

RELIEF PANGLIMA BESAR SOEDIRMAN DI PACITAN

Direktorat
Layanan





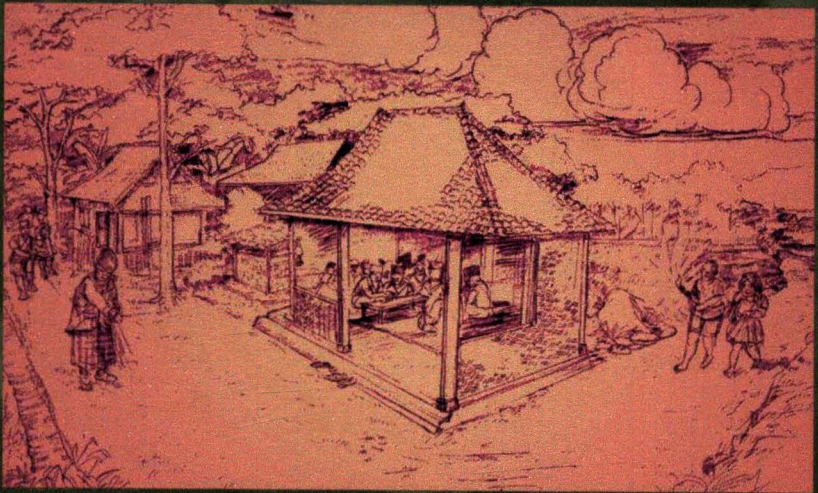


Rumah Tempat Kelahiran

Soedirman dilahirkan Pada 24 Januari 1916 di Desa Badas Karangjati, kecamatan Rembang, kabupaten Purbalingga, Jawa Tenga.

Home of Birth Place

Soedirman was born on 24 24 January 1916 in the Village of Bodas karangjati, District of Rembang, Purbalingga Regency, Cantral Java.

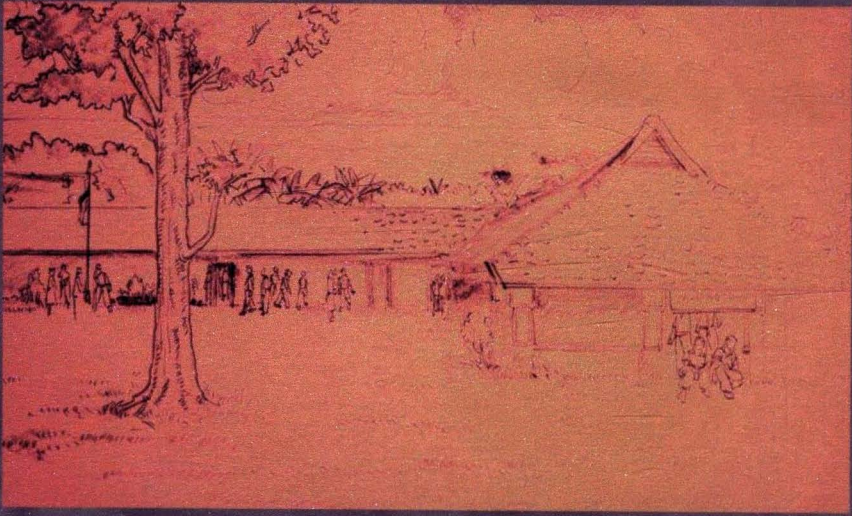


Belajar Mengaji.

Selepad magrib Soedirman dan kawan-kawan belajar mengaji di sebuah sarau di Cilacap.

