

Katalog Relief
Kawasan Sejarah
Panglima Besar
Jenderal Soedirman

Relief Catalogue
of Historical Area of
Commander-in-Chief
General Soedirman



DEPARTEMEN KEBUDAYAAN DAN PARIWISATA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
2008

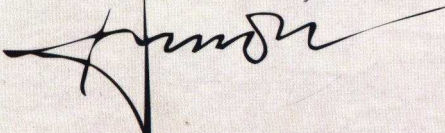
Kata Pengantar

Dalam rangka pengembangan Monumen Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman di Dukuh Sobo, Nawangan, Kabupaten Pacitan, Jawa Timur, Departemen Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Republik Indonesia bekerjasama dengan Pusat Sejarah TNI, dan Departemen Pekerjaan Umum menuangkan pengabdian dan perjuangan Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman dalam bentuk buku, leaflet, diorama, dan relief.

Katalog relief perjuangan ini disusun oleh Direktorat Jenderal Sejarah dan Purbakala bersama dengan Pusat Sejarah TNI dan sejarawan dari Universitas Indonesia melalui semiloka dan diskusi, sehingga menghasilkan sebuah katalog yang diharapkan dapat memberikan informasi, serta memudahkan pengunjung untuk memahami perjalanan gerilya Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman pada waktu agresi militer pertama dalam mempertahankan kemerdekaan Republik Indonesia.

Mudah-mudahan katalog ini dapat memberikan kontribusi bagi pembaca dan dapat memetik manfaat untuk melestarikan nilai-nilai perjuangan dan pengorbanan Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman untuk kemajuan Indonesia di masa mendatang.

Direktur Jenderal Sejarah dan Purbakala



Hari Untoro Dradjat

Foreword

In the framework of developing General Soedirman Memorial Park located in the village of Sobro, Nawangan, Pacitan Regency, East-Java, Department of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Indonesia had been working together with Historical Centre of Indonesian National Army and Department of Public Works, to represent profound dedication and vigorous fighting efforts of General Soedirman in the forms of book, leaflet, diorama and also on the relief wall containing 38 episodes.

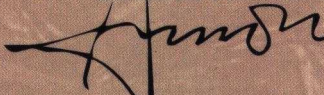
Directorate General of History and Archaeology, Historical Centre of Indonesian National Army together with historians from University of Indonesia had also been working on a catalogue of those 38 episodes picturing the whole life of the most-loved father of the Indonesian National Army.

Debates and discussion during a workshop held in August 2008, resulted in depicting the 38 episodes of the living history of General Soedirman, from which the catalogue was also designed.

Publication of this catalogue is to give further information which may also help visitors of the Memorial Park to grasp fighting spirits and patriotism inherited from General Soedirman. His short but deeply memorable life, particularly as the Great Commander of Indonesian National Army during our struggle for independence in 1945-1949, reflected how people and army being united to maintain our independent Republic of Indonesia.

This catalogue might, hopefully, contribute to the readers and visitors of General Soedirman Memorial Park an understanding of our fighting spirits, dedication and devotion of those who had sacrificed their lives for the future of Indonesia.

Directorate General of History and Archaeology



Hari Untoro Dradjat
Director General



Rumah Tempat Kelahiran

Soedirman dilahirkan pada 24 Januari 1916 di Desa Bodaskarangjati, Kecamatan Rembang, Kabupaten Purbalingga, Jawa Tengah.

Birth Place

Soedirman was born on January 24, 1916 in the Village of Bodaskarangjati, Sub District of Rembang, Purbalingga Regency, Central Java.



Belajar Mengaji

Selepas magrib, Soedirman dan kawan-kawan belajar mengaji di sebuah surau di Cilacap.

Learning to Read the Quran

In the evening, Soedirman and his friends learned to read Quran at a little mosque in Cilacap.

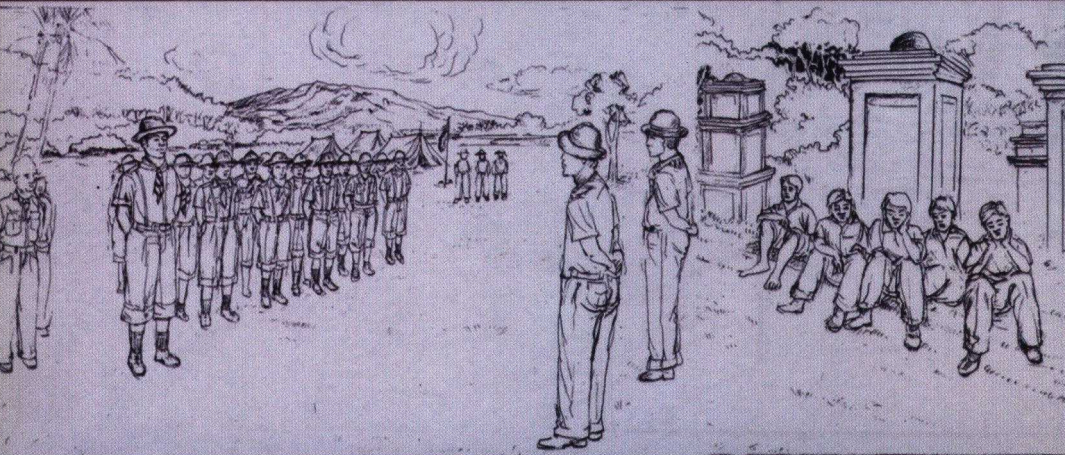


Sekolah MULO Parama Wiworotomo

Setelah lulus HIS, Soedirman melanjutkan pendidikan ke MULO Parama Wiworotomo di Cilacap hingga lulus tahun 1935.

MULO Parama Wiworotomo

Graduated from HIS in 1935, Soedirman continued to study at MULO Parama Wiworotomo (Junior High School) in Cilacap.

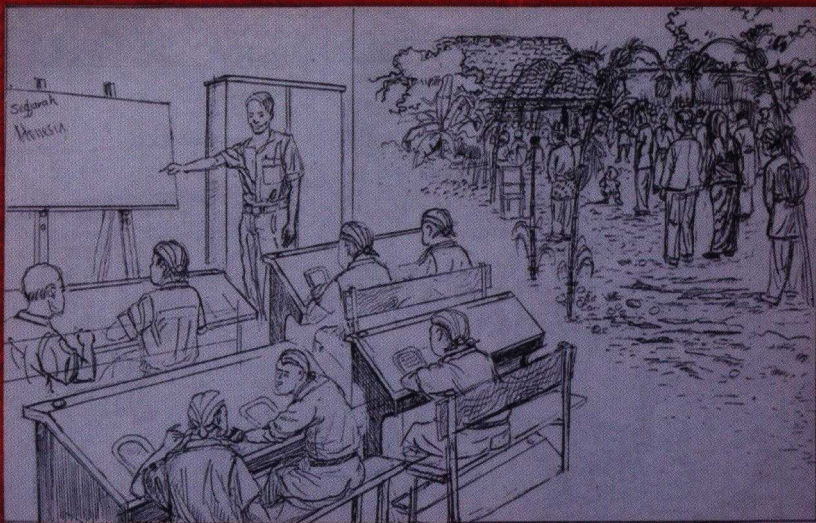


Latihan Kepanduan

Kepemimpinan Soedirman semakin terasah ketika aktif sebagai ketua regu dalam Kepanduan Hizbul Wathon.

