

## Bibliography

### Primary Sources

#### Documentary/Film

*20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*. Dir. Stuart Paton. Universal Film Management Company, 1916. DVD.

This is the version of *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* that Jacques Cousteau viewed as a teenager. As one of the earliest films to include underwater footage, Cousteau was fascinated and inspired. We included clips from this film in our website because it was extremely influential on Cousteau. It is important to understand that this was the first time that people saw short underwater clips, and the public was captivated. This impact on the public is the reason that we try to focus on Jules Verne and his science fiction.

*Épaves*. Dir. Jacques Cousteau, Frederic Dumas, and Philippe Taillez. 1943. Online. CG-45. Web. 27 Jan. 2016.

In English, this documentary is called *Shipwrecks*. This was one of Cousteau's earliest underwater films, and one of the first films where divers used the aqualung. It was received with much critical approval, and won several awards as a short documentary. This work was the beginning of Cousteau's film career as he filmed divers using the aqualung. Viewed today, the film seems very primitive, and technological difficulties make the action appear staged. This source was important to us because it gave us a sense of Cousteau's early efforts in film.

*First Tests of the Aqualung*. Perf. Jacques Cousteau. 1943. YouTube. Web. 27 Jan. 2016.

It shows Cousteau testing the aqualung with other men, and includes a voiceover by Cousteau that describes the aqualung, and how it will benefit divers. We placed this video clip on our website to give the viewer a sense of Cousteau's presentation. His poetic language and ability to clearly communicate his thoughts helped him share his passion for exploration. Surprisingly, Cousteau gets the date of the summer the aqualung was first tested wrong—He collaborated with Gagnan to create the aqualung in late 1942, and first tested it in the ocean in the summer of 1943, a fact corroborated repeatedly in many of his other narratives.

*Par 18 Mètres Du Fond*. Dir. Jacques Cousteau and Frederic Dumas. 1942. CG-45. Web. 27 Jan. 2016.

This was another of Jacques Cousteau's early underwater films. In the film, the divers are not yet using the aqualung, so the performers and the cameramen are filming underwater purely off of their own breaths of air. As of 1942, Cousteau had not yet introduced many new innovations into underwater filming. A true underwater camera didn't even exist at

the time of the filming. The crew filmed by placing a camera in a waterproof container. This method made turning the camera on and off--or focusing the lens--a very difficult task, and it was difficult to control filming. This source was useful to us as we were able to see and understand the effects of the technical limitations Cousteau faced.

*Ten Fathoms Deep*. Perf. Jacques Cousteau. Castle Films, 1953. Archive.org. Castle Films. Web.

This film is one of Cousteau's films that is slightly more refined. It uses underwater cameras and the divers have use of the aqualung. This film provides video of Cousteau's divers retrieving resources from a sunken ship. This source was important to us as it was Cousteau's first official documentary, and set off his documentary career.

*The Silent World*. Dir. Jacques Yves Cousteau and Louis Malle. Perf. Jacques Cousteau. 1956. Web. 5 Jan. 2016.

*The Silent World* is Jacques Cousteau's first full length underwater film. It was received with massive critical success, and was the first mainstream exposure of the public to the underwater world. The film is captivating, because it is possible to see what early exploration is like. It is also interesting because many of the practices employed in the film are no longer considered to be acceptable. Retroactively, this has opened up Cousteau's reputation for criticism. In the film, many things are done that are not ecologically friendly. Fortunately for Cousteau, in his own lifetime he is on record for disinheriting much of this violent work. This film was important to us as it shows what it was like to be the first explorers of the ocean, when people were struggling to understand the complexities of life underwater and did not know much about what they were studying. This source gave us several quotes, and an image from the film is on our website, showing the underwater scooter.

*The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau: Octopus, Octopus*. Prod. Jacques Cousteau. ABC. 24 Jan. 1972. Web.

*Octopus, Octopus* is one of the episode of *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*. This episode exposes the viewer to several types of octopus, and works to portray the octopus as something other than the "devilfish" it was commonly viewed as. This was useful to our website because we were able to use a clip from it on our Sharing the Silent World page to support our point that Cousteau changed his audience's perception of the ocean.

*Voyage to the Edge of the World*. Dir. Jacques Cousteau, Philippe Cousteau, and Marshall Flaum. Perf. Jacques Cousteau and Philippe Cousteau. Les Requins Associés, 1976. DVD.

*Voyage to the Edge of the World* is Jacques Cousteau's third and last full length film, following Cousteau's expedition to Antarctica. As this is one of Cousteau's later films, it includes a lot more conservationist themes than his earlier work. After this film, Cousteau

was involved in work to protect Antarctica's resources. Cousteau's trip to Antarctica was the first expedition devoted solely to undersea exploration of the Antarctic waters.

*World Without Sun*. Dir. Jacques Cousteau. Perf. Jacques Cousteau. Columbia Pictures, 1964. DVD.

*World Without Sun* is Jacques Cousteau's second full length film. It documents Cousteau's work during the Conshelf II project. The film received international acclaim, and was Cousteau's second film to win an Academy Award for Best Documentary Feature. This film was groundbreaking because it introduced the idea of living underwater, bringing Cousteau's work in seafloor environments to the public, inspiring countless people to explore the ocean.

### Audio

Scharf, Walter. *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau Theme*. Jacques Cousteau, 1965. *YouTube*. Web. 7 May 2016.

This music was composed by Walter Scharf as the theme to Jacques Cousteau's popular television series *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*. It is the theme that accompanied the intro images of all of Cousteau's films in this series, meaning that many people heard and could recognize this music. We use a clip of this theme on our website on the first page as an introduction to Cousteau's work.

### Books

Carson, Rachel Louise. *The Sea Around Us*. New York: Oxford UP, 1951. Print.

This book by Rachel Carson, author of *Silent Spring*, gave us a valuable perspective of the state of environmental awareness during Cousteau's era. Although she only mentions Cousteau's name once (in a footnote), his book *The Silent World* is contained in her suggestions for further reading. Like Cousteau, Carson uses lyrical prose to describe and idealized natural world. In 1951, Carson was more aware of the interconnectedness of the environment. At this point in time, Cousteau was focused on the wonder of undersea encounters, not focusing on the effects of hacking at coral reefs and killing large groups of fish to take samples. This book gave us a sense of the environmentally-minded material that was influencing people while Jacques Cousteau was beginning his exploring.

Cousteau, Jacques. *The Silent World*. New York: Harper, 1953. Print.

This book was one of the first of many written by Jacques Cousteau about the oceans and diving. This book describes his early experiences in his own words. This book was full of funny and powerful quotes that we could use in our project. It was a great source because it allowed us to understand Cousteau's thinking while immersing us in the undersea

world of diving. This book gives such a wonderful description of early diving and Cousteau's experiences that it continues to be popular to this day. We have an image of the cover of this book on our site.

Cousteau, Jacques-Yves. *Jacques Cousteau: The Ocean World*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, 1979. Print.

This comprehensive, expensively produced coffee table book provides an overview of the information that Cousteau showed in his documentaries. It follows the history of undersea exploration, but also explains how ocean life functions. Cousteau intended it as a broad guide to the undersea world. We used a quote from this book on the Pre-Modern Ocean Exploration page to show Cousteau's reaction to the helmet diving suits.

Cousteau, Jacques, and Susan Schiefelbein. *The Human, the Orchid, and the Octopus: Exploring and Conserving Our Natural World*. New York: Bloomsbury USA, 2007. Print.

This is Cousteau's posthumous autobiography. As one of his main biographies that focuses on his conservation efforts, it was an invaluable resource. We used a quote from this book in our Underwater Encounter page.

