AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR THE KAMORO PEOPLE

(Last Modified, February 2000)

Introduction

This bibliography provides references to writings on the Kamoro people of Irian Jaya's south coast. Note that Kamoro people are also occasionally referred to in the literature as Kokonao, Lakahia, Mimika, Mukamuga, Umari, Uta, Utakwa or Utanata.

There is some confusion about the status of the Sempan community, neighbours of the Kamoro to the east, who are sometimes described as Kamoro people but are linguistically distinct from Kamoro; references to the Sempan are included in this bibliography.

This bibliography is supplemented by a larger bibliography on mining in Irian Jaya, which contains further references to Kamoro people in relation to the operations of P.T. Freeport Indonesia (Ballard, n.d., A Bibliography of the Mineral Resource Industry in Irian Jaya, UABSR #4). The main aim of this bibliography is thus to cover as much as possible of the literature relating to the Kamoro people outside of the context of their relationship with P.T. Freeport Indonesia.

Students at the Universitas Cenderawasih and STFT made an important contribution by reading and provided summaries of some of the material listed here; they include Martinus Doo, Nella Fakdawer, Krisologus Jeuyanan, Matias Kainon, Edoardus Kaize, Philips Maturbongs, Yohanes Nawak, Eusebius Nggala, Agustina Niningsih, Wilhelmus I.G. Saur, Dhanny Sutopo and Subroto Purbo Yempormase. Anton Ploeg has greatly assisted in the compilation of the bibliography by supplying numerous references, names and addresses, and in the correction of errors in draft versions. Tito Hermawan assisted with translations from Indonesian, and Mark Donohue and Connie van Praag with translations from Dutch.

The bibliography is still in draft form. Some references have not yet been located; others are still to be translated or require digest entries. The work of revising and completing the bibliography will be an ongoing task.

Conventions and abbreviations

References are given in the fullest available form. Those references which have not yet been seen are prefixed with an asterisk (*) and may not be entirely accurate. Translations of titles are provided in italics below the references, together with brief digests of the contents of each reference.

ms    manuscript
[nh]  not held
ts    typescript


ANU    Australian National University, Canberra
ARA    Algemeen Rijksarchief, The Hague
BKI    Bijdragen Tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde
BOU    British Ornithologists’ Union, London
CMA    Christian and Missionary Alliance, Jayapura
KdK    Kabar dari Kampung, Jayapura
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Full Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KIT</td>
<td>Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen series, ARA</td>
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<tr>
<td>KITLV</td>
<td>Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEMASKO</td>
<td>Lembaga Musyawarah Adat Suku Komoro, Timika</td>
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<tr>
<td>MMK</td>
<td>Memories Ministerie van Kolonien series, ARA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSC</td>
<td>Mission of the Sacred Heart</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGS</td>
<td>Nieuw Guinea Studien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NL</td>
<td>National Library of Australia, Canberra</td>
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<tr>
<td>NNG</td>
<td>Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFM</td>
<td>Franciscan Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTFI</td>
<td>P.T. Freeport Indonesia, Tembagapura</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIL</td>
<td>Summer Institute of Linguistics, Abepura</td>
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<tr>
<td>STFT</td>
<td>Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat Teologi Fajar Timur, Jayapura</td>
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<tr>
<td>STTK</td>
<td>Sekolah Tinggi Teologi Katolik, Abepura</td>
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<tr>
<td>TAG</td>
<td>Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEAM</td>
<td>The Evangelical Alliance Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNG</td>
<td>Tijdschrift Nieuw-Guinea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCEN</td>
<td>Universitas Cenderawasih, Abepura</td>
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<tr>
<td>WWF</td>
<td>World Wide Fund for Nature, Jayapura/Jakarta</td>
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<tr>
<td>YPMD-Irja</td>
<td>Yayasan Pengembangan Masyarakat Desa—Irian Jaya, Jayapura</td>
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</table>
Kamoro Bibliography


Short description of the Nakoro dance.


Our new mission post in the Mimika area.


Kamoeroe (= neighbourhood).


From the mission in Mimika.

Allied Geographical Section 1944. South Coast Dutch New Guinea: Mount Boeroe to Oetoemboewe River. Allied Geographical Section, South West Pacific Area, Special Report No.45. 5 April 1944.

An Allied intelligence document describing the topography, resources and population of the Mimika coast, drawn entirely from information supplied by Father Tillemans, who had 13 years of experience in the area. Contains numerous maps and photographs of rivers and villages.


Sluggish development of Kamoro women in education.


Ndai Tita: the Mimika philosophy of life.
A review of the thesis by Methodius [Mamapuku] Riccho. Every Kamoro follows the principle of ndai tita, which is evident in the following five aspects of their culture
1. taparu (living together)
2. kaakapati (where the husband is respectful towards his in-laws)
3. imiimi (of the same age)
4. nawarepoke (reciprocity)
5. wee-iwawoto (love of others).


Results obtained by the military exploration of Netherlands New Guinea.
Summarizes the results of the second major wave of Dutch military exploration of New Guinea, referring to the results of the BOU, Wollaston (p.4) and van der Bie (p.8) expeditions to the Mimika coast.

Kamoro Bibliography

The anthropological expedition of Dr. H.J.T. Bijlmer to the Mimika river on the south coast of New Guinea.

Anon 1953. ‘Op Mimika is geen postbode…’ Maasbode 27 August 1953. [Cited by Galis] In Mimika there is no postman.


Preliminary point of view of the Catholic Mission regarding the festivity ordinance.


The execution and regulation of the Festivity Ordinance.

Barr and Barr 1978. Index of Irian Jaya Languages . Abepura: SIL-UNCEN.

Describe Kamoro as a population of 8000; a grammar, phonology and some Bible stories are available in Kamoro. Catholic and TEAM linguists have worked in the area, but TEAM withdrew, considering the area too bilingual to warrant a vernacular program. [nh ANU]

Bavel, m.s.c., C. van et al n.d. De Geschiedenis van de Missie in het Mimikagebied en achterliggende binnenlanden. Held at the Archief MSC, Tilburg.

The history of the Mission in the Mimika area and its hinterland areas.


Meeting with Cannibals in New Guinea
Account of a patrol to Atoeka, and to the Inankwa, Oetakwa, and Tjemara rivers.


A general review of physiological characteristics in New Guinea, using Mimika (Kamoro) people as one of the sample populations.


On the margins of civilisation. Accounts of travel among the Papuans of Southwest New Guinea.
Physical anthropological description of Mimika people based on observations made during a 1931 visit to the settlements of Atoeka and Oeta.

To the ends of the earth. The Mimika Expedition to Netherlands New Guinea.
An account of expeditions by the author during 1935-36 along the Mimika coast, and to
the Tapiro and Charles Louis Mountains. Visits to the Kamoro settlements of Oemar,
Porogo, Oeta, Kaukenau and Atoeka are described and illustrated with numerous

How do you go on expedition in New Guinea?
Describes the requirements of an expedition in New Guinea, based on experience n the
Mimika coast.

A short summary of the author’s 1935-1936 expeditions to the Mimika coast and the
southern fall of the Central Highlands.

Bijlmer, H.J.T. 1939. ‘Tapiro pygmies and Pania mountain-Papuans: results of the
Anthropological Mimika Expedition in New Guinea, 1935-36’. Nova Guinea (n.s.) 3:113-
184.
A detailed account of Bijlmer’s 1935-36 expeditions to the ‘Tapiro’ and ‘Kapauku’
settlements in the Highlands, both starting from the Mimika coast; also describes his
1931 visits to the Mimika and Kapare rivers, finding that the 1910 settlement of Parimau
has disappeared, to be replaced by the nearby settlement of Potapere on the Kioera
River (a tributary of the Mimika River). Meets ‘Tapiro’ people visiting the Kamoro
settlements of Iwakotta and Aparoeka (also new since 1910). Concludes with some
disparaging remarks about the Kamoro (pp.172-173). Contains several photos of
Kamoro men.

New Guinea.
Contains photos of Kamoro people taken in the 1930s.

Biu, Agustinus 1994. ‘Sanggahan atas tuduhan terhadap kami menggelapkan uang,
memalsukan tanda tangan dan filnahan sebagai raja tanah’. Open letter to Tifa Irian, in
Protest about accusations concerning our embezzlement of funds put into trust and
slander [of us] as rulers of the land.

Blanc, Dominique 1996. ‘Irian Jaya au MAAO: la tradition, le present... le musee’.
Irian Jaya at the MAAO: the tradition, the present...the museum
Review of an exhibition in Paris that included Kamoro art; one Kamoro piece, a mbitoro
from Timuka, is illustrated.

