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THE NETHERLANDS AND OCEANIA: A SUMMARY OF RESEARCH

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ANTHROPOLOGY, LINGUISTICS
AND DEMOGRAPHY OF OCEANIA BY DUTCH SOCIAL SCIENTISTS
AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The present publication is the result of an initiative of the *Werkgemeenschap Oceanië* (Netherlands Society for Oceanic Studies), whose members are mainly social scientists with academic degrees either from a Dutch university or from a comparable institution abroad and with Oceania as their special field of interest and object of study and research. The areas and population groups covered by the *Werkgemeenschap* are the Melanesian islands, including New Guinea, Polynesia, including the Maori of New Zealand, Micronesia, and the Australian Aborigines. The disciplines represented in the Society are anthropology, linguistics and demography.¹

At a general meeting held in April 1982 a suggestion by one of the members to review the work done by Dutch Oceanists since the Second World War met with general approval. It was then decided that this review should also include publications by foreign researchers residing in The Netherlands some time in the course of their scientific activities.

In the history of Dutch research on Oceania after World War II two phases can be distinguished. The first spans the period between 1949, when Indonesia gained independence, and 1963, when West New Guinea (which had remained under Dutch sovereignty in 1949) was eventually handed over to the Republic of Indonesia. West New Guinea, or Netherlands New Guinea, as it was still called in this interim period, then was the area in Oceania on which many Dutch anthropologists, linguists and demographers concentrated their energy and attention. In the second phase, the beginning of which was marked by the transfer of West New Guinea, or Irian Jaya, as it was to be

1 Most of the data underlying this survey were supplied by members of the *Werkgemeenschap*, to whom the Editor feels much indebted. Special thanks are due to Professor J. C. Anceaux and Professor F. H. A. G. Zwart for writing the Introductions to the linguistic and demographic sections. Dr. Robert A. Blust partly checked and corrected the English text.

called henceforth, to Indonesia, the interest of Dutch Oceanists gradually shifted to other areas of the Pacific. In the late sixties research began in the part of the Melanesian region beyond the former outpost of the Netherlands Empire in the East, and in the following decade the area covered by Dutch anthropologists, linguists and demographers geographically extended further into Melanesia and Polynesia.

In the years between 1949 and 1963 West New Guinea was the subject of a great deal of public interest in The Netherlands. The Administration was reorganized and trained personnel were recruited from Holland both for the Administration and for the Health and Education Services. Money was made available for the exploration and opening up of hitherto unknown areas and for the country's economic development. Research formed part of this 'New Deal' for West New Guinea. Research in the field of social science was greatly stimulated by J. van Baal, himself an anthropologist, who was Governor of Netherlands New Guinea from 1953 to 1958. One of his major publications is his description and analysis of the culture and religion of the Marind-anim (Van Baal 1966), which is the outcome of a meticulous examination of written sources and field research in the area during his time as 'controleur' at Merauke in 1936. His interest was by no means restricted to Marind culture. It covered a much wider geographical area, as well as other than anthropological aspects. His aim at the time was to acquire more knowledge about and a deeper insight into the culture and languages of the native population of Netherlands New Guinea. Towards this end he recruited from The Netherlands a number of young academics trained in anthropology and linguistics as well as demography.

The centre directing the research in West New Guinea was the *Kantoor voor Bevolkingszaken* (Bureau for Native Affairs) in Hollandia (now Jayapura), which was established in 1951 both as a research institution and as an advisory body on specific native affairs. The research conducted by staff members as well as other social scientists, either in cooperation with the Bureau or independently, promoted a number of publications which have augmented and deepened the existing knowledge of West New Guinea in the fields of anthropology, linguistics and demography.

Research was carried out among a large number of ethnic groups. Between these groups considerable differences appeared to exist both as regards natural environment and cultural pattern. Through these investigations information was made available on various aspects of the life of these groups. This information was later used by several writers as basic material for studies and analyses of a more general nature with reference to this culture area as a whole, as well as for the building up of anthropological theories.

There is a considerable quantitative difference between the research conducted since World War II by Dutch anthropologists and linguists in West New Guinea and their activities in and pertaining to other areas in Oceania, whose relations with The Netherlands were few if, in most cases, any. A few studies were made on general subjects relating to one of the sub-areas of Oceania or to Oceania as a whole, such as the origin of the Polynesians and the problem of prehistoric migrations and the peopling of Oceania. In addition field research was done in Melanesian areas — Papua New Guinea, New Britain — and in Fiji, as well as among the Australian Aborigines.

Dutch demographers, however, whose activities in the Pacific area originally were also restricted to West New Guinea, afterwards occupied themselves with other parts of Oceania to a much higher degree than anthropologists and linguists. Demographic research was conducted in a number of regions in Melanesia, in Fiji and in Polynesia.