Cousteau, Jean-Michel. *My Father, the Captain: My Life with Jacques Cousteau*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic Society, 2010. Print.

This memoir by Jean-Michel Cousteau discusses his relationship to his father, Jacques Cousteau. Jean-Michel Cousteau did not always get along with his father, but his early life spent watching Jacques Cousteau inventing had a huge impact on him. The information from this source helped us understand how Jacques Cousteau inspired so many. We several quotes from this book on our website.

Melville, Herman. *Moby Dick*. New York: 1851. Print.

As one of the first important American novels, *Moby Dick* is arguably one of the most famous pieces of literature of all time. Chapters 55 and 56 discuss the impossibility of ever viewing the whale in its natural habitat, the ocean. Melville could not conceive that it would be possible to go under the water and see anything from that viewpoint. Cave diver Tony Seddon pointed us towards this passage when we asked him about early diving. A quote from chapter 55 gives our topic context in the Pre-Modern Ocean Exploration page of our website. We compared this quote to one from Jules Verne's *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* to show two contrasting views of the possibilities of ocean exploration.

Verne, Jules, trans. Malvina G. Vogel. *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*. New York, NY: Baronet, 1992. Print.

This book is widely known as the first science fiction novel. As a boy, Cousteau read Verne, adding to his obsession with the ocean. We included two quotes from this book on our website, one to contrast with Herman Melville's view of the ocean on our Pre-Modern Ocean Exploration page, and one to show the values of exploration and wonder with the sea that were expressed by Cousteau on the Underwater Encounter page. Jules Verne, like Jacques Cousteau, inspired a generation of readers.

## Articles

Anderson, Christopher. "Antarctic Treaty Talks Break Down As Scientists Debate Impact Of Mining." *Scientist* 13 Nov. 1989. Print.

This article discusses the reasoning behind the proposed Antarctic Treaty. At the point when this was written, countries were trying to pass the Antarctic Minerals Convention, which would create extremely limited environmental standards for mineral prospecting. The idea that the Antarctic should be made a wilderness park with no drilling or mining had just been proposed. Of course, Jacques Cousteau would later prove to be instrumental in the success of this wilderness park. This article provided us with additional knowledge of the campaign to protect Antarctica.

Charrier, Bertrand, Jacques Constans, and Jacques-Yves Cousteau. "Foundation Cousteau and Windship Propulsion." *Journal of Wind Engineering and Industrial Aerodynamics* 20 (1985): 39-60. Print.

This is the original journal article that describes the invention of the wind-powered ship *Alcyone*. This ship was the first to use wind power to assist the engine in propelling the ship, and is much more efficient than a ship just powered by an engine. Cousteau's project was successful, however the turbosail is not an invention that has successfully integrated into a part of many other ships. This report provided much information about the development and application of the turbosail.

Cousteau, Jacques. "Jacques Cousteau on the Demographic Implications of Man's Divorce from Nature." *Population and Development Review* 18.4 (1992): 780-781. Web.

This editorial by Cousteau describes his views on what the human race needs to do to survive without completely destroying nature. It also outlines one of his common themes, the idea that nature and humanity are irrevocably linked, and with the destruction of nature comes the destruction of the human race. This lecture was actually delivered at the United Nations headquarters in New York, in front of many world leaders.

Cousteau, Jacques. "The Pulse of the Sea." *Saturday Review* [New York] 7 Aug 1976: 48-49. UNZ.org. Web. 27 Jan. 2016.

This is a regular column Cousteau wrote in New York's *Saturday Review*. The form of the column is an opinion piece. This column showed the shift of Cousteau's focus from

exploration to conservation. Cousteau often used this column to make arguments about the importance of remaining conscious of human effects on the ocean. In this article, he describes the devastating effects of overfishing on fish populations and the possible extinction of whales and porpoises due to large net fishing practices that catch more than the target population. This article is important because it calls for action to focus on preserving the sea.

Cousteau, Jacques. "Statement on Global Marine Degradation." *Biological Conservation* 4.1 (1971): 61-65. Print.

This is an overview of many of Jacques Cousteau's observations on the changing state of the ocean over the years that he spent traveling in *Calypso*. It also outlines a plan of action to protect the ocean from pollution. This article was useful as it showed how active Cousteau was as an environmentalist. Cousteau had a huge reach as a celebrity, publishing articles in many scientific research journals.

Cousteau, Jacques-Ives. "Just Browsing 200 Feet Under the Red Sea." *Chicago Tribune* 25 Aug. 1963, sec. 1: 20. Print.

This article contains an excerpt from Cousteau's book *The Living Sea*. It helped us understand Cousteau's influence—excerpts from his books and his own articles were widely published in newspapers across the United States. It also helped us understand Cousteau's sense of adventure. In this excerpt, Cousteau longs to go deeper and vows to invent machines so he can explore more undiscovered parts of the ocean.

Cousteau, Jacques-Yves. "At Home in the Sea." *National Geographic* Apr. 1964. Print.

This article describes the Continental Shelf Station Number Two, or Conshelf Two, and the experiments that were performed with it. Cousteau was the first to experiment with the possibility of humans living underwater, exploring an entirely new concept. This article is necessary because it shows Cousteau's constant process of invention and introduction of ideas. Also, it shows Cousteau's revolutionary experiments, and describes one of his well-known explorations.

Cousteau, Jacques-Yves. "Calypso Explores for Underwater Oil." *National Geographic* Aug. 1955. Print.

In this article, Jacques Cousteau explores a new region, the Persian Gulf. One of Cousteau's early missions was to travel the oceans, looking for resources that men could use. Later on, he realized the environmental problems that this could cause, and changed his outlook. This article is significant not because of what Cousteau was doing, but rather that he was continuing to explore. Cousteau's inventions could be used in all waters, opening the ocean to curiosities never seen before.

Cousteau, Jacques-Yves. "Diving Saucer Takes to the Deep." *National Geographic* Apr. 1960. Print.

One of Cousteau's favorite things to do was to exchange science fiction for fact. This article describes Cousteau's invention of the diving saucer, the first submarine created for scientific exploration, tailored for the research of reefs that divers could not reach. This was one of the first articles that described Cousteau's new invention, and the one that introduced it to the world. This invention was key in expanding exploration possibilities in the ocean.

Cousteau, Jacques-Yves. "Diving Through an Undersea Avalanche." *National Geographic* Apr. 1955. Print.

This article by Jacques Cousteau describes Cousteau's experiences exploring an undersea canon in the bathyscaphe. This article shows that Cousteau was involved in a huge amount of exploration, as he explored many underwater canyons and other structures, not just reefs and the surface through the aqualung. Cousteau's exploration was not always glamorous, but always he was involved in something new.

Cousteau, Jacques-Yves. "Exploring Davy Jones Locker with Calypso." *National Geographic* Feb. 1956. Print.

In this article, Jacques Cousteau tests the camera that he assisted Dr. Harold E. Edgerton create. Cousteau was constantly innovating and testing interventions to facilitate the exploration of the ocean, and the camera allowed photographs to be taken at unheard of depths. This article is worth mentioning because it describes the use of the underwater camera to explore new depths of the ocean. It also shows Cousteau's curiosity in understanding the ocean.

Cousteau, Jacques-Yves. "Fish Men Explore a New World Undersea." *National Geographic* Oct. 1952. Print.

This is one of Cousteau's first articles about the invention of the aqualung. It describes the Cousteau's invention process, from the development of the innovative valve, to aqualung application, especially some meetings with sea animals. It also describes the invention of the underwater camera. These first articles are fascinating, as they document the first encounters with sea creatures, when people really did not know the life underneath the waves.

