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e-mail: mega@edituramega.ro

IN MEMORIAM

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF SOLITUDE: IUDITA WINKLER (1925-1985)

Abstract: Among the few female archaeologists in Romania, Iudita Winkler stands out not only for her seriousness and expertise, but also for her life story. A Holocaust survivor, Iudita Winkler overcame her destiny and excelled in numismatics. Based on documents from different sources, this essay follows her life and celebrates her erudition.

Keywords: *Romanian archeologist, remarkable woman, Holocaust survivor, archival material, inedited sources.*

In June 2025, when I first heard her name, I was surprised. If she had such an important contribution to the Romanian archaeology, why didn't anyone write her story? She was a survivor of the Auschwitz Camp, and yet, among colleagues working on the Holocaust, her name was almost unknown. I started looking for details about her, talking to people who knew her, trying to understand her life and impressive academic career. But getting information about her was a real challenge.

A group photo I've found online, of several Romanian archaeologists, best describes the life story of a remarkable woman who is, unfortunately, little known beyond the discipline she has dedicated her entire life to. She is the only woman in the group of archaeologists and among the few female archaeologists in Romania who have made a career and excelled in a field where men have ruled for years.

Her name was Iudita Winkler and she was a Holocaust survivor, a researcher at the Institute of History and Archaeology of the Cluj Branch of the Romanian Academy, an archaeologist, and a world-renowned numismatist.

After I've learned that she worked for the Romanian Academy in Cluj, I've started my exploration in the Academy's archive. I've found a thin file, with only a few details about the schools she graduated from and her personnel file. But I've also noticed the details I was looking for, namely that she was deported to Auschwitz and that she returned. Even though the year of her return to the country was written incorrectly (1955 instead of 1945),¹ the information I've found was very helpful and constituted a timid start to my research.

Next, I spoke with several people who knew her, including Professor Radu Ardevan, who signed a moving obituary upon her death.² He was the one who told me that Iudita Winkler also worked at The National Museum of

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¹ See the documents in the Annexes.

² Radu Ardevan, "Iudita Winkler. 1925-1985," *Acta Musei Napocensis*, XXII-XXIII, 1986, series 1985-1986, 813-814.



Constantin Daicoviciu, along with Kurt Horedt, Dumitru Protase, Ion Horațiu Crișan, Ion I. Russu, Mihail Macrea, Nicolae Lascu, Eugen Chirilă, Iudita Winkler and Mircea Rusu.
Source: <https://www.arheologi.ro/arheolog/daicoviciu-constantin-i/>

Transylvanian History in Cluj-Napoca and about her friendship with Frieda Edelstein, a renowned Romanian philologist, linguist and university professor, specialized in classical philology and the Romanian language. A visit to the museum gave me the opportunity to see some postcards sent by Iudita Winkler and Frieda Edelstein, from various European cities, to Professor Constantin Daicoviciu.³

The detective work continued and led me to the Jewish Community in Cluj-Napoca and from there to Teodor Weisz, Frieda Edelstein's nephew and the keeper of the documents of Iudita Winkler. He received me and the story of her life unfolded before my eyes. Based on what I found in different sources, I was able to talk about Iudita Winkler on two occasions,⁴ and now I can write something about her incredible story.

Iudita Winkler was born on January 10, 1925, to Jakob Winkler and Sarolta Rosman. Her father used to work as a butcher, while her mother remained home to take care of their family. They lived a quiet life. The Winkler kids⁵ – Benjamin, Berta, Iudita, Lazar, Aron – went to school and enjoyed their childhood, like any other children. And then

³ See two of these postcards in Annexes.

⁴ Between September 5-7, 2025, I was invited to participate to the European Days of Jewish Culture, organized in Oradea by the Oradea Jewish Community, the Criș Land Museum and Oradea Heritage. My presentation focused on "The Archaeology of Loneliness: Iudita Winkler (1925-1985)." Then, on October 9, 2025, I was invited to the "Octavian Goga" County Library in Cluj-Napoca, to give a lecture to the students, and my topic was "Life after the Holocaust. The Story of Iudita Winkler (1925-1985)." On both occasions the participants have found, for the first time, about the incredible life of Iudita Winkler.

⁵ See their pictures in the Annexes. I am grateful to Teodor Weisz, Frieda Edelstein's nephew, for his support in documenting Iudita Winkler's life.

the war came and everything changed, especially for Jewish families.

Between May 25 and June 9, 1944, 16,148 Jews from Cluj and the surrounding area,⁶ previously concentrated in the Cluj Ghetto, were deported to Auschwitz. Among them was the Winkler family. According to the documents kept in the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives, the Winklers were deported on May 29, 1944.⁷ The parents died in Auschwitz, while Iudita worked for the Krupp factory in Wustgiesdorf. She returned on June 18, 1945,⁸ along with her brother Benjamin,⁹ but she was never the same person. What kept her motivated was her desire to study and to become someone. She never got married. She dedicated her life to knowledge.

Back from Auschwitz, Iudita Winkler finished the high school and in 1948 she entered the "Victor Babeș" University, to study History, which she graduated in 1952. Noted during her student years, since 1951 – when she was a fourth-year student – she was appointed as a tutor at the Institute of History and Archaeology of the Cluj Branch of the Romanian Academy. Throughout her student years, she benefited from the competent guidance of a valuable group of professors from the renowned Cluj School, including Constantin Daicoviciu and many others. Engaged in research activity, and participating in the field work of many archaeological sites, the young graduate was attracted to ancient history, numismatics and the archaeology of Dacia and Roman Empire. From the time of her first steps on the difficult path of research, Iudita Winkler impressed her professors and colleagues with her hard work, her desire to be constantly up to date with the latest Romanian and foreign bibliographic

⁶ According to the reports of the "Elie Wiesel" National Institute for the Study of Holocaust in Romania, <https://www.inshr-ew.ro/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/INSHR-EW-povestideviata-din-Transilvania-de-Nord-Cluj-Napoca.pdf>, last accessed on March 3, 2026.

⁷ File 583 belongs to Iudita (Judith) Winkler. It mentions the day of her imprisonment in the Cluj Ghetto: May 3, 1944; the day of her deportation: May 29, 1944, and the day of her return from the camp: June 18, 1945. I am grateful to Emanuel Grec, 2025-2026 Fred and Maria Devinki Memorial Fellow at the Mandel Center, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, for his support in this matter.

