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makingAuthor: Liesbeth HesselinkPages: 53–73 Open Access4: Newcomers on the medical market, dokter djawa 1850-1875Author: Liesbeth HesselinkPages: 75–118 Open Access5: More newcomers on the medical market, native midwives 1850-1875Author: Liesbeth HesselinkPages: 119–161 Open Access6: The STOVIA, dokter djawa 1875-1915Author: Liesbeth HesselinkPages: 163–223 Open Access7: Pathetic tiny deeds, native midwives 1875-1915Author: Liesbeth HesselinkPages: 225–267 Open Access8: The medical market around 1915Author: Liesbeth HesselinkPages: 269–307 Open Access9: ConclusionAuthor: Liesbeth HesselinkPages: 309–320 Open AccessGlossaryAuthor: Liesbeth HesselinkPages: 321–322 Open AccessBibliographyAuthor: Liesbeth HesselinkPages: 323–364 Open AccessIndex of namesAuthor: Liesbeth HesselinkPages: 365–369 Open AccessIndex of subjectsAuthor: Liesbeth HesselinkPages: 371–376 Download PDF Preliminary Material -- 1: Introduction -- 2: The medical market around 1850 -- 3: Colonial decision-making -- 4: Newcomers on the medical market, dokter djawa 1850-1875 -- 5: More newcomers on the medical market, native midwives 1850-1875 -- 6: The STOVIA, dokter djawa 1875-1915 -- 7: Pathetic tiny deeds, native midwives 1875-1915 -- 8: The medical market around 1915 -- 9: Conclusion -- Glossary -- Bibliography -- Index of names -- Index of subjects.

Sommario/riassunto

Healers on the colonial market is one of the few studies on the Dutch East Indies from a postcolonial perspective. It provides an enthralling addition to research on both the history of the Dutch East Indies and the history of colonial medicine. This book will be of interest to historians, historians of science and medicine, and anthropologists. How successful were the two medical training programmes established in Jakarta by the colonial government in 1851? One was a medical school for Javanese boys, and the other a school for midwives for Javanese girls, and the graduates were supposed to replace native healers, the dukun. However, the indigenous population was not prepared to use the services of these doctors and midwives. Native doctors did in fact prove useful as vaccinators and assistant doctors, but the school for midwives was closed in 1875. Even though there were many horror stories of mistakes made during dukun-assisted deliveries, the school was not reopened, and instead a handful of girls received practical training from European physicians. Under the Ethical Policy there was more attention for the welfare of the indigenous population and the need for doctors increased. More native boys received medical training and went to work as general practitioners. Nevertheless, not everybody accepted these native doctors as the colleagues of European physicians. Liesbeth Hesselink (1943) received a PhD in the history of medicine from the University of Amsterdam in 2009. She has had a career in education and in politics. In addition she has published articles on prostitution and the medical history of the Dutch East Indies.