Cousteau, Jacques-Yves. "Inflatable Ship Opens Era of Airborne Undersea Exploration." *National Geographic* July 1961. Print.

Jacques Cousteau was constantly inventing, and this article is a feature about Cousteau's invention of an inflatable ship. This is another example of Cousteau's innovation, because this was the first large ship that could be transported by plane, and the largest

inflatable ship when it was made. It allowed Cousteau to attempt new kinds of exploration, and to do so with more efficiency. This article is important because it highlights Cousteau's creativity, and how he was always coming up with new ideas to facilitate ocean exploration.

Cousteau, Jacques-Yves. "To the Depths of the Sea by Bathyscaphe." *National Geographic* July 1954. Print.

This article is a description of the bathyscaphe, which was invented by Lt. Comdr. Andre Marie Joseph Gempp and Lt. Comdr. Georges S. Houot, but did include Jacques Cousteau as a technical advisor. This was the most advanced deep sea exploration at the time, taking men to new frontiers. Cousteau's experience with the bathyscaphe was helpful in his later invention of the diving saucer, giving him valuable information about the limitations of ocean exploration.

Cousteau, Jacques-Yves. "Working for Weeks on the Seafloor." *National Geographic* Apr. 1966. Print.

This article is an overview of Jacques Cousteau's experiment Conshelf (Continental Shelf) Number Three. This project was partially to explore possibilities for further exploitation of the ocean. The work done with Conshelf Three advanced man's abilities in the offshore wilderness, proving that men could work and live at increased depths. Cousteau's vision was to create an environment where humans could live that did not need to be dependent on the surface, allowing oceanauts to experience true freedom of the ocean.

Cousteau, Philippe. "Man's Newest Triumph: A Workday World 55 Fathoms Under the Sea." *National Geographic* Apr. 1966. Print.

This is an advertisement written by Philippe Cousteau, Jacques Cousteau's son, to convince the public to tune in to the *World of Jacques-Yves Cousteau* on television. It is particularly advertising the episode about Conshelf Three, the third in a set of experiments on the possibility of humans living in the sea. This is significant because television is how the Cousteau family presented their exploration and inventions to the public, introducing them to the ocean and exchanging their naive ideas of the ocean for informed visions.

"Cousteau Says Oceans Are Dying." *The Day*. New London, CT. 20 Nov. 1970: 24. Print.

This article gives Cousteau's bleak statement of the state of the ocean. Cousteau emphasizes the impact humanity has on the environment, and stresses the need for change in human habit to protect the oceans. This source was important to us because it demonstrated Cousteau's shift from ocean explorer to ocean conservationist. It shows his reaction to fish populations depleted from the numbers he saw when he began diving.



"Cousteau's Son Drowns In Seaplane Crash: 7 Safe." *Chicago Tribune* 29 June 1979, sec. 5: 11. Print.

This article in the *Chicago Tribune* gives the news of Philippe's death, the son Jacques Cousteau was training to replace him. This was important to our topic because this tragic event had a huge effect on Jacques Cousteau, and later would cause an imbalance in the Cousteau companies. This source gave us a deeper understanding of the nuances of our topic.

Crowther, Bosley. "Movie of Undersea Study at Cinema II." *The New York Times* 23 Dec. 1964. Print.

This review by Crowther of Cousteau's documentary *World Without Sun* is not as positive as his review of *The Silent World*, seen below. He is mostly positive about it, but scorns the use of "faked" film, as Crowther believed that some of the scenes were shot in a film studio. Cousteau was furious about this review, and responded to the NYT with a long letter denying Crowther's claims (which the NYT published). Despite Bosley's criticism, the film went on to win an Oscar. This source, and the argument that followed it, showed us the continued respect Cousteau's documentaries had from the public, even when the staging in some scenes was obvious.

Crowther, Bosley. "The Silent World (1956): Screen: Beautiful Sea; 'Silent World' Opens at the Paris Here." *The New York Times* 26 Sept. 1956. Print.

This is a review by Bosley Crowther on *The Silent World*. Crowther reviewed many films for the New York Times, and had a reputation for not pulling his punches if he thought a film was bad. It is a very positive review of the film. Crowther writes: "The only trouble with the thing is it makes you want to strap on an aqualung and go!" This source was important because it showed the widespread positive response to *The Silent World*.

Cuniberti, Betty. "Cousteau's Plan to Save an Endangered Species--Man." *LA Times* 13 June 1985. Print.

This article is from Cousteau's later days, when his ideas about conservation became more radical. In this article, he says that to promote world peace, all the children in the world between the ages of 7 and 8 should be sent off to other countries for a year. It also has some good information about Cousteau's attempts to bridge the gap between scientists and the general public. This source was important to us because it gave us an idea of how Cousteau's views progressed as he aged.

Dugan, James. "Portrait of Homo Aquaticus; A Noted Expert, Jacques-Yves Cousteau, the Men Who Some Day May Not Only World Underwater but Spend Most of Their Lives There, Performing Vital Tasks." *The New York Times* [New York] 21 Apr. 1963. Print.

This article describes Jacques Cousteau's vision of the evolution of a new type of man, *Homo aquaticus*, who would live underwater in underwater communities. This is an example of Cousteau's imagination and wish to introduce more technology. There is a section of this article shown on our website.

Edgerton, Harold E. "Photographing the Sea's Dark Underworld." *National Geographic* Apr. 1955. Print.

This article describes inventions of more advanced underwater cameras. Jacques Cousteau was one of the main contributors of this team, as he was one of the original inventors of the underwater camera. Throughout this article, the underwater camera is improved in order to better serve underwater exploration. The work of Harold Edgerton and Cousteau made it possible for underwater organisms to be photographed at increased depths, advancing the ability to display underwater exploration to the public.

Edgerton, Harold E., and Jacques Y. Cousteau. "Underwater Camera Positioning by Sonar." *The Review of Scientific Instruments* 30.12 (1959): 1125-126. Print.

This is a formal report of a camera system created by Jacques Cousteau and Harold Edgerton. This is the camera system that is discussed in the National Geographic article *Diving Through an Undersea Avalanche*. Reading through Cousteau's scientific reports, it is obvious that he was extremely creative and innovative. Even though Cousteau was not a formal scientist, he really was a very talented engineer.

"Environment: The Dying Oceans." *Time Magazine* 28 Sept. 1970. Print.

This article is another of the early articles where Cousteau speaks about human effects on the ocean ecosystem. Cousteau warns that "the oceans are dying." This was a good source (longer than the article in *The Day*) because it shows Cousteau's blunt approach to informing the public of the ocean's polluted state.

"Explorer's Photographs Show Rocky Sea Floor." *The New York Times* [New York] 13 Sept. 1956: 37. Print.

This article describes photographs that Jacques Cousteau took in collaboration with Dr. Harold Edgerton. The pair collaborated to create a deep water camera that could take images of the sea floor. We used this article on our website to show Cousteau's collaboration with Dr. Edgerton to create better cameras that were capable of taking images underwater.

Gowran, Clay. "TV Today: Specials by Cousteau a Happy Find." *Chicago Tribune* 4 Mar. 1969: 18-19. Print.

This article in the *Chicago Tribune* is about a Cousteau special broadcast on TV. These specials are *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*, but for some reason they are not

referred to by their name in this article. This article showed us the view of some of the public of Cousteau's shows: positive, and stating that the show is uniquely interesting compared to other shows. This article also shows the archaic views the public had towards the destruction of natural areas: Cousteau blows up **300 tons** of a coral reef to search for a sunken ship, and this reviewer sees no problem with his actions. This article gives valuable insight into the public's views at the time. This issue of the *Chicago Tribune* also had an advertisement for Cousteau's special *Sunken Treasure*.

