the Green family, ben Gurion was born as Green, go back to Plonsk in Poland, located 60 kilometers north of Warsaw **תצלום של פלונסק**

10 at the end of the 19th century Plonsk was known as Yerushalaim de Polin or Jerusalem of Poland. How did Plonsk earn such a reputation? **תצלום של פלונסק**

11 three aspects made Plonsk special: 1) the majority of the population were Jewish: 2) the majority of the Jews spoke Hebrew: 3) and the majority of the Hebrew-speaking Jews were fervent Zionists. **שיקופית עם הכיתוב על פלונסק**

12 David in his memoirs mentions that he does not remember any anti-Semitic event in his childhood, because whenever there was a fight, the Jewish children always outnumbered the Goyim children **תצלום של ילדים יהודים**

13 the first in the Green dynasty was Tzvi Arye Green, David Ben Gurion's grandfather. Considering that he lived in the 70's and 80's of the 19th century, he was quite an exception in Plonsk. While most Jews at the time spoke only Yidish and only studied the scriptures (the gmarah), Tzvi Arye was fluent in at least four languages: Polish, German, Yidish and Hebrew. And he was familiar with the writings of all the great philosophers, from Plato to Spinoza to Kant. But his main passion was for Hebrew and the Bible.

שיקופית של עץ המשפחה

14 he used to sit his grandson David on his lap and teach him Hebrew. **תצלום של סבא ונכד**
מהימים ההם

15 **חזרה לעץ המשפחה** Avigdor Green was even more of an exception in Plonsk.

16 Avigdor Green was the first to wear a gentleman's jacket and tie. Like his father, Avigdor was also fluent in several languages, and he earned his living by representing the local people in court, goyim as well as Jews. **תצלום של אביגדור בצעירותו**

17 he was always involved in public affairs, both municipal and Jewish. Since he knew several languages, he was a non-registered advocate, representing the local people in court. And was even a member of the municipal board. **אביגדור בין חברי מועצת העירייה בפלונסק**

17 our story will focus on Avigdor's five children: Avraham, Mechl, Rivka, David and Tzipora or Feigele, my grandmother. **חזרה לעץ המשפחה**

18 Avigdor Green married Sheindel, an only daughter of a Jewish landlord. Sheindel inherited from her father two wooden houses, in the outskirts of Plonsk. And this is where their five children were born. David and grandma Tzipora were the small ones. **תצלום של צריף העץ של משפחת גרין**

20 Avigdor was only 41 when his wife Sheindel died. Their mother's death had a lasting impact on little David and Tzipora. David was 11 years old and grandma Tzipora was only 8. After two years as a widower, Avigdor married his second wife. She had two children of her own. David ignored her. He called her aunty **אביגדור, אשתו השנייה וילדיו**

21 David was a born leader. He started his political activity from an early age, always played center stage. **"דוד בראש אגודת "פועלי ציון"**

22 The four siblings gathered for a farewell picture, since David is leaving for Palestine. He is 20 years old. What made him decide to make aliyahh? David and his friends were deeply disappointed from Hertzfel. In the sixth Zionists congress in 1903 Hertzfel suggested that the Jews will find temporary shelter in Uganda. Many young Jews were shocked from this idea and decided to make a move. **תצלום של 4 האחים**

23 In 1906 a group of 14 young men and women from Plonsk were going to Eretz Israel. On the eve of their departure they gathered in front of Avigdor Green's house. David again is in the center. This is the role he would play thru out his life: he would make a move and sweep all the others to join him. **תצלום של החבורה ערב הנסיעה ארצה**

24 On David's side was Rachel Nelkin, who would turn to be David's life long love. **קלוז אפ על הפנים של רחל מבין חברי הקבוצה**

25 and what was Palestine they went to? An impoverished, backward, settlement ruled by the Turks, with only 65 thousand Jews. That's all. **תצלום של פלסטינה בתקופת הטורקים**

26 on arriving at Jaffa David thought: oh my god. This is worse than Plonsk. hard work, hunger, and malaria were new to him. **יפו בראשית המאה**

27 But then he went to the gallilee and found work as a farm laborer. Shortly after, he started to organize the workers there. **בסג'רה**

