

## Musso's Role in the PKI Rebellion in Madiun in 1948

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bagaimana Musso memulai pemberontakan PKI di Madiun, awal keterlibatan Musso dalam pemberontakan PKI di Madiun, serta akhir perjalanan Musso dalam pemberontakan PKI di Madiun tahun 1948. Metode Penelitian ini ialah historis dengan pendekatan studi kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian ini mengemukakan bahwa Musso memiliki cita-cita untuk menjadikan Indonesia menjadi negara Soviet, sebelum menuju Indonesia telah diadakan diskusi terlebih dahulu antara Musso, Soeripno, dan Paul De Groot untuk membahas mengenai perumusan strategi komunisme di Indonesia. Musso memilih jalan radikal untuk menjadikan Indonesia menjadi Negara Soviet lalu perumusan itu disempurnakan dan diberi nama sebagai Jalan Baru. Golongan kiri langsung menyebar anggota-anggotanya ke wilayah sekitaran Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur, dan Yogyakarta untuk menarik anggota baru. Saat dimulainya pemberontakan, Presiden Soekarno langsung mengambil tindakan untuk segera menumpas pemberontakan PKI tersebut.

**Kata Kunci:** musso, pemberontakan, madiun, pki, 1948.

### Abstract

*This research aims to find out how Musso started the PKI rebellion in Madiun, the beginning of Musso's involvement in the PKI rebellion in Madiun and the end of Musso's journey in the PKI rebellion in Madiun in 1948. This research method is historical with a literature study approach. The results of this research stated that Musso had aspirations to make Indonesia a Soviet country, before heading to Indonesia, a discussion was held first between Musso, Soeripno, and Paul De Groot to discuss the formulation of the strategy of communism in Indonesia. Musso also chose a radical path to turn Indonesia into a Soviet State and then the formulation was perfected and named as Jalan Baru. Seeing the opportunity during the destruction of Amir Syarifuddin's Cabinet and building an opposition party dominated by the left. The arrival of Musso with a new idea, namely the New Way and attracted the left. With the existence of this People's Democratic Front organization, it makes it easier to spread communist ideology in Indonesia by door to door and holding speeches in the field to attract sympathizers to join the communists. The leftists immediately spread their members to the surrounding areas of Central Java, East Java, and Yogyakarta to attract new members. When the rebellion began, President Soekarno immediately took action to immediately crush the PKI rebellion.*

**Keywords:** musso, rebellion, PKI, 1948.

### INTRODUCTION

In March 1948 in Prague Musso first met Soeripno, Soeripno saw Muso as an experienced leader and Musso himself asked Soeripno for help to bring himself back to Indonesia. Soeripno and Musso discussed communists, Musso himself got

his support from Russia, Moscow and in the communist ideology Stanlin himself was very not allowed to have other ideologies. Muso himself wants Indonesia to have the same ideology as Russia (Poeze, Harry, 2011).

Discussions took place in Prague which included Musso, Soeripno, and Paul de Groot. Paul de Groot is the General Secretary of the Communist Party in the Netherlands. As for this meeting to formulate a new strategy in the communist movement in Indonesia. In that discussion, De Groot gave input for Indonesia to continue to take the People's Front line to be more cooperative. However, Musso disagrees because Musso himself wants Indonesia to take steps of radical struggle (Poeze, Harry, 2011).

The direction of the discussion extends on the Indonesia-Netherlands relationship. De Groot wants a relationship between the two commonwealth countries, Musso who wants independence. Finally a middle ground appeared and it was agreed. The Netherlands is given flexibility in the economic and cultural fields. This meeting ended after formulating an outline of the communist movement in Indonesia and has been signed by representatives of Indonesia, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia. Subsequently this document was sent to Moscow for approval. This direction made Musso and Soeripno become Indonesian Ambassadors in Czechoslovakia (Soetanto, Himawan, 2006).

This formula was perfected again by Musso during his journey from Prague to Indonesia with six weeks to make the formula perfect. The formulation is called

"The New Way for the Republic of Indonesia." With the formulation of this new path that will change the direction of communist politics in Indonesia. After three years of Indonesian independence in 1948, there was a rebellion from the left which was based on the failure of the Renville Agreement in which the Renville agreement the Dutch side will regain control of various regions in Indonesia, therefore the Indonesian government failed and with the failure of this agreement also caused.

