

**Keeping Chicago Dry: Eliot Ness and the**  
**Untouchables**

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**Annotated Bibliography**

# Annotated Bibliography

## Primary Sources:

### Books:

Burns, Charlie. "Charlie Burns Recalls Running a Speakeasy." In *Defining Moments Prohibition*, edited by Jeff Hill. 151-156. United States: Omnigraphics Inc., 2004.

This specific book on Prohibition was extremely helpful, as it contained short biographies on all the people that were important during the prohibition era. This then aided us to be able to complete our "Taking a Stand" page. Charlie Burns helped us realize how common it was to bribe the police; it wasn't just the large bootlegging empires doing this, helping us see the magnitude of the corruption evident throughout the country at the time. This knowledge helped us articulate our argument in proving just how much of a difference Eliot Ness and the Untouchables made on the entire American population.

Capone, Alphonse. "To Our Fellow Shareholders." In *Money Laundering: A Guide for Criminal Investigators*, edited by John Madinger. 122. CRC Press. 1999.

This was one of the few books that gave us brief overview of many important federal laws that have changed over the past few years. Much of the information provided to us by the book was used on our "Key Figures" page to describe Capone's views on prohibition. It provided us details on how Capone viewed bootlegging as a business, not a violation of the law. He looked upon bribing cops as a business affair and the quote was used to make our claim that Eliot Ness had taken a stand against corruption.

Jarvis, Thomas Jordan. "Thomas Jordan Jarvis." In *Al Capone v.s. Eliot Ness, Opposite Sides of the Law*, edited by Ellis Roxburgh. 8. New York City: Gareth Stevens Publishing Company, 2015.

The book *Al Capone vs Eliot Ness* was an excellent source and assisted us thoroughly for our Eliot Ness and Al Capone background paragraphs, as well as our timeline. This book explained in depth the numerous harmful and violent ways Capone rose to power in Chicago, but was outmatched by the famous Prohibitionist, Eliot Ness. This book helped us understand Capone, and how he was practically larger than life. Thus, it is evident that his takedown is truly magnificent, which can be greatly credited to Eliot Ness and the Untouchables.

Ness, Eliot and Oscar Fraley. *The Untouchables*. New York: Buccaneer Books Inc., 1957.

Eliot Ness's autobiography, co-written by Oscar Farley, gave us insight on how Eliot Ness himself, and his team of officers, nicknamed The Untouchables were able to overtake Chicago's famous gangster, Al Capone and his mob. We used multiple quotes from the book to manifest the accomplished officer himself, the current situation in Chicago at that time, as well as the numerous steps taken to outwit and exploit the bootlegger and his gang all in our thesis as well as press conference paragraph. It proved the importance of this cause for Ness, and evinced that even though Al Capone was one of the most quick witted criminal of his time, he was still no match for Eliot Ness.

Rockefeller, John D. "John D Rockefeller." In *Temperance and Prohibition*. Edited by Mark Beyer. 76. New York City: The Rosen Publishing Group Inc., 2006.

This section by Rockefeller in Mark Beyer's book provided insight on how Prohibition changed life for Americans. We learned how it caused a nationwide disregard of the law. Rockefeller helped us realize that most people, before prohibition, were compliant with the law and would obey it, but prohibition seemed to give everyone an opportunity to violate it. This also taught us on how exactly bootlegging businesses and speakeasies spawned, and the exact cause to it.

Utter, George. *The Sabbath Recorder*. New York: Publishing Company [unknown], 1861.

<https://books.google.com/books?id=hx1EAAAAYAAJ&lpg=PA761&ots=Lox243MVFF&dq=The%20time%20for%20nation-wide%20movement%20to%20outlaw%20the%20drink%20traffic%20is%20auspicious...%20the%20traffic%20being%20the%20source%20of%20so%20much%20evil%20and%20economic%2>

owaste%20and%20the%20enemy%20of%20so%20much%20good%20has%20no%20rightful%20place%20in%20out%20modern%20civilization.%20purley%20a%20baker&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false

This book was used on the Prohibition page to describe how and why the campaign for prohibition began. It gave details regarding the Anti-Saloon League and what the thoughts of Purley A. Baker were as she was rallying for national prohibition.

### Magazines and Newspapers

""A Bootlegger's Story I. How I started." The New Yorker. February 18, 2015. <http://www.newyorker.com/magazine/1926/09/25/a-bootleggers-story-i-how-i-started>.

This source was instrumental to us finding out about the minds of bootleggers. As a first-hand account, originally published in 1926 during the Prohibition Era, it detailed how someone had gotten into the bootlegging business, and succeeded in it. It had no author, because there were limits to how far bribery could go, and if someone publicly admitted to being a bootlegger, in a respected newspaper, it would be certain that they would be arrested. Because they literally said that they were proud to be a bootlegger, it showcased what was going in the minds of these people who supplied the public's 'need' for alcohol.

Folk, Joseph. *The Butler Weekly Times*. "Good Government." September 17, 1903. <http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89066489/1903-09-17/ed-1/seq-9/#date1=1789&index=5&rows=20&words=corrupt+corrupte>

d+corruption+Corruption&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1924&proxtext=corruption&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1

This article, from *Chronicling America*, showed us the dangers of corruption in the government and why it needed to be prevented. A picture of the article was used on the "Corruption Appears" page.

*The Lewiston Daily Sun*. "'Wallpaper' Wolff recalls 'Untouchables' boss Ness." June 1, 1987.

<https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=fn8jAAAAIBAJ&sjid=dWUFAAAAIBA&pg=2683%2C13862>

We were able to find a newspaper article from the last member of *The Untouchables*. 85 year old Al Wallpaper Wolff shared some of the few memories he recalled with Ness, and went in depth with his personality. He thoroughly described the various difficulties an undercover agent faced in those days, and explained how the Untouchables team was incorruptible.

Lippman, Walter. "The Wetness of Al Smith." *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, January 1928. Page number [unknown]. <http://harpers.org/archive/1928/01/the-wetness-of-al-smith/>

This article from *Harper's Monthly Magazine* showed us how most people viewed Prohibition as a failure, and that it could have never worked out. A quote from the article was used on the "Prohibition" page, to explain why crime began to emerge after prohibition and what the public's view on it was.

