

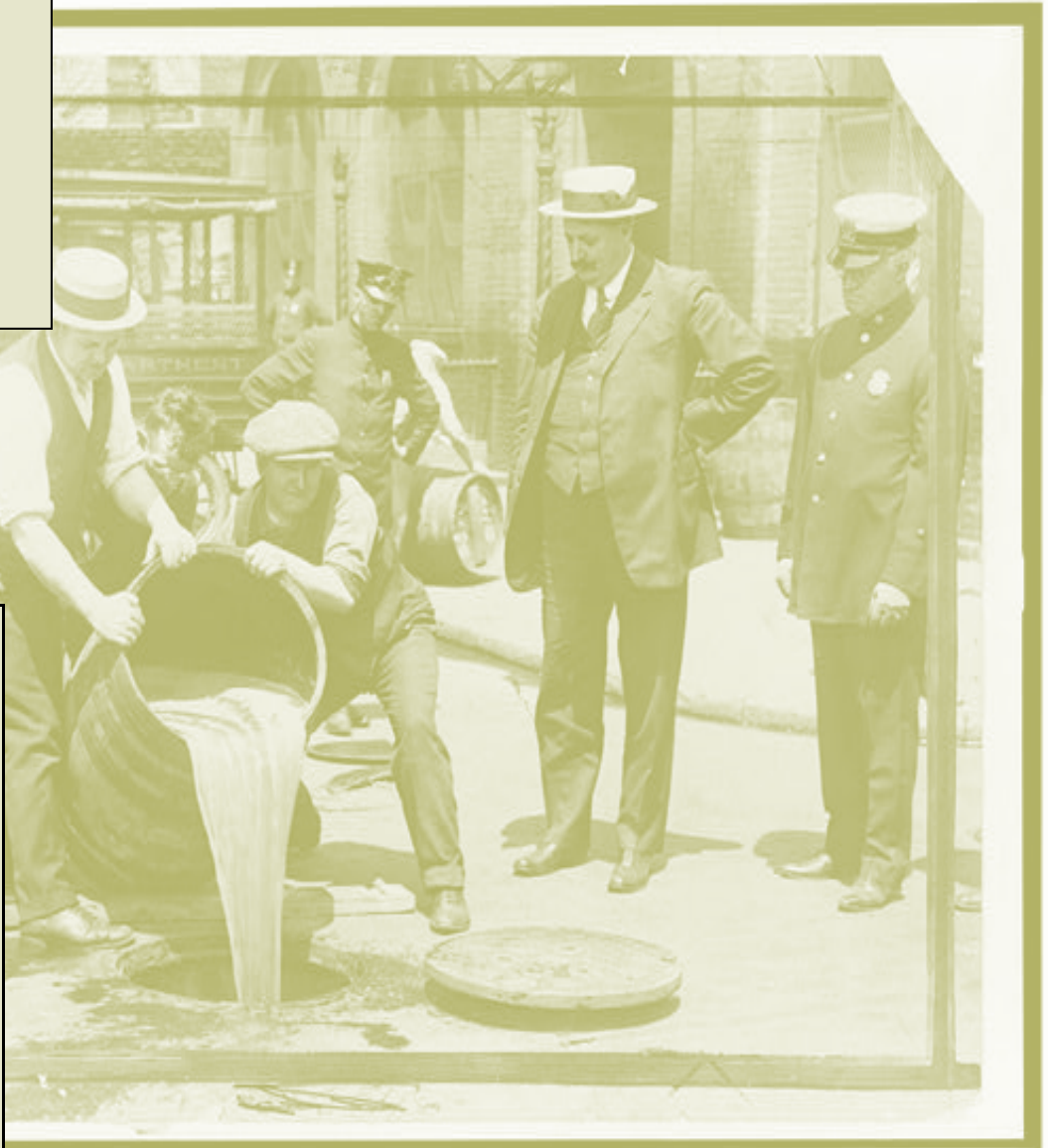
Central Illinois Teaching with Primary Sources Newsletter

EASTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY
EDWARDSVILLE

CRIME WAVE: PROHIBITION AND
CRIME

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CRIME WAVE: PROHIBITION AND CRIME

Welcome to the 28th issue of the **Central Illinois Teaching with Primary Sources Newsletter** a collaborative project of Teaching with Primary Sources Programs at Eastern Illinois University and Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. This school year we want to bring you topics that connect to the Illinois Learning Standards as well as provide you with amazing items from the Library of Congress.