See File 583, *Dosarul suferințelor evreiești*, RG 25.051 - Records of the World Jewish Congress in Romania, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM).

⁸ Or June 19, 1945, as the Democratic Group of Jews from Cluj Municipality and County stated in the document issued for her in November 1945 – reproduced in Annexes.

⁹ The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum also holds the File 582, belonging to Benjamin Winkler. In fact, he completed for both, on 26 February 1946, in Cluj, the information requested in the questionnaires.

publications, as well as for her courage to approach with great tenacity some of the most thorny subjects, such as the Koson coins or those of the Dacia Province.

After 1948, a remarkable progress was noted in the development of numismatics in Romania. Thus, there was a shift from reporting monetary discoveries to carrying out comprehensive studies. During this period, scientific research was boosted by a new generation of dedicated researchers, among whom Iudita Winkler immediately stood out. She became a member of the Romanian Numismatic Society and the Classical Studies Society.

She published many studies in academic journals, or chapters in several volumes, and she participated in numerous international conferences and archeological diggings. As a result of her hard work, Iudita Winkler became a researcher and then a principal researcher at the Institute of Archeology in Cluj. Also, in 1963, at the University of Bucharest, she successfully defended her doctoral thesis on "The Monetary Circulation in Roman Dacia,"¹⁰ that remains, even today, the only one on the subject: "There is only one study of the general circulation patterns revealed by site finds in Roman Dacia, unfortunately it has never been published."¹¹

This was her favorite subject and many of her works deal with it. She is recognized, even today, as one of the most important Romanian specialists in this field, although her writings are little known outside the country.

"The coin with the legend 'Koson,' differing in style from the Roman issues and being attested only by discoveries from the territory of Dacia, must be considered a local issue, which indicates an alliance between King Coson and Brutus. Its issue begins as such in 43 BC, extending over a relatively short, but unspecified period."¹²

When writing about Koson, Iudita Winkler mentioned all the previous sources she could find,¹³ thus proving her professional value and also her passion for this field. She actively participated in numerous conferences in the country and abroad. With these occasions, she also visited, along with her best friend Frieda Edelstein, Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien, Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Budapest or other museums which held impressive collections of coins, including those from Romania (as Deva or Odorhei). She then used all her findings in articles and chapters on medieval hoards found in Transylvania. She was renowned for her passion and

determination. She was a careful researcher, a passionate numismatist, and a skilled writer who conveyed not only the historical details of her discoveries, but also the stories behind them.

"The situation of the 'Koson' coin cannot be assimilated to that of hybrid issues, because it was not intended to be equivalent to a Greek or Roman coin in the monetary circulation in Dacia, but was issued by a king who was preparing for war. [...] In the case of the coin 'Koson,' which through its legend (however interpreted) clearly indicates the issuer's intention to individualize his coin, we must admit – also considering the propaganda role of coins in antiquity – that the adoption of the reverse indicates a direct connection between Coson and Brutus. In the conditions of intense preparations for war, the eagle, printed on the obverse of the coin, holding the crown of victory in its talons, was a fitting symbol for a coin intended as payment for those who would fight alongside Caesar's murderers."¹⁴

Her research was exhaustive. In writing an article like this mentioned here, Iudita Winkler listed all possible sources, including literature, correspondences or sermons. This is how she quoted the writings of Erasmus of Rotterdam, the letter of Count Hier Martinengo from March 7, 1552, or the sermon of Mathesius Sarepta from 1554.¹⁵ She wanted to cover all sources, no matter how insignificant they were.

As an archaeologist, with many excavations and presences in archaeological sites in the Orăștie Mountains, Iudita Winkler knew closely the locations where these coins were discovered and was thus able to conclude that "none of the discoveries therefore exceed the borders of Dacia."¹⁶ This exhaustive knowledge she had made her an authority in the field:

"In the hypothesis proposed by us that the type of the reverse is not chosen at random, but indicates an alliance between the Geto-Dacians and Brutus, the beginning of the issue can be fixed in the year 43 BC, when Brutus comes to Macedonia and secures the alliance of the population of Thrace and the one around the Lower Danube, and its cessation is probably linked to the date of Brutus's fall. The possibility that the issue continued for some time after this date should not be excluded, this coin being well known among the Dacian-Getian chiefs who continue to fight among themselves for political supremacy and to invade the Roman territories south of the Danube."¹⁷

This study written by Iudita Winkler on the Koson coin is just one example that illustrates her capacity for synthesis, the exhaustiveness of her research and, above all, the attention to detail and the rigor of her writing. This is how she wrote all her papers. Her seriousness was recognized by her colleagues at home and abroad and every time she represented the institute at a national or international scientific event, her presentations were expected and highly appreciated.

¹⁰ See Iudita Winkler, *Circulația monetară în Dacia romană* [*The Monetary Circulation in Roman Dacia*], PhD thesis defended in 1963 at the University of Bucharest. The PhD Diploma was issued on June 1, 1967 (See the Annexes). Her thesis remained unpublished, but it is still highly cited by the researchers working on the subject.

¹¹ Cristian Găzdac, *Monetary circulation in Dacia and the provinces from the Middle and Lower Danube from Trajan to Constantine I (AD 106-337)*, second edition, revised and added, Cluj-Napoca: Mega, 2010, 22.

¹² Iudita Winkler, "Considerații despre moneda Koson" ["Considerations about the Koson coin"], in *Studii și Cercetări de Istorie Veche și Arheologie* (SCIVA), vol. 23, no. 2, 1972, 197, also available online: https://biblioteca-digitala.ro/reviste/sciva/20_SCIVA_XXIII_2_1972_Winkler.pdf. Last accessed on March 10, 2026.

¹³ In the beginning of her essay, Iudita Winkler mentioned all the papers on the subject published by that time. See footnote 3 of the above-mentioned study, where she offered a list of studies on Koson, printed in Romania and abroad between 1875 and 1970.

¹⁴ Iudita Winkler, "Considerații despre moneda Koson" ["Considerations about the Koson coin"], *op. cit.*, 181.