Spindel, Bernard B. & Bill Davidson. "Who Else is Listening? How to Stop Wiretapping." *Collier's*, June 24, 1955. [http://www.bugsweeps.com/info/colliers\\_6-24-55.html](http://www.bugsweeps.com/info/colliers_6-24-55.html)

This article by Spindel and Davidson was used on the "Public Disapproval." It enforced our argument about how some people were against wiretapping because it invaded their privacy, but it was perfectly legal and necessary to counter foreign espionage.

*The Chattanooga news*. (Chattanooga, Tenn.), 14 Jan. 1920. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Lib. of Congress. <<http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85038531/1920-01-14/ed-1/seq-9/>>

This was used as part of our slideshow on our Prohibition page. From *Chronicling America*, it showed the local viewpoint on prohibition, which was important for us to understand. The picture of the newspaper clipping shows

how the authors were trying to bias the public by saying that other countries need us to do this, and so does the American public, so you need to support the Prohibition movement.

*The Pantagraph*. “‘Untouchables’ get credit in Capone cleanup.” June 15, 1931.

[http://img0.newspapers.com/img/img?id=69444613&width=557&height=3116&crop=3560\\_1234\\_633\\_3607&rotation=0&brightness=0&contrast=0&invert=0&ts=1424616620&h=cffd855f0f21f82c1244c283d7374b97](http://img0.newspapers.com/img/img?id=69444613&width=557&height=3116&crop=3560_1234_633_3607&rotation=0&brightness=0&contrast=0&invert=0&ts=1424616620&h=cffd855f0f21f82c1244c283d7374b97)

This was an article from newspaper.com, which was helpful for our afterwards page on our website. The article mentioned how The Untouchables were successful in getting Capone punished for his crimes. This article was published in 1931, on June 15th, and mentioned the success of the eight young Prohibitionists.

*The Victoria Advocate*. “Prohibition.” Dec 7, 1910.

<https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=dDRSAAAIBAJ&sjid=MDYNAAAIBAJ&pg=922%2C779500>

This photograph was an excellent source in depicting the other side of the argument. This subheading was used on our “Prohibition” page as “Crime Emerges”, to point out what the other majority of citizens thought. They believed that even though laws regarding Prohibition were still enforced, people would still find a way to get liquor, which is exactly what happened.

## Images and Maps

*“Actor Robert Stack, (right), star of television's "The Untouchables" meets Mrs. Elliot Ness, widow of the former Special Treasury Agent, and Ralph Edwards, (far left), host of NBC show "This is Your Life".* Photograph. Library of Congress. November 25, 1960. New York World-Telegram and the Sun Newspaper Photograph Collection.

This picture was used on our Future in our Entertainment page. It depicts Robert Stack, who famously played Eliot Ness on the TV Show, The Untouchables, meeting Ness’ widow, Betty. It showcases how Ness’s legacy lived on after his death, even in Hollywood.

*“Al Capone at U.S.P. Alcatraz - AZ# 85.”* Photograph. Alcatraz History. <http://www.alcatrazhistory.com/cap1.htm>

The images that were provided to us from this website were key for the Afterwords section on our website. They depicted the papers that were part of the transaction when Capone was moved to Alcatraz. This image was used as a transition, to show how the mobster went from being convicted and then later being sent to Alcatraz.

*“Al Capone, winks at photographers as he leaves Chicago’s federal courthouse.”* Photograph. 1931. Everett Collection

<http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-al-capone-winks-at-photographers-as-he-leaves-chicagos-federal-court>

<http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo-al-capone-winks-at-photographers-as-he-leaves-chicagos-federal-court>  
use-87526613.html?pv=1&stamp=2&imageid=A1A0F944-6027-4B92-87B4-72819A1609C3&p=167342  
&n=1&orientation=0&pn=1&searchtype=0&IsFromSearch=1&srch=foo%3Dbar%26st%3D0%26sortby%3D2%26qt%3Dal%2520capone%26qt\_raw%3Dal%2520capone%26qn%3D%26lic%3D3%26mr%3D0%26pr%3D0%26aoa%3D1%26creative%3D%26videos%3D%26nu%3D%26ccc%3D%26bespoke%3D%26apalib%3D%26ag%3D0%26hc%3D0%26et%3D0x00000000000000000000000000000000%26vp%3D0%26loc%3D0%26ot%3D0%26imgt%3D0%26dfr%3D%26dto%3D%26size%3D0xFF%26blackwhite%3D%26cutout%3D%26archive%3D1%26name%3D%26groupid%3D%26pseudoid%3D%26userid%3D%26id%3D%26a%3D%26xstx%3D0%26cbstore%3D1%26resultview%3DsortbyPopular%26lightbox%3D%26gname%3D%26gtype%3D%26apalic%3D%26bar%3D1%26pc%3D%26simid%3D%26cap%3D1%26customgeoip%3D%26vd%3D0%26cid%3D%26pe%3D%26so%3D%26lb%3D%26langcode%3Den%26saveQry%3D%26editrial%3D1%26t%3D0%26edoptin%3D

This image was used to show Capone’s personality, and how undaunted he was by his opposition. Ness’ work was made even more difficult by this. It was used on our “Key Figures” page.

*"Amendment XXI."* Photograph. National Archives and Records Administration.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-first\\_Amendment\\_to\\_the\\_United\\_States\\_Constitution#/media/File:21st\\_Amendment\\_Pg1of1\\_AC.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Twenty-first_Amendment_to_the_United_States_Constitution#/media/File:21st_Amendment_Pg1of1_AC.jpg)

The image portrayed the 21st Amendment being ratified on December 5th, 1933. This signified that Prohibition had now come to an end, and was used to manifest our "Afterwards" page on our website.

*"Amendment XVIII."* Photograph. National Archives and Records Administration. [https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/79/18th\\_Amendment\\_Pg1of1\\_AC.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/79/18th_Amendment_Pg1of1_AC.jpg)

This photo was used on our "Prohibition" page to describe the 18th amendment, which was ratified in 1917. The amendment ensured that all sales, manufacture, and transportation of alcohol would be banned, enforcing the prohibition of alcohol in this United States.

*"Anti-Prohibition protest."* Photograph. Library of Congress. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/prohibition-alcohol-interdict/images-videos>

This picture exhibited one of the many protests against Prohibition that occurred in the era. The photograph was a portrayal of men holding up signs that implied that Prohibition was ruining the Merchant Marine, and was a terrible reward for the crippled soldiers that came home. Much of this information was used on our "Prohibition" page to portray the strong public hatred towards the laws regarding Prohibition.

