

“THE REAL ME” IN ARCHIVES: UNRAVELLING THE PERSONAL ARCHIVES OF HAZEU

“JATI DIRIKU” DALAM ARSIP: MENGUNGKAP ARSIP PRIBADI MILIK HAZEU

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Abstrak

Godard Aren Johannes Hazeu (Penasehat Kantor Urusan Masyarakat Pribumi) merupakan salah satu penasehat yang memiliki peran penting di masa awal pemerintah kolonial Belanda. Hazeu juga dikenal sebagai seorang penasehat Belanda yang kontroversial. Hal ini dikarenakan beberapa nasehatnya dinilai terlalu subjektif dan memihak kaum pribumi. Salah satu kasus kontroversial yang pernah ditangani oleh Hazeu adalah peristiwa Garut. Ketika Garut bergejolak pada tahun 1919, Hazeu diperintahkan oleh pemerintah Belanda untuk menginvestigasi peristiwa tersebut. Namun, laporan investigasi Hazeu ditentang karena dinilai terlalu subyektif oleh pemerintah. Bahkan pemerintah menyalahkan Hazeu sehingga pada akhirnya Hazeu harus mengundurkan diri dari posisinya dikarenakan hal tersebut. Semua laporan investigasi dan korespondensi Hazeu kepada para pejabat pemerintah tentang Garut tersimpan lengkap di arsip personal Hazeu. Bagaimana Hazeu merekam, menyimpan, dan menampilkan peristiwa Garut dalam arsip personalnya? Inilah pertanyaan penelitian yang akan dibahas dalam tulisan ini. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif dengan menggunakan studi kepustakaan dan kearsipan berdasarkan teori kearsipan yang disampaikan oleh Catherine Hobbs bahwa arsip personal tidak hanya merekam tentang kehidupan personal penciptanya sebagai seorang individu, akan tetapi arsip personal juga menyimpan konstruksi persepsi dan pemikiran penciptanya terhadap orang lain yang berhubungan dengannya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa arsip personal Hazeu menyimpan tak hanya tentang rekaman dan informasi secara detail tentang peristiwa Garut, akan tetapi juga menampilkan sisi personal dan persepsinya mengenai kasus Garut. Dalam arsipnya, Hazeu menunjukkan rasa tidak setuju atas sikap pemerintah mengenai kasus Garut dan meyakinkan pembaca bahwa dirinya tidak bersalah dalam kasus Garut.

Kata Kunci: Peristiwa Garut, Hazeu, Arsip Personal, Adviser, Kantor Urusan Pribumi

Abstract

Godard Aren Johannes Hazeu (Advisor of Office of Native Affairs) was one of the most important advisors in the colonial government. He was also well known as the most controversial advisor because many of his advices were considered as being too subjective and to be in favor with the natives. One of the most controversial cases of Hazeu was the Garut affairs. When Garut was in tension in 1919, he was assigned to investigate the affairs by the

government. However, his report of investigation was banned because the government concluded that it was too subjective. Hazeu was even blamed by the colonial government that in the end, Hazeu had to give up his position because of the case. All of his reports, correspondences to the high officers and notes were completely recorded in the personal archives of Hazeu. How did Hazeu record, keep and picture the Garut affairs in his personal archives? This is the research question which is going to be discussed in the article. The article investigates Garut affairs based on the records which are kept in the personal archives of Godard Aren Johannes Hazeu. This is a qualitative research by using literature and archival reviews which is based on the argument of Catherine Hobbs that personal archives do not only record the personal, private, inner life of the creator as an individual, but also there is a construction of perceptions and thoughts of the creators towards others. (Hobbs, 2001: 128-129). The result of this research shows that the personal archives of Hazeu keep not only the records and detail information on Garut affairs, but also show his personal point of view and his perceptions on Garut affairs. In his personal archives, Hazeu showed his disagreement to the government in dealing with Garut affairs and convinced the readers that he was not guilty in the affairs.

Keywords: *Garut Incident, Hazeu, Personal Archives, Adviser, Office of Native Affairs*

INTRODUCTION

Archives are the memories of the past. Through archives we could share good and bad memories as a part of our history. In this paper I would like to discuss on Godard Aren Johannes Hazeu (Hazeu) and his memories which had been kept in his personal archives.

Godard Aren Johannes Hazeu was the second advisor for the Office of Native Affairs in the Netherlands East Indies for period 1906-1911 and 1916-1920. He was the successor of Snouck Hurgronje after he gave up his position in the Netherlands East Indies and returned to Netherlands in 1906. Among all of the advisors of the office of native affairs, Hazeu was the one who had to deal with the biggest challenges on Islamic affairs and at the height of ethical period (1901-1920). The office of native affairs under Hazeu was administratively transferred from *Algemeene Secretarie* to the Ministry of Education and Religion.

