Women historians who are guards of Shoah memory

Rokhly Okelba and Deborah Lipstadt testify to the Jewish life destroyed in the war and challenge Holocaust denial

__Rachel Handman__

Sometimes playing a funny character can give an actor’s career a big boost. Just ask Hebrew comic and actor Yoni Rinsky, who has achieved popularity on YouTube clips called “Haverim be-Shemesh” (“Neighbors”).

Rinsky was born in Tel Aviv in 1983, to a Jewish family on the left side of the more polite map. His parents, Noam and Dasa Rinsky, are active in the children’s-film industry, and their son has played the leading role in quite a few films. Rinsky’s father is the stepson of Natan and Hadar Swirski, who directed the widely acclaimed children’s musical features “Dady” and “Kol Ha’ir.”

For Hebrew-speakers, Rinsky is the Israeli actor-comedian whose sudden emergence at age 33 has made him one of the country’s most popular and original entertainers. His YouTube clips portray young Israeli farmers who are at odds with the rest of society. The videos, which have become very popular, have given Rinsky widespread exposure in Israel and around the world.

In April 1943, a memorandum was held in the Polish embassy in London, initiating the project that would become the Oyneg Shabes Archive, an underground archive of Polish Jewish life in the Warsaw Ghetto. The event is the subject of a new play by Israeli playwright David’s Handman, “Bein Shemesh,” which is being performed at the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center.

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**Oryu bakh said, “I want to stay alive, just to be able to see the moon.”**

Oryu bakh, who wrote, “I want to stay alive, just to be able to see the moon,” was a member of the Oyneg Shabes Archive. The archives, which were established in the Warsaw Ghetto in 1942, were an underground Jewish historical archive that preserved documents and personal stories from the Holocaust.

The archive was created by the Warsaw Ghetto’s director of the ghetto’s soup kitchen, Yehuda Hausmann, who was a prolific member of the Warsaw Jewish community. The archive was intended to preserve evidence of the Holocaust and to serve as a witness to the crimes committed.

In 1945, the archives were discovered by the Nazis and were destroyed. However, a portion of the archive was saved by the Romanian Jewish physician and writer Reuben Rabinowicz, who was a member of the Warsaw Ghetto’s underground Jewish community.

The archive was eventually transferred to Tel Aviv, where it was preserved and studied by historians and researchers.

For Hebrew-speakers, Rokhly Okelba is a well-known actress and filmmaker, whose work has been recognized both in Israel and internationally. She is known for her role in the film “The Watch,” which was a critical and commercial success.

Deborah Lipstadt is a British historian and author who has written extensively about the Holocaust. She is known for her role in the legal battle against Holocaust denialist David Irving.

Okelba and Lipstadt both testified to the Jewish life destroyed in the war and challenged Holocaust denial.

**The role of women historians in challenging Holocaust denial**

The role of women historians in challenging Holocaust denial is crucial, as they provide important insights and perspectives on the history of the Holocaust and its aftermath. Women historians have played a vital role in documenting and preserving evidence of the crimes of the Holocaust, and in challenging and refuting Holocaust denialists and their arguments.

As historians, women have played a key role in documenting the experiences of Jewish women during the Holocaust, and in challenging the stereotype that women were not involved in the events of the Holocaust. Women historians have also played a key role in documenting the experiences of Jewish women in the post-Holocaust period, and in challenging the notion that the Holocaust was a “man-made” event.

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