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## Indonesian Army Siliwangi Division Hijrah: A Way to Victory

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### Abstract

Republic of Indonesia is not an Islamic country, but the biggest population of Muslims in the world is in Indonesia. Indonesia history, especially Indonesia Army history influenced by moderate Muslim leadership and moderate Islamic Values since the early era of Indonesia independence. Siliwangi was the first professional Army Division in Indonesia and known with division's legendary operation, named : Hijrah. This study is qualitative study with historical approach to examine all evidence before and during Siliwangi Division Hijrah. This study's goals are to ensure long-lasting influence both moderate Islamic values and civilion and military moderate Muslim leadership in Indonesia Armed Forces development, especially Indonesian Army. Siliwangi Division Hijrah always inspires along the history of Indonesian Army.

### Introduction

As the biggest Muslim country in the world, Republic of Indonesia has a strong relationship with Islam, Islamic World and modern Islamic history. The Archipelago had been under The Royal Dutch Colonial government for about 350 years and under Japanese Emperor Occupation about 3.5 years. On August 17<sup>th</sup> 1945, Indonesia declared the state and people's independence with a proclamation, but the harder struggle became an important part of Indonesia history, The Allied forces led by the British Troops and the Royal Dutch Troops were becoming external threats and also communist and fundamental Islamic movement were becoming as internal threats, simultaneous. Indonesia established and developed Indonesia Armed Forces (*Tentara Nasional Indonesia*) by themselves. Indonesia young government and Indonesia people cooperated to build Indonesia Armed Forces, while both external and internal threats attacked Republic of Indonesia existence.

The famous Indonesia Army Unit was Siliwangi Division, the first professional army division in Indonesia. Siliwangi Division also the army unit which initially established and developed both Indonesia Army Special

Forces (*Komando Pasukan Khusus TNI AD*) based on The Instruction of Commanding Commander of Territorial Army III/Siliwangi Colonel A.E. Kawilarang No. 55/Insr/PDS on April 16<sup>th</sup> 1952 (Septian Minurdin and Agus Mulyana 2018, 244) and later, also Indonesia Army Special Operation Units (Raider and Para Raider/Airborne), the facts shown Siliwangi Division's significance role in Indonesia Army professionalism development. Siliwangi Division was a role military unit model, exemplary. The most legendary Siliwangi Division operation is *Hijrah*, an operation based on political decision and inspired by Prophet Muhammad PBUH's struggle. Siliwangi Division soldiers mostly Muslim, following Prophet Muhammad PBUH, but not all of them, it was mean, that for non-Muslim Siliwangi Soldiers, *Hijrah* was a military operation inspired by Prophet Muhammad PBUH's struggle. *Hijrah* also performed moderate muslim leadership which was performing by two Five Stars Generals: General Soedirman and General Abdul Haris Nasution, two of Indonesia Armed Forces Founding Fathers and both of them were Prophet Muhammad PBUH's lovers. The people who missed Prophet Muhammad PBUH every time and similar with every muslim all over the world, both of them believed: people who died in the middle of battlefield, to defend their country from the cruel aggressor, exactly never die, still alive and will live together in heaven with Prophet Muhammad PBUH in long lasting endless life without suffering. Islamic values and Islamic Leadership colored Siliwangi Division *Hijrah*, kept soldiers spirit to fight with 3 belligerents; The Modern Royal Dutch Troops, Communist Troops and fundamental Islamic Movement simultaneous for more than one year, only 3 years after Indonesia freedom with a lot of their limitations in the early Indonesia independence history. This study's goals are to identify moderate Islamic values influenced in Siliwangi Division and Indonesian Army moderate Muslim leadership effectiveness during the 2<sup>nd</sup> Indonesia Independence War.

## Method

The research method in this study is qualitative method with historical approach. Data collected from literature review and to analyze the facts, several relevant publications guided to find out scientific perspective to achieve research's goal. This study examined all historical facts not only with Islamic perceptions, but also with realistic historical activities before and during Siliwangi Division *Hijrah*. The evidence guided to understand how moderate Islamic values and moderate Muslim leadership influenced in a colossal military operation in the middle of warfighting, and help authors to conclude based on evidence examination and analysis.

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**Two Five Stars Generals behind Siliwangi Division Hijrah**

Nevertheless, Both General Soedirman and General A.H. Nasution had an important role in constructing fundamental values within Indonesian Armed Forces. What was different between them were military training and education background and their was growing up environmental culture. Soedirman had Japanese military background and Nasution had the Dutch military background. Soedirman was growing up within Javanese culture and Nasution was growing up within Mandailing culture. But, that was not mean that between them there was not similarity at all. Both of them known as TNI Founding Fathers, both of them also known as moderate Muslim leader with religious daily routine along their service. Moreover, both of them previous profession before joined within military was a teacher and both of them fundamentally following Prophet Muhammad PBUH guidance not only in their daily life but also implemented in their leadership within Indonesia Armed Forces.

