

# Außenlager Allach (BMW)

## 10.2 A Allach Subcamp (BMW)



2776 Eingangsbereich und Tor des Außenlagers Allach, 1945  
Foto: nach der Befreiung  
KZ-Gedenkstätte Dachau  
Entrance and gate of the Allach subcamp, 1945  
Photo: after liberation



2785 Arrestbunker im Außenlager Allach  
Foto: 1945 nach der Befreiung  
KZ-Gedenkstätte Dachau  
Detention bunker in the Allach subcamp  
Photo: 1945 after liberation



Privatbild

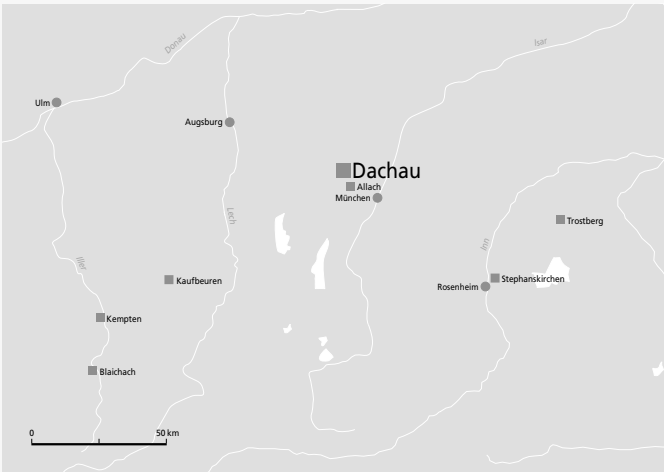
**Max Mannheimer**  
geb. 1920  
2782 Max Mannheimer wurde in Mähren geboren. Anfang 1943 deportierte die SS die jüdische Familie über das Ghetto Theresienstadt nach Auschwitz. Max Mannheimer überlebte mehrere „Selektionen“. Er wurde zusammen mit seinem Bruder zunächst ins KZ Mauthausen deportiert und gelangte 1944 in die Dachauer Außenlager Karlsfeld und Mühldorf-Mettenheim. Hier wurde er am 30. April 1945 befreit.  
Max Mannheimer engagierte sich seit Jahrzehnten für die Aufklärung der Jugend über die NS-Verbrechen und ist Vorsitzender der Lagergemeinschaft Dachau.  
Max Mannheimer was born in Moravia. In early 1943 the SS deported the Jewish family via the Theresienstadt ghetto to Auschwitz. Max Mannheimer survived numerous „selections“. He was first deported with his brother to the Warsaw concentration camp. He arrived in the Dachau subcamp Karlsfeld and Mühldorf-Mettenheim in 1944. He was liberated there on April 30, 1945.  
For decades Max Mannheimer has been actively involved in educating young people about the National Socialist atrocities. He is also chairman of the Dachau camp association.

**2783 Schäferhund auf Häftlinge gehetzt**  
Wir hatten einen sehr schlimmen Kommandoführer. Der hieß Jäntsch – der hatte einen Schäferhund und hat ihn und den Schäferhund auf Häftlinge gehetzt und wenn der sich verbissen hat, hat er gerufen: „Aus!“ und der Hund hat ausgelassen ... Ich habe da [bei der Baufirma Sager & Woerner im BMW-Flugmotorenwerk] Eisen getragen, Armierungsseisen, die waren ungefähr vier bis sechs Meter lang ... Es war eine sehr schwere Arbeit. Dann haben wir Zement ausgeladen, dann waren da Erdbehebungen. Wir haben Bunker gebaut und zwar nicht Bunker zum Unterstellen, zum Schutz der Menschen, sondern als Produktionsbunker, weil fast jeden Tag ein Fliegerangriff war.  
Häftlingsbericht von Max Mannheimer (1944/45 im KZ Dachau), 1998 (Auszug)  
Haus der Bayerischen Geschichte, Augsburg