Hamilton, Hamish. "The Octopus Wouldn't Dance: and the Shark Left in a Hurry!" *The Aberdeen Evening Express*. 04 Apr. 1956: 4. Print.

This is a review of *The Silent World* from a Scottish newspaper. Like many other reviews, it is positive, but this article also quotes Rachel Carson's reaction. Her reaction gave us a good view of how environmentalists viewed Cousteau's work, and is included on our website. There is a copy of this article on our website.

Horne, Jed. "The Dauntless Captain Cousteau Races Against Time and Tide to Save a Watery Planet." *People Magazine* 15 Sept. 1975. Print.

Amusingly, this article about Cousteau was in *People Magazine*. It gives a nice (if sanitized) description of life aboard the *Calypso* with Cousteau's wife Simone playing a prominent role. This goes to further show Cousteau's influence on the world, if he was in a magazine consumed by so many people. This article also had a good quote that included the theme word "encounter," that we used on our Sharing the Silent World page.

Houot, Georges S. "Two and a Half Miles Down." *National Geographic* July 1954. Print.

In this early article in *National Geographic* about underwater exploration, the trip of the bathyscaphe to new underwater depths is described. This was one of the early inventions, and provided further information about the ocean as the bathyscaphe traveled to new depths. These bathyscaphe experiments provided valuable information about ocean pressure that Cousteau would later use to create his own submarines.

Hurtado, Dr. Eusebio Davalos. "Into the Well of Sacrifice I: Return to the Sacred Cenote." *National Geographic* Oct. 1961. Print.

This article is the first half of a series. The second half (by Bates Littlehales) can be found below. This article describes the planning of an archeological expedition to explore an ancient Mayan sacrificial well. The divers used the aqualung to explore this historical site. We believe that this article is significant because it shows one of the many applications of Cousteau's aqualung invention.

"Into the Sea Age." *Time* 9 Feb. 1953: 68-75. Print.

This article is a great source because it shows Jacques Cousteau's views on the sea before he really started his career making underwater films. At this point, the world had not been able to encounter the ocean in the same way as the divers through television and film. It describes the divers as "fish-men", which was a term for divers before modern aqualung diving became prevalent in the media. This article describes Cousteau's experience with the 'rapture,' the physiological state when the nervous system is oversaturated with nitrogen under the increased pressure, also known as nitrogen narcosis, showing readers the danger of undersea exploration. This article was useful to us as Cousteau advocates for help exploring the ocean and the invention of better diving equipment.

Isaacs, John. "Bulletins: Calling Cousteau To Account." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 46.5 (1990): 5-6. Print.

This article describes Cousteau's examination of French Nuclear Testing Sites in the Mediterranean for radiation. Surprisingly, Cousteau did not find any release of radiation, which made many citizens angry. However, there was extensive damage of the coral reefs in the area. It is important to recognize that Cousteau was not just against nuclear testing just because of the threat for human life, but also because of the danger it posed to the environment. This article shows Cousteau being active in the protesting of French nuclear tests.

"Jacques-Yves Cousteau Receives National Geographic Society Medal at White House." *National Geographic* July 1961. Print.

This piece of writing describes Jacques Cousteau's award of the National Geographic Society Medal. Cousteau received the award since "to earthbound man he gave the key to the silent world," and for his work. This medal really shows how important Cousteau's work was to the world, and helps us understand the influence of his research and innovation.

Link, Marion Clayton. "Exploring the Drowned City of Port Royal." *National Geographic* Feb. 1960. Print.

This article describes how the aqualung was used to explore a city that sunk into the ocean. This article is mentionable because it shows the reach of the aqualung. When the aqualung was available, it was used in explorations throughout the world. This magazine article shows how the aqualung enabled all types of exploration, demonstrating the aqualung's importance through an example of its use. We used images from this article to provide an example of how scientists were using Cousteau's inventions in their own exploration.

Littlehales, Bates. "Into the Well of Sacrifice II: Treasure Hunt in the Deep Past." *National Geographic* Oct. 1961. Print.

This is the second article in a series describing the use of the aqualung in an underwater archeological site. The aqualung opened up many underwater areas to exploration, and was versatile in its application. This article is notable because Cousteau's invention of the aqualung allowed many other explorers to discover new information about underwater sites, opening the underwater world to exploration.

Marden, Luis. "Camera Under the Sea." *National Geographic* Feb. 1956. Print.

This report is of a cameraman who worked closely with the Cousteau team. It describes an expedition in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, which Cousteau took to explore and document reefs. This early expedition provided much information about reefs and the creatures that inhabited them, many of which had never before been observed. This article portrays an important part of Cousteau's adventures, the whimsical, everyday encounters with wildlife that were shared with his viewers.

McNally, Tom. "Controversy Flares: To Cousteau, Fishing Perverted." *Chicago Tribune* 7 May 1978, sec. 3: 13. Print.

This article in the Chicago Tribune is about the opposing views of fishermen and Cousteau, as Cousteau denounced fishing for sport. There are some humorous quotes by the fishermen speaking disparagingly of Cousteau. McNally interview Bill Cunningham, who calls Cousteau and the Cousteau Society "ecofreaks." This was great for showing us viewpoints opposing Cousteau's, where he was not able to change their views about the ocean as a resource. We place a copy of the article on our website, and include a quote by Cunningham.

"The New Pictures." *Time* 10 Jan. 1956: 92-93. Print.

This is a short review of Jacques Cousteau's film *The Silent World*. It portrays *The Silent World* negatively, and criticises Cousteau's work as a director. It does, however, acknowledge that Cousteau's work is important and that it has had a very large impact on the public. The main thing to take away from this source is that even though critics found things to criticize in the cinematographic elements of *The Silent World*, everyone thought that the new views of the ocean were invaluable to research, and that these new views of undersea life were interesting, even if they did not make great films in all eyes.

"Pioneering 2,000 Fathoms Down." *Northern Whig*. 13 Aug. 1955: 10. Print.

This article was about the exploration the French were doing of the ocean with the bathyscaphe. It is humorous because the article is from a small newspaper in Ireland, and the article is obviously biased against the French! It had a very amusing quote making fun of the French.

"Poet of the Depths." *Time* 28 Mar. 1960: 68-75. Print.

This article is a biography of Jacques Cousteau's life up to 1960. It shows how the introduction of Cousteau's aqualung affected the world, including statistics about the numbers of people diving, and how people used the aqualung. It showed how Cousteau's work changed lives. It is also an examination of the exchange of the technologies during this time. Although many scientists and divers had moved to the new diving technology of the aqualung, many divers continued using the helmet suit technology, even though it allowed less freedom, showing the gradual technology exchange. This issue of *Time* is also significant because the cover of the magazine was a full page image of Jacques Cousteau. *Time's* treatment of Cousteau visually cemented Cousteau's status as a public figure in the United States.

Reiger, George. "The Nature of Film." *Field & Stream*. Jun 1986. P. 15-16/

This article is in *Field & Stream*, a sportsman's magazine. The writer makes it clear that he thinks that Cousteau is a sanctimonious hypocrite, and seems to mock Cousteau's views of fishing for sport as a "perversion." This had some firebomb quotes against Cousteau, but we didn't want to over-clutter the criticism section.

"Rough Rise of a Dream Hero." *Life* 14 Oct. 1966: 112-128. Print.

This article is about Ian Fleming, the author of the Bond novels. This source was useful because it shows the impact that Cousteau had. Jacques Cousteau and Ian Fleming were good friends. In the book *Live and Let Die*, it is said that Jacques Cousteau influenced how Fleming wrote the underwater diving scenes. We included this source as it is another example of how far reaching Cousteau's influence was in popular media.

Sancton, Thomas. "His Son And Widow Compete To Carry On." *Time* 152.14 (1998): 70. *Academic Search Premier*. Web. 3 Mar. 2016.

This feature discusses the relationship between members of the Cousteau family. Mostly, it covers the differing ideas about Jacques Cousteau's legacy, and what they see as what he would do. The article was useful as it provided different viewpoints of what people see as Jacques Cousteau's impact, and helped us understand some of the conflict surrounding the programs Jacques Cousteau left behind.

Schroeder, Robert E. "Photographing the Night Creatures of Alligator Reef." *National Geographic* Jan. 1964. Print.

This article describes a group separate from Cousteau and their explorations of the ocean, in particular Alligator Reef. Through the use of Jacques Cousteau's inventions, the aqualung and underwater camera, the group performed original research. This article provides a good example of how Cousteau's inventions enabled scientists to encounter the ocean for themselves, increasing their knowledge of underwater wildlife and the sea environment. We used an image from this article to demonstrate how scientists were implementing Cousteau's inventions.

"Underwater Wonders." *Life* 27 Nov. 1950: 119-125. Print.

This was one of the earliest articles in the United States about Cousteau and his work, before his partnership with *National Geographic*. It records several encounters between Cousteau's men and the underwater life, including anecdotes about waltzing with an octopus and a run-in with an interested shark. The article also includes many early underwater photographs, and provides one of the first instances where people could see Cousteau's work. This article is important because it brought Cousteau's work in exploration to *National Geographic's* attention, and the groups began to collaborate after this spread.

Walters, Ed. "Sea Law Conference Hears from Cousteau." *The Brandon Sun* [Brandon, Manitoba, Canada] 1 May 1975: 11. Print.

This article covers Cousteau's views at the United Nations Law of the Sea conference. Here Cousteau is arguing against countries attempts to protect fishermen. Cousteau was very vocal about the attempts to control sea resources, and called for the maximum target catch to be decreased. Articles that describe Cousteau's involvement in environmental issues are very important as they show us what he accomplished. This article was particularly helpful in portraying Cousteau as an environmental voice at conventions. There is a copy of this article on our website.

"We Face a Catastrophe" If the Oceans Are Not Cleaned Up: A Conversation With Jacques Cousteau." *U.S. News & World Report* 24 June 1985: 68. Print.

Here Jacques Cousteau discusses the consequences of not changing the way that humanity treats the ocean. One of the most important points that he makes is that there is no one cause for the deterioration of the ocean environment. With this article, we really get the sense of Cousteau's fight to galvanize the public to save the oceans. We tried to convey this idea in the Legacy page of our website.

"Wildlife in the Water." *Life* 22 Oct. 1956: 70-76. Print.

This review praises *The Silent World* mightily, saying that it is "fascinating" and "wonderful." The tone is playful, and it highly recommends the film. We think that this review best describes how most of the world saw Cousteau's early films as enchanting and groundbreaking. Everything in the review is described with a sense of wonder, which makes sense given that Cousteau's portrayal of the ocean was still relatively new. This is another source that showed us the early reaction to Cousteau's work.

## Interviews

Cousteau, Jacques. "Consumer Society Is the Enemy." Interview by Nathan Gardels. *New Perspectives Quarterly* Fall 2009: 90-95. Print.

In this interview Cousteau discusses his viewpoint as an ecologist. The interview was performed in the summer of 1996, and features Cousteau protesting human damage to the Earth. By the end of his life, Cousteau really was horrified by the changes that he had seen in the world, and was trying to do anything he could to raise awareness of these changes in the public. We believe that this is one of Cousteau's lasting legacies.

Cousteau, Jacques. "Jacques Cousteau : A Lifetime Spent Fighting for the Environment." Interview by Scott Kraft. *Los Angeles Times* 1 Oct. 1995. Print.

This interview shows Cousteau discussing his motivations as a conservationist. It also shows how Cousteau was active in his environmental efforts, and how he completed his campaigns. This article was integral for us in understanding Cousteau's effects on the environment in the second half of his career.

Cousteau, Jacques. "Jacques Cousteau at NASA Headquarters." Interview by Stewart Brand. *Space Colonies*. NASA, 1976. Web. 20 Apr. 2016.

This source is the transcript of a meeting between Jacques Cousteau and members of NASA. It describes the relationship between the space program and the ocean program, and shows Cousteau's interest in space. Something not known about Cousteau is that he actually had a partnership with NASA, and in many cases NASA provided funding for his research. The interview gave us a backdrop for Cousteau's research in conservation.



## Secondary Sources

### Documentary/Film

Cousteau, Jean-Michel, and Fabien Cousteau. "A Commitment to Saving Our Oceans." *Generation to Generation*. Interview by Bree Wells. MSNBC, 11 June 2014. Web. 7 Mar. 2016.

This source is an interview by MSNBC of Jean-Michel Cousteau and his son Fabien Cousteau, who was about to spend 31 days living under the sea (to break Jacques Cousteau's record). They briefly covered a new diving suit, a hard diving suit that can keep divers from being crushed while they were deep underwater. This was an useful interview as we were able to see Jean-Michel and Fabien's thoughts about the ocean and Jacques Cousteau's legacy. A big part of the interview was about the importance of continuing Cousteau's ecological work and fulfilling his vision.

*Creatures of Light*. Prod. Chad Cohen. NOVA, 2015. DVD.

This documentary describes ongoing exploration of ocean animals. The film is about how the fluorescence of ocean animals, which can not be seen by the naked eye. Scientists are searching to find a fluorescent protein derived from an ocean creature, which could possibly allow them to map the brain using fluorescent light. The scientists in this documentary all describe their work as "only just starting to understand the undersea world," and this sense of the underwater world as wonderful and needing continued exploration is something that Jacques Cousteau started. This article was important as it showed the continuation of Cousteau's work.

*Jacques Cousteau's Legacy*. By Francine Cousteau. *YouTube*. Cousteau Society, 10 June 2010. Web. 12 Apr. 2016.

This video shows Francine Cousteau, the leader of the Cousteau Society, commenting on what she sees as Jacques Cousteau's legacy. It is fascinating to see her views on the influence that Jacques Cousteau has had. We used this video as inspiration, and tried to portray her view in our website as part of Cousteau's impact.

*Jacques-Yves Cousteau*. Perf. Molly Templeton. Prod. Andrew Baron. *YouTube*. Rocketboom News, 25 Mar. 2010. Web. 4 Apr. 2016.

Rocketboom is a news and video blog Youtube channel. This video biography provides an overview of Jacques Cousteau's life. In our website, we used a short clip from it to show Cousteau's inventiveness during his childhood years, and also to describe Cousteau's experiences in the Navy. It was a very approachable and fun video, similar to Cousteau's documentaries.

*Key Message of Jacques Cousteau.* By Pierre-Yves Cousteau. *YouTube*. Cousteau Society, 3 June 2010. Web. 4 Apr. 2016.

In this short statement, Pierre-Yves Cousteau describes what he views as his father Jacques Cousteau's legacy. As an active member of the Cousteau Society, Pierre-Yves Cousteau has great experience in diving and the ideas of his father. We incorporated Pierre-Yves Cousteau's ideas in our website as we discussed the impact of Jacques Cousteau.

*The Legacy of Underwater Explorer Jacques Cousteau.* Perf. Jim Bittermann. Cable News Network, 13 July 2012. Web. 10 Feb. 2016.

