TANJUNG PUTING NATIONAL PARK

Tanjung Puting National Park is an internationally famous ecotourism destination, which is located in the southwest of central Kalimantan peninsula. Visitors from foreign countries come to this park because of its amazing nature. This is called a park, but unlike any park that you have seen in your city, this is a jungle! It is a real jungle, which is home to the most interesting animal in the world: orangutans.

Though the park is home to many animals, seeing orangutans is usually the visitors’ main reason to visit the park. Orangutans, which literally mean the man of the forest, are the largest arboreal animal on the planet. Most of their lives are spent in tress where orangutans travel from branch to branch by climbing or swinging with their long arms.

To see orangutans, we should go to Camp Leakey, which is located in the heart of Tanjung Puting National Park. Camp Leakey is a rehabilitation place for ex-captive orang utans and also a preservation site. It is also a famous center for research about orangutans which has been conducted by the famous primatologist Dr.
Birute Galdikas since 1971. Here visitors can see daily feedings to orangutans at jungle platforms as part of the rehabilitation process to their natural habitat. This event gives them opportunity to see orangutans up close.

To reach the place, we should take a boat down Sekonyer river. The boat is popularly called perahu klotok which is a boathouse that can accommodate four people. The trip by the boat to Camp Leakey takes three days and two nights. You sleep, cook, and eat in that klotok, night and day during your journey into the jungle.

The traveling in the boat offers an unforgettable experience. In daylight, on your way to Camp Leakey, you can see trees filled with proboscis monkeys, monkeys that have enormous snout which can only be found in Kalimantan. The monkeys anxiously await klotok arrivals. A troop of 30 light-brown monkeys may plunge from branches 10 meters or higher into the river and cross directly in front of the boat. These monkeys know that the boat’s engine noise and the threat of its propeller scare crocodiles, which find these chubby monkeys delicious. At night, you can enjoy the clear sky and the amazingly bright stars as the only lights for the night.

With such exotic nature, no wonder many tourists from foreign countries who love ecotourism frequently visit Tanjung Putting National Park. What about you?
TAJ MAHAL

Taj Mahal, an epitome of love, is actually a mausoleum. Standing majestically on the banks of River Yamuna, the Taj Mahal is synonymous to love and romance. Taj Mahal was constructed by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his beloved wife and queen. The name “Taj Mahal” was derived from the name of Shah Jahan’s wife, Mumtaz Mahal, which means crown of palaces.

Taj Mahal represents the finest architectural and artistic achievement. The mausoleum was constructed of pure white marble. The white marble is inlaid with semi-precious stones (including jade, crystal, lapis lazuli, amethyst and turquoise) that form the intricate designs. Its central dome reaches a height of 240 feet (73 meters). The dome is surrounded by four smaller domes. Four slender towers, or minarets, stand at the corners. Inside the mausoleum, an octagonal marble chamber adorned with carvings and semi-precious stones house the false tomb of Mumtaz Mahal. Her actual remains lie below, at garden level.

Taj Mahal shows shades of magnificent beauty at different time during the day. At dawn when the first rays of the sun hits the dome of this epic monument, it radiates like a heavenly pinkish
palace. At daytime, when the sky is bright and clear, the Taj looks milky white. At a moonlit night when the full moon rays fall on the glistening white marble, the cool moon rays reflect back from the white marble and give the Taj Mahal a tinge of blue color. It’s simply breathtaking! With such beauty, no wonder that Taj Mahal becomes one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

Text 3

VISITING NIAGARA FALLS

Niagara Falls is the collective name for three waterfalls that cross the International border between the Canadian province of Ontario and the USA’s state of New York. They form the southern end of the Niagara Gorge. From largest to smallest, the three waterfalls are the Horseshoe Falls, the American Falls and the Bridal Veil Falls. The Horseshoe Falls lie on the Canadian side and the American Falls on the American side. They are separated by Goat Island. The smaller Bridal Veil Falls are also located on the American side, separated from the other waterfalls by Luna Island. There are various attractions that people can enjoy in Niagara Falls, six of them are described here.