¹⁵ Ibidem, 187-190.

¹⁶ Ibidem, 195.

¹⁷ Ibidem, 196.

More than that, colleagues and professors respected Iudita Winkler for her modesty, moral resistance, scientific discipline and academic curiosity. As Professor Constantin Daicoviciu mentioned in his characterization written in 1966,

“Winkler also took part in several excavation campaigns, proving – despite all the difficulties encountered – a discipline in work and a remarkable scientific curiosity.”¹⁸

These are increasingly rare qualities. She acquired them as a child, growing up in a family that encouraged education and respect for hard work. Her father was a simple man who inspired his children to constantly seek to surpass themselves. Life came like a roller coaster over Iudita, and the horrors of the war and the camp imprisonment taught her to trust herself and fight for what she wanted. And that’s what she did all her life.

She lived turbulent times, but she managed to overcome all difficulties of her life and to remain positive and dedicated to her work. In fact, her desire to know more and her passion for history motivated her after returning from Auschwitz. She had to prove and explain her life before the war, her elementary studies and even her hard imprisonment,¹⁹ but driven by an interior force bigger than the fragile woman that she was, Iudita Winkler succeeded and she had shown a remarkable talent. What characterized Iudita the most were her qualities as a fighter, which supported her both during the difficult years of war and the camp, as well as during the time dedicated to the assiduous research of our past or, finally, in the last days, when she continued to work, although the diagnosis of an incurable disease was known to her.

On March 26, 1985, Iudita Winkler died in solitude, as she lived her entire life. Her legacy is an outstanding contribution to archeology, especially to numismatics. May her memory be a blessing and her intellectual curiosity be a source of inspiration for future generations!

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GĂZDAC 2010

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WINKLER, 1963

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¹⁸ See Professor Constantin Daicoviciu’s characterization in the Annexes.

¹⁹ See the documents in the Annexes.

ANNEXES

Photographs and Documents from Teodor Weisz's Archive.



Iudita Winkler in her youth, after returning from Auschwitz

Extract from the civil status register for the births of 1925.
She was born on 10 January 1925, to Jacob Winkler and Sarolta Rosman.

ROMANIA
PRIMĂRIA MUNICIPIULUI CLUJ
OFICIUL STĂRII CIVILE

ROMANIA
ROMANIA
LEI 100
LEI 200
LEI 100

Primăria Municipiului Cluj.
Chitanță No. 8806
faxa com. după extrasele stării civile eliberate
Lei 200.

44 Nr. 8806
Eliberat Bulg. 1925

Extras din registrul Stării Civile pentru NĂSCUȚI pe anul 1925

Nr. curent	DATA înregistrării (anul, luna și ziua)	ANUL, luna, ziua și ora nașterii	PRONUMELE, sexul și confesiunea noului născut	PRONUMELE, numele, profesia și domiciliul părinților	Vârsta	LOCUL NAȘTERII cîntă de deosebit de locuința părinților	ARĂTAREA ACTULUI de verificare a nașterii sau pronunțării, numele, profesiei și domiciliului maritorilor	Eventuale îndreptări sau observații înainte de semnare
116	1925 unamă nouă sute douăzeci și cinci an. 26 10 2025	10 2025	Iudita fata marica	Jacob Winkler măcelar marica Sarolta Rosman marica Cluj Tr. Batorului 3	50 33			
SEMNĂTURI								
Declarant, (ss) Winkler Jacob OFITER AL STĂRII CIVILE,								
(ss) Mureșan p. Secretar general, ȘEFUL OFICIULUI,								
(ss)								
MENTIUNI ULTERIOARE								
Se certifică exactitatea prezentului extras. Dat astăzi, una mie nouă sute patruzeci și șase luna Ianuarie, ziua optzeci și șase 1925 OFITER AL STĂRII CIVILE. p. Secretar general, ȘEFUL OFICIULUI.								

Imprimărie 1925 (art. 12 din leg.)
C. 74.288—M. O. Impărmăria Centrală.

The Winkler kids, Foto Kiss Cluj 1936.
Benjamin, Berta, Iudita, Lazar, Aron.

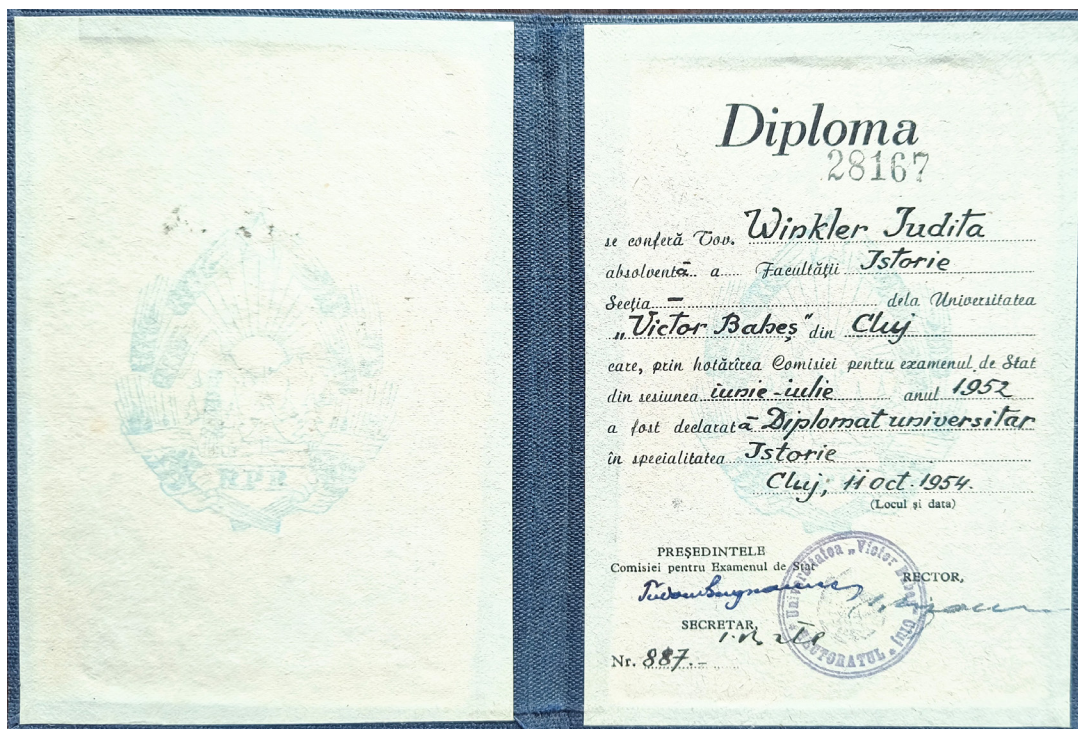


The Winkler family: Cluj, 1st of May 1940.
Winkler Jakob et frau Sarolta, Benjamin, Brandl, Iudita, Lázár, Aron.
Foto Bernath Cluj.





