

The Revolt of the Crew of De Zeven Provincien and the Activities of the National Movement of 1930-1933

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Abstract

World history records that at the end of 1920, the global community was hit by a very dramatic economic depression, which resulted in protests by the people as a result of cuts in the wages of civil servants in all circles, both Dutch and Indigenous nationalities, by 17%, wage cuts were part of the efforts government to reduce the gap between government revenues and spending when the economic depression has caused government revenues in an emergency. The relationship between the rebellion of the Crew of De Zeven Provincien and the activities of the national movement during the reign of Governor-General Jhr. B.C. De Jonge. After the uprising immediately, the Dutch East Indies government, under the leadership of Governor-General Jhr. B.C. De Jonge carried out reactionary and violent politics against the activities of the national movement. Movement organizations were increasingly under pressure from the colonial government, and some radical and revolutionary movement figures were even arrested. The research method used is the historical method, namely heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography, and this research uses library research where the researcher examines several sources related to this research. Thus, it can be concluded that in the De Zeven Provincien Crew Mutiny in 1933, Governor General Jhr. B.C. De Jonge put more pressure on the national movement organization in Indonesia.

Keywords

De Zeven Provincien, National Movement, Rebellion

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Introduction

World History records that at the end of 1920, the global community was hit by a budget deficit and a dramatic economic depression. The economic depression disrupted the financial system in industrialized countries and was also felt by the Dutch East Indies government (Afandi, Alifia Nurhusna, 2020). In addition, economic depression also disrupts the economy in rural areas that depend on the agricultural sector, where the price of farm products in the market plummeted massively (Mahmud, CD dan Umairah, 2018). This situation was the beginning of the rebellion of the crew of De Zeven Provinciën. The De Zeven Provinciën Crew Mutiny occurred from 4 to February 10, 1933. De Zeven Provinciën is known as the punishment ship, a warship belonging to the Dutch East Indies government. This rebellion was caused by the Dutch East Indies government budget cuts by Governor-General de Jonge, who was swamped by the salaries of government employees. Cutting wages, or employee salaries, was a step taken by the Dutch East Indies government to overcome the massive economic depression that hit the world then. On January 1, 1933, the Dutch East Indies Government announced a policy to cut the wages of Dutch East Indies colonial government employees, including (soldiers and civil servants) by 17%. On January 2, 1933, De Zeven Provinciën began its voyage from Surabaya to Sumatra. When they arrived in Banda Aceh on February 3, 1933, they faced no significant problems. Meanwhile, in Surabaya, there is a strike by marines working on government ships. Initially, the crew of the Bumiputera ship had not heard or known what was happening in Surabaya. However, before arriving at their destination, some Bumiputera crew listened to the strike news. Hearing this, the team planned to stage a rebellion. Finally, on February 4, 1933, they produced a revolution and took over the ship. They did this as a form of solidarity with the Marines in Surabaya.

The salary cuts made by the Dutch East Indies government made things worse, so the economic crisis never ended. For the people, the malaise era is labour unemployment, worker salary cuts, declining agricultural prices, and low wages (Adriyanto, 2019). The economic depression of the early 1920s led to "the reactionary politics of the governor-general of the Dutch East Indies Jhr. B.C. De Jonge (1931-1936) opening a new page in colonial politics in the early 1930s" (Kartodirdjo, 1988). Regarding reactionary politics, the national movement organizations are not recognized for their existence, with privileges or "exorbitant rights" (Soekarno, 1989). The colonial Government made arrests of movement figures seen as extremist groups. The economic crisis that disturbed the global community affected the deterioration of the economy of the people of the Dutch East Indies (Aslambik & Bakri, 2023). Many factories in big cities have closed, causing a lot of unemployment. The high number of unemployed resulted in deteriorating social conditions and millions of deaths (Suryana, 2004). In such a situation, the spirit of the national consciousness of the natives grows and develops to remote parts of the archipelago. At the same time, there was also a power transfer in the Dutch East Indies Government. Governor-General De Graeff, the Paternalistic and liberal leader, was replaced by the more conservative Jhr. B.C. De Jonge. (Mahmud, CD dan Umairah, 2018). In addition to salary cuts, the Dutch East Indies government had a pretext to legitimize the enactment of Haatzaai Artikelen to maintain the country's stability. However, based on the facts that occurred on the ground after several years, the rubber articles were directed to arrest activists, journalists, and critics who gave criticism and were considered anti-exploitation and Dutch colonialism. The economic crisis and Haatzaai Artikelen have harmed activist trade unions (Hasni et al., 2021). These protests did not only occur among politically oriented movement organizations but also applied to trade union organizations, better known as labour organizations. Trade union associations seem to continue to protest against government policies due to declining salaries and layoffs (Galih, 2017). Civil service unions, such as the Vakbonden Union of Civil Servants (PVPN), vehemently rejected the Government's policy. Similarly, the Dutch East Indies Teachers' Union (PGHB) protested loudly. This action received support from movement organizations, such as Budi Utomo, Pasundan, Sarekat Sumatra, Sarekat Ambon, Kaum Betawi, and Persatuan Selebes (Kartodirdjo, 1988). Meanwhile, Partindo and PNI, only in 1932, also held meetings that distributed revolutionary pamphlets. In January 1933, the Surabaya branch of PNI Baru "distributed red leaflets calling for a spirit in Marhaen Indonesia, so that Indonesian independence could be achieved" (Mulyana, 1969). The Indonesian National Movement organization, especially radical organizations such as the Indonesian National Party (PNI). The Indonesian Association is increasingly likely to achieve the ideals of Indonesian Independence through the principles and objectives of the organization (Junaidi & Akob, 2014).

