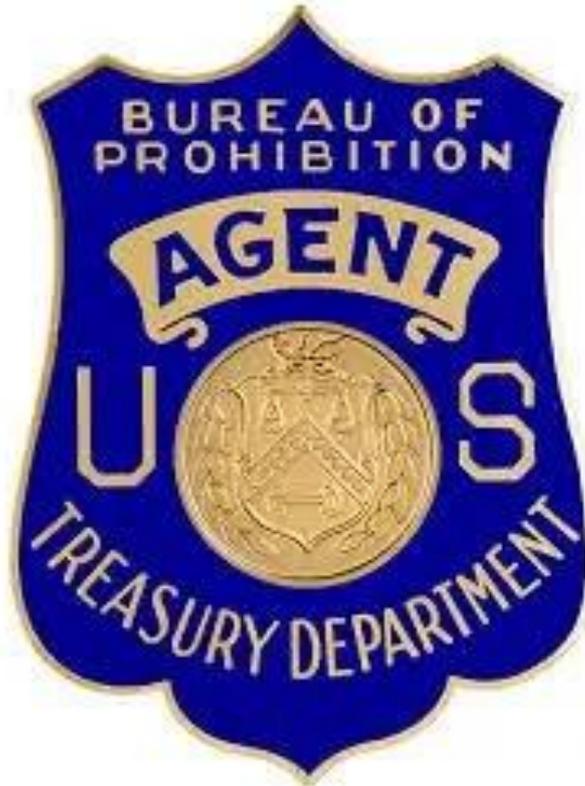


King's Christian Collegiate Model United Nations

The United States Prohibition (1920-1933)



Cameron Preyra

Mr. Oussoren

CGW4Ua

January 10, 2023

Letter from the Secretary General

Dear King'sMUN 2023 delegates,

I am truly honoured as this year's Secretary General of King'sMUN to welcome you to our 9th annual conference and our first in-person conference since the COVID-19 pandemic. The secretariat has been working hard throughout this school year to deliver you an incredible conference with a variety of creative committees, experienced chairs, and an overall successful day of debate.

MUN is a reenactment of United Nations conferences at the high school and university level, where representatives from all over come together to discuss the most pressing issues that plague our world today. Students take on the positions of various countries, characters, or political figures in order to create resolutions for both real and fictional issues and crises.

Throughout my time participating in Model United Nations, I have developed many valuable skills that I will take with me throughout my life. It has improved my confidence when public speaking as well as my ability to problem solve. Furthermore, MUN is valuable to me as it promotes lifelong connections with new people as you meet many other delegates who share your passions while in committee sessions. I truly believe that skills that you will learn through your participation in MUN will help you throughout your high school journey, in everyday life, and beyond.

Contrary to popular belief, MUN is truly for everyone. At King'sMUN, we provide a variety of committees to ensure that we have something that everyone will enjoy debating about. From the world's most pressing issues discussed in UNSC and UN Women to Indigenous affairs and from the gods on Mount Olympus to the prohibition in the 1920s, we strive to ensure that we can appeal to the passions of a variety of delegates. Everyone is welcome at King'sMUN, whether you have no experience or have been to a multitude of conferences, there is a place for you here.

Once again, I am thrilled to welcome all delegates, new or returning, back in person to King'sMUN. I, as well as the rest of the secretariat, are looking very forward to seeing you on Saturday, February 25. Whether this is your first conference or your last, I hope you are able to engage in fruitful debate and have an amazing time at King'sMUN 2023.

Sincerely,

Athena Ponte
Secretary General
King'sMUN 2023

History & Purpose of the United Nations

The United Nations is an international organization founded on Oct 24, 1945 as a response to the Second World War and to replace its predecessor, The League of Nations (1920-1946) as the largest international assembly. Its purpose is to help maintain global peace and security by promoting friendly diplomatic relations between nations, as well as supporting social progress and human rights worldwide.

It began with 51 member states and has since grown to involve 193 permanent members. Not including Vatican City (Holy See) and The State of Palestine which are recognized as observer states, Or Taiwan, which “[lost] its observer status at UN-affiliated bodies... due in part to pressure from [China].” according to Al-Jazeera. The United Nations has offices worldwide in places such as Geneva, Switzerland, Nairobi, Kenya, and Vienna, Austria. In addition to the main headquarters situated in New York, United States.