The first to enjoy in Niagara Falls is Cave of the Winds. This attraction helps people get closer to the falls and go face-to-face with the pounding waters of the Falls. People can get soaked on the
Hurricane Deck where they are just feet from the thundering waters. Waterproof clothing and sandals are provided. A trip at night when the Falls are illuminated in a rainbow of color is really amazing.

The second charm is *Maid of the Mist Boat Tour*. It is a world-famous scenic boat tour of the American and Canadian Falls for about a half-hour ride. People may access the tour via the Observation Tower elevator at Prospect Point in the state park. The boat operates mid-May until late October.

The next to visit in Niagara Falls is *Niagara AdventureTheater*. Here tourists may enjoy the most powerful and involving film experience that brings reality to life on a 45 foot screen. Audience members are given the privilege to discover the thundering Falls from a completely new and exhilarating perspective, and plunge over them. The theater shows hourly and free multi-language headsets are made available.

*Niagara Science Museum* is another place to visit. It is a sanctuary for the preservation and appreciation of old science instruments and philosophical apparatus.

The fifth point of interest is *Niagara’s Wax Museum of History*. Here, life-size wax figures portraying dramatic history of Niagara Falls are presented to guests. They can see Fort Niagara Scene, Indian Village, old store, blacksmith and barber shop scenes
and how electricity is made. Wax figures of Julia Roberts, Princess Diana and many more are displayed here, too.

Finally, people can also enjoy *Rainbow Air Helicopter Tours* above and around the American and Canadian Falls. The tours start from downtown, next to the entrance to the Rainbow Bridge, and open from 9am to dusk when weather permits. The tours operate every day from second weekend in May until October 31st.

The Niagara Falls are renowned both for their beauty and as a valuable source of hydroelectric power. Managing the balance between recreational, commercial, and industrial uses has been a challenge for the stewards of the falls since the 19th century.
Text 4

MEETING MY IDOL

Afgan has always been my favorite singer. I had always been thinking of how I would feel when I met him. Then I was suddenly hit by lightning when I found out Afgan was coming to town for a concert in a local auditorium. A day before the concert, there would be a meet-and-greet event at a local radio station. Feeling excited, I packed all my Afgan’s CD’s to get his signature at the event.

On that bright and sunny Saturday morning, the radio station was full of Afgansim (that’s how Afgan’s fans called). They sat on the chairs prepared inside the radio station’s lobby. Some stood in rows in the front yard of the radio station. A spot inside a lobby was prepared with a mini stage for Afgan’s singing performance and a table for Afgan to sign Afganism’s memorabilia. Finally, after about 40 or 50 minutes wait, Afgan showed up from inside the radio station. He smiled and waved to all Afganism who had been waiting excitedly saying, “Good morning. How are you all?” The crowd went crazy. The shouts sounded like a mix of “Fine, thank you” and screams of Afgan’s name.

Then, he started the event by singing his hit single “Dia dia dia”. Afganism went even crazier; they sang along with him throughout the song. Of course, I did too. I couldn’t take my eyes of
this amazing singer who had released three albums. When he was finished with the song, the host announced that it was time for autographing the memorabilia. I prepared my CD’s and began to stand in the line. When I arrived at the table, I was speechless. It was unreal just seeing him that close. I thought it was really cool seeing him like that because he really just felt like a normal person, which was handsome. He asked my name so that he could write it on the CD to say “To Mia, Love Afgan”. He was also very friendly, so I didn’t feel too nervous when I had a chance to take pictures with him. He was just an amazing person. That was one of the best days I my personal life history.

Text 5

On 10 November, Indonesia celebrates Hari Pahlawan or Heroes Day in remembering of the Battle of Surabaya which started on that very date in the year 1945. The bloody battle took place because Indonesian refused to surrender their weaponry to British army. British army at that time was part of the Allied Forces. The defiant Bung Tomo is the well-known revolutionary leader who played a very important role in this battle.