Learning to Read the Al Quran

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

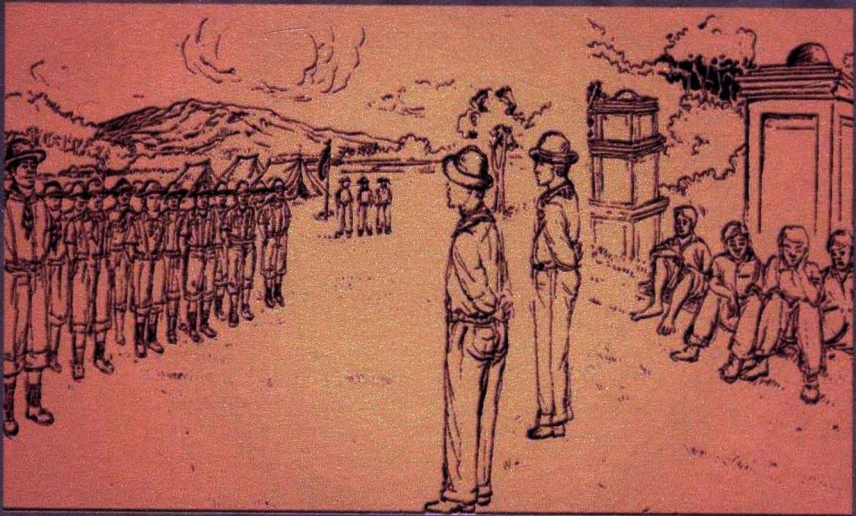


Relief 3
Sekolah MULO Wiworotomo

MULO (Meer Utgebreid Lager Onderwijs) Junior High School at Wiworotomo

Caption

Setelah lulus HIS Soedirman, man melanjutkan pendidikan ke MULO parama Wiworotomo in Cilacap and graduated in 1935

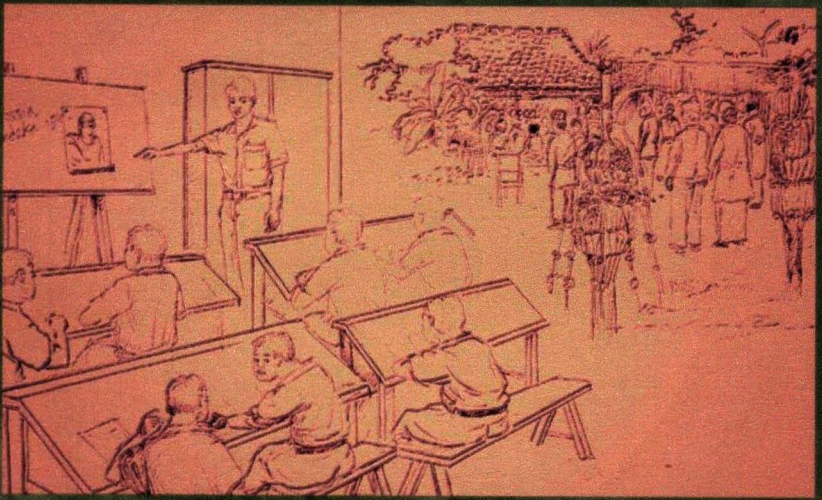


Relief 4
Latihan Kepanduan

Boy's Scout Training

Caption

Kepemimpinan Soedirman Semakin Terasah Ketika Aktif Sebagai ketua Regu Dalam Kepanduan Hizbul Wathon.



Relief 5
Menjadi guru dan Menikah

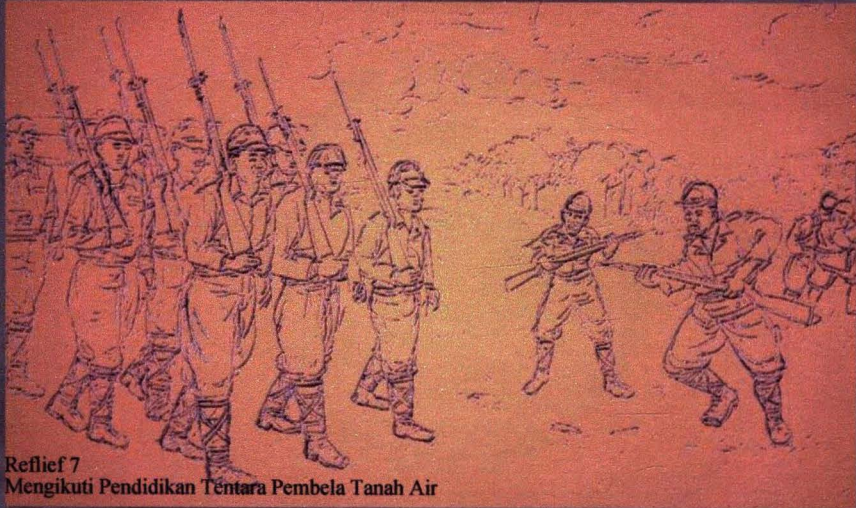
As a teacher and marrying Siti Alfiah Sastroatmodjo
Caption
Soedirman menjadi guru di HIS Muhammadiyah di
Cilacap tahun 1935 – 1937 dan saat Menikah dengan
Siti Alfiah Binti Sastroatmodjo.



