

The Spirit of Nationalism of the Banjar People on the Proclamation of 17th May 1949

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Abstrak

Sejarah perjuangan ALRI Divisi IV sendiri merupakan gambaran perjuangan rakyat Kalimantan Selatan dalam menunjukkan kesetiaan kepada NKRI dari para pejuang di Kalimantan. sejarah perjuangan ALRI Divisi IV yang dipimpin oleh Hassan Basry memproklamirkan bahwa Kalimantan ada wilayah Republik Indonesia pada 17 mei 1949. Tujuan penulisan artikel ini adalah memaparkan bagaimana kesadaran nasionalisme masyarakat Banjar pada peristiwa Proklamasi 17 Mei 1949. Artikel adalah penelitian studi kepustakaan dengan mengkaji sumber-sumber artikel jurnal, buku-buku sejarah dan sumber terkait dengan Peristiwa Proklamasi 17 Mei 1949 dengan Analisa dari sumber-sumber terkait yang ditarik kesimpulan mengenai topik yang dibahas. Hasil dari artikel ini adalah Perjuangan ALRI Divisi IV Kalimantan yang dipimpin oleh Hassan Basry yang bermarkas di wilayah Kandangan melakukan perlawanan sengit kepada pihak NICA Belanda. Pada tahun 1949, Ketika wilayah perjuangan dari ALRI Divisi IV bertambah luas di Kalimantan Selatan. Karena mereka mengaku sebagai alat pemerintah Republik Indonesia maka para pejuang atau gerilyawan ini berinisiatif melakukan rapat dan hingga pada peristiwa Proklamasi 17 Mei 1949 di desa Mandapai Hulu Sungai Selatan, yang telah mendorong meningkatnya semangat perjuangan pada jiwa masyarakat Banjar, yang dimana masyarakat Banjar sendiri berjuang dan sudah merasa menjadi bagian dari Republik Indonesia bukan menjadi wilayah boneka Belanda.

Kata Kunci: Sejarah ALRI Divisi IV, Nasionalisme dan Proklamasi 17 Mei 1949.

Abstract

The history of the struggle of the Navy Division IV itself is a picture of the struggle of the people of South Kalimantan to show loyalty to the Republic of Indonesia from the fighters in Kalimantan. The history of the Navy Division IV struggle led by Hassan Basry proclaimed that Kalimantan was part of the Republic of Indonesia on 17th May 1949. This article aims to explain the Banjar people's nationalism awareness during the Proclamation of 17th May 1949. The article is a literature study examining sources journal articles, history books, and sources related to the Proclamation of 17th May 1949 with an analysis of related sources and concludes with the topics discussed. The result of this article is the struggle of the ALRI Division IV Kalimantan, led by Hassan Basry, based in the Kandangan area, to fight fiercely against the Dutch NICA. In 1949, when the area of the struggle of the

ALRI Division IV expanded in South Kalimantan. Because they claimed to be a tool of the government of the Republic of Indonesia, these fighters or guerrillas took the initiative to hold a meeting until the Proclamation of 17th May 1949 in the village of Mandapai Hulu Sungai Selatan, which encouraged the increasing spirit of struggle in the soul of the Banjar people, where the Banjar people themselves fought and already felt that they were part of the Republic of Indonesia, not a Dutch puppet territory.

Keywords: History of the Navy Division IV, Nationalism and Proclamation of 17th May 1949.

PRELIMINARY

The independence of the Republic of Indonesia on 17 August 1945 opened a new chapter for the people in the area that was previously named the Dutch East Indies with a new name, namely the Republic of Indonesia, which was echoed by the father of the Proclaimer of the Nation, namely Ir. Soekarno and Drs. Moh. Hatta. The participation of national and community figures at that time made this independence euphoria spread throughout the archipelago, including Kalimantan, which in the 2nd PPKI session itself was included in the newly independent Indonesian territory with the appointment of a local figure, namely Ir. Prince M. Noor as Governor (Purba, 2015).

