

stießen solche Staatskonzepte auf wenig Gegenliebe bei nationalistischen indonesischen Studenten (ibd., S. 38). Es nimmt nicht Wunder, dass Noto Soerotos Gedichte denn auch nicht in indonesischer oder javanischer, sondern in niederländischer Sprache verfasst wurden. Auch Ignatius Kasimo und Goenoeng Moelia konnten sich mit einer solchen "Aristo-Demokratie" nicht anfreunden, sondern forderten einen modernen Staat. Als hoch respektierte Mitglieder des Volksraads hatten sie allerdings diverse Reibungsflächen mit der nationalistischen Bewegung von Soekarno, Sjahrir und Mohammad Hatta. Kasimo beispielsweise war zutiefst von den Handbüchern der Jesuiten über die Prinzipien der Nation beeinflusst. Für ihn hatte nach christlichen Prinzipien das javanische Volk das Recht, sich zu einer Nation zu entwickeln und einen zukünftigen unabhängigen javanischen Staat zu bilden (ibd., S. 55). Damit stand er in Gegensatz zu den nationalistischen Ideen eines geeinten Indonesien, die erstmals durch die Indische Partij 1912 geäußert wurden und ab Mitte der 1920er-Jahre zum politischen Paradigma wurden.

Sowohl Wagners kurze als auch van Klinkens ausführliche Studie regen viel zum Nachdenken über die Geschichte Indonesiens an. Beide Autoren zeigen deutlich, dass die von europäischen Missionaren und Geistlichen eingeführten Nationen- und Staatskonzepte nicht einfach nur übernommen wurden, sondern für den indonesischen Kontext adaptiert und entsprechend verändert wurden. Van Klinkens "biographische Annäherung" beeindruckt zudem noch durch repräsentative Auswahl seiner Protagonisten und durch die Vielzahl der verwendeten Quellen. Vorzüglich ediert vermisst man in van Klinkens Buch lediglich einige zeitgenössische Abbildungen der fünf ausgewählten Personen zur Auflockerung des im übrigen gut lesbaren Textes.

Holger Warnk

**Anke Niehof and Firman Lubis (eds.):  
Two is enough. Family planning in Indonesia under the New Order 1968-1998**

Leiden: KITLV Press, 2003, VI + 281 S., (= Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde; 204), 30 €

Since the rise of Development Studies in the 1970s, the crucial role of family planning for the economic and political development of entire nations is more and more understood – by researchers as well as by practitioners in politics and administration. In this, especially the successful mastering of the demographic transition is seen as one of the core conditions for an improvement of living standards.

How revolutionary such insights were up until the 1960s in many countries, can be studied in depth in Indonesia, the fourth most populous country in the world. The first President Sukarno (acting 1945-1966) was a declared enemy of all sorts of family planning, arguing that the whole idea of controlling the physical reproduction of the Indonesian nation was a neo-colonial undertaking. As a consequence, especially scholars from the Netherlands, the former colonial power, encountered for a long time serious allegations concerning their motives if they were to study and propagate family planning in Indonesia.

It is therefore not without a certain historical dimension that the present collective volume on family planning in Indonesia is published in the prestigious Dutch research center KITLV, specializing on issues of the former Dutch colonies, and co-edited and written by well-known Dutch as well as Indonesian researchers. The list of contributors, however, shows that almost 60 years after the Indonesian Declaration of Independence 1945, the field of Indonesian studies has become more international: American, Australian, and British scholars are now included. This recognition of the diversity of academic schools is also visible in minor phenomena, such as the various national

standards in the spelling of English which are not edited out.

The book deals mainly with one of the most astonishing aspects of development in the period of the so-called New Order (1966/8-1998), namely the systematic introduction and long-term implementation of a state-sponsored family planning program. Notwithstanding all kinds of problematic details (critically discussed in the book), the program in general was regarded as highly successful by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) who awarded its Population Award to Indonesia in 1989. This international recognition further enhanced the political and cultural acceptance of family planning in Indonesia – which was not self-evident given the rich cultural fabric of this most populous Islamic country of the world.

In the book, this historical, political, and economic dimension is seen in context with approaches from medicine, sociology, anthropology, and Women's Studies. Given this broad range of disciplinary perspectives, it is not surprising that certain data are dealt with in more than one contribution, but in different ways. This only seemingly overlapping makes the reading of the volume an especially interesting undertaking.

The book begins with a series of articles on historical and political aspects, namely "Family planning in Indonesia under the Old Order" (by Solita Sarwono), "History and structure of the national family planning programme" (Firman Lubis), "The political framework for family planning in Indonesia. Three decades of development" (Terence D. Hull), and "The significance of foreign assistance to the Indonesian family planning program" (David L. Piet). This is followed by two contributions with an emphasis on the micro level, namely "NGO involvement in family planning" (Ninuk Widyantoro) and "Family planning in practice" (Anke Niehof and Firman Lubis).

In this context, the subsequent contribution by Gavin W. Jones on "Family planning,

demographic change and economic development" looks rather solitary. Jones is dealing with the demographic impact of the program and the longer-term economic consequences of fertility decline.

The next roughly one hundred pages of the book are devoted to various aspects of the role of women in the Indonesian family program. Anke Niehof provides the first thematic overview of this section in her contribution on "Women and the social context of fertility under the New Order". This is followed by "Family planning and women's lives. A synthesis from findings from the Women's Studies Project" by Karen Hardee, Elizabeth Eggleston, Siti Hidayati Amal, and Terence H. Hull. The Woman's Studies Project (WSP) was a research project conducted from 1993 to 1999 by Family Health International (FHI), North Carolina, USA. In their final contribution, Nancy J. Piet-Pelon, Setyawati Budiningsih and Joedo Prihartono broaden the discussion with "Reproductive health. Implementing a challenging agenda". The background for their concern is that maternal mortality is still quite high, delivery complications occur in about 24% of all births, and reproductive tract infections as well as sexually transmitted diseases are on a problematic level.

Although this short review cannot go deeper into the single contributions, it should be underlined that the present volume can be considered a standard work in its field. The book is professionally edited and will provide a solid ground for future research on family planning of Indonesia.

Arndt Graf

**Stuart Robson (ed.): The Kraton. Selected essays on Javanese courts**

Edited with an introduction by Stuart Robson. Translated by Rosemary Robson-McKillop

Leiden: KITLV Press, 2003 (Translation series; 28), xxvi + 397 S., 33 €