Boelaars, J.H.M.C., m.s.c. 1950. The Linguistic Position of South-Western New Guinea.
A review of 15 languages of the south-west coastal region, including Kamoro (pp.90-
102).

*On our way together with the Papuans. The opening up of the interior. Volume II: The pioneers.*


Plate on p.117 illustrates a carved ceremonial shield from Mimika (item 2366).


*Report on a patrol in the district around Etna Bay.*


Notes the work of the Evangelical Alliance Mission (TEAM) at Amar and the Franciscans at Kokonau in the Mimika area (p.483).


A brief summary of the 1910-11 BOU Expedition to the Mimika coast.


A review of ethnographic research in Dutch New Guinea, with reference to the work of Pouwer in Mimika.


*Account of the trip Umar-Passau-Modio-Mapar.*


*The mystery of Kipja.*


*Pater Cornelis Le Cocq d’Armandville s.j.: the first New Guinea missionary.* An account of the visit by the Jesuit missionary Le Cocq d’Armandville to the Mimika coast, and of his death at Kipja on 27 May 1896.

**Traditional laws of ownership in the Mimika area.**


Reviews the work of Drabbe on Kamoro language (pp.3-4).


Reviews the work of Drabbe on Kamoro language (pp.9-12).


A short summary in English of the major points of Pouwer’s (1955a) thesis.


A monthly journal by the captain of the first Dutch expedition to sail along the Mimika coast, in 1623; an attempted landing on the Mimika coast resulted in the death of one of the Dutch crew.


**Account of a trip in the upstream area of the Oeta River.**


**Account of a trip to the mountains at the upper course of the Uta River, done by the Assistant Resident (Cator) from Fak Fak, from 14 Septet. to 21 Oct. 1937.**

Publication of Cator (1937).


**Account of a trip to the Wissel Lake-district in Central New Guinea.**


**News from Netherlands New Guinea.**

Cator, W.J. 1939. Memorie van overgave van de afdeling West Nieuw-Guinea. Fak-fak. MMK 448. 21pp + app. [Cited by Galis]
Memorandum of the hand-over of the division of West New Guinea.


Describes a visit to Etna Bay in July and August of 1896, and a violent encounter there with probable Kamoro communities (Chapter VII).


Some remarks about the religious situation in the Mimika sub-district: particularly East Mimika.


Note: the position of the Nafaripis.

Coenen, o.f.m., Jules 1958. Proeve tot weergave van enkele adatprincipen voor een eventueel streekplan in de Mimika. 7 juni 1958. [Cited by Galis]

Trials atl reproduction of certain adat principles before an eventual regional plan in Mimika


Coenen, o.f.m., Jules 1962. Verslag over de maanden Jan. t/m April van de statie Omawka. 7pp. In Coenen (n.d.).

Account for the months January to April for the Omawka station.


Periodical account for the months July to October 1962.


Several aspects of the spiritual culture of the Mimika people. A major analysis of traditional Kamoro religious life.

Contents
1. The dissemination of Mimika culture [translated by Matt Richards]
2. The connection between soul and the Mimika concept of otepe; Father Zegwaard’s theory; the structure of otepe for people; otepe and marriage; pregnancy and death; otepe and names
3. Ceremonies of growth
4. Initiation
5. Magic and taboos
6. Dualism in ideological structures
7. Dualism in the community
8. Ownership and inheritance of ceremonies
9. Waiting for salvation and cargo cults
Charts and Appendices on myths.


The spiritual culture of the Mimika: several aspects.
Translation into Indonesian of Coenen (1963a).


Laws of possession.


Several aspects of the spiritual culture of the Mimika area. An adaptation of an original translation by Dr.Piet Giesen OSA.
Publication of Coenen (1963b).

Coenen, o.f.m., Jules n.d. Geschiedkundig en Ethnografisch Materiaal Betreffende Mimika en Amungme: t.w. correspondentie en verlagen van Pater Sjel Coenen o.f.m. over de jaren 1955-1962 (uit archief van Kaokonao). Ms.

Historical and ethnographic material regarding Mimika and Amungme: being correspondence and accounts of Father Sjel Coenen o.f.m. during the years 1955-1962 (from the Kaokonao archive).
[Held OFM, Jayapura]


To the eternal snow of the tropical Netherlands. The ascent of the Carstensz Mountains in Netherlands New Guinea.
The most complete account of the 1936 Colijn expedition from the south coast to the Carstensz Mountains. The expedition started from a base camp at Aika and there are several photos of people and the settlement at Aika; rowers from Koperapoka were employed in the ascent of the Aika and Newerip rivers.


A pamphlet introducing an exhibition of Kamoro art hosted by the Spanish Embassy in Jakarta, with a short and largely inaccurate text on Kamoro history and culture.


Describes and illustrates several artefacts from the Mimika coast held in the British Museum collection, including a hafted axe (Plate 14a), four clubs (Fig.26) and a drum (Plate 9b).


An exhibition catalogue of pieces from the University of California collection, containing references to two Kamoro artefacts: a pig-killing club and a carved board (p.47).
Department of Foreign Affairs and Department of Information 1980? Indonesia: General Information on Irian Jaya. Jakarta: Department of Foreign Affairs and Department of Information, Republic of Indonesia.

Contains a short account of Mimika art and culture (pp.15-17).


Dorrestein, Mieke ??? Ploegsma.

Novelization of life of Kamoro boy at Kokonao by a Dutch woman.


Mimikanum Ritual


A dictionary of the Kamoro language.


Grammar and word list of the Mimika language.
[ Held OFM, Jayapura?]


Mukumga [Muamiua] compendium (overview of conjugation, dictionary, prayers, catechism and bible.


Western (Tarja) Gedeben book and Catechist.


Wania Catechist.

*Education in New Guinea.*


An analysis of 23 Kamoro myths, which are each given in Kamoro, with both inter-
textual and summary English translations.


*Linguistic difficulties in New Guinea*


*Grammar of the Kamoro language.*
A detailed grammar of the Kamoro language. A copy annotated and amended by
subsequent mission researchers is apparently held in the Catholic archive at Kokonao.

Drabbe, m.s.c., Petrus 1954. *Talen en dialecten van Zuid-West Nieuw Guinea*. Micro-

*Languages and dialects of Southwest New Guinea.*
Reviewed by Wurm (1954).

Drabbe, m.s.c., Petrus 1954. *Een en ander over de Mimika-Papoea’s en het
neusdoorboringsfeest*. Mededelingen voor Land-, en Volkenkunde. Rotterdam: Museum

*Some more on the Mimika Papuans and the nose-piercing ceremony.*
[Held OFM Jayapura; nh ANU, nh NL]


*A sample map of languages.*
A short discussion of aspects of linguistic difference, using examples from the South
Coast, including the Kamoro language.

Drabbe, m.s.c., Petrus 1955. ‘Talen en dialecten van Zuid-West Nieuw-Guinea 1’. *Anthropos*
45:545-575.

*Languages and dialects of South-West New Guinea 1.*


*Kamoro Bible*


*Note of handover of the division of West New Guinea.*

*Word list collected at the Mimika and Atoeka rivers (Southwest New Guinea).*
A simple list of Kamoro words, collected on the Mimika and Atoeka rivers, with no commentary.


*Account of a trip to and along the southwest coast of New Guinea, undertaken in 1828 by His Majesty’s Corvet Triton and His Majesty’s Colonial Schooner Iris, by J.Modera, Naval Lieutenant 2nd Class.*
Describes the visit of the Triton Expedition to the mouth of the Utanata River in June 1828, with an account of the Kamoro people and settlements of the area (pp.387-388). Also reproduces a wordlist collected at Utanata.


Chapter III (‘New Guinea: the South-west coast’) reviews fleeting and often distant ‘contacts’ between Mimika communities in the ‘Outanata’ area and Cook (1770), Kolff (1826), and the ‘Triton’ expedition (1828). [Held ANU/A/GN664.P2E2]


*God’s Bushwalker.*
An account of Catholic mission work by Kammerer on the south coast and in the highlands. Contains numerous references to Kokonao and to the Kamoro people, and a photo of Kokonao (opp. p.209).


*Tanah Kita, Hidup Kita; Hubungan Manusia dan Tanah di Irian Jaya, Sebagai Persoalan Teologi.* (Suatu Studi Eko-Teologi dalam Perspektif Melanesia). References to Kamoro in Sections B3 and B4 (pp.60-62), B2.2 (pp.111-112), C3.2 (p.127).


*New Guinea and its inhabitants.*


*Ethnographic material from South and Southwest New Guinea.*
A general review of material culture from the south coast of Dutch New Guinea, containing numerous references to, and photographic illustrations of, artefacts from the Mimika region, including: sago bowls, tobacco pipes, paddles, drums, armbands (pp.67-68), women’s vests (p.69), fish spears (p.73), a water-baler (pp.73-74), string bags (pp.76,77), and bows (pp.96-97).