28 David wandered between the moshavot, and after he experienced the terrible conditions of the hired day workers, he decided to study law in Turkey in order to defend the workers in Palestine. **דוד ביקב בראשון לציון**

29 In the cold winter nights, in a barn or a chicken shed or where ever a place he could find for the night, he would sit all night and study. According to legend, by the end of the long winter of 1909 David knew Arabic and even read the Koran. **דוד עם חברי מערכת**
"האחדות"

30 **כיתוב** of all his siblings David was mostly attached to his younger sister Tzipora, my grandmother

31 you all recognize David Ben Gurion, my great uncle. But who are the two children on his side? Well, that's me and my brother Chagai, and the occasion is my bat mitzvah. It was celebrated in grandma's house in Haifa in 1958. How come David Ben Gurion had time to come to my bat mitzvah? This should not be taken lightly, since in 1958 David was prime minister of the state of Israel, as well as defense minister. this being his second term as prime minister **דב"ג בבת מצווה שלי**

32 This is still at my bat mitzvah. David attended all his sister's family events. You may be wondering what made them so close. The answer lies in the next slides. **תצלום נוסף**
מהבת מצווה

33 Avigdor was more attached to his younger children David and Tzipora. He encouraged them to seek education and pursue their goals and beliefs. He supported them for many years. **אביגדור לבדו, אם אפשר להפריד מאשתו השנייה**

34 Avigdor encouraged his youngest child Tzipora when she decided to go to Berlin to study. It was unheard of at the time, that a woman should seek education. So it happened that in 1912 Avigdor had two students to support. **תצלום של ציפורה הצעירה**

35 this is David Ben Gurion as law student. David was attempting to enter the university of Kushta, or Istanbul. And Tzipora was studying in Berlin to become a kindergarten teacher. And this is what David wrote to his father in Plonsk in Poland in 1912. The remarkable thing is that they wrote to each other in Hebrew. **דב"ג כסטודנט**

36 **דוד כסטודנט**

Dearest father,

I am waiting impatiently to be admitted, because once I am admitted to the university, I will try to find some sort of work so you'll be able to send Feigele (a nickname for Tzipora) the money you are currently sending me. Never before in my life had I experienced such a desire to earn a lot of money, because I don't want Feigele to experience shortage, poverty or distress. This golden era she now lives in appears only once, in a life full of bitterness and misery and it would be a sorry thing if this short moment; when the sun shines brightly over one's head, will be shadowed by worries over material shortage.

37 In every letter David is asking how is Feigele and how is she doing academically. and when David learns that his sister is engaged, he is inquiring who is the man and what is his financial means. **סבתא ציפורה בצעירותה**

38 the man who grandma Tzipora married was Dr Moshe Koritni, from Russia. They met in Berlin when he was a medical student. He was trained as a surgeon. **סבתא ציפורה ובעלה**

39 by the age of 26, David in Palestine was already head of poalei tzion party, he established a new periodical, changed his name from Green to ben gurion, united the two labor parties, had been admitted to law school in Kushta, and still he was worried about feigele and disappointed from her not writing and from not knowing who she married.

דב"ג בפלסטינה

40 and finally they met, David and his brother in law, Dr Moshe Koritni. They liked each other very much. They started pen palling. but they never met again.

דב"ג וד"ר קוריטני

41 after their marriage in Plonsk in 1914 grandma Tzipora and Dr Moshe Koritni were sent to southern Russia. There, Dr Koritni was manager of a military hospital. In this picture, grandma is 26 and pregnant with my father. **סבתא וד"ר קוריטני ברוסיה**

42 they have just arrived in yelisavetgrad in southern Russia when world war one started. For the next three years they will not hear from David, since Turkey and Russia were at war. **תצלום של מלחמת העולם הראשונה**

43 and where was David on August 1914 when world war one started? On a boat, heading to Palestine for the summer vacation, leaving Turkey, after two years at law school. **דב"ג עם תרבוש עם יצחק בן צבי**

44 David never finished school, never got his degree. In 1915, while in Palestine, David was accused by the Turks of subversive activity and was deported from Palestine. The next two years David spent in New York **כיתוב**