There is a struggle in the Madiun area which has a process that FDR-PKI has an army containing farmers, then given weapons such as pointed bamboo and the combat power of the PKI, the most important of which is the BPRI Birgadi 29th Battalion TNI and Pesindo. The Laskar troops could not concentrate but spread throughout the residents and resulted in a formation that ended up falling apart. The government has a card to bring down the FDR-PKI and Soekarno will carry out the Coup De Grace (final) which begins with a speech that will be broadcast via radio which will be listened to by all of Indonesia (Gonggong, 2006). "Above all nationalism must be a driving factor for the implementation of the revolution to fight imperialism".

## **METHOD**

Researchers explained how to take steps when conducting research and collecting

sources regarding the Role of Musso in the Madiun Rebellion in 1948. In the research "The Role of Musso in the PKI Madiun Rebellion in 1948" historical research methods were used using historical approaches and literature studies. Historical method is a process of testing, explaining and analyzing. Therefore, to know history, knowledge is needed, namely historical methodology. Kuntowidjyo (2005) in his book Introduction to Historical Science, proposes the stages of historical research that must be carried out by researchers to produce the historical story. The stages consist of topic selection, heuristics, verification, interpretation and writing.

The sources used in the research entitled "The Role of Musso in the PKI Madiun Rebellion in 1948" as follows:

- a. Archive of Musso's death certificate. In this archive discusses that on October 31 at 10 am Musso had died in shooting with our soldiers near Somoroto Ponorogo. This archive can be found in the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia. This archive is in quite good condition, both in terms of paper and writing which can still be read well.
- b. The second archive is the file of PKI activities from June 22 to September 1948. In this archive, there is a little talk about the kidnapping of PKI members in Surakarta, where terror against communists means a counter-revolutionary. This archive can be found in the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia. This archive is quite good even though there is a piece of paper that has been torn but can still be read very well.
- c. Indonesian newspaper Timoer which was published around the quarter, this newspaper was the period 16 September 1948-24 November 1948. This newspaper discusses what is happening in Indonesia and abroad, this newspaper also discusses the rebellion carried out by the PKI in Madiun City in 1948.
- d. Mr. Tri Sugi Anto is 60 years old as a local resident who knows the history of the Madiun rebellion as well as working at the Kresek Monument.
- e. The book entitled The Development of Movement and Betrayal of Communism in Indonesia (1913-1948). This book was published in 2009 and is a publication of Pusjarah TNI. This book is the work of Saleh As'ad Djamhari, Suparmo, Variani, Yusmar Basri, Ariwiadi, G. Ambar Wulan Agus Sosro, I Gede Putu Gunawan, Syarif Rahmadi, P. Hasibuan, Arief Sulisty, Artinur

- Setiawati, Sutrisminingsih, Sri Suyanti, A. Yusuf, M.Adiono, A. Rusli, Konsuwensih, Syafril Lubis, YP. Tarigan, and Purwanto. In this book, we discuss the entry of communism in Indonesia until the Madiun rebellion in 1948. This book was obtained at the National Library of Indonesia.
- f. The book entitled *The Crackdown on the 1948 PKI Uprising*, this book was published in 2009 and is a publication by the TNI Pusjarah. This book is the work of Saleh As'ad Djamhari, Suparmo, Variani, Yusmar Basri, Ariwiadi, G. Ambar Wulan Agus Sosro, I Gede Putu Gunawan, Syarif Rahmadi, P. Hasibuan, Arief Sulisty, Artinur Setiawati, Sutrisminingsih, Sri Suyanti, A. Yusuf, M.Adiono, A. Rusli, Konsuwensih, Syafril Lubis, YP. Tarigan, and Purwanto. In this book discusses starting from the 1948 PKI rebellion to the cleansing in East Java.
- g. The book entitled *Coup of Madiun 1948 Coup or Internal Conflict of the Army?*, this book was published in 20088 and was published by Media Pressindo. This book is the work of David Charles Anderson. In this book discusses starting from the political and military crisis in Surakarta to the establishment of a military government.
- h. The book entitled *Muso Si Merang in Simpang Republik*, this book was published in 2011 and obtained from the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia. This book discusses the beginning of Muso's rescue to Russia until the proclamation in Madiun.
- The book entitled *Amir Sjarifoeddin, Its Place in Christianity and the Struggle for Indonesian Independence*, this book was published in 2009 and was published by Ut Omnes Unum Sint Institute Center For Popular Education and this book was obtained from the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia. This book is the print to I This book is a book by Frederiek Djara Wellem.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **PKI Madiun Rebellion in 1948**

