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J. VAN BAAL, K.W. GALIS and R.M. KOENTJARANINGRAT

**WEST IRIAN**  
A BIBLIOGRAPHY



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## PREFACE

The bibliography of Irian presented here owes its origin to an initiative taken in December 1981 at the combined meeting of the Indonesian and the Dutch Steering Committees for the implementation of the Programme of Indonesian Studies, the organizational framework for Indonesian-Dutch cooperation in the social sciences and humanities. The responsibility for compiling the bibliography was assigned to the members Koen-tjaraningrat on the Indonesian and Van Baal on the Dutch side. They started off by soliciting the cooperation of Galis, the author of the "Bibliographie van Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea"<sup>1</sup> of 1962. He kindly agreed to participate in the project and to share their responsibility as a co-author, putting his 1962 bibliography at their common disposal.

At their first meeting the authors agreed on a work scheme and on a division of tasks among themselves, the details of which are of little interest, as the ultimate result of their joint activities, the present volume, is the outcome of frequent mutual consultations and is, besides, their shared responsibility. Of more interest are the principles which they decided on as the basis for their activities, in particular their agreement that this bibliography should be a practical guide for students of the social sciences and humanities as well as for development workers in the area, designed to help them to find their way through the confusing mass of published and unpublished materials concerning Irian. This implied the necessity of differentiating between the more and the less important materials, and of restricting a mention of the less important literature (there is a vast quantity of so-called popular literature) to those papers and articles which may be expected to contain some real information. This kind of selection has the disadvantage of a certain measure of arbitrariness being exercised, while one also runs the risk of omitting material that may be of real value. Nevertheless, the risk had to be accepted, the more so because there is a rapidly growing interest in Irian and quite a number of new students interested in its people are badly in need of better information on the available sources of more precise knowledge. This meant that the work had to be completed in the shortest possible time, a condition which is not always wholly compatible with scientific reliability.

The authors were well aware of this. Nevertheless, their aim was not academic perfection but practical usefulness for the student and the development worker who are relatively new to the area. The latter are better served with a concise guide than with a voluminous work referring to a confusing mass of literature of often uncertain value. Admitting the possibility of occasional gaps and shortcomings, the authors anyway have some confidence that the principal aim has been fulfilled. Besides, the serious student specializing on a certain area will have no difficulty in tracing additional sources of information in the works listed

in this bibliography. In some cases it has even been presupposed that he will consult the sometimes extensive bibliographies going with these works. A good case in point is that of the bibliography included in Van Amelsfoort's work on the Asmat and that of Van Baal on the Marind. The student interested in these peoples will consult these works anyway, and the authors of the present volume, wishing to restrict its already voluminous size, preferred limiting themselves to giving references to these specialized bibliographies to the cumbersome work of copying them.

As the present work has been conceived as a guide, it was considered desirable not to restrict it to information coming within the framework of the social sciences and the humanities alone. It is the experience of every field worker and development worker that he will run up against problems of meteorology, geology and biology as well. He must know where to find information of at least a general and orientational nature. Towards this end the authors have solicited the help of a number of specialists in these fields. They were asked to point the way to the main sources of information in their respective specializations. It is with sincere gratitude that the authors of the present volume mention the kind cooperation they received from the following experts, in the order of the chapters of this work: Mr. T.B. Ridder, who wrote the section on meteorology; Dr. J.J. Reynders, who contributed the sections on geology and soils; and Dr. C. Kalkman, who submitted the section on botany.

Expert assistance was also given by others. The authors wish to thank Dr. J.C. Anceaux for his kindness in writing the chapter on linguistics; Mr. J. Le Grand for his contributions to the section on physical anthropology; Dr. H.A. Poeze for his additions to the chapter on history; and Dr. A. Ploeg and Father B.O. van Nunen, M.A., for their contributions to the bibliography relating to the peoples of the Central Highlands of Irian.

