

To easily identify Jews, Hitler's government required all Jews above the age of six to wear a yellow star. German Jews received that directive - by means of a police order - on September 1, 1941. The order states:

1. Jews who have reached the age of six are forbidden to appear in public without a Jewish star.
2. The Jewish six-pointed star, drawn in black lines, is made of yellow fabric the size of the palm of one's hand; the word "Jew" is superimposed in black. It must be visibly displayed on the left side of the chest, firmly sewn to the piece of clothing. (Quoted in *The Yellow Star: The Persecution of the Jews in Europe, 1933-1945*, by Gerhard Schoenberner, page 136.)



Jews in German-occupied countries, elsewhere in Europe, had already been required to wear such an item. The letters, in black, were intended to resemble the style of [Jewish block script](#).

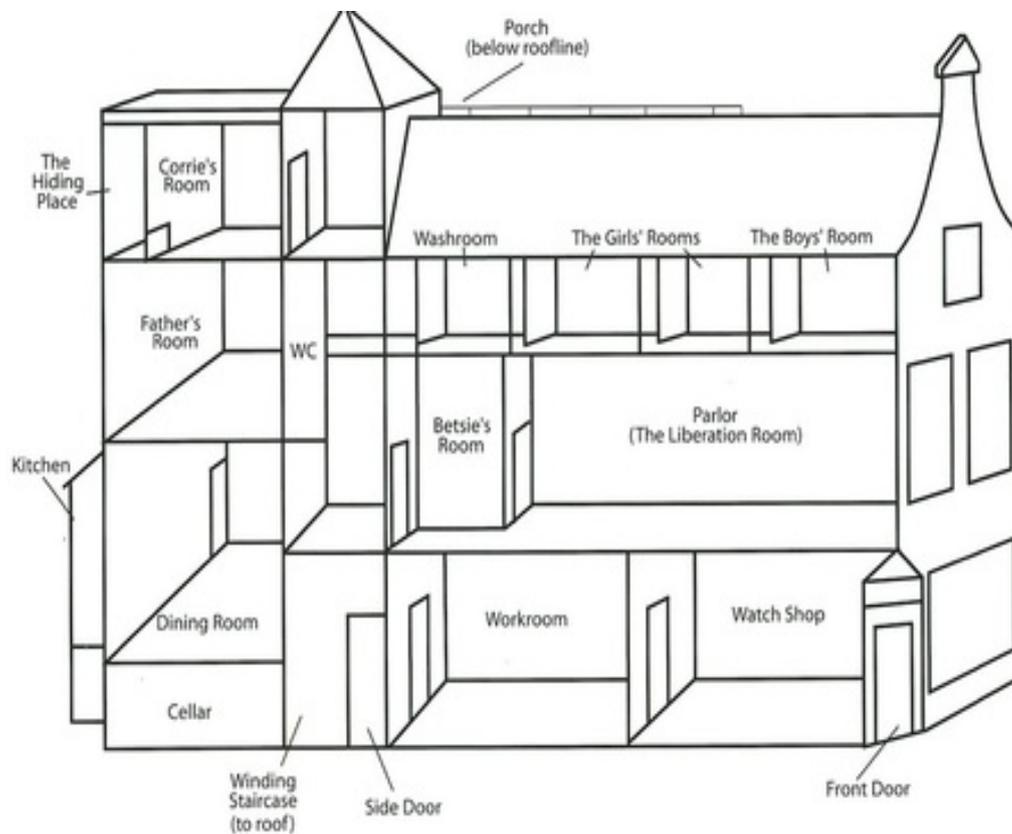
In the Netherlands, the word in the middle of the star - "Jood" - means "Jew" in Dutch. Poland was the first of Nazi-occupied countries where Jews were forced to wear an identity marker:

Wloclawek [in Poland] was the first town in Europe where the medieval marking of Jews with a yellow patch was reintroduced. In *Krakow*, a yellow star had to be worn on the breast and back. (*The Yellow Star*, page 41.)

What was it like to wear a yellow star? A schoolgirl, from [Debrecen](#) (a city in Hungary), tells us:

Mother cut the six-pointed star in the required size out of yellow material and sewed it onto the clothes of us children. It was an uncanny feeling to wear it. And it was even eerier to look out of the window and see how the street had changed, how the people we had always thought were all equal were suddenly divided into two different groups, those who wore the yellow star and those who didn't have one. The yellow stars were so striking that they literally seemed to scream throughout the quiet street. (M. Laszlo, a school girl, quoted in *The Yellow Star*, page 137.)

As the situation for Dutch Jews worsened in Holland, [Corrie ten Boom](#) and her family helped anyone who [came to their door](#), including Jews and members of the Dutch resistance. The family asked a builder to create a false wall, in Corrie's bedroom, which provided a small space [where people could hide](#).



"The Hiding Place," which was accessed through a closet, was rarely empty after it was built - until the ten Boom family was betrayed by a Dutchman on February 28, 1944.

This clip is the trailer for "The Hiding Place," a film based on Corrie ten Boom's book of the same name.

See, also:

Nazi Policies: Wearing the Yellow Star

Credits:

Trailer for "The Hiding Place," a 1975 film by World Wide Pictures, Inc. Copyright, World Wide Pictures, Inc., all rights reserved. Clip provided here as fair use for educational purposes and to acquaint new viewers with the production.

Director:

James F. Collier

Producers:

Frank R. Jacobson, William F. Brown

Writers:

Allan Sloane and Lawrence Holben based on "The Hiding Place," by Corrie Ten Boom

Starring:

Julie Harris (Betsie)

Jeannette Clift George (Corrie)

Eileen Heckart (Katja)

Arthur O'Connell - in his last film (Papa)

Musical Score:

Tedd Smith

Cinematography:

Michael Reed

Distributed by:

World Wide Pictures

Release date:

May, 1975

Run time:

150 minute

Quoted passages, from *The Yellow Star*, online courtesy Google Books.

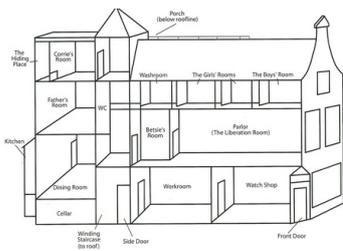
See Alignments to State and Common Core standards for this story online at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/AcademicAlignment/The-Hiding-Place-Resisting-Hitler>

See Learning Tasks for this story online at:

<http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/AcademicActivities/The-Hiding-Place-Resisting-Hitler>

Media Stream



Corrie Ten Boom - Hiding Place Location

View this asset at: <http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/>



Yellow Star of David

View this asset at: <http://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/>