The world long has mourned the loss of Anne Frank, a young Jewish girl who was born in Germany, spent much of her life in The Netherlands and created her famous diary as she hid with her family during the Holocaust until discovered by the Nazis and sent to a concentration camp, where she and her sister, Margot, perished of typhus shortly before the end of World War II.

Her father, Otto Frank, survived the war and retrieved her diary. He eventually consented to having it published, and it has become one of the world’s most widely read books and an internationally renowned icon of atrocities committed by Adolf Hitler’s Third Reich.

Now comes the story of another Jewish girl, Sala Garncarz. She was born in Poland in 1924, five years before Frank. When Garncarz was 16 years old — Frank died at 15 — she was among tens of thousands of able-bodied Jewish people sent to the Nazis’ extensive network of slave labor camps, as opposed to death camps. An expert seamstress, she spent the rest of the war primarily sewing and doing laundry for the officers in a series of seven work camps before being liberated by Allied forces in 1945.

Like Frank, Garncarz also kept a diary, amassing a secret cache of some 350 letters, postcards and photographs during her first three years of captivity when the Nazis still allowed inmates in the labor camps to send and receive mail, to persuade the rest of Europe that workers in its camps, although not free to come and go, were allowed contact with the outside world.

But unlike Frank, whose life became well-known worldwide in the years following the war, Garncarz hid her own away from view for nearly 50 years.

Although many among her family and friends were sent to Nazi death camps and died in the gas chambers, Garncarz survived the Holocaust. She turned 88 years old earlier this month and divides…

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Temple Beth Israel is hosting an exhibit consisting of examples of 320 letters and postcards written to Sala Gornicz, who at 16 was imprisoned as a slave laborer in concentration camps for five years, from 1940 until liberation in 1945.