



**BOOK REVIEW OF *Soe Hok Gie: Biografi Sang Demonstran*  
WRITEN BY MUHAMMAD RIFAI**

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Submitted by:  
**Asdianto Winda Saputra**  
**A2B007021**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**  
**DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY**  
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**PRONOUNCEMENT**

The writer states truthfully that this project is compiled by her without taking the results from other research in any university, in S-1, S-2, and S-3 degree and in diploma. In addition, the writer ascertains that she does not take the material from other publications or someone's work except for the reference mentioned in bibliography.

Semarang, August 2011

Asdianto Winda Saputra

**APPROVAL**

Approved by  
Advisor,

Dra. Wiwiek Sundari, M.Hum  
NIP. 19590607 199003 2 001

**VALIDATION**

Approved by  
Strata I Final Project Examination Committee  
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

Advisor,

Reader,

Dra. Wiwiek Sundari, M.Hum  
NIP. 19590607 199003 2 001

Prihantoro, S.S M.A.  
NIP. 19830629 20060 4 100

### **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

Sebuah karya tidak ada usianya  
(Hitam Putih)

I dress for the image. Not for myself, not for the public, not for fashion, not for men  
(Marlene Dietrich)

***This final project is dedicated to my beloved mother***

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## ABSTRACT

*Soe Hok Gie: Biografi Sang Demonstran* merupakan sebuah buku yang menjelaskan tentang gambaran kehidupan seorang keturunan china yang bernama Soe Hok Gie. Berawal dari kehidupan masa kecilnya lelu kemudian beranjak ke kehidupan dewasanya sampai saat-saat kritis dia meninggal. Begitu banyak peristiwa yang terjadi pada masa Gie, terutama tentang kebijakan pemerintah yang sering merugikan rakyat. Hal tersebut membuat Gie yang pada saat itu berstatus sebagai mahasiswa tak bisa berdiam diri. Gie mencoba untuk mengkritik kebijakan tersebut. Selain itu Gie juga aktif dalam kegiatan pecinta alam. Gie menjadi pelopor berdirinya organisasi pecinta alam di UI. Banyak sekali contoh dintandakan dan karakter Gie yang patut kita jadikan contoh dan teladan untuk para pemuda di masa sekarang. Adapun kekurangan dan kelebihan dari buku ini menurut penulis menilai secara keseluruhan sudah baik dan menarik untuk dibaca.

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Writing

The Indonesian movement to reach independence got ups and downs. Nearly three and a half-century Indonesian nation were colonized by the invaders. The struggle for Indonesia independence is not easy, it took a hard fight in all fields with the arms, diplomacy or other useful ways to achieve freedom. After experiencing a rough struggle endlessly and finally on August 17th, 1945 Indonesia gained independence. Independence of Indonesia is the beginning of the struggle to realize the ideals of the nation and the welfare of the entire people of Indonesia. After Indonesian independence, Indonesian situation got many changes in all areas. The changes that occurred in Indonesia prompted some young leaders emerging in Indonesia. One among these figures is Soe Hok Gie. In this project the author will review a book about Soe Hok Gie, entitled *Soe Hok Gie: Biografi sang Demonstran* a book by Mohammad Rifai which tells a young man

who dedicated his life to the nation and state, as well as Gie's experience is full of struggle for taking into welfare of Indonesian society at that time.

The aims of purposing the book are to understand the character of Soe Hok Gie in his personal life and social life, to understand the stereotype of Soe Hok Gie through the characterization and theme of the book so, we can apply it in this lifetime, to describe the changes and sacrifices for the nation and state, to inspire the younger about the spirit of Soe Hok Gie who always fight for what has not been achieved yet and think that change should be a better side.

### **1.2 Purposes of writing**

The purpose of this project is for making the review of "Soe Hok Gie: Biografi sang demonstran" by Mohammad Rifai. The review includes the strength and weakness of the book. The other purposes of this project are to provide more insight and inform about the movement of Soe Hok Gie and the organization which is led by him for the readers and fulfill graduation requirements in achieving a degree S1 English literature, Faculty of Humanities, University of Diponegoro.

### **1.3 About the Author and His works**

The biography of the author is full name Mohammad Rifai was born on 28 November 1978; his education at boarding school in Tulung Agung, then continued his college education at IAIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. Now he becomes a freelance writer and his some articles are in daily newspapers of Indonesia, now he lives in Temanggung with his wife and children. Some of his works that have been recorded, such as: *Biografi singkat Pramoedya Ananta Toer* (1925-2006), *Biografi singkat Hasyim Asyari* (1914 – 1953), and etc.

## **CHAPTER II SUMMARY OF THE BOOK**

Reading biography of Gie makes us carry on the struggle of students in the '60s era, the own era of Soe Hok Gie. The book entitled *Soe Hok Gie; Biografi sang Demonstran* this is a book that could answer some of the figure of GIE.

The book is divided into five chapters. The first chapter tells the curriculum vitae of Soe Hok Gie. In this chapter discusses the ancestor of GIE, the life from childhood to adulthood with his family in a slum. Soe Hok Gie is a person of Chinese descent who was born on December 17, 1942. A son of the couple Soe Lie Pit-a novelist-with Nio Hoe An. Soe Hok Gie was the fourth of five children families Soe Lie Piet or Sutrawan Regards, Soe Hok Gie is the younger brother of Soe Hok Djie also known by the name of Arief Budiman.

In chapter two shows how the position of the vortex Soe Hok Gie in the history of Indonesian student movement in 1966. The situation at this time was not conducive. The president considered was not able to hold the government, so GIE joined in one of the organization. The GIE's organization was called GMS, with them he became the opposite of the government. He established Mapala an organization of Univesrity of Indonesia (U.I.) students and thoughts of nature lovers. He opposes the politicization of the student organizations both inside and outside the campus.

He and Mapala UI GIE planned to conquer mount Semeru its height 3.676m. When Gie choose Mapala as the organization to fight the government, some people are in confuse, they are asking why hiking and Gie told his friends: "We explain what exactly our goal is. We say that we are human beings who do not believe in slogans. Patriotism is not likely to grow from the hypocrisy and slogans. A person can only love something is health when he knows its object."

Next critical thinking of Soe Hok Gie is applied in various fields such as; his thoughts on religion, power, women and humanity to the problem of nationalism where was well known that the GIE is ethnic Chinese descent. Gie's perception of power can be divided into two according to this book, namely his attitude to the regime in power at that time and his attitude to how he treats his regime. His views on religion and love explained that he believed in god but he does not like other people who are obedient and industrious in his religion. The love of nature will form a harmony to strengthen the Indonesian nation. In the next chapter of this book explains the relevance of the struggle Soe Hok Gie at the present time. The tradition of critical thinking of GIE will always love and renewal forms that have relevance followed by youths in the present. The importance of spirit and togetherness are also influential in shaping the personality of the youth to the present. The last chapter is placed as the views of a wide audience about Soe Hok Gie. This view came from various backgrounds, such as: politicians, academics, journalists, until the common people. All of them have gained influence directly or indirectly by the thought of Gie.