

IV

PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY AND DEMOGRAPHY

IV.1. *Physical Anthropology*

As general introductions to subjects relating to the racial history of the Western Pacific and the Indonesian archipelago Jacob (1967) and Bullwood (1980) are recommended. An introduction to the anthropobiology of the Irian people is presented by Simmons et al. (1967, 1971) and Gajdušek et al. (1978). More specific anthropobiological research data from Irian may be found in Meyer (1875-78), Van der Sande (1907), Koch (1908), Van den Broek (1913, 1915a, 1915b, 1918), Pycraft (1916), Bijlmer (1922, 1928a, 1928b, 1935, 1939), Wirz (1923-25, 1924, 1926), Kleiweg de Zwaan (1928, 1932, 1933a, 1933b, 1935, 1942, 1956), Kleiweg de Zwaan and Van Bork-Felkamp (1938), Bos (1935), Brouwer (1939), Hambly (1940), Graydon et al. (1958), and Nijenhuis (1961).

IV.2. *Demography*

By far the best and most elaborate study on the demography of Irian is Groenewegen and Van de Kaa (1964-67). The report is based on three years' extensive field research in six different regions: Schouten Islands, Numfor, Lower Waropen, Nimboran, Fakfak, and Muyu, covering some 79,000 individuals. Research in two more areas had been planned but could not be conducted because of the Indonesian intervention in 1962. All the same, we are indebted to the team for a considerable amount of data, and to its leaders, the authors of the report, for a well considered analysis of the facts.

The first time Papuan demography received public attention was in 1919, when the R.C. missionary Vertenten was summoned to Batavia because of his alarming press reports claiming that the population of South New Guinea was dying out. This resulted in an anti-venereal granulome campaign in the area. The campaign was successful, but the demographic situation of the area ever afterwards continued to draw attention (Sitanela 1926, Van Baal 1934 and 1939, Boldingh 1951-52).

The scientific demographic study of Irian began with the research of the so-called 'Depopulation Team' into the causes of depopulation among the Marind-anim. On this project see Rapport Bevolkingsonderzoek (1958), Kooijman (1959), and McArthur (1968). Copies of the Rapport Bevolkingsonderzoek are rare but may be consulted at the Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde at Leiden, and at the SWO (Social Science Research) department of the Royal Tropical Institute at Amsterdam. The researches of the 'Depopulation Team' had a stimulating effect on the activities of some of the medical officers in the area, such as Van der Hoeven (1956a, 1956b, 1956c), and Voors and Metselaar (1958).

The interest in demographical problems culminated in the researches

of Groenewegen and Van de Kaa (1964-67). On this point see also: Zwart (1965) and Van de Kaa (1967, 1970). Since, a new census has been taken, namely in 1971 (Sensus penduduk 1971). Unfortunately the results of this census have not yet been analyzed.

Meanwhile, many of the old problems remain. One of these is the masculinization of the sex ratio in situations of population decline, first reported by Van Baal (1939) and since reconfirmed by Oosterwal (1959).

There are other problems besides, such as that of 11,000 years of human exploitation of the sub-alpine areas near the Jayawijaya Mountains discussed by Hope (1977). It forms but part of a more comprehensive problem, that of the high population density in the highlands and the low one in the lowlands, where endemic malaria has for generations caused a continuing decrease in numbers. We may take it for granted that for a long time the gaps were filled by migrants descending from the mountains, a movement that is still continuing today. Yet there are indications that since about the end of the 18th century this descent of mountain dwellers has slowed down significantly, with an increasing depopulation of part of the lowlands as a result. The Lake Plain, the Etna Bay hinterland and the southeastern lowlands are cases in point. Insufficient attention has been given to the obvious possibility that the halt in highland emigration may have been caused by the introduction of ipomoea batatas to the highlands. Batatas thrive at altitudes of up to 2,000 metres, a circumstance which opened a probably welcome opportunity of occupying more elevated highland regions where taro, the original food crop of the highlanders, does not grow.

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V

LINGUISTICS¹

V.1. Introduction

The present chapter has been devised as a practical guide to serve the needs of both the non-linguist field researcher in Irian and the linguist who is new to this area. Consequently, information that is too outdated or unimportant, or which lies buried in journals which are very difficult to find, has not been taken into consideration. Nevertheless, if the list of relevant works presented here looks to be short, this is not the result of this selective approach. It is simply a reflection of the deplorable fact that, in spite of considerable progress in recent years, only the first steps have been taken towards the description and classification of the multitudinous languages spoken in this vast area.

V.2. General

A preliminary linguistic map of the area is found in Galis (1955). Better maps - though certainly not complete or without errors - are those in Salzner (1960). The best so far are those in Wurm and Shirô Hattori (1981). For a general survey of the languages of Irian mention may be made of Capell (1969). Check-lists of languages in this area are found in Voorhoeve (1975b) and Barr and Barr (1978). The history of linguistic research in the area is dealt with by Anceaux (1953b), Laycock and Voorhoeve (1971) and Laycock (1972). General introductions are found in a variety of works, such as Anceaux (1953a, 1965b, 1971), Boelaars (1953), Wurm (1971, 1975a, 1975b, 1982) and Hay (1980). A useful manual for beginning field workers is Cohen (1976). A variety of problems is discussed in Cowan (1953a, 1954-55a, 1954-55b, 1959a) and Drabbe (1955-56a, 1955-56b). A set of specific problems is that of the classification of the Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian) languages of the area, of the boundary to be demarcated between these and the non-Austronesian languages, and the classification of the non-Austronesian languages. A prolific author on these three subjects is Cowan. On the classification of the non-Austronesian languages see more specifically Voorhoeve. Of interest in this context are Cowan (1949-50, 1951-52, 1953b, 1957a, 1957b, 1957-58, 1959b), Voorhoeve (1968, 1969, 1971, 1975a), McElhanon and Voorhoeve (1970), Wurm, Voorhoeve and McElhanon (1975), and Heesch (1977). For other works on Irian comparative linguistics see also Larson (1972 and 1977), Kafior and Suharno (1977), and Stokhof et al. (forthcoming).

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