Prohibition or crime is not specifically mentioned in the ISBE Learning Standards. However, items pertaining to the 1920's are mentioned specifically for the following Illinois Learning Standards (found within goal, standard, benchmark, or performance descriptors). 14-Understand political systems with an emphasis on the United States. 15-Understand economic systems with an emphasis on the United States. 16-Understand events, trends, individuals and movements shaping the history of Illinois, the United States and other nations.

"The reign of tears is over. The slums will soon be a memory. We will turn our prisons into factories and our jails into storehouses and corn cribs. Men will walk upright now, women will smile and children will laugh. Hell will be forever for rent." Reverend Bill Sunday on prohibition. Many believed that prohibition would solve all of America's problems and create a utopia. Unfortunately, it did quite the opposite spawning bootleggers and organized crime. On January 17, 1920 the Eighteenth Amendment was added to the Constitution and prohibition officially became a law.

America found this a difficult law to enforce. Police funding increased to \$11.4 million and arrest for prohibition law violations increased 102%. Most alarming was the 591% increase in federal conviction resulting in a prison population that exploded by 366%.

Serious crimes not only increased, but the criminals became organized. When alcohol was no longer available, people turned to gangsters with a ready supply. Bootleg alcohol became the fuel of organized crime fueling growth to spread into other areas such as gambling, loan sharking, prostitution, assassinations and later into labor racketeering, illegal drugs and human trafficking.

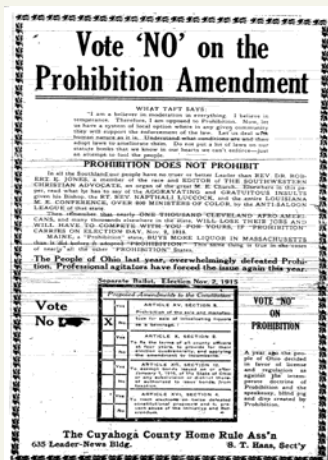
February 20, 1933, Congress passed the Twenty-First Amendment which brought prohibition to an end. The debate over prohibition continues. Every day, 32 people in the United States die in motor vehicle crashes that involve an alcohol-impaired driver. This amounts to one death every 45 minutes.

University of Albany. Accessed 11.9.09 http://www.albany.edu/~wm731882/organized_crime1_final.html

Law Library-American Law and Legal Information. Accessed 11.09.09 <http://law.jrank.org/pages/11944/Organized-Crime-American-Mafia.html>

Digital History. Accessed 11.09.09 http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/database/article_display.cfm?HHID=441

CDC. Accessed 1.14.10 http://www.cdc.gov/motorvehiclesafety/impaired_driving/impaired_drv_factsheet.html



Vote "NO" on the Prohibition Amendment Library of Congress American Memory



Prohibition blues, 1917 Library of Congress American memory

CONNECTING TO ILLINOIS

In the 1920's, Chicago became known for organized crime. The "Chicago Syndicate" was the country's largest and most powerful organized crime operation. One of the most notorious gangsters, Al Capone, was crime boss of the Chicago Syndicate. There were many attempts on Capone's life, all were unsuccessful but Capone proved very capable of taking out his enemies.

The St. Valentine's Day Massacre is considered one of Capone's most notorious killings. To eliminate rival gang leader George "Bugs" Moran, Capone sent members of his gang dressed as police to assassinate Moran. Capone's men fired over 150 bullets into six members of Moran's North Side gang. It was widely believed Al Capone was responsible for these killings, but Capone had an alibi as he was in Florida at the time. Capone's plan didn't achieve the objective as the target, "Bugs" Moran was across the street at the time of the murders.

Before prohibition was passed into law in 1920, Illinois had already been pursuing prohibition laws. Illinois' struggle toward prohibition began in 1907 with Rev. Clay Daumer of Danville introducing an amendment for statewide prohibition. Although the amendment was

defeated, the legislature debated prohibition again in 1917 where it passed the Senate but was defeated in the House.

Prohibition devastated the brewing industry. Before prohibition, St. Louis had 22 breweries. Only nine reopened after prohibition. Anheiser-Busch survived prohibition by making ice cream, near beer, corn syrup, ginger ale, root beer, yeast, malt extract, refrigerated cabinets and automobile and truck bodies.

