DR. KORCZAK bringing smiles to the faces of children in the slums of Warsaw. This picture was taken in 1937.

The 'old doctor' who WHEN Henryk Goldschmidt was a schoolboy in Warsaw in the 1880's he often got hurt in fights with

By JACK GOLDFARB

When he was 20, Henryk entered a play he had written in a national drama contest. Polish tale. He won first prize and kept the name.

For the rest of his life, as doctor, author, educator, and director of orphan homes, Henryk Goldschmidt was known as Janusz Korczak.

bullies who picked on the

smaller and timid children.

Although his books and magazine articles were widelyread, and he became a successful physician, Janusz Korczak the care of deprived and un- published in Poland. wanted children.

Eventually he gave up his comfortable life as a doctor and child specialist to become the director of a newlyopened orphans' home in the slums of Warsaw.

When the First World War was over. Poland became an independent country for the He submitted it under the pen first time in hundreds of name Janusz Korczak, a name years. Dr. Korczak, along he had taken from an old with other patriotic Poles, was filled with enthusiasm for building up the new nation.

He founded a boarding school for war orphans, and opened a summer camp where slum children could spend their vacations in the fresh countryside air.

In 1926 there appeared on the newstands of Warsaw the first weekly newspaper writwas much more interested in ten by and for children ever

> It was called The Little Review, and it had three editors: a boy, for the boys' section, a girl, for the girl's section, and "an old, bespectacled and bald gentleman," as Dr. Korczak described himself, to see that everything worked together smoothly.

The Little Review became tremendously popular and received thousands of letters each year. At a time when recism was spreading from Germany, the newspersisted in its noble of brotherhood for all children.

He also ran a radio programme but because of the risantisemitism in Poland, "the old doctor" was asked by radio officials not to reveal his true identity. Although he well-known throughout the country, he agreed to remain anonymous, believing that his message of tolerance and better understanding between peoples was more imthan his personal Eventually, certain government official, who disliked his programme, brought it to an end.

. World War Two began in September 1939. As the Nazis closed in to capture the capital, Warsaw, the city was bombed by waves of airplanes.

In those dark hours "the old doctor" was recalled to Warsaw Radio to talk to the citizens of Poland.

The Nazis forced the orphans' home to move its quarters inside the walls of the newly-made ghetto. By now the food given to each child was town to one slice of bread, a little jam made of beets, a potato, and a few spoonfulls of cabbage per day.

for more details

Early on Wednesday morn-

ing. August 5, 1942, the children of the orphans' home were ordered by the Nazis to assemble and march to the railroad station inside the ghetto, to be sent out to a camp somewhere east of Warsaw.

Dr. Korczak walked to the head of the procession and gave the green banner of King Matt, a character he had created, to the oldest boy to carry.

When the column of children arrived at the station a Nazi officer called Dr. Korczak aside and told him he did not have to go with the children. He could go free.

But Dr. Korczak immediately turned away from the officer. He would go with his children wherever it was they were being sent.

None of the children ever returned from their destination. Nor did Dr. Korczak. But his devotion, kindness, and courage have been left behind as an unforgettable



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