*"Anti-wiretap Laws."* Photograph. Advanced Electronic Security Co. [http://www.bugsweeps.com/info/colliers\\_6-24-55.html](http://www.bugsweeps.com/info/colliers_6-24-55.html)

This image depicts two men discussing anti-wiretap laws, used to prove our argument about how some people were against wiretapping. However, this method of surveillance was essential to Ness' work, as it was the reason that Ness could learn about speakeasy whereabouts and then shut them down. The image was used on the "Public Disapproval" page.

*"Capone indicted as U.S. tax evader."* Photograph. June 5, 1931. Library of Congress. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2009631533/>

This photo was captured when the trials for Capone were taking place. This image was one of the few on our "Afterwards" page that described how justice was served, and how Capone was going to be punished for his illegal bootlegging businesses.

*"Cartoon: My best friend poisoned."* Cartoon. January 11, 1919. American Issue Publishing Company. <http://search.westervillelibrary.org/iii/cpro/DigitalItemViewPage.external?lang=eng&sp=1054853&sp=T&suite=def>

The point this photograph was trying to prove was done in a very interesting manner, as it acknowledged rum as poison. Many cartoons like these were in favor of the agents that were on Ness's side and wanted to enforce prohibition laws throughout the nation, making it perfect for our "Prohibition" page. This image was extremely helpful to portray the reason why the laws were enforced and liquor was banned, as people believed it to be extremely dangerous and hazardous to health, which it was.

*"Cleveland Police Headquarters."* Photograph. Cleveland Police Museum. <http://www.clevelandpolicemuseum.org/collections/progressive-era/>

This was an image that was used on our "Modern Police" page to describe what Ness did after he indicted Capone, which was becoming the youngest ever safety director in Cleveland. The photograph was of the headquarters of the Cleveland Police.

*"Cleveland Police Officers."* Photograph. Cleveland Police Museum. <http://www.clevelandpolicemuseum.org/collections/progressive-era/>

This was an image used on the "Modern Police" page, to show the officers the Eliot Ness had personally chosen to be in the force. It was a visual representation of the results of Ness' work.

Clive, W. J. *"The National Gesture."* Cartoon. American Social History Project. 1926. Clive, W. J. <http://prohibitionhistory173.weebly.com/corruption.html>

This cartoon depicted how almost all government officials were corrupt and would turn their backs on any illegal affairs. It was used on our “Corruption Appears” page.

Cushing, Charles Phelps. “*Prohibition Raid Federal Agents Ripping Up Destroying Bar to See if Liquor is Hidden.*” Photograph. 1920. Alamy. <http://www.alamy.com/stock-photo/prohibition-1920s.html>

This image was used to prove how prohibition agents conducted their work: through the raiding of speakeasies. It was used on the “Taking A Stand” page.

“*Eliot Ness.*” Photograph. NPR Books. <http://www.npr.org/2014/02/15/277058852/eliot-ness-actually-untouchable-except-when-it-came-to-women>

This image was used on the Key Figures page. It portrayed Eliot Ness.

“*Eliot Ness and the Untouchables.*” Photograph. Galaxy Nostalgia Network. <http://galaxymoonbeamnightsite.blogspot.com/2011/01/eliot-ness-and-untouchables-podcast-39.html>

This image portrays the original Untouchables. This specific image was used on the background of our website, as well as the “Stand Against Corruption” page to show the actors that played the eight ‘Untouchable’ prohibitionists.

“*File photo of federal agent Eliot Ness.*” Photograph. Chicago Tribune.

<http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2014-01-31/e>

[entertainment.ct-film-portrayals-real-life-characters-kogan-20140201\\_1\\_eliot-ness-atf-building-untouchables-u-s-agent](http://entertainment.ct-film-portrayals-real-life-characters-kogan-20140201_1_eliot-ness-atf-building-untouchables-u-s-agent)

This image was used to show how Eliot Ness had been a federal agent in Chicago, and therefore could fire anyone who didn’t meet up to the standards of the law. It was used on our “Taking A Stand” page.

“*Flier: Small Accidents That Might Happen To You.*” Flier. 1917. Scientific Temperance Foundation. <http://search.westervillelibrary.org/iii/cpro/DigitalItemViewPage.external?lang=eng&sp=1054951&sp=T&suite=def>

The image provided to us by westervillelibrary.org was an excellent source in describing one of the many effects of being drunk and driving. The photograph mentioned how people who were drunk had a 3 ½ chance being involved in a small accident when compared to others, one of the many reasons used to convince citizens why Prohibition laws were enforced. This image was helpful for our “Prohibition” page on our website to describe the “Anti Saloon League”.

“*Flier: The Titanic Carried Down 1503 People.*” Flier. 1913. Scientific Temperance Foundation.

<http://search.westervillelibrary.org/iii/cpro/DigitalItemViewPage.external?lang=eng&sp=1054975&sp=T&suite=def>

This image, that we found on the westervillelibrary.org website, compared the situation of drunk men and women to the titanic in an interesting way, and proved to be useful for our website. This photograph was extremely useful for our “Prohibition” page, proving our point in a varied form, making our website unique.

“*Flier: Thirty-six states can stop this by Constitutional Amendment.*” Flier. American Issue Publishing Company. <http://search.westervillelibrary.org/iii/cpro/DigitalItemViewPage.external?lang=eng&sp=1054986&sp=T&suite=def>

There were numerous cartoons and pamphlets that advertised why alcohol should be banned, and the bad effects it was having on many families. The cartoon depicted a small child, and a man from a saloon, putting a sign on his crib that said ‘inherited appetite for liquor’. This cartoon was trying to show how alcohol was affecting future generations as well, as they would by default end up being alcoholics because of their parents. This was one of the many reasons Prohibition laws needed to be enforced, and we were able to use this image on our “Prohibition” page.

Glackens, Louis M. “*Said prohibition Maine to prohibition Georgia: ‘Here’s looking at you.’*” Cartoon.

August 28, 1907. Library of Congress. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2011647232/>

The cartoon displays two men, ‘Georgia’ and ‘Maine’, who were referring to alcohol as ‘Cold Tea’ and ‘Orange Phosphate’, trying to overthrow Prohibitionists. This photograph was used on the “Prohibition” page on our

website, to describe how crime was slowly emerging throughout the nation. This image was invaluable as it depicted how people would act in a similar manner in this era to avoid getting caught by agents.

Henderson, Russell. "Cartoon: *Liquor Cooties*." Cartoon. January 11, 1919. American Issue Publishing Company. <http://search.westervillelibrary.org/iii/cpro/DigitalItemViewPage.external?lang=en&sp=1054851&sp=T&suite=def>

This specific cartoon we found on the westervillelibrary.org website was quite explanatory as to why liquor shouldn't be consumed at all. The image portrayed how a man was infected with 'liquor cooties', and was extremely sick as he had just been drinking. Images like these were helpful throughout our website to show the main reasons why liquor was banned, and was used on our "Prohibition" page.

"*Homicide Rate: 1910-44*." Graph. U.S. Bureau of the Census. <https://object.cato.org/pubs/pas/pa157.pdf>

This graph showed us how prohibition led to organized crime. Gang warfare increased, alluding to the darker side of the 18th Amendment. It was used on our "Prohibition" page.

"*Men dispose of alcohol during Prohibition*." Photograph. Library of Congress. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/prohibition-alcohol-interdict/images-videos>

This image was extremely helpful in adding a visual aid to our website by showing how Prohibitionists would be forced to discard illegal liquor. When Prohibition laws were enforced, there was a huge increase in criminal activity regarding alcohol, which then forced agents to dispose the liquor. We used this image on our "Stand Against Corruption" page, to help display a visual aid of agents discarding the liquor.

"*New York City Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach, right, watching agents pour liquors into sewer following a raid during the height of prohibition*." Photograph. 1921. Library of Congress. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/99405169/>

This image was captured when agents were disposing liquor they found during a raid they conducted, which was helpful on our "Stand Against Corruption" page. The photograph pictures John A. Leach, the New York Deputy Police Commissioner, watching as his officers pour the alcohol into the sewer.

Nicholaides, Kelly. "*Bootleggers, Speakeasies, and the 'Al Capone of Bergen County' in South Bergen*." Photograph. Jersey Brew. <http://archive.northjersey.com/community-news/bootleggers-speakeasies-and-the-al-capone-of-bergen-county-in-south-bergen-1.339111>

The photograph clearly depicted massive disapproval against the Eighteenth Amendment, and how it was widely protested by many people, which was useful for our "Prohibition" page. Numerous people marched for beer after the Eighteenth Amendment was passed. This photograph was extremely beneficial as it helped prove that despite protests by huge crowds, Ness was still determined to enforce Prohibition and terminate all illegal bootlegging businesses.

"*The Police Academy of 1939*." Photograph. Clevescene. <http://photos.clevescene.com/the-police-academy-class-of-1939-whose-graduates-include-joseph-tuft-and-hyman-nevin-was-sworn-in-by-eliot-ness/?slide=1>

This photograph showed the police academy graduates of 1939 who were sworn in by Eliot Ness, and was used on our "Modern Police" page. This was a great portrayal of what Ness did after he got Capone indicted, and how he was honored to be a part of the police academy in Cleveland.

"*Prohibitionist Agents Destroying Barrels of Alcohol*." Photograph. Library of Congress. [http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/cdn:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(ichicdn+n072930\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/cdn:@field(NUMBER+@band(ichicdn+n072930)))

When the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified, crime grew intensely throughout the nation, as illegal bootlegging businesses increased rapidly. The image displayed how Prohibitionist agents would end up dumping all of the illegal liquor they found, and was displayed on our "Stand Against Corruption". We used this image to describe the actions of the Prohibitionists as numerous bootlegging crimes were emerging throughout the nation, and proving that they weren't going to give up fighting for a dry nation.

"*Soup kitchen for the unemployed at 935 S. State St., Chicago; financed by Al Capone; interior view*."

Photograph. November 18, 1930. Library of Congress. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/200669008>

Apart from being a famous gangster, Capone is also recognized for helping the Chicago public during The Great Depression. He opened up a soup kitchen, which was completely financed by him, for one of his few attempts to change his public image. This was one of the few images used on our website under the “Key Figures” page to show the other side of Capone.

“*Still where prohibition agent was shot At this old fashioned distillery in the woods near Rosaryville, Maryland, Harry D. McMunn, prohibition agent of Leonardtown, Md., was shot and critically wounded. Aubrey Harding of Spotsylvania, Va., was arrested and charged with the shooting.*” Photograph. November 13, 1931. Library of Congress. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2013650339/>

There were many events where Prohibition agents were shot or deeply wounded, which was represented in this image. We used this example on our “Stand Against Corruption” page to show how crime was slowly emerging throughout the nation, as most of the citizens didn't appreciate the laws regarding Prohibition, and were fighting back.

*The Untouchables 01-879-207*. May 1962. *Comic Book Plus*. <http://comicbookplus.com/?dclid=38900>

This was used for the cover of an Untouchables comic book on our Future in Entertainment page.

*The Untouchables 12-879-210 [4]*. Photograph. August 1962. *Comic Book Plus*.

This was used for the cover of an Untouchables comic book on our Future in Entertainment page.

*The Untouchables Movie Poster*. Photograph. 1987. Imp Awards.

This was used for a picture of the Untouchables movie poster on our Future in Entertainment page.

“*Two “mug shots” of Al Capone, half-length portraits, on facing front, the other facing right.*” Photograph.

Library of Congress. <http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/99404690/>

This photograph of Al Capone was used on our “Key Figures” page to provide background on what Capone looked like when he was indicted.

“*Untouchables.*” *Untouchables*. Accessed May 15, 2017.

<http://www.babyfacenelsonjournal.com/untouchables.html>.

This image was unique, and was extremely helpful in depicting the real members of the “Untouchables.” This was used on our “Leading To The Untouchables” page to help manifest the different incidents that finally cause the need of the men that were known to be “untouchable.”

“*Verdict in United States of America v. Alphonse Capone.*” Photograph. National Archives and Records Administration. [https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/american\\_originals/capone.html](https://www.archives.gov/exhibits/american_originals/capone.html)

This photograph was taken of Capone’s verdict, which was signed by 12 jurors. Capone was later declared guilty and sent to Alcatraz. We used this image on our “Afterwards” page to finally conclude that justice had been served.

“*What was the St. Valentine’s Day Massacre.*” Photograph. National Crime Syndicate. <http://www.nationalcrimesyndicate.com/a-complete-guide-to-the-st-valentines-day-massacre-of-1929/>

This headline showed us Capone’s violence. We learned that he would murder people to achieve his goals. The photograph was used on the “Key Figures” page.