The publications by anthropologists, linguists and demographers will be dealt with in three separate sections.² In each of these sections the list of publications will be preceded by an Introduction. The available material for the bibliographies was selected according to relevance and accessibility, which implies that publications put out for internal use, stencilled reports, letters to editors of newspapers, and the like, were not included.³ This applies also to book reviews. Articles with reference to other publications, the so-called review articles, on the other hand, are mentioned. In addition to printed publications, films of ethnographic interest made by Dutch researchers are listed.

As regards the classification of the bibliographical data, there was a choice out of three possibilities, viz. a regional classification, a subject one, and an author one.

A regional classification would have implied a division of the bibliography into a number of separate sections each listing the material dealing with a given single region and headed by the name of that region, viz. West New Guinea, the main-island part of Papua New Guinea, the other Melanesian islands, etc. For a subject classification the subject of each book or article would have been the decisive criterion for inclusion. Here one could imagine sections with such headings as 'monographs as the outcome of field research', 'publi-

2 The anthropological bibliography also lists a few articles in the field of archaeology. These are the outcome of research carried out in a few scattered places in West New Guinea by anthropologists who had not been trained in that discipline and for whom this research was a side-line to their anthropological activities. These articles will therefore be mentioned within the framework of the authors' anthropological publications.

3 An exception was made for the mimeographed *Bibliographie van Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea* by Klaas W. Galis.

cations in which local and regional information is compared and used for general studies and anthropological theories', and 'works in the field of ethnographic art'. A serious drawback of the latter mode of classification is provided by the insoluble problem of a satisfactory and workable delimitation of the various subjects. Another problem arising here is that the contents of a considerable number of books and articles would require their being listed under two or even more headings. Moreover, the resultant bibliography would fail to furnish easily accessible surveys of all of the thematically varied publications of specific fairly well known and important authors. This disadvantage, which is also inherent in the regional type of classification, as will be explained below, was the main reason why such an approach has not been used.

The regional method of classification has the advantage that it offers an easily accessible survey of research and publications relating to a given area. It has the disadvantage, however, of also presenting a fragmented picture of each author's contribution to his specific field — anthropological, linguistic, and demographic — of Oceanic studies. This holds in particular for those whose publications are the outcome of research carried out in more than one region, and also for others, who, mostly in addition to reporting on their own fieldwork, have produced works of a wider scope, dealing with subjects and problems pertinent to larger areas of Oceania or to Oceania as a whole, or, in some cases, discussing particular theoretical problems (Anceaux, Van Baal, Blust, Claessen, Gerbrands, Held, De Josselin de Jong, Van de Kaa, Kooijman, Van der Leeden, Pouwer, Voorhoeve).

It is this latter kind of contribution by their Dutch colleagues which in all probability is of primary interest to Oceanists outside The Netherlands, for whom in particular this bibliography has been compiled. Therefore a regional classification was also rejected. Instead, the bibliographical information will be presented in a list of authors and all their relevant publications set out in alphabetical order.

The disadvantage of this method, namely that it gives a fragmented picture of the publications dealing with a particular region, is partly compensated by an indication of the pertinent region underneath the year of appearance of each book or article. There are six such indications, viz. WNG for West New Guinea or Irian Jaya, ENG for East New Guinea = the main-island part of Papua New Guinea, M for the rest of Melanesia, F for Fiji, P for Polynesia, and A for Australia. Such an indication has only been given in the case of those publications which are relevant to our knowledge of the region concerned. The titles of a considerable number of publications on West New Guinea mention names of places, areas and groups which may be difficult to locate for readers less familiar with the geography of the country. Additional regional information with respect to these publi-

cations was therefore called for. For this information the reader is referred to the indications underneath the titles and to the sketch-map.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Introduction

The dominant position occupied by West New Guinea in Dutch Oceanic anthropology has been pointed out in the foregoing section. For that reason, priority is given to this area at the western periphery of the Pacific over 'the rest of Oceania'.

Research in West New Guinea

Publications by Dutch authors containing ethnographic information on several larger areas of West New Guinea appeared long before the Second World War. Some of these are still being consulted by anthropologists doing research in the field of material culture in these areas. In this connection three works referring to coastal areas in the west and northwest as well as in the south and southwest of the island should be mentioned, viz. F. S. A. de Clercq and J. D. E. Schmeltz, *Ethnographische beschrijving van de west- en noordkust van Nederlandsch Nieuw-Guinea*, Leiden 1893 (Brill), G. A. J. van der Sande, 'Ethnography and anthropology', *Nova Guinea* III, Leiden 1907 (Brill), and H. W. Fischer, 'Ethnographica aus Süd- und Südwest-Neu-Guinea', *Nova Guinea* VII:37-144, Leiden 1923 (Brill).