It all started because of a misunderstanding between British troops in Jakarta and those in Surabaya, under the command of Brigadier A.W.WS. Mallaby. Brigadier Mallaby already had an
agreement with Governor of East Java Mr. Surya. The agreement stated that British would not ask Indonesian troops and militia to surrender their weapons.

However, a British plane from Jakarta dropped leaflets all over Surabaya. The leaflet told Indonesians to do otherwise on 27 October 1945. This action angered the Indonesian troops and militia leaders because they felt betrayed.

On 30 October 1945, Brigadier Mallaby was killed as he was approaching the British troops’ post near Jembatan Merah or Red Bridge, Surabaya. There were many reports about the death, but it was widely believed that the Brigadier was murdered by Indonesian militia. Looking at this situation, Lieutenant General Sir Philip Christison brought in reinforcements to siege the city.

In the early morning of 10 November 1945, British troops began to advance into Surabaya with cover from both naval and air bombardment. Although the Indonesians defended the city heroically, the city was conquered within 3 days and the whole battle lasted for 3 weeks. In total, between 6000 and 16000 Indonesians died while casualties on the British side were about 600 to 2000.

Battle of Surabaya caused Indonesia to lose weaponry which hampered the country’s independence struggle. However, the battle provoked Indonesian and international mass to rally for the county’s
independence which made this battle especially important for Indonesian national revolution.

Text 6

B.J. HABIBIE

Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie known as BJ. Habibie was born on 25 June 1936. He was the Third President of the Republic of Indonesia (1998-1999). Habibie was born in Parepare, South Sulawesi Province to Alwi Abdul Jalil Habibie and R.A. Tuti Marini Puspowardojo. His father was an agriculturist from Gorontalo of Bugis descent and his mother was a Javanese noblewoman from Yogyakarta. His parents met while studying in Bogor. When he was 14 years old, Habibie’s father died.

Following his father’s death, Habibie continued his studies in Jakarta and then in 1955 moved to Germany. In 1960, Habibie received a degree in engineering in Germany, giving him the title *Diploma-Ingenieur*. He remained in Germany as a research assistant under Hans Ebner at the Lehrstuhl und Institut Fur Leichtbau, RWTH Aachen to conduct research for his doctoral degree.

In 1962, Habibie returned to Indonesia for three months on sick leave. During this time, he was reacquainted with Hasri Ainun, the daughter of R. Mohamad Besari. The two married on 12 May
1962, returning to Germany shortly afterwards. Habibie and his wife settled in Aachen for a short period before moving to Oberforstbach. In May 1963 they had their first son, Ilham Akbar Habibie, and later another son, Thareq Kemal Habibie.

When Habibie’s minimum wage salary forced him into part-time work, he found employment with the Automotive Marque Talbot, where he became an advisor. Habibie worked on two projects which received funding from Deutsche Bundesbahn. Due to his work with Makosh, the head of train construction, and aerodynamics known as the Habibie Factor, Habibie Theorem, and Habibie Method, respectively. He worked for Messerschmit on the development of the Airbus A-300B aircraft. In 1974, he was promoted to vice president of the company.

In 1974, Suharto requested Habibie to return to Indonesia as part of Suharto’s drive to develop the country. Habibie initially served as a special assistant to Ibnu Sutowo, the CEO of the state oil company Pertamina. Two years later, in 1976, Habibie was made Chief Executive Officer of the new state-owned enterprise Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara (IPTN). In 1978, he was appointed as Minister of Research and Technology. Habibie was elected vice president in March 1998. On 21 May 1997, Suharto publicly announced his resignation and Habibie was immediately sworn in as president. Habibie’s government stabilized the economy in the face of
the Asian financial crisis and the chaos of the last few months of Suharto’s presidency.