“*Woman putting flask in her Russian boot, Washington D.C.*” Photograph. January 21, 1922. Library of Congress. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3b44030/>

This image was used on our “Prohibition” page to show the measures one would take to smuggle alcohol, and therefore make agents such as Eliot Ness’ work much harder.



## **Secondary Sources:**

### **Books:**

Altman, Linda. *The Decade That Roared: America During Prohibition*. Ontario: Fitzhenry & Whiteside Ltd., 1997.

This book was extremely helpful in understanding the effect of Prohibition in the United States, and a majority of the details from this book were used in our “Prohibition” page. This gave us an insight of the condition of the time period, and numerous reactions of citizens during the time laws regarding Prohibition were in effect.

Beyer, Mark. *Temperance and Prohibition*. New York City: The Rosen Publishing Group, Inc., 2006.

Unlike the other books we had, *Temperance and Prohibition* went in extreme depth to explain the struggles the Progressives faced in order to enforce Prohibition laws throughout the nation. The book also thoroughly explained the crimes that emerged due to intense rage from the Prohibition laws, which helped us develop a background for our “Prohibition” page, and explain the crime that occurred during this era.

Blumenthal, Karen. *Bootleg*. New York City: Holtzbrinck Publishing Holdings Limited Partnership, 2011.

Even though this book was only a secondary source, it explained how the idea of forming the 18th Amendment came to be. The book thoroughly talked about how women and many other leaders wanted to stop men from drinking in public places, which then led to the formation of the 18th Amendment. But, eventually this widened situations as now people (including children) found ways to drink alcohol illegally. We used this information in our “Prohibition” page on our website.

Gibson, Dirk Cameron. *Clues from Killers: Serial Murders and Crime Scene Messages*. Westport: Praeger Publishers, 2004.

This book provided even more evidence of how Ness had taken a stand in corrupt cities and eradicated bribery.

Gitlin, Martin. *The Prohibition Era*. North Mankato: ABDO Publishing Company, 2011.

*The Prohibition Era* was an excellent way we got an introduction to our topic and specific events that led up to prohibition. The book was also a very good source and explained to us the illegal crimes and bootlegging businesses that surrounded the Prohibition era. Most of this information was used on the “Prohibition” page of our website.

Hill, Jeff. *Defining Moments Prohibition*. United States: Omnigraphics, Inc. 2004.

This was one of the few books we had that went in depth about the eighteenth amendment as well as the Prohibition laws that kept many Americans bounded and in numerous restrictions. Even though this book was only a secondary source, it included multiple primary source documents and helped us complete our website.

Hornung, Rick. *Al Capone*. City [unknown]: Random House, 1998.

This book was an excellent source as it defined Capone’s childhood in much detail. It gave a lot of descriptions of his childhood and the violent atmosphere that he was brought up in. This book was used to add numerous facts about Capone on the Al Capone section of our website.

Lindop, Edmund and Margaret J. Goldstein. *American in the 1920’s*. Minneapolis: Lerner Publishing Group, Inc., 2010.

This book showed how prevalent corruption had become in the police force, and a quote from it was used on the “Taking a Stand” page. So many government officials taking bribes resulted in uncertainty about who was trustworthy. As a result, the need for honest agents such as Eliot Ness was intensified.

Nickel, Steven. *Torso: The Story of Eliot Ness and the Search for a Psychopathic Killer*. United States: Library of Congress, 1989.

This book was extremely valuable to our research in that it provided us with information about how corrupted officers affected the community. It also explained how Ness had chosen his team that would eventually go against Capone. A quote from this book was used on our “Key Figures” page.

Perry, Douglas. *The Rise and Fall of an American Hero*. New York City: Penguin Group, 2014.

Despite being a secondary source, this was one of the few sources that was extremely helpful for us throughout the entirety of our project. It aided us to complete our “Key Figures” page, which included Eliot Ness and Al Capone.

Roxburgh, Ellis. *Al Capone v.s. Eliot Ness, Opposite Sides of the Law*. New York City: Garreth Stevens Publishing Company, 2015.

Even though this book was a secondary source, it was very helpful and aided us to complete multiple parts of our website. This book emphasized the numerous steps Capone took to get powerful, and start his illegal businesses. Most of these facts were used on our timeline as well as the Al Capone section of our website.

Sifakis, Carl. *The Encyclopedia of American Crime*. New York City: Facts On File Inc., 2001.

This source wasn't as used as some of the other books we had, but it was still helpful for a brief overview of our topic. The book covered a little bit about Prohibition and the effect it had on the citizens of the United States, as most were clearly unhappy with all the laws regarding Prohibition. This book was successfully able to give us a brief overview of what we needed to know for our topic before we started our project.

Tucker, Kenneth. *Eliot Ness and The Untouchables: The Historical Reality and the Film and Television Depictions*. Jefferson, North Carolina: McFarland & Company, Inc, 2012.

This source reinforced our claim that Ness had a zero tolerance policy towards corruption. It aided our argument on the “Taking a Stand” page.

White, Stuart A. “Controlling Police Corruption.” *Poverty & Prejudice: Paradoxes of U.S. Drug Policies* (June 4, 1999): 1. [https://web.stanford.edu/class/e297c/poverty\\_prejudice/paradox/hwhite.html](https://web.stanford.edu/class/e297c/poverty_prejudice/paradox/hwhite.html)

This publication from Stanford showed what corruption meant, and how the stand Ness had taken applied to it. A quote from the article was used on the “Taking a Stand” page.

Yancey, Diane. *Al Capone*. Farmington Hills: Lucent Books, 2003.

This book played an essential role in helping us complete our “Key Figures” page on our website, as it had essential information regarding Al Capone. Most people know Capone as a criminal who was caught due to his illegal bootlegging businesses spread across the city of Chicago. But, this specific book explores a different side of him, which portrays him as a witty and intelligent man.

### Magazines and Newspapers:

Perry, Douglas. “The truth about Eliot Ness.” *Chicago Tribune*. January 24, 2014.

[http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2014-01-24/opinion/ct-eliot-ness-capone-atf-building-ed-burke-perspec-20140124\\_1\\_george-e-q-eliot-ness-cap](http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2014-01-24/opinion/ct-eliot-ness-capone-atf-building-ed-burke-perspec-20140124_1_george-e-q-eliot-ness-cap)

One-outfit

The article written by Douglas Perry gave us an insight into what others thought about Eliot Ness. We learned about his reputation as an agent. A quote from the *Chicago Tribune* was used on the “Key Figures” page.