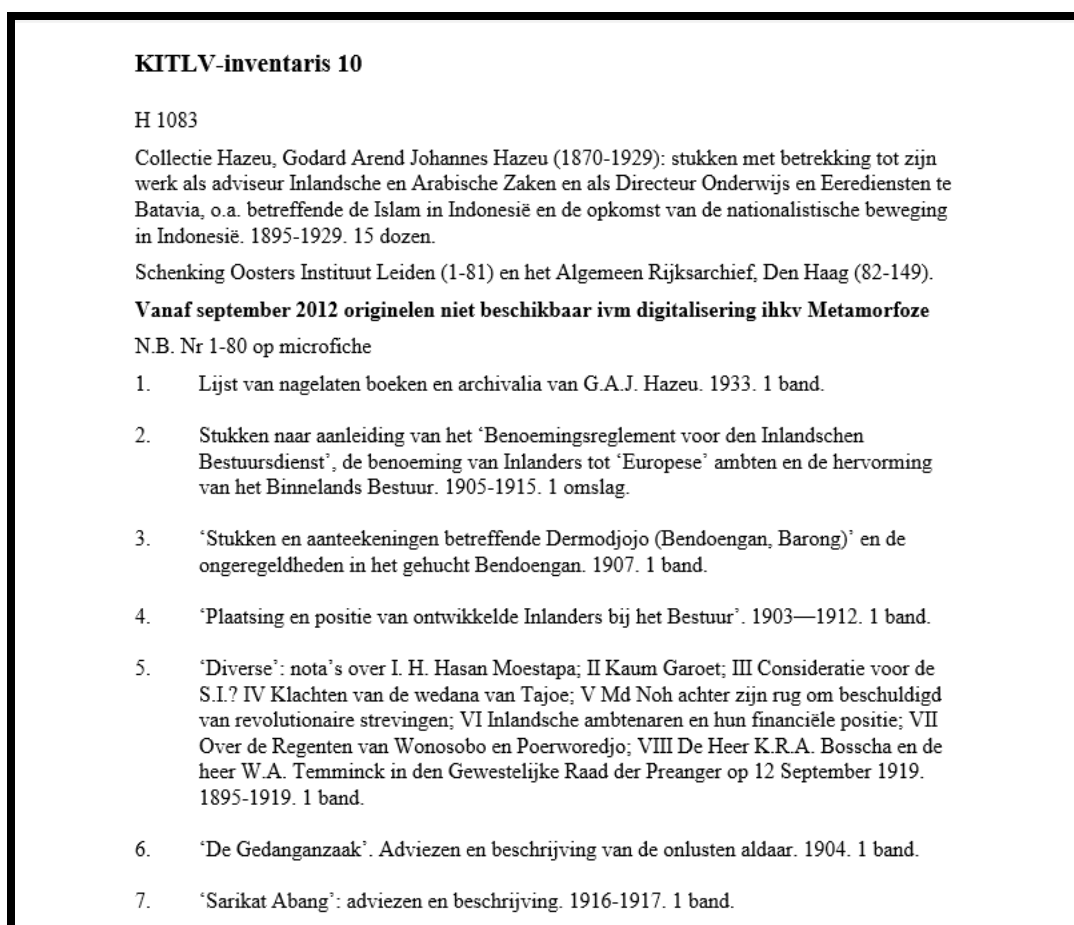
(*Regeringsalmanak van Nederlandsch Indie*, 1907). After the transfer, Hazeu gained unusual position within the colonial administration. On the one hand he exercised a direct influence on the highest authority in the colony, and on the other hand as the adviser of the office of native affairs, he had to stand outside the official hierarchy of the regional and local administration, and established a direct contact between the natives and central government in Batavia (L. de Hoop, 1992:6). This made him become the most important figure in the colonial government at that time.

Almost everyone, including an organization, a small and big one, keeps archives as a part of their life. The archives contain documentations from the past as a memory, proof and accountability of a person as a part of society and an organization's existence. However, there is a big difference of the obligation in creating

archives between a person and an organization. There is no direct obligation for a person to create and keep his/her archives as his/her personal collection. As for an organization, creating, keeping and preserving archives are a mandatory (Cox, Richard J, 2014:138). Due to the mandatory, the practice of archive creation, preservation and storage are mostly done in a very careful and standard manner. For the personal archives, however, there is no such standard on how the archives are kept and preserved. They exist only because the creator wants

them to be there. The emotional and sentimental reasons usually the main point kept in personal archives (Cox, Richard J, 2014:143).