De Clercq was a 'Resident' in the Netherlands Indies Civil Service. In this capacity he made four journeys to the west and north coast of New Guinea in 1887 and 1888. During these trips he collected ethnographic artifacts of great functional variety from a wide range of villages along the whole of the west and north coast. This collection is well documented, the available information on each object having been systematically recorded. The material was presented to the *Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde* (National Museum of Ethnology) in Leiden, where it was studied and described by Schmeltz, the then curator. De Clercq and Schmeltz's joint book, together with the collection itself, constitute the main source of information on the material aspects of the native cultures of west and northwest New Guinea at the end of the 19th century.

H. W. Fischer, a later curator of the collections from Indonesia and Oceania at the Leiden Museum, illustrated and described ethnographic materials acquired by H. A. Lorentz in the Asmat and Mimika areas in the course of his trips there in 1907, 1909 and 1910. Van der Sande was a physician who participated in the Netherlands Scientific Expedition sent to the north coast of New Guinea in 1903.

The first anthropological research in West New Guinea was carried out in 1920 in the course of an expedition to Mt. Wilhelmina, in the Central Highlands, organized by the *Indisch Comité voor Wetenschappelijke Onderzoekingen* (Indies Committee for Scientific Researches). The physical anthropologist H. J. T. Bijlmer, who was a member of the expedition, studied the Timorini, pygmoid Papuans living in the valley of the Swart river. He published the results of his investigations in *Nova Guinea* VII (pp. 355-488, Leiden 1923 (Brill)) under the title 'Anthropological results of the Dutch Scientific Central New Guinea Expedition Ao 1920, followed by an essay on the anthropology of the Papuans'. Some 15 years later Bijlmer did research among the Mountain tribes in the area between the Wissel Lakes and the Mimika coast. The outcome of this was published in 'Tapiro Pygmies and Pania Mountain-Papuans. Results of the Anthropological Mimika Expedition in New Guinea 1935-36', *Nova Guinea* N.S. III:113-184, Leiden 1939 (Brill).

By that time a project of cultural anthropological research on West New Guinea had been initiated by Van Baal. His doctoral thesis, *Godsdienst en samenleving in Nederlandsch-Zuid-Nieuw-Guinea*, Amsterdam: Noord-Hollandse Uitgevers Mij., which is based on a study of written sources and which deals with the religion and social organization of the Marind-anim, had appeared in 1934. Additional information on South New Guinea, in particular on the Marind-anim, was provided by him after his stay in the Marind area as 'controleur' at Merauke from 1936 to 1938. His observations and research data from that period are recorded in three publications, viz. 'De bevolking van Zuid-Nieuw-Guinea onder Nederlandsch bestuur ... 36 jaar', *TBG* 4 79 (1939):309-414; 'Een reis door het Gab-Gab-gebied (Midden-Fly-rivier)', *TBG* 80 (1940):1-14; and 'Een en ander over de bevolking van het Boven-Bian-gebied (Zuid-Nieuw-Guinea)', *TBG* 80 (1940):568-584.

At about the same time the Protestant missionary F. C. Kamma published the results of his observations and fieldwork in the Biak-Numfor area in an article entitled 'Levend heidendom', which appeared in *Tijdschrift 'Nieuw Guinea'* 4 (1939/1940):206-213, 247-258, 320-333, 5 (1940/41):22-35, 69-90, 117-135.

In the Waropen area, on the eastern shores of Geelvink Bay, linguistic and anthropological research was carried out by G. J. Held under the auspices of the *Nederlands Bijbelgenootschap* (Netherlands Bible Society).

Also just before the war the *Koninklijk Nederlands Aardrijkskundig Genootschap* (Royal Netherlands Geographical Society) organized an

4 For this and other abbreviations see the list of abbreviations on p. 210.

expedition to the Wissel Lakes area in the western Central Highlands. C. C. F. M. Le Roux, then curator at the *Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde* in Leiden, was put in charge of the ethnological research. The results of this research were published after the war (Le Roux 1948/50).

Shortly before the Japanese army landing in New Guinea J. P. K. van Eechoud collected valuable ethnographic data in the course of his travels in Government service, which were published after the war (Van Eechoud 1962).

A few years after the war the results of Held's fieldwork in Waropen appeared (1947, 1947/48). At about the same time Le Roux's book came out (1948/50). Also around this time Kamma started his research in the Biak-Numfor area, publishing the results in a series of books and articles.

Systematic anthropological research of the type initiated by Van Baal was hereupon carried out in a number of places in West New Guinea. The results were presented in five important case studies appearing in the 1950s, viz. Kamma 1954 (Biak-Numfor area), Galis 1955 (Humboldt Bay), Pouwer 1955a (Mimika), Van der Leeden 1956 (Sarmi), and Schoorl 1957 (Muyu). Boelaars furthermore published his first data on the Jaqaj in the Mappi area in 1958.