Sroka, Scott. “Revisionist Theory.” *Chicago Tribune*. October 16, 2011.

[http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2011-10-16/opinion/ct-perspec-1016-untouchables-20111016\\_1\\_al-capone-eliot-ness-elmer-irey](http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2011-10-16/opinion/ct-perspec-1016-untouchables-20111016_1_al-capone-eliot-ness-elmer-irey)

Scott Sroka was a vital secondary source for our topic because his grandfather had been part of the *Untouchables*, so it serves to reason that he would have in depth knowledge about the law enforcement agency. A quote from the article was used on the “Taking a Stand” page. It enforces our argument that Ness had taken a stand

against corruption, because he had taken it upon himself to pick the Untouchables team and therefore make sure they were incorruptible. Ness had a zero tolerance policy for corruption, especially among his own men.

Yaccino, Steven. "Effort to Honor Eliot Ness in Nation's Capital Finds Trouble in Chicago." New York Times. March 4, 2014. [https://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/05/us/effort-to-honor-eliot-ness-in-capital-finds-trouble-in-chicago.html?\\_r=0](https://www.nytimes.com/2014/03/05/us/effort-to-honor-eliot-ness-in-capital-finds-trouble-in-chicago.html?_r=0).

A newspaper article published by the New York Times was very helpful towards the completion of our website. It included numerous pictures of Ness and Al Capone, as well as quotes from the Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms and Explosives. This article that was published was on the flip side of the argument, as it questioned Ness's actions and debated whether or not he should be honored in Chicago.

### Websites:

"Al Capone at Alcatraz" Alcatraz History. Accessed April 4, 2017. <http://www.alcatrazhistory.com/cap1.htm>

This was probably one of the most useful websites we had regarding Capone. It gave us an insight of the luxurious life he led before he came to Alcatraz, as well as a deep explanation of his punishment for his crimes. The site offered us images, video clips, as well as numerous paragraphs of information, and all that came helpful for our "Key Figures" which included Al Capone.

"Anti-Saloon League Museum." Westerville Public Library. Accessed March 28, 2017. <http://www.westervillelibrary.org/AntiSaloon/>

This website was an excellent source and provided us with a wide variety of images to choose from and put in our website. There were many images related to Anti-Saloon, and were a key part of what we used to emphasize our points throughout our project. Most of the political cartoons and images we found were used on our "Prohibition" and "Afterwards" page.

Avey, Tori. "The Great Gatsby, Prohibition, and Fitzgerald." PBS Food. Last modified May 14, 2013. Accessed May 5,

2017. <http://www.pbs.org/food/the-history-kitchen/great-gatsby-prohibition-fitzgerald/>

The article written by Tori Avey gave us an insight into the minds of bootleggers, and what they may have thought while beginning their "business." This was used on our "Prohibition" page and was used to show why prohibition backfired.

"Eliot Ness." ATF Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives. Last modified September 22, 2016. Accessed May 8, 2017. <https://www.atf.gov/our-history/eliot-ness>

This website strengthened our understanding of Ness' legacy, and the work he did after fighting against corruption in Chicago.

This website was absolutely instrumental to our understanding of Eliot Ness's legacy; the work he did after "getting Capone", and how he is still a prevalent figure today. Several quotes from this website are used across ours, and it is especially prevalent on our timeline, as the Bureau had a plethora of information on his rise from a regular agent, to the senior most position across several precincts.

Classroom, Annenberg. "Amendment XVIII." National Constitution Center. Accessed March 28, 2017. <https://constitutioncenter.org/interactive-constitution/amendments/amendment-xviii>

This website was useful for finding the specific sections of each of the Amendments we needed for our website. The two specific amendments we used for our website were the 18th and 21st Amendment, one which prohibited alcohol and the other which repealed it. These Amendments were used for our "Afterwards" and "Prohibition" page.

Elder, Willie. "Electronic Surveillance: Unlawful Invasion of Privacy or Justifiable Law Enforcement." Yale-New Haven Teachers Institute. Last modified 2016. Accessed May 13, 2017. <http://teachersinstitute.yale.edu/curriculum/units/1983/4/83.04.07.x.html>

This article by Willie Elder provided information about how wiretapping was viewed by the public, and whether it had a positive or negative reaction. The quote on the “Public Disapproval” page is used to show how Ness had overcome criticism (some said that the wiretapping breached privacy boundaries).

Hanson, David J. “Corruption During Prohibition of Alcohol in the U.S. in the U.S. was Rampant: The Public Demanded Alcoholic Beverages,” *Alcohol Problems and Solutions*. Accessed March 31, 2017.

<https://www.alcoholproblemsandsolutions.org/corruption-during-prohibition-of-alcohol/>

This website was thoroughly helpful for our website to describe the different crimes that were emerging during the Prohibition era. Due to Prohibition, many big businesses were now bankrupt, and a majority of the citizens were baffled. In response to all of these incidents, people started protesting and demanded for liquor.

McFarland, Rebecca. “Eliot Ness and his role in Cleveland history,” *Cleveland Police Museum*. Last modified January 2012. Accessed March 27, 2017. <http://www.clevelandpolicemuseum.org/collections/eliot-ness/>

The Cleveland Police Museum was a great resource to start researching for our website. Since Ness was a memorable member of the police force of Cleveland, they had a whole entire page dedicated to him and Prohibition, much of where we got information as well as images of him as the safety director, as well as his grave.

“National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund: August 26, 1926.” *National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial Fund: August 26, 1926*. Accessed April 05, 2017. <http://www.nleomf.org/museum/news/historys-blotter/blotter/august-26-1926.html?referrer=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F>

This website was used for a picture of Ness’s official badge on the “Thesis” page.

Nickel, Steven. “NESS, ELIOT - Encyclopedia of Cleveland History.” *Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*. Last modified July 21, 1997. Accessed May 5, 2017. <http://ech.case.edu/cgi/article.pl?id=NE>

This website provided more information about the legacy Ness left behind and the technological advancements he made that would influence history, and how the law is enforced. It was on our “Modern Police” page. Steven Nickel also wrote about why Ness was chosen as safety director: his honesty and policy against corruption. Once again, we could see how vast Ness’ moral legacy’s impact was on the entire nation.

“Public Corruption. What We Investigate, FBI.” Accessed May 14, 2017. <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/public-corruption>

From this website we learned about the ways corruption is being prevented in the government today, and the steps taken to do so. A quote from it was used on our “Work in Progress” page.

