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4. While in most of the cases reported there seems to have been no warning, one subsource describes the following procedure: At the Askania Works in Berlin-Friedrichshagen, all the workers were assembled on the afternoon of 21 October, and a member of the Trade Union Council read them a statement approximately as follows: "Inasmuch as the factory where you are working is to be transferred to the Soviet Union, you are hereby instructed to prepare yourselves and your families for the journey to the U.S.S.R. You will all travel in coaches, while your belongings will be transported in freight cars. Russian soldiers will assist you. Your new contracts will be signed upon arrival in the Soviet Union. Your working conditions will be the same as those of skilled Russian workers in similar positions. Your first contract will be for a period of five years. You will be supplied with food and clothing for the journey, which will last three or four weeks." After hearing this, the informant absented himself from his home in Prenzlauer Berg; at 0300 hours that night two Russian soldiers armed with submachine-guns called for him accompanied by a German who claimed to be a representative of the Magistrat. They searched his apartment, but left peaceably enough upon finding that he was not in.
 5. Other persons were injured while attempting to escape or to resist deportation. In Tasdorf (VO4, east of Berlin), an engineer named Vogel is said to have been executed, together with his wife and two sons, because they resisted the attempt to ship them to Russia.
 6. In the American sector of Berlin three civilians, described as Russians, tried to abduct a textile engineer, Heinz Kämmerer, living in Britz at Körnerstrasse 37. He resisted, was severely beaten, and was saved only by the appearance of the police; his attackers escaped. British Public Safety authorities reported three kidnapping attempts in the British sector, one of which was successful.
 7. The scope of Operation Ossavakim is difficult to estimate, but the number of people affected is probably in the hundreds of thousands. A tentative British estimate, made on 26 October, gave the number as over 250,000, but later reports suggested that this figure was much too low, especially if, as rumored, the project included not only war industries but also twenty per cent of "peaceful" industries.
 8. Sources agree that the deportation of workers from the Soviet zone was carried out on a proportionately much larger scale and more ruthlessly than in Berlin. It is reported, for instance, that over five thousand individuals active in the machine tool industry in Chemnitz alone were taken. In Jena the Russian garrison was alerted and far-reaching defensive measures were taken: highways leading out of town were blocked, railroad transportation came to a standstill, and telephone communications were cut. In Halle-Mietleben, about 0200 hours on 26 October, a housing colony occupied by workers of the Siebel aircraft factory was surrounded by a Soviet column which included armored cars, and the people concerned were given about three hours to pack their belongings. Here no one had any previous notification, and considerable confusion resulted because there were not enough interpreters to explain to the people what was happening.
 9. The operation continued for some days or weeks, and one source has reported that it will ultimately be extended to include doctors and nurses.

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