In the case of Pouwer and Van der Leeden the above-mentioned publications, together with the results of other fieldwork, provided the starting-point for studies and essays of a general and theoretical nature (Pouwer 1958, 1960a, 1960b, 1961b, 1961c, 1962b, 1964a, 1966a, 1966b, 1966c, 1966d, 1966e, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1978, 1981, Van der Leeden 1960, 1970, 1971).

During the 1960s the knowledge of the cultures of West New Guinea was further extended by the appearance of the following case studies, in chronological order: Pouwer 1960c (eastern Vogelkop), Oosterwal 1961a (Tor river area), Van Eechoud 1962 (Kaowerawédj), Kooijman 1962c (Star Mountains), Van Logchem 1963 (Arguni), Pouwer 1964b (Star Mountains), Broekhuijse 1967 and Ploeg 1969 (Dani, Central Highlands).

In the 1970s Hylkema's study on the Nalum of the Star Mountains (1974) and Boelaars' book on the Mandobo (1970) appeared. The latter's ethnographic description of the Jaqaj was published in 1981.

Mention was made above of general, theoretical publications by Van der Leeden and Pouwer in which the arguments are supported by data from field research in West New Guinea. In addition the bibliography lists several publications by other authors in which subjects and problems encountered in the context of fieldwork in West New Guinea are discussed in a more general framework. The most important of these works, in alphabetical order, are Van Baal 1956, 1960, Gerbrands 1966, 1969, Held 1951, 1953, 1953/54, and Locher 1956, 1978.

Although art in traditional Papuan societies is closely related to other elements of the culture, it is nevertheless logical to treat works on indigenous art as a group apart. Within this group two categories can further be distinguished, viz. case studies based on ethno-aesthetic fieldwork or written sources and ethnographic collections, and works of a more general nature, viz. surveys resulting from earlier research and theoretical considerations on the basis of previous work.

Ethno-aesthetic field research was conducted among the Asmat by Gerbrands in 1960/61. The results are recorded in printed publications and cine-films. The most important of these are Gerbrands 1967a and 1963 (film).

Ethnographic art case studies based on written sources and museum collections are Van Baaren 1968, Kooijman 1959a, 1962a, Van Renselaar c.1956, and Wassing 1977. Hoogerbrugge and Kooijman 1976 is based on both fieldwork and museum material.

Surveys of Papuan art were published by Gerbrands (1951, 1979) and Kooijman (c.1955, 1956, 1961, 1966). Theoretical works in which reference is made to the art of West New Guinea are those by Gerbrands (1966, 1969) and Muensterberger (1945).

Kamma and Kooijman 1973 is a treatise on a traditional craft primarily belonging to the material cultural sphere.

Research in East New Guinea

Only a few Dutch anthropologists have done research in or with reference to the main-island part of Papua New Guinea. In this connection seven names are listed in the bibliography, viz. Van Beek, Van Groningen à Stuling, Mulderink, J. W. van Nieuwenhuijsen, C. H. van Nieuwenhuijsen-Riedeman, Ploeg, and Smidt.

Van Beek has completed his fieldwork among the Biami on the Great Papuan Plateau (Western Province). The publications listed are to be considered as short introductions to a more scholarly presentation of the material which is in preparation. The contributions by Van Groningen à Stuling and Mulderink comprise a few publications of rather limited scope.

Van Nieuwenhuijsen-Riedeman published the results of her fieldwork in the Fly river area in 1979. The two Van Nieuwenhuijsens together have reported on their research in three joint publications (1965, 1972, 1975).

Ploeg's publications with regard to East New Guinea largely belong in the socio-economic sphere. One of the dominant themes of his work is the reaction of the native population to the Western presence.

Smidt has carried out ethno-aesthetic fieldwork in the Ramu area and is still working out his data. Those of his publications based on his research (1976, 1980) which are listed below have a preliminary, introductory character.

In addition to the above-mentioned publications which are the outcome of field research, a few others will be listed here which are based on the study of museum collections, viz. Van Emst 1958b (a description of art objects in the *Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen* in Amsterdam collected by the Swiss ethnographer Paul Wirz), and Schefold 1966 (whose research into Middle Sepik suspension hooks was also conducted in museums). Kooijman's contributions on the art of New Guinea (c.1955, 1966), referred to earlier in the section on West New Guinea, are mentioned again here since they cover the art of the entire island.

From an anthropological point of view the films made by Klinkert are of rather limited value. Klinkert 1974 shows four contemporary Papua New Guinea artists at work, taking the spectator to the villages of three of them. His most recent film (1980) supplies some information on life in the Trobriands.