August 1948 during the Indonesian Communist Party Politburo meeting was a new beginning for Musso after disappearing for 21 years from the Republic of Indonesia. Musso fled to Moscow and was involved in the 1926 PKI rebellion which was resolved by the Dutch. In 1935 he returned to Indonesia by infiltrating Surabaya with the aim of resurrecting the PKI but he failed.

Since that failure the PKI has become an underground party that moves against fascism guerrillaly. This PKI plan does not invite workers and farmers but infiltrates the government and

organizations. However, after post-independence this plan is no longer effective (D. Wahyu, 2011). Musso thought that in the New Road that he initiated, the PKI was not too deeply rooted in farmers, workers, youth and soldiers. PKI members are divided while infiltrating various organizational and government bodies. At that time the PKI immediately took refuge under the People's Democratic Front because the PKI was still an underground party at that time.

Musso did not want to waste his time, after a week back to Indonesia, during the PKI Politburo meeting he immediately asked for a copy of the party and the revised PKI movement. After the meeting ended, decided for a party that could unite all labor movements and the poor. August 21, 1948 when the Politburo meeting gave a proposal in the form of the three parties involved to be merged into one party with the name of the Indonesian Communist Party.

During the correspondence with political expert from Cronell University Ben Anderson and Former Chairman of the Defense Division of Pesindo, Soerjono, gave a statement that the proposal was rejected because several Labour Party leaders such as S.K. Trimurti and Asarudin. They made a request for the Front to hold a congress before joining the PKI (D. Wahyu, 2011).

At the time Amir Syarifuddin served as Prime Minister and also Minister of

Defense (Jaques L, 2011). He was faced with a negotiation, namely the Renville negotiation, the Renville negotiation was a negotiation between Indonesia and under strict supervision by the Three Countries Commission (KTN). This negotiation was held aboard the American ship USS Renville, which is leaning on Tanjung Priuk Jakarta. Therefore this agreement is called the Renville Agreement, Amir asked the council for approval to implement the agreement outside the dispute area (Frederick D, 2009).

December 8, 1947 Renville negotiations were opened, the Indonesian side sent several delegates among them: Amir Syarifuddin as Prime Minister, Ali Sastromidjojo as deputy chairman, Sutan Sjahrir, Ir Djuanda, Tjoa Sek len, and Mr Narseon as members, while the Dutch side sent delegates including: Abdulkadir Wirjoatmojo as the leader of the negotiations, H.L.K.F van Vredenburg as vice chairman, and seven members, two secretaries and assistants (A.H. Nasution, 1978).

When the People's Democratic Front was excited, Musso appeared who was the leader of communist figures in Indonesia who had lived in Moscow since 1925 (As'ad, Saleh et al, 2009). Musso went to Moscow to ask Stanlin for approval regarding carrying out the rebellion in Indonesia in 1928 which had been planned during the prambanan congress meeting,

Stanlin's reaction at that time immediately did not approve what Musso wanted to do, so Musso immediately rushed back to carry out the rebellion illegally. The result that Musso got when carrying out illegally was a complete failure, so he immediately fled to Moscow again.

In 1935 the Communist Movement was active again and at that time sent Musso to Indonesia to form an organization called the illegal PKI and a front called the Anti Fsis Front, because at that time it had been planned with a new movement of international communism known as the Doctrine of Demitrow As'ad, Saleh et al, 2009). However, this Anti-Fascist Front failed again and the illegal PKI could not develop because the Dutch were not interested in holding cooperation with the communists, therefore Musso left Indonesia again in 1936 (As'ad, Saleh et al, 2009).