This video was produced by CNN as a short description of Cousteau's life. It includes quotes from Susan Schiefelbein, who wrote *The Human, the Orchid, and the Octopus* with Cousteau and worked very closely with him during his life. We used a clip from this video on our website to show how active Cousteau was as a young man in the navy. We wished to show how he applied himself to his goals with the video, and also what a strong impression he left on people.

## Interviews

Brylske, Alex. "Interview with Marine Biologist Alex Brylske." Telephone interview. 21 Apr. 2016.

Alex Brylske is a marine biologist, ocean conservationist, teacher, and writer for *Dive Training Magazine*. He wrote an article about the history of diving that we used extensively as a source for our first page about the history of diving. This was a really great interview because he was able to tell us a lot about the effects Cousteau continues to have on members of the diving community and how he continues to inspire divers. We also got a lot of great quotes from this interview. It was interesting to talk to someone who has been a part of the diving community for over 50 years, as he was also able to tell us what has changed and what hasn't since Cousteau's time. One thing he told us was that a lot of the finesse in diving instruments comes from cave divers, as they have a much smaller margin of error. This was really interesting to us because it tied into our interview with Tony Seddon.

Seddon, Tony. "Interview With Cave Diver Tony Seddon." E-mail interview. 6 Feb. 2016.

Tony Seddon is a cave diving explorer who does original research and exploration of submerged caves. He surveys and maps caves that are underwater to discover how cave systems are connected, and uses technology like the aqualung. We wanted to interview him to discover what it is like to explore places that are entirely new. Mostly, we were looking to understand the feelings of a diver who regularly puts his life in danger to discover new places, as these feelings are ones that Cousteau must have regularly encountered as he sought to learn and explore more of the ocean. As well as cave diving,

Seddon owns a gear shop in the UK and sells equipment to other divers and cavers. He is very widely read, and both knows a lot about the current equipment and continues personally to develop new cave diving technologies. It was interesting and useful to talk to someone who, like Cousteau, has dedicated his life to the *experience* of exploration.

## Books

Cousteau, Celine. "Forward," in Nichols, Wallace. *Blue Mind: The Surprising Science That Shows How Being Near, In, On, or Under Water Can Make You Happier, Healthier, More Connected, and Better at What You Do*. New York: Little, Brown, 2014. Print.

This forward by Celine Cousteau, Cousteau's granddaughter, emphasizes the importance of water to humans. She references her grandfather's work, stressing two of his famous quotations. Celine talks about protecting the environment, which she considers to be a large part of Jacques Cousteau's legacy. In 2016, Cousteau's legacy is so diverse many of Cousteau's descendants are continuing to further his work.

Cousteau, Fabien. "Introduction," in *Ocean*. New York: American Museum of Natural History/DK Pub., 2008.

Fabien Cousteau, a grandson of Jacques Cousteau opens this book which contains descriptions of many of the ocean's inhabitants. Like all of Cousteau's heirs working in his field, he stresses the importance of protecting the ocean ecosystems by changing destructive patterns. This book gave us a sense of the multitude of life contained in the world's oceans, and the continued legacy of Jacques Cousteau through his extended family.

Cullen, Katherine E. *Marine Science: The People Behind the Science*. New York: Chelsea House, 2006. Print.

This book is about some of the most important people in the history of marine science. It contains a brief section that covers Cousteau's work, which has a nice little piece that covers the legacy, but it did not seem that the author of this book did much research. This book also contains a section on Sylvia Earle, an ocean explorer influenced by Cousteau, one of whose books we contain in this bibliography. It was important because it showed us the current superficial, sanitized view of Cousteau.

DuTemple, Lesley A. *Jacques Cousteau*. Minneapolis: Lerner Publications, 2000. Print.

This biography emphasizes Cousteau's inventions and exploration. Really there are a few different ways of viewing Cousteau's life, one is with respect to his inventions, and another is in regard to his impact. With this book, it is easy to see just how active Cousteau was, because of how much information it does not include. This book provided the pictures of Cousteau when he was young that we used on our website.

Earle, Sylvia A. *The World Is Blue: How Our Fate and the Ocean's Are One*. Washington, D.C.: National Geographic, 2009. Print.

This book was written by Sylvia Earle, who regards herself as one of the most important ocean explorers of our time, and is a current explorer-in-residence for *National Geographic*. This source was important to us because it showed us what ocean explorers are doing today. She speaks of Cousteau briefly, and explains her early experiences of the aqualung. Interestingly, she talks about underwater living projects, but does not mention Conshelf.

Grajal, Alejandro. "Jacques Cousteau and His World's Inspiring Beauty." *Conservation Biology*. 2nd ed. Vol. 12. 487. Print. April 1998.

This paper shows Grajal describing Jacques Cousteau's influence on him as a young boy. It offers a familiar story that is told by many, how Cousteau inspired them to become involved in marine biology. There are hundreds of stories just like this, and Grajal is just one of many. We tried to show the scope of Cousteau's impact with stories like this in our website.

Iverson, Genie, and Hal Ashmead. *Jacques Cousteau*. New York: Putnam, 1976. Print.

This book is an illustrated children's book. We used a sketch from this book to portray Jacques Cousteau's childhood. It is interesting how many sources about Cousteau are targeted towards children, often it seems like the older generation is trying to introduce the younger generations to Cousteau.

Madsen, Axel. *Cousteau: An Unauthorized Biography*. New York: Beaufort, 1986. Print.

This biography shows a rare critical view of Cousteau. The author clearly respects many things about Cousteau, but seeks to show a more complete picture by including criticisms of Cousteau's character and working practices. It frequently mentions the amount of money he needed to be able to carry out all his expeditions, and the compromises that were necessary for Cousteau to be able to fund his work and lifestyle. It refers to Cousteau as having a "halo" and being a person to whom no one could tell 'no.' This was a very interesting book because it was the first resource we found that gave us a perspective on Cousteau that was something other than hero-worshipping. We ended up using a quote from this book on the Further Inventions page.

Matsen, Bradford. *Jacques Cousteau: The Sea King*. New York: Pantheon, 2009. Print.

This book was a great source because it gave us a comprehensive overview of Jacques Cousteau's life and works that was not oversimplified. It also described the inventions previous to Cousteau's, and gave us a quote to help us better understand the invention of Yves Le Prieur, a precursor of the aqualung. We also got a quote about Cousteau's childhood from this source. This book also had an interesting quote about how

Cousteau's frequent shifts from project to project disappoint those who worked with him on a short term basis, but were left behind as he found a new project. Unfortunately, there was not room for it on the website.

McCarthy, Thomas, ed. "Cousteau, Jacques-Yves." *Explorers and Exploration*. Vol. 3. Tarrytown: Marshall Cavendish Corporation, 2005. 209-11. Print.

This book is a description of explorers and their exploration. It includes many influential explorers and describes their work. Jacques Cousteau is included for his work on the aqualung, and because he introduced audiences of his films to a world that they had never imagined. It also includes a helpful timeline of Cousteau's inventions, which gave us more information about Cousteau's projects and campaigns, especially some of his environmental campaigns, like stopping the dumping of nuclear waste in the Mediterranean Sea.

Nichols, Wallace. *Blue Mind: The Surprising Science That Shows How Being Near, In, On, or Under Water Can Make You Happier, Healthier, More Connected, and Better at What You Do*. New York: Little, Brown, 2014. Print.

This book was an interesting source as it stresses the importance of water to our mental health as well as to our physical health. It focuses on humans' emotional connection to the sea and water in general. It is an interesting extension of Cousteau's work, and a valuable resource that helped us learn about the evolving perception of water in the current day. It had an introduction by Celine Cousteau, which can be found above.

Olmstead, Kathleen. *Jacques Cousteau: A Life Under the Sea*. New York: Sterling, 2008. Print.