Boy's Scout Training

Soedirman developed his leadership when he became group leader of Hizbul Wathon.



Menjadi Guru dan Menikah

Soedirman menjadi guru di HIS Muhammadiyah di Cilacap tahun 1935 - 1937 dan saat Menikah dengan Siti Alfiah binti Sastroatmodjo.

Teaching and Marrying

Soedirman was a teacher at Muhammadiyah Elementary School in Cilacap from 1935 - 1937 and married to Siti Alfiah Sastroatmodjo.

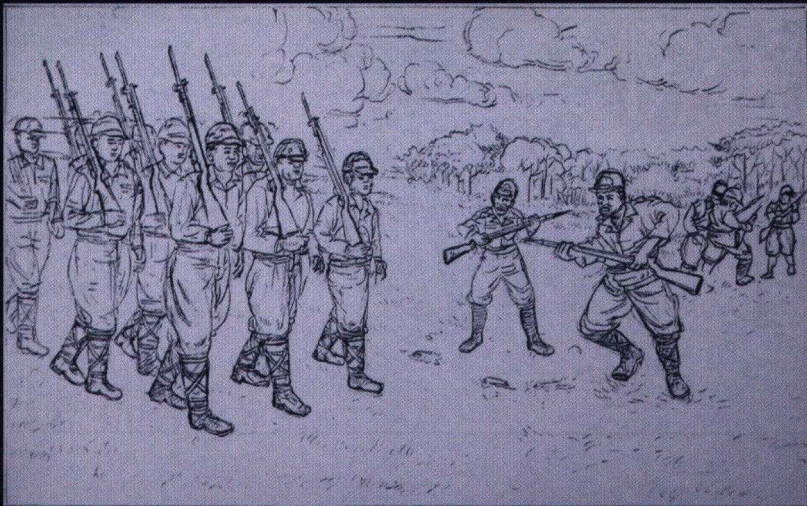


Mendirikan Koperasi

Untuk meringankan beban kehidupan rakyat pada masa penjajahan Jepang Soedirman mendirikan dan menjadi ketua koperasi.

Establishing a Cooperative

During the Japanese occupation, Soedirman established a cooperative to help the poor and became the chairman.

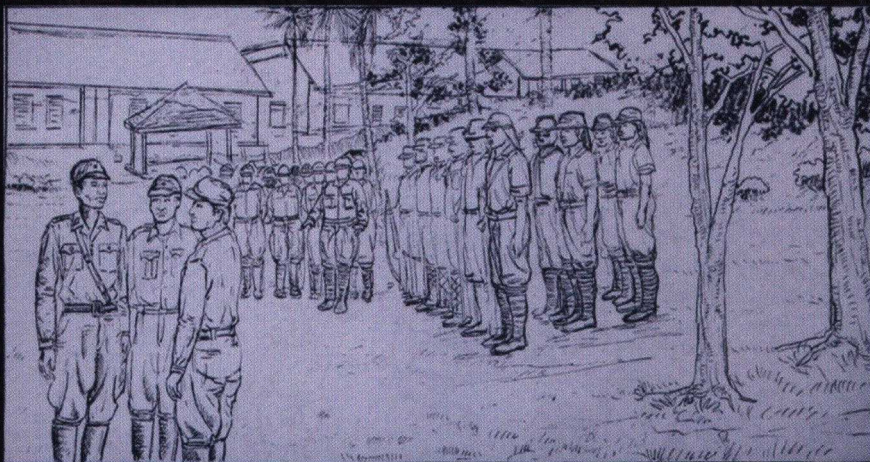


Mengikuti Pendidikan Tentara Pembela Tanah Air

Sebagai tokoh masyarakat, Soedirman ditunjuk untuk mengikuti pendidikan Tentara Pembela Tanah Air angkatan II di Bogor 1943 untuk meningkatkan jiwa keprajuritan.

Training for National Defence Soldiers

As a leading figure, Soedirman was assigned in 1943 to join a training program for National Defence Soldiers in Bogor to boost the spirit of patriotism.

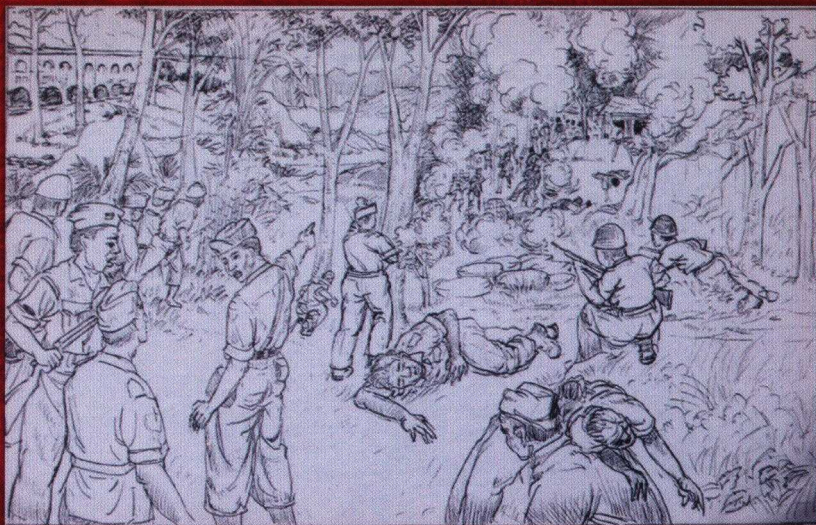


Menjadi Daidanco di Kroya

Sebagai *Daidanco* (Komandan Batalyon) pada 1943 Soedirman sangat akrab dengan prajuritnya.