Sandbrook, Dominic. “How Prohibition backfired and gave America an era of gangsters and speakeasies.”

*The Guardian*. Last modified August 25, 2012. Accessed March 27, 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/film/2012/aug/26/lawless-prohibition-gangsters-speakeasies>

Despite the fact that this was a second hand source, it was still extremely helpful for the “Backstory” section of our website. It mentioned how the ultimate goals Prohibition was trying to achieve ended up backfiring, and was the start to numerous crimes throughout the nation. This included of gangsters and speakeasies, the complete opposite of what the 18th Amendment was trying to achieve.

Simon, Scott. “Eliot Ness: Actually Untouchable, Except When It Came To Women,” *NPR Books*. Last modified February 14, 2014. Accessed March 27, 2017.

<http://www.npr.org/2014/02/15/277058852/eliot-ness-actually-untouchable-except-when-it-came-to-women?scrllybrkr=a7d82ee9>

This was probably our best website, even though it was only a secondary source. It expressed Ness’s goals after he got Capone indicted, which was scientific policing, and helped us with the “Legacy” section of our website. It proved that Ness spread out his goals beyond getting Capone punished, and those included demolishing corruption throughout Cleveland as well. The most unique thing about this website was it included an audio interview of Douglas Perry, author of the famous book, *Eliot Ness: The Rise And Fall Of An American Hero*. Most of the points mentioned in this website were quite valuable, and we made sure to illustrate those points throughout our website.

Smeghead2068. "Comic Book Short Story ~'The Untouchables' The Hunter and the Hunted." Comic Book Short Story ~"The Untouchables" The Hunter and the Hunted. Accessed April 04, 2017. <http://savedfromthepaperdrive.blogspot.com/2013/12/comic-book-short-story-untouchables.html>

This was used for pictures of the comic books on our Future in Entertainment Page.

Smiley, Gene "Great Depression" Library of Economics and Liberty. Accessed April 4, 2017. <http://www.econlib.org/library/Enc/GreatDepression.html>

From this website we were able to get a lot of information regarding the Great Depression. Despite being a secondary source, this website was one of the few that talked about this specific era in so much depth. Our group used this information for the timeline, as the beginning of the Great Depression was when the citizens of Chicago the generous side of Capone, as he provided the needy with food through his soup kitchens (financed completely by him).

"The Great Depression in the USA and its wider impact in terms of the emergence of fascist economies and states" South African History Online. Last updated March 11, 2015. Accessed April 4, 2017. [www.babyfacenelsonjournal.com/family.html](http://www.babyfacenelsonjournal.com/family.html)

This website had a lot of information regarding the Great Depression, and was used for our timeline. When constructing our timeline, we realized how the Great Depression played a big role in the Prohibition Era, and in order for us to be able to include this key event on our timeline, we had to conduct some research. This site was unique as it had a lot of the causes and effects of the Great Depression, and we were able to utilize this information on our website.

Trickey, Erick. "Inside the Intense Rivalry Between Eliot Ness and J. Edgar Hoover." Smithsonian. October 01, 2014. Accessed April 05, 2017. <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/inside-intense-rivalry-between-eliot-ness-and-j-edgar-hoover-180952784/>.

This was used for pictures of Robert Stack as Eliot Ness on the TV show The Untouchables on the "A Future in Entertainment" page.

"Untouchables." Encyclopedia of Chicago. Accessed May 5, 2017. <http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1292.html>.

A quote from this website was used on the "Taking a Stand" page. It described the methods through which Ness had damaged Capone's business/empire.

"Why Prohibition?" Temperance and Prohibition. Accessed May 5, 2017. <https://prohibition.osu.edu/why-prohibition>

This source was used to show how the social/cultural beliefs of some influenced the enactment of prohibition, and what they hoped to accomplish through it. It was used on our "Prohibition" page.

Wood, Colin. "Motivating the Masses to Mobilize against Government Corruption." Last modified December 22, 2016.

Accessed May 14, 2017. <http://www.govtech.com/opinion/Motivating-the-Masses-to-Mobilize-Against-Government-Corruption.html>

This article by Colin Wood showed that corruption was still present in some forms of government today, and the fight to eradicate it continues. It was used on our "Work in Progress" page.

## Collections

Unknown. "The Badges Tell the Story, December 29, 2008." Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, And Explosives Archives. United States Department of Justice.

Being the only collection we had for our website, this resource was extremely helpful. It broke down each of Ness's assignments into different sections, and explained his contribution to demolishing corruption in each of the places he worked. The source also offered information on Ness's recognition in the 21st century, which we used under our "Legacy" section, for our "Modern Police" page. The site also provided us with a timeline of Ness, which then gave us an idea of including an interactive timeline for our website in order to make our website more user-friendly.

### Images and Maps:

"America's Top Fears." Infographic. Chapman University.  
<https://blogs.chapman.edu/wilkinson/2015/10/13/americas-top-fears-2015/>

This image was used to show how corruption is still feared today, and the fight to eradicate it continues. It was used on our "A Work in Progress" page.

Belanger, Michelle. "Eliot Ness' Grave." Photograph. Cleveland Police Museum. <http://www.clevelandpolicemuseum.org/collections/eliot-ness/>

This photograph captivated Ness's grave in Cleveland, provided to us by the Cleveland Police Museum. This was helpful in describing the vast legacy that was created by Eliot Ness even after his death, and was used in our "Modern Police" page.

"Combating Corruption." Photograph. World Bank Group. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/governance/brief/anti-corruption>

This image was used to show how stopping corruption is still a priority today after Eliot Ness had made it understood how large of a problem it was. It was used on our "Work in Progress" page.

"Eliot Ness and Al Capone: The men, the myths, and the bad man in the dark." Photograph. The Washington Post. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/style/eliot-ness-and-al-capone-the-men-the-myths-and-the-bad-man-in-the-dark/2014/02/18/8223c47a-95aa-11e3-afce-3e7c922ef31e\\_story.html?utm\\_term=.1e83f0dfede0](https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/style/eliot-ness-and-al-capone-the-men-the-myths-and-the-bad-man-in-the-dark/2014/02/18/8223c47a-95aa-11e3-afce-3e7c922ef31e_story.html?utm_term=.1e83f0dfede0).

