

SJR

62

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTIONS (House)

HJR 71, (cont'd)

authorized by law for housing for veterans and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State who vote on the question... ." (underlined language is being added to existing statute). Provides amendment to be placed before the voters at the next general election.

Introduced January 12 and referred to State Affairs, Judiciary, then to Finance.

Permanent Fund HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 72, by the Rules Committee by Request of Gov. (increasing contribu.) Proposes an amendment to the state constitution providing at least (state const. twenty-five percent of production tax and severance tax proceeds --amending) shall be placed in the Alaska Permanent Fund. Provides amendment be placed before the voters at the next general election. (See SJR 58, page 23, identical).

Introduced January 12 and referred to State Affairs, Judiciary, then to Finance.

MX Missiles HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 73, by Reps. Rogers, Randolph, Moss, (deployment Clocksin, Vaska and Miller. Requests the President of the U.S. in Alaska) to direct the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Air Force to eliminate Alaska from consideration as a basing site for MX missiles. Further asks the members of the Alaskan Congressional Delegation to use every means available to prevent or discourage deployment of the missiles and the use of nuclear excavation techniques to deploy the missiles. Copies to be sent to the President, Secretaries of Defense and the Air Force and the Alaskan delegation.

Introduced January 14 and referred to Resources.

Shuttle HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 48, by Rep. Grussendorf. Urges the (improving) Governor to direct the Dept. of Transportation and Public Facilities to make every effort to improve the seating and rest facilities on the shuttle ferries by such additions as wall-supported bunks and other appropriate improvements to meet the needs of the traveling Alaskan public.

Introduced January 12 and referred to Transportation, then to Finance.

Ninilchik HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 49, by Reps. Malone and O'Connell. (Speed Limit) Requests the Governor to direct the Commissioner of Transportation and Public Facilities to take the necessary action to reduce the speed limit between Mile 134.6 and Mile 137 of the Sterling Highway from 45 miles per hour to 35 miles per hour.

Introduced January 14 and referred to Transportation.

Introduced: 1/20/82  
Referred: State Affairs

1 IN THE SENATE

BY STIMSON

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 62

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TWELFTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 Opposing the deployment of MX missiles  
6 in Alaska.

7 BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 WHEREAS the United States Department of Defense is considering locating  
9 MX Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs) in deep underground bases in  
10 Alaska; and

11 WHEREAS the United States Air Force, the Defense Nuclear Agency and the  
12 Alaska tunnel mining industry apparently are considering the use of nuclear  
13 explosives to excavate one or more mountains in which to deploy the missiles;  
14 and

15 WHEREAS the MX missile is a strategic weapon designed to destroy Soviet  
16 missile silos and other "hardened" targets; and

17 WHEREAS deployment of MX missiles in Alaska would make the state a  
18 target for a Soviet preemptive missile attack; and

19 WHEREAS a final decision on the MX basing mode is due in July 1983;

20 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the President of the  
21 United States is respectfully requested to direct the Secretary of Defense  
22 and the Secretary of the Air Force to eliminate Alaska from consideration as  
23 a basing site for MX missiles; and be it

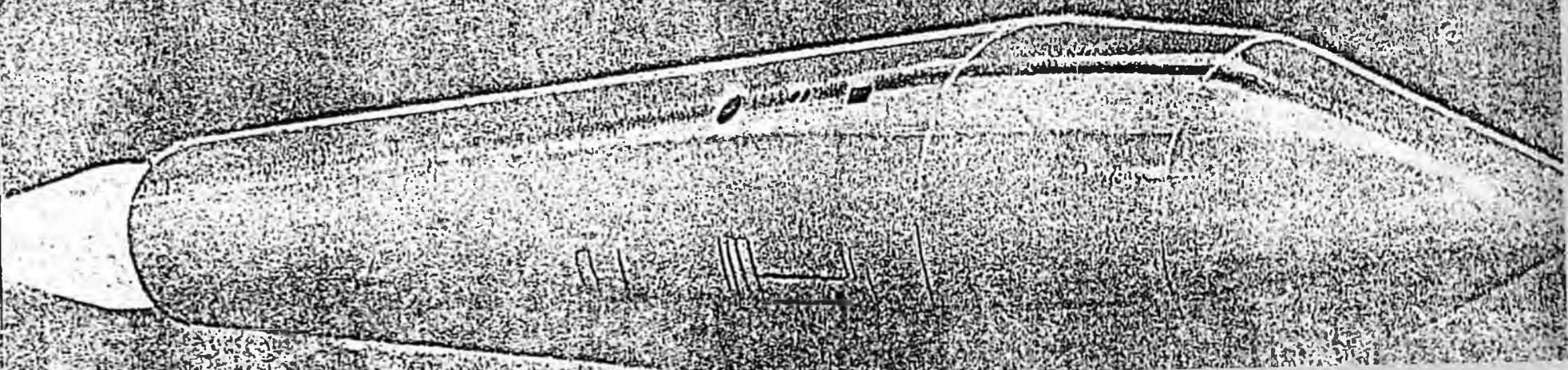
24 FURTHER RESOLVED that members of the Alaska Congressional delegation use  
25 every means available to them to prevent or discourage the deployment of MX  
26 missiles in Alaska and the use of nuclear excavation techniques to deploy the  
27 missiles.

28 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Reagan,  
29 President of the United States; the Honorable Caspar W. Weinberger, Secretary

1 of Defense; the Honorable Verne Orr, Secretary of the Air Force; and the  
2 Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and  
3 the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delega-  
4 tion in Congress.

