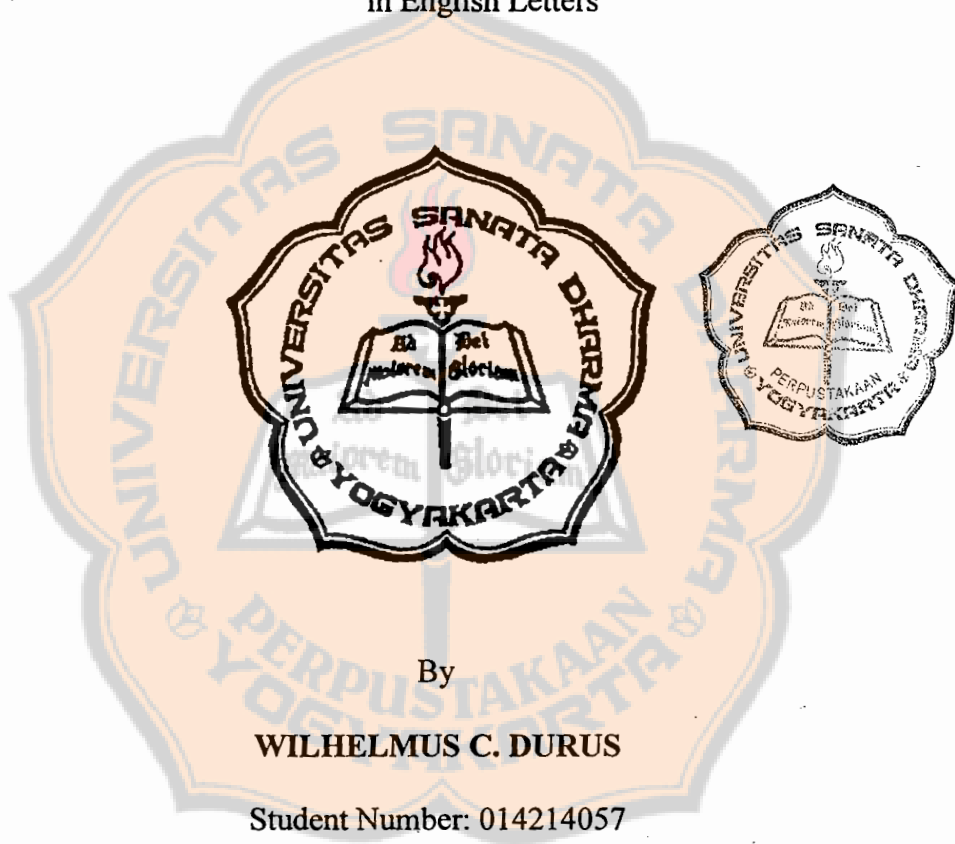


**THE ANALYSIS ON COLONEL MARC RODIN
IN ORDER TO DIFFERENTIATE THE PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER
AND THE PRAETORIAN SOLDIER AS SEEN IN FREDERICK
FORSYTH *THE DAY OF THE JACKAL***

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English Letters



By

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**ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAMME
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YOGYAKARTA
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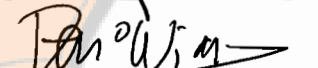
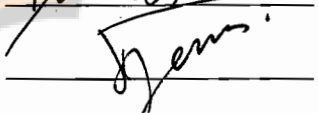
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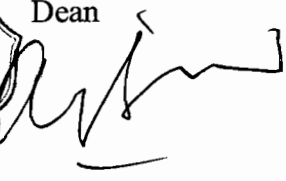
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**FOR ME,
THE LONG DAY IS OVER
AND NOW IT IS TIME TO PROVE
HOW GOOD I AM**



FOR
MY BELOVED PARENTS AND
MY BROTHERS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to thank God, Jesus Christ, for blessing and helping me during my difficult time though I usually do not realize it.

I thank my beloved parents, Mom, my sweetest mother in the world, and Dad, my greatest father in the world. They are both my great inspirations. I thank my brother Charles and Rinto for their encouragement during my difficult time. I also thank for my beautiful girl, Merna, for her real attention to me, I love you very much.

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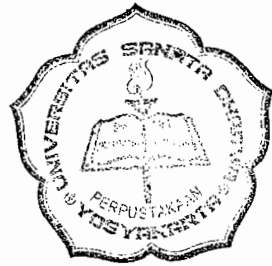


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ABSTRACT

WILHELMUS CORNELIS DURUS (2006). **The Analysis on Colonel Marc Rodin in Order to Differentiate the Professional Soldier and the Praetorian Soldier as seen in Frederick Forsyth's *The Day of the Jackal***. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University.

The interesting ways in analyzing a literary work is that we not only analyze the element of the literary work itself but we can also analyze other issue outside literature such as politic, social, economic, and military that give a great contribution on the development of the work of literature. By analyzing those aspects, we can develop our intelligence and ability in comprehending a story and we will also get satisfaction for ourselves. This thesis will explore in the military intrigue, which makes Colonel Marc Rodin turns from the professional soldier into the praetorian soldier.

The objective of the study is divided into two. The first objective is to describe the characteristics of Colonel Marc Rodin as a soldier, the reason he joins the secret organization to revolt against the French government. The second objective is to find out into what kind of soldier is Colonel Marc Rodin classified.

This thesis applied a library or desk research as the method of study. It means that the data were collected from the books, theories about literature, criticism and any other information. Two sources were used for evidence to support this thesis that is the primary source and the secondary sources. The primary source of the study was the novel itself that is *The Day of the Jackal* by Frederick Forsyth. While the secondary sources include books, essays, and selected criticism on the novel and other sources related to the thesis.

In Rodin's own eyes, he considered himself as a patriot only for his beloved country France. As a patriot he would be serving his beloved country by terminating all the men he thought had betrayed her. One of them who is considered as a traitor is Charles de Gaulle. Rodin turns into a praetorian soldier because of the psychological problem that is interpersonal aggression, a behavior intended to harm another people such as murder, rape, and assault because certain situations are unbearable, so frustrating that anyone would explode in anger regardless of the consequences. Here, Rodin turns into Praetorian soldier because of the bitterness of the unfair treatment toward him from his own government, from France people who care not a fig for the life of the soldier and only care about their own life, the reality existing in the Army organization, where there is discrimination between the poor and the bourgeoisie. Rodin's anger explodes when de Gaulle made his wrong policy to let Algeria independent. Here it can be seen that Rodin can be classified as a praetorian soldier because he who used to be the protector wrongly used his special power, which is given by the society, to take control the society itself.

ABSTRAK

WILHELMUS CORNELIS DURUS (2006). *The Analysis on Colonel Marc Rodin in Order to Differentiate the Professional Soldier and the Praetorian Soldier as seen in Frederick Forsyth *The Day of the Jackal. Yogyakarta: Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma.**

Salah satu hal yang paling menarik saat kita menganalisis karya sastra adalah kita tidak hanya menganalisis elemen – elemen yang ada dalam karya sastra itu sendiri tetapi kita juga bisa menganalisis aspek atau isu lain seperti masalah politik, sosial, ekonomi, dan aspek lain yang juga berpengaruh dalam perkembangan karya sastra. Dengan menganalisis aspek – aspek tersebut, kita bisa menambah wawasan dan kemampuan dalam memahami sebuah cerita sekaligus memberi kita kepuasan batin. Skripsi ini akan menganalisis karakter Rodin, seorang tentara yang semula sangat mengabdikan kepada negaranya lalu berubah menjadi tentara praetorian.

Tujuan penulisan ini adalah pertama untuk menganalisis karakter dari Kolonel Marc Rodin sebagai seorang tentara, kenapa ia bergabung dengan organisasi rahasia untuk memberontak terhadap pemerintah Perancis. Dengan menganalisis karakter Kolonel Marc Rodin, penulis bisa memecahkan permasalahan kedua yaitu kedalam kelompok apakah Kolonel Marc Rodin diklasifikasikan.

Metode yang dipakai dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian pustaka. Itu berarti bahwa data – data tersebut di dapat dari buku – buku dan sumber – sumber lain yang berhubungan dengan penulisan ini. Ada dua sumber yang di pakai dalam penelitian ini yaitu sumber utama dan sumber lain. Sumber utama berasal dari novel itu sendiri yaitu buku *The Day of the Jackal*, sedangkan sumber lain berasal dari buku, essai, kritik dan sumber lain yang berkaitan dengan novel tersebut.

Hasil penelitian dari novel karya Frederick Forsyth yang berjudul *The Day of the Jackal* menunjukkan bahwa Rodin sebenarnya mau menunjukkan dirinya sebagai seorang patriot sejati bagi negaranya, Perancis. Sebagai seorang patriot sejati, ia akan membela dan menumpas semua orang yang dianggap membahayakan keselamatan negaranya. Yang menjadi masalah adalah ketidak mampuan Rodin untuk mengontrol dirinya sendiri. Rodin menjadi prajurit praetorian karena masalah psikologi yang dialaminya yang dikenal sebagai interpersonal aggression yaitu sebuah tindakan untuk mencelakai orang lain seperti pembunuhan, pemerkosaan, dan penganiayaan yang diakibatkan oleh suatu keadaan yang membuatnya frustrasi dan pada puncaknya meledak dalam bentuk tindakan negatif. Rodin menjadi prajurit praetorian karena perlakuan yang tidak adil yang berasal dari pemerintah perancis, dari orang – orang perancis yang sama sekali tidak memperdulikan kehidupan tentara di medan perang, realitas yang ada didalam organisasi militer dimana terjadi pendiskriminasian antara kaya dan miskin, dan puncaknya ketika de Gaulle melepaskan Algeria dari kekuasaan perancis.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Literature helps us grow, both personally and intellectually. It helps us to connect ourselves with the cultural context of which we are a part. It enables us to know the human dreams and struggles in other places that we never know. It helps us to develop our understanding and knowledge.

The interesting ways in analyzing a literary work is that we not only analyze the element of the literary work itself but we can also analyze other issues outside literature, such as politics, social, economic, and some comments that give a great contribution in the development of the work of literature. By analyzing those aspects, we can develop our intellect and ability in comprehending a story and we will also get satisfaction for ourselves. This thesis will explore on the military intrigue, which makes Colonel Marc Rodin turns from the professional soldier into the praetorian soldier.

It will be interesting to connect these two different aspects that is literature world and military world because it will give a new experience since those elements are not related to each other. In this thesis, the writer will analyze the characteristic of Colonel Marc Rodin as a soldier. In order to find the answer, the writer uses these two different aspects. A character in literature generally and in fiction specifically is a representation of human being, the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior (Guth and Rico, 1997: 69). While in military, the decision to intervene, for example, to execute the coup, is both

political and tactical, depends on factors internal or external to the coup group (Perlmutter, 1980: 17).