Relief 6
Mendirikan Koperasi

Establishing a Cooperative
Caption
Untuk Meringankan Beban Kehidupan Rakyat Pada
Masa Penjajahan Jepang Soedirman mendirikan dan
menjadi ketua koperasi.

To help the poor during the colonial times, Soedirman



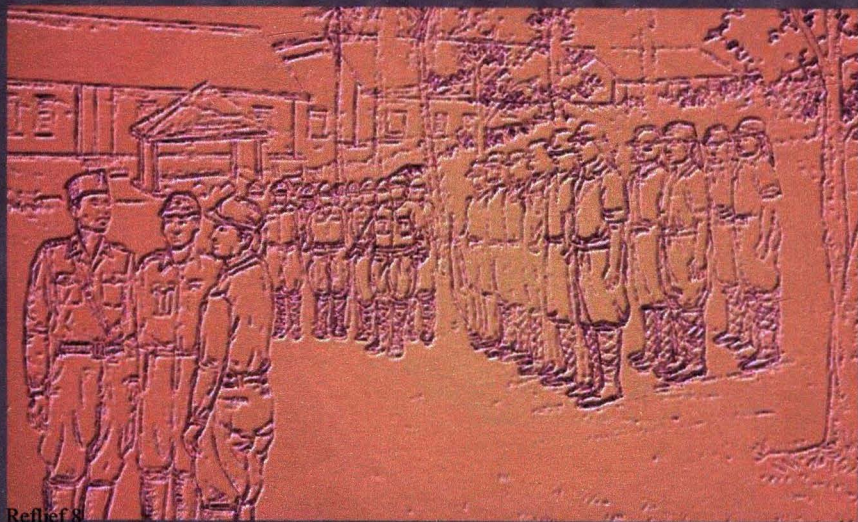
Refleif 7
Mengikuti Pendidikan Tentara Pembela Tanah Air

Training for National Defense Soldiers

Caption

Sebagai tokoh masyarakat, Soedirman ditunjuk untuk mengikuti pendidikan tentara Pembela tanah Air Angkatan II di Bogor 1943 Untuk Meningkatkan Jiwa Keprajuritan.

As a leading figure, Soedirman was assigned to follow a training program for National Defence Scldiers-Batch 2 in Bogor in 1943 to boost the spirit og patriotism.



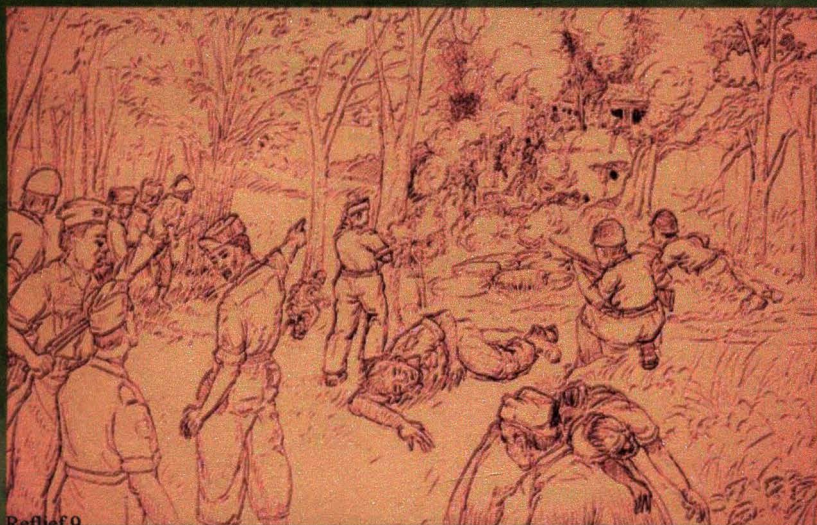
Refleif 8
Menjadi Daidancho di Kroya

As Daidancho (Battalion Commander) in Kroya

Caption

Sebagai Daidancho (Komandan Batalyon) pada 1943 Soedirman Sangat Akrab dengan prajurinya.