The UN comprises The General Assembly, which is separated into 6 main committees (such as DISEC), The United Nations Security council, 17 specialized agencies (such as The World Bank, The World Health Organization, and The International Criminal Court) and other various agencies, offices and departments (such as UNHCR, UNOOSA and UNODA) which work to fulfill both the overarching purpose of the United Nations as well as the various related goals it has set for itself. This includes working towards completing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 for the year 2030.

The United Nations has served the world in many ways, successful peacekeeping missions in countries such as Cambodia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mozambique, Namibia and Tajikistan etc. have helped to provide stability to regions by protecting shipments of much needed aid, helping secure the public against violent groups, and taking on responsibility; so that governments can make the necessary amendments to function well on their own, and to be there when they cant. The United Nations works to uphold peace, justice, human rights and equality under the law worldwide.

Please Note: The purpose of this specific committee is to debate on the issues selected regarding the U.S Prohibition (1920-1933). Due to the historical theme of this committee it is apparent that addressing resolutions towards the League of Nations, rather than the United Nations, is more appropriate. However, please also keep in mind that there was no US prohibition committee in The United Nations or League of Nations therefore consider this a governmental committee and direct research towards the US Prohibition itself. This committee will not differ from standard MUN procedure, this is merely a formality.

C.Preyra

History of the US Prohibition

Similar to that of the Canadian Prohibition (1918 to the early 1920s), The US Prohibition on alcohol began in order to satisfy the demands of growing temperance movements in the Americas; which had campaigned against the creation, distribution and consumption of alcohol (on both moral and religious grounds) since the early 1800s. Blaming alcohol for many of society's issues, such as poverty, corruption, criminal violence and general debauchery. Groups such as the Women's Christian Temperance Union, The American Temperance Society and The Anti-Saloon league found great success campaigning against alcohol. The WCTU hosted protests throughout America and became increasingly involved with communities, inspiring some Americans to willfully give up drinking alcohol. Though no prohibition act was yet applied by the federal government; alcohol had already become prohibited by some states, such as Kansas in 1881. The laws proved difficult to enforce as law enforcement was both unequipped and to some extent unwilling to act. In response, the public, largely led by women, aided the government of Kansas in enforcing these laws through protest. One member of the WCTU, Carry Nation, even smashing several saloons up herself. "I smashed five saloons with rocks before I ever took a hatchet [In reference to her fabled hatchet wielding destruction of saloons]". During this time the Anti-Saloon league, under the leadership of Wayne Wheeler, too proved effective in convincing enough of the public to support prohibition.

"The major misconception more than anything else is that [prohibition was] something the majority of Americans wanted...it was primarily the work of one pressure group...The Anti-Saloon League knew that if you controlled the margins, you could win legislative majorities and even supermajorities. In any given district, they'd say, Look, 45 percent of the

people are for the Democrat, and 45 percent of the people are for the Republican. Who controls the 10 percent of the middle? And that's what they fought for — those 10 percent

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who would vote for whomever the ASL told them to vote for. By picking only one issue and not caring what legislative candidates — state or federal — cared about in terms of other issues, they were able to have an enormous effect.” -Daniel Okrent, author of Last Call: The Rise and Fall of Prohibition-

Prohibition was introduced to congress in 1913 as an amendment but would not yet be ratified. In 1917 as America entered World War 1 President Woodrow Wilson temporarily banned alcohol to save grain for the war effort. Soon after the end of the war, on January 16th, 1919, Prohibition was officially ratified by the implementation of the 18th amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacturing, sale, or transportation of intoxicating beverages; classified as “anything that contained more than one half percent alcohol.” by the Volstead Act (US Senate). The amendment became effective in January of 1920, effectively dissolving America’s 5th largest employer and leaving thousands without work. As in Kansas, the Federal Prohibition proved extremely difficult to enforce. The Wickersham Commission as well as the Bureau of Prohibition were unequipped and severely lacking in manpower. Prohibition agents and law enforcement also proved easy to bribe. In addition, by outlawing alcohol it became a precious commodity and created a lucrative new market for criminals, such as gangsters and bootleggers. Gangsters such as Al Capone, Bugs Moran, Charles King Solomon, and many others became incredibly powerful and wealthy from the profits of the illegal alcohol trade which otherwise would’ve gone to the brewing industry and the government via taxes. Some gangsters such as Roy Olmstead would traffic Canadian alcohol while others would create it themselves; deliveries to areas of demand would sometimes be hijacked by rival gangs. Gang territory became contested and as such, gang violence also rose drastically. Epitomised by the St. Valentine’s day massacre. The culture of the time also changed with the arrival of speakeasies where men and women were no longer segregated from drinking together, some speakeasies were also racially desegregated. The changing attitude towards Prohibition was apparent among the American populous. Groups such as the Women’s Organization for National Prohibition Reform led by Pauline Sabin began protesting against the strict prohibition laws. Then during the Great Depression, the need for legalizing this industry also became apparent as it could help support economic recovery. Later, after the election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, the 21st Amendment

would be passed and the prohibition ended across the United States. Though few states choose to keep prohibition laws, such as Oklahoma until 1959.