As Daidanco in Kroya

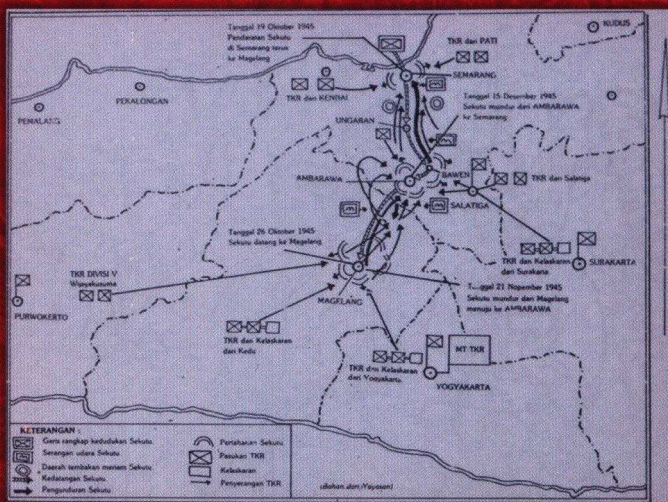
As *daidanco* (battalion commander) in 1943 Soedirman was very close to his soldiers.



Memimpin Pertempuran Ambarawa

Setelah Letkol Isdiman gugur dalam Pertempuran Ambarawa, Kolonel Soedirman memimpin langsung komando pertempuran yang berakhir 15 Desember 1945.

The Battle of Ambarawa After Lieutenant Colonel Isdiman was killed during the battle of Ambarawa, Colonel Soedirman took over the command of the battle ended on December 15, 1945.

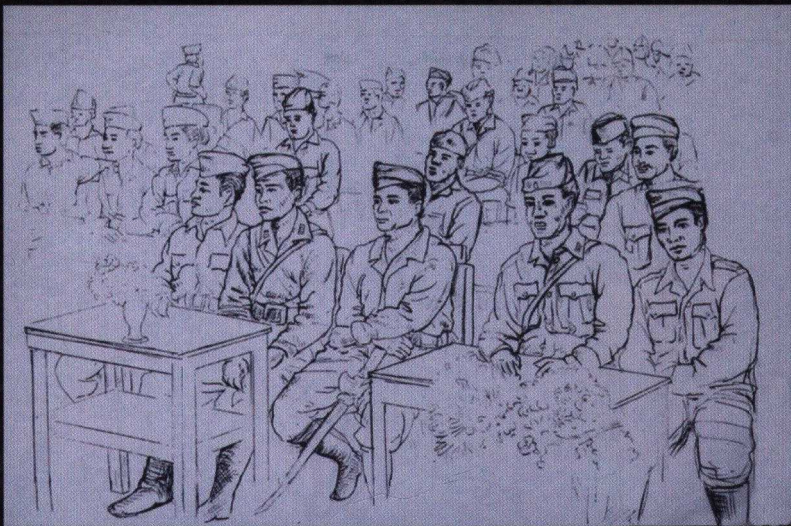


Peta Pertempuran Ambarawa

Pertempuran Ambarawa menggunakan taktik yang kemudian disebut taktik Supit Urang.

Map of the Ambarawa Battlefield

The Ambarawa battle used the strategy of Supit Urang.

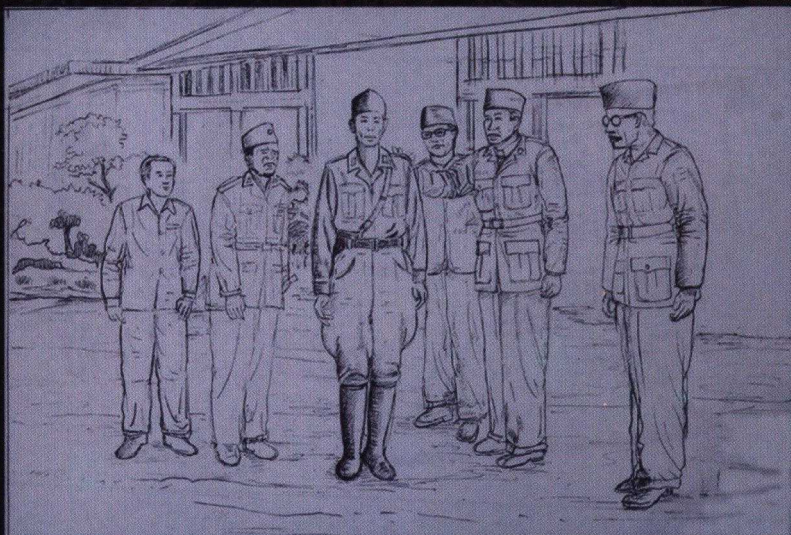


Konferensi Tentara Keamanan Rakyat

Konferensi TKR di Yogyakarta
12 November 1945 memilih Kolonel
Soedirman sebagai pimpinan
tertinggi secara in absentia.

The Conference of People's Security Army

The Conference of the People's Security
Army (TKR) held in Yogyakarta, on
November 12, 1945, and elected
Soedirman as commander-in-chief.

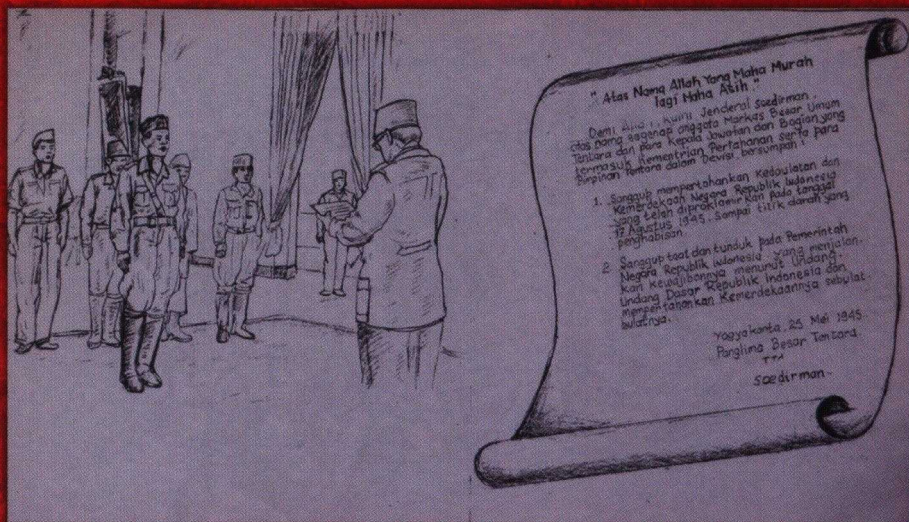


Menjadi Panglima Besar

"Inilah panglima besarmu",
kata Presiden Sukarno dihadapan para
perwira staf Markas Tertinggi TKR di
Yogyakarta 18 Desember 1945.

As Commander-in-Chief

"Here is your commander-in-chief," said
President Sukarno referring to Soedirman
in front of the higher officers at the TKR
Headquarters in Yogyakarta on December
18, 1945.