As daidancho (Battalion Commander) in 1943, Soedirman was



Refleksi 9
Memimpin Pertempuran Ambarawa

Commanding the Ambarawa Battle

Caption

Setelah Letkol Isdiman Guru dalam Pertempuran Ambarawa, Kolonel Soedirman Memimpin Langsung Komando Pertempuran yang berakhir 15 Desember 1945

After Lt. Colonel Isdiman was killed in the Ambarawa Battle, Colonel Soedirman took command of the battle which ended on 15 Desember 1945



Refleksi 10
Peta pertempuran Ambarawa

The Map of Ambarawa Battle Field

Caption

Pertempuran Ambarawa Menggunakan taktik yang kemudian disebut taktik 'Sunit Urang'

Relief 11
Konferensi Tentara Keamanan Rakyat

The Conference of People's Security Soldiers (TKR)
Caption
Konferensi TKR di Yogyakarta 12 November 1945
Memilih Kolonel Soedirman sebagai pimpinan tertinggi
secara in absentia.

The Conference of the People's Security Soldiers (TKR)
was held in Yogyakarta, on 12 November 1945, and
Colonel Soedirman was elected in absentia as the High
Commander.

Relief 12
Menjadi Penglima Besar

As Commander-in Chief
Caption
"Inilah penglima Besarmu", kata Presiden Sukarno di
hadapan para Perwira Staff Markas Tertinggi TKR di
Yogyakarta 18 Desember 1945.

"This is your Commander-in Chief," said President
Sukarno referring to Soedirman in front of the TKR high
officials at the TKR Headquarters in Yogyakarta on 18
December 1945

Relief 13
Mengucapkan Sumpah Sebagai Penglina Besar

Taking the Oath as Commander-in-Chief
Caption
Jenderal Soedirman Mengucapkan Sumpah Sebagai Penglina Besar

Tentara Republik Indonesia di Istana Negara Yogyakarta 25 Mei 1964.

General Soedirman taking as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic of Indonesia at the State Palace in Yahyakarta on 25 May 1946.

Relief 14
Shalat Idul Adha

Idul Adha Prayers
Caption
Bersama umat Islam Jenderal Soedirman melaksanakan sholat Idul Adha di Lapangan Gambir 3 November 1946

Along With other Moslems, General Soedirman prayed at the accasion of Idul Adha at Gambir Field on 3 November 1946

Refleif 15
Perundingan Linggarjati.

Langgarjati Conterence
Coption
Pada 10 November 1946 dilaksanakan di Langgarjati
Kabupaten Kuningan.

The Linggarjadi Conference was held on 10 November
1946 between the Indonesia Government with the Dutch
Representatives in Linggarjati, Regency of kuningan.

Refleif 16
Agresi Militer Belanda I
The First Dutch Military Aggression
Caption
Menyikapi Agresi Militer Belanda I Panglima Besar Soedirman
Menyampaikan pidato melalui Radio Republik Indonesia
Stasiun Yagyakarta 21 Juli 1947 Dengan Sandi "Ibu Pertiwi
Memanggil".

In responding to the Firest Dutch Military Aggression, the
Commander-in-Chief Soedirman delivered a speech broadcasted
from the Radio of the Republic of Indonesia Station (RRI) in
Yagyakarta, on 21 July 1947 with special code: "Mother Nation
Calls"

Relief 17
Perjanjian Renville

Renville Agreement
Caption

Perjanjian Renville (1948) Antara Republik Indonesia dengan Belanda Mengakibat RI Semakin Sempit.

The Renville Agreement (1948) between the Republic of Indonesia and the Dutch led to a narrower area of the Republic.

Relief 18
TNI Hijrah

The Army Evacuated to West Java
Caption

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

In Delanggu, President Sukarno and the Commander-in-Chief Soedirman welcomed the Army troops and their families evacuating West Java.