In the colonial period of the Netherlands East Indies, many of the high officials kept their own archives in their personal archives. These archives were kept by themselves without the authorization of the colonial government. The personal archive of Hazeu is one of the big collections of the personal archives which were created in the period of 20th centuries



Picture 1. Inventory of Personal Archives of Hazeu (KITLV)

in the Netherlands East Indies.

In picture 1, we can see the guide of the personal archives of Hazeu. The archives contain all records, reports and clippings of newspapers regarding all cases that were dealt by Hazeu. Every case was recorded in detail in the *Archief Godard Arend Johannes Hazeu*. There are 80 numbers of items of archives in the guide. Most of the archives are related to the roles of Hazeu as the advisor of the office of native affairs. The archives consist of copies of government documents with stamps and signatures from Hazeu himself and various officers vice versa when Hazeu served the Netherlands East Indies. There is no clear division on how the items in the guide were classified, but one thing which is obvious is that the items are the general themes of Hazeu's works in period of 1899-1920.

Although Hazeu's archives are kept under the personal records, the items of archives are mostly copies of the official records with stamps and signatures from the senders. The types of documents kept in the archives are *geheim* (confidential) and *zeer geheim* (extremely confidential). Most of the archives are letters of advices and recommendations. They served as secret documents of Hazeu in executing his tasks as the adviser of the office of native affairs.

Most of the archives contain surveillance reports, data, even sometimes insulting recommendations about the natives and the officers who involved in certain cases. These letters were functioned as official documents with numbers and dates.

The reports and opinions are part of the advice from Hazeu and functioned as the attachments. These bundles are kept in an item list in the guide under the name of a case and the year when it occurred. The information, which was reported by Hazeu, was the personal information on certain names. These names were suspected to involve in certain crucial cases, including their families and relatives as well as their activities. Through the surveillance reports, the advisor recommended some actions for the governor general or for certain high-ranked officials. Many of surveillance documents are also the collections of news and articles from press which were published at that time.

During his carrier, Hazeu had important positions as the *Adviseur van Inlandsche en Arabische Zaken* (also known as the *Inlandsche Zaken* from 1907-1916), as *Direkteur van het Departement voor Onderwijs en Eredienst* (1912-1915), and lastly as *Adviseur voor Inlandsche Zaken* (also known as the office of native affairs) again (1916-1920) (Hoop, 1992:3). Thus, the archives in the collection are divided on these positions.

H. 1083, 59 A

Inhoud.

Afschriften van eenige der bijdragen voorkomende in de Jubiläum-uitgave van het Indologenblad ter herdenking van het tiende deel van ons gezag in Nederlandsch-Indië (1816-1916), met een in de Amsterdammer (Jubiläumnummer) van 14 October 1916.

<u>Sabriani</u> , Bestuursambtenaren en tondelingen, pag. 1.	
<u>Corpendier blding</u> , Belangstelling in Volksrecht.	1.
<u>J.C. van Eerde</u> , De Bestuursambtenaar in dienst van de Inlander.	3.
<u>P. H. Tromberg</u> , Hoorniet als instelling.	10.
<u>van Keule</u> , Bijdrage.	17.
<u>Knobel</u> , Toem en thans.	21.
<u>van Kol</u> , Een schoone taal.	24.
<u>de Meester</u> , Nomen sil omen.	29.
<u>Noto Soetoko</u> , Wat gava van Nederland verwacht.	35.
<u>Oudermann</u> , De drie gemetrische lullans van Cheribon.	36.
<u>C. Brauck Kergrompe</u> , De Larikas Telam in het Credit van ons koloniaal bestuur.	42.
<u>Suardhy Suryaningrad</u> , De Indische Reuzering vluchdig geschied.	46.
<u>Roaikes</u> , Maatschappelijke en politieke stroomingen in Ned. Indië.	53.

Picture 2. The list of sub items of the personal archives of Hazeu (KITLV, Invt Num. H. 1083.59)

The personal archives of Hazeu are kept in the Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde (KITLV) in Leiden, Netherlands. We can see the list of the collection from the online guide which is published by the library of the University of Leiden. In the guide, there are small descriptions of the archives which are divided into several numbers of items. For the archives related to Hazeu's position as *Direkteur van het Departement voor Onderwijs en Eredienst*, the inventory numbers are H1083 26, 40, 49, 55, and 7 whereas the rest of the other items are on related to the function as the advisor of the *Inlandsche Zaken* (office of native affairs).

