

# Mobilization of the Ottoman People in the Caucasus War 1914-1918 and its Relation to the Indonesian War of Independence 1945-1949

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## Abstract

This study is to find out the history of popular mobilization enforced by the Ottoman Empire in the Caucasus war in 1914-1918 and its relation to how people mobilization was enforced during the Indonesian Independence War in 1945-1949. The method in this study uses a qualitative-explorative method supported by war theory, theory nationalism and Defense Management theory. The results of the study show that there are similarities and differences between the mobilization of the Ottoman people in the Caucasus War and the mobilization of the Indonesian people in the War of Independence. Thus the mobilization of the people enforced by the Ottomans in the form of attained policies and declarations of Muslim religious figures which is amounted to 2.87 million people from 23 million population (12.39%) and in the mobilization of the Indonesian people during the War of Independence again 37.76 million from 75, 53 million population (50%) was enforced by speeches and orations from warrior figures by igniting the spirit to participate in the struggle to fight against the British and Dutch with a high fighting spirit of nationalism simultaneously and universally throughout Indonesia..

## Keywords:

Caucasus war; Independence war; Mobilization; Indonesia

## INTRODUCTION

The First World War occurred on July 28, 1914, which involved two coalitions, namely the Triple Entente (Russia, Britain, France) and the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy). Nevertheless, at that time, Italy did not join the alliance due to political factor (Arifian,2020 p.84). The history of the participation of the Ottoman Empire in the first world war cannot be separated from the historical experience and the

desire of the Ottoman Empire to take revenge for the history of the defeat of the previous war and the desire to reclaim its territory over the Russian state and its allies. Numerous wars occurred such as in the war of the Russian Empire against the Ottoman Empire where the territories of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan were included in the Russian Empire in the 19th century (Charles King, 2008). The catastrophes were a milestone in the history of the Russian conquest of the Caucasus by annexing the northern Caucasus region into Russian territory in addition to expanding its territory to the south in 1877-1878 (Baddeley, 2006).

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Furthermore, there was the Libyan War between Italy against the Ottoman Empire which took place from November 29, 1911, to October 18, 1912, and the Balkan War between the Balkan League against the Ottoman Empire from October 8, 1912, to July 18, 1913, which resulted in the loss of some of the Ottoman Empire's territory at that time (Arifian, 2020 p.85-87).

The history of the loss of some strategic areas of the Ottoman Empire resulted in participation in the First World War to reclaim its territory. This was based on the strong desire of the young Ottoman leaders to restore past glory (Ahmed, 2014). On August 2, 1914, it began with the signing of an agreement by Enver Pasha, the minister of war of the Ottoman Empire and the Germans in participating in the war to help against the allies. (Freely J, 2019 p.288). The war against Russia not only precipitated the military to attack but also on the policies of the Ottoman Empire government and the declaration of the religious leader Sheikh-ul-Islam on November 2, 1914, which declared Islamic holy war on behalf of the Ottoman government to urge and mobilize its Muslim followers to take up arms against Russia and its allies. Further, on November 14, 1914, the Caucasus war began between Russian troops and the troops of the Ottoman Empire and assisted by the people who were mobilized to join the war.

Nonetheless, the history of the Indonesian War of Independence that occurred in 1945-1949 was the

counteraction of the Indonesian people to fight against the British and Dutch occupation troops. The battle at that time was not only between British and Dutch troops and Indonesian troops but also the participation of the Indonesian people in fighting to help fight for independence. The mobilization of the Indonesian people to participate in the battle was enforced on the basis of speeches and orations calling for leaders and freedom fighters to fight against the occupation of Indonesian territory from the British and Dutch troops. The battle was complied with the spirit of patriotism and the embedded values of high nationalism from the troops and the people of Indonesia to jointly seize independence simultaneously and universally throughout the territory of Indonesia. From the description above, this paper will explain the mobilization of the people that occurred in the Caucasus war of 1914-1918 and the War of Independence of 1945-1949 by analyzing it through qualitative research methods by researching from numerous historical data sources which are primary data, such as history books, journals or historical articles, archives, newspapers, and photographs which are obtained from literature and internet studies. Furthermore, it will be discussed and analyzed using supporting theories which include: War Theory, Theory of Nationalism and Defense Management Theory which can assist in the discussion of how the mobilization of the people occurred during the Caucasus War of

1914-1918 and the Indonesian War of Independence in 1945-1949.

## RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the approach used is to determine the history of the mobilization of the Ottoman people in the Caucasus War 1914-1918 and its relation to the Indonesian War of Independence 1945-1949 with exploratory qualitative research. The exploratory qualitative research method is intended to understand the mobilization of the people during the Caucasus War and the Indonesian War of Independence. The exploratory approach aims to explore extensively the causes or things that have the ability to affect the occurrence of something that is not yet known and to map in-depth the object under study (Suharsimi, 2002). Along with a descriptive historical approach, the writer will systematically collect the necessary data and then describe it (Moleong, 2007). Data from the process of extracting historical sources, specifically those sourced from primary data, such as history books, journals or historical articles, archives, newspapers, and photos which are obtained from literature and the internet, then all of the sources are analyzed using supporting theories. Supporting theories in this study include War Theory, Nationalism Theory and Defense Management Theory which have the ability to help analyze the discussion of motives and how people mobilized in the Caucasus War of 1914-1918 and the

Indonesian War of Independence in 1945-1949.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### *Caucasus War 1914-1918*

Before the Caucasus war occurred, the political condition of the Ottoman empire government experienced a leadership crisis. The condition of the Ottoman Empire under the leadership of Prime Minister Kamil Pasha experienced an ominous crisis until 1913. Hence on January 23, 1913, a coup performed by officers led by Major Anwar Bey succeeded in dethrone Prime Minister Kamil Pasha. Furthermore, the Committee of Union and Progress, CUP, tenured the Ottoman Government, where this government was controlled by three people, specifically Ismail Anwar Pasya as minister of war, Muhammad Talat Pasya as minister of the interior, and Ahmad Jamal Pasha as minister of the navy and the Ottoman prime minister was Said Halim Pasha prince of Egypt (Cetinkaya, 2014).

In 1913 the Pan-Turkism ideology emerged, led by Yusuf Akcur, Moses Cohen, Abdullah Cevdet and Ziya Gokkap which aimed to unite the entire Turkic nation (Lothrop Stoddard, 1921 p.142). This had an impact on the rise of nationalism that members of the Committee for Unity and Progress had in their desire to unite the Ottoman empire with the Ottoman people in Central Asia which was still controlled by Russia. Concurrently, Anwar Pasha descanted with the German Ambassador

Wangenheim, openly proposing the formation of a defensive alliance with Germany and then the Ottoman Empire joining the Triple Alliance (Austria-Hongaria, Jerman, Ottoman). On November 1, 1914, the Ottoman Empire declared itself an ally of Germany (David Mc, 1997 p.436). The centralized government of the Ottoman Empire, authoritarianism and the influence of instilling high nationalist values have succeeded in influencing the Ottoman people to be mobilized in participating in the war against the Russian Empire, where the Caucasus war which lasted for 4 years was led directly by the Minister of War of the Ottoman Empire Enver Pasha and the young leaders of the Ottoman Empire (Uyar Mesut, 2014 p.260).

#### *The Mobilization of the Ottoman people*

The battles of the Ottoman Empire against Russia were eventuated in several places in the Caucasus region controlled by Russia. Based on orders from the Leader of the Ottoman Empire and the declaration of the Ottoman Islamic leader Sultan Muhammad V specifically the holy war (jihad) the official declaration of the mobilization of the Ottoman people on November 14, 1914, to join the war against Russia (encyclopedia.1914-1918-Online.net). At that time the Caucasus troops were controlled by Russia with a number of troops reaching 100 thousand people led by General Illarion Vorontsov Dashkov and operations on the Caucasus front led by Nicolai Yudenich (Kayaloff Jacques, 1973 p.73). The Ottoman Empire

deployed 3 forces (1st Army, 2nd Army and 3rd Islamic Army) with a strategy of attacking Russian territory as shown in the map of the invasion of the Ottoman empire below:

**Figure 1.** Map of the Invasion of the Ottoman Empire Army in the Caucasus War



The Ottoman Empire troops attacked the Russian defenses at Sarykamysh and subsequently on 17 December 1914 captured the city of Kars. Then on December 22, 1914, the next attack was successful thus the Ottoman army managed to occupy the city of Ardahan. This was succeeded by the Ottoman army due to the fact that about 65,000 Russian forces were pulled back to face the German forces. The Ottoman army was defeated at Sarykamysh by the Russian army and only 12,000 men were left due to the war in the extreme weather (Arifian, 2020).

