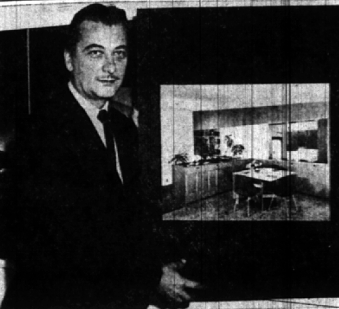


BUSINESS BRIEFS



THEODORE LUDEROWSKI, former Cranbrook instructor, displays a photograph of his furniture designs. Luderowski and associates have recently opened a studio in Birmingham.

T. Luderowski Opens Design Studio in B'ham

Theodore Luderowski, well known in the metropolitan area when serving as head of the department of design at Cranbrook Academy of Art, has opened his own office at 102 Pierce, Birmingham. He resigned his teaching position last spring. Luderowski and his associates will practice all types of contemporary design work, including industrial, architectural, interiors, exhibits and advertising.

Before coming to Cranbrook in 1949, he worked independently and in association with several firms in the East. Among his commissions were designs for schools, residences and institutional buildings. In 1939 he participated in the planning of the New York World's Fair.

LUDEROWSKI was born and educated in New York but came to Cranbrook on a scholarship to study architecture with the late Eliel Saarinen. He later traveled in Europe and in particular the Scandinavian countries, studying both architecture and design production.

Another side of Luderowski's artistic ability which has won wide acclaim is painting. He has exhibited nationally and is represented in many private collections.

including the Detroit Institute of Arts.

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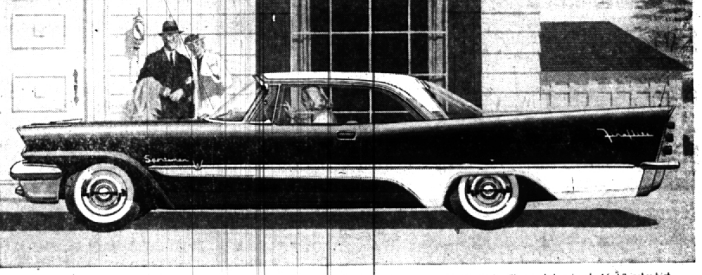
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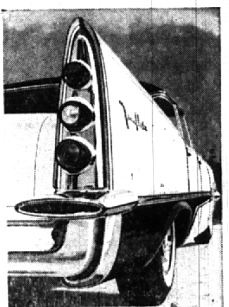
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The Choice for President

The people of the United States will have a constitutional duty and privilege five weeks from next Tuesday. It is to go to the polls to mark their ballots in a choice between Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai E. Stevenson for President of the United States and Richard M. Nixon and Estes Kefauver for Vice President.

The choice for the high office of President will not be an easy one for the independent voter. When the independent voter reviews the records of both contestants he will find arguments for and arguments against President Eisenhower and the Republicans. He also will find arguments for and against former Gov. Stevenson and the Democrats.

Yet difficult though it may be, the decision almost certainly will be in the hands of independent voters, now estimated to number at least 10,000,000 over the country. These independent voters rather than regular Republicans or regular Democrats determined the outcome of the election four years ago.

The most compelling argument in favor of President Eisenhower is his devotion to the cause of peace in the world. This former professional soldier who rose to fame as the Allied Supreme Commander in World War II has been, since he entered the White House, a consistent champion of peace. He has devoted himself to peace even when it was necessary to oppose his own high-placed advisers.

Three Historic Proposals

The President applied this restraint at a critical time in the Indochinese war when Adm. Radford, as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was known to be favoring a military strike at the Communists then attacking the isolated fortress of Dien Bien Phu.

Before he had been in the White House a year, President Eisenhower made two historic proposals—first, before the American Society of Newspaper Editors when he presented a program for peace in the world; and second, before the United Nations when he invited international participation in his plan to put the atom to work for peaceful purposes. At the Geneva Conference he directed his fine qualities of sincerity and goodwill to securing the world to the peaceful intentions of the United States. It was a notable personal triumph.