Each of the items and sub items in the Hazeu's archive is similar to what is presented in picture 2. They are divided into the general theme of Hazeu's works and subdivided into several specific sub items that relate to the general theme with the details of page numbers on every page of documents.

In this article, in order to see intensely of what have been kept by Hazeu in his personal archives, the archives on Garut affairs are used as the object of research. These personal archives of Hazeu are used as the primary sources in order to see and analyze how Hazeu recorded his archives on the conflict. Hazeu was a high

officer of the colonial government who involved in many political and cultural policies. It would be very useful to analyze his archives in order to see his perspective on the works that he did. The Garut affair is chosen in this research because it was a catastrophe incident that happened in the early 20th century. It attracted many researchers to discuss more on what really happened at that time. However, none of them used the personal archives of Hazeu as the main sources. Therefore, this research by using the personal archives of Hazeu, is expected to give different point of view on the case.

The archival approach is applied in order to analyze how the personal archives, as the source, record the incident. The theoretical framework that is used in this research is archives as “a site of personality”.

Hazeu collected all his works and documents regarding his tasks and responsibilities as the government officers in his personal archives. Garut affair is one of the documents kept at his personal files. Catherine Hobbs argued that personal archives contain the documentation of individual lives and human personality (Hobbs, 2001:126). In his personal archives, Hazeu put his works, experiences, feelings to show the readers his personality, his attitudes and characteristic. In this regards, his archives are “the sites of personality”. These archives, for Hazeu, are the representative of Hazeu himself to the public, apart from his position which was under the colonial government. Through

archives, he wanted to give his evidences to convince the archives’ users on his actions.

Personal archives mainly record the roles and activities of their creators when they were still alive and active in certain position in an organization. Usually these people, like Hazeu, were important figures who held prominent positions in the government. These archives collections are kept under *fonds* and certainly often reflect the recorded evidence of the functions of the creator (Hobbs, 2001:126). Thus, the archives reflect the personality and depend on the personal feelings of the creators. Catherine Hobbs explains that reading personal archive is not like doing a formal investigation from a witness (Hobbs, 2001:132). It is not like questioning the witness in a court, where he/she will tell the story in a formal way. It is more like a hearing his/her stories as a psychiatrist from a patient (Hobbs, 2001: 132). Readers are not expected to look for evidence of actions or facts in an historical sense. In reading the archives, readers need to pay attention to three aspects of personality of the creator, namely, a sense of feelings, of relationships, and of character (Hobbs, 2001:133). These three aspects of the personal archives are used as the framework of research for this paper.

In this paper, I would like identify how Hazeu recorded Garut Affairs by analyzing the aspect of a sense of feelings, of relationships and of character of Hazeu in the affairs. The big question that is going to be answered in this article is How did Hazeu

record, keep and picture the Garut affairs in his personal archives?

Based on the question, I would like to focus on archival research in order to answer the question. This paper will try to answer the question based on the archives and literatures. The paper is divided into three sections. The first section conveys the introduction which contains the information of the personal archives of Hazeu, theoretical frameworks, methodology, research questions and literature reviews. The second section describes the content of research and analysis which is done through archival and literature analysis. The last section describes the research conclusion.

In this research, I will investigate and analyze the documents and archives written and collected by Hazeu which are kept in the collection of Hazeu in the KITLV, Leiden, and inventory number H 1083.36, in order to answer the research question. The archives collection of Hazeu regarding Garut affairs consist of reports of Hazeu (including his research, analysis and conclusion) to Governor General, reports of Director of *Binnenlandsch Bestuur*, reports of *Volksraad* meeting regarding Garut incident, a report from Regent Garut and Wedono, and hundreds of clippings of articles from various newspapers (mostly from local newspapers). Since the clippings of articles in the archives are only from local newspapers, I also analyze the articles from newspapers which were not kept in the personal archives of Hazeu in order to see the different perspectives of the case. These information and evidences are analyzed

carefully in order to investigate the case and then they are compared with the secondary literatures to obtain an accurate assessment of relationships, patterns, symbols, and possible contradictions of the case.

Garut affairs related to the role of Hazeu as the advisor of the Office of Native Affairs and the Sarekat Islam organization in the Netherlands East Indies. However, there have been very limited researches on Godard Aren Johannes Hazeu and his roles as the advisor of the Native Affairs; especially that focuses on his personal archives. It would be useful to understand Hazeu's view and his position in Garut affairs in his personal archives to build historical narratives on the conflict inside the colonial administration and how it was represented in the archives.

