

Crisis Committee: The Prohibition Era



JACKRABBITMUN III

L.B. POLY - MAY 22nd

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HEAD CHAIR LETTER

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you both to Jackrabbit MUN III as well as into the 1920s Prohibition Crisis room!!! My name is Dana Kriebel and I will be your head chair for this committee. I'm a senior at Long Beach Poly and have been involved in the MUN program for the last three years. While I got a later start compared to some of my peers, I have truly fallen in love with the activity, even to the point where I plan to study International Relations in college (wherever that is). Outside of MUN, I am Co-President of the Speech and Debate team, along with one of our other crisis chairs, and compete as an impromptu speaker. For my sporty fun, I am proud to be the Drum Major of the Marching Band at Poly as well as a semi-retired (due to COVID-19) competitive cheerleader.

I do know how to relax though and enjoy reading, baking, dancing, and training my crazy dog who you will probably have a chance to hear at least once during debate (apologies in advance). That relaxing and fun spirit is what I hope to bring to this crisis as I know it's the end of the year and many of us will be looking to just have fun because after all: MUN is FUN. That being said, I understand that the end of the year can be stressful with finals and the crazy AP situation this year so feel free to reach out with any questions or concerns, and the rest of my team and I will do our very best to help in any way possible.

The 1920's is a decade FILLED with all sorts of social and political change and was one of my favorite eras to study in US history, so I hope you're ready to pull out your suit or flapper dress and put on some jazz music as we make our way to Prohibition Era Chicago. I'll see you in committee!!

Sincerely,

Dana Kriebel

Secretary-General

dlkriebelo2@gmail.com



CRISIS DIRECTOR LETTER

Esteemed Delegates,

Welcome to Jackrabbit MUN III! I am deeply impressed by your perseverance during this unconventional year and continuing to discuss pressing international issues on a technological platform. It is the dedication of the Model UN community and knowing that there is youth who come together to learn how to be compassionate leaders that fuels my love for this activity and has motivated me to keep working towards this conference all year. Now that I'm a senior and I've been doing this for three years, I can say with certainty MUN has been one of the most rewarding experiences I've ever involved myself in and I hope I can create the same positive atmosphere for our delegates.

I will be your crisis director and crisis lead, facilitating your updates and directives behind the scenes, so I hope you act with diplomacy and creativity so that it is as fun for you as it is for me. The United States' Prohibition era is such a complex time period of wild social and political upheaval and while its romanticism in media is definitely intriguing, I find the objective historical aspects equally fascinating. While creating a crisis arc for this room, I've learned so much about this period of history and I've made an effort to make the debate in this room lively as well as educationally substantial.

And not that I expect anyone reading this to care about my hobbies, but just to prove that I am in fact a real person and not just an abstract puppetmaster in the room, outside of MUN, I enjoy reading classic literature/comic books, creative writing, and finding new bands to listen to. If you have any recommendations for any of my aforementioned interests, let me know because I want to be a cool, cultured geek before I go off to college where I also plan to continue participating in MUN. If you have any questions, about the conference, committee, or crisis process, feel free to email me.

Sincerely,

Kris Bergajo

Crisis Director

krisalinbergajo@gmail.com



POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

JACKRABBITMUN POSITION PAPER GUIDELINES

- Position Papers are due at 11:59 PM on **Sunday, May 16th, 2021** in order to be eligible for **research AND committee awards**.
- Position Papers are due at 11:59 PM on **Friday, May 21st, 2021** in order to be eligible for **committee awards ONLY**.
- Position Papers can be submitted through the committee email:
 - Email to: prohibition.jackrabbit@gmail.com
- At the top of each paper, include your character's name, first and last name, and committee.