Research in the rest of Melanesia

For the remainder of Melanesia the results of Dutch research so far are restricted to Gerbrands' publications and his films on the Kilenge in western New Britain (1971, 1978; films: 1971e and f, 1972, 1973a and b, 1978), an article by Van Groningen à Stuling (1980), also on the Kilenge, and an article by De Josselin de Jong dealing with the class system of Ambrym (1966).

Research in Fiji

Dutch anthropological research in Fiji is restricted to Kooijman's study of the technical, social and ceremonial aspects of the 'tapa complex' on Moce Island, in the Southern Lau Group. The data, covering decorated tapas and other objects, have been presented in several publications (1977b, 1978, 1980b, 1981) as well as a cine-film (1974), and at a special exhibition held by the *Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde* (1980a).

Research in Polynesia

No field research has been conducted by Dutch anthropologists to date in Polynesia. However, a few studies have appeared which are based on written sources and museum collections. Mention should be made here of Claessen 1962, 1970a, 1978, Jongmans 1955, and Kooijman 1964a, all of them dealing with Tahiti, as well as Claessen's publications on Tonga (1968, 1970a, 1973a).

Heyerdahl's *American Indians in the Pacific* has not failed to arouse interest and provoke reactions in The Netherlands as well. His theory of the American origin of the Polynesians has been criticized by De Josselin de Jong (1953) and Van Emst and Jongmans (1954). Heeren-Palm, in her book on Polynesian migrations, has pointed to the existence of a great many comparable elements in Indonesian and

Polynesian cultures in support of the theory of a western origin of Polynesian culture and a west-east migration of the Polynesians. In later publications (Palm 1964, Nooy-Palm 1974) the same author has entered into these questions at greater length.

In addition to these attempts at a reconstruction of the history of the Polynesians, Nooy-Palm has contributed to Polynesian anthropology with her discussion of the problem of social stratification (1973). Kooijman's contribution to Polynesian anthropology belongs to the material cultural field. His publications on Polynesian tapa (1972a, 1973) are the result of a study of museum collections and written sources.

Research in Australia

Van Baal's study on the bull-roarer cult (1963) is the outcome of comparative research in New Guinea and Australia. Comparisons between these two areas in general and between the Nunggubuyu of Arnhem Land and the Marind-anim in particular, have been made by Van der Leeden (1970, 1975b). Van der Leeden's data on the Nunggubuyu are based on fieldwork, part of the outcome of which has been published (1975a).

De Josselin de Jong has written a review article on F. G. G. Rose's book on the social organization of the Groote Eylandt people, which discusses kinship amongst the Australian Aborigines.

In the mid-seventies field research was initiated in Australia by the Institute of Social and Cultural Anthropology of the Catholic University in Nijmegen. As the outcome of investigations by Dutch anthropologists among Aboriginal groups in Arnhem Land and Western Australia a number of publications have appeared. Most of these are case studies referring directly to the communities investigated (Borsboom 1978a and b, Dagmar 1978a, 1982a and b, Borsboom and Dagmar forthcoming). There are two articles of a more general character, the one dealing with death rites (Borsboom 1982b), the other discussing the problem of Aborigines in Australian politics (Dagmar 1978b).

SKETCH-MAP OF WEST NEW GUINEA

Geographical names and names of ethnic groups mentioned in the Bibliographies

I Raja Ampat Group	1 Batanta	9 Mt. Carstensz
II Vogelkop (Bird's Head)	2 Misoöl	10 Swart river
III Bomberai	3 Ayfat river	11 Tor river
IV MacCluer Gulf	4 Biak	12 Humboldt Bay
V Geelvink Bay	5 Numfor	13 Lake Sentani
VI Casuarinen Coast	6 Yapen	14 Digul river
VII Frederik Hendrik Island	7 Wissel Lakes	15 Mandobo river
VIII Star Mountains	8 Mamberamo river	16 Mappi river
A Moi	a Windesi	
B Mejbrat	b Waropen	
C Mimika	c Arguni	
D Asmat	d Pionierbivak	
E Jaqaj	e Bataviabivak	
F Awju	f Sarmi	
G Marind-anim	g Nimboran	
H Yéi-nan	h Jayapura	
I Muyu		
J Dani		