One of the researches on Hazeu was done by L. de Hoop, titled "DR. GAJ Hazeu, Ethicist and Educational Reformer: A Case Study of Educational Politics in the Netherlands East Indies (1906-1920)". It discussed on the role of Hazeu as the advisor of the Office of Native Affairs and *Directeur Onderwijs en Eerediensten te Batavia* (Hoop, 1992:2). This research discussed on Hazeu and his roles and policies, including his relations with other officials in the government from early period of his service in 1906 until 1920. Although this research mostly focused on Hazeu's roles as the advisor of the Native Affairs, but it did not discuss intensively on the personal archives of Hazeu.

A book, entitled *Politik Islam Hindia Belanda: Het Kantoor voor*

Inlandsche Zaken, by Aqib Suminto, 1985, described the organization as *Kantor Agama* (Religious Office) and it conducted colonial Islamic policy in the Netherlands East Indies from period 1899 until 1940s (Kumar, 1990:178-180). This book described the role of the Office of Native Affairs and its advisors; one of them was Hazeu. This book discussed Hazeu's role as the second advisor of the Office of Native Affairs, but it does not focus on the personal archives of Hazeu. Although the book uses some of the sources from Hazeu's personal archives, but it does not explicitly analyze the content and information kept in the archives.

In order to develop a good research on Hazeu and Garut affairs, these literatures will be the general foundations. The combination of these literatures forms the framework of my research to unravel the personal archives of Hazeu.

RESEARCH METHOD

This is a qualitative research by using literature and archival reviews which is based on the argument of Catherine Hobbs that personal archives do not only record the personal, private, inner life of the creator as an individual, but also there is a construction of perceptions and thoughts of the creators towards others. (Hobbs, 2001: 128-129). Data collection is done by studying the literatures and then comparing them with the content of archives in the personal archives of Hazeu.

In this research, I will investigate and analyze the documents and archives written and collected by Hazeu which are

kept in the collection of Hazeu in the KITLV, Leiden, and inventory number H 1083.36, in order to answer the research questions. The archives collection of Hazeu regarding Garut incident consist of reports of Hazeu (including his research, analysis and conclusion) to Governor General, reports of Director of *Binnenlandsch Bestuur*, reports of *Volksraad* meeting regarding Garut incident, a report from Regent Garut and Wedono, and hundreds of clippings of articles from various newspapers (mostly from local newspapers). Since the clippings of articles in the archives are only from local newspapers, I also analyze the articles from newspapers which were published in the Netherlands in order to see the different perspectives of the case. These information and evidences are analyzed carefully in order to investigate the case and then they are compared with the secondary literatures to obtain an accurate assessment of relationships, patterns, symbols, and possible contradictions of the case.

RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

Garut Affairs, 1919

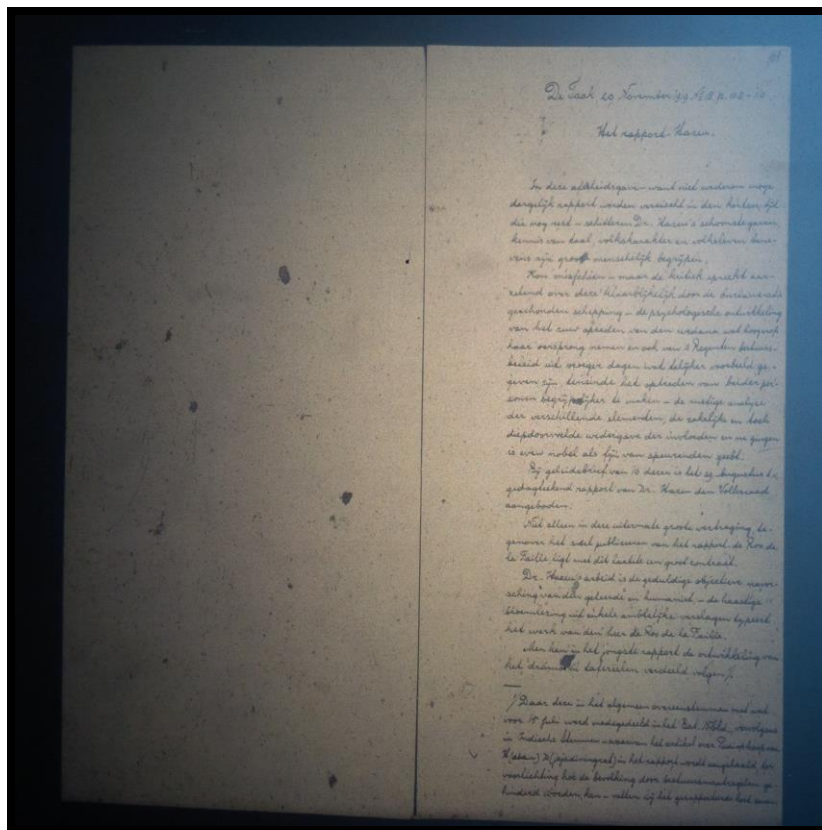
Garut Affairs, 1919 was one of the biggest cases that Hazeu had to deal with as the advisor of the Office of Native Affairs. The personal archives of Hazeu preserve huge amount of documents that relate to the affairs. In order to unravel what is inside the archives, the affairs is taken as the background subject of this article.