Furthermore, the Ottoman Empire army attacked Manzikert led by Abdul Karim Pasha and was won by the Ottoman Empire hence the Russian army left the Van area in July 1915. On a small scale, the Ottoman Empire's army also began to attack the northern regions of Persia which were under Russian

occupation. This attack began in early January 1915, and the imperial army on January 14, 1915, had succeeded in occupying the city of Tabriz. Nevertheless, on January 30, 1915, Russia under the leadership of General Chernozubov immediately sent troops to northern Persian territory thus the Ottoman army was conquered and expelled from Tabriz. During the Koprukoy war in Erzurum, the Ottoman Empire troops led by General Mustafa Kemal Pasha with a force of 78,000 troops on August 15, 1916, had captured the cities of Mush and Bitlis which were previously controlled by the Russian army. Next the army of the Ottoman Islamic People's Army on 15 June 1918 attacked Armenia in the city of Baku and the following month on 30 July 1918 the Ottoman Islamic People's Army attacked western Azerbaijan. At the end of the battle, the army of the Ottoman empire surrounded and succeeded in occupying the city of Baku with a force of 14 thousand soldiers (Allen, W. E. D, 1999).

Of all the wars that took place in numerous places in the Caucasus region, the government of the Ottoman Empire had mobilized its people to fight in seizing territory from Russian rule at that time. This shows that after the declaration of the religious leader Sheikh-ul-Islam on November 2, 1914, the mobilization of the Ottoman people had begun on November 14, 1914, when the Caucasus war began. The attained data according to Mehmet Besicki (2012) states that of the entire Caucasus war of 1914-1918 the Ottoman

Empire government had mobilized 2.87 million people prepared for war from the Ottoman population of 23 million people or 12.49%. From the entire war of the Caucasus, it was found that the mobilization performed by the Ottoman Empire was more than 300 thousand people declared dead (data on the strength and mobilization of the Ottoman Empire in the chart below).

**Figure 2.** Strength and mobilization of the Ottoman Empire and the power of Russia

 Russia	 Ottoman Empire
<p><b>Leader</b> Nicholas II, Ivanov Vorontsov, Nicolai Yudenich, Grand Duke Nicholas</p> <p><b>Units Involved</b> Caucasus Army, Armenian Army, Dunsterforce 25 infantry battalion, 37 cavalry units, 120 artillery gun units.</p> <p><b>Power</b> 1914: 160.000 1916: 702.000 Total 1.000.000</p> <p><b>Victims:</b> 140.000 + British Alliance, Armenia 5.200</p>	<p><b>Leader</b> Enver Pasya, Mustafa Kemal Pasya, Wehib Pasya, Ahmad Izzet Pasya, Abdul kerim Pasya</p> <p><b>Units Involved</b> 1<sup>st</sup> Army, 2<sup>nd</sup> Army, 3<sup>rd</sup> Army of Islam</p> <p><b>Power</b> 308.660 + German troops 3.000</p> <p><b>Victims:</b> 300.000 +</p> <p><b>Total mobilization 1914-1918</b> 2.873.000 (from the data of 23 million people).</p>

Source: Erickson, Edward J. (2007) and Mehmed Besicky (2012).

## 2. Indonesia Independence War 1945-1949

The period of Japanese occupation in Indonesia which lasted short only about 3.5 years began on March 8, 1942 (Oktorino, 2019 p.11). Nonetheless, Japan's position in Indonesia ended, this was due to the American attack on Japan

by dropping atomic bombs on August 6 and 9, 1945 which caused the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to be destroyed. As a result of the attack by America, Japan certainly surrendered unconditionally to the allies on August 15, 1945, and news of the incident also reached Indonesia.