Republic of Indonesia has been bestowed Five Stars General to three Generals : General Soedirman, General A.H. Nasution and General Soeharto based on Republic of Indonesia President's Decisions No. : 44, 45 and 46/ABRI/1997 on September 30<sup>th</sup> 1997. Two most important persons behind "Siliwangi Hijrah" were General Soedirman and General A.H. Nasution. General Soedirman was born on January 24<sup>th</sup> 1916 in Purbalingga Residence Central Java. His father was a foreman sugar cane factory. But later he adopted by a regency head assistance and also a Javanese aristocracy Raden Tjokrosunaryo. He studied initially at elementary level school "*Hollandse Inlandsche School/HIS*" and graduated in 1930. In 1932, he continued his education at "*Meer Uitgebreid Lagere Onderwijs (MULO)*" a first middle school level, but one year later, his moved to national school "*Parama Wiworo Tomo*". Soedirman was interesting to Islamic Study and his friends called him as "*Kaji*" (haji). Soedirman also active in Islamic Boy Scout "*Hizbul Wathon*", which under Muhammadiyah supervision. After graduated from *Parama Wiworo Utomo*, he was a teacher at HIS of Muhammadiyah. In 1943, Japanese government promoted Soedirman to a member of Residence Board (*Syu Sangikai*). In October 1943 because of Allied Forces pressure, Japanese authority in Netherland Indies established *Pembela Tanah Air* (Homeland Defender). Soedirman took a part in 2<sup>nd</sup> military PETA training in Bogor and later promoted to *Daidanco* (Battalion Commander) in Kroya Central Java. After proclamation of Indonesia independence, as a result of People Security Army (*Tentara Keamanan Rakyat*) Conference in November 12<sup>th</sup> 1945, Soedirman promoted to Commander in Chief and inaugurated by President Soekarno in Desember 18<sup>th</sup> 1945 (Mabes TNI 1998, 17-20). Soedirman was growing up within

three subcultures: *wong cilik* (marginal), *priyayi* (aristocracy), and *santri* (Islamic school student). These subcultures had formed Soedirman with characters such as : humble and hard-working, polite and have a heroic spirit, also Pious (Sardiman and Danu Eko Agustinova 2019, 379). Soedirman is the “Role Leadership Model” for Indonesian Armed Forces officers, Soedirman introduce to Military Academy, Navy Academy and Air Force Academy cadets introduce to since they join within academies. Other Soedirman’s cultural circumstance was Muhammadiyah, and Muhammadiyah moderate Islamic values influenced and affected to Soedirman’s own live since he was a young man. Muhammadiyah is a religious movement that has always placed a strong emphasis on social services or, using the term commonly used by its members, *amal sholih* (*Ar. al-a’ māl al-ṣāliha*; good deeds). Members have consistently been instilled with this value to the point that it has become their habitus. It is the dominance of *al-Mā’ūn* that has prevented Muhammadiyah from dwelling on mythical or abstract issues and that now seeks to neutralize the organization against its Islamist and fundamentalist tendencies. (Burhani 2019, 22-23). Since Indonesia movement era, fundamentalist were taking part in political resistance movement, and similar with communist movement, the tendencies were different. Nationalist accepted both Islamic fundamentalist and communist, because the same opponent at the time: the Royal Dutch Colonial, their common enemy. Their struggle similar, Indonesia independence. Indonesia freedom for nationalist was secular state. Islamic fundamentalist imagined an in Islamic not secular state, and communist of course imagined a communist state, and always in *vis a vis* position with Muhammadiyah.

A.H. Nasution was born on December 3<sup>rd</sup> 1918 in South Tapanuli Residence North Sumatera. When he was a child, Nasution known as a child who impressed with Prophet Muhammad PBUH heroism. In 1932, Nasution graduated from HIS Kotanopan and continued his education at *Sekolah Raja* (King School) in Bukit Tinggi West Sumatera. In 1935, Nasution continued his education at Teacher High School (*Hollands Inlands Kweekschool*) in Bandung. He was a teacher in Bengkulu and other regions in Sumatera but he felt that he had not passion to be a teacher. In 1940, Nasution joined within Reserve Officer Training Corps (*Corps Opleiding Reserve Officieren or CORO*) in Bandung. After proclamation of Indonesia independence, he joined within TKR and promoted to Chief of Staff of Commandment I TKR/West Java and later promoted to Siliwangi Division Commanding Commander, in order to TNI rationalization, his rank later rationalized became a Colonel but still as Commanding Comander of Siliwangi Division (Disjarahad 2009, 2-3). Nasution is a famous Army General from Indonesia

