

The original documents are located in Box D25, folder “Alaska Trip, September 1968 (exact date unknown; possibly in Anchorage - Representative Howard Pollock)” of the Ford Congressional Papers: Press Secretary and Speech File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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NOTES FOR ALASKA TRIP

1. INTEREST RATES ARE TERRIBLY HIGH IN ALASKA, ABOUT
1½ PER CENT HIGHER THAN ELSEWHERE IN THE COUNTRY. TELL
THEM "REPUBLICANS WILL STRAIGHTEN OUT THE ECONOMY OF THIS
COUNTRY AND BRING DOWN INTEREST RATES; WE'RE GOING TO
TURN THIS COUNTRY AWAY FROM THE HIGH INTEREST RATE POLICIES
OF THE JOHNSON-HUMPHREY ADMINISTRATION."

2. THE COST-OF-LIVING IS EXTREMELY HIGH IN ALASKA. REMIND
THEM THAT ~~THE~~ JOHNSON SAID DURING THE 1966 CAMPAIGN
THAT INFLATION IS ONLY SOMETHING YOU HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT
DURING A DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION, THEN ~~HE~~ RECENTLY

2/ALASKA NOTES

ADMITTED THAT "INFLATION IS THE ~~THE~~ CRUELLEST TAX OF ALL."
AND IT IS BECAUSE OF JOHNSON*HUMPHREY INELATION AND
ATTEMPTS TO HIDE THE REAL COST OF THE VIETNAM WAR THAT
A 10 PER CENT INCREASE IN INCOME TAXES HAS BEEN IMPOSED
ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE. (POLLACK VOTED FOR THE TAX HIKE-
SPENDING ~~THE~~ CUT PACKAGE, JUST AS YOU ~~THE~~ DID. A POLL
TAKEN IN HIS DISTRICT ~~ATER~~ SHOWED THAT 60 PER CENT OF
THOSE RESPONDING FAVORED POLLACK'S POSITION.)

3. TALK ABOUT THE RUBBER*STAMP 89TH CONGRESS AND HOW IT

3/ ALASKA NOTES

APPROPRIATED \$117 MILLION FOR LADYBIRD'S BEAUTIFICATION.

NOTE THAT THIS YEAR CONGRESS REFUSED TO APPROPRIATE

ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR THAT PROGRAM. CITE THE ABSURDITY

OF THE PROGRAM AT A TIME WHEN THE GOVERNMENT IS RUNNING

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS INTO THE RED. NOTE THE FACT THAT

POLLACK WAS SUCCESSFUL IN GETTING CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL

OF \$14 MILLION PER YEAR FOR FIVE YEARS FOR ~~THE~~ ALASKA

DEVELOPMENT ROADS ONLY TO HAVE THE JOHNSON*HUMPHREY

ADMINISTRATION FREEZE THE FUNDS.

4/ALASKA NOTES

CONTRAST JOHNSON*HUMPHREY SPENDING FOR BEAUTIFICATION

WITH REFUSAL TO ~~SPEND~~ SPEND FEDERAL FUNDS ON ALASKA'S ROADS

AND DESCRIBE THIS AS A CASE OF "COCKEYED PRIORITIES."

4. THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO CRIME IN ALASKA BUT IT DOES
HAVE THE HIGHEST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE ~~UNION~~ NATION.

SO STRESS ~~THE NEED FOR~~ FEDERAL

TAX INCENTIVES TO FUEL A GET*ALASKA*GOING PROGRAM. IT'S

A STATE WITH ~~THE~~ GREAT RESOURCES BUT IT NEEDS CAPITAL,

CAPITAL IT ISN'T GETTING ENOUGH OF ~~IT~~ UNDER ~~THE~~ THE

HIGH*INTEREST, TIGHT*MONEY JOHNSON*HUMPHREY ADMINISTRATION.

5/ALASKA NOTES

ALASKA IS THE LAST FRONTIER: A "G.O.P STATE," A "GREAT OPPORTUNITIE PLACE," BUT IT NEEDS A BOOST, A FREE ENTERPRISE, TAX INCENTIVE BOOST, FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. THIS TIES IN WITH THE STATE'S MOTTO: "NORTH TO THE FUTURE!"

5. IF YOU MENTION CRIME AT ALL IT SHOULD BE TO CONTRAST ALASKA WITH THE REST OF THE NATION AND TO SAY THAT

ALASKANS ARE THE KIND OF RUGGED, INDEPENDENT INDIVIDUALS WHO KNOW WHAT IT MEANS TO WORK FOR A LIVING AND WHO MADE AMERICA GREAT.

6/ ALASKA NOTES

6. YOU MIGHT MENTION THAT GOV. HICKEL IS THE FIRST REPUBLICAN GOVERNOR OF ALASKA AND THE FIRST ALASKAN EVER TO BE NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT. POLLACK IS THE FIRST REPUBLICAN TO REPRESENT ALASKA IN WASHINGTON IN 38 YEARS AND IT WAS POLLACK WHO GAVE THE NOMINATING SPEECH FOR HICKEL AT THE GOP CONVENTION.

7. YOU WILL BE IN ALASKA THE DAY AFTER THEIR PRIMARY ELECTION, SO ~~VARIOUS~~ GOP NOMINEES FOR VARIOUS OFFICES WILL BE INTRODUCED AT THE VARIOUS MEETINGS, ETC.

7/ ALASKA NOTES

8. IT IS SUGGESTED THAT YOU TALK ABOUT 15 MINUTES AT BREAKFASTS, 20 MINUTES AT THE LUNCHEONS, AND 30 MINUTES AT THE DINNERS.