The condition of the vacuum of power from foreign parties was used as well as possible by the Indonesian people to immediately proclaim independence on August 17, 1945. Nevertheless, at that time the allies decided to hand over Indonesian affairs to the Southeast Asia Command to the British army. Hence the British troops came to Indonesia and landed in Jakarta on September 15, 1945, and in Surabaya on October 25, 1945 (Limpach, 2019). At that time the British troops joined the AFNEI (Allied Forces Netherlands East Indies) on the decision of the allied bloc which was tasked with disarming the Japanese army and operating the "Police" task, namely in order to maintain security in Indonesia (Taufiq, 2020 p.31-32). Nonetheless, the arrival of the British troops brought another mission, particularly to return Indonesia to the Dutch government, particularly NICA (Netherlands Indies Civil Administration). This caused unrest and turmoil for the Indonesian people to fight against the presence of the British and Dutch troops as the starting point for the eruption of the Indonesian Independence Revolution movement. Therefore, between 1945-1949 there was a Revolutionary War of Independence in numerous parts of Indonesia between the

Anglo-Dutch troops and the Indonesian troops and people.

#### *Mobilization of the Indonesian People*

After the Japanese surrender to the allies, Britain was appointed by the allies to lead the highest command of the Anglo-Dutch coalition in Indonesia by successfully occupying eight-city zones or key areas in Java and Sumatra, thus the revolution broke out (Limpach, 2019 p.30). The beginning of the people's first attack against the British was operated in the city of Surabaya when an attack occurred on October 28, 1945, with the mobilization of 30,000 fighters plus 100,000 people who used sharp weapons simultaneously, paralyzing 8 allied defence posts (Taufiq, 2020). Then there was a major conflict on October 30, 1945, near the Red Bridge Surabaya, at which time the car carrying Brigadier General Mallaby, Commander of the British 49th Infantry Brigade, was intercepted by Indonesian troops resulting in the death of the British General by a gunshot by Indonesian youth and Mallaby's car burning due to an explosion from a grenade made Mallaby's body difficult to identify (Batara RH, 2001).

Kematian Mallaby menyebabkan Major General E.C. Mansergh, Mallaby's successor, issued an ultimatum to Indonesian troops in Surabaya on November 9, 1945, to surrender weapons without conditions (Taufiq, 2020 p.85). But the ultimatum was ignored by the people of Surabaya, thus eventually on November 10, 1945, a major battle broke

out in Surabaya which took many lives for both parties. The death of Brigadier General Mallaby became a strong reason for the British Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison Panglima AFNEI (Allied Forces Netherlands East Indies) and Major General MR.C Mansergh to deploy their troops to Surabaya. The force deployed was 24,000 troops and full weapons, Thunderbolt fighters, Mosquitos, Sherman class tanks and an additional 1,500 British Marines under the command of Rear Admiral Sir W.R Patterson who led a fleet of warships. (Taufiq, 2020 p.86).

The deployment of Britain's great power did not frighten the people of Surabaya in the slightest, even the fighting spirit of the Surabaya people was getting hotter. Mobilization of all elements of the nation includes the deployment of TKR (People's Security Army) fighters, Student BKR, BPRI (Republic of Indonesia Rebels), Marine TKR, Special Police, youths, and the people of Surabaya with weapons looted from the Japanese army and sharp bamboo they unite with a high spirit of patriotism and nationalism to fight for independence (Taufiq, 2020 p.88). Otherwise, Islamic religious leaders led by K.H. Hasyim Asyari, the founder of Nahdlatul Ulama (NU) had a monumental role and influence in the struggle against the invaders. Along with the Resolution of Jihad fi Sabilillah, the Kiai took part by mobilizing thousands of students throughout Java, Madura. Kiai and the santri participated in the struggle

to fight colonialism. The NU fatwa calls on every Muslim in Indonesia (Fardhu Ain) to participate in the war (bmp-lipi-go.id).

The battle and struggle of all elements of Surabaya society cannot be separated from the role of a fighter named Soetomo or better known as Bung Tomo. He was a figure of a freedom fighter who led the Indonesian Republican Rebel Front (BPRI) against British troops and NICA troops (Taufiq, 2020). Bung Tomo is famous throughout Indonesia with speeches and slogans encouraging the Indonesian people to participate in the war against colonialism. Through the broadcast of the Indonesian People's Revolutionary Front which he founded, he encouraged the fighters and the people to join the war and struggle and be willing to sacrifice for the independence of Indonesia, which is always echoed every day. Then RRI at that time rebroadcast and spread it to other cities (Taufiq, 2020). Therefore, the slogans "Better destroyed than colonized again", "Freedom or Death" and "Once independent, always free" and the three times cry of "Allahu Akbar" at the end of Bung Tomo's oration, have penetrated the hearts of all Indonesian people to rise up and together against the invaders.