**2784 dreihundert Personen in einer Baracke**  
Ich arbeitete dort [im BMW-Werk] in der Abteilung Motorköpfe. In diesem Lager galt die Gefängnisordnung und der zwölfstündige Arbeitstag ... In den Baracken wohnten wir zu dreihundert Personen in einer Baracke. Wir schliefen in Etagenbetten. Das Bettlager bestand aus einem Papiersack, der mit Holzspänen gefüllt war, und einer Decke. Für die Nacht wurde die Baracke abgeschlossen und die Häftlinge hatten keine Möglichkeit, die Aborte zu benutzen. In jeder Baracke befand sich ein Blechfass (ein früheres Teerfass), das für die körperlichen Bedürfnisse der Häftlinge nicht ausreichte.  
Zeugenaussage von Michael Kulig (1942–1945 im KZ Dachau), 1969 (Auszug)

**sicked the German shepherd on prisoners**  
We had a dreadful work detail leader. His name was Jäntsch – he had a German shepherd and every now and then he sicked the German shepherd on prisoners and when it sunk its teeth into someone, he shouted “enough” and the dog pulled away. There [at Sager & Woerner construction company in the BMW-aircraft engine factory] I hauled iron, sheath iron, they were about four to six meters long ... it was hard work. Then we unloaded cement and then we moved earth. We built bunkers, but not bunkers for shelter, not to protect people, but production bunkers, because there were air raids almost every day.  
Prisoner account by Max Mannheimer (1944–45 in Dachau), 1998 (excerpt)

**three hundred men in a single barrack**  
I worked there [in the BMW-factory] in the motor division. This camp was run according to prison regulations and with twelve hour work days ... We lived in barracks, three hundred men in a single barrack. We slept on bunk beds. The bed linens consisted of a paper sack filled with wood shavings and a blanket. The barracks were locked at night so prisoners couldn't use the lavatory. Each barrack had a metal barrel (a former tar barrel) that was inadequate for the prisoners' physical needs.  
Witness testimony by Michael Kulig (1942–1945 in Dachau), 1969 (excerpt)



2781 Die wichtigsten Außenlager für die BMW-Produktion im Bereich des KZ Dachau  
Allach war das erste KZ-Außenlager für die BMW-Fertigung. Die Häftlinge wurden von hier aus auf andere Lager verteilt, zum Beispiel nach Trostberg, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Blauhach oder auch Eisenach und Markdorf.

The most important subcamps for BMW production under the authority of the Dachau concentration camp  
Allach was the first concentration camp subcamp for the BMW production. Prisoners were distributed from here to other camps, such as Trostberg, Kempten, Kaufbeuren, Blauhach, Eisenach and Markdorf.



2780 Häftlinge im BMW-Werk Allach beim Ausmessen von Zylindern für Flugmotoren, undatiert  
BMW

Prisoners at the BMW factory in Allach measuring cylinders for airplane engines, undated



2790 „Camp d'Allach. Un typhique du block 18.“ Zeichnung von Pierre Charles Dubout, 1945  
Musée d'Histoire contemporaine, Paris

„Camp d'Allach. Un typhique du block 18.“  
Drawing by Pierre Charles Dubout, 1945

Report from the Allach subcamp to the BMW company on the number of hours worked in November, December 11, 1944.