Mengucapkan Sumpah sebagai Panglima Besar

Jenderal Soedirman mengucapkan sumpah sebagai Panglima Besar Tentara Republik Indonesia di Istana Negara Yogyakarta 25 Mei 1946.

Taking the Oath as commander-in-Chief

General Soedirman took the oath as Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Republic of Indonesia at the State Palace in Yogyakarta on May 25, 1946.



Shalat Idul Adha

Bersama umat Islam Jenderal Soedirman melaksanakan shalat Idul Adha di Lapangan Gambir 3 November 1946.

Idul Adha Pray

In the Idul Adha celebration, General Soedirman prayed together with other Muslim at Gambir Square on November 3, 1946.

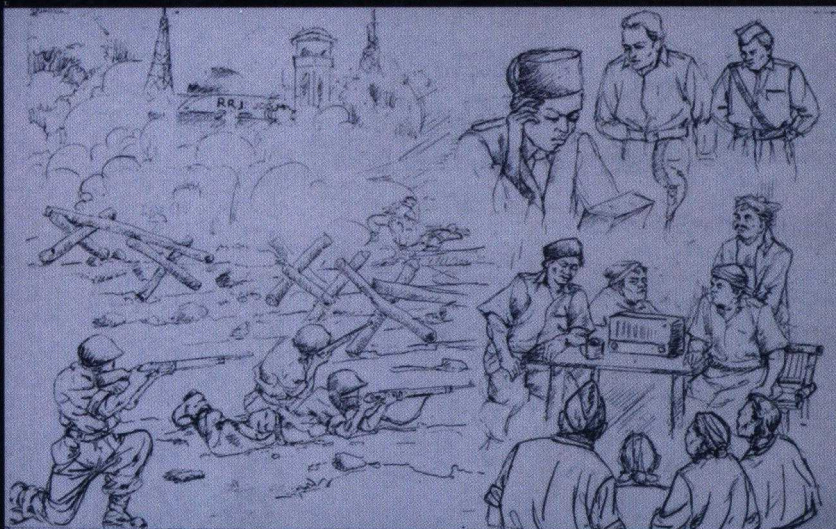


Perundingan Linggarjati

Pada 10 Nopember 1946 dilaksanakan perundingan antara pemerintah Republik Indonesia dengan Belanda di Linggarjati, Kabupaten Kuningan.

Linggarjati Agreement

The Linggarjati Agreement between the Indonesian Government and the Dutch Representatives was held in Linggarjati, Kuningan Regency, on November 10, 1946.

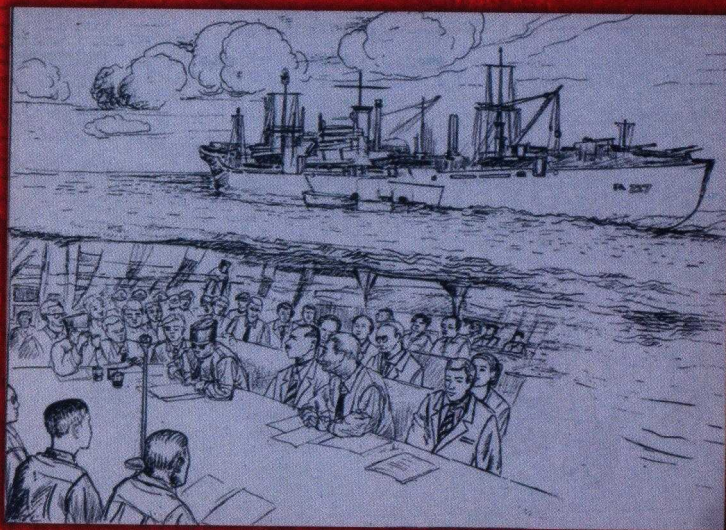


Agresi Militer Belanda I

Menyikapi Agresi Militer Belanda pertama, Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman, menyampaikan pidato melalui Radio Republik Indonesia stasiun Yogyakarta 21 Juli 1947 dengan sandi "Ibu Pertiwi Memanggil".

Clash I

General Soedirman delivered a speech broadcasted from the Radio of Republic of Indonesia Station in Yogyakarta, on July 21, 1947 with a code "Motherland Calls".



Perjanjian Renville

Perjanjian Renville (1948) antara Republik Indonesia dengan Belanda mengakibatkan wilayah RI semakin sempit.

Renville Agreement

The Renville Agreement (1948) between the Republic of Indonesia and the Dutch affected to a limited Indonesian territory.



TNI Hijrah

Di Delanggu, Presiden Sukarno dan Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman menerima pasukan TNI dan keluarga yang hijrah dari Jawa Barat akibat Perjanjian Renville.

Evacuation from West Java

President Sukarno and the Commander-in-Chief Soedirman welcomed the troops and their families in Delanggu, evacuated from West Java.



Serangan terhadap ibu Kota Republik Indonesia

B Belanda melanggar Perjanjian Renville dan melancarkan Agresi Militer II yang dimulai dengan menyerang Ibu kota RI di Yogyakarta pada 19 Desember 1948.

Dutch Attack to the Capital of the Republic of Indonesia

The Dutch broke the Renville Agreement and attacked the capital of Yogyakarta in the beginning of Clash II on December 19, 1948.

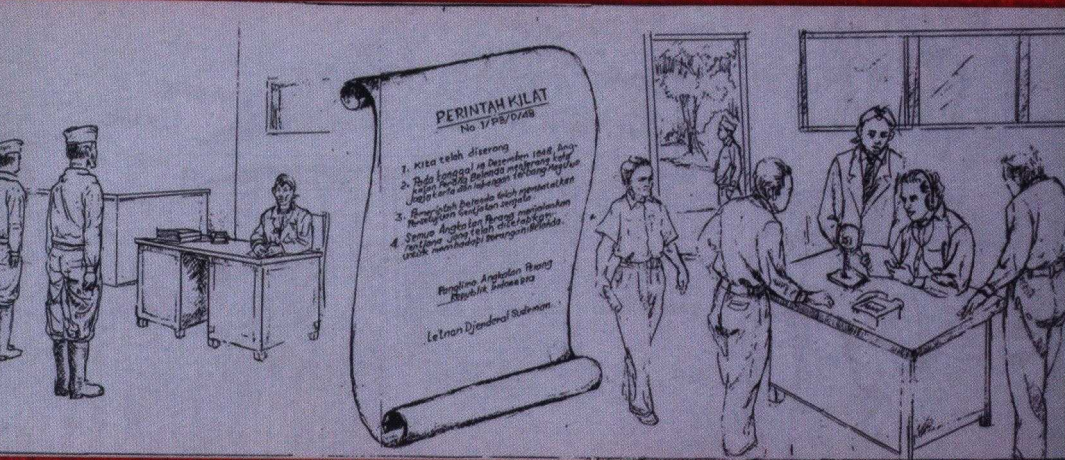


Memutuskan Bergerilya

Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman memutuskan bergerilya setelah menghadap Presiden Sukarno, 19 Desember 1948.