One good novel, which talks about the world of military and its intrigues, is *The Day of the Jackal* by Frederick Forsyth. This great work of Frederick Forsyth was published in 1971. The book is about a plan to kill the French president, General de Gaulle, and it is not just the product of Forsyth's imagination; a number of people actually did try to assassinate de Gaulle in 1963, the year in which *The Day of the Jackal* takes place.

In *The Day of the Jackal*, Forsyth more deeply concentrated on the military aspect because through the novel he wants to show that military as the servant of the state play an important role in the development of a state. However, because of its power, military forces indirectly creates the danger that it can be used to dominate the society that produce it.

Forsyth's *The Day of the Jackal* is a novel that is able to accommodate the reader's necessities for reading a novel. The story tells about the French garrison army and its intrigues. The story of the novel leads the reader to the reflection on the problem that every nation always has a conflict. Those conflicts can be from external or internal one. Here, Forsyth gives a very good description about the consequences of the internal conflict. In the novel, the conflict is between the French government and French garrison army in Algeria.

It can be said that the professionalism of a soldier or a group of soldier becomes nothing when he or she consciously uses his authority as the service of the state to dominate the society or the state where he or she lives. It becomes

worse when a small group of officers, a few key activists, succeed in propelling the military into politics using its forces.

The military profession is specialized and limited. Its member has specialized competence within their field and lack of that competence outside their field.

The military professions exist to serve the state. Since political direction comes only from the above, this means that the profession has to be organized into a hierarchy of obedience. To perform its function, each level within it must be able to command the instantaneous and loyal obedience of subordinate levels (Huntington, 1980: 62-64).

In the world of military, the modern officer corps is a professional body and the modern military officer is a professional man. Professionalism distinguishes the military officer of today from the warriors in the past. In practice, officers are strongest and most effective when they most closely touch the professional idea; they are weakest and most defective when they fall short of that ideal.

Officership is an occupation, which requires advanced and specialized training. Professional training becomes the main reason to the rules of the profession. In addition to control over training, a profession demands control over performance. Internal control is exercised by professionals, who by virtue of their specialized training receive considerable authority in relations to their clients. However in other cases, control may also come from external, which is exercised by the profession's clients. In modern military organization, external control is related to the state as its client.

It is readily apparent that the military function requires a high order of expertise. No individual whatever his inherent intellectual ability and qualities of character and leadership could perform these functions efficiently without considerable training and experience (Perlmutter, 1980: 41).

Amos Perlmutter and Valerie Plave Bennett, in *The Political Influence of the Military* said, "The two keys of internal qualitative of military professionalism are control and skill. The military is controlled on two organizational levels. The internal, the colleague group sets standard for the personal behavior and professional conduct of the officer corps. The external source of control and of discipline is the hierarchy of authority. Success in professional skills is judged by the standard of how well the order from above is followed" (1980: 27-28).

The potentiality of the professional military to intervene in politics and policymaking is very high. It is influenced by two orientations, first, his corporate as internal aspect and second, his bureaucratic as external aspect. The internal aspect, in order to get a full autonomy, the military has to try to influence the political process. Consequently, the military, indirectly involves in the political area. While the external aspect, military is in politics in the sense that it is a key partner in the formation and implementation of national security policy.

Military interventions in politics are conducted by political activists in the military organization who are frequently members of political clubs and conspirational cabals within the military organization. These officers do not consider the military as their life's only career. Political ambition seems a more powerful explanation for intervention than age, rank, and seniority (Perlmutter and Bennett, 1980: 16).

The professionalism of a soldier or a group of soldier becomes nothing when he or she consciously uses his or her authority as the service of the state to dominate the society or the state where he or she lives. It becomes worse when a small group of officers, a few key activists, succeed in propelling the military into politics using its forces.

The existence of the officer corps as a professional body gives a unique cast to the modern problem of civil-military relations. In the interest of national security, most countries maintain military organization as considerable strength. The existence of such a force creates the danger that it can be used to dominate the society that produce it and also destroy all forms of civilian government. This situation can be seen in Frederick Forsyth *The Day of the Jackal*, where a group of French military in Algeria makes a coup by attempting to assassinate their own president.

The writer is interested in this novel because the writer thinks that to analyze the world of military, its function and its intrigues, is as important as to analyze the other element in other literary works. Military as the servant of the state plays an important role in the country that produces it. Military helps to stabilize the security of its country. When its role is being ignored by the state, the consequence lies in the national security. In Frederick Forsyth's *The Day of the Jackal*, the writer is interested in the minor character, that is Colonel Marc Rodin because this character gives a significant contribution in developing the story. Without him, the story will never exist.

Reading *The Day of the Jackal* is a good answer when we want to know more about the world of military and how Forsyth illustrates the intervention of military in the political world, the cause and the result. The writer's thesis focuses on the character of Colonel Marc Rodin in order to find out the reason why he, who at first was a professional soldier turns into a praetorian soldier. By studying Rodin's characteristic, the writer gains some knowledge about the world of military.

B. Problem Formulation

The writer tries to answer several questions as follows.

1. How is Colonel Marc Rodin described as a soldier?
2. Into what kind of soldier is Colonel Marc Rodin classified?

C. Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is, firstly to describe the characteristics of Colonel Marc Rodin as a soldier, the reasons he joins the secret organization to revolt against the French government. By analyzing the character of Colonel Marc Rodin as a soldier first, the writer, later, can analyze the second problem that is to find out into what kind of soldier is Colonel Marc Rodin classified.

D. Definition of Terms

In this study, the writer needs to define some terms in order to obtain more understanding about the analysis on the characteristics of Colonel Marc Rodin.

1. Character

According to Abrams, characters are the persons presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say in dialogue and by what they do in the action (1981: 20).

The main idea is that the character in the story should be lifelike; he or she must have the quality, which the human beings have, for example, emotion, knowledge, and sense.

2. Professional Soldier

According to Amos Perlmutter and Valerie Plave Bennett, the most attributes of the professional soldier were bravery and discipline. On contrary to today's profession, a soldier must be as much a bureaucrat as a hero, and he must acquire the modern skills of management and strategy. Whatever damage it may have done to the romantic image of the soldier, corporate professionalism has widened the social and political horizons of the military. As a professional group, it must preserve group standards and values, which are, on the whole, conservative, protectionist, and exclusive (1980: 28).

In short, a professional soldier is a soldier who is professional in the sense of one who pursues a "higher calling" in the service of the society and the country. The distinguishing characteristics of this profession are its expertise, responsibility, and corporateness.

3. Praetorian Soldier

According Amos Perlmutter and Valerie Plave Bennett, an army becomes Praetorian when a small group of officers, a few key activists, succeed in propelling the military into politics. The group is never composed of more than five percent of the total officer corps. Once in power, praetorian armies may be conceived of as being either of the arbitrator type or the ruler type (1980: 205-206).

In short, praetorian soldier is a soldier from a military class of a given society who exercise his independent political power by virtue of an actual or threatened use of military force. This soldier does not consider the military as their life's only career. Political ambition seems a more powerful explanation for intervention than age, rank, and seniority.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Review of Related Studies

When a good novel appears in the public, it might arise some comments or even criticism. One of the novels, which arises some comments and criticisms, is *The Day of the Jackal* by Frederick Forsyth.

The Day of the Jackal is a cat-and-mouse thriller that keeps you on the edge of your seat until its brilliantly executed final scene, by which time Fox has achieved cinematic immortality as one of the screen's most memorable killers (<http://rgin.com/modules>).

Frederick Forsyth, as one of best spy thrillers, knows how to make his reader always curious to read and to find out what will happen next in his novel. His ability to change the scenes makes the novel become interesting and attractive because there is never dull moment. With its high-intensity plot about an attempt to assassinate the French President Charles de Gaulle, this novel by Frederick Forsyth has attracted a lot of movie director to make it into a movie.

Even if you're not interested in French affairs in the 1960's, the subject of international intrigue is a current issue. This novel is timeless in that and many other perspectives. Even the movies' Bond adapted to it over time, for better or worse (<http://rgin.com/modules>.)

Forsyth has used his most valuable experience as a journalist to make the story become more interesting and attractive. He describes these in careful and exact details as the journalist always does when he writes news. His book is closely linked to the human events. *The Day of the Jackal*, one of Forsyth's books, is the result of his experience when he works as a journalist.

The book, which is told about a plan to kill the French president, and it is not just the product of Forsyth's imagination, a number of people actually did try to assassinate the French president, Charles de Gaulle in 1963, the year in which *The Day of the Jackal* takes place (Forsyth, 1971: vi).

Forsyth also has indirectly arisen the issue of the world of terrorism where he wants to show that every nation can be the target of terrorist attack. No matter whether the person comes from different social, cultural, and religion background, they will kill everyone who tries to stop or prevent their action.

The massive increase in crimes associated with identity theft was not sufficient to cause governments to close the loopholes first described by Forsyth. It is the connection of identity theft with terrorism that has forced governments to begin examining more secure techniques for establishing identity. www.terrorismcentral.com

According to Director Fred Zinnemann, "I think 'Jackal' is the perfect conceived thriller, whatever that is worth. He is assuming that most people here will have already seen it or perhaps read it, but as a recap" (<http://rgin.com/modules>).

The story, which tells about a mysterious professional killer (codename the Jackal) who in 1963 is hired by OAS (a group of French garrison army in Algeria and civilian sympathizer) to kill President Charles de Gaulle, is little overt violence, and many of the details (<http://rgin.com/modules>). However, during the researching, the writer finds out that other comments, criticisms, and thesis about the story only focus on the plot, they only analyze on the preparation of the assassin and the effort of the police detective to stop and save the president's life and they also only focus in the main character "The Jackal" and "Claude Lebel"

Forsyth's novel does not only tell about the planning by the Jackal to assassinate the president, but it is more in the topic he brings to the novel. Every

minor detail is described in a very detailed way and each part is also given real information about the world of espionage and military world and its intrigue, which become the main topic in the novel. That is why the writer is very interested in studying this novel especially in the world of military because it gives new information not only to the reader but also to the writer himself. Besides since other student has not analyzed this topic it becomes a challenge for the writer to give a comment on the story.

B. Review of Related Theories

This thesis aims to analyze Forsyth *The Day of the Jackal* about the characteristics of Colonel Marc Rodin. Therefore, it would be better to define the terms that are used in this study.

1. Character

A good novel cannot be separated from several elements that build up the story. One of them is character. A character is an important element of the novel. A novelist must make his story told about someone, so he must make a fictional person in order to make the story become worth for the reader to be read. A character, then, is an imagined person who exists in the story.