Abbreviations

AA	<i>American Anthropologist</i>
ANU	Australian National University
ASB	<i>An Asmat Sketchbook</i> , ed. by Frank Trenkenschuh, Agats, Irian Jaya: Asmat Museum
BIC	<i>Bulletin of the International Committee on Urgent Anthropological and Ethnological Research</i>
BKI	<i>Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde</i> , publ. by Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, Leiden
DMGT	<i>Documenta de Medicina Geographica et Tropica</i>
IBIJD	<i>Irian. Bulletin of Irian Jaya Development</i> , Jayapura (Irian Jaya): University of Cenderawasih
ICA	Instituut voor Culturele Anthropologie
IWF	Institut für den wissenschaftlichen Film. Encyclopaedia Cinematographica, Göttingen
JPS	<i>Journal of the Polynesian Society</i>
KITLV	Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde
Kultuurpatronen	<i>Kultuurpatronen (Patterns of Culture). Bulletin Ethnografisch Museum, Delft</i>
MRVV	Mededelingen van het Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde, Leiden
NGS	<i>Nieuw-Guinea Studiën</i>
NNG	<i>Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea</i>
SFW	Stichting Film en Wetenschap, Utrecht
TAG	<i>Tijdschrift van het Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap</i>
TBG	<i>Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde</i> , publ. by Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen
TESG	<i>Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie</i>
TGM	<i>Tropical and Geographical Medicine</i>
TNG	<i>Tijdschrift 'Nieuw Guinea'</i>
VKI	Verhandelingen KITLV
VNN	<i>Verre Naasten Naderbij</i> , Rijksmuseum voor Volkenkunde te Leiden

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LINGUISTICS

Introduction

Much of what has been said about Dutch contributions to Pacific anthropology is true also for linguistics. Here one would have expected more interest, however, as both the Austronesian family, to which most of the languages of Indonesia belong, and the group of the non-Austronesian languages of the New Guinea area are found in Oceania, so that Oceania must be regarded as an essential area for comparative linguistics, even where these are directed primarily to the Netherlands East Indies. But after H. Kern, who kept abreast of the developments in Oceanic linguistics during the last decades of the 19th century, there was little further work in this respect. Moreover, Western New Guinea did not receive the interest it deserved.

All this changed after the Second World War and the Independence of Indonesia. Then especially the languages of Western New Guinea began being studied by other than missionary linguists like Held, who had worked in the Waropen area in the north, and Father Drabbe, who over a period of many years produced descriptions of numerous languages in the south.

This also entailed that an interest developed in linguistic subjects other than descriptions. An important issue was the establishment of the boundary between the Austronesian and the non-Austronesian (Papuan) languages. Important contributions to this field of studies are found in some of Cowan's publications. This author also devoted studies to the mutual relationships between non-Austronesian languages and to descriptive linguistics. Both these subjects are also treated in Voorhoeve's works.

The languages of Oceania outside New Guinea are regularly studied and taught in The Netherlands. These activities take place mainly in the general framework of comparative linguistics, as there is little opportunity for Dutch scholars to do extensive field work in the area.

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DEMOGRAPHY

Introduction

General background

The population of almost all Pacific islands which were contacted and penetrated by alien forces before the end of the 19th century suffered severely from a succession of disastrous epidemics. In some the decline in numbers has continued well into the present century. This decline attracted much speculation and inquiry, but it now appears that a large part of the concern was based on very superficial data, and in particular on an uncritical acceptance of many extremely unsound early population estimates.¹

It was long seriously believed that a loss of interest in life and reproduction, following from a sense of despair in the face of the overwhelming power of the invaders and their interference with native life, was the major single cause of depopulation. Though this theory of psychological "tristesse"² is still occasionally resurrected, it now seems that the impact of disease among populations whose birth survivals did not greatly exceed the number of deaths in "normal" times provided sufficient explanation of the observed decline. Measles, whooping cough, influenza, tuberculosis, venereal disease, the spreading of malaria, and especially dysentery seem to have been the major killers.

By 1938, however, Lambert was able to state that "the problem of depopulation of races in the Pacific need no longer exist".³ During the next decades it was the possibility of overpopulation which demanded attention. Nevertheless, on individual islands in the New Hebrides and Solomons and in parts of New Guinea the population continued to decline, or at best remained stationary.

Research in West New Guinea

A case in point was presented by the Marind-anim peoples (living on the south coast of West New Guinea), who had been ravaged by *venereal granuloma*, introduced during the first decade of this century, and by the 1918 influenza epidemic. The administration's concern about their stagnant numbers resulted in an investigation being carried out by assistant district officers in 1948, focusing on the demographic

1 McArthur, Norma

1967 *Island populations of the Pacific*, Canberra.

2 Pitt-Rivers, G. H. L.

1927 *The clash of cultures and the contact of races*, London.

3 Lambert, S. M.

1938 *East Indian and Fijian in Fiji: their changing numerical relation*, B. P. Bishop Museum Special Publication 32, Honolulu, p. 3.

structure of this group (as regards age, sex, marital status) and its implication for the future growth of the Marind-anim (Boldingh 1951/52).

Subsequently, in 1953, a survey with a wider scope (sponsored by the South Pacific Commission at Nouméa, New Caledonia) was initiated amongst the Marind-anim, not only "to discover the medical and/or social causes of their decrease in numbers", but also "to develop methods required for further investigation of depopulation in other areas of the South Pacific". The research team consisted of four members, of whom the leader, the social anthropologist Kooijman, published a summary of the results of the survey (Kooijman 1959).

