

the I-MCPL underscores the importance of preserving the materials that document institutional as well as professional heritage.

JOANNE E. PASSET is an assistant professor in the School of Library and Information Science, American Studies Program, and Women's Studies Program, Indiana University, Bloomington. In 1992 she was awarded the Justin Winsor Prize for an essay entitled "Men in a Feminized Profession: The Male Librarian, 1887-1921." She currently serves as chair of the Library History Round Table of the American Library Association.

*Newspaper Days: Theodore Dreiser.* Edited by T. D. Nostwich. (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1991. Pp. xiv, 825. Notes, illustrations, appendix, index. \$49.95.)

First published as *A Book about Myself* in 1922, this chronicle of Theodore Dreiser's experiences as a young journalist is a masterful example of textual scholarship and an absorbing autobiographical account of the coming of age of one of America's, and Indiana's, most important authors. Though Dreiser had become accustomed to the kind of "sanitizing" that editors and publishers inflicted on his manuscripts to make them palatable to the conservative reading public of the early 1900s, he was never happy about the process. He often expressed his hope to friends such as H. L. Mencken and others that restored versions of his memoirs and novels would be published after his death. "The fact that he preserved the holograph and both typescripts of *Newspaper Days* and entrusted them to the University of Pennsylvania strongly suggests that he hoped this book would someday be published in an uncut edition," writes editor T. D. Nostwich (p. 745). The Pennsylvania edition of *Newspaper Days* would surely have received the author's approval.

Having previously edited *Theodore Dreiser's "Heard in the Corridors" Articles and Related Writings* (1988) and *Theodore Dreiser Journalism: Volume I, Newspaper Writings, 1892-1895* (1988), Nostwich brings a wealth of knowledge and experience to the task of establishing a critical text for this volume. Adhering to traditional standards of textual editing that seek to reveal authorial intention by relying on the text that is closest to the author's own hand, Nostwich uses Dreiser's holograph manuscript as the base text for this edition and allows alterations into that text through a complicated priority system that gives highest priority to Dreiser's handwritten revisions. The result is an eclectic text that represents a synthesis of all relevant texts rather than an exact reproduction of any existing text. "It is . . . a new work of art," explains the editor, "never before published, and it must be approached freshly and interpreted anew" (p. 751).

Included among the thirty thousand words that the editor has restored to this volume of Dreiser's autobiography are almost all of

the episodes dealing with the young man's developing sexuality, passages involving philosophical or social commentary, and much detailed analysis of thoughts and emotions. The editor also supplies actual names for people whose identities Dreiser wished to conceal. The Pennsylvania edition of *Newspaper Days*, with its historical and textual commentaries and notes, serves as a major source for biographical information about Dreiser's newspaper apprenticeship in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and New York between 1890 and 1894, and it also reveals the true artistry of the mature author.

J. KENT CALDER is the Indiana Historical Society's managing editor. He also serves as a contributing editor for *Documentary Editing*, the journal of the Association for Documentary Editing.

*The Protestant Experience in Gary, Indiana, 1906–1975: At Home in the City.* By James W. Lewis. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1992. Pp. xv, 285. Illustrations, tables, notes, bibliography, index. \$39.95.)

James W. Lewis's study is at the cutting edge of a new interest in congregational studies. Lewis demonstrates that congregational histories can serve as "building blocks" for a richer national religious history (p. 8). Well versed in urban history, sociology, and religious history, he also shows that religion played a more central urban role than historians have generally acknowledged.

Lewis's central theme is that Protestants were neither uncomfortable nor unsuccessful in industrial cities. Lewis may exaggerate previous authors' emphasis on Protestant anti-urbanism, but he makes a telling point: "Gary's Protestants knew at first hand that the United States was becoming an urban society and were among its creators—proudly and self-consciously urban" (p. 10). They were "energized," not "immobilized," by the city's plethora of problems (p. 205). Though a religious minority, they assumed broad responsibility for the city's welfare.

Lewis first establishes the context for his examination of two of Gary's principal churches. He traces the city's creation, political history, and ethnic, racial, and religious diversity and documents the Protestant contribution to the settlement movement, political and moral reform, an innovative public program of religious education, and ecumenical and interracial cooperation.

The two congregations to which Lewis subsequently turns represent different theological and social orientations within mainstream Protestantism. Both were influenced by evangelicalism and the Social Gospel. His examination of each congregation's formation, building programs, and pastoral leadership reveals, however, that First Presbyterian stressed its ministry to its own members