

Departure Date	Origin	Deportees	Arrival Date	Destination
27/28 <sup>th</sup> April 1942	Dortmund	1000	1 <sup>st</sup> May 1942	Zamosc

The deportations of Dortmund Jewry have not been researched definitively so that only over-all data can be given here. Traveling on the transport were some 700 to 800 people from Dortmund and its environs. They had been "concentrated" in a gymnasium of the "Eintracht" Association on the Rheinlanddam.

In addition, a group of about 50 persons from Trier (23 persons) and from "the Südeifel", who, by the 24<sup>th</sup> April 1942, had been forced to leave their homes by railcar.

Zamosc, the birthplace of Rosa Luxemburg, lay in the Lublin administrative region – some 240 km. south-east of Warsaw and 110 km north-west of Lemberg. This picturesque place soon caught the attention of the "Settlement Teams" (Ansiedlungsstäbe): the admission of Jews from Germany was regarded merely as temporary. After entry of the German occupying forces, some 8000 people of Zamoscz and its surroundings had already been killed, and tens of thousands deported, among them over 40,000 children. More than 10,000 Zamosc Jews were murdered in the extermination camp Belzec, only 45 km. away. Zamosc was henceforth to serve as a center for Germanization, so that, after November 1942, many non-Jewish Poles from that province were carried off to various camps. The town remained largely undestroyed during the war.

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