This book was very valuable to our research. It described Jacques Cousteau's inventions very technically, in a way that Jacques Cousteau did not do in his books. This book provided the quote about how the regulator in the aqualung worked. With its compilation of Cousteau's inventions, it really helped us understand what an innovative person Jacques Cousteau was. We also found a quote from the *Saturday Evening Post* in this book, describing Cousteau's work in occupied France.

Rose, Paul, and Anne Laking. *Oceans: Exploring the Hidden Depths of the Underwater World*. Berkeley: U of California, 2008. Print.

Similarly to several of our other print sources, this book has a foreword by one of Jacques Cousteau's grandchildren, Philippe Cousteau, who also is an ocean explorer. This book was useful for our Further Inventions page, as it has an explanation of the Conshelf projects that we used on our website.

Williams, Wendy. *Kraken: The Curious, Exciting, and Slightly Disturbing Science of Squid*. New York: Abrams Image, 2011. Print.

This book is a history of squid, and thus mainly talks about how opinion of them changed. However, there is a chapter that discusses Jacques Cousteau's relationship with squid, and the information here was extremely important in supporting the idea that Cousteau changed public opinion. This book provided the quote about Cousteau changing the opinion of undersea life in our website.

## Articles

Appelo, Tim. "Cousteau: the next generation: the son and grandchildren of the famous French undersea explorer--accomplished aquanauts in their own right--are being honored for their decades of documentary filmmaking on Jan. 28 at the Santa Barbara Film Festival." *Hollywood Reporter* 30 Jan. 2015: 95. *Student Edition*. Print.

This is an article about Jacques Cousteau's heirs. Cousteau had a huge influence on the world, including his immediate family. His passion has led to family that is also very active in undersea exploration. The Cousteau family, inspired by Jacques Cousteau, furthers his legacy of exposing the public to the ocean through documentaries. Information from this page helped us create our Legacy page.

Clark, Cammy. "Under the Sea: Jacques Cousteau's Grandson Begins Mission to Live in the Deep." *Miami Herald*. 1 June 2014. Web. 7 Mar. 2016.

This article is about Fabien Cousteau, who spent 31 days living under the sea, mimicking Jacques Cousteau's Conshelf projects. This article provided evidence of the continuation of Cousteau's legacy, and also had some background information about Cousteau's Conshelf projects.

"Cousteau, Jacques-Yves: Special Gold Medal Presented to." *National Geographic* Sept. 1988. Print.

This is an article in the National Geographic Centennial issue. We chose to use this article because it shows an understanding of the reach of Jacques Cousteau's aqualung. The text is also important because it describes how Cousteau was awarded the National Geographic Society's Gold Medal by President John F. Kennedy, which demonstrates the wide influence that Jacques Cousteau had. There is a quote in our website from this article, and used an image from here in our Sharing the Silent World page as an example of how other scientists were using Cousteau's inventions.

Danielsson, Bengt. "Poisoned Pacific: The Legacy of French Nuclear Testing." *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* 46.2 (1990): 22-31. Web.

This article describes French nuclear testing in the Pacific. It gave an overview of how the tests were administered, and what effects that they had. This page was useful in explaining why environmentalists and the public were angry about the nuclear testing. It also includes a short piece about Cousteau testing the sites for radioactivity, and not

finding any. This is interesting as it presents a critical voice of Cousteau's work in this occasion. The article provides explanation for the reasons behind the campaign to stop nuclear testing.

Glasgow, Eric. "Jacques Cousteau and the discovery of the sea." The Free Library, 1 Sep. 1997. Web. 27 Jan. 2016.

This is an obituary for Jacques Cousteau, published after his death in 1997. It chooses to highlight Cousteau's achievements as mainly the part of an environmentalist. He saw the world as a whole, and wanted to preserve it for future generations. We think that this is the most important aspect of Cousteau, not as an innovator, although this was a large part of his career, but as someone who was passionate about the ocean and wished to share that passion with others.

"Jacques Cousteau." [London], Obituaries sec. *The Telegraph*. 26 June 1997. Print. 1 Mar. 2016.

This is the obituary for Jacques Cousteau in *The Telegraph*, a London newspaper. This obituary covers the main points in Cousteau's life, but what makes it important to us is the English perspective of Cousteau. It is a humorous read, as the author puts barbs about Cousteau being French throughout the article. He even starts the article talking about the accomplishments of an Englishman who had an idea similar to Cousteau's, not Cousteau's accomplishments. This article gave us another perspective of Cousteau that we didn't see in other sources.

"Jacques Cousteau, Inventor, Explorer of the Seas, Dies." *LA Times* 26 June 1997: A1. Print.

This is an obituary for Jacques Cousteau that was on the front page of the *LA Times*. It shows the legacy that Cousteau left after his death. One of Cousteau's accomplishments that is cited is that he was the first to take color underwater photographs, which is contested today. There was a very interesting quote from the French President Jacques Chirac, who gave a special acknowledgement to Cousteau's work. The recognition shows the wide impact Cousteau had on France and the world.

Jonas, Gerald. "Jacques Cousteau, Oceans' Impresario, Dies." *The New York Times*. 26 June 1997. Web. 7 Mar. 2016.

This is the obituary for Jacques Cousteau by the New York Times. It was interesting because it had a great quote from Gilbert M. Grosvenor, chairman of National Geographic, "He was the Rachel Carson of the oceans." It also mentioned the perspective of conventional oceanographers who questioned his research.

Kolbert, Elizabeth. "Annals of Science: Unnatural Selection." *The New Yorker*. 18 April 2016. p. 22-28. Print.

This article was in the section of *The New Yorker* that covers the current happenings in science. One of the researchers covered in the article, Ruth Gates, was inspired by Cousteau to become a marine biologist, and currently is studying coral and how to save them. Because of this article, we attempted to get an interview with Gates, as she was another person influenced to become a biologist by Cousteau.

Kraft, Scott. "Los Angeles Times Interview : Jacques Cousteau : A Lifetime Spent Fighting for the Environment." *LA Times* 1 Oct. 1995. Print.

This interview with Cousteau was taken late in his life, and focused on his environmental work instead of his exploration. In this source Cousteau describes how he worked to save whales by influencing countries to change their vote on a moratorium on whale hunting. This was very useful as previous sources said "Cousteau saved the whales" and left it at that. This interview gave us a deeper understanding of Cousteau's environmental work.

Lichfield, John. "Cousteau, Guardian of the Oceans, Dies." *The Independent* [London] 25 June 1997. p. 18. Print.

This English obituary of Cousteau is more polite than the obituary in *The Telegraph*, seen above. It includes quotes by influential public figures regarding Cousteau, such as Al Gore. Unlike many of the other obituaries, it quotes Jean-Michel Cousteau, Cousteau's son.

Lichfield, John. "20,000 Lies under the Sea: The Fishy World of Jacques Cousteau." *The Independent*. Independent Digital News and Media, 25 June 1999. Web. 20 Apr. 2016.

This article shows a rare negative perspective of Jacques Cousteau. It has a quote by Bernard Violet, who wrote a biography of Cousteau. The quote calls Cousteau a liar and a false scientist. It also called Cousteau disorganized and a bad father, but we decided not to put any critiques of Cousteau's personality on our website.

Martin, Guy. "Going Deep: In 1943, Jacques Cousteau Strapped on the First Aqua-Lung and Dove into a Lifelong Adventure That Would Make Him the 20th Century's Ocean King. Now Two of His Grandchildren Are Carrying the Family Trident to Unimagined Undersea Frontiers." *Town & Country* Dec. 2013: 173-80. Print.

