

in Chicago, outlets for vertically integrated brewers, which welcomed the public. Saloon customers obtained refuge from the public spaces of the city, there to take comfort, quench thirsts, slake palates, and socialize. As wealth increased, however, Americans sought private spaces—clubs, apartment hotels, suburban homes, and automobiles—for their routine activities, and the semipublic saloon declined, its fate sealed finally by national prohibition in 1919.

This reviewer finds little fault with Duis's research and his view of space in the evolving city; but the author has not carefully evaluated all his sources, and he misunderstands the recent interpretation of the prohibition movement. Duis observes that the reformers who would outlaw the manufacture and sale of liquor were reacting in a way "that had little to do with the evolution of the liquor industry or drinking patterns" (p. 2). But Norman Clark and others have shown that the popularity of prohibition grew in response to a growing rate of alcohol consumption even as beer was replacing spirits in the marketplace. Today's rates of consumption, slightly higher than those of Duis's period, elicit widespread concerns about alcohol misuse; the earlier pattern of consumption elicited prohibition. Thus the author misunderstands the dynamics of the saloon, drinking, and reform responses before World War I. To compound the error, Duis sometimes too uncritically accepts evidence and arguments generated by the liquor industries. Self-serving liquor papers, for instance, do not convince this reader that "respectable" women slipped from husbands' watchful eyes to obtain drink in pharmacies and soda fountains (p. 223).

Nevertheless, Duis advances knowledge of the social history of alcohol. His work promotes a better understanding of the liquor industries, the types of customers and problems encountered, and the varieties of ways in which Americans have used alcohol and responded to its misuse.

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*Theirs Be the Power: The Moguls of Eastern Kentucky.* By Harry M. Caudill. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1983. Pp. vi, 189. Map, illustrations, notes, index. \$13.95.)

Since Harry M. Caudill published *Night Comes to the Cumberlandlands* a generation ago, he has not wavered in his indictment of both the corporations that have pillaged his Appalachian homeland and the governments—local, state, and national—that have compounded the problems of the region. In the intervening years

he has contributed numerous articles to the liberal eastern press, written several books, including fiction, and spoken before audiences across the world.

As is true of most of Caudill's work, some controversy surrounds publication of this book. When the University Press of Kentucky refused to print it, citing a lack of documentation, the University of Illinois Press jumped at the chance to expand their Appalachian studies offerings. Purists of the historian's craft will find the last chapter, as well as much of the remainder of the book, resting on too thin exposition. However, in Caudill's defense it should be remembered that he is first a lawyer and advocate of his region and secondarily a historian.

In only 164 pages of text Caudill describes the development of "colonialism" in his beloved eastern Kentucky by the "moguls," who represented either the wealth of the British Isles or that of the northeastern United States. The not-so-famous plunderers included the Scottish-born Alexander Alan Arthur and native Kentuckian John C. C. Mayo. If Arthur could not fulfill his dream of molding Middlesborough into another Pittsburgh, Mayo's legacy, the broad-form deed, continues to bedevil Kentucky land and mineral policies. Of course, the better-known Belmonts, Rockefellers, and a host of other easterners presided over the dividing of the land from their corporate board rooms. As one would expect, Caudill accuses several generations of Kentucky politicians of being henchmen of the mining and railroad interests. Readers are told that Franklin D. Roosevelt (a traditional hero to liberals) as a young lawyer played a role in the gathering of land for his uncle. More ironically, two of the most liberal of eastern universities, Harvard and Princeton, presently hold nearly ten thousand acres of prime Kentucky coal land.

The author maintains that his is the first book to expose the moguls. It is in the last chapter, "The Modern Moguls," that he strays over the line separating history from polemics, a trend not unusual in today's historical writing. Here his evidence is mostly circumstantial, and he is not averse to laying blame on several prominent Kentucky politicians and corporations. "Eastern Kentucky is a colony owned and managed by absentee landlords," Caudill concludes (p. 151). The boom and bust cycle that has dominated the coal industry offers no promise of a rosy future. "The region's doom is virtually sealed: the insatiable global demands for fuel and chemicals have already determined that" (p. 164).

The merit of this book ultimately resides in the hands of each reader. Anyone interested in the past, present, or future of Appalachia should read *Theirs Be the Power*.

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