

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.

JILL M. BYSTYDZIENSKI is professor of sociology and coordinator of women's studies at Franklin College of Indiana, Franklin. Her most recent book is *Women in Electoral Politics: Lessons from Norway* (1995). She is currently working on an edited volume on democratization and women's grass-roots movements.

*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-

ed criminals such as John Dillinger and Alvin Karpis for substantial parts of their careers.

Like most crime reporters, Maccabee is at his best when dealing with his home town, in his case St. Paul, Minnesota. He provides the first systematic history of a corrupt bargain between St. Paul's police and the urban underworld, tracing its origins to the city's chief of police at the beginning of the twentieth century. He offers a wealth of supporting detail in describing the evolution of this corrupt bargain through the mid-1930s, when police reformers and businessmen finally combined to end the bargain.

Using a wealth of local sources and previously unpublished materials from the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Maccabee documents how the corrupt bargain quickly enabled St. Paul to acquire a reputation as one of America's safest cities for criminals. Although Maccabee adds very little to the John Dillinger story, he does offer readers a great deal of very useful information on the careers of some equally notorious bandits as well as a wealth of detail on the careers of St. Paul's major underworld figures. Important criminals who are not currently household names, such as bootlegger Leon Gleckman and fixer Harry Sawyer, receive as much (deserved) attention as their more notorious contemporaries. Maccabee's treatment of this local underworld is in fact one of this book's most important contributions. There has been a lamentable lack of historical work on twentieth-century underworlds outside of Chicago and New York, and Maccabee's account of St. Paul helps fill an important need in that regard.

Maccabee's most serious, if understandable, flaw is to attribute omniscience to these shady characters and their protectors. In doing so, he implicitly indicts St. Paul's entire police force, the public, and all local politicians as co-conspirators in the corrupt bargain. This implication creates a major problem for the reader because Maccabee cannot then adequately explain the origins and success of the reform movement that emerged in the 1930s. And while Maccabee recognizes that St. Paul was only one of several midwestern cities whose police and politicians developed corrupt relationships with criminals, he argues for St. Paul's preeminence in such corruption without adequate proof.

Despite these flaws *John Dillinger Slept Here* is an important book which demonstrates that scholars can indeed get beyond the legends of Al Capone and John Dillinger in their search for a better understanding of crime in this interesting era.

DAVID R. JOHNSON is professor of history, University of Texas, San Antonio. An urban historian, he specializes in the history of crime. His most recent book is *Illegal Tender: Counterfeiting and the Secret Service in Nineteenth-Century America* (1995).