who written “Fundamentals of Guerilla Warfare” book, introduced by Otto Heilbrunn which published by Frederick A. Praeger Publisher and published in United State of America in 1965. The war in Indochina by the mid to late 1970s complicates the standard image of global Maoist “people’s war” given that it became so heavily infused by large doses of nationalism from many of its professed followers. This was a theme recognised fairly early on by the Indonesian former guerrilla and military leader General A.H. Nasution in his *Fundamentals of Guerrilla Warfare* (1965) (Rich 2020, 1452). With Tahi Bonar Simatupang, Nasution known as Indonesian Strategist. Nasution and Simatupang also two generals who reform Indonesian Army, thus ordering and structuring Indonesian Army organization after the war. The famous Nasution also describes in a book : “A.H. Nasution and Indonesian’s Elite “People’s Resistance” in The War of Independence and Postwar Politic”, written by Barry Turner, published by Lexington Books in Marryland Unites State of Amerika, 2018.

### **Soedirman Proposed *Hijrah***

As an important and significant event in Islamic History, *Hijrah* demonstrates that for people with faith, there is hope for ease after difficulties. There was also a great unity model among muslims of different backgrounds. The brotherhood between the Muhajirun and Ansar was formed thus practically displaying Islam’s system of brotherhood and equality. The *Hijrah* had also marked the beginning of the Islamic State under the leadership of Prophet Muhammad PBUH which then became a reference for all state governance everywhere in the future (Hassan and Majid 2019, 13). Siliwangi Division soldiers were people with faith, there is hope for ease after difficulties. The hope was the war is over, normally life. They realized that difficulties in front of them, uncertainty, and they believed, Allah with themselves, and the hope was certainty. It’s clear, that Soedirman proposed *Hijrah* for a military operation in the middle of war referred to Prophetic *Hijrah*. His religious life, based on his knowledge about Islam and implemented as his habitus. Within Muhammadiyah values, Soedirman also implementated a leadership style followed Prophet Muhammmad PBUH’s leadership. Again, not entire f Indonesia Armed Forces were muslim, but his leadership performed an Islamic Leadership way and the soldiers with different religion realizing that Soedirman’s leadership style is a moderate Islamic leadership model.

As the result of Renville Agreement on January 19<sup>th</sup> 1948, between Indonesia Government and Royal Dutch Government, Indonesia Armed Forces (*Tentara Nasional Indonesia/TNI*) had an obligation to move out from their “guerrilla pouches”, which seized by the Royal Dutch Troops.

The most famous and legendary movement from from their “guerrilla pouches” was Siliwangi Division from West Java Region to Central Java Region. Most of TNI officers were disappointed with this agreement and decided to refuse their retreat movement while they felt as “the losers”, one of them was TNI Chief of General Staff Lieutenant General Oerip Soemaharjo and decided to resign from their job (Soetanto 2006, 109-110). The Siliwangi Division was the most affected, having to leave the hinterland of West Java for Republican-held areas in Central Java. Noted, The Siliwangi Division preferred to use the term *hijrah* to describe their departure, recalling Prophet Muhammad PBUH’s flight from Mecca to Medina from where he mustered his forces and returned to seize Mecca (Turner 2018, 77). That’s mean that Soedirman’s proposal accepted and affected during Siliwangi Division colossal movement, strengthen their psychological aspect: mental and morale. Muslim soldiers as the majority, main and dominance power of the division intent their *Hijrah* as *amal sholih*, if they would die, they were dying as *Syuhada* in their *Jihad* for their country and their people, what a rational *Jihad* based on their moderate Islamic habitus.