According to X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia in their book *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama*, “a character, then, is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story, human personalities that become familiar to us. If the story seems “true to life”, we generally find that its characters act in a

reasonably consistent manner, and that the author has provided them with motivation: sufficient reason to behave as they do” (1999: 16).

The character in most literature is about people that focus on their characteristics, such as the similarities and differences between individuals. By comparing their characteristics, the reader can identify their personality whether the character was a good person or a bad person, whom the reader like or dislike.

According to Mario Klarer in his book *An Introduction to Literature Studies*, character is divided into two basic kinds, round or flat, as well as between two general modes of presentation, showing or telling. Characters in a text, then, can be rendered either as types or as individuals. A typified character in literature is dominated by one specific trait and is referred to as a “flat character”. The term “round character” usually denotes a persona with more complex and differentiated features. Typified characters often represent the general traits of a group of person or abstract ideas (1999: 17).

Both typified and individualized characters can be rendered in a text through “showing” and “telling” as two methods of representation. “The Explanatory characterization” or “telling” describes a person through a narrator. In the novel the character is represented through the filter of a selective and judging narrator (Klarer, 1999: 18).

This technique makes the narrator as a judgment mediator between the action and the reader. This method of representation creates the impression on the reader that he or she is able to perceive the acting figures without any intervening from outside, as if witnessing a dramatic performance. The image of a person is shown through his or her actions and utterances.

In fiction, the speeches, action, dialogue, thought, and interaction are arranged to give the reader the information in order to draw a conclusion about the character in the story. For example, in Frederick Forsyth, *The Day of the Jackal*, a wrong action made by Colonel Marc Rodin by hiring a professional assassin to kill the French president. The reader can find out the motives that cause him to do this dangerous action by using this technique. The analysis by using this method helps the reader to find out the characters personality in more detailed.

You read to see character unfold. You see act out and hear them talk out whom they are. The author may choose to make you watch a character from outside, letting you draw your own conclusions. Or the author may take you inside the character's mind, letting you overhear private thoughts (Guth and Rico, 1997: 69).

M.H. Abrams describes a character as "the person presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who is interpreted by the readers as being competent with moral and disposition quality, that expressed in what they say in the form of dialogue and what they do in the form of action" (1981: 20). The main idea is that the character in the story should be lifelike; he or she must have the quality, which the human beings have, for example, emotion, knowledge, and sense.

M.J. Murphy (1997: 161-173) explains the details how an author conveys to the reader the characters and the personalities of people he writes about. Based on how the author conveys to the readers about what sort of people the character is, and how he makes the readers know and understand them.

1. Personality Description

The author describes the character through the details of his appearance, which are shown in the physical appearance of the characters. Personal

description helps the readers both to visualize the person and to understand his characteristics.

2. Character as Seen by Others

The author describes the character through the eyes and opinion of other characters.

3. Speech

The author gives the readers an insight into the character in the work through what a person says.

4. Past Life

The reader learns to know the character's personalities by learning something about a person's past life.

5. Conversation of Others

The author gives the readers clues to a person's character through the conversation of other people and the things they say about him.

6. Reaction

The author can also give us a clue to a person's character by letting us know how that person reacts to various situation and events.

7. Direct Comment

The author describes or gives comment on a person's character directly. Direct comment gives the readers a straightforward about character.

8. Thoughts

The author gives us direct knowledge of what a person is thinking about.

9. Mannerism

The author describes a person's mannerism, habit or idiosyncrasies, which may also tell us something about his characteristics.

In short, a character plays a very significant role in literary works, because character is a person who made action and to whom the incidents happen. Therefore, the existence of a character is essentially needed.

2. Interpersonal Aggression

Human's personalities cannot be separated from good and bad aspect. These two aspects are two different things that always opposite to each other. One tries to make human's life in balance, however the other tries to make it out of balance and lead it to the disharmony of life.

Aggression is primarily not a reaction to outside stimuli, but a "built – in" inner excitation that seeks for release and will find expression regardless of law adequate the outer stimulus is: "It is the spontaneity of the instinct that makes it so dangerous" (Cited from Erich Fromm, 1973: 17).

According to Isaac Asimov in *Psychology Today, An Introduction*, interpersonal aggression is defined as "behavior intended to harm another people. Such as murder, rape, assault, etc. To be considered aggressive, an act must be both deliberate and directed against a person" (1979: 623).

According to him, the interpersonal aggression is influenced by three factors.

a. Biological Influences

We are driven to self destructive and aggressive behavior by a death instinct (Thanatos) that is at least as powerful as the life instinct (Eros) that impulse us toward growth and self fulfillment.

b. Social Learning

The aggressive behavior is the result of learning from others or from the environment where he or she lives.

Most aggressive whether it be fighting with knives, shooting, constructing a pipe bomb, etc, requires intricate skills. People are not born with a repertoire of ready-to-use aggressive behavior. They must learn how to injure others (1979: 624).

This behavior much more affects from outside factors. Television, magazine, or the environment where he or she lives has influenced him or her to grow with the aggressive attitude.

c. Situational Factors

Situational factors is the feeling that certain situation is so unbearable, so frustrating that anyone would explode in anger regardless of the consequences. Economic, politic, and social problem are the factors that influence people to act in negative way (Asimov, 1979: 624).

In analyzing the story, the writer will use the theory of Interpersonal Aggression by Isaac Asimov especially from the Situational factors. This theory is considered appropriate to analyze the characteristics of Colonel Marc Rodin.

3. Theories of Military Professionalism

The military are influenced by their image in the society. If they do something wrong than their image in the society becomes bad but if they do good things than their image in the society will be good too. When the term professionalism uses in the military, it gives a very different sense with amateur, a person who lacks of experiences and knowledge. Professionalism gives a sense of

a higher calling in the service of the society. As a result professionalism helps the military to keep their good image in the society.

Skill, knowledge, responsibility, dedication, corporateness, and expertise become the basic criteria when someone decides to join the military.

The first step to analyze the professional character of the modern officer corps is to define professionalism. The distinguishing characteristics of a profession as a special type of vocation are its expertise, responsibility, and corporateness (Perlmutter, 1980: 38)

Without these qualifications, it is hardly for someone to be accepted in the army. These qualifications help him to do his duty that is to serve and to protect the country.

According to Muthian Alagappa in *Soldier and Stability in Southeast Asia*, “in the classical conception of military professionalism the unique expertise of the military officer is the management of violence, which involves the organization, direction, and control of crisis-oriented human organizations” (Djiwandoro and Yong, 1990: 16).

Although military officers acquire management and technical skills, this does not mean that they have to forget their primary function. Rather, they are intended to facilitate more effective management of violence, which is becoming an increasingly complex function.

This unique expertise of the profession of arms only is used for legitimate social purposes as sanctioned by the legally constituted government of the land (Perlmutter, 1990: 15).

Accordingly in the military professional, he must acquire the expertise necessarily to help manage the permanent military establishment during periods of

peace and to take part in the direction of military operation if war should break out. The employment of his expertise much focuses on the interest of his society.

Career commitment and expertise, the hallmarks of any professional, set the professional military officer apart from those other personnel in the armed services who are merely carrying out a contractual or obligatory tour of duty or for whom officer status primarily represents. (Watkins, 1980: 305)

According to Amos Perlmutter and Valerie Plave Bennet in *The Political Influence of the Military*, "The two keys of internal qualitative of military professionalism are control and skill. The military is controlled on two organizational levels. The internal, the colleague group sets standard for the personal behavior and professional conduct of the officer corps. The external source of control and of discipline is the hierarchy of authority. Success in professional skills is judged by the standard of how well the orders from above are followed" (1980: 27-28).

Actually the difference between professional and other kinds of occupational behavior lies in a matter of degree. As Bernard Barber says, "professional behavior may be defined in terms of four essential attributes: a high degree of generalized and systematic knowledge; primary orientation to the community interest rather than to individual interest; a high degree of self control of behavior through codes or ethics; and a system of rewards" (Perlmutter, 1980: 31).

The military officer is not motivated by economic aspect or other personal gain but by a sense of social obligation which is codified in basic military codes like "duty, honor, and country". Therefore, the function of the military is lies in its social responsibility and professional calling.

4. Professional Soldier and Praetorian Soldier

In the world of military, a soldier has a main important role that is to serve his beloved country. However, in the reality only half of the soldiers who really do his main duty. Others have forgotten their main duty and have misused his role as a soldier. Those soldiers are divided into two.

a. Professional Soldier

According to Huntington, the professional officer of modern times is a new social type and shows the following basic characteristics: (1) expertise (the management of violence); (2) clientship (responsibility to its client, society or the state); (3) corporateness (group consciousness and bureaucratic organization); and (4) ideology (the military mind) (Perlmutter, 1980: 45).

In short, these soldiers with its basic characteristic control by civilians, perform their main duty that is to employ his expertise for the advantage of the society and the country that produce them. Their responsibility is to secure and to put down any intervention from outside or inside of the state. The motivations of these professional soldiers are not from the economical aspect. Their motivations are in the sense of social obligation to perform their knowledge for the benefit of the society.

In present, an officer is said to be professional if he experts with specialized knowledge and skill, especially in "the management of Violence". As said by Amos Perlmutter, "a military specialist in management of violence is an officer who is peculiarly expert at directing the application of violence under certain prescribed conditions" (1980: 40).

In short, the management of violence is not a skill which can be mastered simply by learning existing techniques. It is in a continuous process of development, and it is necessary for the officer to understand this development and to be aware of its main tendencies and trends.

b. Praetorian Soldier

According to Amos Perlmutter and Valerie Plave Bennett, an army becomes Praetorian when a small group of officers, a few key activists, succeed in propelling the military into politics. The group is never composed of more than five percent of the total officer corps. Once in power, praetorian armies may be conceived of as being either of the arbitrator type or the ruler type (1980: 205-206). In short, the military tends to intervene and dominate the political system.

While praetorian soldier, according to Frederick Watkins in *Encyclopedia of Social Science*, is defined as “a situation where the military class of given society exercise independent political power within it by virtue of an actual or threatened use of military force” (Perlmutter, 1980: 199). In short, military use his force to get his political goal. Here, military has misused his role as a soldier.

Military coups and military intervention in politics can be influenced by several factors whether it comes from external or internal factors. As stated in *The Political Influence of the Military* by Amos Perlmutter, he says, “The decision to intervene for example to execute the coup, depending on factors internal and external to the coup group. Internal factors include the maturity of the cabal, the degree of its political cohesiveness and commitment, and the nature of its leadership; factors external to the conspirators may include the strength of the

authority to be replaced, the status of the other groups plotting against the government, and political events such as elections”(Perlmutter, 1980: 17).