Political developments in the Dutch East Indies in 1930-1933 occurred to protest against reactionary political policies against the Government (Akhyat, 2015). Resistance to this policy fostered the spirit of consciousness of the national movement organizations to achieve an independent Indonesia from all forms of oppression and colonialism, injustice, and arbitrariness from the treatment of the Dutchlabourst Indies colonial government. Protests occur among politically oriented movement organizations and apply to trade unions or labour organizations. The researchers chose this title as part of the study because the De Zeven Provinciën crew rebellion is a radical form of national movement because, at this time, there are not many studies that examine the De Zeven Provinciën crew rebellion. Therefore,

researchers try to raise the historical events of this rebellion to uncover historical events. The rebellion of the crew of De Zeven Provinciën as part of the history of the national movement is rarely recalled. Based on the description above, the problem arises: "How did the rebellion of the crew De Zeven Provinciën with the activities of the national movement in 1930-1933?".

Research Methods

According to (Notosusanto, 1978) divides the work procedure of the historical method into four stages, namely:

1. Heuristics are activities carried out to collect traces of facts or history. At this stage, the activities carried out are collecting relics or historical facts through literature review in the form of collecting literature related to the problem under study. Whether it's in the form of books, magazines, or newspapers. The literature in question includes the book Indonesian People's Movement by Ak. Pringgodigdo, Agriculture, and Poverty in Java by Egbert de Vries, Sukarno and the Struggle for Indonesian Independence by Berenhrdr Dahm, Indonesia Suing by Sukarno, The Road to Exile of the Indonesian National Movement 1927-1934 by Jhon Ingleson, Nationalism as the Capital of the Indonesian Struggle by Slamet Mulyana, Sulawesi and its Heroes by Lahadjaji Patang, Gelora Api Revolusi as a Historical Anthology by Colind Wild and Peter Carey and Several books, articles and other magazines related to the problem studied.
2. Source criticism is investigating whether facts and historical traces are true. Source criticism consists of internal criticism and external criticism. Internal criticism aims to find truth from the testimony of genuine historical sources. In contrast, the external complaint seeks to examine the authenticity of historical sources to obtain facts that are proven scientific truth. In this study, the author follows the writing flow from National Movement Figures such as Ak. Pringgodigdo, Slamet Mulyana, I Wangsa Widjaya. Sukarno and historians such as Bernhard Dahm, Jhon Ingleson, Egbert de Vries, Sartono Kartodirdjo, Ongghokham, Susanto Tirtoprodjo, and M.C Rickfleks. Based on the explanation above, the information provided in historical literature will be able to account for its scientific truth value because it has been tested in the form of archival research results both in the Netherlands and Indonesia.
3. Interpretation is the process of interpreting the causality relationship between historical facts obtained. After the critique process, sources are interpreted according to the facts found. Previously, the author first carried out the source analysis process. In this case, the author seeks to analyze whether there is a relationship or causality between the facts of a historical event, which is a complexity of interconnected events. So, this study seems to be arranged chronologically based on the sequence of events.
4. Historiography is the process of conveying hypotheses obtained from research results in the form of stories. At this stage, the author tries to reconstruct historical facts that were previously still separate in the form of complete historical papers according to the proportion of events. In this study, the author uses a descriptive method with a chronological approach, where the author tries to explain complex historical events (Abdullah Taufik dan Abdurrahman Surjomihardjo, 1985).