Identifies Kamoro (9000 speakers) as part of the Asmat language family, with Sempan having closer links to Kamoro than to Asmat (p.232).

Frankenmoelen, o.f.m., H. n.d. 'Pertanyaan-pertanyaan sosiologis mengenai struktur masyarakat di kampong-kampong Mimika'. Ms, 1p. In Eenig Material over Mimika collection, OFM, Jayapura.

Sociological questions on the structure of communities in Mimika villages.


Catalogue of an exhibition of Kamoro and Asmat art, organised by PTFI, containing a short note on Kamoro culture and art and several photos of Kamoro art and the Kamoro Art Centre (Gedung Seni Kamoro) in Timika.


Languages and dialects of Netherlands New Guinea. A review of Dutch New Guinea languages, including references to, and two wordlists for, Kamoro language, from material collected by van der Sande, Wollaston, Drabbe and Galis.


Art styles in West New Guinea. Identifies Mimika art as a distinct ‘style group’; includes some line illustrations of Mimika art.


Identifies Mimika as a distinct art style area, and describes and illustrates its distinctive features (pp.123-125, figs.5/20-25).


Memorandum of handover of the division of West New Guinea.


Middle-school Preparations in Timika: between hope and reality.


Kamoro Bibliography


A few aspects of Outlooks on Life in the Mimika environment and their influence with regards to current developmental periods.


Reviews four salvation movements that occurred in the Mimika area during the 1950s, largely summarizing the work of Coenen and Pouwer (pp.79-81).


How Netherlands New Guinea was and will be.
A broad review of exploration of the south coast, with reference to the the BOU and Wollaston expeditions.


States that work is in progress on Kamoro language by Roman Catholic, Gereja Kristen Injuli and TEAM missions (p.407).


The story of the flood.
Recounts a Kamoro myth of a primordial flood as told to Pater Rombout Camps.


Memorandum of Handover in the division of West New Guinea.


A very detailed account of the collection of material culture of the Kamoro people made by the BOU and Wollaston expeditions in the Mimika and Utakwa River areas (pp.19-70); contains extensive illustration of the collection (ranging from personal attire and weapons through to canoes and complex carvings), and some comment on possible links between Mimika and Asmat art.


Netherlands New Guinea and the Papuan islands: historical contribution c.1500-1883. A summary of historical contacts between Europeans and Papuans, including the following references to the Mimika coast: Vol.1: Carstensz (pp.36-37); Vol.2: vessel Triton at Oetanata in 1828 (pp.19-24), 50 Gorammers killed at Lakahia in 1856 (pp.105-106), vessel Etna at Lakahia and Etna Bay in 1858 (pp.130-134), Miklucho-Maclay at
Lakahia and Etna Bay in 1874 (pp.268-270) and J. van Oldenborgh anchors the vessel Havik at Oetanata and Lakahia in 1879 (pp.370-372). [Arare/DU744.5.H33]

Haga, R.J. 1937. Memorie van Overgave van de Residentie der Molukken.
Memorandum of Handover from the Resident of the Molukkas.


A review of the author's field research during 1996, with comments on the planned museum at Kuala Kencana, and appendices on Kamoro dialect boundaries, a timeline for Kamoro and a list of Kamoro material culture.

A review of Kamoro history before the arrival of Freeport outlining aspects of Kamoro culture which have persisted.

A review of Kamoro festivals and children's games.

An Irianese anthropological paper on the Mimika tribe.
A short description of the Mimika people, covering subsistence, social system, life philosophy, myths and their unique environment.

Exploration on the southwest coast of New Guinea.
Describes a visit to the mouth of the Mimika and Keauke rivers in 1907.

Encyclopedia of the Tribal People of Indonesia.
Entry on Kamoro on p.115.

A broad review of the role of Dutch navy in the exploration of Netherlands New Guinea, containing numerous references to the exploration of the Mimika coast.

A linguistic analysis of the Kamoro language, based entirely on the publications of Drabbe.


*New Guinea: Art from primitive possessions.*

An exhibition catalogue which discusses Mimika art briefly (p.15), lists the painted carving of a dog (Vitrine XIII/3) and lists and illustrates a sago plate (Vitrine XIV/10; pl.10) and an initiation shield (Vitrine XIII/5; pl.43), all owned by J.N.Ydema te Etten.


Mimika art illustrated in figs.18, 19, 41, 42, 57, 122, 123.


Recounts travels between Mimika coast and Wissel Lakes.


*Changes in manner of dress and body decoration.*


*Memorandum of Handover of the division of West New Guinea.*


*For you Aikwa and Kamoro.*

A poem.


A comparison of the roles reported for women in Dutch ethnography of the south coast of Dutch New Guinea, drawing on the work of Pouwer to describe Mimika society.


‘Chief Komoro’ is reported to have given up 90,000 hectares of land, without requesting compensation, for the transmigration program in West Mimika.


Award presented by President Suharto to ‘tribal chief’ Yohanis Kapiyau in Jakarta.

Memorandum of Handover of the Mimika sub-division.
[Nienhuis no.528]


Discusses the life of Father Petrus Drabbe, including his work with Kamoro people.


IKM want struggle for community rights, but stopped dead in their tracks.


Kamoro Tribe calmly wait on and on.
Article based on an English language paper titled ‘Living in Freeport’s shadow: the Kamoro people (a blessing or a curse?)’.


The formation of a model community in Mimika.


Le Cocq d’Armanville, the conqueror known as the one with the head of fire.
100 year anniversary of the first catholic missionary to enter the Kamoro, 5 March 1896.

Keputusan Mus-Pas Tingkat Resor Mimika tgl: 14 Juli s/d 20 Juli 1975 di Kaokonao.

Decision Mus-Pas Resort Level Mimika date: 14 July until 20 July 1975 at Kaokonao.
Cited by Kedeykoto (1975).


A survey of the physical anthropology of select communities in west New Guinea, using reports from Etna Bay and the Mimika coast, illustrated with two photographs of Kamoro people, one of men from Mimika River and another of women from Porogo.


The execution of the ‘Festival Ordinance’.


Review of art of Mimika Coast (in Japanese).

A contribution to the anthropology of the inhabitants of Southwest New Guinea.
Includes a description of the physiology of 16 Kamoro people (14 men, 2 women).

Amsterdam: G.J.A.Beijerinck. 398pp + map.

Travels through the little-known Southeast Moluccan archipelago and along the completely unknown southwest coast of New Guinea, 1825 and 1826.


Translation of Kolff (1828). Kolff describes distant glimpses of shoreline settlements along the Mimika coast (pp.328-329).


The Southwest New Guinea Expedition of 1904/5 of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Association.
A major report on Dutch geographic exploration of the south coast of New Guinea, with extensive reference to the Mimika coast and the Kamoro people.

The art of New Guinea.
Discusses Mimika art, and the role of yamate boards in imakame ceremonies (pp.110-115); photos of a yamate board and a canoe ornament are included (pls.21a, 21b).

Section discussing Mimikan art area (pp. 41-60).

A short review of Mimika art, discussing mbitoro, yamate, prow ornaments, drums, masks and body ornaments.

Notes the presence of several Mimika artefacts in this collection. Including a mbitoro, a mbitoro-like human figure, a carving of a pregnant woman, yamate ceremonial shields, prow ornaments, sago bowls and head ornaments.

The most detailed analysis available of Kamoro art, based on research on the collection of Mimika art held at the Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde (National Museum of Ethnology) in Leiden, but referring also to the Mimika collections of five other European


Jan Pouwer and the ‘Leiden’ Mimika collection.


References to and illustrations of Kamoro art on pp. 61-63, 75-76..


Traditional ownership law in Mimika.


The Taori feast in West Mimika.
A description of the taori initiation ritual of the West Mimika communities. Taori is a means of transmitting knowledge to sons and daughters about matters of social structure and world view. Slowly and carefully, the elders guide these youths through this initiation ritual so that they can contribute towards the strength of the community. When the church arrived the elements of sexual education in taori caused it to be banned, but this prohibition was a mistake for the ritual contained many positive elements.


Letter from the first Missionary in the Mimika Region of South New Guinea.


From the fear of the head-hunters, deliver us Lord!


Changes in Community Life.