Relief 19

Serangan Terhadap Ibukota Republik Indonesia

Attack on the Capital City of the Republic of Indonesia

Caption

Belanda melanggar perjanjian Renville Dan Melancarkan Agresi Militer II yang Dimulai Dengan Menyerang Ibukota RI di Yogyakarta pada 19 Desember 1948

The Dutch breached the Renville Agreement and attacked the capital city

Yogyakarta in their Second Military Aggression on 19 Desember 1948

Relief 20

Memutuskan Bergerilya

Taking Guerrilla Strategy

Caption

Panglima besar Soedirman Memutuskan Bergeriya Setelah Menghadap Presiden Sukarno Pada Hari Minggu 19 December 1948 .

Commander-in – Chief Soedirman decided to wage guerrill warfare after reporting to President Sukarno in Sunday, 19 December 1948.

Relief 21
Perintah Kilat

Emergency Command
Caption

Dalam keadaan Sakit Panglima Besar Soedirman Menulis Perintah Kilat yang disiarkan melalui RRI Stasiun Yogyakarta agar Angkatan perang Menjalankan Rencana Yang telah Ditetapkan .

Despite his illness, Commander-in Chief Soedirman ordered an emergency command that was broadcasted by the RRI Yogyakarta Station to execute the planned strategy of the Armed Forces.

Relief 22
Berangkat Bergerilya

Starting the Guerrilla
Caption

Panglima Besar Soedirman Berpamitan kepada Keluarga Untuk Bergerilya

Commander-in Chief Soedirman bids goodbye to his family to start his guerrilla.

Relief 23
Pengorbanan Bu Dirman

Mrs. Soedirman's sacrifice
Caption
Bu Dirman Ikhlas Mneyerahkan Perhiasan Miliknya Untuk
Membantu Perjuangan Gerilya

Mrs. Soedirman self-willingly sold her jewelry to help finance
the guerrilla.

Relief 24
Memimpin Gerilya

Leading the Guerrilla
Caption
Penglima Besar Soedirman Memimpin Gerilya Dengan
Menempuh Medan Yang Sulit.

Commander-in Chief Soedirman led the guerrilla war passing
through adverse land.

Relief 25
Memimpin Gerilya Naik Dokar

Leading the Guerrilla on a carriage
Caption

Panglima Besar Soedirman Melanjutkan Perjalanan Gerilya
Dari Playen ke Semanu Naik Dokar yang Ditarik oleh Para
Pengawalnya.

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

Relief 26
Memimpin Gerilya Di Atas Tandu

Leading the Guerrilla on a Stretcher
Caption

Meskipun Sakit dan Harus Ditandu Panglima Besar
Soedirman Melanjutkan Perjalanan Gerilya.

Despite being ill and carried on a stretcher. Commander-
in-chief

Soedirman moved on his Guerrilla journey

Relief 27

Peristiwa Gunung Wilis

Despite being ill and carried on a stretcher, Commander-in-Chief Soedirman moved on his Guerrilla journey.

Dalam Perjalanan Gerilya di sekitar Gunung Wilis Panglima Besar Soedirman dan Rombongan Lolos dari pengerjaan tentara Belanda.

In the middle of his Guerrilla journey around Mount Wills, Commander-in-Chief Soedirman and his troops escaped from the Dutch's pursuit.

Capation

Relief 28

Menyamar sebagai penduduk setempat

Disguised as a local commoner

Capation

Untuk mengelabui musuh Panglima Besar Soedirman mengganti Nama dan Menyamar sebagai penduduk.

To fool the enemy, Commander-in-Chief Soedirman changed his name and was disguised as a local commoner.

Relief 29

Markas Besar Komando Gerilya Di Sobo Pacitan

The Headquarters of the Guerrilla Command in Sobo
Pacitan

Capation

Antara 1 April – 7 Juli 1949 Pak Dirman mengendalikan jalannya perang Gerilya dari Markas Besar Komando di Sobo Pacitan

From 1 April to 7 July 1949, Pak Dirman took command of the Guerrilla war from the Headquarters in Sobo Pacitan.

Relief 30

Serangan Umum 1 Maret 1949 di Yogyakarta

Mass Attack on 1 March 1949 in Yogyakarta

Capation

TNI menduduki Yogyakarta selama 6 jam yang berdampak Politis secara Internasional dan suasana dapur umum yang mendukung perjuangan gerilya.