Ir. Prince M. Noor, who was appointed as Governor of First Kalimantan, realized the need to expand the news of the independence of the Republic of Indonesia through prominent journalists in Banjarmasin to spread the news of independence to a broad audience, such as AA Hamidhan, A. Rivai, Zafry Zam Zam and others, besides that also preparing guerrilla troops after 1946 when the Dutch began to come back to Kalimantan to seize power (Ideham et al., 2019).

Indonesian independence was greeted with joy by all the people in South Kalimantan. However, the people's joy did not last long because of the arrival of allied troops commanded by Australian troops with the NICA (Netherland Indies Civil Administration) (Koroh, 2009). The arrival of the allied forces to Kalimantan, precisely in the city of Banjarmasin on 17 September 1945, was initially aimed at releasing the prisoners held by the Japanese and returning the Japanese troops to their home countries. However, in reality, the allied forces also took the opportunity to return to power in Indonesia. Therefore, this article aims to explain the spirit of nationalism of the Banjar people in the Proclamation of 17th May 1949.

METHOD

This research uses literature study or *library research*. It uses a historical approach so that in collecting the data, it is a source of reference on topics discussed in history by referring to theories from experts on a problem. It aims to examine texts, books, and published manuscripts on the local history of South Kalimantan, which are sourced from relevant literature texts that are raised as problems in this research topic. The data sources used are relevant data from previous research. The steps include collecting library data, reading, taking

notes, comparing literature, and processing it to produce conclusions. The data used are secondary data derived from textbooks, journals, and a literature review containing the concepts being studied regarding the History of the Navy Division IV South Kalimantan, the Proclamation of 17th May 1949 and the Spirit of Nationalism of the Banjar people (Zed, 2004; Sjamsuddin, 2019; Abbas et al., 2021).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The history of the struggle of Hassan Basry and his friends on the 17th May 1949 incident is very long, focusing on 1949 in its struggle. After the whole meeting in Ilung in February 1949, it was felt that the territory of power was expanding. Because they claim to be a tool of the government of the Republic of Indonesia. According to Romansi, the correspondence between Hasan Basry, H. Aberanie Sulaiman, and Gusti Aman after the reorganization of the Indonesian Navy in February 1949 talked a lot about areas of power and how to regulate the people (Ideham, 2003; Sjamsuddin & Maryani, 2019).

The agreement of the fighters to form a government committee army led by the army governor started by holding secret meetings. Secret Meeting The first was in Durian Rabung, Padang Batung, on 7 May 1949, led by Gusti Aman. The next meeting was at the house of H. Abdul Kadir in Durian Rabung on 9 May 1949, chaired by H. Aberani Sulaiman and attended by Gusti Aman, Hasnan Basuki, Budhigawis, H. Damanhuri, Daeng Lajida, R. Sukadani, Setia Budi, and Daeng Gidul Tololio. The meeting decided to form a governing body of a governor and elect Hasan Basry as Governor of the army as head of government. The meeting was immediately disbanded due to unsafe information. H. Aberani Sulaiman ordered Ibn Hadjar and Setia Budi to be on standby to secure the Padang Batung area. In the early hours of the morning before the turn of the 15th to the 16th of May 1949, at the house of Dumam, a child from the village of Limau Easy, Telaga Langsat (at that time, this location used the pseudonym of Ambarawa hinterland), H. Aberani Sulaiman as the leader together with Gusti Aman, Hasnan Basuki, P Arya, Budhigawis, Romansi compiled the text of the proclamation and was escorted by Ibn Hadjar's troops at that time. The text of the proclamation was signed by Hassan Basry in the presence of Gusti Aman, Hasnan Basuki, P. Arya, Tobelo, Kardi, and Haji Ramli. The text of the proclamation was read by Hassan Basry as the ceremony inspector on 17th May 1949 in Mandapai (Ideham et al., 2003; Darmadi, 2019).

On the date of 15 Mey 1949, carried out the formulation of the text of the proclamation of Landsat Lake. Formulation led by H. Aberani Sulaiman, assisted by Gt. Aman, Hasnan Basuki, Prince Arya, Budi Gawis, and Romansie. The formulation was finished at 03.00 am on 16 May 1949, then Romansie typed ten pieces with red ribbon and all capital letters.