Much information on Irian has been recorded in unpublished reports. It is not always easy to find out where these have been stored. Of the more recent ones many can be found at the University of Cenderawasih (UNCEN), at the Akademi Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri (APDN), at the Sekolah Tinggi Teologi Katolik (SKTT), all at Jayapura, and occasionally, at the Institut Pertanian (PTB) at Manokwari. It is more difficult to trace the older reports. Most of these must be located in The Netherlands, primarily at the Algemeen Rijksarchief in The Hague, and some of them also at the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) in Amsterdam or the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology (KITLV) at Leiden. Unfortunately, the authors have not been able to find out where each of the older reports (i.e. reports dated 1962 or earlier) is kept. A number of these may be untraceable. Fortunately, there is one exception, and an important one at that. This is the collection described by P. Nienhuis in his "Inventaris van het Rapportenarchief van het Kantoor voor Bevolkingszaken" ('s-Gravenhage, Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken, 1968). The collection numbers 921 documents covering well over 25,000 pages. It is now kept at the Algemeen Rijksarchief in The Hague, and has recently been microfilmed. The negative of this film has been deposited at the Arsip Nasional at Jakarta, where copies on film or prints on paper may be obtained on request. The Director of the Algemeen Rijksarchief has greatly facilitated the authors' work by kindly granting permission to annex a copy of Nienhuis' excellent inventory to

the present volume. They owe him their sincere thanks for saving them a great amount of work. Instead of having to copy all the various titles in full, the authors were able to confine themselves to giving references to these documents by the simple statement "Nienhuis no. ....".

We also wish to express our sincere gratitude to Dr. D.C. Ayamiseba, Head of the Institute of Anthropology of Cenderawasih University, who provided Koentjaraningrat with a desk at the library of the Irian Jaya Museum in Abepura at which the latter could isolate himself for about two weeks in order to concentrate on this bibliography. A word of thanks is also due to the librarians at the library of the Summer Institute for Linguistics, at the library of the Academy for Administration in Jayapura, as well as to the Fathers of the Catholic School of Theology in Abepura, who allowed Koentjaraningrat to take a look at a pile of undergraduate essays and even to check through Father Van Nunen's private library.

There is no need to enlarge further on the compilation of this work. The divergent lengths of the successive chapters speak for themselves. What motivated the authors was the concern to promote the study and knowledge of the people of Irian. It is impossible to conclude this preface without a word about the role played by the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, or KITLV, at Leiden. It generously gave the authors the benefits of its resources and know-how, and gracefully accepted the task of editing their work. For all this, the latter are deeply grateful to both the Institute and its staff. They wish to thank in particular the Editorial Department for all the work done to give the work its final shape.

## ABBREVIATIONS

AA	American Anthropologist
Adatrecht- bundels	a series compiled by the Commissie voor het Adatrecht (Customary Law Commission), 1910-1955, 45 vols.
Annual Report	Annual Report on Netherlands New Guinea presented by the Netherlands Government to the Secretary-General of the United Nations
ANU	Australian National University
APDN	Akademi Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri
BB	Binnenlands Bestuur
Berichten UZV	Berichten van de Utrechtsche Zendingsvereniging
BKI	Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde
BNG	Bewindsregeling Nieuw-Guinea
BPP	Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan
BPS	Biro Pusat Statistik
CAMA	Christian and Missionary Alliance
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific Research Organisation
DMGT	Documenta de Medicina Geographica et Tropica
DPRD	Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah
FUNDWI	Fund of the United Nations for the Development of West Irian
GKI	Gereja Kristen Injil
IAE	Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie
IBIJD	Irian, Bulletin for Irian Jaya Development
IG	Indische Gids
INQUA	International Union for Quaternary Research
JRAI	Journal Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and (Northern) Ireland
KBZ	Kantoor voor Bevolkingszaken
KIT	Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen
KITLV	Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde
KNAG	Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap
KPS	wilayah Kepala Pemerintah Setempat (a subdivision)
KS	Koloniale Studiën
KT	Koloniaal Tijdschrift
MDVG	Mededelingen van de Dienst Gezondheidszorg in Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea
MEZ	Mededelingen van Economische Zaken, Landbouwkundige Serie
MIKA	Media Ikatan Kekerabatan Antropologi (a student perio- dical published by the Association of Anthropology Students of the University of Indonesia)
MISI	Majalah Ilmu Ilmu Sastra Indonesia
MNZG	Mededeelingen, Tijdschrift voor Zendingwetenschappen

