

neously is well documented. The money he received from the success of *An American Tragedy* only enhanced it. What looks strictly like self-serving philandering from the outside, however, has a bit different look from the perspective of Yvette Eastman. Her memory of Dreiser is "loving and wistful," and the letters he wrote to her reflect his genuine concern for her well being as well as offer new insights into his restless and multifaceted personality. "Life is so strange. Its [*sic*] such a show—gay & bleak by turns," Dreiser ended a letter to Yvette in 1933. "And if death is really the end, what a fantastic, almost unbelievable series of experiences" (p. 137). *Dearest Wilding* is a welcome addition to Dreiser editions emanating from the University of Pennsylvania Press, and it heightens anticipation for Eastman's forthcoming, complete autobiography.

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*Gentle Warriors: Clara Ueland and the Minnesota Struggle for Woman Suffrage.* By Barbara Stuhler. (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1995. Pp. xvi, 323. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. Clothbound, \$29.95; paperbound, \$15.95.)

*Gentle Warriors* is an impressive book that seeks to document the contributions of a particular woman, Clara Hampson Ueland, to the suffrage movement in the state of Minnesota and in the nation. The focus is largely on the last phase of women's struggle for the vote under the leadership of Ueland as president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association (1914–1920). The book is, however, much more than an account of one woman's part in the women's suffrage movement. Barbara Stuhler skillfully interweaves individual biography and social history by examining Ueland's life and work (and to a lesser extent those of a number of other individual women) in the context of local, state, and national collective efforts to gain suffrage for women. Throughout the volume she repeatedly shows the intricate connections between activists, their work, and strategies at all these levels so that the reader gains a thorough understanding of how the suffrage movement was able to obtain the passage and ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

As president of the MWSA, Ueland successfully organized suffragists in over five hundred Minnesota towns, planning and staging marches and fund-raising events, as well as lobbying legislators. Politically astute, highly competent, and widely respected, her success was the result of many factors, including a firm sense of justice, a supportive family, and a high socioeconomic standing. In addition she lived in a relatively progressive state and was able to draw on the resources of a national suffrage movement.

By following Ueland's (and others') actions from local to state and national groups, Stuhler traces the vital connections between grass-roots efforts and the national campaign.

This book makes several important contributions to the extensive body of literature on women's suffrage. While much has been written about the first generation of activists, the women who carried the suffrage struggle to its victory in 1920 have been, for the most part, forgotten. Stuhler brings them back to life and thus fills in an important chapter in the history of the first wave of the women's movement in the United States. *Gentle Warriors* also documents (better than any other work to date) the complexity of the organizational efforts of suffragists, especially in regard to the formation of coalitions and alliances across counties and states. The reader also learns that the suffrage movement in Minnesota was much more diverse in terms of race, ethnicity, and social class than has generally been assumed. Suffrage groups of black, Scandinavian, working-class, and college women were affiliated with the MWSA (pp. 80-81) and jointly worked to get women the vote.

Finally, Stuhler shows that during the first few years after the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment the forces responsible for its passage were successful in obtaining important legislation in favor of women and children by capitalizing on the expectations of legislators that women would form a significant voting bloc. Contrary to popular belief, the women's movement did not rest after 1920 but continued in other guises. The legacy of Ueland and her contemporaries continues to this day, as Stuhler points out in her final chapter entitled "Reflections," in the work carried out by state and national organizations of the League of Women Voters.

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*John Dillinger Slept Here: A Crooks' Tour of Crime and Corruption in St. Paul, 1920-1936.* By Paul Maccabee. (St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1995. Pp. xx, 362. Illustrations, maps, sources, notes, index. Clothbound, \$45.00; paperbound, \$24.95.)

In a genre dominated by hagiography, Paul Maccabee has succeeded in writing an interesting and important book that does not wink at his subjects' criminal behavior or offer a "good boy gone wrong" justification of their careers. Maccabee instead places the bloody crime wave that struck the Midwest in the 1920s and 1930s in the larger context of political and police corruption that protect-