Crime Pays: The Role of Prohibition and Rum Running along US 112 in the Transformation of the Michigan State Police

Timothy Weber

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Department
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First Advisor
JoEllen Vinyard

Second Advisor
Ronald Delph

Abstract
The Michigan State Police were first organized to protect the state's infrastructure and quell labor disputes during World War I. Structured along the lines of a paramilitary organization, the State Police quickly developed a reputation for Nativism and anti-radical agendas. By the 1930s, the force had transformed into a statewide investigation and policing agency with broad support in the population and state government. Here, archival records and police publications are used to ascertain the role of Prohibition and rum running in the force's transformation.

Examination begins with an overview of the national movement to establish state policing agencies, and its roots in nativism. The effects of prohibition in the incorporation of heavy weapons, new tactics, and technologies taking place during this period are also discussed. Most important to the State Police's transformation was its changing public opinion, allowing it to expand in the face of labor opposition.

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Prohibition Profits Transformed the Mob. Rum Runners Delivered the Good Stuff to America's Speakeasies. Rum running, the organized smuggling of imported whiskey, rum and other liquor by sea and over land to the United States, started within weeks after Prohibition took effect on January 17, 1920. People still wanting to wet their whistles in illegal speakeasies and at home were rejecting foul-tasting and dangerous locally made industrial alcohol being passed off as the real thing. They were demanding quality, authentic Scotch and other liquor "right off the boat." Among the customers for imported booze from Europe, Canada and the Caribbean were the nation's bootleggers who ran and supplied thou

Occasionally, the government of the United States of America makes mistakes, creating laws that provide organized crime with the ability to make an incredible amount of profit. Banning alcohol, a cult. Rum-running and bootlegging activities during prohibition helped make him loads of cash, along with his propensity to kidnap, torture and murder anyone who stood in his way. He died in 1935 when violence was turned on him, instead of his adversaries. 12 Charles "Lucky" Luciano. Born in Sicily in 1897 under the alias Salvatore Lucania before adopting his American name of Charles "Lucky" Luciano, Lucky started his criminal career in the schoolyard, mercilessly beating classmates who didn't pay him protection money. Prohibition went into effect one year later. It banned the manufacture, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages in the United States and its possessions. Contrary to common belief, Prohibition in America did not prohibit the purchase or consumption of alcohol. Volstead Act. Andrew Volstead. Hypocrisy. Hypocrisy was widespread during Prohibition. The director of Prohibition enforcement for northern California admitted in public that he did drink occasionally. The director also served liquor to his guests because he was a gentleman and "not a prude." The U.S. Attorney General (the highest law enforcement official in the country) was implicated in alcohol corruption.

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