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Issue 1: Addressing the Economic impact of the U.S. Prohibition on American Life & Business

The U.S. prohibition lasted from January 17, 1920 to December 5, 1933 and resulted in the United States government losing upwards of \$11 billion dollars in lost excise tax revenue from alcohol and as well as what was at the time America's 5th largest industry. Forcing states and the Federal government to begin to rely on income taxes to fund their operations which was arguably one of the most lasting consequences of the prohibition. By prohibition's end, less than 100 of the nearly 1,300 breweries which operated in America beforehand survived and over 250,000 American citizens who worked in the brewing industry had lost their jobs. Not including those who didn't work directly with alcohol such as barrel makers, truckers, and bottle manufacturers, etc. With the passing of prohibition supporters expected little damage to the economy, assuming that Americans would invest their money into other ventures for entertainment or household development.

“they expected sales of clothing and household goods to skyrocket. Real estate developers and landlords expected rents to rise as saloons closed and neighbourhoods improved. Chewing gum, grape juice, and soft drink companies all expected growth. Theatre producers expected new crowds as Americans looked for new ways to entertain themselves without alcohol. None of it came to pass.” -Michael Lerner-

What resulted was that businesses, such as theatres, restaurants, and carnivals, became significantly less profitable as Americans were seemingly less interested in participating. Many preferring to search for illegal sources of alcohol which was not difficult to do both due to the inability of the Bureau of Prohibition to effectively enforce the law (despite the annual budget being between \$4-13.4 million throughout Prohibition) as well as due to the prevalence of bootleggers and gangster who benefitted from the new market. Ironically, some industries which did benefit due to prohibition did so by undermining it. Legal grape farmers in California increased production so that the public could make homemade wine from the produce. Namely using the product Vine-glo, a brick of grape concentrate, seeing massive profits. Though the majority of American businesses did suffer during the prohibition. When the Great Depression began in 1929 many citizens who had lost their jobs in the brewing industry found themselves struggling to survive as without a job and the economy in

shambles it became even more difficult to provide for their families. Many in 1933, as prohibition finally came to an end, were still concerned as to how America might recover from the ongoing depression but hoped that repealing the National Prohibition Act might help America's economy. Also hoping that with the return of excise tax from alcohol, the government may decrease reliance on income tax. Helping to rebuild the economy as well as give citizens better means to improve their own lives.

The economic impacts of the Prohibition era help provide historical precedent towards best dealing with present issues. As well as point towards solutions relating to the 17 SDGs. Beginning with SDG 1: No Poverty. SDG 1.2 aims to "reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions, by 2030." Prohibition showing that jobs are extremely important in accomplishing this goal. The economic impact of the Great Depression along with the thousands of Americans who lost their jobs due to prohibition made it extremely difficult for Americans to provide for their families, many falling into poverty. Though the repeal of prohibition offers an opportunity for jobs and growth. SDG 2: Zero Hunger, addressing the need to combat citizens inability to provide for their families food (which was a major concern during the Great Depression). SDG 2 targets like SDG 2.1: "ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round." relating to the need for food addressed by soup kitchens which were effective but also needed improvement. Long lines being a minor issue but relying on support from criminals such as Al Capone being more concerning. Repealing prohibition would also work towards the goal of SDG 8.3 "Supporting Small and Medium enterprises." As established before, businesses such as restaurants, theatres and of course, breweries, suffered during prohibition. With the legalization of alcohol those SMEs would be able to grow and support the greater economy. Allowing the government more money through excise taxes to address other issues. The need for governments to effectively collect taxes is addressed by SDG 17.1 which outlines the need to "strengthen domestic resource mobilization..., to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection". Partnership and a focus on globalism is needed to get through the depression. But most importantly, those with influence and power must be willing to make effective change and ensure citizens are reinstated to jobs lost due to prohibition. Ultimately it seems like the first step towards rebuilding America's economy and people during this time of uncertainty.