Decision for Guerilla

Commander-in-Chief Soedirman decided to launch guerilla warfare after his meeting with President Sukarno on December 19, 1948.

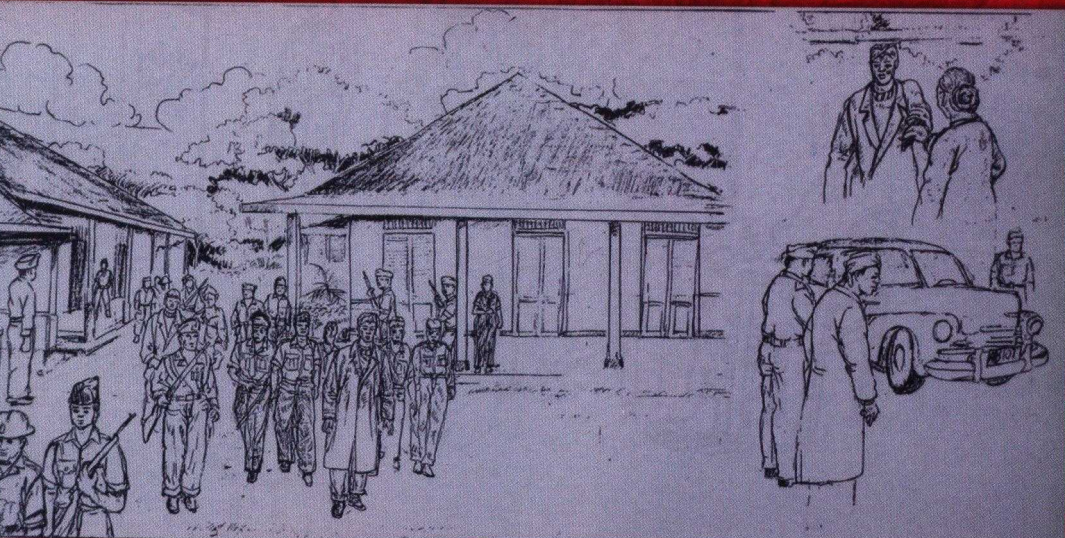


Perintah Kilat

Dalam keadaan sakit Panglima Besar Soedirman menulis perintah kilat yang disiarkan melalui RRI Stasiun Yogyakarta agar angkatan perang menjalankan rencana yang telah ditetapkan.

Blitz Command

Despite his illness, Commander-in-Chief Soedirman issued a command, broadcasted by the RRI Yogyakarta to execute the strategy of the armed forces.

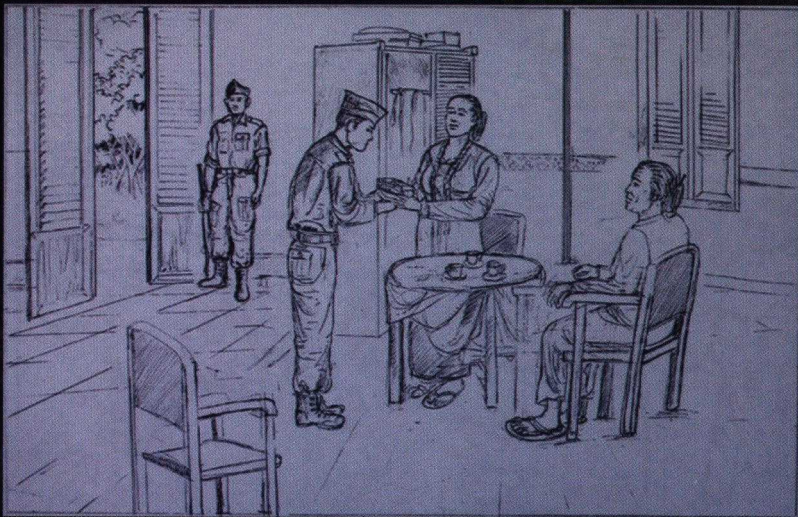


Berangkat Bergerilya

Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman berpamitan kepada keluarga untuk bergerilya.

Leaving for Guerrilla

Commander-in Chief General Soedirman said goodbye to his family to start his guerilla warfare.

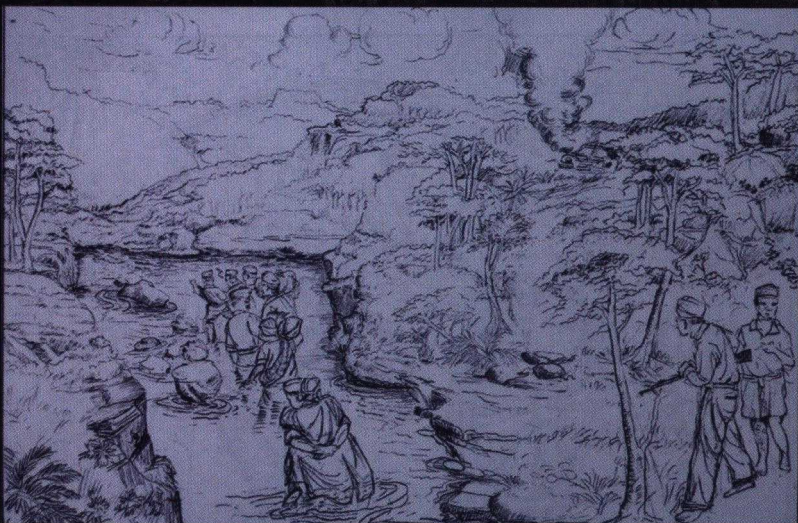


Pengorbanan Bu Dirman

Bu Dirman ikhlas menyerahkan perhiasan miliknya untuk membantu perjuangan gerilya.

Ibu Soedirman's Sacrifice

Ibu Soedirman offered her jewelry to help finance for the guerillas.