Notes about the village councils in Mimika.
[Nienhuis no.520]


Note regarding the relocation of Moeare village.
[Nienhuis no.521]

*Memorandum of transfer of the Mimika sub-district.*
[Nienhuis no.522]


*A description of pig feasts in Mimika.*


*Unknown Papuans in the Mimika area.*
[Cited in Gallis and in the Ethnographic Bibliography of New Guinea]


*Years of Reconstruction. New Guinea from 1949 to 1961.*
Makes a brief reference to the attempt to establish a Mimika council in the 1950s (p.119).


*At Hollandia and as an officer [controleur] in the field.*


Describes the mission work of TEAM evangelists Larry and Shirley Rascher on the Mimika coast at Kokonao and with Nafaripi people at Sumapero.


*Summary from Chapter 1 (Political account) of the General Account of the Fak-fak District for the month of December 1956, regarding: Cargo cult in Mimika.*
Report by the Resident of the Fak-Fak District. [Nienhuis no.524]

Lamers, A. 1956b. 'Passage uit het maandverslag van de onderafdelingschef van Mimika over december 1956, betreffende: Opleving van de cargo-cult’. 1p.

*Passage from the monthly account of the Sub-District Chief of Mimika for December, regarding: Reviving of the cargo cult.*
Report by the Resident of the Fak-Fak District. [Nienhuis no.525]


*From pioneers and head-hunters. The military exploration of the southcoast of New Guinea, 1907/1908.*

>_Composition of the Papuan population in the Mimika sub-district, budgeted by the Government physician Reuver, 23 March 1957._


Mentions the Kamoro vocabulary recorded by a crew member and a passenger on board the vessel Triton (Modera 1830), the earliest extant recording of a Non-Austronesian (Papuan) language.


_Customary Institutes of the Regency of Fak-fak, Irian Jaya._

A description of the customs and traditions of the Amungme and Kamoro traditional ways of life, covering leadership, community structures, marriage, inheritance, land, art and culture.


Considers Mimika myth as one case study (pp.178-181), arguing that Kamoro people have coped with externally induced change by concentrating on the present, rather than the past, and that they use myth to account for change and render it culturally acceptable.


_Black people, white mountains. An account of a trip to the Snow Mountains of New Guinea._

Refers to a visit paid by the Lorentz expedition, which had just returned from climbing Mt Wilhelmina, to the Dutch and British expeditions on the Mimika coast in 1910 (pp.241-244).


Contains a brief reference to the preliminary visit in 1955 of Lovestrand and Chuck Preston to Kokonao, where Lovestrand subsequently worked as a missionary for several years (pp.40-41).


A study of the different communities resident within the boundaries of the Lorentz National Park, including the Sempan (pp.14-37), who may include the Nafaripi people to
the east of Timika. Discusses the oral history of Sempan settlement and migration; briefly reviews Sempan society (population, se groups, social activities, conflict, relationships between men and women, traditional and contemporary forms of leadership, gardening, fishing and hunting, sasi harvest seasons, river and land tenure, rights of ownership, land acquisition, settlement patterns and social problems); also describes education and health facilities and the economic and transport situation. Concludes with a summary of issues that WWF must address in relating to the Sempan community in the management of the Lorentz Reserve. Appendix 1 (p.90) gives Sempan terms for their neighbours. Appendix 2 (pp.90-95) lists Sempan terms for animals and plants.


A glance at the History which is Melandasi Division of Land Rights/Rights over the Land of Wania-Hiripau.


Report by the Afdelingscommandant der Algemene Politie te Fak-Fak. [Nienhuis no.523]


To the land of the primitives.

Account of a trip from Kaimana to Kaokonao, with photos and descriptions of Kamoro life.


The crocodiles / villains of Mimika in the memory process.

Traders of crocodile skins in the Mimika area are getting richer and they are inclined to operate a closed market and be non-competitive.


Resettlement crisis in Timika.

The relative lack of competitiveness in Kamoro society puts them at a disadvantage in the resettlement process in the Timika area, in the face of pressure from Freeport; their role now is simply that of observers of development.


Wagolo, construction of the Timika Market.


Former employees of Freeport dirikan at the Padaidi Store.

_The Mimika people do not want to follow programs of any kind if there are frauds._

Describes the corruption of a foreman who did not pay the Kamoro workers a wage commensurate with the output of their labour.


Sale of garden produce to Freeport, creates restlessness.


_The changing status of Komoro women in Mimika._

Drawing on the research of Pouwer, the author argues that the central role of women in traditional Kamoro society gave them the power to make decisions about family connections, life and interaction within the family and between the family and the clan, and about the ownership of land. Kamoro men were permanently indebted to their wives' families. However, under the influence of government and church, the role of Kamoro women has been reduced and has become less publicly visible. The Kamoro social system is transforming from an emphasis on matrilocality and matrilineality to one of patrilocality and patrilineality.


_The struggle of the fish people._

Fishing plays a central role in the lives of Kamoro people; but Kamoro people have to struggle to gain access to modern equipment with which to make fishing easier.


_The people of Irian Jaya’s traditional rights to the sea._

Part I: There has been much theft of fish in the coastal waters of the Mimika area by other Indonesians and foreigners using sophisticated equipment. These fish are sold for profit. The Kamoro people also catch fish, but in much smaller quantities due to their use of simple equipment; they cannot therefore sell as much of their catch and have little opportunity to make money in this way. In the context of the village [desanisas] program, all villagers are directed to perform work in the immediate area of their village; as there is little time left to seek a living, the impression has arisen that Kamoro people are lazy. The gap between Kamoro and other groups in the area grows wider; who is responsible for this development? According to the author, the Mimika people should help themselves. If they want to seek a living through fishing, they should do so.

Part II: _Sero_ is a traditional piece of Mimika fishing equipment. Though made from simple materials, _sero_ is less used these days because people prefer modern equipment; but _sero_ does not destroy the sea’s stocks, for it observes the balance of these resources and guarantees their future.


An account of an English naturalist who joined the Dutch military expedition under Captain van der Bie to explore the Oetakwa River from May till December 1910 (pp.210-218). Includes a photo of the ‘Canoe Camp’ on the Oetakwa River.

Contains a section on Mimika art, with descriptions and photographs of a yamate ceremonial tablet, a mbitoro pole, a carver’s chisel and a twin-headed female figure associated with the kiawa feast (Volume I, pp.76-79).


Asmat and Mimika art of Irian Jaya
Notice of an exhibition on art of the Kamoro and Asmat.


Chapter VI, based entirely on documentary material, deals with reports of explorers to the Mimika coast.


Includes accounts of missionary Mickelson’s trips to and from the Paniai Lakes via the Oeta River, and contact with Kamoro communities of that area (pp.14-17, 145-146).


Contains diary entries for the author’s visit to Lakahia and Kiruru (Etna) Bay in 1874 (pp.308-315); also a reference on p.297 to (unfounded) rumours of cannibalism in the ‘Utanate’ river.


Account of a trip to and along the southwest coast of New Guinea, undertaken in 1828, by His Majesty’s Corvet Triton and His Majesty’s Colonial Schooner The Iris.

Lengthy account of contact between a Dutch naval expedition and Kamoro people in 1828, with details of the Oetanata River, ‘False Oetanata’ and Wakiya River areas (pp.45ff) and Kamoro wordlists (pp.115-123). The following Kamoro settlements are identified (p.73); in the Timakawa district: Mimika, Titeeuwka and Jaterij; and between Oetanata and Koiwaij: Wakaia, Wamoeka, Akara, Mapara, Kipia, Prougo, Peuwka, Koeroea, Teeuwkia, Doega, Jierra, Iroea, Kagaroro, Oemerij, Karia, Auwtoe, Koetea, Pretuaj, Napekoe, Poeroe, Oeramakij, Taijma, Karamako, Ata, Paija, Kakaij, Tarara and Waijmeta.


Discusses and compares myths about primeval floods from Kamoro and Asmat with those from the Amazon region of South America.


A short description of a Kamoro initiation ritual held at the Timika Pantai settlement in 1996.

Contributions to the knowledge of New Guinea. In Reports of the Natural History of the Dutch Overseas Possessions.
Provides a detailed review with illustrations of the reports of the Triton expedition of 1828 to mouth of the Oetanata River; includes an ‘Oetanata’ (Kamoro) wordlist (pp.77-80), a map of the Mimika coast, a panoramic sketch of the Oetanata river mouth (pl.1), a sketch of the village of Oeta (pl.2), portraits of Oeta villagers (pls.6,7) and illustrations of Kamoro material culture (pls.9-12). [Held NL/Petherick.Rbef.574.991008.V512]


Travels and explorations in the Indian Archipelago undertaken on the order of the Dutch Indies government, between 1828 and 1836. First volume.
Describes the 1828 ‘Triton’ expedition to the Mimika coast, with a detailed description and sketch of the Kamoro settlement of Oeta at the mouth of the Oetanata river. [Held ANU/A/DS619.M84]


Oceania and Australia.
Illustrates two canoe prows from Mimika (p.43 + Tafel 2).