The occurrence of commotion in Solo, Musso together with Amir, Harjono, and Wikana have their own busyness, namely traveling around to get support from meetings for their politics and themselves. The route from Solo to Madiun, Republic City number three, FDR in this area has a very strong position. On September 8, 1948 in this city met in front of tens of thousands of people who came to listen, there were workers from Madiun and farm workers from the surrounding area carrying machetes, they also swung the weapons they had brought. Musso has

not yet met because Amir, Harjono, and Wikana filled the opening for Musso. They also admitted the mistakes that had been made, especially Amir Syarifuddin who met at length. The action that is being carried out which is made into one party and the PKI will take over the leadership in the national struggle. Musso's speech was also broadcast via radio (Poeze, Harry, 2011).

When in the Madiun Residency, not many people still knew who Musso was. However, with propaganda about Musso being a Prophet who has been dared from Moscow, the people were immediately quickly influenced by what Musso had been talking about because many people were still blind and did not understand Indonesian. Therefore, when a giant meeting was held in Madiun square, people from various villages were present while craving for Musso who they had thought he was a Prophet (Wiharadikusuma, Umar, 1990).

The start of gunfire indicating that the rebellion had begun, on the next day on September 19, 1948, Supardi, Sumarsono and his friends gave an announcement, namely the establishment of the "Soviet Republic of Indonesia" and the formation of the National Front Government. This announcement was read by a figure from Pesindo, namely Supardi in the Madiun Residency and raised a red flag. Madiun has also been explained as an area that was released. Abdul Muntolib

was appointed as a Resident of Madiun (As'ad, Saleh et al, 2009).

The leader of the PKI when it was announced that the Soviet Republic of Indochina was feeling outside Madiun. They deliberately pretended not to know because they were doing routine activities, Musso, Amir, and Setiajid also carried out campaigns to several regions of the Republic of Indonesia with a focus on the demakrasim line, namely Bojonegoro, Pati, and Cepu. Meanwhile, other CCPKI leaders are holding a meeting in Yogyakarta regarding the formation of the National Front. After discussing Musso's plan, CCPKI members Musso, Amir, and Setiadjid immediately rushed to Madiun, while for suripno he followed. Musso arrived on the morning of September 19, he immediately took over the leadership of the National Front Government and made a speech to carry out an attack on the government of the Republic of Indonesia while he occupied Madiun City. After being under the control of the PKI, Madiun City felt very quiet because of the curfew, and the street lights were turned off since the afternoon, the market and square were tightly guarded by troops in black uniform (As'ad, Saleh et al, 2009).

News of the coup arrived in the afternoon in Yogya, the Chief of Staff of Nasution immediately took action because Sudirman was not on the spot. At night he went to find Soekarno, Nasution didn't

want to stay for too long because he was worried that Yogya would be attacked by the FDR. He immediately made a military plan, which he put forward directly to Soekarno. Soekarno also agreed with the plan, but the implementation still depended on the cabinet. Nasution immediately moved to mobilize units from his troops which he thought could be relied on, starting to divide the tasks. The Cabinet immediately gave approval to the proposal from Nasution. Sudirman who was also present in the afternoon was fully authorized to carry it out. The next trial lasted until the morning (Poeze, Harry, 2011).

When the Madiun PKI rebellion occurred on September 18, 1948, this made the highest leaders of the Republic of Indonesia surprised by this, as well as the people in Yogyakarta who were very unsuspecting that the PKI really carried out the rebellion. In order for the rebellion not to get worse, the government immediately held a cabinet session in Yogyakarta. The purpose of this cabinet session is to approve the concept in the President's decision to deal with the problem of the PKI rebellion and give a statement that the Madiun incident has been pioneered by the PKI and this is also a rebellion against the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. General Sudirman was given full power to give orders to the War Forces to restore security.

### **The Beginning of Musso's Involvement in the PKI Madiun Rebellion in 1948**

Munawar Musso or better known as Musso was born on August 12, 1897, in Jagung Village, Pagu District, Kediri Regency, East Java (Hikmah, Trisnando, 2015). Musso lives with his parents and sister named Sidik, Musso is a son of a big kiai in Pagu, Kediri. Musso's father's name is KH Hasan Muhyi or can be called Rono Wijoyo and Musso's mother's name is Nyai Juru.