Questions to Consider

- How might prohibition have created opportunities for other industries and occupations to grow financially? Consider farmers, public officials and the law.
- Was funding the Bureau of Prohibition worthwhile? How could money have been better spent to benefit the American Government? Consider the Great Depression & improving Law Enforcement
- What might be an additional tax which could account for lost revenue by not taxing alcohol?
- What are the long term effects of prohibition on the economy? How do we help those who have suffered because of the economic instability?
- What might Prohibition have taught us about spending money?



Graphs and Data

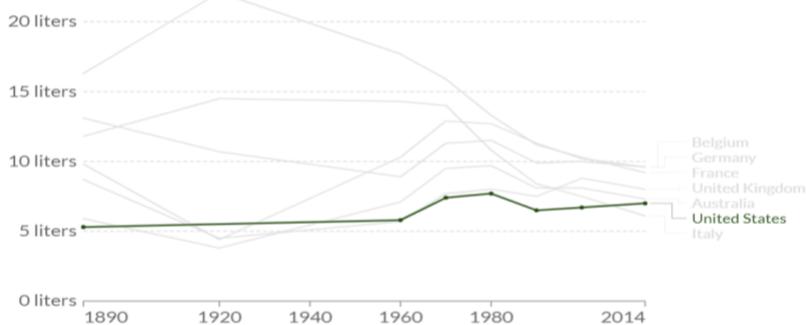
Alcohol Consumption Per Capita through Prohibition

Alcohol consumption per capita, 1890 to 2014

Average per capita alcohol consumption measured in litres of pure alcohol per person per year.

Our World
in Data

+ Add country

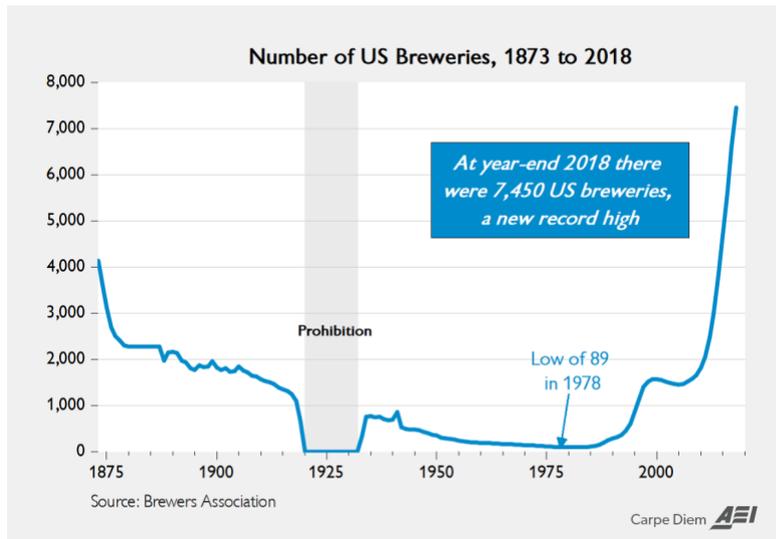


Source: Holmes, A. J., & Anderson, K. (2017). Convergence in national alcohol consumption patterns: New global indicators.

Note: Note figures are presented as the per capita average of the total population (not restricted to adults).
OurWorldInData.org/alcohol-consumption • CC BY

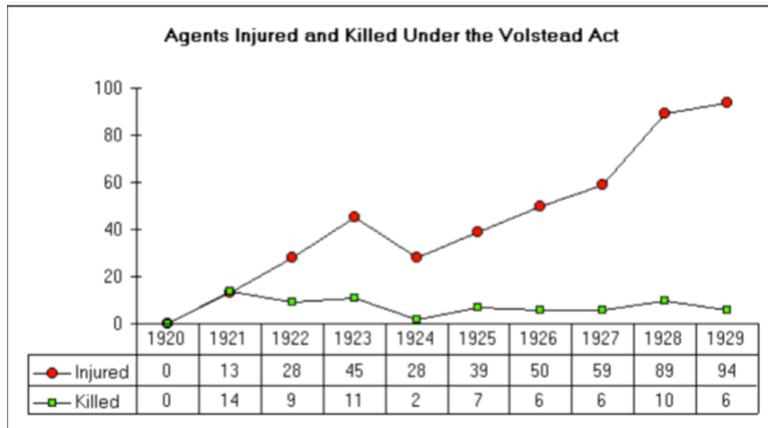
▶ 1890 ◯ 2014

Number of US Breweries before and after Prohibition



*“out of the more than 1,300 brewers in operation in 1915, no more than 100 survived [Prohibition].”
 -Maureen Ogle, author of Ambitious Brew: The Story of American Beer,*

Agents of the Bureau of Prohibition injured or killed during the Prohibition Era.