When the war broke out in November 1945 and the city of Surabaya was bombarded by the British, Bung Tomo did not even stop his speech hence he ignited the spirit and ignited the nationalism of the fighters to seize independence from the hands of the

invaders. The Battle of Surabaya took 21 days and took many lives on both sides where the British operated artillery fire, scorched villages with the term "gloves off" - mercilessly, as well as extra-judicial executions of Indonesian prisoners. Data from historian Richard Mc Millan "The British Occupation of Indonesia" in Limpach (2019, p.32) states that korban di pihak Inggris berjumlah 620 died, 1,331 were injured and 402 were missing, while from the Indonesian side, there were 20,000 casualties, most of whom were civilians and around 150,000 people fled the city of Surabaya (Taufik, 2020 p.91).

The mobilization of the people in the events of November 10, 1945, in Surabaya, is an important milestone in the struggle of the Indonesian people in the Revolution of Independence. The spirit of patriotism and unyielding courage from the youth of Surabaya has awakened a sense of nationalism for all Indonesian people and spread to all corners of Sabang to Merauke (Taufik, 2020 p.92). The battle that took place in Surabaya has formed a pattern of struggle that is imitated and universal in nature so that the battle in Surabaya has become a role model for the struggle of all people in numerous parts of Indonesia.

The struggle for the independence revolution extended to Central Java where the battle of Ambarawa took place on December 12 to 15, 1945 between TKR led by Colonel Sudirman, Commander of Division V Banyumas and the Indonesian Warriors against British troops and Dutch NICA. Along with the "Supit Urang"

guerrilla war tactic, particularly double siege from two enemy sides, the Indonesian side won the battle where the British and Dutch suffered defeat and retreated to Semarang (Wibowo Edi, 2009 p.ix). Furthermore, in West Java there was a fierce battle in the city of Bandung on March 23, 1946, between British troops led by Brigadier General Mc. Donald with battle from the TKR leadership and people's struggle agencies such as the BRI (Barisan Rakyat Indonesia) militia led by Muhamad Toha and Ramdani. Both managed to infiltrate and detonate a large ammunition depot belonging to the Allies and both died in the mission to defend independence. At that time, a people mobilization was performed in order to execute "Operation Scorched Earth", particularly within 7 hours around 200 thousand residents of Bandung guarded all houses and buildings hence they could not be used by the allies and the Dutch NICA as a power base and the event was known as "Bandung Lautan Api" (sejarah-negara.com, 2021).

Indeed, there had been negotiations between the two sides, Indonesia and the Netherlands (the Linggarjati Agreement and the Renville agreement) for a ceasefire, despite the fact that the Dutch denied the agreement and even executed Dutch Military Aggression I on July 21, 1947, and Dutch Military Aggression II on December 19, 1948 (Taufiq, 2018 p.198-201). This resulted in a reduction in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia due to the occupation by the Dutch covering most of Java and



Sumatra. The struggle of the Indonesian people continued, resulting in the General attack on March 1, 1949, on Jogjakarta as the capital of the country at that time. The attack was ordered by Commander General Sudirman, led by Lieutenant Colonel Suharto, Commander of the 10th Brigade and was divided into 5 sectors, specifically north, west, east, south and the city sector. The attack mobilized 2,500 guerrillas by prioritizing hit and run attacks from numerous directions which left the enemy shocked and unprepared hence the Dutch suffered defeat (Taufiq, 2018 p.129).

As a result of the decolonization operated by the Dutch, it further aroused the spirit of nationalism and anti-colonialism of all Indonesian people and expanded beyond the island of Java such as the people's battle to the occupation of the Allies and the Dutch in Bali, Sumatra, and Sulawesi. For example, the Puputan Margarana Bali war on November 20, 1946, was a war against the Dutch NICA under the command of Lieutenant Colonel F Mollinger Brigade Y, while the battle performed by the Indonesian side was led by I Gusti Ngurah Rai from the Ciung Wanara Battalion. By following the values of Nationalism and patriotism of high love for the homeland like the people of Surabaya, as well as the fighter I Gusti Ngurah Rai who is famous for the slogan "Puputan" or war to the last drop of blood for the sake of seizing independence from the hands of the invaders, thus the battle of Puputan Margarana brought casualties 96 people

died including I Gusti Ngurah Rai and 400 people from the Dutch side (Eri Antara, 2015).

