

Departure Date	Origin	Deportees	Arrival Date	Destination
2 <sup>nd</sup> April 1942	Berlin	984/1025	5 <sup>th</sup> April 1942	Warsaw

In Berlin, this rail trip was designated as "12<sup>th</sup> East Transport" and "Wave XII"; only its fragmentary lists "12/1" and "12/2" are still available. The journey included some 645 to 659 Jews from the City of Berlin. According to Robert Kempner and to the Berlin Memorial Book (Berliner Gedenkbuch) the transport was registered still with the destination "Trawniki". Adam Czerniakow of the Warsaw Jews' Council noted on the 5<sup>th</sup> April 1942 the arrival of a transport with 1025 Jews from Berlin. The German Jews arrived at the "Umschlagplatz" on Stawkistrasse and were accommodated in the "Quarantine, Gerichtsstrasse 109-111" in Warsaw.

It remained unclear how many of these Jews had been carried off to Warsaw with the first transport from the Potsdam district, since not a single transport list from that region is still available. The Potsdam Jews were transported to the assembly camp on Levetzow Street prior to their departure.

The transport also included Jews from the Radinkendorf labor camp near Beeskow; these had previously been brought to Berlin by rail (Görlitzer Station) and to the Levetzow Street. Since about 1942, many Jews from the Mark Brandenburg had been held at Radinkendorf and been partly recruited for construction work. On the train there were also at least 57 Jews from the Frankfurt (Oder) district, among them the Master Glazier Julius Burchardi (b. 16<sup>th</sup> November 1877) and his wife Minna Burchardi (b. 9<sup>th</sup> October 1878), from Lübben in the Spreewald. Until 21<sup>st</sup> July 1942 they still wrote several postcards from Warsaw to their relations in Berlin. They were presumably assigned to one of the first transports going to Treblinka extermination camp.

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