During Hazeu's last year as the advisor, there was an awful violent on

July 7, 1919 in Garut. This occurred when the police killed a number of people (Hajji Hasan and his followers) in Garut who had barricaded themselves in a house after refusing to sell rice in cheaper price to the government. The incident had killed four men and nineteen people were wounded and taken to a hospital (Steenbrink, 1993:95). However, Hazeu as the person who was in charge to do the investigation by the Governor General condemned the action of the police as wrong (Guide and Concordance to Papers of Colonial Advisers on Politics, Culture and Religion in the Netherlands Indies, 2009:5). In his report he concluded that it was the police and the

officers from *Binnenlandsch Bestuur* who were responsible for the violent.

The report triggered the commotion among the natives. Most of them were angry to the government and urged the government to apologize. The commotion then became the topic that was discussed in the meeting of *Volksraad* (a parliament which consisted of 38 representatives of the people in the Netherlands East Indies) on July 14, 1919 (*Handelingen van den Volksraad*, 1919:542). The report from Hazeu, the Police and the *Binnenlandsch Bestuur* were openly discussed with the witnesses (including the police who shot the natives in Garut). The meeting resulted in a



Picture 3. Report from Hazeu on Garut Case
(Hazeu Colletie, H1083: 36 Hazeu letter to Governor General, 29 August 1919)

disappointment for the most natives and Hazeu. The commission decided that Hazeu's report did not attach much value to the members of the commission and that Hajji Hasan was a threat for the colonial government (Het Nieuws van Den Dag, 1919). Thus, the police action was considered as a relevant action. Having deeply disappointed by the result, Hazeu chose to retire from his position as an adviser and departed to Leiden with broken heart (Steenbrink, 1993: 95-96).

In his report Hazeu argued that:

“Hajji Hasan had merely been trying to defend his land from being expropriated by the Wedono (the local ruler in Garut), who was supported by the Regent. It is recommended that the native officials involved in the attack be discharged and that their European supervisors, particularly J.L.Kal, the Assistant Resident who had given an order that caused the accident of killing the villagers, to be dismissed for their improper orders” (Hazeu Collectie, H1083, Inv. Nr. 36, Hazeu letter to Governor General, 29 August 1919).

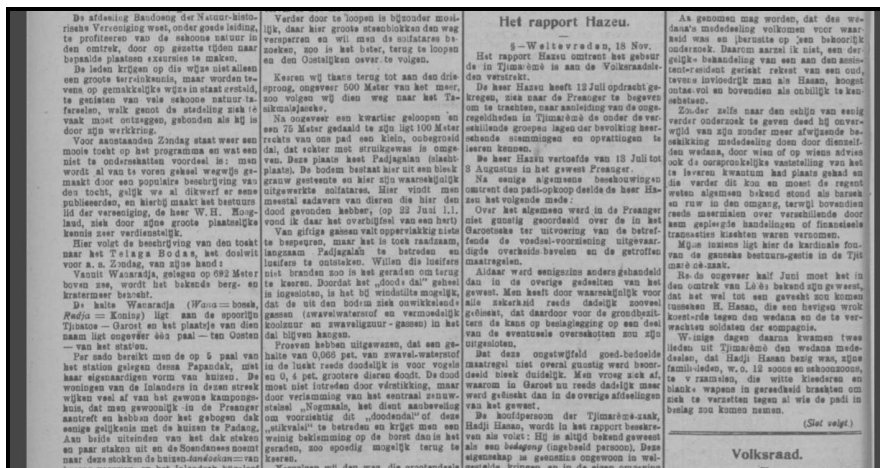
The report from Hazeu was sent to the Governor General Van Limburg as a part of his completion task as the advisor of the Native Affairs. The report shows the relationship between Hazeu and other colonial officers who dealt with the affairs. It seems from the report that Hazeu had disagreement with other colonial officers in the affairs.