Iudita Winkler's student card and her graduation diploma.



Iudita Winkler's working carnet.
She was hired by the Romanian Academy in Cluj on March 2, 1961.

CARNET DE MUNCĂ

Numele **WINKLER**

Pronumele **IUDITA**

Eliberat de **ACADEMIA R.P.R.**
FILIALA CLUJ
Str. Republicii Nr. 9

Localitatea **CLUJ**

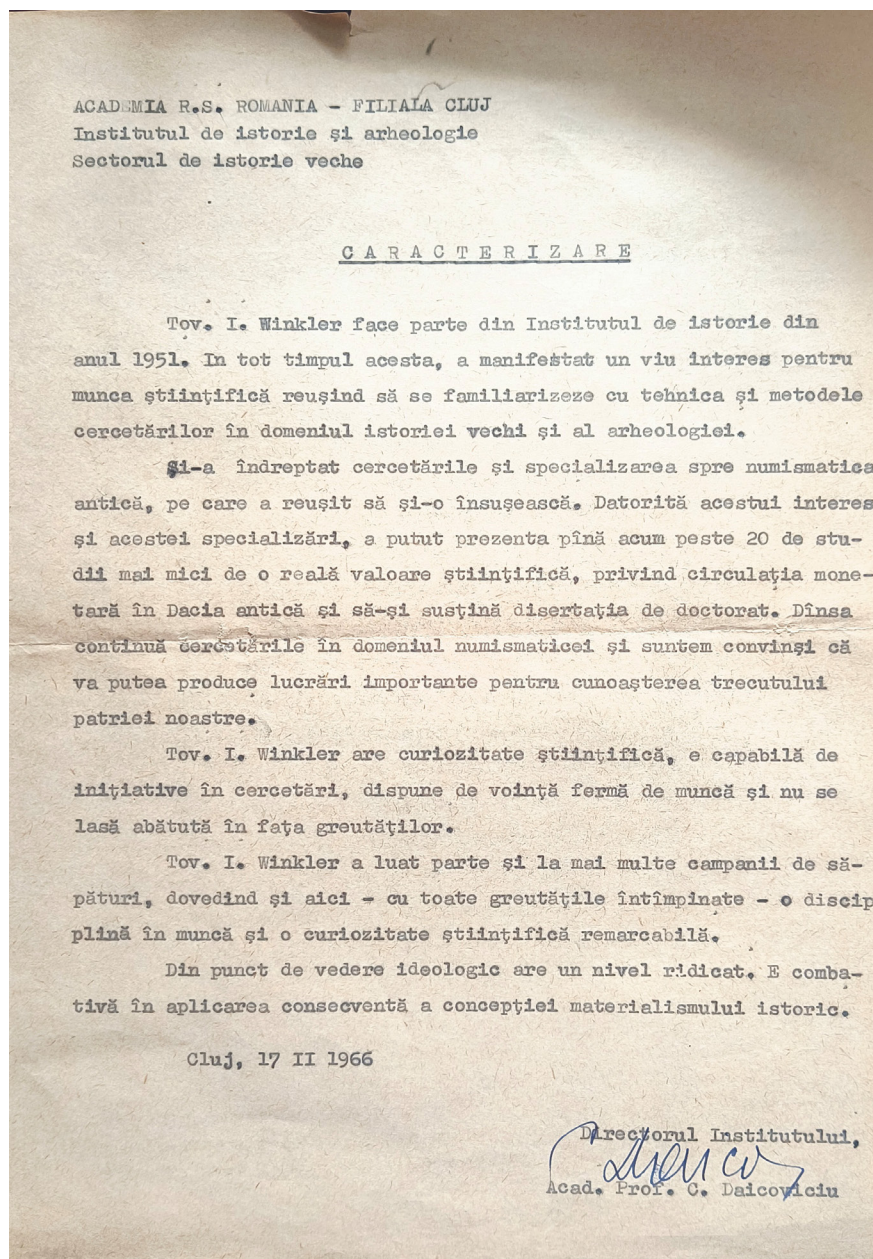
Anul **1961** Luna **martie** Ziua **2**

Semnătura conducătorului unității,
 **P. Rigan**

Semnătura titularului
Iudita Winkler

Seria **M. n.** Nr. **268276**

A characterization of Iudita Winkler
written by Prof. Constantin Daicoviciu in 1966.



The Romanian Academy – Cluj Branch
Institute of History and Archeology
The Ancient History Sector

Comrade I. Winkler has been part of the Institute of History since 1951. During all this time, she has shown a keen interest in scientific work, managing to familiarize herself with the technique and methods of research in the field of ancient history and archaeology.

She has focused her research and specialization on ancient numismatics, which she has managed to master. Due to this interest and specialization, she has been able to present over 20 smaller studies of real scientific value so far, regarding the monetary circulation in ancient Dacia and to defend her doctoral dissertation. She continues her research in the field of numismatics, and we are convinced that she will be able to produce important works for the knowledge of the past of our homeland.

Comrade I. Winkler has scientific curiosity, she can take initiative in research, has a strong will to work, and does not give up in the face of difficulties.