Eliot Ness
First Last
Prohibition Era

- Papers should be emailed as a PDF file.
 - Paper content should also be copied and pasted into the body of the email so it can still be graded in the event of any technical difficulties
 - Please name file and subject line of email [Committee_Character Name]
 - Ex. Prohibition_Eliot Ness
- Papers should be 1-2 pages in length with any additional pages for citations.
- Papers should be single-spaced in Times New Roman 12 pt. font and include no pictures or graphics.
- Please include the following sections for each committee topic:
 - Background
 - Position of your Character
 - Possible Solutions

If you have any questions or concerns, please email your chair (dlkriebel02@gmail.com)



INTRODUCTION

Welcome to the Roaring 20's! The year is 1923 and you are in Chicago, Illinois in the great country of the United States. Prohibition has been going on for three years now and spring is emerging in Chicago. Along with spring is the reawakening of motives and plans now that the bitter winter has been weathered. There is a new mayor in Chicago, and he, along with the other Chicago politicians and federal officials, will be looking to finally curb the notorious crime organizations and gangsters in Chicago specifically.

But the gangsters won't go down easily. Not only are they facing the constant threat of local and federal law enforcement, but they will have to face the growing rivalry between the North Side and South Side Gangs. Is there a possible outside threat as well? The gangsters will need to be on high alert and smart if they are to continue to thrive with threats from all sides.

However, who really holds the public's heart and attention? The gangsters who can get them illegal alcohol? The government officials who are working to uphold the law and keep the city safe? In reality, it's neither. Social figures hold true sway with the public, a powerful weapon, and one they must use to push their own personal agenda to either end Prohibition once and for all or keep this noble social experiment going indefinitely for the good of the public.

The city of Chicago has already burned down once, this time can it handle the heat of the clashing factions of the infamous Prohibition Era?



The Prohibition Era

The Social Movements Within Prohibition

Starting as early as the beginning of the American Revolution, many former soldiers and civilians became reliant on alcohol (mainly whiskey), causing alcoholism to become rampant among the population. This rise in alcoholism would bring with it the rise of the 1800s Temperance movement which was mostly headed by women who blamed alcohol on their husbands' abusive behaviors and domestic violence.

The Temperance movement, as a whole, was a social movement against the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Specifically, the movement promoted moderation or complete abstinence with regards to the use of intoxicating liquors and supported the implementation of a tax on pubs to lower alcohol consumption. This movement was not limited to America, as many European countries also experienced a similar phenomenon. For example, the Irish Ulster Temperance Society was formed in 1829, the Church of England Temperance Society was formed in 1862, and both Norway and Sweden formed their own groups that pushed for civil reform through temperance in 1836 and 1837, respectively. In 1909, there had even been a world Prohibition conference headed by the International Prohibition Confederation. In the United States, the temperance movement would contribute to the formation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU) in 1873 and eventually the Anti Saloon League by the turn of the 20th century, both of which were the roots of the "Prohibition Era" in the early 1900s.



While national Prohibition, or the "noble experiment", was undertaken to resolve most societal issues connected to drunkenness, it only caused an increase in corruption, bootlegging, speakeasies, gang violence, and other forms of crime. Organized criminals seized their opportunity to create a lucrative business through the proliferation of the illegal



alcohol sale. This created a rise in speakeasies or "underground saloons" as it became the main way people were able to get liquor. Prohibition also fueled anti-immigrant ideology. The mass wave of immigrants that came to America between 1865 and 1918 meant the arrival of new cultures, values, and habits, with the main one being drinking. Native born Americans connected their societal issues related to alcohol consumption to these "new immigrants" as they failed to assimilate to their White Anglo-Saxon, Protestant culture. In turn, the general public and the media perpetuated many stereotypes and biases, which ultimately led to anti-immigrant or nativist attitudes.