The Indonesian Armed Forces seized Yogyakarta for 6 hours with internasional repercussions and political implications. The activities in the soup kitchen to support the Guerrilla.

Relief 31

Komunikasi dengan Ketua Pemerintah Darurat Republik Indonesia

Communicating with the Head of the Temporary Government of the Republic of Indonesia

Capation

Pengiriman Surat Telegram dari panglima Besar Soedirman Kepada Ketua PDRI Mr. Syafruddin Prawiranegara di Sumatra dan Suasana perundingan Roem Royen 7 Mei 1949

Sending the telegram from the Commander-in-Chief Soedirman to the Head of the Temporary Government Mr. Syafruddin Prawiranegara in Sumatra and the situation of the Roem Royen Meeting on 7 May 1949.

Relief 32

Penarikan Tentara Belanda

Withdrawal of the Dutch Troops

Capation

Suasana penarikan Mundur tentara Belanda dari Yogyakarta setelah pernyataan Roem Royen

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

Relief 33

Menerima Laporan Letkol Soeharto

Commander-in-Chief Soedirman receiving a report from
Let. Col Soeharto

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

Commander-in-Chief Soedirman receiving a report from
Commander of Brigade 10, Let. Col Soeharto, in Wonosari
On 9 July 1949, describing the secured situation in
Yogyakarta.

Relief 34

Kembali ke Yogyakarta

Return to Yogyakarta

Capation

Pada 10 Juli 1949 Panglima Besar Soedirman Dijemput di
Daerah Prambanan dan kembali ke Yogyakarta.

On 10 July 1949 Commander-in-Chief Soedirman was
greeted at Prambanan Temple Area and return to Yogyakarta

Relief 35

Pertemuan dengan Presiden dan Wakil Presiden

Meeting with the President and Vice President

Capation

Suasana pertemuan berlangsung mengharukan antara panglima besar Soedirman dengan Presiden Soekarno dan Wakil Presiden Moh. Hatta di Gedung Agung Yogyakarta

An emotionally-moving situation at the meeting between the Commander-in-Chief and President Soekarno and Vice President Moh. Hatta at Gedung Agung, Yogyakarta

Relief 36

Menerima Parade Kehormatan

Receiving the Honors Parade

Capation

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

Commander-in-Chief Soedirman greeting the Honors Parade of the Armed Forces led by Let. Col Soeharto at the Northern City Square of Yogyakarta

Relief 37

Dirawat Di Rumah Sakit Panti Rapih

Hospitalized at Panti Rapih

Capation

Dalam perawatan di Rumah Sakit Panglima Besar Soedirman tetap mengendalikan Komando dan Sempat menulis puisi.

From the hospital, Commander-in-Chief Soedirman could still take charge of the command and had time to write poetry

Relief 38

Panglima Besar Soedirman

Commander-in-Chief Soedirman Passed Away

Capation

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

On 29 January 1950, Commander-in-Chief Soedirman passed away and was buried the following day at 11.00 with a military ceremony and thousands of mourners at the burial.



Gate 1
Kawasan Sejarah Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman

Historical Area of Commander-in-Chief General Soedirman

Soedirman Memorial Park
Soedirman Memorial Park



Gate 2
Kemerdekaan Sudah digenngam! Jangan Dilepaskan!

Independence is in our hands! Don't let it go!

Kalimat Sesungguhnya :
Kemerdekaan yang telah dimiliki dan dipertahankan jangan sekali-kali dilepaskan dan diserahkan siapapun yang akan menjajah dan menindas kita
(Sumber Amanat Panglima Besar Jenderal Soedirman 22 Juli 1947).

The original sentence is :
The attained and graduated independence must never ever be surrendered or handed over to anyone that will colonize and suppress us



Gate 3

Keteguhan Hati Adalah Modal Utama untuk terus berjuang

Perseverance is the key asset to move forward

(Di sarikan Dari Amanat Panglima Besar Soedirman tanggal ...)

(Summarized from the Mandate of the Commander-in-Chief Soedirman on ...)



Gate 4

Kami Tentara Republik Indonesia akan Timbul Tenggelam Bersama Negara.

We, the Armed Forces of Indonesia Will rise and fall with the country.