After prohibition was repealed by the Twenty-First Amendment on February 20, 1933, it didn't mean the end of prohibition for some in Illinois. Twelve cities and 47 precincts in Chicago retained local prohibition.

Chicago History Museum. Accessed 11.09.09 <http://www.chicagohs.org/history/capone.html>

Riverweb. Accessed 11.09.09 <http://riverweb.cet.uiuc.edu/Archives/vignettes/culture/Prohibition-Kulturkampf.html>

FBI Accessed 11.09.09 <http://foia.fbi.gov/foiaindex/massacre.htm>

Digital History. Accessed 11.09.09 [Http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/database/article_display.cfm?HHID=441](http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/database/article_display.cfm?HHID=441)



Two "mug shots" of Al Capone, half-length portraits, one facing front, the other facing right.

Library of Congress
American Memory

Re-enactment of St. Valentine's Day massacre from the film "The St. Valentine's Day Massacre", showing man shooting gangsters.

Library of Congress
American Memory



Bodies of gangsters lying on a Chicago garage floor following the St. Valentine's Day massacre

Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs



LEARN MORE WITH
AMERICAN MEMORY COLLECTIONS

Photographs from the Chicago Daily News: 1902-1933

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpcoop/ichihtml/cdnhome.html>

In publication during prohibition, The Chicago Daily News collection holds numerous photos from this time period. Images include people who played an important part in prohibition in Chicago with a small amount showing raids on warehouses. Prohibition created a greater demand for alcohol which created great profits for those who supplied contraband liquor. Organized crime answered the call with a ready supply of alcohol. Photographs of Chicago crime boss Al Capone and the St. Valentine's Day massacre are found in this collection.

Library of Congress, American Memory Accessed 11.09.09



William F. Vaughn facing Al Capone
Library of Congress
American Memory

The African-American Experience in Ohio 1850-1920

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/ohshtml/aaehome.html>

Newspapers tell the story of prohibition in this collection. Articles singing the praises of prohibition, those against prohibition and moonshiners who plead guilty were some of the topics in Ohio newspapers. These newspaper clippings give insight into America's feelings and actions while living through prohibition. Articles favoring prohibition, against prohibition and consequences of those who chose to break the prohibition law are abundant in this collection.

Library of Congress, American Memory Accessed 11.09.09

Music for the Nation: American Sheet Music 1870-1885

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/smhtml/smhome.html>

This collection offers a number of songs reflecting social concerns over the potential dangers of alcohol. While songs such as *The Temperance Army* portray the movement as a religious one, others such as *The Drunkards Daughter* reflect social problems caused by alcohol. The sheet music in this collection was published before prohibition became law. This proves that the idea of temperance was gaining support as early as the 1800's.

Library of Congress, Teacher's Page, Collection Connection, Accessed 11.18.09

**RAIDS AND FIGHTS IN
WAR ON MOONSHINE**

**Dry Leader in West Virginia
Mountain Districts Has
His Hands Full.**

The manufacture and sale of moonshine whisky in the mountains of southern West Virginia is claiming the close attention of W. S. Hallahan, prohibition commissioner, who with a large force of deputies, continues to raid and make arrests almost weekly. There have been times in the last few weeks when the officers have met determined resistance, and already two men, Preston Mullens, an alleged moonshiner, and John D. Kennedy, a deputy sheriff, have lost their lives in the campaign.

This fight, the most serious in recent years, occurred in the Panther creek section of McDowell county, on the Virginia border. Panther creek, the prohibition authorities say, is one of the most active moonshining districts in the state. There, according to Mr. Hallahan, have been gathered some of the most famous manufacturers of moonshine from Buchanan county, Virginia. They know all that is to be known about the industry, and some of them are famed for the qualities of their "corn liquor." Usually their stills are extremely difficult to locate, but gradually the prohibition officers are hunting them out and destroying them.