Nr.	NAME	Arbeitsstunden	Arbeitsstunden
1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...
3	...	...	...
4	...	...	...
5	...	...	...
6	...	...	...
7	...	...	...
8	...	...	...
9	...	...	...
10	...	...	...
11	...	...	...
12	...	...	...
13	...	...	...
14	...	...	...
15	...	...	...
16	...	...	...
17	...	...	...
18	...	...	...
19	...	...	...
20	...	...	...
21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...
23	...	...	...
24	...	...	...
25	...	...	...
26	...	...	...
27	...	...	...
28	...	...	...
29	...	...	...
30	...	...	...
31	...	...	...
32	...	...	...
33	...	...	...
34	...	...	...
35	...	...	...
36	...	...	...
37	...	...	...
38	...	...	...
39	...	...	...
40	...	...	...
41	...	...	...
42	...	...	...
43	...	...	...
44	...	...	...
45	...	...	...
46	...	...	...
47	...	...	...
48	...	...	...
49	...	...	...
50	...	...	...
51	...	...	...
52	...	...	...
53	...	...	...
54	...	...	...
55	...	...	...
56	...	...	...
57	...	...	...
58	...	...	...
59	...	...	...
60	...	...	...
61	...	...	...
62	...	...	...
63	...	...	...
64	...	...	...
65	...	...	...
66	...	...	...
67	...	...	...
68	...	...	...
69	...	...	...
70	...	...	...
71	...	...	...
72	...	...	...
73	...	...	...
74	...	...	...
75	...	...	...
76	...	...	...
77	...	...	...
78	...	...	...
79	...	...	...
80	...	...	...
81	...	...	...
82	...	...	...
83	...	...	...
84	...	...	...
85	...	...	...
86	...	...	...
87	...	...	...
88	...	...	...
89	...	...	...
90	...	...	...
91	...	...	...
92	...	...	...
93	...	...	...
94	...	...	...
95	...	...	...
96	...	...	...
97	...	...	...
98	...	...	...
99	...	...	...
100	...	...	...

2788 Bericht des Außenlagers Allach an die Firma BMW über geleistete Arbeitsstunden im November 1944, 11. Dezember 1944  
Bundesarchiv, Berlin

Report from the KZ Dachau to the BMW company on the number of hours worked in November, December 11, 1944.

Nr.	NAME	Arbeitsstunden	Arbeitsstunden
1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...
3	...	...	...
4	...	...	...
5	...	...	...
6	...	...	...
7	...	...	...
8	...	...	...
9	...	...	...
10	...	...	...
11	...	...	...
12	...	...	...
13	...	...	...
14	...	...	...
15	...	...	...
16	...	...	...
17	...	...	...
18	...	...	...
19	...	...	...
20	...	...	...
21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...
23	...	...	...
24	...	...	...
25	...	...	...
26	...	...	...
27	...	...	...
28	...	...	...
29	...	...	...
30	...	...	...
31	...	...	...
32	...	...	...
33	...	...	...
34	...	...	...
35	...	...	...
36	...	...	...
37	...	...	...
38	...	...	...
39	...	...	...
40	...	...	...
41	...	...	...
42	...	...	...
43	...	...	...
44	...	...	...
45	...	...	...
46	...	...	...
47	...	...	...
48	...	...	...
49	...	...	...
50	...	...	...
51	...	...	...
52	...	...	...
53	...	...	...
54	...	...	...
55	...	...	...
56	...	...	...
57	...	...	...
58	...	...	...
59	...	...	...
60	...	...	...
61	...	...	...
62	...	...	...
63	...	...	...
64	...	...	...
65	...	...	...
66	...	...	...
67	...	...	...
68	...	...	...
69	...	...	...
70	...	...	...
71	...	...	...
72	...	...	...
73	...	...	...
74	...	...	...
75	...	...	...
76	...	...	...
77	...	...	...
78	...	...	...
79	...	...	...
80	...	...	...
81	...	...	...
82	...	...	...
83	...	...	...
84	...	...	...
85	...	...	...
86	...	...	...
87	...	...	...
88	...	...	...
89	...	...	...
90	...	...	...
91	...	...	...
92	...	...	...
93	...	...	...
94	...	...	...
95	...	...	...
96	...	...	...
97	...	...	...
98	...	...	...
99	...	...	...
100	...	...	...

2789 Rechnung des KZ Dachau an die Firma BMW über die Häftlingsarbeit im Außenlager Allach im Juni 1944, 1. Juli 1944  
Bundesarchiv, Berlin

Bill from the Dachau concentration camp to the BMW company for the prisoner labor in the Allach subcamp in June 1944, July 1, 1944.