Result

The uprising on the De Zeven Provinciën ship was initiated by the increasing suffering of the people due to economic pressure from the colonial Government, which implemented "the politics of austerity in all sectors of life on the grounds of the monetary economic situation, thus demanding austerity and simplification" (Kartodirdjo, 1988). However, it is precisely the indigenous people who feel the consequences of this austerity policy. Many indigenous people suffer from food shortages. This was further supposed when there was a change of governor-general from De Graeff to the hands of governor-general De Jonge. Because Governor De Jonge significantly strengthened his authoritarian attitude and actions in implementing his political policies. De Jonge ignored the fate of the Indigenous people. Three factors made the people feel the impact of economic pressure at that time. First, people's agricultural products are declining. Second, exports are increasing. Third, people's taxes are growing" (Moedjanto, 1988). The people lost their livelihoods, and the increasingly restless people caused the inevitable destitution. The cost of living is so low, resulting in poverty and unrest among the indigenous people everywhere. Increasing the tax burden to 80% is considered an irrational effort because it is proven that the financial situation is getting worse. Moreover, colonial political policy forced salary cuts for the lowest employees to reach 45% (Prisma, 1988). The above picture directs our thinking to understand various anxieties and social tensions, poverty, and suffering, as with the 1933 De Zeven Provinciën Crew Rebellion. The De Zeven Provinciën Crew Rebellion of 1933 was part of a broader resistance movement against colonial policies that harmed the indigenous people. Protests and strikes, such as at the Indonesian Workers' Union (SKBI) in 1933 in Surabaya, were part of the national movement's efforts against pay cuts for Indonesian Navy Marines. This strike became one of the backdrops for the uprising because the protests and strikes reflected the social unease and economic hardship felt by the indigenous people.

On February 3, 1933, a "massive strike was held at the end marine agency, at the submarine base, the flying boat base at Morok Rembang Surabaya" (Kebudayaan, 1978). Indigenous Navy Marines refused the Government to work. "They numbered more than 500 people" (Nasution, 1977). Eventually, these strikers were captured by the Dutch Army and marched to Sukolilo, where the Dutch Government subsequently detained them. The arrest of the strikers by the Dutch East Indies government became one of the reasons for the rebellion. In connection with these economic difficulties, there were active protests and strikes of workers in the trade unions. The continuous decline of the conjuncture affected the country's finances, which caused the Government to announce that it would cut civil servants. The strike was a protest by Trade Union Members to oppose the Government's policy of cutting wages. However, the fate of workers is always unlucky because every strike and demand put forward is not met by the company or the government, and vice versa. The Government stopped the strike and prevented a new strike by reducing the rights of assembly and association and punishing those who carried out strike propaganda under articles in the "colonial penal code" contained in article 161 bis and article 111 *regerings reglement* (R.R.) (Suhartono, 1994). This article shows that what is punishable is that they provoke, encourage, and expand strikes. This article completely prohibits political associations contrary to the interests of the Dutch East Indies colonial government in Indonesia. Protests against Governor De Jonge's policies were not only carried out by national movement organizations, such as Partindo and PNI Baru, but trade union associations carried out protests. In Surabaya, the Indonesian Workers' Union (SKBI) protested in 1933 against pay cuts for the Navy. The lower workers began a meeting to discuss the Government's policy. Suhartono's opinion showed that the uprising was a political event not influenced by the PKI. This meant only the similarity of the PKI's political methods and strategies to achieve its goals. Initially, only a strike ended in an uprising, reminiscent of the failed PKI rebellions of 1926 and 1927.

