

Departure Date	Origin	Deportees	Arrival Date	Destination
31 <sup>st</sup> March 1942	Gelsenkirchen/Münster/Hanover	994	1 <sup>st</sup> April 1942	Warsaw

Of the trains originally destined for "Trawniki" in the Lublin district, several were redirected, even to a different district of the Generalgouvernement, namely to the overcrowded Warsaw Ghetto. The first transport from the Reich to the Warsaw Ghetto was designated as a link-up train by the Gestapo and as special train "Da 6" by the State Railways; it carried people from Gelsenkirchen, Bielefeld, Hanover and Braunschweig.

The train was released from Gelsenkirchen at mid-day on 31<sup>st</sup> March 1942, having been loaded with 75 Jews out of 400 from the area controlled by the State Police HQ at Münster. They included 48 persons from Gelsenkirchen, 11 Jews from Münster and about 15 people from Dortmund. At a stop en route, a further 325 Jews were forced to board the train. They came from Eastern Westphalia (Minden County, as well as the former provinces of Lippe and Schaumburg-Lippe, all under the Gestapo HQ at Münster). They also included 45 Jews from Bielefeld, 36 from the Herford district, 15 from Minden, several Jews from Detmold, 14 from Paderborn and 25 from the Büren district. The assembly camp was once again the "Kyffhauser" Bar in Bielefeld.

At about midnight from the 31<sup>st</sup> March to the 1<sup>st</sup> April 1942, this train, already six hours late, was filled up at Hanover-Fischerhof Station with 500 more Jews from the environs of Hanover and from the Hildesheim county. Of these, a total of 250 to 300 Jews came from the Hildesheim County, comprising 103 from Göttingen and 15 from Hanoversch Münden. Already on the 27<sup>th</sup> March 1942, the Jews of Göttingen had been transported by special country-tram cars to the assembly camp at the former Jewish Horticultural School, Ahlem. This was the second transport of Jews from Hanover. Finally, some further 47 to 116 people boarded the train at Hanover or at another stop at Braunschweig, but more exact details are difficult to ascertain.

The arrival of a transport from Westphalia and Lower Saxony in the early morning of the 1<sup>st</sup> April 1942 was recorded in his diary by Adam Czerniakow (1880-1942), the last Chairman of the Warsaw Jews' Council ("Judenrat"): "About 1000 deportees from Hanover, Gelsenkirchen etc. The deportees have brought only small pieces of luggage. Those aged over 68 had been allowed to stay in Germany. Old people, many women, small children."

A. Gottwaldt and D. Schulle, Die "Judendeportationen" aus dem Deutschen Reich 1941-1945,