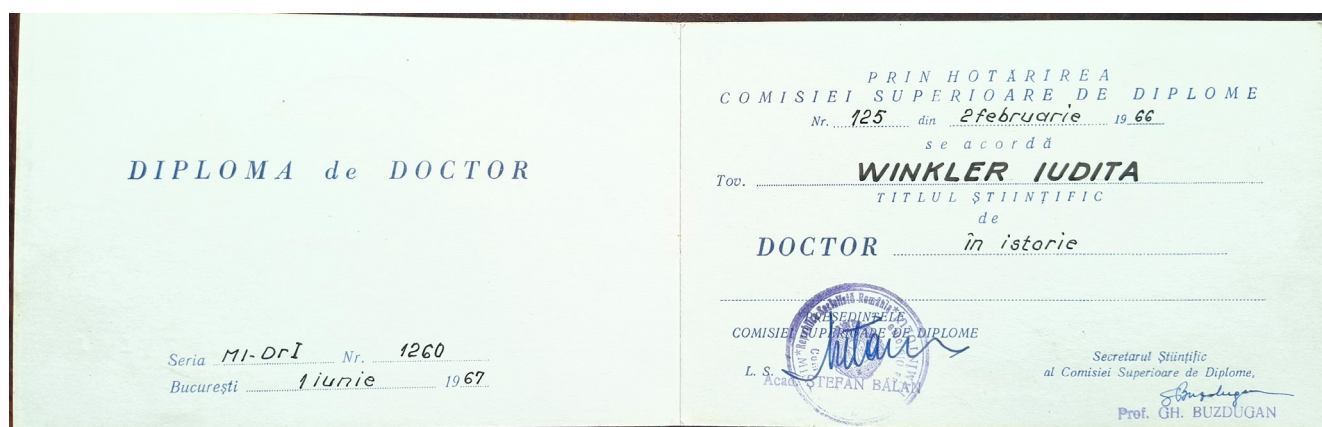
Comrade I. Winkler also took part in several excavation campaigns, proving – despite all the difficulties encountered – a discipline in work and a remarkable scientific curiosity.

From an ideological point of view, she has a high level. She is combative in the consistent application of the concept of historical materialism.

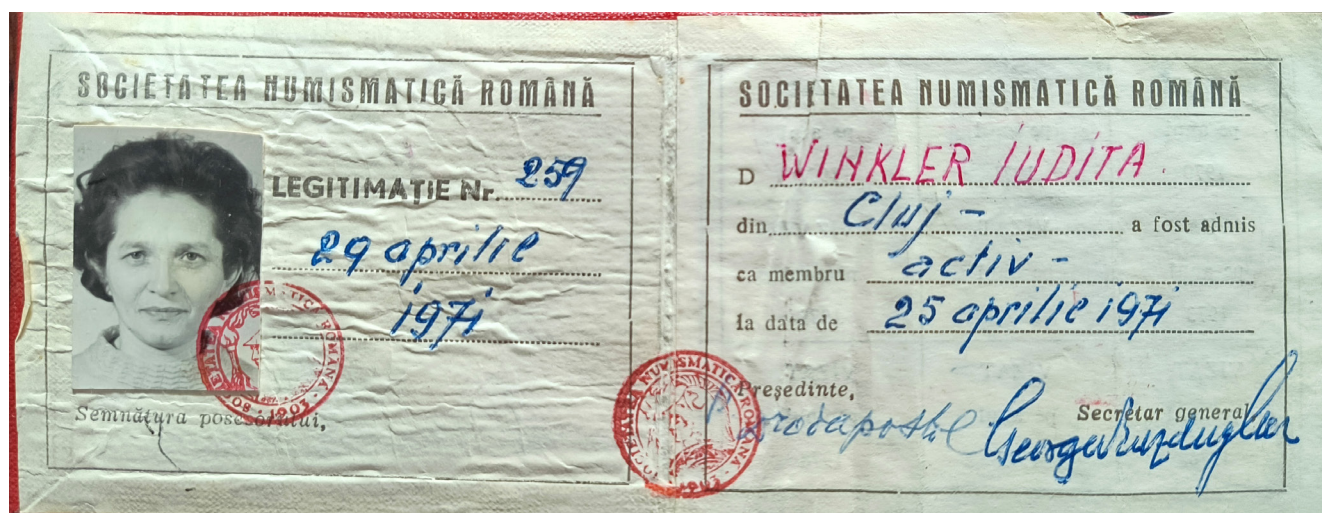
Cluj, 17 II 1966

Director of the Institute,
Acad. Prof. C. Daicoviciu
signature

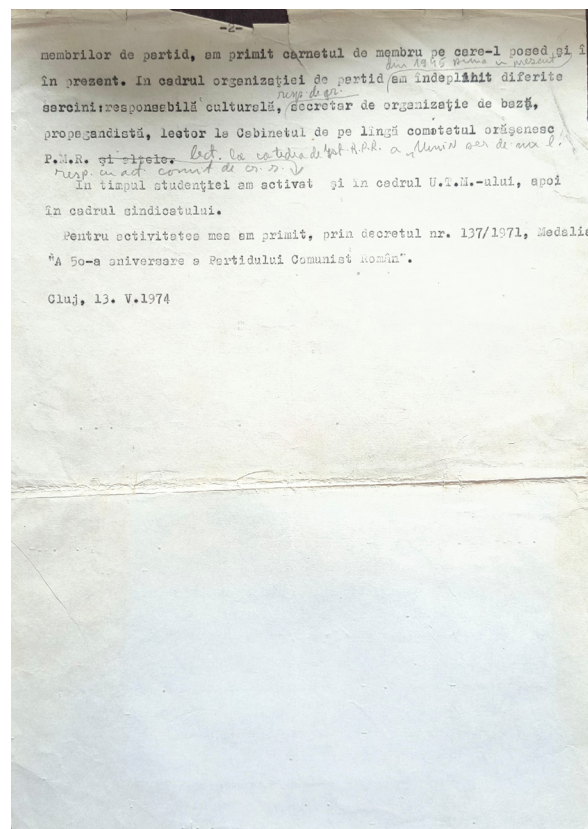
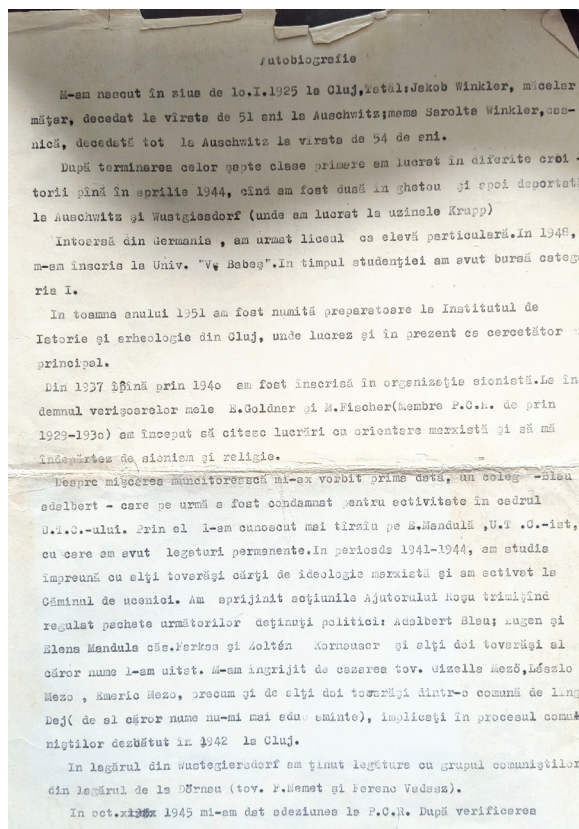
Iudita Winkler's PhD Degree in History