(Amanat 17 Pebruari 1946)

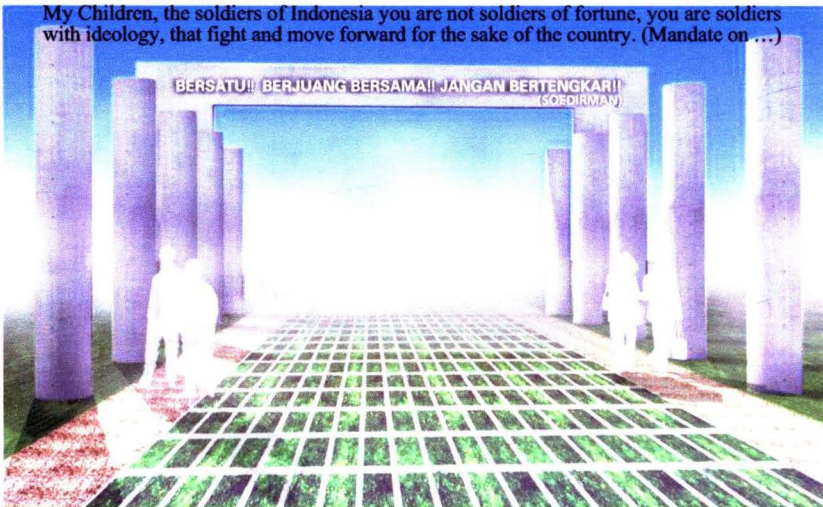
(Mandate of 17 February 1946)



Gate 5
Tentara Indonesia Bukanlah serdadu sewaan tetapi yang berjuang untuk keluhuran tanah air.

The Indonesian soldiers are not soldiers of fortune but they fight for their country.

Anak-anakku, tentara Indonesia, kamu bukanlah serdadu sewaan, tetapi tentara yang berideologi, yang sanggup berjuang dan menempuh untuk keluhuran tanah Airmu. (Amanat tanggal ...)

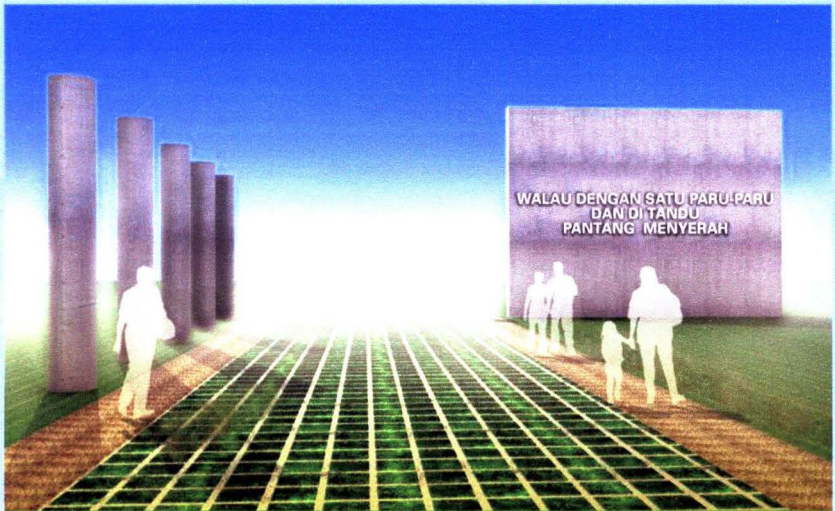


Gate 6
Bersatu ! Berjuang Bersama! Jangan Bertengkar!

Unite! Struggle Together! Don't Clash!

(Amanat tanggal)

(Delivered on ...)



Gate 7
Walau Dengan Satu Paru-paru dan Ditandu, Pantang Menyerah

Despite having only one long functioning and being carried on a stretcher, Soedirman persevered.



Gate 8
Scandainya Soedirman menyerah saat itu, Akankah Negara Tetap Ada dan Sang Merah Putih Masih Berkibar?

If Soedirman surrendered at the time, would there still be a country (Indonesia)?
Would the red and white flag remain hoisted?





Perpustakaan
Jenderal

KAWASAN SEJARAH PANGLIMA BESAR JENDERAL SOEDIRMAN

Bakir Baru, Numpang, Pasiran, Jawa Timur