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Author

Lind, Mary Ann

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of physicians, as did the divergence of teacher and researcher from general practitioner. The hospital, with its burgeoning technological supports, increasingly served as the locus of medical practice; and greater effectiveness of medical care, coupled with higher costs, inflated the ranks of the medically indigent and raised an ongoing clamor for government intervention. Such problems, born in the early decades of the twentieth century, still vex the medical profession, the public, and the policy-makers.

Much of what Rosen has said is now fairly well-trodden ground, although it was not when the book was written. Rosen focuses on the efforts of the American Medical Association as the self-proclaimed voice of American medicine to preserve a constantly threatened system of "artisan" production under siege from within and without. His interpretation invites criticism from those who are still uncomfortable with suggestions that present American health care practices and institutions are not simply the natural outcome of the disinterested march of science. Nonetheless, Rosen's book is valuable, particularly as a teaching device, due to its engaging style and concise format.

Lee Anderson
The University of Iowa

Population and Marketing Settlements in Ch'ing China. By GILBERT ROZMAN. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1982. Pp. vii + 154. Notes, tables, maps, index, bibliography. \$34.50.

To the increasing body of research on Ch'ing China, the historian can now add Gilbert Rozman's *Population and Marketing Settlements*. Professor Rozman has previously written a number of studies dealing with social and demographic patterns, including works on Tokugawa Japan and eighteenth century Russia. In this slender volume, he places his study within the larger context of whether or not Ch'ing China was a dynamic or static society. His objective is to analyze temporal and spatial data gathered from large amounts of primary sources pertaining to North China.

Rozman continues where Ho Ping-ti and G. William Skinner left off. Ho had alerted researchers to the vast amounts of accurate statistical data available for Ch'ing China in *Studies on the Population of China, 1368-1953* (1959). Skinner then contributed to the field with his series of articles, "Marketing and Social Structure in Rural China" (1964-65), which investigated marketing patterns and spatial arrangements. Both

studies proved that large quantities of valid and reliable statistical material did in fact exist.

The indicators that Rozman incorporates into his analysis of variations in China include population density, urbanization, key administrative areas, population per market, and mean household size. They allow the researcher to compare variations that existed below the provincial level. The accumulated data provide valuable evidence due to the Confucian emphasis upon the written word. The data are taken from *pao-chia* population records and from the counts of marketing settlements. The village and city data indicate that the enumeration system of Ch'ing China produced an accurate population count, creating the possibility of comparing sex ratios and social stratification.

It is in his consideration of variations by prefecture that Rozman most directly responds to the Skinner research. Rozman rules out the suggestion of the intensification of cycles of marketing patterns proposed by Skinner and suggests that northern China experienced long periods of stable levels of population per market. He further indicates that the data disproves Skinner's belief that markets disappeared in areas near the modernizing treaty ports. Population per market had an inverse relationship to population density at low levels but not at high levels. This is also in contrast with Skinner's conclusion.

Rozman concludes that while the quantities of data are sizeable, they also omit information on volume of commerce and on some vital rates such as household-level changes. It may be that future research in such areas as price statistics and genealogical records could change the interpretations of marketing in Ch'ing China. Rozman also points out something that has been so far overlooked, namely that marketing variables and major population changes appear in geographical clusters. He suggests that available information will allow future study and identification of homogeneous areas. Rozman's research indicates that rather than a restructuring, there was a large increase in markets as the population increased. Population increase was encouraged not only by early marriages but also by an absence of powerful forces that could have come from national or regional sources.

Rozman substantiates his study with numerous tables, graphs and maps. He supplements them with additional tables and other appropriate materials in the appendix. These deal with age and sex ratios, household distributions by social strata, and notes on prefectural variations, particularly in Szechwan and Chihli.

The importance of Rozman's study is threefold. First, it is a valuable contribution to the scholarly research on Ch'ing China. Second, it points the way for future research by leaving some questions unanswered and by suggesting that areas such as female infanticide and the dowry system, as

well as the status of women, need more research. Third, the study is hopefully a portent of things to come as records become more easily available to Western scholars in post-Mao China.

Mary Ann Lind
University of Colorado

Eugene V. Debs: Citizen and Socialist. By NICK SALVATORE. Urbana, Illinois: University of Illinois Press, 1982. Pp. 345. Notes, bibliography, index. \$25.00

The great strength of Nick Salvatore's perceptive biography is that he makes Eugene V. Debs come alive in his personal life and as a public figure who symbolized American socialism's finest hour. The Debs who lives in these pages is no idealized hero, but a human being with all his flaws, weaknesses and indomitable spirit.

Combining an interpretation of evangelical Protestantism, in which Jesus is portrayed as "the inspired evangel of the downtrodden masses, the world's supreme revolutionary leader," and a radical message steeped in American revolutionary traditions, Debs gained a respected hearing among the workers. As Salvatore observes, he "embodied their experience, their social protest." Debs "brought an understanding of class into the center of American political discourse. Unlike many radicals then and since, Debs rejected a concept of class or a vision of Socialism based on determinism." (p. 343-4) He maintained a belief in the role of the individual in the class struggle.

As the Socialist Party's presidential candidate five times after 1900, Debs came to see that two fundamental developments would prepare the way for the new system: a continuous, long-range educational program of the masses, and their actual experience in the day-to-day class struggle. Their level of understanding, he thought, would be raised to such a point that they would see the need to use the ballot box as their major means for the revolutionary transformation of society-- a transformation that would restore human dignity and economic and political democracy.

What Debs failed to grasp about capitalism in the early-twentieth century was its flexibility in meeting unexpected crises. This lack of rigidity reflected the pragmatic temper of the rising economic elite which was in the process of consolidating its power. The marriage of liberal democracy and capitalism satisfied the political and economic needs of most Americans. It was the astonishing resiliency of capitalism to survive any and all critical situations that undid Debs and the socialists at the