9. THERE IS REFERENCE IN THE NOTES PREPARED BY POLLACK'S OFFICE TO THE "JONES ACT." THIS IS AN ACT WHICH PROHIBITS CONSTRUCTION OF SHIPS OUTSIDE THE U.S. IT ALSO SAYS YOU CAN'T USE A FOREIGN BOTTOM TO PLY BETWEEN ^{TWO} U.S. PORTS ~~ALASKA AND SEATTLE~~ BUT YOU CAN USE A

8/ ALASKA NOTES

FOREIGN BOTTOM TO ~~ALASKA AND SEATTLE~~ PLY BETWEEN A U.S. PORT AND A FOREIGN PORT. POLLACK IS TRYING TO AMEND THE JONES ACT TO ALLOW A ~~SWEDISH~~ SWEDISH*BUILT FERRY BOAT, ^(OWNED BY THE STATE OF ALASKA) THE WICKERSHAM, TO MAKE ~~TRIPS~~ RUNS ~~ALASKA AND SEATTLE~~ BETWEEN ALASKA AND SEATTLE, WASH., UNDER THE ~~U.S.~~ AMERICAN FLAG AND WITH AN ~~ALASKAN~~ ALASKAN CREW. I'M TOLD GARMATZ IS OPPOSING THIS AMENDMENT. UNLESS ALASKA CAN GET SOME RELIEF, THE WICKERSHAM WILL HAVE TO MAKE ITS TRIPS UNDER THE CANADIAN FLAG WITH A CANADIAN CREW. (THE STATE OF ~~ALASKA~~ ALASKA BOUGHT THE BOAT FROM SWEDEN ~~FOR~~ LACK OF

~~REDACTED~~ SUFFICIENT FUNDS TO BUY AMERICAN, I AM TOLD.)

THE REST OF THE DOPE ON WHAT TO TALK ABOUT AND WHAT TO
AVOID IS IN MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY POLLOCK'S ADMINISTRATIVE
ASSISTANT, HENRY ALBERT, AND CONTAINED IN THIS ENVELOPE.

#####

--PAUL.



GERALD FORD DINNER

PROGRAM:

MR. WENDELL CULTICE

After Cocktail Hour:

(Emcee announces this - asks audience to stand, remain standing for pledge)

1. Invocation - Former State Representative Forbes Baker
2. Pledge of Allegiance - Forbes Baker

Ask people to be seated for dinner.

Start program at dessert and coffee time

Introduce Head Table (except for Gerald Ford), ask those introduced to stand, ask audience to hold applause until all have been introduced.

1. Congressman Howard Pollock (who will later introduce our speaker)
Wife - Mary Ann
2. National Committeeman - Lloyd Burgess
3. For State Senate/ - ~~Senator V. Maurice Smith~~, Representative Terry Miller
4. For House of Representatives - District 16

Representative Tury Anderson
Representative John Holm
Representative Don Young
Pete Aiken
Joe Clift
George Silides
Gareth Wright

5. For House of Representatives - District 15 - John Sackett
6. Mrs. Cultice

Ask for applause

Introduce Howard Pollock again - he will introduce Congressman Ford

Speech

Presentation of gift by Miss Rhoda Forslund (from Congressman Pollock's Congressional Office) in behalf of the Fairbanks Native Association

Emcee: Thank everyone for coming and adjourn



*National
Republican Congressional Committee*

CONGRESSIONAL HOTEL
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20003

Lincoln 4-3010

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THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF AN UNUSUAL MAN

HOWARD W. POLLOCK
THE CONGRESSMAN FOR ALASKA
AUGUST, 1967

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The first Republican to be elected to the U.S. Congress by the people of Alaska has a background as colorful as the state he now represents. There is no way of briefly covering the background of this unusual, this outstanding American, except by simply omitting important aspects or accomplishments of his exciting life.

At 46, Congressman Pollock -- modest, warm and unassuming -- can already look back on an enviable and unusual career that has included:

-- Combat service in World War II that began as an ordinary Seaman and concluded as a Lt. Commander.

-- Homesteading in beautiful and rugged Alaska at 32, where he is now senior member of a law firm; president of Alaska Gold and Other Products, Inc., and Chairman of the Board of Alaskan Seafoods, Inc., two thriving corporations.

-- The unique distinction of being the only Alaskan in history ever to serve in all three legislative bodies -- the Alaska Territorial Legislature before Statehood, the State Legislature (Minority Whip in the Alaska Senate), and the United States Congress.

-- Rare recognition in the national leadership that few freshmen Congressmen receive: he was elected to represent his fellow GOP freshmen Congressmen on the weighty Republican Policy Committee, and has been entrusted with more committee assignments than any Member of Congress and with many responsibilities that are most unusual for a freshman member.



-- Hunting, with four outstanding trophies honored in the Records of North American Big Game: polar bear, grizzly bear, mountain sheep and caribou; fishing, mountain climbing, pistol shooting, bowling, skiing and octopus hunting. And all of this after losing his right forearm in a World War II grenade explosion overseas.

Behind these achievements is the personal history of a man whose warmth and friendly ways are his real distinction. Those close to Mr. Pollock soon learn that the recognition he has earned is only the by-product of his deeper personal commitment to excellence in service. Even as a young man, it was clear that he would be called upon to serve as a scholar and natural leader, as the time when he was elected national president of Phi Theta Kappa, the junior college honorary scholastic society, prior to the outbreak of World War II. Since then he has often interrupted promising and responsible positions to further improve his education. The first such interruption came not long after he completed his military service and homesteaded in Alaska. And even during his law studies at the University of Santa Clara, California, in 1953, he was elected to the Alaska Territorial Legislature. He graduated in law in 1955 at the University of Houston, was named "outstanding student" by the university, and "graduate of the year" by the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. During his last year and one-half in law school he also served first as national vice president then as national president of the American Law Student Association and chairman of its Board of Governors.