“The federal government lost approximately \$11 billion in tax revenue and spent more than \$300 million trying to keep America on the wagon.” -Michael Lerner-

Comparing the percentage of Americans of different ages involved in the workforce in 1920 and 2015

Table 1. Labor force participation rates, by age and gender, January 1920 and 2015 annual averages

Age	Men		Women	
	1920	2015	1920	2015
Total, 14 years and older	84.6	69.1	22.7	56.7
14–19 years	51.5	34.2	28.4	34.4
20–24 years	89.9	73.0	37.5	68.3
25–44 years	95.6	89.5	21.7	73.8
45–64 years	90.7	78.1	16.5	66.1
65 years and older	55.6	23.4	7.3	15.3

Note: Data for 2015 exclude ages 14 and 15, are for the civilian noninstitutional population, and are from the Current Population Survey. Data for 1920 are from *Historical statistics of the United States, colonial times to 1970*, bicentennial edition (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1975).
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and U.S. Census Bureau.

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Issue 2: Addressing the rise of Organized Crime and assessing the Impact of Prohibition on American Politics and Society

Taking place during the whole of the Roaring Twenties and the beginning of the Great Depression, the U.S. Prohibition (1920-1933) encapsulated a time of great social change. The prohibition, which was ratified as the 18th amendment to the constitution on January 16, 1919, (becoming effective January 17, 1920) began as a response to growing temperance movements in the Americas; which blamed alcohol for much of society's problems and viewed partaking in it as both dangerous and morally reprehensible. One of the most prevalent groups of the movement being the Women's Christian Temperance Union which arguably began the push for prohibition. Hosting various protests throughout the late 1880s and into the 1900s. The involvement of women in the temperance movement and politics in general, during a time in which women had not yet the right to vote, went a long way in the fight for women's suffrage. The campaigning of the outspoken women, even the likes of the controversial Carry Nation, helped push for women to finally get the right to vote effective August 18, 1920. Some men believing that "women [should] have the vote because...they would vote for prohibition due to their moral superiority." (Engel 1).

More changes came with prohibition, most concerningly the unintended rise in crime and gang violence. By banning the production, import and sale of alcohol the United States government created a demand for illegal alcohol. Due to this demand, Gangsters, such as Al "Snorky/Scarface" Capone, George "Bugs" Moran, George Remus, Charles "King" Solomon, Dean O'Banion and many bootleggers began acquiring, and selling illegal alcohol, some of which, like that sold by Roy Olmstead, was trafficked in from Canada. It is estimated that through these illicit transactions kingpins made upwards of over \$100 million (1920) each. The U.S. Government losing out on over \$11 billion worth of tax revenue from alcohol, much of the profit going to organized crime. The illegal alcohol market caused many gangs to become incredibly wealthy and as such territory important to the trafficking of alcohol became very important and contested. This coincided with a dramatic rise in gang violence throughout the prohibition era. The homicide rate in America increased from 7.2 per 100,000 in 1919 to 9.7 per 100,000 by 1933, then steadily dropping off after prohibition ended, suggesting an association. The most famous case of violence between gangs during this period being the St. Valentine's day massacre in which seven gangsters were lined up against a wall and shot dead inside a garage, lured by men dressed as police. Largely suspected to have been ordered by Al Capone. During this time clashes would also occur in public on the

streets. More than 1,000 were killed in New York alone throughout prohibition involving clashes between gangs, according to Prohibition: An Interactive History. The streets became increasingly dangerous for the public as prohibition went on.

In order to enforce the prohibition as well as in an effort to weaken Organized Crime, the United States government created (in 1920) and called upon the Bureau of Prohibition, as well as other forms of law enforcement such as the FBI. The efforts of the US Government to weaken organized crime did succeed with the arrest of Al Capone by Prohibition Agent Eliot Ness, as well as other members of organized crime. But due to insufficient funding and many other problems, such as bribery, The Bureau of Prohibition failed to complete its main goal of enforcing prohibition effectively. After much public outcry, including protests led by Pauline Sabin of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform, prohibition was repealed in 1933.