On February 4, 1933, the crew of the Dutch East Indies government ship *De Zeven Provinciën*, known as *Kapal Seven*, rebelled because of a cut in the salaries of employees who were Indigenous and Dutch East Indies. The crew rebellion was spearheaded by Dutch East Indies army soldiers, including J.K Kawilarang, Paradja, Rumambi, Gosa, Kauanang, Sungkono, M.W Pasumah, J. Hendrik Soedijana Ahmad, Tuhumena, J. Manuputty, Pelupessy, accompanied by a progressive Dutch machinist named M. Moshart. After the rebellion of the crew of *De Zeven Provinciën*, the Dutch East Indies government, in this case, Governor-General De Jonge, increasingly realised that the dire economic conditions due to the economic depression, the nationalists increasingly got a very fertile place to spread anti-colonial feelings against the Government. Therefore, Governor-General De Jonge "changed his political course towards the national movement with no causal relationship with the rebellion" (Marwati Djoened Poesponegoro, 1990). The conservative, reactionary attitude became a paralyzed activity of the movement. "The *De Zeven Provinciën* Warship Sailing Rebellion became one of the reasons for the Government to follow up on the Indonesian national movement. All activities related to nationalists must be suppressed immediately because they would be dangerous to public security (Mulyana, 1969). Government supervision and interference with the movement's meetings were not limited to the big cities but reached the regions by order of Governor-General De Jonge. This shows that the Government is very concerned about the possibility of spreading nationalist activities among the public. Even before the *Vergader Verbod* law issuance, the Government had announced an amendment that "PNI Baru and Partindo were banned parties in the Dutch East Indies for civil servants (Mulyana, 1969). Although it seems that this ban did little to hinder his activities, as members of these two parties were mostly not civil servants. This statement was issued in June 1933. The crackdown of the Government of Jhr. B.C. De Jonge, after the *De Zeven Provinciën* crew riots, was not only imposed on all figures of the national movement but also imposed on the movement press as a weapon of the movement to convey its political program to the people, under intense pressure as well. Where the Dutch colonial Government issued and further activated the national movement press law. Every publication must have a permit, is subject to preventive censorship, and can be prosecuted if it attacks the authorities. This banning lasted until the end of Dutch colonialism in Indonesia. Moreover, this law was enforced as harshly as possible after the *De Zeven Provinciën* ship riot.

Discussion

In the early 1930s, the role of the Bumiputera press as a medium for expressing Indonesian nationalism became increasingly apparent. A fascinating discourse on nationalism was disseminated in the magazine *Sendjata Ra'jat*, published twice a month in Semarang. The press committee of the Semarang branch of the Indonesian Party published this magazine. In its first issue, on December 29, 1929, the magazine issued a discourse that galvanized the people's nationalism (Yunita et al., 2015). In 1931, the colonial Government gave birth to the *Perbreidel Ordonantie*. The policy provides the Governor-General with the right to prohibit publications deemed to disturb public order. The publication ban was imposed after Governor-General De Jonge designated the publication as a temporarily banned publication. In this case, the Governor-General reserves the right to restrict the printing, publishing, and dissemination of newspapers with a time limit of only eight days. Even after the issuance ban, it can still be extended to 30 consecutive days. In

addition to *Persbreidel Ordonantie*, the actions of the Dutch East Indies government are also known as *Haatzaai Artikelen* (Surjomihardjo, 2001). *Haatzaai Artikelen* is an article that threatens punishment against anyone who spreads feelings of hostility or insult to the Dutch East Indies government. This rule consists of 4 articles, namely articles 154, 155, 156, and 157 *Wetboek Van Strafrecht* (Dewi Yuliati, 2018). The colonial Government tried to control the indigenous press (National Press) while continuing to curb the political activities of the movement. Since September 7, 1931, the *Persbreidel Ordonantie* (Press Banning) has been issued, where articles 1 and 2 of this Ordinance give full power to the Governor-General to regulate on the grounds of public order. By 1936, the Dutch colonial Government had "muzzled 27 indigenous newspapers due to political dissemination and agitation from movement figures" (Indonesian National Encyclopedia Volume 17, 1988). In addition, several journalists and journalists were detained and tried, among them "Moh. Hatta, Amir Syarifuddin, Rangkyo Rasuna Said" (Roro Ajeng Apriyani, Bukhari, 2022).

Based on the above statement, it can be concluded that the movement press is a significant threat to the Dutch East Indies government, whose existence cannot be considered trivial. Freedom of expression became a weapon to denounce the colonial system and its practical elements. The political agitation of the movement was seen as very dangerous, especially since the main target was the colonial Government. It has become commonplace that some figures of the movement have been arrested. Especially radical and non-cooperative, the press was only moderate and cooperative (Kartodirdjo, 1992). In connection with the violence of the Dutch colonial Government against nationalist organisations and movements, in September 1933, Attorney General Verheyen ordered:

"The Governor-General continue his purification efforts against the nationalist movement by arresting Hatta and his friends. Verheyen believed that now was the right time to put an end to the dangerous revolutionaries through the New PNI, who had seized influence among the Trade Unions and other organizations. The Government dealt a severe blow to the nationalists who attacked the heart of the movement who had taken action and who had received intellectual and political education to rebuild and strengthen their position by leading the movement against the government" (Ensiklopedia Nasional Indonesia, 1988)