Hazeu's report on August 29, 1919, was encountered by a report that came from the Director of *Binnenlandsch Bestuur*, F.L. Broekveldt:

“Hazeu only summarized the opinions of ‘a few journalist’. I refused the idea of giving sanctions to the Wedono and Regents and it was ultimately decided to save face by reserving punishment for the surviving followers of Hajji Hasan” (Hazeu Collectie, H1083, Inv. Nr. 36, Hazeu, Letter of Director of *Binnenlandsch Bestuur* to Governor General on November 10, 1919).

Broekveldt refused Hazeu's report by accusing him as an adviser that took conclusions based on the articles of newspapers that support him. Based on the accusation, I tried to check carefully on the archives. In the archives, I found out that there are huge amount of articles of newspapers, however, none of these articles blamed Hazeu and his report. On the contrary, I found some articles in the newspapers regarding Garut affairs which supported the Wedana and the Police.

Picture 4 is one of the examples of an article that explicitly blamed Hazeu and supported the actions conducted by the Wedana in dealing with Hajji Hassan and his people. In the article, the journalist wrote that if the police and Wedana would not have killed Hajji Hassan and his people, they would have been murdered by Hajji Hassan and his people because they found many guns in their houses.



Picture 4. Article on Garut Affairs and Hazeu’s report (De Preangrbode, 1919).

In response to Broekveldt, in his archives, Hazeu reported that he tried to gather the evidences by doing a research directly in Garut but failed to ask the testimonies from the witnesses because they were threatened by the Police.

“I stayed a few days in Garut and I found out that all witnesses had reported to me were being investigated and threatened by the Police. As a result no one was willing to give me any single information” (Hazeu Collectie, H1083, Inv. Nr. 36, Hazeu, Report of Hazeu to Governor General: 71-72).

This report of Hazeu was conveyed directly to the Governor General. Unfortunately, nobody at that time was allowed to see the report because Hazeu was the high official who was directly under the Governor General. All reports and correspondences between him and the Governor General were confidential. There is no other letter or report that responded Hazeu’s letter. I might conclude that Hazeu’s report on the witness was true.

However, the problem that appeared was that there was no outsider, including the public that knew about this. Although Hazeu did not make full mistake on his report, still, most colonial officers considered him making false accusations.

In his report Hazeu concluded that according to his trusted sources (from farmers and religious leaders in Garut) the whole affair was a proof of the corruption and abuse of power by both European and native officials (Steenbrink, 1993:95-96).

In the meantime, the regent of Garut gave a solid proof regarding this by showing the facts that Garut affairs was related to *Afdeeling B* which was related to Sarekat Islam. From the report, which was also in Hazeu’s archives, he showed some statement letters from the leaders of *Sarekat Islam* in Ciawi, Bandung, Cianjur and Sumedang were under coordination of *Afdeeling B* (Hazeu Collectie H1083, Inv. Nr. 36, De Locomotief, 30 July 1919).

The evidence of the relation between *Sarekat Islam* and *Afdeeling B*, however, was encountered by the letter from a secretary of *Sarekat Islam* Tarogong to Hazeu. In the letter, he admitted that he was forced to sign the letter because he was under threatened by the police to put in a prison if he did not sign it (Hazeu Collectie H1083, Inv. Nr. 36, Letter Wignyadisastra to Hazeu on August 18, 1919). Besides that, in the file documents of Hazeu (it seems that Hazeu collected all these news by himself), there are extensive clippings from newspapers such as *De Soerabajaasch Handelsblad*, *Bataviaasch Nieuwsblad*, *Neratja*, etc. The news was on the testimonies from one of the families of Hajji Hasan that said the *Lurah* van Tjikendal (head of village) was lying by saying that inside the house of Hajji Hasan there were many weapons and white cloaks-the clothes for the men to do a war with the Dutch (Hazeu Collectie H1083, Inv. Nr. 36, Soerabaasch Handelsblad 27 January 1920).

The next occurrences that happened were that the situation became worse for both Hazeu and *Sarekat Islam*. There were more evidences; all were recorded in the archives that accused Hazeu and *Sarekat Islam*. Realizing his position, Hazeu retired from the office of Native Affairs and the drama of Garut Affairs ended in 1920.

How to capture “personality” is the key in analyzing the personal archives as the source of research (Hobbs, 2001:134). The personality is another form to reflect the character which led him or her to be driven to make the choices when creating the

archives. How was the personal archives of Hazeu recorded Garut Incident? The personal documents of Hazeu give the readers some detail information regarding the case of Garut in a chronological order. The chronological order pictures the character of Hazeu as the creator of the archives. As the important figure in both natives and colonial government, he had to be the connector of the natives and colonial government. As the connector, he tried to build good relationship with the natives. He made his focus to mainly gain trust from them. By having their trusts, these natives could be controlled by the colonial government. However, his efforts were not supported by European officers in the government. It seems for me that Hazeu only tried hard to develop good relationship only with the natives, whereas for the government, he even accused the officers from *Binnenlandsch Bestuur* for the Garut affairs.

