

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.

Milton, Massachusetts

MARGARET L. POLLARD

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

counsel, vice-president, and director of one of America's largest industrial corporations. He also has been a teacher, a crusader, a pioneer, and an ambassador. It is Hazard's indefatigable pursuit of the common good that is perhaps the genesis of his ironic title. He convinces his readers that a lawyer can, even in the post-Watergate era, use his skills of advocacy and rhetoric in both a private case and a public cause for the benefit of his community.

Hazard was born in 1893 in Boone County, Missouri. He was a product of McGuffey's readers and, on Sundays, the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, where his father was a deacon and chairman of the finance committee. His was a typical turn-of-the-century education which held high the notions of personal excellence and goodness and for the most part left its students unprepared for the tyrannies of the twentieth century. By his own admission, Hazard was a "post-Puritan, if one can know when if ever Puritanism ended in America" (p. 32).

However provincial his early formal education, Hazard's college and law school education instructed him in controversy. He was an economics student of Thorstein Veblen at the University of Missouri and a law student of Roscoe Pound, Austin Scott, Samuel Williston, and Zachariah Chafee at The Harvard Law School. He knew great minds and was drawn to the writings of others. He sought out and analyzed the teachings of Copernicus, Darwin, Freud, and Einstein, and later Lorenz and Audrey. He learned that man was not the center of the universe and he certainly was not infallible. There was and is an illogic and inhumanity in human relations. These thoughts were reinforced by experience. He served in Europe during the First World War and later saw the ravages of Adolph Hitler upon the continent. Other lesser men have been depressed by thoughts about the hopelessness of the human condition and have done nothing. But Hazard feared inaction more and believed that the mind could engineer social problems. He was inspired to expend his personal energy on many important social projects and was not afraid to move forward on educated intuition. He was a leader in, among others, educational television, of which he was one of the founders; rapid transit, of which he was one of the exponents of a futuristic, computer-controlled rapid transit system known as "skybus"; and urban redevelopment, in which he helped to foster Pittsburgh's post-World War II rebuilding.

However, not all Hazard's efforts were focused on community affairs. As a private advocate, Hazard made an early mark on behalf of open sex education. In 1929, a university professor of clinical

psychology who had lectured on human reproduction to a class of female nurses was threatened with dismissal. For the defense Hazard caused the professor to repeat the offending lecture before the assembly of the university's Board of Curators and the female psychology students. Hazard's defense was successful and it also demonstrated his keen appreciation for the maxim learned from his grammar-school English teacher that a "simple, direct statement is more eloquent than eloquence" (p. 39).

Hazard pursued his public career with similar directness. One of his most notable and foresighted public endeavors was the establishment of television station WQED in Pittsburgh (one of the nation's first educational television stations). His mission was twofold: to provide an educational opportunity for those out of reach of a conventional classroom, and to provide a forum for intellectual minorities who were without access to the rapidly expanding commercial networks. These were not popular visions in the post-World War II years when commercial television was good business. Delayed gratification in the form of the acquisition of private property was the norm, and collectivism and community ownership sounded a little subversive. But Hazard was tenacious. As a member of the Allegheny Conference on Community Development he was associated with the philanthropic leaders of Pittsburgh during the Renaissance and he sought and got their support. WQED was born.

Hazard's public career extended beyond his participation in civic matters. He has traveled extensively, including trips to both Asia and Eastern Europe, often as an emissary of the State Department on whose behalf he lectured on the subjects of management and community development. He always conveyed his belief in America's efficiency and compassion.

Hazard's sensitivity to the human condition and his view that people can learn from the experience of others are no more readily demonstrated than in his teaching career at the Graduate School of Industrial Administration of Carnegie-Mellon University. Upon his retirement from his corporate endeavors, he developed a course in the humanities for business students. The course was based on ten recurring ideas in human history: man, deity, law, empire, change, government, freedom, chance, progress, and market (p. 290). The course materials included historical novels and plays, such as the works of Sophocles, Thomas Mann, and Thornton Wilder.

The depth of Hazard's commitment to his ideas is brought forth in his description of his defeats. Fortunately for us, there were not

many. Among the more disheartening, though, was the failure of Allegheny County to move forward vigorously with a rapid transit system, which would, in Hazard's view, help preserve the cultural and economic life of the city and protect it from decay.

A biography is a hard book to write, an autobiography even more so. There is a tendency both in modern writing and commercial journalism to tell the reader what the subject ate for breakfast and what the purported psychological motivations for his actions were. Hazard avoids that. He describes the interactions of participants in their historical confrontations with each other and with their environment. It would not be surprising if some day a teacher included *Attorney for the Situation* in a course such as Leland Hazard taught at Carnegie-Mellon University.

Pittsburgh

PAUL M. SINGER