After the meeting, all members dispersed and headed for Ni'ih, where Hasan Basry was. Kardi and H Ramli brought the text of the proclamation to Hasan Basry. Arriving in Niih, the text of the proclamation was signed by Hasan Basry in front of the assembled fighters. Afterward, preparations were made for the proclamation of activities, with the chosen place in Mandapai on May 17th 1949 (Ideham, 2003).

The proclamation was carried out with a red and white flag-raising ceremony. The Commander of the ceremony was Ahmad Kusasi, while the hoist flags were Abbas Basri and Kardi. The local community and members of the ALRI Division IV attended the ceremony. After reading the text of the proclamation by Hasan Basri and raising the red and white flag, the flag was lowered again to avoid the Dutch attack.

The contents of the proclamation dated 17th May 1949 are as follows:

"Proclamation"

Merdeka, as a result of this, the Indonesian people in South Kalimantan proclaimed the establishment of an army governor government from the "ALRI" covering the entire area of South Kalimantan to become part of the Republic of Indonesia, to fulfill the contents of the proclamation of 17 August 1945 which was signed by President Soekarno and Vice President Mohammad Hatta. Matters relating to the transfer of power will be defended and, if necessary, fought for until the last drop of blood.

Stay free!

Kandangan, May 17 IV/Rep.

On behalf of the Indonesian people in South Kalimantan

Army Governor

Hassan Basry

To publish the results of the proclamation, tell the Tarsan courier to paste the text of the proclamation on the market cage. The text of the proclamation was finally successfully passed on 20 May 1949, and instantly the Kandangan people were in an uproar. Then one of the reporters took the text of the proclamation and brought it to this Banjarmasin so that news of the proclamation immediately circulated in Borneo (Ideham, 2003).

Since the consolidation of the Regional Headquarters and its bases in the South by Budi Gawis, the Regional Headquarters ranged from the center to the southern region (Kandangan). The most important reason for this range is to approach the Dutch center government and military power in the Hulu Sungai and facilitate regular relations with bases in the Martapura area, Banjarmasin (Usman, 1991)

The proclamation of 17th May 1949 in the village of Mandapai Hulu Sungai has encouraged an increase in the spirit of struggle in the soul of the community, as well as students from madrasas, private schools, and public schools from all majors (Putra, 2021). Their unique abilities follow field conditions accompanied by skilled alertness, including sending letters, tracking NICA army defense alertness, carrying out administration at bases, the red cross, and not even a few who immediately take up arms attach themselves with other fighters (Wajidi, 2007; Subiyakto & Syaharuddin, 2018).

On 13 July 1949, Captain (L) Danussaputra with his staff and bodyguards arrived at his new headquarters in Padang Besar, the location of Padang in the middle between Haruyan, Batu Tangga, Panyiuran, Kandangan, and Langsat Lake. This place is busy with all kinds of internal and external problems external (Usman, 1991).

The battle between Ibn Hadjar's troops and the KNIL troops occurred on 24 August 1949. Towards dusk, Ibnu Hadjar was in front of the barbed wire fence in front of the Kandangan KNIL barracks, shouting for the KNIL to surrender. Not long after that, the flagpole in the barracks slowly crept up the Red and White flag, fluttering fanning the twilight horizon (Iqbal, 2018).

On 1 November 1949, ALRI Division IV joined the Army Unit Lambung Mangkurat Division with Lieutenant Colonel Hasan Basry as the Commander. Based on Charter Number 518/49 dated 2 November 1949, the reorganization of the Navy Division IV was a decision issued by the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia. The inauguration was held on 10 November 1949 in Kandangan by Lieutenant Colonel Sukanda Bratamanggala and read out the written message from the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Indonesia, Lieutenant General Sri Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX. The Chief of Staff of the Mangkurat Hull Division is H. Aberani Sulaiman and consists of four companies representing his brigade respectively, namely:

- a. Brigade I with Commander Captain Mulyono;
- b. Brigade II with Lieutenant Commander Ibnu Hadjar;
- c. Brigade III with Commander Captain Martinus;
- d. Student Brigade with (temporary) Commander Lieutenant Colonel Sukanda Brata Manggala (Basry, 2003).

