



The Pendaftaran during WW2

Historical content: The Japanese Occupation of Indonesia in World War Two
Historical skills: Sourcing: Value and Limitations
Source information: From 1942 to 1945 Japanese imperial forces occupied Indonesia. This extract is taken from the recollections of Elizabeth van Kampen who was a young girl during the occupation and whose family were interred by the Japanese. She wrote this when she was 79 years old for her [website](#).

“My parents had to pay for a Japanese Pendaftaran, an Indonesian word for registration, because we were now foreigners on Japanese territory. All Dutchmen had to pay in 150 guilders (or the same amount in Japanese money, especially printed already before the Japanese occupation of Indonesia) all the Dutch women had to pay 100 guilders, all the other Europeans and other white enemies from the Japanese had to pay the same amount. The Chinese had to pay as well, they were also the enemy from the Japanese since many years. The Chinese men had to pay 100 guiders for their Pendaftaran and the Chinese woman had to pay 80 guilders. This Japanese registration paper was for all the enemies above eighteen years old. Many people couldn’t pay all this money, so it had to be paid off per month. This Pendaftaran would keep us all out of the internee camps so the Japanese told our parents. That of course was a big lie, and moreover, it was also pure robbery.”

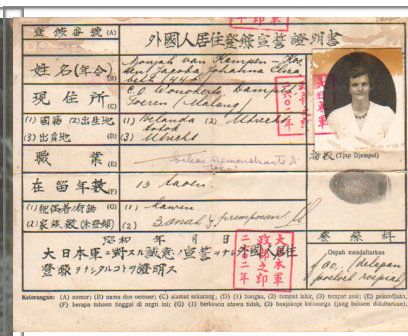
Question 1: How might Van Kampen’s memoir be useful as evidence of how the Japanese established control of the Dutch East Indies?

Question 2: What about this source might make it less useful as evidence of the Japanese occupation of Indonesian during World War 2?

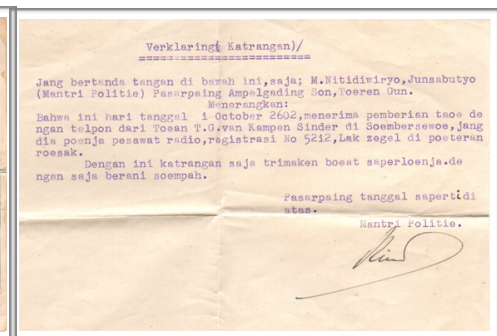
Question 3: Which of these three images from Mrs Van Kampen’s website is most useful to corroborate the account above?



i) Her family photograph taken in Indonesia in the 1940s



ii) A copy of her mother’s Pendaftaran



iii) A police note explaining why her family radio had been unsealed.



LEVEL	SUCCESS CRITERIA/ASSESSMENT RUBRIC
Proficient	<p>Question 1 Student explains that the extract is useful evidence because it is a first-hand description of someone who lived in Indonesia before, during and after the Japanese occupation.</p> <p>Question 2 Student explains that the extract is less useful as evidence either because it is a memoir of a person deeply affected by the Japanese occupation or because it was written decades after the events described.</p> <p>Question 3 Student correctly identifies and explains why the second picture is the most useful evidence to corroborate the account in the extract.</p>
Emergent	<p>Question 1 Student sees that the account provides some evidence about the Japanese occupation but makes assumptions about the memoir that go beyond the warrants of the evidence or does not fully explain how the memoir could provide useful evidence.</p> <p>Question 2 Student sees that the extract has limitations but provides an incomplete explanation about what these are and why they are limitations.</p> <p>Question 3 Student correctly identifies but does not explain why the second picture is the most useful evidence to corroborate the account in the extract.</p>
Basic	<p>Question 1 Student does not provide a relevant explanation for how the extract could be useful as evidence about the Japanese occupation.</p> <p>Question 2 Student does not identify or explain the limitations of the extract as evidence.</p> <p>Question 3 Student does not correctly identify or explain why the second picture is the most useful evidence to corroborate the account in the extract.</p>