C. Theoretical Framework

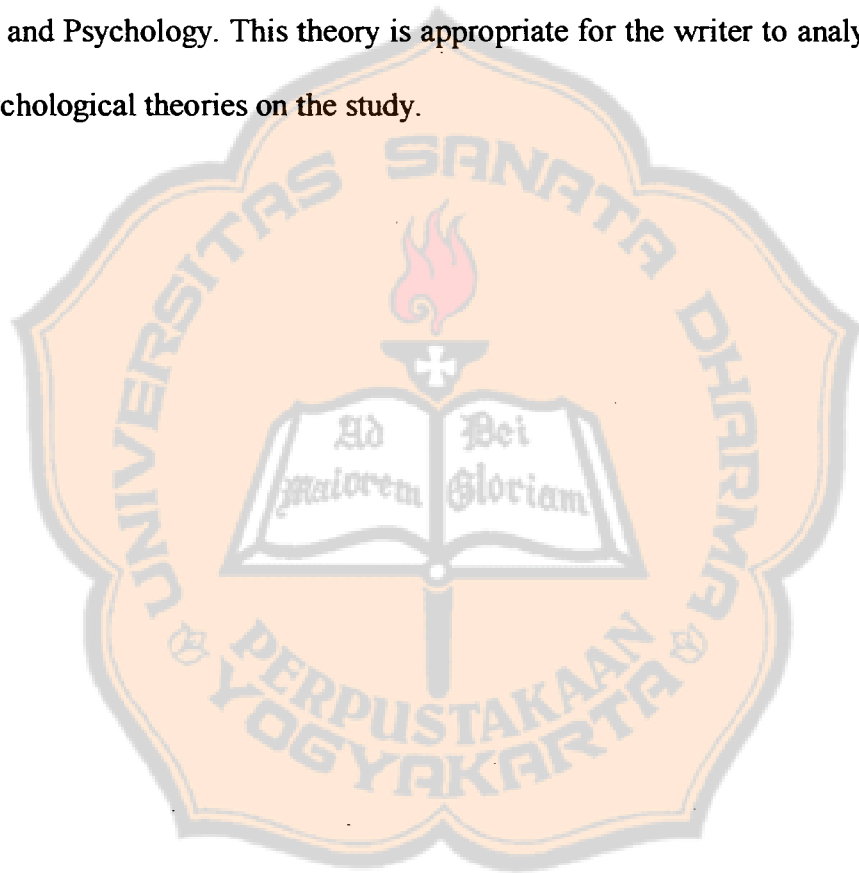
The main purpose of this study is to show the changing of a professional soldier into a praetorian soldier as represented by the minor character Colonel Marc Rodin. The analysis takes some theories to answer the problems proposed in the problem formulation. There are theories of character, interpersonal aggression, military professionalism, professional soldier and praetorian soldier, and relation between literature and psychology. In chapter one, the writer will use the theories of character and interpersonal aggression. In chapter two, the writer will apply all of the theories.

Because the study is on the character, therefore the analysis needs the theories on character in order to understand Colonel Marc Rodin's characteristics as a soldier. This thesis studies the characteristics of Colonel Marc Rodin as a soldier by examining his dialogue, action, behavior, and other characters' opinion. By analyzing the characteristics of Colonel Marc Rodin first, the writer, later, can analyze his position whether he is classified as a professional soldier or as a praetorian soldier.

Theory of interpersonal aggression is used to analyze the influence of situational factors in the characteristics of Colonel Marc Rodin that makes him decide to make a coup by several attempts to assassinate de Gaulle, the French president. Theory of Military Professionalism is used to analyze the professionalism of a soldier and its relation with the character of Colonel Marc

Rodin. Professionalism gives a sense of a higher calling in the service of the society. As a result professionalism helps the military to keep their good image in the society.

To find out into what kind of soldier is Colonel Marc Rodin is classified, the writer uses theory of professional and praetorian soldier. The last one, to relate the novel with psychological theories, the writer presents theories on relation between Literature and Psychology. This theory is appropriate for the writer to analyze the use of psychological theories on the study.



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

Frederick Forsyth is one of popular British writer. He was born in 1938 and when he left school he could speak four foreign languages. From 1956 to 1958, he did his National Service in the Royal Air Force, before becoming a local and then an international news reporter. When he left the BBC, he went independently to Biafra, in West Africa, and he wrote about the terrible war that was taking places there. On his return, he decided to write fiction instead. His first book was so successful that many others followed.

Forsyth's stories are often told against a background of real events, people and places. As an experienced reporter, he describes these in careful and exact detail. As a result of his personal experiences in Africa, for example, he expressed in *The Dogs of War* (1974) his strong feeling about the violence of governments against their own people. *The Odessa File* (1972) is another of his famous books. It is the story of a young reporter searching for a German war criminal. Forsyth also wrote one non-fiction book, *The Biafra Story* (1969), and a collection of short stories called *No Comebacks* (1982).

The Day of the Jackal (1971) was the first of Forsyth's great stories. It only took thirty-five days to write, but it was an immediate success. The book is about a plan to kill the French president, General de Gaulle, and it is not just the product of Forsyth's imagination; a number of people actually did try to assassinate de Gaulle in 1963, the year in which *The day of the Jackal* takes place. Most of the

characters are also real, although names and description were changed. The book sold more than a million copies; it was translated into many other languages and become a popular film.

In the opening scene of the book, members of a secret organization called the OAS are trying unsuccessfully to assassinate de Gaulle by shooting at his car. They are angry with de Gaulle for his part in allowing Algeria to become independent from France. Their leader, Colonel Marc Rodin, is very upset when the assassination fails, and he forms a new plan. He decides to hire a professional killer from outside France, someone who is completely unknown to the French police. He and his men choose a man who calls himself "the Jackal". The story follows the Jackal's careful planning and preparations for the assassination, and the efforts of police detective Claude Lebel to stop the killing and save the president's life.

B. Approach

In relation to the topic of this thesis, the writer applies the psychological approach in analyzing the attitude of Colonel Marc Rodin as a soldier. This approach will help the writer to classify Rodin as a Professionalism soldier or as a praetorian soldier

Rohrberger says that an approach gives a significant influence and best guide to the appreciation of a particular work of literature. An approach has its proper insight to give, and part of the task of the critic and the reader of the literature is to

find the approach or approaches that will best lead to a just appreciation of a particular work (1971: 15).

According to Guerin, psychological approach is an excellent tool for “reading beneath the lines” (1999: 126). This approach uses psychological theories to explain “human motivation, personality, and behavior patterns” written in literary object (Rohrberger, 1971: 13). Thus, I can apply certain psychological theories in analyzing the content of the story.

In analyzing the works of literature some writers have their own ways and approaches. They may be different from each other although they work on the same work of literature. In this thesis, I will apply and use the Psychological Approach because this approach is suitable and appropriate to answer the problem formulation. This approach is used to analyze the changing of Rodin's characteristics from professional soldier into praetorian soldier because of interpersonal aggression, a behavior intended to harm another people such as murder, rape, and assault. One factor that influences people to have interpersonal aggression is situational factor. Situational factors the feeling that certain situation is so unbearable, so frustrating that anyone would explode in anger regardless of the consequences. In the novel, Rodin as a soldier who has fought the enemy in the war experiences the unfair treatments from French government, France people, and the Army organization. His disappointment influences him to make an assassination against his own president that is Charles de Gaulle.



C. Method of the Study

This thesis applied a library or desk research as the method of study. It means that the data were collected from books, theories about literature, criticism and any other information. Two sources were used for evidence to support this thesis that is the primary source and the secondary sources. The primary source of the study was the novel itself that is *The Day of the Jackal* by Frederick Forsyth. While the secondary sources include books, essays, and selected criticism on the novel and other sources related to the thesis.

To interpret this novel, some steps were taken. The first step was reading the novel. However, it was not sufficient to read the novel just one time. Rereading this novel was very helpful because in this step, the topic of this study could be obtained.

In the second step, in order to develop the topic of the study, the problem formulation was made. Some references were needed to solve the problem of this study. Here, some references were collected in order to get some data related to the problems of this study.

The third step was compiling the data that were gathered from those references. The last step was classifying the data that have been found out according to its arrangement in the problem formulation. This classification was prepared to answer the problems of the study.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter will answer the two questions in the problem formulation. Firstly, it will show how the characteristics of Colonel Marc Rodin as a soldier are described. Secondly, it will give the descriptions about Colonel Marc Rodin's position, whether he is classified as a professional soldier or as a praetorian soldier.

1. The Descriptions of Colonel Marc Rodin as a Soldier

In order to find out the character's personality, it is necessary to know how he or she is described in the novel. Through this description, the writer can understand the character's behavior and personality so that this character can be easily analyzed.

As stated in Murphy's theory, an author describes the character through nine ways (Murphy, 1997: 161). The writer will use some of the ways in Murphy's theory to analyze the characteristics of Colonel Marc Rodin, one of the characters existing in the Frederick Forsyth's famous work, *The Day of the Jackal*.

In the story Colonel Marc Rodin is not the major character. He is only a minor character. As a result, he appears only in several parts of the story. The main character in the story is the Englishman, a professional assassin with a code name The Jackal who was hired by Rodin to assassinate Charles de Gaulle. The story much more focuses on The Jackal's preparation to kill de Gaulle. Although in the story Rodin's role is as a minor character; he still has a very big contribution in

the development of the story. Without him, the story would never exist. That also becomes the reason why the writer wants to analyze this character.

In *The Day of the Jackal* by Frederick Forsyth, the author describes the character of Colonel Marc Rodin as follows.

Rodin was unlike his predecessor in almost every way. Tall and spare with a cadaverous face hollowed by hatred within, he usually masked his emotion with an unLatin frugidity (Forsyth, 1971: 26).

The character is pictured clearly as a character that has lost his life's spirit because of a lot of problem he has to face. He is described as a person who can hide his anger behind his cold shoulder but it will explode without any expectation.

Forsyth describes him as a soldier who has lost his characteristic as a real soldier. He, who at first is described as a patriot and brave soldier, whose job is to protect and secure his own country from outside and inside intervention, is later described as a soldier, who has lost his bravery and his loyalty to his own government which at that time ruled by Charles de Gaulle. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who is angry and feels disappointed to his own government. It happens because of the bitterness of the unfair treatment toward him from his own government, his own president, and the Army organization.

"Bastard," He murmured the word quietly and with great venom, following up with another *sotto voce* string of nouns and epithets that expressed his feeling towards the French president, his government and the Action Service (Forsyth, 1971: 26).