Since relinquishing the presidency, Habibie has spent more time in Germany than in Indonesia. However, he has also been active as a presidential adviser during Susilo Bambang Yudoyono’s presidency. In September 2006, he released a book called *Detik-Detik Yang Menentukan: Jalan Panjang Indonesia Menuju Demokrasi* (Decisive Moments Indonesia’s Long Road Toward Democracy). The book recalled the events of May 1998.

**Text 7**

**CUT NYAK DHIEN**

Cut Nyak Dhien was a leader of the Acehnese guerilla forces during the Aceh War. She was born in Lampadang in 1848. Following the death of her husband Teuku Umar, she led guerilla actions against the Dutch for 25 years. She was awarded the title of Indonesia National Hero on 2 May 1964 by the Indonesia Government.

Cut Nyak Dhien was born into an Islamic aristocratic family in Aceh Besar. Her father, Teuku Nanta Setia, was a member of the ruling Ulee Balang aristocratic class in VI *mukim*, and her mother was also from an aristocratic family. She was educated in religion and household matters. She was renowned for her beauty, and many men
proposed to marry her. Finally, she married Teuku Cik Ibrahim Lamnga, the son of an aristocratic family, when she was twelve.

On 26 March 1873, the Dutch declared war on Aceh. In November 1873, during the Second Aceh Expedition, the Dutch successfully captured VI mukim in 1873, followed by the Sultan’s Palace in 1874. In 1875, Cut Nyak Dhien and her baby, along with other mothers, were evacuated to a safer location while her husband Ibrahim Lamnga fought to reclaim VI mukim. Lamnga died in action on June 29, 1878. Hearing this, Cut Nyak Dhien was enraged and swore to destroy the Dutch.

Some time later, Teuku Umar proposed to marry her. Learning that Teuku Umar would allow her to fight, she accepted his proposal. They were married in 1880. This greatly boosted the morale of Aceh armies in their fight against Dutch. Teuku Umar and Cut Nyak Dhien has a daughter, Cut Gambang.

The war continued, and the Acehnese declared Holy War against the Dutch, and were engaged in guerilla warfare. Undersupplied, Teuku Umar surrendered to the Dutch forces on September 30, 1893 along with 250 of his men. The Dutch army welcomed him and appointed him as a commander, giving him the title of Teuku Umar Johan Pahlawan. However, Teuku Umar secretly planned to betray the Dutch. Two years later Teuku Umar set out to
assault Aceh, but he instead deserted with his troops taking with them heavy equipment, weapons, and ammunition, using these supplies to help the Acehnese. This is recorded in Dutch history as “Het verraad van Teuoe Oemar” (the reason of Teuku Umar).

The Dutch general Johannes Benedictus van Heutsz sent a spy to Aceh. Teuku Umar was killed during a battle when the Dutch launched a surprise attack on him in Meulaboh. When Cut Gambang cried over his death, Cut Nyak Dhien slapped her and then she hugged her and said: “As Acehnese women, we may not shed tears for those who have been martyred.”

After her husband died, Cut Nyak Dhien continued to resist the Dutch with her small army until its destruction in 1901, as the Dutch adapted their tactics to the situation in Aceh. Furthermore, Cut Nyak Dhien suffered from nearsightedness and arthritis as she got older. The number of her troops was also decreasing and they suffered from lack of supplies.

One of her troops, Pang Laot, told the Dutch the location of her headquarters in Beutong Le Sageu. The Dutch attacked, catching Dhien and her troops by surprise. Despite desperately fighting back, Dhien was captured. Her daughter, Cut Gambang escaped and continued the resistance. Dhien was bought to Banda Aceh and her myopia and arthritis slowly healed, but in the end she was exiled to
Once upon a time there was an old couple who didn’t have a child. They lived in a small house near the village forest. “Please give us a child.” They asked God every day.

One day, from the household Shinto altar, they heard a cute cry, “Waa! Waa!”

They looked and saw a crying baby who looked just like a little finger. “This child must be a gift from God. Thanks to God!”

“We will call this child ‘Issumboshi,’ they said.

They raised Issumboshi with much care, but Issumboshi never grew bigger.

“Hey, Issumboshi, do you want to be eaten by a frog?” Issumboshi was always being bullied by the children of the village and often went home feeling unhappy.

Grandmother would make some big rice balls and encourage him. “Eat a lot, and grow up quickly,” Grandmother said.
One day, Issumboshi said, “I will go to the capital to study and become a respectable person. Then I will come back.” Grandfather and Grandmother were worried about him, but Issumboshi’s mind would not be changed. At once they began to prepare for his trip.

Issumboshi sheathed a needle sword in a straw case, put on a cup for a sedge hat, and started out with a chopstick staff, in high spirits.

“I’m going now,” Issumboshi said.

“Is he safe? With such a small body?” Grandfather and Grandmother asked as they saw him off.

Issumboshi went on the trip with a big wish in a small body.

… .. …

At last Issumboshi reached the capital city and anchored under the bridge. Then he climbed up to the railing and viewed the town.

“There is a fine palace over there. I shall ask them at once.”

At long last Issumboshi arrived at the palace.

“Excuse me, but I want to meet the feudal lord.”
The lord came to the door, “What? Who’s there?”

“Here I am, at your feet.”

“Oh. How small! Why do you want to meet me?”

“Please let me be your retainer.”

“I wonder if your very small body can do anything.”

“I’ll stay in your pocket and guard you from all harm.” When Issumboshi said so, a bee came buzzing by. “Yhaa!” Issumboshi yelled, stabbing the bee.

“Bravo! I employ you. It would be good if you became the Princess’s man.”

“Oh! What a cute fellow he is!” said the Princess, putting Issumboshi on her palm.

“I will defend you upon my life,” said Issumboshi.

The Princess liked Issumboshi, and she taught him reading, writing, and various studies. Further, Issumboshi practiced fencing very hard in order to be strong.

One day the Princess went out to worship at the Kiyomizu Temple. Suddenly there was a strong wind, and some demons appeared. The leader of the demons tried to grab the Princess. “Help
me!” she screamed. Issumboshi tried to help her, but the demon caught him and threw him into his mouth. Issumboshi, who was swallowed, jabbed the demon’s stomach. The demon rolled over and spat out Issumboshi.

Issumboshi jumped at the demon and stabbed his eyes. The remaining demons were frightened. They ran away in great haste, but one demon, who was left behind, trembled while holding the magic hammer.

“Do you want me to stab your eyes, too?” Issumboshi asked.

“Please, don’t. this is the magic hammer that will grant you a wish. I give it to you, so please spare me.” And saying this, he ran off in a hurry.

“Thank you, Issumboshi. You have saved my life,” the princess said.

“Princess, please wave this magic hammer and make a wish that I may become big,” said Issumboshi. The princess waved it and asked, “May Issumboshi become big!”

And then, strangely, before her eyes, Issumboshi began to grow. He grew into a nice young man. They went back to the palace, and the Princess asked the King to let her marry Issumboshi.
The Princess and Issumboshi then got married, and they invited Grandfather and Grandmother to live with them in the palace. They lived happily ever after.

Text 9

THE LEGEND OF MALIN KUNDANG

A long time ago, in a small village near the beach in West Sumatra lived a woman and her son, Malin Kundang. Malin Kundang and his mother had to live hard because his father had passed away when he was a baby. Malin Kundang was a healthy, diligent, and strong boy. He usually went to sea to catch fish. After getting fish he would bring it to his mother, or sell the caught fish in the town.

One day, when Malin Kundang was sailing, he saw a merchant’s ship being raided by a band of pirates. With his bravery, Malin Kundang helped the merchant defeat the pirates. To thank him, the merchant allowed Malin Kundang to sail with him. Malin Kundang agreed in the hope to get a better life. He left his mother alone.

Many years later, Malin Kundang became wealthy. He had a huge ship and a lot of crews who worked loading trading goods. He was also married to a beautiful woman. When he was sailing on his
trading journey, his ship landed on a coast near a small village. The local people recognized that it was Malin Kundang, a boy from the area. The news ran fast in the town; “Malin Kundang has become rich and now he is here”.

An old woman, who was Malin Kundang’s mother, ran to the beach to meet the new rich merchant. She wanted to hug him to release her sadness of being lonely after a long time. When his mother came near him, Malin Kundang who was with his beautiful wife and his ship crews denied that she was his mother. She had pleaded Malin Kundang to look at her admit that she her mother. But he kept refusing to do it and yelling at her. At last Malin Kundang said to her “Enough, old woman! I have never had a mother like you, a dirty and ugly woman!” After that he ordered his crews to set sail to leave the old woman who was then full of sadness and anger. Finally, feeling enraged, she cursed Malin Kundang that he would turn into a stone if he didn’t apologize to her. Malin Kundang just laughed and set sail. Suddenly a thunderstorm came in the quite sea, wrecking his huge ship. He was thrown out to a small island. It was really too late for him to avoid his curse; he had turned into a stone.
STRONG WIND

Once there was a great warrior named Strong Wind. He lived with his sister in a tent by the sea. Strong Wind was able to make himself invisible. His sister could see him, but no one else could. He had said he would marry the first woman who could see him as he came at the end of the day.

Many woman came up to his tent to watch for him. When his sister saw him coming, she would ask, “Do you see him?”

Each girl would answer, ‘Oh, yes! I see him!”

Then Strong Wind’s sister would ask, “What is he pulling his sled with?”

And then the girls would answer, “with a rope” or “with a wooden pole”

Then Strong Wind’s sister would know that they were lying, because their guesses were wrong.

A chief lived in a village. His wife had died, and he had three daughters. One was much younger than the other two. She was gentle, kind, and beautiful, but her sisters were jealous of her and treated her badly. They cut off her long black hair and they made her wear rags.
They also burned her face with coals so that she would be ugly. They lied to their father that she did these things to herself. But she remained calm and gentle.

The two older sisters also went to try and see Strong Wind. When he was coming, Strong Wind’s sister asked them, “Do you see him?”

“Oh, yes! I see him!” Each of them answered.

“What is his bow made out of?” asked Strong Wind’s sister.

“Out of iron,” answered one. “Out of wood,” answered the other.

“You have not see him,” said Strong Wind’s sister.

Strong Wind himself heard them and knew that they had lied. They went into the tent, but still they could not see him. They went home very sad.

One day the youngest daughter went to try and see Strong Wind. She was wearing rags, and burn covered her face. People laughed at her, but she kept going. When she got to Strong Wind’s tent she waited.

When Strong Wind was coming, his sister asked the girl, “Do you see him?”
“No,” the girl answered. “I don’t see him.”

Strong Wind’s sister was surprised because the girl had told the truth. “Now do you see him?” asked Strong Wind’s sister.

“Yes,” answered the girl. “Now, I do see him. He is very wonderful.”

“What is his bow made of?” asked Strong Wind’s sister.

“The Rainbow,” answered the girl.

“And what is the bowstring made of?” asked Strong Wind’s sister.

“Of Stars,” answered the girl.

Then Strong Wind’s sister knew that the girl could really see him. He had let her see him because she had told the truth.

“You really have seen him,” said Strong Wind’s sister. The sister washed the girl, and all the burns went away. Her hair grew long and black again. The sister dressed the girl in fine clothes. Strong Wind came and the girl became his wife.

The girl’s two sisters were very angry, but Strong Wind turned them into aspen trees. Ever since that day, she leaves of the
aspen tree always tremble with fear wherever he comes near, because they know he remembers their lying and meanness.
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11. 2013 Menelaah/Menguji Naskah Desertasi Doktor National Australia University

Research’s Title

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Book’s Title

1. 2010-2011: Writing 1 (Modul UT)
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Book’s Title

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Research’s Title

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4. Keberagaman dalam Sepilihan Cerita Anak Indonesia 2013
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Books’ Title