The changes in both American politics and society which were headed by the implementation of the U.S. Prohibition as well as goals which the government of the time sought to achieve are reflected in many of the SDGs which the modern day United Nations aims to complete by 2030. Firstly, that of SDG 5: Gender Equality. In a time during which women were not permitted many of the freedoms which they have today, the actions of women preceding the prohibition as well as those such as Pauline Sabin during and after, guided the era and served as one of the earliest examples in the Americas of women's involvement in politics. The participation of women during this time motivated further change as women gained the right to vote soon after prohibition began. The desire for women leaders in politics to inspire change expressed in SDG 5.5. and SDG 5.c "Ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life." Also relevant towards SDG 10, SDG 10.2 which outlines the desire to "empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status".

With regard to the desire for the pursuit of justice expressed by both law enforcement during prohibition and as outlined in the SDGs, dealing with the rise in organized crime (which will hopefully be a key issue in the coming debate) is key towards accomplishing SDG 11 and 11.1, "ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing," to ensure the safety of neighborhoods and those who live within. Also speaking towards desire expressed in SDG 16.1: to "Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates

everywhere”. Working to accomplish this goal by funding efforts to mitigate mob activity and by promoting and upholding the rule of law as outlined in SDG 16.3. “Developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels” per SDG 16.6 and “strengthening relevant institutions to safeguard peace and security” as per SDG 16.a. Also addressing the need to combat bribery as expressed by SDG 16.5 as due to the increased wealth of criminals and bootleggers during the Prohibition era and the subpar pay of law enforcement, specifically Prohibition agents. Bribery became a growing issue. Attention must be paid towards dealing with the rise in criminal activity due to prohibition. Policy, strengthening of institutions through increased training, institutional amendments, transparency and effective spending of funds, is fundamental in solving these issues as well as the inclusion of strong minded women who will contribute effectively to this effort.

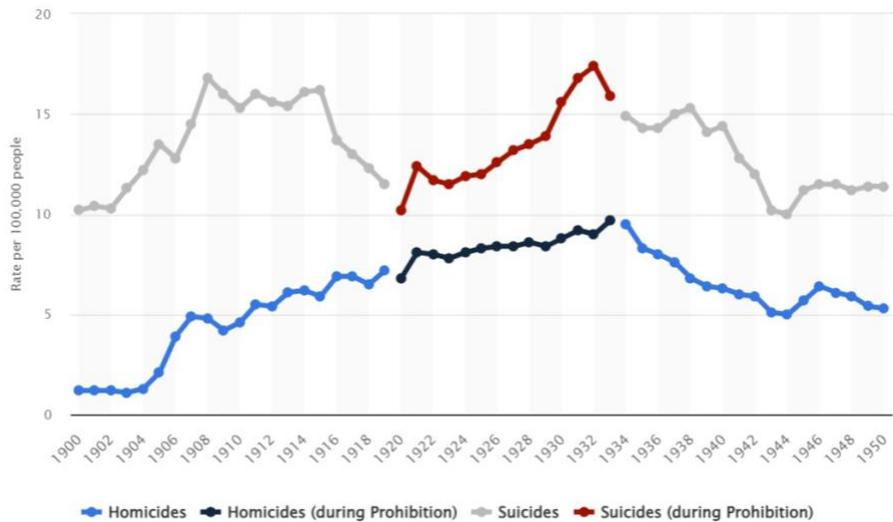
Questions to Consider

- How might we mitigate the rise in Organized violent crime during the prohibition?
- What effect did prohibition, specifically the Temperance Movement, have on Women’s suffrage and role in society?
- How might other movements or events during the Prohibition Era affected Society? Consider The Great Depression, The First World War and Roaring Twenties.
- How effective was prohibition at reducing familial and social issues such as domestic abuse, public intoxication, etc?
- What might Prohibition have taught us about imposing laws?