Musso studied teacher education in Jakarta and became friends with Alimin, during his education in Jakarta, Musso became his favorite student Dr. Hazeu who is an advisor to bumiputera affairs and D. Van Hinloopen Labberton. Musso had lived in the Tjokroaminoto boarding house with Soekarno and Alimin (G. Soe, 2017).

When Musso studied with a teaching department in Batavia, from then on, ideas related to socialism and communism emerged. Musso and Alimin who were already friends in the end became two influential people in the left group because they came from the same school. Dutch East Indies Advisor named G.A.J. Hazeu was the one who found Musso and Alimin. After completing his education in Batavia, Musso continued his education again by majoring in agriculture at buitenzorg (D. Wahyu, 2011).

Musso's youth was filled with various organizations and Musso was very active in organizations such as the Indonesian

Communist Party movement Sarekat Islam, ISDV, Sarekat Rakyat and organizations about labor. The movement taken by Musso has been known to be a little radical against the existence of imperialism and colonialism, the direction of the Musso movement reaches the Russian state and follows the Comintern (International Communism) which acts as the parent organization of communism in the world. Musso is close to the communist leader in Russia, Stalin.

When holding a meeting in Singapore, he finally had an agreement that he would meet Tan Malaka, he was the former chairman of the PKI who had been banished by the Dutch. At that time he was a comintern representative in Southeast Asia, Tan Malaka was very important in convincing Moscow to get financial support and weapons from the Soviet Union, therefore Alimin was sent to go to Tan Malaka's residence in Manila, Philippines.

He had received a letter from the PKI on December 16, 1925 regarding the action plan of this rebellion. The contents of the letter are about that the PKI administrators asked Tan Malaka for help as an intermediary between the PKI and Moscow to ask for his support. Tan malaka was surprised after reading the letter, according to Tan at that time Indonesia was not ready for a revolutionary to be held, finally on January 4, 1926 Tan replied to the letter and gave a message

that he rejected the rebellion plan (D. Wahyu, 2011).

Tan Malaka did not agree with Prambanan's decision because there was no revolutionary situation, the PKI still could not be disciplined, all the Indonesian people were not fully under the PKI, there was no real demands and the world of international imperialism allied to fight communism. Alimin immediately rushed back to Singapore to discuss Tan Malaka's rejection of the party leadership (G. Soe, 2017).

Musso returned to Indonesia with a pseudonym, namely Soerapto because to deceive the Dutch, when he arrived in Indonesia, Musso immediately connected two friends, namely Setiadjid and Maroeto Daroesman, to talk while exchanging ideas. At that time, these two communist figures had just returned from the Netherlands with the Minister of Justice Mr. Soewandi who had just carried out negotiations.

Musso described the ideas he had made during the PKI Politburo meeting on August 13-14, 1948 in Yogyakarta. In the meeting, Musso criticized the mistakes and weaknesses of the communist organization's trip in Indonesia after his departure to Moscow. According to Musso himself, the revolution in Indonesia is not about the proletariat but more about the bourgeois revolution, therefore there must be a front led by people from the proletariat (D. Wahyu, 2011).

Every Musso meeting always makes a fierce speech. He urged that the people could take up arms against the Dutch, this was contrary to the attitude of the Indonesian Government who preferred diplomacy to take up arms. During a meeting in Solo, Musso gave the opening speech with a loud shout "Win the War!".

### **The End of Musso's Journey in the PKI Madiun Rebellion in 1948**

On September 21, 1948 Colonel Soengkono went to meet Major Sumarsono from BPRI (Rebel Line of the Republic of Indonesia) in Purwosari, Kediri. This meeting is to ask how he behaves. Sumarsono gave a statement that he was loyal to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia. Because of the batik relationship that has been established by the Mansur Solikhi Battalion, it is easier for efforts to separate which opponents and which friends.

Young Admiral Atmaji, the leader of the TLRI, was very trying to meet Colonel Soengkono, but the request was rejected. Then he immediately rushed back to his headquarters in the Tulungagung area but he was intercepted by Sabarudin. The car was immediately stopped and searched by the car. Weapons and ammunition have been found, then two chests of money. Then Atmaji was immediately arrested (As'ad, Saleh et al, 2009).