Indonesia-Oceania: art from a private collection.
Lists Mimika art shown in the exhibition, including an ‘initiation board’, a carving of a dog and an ancestral carving from the Otakwa River (pp.79-80).

[Cited Galis]

Life-description from R.P. le Cocq d’Armandville.


Amoko, in the beginning: myths and legends of the Asmat and Mimika Papuan’s.


Lists government archives relating to the BOU Expedition of 1910-11 (p.71), the Wollaston Expedition of 1912-13 (pp.78,82-84) and a Dutch military map of the area between the Nord and Oetakwa rivers (p.83).


Memorandum of Handover of the Mimika Sub-division.
Kamoro Bibliography


*Development of healthcare in New Guinea.*
Brief recollections of a nurse and her work among the Kamoro.


Reviews research done on the complex range of languages of the Etna Bay area, including the Nanesa dialect of Kamoro. The settlement of Lakahia, which features in many historical accounts, is identified as a bilingual Kamoro-Koiwai community. A Nanesa wordlist is included.


*Asmat and Mimika Art of Irian Jaya: new acquisitions.*
Notice of an exhibition on Mimika and Asmat art.


*Works from Irian Jaya (Indonesian New Guinea) found in the National Museum of African and Oceanic Art.*
Reviews recent acquisitions of art from Mimika, Asmat and Dani. The Mimika material includes a *mbitoro* representing Joseph Mamo, and carved by Saturinus Perayau, Germaius Emeau, Amatos Emepeyu, Alfons Ikititaro, Paternus Aiperou and Joseph Amatemukata. Two other *mbitoro*, representing Mamo and Wenaco, and carved at Timuka in 1985, are also described as are two *yamate* boards from Kekwa.


Includes numerous references to contact between the Kamoro and the BOU, Colijn and other expeditions.


Story re-written based on the translator's interpretation.


*Letter to the Head of the Office of Native Affairs in Hollandia, regarding: Registration.* [Nienhuis no.499]


*Conceptual draft note dated 16 March 1952 to be addressed to the Head of the Regional Administration at Kaokonao, regarding: House construction and health situation.*
Kamoro Bibliography

[Nienhuis no.500. Cited in Annual Report of the Kantoor voor Bevolkingszaken for 1958, p.29]

Note dated 17 July 1952 regarding: Development of the Mimika sub-district.
[Nienhuis no.501]

Notes dated 14 July 1952 and 9 January 1953, regarding: Registration.
[Nienhuis no.502]

Letter dated 14 April 1953 to the Head of the Office of Native Affairs at Hollandia, regarding: Scope for establishment of indigenous co-operatives in the Mimika sub-district.
[Nienhuis no.504]

Land-, fishing-, gathering-, and hunting-rights in Mimika.
[Nienhuis no.505]. Published as Pouwer 1955a, but without appendices of the original.

The formal structure of the kinship system in Mimika sub-district.
[Nienhuis no.507]

Letter dated 6 December 1953 to the Head of the Office of Native Affairs in Hollandia, regarding: Tolerance duty customs.
[Nienhuis no.509]

Letter dated 17 December 1953 to the Head of the Office of Native Affairs in Hollandia, regarding: the Aroe law.
The ‘Aroe law’ was a Dutch colonial law relating to death duties which encouraged title-holders to alienate land to the state. [Nienhuis no.510]

Diary for the period 11 September - 8 October 1953 and 15 November - 25 December 1953.
Report by Pouwer as the Ambtenaar t/b Kantoor voor Bevolkingszaken te Kaokonao. [Nienhuis no.512]

*A history of first contact and settlement in the Mimika district.*


*Death as a crisis situation among the Papuans of Mimika.*

[ng ANU, ng NL]


*A history of the natives of the Kamoro plain, Mimika sub-district.*


*A list of names relating to string-figure games, Mimika sub-district.*  
[Ng Nieuws no.515]


*Note dated 21 March 1954: The outpatient problem in the Mimika sub-district.*

A note written while the author was a Member of the Mimika Council.  
[Ng Nieuws no.514]

Pouwer, Jan 1954e. De sociale en rituele markering van de dood in de onderafdeling Mimika. 7 april 1954. 79pp.

*The social and ritual denotation of death in Mimika.*  
[Ng Nieuws no.517]


*Report of activities from the 4th Quarter 1951 - 1st Quarter 1953 until the 4th Quarter 1953 - 1st Quarter 1954.*  
[Ng Nieuws no.516]

Pouwer, Jan 1954g. 'De taak van de gouvernementsethnoloog in Nieuw Guinea'. *Nieuw Rotterdamse Coorant* 18 or 22 December 1954. [Cited Galis]

*The task of the government ethnologist in New Guinea.*


*Some aspects of Mimika culture (Netherlands Southwest New Guinea).*

The most detailed account available of Kamoro society and culture. Based on fieldwork in the 1950s along the full extent of the Mimika coast, with more detailed studies at Kaokonao and Ipiri. A large number of appendices contain information on taparu names, maps of settlement layout, and the texts of several myths. A full translation into English of this monograph by PTIF is in preparation.

Contents
1. Introduction
2. Material technology and subsistence
3. Social structure I: some principle lines
4. Social structure II
5. Social structure III: shades of ownership
6. The principle of reciprocity and the system of gifts and counter-gifts
7. Contacts with the outside world
8. Appendices


Utilisation of the bi-partition in the development in Mimika.
Originally written on 26 November 1953, and then submitted as 'Brief dd. 6 december 1953 aan het Hoofd van het Kantoor voor Bevolkingszaken te Hollandia'. [Nienhuis no.508]


Mimika sub-district. Social organisation in the Mimika area. The concept of taparu.
Three separate notes [Nienhuis no.506]


Land and water rights in Mimika sub-district.


Relationship rights on the Ipiri River.


Native law in Mimika.
Originally written 21 February 1953. [Nienhuis no.503]


Loose structure in New Guinea.

Pouwer, Jan 1956. 'A masquerade in Mimika'. Antiquity and Survival 1(5):373-386.

An account of a mbi kaware mortuary ceremony, as witnessed at Kaokonao in 1954, illustrated with sketches of a mbitoro carving from Mikewia village and a photo of a mask from Waoneripi.


Survey of land tenure in Mimika.

_The foreigner/stranger and his world._
An account of life in Mimika villages in the 1950s.


Pouwer, Jan 1958. 'Radcliffe-Brown's ideas on joking relationships tested by data from Mimika'. NGS 2(1):11-27.

A summary of joking relationships and name taboos in the Mimika area.


[Nienhuis no.529]


_Practical guidelines for fieldwork in Netherlands New Guinea._


_The individual in society and culture._


An academic review of kinship systems in New Guinea, comparing horizontal and vertical forms of social structure, and referring to Mimika descent as ‘ambilineal’ (allowing for descent to operate through both male and female ancestors).

Pouwer, Jan 1968. _Translation at Sight: the job of a social anthropologist._ Inaugural address, Department of Anthropology, Victoria University of Wellington. 1 August 1968. Wellington: Victoria University of Wellington. 23pp.

Early version of Pouwer (1973).


An account of Kamoro land tenure, based on fieldwork during the 1950s, providing details of social structure, rights of disposal, use and possession over sago, fishing, gardens and trees, and land disputes.

Pouwer, Jan 1970b. 'Millenarian movements in West New Guinea'. Oral presentation at the Annual Meeting of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science (ANZAAS), Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea.

Never written up as a paper.
Kamoro Bibliography


The author reviews his fieldwork in the Mimika area in the 1950s, recalling how the nature of his work was described by the Kamoro and his own confusion in understanding the constitution and nature of taparu social units.


A structural analysis of the texts of several versions of a Kamoro myth, drawn from the author’s own field research and from the selection published by Drabbe (1947/50), attempting to understand Kamoro ethno-history in terms of aopao, the Kamoro principle of reciprocity.


Sexuality and ideology. Illustrated by a society in Irian Jaya.


Fieldwork and theory formation: a personal account of my work.


The development of Irian Jaya, a provisional evaluation. Critical review of transmigration, with information drawn from Kabar dari Kampung. Written on behalf of the Dutch Society for Oceanic Studies. Largely on Asmat but also covers Kamoro.


Pouwer, Jan 1987b. ‘Kolonisering, dekolonisering en rekolonisering van West Irian’. In Ad Borsboom and Kommers (eds.) Processen van Kolonisering en Dekolonisering in Oceanie.

The colonisation, decolonisation and recolonisation of West Irian.

