

survey. This may well have caused some bias towards car usage. For example, might not the indifference to public transport accessibility by the residents be a transitional stage in the households surveyed? What happens when their families mature and start producing their own mobility patterns?

This study provides a precise and trustworthy data set on commuting. Its findings about behaviour in a recently developed area in Lisbon provide the basis for comparisons with other areas and cities. It is a noteworthy contribution to understanding Lisbon's city metabolism. Its main value lies in bringing accessibility issues in Lisbon to the forefront of the academic community's attention.

References

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The appearance of memory: mnemonic practices of architecture and urban form in Indonesia by *Abidin Kusno*, Duke University Press, Durham, USA, 2010, 332 pp. ISBN 978-0822346470.

Few books relating to architecture and urban form in Indonesia have been published in English during the last decade. In *The appearance of memory* Abidin Kusno examines buildings and physical spaces in Indonesia. Venturing to make sense of architecture and city environments in that country, Kusno connects the present-day city with history. The older history includes the Dutch colonial periods. The more recent past relates particularly to the years close to independence, the fall of Suharto, and contemporary developments.

Many of the architectural objects discussed in *The appearance of memory* are located on the island of Java and in the city of Jakarta, and these are understood by the author to be landmarks of Indonesian architecture. The architecture is shown to be influenced by a variety of actors, including politicians and the 'average' citizen, and such

processes as colonization and post-colonization, and the global influence of neoliberalism. Unfortunately, there is a big chronological hole concerning the history of Suharto's leadership, which I believe contributed much to the present built environment in Indonesia.

Various types of architecture and urban designs considered important to the making and remaking of spaces in Jakarta and Java are identified. Each section of the book contains several chapters, each unpeeling the history and events behind the visual composition of environments that Indonesia has produced.

A range of source materials, a variety of research techniques, and various personal experiences in Indonesia are utilized. However, the sense of place being communicated is not easy to grasp. With the mnemonic approach Kusno conveys an unduly partial picture of what has happened in Indonesia in the past. For example, what about the history of the housing provision programme during Suharto's presidency, a policy that triggered most of the architecture and urban design that we see today in Indonesia? What of the regulation and laws that allowed the private sector to produce these environments? They, and the places they have built, have added to social tensions and problems that contributed to the civil unrest of 1998.

Despite the fact that *The appearance of memory* is a collection of materials written since the year 2000, and that some of the chapters have been published before (in Indonesia), there is much of value in the book. The author attempts to connect the various themes raised in each of the chapters, and in this he has considerable success. But the choice and use of sources is problematic. What is published in the media in Indonesia is to say the least selective in what it says. Important information is often concealed from the public. There are important issues to discuss and explain about the appearance of gated communities in Indonesia. The production of such environments became manifest after the introduction of various reforms following the fall of Suharto, but, despite their appearance, it is not the general public who benefits from them but the elites.

Despite its weaknesses, this book is a useful contribution to our knowledge of architecture and urban design in Indonesia – a country rich in urbanism.

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