

AL LOVELAND

LET'S HIRE A NEW HAND

Let's spend our money on a man who will work full time at our job.

Elect AL LOVELAND to the U. S. Senate. Former Undersecretary of Agriculture. Head of the U. S. farm delegation to the United Nations. Director of Iowa's Food Production Program during World War II.



AL LOVELAND

Stands for these points

1. Build a strong United Nations. Give it authority, and the muscle to use it in policing international bullies.

Strive to limit the area of war, not to expand it. Limit our military involvements abroad to those approved by the United Nations.

Resist Communism. Keep a sharp eye on Russia. Build up our own strength. But never abandon the higher goal of re-establishing world order and peace.

- 2. Jealously protect basic social legislation the social security program, minimum wage, unemployment compensation, bank insurance, housing, and consumer protections against abuses by utilities and other big corporate interests.
- 3. Control inflation. Pay as we go on the defense program, in so far as possible. Keep the cost of living within reason by producing abundantly. Develop a program that moves pork, milk and eggs without waste directly to the people, and does not store them away from people.
- 4. Establish for small business men a sound credit and tax program that will put them in a more favorable position to compete with big business.
- 5. Keep the economy strong and expanding. This is essential to provide for enlargement of opportunity for our growing population, for security along the way, and to support the high cost of present and past wars.

Distributed by The Farmers Committee For Loveland

Ralph Bell, Chairman George Christensen, Treasurer



VOTERS:

Are you getting your money's worth?

NOTE THIS:

You are putting up \$50,000 a

You are putting up salary,
year on Hickenlooper in salary,
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Turn the page . . . look at these votes.



VOTERS: ARE YOU GETTING YOUR MONEYS WORTH?

If you had a hired hand who showed up for work only 1 day in 6, how long would you keep him?

THE FARMER IS REALLY STUCK! Out of 177 meetings, both open and private, held by the Senate Agriculture Committee up to early September this year, Hickenlooper attended only 30, or 1 in 6.

He has been absent 83 percent of the time — from the Senate job where the real work for farmers is done.

Are YOU Getting Your Money's Worth? Look at these votes. And remember: You are putting up \$50,000.00 a year on Hickenlooper. You have poured into the Hickenlooper regime over a quarter of a million dollars in the last 534 years.

GAS RATES

Hickenlooper says:

Your gas bill is too low.

He voted for the Kerr bill to raise gas rates. Congressional Record March 29 1950, page 4364. Senator Douglas of Illinois said of this bill:

"This would be an Easter present from the Congress to the big gas and oil men of from 2 to 5

million dollars."

HOUSING

Hickenlooper says:

There is no housing shortage.

He voted against the bill to provide middle-income cooperative housing in 1950. Congressional Record March 15, 1950, page 3438.

He voted against low-rent public and farm housing in 1949. Congressional Record April 21, 1949, page 4954. He voted 6 times to cripple the 1949 housing bill before finally agreeing to passage.

He voted against housing for low-income families in 1948; he voted to kill the bill to provide housing for disabled veterans in 1947; he voted against the bill to provide housing for disabled veterans in 1947; he voted against the bill to provide housing for veterans in 1946. Congressional Records April 21, 1948, page 4797, July 19, 1947, page 9552, April 10, 1946, page 3501.

MINIMUM WAGE

Hickenlooper says:

75c an hour is too much.

He voted against the 75c an hour minimum wage. Congressional Record, August 31, 1949, page 12795. This minimum equals \$30 for a 40-hour week; \$39 for a 48-hour week.

GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY

Hickenlooper says:

Talk for it, but vote against it.

He voted against, did not vote, or took a stand against all the government reorganization plans approved by the Citizens Committee For Reorganization of the Executive Branch (Hoover Report), as contributing to government economy and efficiency.

There are record votes on 3 plans submitted in 1949, and on 11 submitted in 1950. The Committee urged adoption of 2 of the plans in 1949, took no stand on one offered in 1950, and opposed only two of the 11 offered in 1950. Hickenlooper opposed all of these plans, or failed to vote.

CANCER & HEART DISEASE RESEARCH

Hickenlooper says:

Let's don't push this work too fast!

He voted against more funds for research on cancer, heart disease, and mental and dental health August 3, 1950. Congressional Record page 11876.

He voted to reduce funds for the National Cancer Institute May 5, 1947. Congressional Record page 4660.

RENT CONTROLS

Hickenlooper says:

Let's abolish rent controls.

He voted against passage of the bill to extend rent controls to Dec. 31, 1950. Congressional Record June 12, 1950, page 8574.

He voted 9 times to cripple the rent control law in 1949 before finally agreeing to passage. He voted 4 times to cripple the rent control law in 1948. He voted 2 times to cripple the rent control law in 1947.

But Hickenlooper IS for . . .

1. More Utility Profits.

He voted against TVA; against transmission lines from Shasta dam; against the Southwest Power Administration, which distributes low-cost power to cooperatives and municipal power systems; against installation of power generators at Grand Coulee dam; against transmissions facilities for the Kerr-Anaconda power project.

He IS for:

2. More Oil Millionaires.

He voted to restrict petroleum imports into the United States. Congressional Record, Sept. 15, 1949, page 13171-13172.

He voted for the Kerr bill to raise gas rates. Senator Douglas of Illinois said of this bill: "This would be an Easter present from the Congress to the big gas and oil men of from 2 to 5 million dollars."

He was one of the sponsors of the Tidelands Oil bill to make it possible for the big oil companies to gain control of oil reserves under coastal waters without Federal intervention.

He IS for:

3. Monopoly Pricing Systems.

He voted for the basing point bill which would have legalized practices the Supreme Court had outlawed as tending to foster monopoly. Congressional Record, April 10, 1950, page 5026, and June 2, 1950, page 8084.

He IS for:

4. Higher Freight Rates.

He voted for the Reed-Bulwinkle amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act. This makes it possible for railroads to get together on rate questions, without fear of prosecution under the anti-trust law.