A critical review of Kooijman (1984), which made use of the published results of Pouwer's field research.


A general description of Mimika / Kamoro culture and society, with short entries on history and cultural relations, settlements, economy, kinship, marriage and family, sociopolitical organization, religion and expressive culture.


Look back and keep on moving.


A structural analysis of Bird’s Head and Kamoro myths, with details of Kamoro myths (pp.180-185).


Incoludes Kamoro myths about the origin of the sago palm (pp.28-33) and Aoweao and Mbiininarjao (pp.34-50).


Results of Research regarding Pengkajian Rights Organisation. Describes Kamoro culture (pp.46-47, 81-82).


Describes and illustrates 8 skulls from the settlements of Parimau and Wakatimi on the Mimika River (pp.6-9, 10; pl.II, figs.6-8, pl.IV, figs.1-2, 4).


The way of living of the Mimika community at Koperapoka village and Timika SPI Location, East Mimika District, Fakfak Regency: a study of their adaptive strategies.
A description of the Mimika community in the new resettlement locations, where they have had to adapt to a novel social environment. The report includes strategies which must be adopted for the Mimika people to survive these changes.


A general description of Kamoro culture and society


An ethnography of the Kamoro community.
An expanded version of Rahangiar (1994), with further details on traditional law and religion.


Socio-economic development of the parish of West Mimika, Mimika-Akimuga deaconate.


A summary of the BOU Expedition of 1910-1911 to the Mimika and Iwaka rivers, illustrated with photographs of Kamoro and Nawaripi people. The author describes the settlements of Atuka, Kamura, Parimau and Ibo, and discusses differences between eastern and western Kamoro communities.


A short account of the geology encountered during the BOU Expedition of 1910-1911, describing seams of coal.


A short account of the BOU expedition of 1910-1911, including descriptions of Kamoro settlements and illustrated with photographs of Kamoro people, the Tuaba river and Wakatimi village.


An extended account of the BOU expedition to the Mimika coast in 1910-1911, with numerous references to Kamoro people. Rivers explored included the Kapare, Mimika, Kamura, Wataikwa and Atuka. The expedition noted coastal settlements at Wakatimi, Obota, Nim, Atuka, Kamura, Atabo and Taroke, and upriver Kamoro settlements at Parimau, Ibo, Iwakia, Irmat and Tuaba. Contains several photos of Kamoro people and the Mimika coastal area.

An analysis of languages on the south and north coasts of Dutch New Guinea, drawing on and republishing Kamoro word lists collected at Utanata, Lakahia, Kupera Pukwa, Teluk Kiruru and Mimika. The author notes that these different wordlists appear to represent a single language, with only dialectical differences amongst them.


Changes in social structure of society in the Head of Regional Government area Mimika during the Dutch colonial period (1950-1960). Proposes research for a Masters thesis on social change in the Mimika area from 1950 until 1960, from a variety of perspectives: the Dutch, missionaries, government officials, Kei islanders, and other non-Mimika groups.


Describes the wartime exploits of Jean Victor de Bruyn in the Wissel Lakes area; numerous references to the trail up to the lakes from the Kamoro settlement at Oeta. Also describes the activities of the Japanese army at Oeta and the landing of 450 Japanese marines and construction of an airstrip at Timoeka.


Ndaitita: a basic principle which is evident in five aspects of Mimika culture.

Rievers, P. 1935. 'Mimika's eerste doopfeest'. Almanak van Onze Lieve Vrouw van het Heilig Hart 17:57-64. / 45:15.

Mimika’s first christening.


Papuan art in the State Museum.

Contains a short text (probably written by Kooijman) on the ‘Mimika area’ art style (pp.54, 56) and photos of a drum, male and female ancestral figures and a prow ornament from the Mimika coast (pp.97-100).

Voyages to Netherlands New Guinea, including each of the instructions of rule of the Netherlands Indies, in the years 1871, 1872, 1875-1876, by P.van der Crab and J.E.Teyssman, J.G.Coorengel and A.J.Langeveldt van Hemert and P.Swaan, with historical and geographical information.

Includes an account of a brief visit to the mouth of the Oetanata River in 1876 by the ship ‘Soerabaja’ (pp.336-340).


Trip from Ambon to Southwest and North coast of New Guinea, done in 1858 with Her Majesty’s Steamer ‘Etna’


Postscript.
Comment on the rendition of place names along the Mimika coast by van Delden (1828), Muller (1828), Modera (1828) and Seyne Kok (1908a).

Rouffaer, G.P. 1908b. ‘Naschrift’. In Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap (1908), pp.490-496.

Postscript.
Comment on Seyne Kok’s (1908b) wordlists of Kamoro language.


An English expedition to Netherlands South New Guinea.
Announces the plans of the BOU expedition to visit the Mimika coast.


Disaster in the land of the Amungme and Kamoro: the suppression and expropriation of customary land rights underlying the expansion of Freeport.
An analysis of the impacts of PT Freeport Indonesia upon land tenure in the Timika area, focusing on the following case studies: the 1985 land release of approximately 20,000 ha for development and transmigration; the 1986 acquisition of the Timika Indah land; the 1994 acquisition of land for the PT Inamco barracks; the 1993 acquisition of land in Mapurujaya by absentee landlords. English translation held.


An analysis of the psychological impact on the Amungme and Kamoro of the advent of Freeport and other agents of change in the Timika area.


*A canoe ornament from South-West New Guinea.*
Description and illustration of a Kamoro canoe ornament collected from the Utanata River - a figure of a bird decorated with Job's tears.


A review of Kooijman’s major work on Kamoro art, stressing the dislocation of Kamoro society under external pressure since the 1920s.


*Memorandum of Handover of the Mimika Sub-division.*


*The Mimika and Asmat Area (West Irian) before and after colonial incorporation: policy aspects of transition.*
A review of development policy under the Dutch in the Mimika and Asmat areas. Notes the destructive effects of epidemics in Mimika, and the continuity of ceremonies associated with head-hunting in both Asmat and Mimika, but suggests that there is no direct evidence for headhunting in Mimika in the past. Accounts for the absence of cult movements in Mimika through reference to the weakening of the general framework of Mimika myth and cosmology. Discusses the successes and failures of education in Mimika. Includes a wordlist of Mimika and Asmat terms (pp.229-235) and an English summary of the argument (pp.244-254).


*From Potoway to Akimuga. The perils of transmigration.*
Recollections of a Dutch colonial officer posted to the Mimika District.

 Schroeder, J.F.L. 1837/40. ‘Uittreksel uit de aanteekeningen, gehouden aan boord van Z.M. korvet Triton, gekommandeerd door de Kap.ltz. Steenboom…’ *Verhandelingen en Berichten betreffende Zeevaartkunde* (2) 1:547-600. [Cited Galis]


*Sexual behaviour of the Kamoro community.*
The author, a post-graduate student of the Bogor Agricultural Institute, conducted research in Timika on the role of karapau in Kamoro culture, from July to September 1995. *Karapau* is a traditional ceremony (roughly equivalent to the Asmat papis ritual), which involves sexual relations. It is held secretly at the edge of the floodwaters away from the gaze of outsiders or of children. The ritual is held to revitalize and reenergise the community after being drained from work. However there have been many changes to this ritual due to the exposure of Kamoro to outside influences and the changes in their living environment.

A short but detailed report of exploration between 1902 and 1904 of the area around the mouth of the Mimika and Keauke rivers, describing the extent of area claimed by the ‘Radja’ of Mimika.

Seyne Kok, J.W. 1908b. ‘Vergelijkende lijst van woorden gebruikt te Mimika (1904), Oeta (1828) en Merauke (1906)’. In Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap (1908), pp.475-489.

A comparative list of words in use at Mimika (1904), Oeta (1828) and Merauke (1906). A comparison of Kamoro wordlists collected at Oetanata in 1828 by the Triton Expedition and at Mimika in 1904 by Koch.


Note of handover of the division of West New Guinea.  
[Nienhuis no.532]


Memorandum of Handover of the division of West New Guinea.


Continuation. Handover of the division of West New Guinea.


Franciscan missionary describes work of the mission in the Wissel Lakes area since Tillemans. Also contains a description of the West Mimika area, where the author was stationed at Pronggo during the mid-1960s (pp. 69-97).


Contains an entry for Kamoro (p.53).


Contains an entry for Kamoro (p.18), suggesting a total of c.8000 Kamoro-speakers, and noting unpublished wordlists collected by Peckham (Nanesa), Werner (Lakahiya) and Hindom (Nanesa) and held on file at SIL Abepeura.


A few paragraphs and a picture of a Kamoro child helping a Dutch child (the son of Dr. Laumans) at Kokonao.