The Council of the Dutch East Indies (Raad Van Indie) supported the efforts of Attorney General Verheyen, so on February 24, 1934, Moh. Hatta, Sjahrir, Maskum, Burhanuddin, Suka, Mas Bondan, and Murwoto were arrested and exiled to Boven Digul (Colin Wild and Peter Carey, 1986). Meanwhile, Sukarno, as a Partindo figure, was arrested on August 1, 1933, and exiled to Ende Flores Island. Sukarno was first arrested before Moh's arrest—Hatta and Kawan Kawan, who are members of PNI Baru (Budi, 2017). Indonesian figures have experienced exile in Boven Digoel. During their exile in Boven Digoel, the statistics kept the idealism of the ideals of Independence. The Indonesians who were exiled or exiled in those years were figures of the Indonesian National Movement. PNI leaders struggled to maintain idealism for the achievement of Indonesian Independence. They did not necessarily submit and obey the Dutch East Indies government and ignored the ideals of an independent nation. The efforts made by the national movement figures were considered a rebellion by the Dutch East Indies colonial government. The tactical step taken by the Dutch East Indies government to restrict the movement was to alienate movement figures in response to figures who disobeyed the policies that the Dutch colonial Government had implemented (Salsabila, 2021). This group includes cooperative moderates and is reflected in the Parindra and Gerindo organizations, which emphasize the indigenous population's economic and social improvement. It seems that the nationalist movement organizations, both from the beginning, adhered to a cooperative political stance and initially a non-cooperative attitude, which all led to an independent Indonesia. After the decade of 1933, the national movement organization was practically suitable with the colonial Government, struggling through Parliament Councils such as the *Volksraad*, Municipal Council (*Gementraden*), Provincial Council (*Provincie Raden*), Regency Council (*Regentschaps Raden*) (Fachreza, 2021). Since then, the *Volksraad* and other Councils have been the scene of political struggles between the Dutch East Indies government and the cooperative national movement (Lestari, 2022). Especially within the *Volksraad*, the figures of the nationalist movement represented by Muh. Husni Thamrin formed a National Faction to realise an independent Indonesia, which agreed to be done quickly (Rohmadi & Wartyo, 2019). Also explained by Muh. Husni Thamrin that the National Faction seeks to achieve:

1. Changes to government regulations,
2. The erasure of all political, economic, and intellectual differences and their occurrence from the eternal contradictory nature of the colonies
3. By using all local efforts that are appropriate for the cause.

The members of this national faction are "Moh Husni Thamrin Dwidjosewojo, Mochtar, Suradi, Seangkopon, Pangeran Ali, Suroso, Datuk Kayu, and Kusumo Utoyo" (Rohmadi & Wartyo, 2019). These people fought in the *Volksraad* to realize an independent Indonesia. This national movement was formed on December 25, 1935. This Parindra organization is politically cooperative and operates outside the *Volksraad* and is the incarnation of the merger

of Budi Utomo and PBI (Indonesian National Association), Celebes Partnership, Sumatra Partnership, Ambon Partnership, Betawi People's Union, and Tirtayasa Partnership. The goal of Parindra is to achieve the purpose of Noble and Perfect Indonesia. At the congress in December 1935 held in Surakarta, Dr Soetama was elected chairman, and R.M.A. Wuryaningrat was elected vice chairman (Wajidi, 2015). At the congress in Surakarta in December 1935, it also triggered, among others, the political objectives of Parindra to achieve a Noble and Perfect Indonesia then:

1. Every human has the right to fight for the safety of his state and nation. Therefore, cooperation between the people and Parindra is needed to achieve prosperity and a noble Indonesia.
2. Parindra aims to form a prosperous country. The Indonesian people must unite in the social, economic, and political fields to achieve this goal (Tangkilisan, 2015).

Parindra's struggle in facing Dutch East Indies politics covered various political fields. The Dutch East Indies government covered multiple fields and opportunities. In the political area, Parindra tried to sit in the membership of the Raad-Raad (Council), such as the Volksraad (People's Council) in the centre of the Provinciale Raad (Provincial Council) in the South Kalimantan region (Banjar Raad), Gemeenteraad (Gemeente Council) and other Raads (Wajidi, 2015). Because of its moderate attitude towards the Dutch East Indies colonial government, Parindra's organization has not experienced difficulties in carrying out its program, and it can even be said to have been successful. Various efforts have been made to improve the welfare of the people, such as "Establishing a ruku tani association to help the peasants, to promote shipping, the Indonesian shipping pillar (Rupelin) was also established and established the National Bank of Indonesia" (Suhartono, 1994).