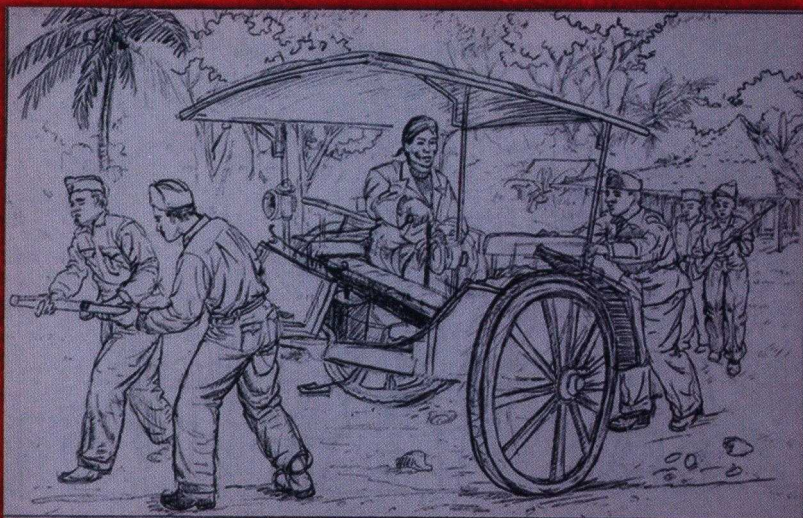


Memimpin Gerilya

Penglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman memimpin gerilya dengan menempuh medan yang sulit.

Commanding Guerillas

General Soedirman commanded the guerilla warfare passing through hard land.

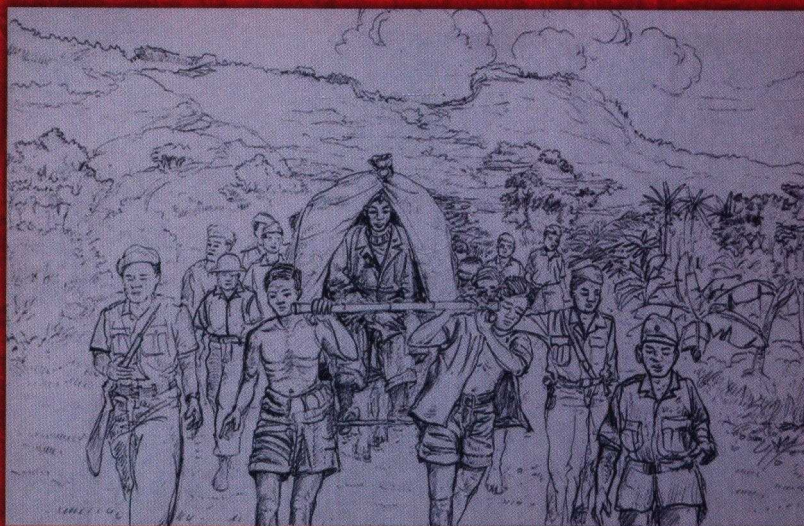


Memimpin Gerilya Naik Dokar

Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman melanjutkan perjalanan gerilya dari Playen ke Semanu naik dokar yang ditarik oleh para pengawalnya.

Leading the Guerrilla by a Carriage

Commander-in-Chief Soedirman continued his guerrilla warfare from Playen to Semanu on a carriage drawn by his soldiers.



Memimpin Gerilya di Atas Tandu

Meskipun sakit dan harus ditandu Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman melanjutkan perjalanan gerilya.

Leading the Guerrilla on a Stretcher

Despite his illness and being carried on a sedan chair, General Soedirman continued guerrilla warfare.

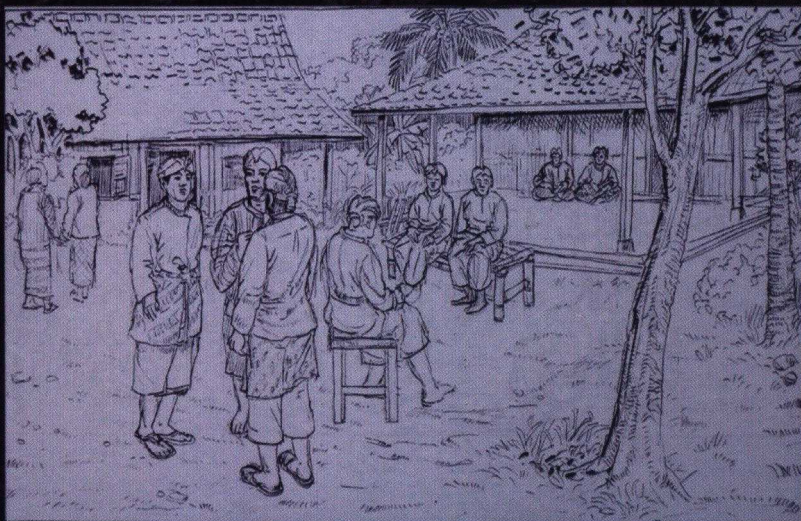


Peristiwa Gunung Wilis

Dalam Perjalanan Gerilya di sekitar Gunung Wilis Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman dan rombongan lolos dari pengerjaan tentara Belanda.

Mount Wilis Incident

During the guerilla warfare General Soedirman and his soldiers narrowly escaped from Dutch army chase.

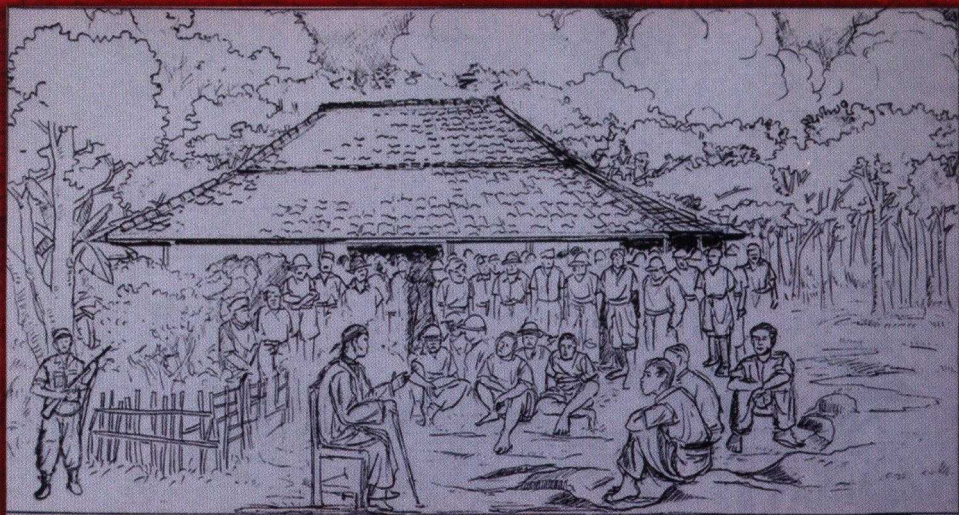


Menyamar sebagai Penduduk Setempat

Untuk mengelabui musuh, Panglima Besar Soedirman mengganti nama dan menyamar sebagai penduduk.