In Chicago specifically, despite the expansion of unions and the securing of basic labor rights, many civilians were left unemployed and in poverty. Thus, some began relying on charity and others on crime as means to survive. As a result, Chicago turned into an epicenter for crime as notorious gangsters took advantage of the demand for illegal alcohol and urban poverty to build up their businesses. As criminal and lawless activity rose, many communities in Chicago became corrupt. Unfortunately, many young kids then grew up to be a product of their environment and turned to the "gangster lifestyle." Therefore, Chicago youth grew up participating in illegal acts at such young ages and developed law-breaking mentalities. This unavoidable cycle was one of the main reasons for the growth and development of crime in the city of Chicago.



The Government's Role in Prohibition

The temperance movement influenced the creation of many political organizations, such as the Prohibition Party, founded in 1869, which sought government action against alcohol. Besides Prohibition, many of these groups also supported other progressive ideas such as women's suffrage, which would ultimately limit their reach among the general population. It was not until the foundation in 1893 of the Anti-Saloon League that great strides were made towards Prohibition. Led by ardent Prohibitionist Wayne Wheeler and with a singular focus on banning alcohol, the League accrued massive political power, raising Prohibitionist candidates to office while driving out those who opposed them. In Ohio alone, 50 out of 88 counties were "dry" by 1908. Thanks to the League's efforts, two-thirds of Chicago precincts had banned alcohol by 1909. The League's influence also reached into Congress, where laws restricting production of alcohol for rationing during the first World War culminated in the Wartime Prohibition Act, a supposedly temporary measure that would ban the manufacture and sale of alcohol past 1919. Support for outright Prohibition was at first limited in Congress due to the sizable revenue made through liquor taxes. However, the passage of the 16th amendment, which established federal income tax, reduced this concern. Eventually, Congress would pass the 18th amendment in December 1917, and the required three-quarters of states ratified it in January 1919, banning the production, transportation, and sale of alcohol within the United States after January 29th 1920.



Prohibition continued to be controversial, and many politicians and voters remained opposed. The Volstead Act, a provision for the enforcement of Prohibition, was opposed in Congress by supporters of "wet laws" that would end the wartime Prohibition measures still in effect. Ultimately, the Volstead Act was passed in October of 1919 over President Wilson's



veto. Though the mainstream liquor industry was decimated, a booming black market alcohol trade sprung up in its place. In 1929 President Hoover established the Wickersham Commission to study the efficacy of Prohibition. The Commission's investigations found enforcement to be severely lacking; illegal manufacture and distribution of alcohol was proceeding largely uninhibited. The political capital in favor of Prohibition continued to dwindle especially after the onset of the Great Depression in 1929. The Beer-Wine revenue act, effective in April 1933, reauthorized the sale of beverages with low alcohol content. The 21st amendment, ending Prohibition, was passed by congress and the states in February and December of that same year, respectively, the only amendment so far to repeal another. Notably, it was also the only one to be ratified by state conventions; this was in order to bypass the state legislatures where the Prohibition lobby still held great power. The ability of the federal government to restrict alcohol was limited, in favor of state and local governments. In Chicago about one percent of precincts remained dry for several decades. Today, in all but a few localities, the sale of alcohol is legal across the United States.

Enforcement of Prohibition

With the passage of legislation like the 18th amendment that would bring about such a fundamental change to people's lifestyle, pushback was to be expected – and to a great extent. To address this pushback, federal and local law enforcement had to quickly adapt in attempts to uphold the new “dry” laws. Federally, this brought about the creation of the Bureau of Prohibition. First based in the Department of Treasury under the name of the Prohibition Unit, The Bureau of Prohibition was a part of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and was established



by the Volstead Act. In 1929, the Bureau began its transition to the jurisdiction of the US Justice Department, and by 1930, the Prohibition Unit was made into the Alcohol Beverage Unit within the Division of Investigation, now known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The Coast Guard was also instrumental in attempts to enforce Prohibition since large quantities of illegal alcohol in the United States were being smuggled in from countries



overseas. The Coast Guard used speed boats and retired military ships to pursue, board, and seize the vessels of rumrunners smuggling liquor into the country through the Great Lakes, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean, and Gulf of Mexico.