TNI Commander in Chief General Soedirman felt disappointed too, but his decided to follow Renville Agreement as a political decision and no reason for TNI as a national defense forces to refuse the agreement. TNI released their occupational area in Java and Sumatera, and conducted a colossal retreatment involved One Division in West Java, Two Brigades in East Java and One Brigade in South Sumatera, and the movement called as *Hijrah* (Mabes ABRI 1998, 29). All the soldiers felt disappointed after Renville Agreement had been signed, and Commander in Chief General Soedirman proposed the movement called as *Hijrah* to Indonesia Government than “retreat movement” to keep soldier’s fighting spirit. General Major A.H. Nasution as Siliwangi Division Commanding Commander declared: As the Commanding Commander in West Java Region, personally, he refused the agreement but as a soldier he accepted the government decision (Disjarahad 2009, 48). The Agreement gave a big advantage to the Royal Dutch Troops, decreasing TNI soldiers’ morale and trapped all TNI officers in a confusing situation. TNI soldiers did not have passion or intention to carry on the agreement. For several years before, they developed their defense zone (*wehrkreise*) and because of the agreement, they had to leave from their hometown. General Soedirman understood his troops, proposed their retreat movement called as *Hijrah*. A wisdom instruction from him, impacted to the troops psychological condition. Inspired by Prophet Muhammad PBUH, the soldiers believed if they were following Prophet Muhammad PBUH, they would get victory and they did *Hijrah* as a

Prophet's victory strategy, surely. Siliwangi Division executed their *Hijrah* to defend Indonesia independence, meanwhile Prophet Muhammad PBUH *Hijrah* from Mecca to Medina as a part to defend his ummah's faith (Soetanto 2006, 110). Based on Renville Agreement, there were four brigades which took a part in Siliwangi Division *Hijrah*: Brigade II/Suryakencana led by Lieutenant Colonel A.E. Kawilarang in South Sukabumi, Brigade III/Kiansantang led by Lieutenant Colonel Sadikin in Purwakarta, Brigade IV/Guntur led by Lieutenant Colonel Daan Jahja in South Priangan and Brigade V/Sunan Gunung Jati led by Lieutenant Colonel Abimanyu in Cirebon-Kuningan. One brigade, Brigade I/Tirtayasa led by Lieutenant Colonel Sukanda Bratamenggala did not take a part because of their homebase not including of the Dutch claimed after the agreement. Siliwangi soldiers have a pledge: We will return! They did not have uniform, with vary kind of weapons but when they begin to hijrah, Indonesia people shown their enthusiasm, they proud to their guerilla soldiers and stood along the road where TNI proudly walked to determined point to assembly. Started on February 1<sup>st</sup> 1948 and completed on February 22<sup>nd</sup> 1948, within about 35.000 TNI Soldiers moved to Central Java by used : trains, trucks, ships and their foots (Soetanto 2006, 112-116). Basically, several Siliwangi's officers were not Muslim, one of them was Kawilarang, a Christian officer. His religion was not a reason to refuse *Hijrah* as the name of Siliwangi operation. It was about tolerance, about respect. He realized that his soldiers mostly Muslim and his Muslim members also shown their respect, tolerance and loyalty without religion sentiment. Alex Evert Kawilarang was born in February 23<sup>rd</sup> 1920, a CORO officer and with his colleague, Nasution, he selected to join with di KMA (*Koninklijke Militaire Academie*) (Miftahudin and Kusdiana 2020, 288-289). Other Netherland background officer who contributed in Indonesian Armed Forces establishment was Oerip Soemohardjo, a Retired Major of KNIL (*Koninklijke Nederlandsche Indische Leger*), more senior than T.B. Simatupang, A.H. Nasution or A.E. Kawilarang (Nugrahanto and Adyawardhina 2018, 80-83). Because his experiences, Oerip promoted as military advisory for Indonesia government, his famous quote is: "Unbelievable, a state without (*zonder*) army", because Indonesia government ambiguity, preferred to Security Forces than Military Forces.

### **Siliwangi Division and Muhammad Hatta's TNI Reorganization and Rationalization Program**

The Division named by the King of Pajajaran's name, Prabu Siliwangi, Pajajaran was a glorious Sundanese ancient kingdom. Based on Sundanese's legendary *Babad Cirebon*, Prabu Siliwangi's grandson Syarif

Hidayatullah or Sunan Gunungjati was an Islam spreader in *Tatar Sunda* (Sundaland) and centered in Cirebon, but in other Sundanese's legendary *Babad Godog*, Islamization in *Tatar Sunda* led by Kiansantang, Prabu Siliwangi's son, although his father refused to convert to Islam (Darsa 2017, 121).