In Sumatra, the Medan Area battle took place from December 10, 1945, to April 1946, where British and Dutch troops attacked the city of Medan from land and air. The battle was executed with the deployment of the Indonesian Youth Front (BPI) and members of the Tanah Karo People's Army with its leader Tatang Sitepu, who was a former Gyugun and Heiho trained by Japan. The war extended to Berastagi, Padang, Bukit Tinggi and other areas of Sumatra (Medan Area, 1976).

Whilst in the Sulawesi region, the mobilization of the Makassar people's battle took place dramatically against the atrocities of the Dutch-led by Captain Raymond Westerling (Depot Speciale Troepen) from December 1946 to February 1947. This incident left a deep sorrow in which Dutch troops executed mass killings of civilians (genocide). This caused great anger and aroused enthusiasm for fighting from the people and the Laskar Pemberontak Rakyat Indonesia Sulawesi (LAPRIS) militia led by Robert Wolter Monginsidi (Sudarmanto, 2007 p.220). The militia fighters operated a guerrilla war battle to face the Dutch forces who had full weapons. According to the attained data, there were 3,500 fatalities at that time (Limpach, 2019).

The history of the War of Independence has claimed many victims on both sides, both on the Indonesian side

and on the British and Dutch sides. According to the article "Imperial and Global Forum-Exeter University" and the July 27, 2017, edition of the magazine "De Groene Amsterdammer", the number of Indonesian fighters who died during the 1945-1949 War of Independence was 97,421. Data from the Central Statistics Agency states that the total population of Indonesia in 1940 was 70,112,000 people with an increase of 1.5% (bappenas.go.id), thus based on calculations with an average increase of 1.5% per year, in 1945 when the Independence Revolution began, the population of Indonesia was 75,530,535 million people. According to Kevin W. Fogg, Lecturer and Researcher at the Carolina Asia Center, University of North Carolina in the Series 3 Cultural Discussion Forum conducted by the Center for Community and Cultural Research (FDB) stated that in the History of the Indonesian Revolution, half of the Indonesian Muslims participated in the war. This means that from the total population of Indonesia during the revolution, there were around 37,765,267 people from the population at that time who participated in the battle against the British and Dutch occupations (pmb.lipi.go.id).

**Figure 3.** Strength and mobilization of the Indonesian people and the power of the Netherlands

 <b>INDONESIA</b>	 <b>NETHERLAND</b> <b>BRITISH</b>
<p><b>Leader</b> Sukarno, Hatta, Sudirman, Suharto, Sri Hamengkubuwono IX, Sutomo.</p> <p><b>Unit Involved</b> TRI, BKR-TP, BPRI, BPI, Warriors of fighters, Kiai and <i>santri</i> (NU, Hizbullah, DI),</p> <p><b>Power</b> TRI,BKR: 183.000 Youths : 60.000 Volunteers : 3.000</p> <p><b>Victims:</b> 97.421 Civil : 25.000-100.000</p> <p><b>Total Mobilization</b> <b>1945-1949:</b> 35.76 million out of 75.53 million population.</p>	<p><b>Leader</b> Netherland : Simon Spoor, Hurbetus Van Mook, Willem Franklen.</p> <p>British : Sir Philip Christison, Clemente Atlee.</p> <p><b>Unit Involved</b> Netherland : NICA, KNIL,LK, DST. British : AFNEI 3 Brigade (Division 23)</p> <p><b>Power</b> Netherland : 180.000 soldiers British : 30.000</p> <p><b>Victims:</b> Royal Netherlands Army: 3,084 Dutch East Indies Army : 3.144 British Royal Army : 1,200</p>

Source: data processed by the author.

The history of the two wars illustrates the similarities in the roles of the people of each warring country (the Ottoman people and the Indonesian people) based on a sense of unity and love for the homeland hence nationalism is formed towards the nation. According to Ernest Renan in Sunario (1994) states

about the Nationality Theory that a nation has main ideas consisting of:

The nation is a soul and a spiritual principle; Nation is a solidarity; Nations are the product of history; Nation is not something that is eternal; Region and race are not the cause of nation.

