

## Magda Schaloum's Bowl from Allach -- Camps and Ghettos

### Key Holocaust lessons for this artifact:

- **This bowl represented life or death** for prisoners in the **camp system**
- BMW and other German **corporations benefited from the Holocaust** by using **slave labor**.

### Suggestions for generating discussions with students:

- I. Ask your group: what are one's basic needs for survival? (food, water, shelter, air, and clothing)
- II. If this bowl was lost, one could starve to death. (Prisoners at Dachau were receiving 600 calories a day when liberated by the US Army according to a memo from the 7th Division to its headquarters)
- III. History of the bowl-explaining term: slave labor/displaced persons camp
  - a. Magda received it from a woman in a displaced persons camp. This bowl was from a sub-camp of Dachau, Allach, where the woman had worked in a factory.
  - b. Excellent opportunity to define **slave labor** and briefly explain how Magda got to Auschwitz. (Hungarian deportation in 1944)
- IV. Take note of the **BMW emblem** on the bowl. This is the story of corporate involvement and responsibility in the Holocaust
  - a. BMW had an aircraft parts factory at Dachau in the sub-camp of **Allach** (click Allach)
  - b. **Slave labor** supported the war effort and industry for Germany
    - i. There were many types of camps, among them slave labor, concentration, and death camps.
    - ii. Many workers died as a result of their living conditions, mistreatment, malnutrition, torture, and became [civilian casualties](#) of shelling.<sup>[3]</sup>
    - iii. At its peak the forced laborers comprised **20% of the German work force**. Counting deaths and turnover, about 15 million men and women were forced laborers at one point or another during the war.<sup>[4]</sup>
    - iv. At the end of the war in 1944-7.5 million non-Germans were in forced labor(deported from occupied countries -Jews and non-Jews)
- V. How does this bowl help us understand some aspect of the Holocaust?