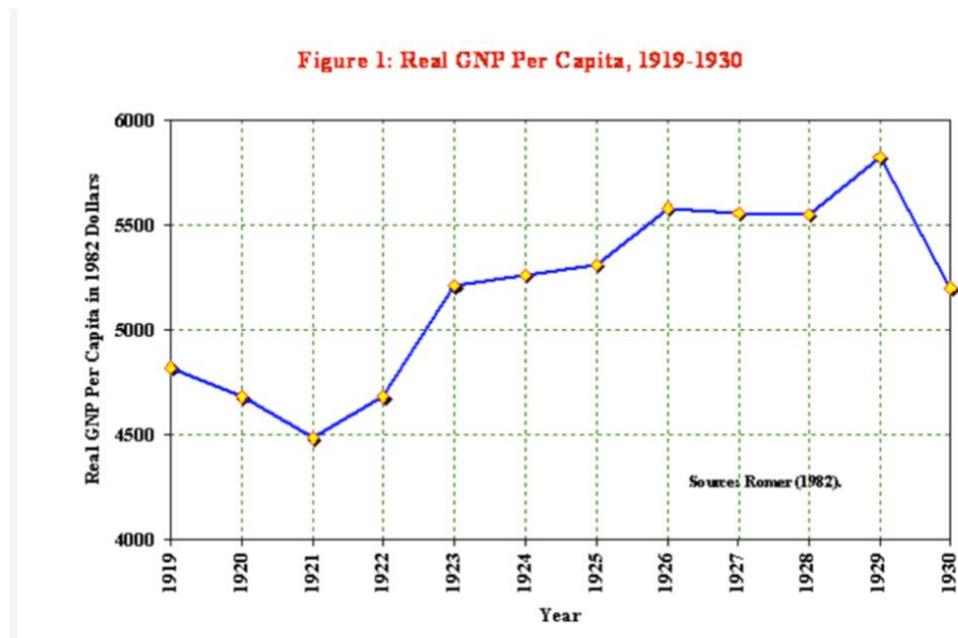


Graphs and Data

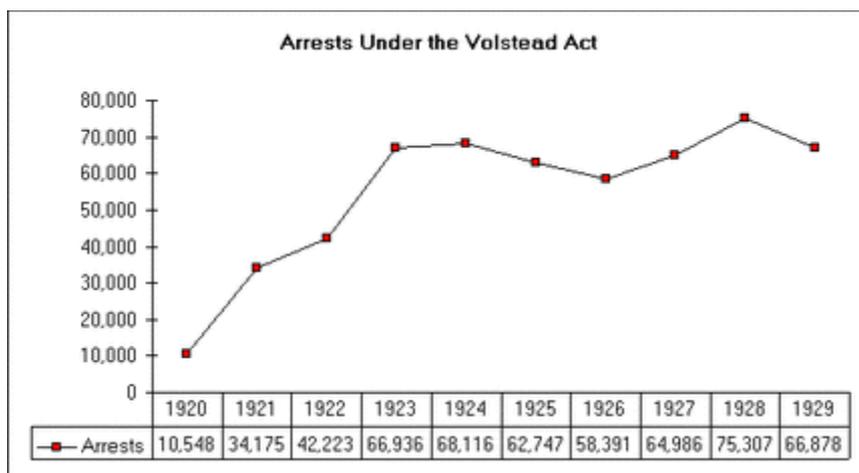
Suicide and Homicide rate changes during Prohibition (1920-1933) in the United States from 1900 to 1950



Graph showing the annual GNP in America during most of the Prohibition era



Arrests Under the Volstead Act Trend (1920-1929)



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Terms

- **Speakeasy:** A (usually hidden) social place where illegal alcohol would be sold during prohibition. Similar to a bar, tavern, or pub.
- **The National Prohibition Act / Volstead Act:** Designed to carry out the intent of the 18th amendment. Banning alcohol and beverages that contained anything more than one half of one percent alcohol.
- **Bootlegger:** A person who contributed to the illegal manufacture, transport, distribution, or sale of alcoholic beverages during the Prohibition (1920-1933).
- **Temperance:** Abstaining from the consumption of alcohol.
- **The Roaring Twenties (1920-1929):** A time of economic prosperity for North America. Rise in consumption of products. Highlighted by fashion, flapper dancers and the emergence of Jazz. Encompasses the Harlem Renaissance. Sometimes called the Jazz-Age.
- **The Great Depression (1929-1939):** The worst economic crash in history. Marked by immense poverty, a rise in suicides and vagrancy. Affected the entire world.
- **The 18th Amendment:** Amendment to prohibit the manufacture, transport, distribution and sale of alcohol. Passed on January 16, 1919. Effective January 17, 1920, which officially began the Prohibition Era.
- **The 21st Amendment:** Amendment to repeal prohibition passed and ratified by congress on December 5 1933, which officially ended the prohibition era.
- **17 Sustainable Development Goals:** 17 goals adopted by the United Nations in September of 2015, which became official on January 1 of 2016 for the purpose of bettering the world. Goals aim to be achieved by the year 2030 and cover topics such as stopping all poverty and hunger, providing quality education, protecting the environment, providing government stability worldwide, and striving for gender equality, among other goals. Involves 169 targets to mark progress on the goals

