

As Michael L. Cox suggests in his introduction to *Cultivating Cooperation*, Young's work is more than a history of the MFA. It also serves as a handbook for cooperative business endeavors. "Strong visionary leadership, well-defined economic objectives, close employee-patron relationships, and a progressive, well-formed, cooperatively oriented membership" (11) are the key ingredients to the successful and continuing operation of the MFA and presumably any other cooperative enterprise.

Beyond its implicit argument, *Cultivating Cooperation* is otherwise flawed. The most serious fault is its failure to place the MFA in historical context. Young fails to give readers any indication of other cooperative agricultural efforts (regional or national), to discuss alternative methods of agricultural organization, or to place the efforts of the MFA in their milieu. Indeed, his work scarcely mentions the McNary-Haugen movement, the AAA, the exigencies of wartime production, or even the farm crisis of the 1980s. Nor does the volume present the usual scholarly apparatus of bibliography or effective references.

Reservations aside, *Cultivating Cooperation* has value. Members of the MFA will enjoy the opportunity to explore their institution. The volume also provides room for comparison and contrast with similar or contrasting ventures, or it could serve as a guide for future endeavors. Moreover, *Cultivating Cooperation* offers an interesting personality portrait of the agricultural journalist (and MFA founder) William Hirth along with an account of his involvement in cooperative agriculture.

*Gentle Warriors: Clara Ueland and the Minnesota Struggle for Woman Suffrage*, by Barbara Stuhler. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1995. xvi, 323 pp. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95 cloth, \$15.95 paper.

REVIEWED BY THERESA KAMINSKI, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-STEVENS POINT

Focusing on the actions of Clara Ueland, the last president of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association (MWSA), Barbara Stuhler recounts the efforts of Minnesota women to secure passage of the Nineteenth Amendment. Drawing from organizational records, suffrage periodicals, Ueland family histories, and standard historical works of the suffrage movement, Stuhler has written a thoughtful account of a state suffrage campaign and its relationship to the national one led by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. This approach, largely overlooked by scholars, illustrates the difficulties faced by suffragists in their long battle.

Stuhler begins with an overview of the women's rights movement in the United States and Minnesota up to 1901. She then introduces Clara Hampson, a schoolteacher who married Minneapolis attorney Andreas Ueland in 1885 and gave birth to eight children between 1886 and 1902. The Uelands were typical upper-middle-class progressive reformers, interested and active in politics and community affairs. During her childbearing years, Clara Ueland drew from her teacher training and, with other young mothers in Minneapolis, formed an "infant welfare" club, organized women to run in school board elections, and established the Minneapolis Kindergarten Association. These civic projects, coupled with the end of childbearing, prepared her for leadership in the Minnesota suffrage movement in the early 1900s.

Ueland's interest in the movement was sparked by the annual national suffrage convention held in Minneapolis in 1901. Initially put off by the "sterner stuff" of the older state suffrage activists, she did not become actively involved until her close friends and her daughter Elsa began work in the movement. Once more ideologically at ease, Ueland threw herself into suffrage work and quickly became a leader because of her social position and her organizing ability. In 1913 she founded the Equal Suffrage Association of Minneapolis and served as its first president; the following year she was elected president of the MWSA.

Stuhler explains the political problems and complexities of the national and state suffrage campaigns. Disagreements between the "antis" and the "suffs" and between various suffrage organizations and activists necessitated strong and inspired supporters at all levels. Stuhler repeatedly points out that the successes of the Minnesota suffragists cannot be attributed to just one person, that ultimate triumph was due to the careful planning of Clara Ueland and her colleagues.

This is an admirable book. Barbara Stuhler reminds us that lesser-known midwestern women were just as instrumental to the success of suffrage as were nationally known women such as Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice Paul. She pays careful attention to how class, race, ethnicity, and region affected the fight for suffrage, and also points out the cooperation between women in Minnesota, Iowa, and Wisconsin. The book functions as a solid introduction to the national movement, as well as to individual state efforts. Stuhler's book deserves a place alongside the few other state studies of suffrage, such as Louise Noun's *Strong-Minded Women* (1969) on the woman suffrage movement in Iowa and Genevieve McBride's *On Wisconsin Women* (1993).

Yet there are flaws. The prologue is redundant, and there are places throughout the book where Stuhler introduces a topic, drops it, and then explains it at another point. For example, she introduces

Alice Paul and the Congressional Union on page 82, but does not give a full description of them until page 129. Stuhler's explanations are always clear and her prose flows well, but this back-and-forth chronology could dizzy those unfamiliar with suffrage history.

The other flaw speaks to the difficulties of Stuhler's ambitious attempt to write a book that is part biography, part local history, and part national history. As she explores political developments on the suffrage front, Clara Ueland often disappears from the narrative. We learn a lot about the suffrage battle but much less about what Ueland thought about it and how she influenced it. The primary sources Stuhler used provide few clues about Ueland. We are also left with the impression that everybody loved and admired her, for Stuhler backs away from any potential criticism. She mentions that in 1910 Andreas Ueland registered a "modest complaint" about his wife's outside activities (73), but she does not explore whether this was isolated pique or if Clara's suffrage work was a matter of contention between the two. Such an investigation would help underscore the private, personal implications of suffrage as well as the political ones, and would have made this competent book even more illuminating.

*John Dillinger Slept Here: A Crook's Tour of Crime and Corruption in St. Paul, 1920-1936*, by Paul Maccabee. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1995. xx, 362 pp. Maps, illustrations, notes, biographies, chronology, bibliography, index. \$45.00 cloth, \$24.95 paper.

REVIEWED BY DORSEY PHELPS, INDEPENDENT SCHOLAR, IOWA CITY, IOWA

The title of Paul Maccabee's book suggests that it might be an in-depth study of John Dillinger, a bank robber who was notorious for his elusiveness, named "Public Enemy Number One" by J. Edgar Hoover, hunted down and finally killed by federal agents in Chicago in July 1934. Instead, it is a series of sixty-seven vignettes involving a cast of more than seventy other equally unsavory characters (dubbed "Rogues" by Maccabee) who lived in the Twin Cities during the Prohibition Era. The crime stories Maccabee tells in a lively journalistic style are here associated with the specific local sites where they occurred, so that the book provides a kind of guide (or, as Maccabee suggests, "Crooks' Tour") to the Cities. It is not a scenic route. Indeed, even by 1990s standards, Maccabee's painstakingly researched tales of violence, arsenals of weapons (bombs, rifles, dynamite, machine guns, sawed-off pistols and shotguns, handguns), vengeance, corruption, official pettiness, payoffs, scandal, deception, betrayal, recidivism,

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