Raids and Fights in War
on Moonshine
Library of Congress
American Memory



The lips that touch liquor,
shall never touch mine/by
Geo. F. Evans
Library of Congress
American Memory



IN THE CLASSROOM: LESSON PLANS
ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCES

Today in History

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/index.html>

October 28, 1919: Temperance and Prohibition <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/oct28.html>

Wise Guide

<http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide>

July 2006: Very Dry Years <http://www.loc.gov/wiseguide/jul06/dry.html>

Prints and Photographs

The Dry Years http://www.loc.gov/rr/print/list/073_dry.html



*You do it! / Berryman
Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs*

Teacher's Page

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/>

Presentations

American Memory Timeline: Progressive Era to New Era - Prohibition: A Case Study of Progressive Reform <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/progress/prohib/prohib.html>

Collection Connections

Photographs from the Chicago Daily News 1902-1933—Prohibition <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/photos-chicago/history4.html>

Music for the Nation: American Sheet Music, ca. 1820-1860—The Temperance Movement <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/connections/sheet-music-1820/history5.html>



*A Murdered Joseph "Little Joe" Roma / Photo by Harry M. Rhoads
Library of Congress
American Memory*

A NOTE TO THE OHIO STATE MONITOR

Go to the polls on November 4th and vote Dry.
A bar to heaven, a door to hell
Whoever named it, named it well.
A bar to manliness and wealth,
A door to want and broken health.

A bar to honor, pride and fame,
A door to sorrow, sin and shame;
A bar to hope, a bar to prayer,
A door to darkness and despair.

A bar to honored useful life,
A door to brawling senseless strife;
A bar to all that's true and brave,
A door to every drunkard's grave.

A bar to joy that home imparts,
A door to tears and broken hearts;
A bar to heaven, a door to hell,
Whoever named it, named it well.

WAYNE BUNCH.

*Note to the Ohio State
Monitor (Poem)
Library of Congress
American Memory*

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Vocabulary- Match the word to the correct definition. Answers can be found in this newsletter or the Library of Congress website.

1. The illegal importing of alcohol.
2. Crime boss for the "Chicago Syndicate".
3. Total abstinence from alcohol.
4. A period in U.S. history during which production, distribution and sale of alcohol were illegal.
5. Any group having a corporate structure whose primary objective is to obtain money through illegal activities.
6. Hidden saloons and nightclubs that sold liquor illegally during prohibition.
7. Member of a gang of criminals.
8. Bitter, prolonged feuds.
9. Popular name for National Prohibition Act.
10. Mass murder of members of the George "Bugs" Moran gang on February 14, 1929.

- A. Vendetta
- B. Speakeasies
- C. Bootlegging
- D. Organized Crime
- E. Prohibition
- F. St. Valentine's Day Massacre
- G. Volstead Act
- H. Temperance
- I. Al Capone
- J. Gangster



Prohibition officers raiding
the lunch room of 922 Pa.
Ave., Wash. D.C.
Library of Congress
Print and Photographs



Pouring whiskey into a
sewer.
Library of Congress
Print and Photographs

I M A G E S O U R C E S



Library of Congress
American Memory/Photographs from the Chicago Daily News, 1902-1933
William F. Waugh facing Al Capone



Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
Two "mug-shots" of Al Capone, half-length portraits, one facing front, the other facing right



Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
You do it!/Berryman



Library of Congress
American Memory/History of the American West, 1860-1920: Photographs from the Collection of the Denver Public Library
A Murdered Joseph "Little Joe" Roma/photo by Harry M. Rhoads



Library of Congress
American Memory/The African-American Experience in Ohio, 1850-1920
Raids and Fights In War on Moonshine



Library of Congress
American Memory/Historic American Sheet Music, 1850-1920
Prohibition blues. 1917



Library of Congress
American Memory/The African-American Experience in Ohio, 1850-1920
Vote "No" on the Prohibition Amendment



Library of Congress
American Memory/The African-American Experience in Ohio, 1850-1920
Note to the Ohio State Monitor (poem)



Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
Prohibition officers raiding the lunch room of 922 Pa. Ave., Wash., D.C.



Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
New York City Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach, right, watching agents pour liquor into sewer following a raid during the height of prohibition.



Library of Congress
American Memory/Music of the Nation: American Sheet Music, 1870-1885
The Lips that touch liquor, shall never touch mine



Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
Re-enactment of the St. Valentine's Day massacre from the film "The St. Valentine's Day Massacre" , showing man shooting gangsters.



Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
Bodies of gangsters lying on a Chicago garage floor following the St. Valentine's Day massacre



Library of Congress
Prints and Photographs
Pouring whiskey into a sewer

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EDUCATION/TPS](http://WWW.SIUE.EDU/EDUCATION/TPS)

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