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# MX Missile Basing



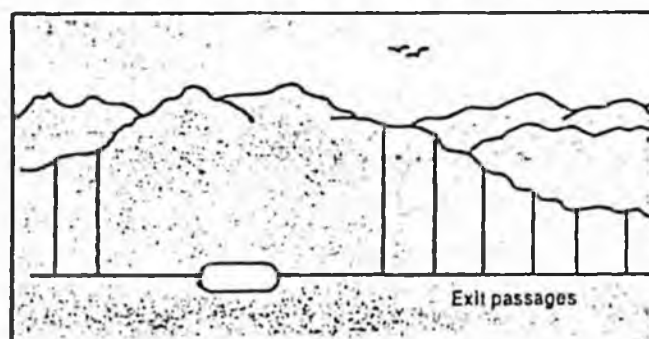
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
Office of Technology Assessment  
Washington, D.C. 20548

## DEEP UNDERGROUND BASING

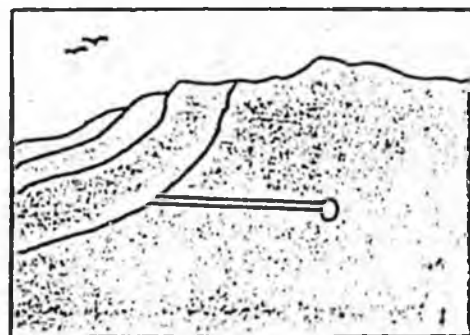
One interesting concept for missile basing is the deployment of the missile force in deep mountain tunnels, buried thousands of feet under the surface, thereby providing protection for the missiles from a nuclear attack. Such a facility would be manned and would have self-contained provisions for electrical power, life-support, and missile maintenance. Upon the command to launch, tunnels would need to be bored to the surface to give the missile outside access preparatory to being launched.

The limitations of such a missile deployment derive not from the technical feasibility of its construction, but from the time constraints of a reliable missile egress for launch. A schematic for two types of missile egress is illustrated in figure 116A and B shows a number of completed vertical exit passages that are preconstructed. Missile egress through these passages could be rapid, but the exit portals could be easily attacked with nuclear weap-

Figure 116A.—Postattack Egress



116B



SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment.

ons, which would deny them the ability to launch the missile. Even "hardened" exit portals would be vulnerable with today's missile accuracies. Moreover, attempts at constructing hidden exits would rely totally on keeping their locations secret for the entire course of deployment—a considerable risk.

These observations have led to designs for deep underground basing without preconstructed exits (see fig. 116B). After the order to launch, large underground tunnel boring machines would clear a path to the surface from the partially completed tunnels. This method of launch would not be rapid, due to the lengthy excavation process, and could take a period of days to perhaps weeks; in the meantime work continues on devising a faster method for missile egress.

Clearly, this mode would not be suitable as a quick-response force for time-urgent missions after the initial attack—a major stated requirement for the MX missile. On the other hand, it could play a useful part in the overall strategic nuclear force as a secure reserve force. Post-attack endurance might be very good, perhaps a year or longer. Furthermore, it could have a stabilizing effect and serve as a deterrent to war due to its high survivability to nuclear attack. Unlike fixed missile silos or multiple protective shelters, deep underground basing would be relatively insensitive to the increased accuracy of enemy missiles, or the fractionation of their payload. Moreover, deceptive basing of the missiles would be unnecessary.

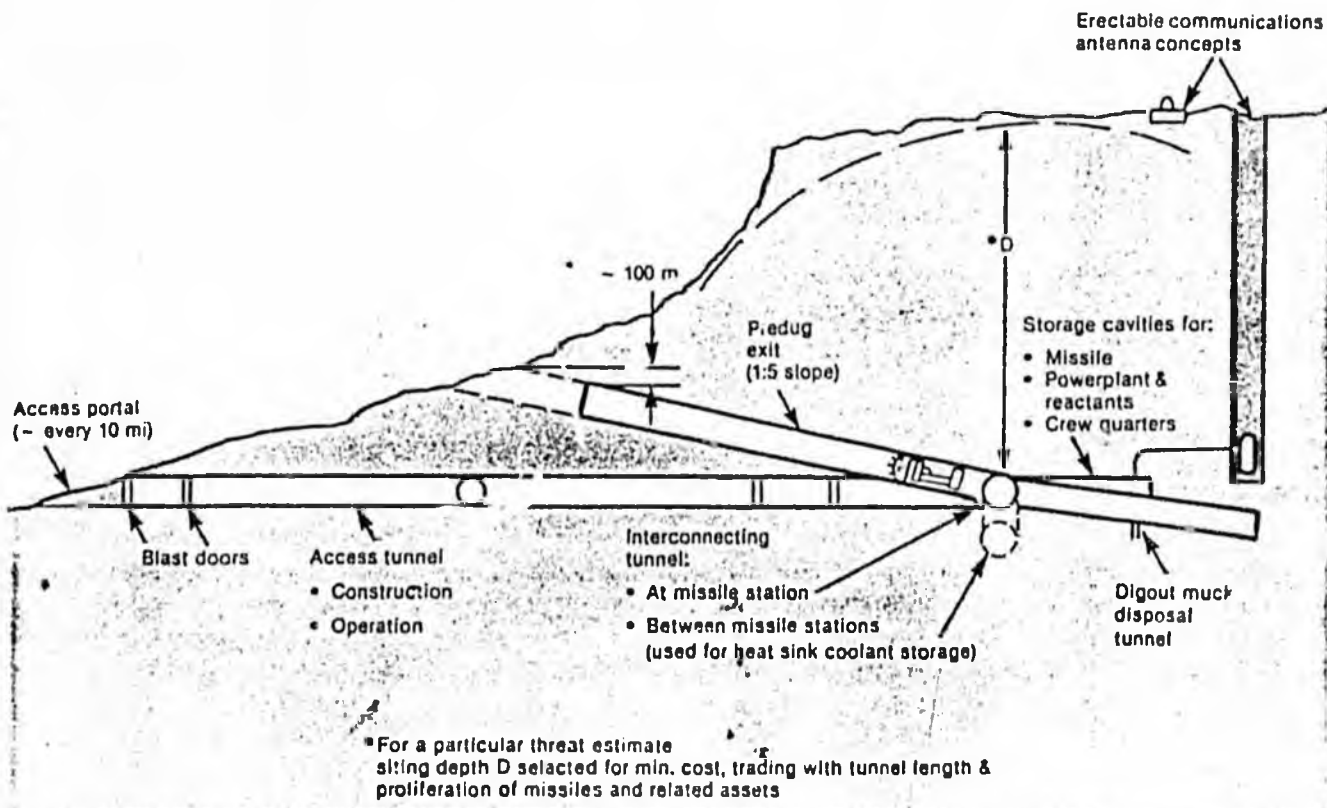
Although studies of deep missile basing date back many decades, it is still in a conceptual stage. Hardware specific to this type of missile basing has not been developed or tested, although many of its components, such as deep underground facilities and tunnel boring machines, have been constructed for other purposes. And, although a large data base on underground nuclear explosions has been collected over several decades, there is still a

degree of uncertainty on the coupling of explosive energy of a nuclear surface burst to the underground. This knowledge would be important in determining the minimum tunnel depth for sure survival of the missile against a large nuclear attack.