45 1917 was a year of hope: in November 1917 the Balfour declaration was issued: the British were in favor of establishing in Palestine a homeland for the Jews. Wow! That was unbelievable. Now David indulged himself in recruiting American volunteers to assist the British army against the Turks. **תצלום של דב"ג בניו יורק**

46 On December 1917 David married Paula Monbez, a nurse. Originally from Minsk. They didn't bother with a kosher wedding. They registered at the municipal office. No rabbi and no friends. **תצלום של פולה ודוד**

47 Paula was not a Zionist. And in marrying David she had to commit herself to something she didn't intend to. **תצלום של פולה ודוד**

48 four months after their marriage David left Paula and joined the Jewish battalion that he himself struggled to establish. After the Balfour declaration many Jews wanted to help the British win the war in Palestine. **תצלום של דוד במדי הצבא הבריטי**

49 David and Paula did not see each other for a year and a half – he reached Palestine with the British army and she was in New York. This was to become a permanent pattern throughout their marriage: long periods of absence on David's part with Paula coping with all the hardships by herself. **תצלום של פולה והילדים או משהו כזה**

50 so in 1918, at the end of world war one, the family was scattered all over with only scarce information about one another: Paula in New York gave birth to Geula. David got to know his first daughter only when she was a year and a half; **תצלום של דוד וגאולה**

51 Dr Koritni and grandma Tzipora were in Russia with their two sons Arye, my father, and Emanuel; **ציפורה והבנים**

52 Avigdor Green was in Plonsk; **אביגדור ואשתו השנייה**

53 and David ben Gurion was back in Palestine. Because of the war, David hasn't heard from his father or sister for three years. **דוד במדי הצבא הבריטי** but, everyone is full of hope that the British will keep their promise to establish a homeland for the Jews.

54 **כיתוב** in 1920 the atmosphere in revolutionary Russia became more and more oppressive. There were clashes between revolution and contra revolution forces, and the Jews were victims of both.

55 the tragedy happened on a cold stormy night in February 1922. While playing chess with a Jewish colleague, Dr Koritni was shot by a Russian doctor who joined the two unexpectedly. **חצי כיתוב, חצי תצלום של ד"ר קוריטני**

56 After midnight someone knocked on grandma Tzipora's door and told her what happened. She rushed to her husband's clinic, and there, lying on the table, bleeding, was her dead husband. **מישהי מבכה קורבן אהוב**

57 grandma Tzipora didn't know what to do or where to go. She sent two telegrams, one to her father in Plonsk and one to her brother David in Palestine. She was 30 years old and already a widow. **ציפורה והבנים**

58 It was a time of unrest. Trying to get closer to Poland, grandma went on and off trains. On one of the trains, all her valuables were stolen by a gang of starving locals. They left her with nothing but the clothes she wore. She burst in tears. **רכבת או בנדיטים בזמן המהפכה**

58 **ב** And then she received a letter from her father Avigdor. And these were his words:

my dear Feigele, tears are useless. Tears never help. It is deeds that count.

And courage.

These words grandma cherished all her life. **אביגדור וציפורה**

59 On the border between Russia and Poland, grandma Tzipora met her father Avigdor who gave her a sum of money to bribe the Russian border guard. Six years earlier Poland was a part of the Russian empire. Now it was an independent country, with borders tightly closed.

60 Grandma arrived back in Plonsk, 6 years after she left it, now a widow with two sons to support. In the anti-Semitic atmosphere in Poland, Avigdor's certificate as an advocate

was cancelled after 30 years of counselling, and he was happy to take care of his two grandsons. **ציפורה והבנים**

61 and then, one day in July 1922, a letter from David arrived in Plonsk: **המכתב מדב"ג**
לסבתא

My Beloved Feigele,

I have received your letter from 19 June. Before that, I haven't received any letter from you, but I knew you are already in Plonsk. Do you think I have forgotten you – is it possible? Me to forget you? Could I ever forget my childhood and our mother's life and your youth full of happiness and your grief after the disaster? Is not your hope my hope, your sorrow my sorrow, and your future my future, and your children my children? Can I find peace and rest while you are in exile and wandering? I can find no rest until you find shelter and sunshine and light and a homeland and also a father for your two sons – how can I not be like a father to them, the same as I am to Geula and Amos.