Among other things, the bitter experience he has to face is when the wrong decision, which is made by French president Charles de Gaulle, to abandon Algeria from France, is announced. For him and other French people including the

French garrison army in Algeria, the decision to abandon Algeria from France is a real mistake and a real betrayal not only for himself but also for the French people who has lived and stayed there for such a long time. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who loses his faith, believe, and hope in the leadership of Charles de Gaulle. Forsyth describes Rodin's hopes as a fragile china vase hit by a train. It breaks into pieces. Rodin hates de Gaulle very much because of his wrong decision to abandon Algeria from France. In Rodin's opinion, by separating Algeria from France means that France has ignored and gives no attention to the French people who had lived there for such a long time. Besides, France has forgotten his good and patriotic soldiers who had fought and sacrificed themselves for the shake of their mother nation. For Rodin, there is nothing left just hate for his leader, de Gaulle.

When the proof came finally and beyond any doubt that Charles de Gaulle's concept of a resuscitated France did not include a France Algeria, Rodin's world disintegrated likes a China vase hit by a train. Of faith and hope, belief and confidence, there was nothing left just hate (Forsyth, 1971: 29).

In the story, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who really cares about his beloved country. In his opinion, by separating Algeria from France means that France will no longer exist because Algeria is a vital and strategic part of France.

What was needed, of course was more help from the metropole. Here at least there could be no question of a war in a far flung corner of the empire. Algeria was France, a part of France inhabited by three million Frenchmen. One would fight Algeria as for Normandy, Brittany or the Alpines maritime (Forsyth, 1971: 28).

Besides, Forsyth wants to show to the reader that Rodin, as a soldier, has proved himself as a nationalist who does not want to see his country separated and came to pieces. Forsyth, here, wants to show that Colonel Marc Rodin is actually

a genius soldier who can predict what will happen in the future if Algeria declared its independence. He decides to make his own action which he himself considered as the only way to prevent the fatal consequences before France comes to pieces.

There were many others of that calibre toting guns for the OAS in the early sixties. But he was more. The old cobbler had sired a boy with a good thinking brain, never developed by formal education of army service. Rodin had developed it on his own, in his own way (Forsyth, 1971: 30).

It can be said that the attempt to assassinate de Gaulle, which is made by Rodin, is actually the reaction toward his bad government which is combined with the bitterness he experienced in the society and in the military organization. At the boiling point, it explodes in uncontrolled frustration by hiring a professional assassin, because his man has failed to do their job, to assassinate French president. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who does not want to see his beloved country, France, rule by a dictator. In Rodin's mind, the only way to stop this regime is by killing de Gaulle first.

I will not bore you with the motivations behind our organization, which you have accurately termed as idealism. We believe France is now ruled by a dictator who has polluted our country and prostituted its honour. We believe his regime can only fall and France be restored to Frenchmen if he first dies (Forsyth, 1971: 50)

Although Rodin wants to prove himself as a soldier who really cares for the future of his nation, unfortunately the way he does is wrong. The main problem here is that Rodin cannot control himself. In the world of military, a soldier is asked to have the main criteria that is self control. Although he has the expertise in the battlefield but he does not have the expertise in managing his anger especially when the issue of Algeria's independence is out. As Huntington says,

“a professional soldier is an expert who can manage his anger and manage the violence” (Perlmutter, 1980: 45). When a soldier cannot control himself than the term professional can no longer cite on him.

In order to get more information about Rodin’s characteristics as a soldier, the writer starts the analysis from his past life. Rodin was a Frenchman; a man who is described as a nationalist who loves his country very much. He will serve and do anything for his country. Rodin was not born to a family of military officers. He comes from a poor family. His father works as a cobbler, a kind of job which at that time was considered as a job of uneducated people, a work for low status people. Rodin does not earn any educational background because his father does not have enough money to pay for it.

For him there had been no Ecole Polytechnique to open doors to promotion. The son of cobbler, he had escaped to England by fishing boat in the halcyon days of his late teens when the Germans overran France and has enlisted as a private soldier under the banner of the Cross of Lorraine (Forsyth, 1971: 26).

Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a young man who is ready to die for his own country. He is not like other fellow young men who joined the war because they were forced by the authority. Rodin joins the war because he knows that he has become a part of France and if his country is in danger than there is no other way except to fight for it.

As a new soldier, he fights the best he can. During the war under Koenig and later with Leclerc, he impressed them. Although it took a long time for him to get promotion, finally for the first time in his life, he got an officer’s chevron during the fight for France. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a hard worker who is very

brave and talented. His first chevron becomes the real prove of his long struggle and the sweet result to have a better future.

Promotion through sergeant to warrant officer had come the hard way, in bloody battles across the face of North Africa under Koenig and later through the hedgerows of Normandy with Leclerc. A field commission during the fight for Paris had got him the officer's chevron... (Forsyth, 1971: 26).

After the war is over, he is faced with a hard decision, he stops to live as a soldier or he continues it. He decides to continue it. His decision to continue to live as a soldier is not because he wants it but because of his family financial problem and lack of job's opportunity that makes him stay in the Army. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who does not have any experience in the world of job. Rodin only knows how to be a cobbler like his father. At that time to find a good work is very difficult because there are so many qualifications that he must fulfill. With a low status in the society and had no educational background, there is no other choice for Rodin except to stay in the Army.

He had no trade but that of cobbler which his father had taught him, and he found the working class of his native country dominated by the communists, who had also taken over the resistance and the Free French of the Interior. So he stayed in the Army... (Forsyth, 1971: 26).

In the Army, as a soldier with no educational background, he is faced with the reality existing in the Army organization where he experienced the discrimination between the old officers and the young officers especially in the achievement of officer's chevrons. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who is angry and jealous with the young officers who came from bourgeoisie families. He is angry and jealous because they can easily get a high rank in the army through education.

While he himself can only obtain a rank in the army through several bloody battles with Germany.

...An officer from the ranks who saw a new generation of educated boys graduating from the officer schools, earning in theoretical lessons carried out in classrooms the same chevrons he had sweated blood for. As he watched them pass him in rank and privilege the bitterness started to set in (Forsyth, 1971: 27).

Although this problem is common in the military world at that time, Rodin thinks that this situation should not be tolerated. He, who has seen many of his young fellow soldiers have to lose their life to defend their country and in the end only get a medal, while these young new soldiers sit nicely and later easily get a rank, finally comes to a conclusion that he must make a real change in the Army organization. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who feels disappointed and tries to escape from the reality existing in the Army. Forsyth wants to show to the reader that Rodin does not want himself to be frustrated by this unfair situation. He decides to join the colonial paratroops.

There was only one thing left to do and that was join one of the colonial regiments, the tough crack soldiers who did the fighting while the conscript army paraded round drill squares. He managed a transfer to the colonial paratroops (Forsyth, 1971: 27).

His decision to join one of the colonial paratroops that is in Indo-China has led him to his bright career in the military.

Within a year he had been a company commander in Indo-China, living among other men who spoke and thought as he did.

.....
By the end of the Indo-China campaign, he was a major and after unhappy and frustrating year in French, he was sent to Algeria (Forsyth, 1971: 27).

As a combat soldier who stays far from his country, Rodin made a very intimate relationship with the other soldiers. This is because he lives among other

men who spoke and thought as he did (Forsyth, 1971: 27). They understand each other; they share the same experiences in the battlefield, help and protect each other. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who feels happy to live among the other soldiers. For Rodin, they were not only his friends but had become his brother, his family. When one of them died in the battle, he will feel very sad and desperate because he has just lost one of his families.

It is common in the life of soldier to be closed with other fellow soldiers in the battlefield because only those men who can understand the meaning how to be a real friends and how to appreciate the real value of life. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who respects and appreciates his fellow soldier. For Rodin, Soldiers are the finest citizen, the true salt of the earth, who are ready to sacrifice their life to protect their country.

Like most combat officer who had seen their men die and occasionally buried the hideously mutilated bodies of those unlucky enough to be taken alive, Rodin worshiped soldiers as the true salt of the earth, the men who sacrifice themselves in blood so that the bourgeoisie could live at home in comfort (Forsyth, 1971: 27).

When the French Army withdraw from Indo-China, Rodin is very happy because he and the entire of French soldiers finally come back home. He finally can escape the most terrible and disgusting life of war (Forsyth, 1971: 27). Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who is very happy because he can finally live peacefully and forget every horrible moment he has just experienced in the war. However, during the year he spends in France, he finds out the astonishing fact that most of French people do not pay any attention for the life of the soldier in

the battlefield. French people only pay attention to their own sake (Forsyth, 1971: 27).

In Rodin's mind, those people have forgotten the real duty of a soldier. Their holy duty to serve their country insists them to act like that. Unfortunately, their life, and their struggle seem nothing in the eyes of some French people. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who is insulted by French people attitude. As a soldier who had seen his fellow men fight and die in the war, he becomes angry and feels disappointed with the French people's attitude. For Rodin, those soldier who had fought and died for the sake of France country should be appreciated and not to be forgotten by French people. He totally cannot understand the situation existing in his beloved country, France. He cannot figure out why those people act like that. He question himself whether the French soldier has made a mistake which cannot be tolerated or maybe the army has become a real bad figure in the eyes of French people.

To learn from the civilians of his native land after eight years of combat in the forests of Indo-China that most of them cared not a fig for the soldiery, to read the denunciations of the military by the left-wing intellectuals for mere trifles like the torturing of prisoners to obtain vital information (Forsyth, 1971: 27).

This situation has led him into unhappy and frustrating condition. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who becomes zealotry and fanatic with military because he finds out the fact that actually French people do not like its soldiers. Rodin hates those people because they like to speak against military when soldiers make mere trifles.

To read the denunciations of the military by the left wing intellectuals for mere trifles like the torturing of prisoners to obtain vital information, had set off inside Marc Rodin a reaction which, combined with the native bitterness

stemming from his own lack opportunity, had turned into zealotry (Forsyth, 1971: 27).

However, because the French Army win the war in Indo-China that makes Rodin still believe that the French government does not betray its own Army in the colonial regiment by leaving them fighting alone against the enemy and French people still believe their own soldier. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who feels certain that his government and his people do not forget its soldier. Rodin convinces himself that without their support, the army will never win the war in Indo-China.

He remained convinced that given enough backing by the civil authorities on the spot and the government and people back home, the Army could have beaten the Viet Minh (Forsyth, 1971: 27).

He is sent to Algeria to stop the rebellion. He is very happy because he finally gets a chance to prove that there will be no more betrayals for the French soldiers. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who convinces himself that Algeria would be the exact place for him to prove the greatness of the French Army in the eyes of the French people and the eyes of the world.

The cession of Indo-China had been a massive betrayal of the thousands of fine young man who had died there- seemingly for nothing. For Rodin there would be, could be, no more betrayals. Algeria would prove it. He left the shore of Marseilles in the spring of 1956 as near a happy man as he would ever ... (Forsyth, 1971: 28).

As a soldier who has gained a lot of experiences in a war, he realizes that the battle against the group of terrorist in Algeria known as FLN, who tries to separate Algeria from France, is not easy to put down (Forsyth, 1971: 28). Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who does not look down upon his enemy because he

knows that when a soldier act like that then he or she not only loses his or her life but also loses the war.

During the years of fighting in Algeria, Rodin comes to a conclusion that the French army there really need some help and support from the capital. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who believes that the rebellion will stop if the government gives more support to its soldiers in Algeria. However, Rodin must face the facts that his government actually faces a financial problem because of the burden of war and the demoralization of the soldiers in the battlefield.

All that was lacking for the final obliteration of the FLN and its army, the ALN, was more help from Paris. Like most fanatics Rodin could blind himself to facts with sheer belief. The escalating costs of war, the tottering economy of France under the burden of war becoming increasingly unwinnable, the demoralization of the conscript, were a bagatelle (Forsyth, 1971: 28).

As a soldier with a low rank, he realizes that to ask for help from the Capital at that time will be totally difficult. However, he cannot tolerate when he is faced with the issue of Algeria's independence. He tries to do everything he considers best for his country. In this kind of situation, once again Rodin questions to himself whether the French government will help to handle the chaos or they just put this problem aside and let the French soldier in Algeria fights alone and die for nothing.

The main reasons that make him want to fight for Algeria is not only because of his main purpose that is to prove to the French people the greatness of the French Army but also because of Algeria itself. Rodin believes that Algeria is part of France. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who feels sure that Algeria was France, a part of France, and as a soldier whose job is to secure his country,

Rodin will fight for Algeria. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who really takes care of his important responsibility that is to keep the integrity of his nation.

Here at least there could be no question of a war in a far-flung corner of the Empire. Algeria was France, a part of France, inhabited by three million Frenchmen. One would fight for Algeria as for Normandy, Brittany or the Alpes maritimes (Forsyth, 1971:28).

When Charles de Gaulle becomes the Prime Minister of France and builds the Fifth Republic to replace the corrupt and tottering fourth republic, Rodin's heart leaps with joy because de Gaulle spoke the words that he has been waiting for such a long time. The word is "Algerie Francaise", meaning that Algeria is part of France. Here, the writer can see immediately that Rodin as a soldier is very happy and joyful because he feels sure that de Gaulle, with his new policy, will not let Algeria become independent.

Rodin went to his room and cried. When de Gaulle visited Algeria, his presence was for Rodin like that of Zeus coming down from Olympus. The new policy, he was sure, was on the way (Forsyth, 1971: 29).

However, when the new policy is out, Rodin becomes angry, mad, and hateful. He finally realizes that de Gaulle had lied to him and all of French people. Gaulle lets Algeria independent. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who loses his hopes for the future of Algeria and the future of France. Rodin's world is described as a china vase hit by a train. There is nothing left just hate and anger.

When the proof comes finally and beyond any doubt that Charles de Gaulle's concept of a resuscitated France did not include a French Algeria, Rodin's world disintegrated like a china vase hit by a train. Of faith and hope, belief and confidence, there was nothing left. Just hate (Forsyth, 1971: 29).

In response to the independence of Algeria, Rodin created the OAS; a secret army organization consisting of some of French armies and other supporters like

civilian people, who do not agree with the independence. Colonel Marc Rodin becomes the chief operations of the OAS. He and his men have a similar purpose that is to kill the French president, Charles de Gaulle. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who is not satisfied with the decision made by de Gaulle to let Algeria independent. Rodin and other soldiers who feel disappointed with de Gaulle decide to make a rebellion to overthrow de Gaulle.

The mutiny was broken like the illusions- by radio. Rodin had been luckier than some. One hundred and twenty of his officer, NCOs and rankers remained with him. This was because he commanded a unit with a higher proportion of old sweats from Indo-China and the Algerian bled than most. Together with the other putschites they formed the Secret Army Organization. (Forsyth, 1971: 30)

In his own eyes, he considered himself as a patriot only for his beloved country France and as a patriot he would be serving his beloved country by terminate all the men he thought had betrayed her. One of them who are considered as a traitor is Charles de Gaulle.

As a soldier who loves his country very much, Rodin has acted out of control. His quick decision to make a secret organization to make a terror in his own country indicating that his struggle to save his country from disintegration is actually only a mask to cover his own main goal.

As the leader of the secret organization, Rodin has a very big influence in making a decision of the organization plan. Because a lot of the secret members come from military and those men have worked with Rodin for such a long time, therefore they obey him very much. Together with his two best men, Rene Montclair and Andre Casson, they collect every detailed information about their main target, Charles de Gaulle; where and when he appears in public, how tight

the guards protect him, where their weak point are and other small things that are also very important to be discussed.

“...I have summoned you, Rene and you, Andre, here because I am utterly convinced of your loyalty to the cause and your ability to retain a secret, and because I need your help. We will be responsible for every detail.” He puts three files on the desk. “Study these, and then we will talk.” (Forsyth, 1971: 41)

Here, Forsyth describes him as a careful and methodical person. Every move he made is the result of a long preparation. He makes a lot of plan and later he decides to pick one plan, which he considers as the better one. Rodin knows that it will not be easy to kill de Gaulle since the failures of several attempts.

Methodically he listed in his mind the problems. For two hours chain-smoking before the window until the room becomes cloudy with a blue haze, he set them up, then devised a plan to demolish or circumvent them. Each plan seemed feasible under most of the critical examination to which he submitted it (Forsyth, 1971: 31).

His careful method actually not only comes from the experience he gained in the war but it is the result from his father's way of teaching. He learned that in real life, he could only survive the cruel world if he is careful and beware.

He, as a soldier, also gives a real attention to his two best friends, Cason and Montclair. It is not only because they both are his best friends when they were together in the Army but also because there are some political intention behind that. Those two men are the main source, especially fund for the organization. Without them it will be clear that Rodin cannot get his main goal that is to change the political world in France by killing Charles de Gaulle.

“I know,” said the Englishman, “You are chief operations of the OAS. You are Major Rene Montclair, treasurer, and you are Monsieur Andre Cason, head of the underground in metropole.” He stared at each of the men in turn as he spoke, and reached for a cigarette (Forsyth, 1971: 49).

In *The Day of the Jackal*, Forsyth also describes Colonel Marc Rodin from other characters' opinion. Here, Forsyth in the novel tells the reader how the identity of Rodin has already known by the assassin when they first met each other.

"I had better introduce myself," said Rodin, "I am Colonel..."

"I know," said the Englishman, "You are Colonel Marc Rodin, chief of operations of the OAS. You are Rene Montclair, treasurer, and you are Andre' Casson, head of the underground in metropole"

"You seem to know a lot already," said Casson.

"Gentleman, let us be frank," Said the Englishman. "I know what you are, and you know what I am. We all have unusual jobs. You are hunted, but I am free to move around. You've been asking question about me, I know that. I have learnt all I need to know about your organization from French files. But what do you want?" (1971:6).

Forsyth, here, wants to picture out that actually Colonel Marc Rodin's identity has already known by lot of people, especially in the criminal world and in the police file. It is not surprising that the Englishman can identify him easily because he has learned Rodin's profile. As an extra point, it is a simple work for a professional assassin to get someone's profile.

In the novel, Forsyth gives the reader some information about the character through what he says. In this small conversation from the novel, colonel was discussing with his two friends.

"The Englishman" said Casson

"Rene?" asked Rodin.

"I agree," replied Montclair

"Are you sure about him?" Casson asked Rodin. He pointed at the file. "Did he really kill those men?"

"I was surprised myself," said Rodin "I spent extra time on this one, and checked as far as it's possible to check. For this kind of job, he has all the advantages except one." (1971:44).

The reader can see immediately that Rodin is a careful person. He did not want to get a very big risk by making a wrong decision. Every decision is made based on the agreement with his members. He is sure that by working together, they can get the solution to solve their main problem that is how to kill the French president effectively and efficiently.

“I have summoned you, Rene and you Andre, here because I am utterly convinced of your loyalty to the cause and your ability to retain a secret. Moreover for the plan I have in mind the active co-operation of you....” (Forsyth, 1971: 41).

The wrong decision to let Algeria independent from France made by Charles de Gaulle has made a lot of reactions in France society. Some are satisfied only by giving comments and criticisms to the wrong decision made by de Gaulle. However, Colonel Marc Rodin and some French officers made a group of actions called themselves OAS with a main purpose to kill de Gaulle. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who totally disagrees with the decision to let Algeria independent because he thinks that Algeria is still part of France and according to him if Algeria is independent than the future of France will be blank.

He hated de Gaulle. Like a lot of people in France he thought the president had been wrong to make Algeria independent (Forsyth, 1971: 2).

Colonel Marc Rodin involves violence in his action. He uses the armed forces to gain his goal. Several unsuccessful attempts to assassinate the French president become the evidence of his aggressiveness. He does not care whether the president, civilians, or his own men died. For him, the most important thing is to gain his main goal.

“Twice in the past four months we nearly killed de Gaulle” Rodin was saying. “Both times we failed because of simple, stupid mistakes. The same kind of mistakes that allowed the police to catch Bastien-Thiry” (Forsyth, 1971: 42).

His long depression and frustration because of the problem around him becomes the main influence on his wrong action. It is no doubt that people can do something in a negative way because he totally cannot control himself.

In short, the aspect that influences Rodin to be aggressive comes from the outside. The long frustration and bitterness he had experienced for such a long time has totally changed his characteristics. He becomes more sensitive with the issue or the words, which is announced by his government

2. Colonel Marc Rodin's as a Praetorian Soldier

In this part, the writer wants to analyze the position of Colonel Marc Rodin whether he is classified as a professional soldier or as a praetorian soldier. The writer will start by analyzing the profession as a military officer because a military officer has a different task or duty compare with other professions.

In modern societies, professions play an important role because a profession is used to show someone's social status. Because a profession shows someone social status, the main duty of those professions is to perform his knowledge not only for the sake of himself but also for other people. There are many kind of profession such as, doctors, lawyers, scientists, military officers.

One profession, which has a different characteristic with other profession, is military profession. In this profession, not all people can be accepted. There are so many qualifications, which become the consideration. However, when big wars

breaks, for example the WW I or the WW II that cost a lot of lives, money, and time, those qualifications do not become the consideration.