Nr.	NAME	Arbeitsstunden	Arbeitsstunden
1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...
3	...	...	...
4	...	...	...
5	...	...	...
6	...	...	...
7	...	...	...
8	...	...	...
9	...	...	...
10	...	...	...
11	...	...	...
12	...	...	...
13	...	...	...
14	...	...	...
15	...	...	...
16	...	...	...
17	...	...	...
18	...	...	...
19	...	...	...
20	...	...	...
21	...	...	...
22	...	...	...
23	...	...	...
24	...	...	...
25	...	...	...
26	...	...	...
27	...	...	...
28	...	...	...
29	...	...	...
30	...	...	...
31	...	...	...
32	...	...	...
33	...	...	...
34	...	...	...
35	...	...	...
36	...	...	...
37	...	...	...
38	...	...	...
39	...	...	...
40	...	...	...
41	...	...	...
42	...	...	...
43	...	...	...
44	...	...	...
45	...	...	...
46	...	...	...
47	...	...	...
48	...	...	...
49	...	...	...
50	...	...	...
51	...	...	...
52	...	...	...
53	...	...	...
54	...	...	...
55	...	...	...
56	...	...	...
57	...	...	...
58	...	...	...
59	...	...	...
60	...	...	...
61	...	...	...
62	...	...	...
63	...	...	...
64	...	...	...
65	...	...	...
66	...	...	...
67	...	...	...
68	...	...	...
69	...	...	...
70	...	...	...
71	...	...	...
72	...	...	...
73	...	...	...
74	...	...	...
75	...	...	...
76	...	...	...
77	...	...	...
78	...	...	...
79	...	...	...
80	...	...	...
81	...	...	...
82	...	...	...
83	...	...	...
84	...	...	...
85	...	...	...
86	...	...	...
87	...	...	...
88	...	...	...
89	...	...	...
90	...	...	...
91	...	...	...
92	...	...	...
93	...	...	...
94	...	...	...
95	...	...	...
96	...	...	...
97	...	...	...
98	...	...	...
99	...	...	...
100	...	...	...

Bill from the Dachau concentration camp to the BMW company for the prisoner labor in the Allach subcamp in June 1944, July 1, 1944



2786 Häftlinge im Außenlager Allach nach der Befreiung, 30. April 1945  
Foto: Sidney Blau  
National Archives, Washington  
Am 30. April 1945 erschienen US-Truppen das Lager Allach. Sie wurden von den Häftlingen begeistert begrüßt. Die SS-Wachmannschaft war schon am Tag zuvor geflüchtet. Ein international besetztes Häftlings-Komitee übernahm das Lager bis zum Eintreffen der Amerikaner.

Prisoners in the Allach subcamp after liberation, April 30, 1945  
Photo: Sidney Blau  
American troops reached the Allach camp on April 30, 1945 and were greeted by jubilant prisoners. The SS guards had already fled the day before and an international committee of prisoners took over the camp until the Americans arrived.



Joseph Sanguedolce  
geb. 1919

2787 Der Franzose Joseph Sanguedolce engagierte sich früh in der kommunistischen Partei Frankreichs. Nach seiner Flucht aus der deutschen Kriegsgefangenschaft war er im französischen Widerstand tätig. Im Juni 1943 wurde er verhaftet und kam in das Staatsgefängnis Eysses. Nach einem Ausbruchversuch wurde er im Mai 1944 mit vielen Mitgefangenen der SS übergeben und ins KZ Dachau deportiert. Im Außenlager Kaufbeuren musste er für BMW Zwangsarbeit leisten. Er wurde wegen Sabotage zum Tode verurteilt und zur Hinrichtung ins Lager Allach gebracht. Dort wurde er durch die Amerikaner befreit. 1977 wurde Joseph Sanguedolce Bürgermeister von St. Etienne.

Joseph Sanguedolce  
(Mitte/center)  
Foto/Photo: Sidney Blau,  
1945  
National Archives,  
Washington

The Frenchman Joseph Sanguedolce was early involved in the Communist Party of France. After he escaped from German captivity he became active in the French resistance. In June 1943 he was arrested and sent to the Eysses state prison. After attempting to escape from there, he was handed over to the SS in May 1944 along with a number of other inmates, and was deported to the Dachau concentration camp. He then had to do forced labor for BMW in the Kaufbeuren subcamp. He was sentenced to death for sabotage and brought to the Allach camp for execution. He was liberated there by the Americans. In 1977 Joseph Sanguedolce became mayor of St. Etienne.