Major Parties

- Women's Christian Temperance Union:
 Women led temperance union founded in 1874 by Annie Wittenmyer which operated throughout Canada and the United States. Protested in favor of prohibition using a number of strategies including pray-ins at local taverns. The organization also championed women's rights and contributed to the pursuit of women's suffrage. Considered one of the driving factors towards the call for prohibition. Notable member being Carry Nation, also known as "Hatchet Granny".

- The American Temperance Society:
 Group associated with the temperance movement in America. Co-Founded by Lyman Beecher and Justin Edwards in the late 1820s. They preached total abstinence from alcohol.

- Wayne Wheeler of the Anti-saloon league:
 The Anti-saloon league was a political pressure group formed in Ohio on May 24, 1893 by Howard Hyde Russell. Recognized as one of the most prominent groups of the American Temperance Movement. Instrumental in swaying public opinion for the passing of prohibition. Under the leadership of attorney Wayne Wheeler held extreme influence in American politics.

- George W. Wickersham of The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement (Wickersham Commission):
 Government organisation appointed by President Herbert Hoover to examine the effect of the Prohibition in America as well as to examine law enforcement's ability to enforce it. Was in favor of Prohibition and recommended that more money and effort be spent on enforcing the law. Led by former Attorney General George W. Wickersham.

- Bureau of Prohibition:
 Bureau created by the United States government in 1920 for the purpose of stopping the sale and consumption of illegal alcohol. Involved itself with the investigation of organized crime and speakeasies in order to uphold the law. Organization was largely underfunded and had issues such as bribery of agents. Notable member being Eliot Ness, the man who caught Al Capone.

- American Medical Association (AMA):
 National association of doctors created in 1847. For the purpose of advancing medical science, standards for medical education, and improving the health of the general public.

- Herbert Hoover:
President of the United States from March 4, 1929 - March 4, 1933. Called for the creation of the Wickersham Commission for the purpose of enforcing Prohibition and stopping organized crime. Criticized for his leadership during the Great Depression. Succeeded by President Franklin D Roosevelt.
- Pauline Sabin of the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform:
Organization founded in 1929 by American political activist Pauline Sabin for the purpose of repealing the 18th amendment and ending the Prohibition Era. Women led organization which was ultimately successful in repealing prohibition as well as solidifying women's place in politics.
- William Stayton of The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment:
Organization formed in 1918 by William Stayton for the purpose of preventing the passing of the 18th amendment. Then for the purpose of repealing the amendment. Recognized as one of the leading political pressure groups against the prohibition.
- The United States Brewers Association
Representative of the various United States breweries which operated before and after prohibition. Not in favor of prohibition as the manufacturing, distributing and selling of alcoholic beverages was its business. Due to prohibition many lost their jobs and therefore were further unprepared for the Great Depression. Over 1,300 breweries operated before prohibition and only 100 of that number survived. The profits which these breweries would have made were instead gained by various bootleggers and gangsters. As the alcohol industry continued to operate through prohibition but illegally.
- American Business Owner:
Representative of American business owners who suffered as a result of prohibition. During prohibition, many businesses such as theatres, carnivals, restaurants etc. had considerably less patrons. Consider the impact of the Great Depression on businesses as well. (Assume the Business owner did not benefit from the prohibition.)
- Franklin D Roosevelt
32nd President of the United States. Was not in favor of prohibition and repealed it soon after he came to power. Succeeded President Herbert Hoover.

- Canadian Border Patrol
Gangsters such as Roy Olmstead frequently trafficked alcohol across the Canadian border into the United States during prohibition. This was not only illegal but put Canadians at risk, as evidenced by the rise of open gang warfare during the Prohibition era. The Canadian Border Patrol would likely be in favor of increasing funding towards the apprehension of organised crime, and would likely be in favor of repealing prohibition as that would also remove the large incentive for gangsters and bootleggers to traffic illegal goods in from Canada.
- Al Capone of the Criminal Underworld
Representative not only of famous Gangster Al-Capone but also the other various Mobs and gangs which benefited from the prohibition. Opposed to increased funding towards law enforcement.

Full Cites Listed (MLA Format)

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