Undercover as a Local Commoner

To fool the enemy General Soedirman changed his name and was disguised as a local commoner.



Markas Besar Komando Gerilya di Sobo, Pacitan

Antara 1 April – 7 Juli 1949
Jenderal Soedirman mengendalikan jalannya perang gerilya dari Markas Besar Komando di Sobo Pacitan.

The Headquarter of the Guerrilla Command in Sobo Pacitan

From 1 April to 7 July 1949, General Soedirman controlled the guerrilla warfare from the headquarter in Sobo Pacitan.

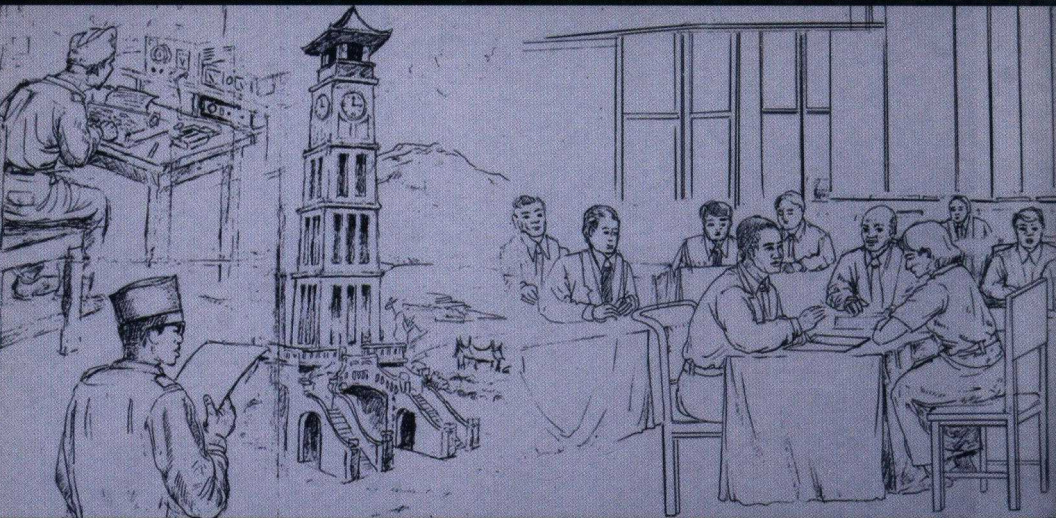


Serangan Umum 1 Maret 1949 di Yogyakarta

TNI menduduki Yogyakarta selama 6 jam yang berdampak politis secara internasional; dan suasana dapur umum yang mendukung perjuangan gerilya.

Guerrilla's Attack on March, 1 1949 to Yogyakarta

The Indonesian Armed Forces seized Yogyakarta for 6 hours, raising international repercussions and political implications. The soup kitchen activities supported the guerillas.

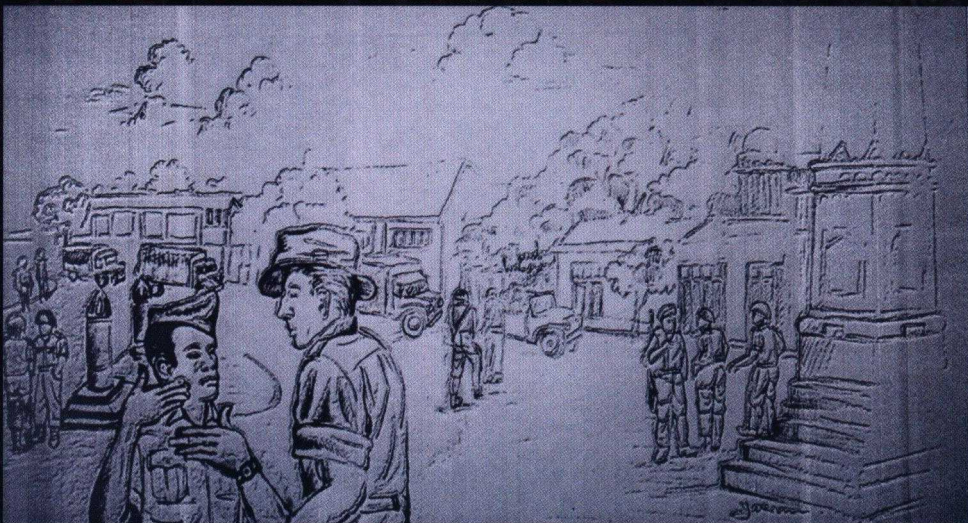


Komunikasi dengan Ketua Pemerintah Darurat Republik Indonesia

Pengiriman surat telegram dari Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman kepada ketua PDRI Mr. Syafruddin Prawiranegara di Sumatera; dan suasana Perundingan Roem - Royen.

Communication with the Head of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Indonesia

General Soedirman communicated with the head of the provisional Government Mr. Syafruddin Prawiranegara in Sumatera by cables; and the Roem-Royen Meeting on May 7, 1949.



Penarikan Tentara Belanda

Suasana penarikan mundur tentara Belanda dari Yogyakarta setelah Pernyataan Roem Royen.

The Dutch Withdrawal

The withdrawal of the Dutch troops from Yogyakarta after the Roem-Royen Statement.



Menerima Laporan Letkol Soeharto

Panglima Besar Jendral Soedirman menerima laporan dari Komandan Brigade 10 Letkol Soeharto di Wonosari pada 9 Juli 1949 tentang situasi yang sudah aman di Yogyakarta.

Soeharto's Report

On July 9, 1949 in Wonosari, Lieutenant Colonel Soeharto reported to General Soedirman on general security situation in Yogyakarta.

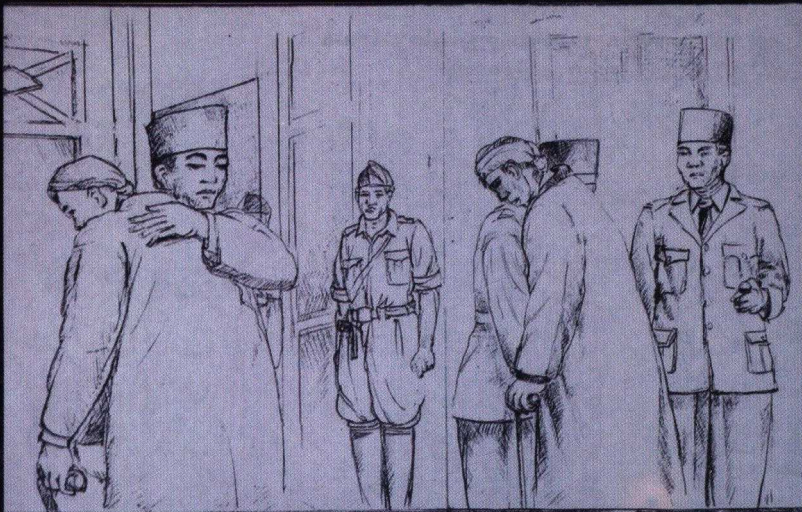


Kembali ke Yogyakarta

Pada 10 Juli 1949 Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman dijemput di daerah Prambanan dan kembali ke Yogyakarta.