Likewise, Ernest Renan also states that past glory as well as a desire to live together both now and in the future as well as shared sufferings are factors that shape the soul of the nation. It has the ability to be interpreted that in Ernest Renan's theory of nationality the values of love for the homeland and a sense of nationalism have been formed in the Ottoman people and the Indonesian people that the nation is a soul, solidarity with the same responsibility when rights as a free and protected nation are colonized and their sovereignty is trampled on, then a sense of unity and a sense of nationalism will emerge to fight in numerous ways regardless of race, ethnicity, religion and from which ethnic group they come from. This can be seen from the history of the Caucasus war, where the Ottoman people struggled to strive and fight over the territory controlled by Russia on the basis of the declaration of Ottoman religious leaders to participate in fighting the battle in order to reclaim the Ottoman territory controlled by the Russian side. Whilst the battle of the Indonesian people in the War of Independence was performed with a sense of Nationalism and the values of love for the homeland to be independent and free from colonialism, executed

simultaneously in numerous regions throughout Indonesia by using weaponry from Japan and other traditional weapons such as bamboo spears. The Indonesian people never give up and are ready to sacrifice their body and soul as a form of love for the Indonesian homeland.

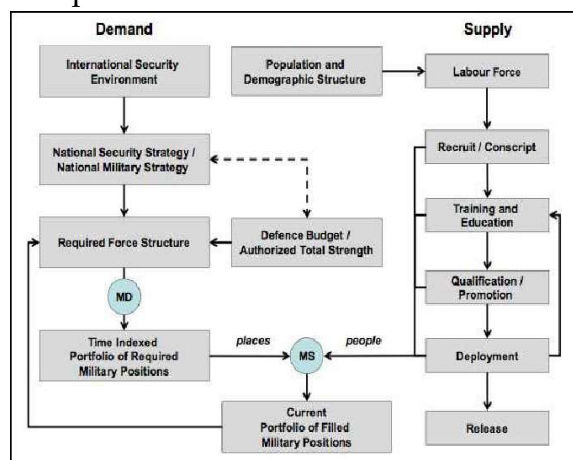
Perceived from the side of defense management and war theory, as well as from the history of war, both have performed according to Carl von Clausewitz's theory of war and the theory of Defense Management. Carl von Clausewitz (1984) Theory of War & Strategy in his book "On War" explains the strategy of war about Ends, Means, and Ways. Where in a war, Ends are the final strategic goals to be achieved in war. Ways are actions taken in the form of methods and processes that are performed to achieve the goals to be achieved. Means are the resources needed and used to operate the method. The analysis of the Caucasus war shows that the Ottoman Empire government has executed crusades in accordance with Carl von Clausewitz's theory of war strategy, particularly, by determining its goals (Ends), particularly the Ottoman Empire aims to take over the Caucasus region which was captured and controlled by the Russians in the past. Along with the past experience of harmonious relations between the Ottoman Empire and the German Empire, then the Ottoman Empire used methods or ways in performing its strategy by allying with the German side to support the ultimate goal to be

achieved and supported by the mobilization of the power of its people's resources (manpower) to advance to war through military campaigns.

Whilst, in the War of Independence, the goal to be achieved was to maintain independence and reclaim the occupation of Indonesian territory from the hands of the British and Dutch colonialists (Ends). The method used by the Indonesian side is to mobilize all elements of the power of the people's resources with a high spirit of patriotism and a sense of nationalism, love for the homeland, to fight universally (means) by using universal war combat strategies and guerrilla warfare tactics (ways).

In the theory of Defense Management written by Marcu, Harri et.al, (2009) in his book *Defense Management an Introduction*, Security and Defense Series No.1, Geneve, addressed the importance of "Organizing and Managing National Defense Resources by prioritizing the capacity and capability of Effective defence includes human resources, position, timing and the right situation is an important key to successful military defence. Civis pacem parabellum, means if you want peace, prepare for war. Threats will come at an uncertain time; therefore, it takes a readiness to deal with these threats at any time. The four key success factors of defense will be effective and successful if the management of defense forces in a country is operated properly, hence it will have an impact on the readiness and targets to be achieved.