In recognition of Rep. Pollock's civic and public service in Alaska and the nation, as well as of his distinguished scholastic record, his pioneer homesteading, his hunting and athletic skill, he was named One of the Ten Outstanding Young Men of the United States by the US Junior Chamber of Commerce for the year 1955.

After returning to Alaska, he entered business. His rise in business was capped in 1959 by the award of a Sloan Fellowship by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for advanced post graduate work. In one year he completed the necessary work for a master's degree in industrial management at M.I.T. With this, Mr. Pollock and his family returned home to Alaska.

At this time, only a few years after he had served as a director of "Operation Statehood", Mr. Pollock was elected to the young State Legislature and served with distinction in the Alaska Senate.

Never a man to worry about the odds against him, the then Senator Pollock undertook the formidable task of campaigning for Alaska's lone seat in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1966 against the incumbent who had held the seat since Statehood. No Republican had been elected to represent Alaskans in Washington, D.C. for 37 years, since Territorial Delegate Wickersham, back in 1930.

State Senator Pollock campaigned by bush plane, taking his sleeping bag and overnight kit and travelling from village to village from day to day, covering the vast area of Alaska, over 586,400 square miles. He traveled to the most remote reaches of a state two and one-half times the size of Texas, and containing one-sixth of all the land mass of the United States, with no Eskimo, Indian or Aleut village too small for his attention.

He was elected as the first Republican Congressman for Alaska in history. The new height the victory gave him was not accepted by Mr. Pollock as a plateau of honor, but as an increasing responsibility calling for an even greater commitment to service for the people of his state and nation. The favorable and most respected impression he has made on other Congressmen is reflected in assignments to committees which wield so much of the power in the legislative process.

Congressman Pollock has been given unusual recognition in both the quality and number of key Standing Committee and Special Committee assignments to which he has been assigned. The fact that the Congressman was given more Committee assignments than any other Member of Congress, most unusual for any Member, is a tribute to his capacity for handling important matters and prodigious quantities of work.

Congressman Pollock was appointed to the Standing Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to the Subcommittees on Indian Affairs, on Public Lands and on National Parks & Recreation. He was also appointed to the Standing Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to the Subcommittees on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and Oceanography. In addition, Congressman Pollock was appointed to the important Committee on Committees which determines the Committee assignments for the Members of Congress, was appointed to the very important Policy Committee and to the National Congressional Committee. A number of these are firsts for any Alaskan.

Still he continues to reach out and serve where he is needed. Only recently he was honored with membership on the Board of Directors of the American Society for Oceanography, Pacific Western Region. The position is one of special importance to his home state, with its great stretches of ocean shoreline, and to all of the western United States.

The clarity and depth of his thought have also become hallmarks of his addresses. Both young people and more sophisticated audiences seeking a speaker who instructs and inspires alike, have sought him out. Fellow Congressmen rely on his sincerity, his capacity, his integrity and his grasp of difficult situations.

It is not surprising that Howard Pollock is often referred to as a leader among leaders, an unassuming man who has distinguished himself by forgetting

himself, whose personal commitment is excellence in service, and whose fire is loyalty to that commitment.

An Indiaaaa citizen wrote to his Congressman after an appearance by Mr. Pollock in that state: "I really like this fellow. He lays it on the line. He doesn't mince words. He brings the hazy issues into focus."

This is Howard W. Pollock, the Congressman for Alaska

#

HOWARD W. POLLOCK

PERSONAL HISTORY
January, 1967

Born: Chicago, Illinois, April 11, 1920

Education: High School - Perkinston, Mississippi, 1935-1939
Junior College - Perkinston, Mississippi, 1939-1941
University - University of Santa Clara, California:
School of Law, 1952-1953
- University of Houston, Texas:
School of Law, 1953-1955
- Received Bachelor of Laws Degree
College - Post-graduate Advanced Studies at
Massachusetts Institute of Technology,
Cambridge, Massachusetts - Sloan
Fellow, 1959-1960
- Received Master of Science Degree in
Industrial Management

Family: Wife, Maryanne Pollock, nee Passmore
Children: Ron, age 15; Pam, age 14; Randy, age 11
Patty, age 10; Ricky, age 8

Church Affiliation: Catholic

Professional: Member of Alaska, Anchorage, Texas and American
Bar Associations; Admitted to Practice before
the United States Supreme Court, 1960

Personal History - Homesteader, Received Patent of Original
Private Title, 1952
Hobbies: Hunting (four outstanding trophies
honored in Records of North American Big
Game: polar bear, grizzly bear, mountain
sheep, caribou), Fishing, Mountain climbing,
Pistol Shooting, Bowling, Skiing, Octopus
Hunting

Business Background:

1936-1937 - Engineer-Apprentice, Ordinary Seaman, Maritime
Service

Business Background - cont'd

- 1941-1946 - United States Navy, Enlisted as Seaman, retired as Lieutenant Commander; Lost right forearm in grenade explosion overseas
- 1944-1945 - Personnel Manager, Mare Island Cafeteria System, Vallejo, California
- 1946-1947 - Sales Manager, Zippet Venetian Manufacturing Corporation
- 1948-1949 - Salary and Wage Analyst, Civilian Personnel Office, Fort Richardson, Alaska
- 1949-1951 - Civilian Personnel Officer, Fort Richardson and Headquarters, U. S. Army, Alaska
- 1952-1955 - Law Student at Universities of Santa Clara and Houston
- 1955-1956 - Chief, Contract and Claims Department, Morrison-Knudsen Co., White Alice Communications System
- 1957-1959 - Contract Administrator, Legal Counsel, Assistant Project Manager, Federal Electric Corporation, Maintenance and Operation of White Alice Communications System
 - Corporate Secretary and Legal Counsel, Northern Services, Inc., Subsidiary of Federal Electric Corporation, ITT
 - President, Falcon Alaska Oil Company
- 1959-1960 - Graduate Student as Sloan Fellow at MIT, School of Industrial Management, qualifying for Masters Degree
 - Toured corporate, manufacturing and other industrial and government facilities throughout the United States, England, France, Belgium and West Germany
 - Wrote Masters Thesis on Aspects of Corporate Management
- 1960-1965 - Practicing Attorney, presently Senior Member in Law Firm of Pollock & Associates
 - President, Alaska Gold & Other Products, Inc.
 - President, Alaskan Seafoods, Inc.

Civic and Public Service:

- President, Alaskan Prospectors Society, 1950
- Territorial Representative, Alaska Territorial Legislature, 1953-1955
- First President, Anchorage United Nations Association, 1956

Civic and Public Service - cont'd

- Director, Alaska World Affairs Council, 1960-1965
- Director, Operation Statehood and Operation Statehood, Hawaii, 1958-1959
- Alaska State Senator, 1960-1962; 1964-1966
Senate Minority Whip, 1964-1965
- Elected the Lone Congressman from Alaska in the US House of Representatives, November, 1966
- Only Alaskan to serve in the Territorial Legislature, the State Legislature, and the United States Congress

Awards and Honors:

- National President of Phi Theta Kappa, Junior College Honorary Scholastic Society, 1940
- Outstanding Student, University of Houston, 1955
- Graduate of the Year, Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity, 1955
- National Vice-President, American Law Student Association, 1954
- National President, American Law Student Association, 1954-1955
- Chairman of the Board of Governors, American Law Student Association, 1955
- Chosen as One of the Ten Outstanding Young Men in the United States, US Junior Chamber of Commerce Award, 1955
- Awarded appointment as Sloan Fellow for Advanced Study in Industrial Management Techniques and Executive Development, MIT, 1959
- Awarded George Washington Honor Medal, American Freedoms Foundation, 1966

Memberships:

- Life Membership in Jaycees (US Chamber of Commerce) Anchorage Chamber of Commerce, Knights of Columbus, B.P.O. Elks, Kiwanis International, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Alaska Native Brotherhood
- Member of Alaska Republican State Central Committee Committeeman, Republican Southcentral District; Former Candidate for Republican Nomination for Governor of Alaska
- Member Board of Directors, American Society for Oceanography, Pacific Western Region

ITEM TRANSFER REFERENCE FORM

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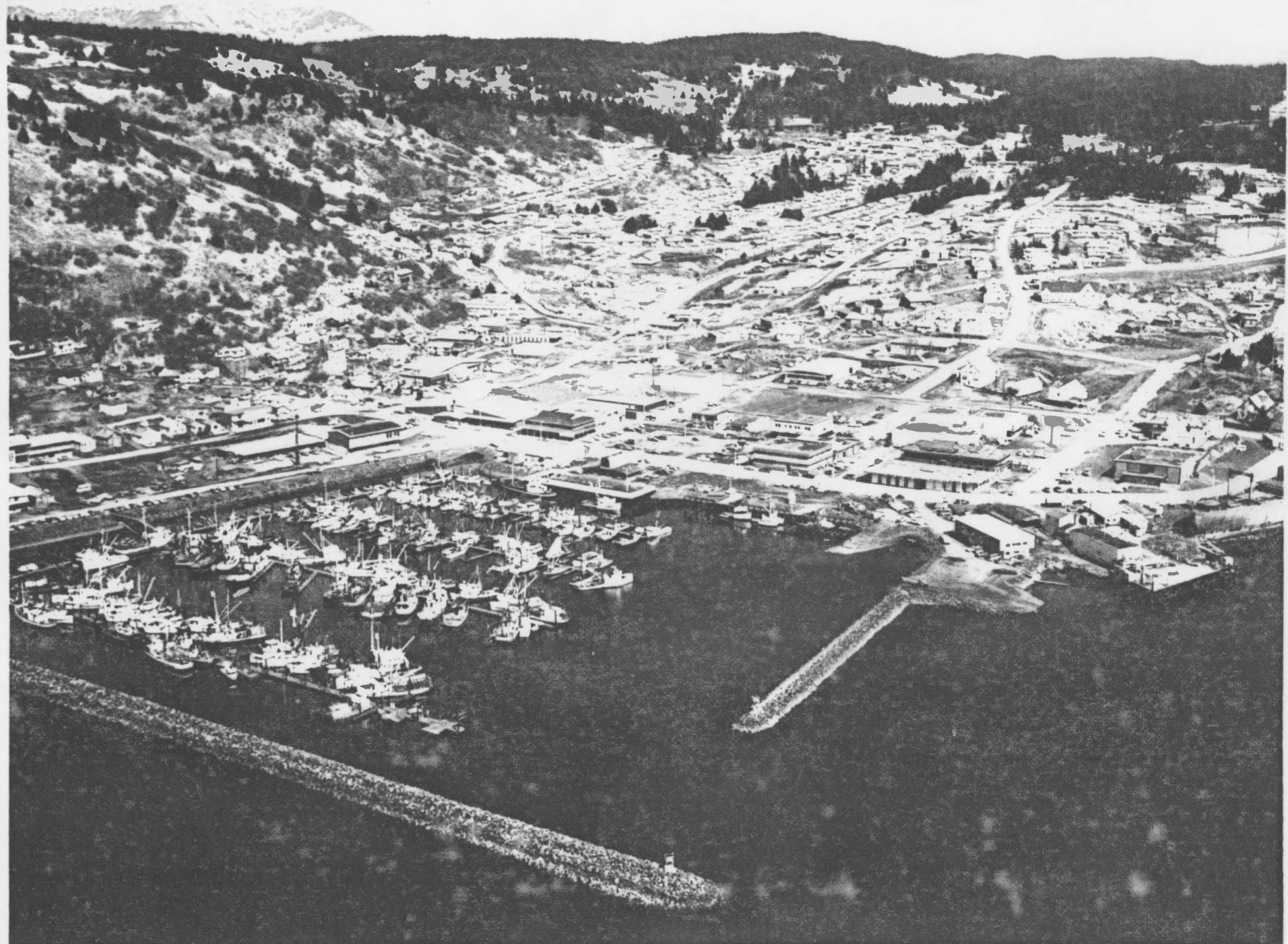
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Document Description: 8" x 10" Black and White Photograph
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Speech dated September, 1968 - ALASKA [Folder title, the same],
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NLFP - 11/4/77



