

NOTES

CHAPTER 1. FORMS OF LIFE IN A DRY WORLD

1. Public Law no. 66, *U.S. Statutes at Large* 41 (1921): 305–23. Before the constitutional amendment had been ratified, Congress had passed a wartime prohibition act on 21 November 1918—an act already rendered pointless by the end of the fighting and then superseded by the Eighteenth Amendment. The Volstead Act enforced both wartime and constitutional prohibition, and Wilson argued that only the second was proper: see Charles Merz, *The Dry Decade* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran, 1931), pp. 41, 49. The wartime prohibition act, prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating beverages, took effect on 1 July 1919 but does not seem to have been generally enforced before the Volstead Act came into force on 16 January 1920.
2. Justin Steuart, *Wayne B. Wheeler: Dry Boss* (New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell, 1928), pp. 150–51.
3. Norman H. Clark, *Deliver Us from Evil: An Interpretation of American Prohibition* (New York: W. W. Norton, 1976), p. 131.
4. “The Yale Club, with prophetic insight, laid down enough bottles to last out fourteen years” (Andrew Sinclair, *Prohibition: The Era of Excess* [London: Faber and Faber, 1962], p. 194). A few states prohibited the private possession of alcohol (Andrew Barr, *Drink: A Social History of America* [New York: Carroll and Graf, 1999], p. 105).
5. H. L. Mencken put this idea with his usual distinctness: “Big Business was in favor of Prohibition, believing that a sober workman would make a better slave than one with a few drinks in him” (“Breathing Space,” *Baltimore Evening Sun*, 4 August 1924, in Marion Elizabeth Rodgers, ed., *The Impossible H. L. Mencken* [New York: Doubleday, 1991], p. 285).