Despite the attempts made by the federal government to curb crime, agencies were often plagued with corruption, lack of training, and underfunding. Within these agencies, prohibition officers, also commonly known as “Prohis”, were largely corrupt due to low pay, and often a disagreement with Prohibition legislation, that made the enforcement of that same legislation very difficult in the 1920s. In Chicago specifically, the large population boom due to the Great Migration and urbanization was not met with an increase in police force. This led much of the police force to begin to participate in corrupt activity and those who were not corrupt were instead faced with the taxing nature of the job due to the

overwhelming amount of crime within the city. Under Mayor William Hale Thompson (1915–1923, 1927–1931), Chicago was an “open town” for bootlegging and vice. But under the administration of William Emmett Dever in between Hale’s two terms, a major campaign to crack-down on bootlegging was launched. This became widely known as the "Great Beer War," and by the end of 1923, Chicago was hailed as the "driest" city in the nation. But this only increased gang violence, and the law enforcement couldn't keep up, leading to Thompson’s



reelection in 1927 and beginning the return to an “open town” policy.

Production of Illegal Alcohol and Loopholes in Prohibition

Although the creation and distribution of alcohol was illegal under the 18th Amendment, bootleggers still secretly imported and made alcoholic beverages. The Prohibition Bureau approximated 697,000 illegal stills (apparatuses used to distill liquid mixtures) were in operation from 1921 to 1925, some churning out 50 to 100 gallons of alcohol a day. Moreover, by 1930, the US estimated the smuggling of foreign-made alcohol into the country was a \$3 billion industry. The most common form of illegal alcohol was bathtub gin,



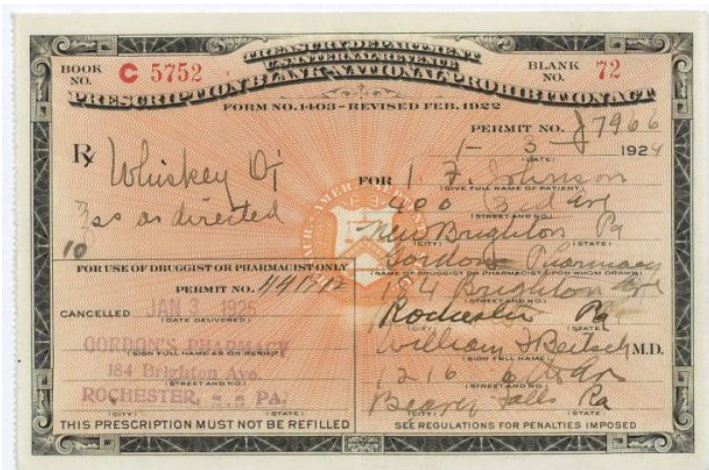
which began as a fermented mash of fruits, beets, corn sugar, and potato peels; through a complicated process of mixing and diluting, this 200-proof alcohol mash became a bitter but drinkable beverage. Nevertheless, this bitterness was often masked by soda pop, bitters, and fruit juice.

Stores also profited off of the business by selling “laundry lists” of supplies distillers would need, including gallon stills, bottles, and hops (bittering, flavouring, and stability agent), as well as other products. Additionally, chain grocery stores like Kroger and A&P commonly sold the beer-making ingredient, malt syrup, in disguised cans. Racketeers and gangs were also a large part of the illegal alcohol business. In addition to smuggling alcohol from Canada, the UK, and Mexico, racketeers were known for the mass manufacturing of illegal alcohol; many bought up closed breweries and distilleries, hired former employees, and resumed production. Racketeers also stole millions of gallons of industrial grain alcohol and redistilled it for sale in speakeasies. Furthermore, industrial alcohol was undrinkable and thus exempt from the Volstead Act, so, many racketeers redistilled it and sold it illegally. Still, even after redistillation, it was still extremely dangerous.