Wood-carvers and wood-carving in Mimika.

The lives of the West Irian tribes.
Contains a review of Kamoro ethnography (pp.19-34), including sections on ‘The natural
environment and making a living’, ‘Social organisation’, ‘Community co-operation and
egalitarianism’ and ‘Philosophy of life’, drawing largely on the work of Pouwer.

Smith, Andrew 1992. The Lorentz Nature Reserve. Community Survey for Possible Field Station

A WWF report on the Lorentz Nature Reserve which contains detailed summaries and
maps of the West Sempan settlement at Otakwa (pp.7-13), with details on access and
travel times (from Portsite, Mapurujaya etc), health, local facilities (education,
electricity, missions, kiosks), food crops and tourism potential, and a map of the
village.

Corridor. Jayapura: WWF.

An internal report for WWF on the prospects for tourism in the Lorentz Nature Reserve
and surrounding areas, including Kamoro / Sempan territory. Describes existing
attractions and infrastructure at Timika (pp.23-26) and Otakwa (pp.34-35).

map.

Account of a trip during the period 6-27 September 1957 to East Mimika.
Report by the Controleur van Mimika. Travels from Kokonao to Omawka via Inaoga, then
up the Otakwa River to Nafaripi, then the Akimugah River, then the Torpedo Boat River.
[Nienhuis no.527]

Sotheby’s 1993. Fine Tribal Art. Auction catalogue for a sale at Powerhouse Museum, Sydney,

Item 225 is described as ‘A Mimika ancestor figure, Eastern Mimika area, southern
coast, Irian Jaya, a freestanding male figure of typical form, openwork carving shows
legs, intestine, navel, then arms. The face is a classic Mimika face with a carved
projection on top of its head, 198cm, $950 / 1,150’.

Spijker, J.J. 1953. Brief dd. 18 december 1953 aan de Directeur van Binnenlandse Zaken te
Hollandia, betreffende: Instelling Mimikaraad. 4pp.

Letter dated 18 December 1953 to the Director of Internal Affairs at Hollandia,
regarding: Establishing the Mimika Council.
Report by the Resident van Zuid-Nieuw-Guinea. [Nienhuis no.511]

to Hollandia, betreffende: Tweedeling Mimika. 1p.

Letter dated 4 January 1954 to the Head of the Office of Native Affairs in Hollandia,
regarding: the bi-partition of Mimika.
Report by the Resident van Zuid-Nieuw-Guinea. [Nienhuis no.513]


The British expedition in Netherlands New Guinea.
Account of the progress of the BOU expedition on the Mimika coast.

*Government exploration of New Guinea.*
Account of the progress of the BOU expedition and of the detachment of the Dutch military expedition led by Postema and Van der Bie to the Oetakwa and Setakwa rivers.


*The English expedition to the Carstensz Peak.*
Account of the progress of the Wollaston expedition.


*The exploration of New Guinea.*
Refers to the Wollaston expedition to the Tsinga Valley in 1912-1913, and includes a map by Lieut.J.L.Chaillet of the south coast showing the Mimika area and Tsinga valley.


*The exploration of New Guinea.*
A review of exploration by the British Ornithologists and Dutch military expeditions of the Mimika coast, together with a map of the Mimika area between the Oemar and Otakwa rivers. Describes trips by Captain Helb and Lieutenant Ilgen to the Mimika coast and Lakahia, and by Ilgen to the Otakwa and Kamoera rivers.


*Towards a blended church: an anthropological-ecclesiastical reflection on the culture of Mimika.*


*Uses Pouwer’s work with Kamoro as one of the case studies.*


*Feasts in Mimika.*


*Refers to the mission work of Lovestrand and Preston at Kokonao (p.163) and to Phyllis Griffith's work on Kamoro language (p.211).*


*Art and Culture of the South-seas. The Clausmeyer Melanesian Collection.*
Contains a section on Mimika art, with illustrations of a carved ancestor figure from the Otakwa River, a yamate board and a carving collected in 1905 by the Dutch military expedition (pp.109-114); also a stone axe from either Asmat or Mimika (p.349).
Kamoro Bibliography


*The history of the mission in the mission area of Mimika and its hinterland.*

[Held OFM Jayapura]


*A socio-cultural study of the interior community in the concession area of PT.Freeporo in the Lorentz National Park, Irian Jaya.* Includes a general summary of Kamoro history, society and development issues.


*The Mimika people.* A library review of Mimika culture and society, drawing almost entirely on the work of Pouwer.

Chapter 8 discusses the history of the massoi bark, trepang and plume trade in the Mimka region.


*Mimika women weave mats.*

Woven mats have a wide variety of uses in Mimika: as pillows, sleeping mats, rain coverings, roofing and as sails for boats. Mama Cornelia Tipa recalls that Kamoro women learnt to make them after observing women from the Kai islands. At present mats are made simply to meet the demands of local use; but they could be developed as an industry, if people could be found to teach weaving techniques that produced mats of a better quality.


*Mimika women control the boats.*

Boats are one way of ensuring a living in Mimika; without them, life would not be possible for the Kamoro. The majority of Kamoro boats are controlled by women.


*The ‘flowers’ of Mimika are beginning to act.*

Mimika food, such as sago, prawns, fish and hunted meat, is usually cooked with fire; sometimes sand is accidentally added to the food, because the fires are set immediately on top of the beach. Intensive agriculture is not practiced in Mimika because much of the coastal area is periodically flooded. This situation has prompted Mrs and Mr L.Sukadi to actively discourage people in Atuka village from cooking sago directly over the fire and to encourage them instead to boil their food.


*Wood carving of the Kamoro tribe, Mimika District, Fak-fak Regency.*

A description of motifs in Kamoro and Asmat carved art, followed by details of particular Kamoro forms, including *ote-kapa*, *uema*, *uturu tani*, *upau*, *mbitoro* ancestor poles, *pekaro* food plates and *tomate* shields.


Translation of Teurupon (1990a).


*Education Project in Mimika: Socialization 3M and Compulsory education 9 years.*


*PTUN-ing Three Fak-Fak Officials.*


*Education in Mimika after ‘Return to the Kampong Movement.’*

*Revealing the Mbitoro mystery of the Kamoro Tribe.*


*The Komoro yearn for a leader.*

It is difficult for LEMASKO, which was formed in September 1994, to be active, because it was formed without a uniformity of perceptions and conceptions. Therefore the council needs a leader who can represent the Kamoro community with sufficient dignity and worth. The pre-requisites of such a leader are:

1. Knowing the socio-cultural background of the Kamoro
2. Having an educational background in anthropology, sociology and cultural philosophy
3. Knowing what is meant by the terms *paiti, kaoka paiti, taparu* and *we iwoto* in dealing with their food.

LEMASKO in fact hopes that a government agency would be prepared to assume this role; but this will be difficult to achieve, as it appears that there is no support for the Kamoro people from the government.


*63 names of land-snatchers in Timika revealed.*

The illegal parcelling and sale of Kamoro customary lands by certain individuals is described, together with instances of government involvement in the process.


*Iwaka village the victim of Freeport’s pompous promises.*

Freeport promised to build housing for the residents of Iwaka, but the promise remains unfulfilled


*The cultural and artistic wealth of the Amungme and Kamoro has begun to be assaulted.*

Now that the riches of mining are being processed, it is the turn of the Kamoro and Amungme cultural wealth to be processed also. These two tribes have a cultural legacy that has the potential to be sold, and it is only due to failed promotion that Kamoro wood-carvings are not as well known as those of the Asmat.


*Tom Beanal in the eyes of Amungme and Kamoro students.*

The students support Beanal, but question what is to be gained by his going to America.


*Mystery reception table of the Kamoro tribe.*

Must stand on one's own feet.
Profile of the Kamoro carver, Timotius Samin.


The issue of land release of Kamoro tribal land.


Government at Mimika (South West New Guinea)


Notes the absence of a European Bestuur for the Mimika area, and identifies Oeta, Kokenau and Otakwa as the residences of Bestuur Assistants.


The People of the southwest coast of New Guinea.
Includes photos of people from Atuka.


Tillemans, m.s.c., H. 1932. 'Uit het Mimika-gebied'. Annalen van Onze Lieve Vrouw van het Heilig Hart 50:29-32, 78-81.

From the Mimika area.

Tillemans, m.s.c., H. 1932. 'De grammofoon'. Annalen van Onze Lieve Vrouw van het Heilig Hart 50:156-159.

The gramophone.

Tillemans, m.s.c., H. 1934. 'Voor onze Missienaakringen!' Annalen van Onze Lieve Vrouw van het Heilig Hart 52:225-227.