One concept for deep basing is illustrated in figure 117. This approach would utilize basing inside of a mesa, which, due to its relatively steep slope, has the advantage of providing a short tunneling length to the mesa face for missile egress. System burial would be typically several thousand feet. The exit route for the missile would be partially predug, with the remainder left to be dug by a tunnel boring machine, after receiving the command to launch. In addition, a number of horizontal access tunnels would lead to the underground complex from the outside. These access tunnels, which would be required during con-

struction, would also provide underground access during peacetime. Blast doors in these tunnels would be needed for protection of the underground complex during an attack. Storage cavities would be provided for crew quarters, a fuel cell powerplant and its reactants, waste disposal, and tunnel boring machines. (A typical tunnel boring machine is shown in fig. 118. It is constructed and sold for tunnelling operations.) A reliable means of assuring a survivable communications link between the outside and the missile force has not yet been fully developed, although a number of possible candidate concepts do exist. One such concept involves the deployment of a large number of erectable communications antennas, as illustrated in the diagram. Assuring continuity of this link through the mesa during periods of attack is still a matter to be fully resolved, since resulting block movements inside the mesa may break underground cable links.

Figure 117.—Mesa/Tunnel Concept Section View (not to scale)

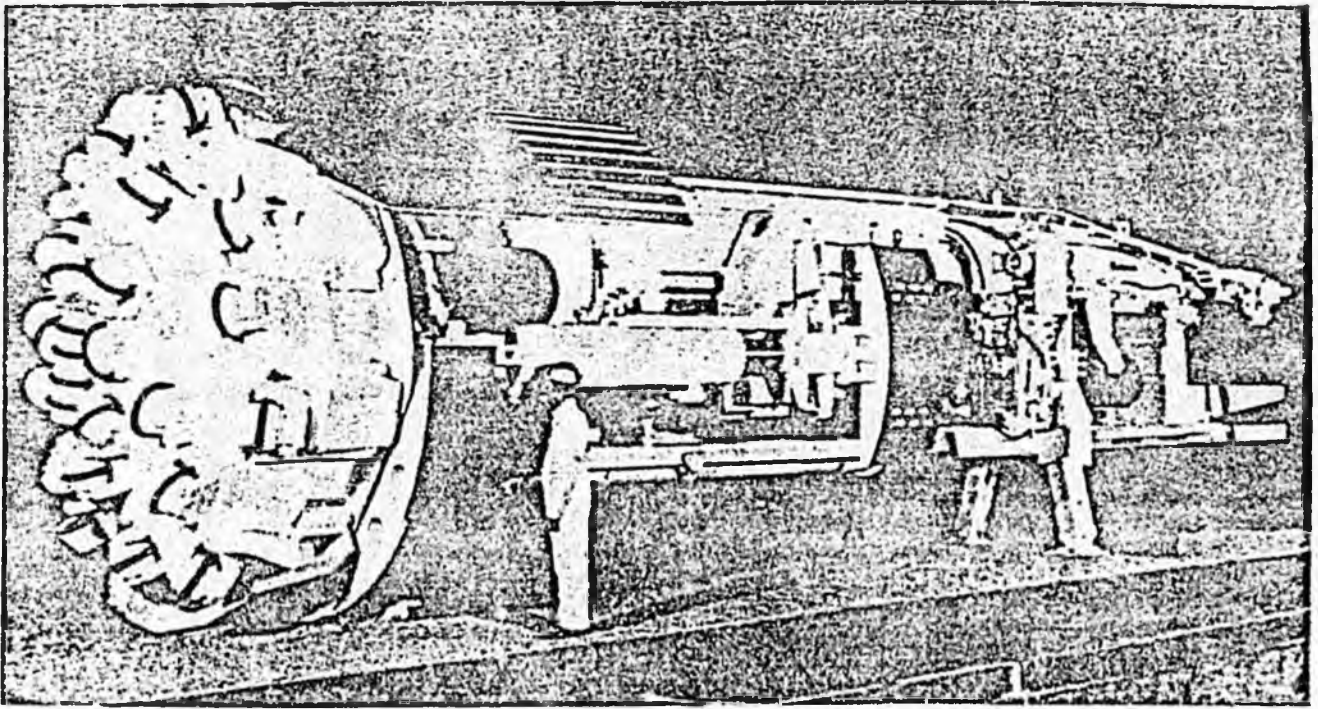


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Figure 118.—Tunnel Boring Machine



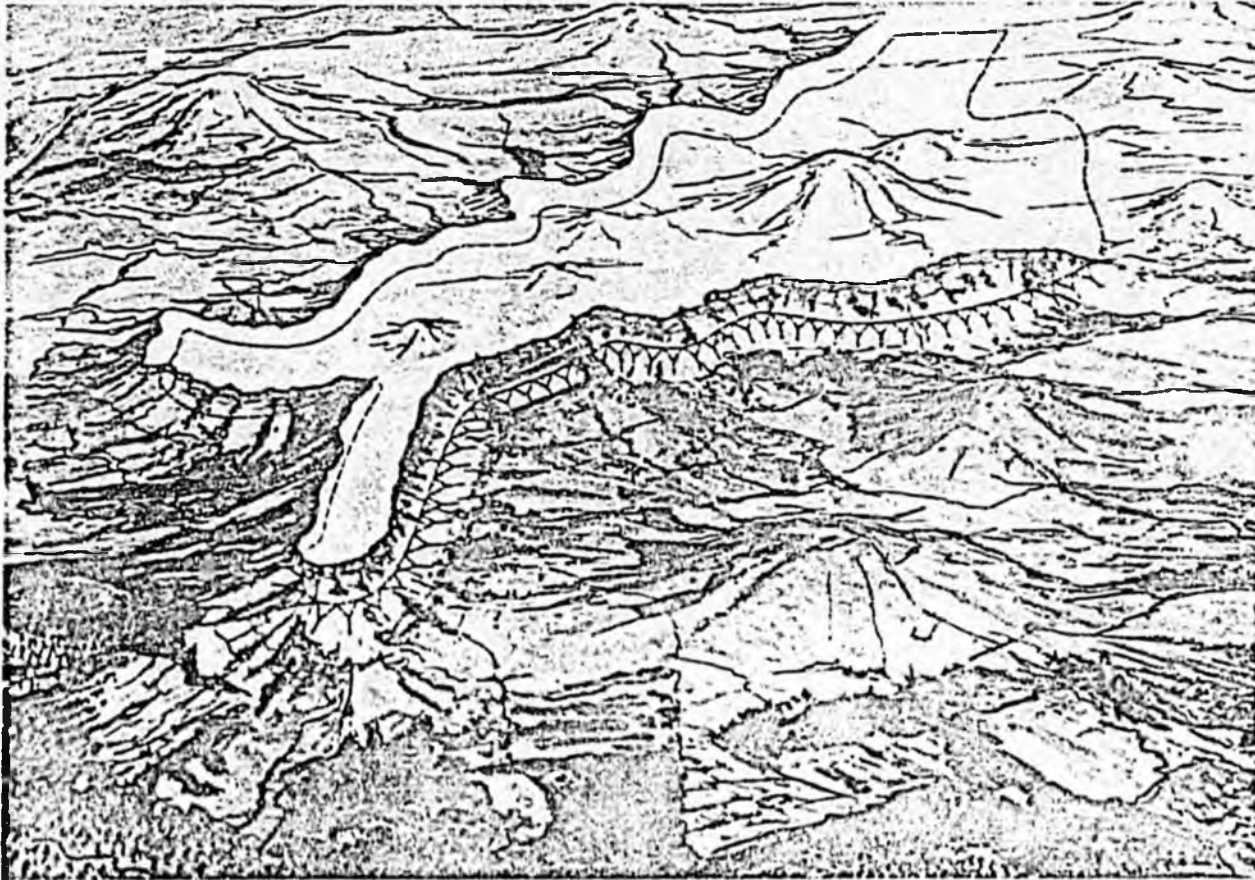
SOURCE: Robbins Co., Seattle, Wash.

An aerial view of the underground mesa-based force is shown in figure 119. The underground tunnels, shown as broken lines, form a closed complex around the mesa. An enlargement of a tunnel section is described in figure 120. The missile would be part of a launcher and transporter vehicle, as shown in figure 121, that resembles the vehicle used for buried trench basing, as discussed in chapter 2. For missile launch, after the tunnel boring machine cleared the way to the surface, the transporter-missile-launcher would move through the newly built tunnel to the surface, under its own power. This is illustrated in figure 122.

OTA has not analyzed either the environmental impacts or scheduling considerations for deep basing. A preliminary review does not indicate the likelihood of insurmountable problems, however. Estimates for system cost

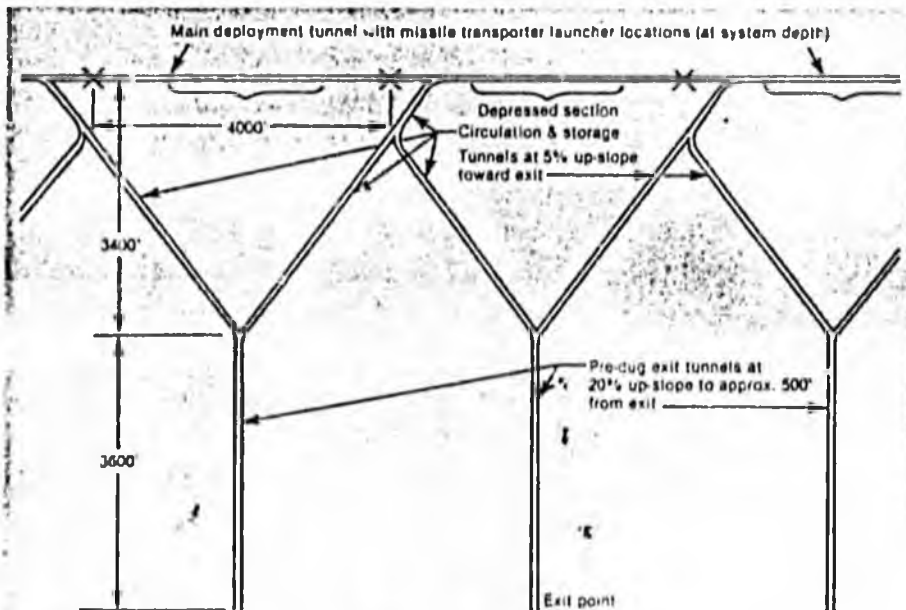
and construction time are highly tentative at this time. Much work on the detailed concept (particularly C<sup>3</sup>), research and development, and validation of design would be needed. Moreover, delays in construction for this basing mode could be expected, as experience in previous underground excavation projects indicates unexpected geological conditions that hamper progress. On the other hand, much excavation experience is available from many commercial and civil projects. Land area requirements are likely to be relatively small. Shown in figure 123 is a map of the United States with deployment areas of the Minuteman missile fields, the proposed MX/MPS deployment area, and two candidate basing areas for deep underground basing, one in the area of Grand Mesa, Colo., and an alternative site in southern Utah.

Figure 119.—Aerial View of Mesa-Based Force



SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment.

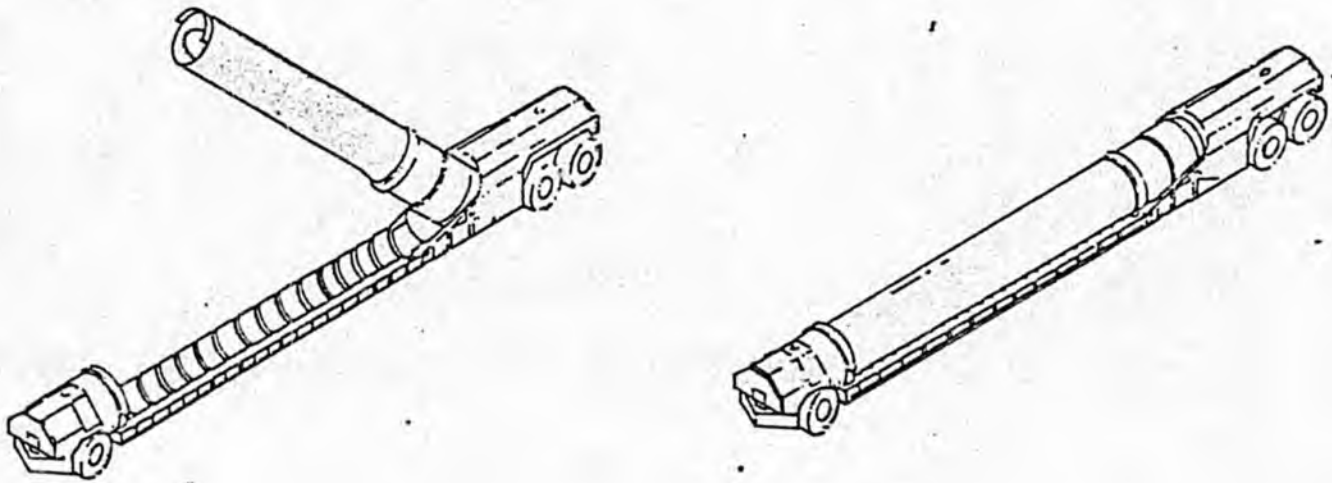
Figure 120.—Mesa/Tunnel Concept Plan View Schematic



SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment

SOURCE

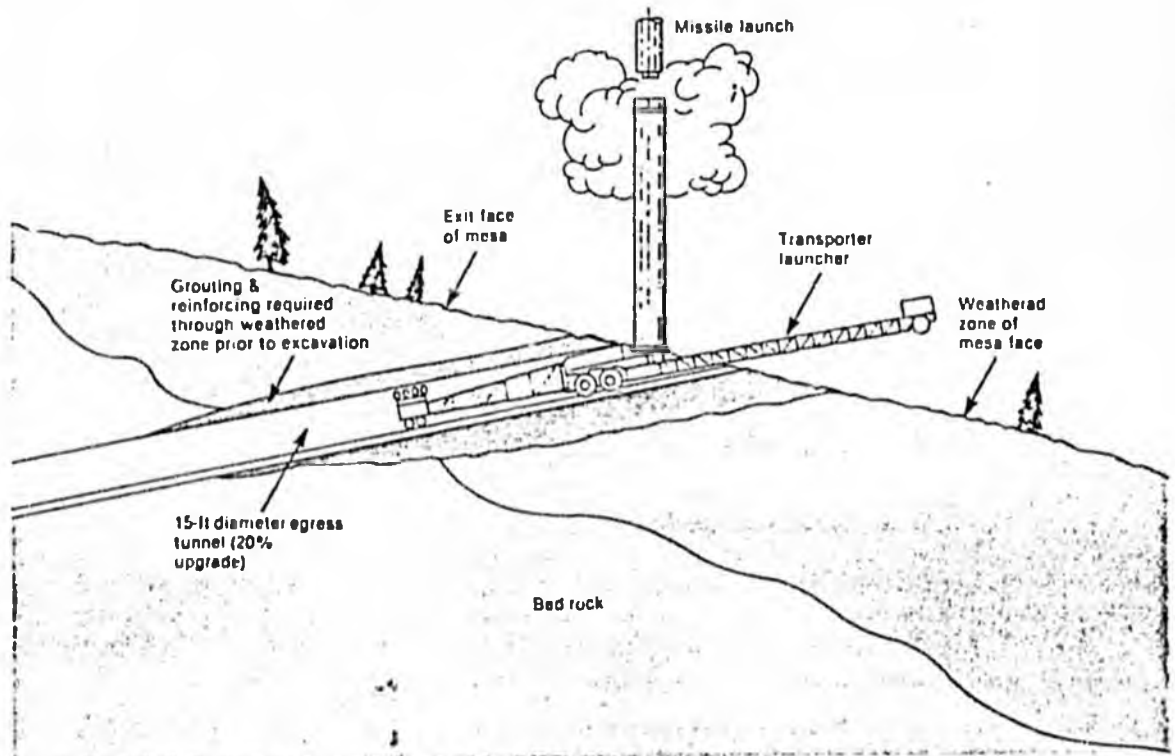
Figure 121.—Transporter Launcher



Length	35 m	(115 ft)
Width	3.5 m	(11.5 ft)
Height	3.5 m	(11.5 ft)
Weight	135,000 kg	(300,000 lb)
Drive motors (3)	350 hp each	

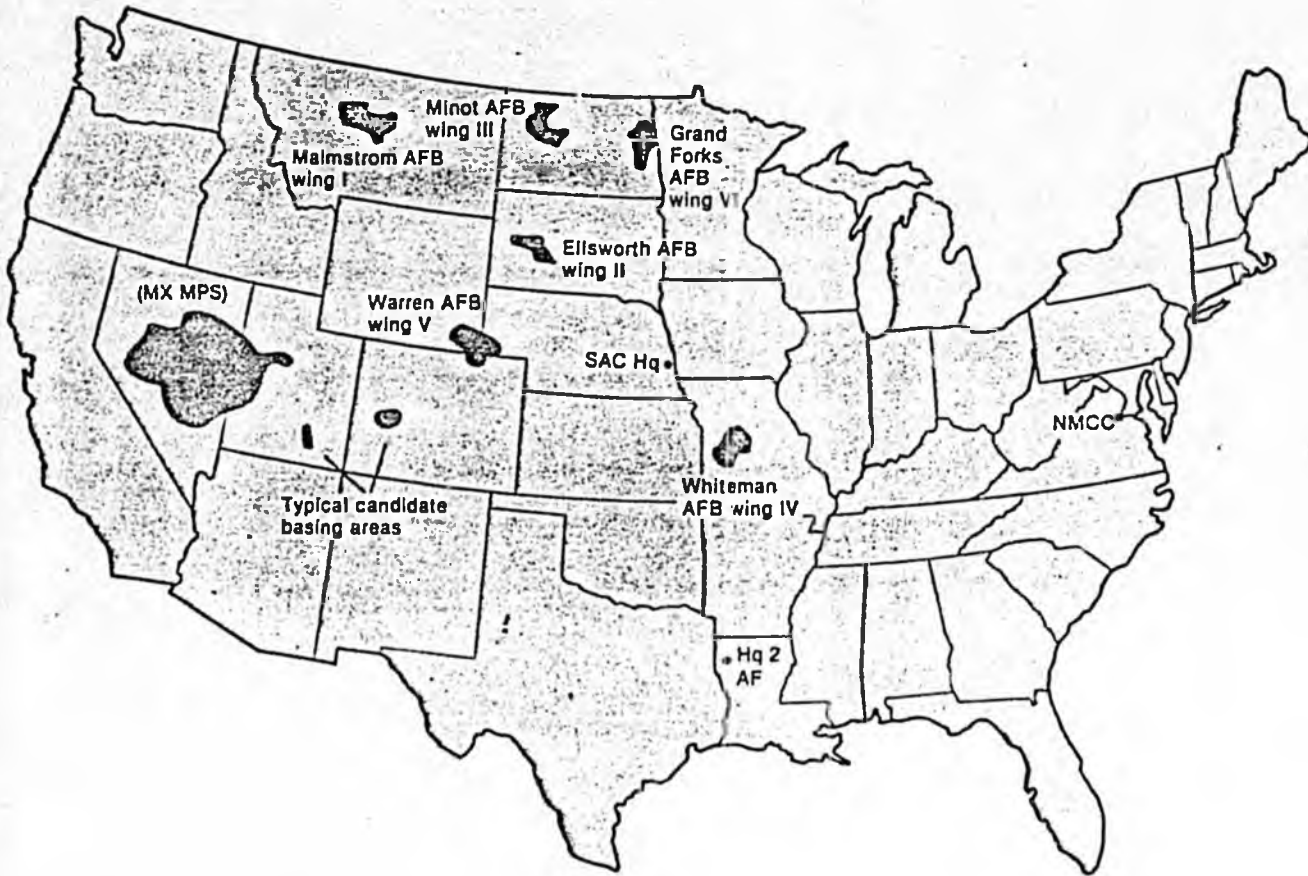
SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment.

Figure 122.—Missile Launch



SOURCE: Office of Technology Assessment.

Figure 123.—Land Area Requirements



SOURCE Office of Technology Assessment.

# Alaska State Legislature



SENATOR  
TERRY STIMSON  
POUCH V  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811

WHILE IN ANCHORAGE  
1610 E STREET  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

Senate

January 28, 1982

The Honorable Donald E. Young  
House of Representatives  
2331 Rayburn Building  
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Young:

Thank you for the hospitality luncheon you provided while I was in Washington, D.C. with the Alaska Senate delegation last month.

Congress has completed a \$199.7 billion defense appropriations bill. Part of this bill relates to President Reagan's ICBM Modernization Plan. One of the alternatives of this plan is deep basing the proposed M-X Strategic Missile System.

As a State Senator from Alaska I am interested in obtaining some general background information on the M-X system and some specific information on the following points:

- \* What does "deep basing" mean and what are the various methods used to "deep base"?
- \* What are "super hardened silos" and how would this be accomplished?
- \* How many missile silos currently exist in the State of Alaska?
- \* How far along is the Department of Defense in any plans to locate M-X missiles in Alaska? If these plans are only in the "discussion" phase, please respond as to when a "paper" planning process will begin and how much input the State of Alaska will have in the process.
- \* It has been said that Alaska is not a desirable location for the M-X missiles because the state's proximity to the Soviet Union would afford less

January 28, 1982

warning time in the event of a Soviet nuclear attack than other locations in the mid-west United States. However, Assistant Adjutant General Bill Sharro has been quoted as saying that Alaska is in a very strategic defense location and that the proposal to base M-X missiles in Alaska merits serious attention from a tactical and strategic standpoint. Please clarify the debate. Is Alaska strategic enough to warrant M-X basing in the state?

\* If M-X missiles were deployed in Alaska, would this make the state a target for a Soviet preemptive missile attack?

\* When is the final decision on M-X basing options due?

Your prompt attention in dealing with these questions is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Senator Terry Stimson  
Alaska State Legislature  
District 7-E

TS:am

DON YOUNG  
CONGRESSMAN FOR ALL ALASKA

COMMITTEES:  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR  
AFFAIRS  
MERCHANT MARINE AND  
FISHERIES

FEB 16 1982

WASHINGTON OFFICE

2331 RAYBURN BUILDING  
TELEPHONE 202/225-5765

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES

FEDERAL BUILDING AND  
U.S. COURT HOUSE  
701 C STREET, BOX 3  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99513  
TELEPHONE 907/271-5978

BOX 10, 101 12TH AVENUE  
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701  
TELEPHONE 907/456-6949

February 9, 1982

Honorable Terry Stimson  
Alaska State Legislature  
District 7-E  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Stimson:

This is in reference to your letter of January 28th requesting answers to your questions on the MX missile. I asked my staff to do a little research on the matter. I hope that this letter serves to clear things up a bit, but I am in any event pleased to be able to be of assistance to you.

Deep-basing is one of the three proposals for basing the new MX missile. (The other two are continuous patrol aircraft, and sea-basing, either on ships or small subs.) There are several different modes of deep-basing, all in the formative stage at present. One version foresees digging deep tunnels to house the missiles, filling the tunnels with sand. The sand would serve to protect the missiles from a direct attack, and could be inundated with water to facilitate launching. Another form of deep-basing involves burrowing deep into the south sides of mesas to base the missiles, thus leaving the bulk of the mesa between the missile and the Soviet Union.

Super-hardened silos are Minutemen silos reinforced to withstand the incredibly high pressure associated with a direct hit by a large nuclear warhead. No one is sure how well such a silo could protect a missile. Tests with actual weapons are precluded by the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, under which the US cannot test weapons above ground.

There are no intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) in Alaska. There may be other types of missiles, but their whereabouts and numbers are classified.

Under the provisions of the Nunn-Cohen Amendment to the Defense Appropriations Bill, the Administration will announce its final decision on MX basing in July, 1983.

*The Admin  
was already  
scrapped  
this idea.*

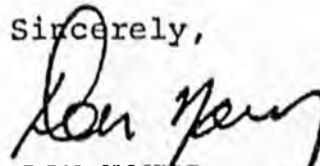
The FY 82 Budget included \$20 million for R & D on MX basing. The 83 figure is yet to be determined. Alaska could only conceivably be slated to receive MX missiles if the deep basing (DB) mode were chosen. If DB is eventually chosen, the choice of region for deployment will depend, among other things, upon which type of DB is chosen. Each type requires different geo-technical characteristics. If DB is chosen, a lengthy process would begin, starting with the Defense Systems Acquisition Review (DSARC). DSARC would not begin until after July, 1984 at the earliest. Then a lengthy environmental process would begin to assess the potential environmental impact of DB. The Environmental Impact Statement procedure would probably begin in 1986, with actual deployment starting in 1989 or later.

In any event, barring some change in US strategic doctrine, the strategic considerations leading the Air Force not to base ICBMs in Alaska would lead them not to deploy the MX in the state. Our policy is one of deterrence, and it is therefore not important to be able to strike first, but to be able to respond to a Soviet strike. Because response is important, it is crucial to have plenty of warning time before enemy missiles would actually impact in event of war. ICBMs are presently placed such that the Air Force would have 30 minutes warning time before enemy missiles would arrive. That gives the US time to launch from under an attack, if it so chose. In Alaska, however, there would be only 5 minutes tactical warning, not enough to launch. Furthermore, the command, control, and communications system in Alaska would be vulnerable, and any ICBMs there would be vulnerable to sea attack, which is why no coastal state contains ICBMs at present. This is not even mentioning the potential logistic and transportation problems Alaska would present as an MX basing site.

There is a connection between DB and Alaska. The connection, however, has nothing to do with deployment. It has to do with technology. The Defense Nuclear Agency has been studying Alaska tunnel mining techniques for application to DB. They are very interested in certain burrowing machines. Department of Defense sources stress that this has nothing to do with Alaska's characteristics as a potential basing site.

I apologize for the lengthy reply, but I hope it served to answer some of your questions. The chances of Alaska being chosen as a site for MX really seem remote. If you have any further questions or comments, please do not hesitate to write again. With best wishes,

Sincerely,



DON YOUNG  
Congressman for All Alaska

December 3, 1981

The Honorable Caspar W. Weinberger  
Secretary of Defense  
The Pentagon  
Washington, D.C. 20301

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Recently, reports have circulated in Alaska that there were plans by the U.S. Department of Defense to place MX missiles in tunnels in Alaska. Preliminary checks with Washington indicate that this is not being considered as a policy at the present time. We would appreciate, however, confirmation from you as to whether or not the consideration is being given at this time to placing MX missiles in Alaska.

If now, or in the future, there are plans of this nature, we would certainly anticipate that the state of Alaska would be officially notified, and be allowed some input on those determinations.

For your information, I am enclosing a recent newspaper article regarding the situation so that you will understand my desire to have some statement from you.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond  
Governor

Enclosure

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

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DEC 29 1981

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

Honorable Jay S. Hammond  
Governor of Alaska  
Juneau, Alaska 99824

Dear Governor:

Thank you for your letter regarding the proposed M-X strategic missile system. I certainly understand your concern on the reported deployment of M-X.

As a long-term option under President Reagan's ICBM Modernization Plan, deep basing is being evaluated as a survivable M-X option. Various defense agencies are beginning to assess the underground tunneling technology of the civilian industry. Presently, we are evaluating the mechanical factors which would allow us to develop an underground missile basing concept. At this time no specific sites are being evaluated.

If deep basing shows sufficient promise as an operational system which we could effectively deploy, we will begin to consider potential siting locations. Although it is quite unlikely that a missile with intercontinental range would be deployed in Alaska, the Department of Defense is obligated to review all options available for M-X deployment. Therefore, I cannot categorically tell you that Alaska will not be considered as a possible deep basing location.

The Department of Defense will definitely and properly inform you if our evaluation shows that the State of Alaska is a viable deep basing site for M-X deployment. Additionally, we would solicit and welcome your participation in the necessary planning for such a deployment.

I hope that this information is useful. Please contact us if we can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

# oil rig

degrees

out to lift any crewmen who might board the rig, one of the world's best semi-submersible drilling platforms.

The helicopter crew at the scene said the rig was still in place but the helicopter could not land because of visibility, snow, rain, heavy seas and 80 mph winds. Each helicopter can carry 25 passengers.

Other helicopters and aircraft were landing by in St. John's, Newfoundland.

The oil rig, one of several drilling in the Hibernia field off Newfoundland, is propelled.



# Alaska MX missile site is proposed

By ANNABEL LUND  
Empire Staff Reporter

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A geotechnical engineering firm, whose proposals for deep basing MX missiles are now being considered by Air Force and Pentagon officials, has recommended that missile sites be located in Alaska on the south sides of either the Brooks or Alaska mountain ranges.

The recommendation is part of a 23-page proposal by the company expected to undergo validation tests by the Air Force this spring.

A major advantage of locating the MX underground in the Brooks Range, according to Dr. Paul Erickson, engineer from Resource Engineering and Development, Inc. in Midvale, Utah, is the mountain range provides natural protection from Soviet attack. The Brooks Range runs east to west, allowing for a missile egress portal facing south which, Erickson said, is considered a very difficult target for Soviet missiles traveling over the North Pole.

In addition, Erickson said, the proposed Alaska sites would be in rugged mountains on very remote land far from urban centers, "which is a good selling point to the plan."

"It could take a lot less time for missiles launched in Alaska to hit targets in the U.S.S.R. than if they were sited in the Midwest," Erickson also pointed out.

The engineering firm's proposal calls for approximately 100 missiles to be based in four to five locations throughout the United States — with at least one site in Alaska — at a cost of approximately \$4 billion in 1981 dollars.

Resource Engineering and Development, a subsidiary of Hoskins, Western Soudereger, Inc., a civil engineering firm in Lincoln, Neb., has developed a system for providing rapid deployment of buried missiles and will be one of the firms selected by the Air Force for validation testing this spring, Erickson said.

The Air Force is expected to award contracts by June, 1982 for design of the deep basing mode of missile deployment.

Congress has required the President to

make a decision considering several different basing modes by July 1983.

The Pentagon is considering three basing plans for the MX missile:

- The "Big Bird" plan, which includes keeping missile-bearing transport planes in the air constantly.

- The silo system, similar to the basing mode of the Minute Man missile system.

- Deep-basing sites in which missiles would be buried 2,000 to 7,000 feet under the sides of rugged mountain ranges.

The Defense Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee, chaired by Alaska Sen. Ted Stevens, is investigating several proposals for MX basing modes, said an informed congressional source, who asked not to be identified.

None, however, has been granted authority yet by the Department of Defense, the source said.

In the past, he said, Utah and Colorado — not Alaska — were considered prime sites for deployment of the MX.

"When Alaska was considered originally for MX there were a number of criteria that had to be met, and Alaska was ruled out on several counts," the aide said.

One of the disadvantages of putting the MX in Alaska, he said, was the state's extended coastline would allow Soviet submarines to deploy depressed projectory missiles targeting Alaska sites, not a problem in land-locked Utah or Colorado. Alaska's close proximity to Canada and the limited warning time in case of Soviet attack were also cited by the aide.

According to Pentagon officials, however, deep-underground basing of the MX is designed specifically to protect the warheads by burying them thousands of feet underground, so the missile complex and personnel could withstand a direct nuclear hit and survive for up to a year without exposure to radiation.

Two high-ranking Alaska military officers, Adjutant Gen. Bill Sharro and Lt. Col. Floyd McKee of the Alaska Air Command, have pointed out that Alaska was in a very strategic defense location, and Sharro told the Empire the proposal to locate the MX in the state "does merit

Continued on Page 2

# new of year'

given at the banquet. Carol and Trevor Davis were honored with the lifetime memberships to the chamber.

"They have done a lot for the community of Juneau, and the chamber recognizes them for that," said Schmitt.

Dean and Edna Williams were also given honorary membership awards. The Williams' travel the West Coast each year presenting programs on Juneau and Alaska to senior citizen's centers.

"Edna's put in many hours over the years for community activity," said Schmitt, describing her contributions. "She's a believer in the community and puts herself into it."

A past president's award was presented, to Janis Rountree, who has served on the chamber's board for the past four years. She was vice president in 1980 and president in 1931, when the chamber merged with the convention and visitors bureau. She was instrumental in that reorganization. She and her husband, Graham, own George's Gift Ship.

Schmitt said he believes it was one of the best banquets the group had ever put on.

"It was the first time I've seen so many three-piece suits and long dresses at the banquet," he said. "It was very well-received."

# MX sites...

Continued from Page 1

some very serious attention from a tactical and strategic standpoint."

State officials first became aware of proposals to locate the controversial MX in Alaska last November when a highly respected scientific journal, Aviation Week and Space Technology, reported the federal government was considering siting the missiles somewhere in the state.

Those reports were confirmed by a spokesman from the Nuclear Defense Agency and several Pentagon officials, but caught state military and governmental authorities by surprise.

Although both members of Alaska's senators' delegation at first denied knowledge of the matter, Stevens later admitted to an Anchorage reporter that Alaska might be considered as a possible

location for the warhead system in the future.

In a letter to Gov. Hammond Dec. 22, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said that, although no specific sites had been selected, Alaska had not been ruled out as a location for deep basing.

Concerned about the reports, state Rep. Brian Rogers, D-Fairbanks, introduced legislation in the state House opposing any plans the federal government might have for location of the MX in Alaska.

Rogers said he opposed basing the MX intercontinental ballistic missile system in Alaska because the state would then become a target for a Soviet pre-emptive attack and because nuclear explosives would be used to excavate the tunnels used for the system.

# Parking...

Continued from Page 1

The proposed assessment would tax property owners on the basis of the size of their lot and the assessed value of the property.

For example, a property owner in Zone 2 with about 2,000 square feet of property would be assessed about \$1,100, according to the city-borough.

Downtown property owners are expected to pay for roughly half of the garage costs, with the other half coming from state funds for Juneau capital projects. The state money was given to Juneau last year as part of its per capita capital improvements entitlement, according to

Assemblyman Fred Baxter.

The state funds are a way of spreading garage costs among all residents since they represent area-wide money, he said.

Baxter said he has received a few phone calls from residential property owner objecting to their inclusion in the L.I.D. The assembly may investigate how many single-family residences are within the L.I.D. to see if it wants to treat them separately, he added.

The municipality is pushing to "get something started," since in the past two decades "five or six" parking garages have been proposed, but none have been built, according to Baxter.

# on union

to all eligible faculty.

The mail ballots are to be returned to the labor agency offices in Anchorage within two weeks after professors at the Juneau, Anchorage and Fairbanks campuses get a chance to vote on the matter.

# isicians play ovations

they played to an enthusiastic and appreciative crowd that packed the Juneau-Douglas High School auditorium Friday. The crowd, numbering 780, was the largest of of the year

# Obituary

## Elias J. Reyes, Jr.

Elias J. (Ell) Reyes, Jr., died of a heart attack Saturday in Juneau.

Mr. Reyes, who was 47, was active in numerous Native political and community organizations, and was an active member of the Chapel by the Lake Presbyterian Church, where he served as trustee and sang in the choir.

Mr. Reyes was director of policy and planning with the Tlingit-Haida Central Council when he died. He had served the council in many capacities over the past seven years, including intervals as its administrative manager and deputy Native agency director.

He worked for five years with the federal Bureau of Indian Affairs and 10 years with the state Department of Labor.

school in Petersburg, until he left to attend Western Washington University in Bellingham.

Mr. Reyes later served in the U.S. Army until his honorable discharge in 1962.

Mr. Reyes served on a variety of committees and statewide boards associated with such organizations as the Alaska Federation of Natives, RuralCap and the state advisory board on vocational education.

At the time of his death he was chairman of the Juneau Indian Studies Parent Committee.

Mr. Reyes was a charter member and president of the Glacier Valley ANB Camp No. 70.

He was involved in youth sports programs such as Little League baseball, youth soccer, skiing and swimming.

Marilyn, 10.

Other survivors include his mother, Mary Reyes of Petersburg; sisters, Marie James and Mary Kowatna, both of Petersburg; sister, Lenora Lopez of Anchorage; and brother, Donald Reyes of Juneau.

Included among the survivors are numerous cousins, aunts and uncles.

Funeral services have been set for 2 p.m. Wednesday at Chapel by the Lake. Pastors Jim Patton and Lew Rooker will officiate.

An Alaska Native Brotherhood League memorial service, has been scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Tuesday at the Salvation Army. Hall Robert Martin, Sr., will preside.

In lieu of flowers the family requests donations be made either to the

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