Maladi Jusuf's troops have received assistance from Subardi Detachment,

Pesindo as well as Djokoprijono Long Battalion troops. Subardi is a former intelligence leader of the PRI Surabaya Headquarters who before entering Pesindo. This Subardi army has been known for troops who like to kill their captives even though they are innocent. The house of Deputy Assistant Wedana has been taken over in Sooko Village and made into the Maladi Jusuf Battalion Command Headquarters. The owner of the house has been killed and then the red flag has been marked, including a picture of a sickle hammer that has been flown at his headquarters.

There was a help that helped with the strength of one company, led by Captain Sabirin Mushtar from the Mudjajin Battalion who had just arrived at Pagerwaja. The current strength can be said to be no longer balanced and Sooko was taken from the hands of the PKI and the battle ended. There are still remnants of Maladi Jusuf's troops who have fled to Dalangan Village and Biting Village. The pursuit of the enemy was carried out until the battle continued again, when it arrived at Biting the enemy broke into 2 directions, some went to Pulung and some went to Ponorogo. Sumadi and Sabirin Muchtar's troops decided to become 2 parts as well to chase the enemy. The Sabirin Muchtar Company went to Ponorogo and the Sumadi Company went to Pulung lewar Bedrug (As'ad, Saleh et al, 2009).

The Madiun Residency Office has been used as a gathering place for the Siliwangi Command and its members to occupy government offices and people's houses, this is for the order of the government to the Military Governor. Because Madiun had been suppressed by Siliwangi, the PKI/Musso and Maladi Jusuf immediately went to Ponorogo, they used the tactics of hitting and running. Musso can also break through to Ponorogo-Trenggalek through Mount Gombok and then continue to Mount Gembes (Suratmin, 2012).

Major Jonosewojo saw Musso around Balong, then there was a police officer who was shot by Musso and was robbed by Musso. Jonosewojo said that the escape had been stopped but he did not want to stop. Then when on the streets Major Sunandar had passed by Musso, the fast-moving dokar was immediately stopped by Lieutenant Sumadi. Musso also fled again but he was seen by the squad from Kompi Sumadi who was patrolling at that time to find Musso. Musso was also seen in the MCK, the troops from the Sumadi Company did not know that the one in the MCK was Musso. For a moment about to be arrested, Musso suddenly shot Sumadi's subordinate and then Musso's shot was reciprocated (Wirahadikusuma, Umar. 1990).

Musso's body was immediately taken to the hospital in Ponorogo to be immediately preserved using formalin,

because the soldiers and the Sumadi Company were still not sure if it was Musso. The body that had been preserved was then photographed and sent directly to Yogyakarta.

## CONCLUSION

The PKI rebellion had started which began with gunshots in the early hours of the morning, Musso also made his own government which told the FDR to do its so-called National Front which contained the PKI, SOBSI, PS, PB, and Pesindo. The leaders of the PKI when the Soviet Republic of Indonesia were announced they were outside Madiun and were ignorant about this.

President Soekarno also gave orders to retake Madiun not to aggravate the PKI rebellion, therefore he had to immediately crush the PKI and its officials. Colonel Gatot Subroto also directly led the crackdown on the PKI, then assisted by the crackdown operation by TRIP members, but there were TRIP members who betrayed the PKI who ended up killing one member, therefore TRIP members immediately made a pamphlet about Anti Musso.

Musso himself wanted to change the country to Soviet because of the very soft Indonesian government. Musso took over the People's Democratic Front and merged it into part of the Indonesian Communist Party and had the goal of prospering the proletariat in Indonesia.

The end of this crackdown operation was carried out in three directions, namely West, East, and North to accelerate and minimize the movement of the PKI to not fight against the government even though there was still small resistance. When a cleanup was carried out in the Ponorogo area, Major Jonosewojo met Musso who had escaped from Balong, the arrest ended with a shot from the Sumadi Company who was on patrol to find Musso, before Musso was shot, he was seen entering the MCK and for a moment to be arrested suddenly Musso made a shootout and Sumadi's subordinates returned the fire where Musso immediately died instantly.

Furthermore, Amir Syarifuddin and other PKI leaders were arrested and immediately taken to Benteng Prison and continued to be sent to Solo and interrogation was carried out by the Military Governor, then Amir was sentenced to death in Ngalihan Village, Karanganyar, Solo. That way the PKI rebellion in 1948 has ended by taking time to really crush is 72 days

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