Return to Yogyakarta

On July 10, 1949, Commandor-in-Chief Soedirman was greeted at Prambanan Temple area and on return to Yogyakarta.

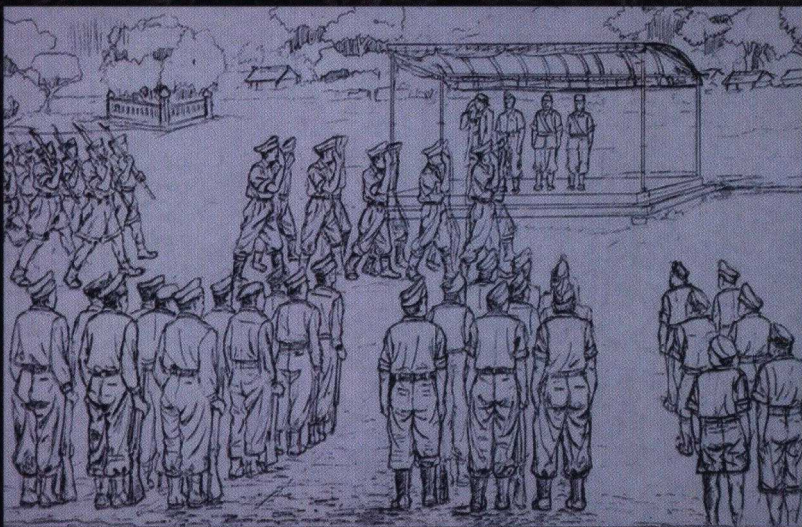


Pertemuan dengan Presiden dan Wakil Presiden

Suasana pertemuan berlangsung mengharukan antara Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman dengan Presiden Sukarno dan Wakil Presiden Moh. Hatta di Gedung Agung Yogyakarta.

Greeted by President and Vice President

A tender moment with the president and vice president at the Yogyakarta palace.

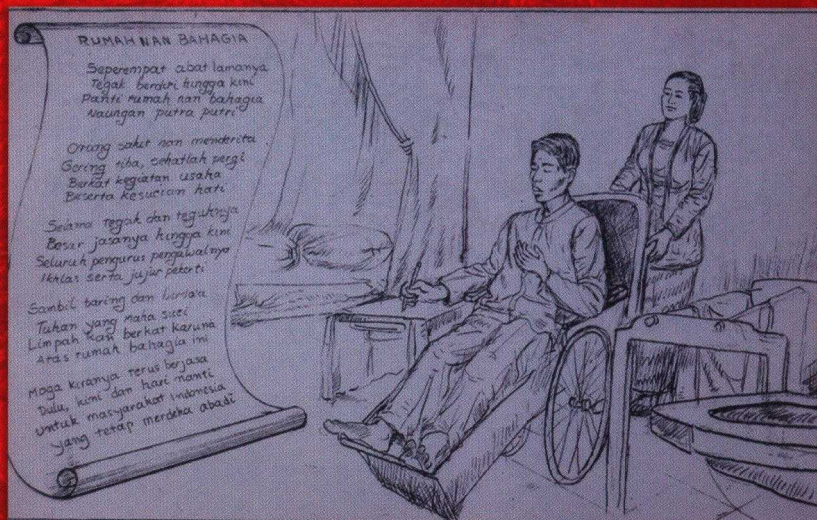


Menerima Parade Kehormatan

Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman menerima parade kehormatan dari Prajurit TNI yang dipimpin oleh Letkol Soeharto di Alun-alun Lor Yogyakarta.

Parade of Honor

The parade of the armed forces in honor of General Soedirman, led by Lieutenant Colonel Soeharto at the Alun-Alun Lor of Yogyakarta.

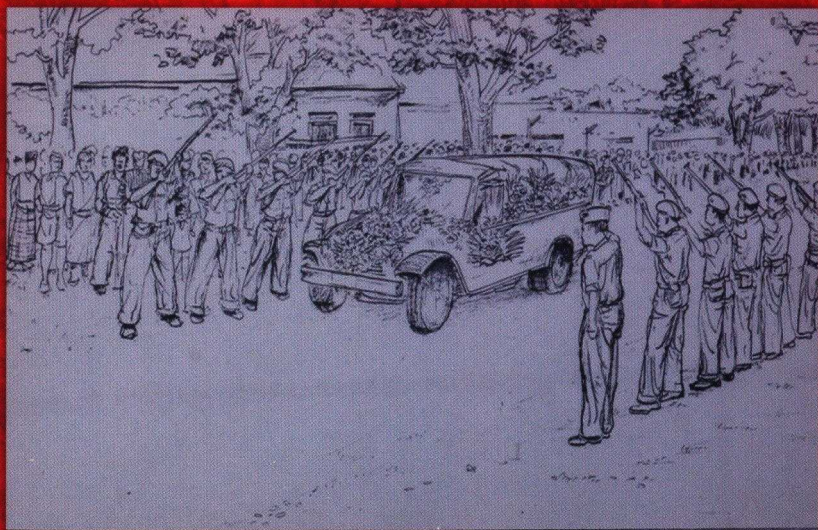


Dirawat di Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih

Dalam perawatan di Rumah Sakit Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman tetap mengendalikan komando dan sempat menulis puisi.

At Panti Rapih Hospital

During his treatment at Panti Rapih Hospital, General Soedirman still took charge of the command and wrote a poem.



Panglima Besar Soedirman wafat

Pada 29 Januari 1950 Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman wafat dan dimakamkan keesokan harinya pukul 11.00 dengan upacara militer dan dilepas ribuan pelayat menuju taman makam pahlawan.

General Soedirman Funeral

On January 29, 1950, General Soedirman passed away and was buried on the following day at 11.00 with a military ceremony and thousands of mourners at the national heroes cemetery.



*".....dengan ini menyatakan
kemerdekaan Indonesia...."*

Kemerdekaan Indonesia di tahun 1945 tidak lepas dari perjuangan para pahlawan, Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman salah satunya.

Dan inilah relief yang menggambarkan perjalanan perjuangan Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman semasa hidupnya.

KAWASAN SEJARAH PANGLIMA BESAR JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN

Pakis Baru, Nawangan, Pacitan, Jawa Timur