**Figure 4.** Chart of Managing Military Manpower



Source: Treddnick, Jack. *Manpower Management*, Chapter 5 Introduction Defence Management

Jack Treddnick in Marcu H (2009 p.125) states the importance of how to manage and organize defence resources properly. There is a correlation between the two events of the Caucasus war and the Indonesian War of Independence. During the Caucasus war, the demand for human resources (manpower) to fight was excessive at that time, therefore the Ottoman Empire initiated the mobilization of its people to join the military service in order to be prepared as a component of the Labor Forces by first being trained and educated by German military officers. These are stages of the process according to the Defense Management theory from Harri Marcu on how to manage manpower well and effectively and are ready to perform tasks according to their respective fields of battle. This is evidenced by the government of the Ottoman Empire where the conscripts educated by the

German officers were ready to be deployed in following the military campaign in the Caucasus War wherein every war executed many experienced victories.

Likewise, during the Indonesian War of Independence, the same thing was done when the fighters fought against the British and the Dutch. Most of the military skills of the Indonesian people were attained through military education taught by the Japanese army during the occupation of Indonesia in 1942-1945, which at that time trained young people with the aim of helping the Japanese army against the allies. The Japanese have trained and educated youths and the people of Indonesia on the basics of military education and skills even based on data there are about 2 million people who were trained such as PETA (giyugun) and Heiho troops (Oktorino, 2019). Thereupon when the Revolutionary War of Independence broke out, the basic military education taught by the Japanese was advantageous to be used against the British and the Dutch. This shows that at that time the application of defence science on how to manage and prepare human resources (manpower) in dealing with every threat had been prepared early. Therefore, the conclusion of the analysis of the two wars between the Caucasus War and the War of Independence has implemented the principles according to the Marcu-Day Bucur theory of how a State implements Defense Management.

Moreover, in the opinion of Work O. Robert (2017), defence management is in the relationship between national security policies, strategies, campaigns, and strategic leadership and how the government translates national security policies and strategies in placing trained troops and combatant personnel units who are ready to perform the task of being mobilized and demobilized. In the analysis of the Caucasus war, in its military campaign, the Ottoman Empire has executed mass mobilization of military forces and its people in seizing the territory controlled by Russia in the Caucasus area for 4 years of fighting. Furthermore, demobilization was operated when the declaration of termination of combat duty was completed by the Ottoman empire.

While the analysis of the war of Independence shows the mobilization system performed by the Indonesian people based on calls for invitations from speeches and orations of leading figures, freedom fighters in encouraging a sense of patriotism and nationalism for all people and the role of Kiai in inviting all students and Muslims to executed holy wars, Jihad in fighting and free from colonialism. At that time the implementation of mobilization was unstructured and there was no planning in preparing its human resources (manpower) in advance as was executed by the Ottoman Empire through conscripts. Thus the mobilization was performed simultaneously by TKR and BKR with the Japanese military education

experience being taught to the people the basics of fighting techniques. The most important thing at that time was the patriotic spirit and the spirit of the people who were willing to sacrifice death for eternal freedom. Moreover, demobilization was also performed by the Indonesian government when the Indonesian Minister of Defense in 1950 demobilized members of the XVII Brigade, the Student Army, all emergency personnel, members of the class, civil servants in the army and other people's workers (Satriana Raka, 2019).

## CONCLUSION

From the description above, it can be concluded as follows: There are similarities in the Caucasus War and the War of Independence where both wars have performed the mobilization of the people in the war.

The Caucasus War and the Indonesian War of Independence both prioritized national values, namely Unity and Nationalism in reclaiming independence and territories controlled by the enemy.

There are differences in the concept of mobilization, in the Caucasus war, the mobilization of the people was executed on the orders of the leaders of the Empire and the Declaration of the Ottoman Islamic religious leaders where the mobilization amounted to 2.87 million of the 23 million Ottoman population, while in the War of Independence mobilization was executed on the basis of calls for invitations from sermons and

speeches leaders and figures of fighters from numerous circles, where the mobilization of the people at that time amounted to 37.76 million of Indonesia's 75.53 million population.

The war strategy in the Caucasus war was to perform a military campaign, while in the Indonesian Independence war it was executed by implementing a total war strategy (total war) and by guerrilla warfare tactics (protracted war).

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