The President deserves credit also for his desire to give the country an economical, business-like administration. One of his primary goals has been to balance the budget. He achieved this partly as a result of hard work by business leaders called into the Federal Government. He has properly opposed the budget, proposing instead that any surplus revenue derived from the generally prosperous condition of the country be used to reduce the national debt.

Mr. Eisenhower and his Administration are also entitled to credit for their firm and consistent inflationary pressures that endanger our national economy. The Administration removed controls but, with the help of the Federal Reserve Board, it has resolutely kept a check on the forces that push prices upward.

Living Costs and Wages

It is true that the cost of living is now at its highest point and that wages are higher than ever. But it is also true that the purchasing power of most workers has increased and that the inflationary process has been retarded.

The President should be commended for his efforts to bring the Republican party abreast of the times. After a bitter fight, now the nation in 1952 over the reactionary elements in his party. He entered the White House with the hope of reconciling the warring factions. But he soon learned that such senators as Bricker, Jenner, McCarthy, Malone and Welker were in open defiance.

In domestic affairs, the President has taken his strongest stand in the field of agricultural policy. As advised by Secretary Benson, he sponsored legislation to substitute flexible price supports administered by the Executive Department in the place of rigid supports through which vast commodity surpluses were accumulated. He vetoed a Democratic bill to restore rigid supports and last Tuesday he defended his position vigorously in his farm speech at Peoria.

Yet both in foreign and domestic matters, Mr. Eisenhower's leadership, in the view of many independent observers, does not fulfill earlier hopes and expectations. The President calls the peace insecure. The Korean truce, which came when the Communists belatedly accepted the U.N. plan for exchanging prisoners, did not settle the problem of a divided Korea. Then the Chinese Communists turned attention to the war in Indochina which they backed so manfully that Indochina was finally partitioned at a diplomatic conference. Ten million people in North Vietnam were consigned to Communist rule.

Struggle for Freedom

The hand of the Kremlin is at Suez. Fortunately violence has been avoided. But the fact is that the Communists have now reached into the Middle East—an area of influence the Russians have coveted for generations. Even as the Eisenhower Administration devotes itself to keeping the peace, many observers are convinced that the nations of the West are losing the struggle for the uncommitted peoples of the world.

The business Administration in Washington has been so staffed with men from industry that other national interests are little represented. The many independent regulatory agencies—such as the Federal Trade Commission, the Federal Power Commission and the Tariff Commission—cannot be expected to perform their important work of guarding the interests of consumers when the President appoints their members from the very businesses the commissions were created by Congress to regulate.

On adequate defense, social legislation, natural resources, public housing and public health, to name leading issues, the Eisenhower Administration regrettably has made its decisions with tight budget control as its first consideration. In civil liberties and in foreign trade, two other controversial fields, the Administration has yielded to hostile Republican forces in Congress.

If the foregoing reflects the favorable and unfavorable in the Eisenhower Administration, that does the independent voter find when he considers Adlai Stevenson as a leader and the Democratic party as the instrument for carrying out that leadership?

The independent voter sees first a nominee chosen at the Chicago convention after having grassroots primary battles. He sees a candidate who triumphed over the combined opposition of ex-President Truman and Gov. Harriman.

Adlai Stevenson is endowed with an alert mind, imagination and eloquence. Like Mr. Eisenhower, he too has a genuine concern for peace and so is prepared to give leadership in foreign affairs. He is committed "to labor relentlessly against the causes of war and against the means of war until men everywhere can live in the sunlight without oppression and fear."

The Democratic party, united on foreign affairs, could be expected to support Mr. Stevenson in the execution of a positive foreign policy. In contrast, the Republican Congress has been opposing accord full support to President Eisenhower on many foreign policy tests.

A Congress controlled by the party which originated the Marshall plan to halt the march of Communism, mutual security and the Point IV foreign aid program, would be more sympathetic toward the maintenance of an adequate defense than has been a Congress controlled by the Republicans.

Concern for Civil Liberties

What could the independent voter expect from Mr. Stevenson in domestic affairs? We believe he could count on a Cabinet representative of a wide range of views and experience.