In the late 1950s the Government of West New Guinea made ambitious plans for the improvement of the statistics of population structure and change. An important part of the programme was the establishment of basic demographic measures through surveys in selected regions of the territory. Financed by the European Economic Community, the project was initiated by J. Gemmink, but subsequently carried out by Groenewegen and Van de Kaa. Work began in September 1959 and continued until October 1962, when the Netherlands Government handed over the control of the country to the United Nations.

Demographic surveys in the developing countries can be divided into two broad types. The aim is either to obtain primary measures such as birth, death and growth rates for the country as a whole, or to study intensively in small communities the complex set of interrelated factors which determine these quantities. The E.E.C. project fell into the second category. The objectives of the project were twofold. Firstly, to investigate in selected areas of the administered part of the territory the demographic structure and characteristics of the indigenous population and to determine development trends. Secondly, to lay the foundation of a civil registration system on the basis of the material collected.

The selection of the six research areas was based on two main considerations. On the one hand, it was felt that the cultural diversity of West New Guinea should be done as much justice as possible. On the other hand, the degree of development of each of the selected areas should be such that it would be possible to introduce the intended civil registration system after the initial investigation. The field work was carried out by twenty assistants who were thoroughly trained in the methods and techniques of interviewing.

A full description of the data collected would be very lengthy, but reference should be made to the elaborate treatment of the histories of marriages and mating partnerships and the children born to them. Education, birth intervals, multiple births, illegitimacy, child deaths and orphanage were also given much attention.

The survey proved to be a milestone in demographic research, not only in West New Guinea, but also in the South Pacific island region as a whole. It is notable for its scale, covering more than 70,000 persons, its elaborate, sophisticated methods of data collection and the accuracy of its observations. As stated by Brass, the noted authority on demographic surveys in developing countries: "The tests applied by the authors, and several more by myself, establish the high quality of the records. I do not know any data of the kind which are as good . . . The scope and accuracy of the statistics should make them extremely useful for testing developments in methodology."⁴ The results of the survey were published in six substantial volumes (Groenewegen and Van de Kaa 1964-1967).

The need for adequate statistics as a basis for the government's socio-economic planning had been the major stimulus for the initiation of the E.E.C. demographic project. In this connection reference should be made to the attempt to estimate the age composition of the administered Papua population under 15 at the request of the Department of Education (Zwart 1962). The Health Department's interest stimulated research into (environmental and nutritional) factors likely to influence the unfavourable demographic situation, and more particularly investigations into the possible causes of the high level of infant mortality (Van der Hoeven 1956, Couvée 1962). Also of interest to the demographer are the data, collected as part of a medical survey in the Lake Sentani Area, on the reliability of dental age as a yard-stick in assessing unknown calendar age (Voors and Metselaar 1958).

Research in other areas of Oceania

The end of the Dutch presence in West New Guinea did not imply a termination of the activities of Dutch demographers in the region. In 1965 Zwart, then a staff member of Auckland University, accepted the post of Census Commissioner in Fiji. He was in charge of the 1966 census of the territory, advised on the 1966 census of Tonga, and subsequently, in his capacity as the South Pacific Commission's demographer, he was involved in the censuses of the Solomons and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands (Zwart 1968, Zwart and Groenewegen 1970).

His activities reflected the attitude of territorial administrations that the periodic census should not be taken as part of the routine work of the Government, but should be under the direction of a qualified demographer, appointed from outside the territory concerned if necessary. This procedure had been inaugurated in the 1950s, when Norma McArthur (Australian National University) provided profes-

⁴ Brass, W.

1969 Book reviews 298. *Abstract on Hygiene*, January, pp. 80-81.

sional advice to several governments and put census taking in the South Pacific islands on a modern footing.

This development is not surprising. During the decades following the Second World War the demographic situation in the region had changed dramatically. Consequently development planning for rapidly expanding populations required a more sophisticated analysis of census data.

In this connection it should be pointed out that demography as a science progressed enormously during the sixties and seventies. Demographers working in developing countries, who were continually faced with the problem of producing primary demographic measures in situations where there were incomplete or nonexistent civil registration systems, then "re-discovered" Lotka's stable population theory. Lotka had proved mathematically that populations subjected to a fixed schedule of fertility and a fixed schedule of mortality will be characterized by an unchanging proportional age distribution and a constant annual rate of increase. In many developing countries, populations could be identified in which fertility had been subjected to no more than low-amplitude and short duration variations during the previous five or six decades, and mortality had changed only slightly and gradually during the past generation (quasi-stability).