General board members, such as Moh Husni Thamrin, Sukardjo Wirjopranoto, and others, have made Parindra a national party that can be categorized as the most powerful. However, this party was seen as the centre of a political organization of emerging Indonesian capitalism. As the right wing of the national movement (Suhartono, 1994). This opinion is mainly from figures of national campaigns with a non-cooperative Islamic style, such as PSII. His new steps in the nationalist movement seemed necessary because the changing situation of the non-cooperative actions at that time practically did not get away. The cooperative movement was under the control of the Dutch East Indies colonial government and had to have the approval of the Dutch East Indies government. Despite pressure from the Dutch East Indies government, the struggle continued, and the fight continued through the People's Representative Council (Volksraad). Political parties could continue the rebellion together through Soetardjo's petition. So came the "Soetardjo Petition on July 15, 1936" (Moedjanto, 1988). This petition was named the Soetardjo Petition because this petition was submitted by Sutardjo Kartohadikusumo, who was the chairman of the Bestuur Bumiputera employee association (PPBB) at that time was also a member of the Volksraad. As a chief Bumiputera civil servant "Increasingly dissatisfied with salary reductions, dismissals, restrictions on education and government policies that generally intervene in the organization of the movement" (Ricklefs, 1991).

Therefore, as a member of the Volksraad, he petitioned the Volksraad for a conference to regulate Indonesian autonomy within an Indonesian-Dutch union for ten years (Ricklefs, 1991). The petition was intended to achieve cooperation between the Dutch East Indies government and the movement's leaders to advance the people and the country in determining political, social, and economic policies. From these aims and purposes, it is clear that this petition was moderate and cooperative towards the colonial Government. It is undeniable that since the receipt of Soetardjo's petition by the Volksraad on September 29, 1936, there have been pros and cons which support this petition—established Centra Comite Petition Soetardjo (CPSS) to fight for pets Soetardjo. The CPSS is chaired by Mr Sartono, who has invited political parties to hold meetings to support the party. Representatives from Parindra, Gerindo, Pasundan, Arab Union, Minahasa Association, and Indonesian Catholic Political Association attended the meeting. Meanwhile, PSII did not send a representative. With this petition, there is opposition within the movement; some agree, and some refuse. Among those who refused "PSII, Gerindo, and PNI Baru refused to support this petition because they considered that the basis of Soetardjo's petition was contrary to the Indonesian ideal of a fully independent Indonesia and independent of the colonial government of the Dutch East Indies" (Kebudayaan, 1978).

With the rejection of the petition, it proved straightforward that the struggle for independence through the Volksraad was not helpful because the proposal accepted by this institution could not be carried out in the end, even being rejected by the Dutch East Indies colonial government. In other words, the tactics of cooperation employed by the movement after 1934 did not seem to have produced the expected results. Therefore, after the failure of Soetardjo's petition, the national movement organization later formed the Indonesian Political Association (GAPI), which demanded that Indonesia have a parliament, which was also not fulfilled by the colonial Government (Maretha, 2021). So, the efforts of the movement during the period 1934 to 1936 that relied on its cooperative politics can be said to be unsuccessful. So Dr Susan Abeyasekere of Monash University in Australia concludes that history has again opposed cooperative nationalists' pursuit of power.

Conclusion

The rebellion of the crew of De Zeven Provincien in 1933 was closely related to the Dutch East Indies government's policy of reducing salaries for all civil servants and co-workers by 17%. The Government did this on the grounds of massive austerity in connection with the economic depression that hit the Dutch East Indies in the 1930s. So, the Indonesian crew who worked for the Dutch East Indies Navy did not escape the Government's policy, which eventually gave birth to various protests and culminated in rebellion. However, in this study, the authors had limitations in conducting an in-depth analysis of other factors that might have contributed to the uprising. Therefore, there is a need for more comprehensive follow-up research to understand the context that discusses more broadly related to this event. The practical recommendation drawn from this study is for governments to draw lessons from this history and understand the importance of balancing economic and social policies to prevent future tensions and conflicts. The Government must also be able to accept and listen to the people's aspirations and involve them in the decision-making process to build stability and prevent rebellion.

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