She was a member of the Romanian Numismatic Society.



Iudita Winkler's Autobiography



I was born on January 10, 1925, in Cluj. Father: Jakob Winkler, a butcher, died at the age of 51 in Auschwitz; mother Sarolta Winkler, a housewife, also died at Auschwitz at the age of 54.

After finishing the seven primary grades, I worked in various tailoring shops until April 1944, when I was taken to the ghetto and then deported to Auschwitz and Wustgiesdorf (where I worked at the Krupp factories).

Returning from Germany, I attended high school as a private student. In 1948, I enrolled at "V. Babeș" University. During my studies I had a category I (one) scholarship.

In the fall of 1951, I was appointed as a preparatory teacher at the Institute of History and Archaeology in Cluj, where I still work today as a senior researcher.

From 1937 to 1940 I was registered in the Zionist organization. At the urging of my cousins E. Goldner and M. Fischer (members of the Romanian Communist Party from 1929-1930), I began to read Marxist-oriented works and to distance myself from Zionism and religion.

A colleague – Blau Adalbert – who was later convicted for his activity within the UTC spoke to me for the first time. Through him I later met E. Mandulă, a UTC member, with whom I had permanent connections. During the period 1941-1944, I studied Marxist ideology books together with other comrades and I worked in the Apprentices' Home. I supported the actions of the Red Aid by regularly sending packages to the following political prisoners: Adalbert Blau, Eugen and Elena Mandula, married Farkas and Zoltán Korhauser and two other comrades whose names I have forgotten. I took care of the accommodation of comrade Gizelle Mezö, László Mezo, Emeric Mezo, as well as two other comrades from a commune near Dej (whose names I no longer remember), involved in the communist trial debated in 1942 in Cluj.

In the Wustgiesdorf camp I kept in touch with the group of communists from the Dörnau camp (comrades F. Nemet and Ferenc Vadasz).

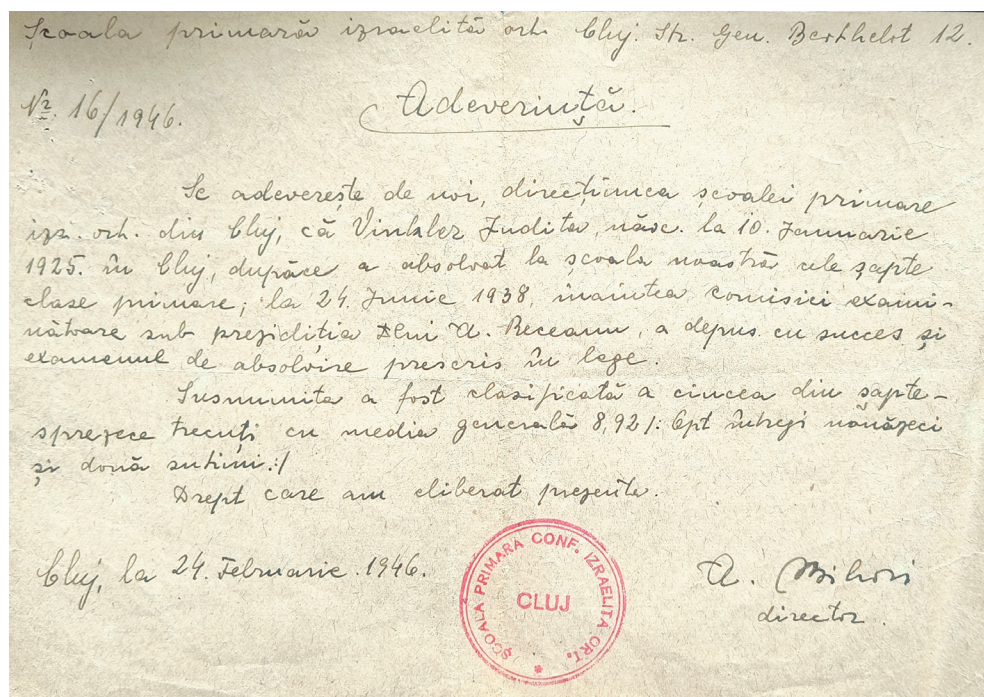
In October 1945 I joined the PCR. After the checking of the party members, I received the membership card that I still have today. Within the party organization, [from 1945 to the present, *added with pencil*], I have fulfilled various tasks: cultural officer, [in charge of the group, *added with pencil*] secretary of the basic organization, propagandist, lecturer in the Cabinet attached to the P.M.R. city committee, [lecturer at the R.P.R. history department of the university, responsible with the activities of the crisis committee, *added with pencil*], and others.

During my studies I also worked within the UTM, then within the trade union.

For my activity I received, by decree no. 137/1971, the Medal "50th Anniversary of the Romanian Communist Party."

Cluj, 13 V 1974

Some documents Iudita Winkler had to obtain after returning from Auschwitz, to prove that she studied and passed the examinations in primary school.