In Frederick Forsyth, *The Day of the Jackal*, Rodin joins the army because German overran his country France. Rodin does not have any knowledge about the military world, because he is too young when he joins the army. His decision to join the Army is because he wants to defend his beloved country (1971: 26).

According to Frederick Watkins in *Encyclopedia of Social Science*, "in the military professional, a soldier must acquire the expertise necessarily to help manage the permanent military establishment during periods of peace and to take part in the direction of military operation if war should break out" (1980: 305). In *The Day of the Jackal*, the reader can see immediately that Rodin does not have any expertise which a soldier must acquire. Rodin develops his own knowledge in the military world. It is not his professionalism that controls his attitude as a soldier but his mind and his feeling.

But he was more. The old cobbler had sired a boy with a good thinking brain, never developed by formal education of Army service. Rodin had developed it on his own, in his own way (Forsyth, 1971: 30).

Skill, knowledge, responsibility, dedication, corporateness, and expertise become the basic criteria when someone decides to join the military.

The first step to analyze the professional character of the modern officer corps is to define professionalism. The distinguishing characteristics of a profession as a special type of vocation are its expertise, responsibility, and corporateness (Perlmutter, 1980: 38)

Without these qualifications, it is hard for someone to be accepted in the army. These qualifications help him to do his duty that is to serve and to protect

the country. The most important thing is that these qualifications help a soldier to control his attitudes and ego.

Military coups and military intervention in politics can be influenced by several factors whether it comes from external or internal factors. As stated in *The Political Influence of the Military* by Amos Perlmutter, he says, "The decision to intervene for example to execute the coup, depending on internal and external factors to the coup group. Internal factors include the maturity of the cabal, the degree of its political cohesiveness and commitment, and the nature of its leadership; factors external to the conspirators may include the strength of the authority to be replaced, the status of the other groups plotting against the government, and political events such as elections"(1980: 17).

In Frederick Forsyth, *The Day of the Jackal*, the decision to make a coup led by Colonel Marc Rodin is conducted by external factors that is because of the wrong policy which is made by Charles de Gaulle to let Algeria independent. Here, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who is not satisfied with the decision made by de Gaulle.

Rodin's world disintegrated likes a China vase hit by a train. Of faith and hope, belief and confidence, there was nothing left. Just hate. Hate for his own people, for the system, for the Algerians, for the army organization; but most of all hate for That Man (Forsyth, 1971: 29).

Rodin's decision to intervene the military in the political world by making a coup finally leads to the question of his "military professionalism". The professionalism here is used to contrast with Praetorianism. As stated in *The*

Political Influence of the Military by Amos Perlmutter, the first step to analyze the professional character of officer corps is to define professionalism.

Actually the difference between professional and other kinds of occupational behavior lies in a matter of degree. As Bernard Barber says, “professional behavior may be defined in terms of four essential attributes: a high degree of generalized and systematic knowledge; primary orientation to the community interest rather than to the individual interest; a high degree of self control of behavior through codes or ethics; and a system of rewards” (Perlmutter, 1980: 31).

It means that a person, here a military officer, is said to be professional if he can put aside his ego and use his knowledge or skill for the better future not only for himself but also the people or society around him. Through his good attitude and good service to the society, he has performed his duty in a correct way and because of that people will respect and memorize him.

In Frederick Forsyth, *The Day of the Jackal*, Rodin shows his professionalism by fighting the enemy who want to overrun France. Later he joins the colonial paratroops in order to secure the national interest in Viet Minh (1971: 27). Here, the reader can see immediately that Rodin acts as a professional soldier. His primary orientation is not to his individual interest but to the community interest. His motivation to defend his country is not because of the money but because he loves his country very much.

In military organization, professionalism is used to differentiate the military officer today with those in the past. In present, an officer is said to be professional

if he experts with specialized knowledge and skill, especially in “the management of Violence”. As said by Amos Perlmutter, “a military specialist in management of violence is an officer who is peculiarly expert at directing the application of violence under certain prescribed conditions” (1980: 40).

While praetorianism, according to Frederick Watkins in *Encyclopedia of Social Science*, is defined as “a situation where the military class of given society exercise independent political power within it by virtue of an actual or threatened use of military force” (Perlmutter, 1980: 199). In short, military use his force to get his political goal.

In Frederick Forsyth, *The Day of the Jackal*, Rodin’s decision to make a secret army organization indicate that he has lost his professionalism (1971: 30). His quick decision shows that his anger and hate that control his mind. He only sees the problem from one side, his own side.

The professionalism is considered important because the professional soldier has a very different career from other people. His job is different in the sense of the calling to the service in the society. The soldier can only get those skills and knowledge through education and experience. In Frederick Forsyth, *The Day of the Jackal*, Colonel Marc Rodin is described as a soldier with no educational background. He comes from a poor family and he joins the military when German attacks France. He gets his chevrons and promotion only through the long battles. As a result he cannot manage himself and his men when the new policy is considered as a wrong decision. Although he thinks that he is a patriot and a nationalist, his incapability in facing the changing situation had led him to make a

fatal decision. The consequence is the rise of secret organization called OAS containing ex-French soldier in Algeria and other civilians whose main purpose is to assassinate the French President.

One hundred and twenty of his officer, NCOs and rankers remained with him. This was because he commanded a unit with a higher proportion of old soldiers from Indo-China and the Algerian bleed than most. Together with the other putschistes they formed the OAS, pledged to overthrow the Judas of Elysee palace (Forsyth, 1971: 30).

There is no doubt that the military officer requires a specialized expertise as a basic qualification because without the criteria, this officer cannot control his ambition and ego to get his political goal. When he cannot control himself, he will easily use his men as a weapon to make a movement to overthrow his own government. This situation shows how a professional soldier turns into praetorian soldier. In Frederick Forsyth, *The Day of the Jackal*, Colonel Marc Rodin, one of French officers, is described as an officer who cannot manage himself in dealing with the situation that exists at that time. His disappointment and long frustration finally leads him to use his battalion to fight against his own government.

In the last seven week, as the French settlers sold their life's work for a song and fled the war-torn coast, the Secret Army exacted one last hideous revenge on what they had to leave behind. When it was over there remained only exile for the leaders whose name were known to the Gaullist authorities (Forsyth, 1971: 30).

An officer, beside his expertise, also has a responsibility to the society where he lives. His duty is to protect his client, society or in other words state. By using his Army force, the officer is given a task to defend and secure every vital part of his state from the outside and inside intervention. Because of his important duty that is to be responsible to the security of the state then this officer is given special

treatment and respect from his government and the society compare with other professional career such as doctor, lawyer. However, the military officer cannot be considered as a professional when he refuses to accept his main duty that is too responsible to the state.

The skill of the officer is the management of violence; his responsibility is the military security of his client, society (Perlmutter, 1980: 43).

In *The Day of the Jackal*, at first, Rodin has performed his main duty as a military officer. He joined the Army to defend his country, France, from German's aggressiveness and latter he joined the colonial paratroops in Indo-China. There he fights the Vieth minh to defend France's vital interest. Then, he is sent to Algeria to defend this country that is considered as a part of France from the rebels known as FLN whose main purpose is to separate Algeria from France. However, he feels disappointed with his own government because what he got is incomparable as what he had fought for. He thinks that he had been betrayed by the French by letting him and his Army fight alone to secure her interest. His anger explodes when de Gaulle let Algeria independent, which leads him to plan an assassination of his own president.

In Frederick Forsyth, *The Day of the Jackal*, Rodin's decision to make a secret army organization indicate that he has lost his professionalism (1971: 30). This situation happens because Rodin cannot throw his ego away. All he thinks is only to get what he wants through legal or illegal ones. He does not care whether the civilian or his own died. The most important thing for him is his desires are being fulfilled.

These officers do not consider the military as their life's only career and harbor present or future political ambitions. Political ambitions seem a more powerful explanation for intervention than age, rank, seniority, and corporatism (Perlmutter, 1980: 16).

In human's life, human being always faces with certain problems. Some of this problem can be solved easily, while another need a lot of time to find the way out. When someone cannot find the good solution to solve this problem, he or she will suffer a long frustration which finally leads this person to do something dangerous.

Human's personalities cannot be separated from good and bad aspect. These two aspects are two different things that always opposite to each other. One tries to make human's life in balance, however the other tries to make it out of balance and lead it to the disharmony of life.

Aggression is primarily not a reaction to outside stimuli, but a "built – in" inner excitation that seeks for release and will find expression regardless of law adequate the outer stimulus is: "It is the spontaneity of the instinct that makes it so dangerous" (Erich Fromm, 1973: 17).

According to Isaac Asimov in *Psychology Today, An Introduction*, interpersonal aggression is defined as "behavior intended to harm another people. Such as murder, rape, assault, etc. To be considered aggressive, an act must be both deliberate and directed against a person" (1979: 623).

This behavior appears because of a long frustration and disappointment. When this frustration and disappointment comes to its climax, he or she can not hold any longer his or her anger, he or she seeks for release. The negative side of this behavior is the man who is suffered by his frustration releases his anger by harm another people.



In *The Day of the Jackal*, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who cannot hold any longer his anger. His anger has come to its boiling point. He feels disappointed with his own government because what he got is incomparable as what he had fought for. He thinks that he had been betrayed by the French by letting him and his Army fight alone to secure her interest.

From the psychological aspect, Rodin's frustration has created an interpersonal aggression inside him. The interpersonal aggression happens because of several factors. One factor which is considered appropriate to analyze the characteristics of Marc Rodin is situational factors. The situational factor influences Rodin to act without control. This factor intends Rodin to assassinate de Gaulle.

Situational factors is the feeling that certain situation is so unbearable, so frustrating that anyone would explode in anger regardless of the consequences. Economic, politic, and social problem are the factors that influence people to act in negative way (Asimov, 1979: 624).

In Forsyth, *The Day of the Jackal*, the situational factor that influences Rodin to act without control which finally turns him into a praetorian soldier comes from the bitterness of the unfair treatment toward him from his own government by letting him and other soldiers fight alone to secure her interest (1971: 28). From France people who care not a fig for the life of the soldier and only care about their own life (1971: 27). The reality existing in the Army organization, where there is discrimination between the poor and the bourgeoisie (1971: 27). In the climax, his anger explodes when de Gaulle made his wrong policy to let Algeria independent (1971: 29).

This situational factor which creates interpersonal aggression influences Rodin to change himself from professional soldier to praetorian soldier. Rodin's long frustration and disappointment leads him to make a fatal decision that is to make a secret organization. This organization has a main purpose that is to kill the man who had made Rodin and other people suffered.