This photograph from the Washington Post displayed a newspaper article about the crimes that indicted Capone. Ness had successfully accomplished his task of sending Al Capone to jail, and having him serve punishment for the immense amount of crimes he had committed. This was used for our "Afterwards" page, and helped portray how Capone was punished for his crimes.

"Eliot Ness, Cleveland's Safety Director (1935-1941)." Photograph. Cleveland Police Museum. <http://www.clevelandpolicemuseum.org/collections/eliot-ness/>

This was a photograph of Eliot Ness as the Public Safety Director in Cleveland, provided to us by the Cleveland Police Museum. This image was captured somewhere in between 1935 to 1941 when Ness was the public safety director in Cleveland, and was used on our "Modern Police" page.

"Eliot Ness' Federal Confidential." Photograph. Central Mass Auctions. [http://www.cleveland.com/metro/index.ssf/2012/07/eliot\\_ness\\_federal\\_credentials.html](http://www.cleveland.com/metro/index.ssf/2012/07/eliot_ness_federal_credentials.html)

This image of Ness' policing license was used to show how he had full authority to fire people who didn't comply with the terms of the law. It was used on the "Taking A Stand" page.

"Hoover; Eliot Ness & The 'Untouchables'." Faded Glory: Dusty Roads Of An FBI Era. Accessed May 15, 2017. <http://historicalgmen.squarespace.com/hoover-eliot-ness-the-untouch/>

This image was crucial on our "Legacy" page to help depict the numerous badges Ness contained. This was able to depict an example of Ness's credential, easily able to help portray to the audience of Ness's numerous achievements.

Kerr, Austin. "Prohibition [Party] Cartoons." Cartoon. Temperance and Prohibition. 2004. [http://www.umich.edu/~eng217/student\\_projects/nkazmers/prohibition1.html](http://www.umich.edu/~eng217/student_projects/nkazmers/prohibition1.html)

This cartoon showed us the need to shut down saloons and how hard it was, depicted by the thickness of the saloon “bark.” It was used on the “Taking A Stand” page.

Kerr, Austin. “*Prohibition [Party] Cartoons.*” Cartoon. Temperance and Prohibition. 2004. [http://www.umich.edu/~eng217/student\\_projects/nkazmers/prohibition1.html](http://www.umich.edu/~eng217/student_projects/nkazmers/prohibition1.html)

This cartoon showed us how almost all government officials were corrupt. It was used on the “Corruption Appears” page.

Packman, David. “*NPMSRP 2010 Localized Police Misconduct Incident Map.*” Graph. 2010 Q2 NPMSRP National Police Misconduct Statistical Report. July 18, 2010. <https://www.policemisconduct.net/2010-q2-npmsrp-national-police-misconduct-statistical-report/>

This graph showed us the extent of corruption, and although most states had little to none, there were some areas that needed improvement. We learned from this graph that efforts to prevent police misconduct must continue in full force. The graph was used on the “Work in Progress” page.

### Interviews:

Eig, Jonathan. Interview by Dave Davies. Recorded August 9, 2010. Retrieved March 27, 2017.

By accessing this interview, we were able to fully comprehend how the public perceived Al Capone. It was used in our argument that most Americans chose not to defy him, thus making Ness’s accomplishments even more exemplary. We used a small portion of the interview to describe how even the police would know that Capone had committed a crime, but they would let him just walk out of the place. The interview was a good way to solidify the fact that the Untouchables refused to accept failure.

Hamilton, Caitlin. Email message to author. March 18, 2017.

We got in contact the American Prohibition Museum and got their input on what they thought of Ness and his contribution to prohibition. Caitlin Hamilton, the assistant manager of the American Prohibition Museum, answered our various questions regarding Eliot Ness and the impact his actions have had on Prohibition. Hamilton mentioned how Ness formed ‘The Untouchables’ to combat the problem of corruption which was within the Bureau. The men that were part of his clan were chosen by Ness himself to help ensure that they would accomplish their goal with honesty and dedication. Other specific questions that we had directed towards the museum were important information/resources about the famous press conference conducted by Eliot Ness. The email specifically mentioned how when one of Ness’s men was offered \$2000 to halt interfering with any of Capone’s bootlegging businesses, Ness called a press conference to announce that none of his men could be bribed, thus living up to be ‘The Untouchables’. Most of the information provided to us by the museum was useful for describing Ness’s vast legacy and impacts on society.

Perry, Douglas. Email message to author. March 25, 2017.

We were fortunate enough to get in contact with Douglas Perry, author of the book, *Eliot Ness; The Rise and Fall of an American Hero*, which explained in depth the struggles and strengths of the twenty-eight year-old cop. Perry described Ness’s excellent use of technology and science in his work, such as ballistics, wiretapping, and various other methods, something that was unique to him. Other questions that we asked Perry included of what values and morals law enforcement agencies should hold dear, specifically regarding corruption. He mentioned that integrity, honesty, and decency are all values that an officer should consider most, characteristics that Ness embraced greatly. He was known for being an officer with high morals and integrity, hence the name ‘The Untouchables’ for his Prohibition Unit. We used quotes from this mostly interview to describe all of Ness’s tangible impacts throughout his career.

Perry, Douglas. Interview by Scott Simon. Recorded Feb. 15, 2014. Retrieved March 27, 2017.

Although we were able to personally reach Douglas Perry, this interview from NPR Books reinforced the idea that Eliot Ness was strictly against corruption. It was exactly what we were looking for to prove our claim. It answered our questions about how well known Capone was and how Eliot Ness revolutionized the police force.

## Multimedia

“Biography: Eliot Ness Untouchable | Michael Husain.” Video file, 00:11:30. YouTube. Posted by goodvibesmedia, August 4, 2013. <https://youtu.be/ISTQ9UZs4wY>

This part of the A&E Documentary on Eliot Ness described how Ness was chosen to lead the investigations against Capone. It was used on the “Key Figures” page to explain how honest Ness was, and therefore perfect for the job of taking down Capone. The last portion of the clip goes on to contribute to the Legacy part of the website, mentioning how Ness’ work would restore public confidence in Law Enforcement.

“Prohibition in the United States: National Ban of Alcohol.” Video file, 00:04:56. YouTube. Posted by WatchMojo.com, January 17, 2012. [https://youtu.be/\\_CE4u6jI\\_rc](https://youtu.be/_CE4u6jI_rc)

This video perfectly encompassed the different views regarding prohibition: some opposed it while others thought it would be better for America’s social, economic, and political status. It was used on our “Prohibition” page.