For our mission sewing clubs!


News from Mimika.

Tillemans, m.s.c., H. 1938. Verslag van de tocht naar de Wisselmeren, 2 juni t/m 18 juli 1938. Held at the Archief MSC, Tilburg.

Account of a trip to the Wissel Lakes, from 2 June up to and including 18 July 1938.
Tillemans, m.s.c., H. 1940/41. ‘Verkenningstocht van Pastoor H. Tillemans (M.S.C.) van de Mimika-kust over de Wissel-meren naar de Etnabaai en terug naar Enarotali’. TNG 5:153-161.

Reconnaissance trip of Pastor H. Tillemans (M.S.C.) from the Mimika coast via the Wissel Lakes to Etna Bay and back to Enarotali.
An account of a mission patrol between 31 May and 6 September 1939, from Kokonao to Enarotali and Kugapa, then west towards Etna Bay before returning to Enarotali. Describes the Kamoro settlement at Orawja on the Oeta river.

Tillemans, m.s.c., H. 1947. Aanvullende nota’s bij Van Bavel. Held at the Archief MSC, Tilburg.
Completion notes going with Van Bavel.

The mission in South New Guinea.

Tillemans, m.s.c., H. 1954. ‘Assistent-zielzorgers in de Missie’. Tijdschrift voor liturgie 38:306-312.
Assistant catechists in the Mission.

The cry of distress of New Guinea’s bishop.

Trenkenschuh, o.f.m., Frank A. 1970. ‘Border areas of Asmat: the Mimika’. In Frank A. Trenkenschuh (ed.) An Asmat Sketchbook 1, pp.124-133.
A frank review of Mimika history and culture, commenting on forced resettlement under the Dutch, the dislocation experienced during the Japanese occupation, and the problems encountered by the Catholic mission in its dealings with the Kamoro.

Netherlands New Guinea on the way to development. Makes a brief reference to the attempts to form the Mimika council in the 1950s (p.27).

Account of the military exploration of Netherlands New Guinea, 1907-1915.
The report of the Dutch Military Expedition to New Guinea. Contains accounts of the exploration of the Mimika coast, during which each of the rivers between Triton Bay and Flamingo Bay was ascended at least part-way. An attempt was also made by Captain van der Bie to reach the Carstensz Mountains via the Otakwa and Setakwa rivers (pp.40-42).
Photographs taken in the Mimika area include
26 - canoes at Aimoea, a branch of the Koepera Poekwa River
27 - photo of the Carstensz mountains from the Upper Otakwa River
30 - canoe camp on the Otakwa River
31 - Upper Otakwa River
50 - Kamoro women dancing at Koepera Poekwa
152 - carved canoe prow at Koepera Poekwa

*Continuation of Memorandum of Handover of the West New Guinea sub-division.* Describes Mimika feast houses. [Nienhuis no.535]


Compares Kamoro kinship terminology with that from Sabakor, Kamrau and Irarutu language communities (pp.69-71).


Shows that both Kamoro and Sempan share about 70% of cognates with Asmat (p.4).


Contains an entry for the Kamoro language (pp.370-371), estimating a population of about 9,000 and following Drabbe in identifying six distinct dialects. Also a separate entry for Sempan (p.372).


Identifies Kamoro as a member of the Asmat-Kamoro Language Family (p.31) with an estimated 8,000 people speaking 7 dialects, and includes a map of Kamoro (pp.70-71) and a Kamoro wordlist (p.100).


Maps the distribution of Kamoro.

Voskuyl, E. van 1953. ‘Tourneeverslag over het Etnabaai-gebied’. Fakfak. Ts. [Cited Galis]

*Account of a trip to the Etna-Bay area.*


Describes the visit of the Russian explorer Miklouho-Maclay to Lakahia and Kiruru during drought conditions in 1874 (pp.131-134).


*Procession in Pikapu.*


Numerous references to the history of contact between Europeans and Kamoro.


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Numerous references to the history of contact between Europeans and Kamoro.


Dynamics of Local Leadership and Politics in Timika, Irian Jaya.


The Kamoro Community and Changes in Timika, Irian Jaya.


The Subjectivity of the Kamoro People and Changes in the Socio-Cultural Environment. Published with minor revisions as Muridan 1997b.


Kamoro People and Changes: The Socio-Cultural Environment at Timika, Irian Jaya.


‘Powers of the ‘other’ community at Timika, Irian Jaya’.


Ornamentation and, in particular, the representation of the human form in the art of Dutch South New Guinea.
A review of Asmat and Mimika art. Decorated Mimika paddles (figs.16-17) and a canoe board (fig.18) are amongst the illustrations.


A lengthy account of the 1910-1911 BOU Expedition to the Mimika, Kapare, Utakwa, Wataikwa and Tuaba rivers. The expedition was in close contact with Kamoro people at the settlements of Wakatimi, Obota, Nime, Parimau during this period, and there are numerous references to Kamoro society and material culture.


An account of the Wollaston Expedition of 1912-1913 to the Utakwa and Setakwa rivers and the Tsinga Valley; the expedition was visited on the Utakwa River by people from Wakatimi and Nime villages met during the 1910-1911 BOU Expedition. Wollaston also describes the occupation of the interior lowlands along the upper Utakwa by a small nomadic population, with whom poor relations resulted in a skirmish.


A review of the British Ornithologist’s Union Expedition (1910-1911) and Wollaston Expedition (1912-1913), introducing the scientific reports of these two expeditions. This account concentrates on the second expedition which ascended the Utakwa River; Wollaston makes the observation that there was an intermediate population between the coastal Kamoro and the Highlanders (Amungme) - this third community ‘understood very little of the Mimika dialect’ and Wollaston was of the opinion that, while they hunted in the upper Utakwa area, they were based in the plains to the west (this third community may be the ancestors of the present Nawaripi / Sempan).


Contains lengthy diary entries written by Wollaston during the 1910-1911 BOU Expedition to the Mimika River (pp.97-105) and the 1912-1913 Wollaston Expedition to the Utakwa River (pp.122-153), with numerous references to the Kamoro and ‘Neweripa’ people.


A brief review of Drabbe’s linguistic research on the south coast (Drabbe 1954) noting the inclusion of wordlists in Sempan and Kamoro.


Contains an interview with Carolus C. Weyao, a 25-year old student from Kokonao studying at the Institute of Teacher Training and Education, Jakarta (pp.152-153).
Kamoro Bibliography


Four Winners in the Trikora Battle.
Identifies Johanis Josep Kapijau (no.19), Stanislaus Merraweja (no.20), Johani Aikawe (no.22) and Leo Urmamai [Urumame] (no.27) among the Kamoro representatives to DMP Kabupaten Faf-fak, who voted on the 1969 Act of Free Choice (p.292).


Making salted fish at Kakonau.


The crossing from Paniai to Kaokonao.
A short report on a new track explored by Father Zegwaard in October 1949 between Enarotali and the juncture of the Nuka and Kapare rivers on the Mimika coast, 2 hours by motorboat from Kaokonao. Written at Atuka on 21 October 1949.


Mythological and ancestor stories of the Kamoro (Mimika).
Kamoro myths collected by Zegwaard between 1947 and 1952.


Asmat and Kamoro Papuans, their biological and physiological beliefs.
[Held at the Archives of the Archdiocese of Merauke (Arsip Keuskupan Merauke)]

Zegwaard, m.s.c., Gerard A. 1955. Totemisme van de Kamoro.

Totemism amongst the Kamoro.
[Held at University of Hawai’i, DU744.35.K335.Z44]


Keawa or emae kame.
[Held at the Archives of the Archdiocese of Merauke (Arsip Keuskupan Merauke)]


[Introduction to the mythological and ancestor stories of the Kamoro (Mimika)
[Held University of Hawaii, GR324.5.K36/Z44/1980z. Re-write of 1952 paper?]


A detailed eye-witness account of an initiation ceremony involving nose-piercing performed at Atuka village in November 1951, and of the body-decoration appropriate to the ceremony.


Mission history of the MSC in Mimika, 1927-1953.
[Held at the Archief MSC, Tilburg]

Zegwaard, m.s.c., Gerard A. n.d.c. Aantekeningen bij Geschiedenis MSC in Mimika.

(Further) notes on the history of the MSC in Mimika.
[Held at the Archief MSC, Tilburg]


Asmat-ow in Mimika.
[Held at the Archief MSC, Tilburg]


[Held at the Archief MSC, Tilburg]


Expanding our knowledge about Netherlands New Guinea. Reports the results of exploration of the Mimika coast in 1900, listing numerous Kamoro settlements, including Utanata, Paurauke, Attoka, Kamorokak, Mimikak and Naweripi.