DON'T TALK ABOUT CRIME IN STREETS!!

ANCHORAGE

Dinner

Largest city in State of Alaska. Approximately 125,000 population. Growing rapidly. Has voted Republican in the past

Topics for discussion:

- A. Recognition of Alaskan problems and issues in the Republican Platform -- fishing, polar development and Indian and Eskimo problems (Platform pages 13 and 22)
- B. Republican ways of solving tight money. High interest rates, State needs capital.
- C. Fishing, ethics, Governmental Congressional reform. One issue in campaign is ethics. Ford should outline how Republican policy can help Nation.
- D. Jones Act amendments.
- E. Speed up patents under the Statehood Act. Statehood Act granted Alaska 103 million acres of land. Government has been slow in issuing patents to the State. Only 5 million acres have been patented. Most of this has been held up because of land claims. 91st Congress should speedily solve the Alaska Native Land Claim problems.
 - 1) State must proceed with its land selection and development which has been held up by Secretary of Interior because of land claims.
 - 2) Claims are justified and deserve fair and equitable settlement for native people.
 - 3) Encourage investment capital by Republican tax credit approach such as rural and urban project development action and possible training proposals such as Human Investment Act and Republican Manpower, Development and Training Act.
- F. Investment for roads - Federal money needed. Alaska not part of Interstate System.



ROUGH DRAFT

CONGRESSMAN POLLOCK'S PUBLIC IMAGE

From public opinion polls Pollock appears to be well regarded. We have worked very hard on Alaskan problems in Congress and this is mentioned favorably in the polls. Only a minority of Alaskans seem interested in ideology. Thus our aim has been to project an image of an aggressive and effective Congressman for the whole state and NOT as a spokesman for a political ideology. Pollock does not want to be identified by labels although some of the press has been calling him a moderate which is fine. The thing to be avoided is close identification with the ultra-conservative ideology.

Identification by labels does not mean "Republican". It is fine to talk about Republican proposals, the wisdom of electing a Republican Congress or identifying Pollock as a good Republican. It is especially good to mention the recognition he has received from the Party--Policy Committee, spoke to National Convention, etc. At the same time, however, it should be emphasized that the welfare of Alaska is paramount to that of the Party although it can be said that the record of the past ~~two~~ years of GOP rule has shown that the interests of both the Party and Alaska are the same.

The last public opinion poll we took showed that 50% thought HWP had done a good job while 27% thought only fair and 7% not a good job. The rest had no opinion. Favorable qualities mentioned most often were--sincere 51%, honest 34% and intelligent 29%. Unfavorable qualities were--inexperienced 10% and publicity seeker 8%.



GUN CONTROL

HOT LINE CALL TO PRESS IN ALASKA

7/23/68
Alaska is
(anti-gun control
4,000 to 30 by mail count)

This afternoon I addressed the full House of Representatives for more than an hour explaining how the gun bill would adversely affect Alaska. I made the motion to send the Administration's gun bill back to the Judiciary Committee so that proper hearings might be held on the many unanswered questions on this controversial issue. My original motion was defeated and the bill then passed the House by a vote of 304 to 118. The bill passed the House without any provision for gun registration or gun owner licensing, and I hope the Senate will not try to add this on.

I am most certainly opposed to this legislation since it pre-empts the State's prerogative to control matters within its borders.

I am also most unhappy that the exact meaning of the language contained in the Administration's gun bill must await, yet unwritten, a letter from the Attorney General. This is preposterous and an irresponsible way for the U. S. House of Representatives to enact Federal legislation.

Although I voted against this bill I am pleased that I was successful in having four of my amendments adopted. These included: (1) a redefinition of interstate commerce to make it clear that shipments from one point in Alaska to another point in Alaska would be permitted even though the goods may travel outside Alaska's borders; (2) to include military personnel stationed in Alaska as "residents" for the purpose of this bill (3) to permit interstate movement of firearms when in your personal possession while travelling on an airline, train, bus, or other commercial interstate carriers; and (4) reduce the Federal license fees for manufacturing or importing sporting firearms from \$500 to \$50.