I know of your suffering in Russia, your long journey and the hardship of your present life in Plonsk, and I haven't rushed to bring you here, not because of indifference. And what had made you think, Feigele, that someone is preventing me? But my going away from here will not be a cause for delay, since I have made all the arrangements needed, like I have written in my letter to Father.

You'll find here not only me, your brother, but also in Paula, you'll find a sister, especially after she'll get to know you personally.

Life is harsh and bitter, no one knows this better than you, but don't despair, Feigele. There is compensation and reward in work, and there is plenty of work awaiting you in our country.

I believe we will meet soon. Kisses to your children,

David

[62] On May 1923 grandma Tzipora and father Arye arrived in Jaffa. At first, they shared David and Paula's small apartment in Tel Aviv. ציפורה ואריה מגיעים ארצה מותשים.

[63] this picture was taken upon their arrival. My father was 7 years old. We see here David and Paula with their children Geula and Amos. Paula and David also gave shelter to Binyamin, Avraham's son, who came to Palestine alone.

64 DBG was now head of the Histadrut, the Hebrew workers' union, that he was among its founders. It was a union of hungry, impoverished workers, with no funds. Never the less, David's aim was to unite the Jewish workers. This was his Russian phase. Notice his Russian shirt. **דב"ג עומד על פלטפורמה, נואם**

65 But why did grandma take only my father with her? Why did she leave her younger son Emanuel behind? I think the answer lies in a paragraph in David's letter which I just quoted. In this paragraph David says:

I regret that to this very day I don't know the name of your younger child. And until I receive his name here, it is impossible for me to obtain a certificate for you. אביגדור ועמנואל בפלונסק

[66] so the reason for grandma's decision may be a technical one. The lack of information on David's side. The lack of any means of communication turned out to be crucial for both grandma Tzipora and uncle Emanuel. Emanuel never forgave his mother for supposedly abandoning him in Poland while taking his older brother to Palestine. **אביגדור ועמנואל בפלונסק**

[67] after two years, in 1925, Emanuel and grandfather Avigdor arrived in Palestine and once again the whole family gathered for a family picture. Grandma has married again, to an opera singer. And they made Haifa their home. **תצלום משפחתי של המשפחה המורחבת.**

68 grandma was finally united with her two sons. She was married again, well known in Haifa and respected by all. She could be satisfied. **סבתא ושני הבנים כנערים**

69 the only one who couldn't be appeased was uncle Emanuel. He was extremely gifted and handsome too. But never married and never had children. **עמנואל כגבר צעיר ושרמנטי**

70 introducing Avraham, David's oldest brother **כיתוב**

71 Avraham Green, David's oldest brother, was the only charedy, orthodox, in the family. But not only was he a devout orthodox, he was also a Zionist, a combination quite uncommon in that time. **המאבק בין הציונים לחרדים בפולין**

72 At the end of the 19th century there was a terrible deviation between orthodoxy and Zionism. All the Jewish communities in Poland were split, divided. There were terrible clashes within each community; even within families. **חסידי גור**

73 In Plonsk the civil war was more bitter than any where else, since it was a stronghold of the ultra orthodox Chasidim of Gur. **חסידי גור**

74 Avraham was a passionate Zionist activist. This enraged the Chasidic community in Plonsk who violently opposed Zionism. They believed it is not in any human hand to bring redemption. Only the Messiah can bring redemption and deliver the Jews to Eretz Israel. **עוד צילום של חסידי גור**

75 the more successful the Zionist movement in Plonsk became, the fiercer the battle against them by the Chasidim of Gur grew. The Green family became a target for persecution by the Chasidim of Gur. They even reported Avigdor Green to the government officials, alleging that he was conspiring against the Tzar. A search was made in Avigdor's house, but no charges were pressed. **חיפוש שעורכים שוטרים בבית. אביגדור**

[76] being such a devout Zionist, how come Avraham Green was the last to make aliyah, he went only in 1934? This is Avraham and Tova his wife before they went to Palestine. Why do they look so hopeless and worried? **אברהם וטובה**

[77] Avraham and Tova Green had a daughter named Sheindel, a bright, attractive young woman. She was admired by all, including by her uncle David. He pleaded her to come to Eretz Israel. He thought that Sheindel was more capable than Golda Meir, and promised her a position in the executive committee of the Histadrut, the worker's union which he led. **שיינדל וסבא אביגדור**

78 But Sheindel chose otherwise. Of all the young men around, she chose to marry Tanchum, a devout Bondist. The Bond opposed Zionism. They thought nationalism will be solved with socialism. So Sheindel and Tanchum preferred to stay in Poland. **שיינדל לבדה, בתצלום מוגדל רק שלה**

[79] so Avraham and Tova decided to wait no longer and in 1934 went to Palestine. This picture was taken upon their arrival in Eretz Israel. In Eretz Israel Avraham became a clerk in the Histadrut, the workers union, led by his brother David ben Gurion. **תצלום משפחתי עם בואו של אברהם ארצה**

80 By this time, DBG rose to power: from a workers' leader in Eretz Israel, he became the leader of the world Zionists. **קלוז אפ על דוד מהתצלום הקודם**

81 What happened to Sheindel and Tanchum and their son Jacob? In 1941 all the Jews from Plonsk and the surrounding towns were put in a ghetto. **גיטו פלונסק.**

82 1942 **כיתוב** was a crucial year for DBG

83 in may 1942 his beloved father died in Tel Aviv at the age of 86 **המצבה של אביגדור**

84 and where was David? He was in New York at the Biltmore conference in which it was decided that the goal of Zionism is establishing a state for the Jewish people. **דוד בועידת בילטמור בניו יורק**

85 At the end of that year, in November and December 1942, the 7000 Jews of Plonsk were sent to Auschwitz, among them Sheindel, Tanchum and their 5 years old son Jacob. **גיטו פלונסק**

[86] When news of the disaster reached Tova and Avraham, Sheindel's parents in Palestine, they were devastated. Tova took to bed. She lost her sanity and never recovered. She died two years later, in 1944. **טובה ואברהם**

[87] Avraham, broken from grief after losing both his daughter and his wife, wrote and published a small pamphlet titled "Yikov Hadin et Ha'har", "Let the spear of judgment pierce deep". In this little booklet, which he distributed in Tel Aviv, he blamed the Rabbi of Gur for the death of both his daughter and wife. **יהודי חרדי רוכן על שולחן הכתיבה**

88 Had the Rabbi of Gur warned the Jews of the dangers of staying in Europe, Avraham argued, his beloved ones and others could have been saved. Were the Rabbi of Gur more receptive to Zionism, more Jews could have been saved. **"החוברת "יקוב הדין את ההר"**

[89] Within days after the booklet was published, the Hassidim of Gur in Tel Aviv collected all the copies from the Tel Aviv kiosks. Placards were hung in public places denouncing Avraham and humiliating him. **חרדים מתקהלים סביב קיוסק.**

90 One Shabbat, on the year of the Yortzait when Avraham was mourning Tova his wife, on his way to the big synagogue in Allenby Street in Tel Aviv, Avraham

was beaten severely by thugs who belonged to the Hassidim of Gur. Several months later, he died. The bitter animosity came to a tragic end in Eretz Israel. That was in 1945, a year after his wife Tova's death. According to Avraham Green's death certificate, and we have that certificate, the cause of his death was cancer. When David Ben Gurion was asked what caused Avraham's death, David answered, "Avraham was distressed from the humiliation he suffered from the Hassidim of Gur." Maybe David was trying to avoid directly implicating the Hassidim of Gur in his brother's death. **יהודי חרדי מדליק נר נשמה**

91 in 1940 the Rabi of Gur surprisingly or miraculously arrived in Palestine **הרבי מגור**

92 Michael, or Mechl, was the exact opposite of his brother David. **כיתוב**

93 he didn't speak Hebrew at all. He never cared about Zionism. **תצלום של מכל**

94 in Plonsk, Mechl was a peddler, selling stationery, and that's what he did upon his arrival in Palestine in 1934. **תצלום של רוכל בפלונסק**

95 He continued doing just that, selling stationery and cigarettes in his kiosk in Nordau Boulevard. He refused to learn Hebrew, he knew only four words: "Yeled, Ata rotzeh mitz?" Or, "Son, do you want juice?" He refused to change his name to Ben Gurion. He remained Green. All his energy and all his efforts went to making a living for his family. Day in and day out. David offered help, but Mechl had his pride and his principles. **קיוסק בתל אביב בשנות ה-40-30**

96 father Arye, a second generation zionist **כיתוב**

97 grandma Tzipora had all the connections to secure a place for my father in the medical school in the Technion in Haifa. Her dream was that he become a doctor. **אבא בתיכון או**

תצלום של הטכניון

98 but my father Arye didn't want an academic career. In 1938, at the age of 22, he preferred to be a pioneer. To begin a new life in the most barren, desolate, sun stricken place he could find – kibbutz Beit Hashita. **האוהל בבית השיטה או בית השיטה בראשיתה**

99 for him it was more exciting to create a new species, a new Israeli. He was the first teacher of the first children born in Eretz Israel. **אבא עם תלמידים**

100 however tough and demanding, the children admired him. He was charismatic, knowledgeable, with no one to learn from. A born leader, like his uncle David. **אבא עם**

תלמידים

101 grandma and her second husband visiting BH **סבתא ופרידמן לבוב בבית השיטה**

102 both grandma and David were full of admiration towards father and the other

pioneers in BH **תצלומים של ביה"ש בראשיתה**

103 in 1939 father met an attractive immigrant from Germany, by the name of Bruria.

Here, on the left, on mount Gilboa, overlooking kibbutz Beit Hashita. **אבא, אמא וציונה על**

הגלבוע

104 my mother was lucky to get out of Germany thru youth aliyah. The rest of the

German Jews were doomed. **תעודת העלייה של אמא עם התצלום שלה**

105 because in 1939 the British government published their infamous white paper, in which they banned Jewish immigration to Palestine and sales of land to Jews. This only a

few months before the breaking of WWT. **עטיפת הספר הלבן או מעפילים במחנה עתלית**

106 they stationed battle ships along the shores of Palestine **אוניות מלחמה בריטיות מלוות**

so from allies the British turned into enemies. Forgot the Balfour

declaration. They tried to appease the Arabs

107 How did DBG defy the ban? By bringing Jews illegally and spreading them secretly

in the kibbutzim. **מעפילים**

108 My parents Arye and Bruria visiting grandma in Haifa. Dad is showing his future

wife to his mother. **אבא ואמא מבקרים אצל סבתא בחיפה**

109 going from Beit Hashita to Haifa, only 80 km away, was dangerous. The

underground rightist military organization called Etzel were killing British soldiers, the

British were retaliating, and all the yishuv suffered. The British sided with the arabs, and

DBG, as the head of the Jewish agency, had very hard times, fighting simultaneously

against the Arabs, against the British rulers and against militant fractions within the

Jewish settlers in Palestine. **תצלום של אוטובוס נוסע בעמק או נוף למרגלות הגלבוע או חיפה**

בשנות הארבעים

110 my parents with grandma on the Haifa beach in 1940 **ההורים עם סבתא על שפת הים**

בחיפה

111 in 1940 Henrietta Szold came to Beit Hashita, pleading that my father take care of a group of teenagers she managed to save from German occupied Czechoslovakia. She was the head of youth aliyah. She was 80 and still full of energy. **אבא והנרייטה סולד**

112 father told her he just got married and... but no one could say no to HS. The teenagers were given the new chicken shed that was still under construction. **אבא עם הנוער הצ'כי**

113 my father slept with them on the floor, he was their teacher, their counselor, their parent, everything. He was totally committed. He was only 23. **אבא עם הנוער הצ'כי**

114 in 1942 the European youth in Beit Hashita are smiling. They are not aware that Rommel and the German army are in Libya, threatening to conquer Palestine. **בני הנוער מהייכים**

115 they escaped the Germans in Europe but the Germans are about to conquer the middle east too. **הצבא הגרמני במדבר או תמונה של רומל**