There are copies of reports from Hazeu to the Governor General regarding the case and also the recommendations from Hazeu for the regent of Garut to be dismissed from his position. These documents are *geheim* (confidential) and nobody including other officials in the government could see the report. This shows Hazeu’s efforts in keeping these documents as one of his best efforts to give evidences to the readers that he was not guilty. At that time, there was no other way to convince public that he was not guilty. Keeping these documents as long as possible was the only

efforts that he could do to prove that he did not make huge mistakes to the government.

From the clippings of newspapers, it was obvious that he gained big support from the natives in the incident. In his archives, Hazeu only kept the articles which supported him and his reports. On the one hands, the government also tried to use their power to cover everything, by using their power to cover every aspects from his reports in confidential manner. Thus, Hazeu's position in the government was more critical. Everybody in the government, especially the European officers blamed him for being too subjective to the natives. Based on the archives, it can be seen that neither the authorities nor the governor general Van Limburg Stirum accepted the results of Hazeu's investigation. Hazeu did not like this situation, so he tried to collect all of the details of his reports only for the articles that support him.

Through his personal archives, Hazeu wanted to show the arrogance of the European officers in the government who always considered all natives as criminals without exceptions and at the same time to obtain support from the readers on his position in Garut case. He wanted to tell the readers that he was actually revealing the truth and he was supported by the natives through the clippings of articles in his files. As Catherine Hobbs argued that the *fonds* of an individual archive is a site where personality and the events of life interact in documentary form (Hobbs, 2001:126). The extensive clipping of news from various newspapers that criticized Hazeu and his

point of view on Garut are the documentaries of his situation in which he was alone against those Europeans. He was disgraced not only by the governor general Van Limburg, but also from the witnesses at the *Volksraad* meeting. He did not have a chance to prove himself that what he reported was the facts that he found in Garut. Through his personal archives he wanted to share his feelings, attitudes, and regrets on the case. He expected that the readers would have the same feeling him.

CONCLUSION

The drama of Garut was mainly connected with the personal experience of Hazeu. The experience was then transcribed in his personal archives together with his personal feelings, thoughts and touches. The archives then do not only contain single information but also they were mixed with what Verne Harris argued as "indelible metaphor"(personal touches of the creators). In Garut case, the readers have to put themselves as the objective viewers. They have to see not only from the perspective of Hazeu but from other perspectives such as the perspective of the colonial government or the related European officers.

From the archives, we can see that there were some internal disagreements in the organizational body of the colonial government. The archives depict the ways the higher ups dealt with this disagreement, and described why many disagreements took place inside. Besides that, Hazeu's archives preserve, catalogue, record and present slivers of information on the relationship

between the natives and the colonial government. All these slivers of information need to be analyzed, evaluated and studied carefully in order to be used as the source of research. They needed to be analyzed and evaluated because they contain biases and many interpretations. It is the task for us as the readers to select the biases by analyzing the character and personality of Hazeu as the creator, use his interpretation carefully in order to build historical narratives on this event. It is from the finding, as a researcher we need to be careful in using the personal archives as our sources. Personal archives are indeed important sources but we have to be carefully on the information written inside.

Although these personal archives contain personal perspective of Hazeu, we may be able to see the system of bureaucracy in the colonial government and also the link of communication between Hazeu and other officers in different agencies. From the documents of reports, for example, there was a link of bureaucracy that was shown from the reports which were passed through from the witness to Hazeu and then it ended in the Governor General. It was a real picture of the web of bureaucracy in the Netherlands East Indies in the early of the 20th century. Thus, these personal archives might be used as the alternative sources of research regarding the system of bureaucracy of Indonesia in the early period of 20th century.

In conclusion I find it very interesting to analyze what Hazeu kept in his archives. He kept all his pain and sorrow in

his own personal files with the hope that someday in the future other people will read them and share similar feelings with him. Through his personal archives, Hazeu showed himself as “the real me”. These archives seem to say “it is me who is in sorrow; let me share you my sadness so that you can feel what I feel.” I would like to conclude this article by using the quote:

“Never underestimate the pain of a person because in all honesty, everyone hurts, some people just hide it better than others”
(<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/244038873530457517/>)

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