MUC, MUNCEN	Majalah Universitas Cenderawasih
NGS	Nieuw-Guinea Studiën
NION	Nederlandsch Indië Oud en Nieuw
NJAS	Netherlands Journal of Agricultural Sciences
NNG	Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea; tweemaandelijks orgaan van de Stichting 'Het Nationaal Nieuw-Guinea Comité'
NNGPM	Nederlandsche Nieuw Guinee Petroleum Maatschappij
NTNI	Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch-Indië
PdK	Departmen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan
PNG	Papua / New Guinea
PTB	Institut Pertanian Bogor (Manokwari)
SIL	Summer Institute for Linguistics
SPC	South Pacific Commission (Noumea)
STTK	Sekolah Tinggi Teologi Katolik
TAG	Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap
TBB	Tijdschrift voor het Binnenlandsch Bestuur
TBG	Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, uitgegeven door het Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen
TGM	Tropical and Geographical Medicine
TNG	Tijdschrift Nieuw-Guinea
UNCEN	Universitas Cenderawasih, Jayapura
UNCEN, FHES	Fakultas Hukum, Ekonomi dan Sosial UNCEN
UNCEN, FK	Fakultas Keguruan UNCEN
UNCEN, FPPK	Fakultas Pertanian, Perikanan dan Kehutanan UNCEN
UNDIP, FK	Fakultas Kesehatan UNDIP
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNTEA	United Nations Temporary Authority
ZfE	Zeitschrift für Ethnologie

## GENERAL

### 1.1. General Works

General works devoted exclusively to Irian or to Irian as part of the island New Guinea are few in number. Although 30 years old, the best, even today, is Klein (1953-54). This work is a collection of 33 essays, counting some 1560 pages. They deal with all the various aspects of the island's natural and cultural history and the problems and prospects of its resources, and offer a valuable survey of the scientific knowledge and literature available at that time. The work replaced an earlier, equally valuable attempt by the same author at giving a comprehensive survey, which was sponsored by the Molukken-Instituut and appeared under a slightly different title (Klein 1935-38). The two works will be quoted as Klein's Nieuw-Guinea and Klein's Nieuw Guinee respectively, followed by the date of appearance of the relevant volume.

A simpler and more popular work is *Vademecum* (1956). Another important source of general information is the annual reports to the United Nations (Annual Reports 1949-61). These reports have been published in both Dutch and English. They contain a mass of precise administrative and statistical information on quite a variety of subjects. In addition, mention should be made of two popular works for general orientation, the first a picture book (Dutch and English text) compiled by Van Kampen (1961), the second by Kasberg (1956).

During the West Irian dispute the staff of the Indonesian armed forces, or Staf Penguasa Perang Tertinggi Republik Indonesia, published a source book of general information on soils, flora, fauna, agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry in West Irian (Apandi et al. 1962). A little later the University of Indonesia published a book with data on the geography, demography, prehistory, history, the ethnography of various ethnic groups, culture change and Messianic cults of the peoples of West Irian based on secondary sources (Koentjaraningrat and Harsja W. Bachtiar 1963).

Finally - and mostly for curiosity's sake - mention should be made of the fairly numerous Special Reports of the Allied Forces, S.W. Pacific area, Allied Geogr. Section. These documents were compiled from various earlier sources for the information and orientation of the advancing allied military forces on their campaign against the Japanese. After the war piles of these confidential reports were found in various parts of the one-time New Guinea war theatre. Most of them have disappeared in local archives and private collections. A number of these documents have been listed in Galis 1962:16ff. The most valuable parts of these documents are the maps contained in them. As the papers themselves are résumés of mainly second-hand information we will rarely refer to them.