Jewish primary orthodox school Cluj, 12 Gen. Berthelot Street

Certificate

No. 16/1946

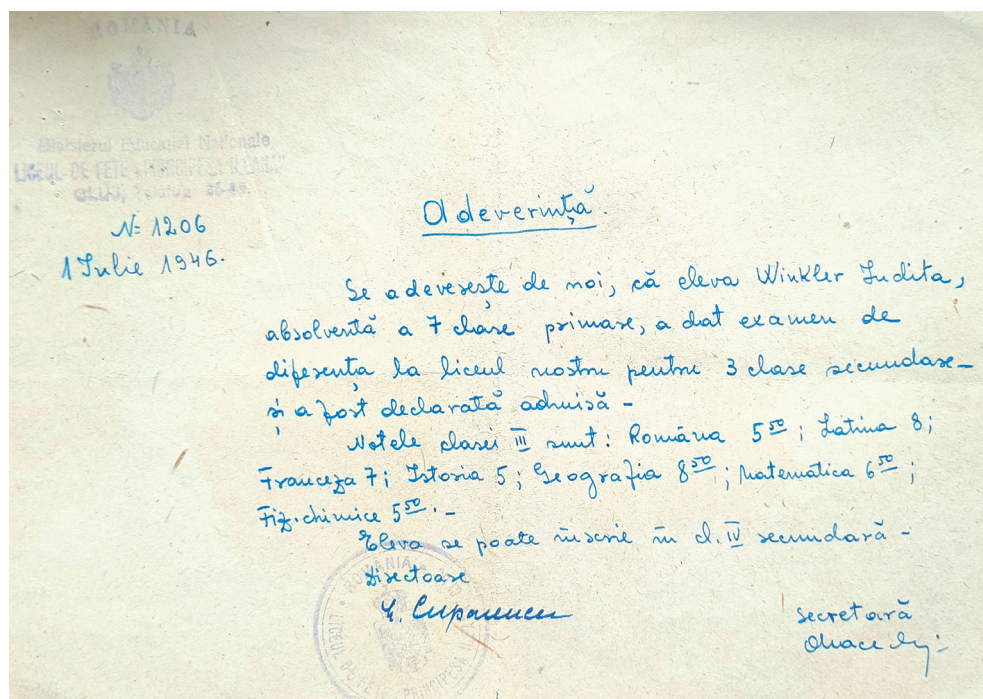
It is certified by us, the management of the Orthodox Israeli primary school in Cluj, that Winkler Judita, born on January 10, 1925, in Cluj, after graduating from our school the seven primary grades, on June 24, 1938, before the examining committee under the presidency of Mr. A. Receanu, successfully passed the graduation exam prescribed by law.

The above-mentioned was classified fifth out of seventeen with a general average of 8.92.

As such, we have issued this certificate.

Cluj, on February 24, 1946.

A. Bihari, director



Certificate

No. 1206

July 1st, 1946

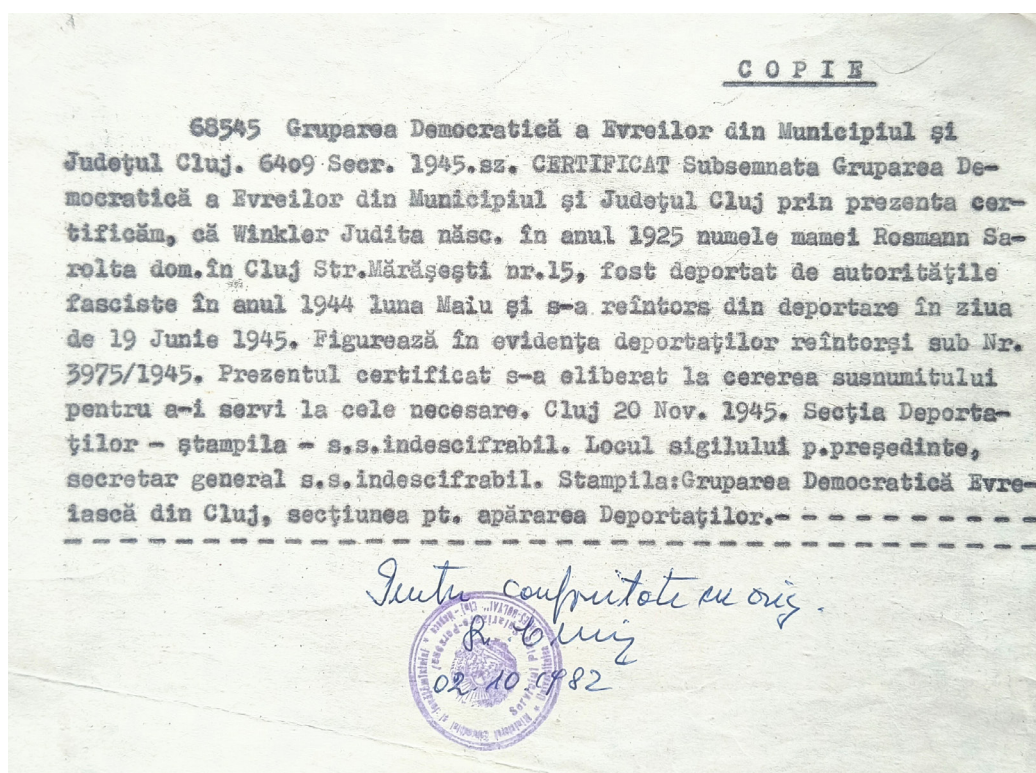
We hereby certify that the student Winkler Iudita, a graduate of 7 primary grades, took the difference exam at our high school for 3 secondary grades and was declared admitted.

The student's grades are: Romanian 5.50; Latin 8; French 7; History 5; Geography 8.50; Mathematics 6.50; Chemical Physics 5.50.

The student can enroll in the 4th secondary grade.

Principal

Secretary



Copy

68545

The Democratic Group of Jews from the Municipality and County of Cluj. 6409 secr. 1945. sz. Certificate. The undersigned The Democratic Group of Jews from the Municipality and County of Cluj hereby certify that Winkler Judita, born in 1925, mother's name Rosmann Sarolta, living in Cluj, no. 15, Mărășești St., was deported by the fascist authorities in 1944, May, and returned from deportation on June 19, 1945. She appears in the register of returned deportees under no. 3975/1945. This certificate was issued at the request of the above-named to serve her needs. Cluj 20 Nov. 1945. Deportees Section - stamp - s.s. indecipherable. Stamp: Democratic Jewish Group of Cluj, section for the defense of deportees.

