

tradition inherent in a national industry regulated by state laws" (p. 111).

Graebner places the coal-mining safety movement in the context of the historiography of progressive reform. The men who agitated for less hazardous working conditions in underground mines were not Richard Hofstadter's status-minded reformers. Rather, the impetus for reform came from a broad spectrum of society, particularly from people who were alarmed over the large numbers of industrial accidents in the United States. This concern was directed toward a multitude of American industries, only one of which was coal mining.

Industrial safety was one aspect of progressive reformers' pursuit of order, stability, and social integration. The movement was a reflection of concern for resource conservation. Safety programs were means of attaining efficiency, which, in turn, was a method of enhancing profits. Commercial efficiency, Graebner argues, was in practice "a two-way sword which more often cut against safety than for it" (p. 160).

While conceding that the safety movement, as it pertained to coal mining, is not in itself sufficient grounds for defining, or redefining, political relationships, Graebner tends to support the views of Gabriel Kolko and James Weinstein, both of whom have concluded from studies of progressivism that businessmen were the prime instigators of programs that did nothing to "reform" private enterprise or industrial society. However, Graebner is not willing to discount entirely Robert Wiebe's model of business diversity. Furthermore, Wiebe's characterization of progressivism as a "search for order" seems to afford the most accurate explanation for the safety advocates' emphasis on national solutions for the problem of industrial accidents in coal mines.

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The Recollections of Colonel Retread, USAAF 1942-1945. By CARLTON G. KETCHUM. (Pittsburgh: Hart Books, 1976. Pp. 296. Introduction, illustrations. \$9.00.)

Carlton G. Ketchum, one of the best-known men in Pittsburgh, and, indeed, across the country wherever expertise in fund raising for worthy causes is held in high esteem, has written a fascinating account

of his years of service in World War II. Ketchum, although not born in Pittsburgh, has long been identified with the city, commencing with his years at the University of Pittsburgh, through his establishment in 1919 of Ketchum, Inc., the fund-raising concern, and the cofounding of Ketchum, MacLeod and Grove, the highly successful advertising agency. Ketchum has also devoted much time and attention to the affairs of the Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania and has been instrumental in securing some of the most interesting material to appear in the pages of this magazine, including "Hervey Allen — A Modern Fenimore Cooper and Dr. Johnson" and John D. Ubinger's "Ernest Tener Weir : Last of the Great Steelmasters."

Having served in World War I as a young man, Ketchum was called upon once again by his country to give of his particular talents and knowledge in World War II — hence the title of this book, *Recollections of Colonel Retread*. Because of his wide circle of contacts in the business, professional, and academic worlds, Ketchum was given the awesome task in the early days of the war to recruit civilians for the myriad of key personnel positions that the Air Force had to fill practically overnight. The success with which he dealt with this monumental problem makes interesting reading and is a classic example of the success of the "old boy" network in supplying well-qualified people when called upon.

Following hard upon his successful accomplishment of this overwhelming task, Ketchum found himself assigned as chief intelligence officer of a fighter command accompanying the British Eighth Army across Africa in 1942. Because of the many skills which had enabled him to rise to the very top of his civilian career in the fields of fund raising and advertising, he was able to regard everything he saw with a fresh and unjaundiced eye. Everything was grist for his mill, from events, people, tragedies and successes, to life at sea on the trip to Africa, to exploring Cairo.

In 1943, he moved over to England with the Ninth Air Force, seeing the action over the continent preceding the Normandy invasion and the months of hard-fought campaigning following it. While in England he came under enemy attack and saw firsthand the gallant defense put up against the V-1s and V-2s by the military and civilians alike.

There are some marvelous recollections of several Hollywood stars who came over to entertain the troops, and there are personal memories of some of the fine people Ketchum was privileged to meet. Throughout the book are memorable vignettes of characters encount-

ered, places visited, human-interest stories, and moments frozen in time through the aid of his memory and writing.

Letters home to his wife and son and then to his son, who himself was in the service, add to the intimacy of the book. He recounts reunions with his son Dave in various exotic spots throughout the campaigns they both participated in. Ketchum ended his active service in Paris, following its liberation, and came home at the end of 1944 to resume his civilian affairs in Pittsburgh.

Because of Ketchum's keen eye and memory in setting down his recollections of the sadness and humor, boredom, and triumphs of war, *Recollections of Colonel Retread* is a book that can be read by anyone interested in the history of World War II. To those readers who know Ketchum personally, the book will have the added attraction of being written by a fellow Pittsburgher and old friend.

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Attorney for the Situation. By LELAND HAZARD. (Pittsburgh: Carnegie-Mellon University Press, 1975. Pp. xii, 314. Acknowledgments, author's preface, illustrations, index. \$9.95.)

Attorney for the Situation is the story of a man who has witnessed the advance of American civilization from horse-drawn plows to the Viking lander's computer-guided scoops on Mars. In this book, Leland Hazard chronicles the major events of his eighty-plus years and looks backwards at his and, thus, our growth and development. *Attorney for the Situation*, however, is not a collection of anecdotes. Hazard is a man of action and in his autobiography he describes his actions not so much from the idea of self but from the idea of history. The narration is punctuated at every turn with classical references, scientific explanations, and humorous comparisons, each demonstrating the breadth of education, knowledge, and experience of this Renaissance man.

The choice of title to this remarkable book demonstrates the boldness and self-confidence of its author. In 1916, Louis D. Brandeis was severely criticized during his Senate confirmation hearings for responding to an inquiry about the appearance of a conflict of interest in a case he had handled by saying that he had been "counsel for the situation." Hazard, like Brandeis, well understands that a lawyer's duty is to represent the interests of his client. He began his career searching land titles in Kansas City and later served as a general