Cite to show Pollock effective #

My amendments to regulate mailorder shipments rather than prohibit all mail order shipments was defeated by a margin of only three votes. My amendment to deposit all Federal license fees to the credit of the Federal State hunting programs was defeated by a margin of 18 votes and my amendment to remove the prohibition from anyone under the age of 21 engaging in the business of gunsmithing was defeated by a 14 vote margin.

Unsuccessful Pollock Amendments

Other major amendments which were adopted and which I strongly supported included one that would permit all lawful firearms to be retained even though they might not be purchased in one's State of residence; and mandatory prison terms for persons using a firearm during the commission of a Federal felony.

This is Howard W. Pollock, The Congressman for Alaska, Reporting to You From Washington, D.C.

#



Memo For Congressman Ford

Alaska--population 275,000

<u>Group</u>	<u>Percent of Population</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Characteristics</u>
Native	18%	All areas but especially rural	Very poor, stongly Democratic
Negroes	3%	Anchorage, Fairbanks	Mildly active but not yet militant
Oriental	1%	Urban	
Military Personnel	15%	Anchorage, Fairbanks	Transient, most are non-resident
Unions	21,000 workers	All areas	Leadership is very Democratic Members seem to be more independent.

Most Alaskans are Caucasians living in small towns and cities with relatively high incomes. Most have migrated here from other states. Mobility is high as in the educational level (median school years completed 12 $\frac{1}{2}$). Percentage of those working for government is the highest in the country. Over half of these (18,000) work for the federal government and the rest (12,000) for state and local units. Other major industries are oil exploration and production, timber, fishing, transportation, tourism and construction. Total Employment is 90,000

VOTING HABITS

Traditionally a one party Democratic state Alaska has since statehood (achieved 1/3/59) become a two party state. National trends are closely followed in voting. Nixon won a close election in 1960 while Goldwater lost 2 to 1 in 1964. 1964 defeat almost eliminated GOP in State Legislature but we followed nation again in 1966 by electing Governor, Congressman and both Houses of Legislature.

1966 Voter preference (August Primary)	Democrats 46.6%
	Republican 23.8%
	Independents 29.6%



1966 Vote in November

Governor Democrats 48.5% Republican 50.0% Independents 1.5%

U. S. House Democrats 48.4% Republican 51.6% !

GOP candidate must naturally appeal to Democrats and Independents and many Democrats cross over. State is moderate in political leanings. Labor was very strong in the 1950's but has lost considerable influence.

PARTY PROBLEMS

GOP has vocal right wing minority. This minority controls state party organization This faction is far to the right of voters in GOP Primary. There is some John Birch Society influence in this faction. The organization is often at odds with GOP elected officials including Congressman Pollock. Alaska however is a primary state. Nominees are not chosen or endorsed by party. Party organization is very weak for both Democrats and Republicans. Major candidates must create their own organization.

KENAI-SOLDOTNA

breakfast

Rapidly growing small towns with expanding Petro-Chemical Industry.
Large Democratic Registration.

Kenai hit very hard on tight money - high interest.

Government investment Kenai Boat Harbor. Howard pushing for funds to complete this study.

Howard got special Alaska Federal road program money out of general funds - authorization \$14 million per year beginning FY '68 for 5 years.

Howard persuaded House to appropriate money over Administration's opposition. Administration refuses to spend money. This can be used for three things:

- 1) How effective HWP is
- 2) type of Government investment Alaska needs
- 3) Beat Administration over head.

KODIAK

luncheon

5 - 6 thousand population - very Democratic

Almost completely involved in fishing - Also Navy base.

Fishing plank in Platform on strong protection by State Department of American fishermen.

Imperative Government consider proposal to extend fishing zone. HWP bill to extend the exclusive fishing zone to include the entire continental shelf.

Protecting our resources from foreign countries.

HWP has proposed that we have a cabinet level Department of Marine Resources. Ocean industry should have greater voice in Executive branch. Consider establishment of Marine Resources Department.

Alaska moderate politically and type of approach should provide ritual of roasting Democrats.

Stress progressive Republican proposals to solve problems.

Republicans are Responsive and Responsible!

Responsive to the needs and wishes of the People!

Responsible in Responding!





WASHINGTON REPORT



HOWARD W. POLLOCK The Congressman For Alaska

1507 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING - WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515 - TELEPHONE: CODE 202 225-5785

(NOT PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE)



Vol. 90-2-6

My dear Friends and Fellow Alaskans,

ALASKAN NATIVE LAND CLAIMS HEARINGS HELD

*This is a 1968
Major Problem
in Alaska!*

"These are the two greatest days the Alaskan Natives have ever had!", declared Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of Indian Affairs at the conclusion of two days of hearings of the Senate & House Committees on Interior & Insular Affairs in Washington, D.C. Several strong and dynamic Native leaders of Alaska testified before the Committee to present statements in support of Alaskan Natives Land Claims legislation. Outstanding presentations were made by such prominent Alaskan Natives as John Borbridge, President, Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians; Emil Notti, President, Alaska Federation of Natives; Don Wright, President, Cook Inlet Native Association; Flore Lekanof, Executive Director, Alaska State Community Action Program; Mrs. Laura Bergt, Member of Governor's Task Force on Native Land Claims; State Rep. Willie Hensley, of Kotzebue; and attorneys Cliff Groh and Roger Connor of Anchorage and Barry Jackson of Fairbanks.

Prominent Alaskans who attended the hearings are, l.-r.:(standing) George Gardner, Roger Connor, Emil Notti, Flore Lekanof, Cliff Groh Barry Jackson, Rhoda Forslund, Morris Thompson; (seated) St. Rep. Willie Hensley, your Congressman, and Laura Bergt.



I am pleased to have persuaded the Chairman of the Committee to hold these hearings. This was the first time in history that hearings for Alaskan Native Land Claims were held before any Committee of Congress in Washington, D.C. The witnesses made a strong impression on the Members of Congress. Many of the Members commented about the eloquence and forcefulness of the presentations of the Alaskan Natives. By virtue of these hearings, it is now a matter of record that Congress has recognized the importance and complexity of the Alaskan Native Lands Claim issue. I feel that strong inroads were made during these two days to shorten the time when just settlements can finally be made.

PUBLIC WORKS AUTHORIZATION BILL PASSED

- Use in Fairbanks (flood)

On Monday, July 15, 1968, the House passed the long-awaited Public Works and Flood Control bill. Fighting vigorously for Alaska's needs, my efforts were fruitful in gaining the funding authorizations for harbors and flood control projects in four areas of our State.

\$111.7 million was authorized for a flood control project in the Tanana River Basin near Fairbanks. Last year, at the height of the flood, I was successful in persuading the Committee Chairman to dispatch the Public Works Subcommittee to Fairbanks, Nenana and Minto to view the catastrophe first-hand. Last May a delegation from Fairbanks testified in favor of this project in a special hearing, which I was successful in arranging, before the House Public Works Committee. All of these efforts were instrumental in achieving the required authorization that the Army Corps of Engineers deemed necessary for this project.

Projects of this magnitude normally require two to three years work before they are authorized by Congress. Through diligence, hard work, and the assistance of many Congressmen (including our good friend, Don Clausen, of Calif.), we were able to expedite the departmental reports and gain approval in only 10 months, a near record. Three other Alaska projects also received fund authorizations in this bill: Kake Harbor, \$1,760,000; King Cove Harbor, \$522,000; and Sergius and Whitestone Narrows, \$3,030,000.

Due to the tight financial situation our country is in because of the war in Vietnam, money for public works is scarce. So, I feel we are particularly fortunate. This year, more than 1,100 witnesses appeared before the House Public Works Committee to present testimony for some 140 extra projects. But the House, for the first time since the Korean War, refused to add a single new proposal to the Public Works package. Alaska was very fortunate to be included and to obtain authorization for these four projects.

FOREIGN AID

- Pollack position popular there

I joined 184 other budget-conscious Members of the U.S. House of Representatives in calling for a one-year moratorium on adding additional funds to our foreign aid program. The Administration proposed a \$2.96 billion foreign aid authorization bill, an increase of \$67 million over Fiscal Year 68. As I stated in debate on the floor of the House, I simply cannot understand how we can possibly justify increasing foreign aid while decreasing domestic expenditures and taxing our citizens more than ever before in history to meet these self-imposed unilateral obligations or commitments, often to countries whose stated objectives are inimical to our national interests. All this occurs at a time when we have an acute fiscal crisis, and when there are \$4.5 billions of dollars in the pipeline, an amount sufficient to continue the program at the present level of expenditures for two years without appropriating one cent.

It is worth noting that during the period of 1946-1966, the foreign aid program in grants and interest have cost the American taxpayer the astronomical total of \$171.2 billion (that is, a million dollars 171,200 times), during which same period our national debt increased by \$104 billion. Although the Committee cut the Administration budget request by \$596 million, and there were additional floor cuts totalling \$371 million, I voted against passage of the remaining \$2 billion additional authorization, to be added to the \$4.5 billion previously appropriated but unexpended.

ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS

My offices are now accepting applications for appointments to the Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colorado; the Military Academy at West Point, New York; the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland; and the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York. A candidate must be a U.S. citizen, a resident of Alaska, between the ages of 17 and 21, unmarried, and a high school graduate. The Academy graduates are expected to serve a minimum of four years of active duty after receiving their commissions.

Competitive examinations to fill the vacancies in the various academies have been scheduled for October 5, 1968 in Alaska, and will be conducted at my request by the U.S. Civil Service Commission. Anyone desiring to take the exam must contact my offices before September 9, 1968.

The Coast Guard recognizes the College Board Entrance Examination given nationally for 400 openings in the class entering the following summer.



Your Congressman receives a Smoky Bear Wall Plaque from Mal Hardy, Director of the Cooperative State-Federal Forest Fire Prevention Program. Mr. Hardy has special interest in Alaska's natural resources based on more than 10 years in the former Territory and new State in assignments for the U.S. Forest Service at Juneau, Cordova, Petersburg, Seward and Anchorage.

I was pleased to move the admission of Attorney John M. Stern, of Anchorage, to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court. Here we are pictured in front of the Supreme Court Building immediately prior to the admission proceedings.



Six months ago this July, the U.S.S. PUEBLO was taken on the high seas by the bathtub navy of North Korea. Since the capture of and imprisonment of 82 brave American sailors, their plight and that of the PUEBLO have been quietly shifted to the back pages of the news.

The President, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of State, or for that matter, the C.I.A., do not even know where the crew of the PUEBLO are being held hostage. The American public is in the dark as to the circumstances surrounding the seizure of the PUEBLO, and, especially, why it was allowed to happen. It is time this great nation make it known that it will not condone such an act of piracy. We must rededicate ourselves to the task of returning the brave Americans and their ship. **REMEMBER THE PUEBLO!**

If you know of anyone wishing to be included on my Newsletter mailing list, please fill out the blank space provided below and return to my Washington offices.

NAME _____

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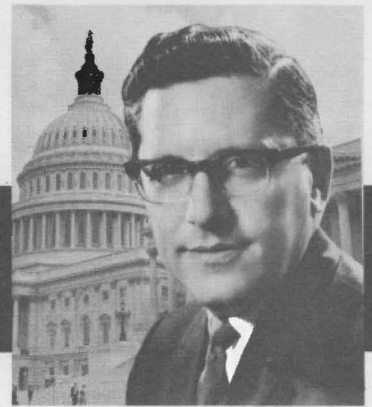
ZIP _____

Cordially,

HOWARD W. DOLLOCK
The Congressman for Alaska

HOWARD W. POLLOCK THE CONGRESSMAN FOR ALASKA

1507 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515. TELEPHONE CODE 202 225-5765



IMMEDIATE RELEASE

POLLOCK AMENDMENT INCREASES VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION FUNDS

*(This became
law & it
was
Pollock's
all
the
way.)*

The House Select Subcommittee on Education has accepted an amendment proposed by Rep. Howard W. Pollock (R-Alaska) that would establish a minimum allocation of federal funds to each state for its vocational rehabilitation program.

Under the proposal, if finally enacted, Alaska will receive \$1 million in federal funds next year to assist its handicapped population. Last year aid totalled \$521,000 for this purpose. Other states benefiting are Delaware, Nevada and Wyoming each of which received less than the \$1 million now established as a minimum in the Committee bill.

Pollock introduced the proposal for himself and the Congressman from the other affected states. As originally drafted, the amendment established a minimum of one quarter of one per cent of the annual authorization thus increasing the minimum each year as the authorization increased. The Committee, however, changed this to a flat minimum of \$1 million.

Pollock hailed the adoption of the amendment as enabling Alaska for the first time to adequately serve its handicapped citizens. Preliminary estimates by the Alaska Office of Vocational Rehabilitation indicate that more than 25,000 Alaskans suffer from a physical or emotional handicap and are eligible for services under this program.

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NEWS

from

HOWARD W. POLLOCK THE CONGRESSMAN FOR ALASKA

1507 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515, TELEPHONE CODE 202 225-5765



ALASKA 874 FUNDS

AUGUST 1968

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD POLLOCK BLASTED THE JOHNSON-HUMPHREY ADMINISTRATION FOR BEING ANTI-EDUCATION. POLLOCK EXPRESSED HIS DISPLEASURE AT THE PRESIDENT'S REFUSAL TO RELEASE \$91 MILLION APPROPRIATED BY THE CONGRESS TO FUND THE FEDERALLY IMPACTED SCHOOL DISTRICTS THROUGHOUT THE NATION. POLLOCK SAID:

"THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION CLEARLY SHOWS THE ADMINISTRATION CONSIDERS EDUCATION A LOW PRIORITY PROGRAM, AND IT'S TIME FOR THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY TO WAKE UP TO THE FACT THAT THE PROPER EDUCATION OF OUR CHILDREN IS THE SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT ITEM IN PRESERVING THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE." HE CONTINUED, "THE JOHNSON-HUMPHREY ADMINISTRATION HAS ACTED IN COMPLETE DISREGARD OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MANDATE AND THE OVERWHELMING DESIRE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THAT EDUCATION BE GIVEN HIGHEST PRIORITY."

THE PRESIDENT'S FREEZE ON FEDERAL SCHOOL FUNDS RESULTED IN A LOSS OF \$2.4 MILLION FOR ALASKA SCHOOLS FOR FISCAL YEAR '68. CONGRESSMAN POLLOCK SAID THIS MEANS THE FINANCING OF ALASKAN SCHOOLS NEXT YEAR IS NOW SHORT BY THAT AMOUNT, SINCE THE MONEY HAS ALREADY BEEN BORROWED FROM FUNDS FOR THIS COMING FALL SCHOOL TERM IN ANTICIPATION OF THE PROMISE OF FULL FUNDING BY THE CONGRESS. THE HOUSE TWICE THIS YEAR OVERWHELMINGLY APPROVED FULL FUNDING OF THE VITAL P.L. 874 PROGRAM.

CONGRESSMAN POLLOCK CONTINUED: "IF THE JOHNSON-HUMPHREY ADMINISTRATION CONTINUES THE FREEZE ON FEDERAL EDUCATION FUNDS FOR THIS COMING YEAR, ALASKAN SCHOOL DISTRICTS WILL BE SHORT AN ADDITIONAL \$12 to \$13 MILLION, WHICH WOULD BRING THE ALASKAN SCHOOL DEFICIT TO MORE THAN \$15 MILLION FOR THE 1968-1969 SCHOOL YEAR, AND THIS WOULD BE AN INTOLERABLE BURDEN. SUCH A LOSS IS NOT ONLY HIGHLY DISCRIMINATORY AGAINST ALASKA, BUT WOULD BE ABSOLUTELY CATASTROPHIC FOR OUR STATE. THIS IS YET ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S DISREGARD FOR THE UNIQUE NEEDS OF ALASKA -- A COMPLETE FREEZE ON THE SPECIAL ALASKAN HIGHWAY FUNDS, SEVERE CUT-BACKS ON AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION, REFUSAL TO AMEND THE JONES ACT, AND NOW THE FINAL BLOW - SCHOOL FUNDS."

POLLOCK INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE TO FREEZE ALL FOREIGN AID FUNDS UNTIL THE JOHNSON-HUMPHREY ADMINISTRATION RELEASES THE P.L. 874 FUNDS WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROPRIATED TO GIVE EDUCATION THE TOP PRIORITY IT DESERVES.