Penders and Sundhaussen have contrasted the treatment of the *laskar* by Nasution's West Java Siliwangi Division with their counterparts in Central and East Java, noting that the Javanese divisions and irregular forces in those provinces generally adhered to the spirit of their traditional *ksatria* (knights) over which had been layered Japanese *Bushido* notions. They were not as interested in "organization, tactical planning, and strategy" as Nasution's West Java division (Turner 2018, 58). One word to simplify Penders and Sundhaussen's argument is: reputation. Comparing with other division from, again, the most fundamental factor was higher educated military officers, the formers of KNIL and graduated from KMA. Other officers were Japanese Medical School (*Ika Daigaku*) in Jakarta. Because of war, they did not continue their education, Japanese authority trained and prepared them as reserve officer to fight with Allied Forces, one of them was Lieutenant Colonel Daan Yahya, the Commander of Brigade IV/Guntur (Soetanto 2006, 112). Both Netherland and Japanese higher educated officers, did not have an opportunity to back home, went to their hometown, they were speaking both in English and Dutch and when Indonesia established Indonesia Army, their ability required by military forces and a division which easier for them to join was Siliwangi Division.

In general, Independence War taking place within the period 1945-1949 led to the destruction of many infrastructure facilities and bad economic conditions. Therefore, it was important for the government to carry out immediate improvements in the sector of physical and economic development. Meanwhile, in the sector of employment, both civilian and military require restructuration (reorganization for military) and rationalization (*Rera*) at the post-War of Independence (Sadhyoko, Supriyono and Pugu 2017, 37). But the fact was different, before end of the war, Indonesia faced triple threats: the Dutch, the Communist and the Islamic Fundamentalist. Especially for Siliwangi Division, their own challenge was how to return? By walk, with families and under the Dutch and the Islamic Fundamentalist threats, simultaneous. The Post-War of Independence time was the time which started when the final cessation of hostile agreement between two countries: Netherland and Indonesia has been signed, and finally the Dutch leaved Indonesian's homeland.

Hatta was a Minangnese from West Sumatra. His grandfather and father were conservative, Sufi oriented ulama. Hatta was a political, not a religious



leader. He sympathized with Muslim modernists, including Muhammadiyah, but retained a traditional attachment to Sufism (Woodward 2017, 247). In their temporary operation bases, Siliwangi Division did not take a rest but involved in the middle of battlefield against communist troops. Hatta (concurrently Vice President, Prime Minister and Minister of Defense at the time) though that his task disturbed by Amir Syarifudin (former Prime Minister) who established left wing militia and declared as TNI of Communities, as the competitor for state and legal TNI. At the time, thousands of *Hijrah* soldier, mostly Siliwangi soldiers, a strong combat forces, relocated around Yogyakarta and Surakarta. Siliwangi forces prepared to defend from the 2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Dutch Aggression. Number of weapons and number of soldier were imbalance. Many soldiers did not have weapon and should be rationalized, and officers' rank degraded, remained three generals: Lieutenant General Soedirman, Lieutenant General Urip Sumaharjo and Lieutenant General Hardjowardojo degraded to Major General, the rank below Major General was Colonel (Hatta 2011, 179-181). Both Hatta and Nasution had Western higher education background, think rationality and realistic. Visionary leaders who thought to prepare the future of Indonesian Army. The show must go on, with a lot of limitations the program should be ran. Many officers and also officials felt afraid, thought about their own interest than people's interest. The opponents tried to block the program and provoke other military units to refuse Hatta's reorganization and rationalization program. Other reason was, Hatta thought : Who will pay their salary ? And reducing soldiers number was a best option for the young Indonesia government.

Siliwangi Division performed themselves as professional military unit at the time, well organized and highest discipline level among Indonesian Army units. Siliwangi Division officers were smart, diligent and educated, they did not show as the losers. Siliwangi officer and Non Commissioned Officers (NCO) have ability to speak both in English and Dutch (Sinjal and Sumarkidjo 2009, 117). Leadership was an important reason to understand why Siliwangi's performance better than others. Mostly Siliwangi soldiers were Sundanese and led by officers who came from any region or tribe all around Indonesia. Nation's leadership strongly impacted Siliwangi Division. Sundanese are muslim tribe, and Islamic leadership which performed as well as military leadership by Nasution successfully building and improving Siliwangi Division' performance.

For reorganization reason, Siliwangi Division conducted selection test for soldiers. About 29.000 soldiers took a part and only about 10.000 soldiers passed the selection (balance with Siliwangi organic weapons). Siliwangi Division reordered and was restructuring consist of 13 Battalions and 3

Brigade, with soldiers and weapons ratio was 1:1, one soldier with one weapon. Battalion had 3 Rifle Companies and 1 Supporting Organic Company. Supporting Organic Company armed with 3 Medium Machine Guns (average), 4 to 6 mortars 80 mm Caliber, and several supporting companies also armed with anti-tank and light air defense weapons 20 mm Caliber. Siliwangi Division was an autonomy unit in General Reserve Forces "Z" in Solo where Division HQ is located, meanwhile Siliwangi's brigades were located around Yogyakarta and Surakarta. Siliwangi was preparing to defend against The 2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Dutch Aggression with the most important mission was infiltration to West Java, their origin home bases. Military Police Unit also reorganized, the 12<sup>th</sup> Military Police Battalion was reorganizing to Military Battalion A, operated as a mobile unit and had dual missions: combat mission and police mission. Since March 1945, ex Siliwangi soldiers who did not pass test rein filtrate to West Java because of their own will, took their own risk, to join with their people in West Java, continued their struggle against The Dutch Aggressor. Their resistance held Division C "7<sup>th</sup> December" to take a part in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Aggression (Soetanto 2006, 149-159). It was look like an impossible mission, with a lot of limitations, Siliwangi Division performed as a pioneer in unit's capacity building effort. Credit points for them were: loyalty and conviction. Siliwangi soldiers believed that their officers were the appropriate and proper officers to lead. Mostly Siliwangi officers had military education background were Western military education within several Netherland Indies military schools or academy before Japanese occupation. Netherland East Indies military school or academy located in West Java, in Bandung, Cimahi or Bogor.

### **Siliwangi Division against Communist Rebellion Troops**

Siliwangi Division *Hijrah* and Hatta's Reorganization and Rationalization Program was triggering provocations and clashes among units in Solo, what a warming up fighting before Madiun. Hatta's special treatment for Siliwangi Division and A.H. Nasution promotion to Vice Commander in Chief also caused apprehension. Initially with a misleading fighting between Siliwangi Forces with left wing TNI Forces in East Java which named as *Panembahan Senopati* Forces on September 13<sup>th</sup> 1948. In Solo, on September 18<sup>th</sup> 1948, Solo Military Governor Gatot Subroto asked to stop firing actions. Exactly, firing actions also between Communist Troops, between *Panembahan Senopati* Forces which influenced by Alimin, Musso and Amir Syarifuddin against Siliwangi Units which influenced by Tan Malaka and Dr. Moewardi as an impact of communist infiltration to Siliwangi Division since 1947 (Yulianto *et al* 2011, 64-71). Again, the

reason for why Hatta saw Siliwangi Division specially was Siliwangi Division Officers were (Netherland) educated background. Reducing the number of soldier was necessary, also to prepare an army ability to communicate or coordinate with both United States mediators or observes if cease of fire agreed by two parties and of course with the Dutch Troops officers. Siliwangi Division officer with their self-confidence would more meaningful than other division's officers. Siliwangi Officers with their higher education could be more visionary, had an awareness to prepare the future both for themselves and for the country of them.

Hatta discharged Soemarsono from military service and his Two Stars Rank also removed, because of his left wing activities. Early morning, on September 18<sup>th</sup> 1945, Indonesia Youth Socialist Forces led by Soemarsono disarmed military and police units in Madiun, East Java, and seized the governance office with their reason for saving their live from Siliwangi's threat (Yulianto *et al* 2011, 73-74). Hatta, like Soedirman and Nasution, known as anticommunist Indonesia leader. Although came from similar region and tribe with Tan Malaka (West Sumatera, Minangnese) since he was studying in Netherland, he never wanted to meet with Tan Malaka. Like Soedirman and Nasution too, Hatta believed that communist was a threat for Indonesia since nationalism movement era.

Musso declared Madiun Local Democratic Front, and all the government officials replaced with communist cadres, but ten days later, on September 28<sup>th</sup> 1948, Musso, Amir Syarifuddin and Soemarsono escaped from Madiun (Yulianto *et al* 2011, 98-99). The civilian population in most cases responded to communist directives only when prompted by troops or when convinced by propaganda that the government had capitulated to the Dutch and that its Siliwangi Division had joined the Dutch army in a common drive against the Communists (Kahin 1948, 261). On September 23<sup>rd</sup> 1948, Brigade II Siliwangi started to attack from Tawangmangu. Lieutenant Colonel Sadikin, Brigade Commander, ordered to seize Madiun in 7 days. On September 24<sup>th</sup> 1948, Siliwangi seized Sukaharjo and on September 26<sup>th</sup> Siliwangi seized Magetan (Soetanto 2006, 210-213). September 30<sup>th</sup> 1948 around 16.30 PM, Siliwangi Forces seized Madiun City. Siliwangi did not face resistance, Communist Forces moved to Wilis Mountain area and hunted by other TNI Forces (Disjarahad 1972, 155). The plan determined the victory, the communist troops were the troops without professionalism ethic. Communist leaders were very confidence, overestimated and opportunist. Siliwangi Division shown that the division more effective after reorganization and rationalization. Step by step in seven days in line with the plan, Siliwangi Division got their first victory in Madiun. They moved out from Bandung when Allied Forces arrived, they departed from

each their base and move to Central Java and in Madiun they arrived as the winner. When the Dutch arrived in Yogyakarta, Siliwangi Division departed from Yogyakarta. What a high loyalty and high discipline division. The Siliwangi's success in Madiun also shown the result of detail Military Decision Making Process (MDMP), Sadikin believed the mission would be completed in 7 days by a military staffing process, a logic way to prepare military operation. Once again, Siliwangi soldiers were showing that they were different in Madiun. On December 19<sup>th</sup> 1948, the Dutch attacked the Republican capital of Yogyakarta and captured Sukarno and the Republican civilian leadership. The army, under General Soedirman, refused to surrender and waged an ultimately successful guerrilla war against the Dutch (Rabasa and Haseman 2002, 8).

### **Long March: Siliwangi Return !**

TNI anticipated the 2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Dutch Aggression and Commander in Chief General Soedirman issued Maneuver Order No. 1/1948 (Perintah Siasat No. 1/1948) with code name "Motherland is calling". Based on the 1<sup>st</sup> Royal Dutch Aggression experiences, TNI would not implement linear conventional defense strategy and executed Total People's Defense with attrition strategy (Mabes TNI 1998, 31-32). In Maneuver Order No. 1/1948, Siliwangi ordered to return to West Java, or Wingate Action, with maximum mobile strength 50 %. Siliwangi Soldiers felt glad because they would back to their home base and also hometown (Soetanto 2006, 187-188). On Desember 19<sup>th</sup> 1948, because of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Royal Dutch Aggression, Siliwangi Division started to return to West Java, and this journey known as "Siliwangi Long March" (Sinjai and Sumarkidjo 2009, 132). On Monday morning, around 07.00 AM December 19<sup>th</sup> 1948, Maguwo Air Force Base attacked and seized by the Royal Dutch Airborne Forces, meanwhile Indonesian Army units involved in a military operation against communist in East Java. Indonesia Air Forces unit defended their air base and their effort was failed, around 11.00 the Royal Dutch Forces entered Yogyakarta city and seizure military bases around Yogyakarta (Imran *et al.* 2003, 15).

An advance battalion started their mission on August 30<sup>th</sup> 1948, Battalion I Brigade XIII/Siliwangi (General Reserve Forces) led by Major U. Lukman. According to the plan, Siliwangi divide into 3 brigades: Brigade led by Kusno Utomo resized Bandung, Cianjur, Sukabumi and Bogor; Brigade led by Sadikin resized North Region of West Java; and Brigade led with code "Aloha". It was different between *Hijrah* and "Long March", during *Hijrah* Siliwangi was getting transportation supporting, and during "Long March" they did a long journey by walking in the remote areas, hard terrain condition, mountains, hills, jungle and a lot of natural obstacles along the

way. This column also consist of soldier's families: their wives and their children! And always move in night for security reason especially to avoid from the Royal Dutch Air Patrol observation (Disjarahad 1972, 186-190). On March 1948, Islamic militia forces Hisbullah and Sabilillah which were refusing for *Hijrah* with strength about 4000 militia and stayed in West Java established "*Darul Islam*" movement led by Kartosuwiro and on August 7<sup>th</sup> 1949, Kartosuwiro declared Indonesia Islamic State (*Negara Islam Indonesia or NII*) (Disjarah 1972, 236). Around Mid-January 1949, one by one Siliwangi Battalions arrived at their home base. The longest journey was Kala Hitam (Black Scorpion) Battalion led by Kemal Idris and arrived in Cianjur on February 12<sup>th</sup> 1949 (7 weeks). Siliwangi arrival was waiting by both *Darul Islam* Forces (Islamic State Forces) and the Royal Dutch Troops (Sinjai and Sumarkidjo 2009, 137-138). On June 23<sup>rd</sup> 1948, the Royal Dutch Forces withdrawn from Yogyakarta and Yogyakarta recovered as Indonesia Capital City. Cease of fire between the Royal Dutch Forces and TNI in Java effective on August 10<sup>th</sup> 1949. (Sinjai and Sumarkidjo 2009, 164). The first NII principle that are initiated by Kartosoewirjo was the concept and practice of *Hijrah*. To establish NII, need to take change the "Islamic State Capital Region", which is an area that apply "rule and Islamic laws". This area is called Region I, while areas outside the Region I is divided into Regions II, which is only half occupied by Muslims, or is controlled by non-Muslims (the Netherlands) (Kholil and Sujito 2015, 146). The meaning of Indonesia Islamic State *Hijrah* was different with Siliwangi Division *Hijrah*. Kartosuwiryo imagined "a new state", different state and with the Republic of Indonesia which declared the Independence on August 17<sup>th</sup> 1945. Siliwangi Division *Hijrah* was a "Military Hijrah", and Indonesia Islamic State *Hijrah* was a conceptual and political *Hijrah* and they did not move anywhere. It was hard for Siliwangi to operate in other region, the first step to do for Siliwangi in Central Java was how to win the people's hearts. Look like *Muhajir* and *Ansar*, Siliwangi soldiers, most of them Sundanese, won the Javanese people's hearts. They did not came as foreign forces, Siliwangi main task was to protect the nation also the people, for one name : Indonesia. Siliwangi Division *Hijrah* was a military strategy to win the war, the a world war, in the middle of battlefield to gain a victory, a smart way which inspired, influenced and affected by Prophetic *Hijrah*.

### **Mars Siliwangi**

Oh beginilah nasibnya serdadu  
Di osol-osol dan di adu-adu  
Tapi biar tidak apa  
Asal untuk negeri kita

Naik dan turun Gunung  
**Hijrah** pun tak bingung  
 Paduli teing kuring keur ngabagong  
 Nu narenjokeun ulah rea omong  
 Kieu soteh miceun tineung  
 Lamun prungmah moal keueung  
 Pasukan Siliwangi saeutik gemahi

*Hijrah pun tak bingung* (No confuse for *Hijrah*) a lyric from Siliwangi Mars Song above, describes that spirit of *Hijrah* is long lasting and endless value in the Siliwangi forces, their legendary operation and their honor. *Hijrah* also Siliwangi's identity, makes Siliwangi different among Indonesia Army Units. Three brigades of Siliwangi have been transformed to: the 13<sup>th</sup> Raider Infantry Brigade/Galuh, the 15<sup>th</sup> Infantry Brigade/Kujang II and the 17<sup>th</sup> Para Raider Infantry Brigade/Kujang I (Airborne). If Siliwangi is name of A King of Sundanese Pajajaran Kingdom, *Galuh* is a name of an ancient Sundanese kingdom in West Java, and *Kujang* is Sundanese traditional knife. The 15<sup>th</sup> Brigade recently under command of Military Area Command III/Siliwangi and both the 13<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Brigade are under command of the 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division of Indonesia Army Strategic Reserve Command. Although, today, the 13<sup>th</sup> and the 17<sup>th</sup> Brigade are not under command of Siliwangi directly, they still keep Siliwangi Forces values, tradition and identity, including : *Hijrah*.

### Conclusion

Soedirman proposed a proper and appropriate name for an important mission to defend from the Dutch. Synergy between Japanese with Netherland military education shown by Soedirman and Nasution, both of two general also had Islamic education and culture. Siliwangi Division *Hijrah* executed based on political decision, and they realized their consequence that armed force's politic is state politic. It was predicted before, Siliwangi would fight with 3 belligerents: The Dutch, the Communist and the Islamic Fundamentalist.

West Java is abutted on Jakarta. Higher education institution and military academy or training and education centre located, both in West Java and Jakarta, and Siliwangi Division also located in the same area. Educated officers and Sundanese soldier's dominance were the special characteristic of Siliwangi Division, made them different. Most of Siliwangi soldiers were muslim. For them, there was a reason to follow Prophet Muhammad PBUH's *Hijrah* as their own way to victory. The meaning of *hijrah* for them

was hope, after difficulties, an ease without the Dutch, the Communist and the Islamic Fundamentalist.

In the middle of war, in the middle of battlefield, increasing capability and capacity simultaneous ran, again with their loyalty, honor and respect. It was need sacrifice for better live. Soedirman led in the front, never surrender, and also Nasution who felt disappointed too. Hatta's reorganization and rationalization program refused by many parties, similar with *Hijrah*. The Communist and Islamic Fundamentalist were not in line with Indonesia government.

Siliwangi's *Hijrah* was different with Kartosuwiryo "Political Hijrah". Siliwangi's *Hijrah* was a journey, similar with the Prophetic *Hijrah*. Prophet Muhammad PBUH and his friends was leaving Mecca and departed to Medina to return to Mecca as the winner with a victory. Siliwangi Division *Hijrah* started when they departed from West Java, consolidated in Central Java, operated against the Communist in Central Java and returned to West Java to fight with both The Dutch and the Islamic Fundamentalist. And the hope was : they walked in a long march, back to home with a confidence that the war almost over, the victory was in front of them.

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