The Student Brigade is a place to unite all separate student struggle organizations. For the improvement of the organization by the Indonesian Military Delegation, an officer from the Student Army (TP) in Yogya was brought in, namely Second Lieutenant Sutomo. Ibn

Hadjar and Ma'rufi Utir became the leaders of the Central Core Forces in the Middle II Regiment.

Thus, the Lambung Mangkurat Division had been structured so that the former Navy Division IV fighters had to integrate with this division. In addition, the Regional Headquarters of fighters, formerly located or domiciled in the Regency, was renamed KDM (Military District Command). Base Headquarters located in each village become KPKR (People's Security Assistance Command) (Darmadi, 2019)

After the preparation of the Lambung Mangkurat Division was completed, the critical issue was those who were returned to the community. Hasan Basry, in his story about the end of the guerrilla struggle in South Kalimantan, told that other members of the Navy Division IV were returned to the community, given a severance pay of Rp. 50,000- and 3 meters of cloth and certificate. What needs to be realized is that ALRI Division IV is a figure of a struggle organization whose members are guerrillas, mostly youth volunteers, from various ethnic groups as long as there is one goal to fight against NICA, as an effort to integrate South Kalimantan with Indonesia to combine and consolidate guerrilla units—separated (Ideham, 2003).

The organization of armed resistance in this area from the emergence of insurgency organizations in 1945 until the military administration by the Governor of the Indonesian Navy Division IV Defense of Kalimantan in 1949 can be divided into the following stages:

- a. August 1945-November 1946: Time of local movement
- b. December 1946-February 1949: The time of merging local movements
- c. March 1949-May 1949: The period of transition to military rule.
- d. May and beyond: Army reign

The local history of the Banjar people was in a physical period (1945-1949), especially when the compromise of the "Proclamation of 17th May" was part of Indonesian cultural values, which included the values of citizens, namely: the value of self-sacrifice, hard work, and unwavering attitude, has a responsibility to maintain independence, rejecting the idea of a federal state that is contrary to the ideals of the proclamation. These events in the Banjar community are the same as heroic events in other areas (Basry, 2003; Wajidi, 2007).

This cultural-historical heritage should be transferred, internalized, and finally transformed into the Banjar community (students) through the development of social studies education materials in schools (SMP/MTs) so that these values are well maintained and inherited by each generation as a generation. Provision to face the challenges of global change in the 21st century (Abbas et al., 2022). Awareness of nationalism in the Banjar people during

the physical revolution or the period of movement (1945-1949) was not blind to just wanting to fight. However, the sense of nationalism arose because the Banjar people themselves had the same pain as other regions that were equally struggling to defend the independence of the Republic of Indonesia (Anderson, 1983; Syaharuddin, 2015).

At the Malino conference in 1946, the Banjar region planned to form a particular autonomous region, namely the Banjar region. However, the delegation or representatives from the Banjar people themselves rejected the proposal and did not heed the will of the Dutch. Although the territory of Kalimantan, including the land of Banjar, did not become the territory of the Republic of Indonesia either in the Linggarjati agreement or the Renville Agreement itself, it became a hard slap for the fighters in South Kalimantan; this did not dampen the enthusiasm of the guerrillas and the people of Banjar to fight as hard as they could to be part of the Republic. Indonesia, by establishing a military government led by Hassan Basry and acknowledging that they are part of the Republic of Indonesia showing a high attitude of nationalism towards the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Wajidi, 2007; Iqbal, 2018; Diah et al., 2018; Handy et al., 2021, 2022).

CONCLUSION

The ALRI Division IV Kalimantan struggle, led by Hassan Basry based in the Kandangan area, fought fiercely against the Dutch NICA. In 1949, after a complete meeting in Ilung in February 1949, it was felt that the territory of the Republic of Indonesia was expanding. Because they claimed to be a tool of the government of the Republic of Indonesia, the fighters took the initiative to hold a meeting and until finally, the Proclamation of 17th May 1949 in the village of Mandapai Hulu Sungai, which had encouraged an increase in the spirit of struggle in the soul of the community, where the people of Banjar themselves struggled and felt part of the struggle in maintain independence, not become a Dutch puppet territory and establish a military government that submits to the Republik Indonesia.

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