116 now chairman of the Jewish Agency, DBG set the course of defiance: build a Jewish army that would help fight Hitler, and build an organization that would bring in Europe's refugees despite the British lion and the German werewolf. **חיילי הפלמה מתאמנים או מתנדבי הפלים**

117 and how did my father defy the mounting threats coming from all sides? **כיתוב**

118 he made a trip to Lebanon and Syria, visiting the Jews in Haleb and Beirut. He knew no fear. Even though he was already a father. **1943 אבא וחברים בסוריה ולבנון**

119 David and Arye. My father and his uncle were very much alike **דב"ג ואב"ג**

120 in the following pictures you will see how attached DBG was to his sister's family. Especially to his nephew, my father, Arye. As well as to my brother Hagai. **הגי אב"ג ודב"ג בספריה שלו**

121 in 1964 DBG attended Hagai's wedding in Beit Hashita **דב"ג משוחח עם הגי בחתונה שלו עם שולה**

122 as you can see, they were on friendly terms **עוד תמונה מהחתונה של הגי**

123 at the age of 84 David is still full of energy **אבא ודב"ג רכונים אחד אל השני**

124 in spite of the great differences between them, in temperament, in skills, in point of view, the five Ben Gurion siblings had something in common: stubbornness, a tendency to stick to their beliefs no matter what. **כיתוב**

125 It took almost 30 years to gather the whole family in Eretz Israel. תצלום המשפחה

1925 משנת

126 And this is the family about 30 years later, in 1958 תצלום משפחתי מהבת מצווה שלי

127 David rose from head of a workers' union to be head of state. At the age of 72 he

does not look tired. For him work has just begun: קלוזאפ על דב"ג בתצלום מהבת מצווה

128 to forge a nation out of beaten impoverished refugees coming from 30 countries.

תצלום של מחנה עולים ערב קום המדינה

129 He abolished the underground military organizations that operated before the state and built one army צהל בראשיתו

130 He cancelled the sectarian educational systems and instilled (created?) one education for all. תלמידים בזרם החרדי או בזרם תנועת העבודה

131 He accepted the compensation money from Germany, and so had money to build the land. דב"ג ואדנאואר

132 DBG lived longer than any of his siblings. Strangely enough, three of David's sibling passed away on the same year, in 1965: Mechl, Rivka and Tzipora. David attended only one: grandma Tzipora's in kibbutz Beit Hashita. So it happened that DBG visited my kibbutz twice: in 1964 he attended my brother Chagai's wedding, accompanied by a bus full of Knesset and party members. And in 1965, he came to his sister Tzipora's funeral, this time he came alone. המצבה של ציפורה

133 David and Paula are buried in Sdeh Boker in a special burial site overlooking the Tzin Valley in midbar yehudah. אחוזת הקבר של פולה ודוד

134 This is the memorial in Plonsk, פסל הזיכרון באתר שבו עמד הצריף בפלונסק

135 I wanted to show you that it took almost 30 years to gather the whole family in Eretz Israel, from David's arrival in 1906 תצלום של דוד עם בואו ארצה ביקב בראשון

136 Until Avraham and Tova's arrival in 1934 אברהם וטובה

137 And I wanted to show you one more thing: DBG, that powerful man, chose at the end of his life to live – where? In a remote kibbutz in the Negev desert. After all he had gained and achieved, after obtaining a homeland for the Jewish people, he actually returned home to his childhood hut. דב"ג מפנה את גבו בשדה בוקר

138 DBG ordered to pack all his books תצלום החיילים מעמיסים את הספרים על טנדר

139 And that's all he took with him to the new kibbutz in the desert. **שדה בוקר באמצע**

המדבר

140 He left all his political and social commitments to tend to the new born lambs. **דב"ג**

בשדה בוקר, עם הטלאים

141 the various stories of my family cover 100 years of Zionism, starting with David Ben Gurion's arrival in 1906, and continuing to this day, 101 years later. **כיתוב**

142 As it turns out, my main asset is my family history. I did not inherit riches, but I did inherit the Ben Gurion legacy, which I shared with you today. **קלויז אפ של רזיה ודב"ג**

143 Toda Raba, thank you for coming. I hope you found it interesting. **לסיום: דגל ישראל**