Stable population analysis became "operational" when Coale and Demeny⁵, in a monumental volume, made available to the demographer an extensive set of regional model stable populations, based on model life tables and model age specific fertility schedules. Their set of tables proved to be an indispensable tool for analysis and estimation. Characteristics of an actual population can be estimated by locating the model stable population that best fits certain recorded or calculated features of the population in question, and then assigning the characteristics of the model stable to the actual population.

Van de Kaa, who joined the Department of Demography of the Australian National University in 1966, demonstrated the applicability of the method in a sophisticated in-depth analysis of the population data on Papua and New Guinea (Van de Kaa 1971d). Moreover, in a series of articles he made a significant contribution to the knowledge of the demographic processes in the territory (Van de Kaa 1967 to 1972).

In the 1970s, analytical demography focusing on developing countries experienced a proliferation of new techniques for adjusting distorted census and survey data and estimating population measures by indirect means. The methods are characterized by the search for

5 Coale, A. J., and P. Demeny

1966 *Regional model life tables and stable populations*, Princeton.

questions that can be answered with reasonable accuracy and that provide enough information on a certain demographic phenomenon to allow the indirect estimation of its level. The questions required are usually very simple, which makes these methods very convenient for inclusion in a census or survey. Demography models, whether of fertility, mortality or nuptiality, played a central role in the development of the indirect methodology.

As a consequence of this development, censuses became the principal instrument for assessing the demographic situation. By introducing appropriate questions and through detailed, skilful analyses of the data, it is now possible to obtain satisfactory estimates of demographic measures (such as age specific fertility and mortality rates) which in developed countries are routinely derived from civil registration systems. Conversely, the application of these techniques obviously requires that census (or survey) schedules contain the appropriate questions. In practice this implies the cooperation of a trained demographer.

In this respect Groenewegen, who in 1969 succeeded Zwart as the S.P.C. demographer, has played a central role in census taking and in demographic research in general in the South Pacific island region. He routinely advises governments on the organizational and scientific aspects of their periodic censuses and surveys, and regularly participates in the analysis of the collected data (Groenewegen 1970 to 1981).

Demographic research in the region experienced a new impetus with the establishment of the Department of Non-Western Demography at Groningen University (in 1970). In 1974, Zwart, Head of the Department, initiated a project of cooperation in the field of demography between the University of the South Pacific (U.S.P.) at Suva, Fiji, and Groningen University. The objectives of the project were: the introduction of courses on the demography of the South Pacific region at the U.S.P. and the development of research in cooperation with the Bureau of Statistics of the Government of Fiji.

Groningen University participated in the project by seconding Bakker and Hoefnagel to the U.S.P. during the period 1974-1979. Bakker restricted his research not exclusively to Fiji. His work included an analysis of the population data on Tonga covering the period 1777-1975, a contribution to the report on the 1976 census of Niue, and an assessment of the demographic situation in the South Pacific region (Bakker 1976-1982). Hoefnagel, who succeeded Bakker at the U.S.P. in 1977, studied aspects of population and socio-economic change in the area (Hoefnagel 1978).

Garssen, Veltman and Wit, participating in the research programme of the Department of Demography as part of their training, undertook an evaluation of the accuracy of the population statistics collected during the last decades in New Caledonia and the Gilbert and Ellice

Islands respectively (Garssen 1980, Veltman 1980), as well as a study of migration and social characteristics among the population of Tuvalu, the former Ellice Islands (Wit 1981). Zwart, in his report on the 1976 census of Fiji, demonstrated the analytical power of methods now available in non-western demography, viz. the possibility of estimating essential demographic measures on the basis of census data alone (Zwart 1979).

It can be stated without exaggeration that Dutch demographers have played a major role in population research in the South Pacific islands during the last fifteen years. However, a review of their work would not be complete without a tribute to the work of Norma McArthur. Her contribution to our knowledge of Pacific Island populations can scarcely be overestimated. In her research, the historical journals and records of the early explorers and the letters and reports of the Christian missionaries and consuls have been combined with a thoroughness never achieved by others. Seldom has a demographer been so much in demand by Governments wanting advice and assistance in setting their population inventory systems in order.

Of all the world's environments, those of the islands in the tropical Pacific Ocean offer the least obstacle to the perpetuation of human life. Their scattered distribution, their varied forms and their unique histories contribute to a diversity of *milieus* in which the working of social and economic processes can be studied with a precision and in a clinical isolation that can scarcely be matched by other research locations. These advantages have been eagerly utilized by many working in the life sciences and, among the social sciences, notably anthropologists. The region has been no less a laboratory for demographers attempting to understand the complex relationships which determine the working of vital processes.

It may perhaps be asserted that historical accidents brought the South Pacific islands into the focus of Dutch demographers. Hopefully, the close ties with the region, which in terms of distance are now somewhat unusual, will remain a characteristic aspect of Dutch demographic research in the future.

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