While many of these actions were done in secret and outside the bounds of the law, others produced and distributed alcohol through loopholes in the Volstead Act. Doctors, for example, were permitted to prescribe limited amounts of whiskey for medical use. Many

doctors and pharmacists made fortunes issuing expensive whiskey prescriptions for colds and other ailments. Section 29 of the Volstead Act also permitted the manufacturing of “fruit juices” at home without permits; this exempted the production of close to three bottles of wine per day per family.



Distribution of Illegal Alcohol

Rum Running, the organized smuggling of distilled whisky, rum, and other liquor into the United States by sea and land, began within weeks of Prohibition's implementation on January 17, 1920. The most famous rum runner was William "Bill" McCoy, an American sea captain who initially turned down an offer of \$100 a day from a rumrunner to sail a boatload of illicit liquor until financial needs forced him to take the offer. A common rumrunner strategy was to pay the harbor master to register boats as a foreign vessels and duplicate their transport documents thereby ensuring that they would never violate the law if they remained the minimum three miles off the coast of the United States; they would merely be carrying goods from one legitimate destination to another.



Within North America there was a large amount of smuggling from Canada through the Great Lakes. Upon making it three miles off the coast of the Great Lakes, smugglers would use contact boats (small row boats) to get the illegal booze to shore. Most notably, Chicago mob boss Al Capone bought legal immunity by administering bribes to police and politicians, paying off practically every law enforcement agent and politician in the districts where he operated his illegal businesses. Many Chicagoan mobsters followed this scheme for distributing booze, which included delivery truck drivers, salespeople, speakeasies, and, of



course, heavily armed bodyguards to safeguard their investments. Once reaching the United States, many drug stores/pharmacies also became fronts for bootlegging operations operating through organized crime and finalizing the distribution process by selling alcohol as "medicine" or under other guises to avoid detection.



CHARACTER BIOGRAPHIES

GOVERNMENTAL FIGURES

Andrew Volstead

Volstead served as a Republican Congressman from Minnesota from 1903–1923 where he was best known for sponsoring the Volstead Act as the Judiciary Committee chairman. After losing his bid for reelection in 1922, Volstead took on the role of legal adviser to the chief of the National Prohibition Enforcement Bureau in 1923.

Elizabeth Freidman

Elizabeth Freidman started her career as a codebreaker due to her early love for languages and went on to work at Riverbank Laboratories as a cryptanalyst. Freidman then went on to work with the US Treasury Department where she decoded more than 12,000 messages sent via shortwave radio by rum runners to help the U.S. Coast Guard confiscate illegal liquor during Prohibition.

Elmer Irey

Elmer Irey, nicknamed “Uncle” Elmer by the mobsters who feared him, was a United States Treasury Department official and the first Chief of the Internal Revenue Service Intelligence Unit. That unit would later become the Internal Revenue Service’s Criminal Investigation branch and Irey and his colleagues in the unit specialized in putting high-profile organized crime leaders to prison.

Frank Wilson

Wilson first joined the United States Treasury Department's Intelligence Unit in 1920 where he would go on to work closely with Elmer Irey and others who were dubbed the “T-men” to stop criminals by examining their taxes and financials. Wilson is most well known for his



work on the case that ultimately prosecuted and convicted Chicago mobster, Al Capone, for tax evasion in 1931.

Joe Esposito

Joe Esposito was born in Italy and moved to America in 1872. Later on in life, he began work as a Republican politician as a ward boss in Chicago's 19th Ward where he specifically worked with Little Italy, using his Italian background to his advantage. He is also the owner and operator of the popular Bella Napoli cafe.

Jouett Shouse

Jouett Shouse first entered the political scene in 1913 when he was elected as a state senator. Shouse, then, went on to serve as a Congressman for the state of Kansas from 1915-1919. After his time in Congress, Shouse became a leading Democratic politician and lawyer but gave up his practice to become president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

Mabel Willebrandt

Willebrandt, commonly known as the First Lady of Law, served as an Assistant Attorney General for the Justice Department from 1921-1929 where she was specifically charged with handling cases regarding Prohibition, federal taxation, and the Bureau of Federal Prisons. Despite being opposed to Prohibition herself, she adamantly upheld the law and is known for the 1923 prosecution of the "Big Four of Savannah," reportedly the largest bootlegging ring in the U.S.

Pauline Morton Sabin

Pauline Sabin enjoyed the life of a wealthy, socially prominent, and politically well-connected New Yorker from a young age due to her politically-connected, business-oriented family. After realizing Prohibition was only sewing disrespect for the constitution into the minds of children, she became the founder of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform (WONPR) and a Republican Prohibition repeal leader.



William Emmett Dever

William Dever served as the Mayor of Chicago from 1923-1927 and before that had served as both an alderman and municipal judge for Chicago. While Dever himself opposed Prohibition, the increase of violence and shootings within Chicago led him to classify bootlegging as an epidemic for government corruption and start a campaign against bootleggers that came to be called the "Great Beer War."

LEADING SOCIAL FIGURES

Anna Adams Gordon

Gordon served as a leader of multiple anti-alcohol organizations, but most notably the American Woman's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU), where she became president in 1914. She was also integral in the campaigns that led President Woodrow Wilson to harden the federal government's policies against alcohol production. In 1922, she became the president of the World Women's Temperance Union.

Ben Reitman

Aka the Hobo Doctor, Reitman was a physician who treated outcasts like hobos, the poor, and prostitutes—he even performed abortions. He believed in free love (accepting of polygamy, homosexuality, etc.) and was as a nudist and anarchist. He also fought for free speech, workers rights, and was instrumental in getting the Chicago Tribune to give coverage to the Dil Pickle Club.

Billy Sunday

Sunday's fame began with his professional career in the MLB where he played for the Chicago White Stockings (now known as the Cubs), the Pittsburgh Alleghenys (now the Pirates), and the Philadelphia Phillies, respectively. He converted to the Evangelical Presbyterian Christian church and became a preacher, swearing off drinking, swearing, and gambling. His passionate preaching drew large crowds all across the nation, and he made suspicious, inordinately large amounts of money for his public speaking. His temperance



advocacy and his influence over the public played a large part in the passage of the 18th Amendment.

F. Scott Fitzgerald

Fitzgerald, who coined the term, Jazz Age, served in World War I and upon returning home from his service, defined a new era of literature through modernism as he and other Lost Generation authors coped with the widespread loss and destruction of the war. His magnum opus, *The Great Gatsby*, became one of the most famous and influential American novels in history for its cynical portrayal of the American dream. His relationship with the famous flapper, Zelda Sayre, was closely followed by the public who took interest in the glamor of his alcohol-fueled and indulgent lifestyle.

John “Jack” Jones

Jones was a member of the Industrial Workers of the World (aka the Wobblies), an international labor union. He held weekly meetings in a Chicago bookshop to discuss pressing social issues, which led to him founding the Dil Pickle Club, one of Chicago’s most popular speakeasies, in a barn. The Dil Pickle became a center for influential American authors, activists, and speakers.

Walter Winchell

Winchell was a gossip columnist for New York tabloids including *The Vaudeville News*, *The Evening Graphic*, and *The New York Daily Mirror*. He is an icon of the Jazz Age as his outspoken journalism that focused on entertainment, celebrity scandal, and crime embodied the wild lifestyle of the Roaring 20s. He is notorious for using his underworld connections to gain information, but this also put him in perpetual danger.

Wayne Wheeler

Wheeler was the leader of the Anti Saloon League, a temperance organization that lobbied for Prohibition. He developed a strong aversion to alcohol as a child after he was accidentally stabbed with a hayfork by a drunken employee on his family’s farm. However, his fervent



dedication to the temperance movement presented him as stubborn and uncooperative to those who wanted a more relaxed Prohibition. He is commonly attributed as being the founder of “pressure politics”, which is the use of mass media and communication to sway politicians to act for their agenda.

William “Pussyfoot” Johnson

Johnson was the managing editor of publications for the Anti Saloon League. He would write letters to “wet” leaders pretending to be someone else and ask advice on how to fight temperance advocates, then publish their responses to embarrass them. He also went undercover into saloons and speakeasies to collect information against its owners.

GANGSTERS

Alphonse Gabriel Capone “Al Capone”

Capone was involved with organized crime from an early age since he joined the Five Points Gang as a teenager. After control of the Chicago Outfit shifted from Johnny Torrio to Capone, Capone expanded the bootlegging business exponentially and became an infamous national figure—a Robin Hood to some and a menace to others. A large contribution to his notoriety was his violent rivalry with other Chicago gangs that dubbed him as “Public Enemy No. 1.”

Dean O’Banion

O’Banion led the North Side Gang, rivals of Johnny Torrio and Al Capone’s South Side Gang (the Outfit). He ran a bootlegging operation through beer, whiskey, and gin distributors in Canada and at his peak, made approximately \$1 million a year through alcohol sales. Similarly to Bugs Moran, he hated the South Siders for their involvement in prostitution and violated turf agreements over the years to try to gain power over them.

Frank Nitti

Nitti was a Chicago gangster and first cousin to Al Capone. As one of Al Capone's most trusted men, he was in charge of the financials of the Chicago Outfit. He succeeded Capone as the leader of the gang following his death.



George Clarence “Bugs” Moran

Moran was a member of the largely Irish North Side Gang, rival to Capone’s South Side Gang. Moran openly loathed Capone for his participation in prostitution as he felt it went against his Catholic faith. He and his gang were present at the St. Valentine’s Day Massacre.

John Roselli

After being arrested for narcotics in Massachusetts in 1922, Roselli fled to New York, then Chicago. While in Chicago, he joined the Outfit and for unknown reasons was sent west to Los Angeles, but it’s assumed that he initially moved to oversee the Outfit’s interests in racing wire and movie extortion.

Johnny Torrio

Torrio was a mobster who helped the Outfit rise to power in Chicago during the 1920s. He ran legitimate businesses but made additional money through gambling, sex trafficking, and drug trafficking. Al Capone was his right hand man, and Torrio mentored him until he resigned following an assassination attempt and Capone inherited the leadership.

Rocco Perri

Perri was Canada’s biggest bootlegger during Canadian Prohibition, but he also smuggled alcohol to Chicago over land and across Lake Ontario. He exported liquor from Canadian distilleries giving these companies a share in the American market. He was one of Capone’s major distributors although it’s unclear if the two actually knew each other. Perri expanded into gambling, extortion, and prostitution making as much as \$1 million annually, and he became known for living a lavish lifestyle.

William “Bill” McCoy

McCoy was a sea captain who smuggled rum from the Bahamas to the east coast of the United States. As a self proclaimed “honest lawbreaker,” he prided himself on never paying up to organized crime, politicians, or law enforcement for protection despite his illegal



activities. He was also a skilled seaman and constructed ships for some of America's richest families including the Carnegies and Vanderbilts.



QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

1. What are your character's goals and what actions can you take to achieve them?
2. What other characters have goals that align with yours? What can you do together to achieve them?
3. What demographic of people can you appeal to?
4. What are your characters' principles and values? How willing are they to compromise on them?

Governmental Figures:

1. How much does your personal opinion on Prohibition influence your work?
2. How can you best represent your constituents or the US Government?

Leading Social Figures:

1. To what extent does what you do and say impact others' opinions and actions?
2. What are your main avenues for influencing public opinion?

Gangsters:

1. Who should you want on your side and what alliances will help you further your business?
2. What cautions do you need to take in order to stay out of real trouble with the government?

WORKS CITED LINK: [Prohibition Works Cited](#)