According to the original and signed [added with pen],
02.10.1982

Iudita and her brother, Benjamin, in 1970 in Bucharest.



Iudita Winkler in the last part of her life



Front page of the File 583, belonging to Judith (Iudita) Winkler

File 583, *Dosarul suferințelor evreiești*, RG 25.051 – Records of the World Jewish Congress in Romania, United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM).

CONGRESUL MONDIAL EVREESC — ZSIDÓ VILÁGKONGRESSZUS WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS SECȚIUNEA DIN ROMÂNIA — ROMÂNIAI KÉPVISELET COMISIUNEA DE STUDII — TANULMÁNYI OSZTÁLY																																																	
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Postcards from the collection of the National Museum of Transylvanian History
in Cluj-Napoca, inventory numbers C2 4575 and C2 4695.



Documents from the Archive of
The Romanian Academy, Cluj Branch.

19/a Filiala Academiei R.P.R.-Cluj
Institutul de Istorie
Mn. 268276

DOSAR

Nr. _____

pt. Cartea de muncă (1959)

Winkler Judita

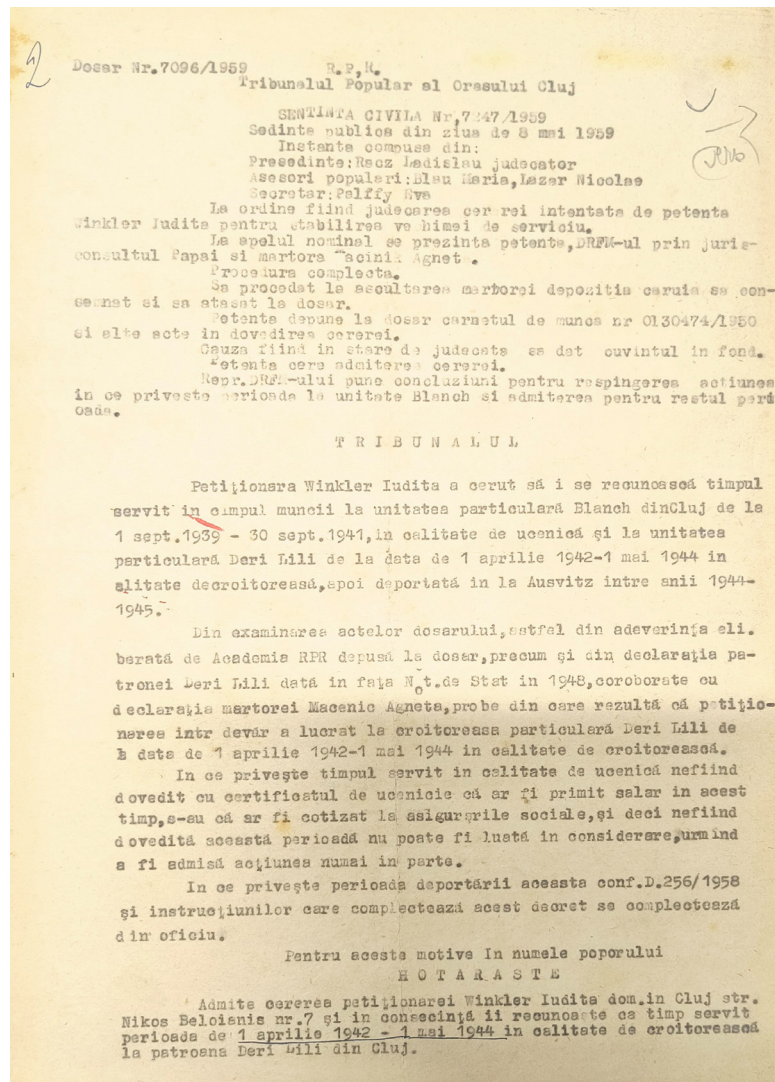
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Intreprinderea poligrafică Oradea	
M. I. C. — T. L. 773/958	Lei 1,60



File No. 7096/1959
People's Republic of Romania
Cluj People's Court

Civil judgment no. 7247/1959
Public session of May 8, 1959

Court composed of:
President: Racz Ladislau, judge
People's assessors: Blau Maria, Lazar Nicolae
Secretary: Palfy Eva

The order is to hear the application filed by Winkler Iudita for the establishment of seniority in service.

The petitioner, the DRFM through the jurist consult Papai and the witness Macinic Agnet are presented at the roll call.
Complete procedure.

The witness was heard, whose testimony was recorded and attached to the file.

The petitioner submits to the file the workbook no. 0130474/1950 and other documents in proof of the application.

The representative of the DRFM draws conclusions regarding the rejection of the action regarding the period at the Blanch unit and the admission for the rest of the period.

Petitioner Winkler Iudita requested recognition of the time she served in the labor camp at the private Blanch unit in Cluj from September 1, 1939, to September 30, 1941, as an apprentice, and at the private Deri Lili unit from April 1, 1942, to May 1, 1944, as a seamstress, and then deported to Auschwitz between 1944-1945.

From the examination of the file documents, thus from the certificate issued by the RPR Academy filed with the file, as well as from the statement of the owner Deri Lili given before the Notary Public in 1948, corroborated with the statement of the witness Macenic Agneta,²⁰ evidence from which it results that the petitioner indeed worked at the private seamstress Deri Lili from April 1, 1942 to May 1, 1944 as a seamstress.

As for the time served as an apprentice, it has not been proven with the apprenticeship certificate that she received a salary during this time or that she contributed to social security and therefore, since this period has not been proven, it cannot be taken into account, and the action will be admitted only in part.

As for the period of deportation, this, in accordance with D. 256/1958 and the instructions that complete this decree, is completed *ex officio*.

For these reasons, in the name of the people, The Court decides:

Admits the request of the petitioner Winkler Iudita, residing in Cluj, 7 Nikos Beloianis Street, and consequently recognizes as time served the period from April 1, 1942, to May 1, 1944, as a seamstress for the employer Deri Lili in Cluj.

²⁰ The same person mentioned above as Macinik Agnet.

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