An executive branch under Adlai Stevenson would not be indifferent to the rights of Government employees. Loyal career servants would not suffer damage to their reputations while the head of the Department of Justice and other policy officials resorted to drastic misrepresentation for political advantage in reporting internal security cases.

Mr. Stevenson as President could be relied on to use the position and prestige of the White House toward the acceptance of the Supreme Court decision against racial segregation in public schools. His courageous words at Little Rock are assurance of that desirable end.

There is no prospect that under Adlai Stevenson the nation's natural resources would be turned over to private operators for exploitation or that conservation would be set back by the invasion of public lands for individual profit.

Nor would such a great multiple-purpose water power site as Hell's Canyon be delivered, in a Stevenson Administration, to a private company for inadequate power development. There is no prospect either of a repudiated Dismal-Yates contract with its attempt to undermine the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Responsibility or Vote Appeals?

An administration under Adlai Stevenson would be expected to exert strong and effective leadership in behalf of necessary reforms for a school-age population that is rapidly growing. Public housing, public health and social legislation in general would be approached as important national concerns.

There are, however, some unpromising aspects to Mr. Stevenson's 1956 campaign. He has not been fully specific on the farm issue and he himself has said that rigid price supports alone are not the solution to that serious and baffling issue.

Mr. Stevenson in speaking of the possibility of ending the draft led many observers, including this newspaper, to suspect that he was injecting the draft into the political campaign as an appeal for votes. Similarly, President Eisenhower engaged in demagoguery when at Peoria last week, in his major address on agriculture, he reminded his audience that four years ago many farm boys were "in fox holes in Korea."

The Democratic presidential nominee has called for the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act when he certainly knows that labor-management relations must, in the public interest, be regulated by law. Mr. Stevenson ought to make clear that the Taft-Hartley Act should be amended to make it equitable and not to give a new name to remove it as a symbol repugnant to labor. On taxes he has accepted the Democratic plan for reductions when his program points to large government expenditures.

Importance of Vice Presidency

In the past too little attention has been paid to the office of Vice President notwithstanding the fact that seven Presidents have reached their high office by constitutional succession from the vice presidency. This year the choice between the Republican and Democratic nominees for a second place will be a distinct factor in the casting of many ballots.

All Americans desire the well-being of Mr. Eisenhower and hope for his continued vigor. At the same time, his heart attack and his ill-effects operation have made voters more conscious of the qualifications of the running mates.

Mr. Nixon's campaigns in California for the House and Senate included the deliberate deflation of the character of his opponents. The low blows struck in those campaigns were repeated on a national scale by the Vice President in the 1954 congressional campaign. Time again he sought by innuendo to identify Democratic nominees as traitors and subversives. That appeal to ignorance and passion revolted many voters. By contrast, Senator Kefauver has no stigma of dishonor and he has a progressive voting record in Congress.

As the choice of the Vice President is arousing more thought than in the past so is the control of Congress at national elections a concern among independent voters. Were a Republican Congress to be elected in November, the chairmanships of important Senate committees would be returned to McCarthy, Wisconsin, Brewster of New Hampshire, Jenner of Indiana, Bricker of Ohio and other anti-Eisenhower Senators.

In the Nation's Best Interest

The President now calls for the election of such recent opponents of his program as Senator Dirksen of Illinois. But not until the Democrats won control of Congress at the mid-term election was Mr. Eisenhower able to obtain passage of important elements, both foreign and domestic, in his legislative program. Not until he was freed of the necessity of accommodating his party's Bricker-Jenner-McCarthy wing could the President undertake his true role as Chief Executive.

When the independent voter has considered the issues and the nominees in the campaign, he will find, the POST-DISPATCH believes, that the scales weigh decisively in favor of Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver. It is the conviction of this newspaper that the election will serve the best interest of the nation and the free world from which the American people are indivisible.

The POST-DISPATCH believes that new leadership will point the way to a life of higher rewards of equality, opportunity, security and peace which are the dream, indeed the destiny, of America.

Post-Dispatch, October 28th, 1957
By George W. O'Leary COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE