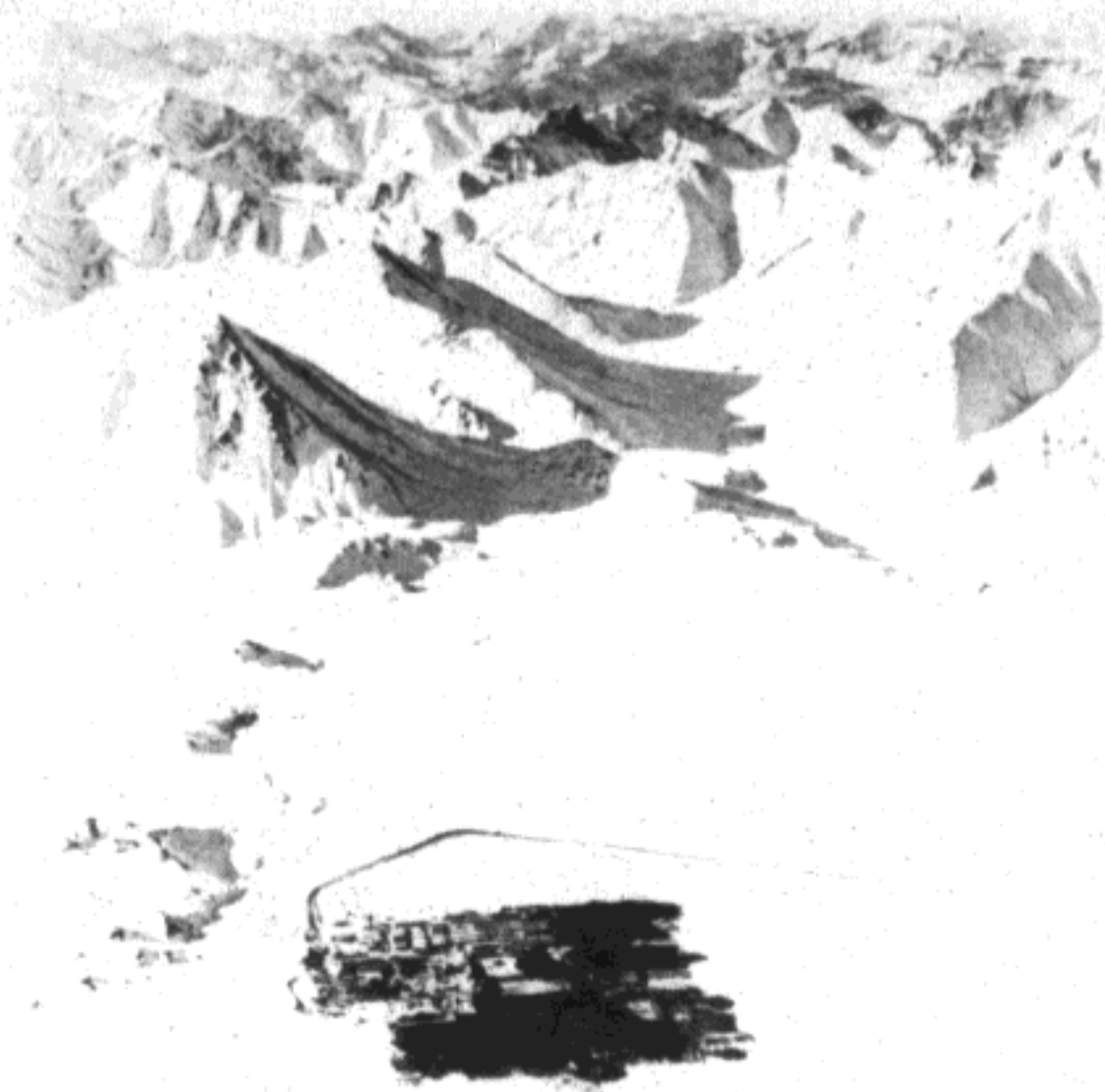


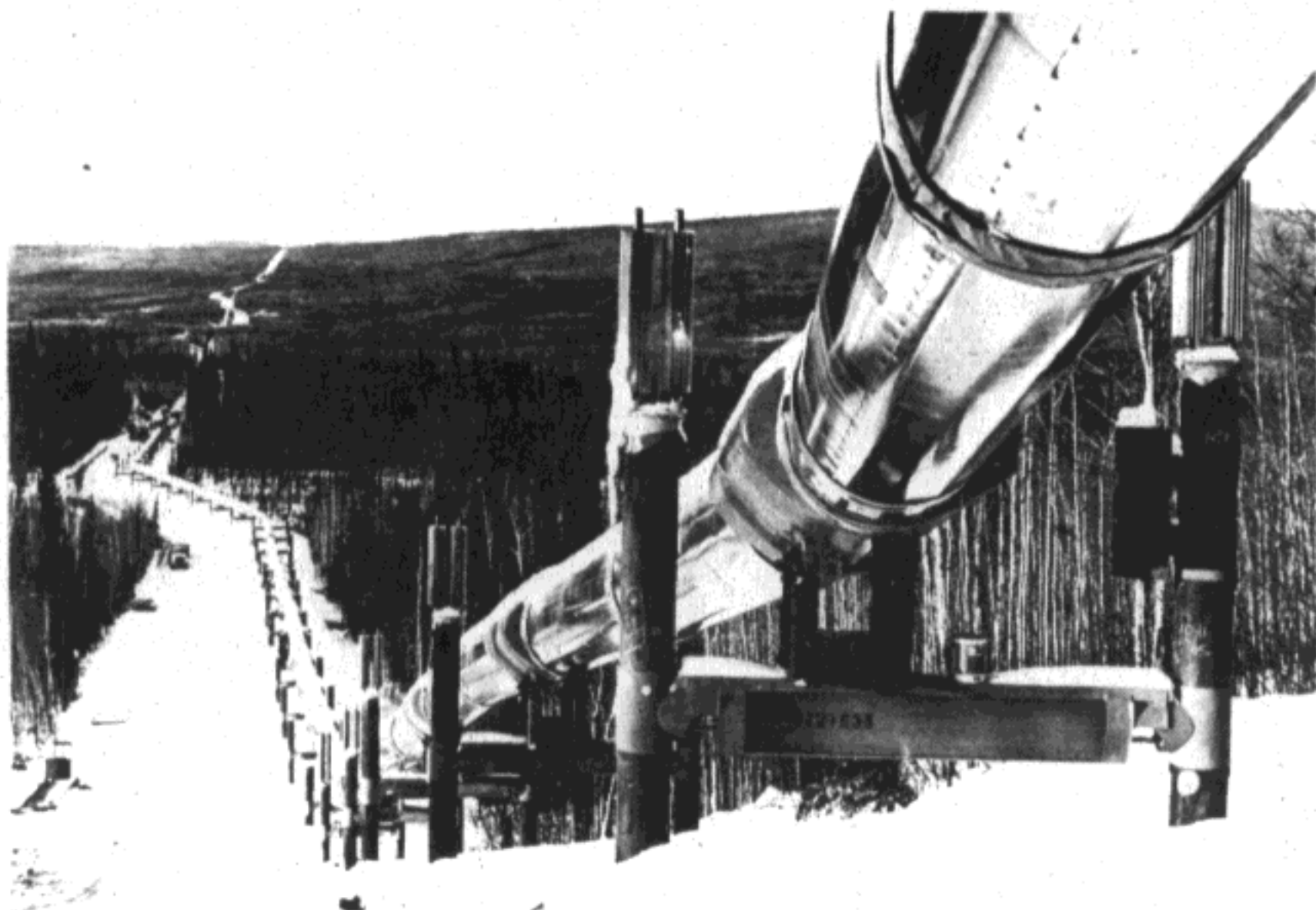
ALYESKA PIPELINE IS NEARLY COMPLETED



Galbraith Lake pipeline construction camp, one of seven original camps built for the trans Alaska pipeline project in the winter of 1969-1970, is located in the northern foothills of the Brooks Mountain Range.



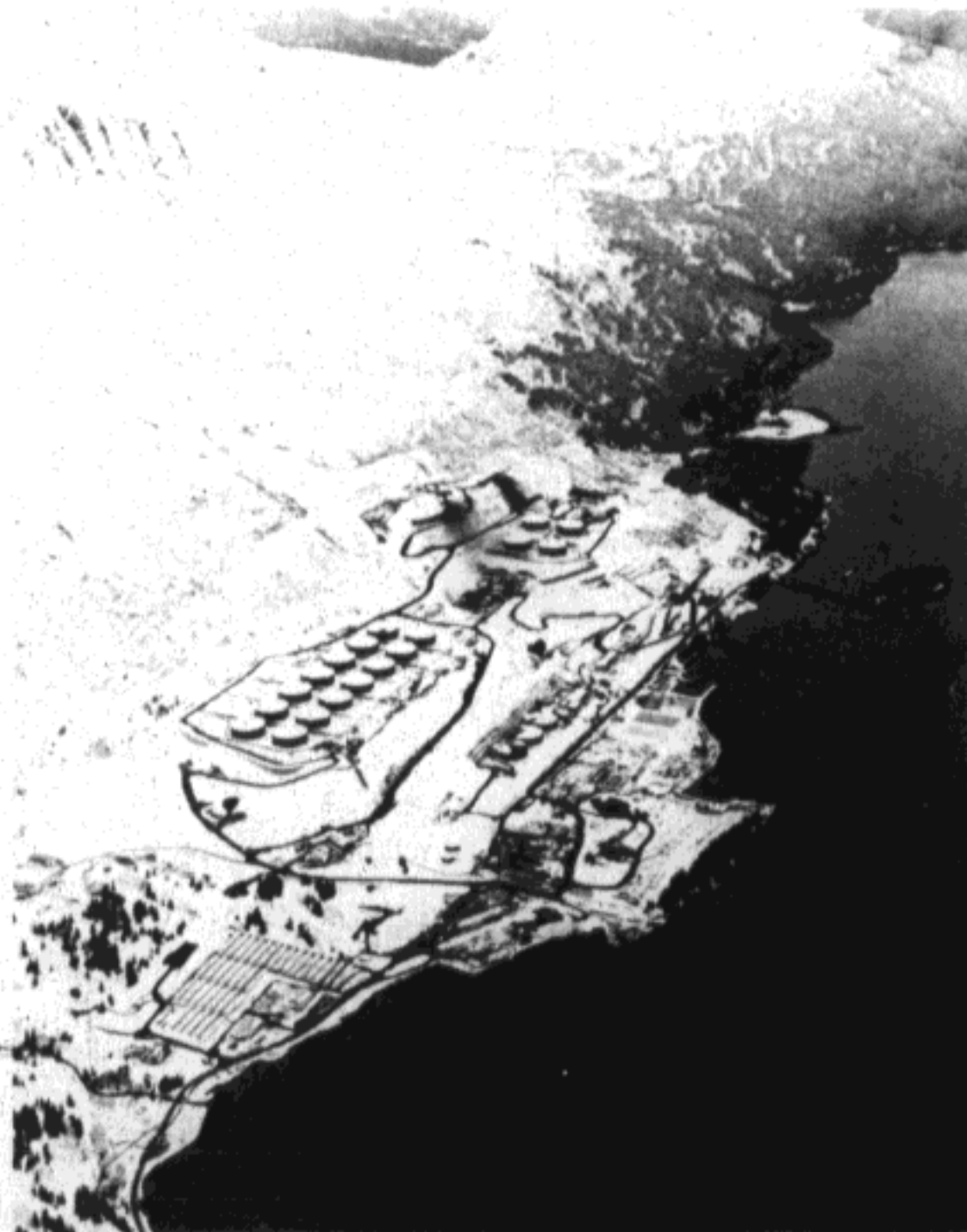
This Sagavanirktok River crossing of the trans Alaska pipeline was carried out at night about 90 miles south of Prudhoe Bay. The concrete-coated pipe, buoyed by floats, was pulled on rollers into the water-filled pipe ditch. Floats were later removed, and pipe was covered in the ditch.



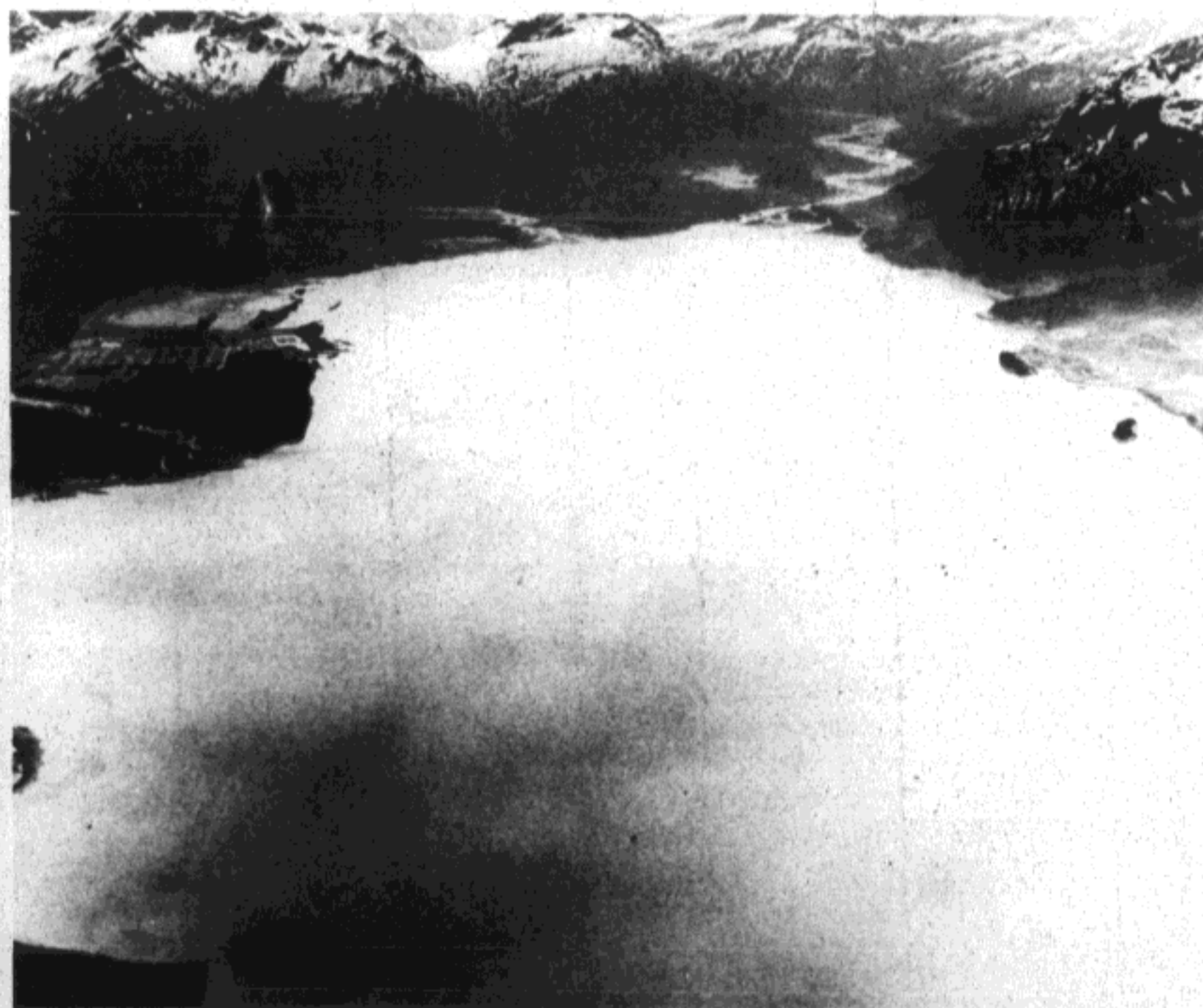
This above-ground section of the trans Alaska pipeline crosses the Tatalina River valley about 15 miles south of Livengood, Alaska. The zig-zag pattern of the pipeline allows for expansion and contraction of the pipe during temperature changes.



The trans Alaska pipeline zig-zags across the barren snow-covered North Slope. The design converts pipe thermal expansion, and movement from other forces, into a controlled sideways movement.



More than 80 percent of the construction effort at the 1,000-acre Valdez Terminal of the trans Alaska pipeline was completed by the end of 1976. Work will continue on the permanent facilities and berthing docks in 1977. The pipeline is scheduled to begin operation by mid-1977.



The ice-free port of Valdez, site of the trans Alaska pipeline terminal, is on Price Williams Sound. The city of Valdez is at left in photo; the partly completed pipeline terminal is at right.