Here, Colonel Marc Rodin has acted out of the role as a real soldier. He has lost his professionalism and turn into Praetorian when he uses his military forces to get his main goal. He has put down his responsibility as a professional soldier that is to protect his client, his own country France, by organize an assassination. He had misused his position as an officer to fulfill his personal interest and desires.

In human's life, a man cannot live alone. He can only survive in this hard life only if he lives in a group. In a group, they can help and complete each other. The only way to be accepted in certain group is that he must put aside his self-interest, desires, and his ego. Success in any activity requires the subordination of the will of the individual to the will of group. As said by Huntington, "Man is predominantly is a social animal. He exists only in groups. He defends himself only in groups. Most importantly, he realizes himself only in groups" (Perlmutter, 1980: 48).

When he cannot put aside his egotism, the consequences is being excluded and terminated from his group. The same as in the social life, in military organization, the soldier should emphasize the group interest than individual interest. Historically, the military can win the battle if they can unite and work together. If

they separate and fight the enemy alone without any support than the result of the war will be clearly seen.

It is true that Colonel Marc Rodin's fight for the existence of Algeria as a part of France shows his dedication toward his country but the way he used to express his dissatisfaction is wrong. However, by misused the role of military, which at first to protect his client, the state, later it is used to attack it, Rodin has performed his inability to control his ego.

The inability to control the ego, desires, and interest becomes the characteristics of praetorian soldier.

Political ambitions seem a more powerful explanation for intervention than age, rank, seniority, and corporatism. (Perlmutter, 1980: 16).

The basic reason why he cannot control it because of he is lack of understanding toward his main role of soldier and also the incapability in facing the fast change in the society. This soldier who used to be the security of his own country changes into a soldier who will attack the society that has produced him.

A situation where the military class given society exercises independent political power within it by virtue of an actual or threatened use of military force (Forsyth, 1971: 199).

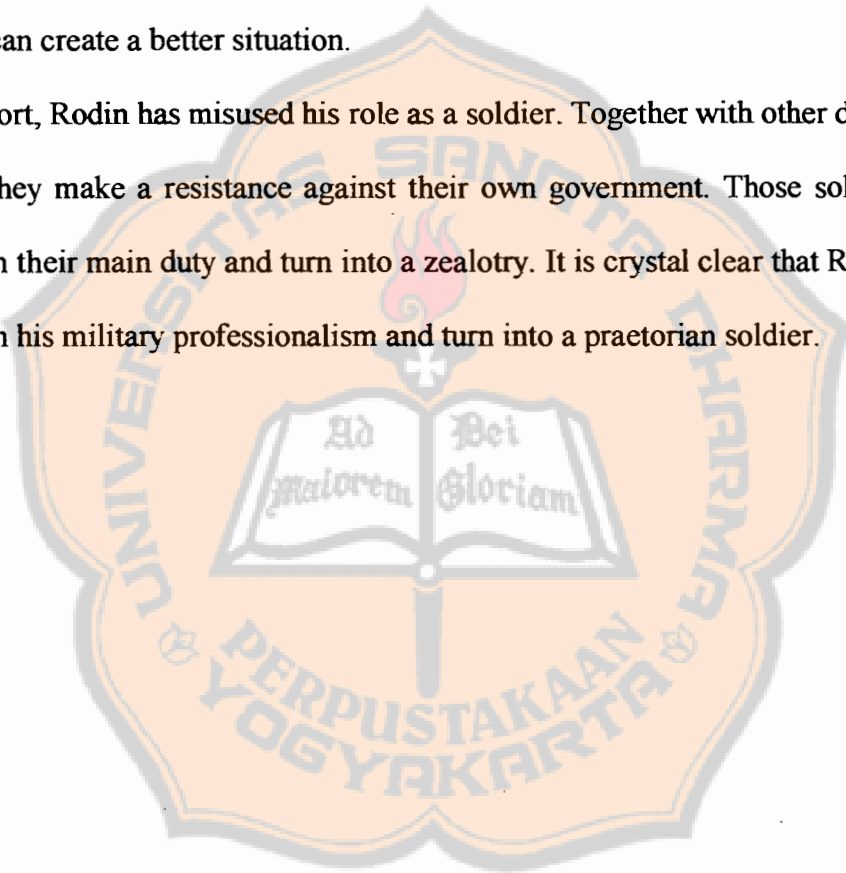
Here it can be seen that Rodin can be classified as a praetorian soldier because he who used to be the protector wrongly used his special power, which is given by the society, to take control the society itself.

At that time, France is on stages of modernization and political mobilization after a long war with German and a lot of lost during and after the war. In this moment, there is an orientation for an individual or a group to intervene. It seems that Rodin has predicted this situation for such a long time and he comes to the

conclusion that the exact time to intervene in politic is when French is ruled by Charles de Gaulle, which at that moment makes a fatal decision by let free one part of France region that is Algeria.

Together with other soldier who had experienced the unfair treatments from the mother nation, they exercise their independent political ambitious by making a coup to replace the regime of de Gaulle with the military regime which they believe can create a better situation.

In short, Rodin has misused his role as a soldier. Together with other desperate soldier they make a resistance against their own government. Those soldier has put down their main duty and turn into a zealotry. It is crystal clear that Rodin has put down his military professionalism and turn into a praetorian soldier.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In Frederick Forsyth's novel, a military officer is said to be professional if he can put aside his ego and use his knowledge or skill for the better future not only for himself but also the people or society surrounds him. Through his good attitudes and good service to the society, meaning that he has perform his duty in a correct way and because of that people will respect and memorize him.

In *The Day of the Jackal*, Forsyth describes Rodin as a soldier who really takes care of his important responsibility that is to keep the integrity of his nation. He tries to do everything he considers best for his country. As a soldier, Rodin does not look down upon his enemy because he knows that when a soldier act like that than he or she not only loses his or her life but also loses the war. Rodin, as a soldier, makes a very intimate relationship with the other soldiers. This is because he lives among other man who spoke and thought as he did. They understand each other; they share the same experience in the battlefield, help and protect each other. For him, they were not only his friends but had become his brother, his family.

The main problem here is that Rodin can not control himself. In the world of military, a soldier is asked to have the main criteria that is self control. Although he is expertise in the battlefield but he is not expertise in manage his anger. When a soldier can not control himself than the term professional can no longer cite on him. Colonel Marc Rodin involves violence on his action. He uses the armed forces to gain his goal. Several unsuccessful attempting to assassinate the French

president becomes the evidence of his aggressiveness. He does not care whether the president, civilians, or even his own men died. For him, the most important thing is to gain his main goal.

In his own eyes, he considered himself as a patriot only for his beloved country France. And as a patriot he would be serving his beloved country by terminates all the men he thought had betrayed her. One of them who is considered as a traitor is Charles de Gaulle.

As a soldier who loves his country very much, Rodin has act out of control. His quick decision to make a secret organization to make a terror in his own country indicating that his struggle to save his country from disintegration is actually only a mask to cover his own ambitious.

It can be said that the attempt ion to assassinate de Gaulle, which is made by Rodin, is actually the reaction toward his bad government which combined with the bitterness he experienced in the society and in the military organization bring together and at the boiling point it explode in uncontrolled frustration by hired a professional assassin, because his man has failed to do their job, to assassinate French president.

His long depression and frustration become the main influence on his wrong action. It is no doubt that people can do something in negative way without control because this people totally cannot control himself.

In short, the aspect that influence him to be aggressive is come from outside. The long frustration and bitterness he had experienced for such a long time has

totally change his character. He becomes more sensitive with the issue or the words, which is announced by his government.

It is true that Colonel Marc Rodin fight for the existence of Algeria as a part of France shows his dedication toward his country but the way he used to express his dissatisfaction is wrong. However, by misused the role of military, which at first to protect his client, the state, later it is used to attack it, Rodin has performed his inability to control his ego.

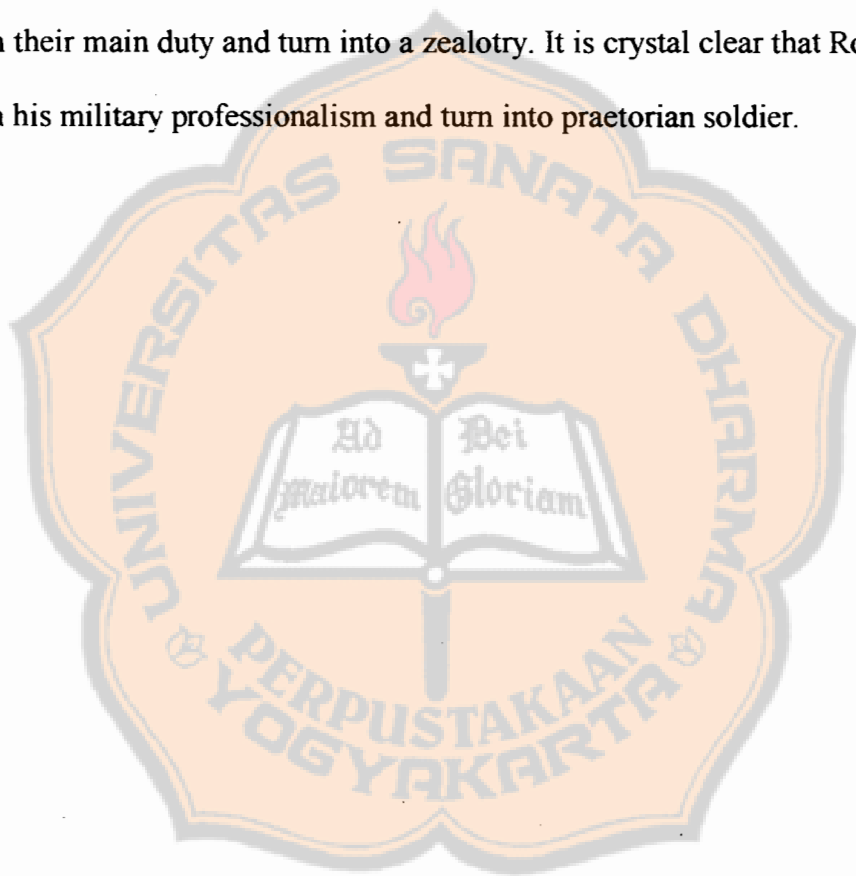
The inability to control the ego, desires, and interest become the characteristic of praetorian soldier. The basic reason why he cannot control it because of he is lack of understanding toward his main role of soldier and also the incapability in facing the fast change in the society. This soldier who used to be the security of his own country changes as a soldier who will attack the society that has produced him.

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