This article discusses the projects of Jacques Cousteau's grandchildren Fabien and Celine Cousteau. They seek to continue their grandfather's legacy through their own ocean exploration. Mainly this article shows how Jacques Cousteau has inspired people to do important projects, and has pushed the younger generation to become involved in conservation efforts.

McCombs, Phil. "Jacques Cousteau's Song of the Open Sea." *The Washington Post* 30 May 1986. Print.



This article gives a reporter's perception of Cousteau as he is on an exhibition on his boat the *Alcyone*. It gives us an idea of the combined exploration and conservation Cousteau was working on in his later life. It gave us a sense of Cousteau's sense of adventure: at one point Cousteau want to visit an island because he knows what is not there. This article gave us a better sense of Cousteau as an explorer, as it detailed his actions on one of his voyages.

"The Oceans at the Heart of Climate Change." *News*. Cousteau Society, 29 Apr. 2015. Web. 07 Mar. 2016.

This article on the pages of the Cousteau Society describes the effect climate change has on the oceans. The Cousteau Society continues to do work educating the public about environmental issues. This source was able to help us understand Cousteau's legacy and the effect his heirs have on ocean conservation today.

Oleson, Timothy. "Benchmarks: February 3, 1953; Jacques Cousteau's 'The Silent World' Is Published, Opening a Window on the Underwater World for Millions." *Earth Magazine* Feb. 2013: 58-59. Print.

This piece recounts the impact that Jacques Cousteau caused with his film "The Silent World." It offers overarching analysis of Cousteau's impact on the public, and the generation that was young while Cousteau's television series was playing. It describes him as a true inspiration, but also as an adventurer. We think that this account displays a common view of Cousteau.

Rash, John. "Sea Change: Who Is Today's Jacques Cousteau?" *The Star Tribune*. 20 July 2012. Web.

This is a very dismal article that asserts that since Cousteau has died, ocean conservation has become a lot less prevalent in the media. It had a great quote from explorer Will Steger that we ended up putting on our Legacy page because it stated the unique qualities of Cousteau to bring people together very eloquently.

Reeve, Simon. "Jacques Cousteau in a Box." *The Telegraph*. 1 Mar. 2008. Print.

This is a review of the newly released boxed set of Jacques Cousteau's entire television series *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*. The reviewer is obviously passionate about Cousteau, describing the episodes with great enthusiasm. Interestingly, as a "young" reviewer who had not watched the episodes as a child, he too catches the Cousteau bug, and ends the review with a resolution to learn to dive. The article shows us that even a generation later, Cousteau retains his power to inspire.

Schreuder, Cindy. "Jacques Cousteau: 1910 - 1997 Explorer And Champion Of The Oceans." *Chicago Tribune* 26 June 1997. Print.

This obituary of Cousteau gives a summary of his major life accomplishments. It includes quotes of Cousteau's importance by people like Al Gore and the French president. The appearance of Cousteau's obituary in newspapers like the *Chicago Tribune* shows his worldwide influence.

Shortis, Emma. "'Who Can Resist This Guy?'" Jacques Cousteau, Celebrity Diplomacy, and the Environmental Protection of the Antarctic." *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 61.3 (2015): 366-80. Print.

This is a great article that covers one of Jacques Cousteau's achievements that is not very well known, Cousteau's successful campaign to prevent mining in Antarctica and to create a World Park Antarctica. This is one of Cousteau's crowning achievements as a celebrity environmentalist, as it resulted in environmental legislation that is still in effect today. Cousteau's success in this project shows his determination and drive, as well as his ceaseless goal to protect the environment.

Vitello, Paul. "Hans Hass, 94, Early Explorer of the World Beneath the Sea." *The New York Times* 3 July 2013, Obituaries: A18. Print.

This article is an obituary for Hans Hass, an early explorer of the sea. Hans was a rival of Cousteau's, and felt that some of his accomplishments were overlooked, because milestones were given to Cousteau instead of him. An example of this shown in the article was the credit for the first underwater camera. This had an interesting quote about Cousteau being self-centered, and was important because it let us see viewpoints that were not Cousteau's.

### **Web/Websites**

Bittermann, Jim. "Jacques Cousteau: 'The Most Creative and Imaginative Person I've Ever Met' - CNN.com." *CNN*. Cable News Network, 17 July 2012. Web. 27 Jan. 2016.

This article includes an interview with Susan Schiefelbein, who helped Jacques Cousteau write his autobiography. The writing chooses to focus on what a quick thinker that Cousteau was, and how he always was testing things himself. Cousteau tested many of his own inventions in early stages, putting himself at risk. Cousteau's inventive genius was one thing that really allowed him to have such an impact on the diving world. We ended up using a quote from this article on our website.

"Breakfast With Nemo by Jules Verne." *Underwater Dream Machine*. NOVA, 26 Dec. 2006. Web. 7 Mar. 2016.

This web page on PBS contains an excerpt from *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* by Jules Verne, giving us a sense of the literature that inspired divers. It also gave us insight into Cousteau's motivations, as it talks about how it motivated undersea explorers, and told us that Cousteau used *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* as his "shipboard bible."

Brylske, Alex. "A Brief History of Diving: Free Divers, Bells and Helmets." *Dive Training*. Dive Training Magazine. Web. 20 Jan. 2016.

This covers diving history from very early on until the use of the diving helmet. This source doesn't really mention any information about Cousteau, but it does provide good background information about the technology that was in use before the evolution of self contained diving. This website provided some information about the Deane brothers, who were the inventors of a new way to provide air to divers, through a helmet attached to an air pump. This system was at first used for fighting fires, but was eventually applied to diving. This source was very useful for our Pre-Modern Ocean Exploration page.

"The Captain." *Cousteau Society*. The Cousteau Society, 01 Apr. 2014. Web. 22 Feb. 2016.

This is the official page on the Cousteau Society's website about Jacques Cousteau. What is interesting about this page is that its main statement describes Cousteau as mainly environmentally oriented. Although Jacques Cousteau did spend a lot of time focusing on the environment and calling attention to pollution, he was first an explorer, which made it possible for him to discover issues. However, this portrayal which emphasizes Cousteau's environmental work is understandable, because the Cousteau Society is an environmentally oriented organization. This source showed us the Cousteau Society's view of Cousteau.

Cochran, Ford. "Cousteau's Alcyone Sails Mediterranean Once More." *Voices: Ideas and Insights from Explorers*. National Geographic, 04 June 2010. Web. 07 Feb. 2016.

This short article is about the continued exploration being done on the *Alcyone*, one of Jacques Cousteau's research vessels. It was interesting and useful because it showed what the second side of Cousteau's family is continuing to do to protect the world's oceans. It also had a good quote by Pierre-Yves Cousteau, one of Cousteau's sons.

"Cousteau Family." *Jean-Michel Cousteau's Ocean Futures Society*. Ocean Futures Society. Web. 1 Jan. 29.

This is the information about Cousteau's descendants found on the website for the group that was founded by Jean-Michel Cousteau separate from his father. What is really interesting is that Cousteau had a secret second family with a woman that he wasn't married to, and the children from this side of the family now work for the Cousteau Society, while the children of Jean-Michel and Philippe Cousteau, Jacques Cousteau's sons with his first wife, are a large part of the Ocean Futures Society. There are obviously some complicated Cousteau family politics, and this source helped us understand them better.

"Cousteau, Jacques-Yves (1910-1997)." *World of Earth Science*. 2003. Encyclopedia.com. Accessed 11 Feb. 2016.

This encyclopedia article provides a biography of Cousteau. What we think is particularly interesting is Cousteau's life as a child. He was always traveling due to his father's job, and was always a very inventive child. When he was young, he was fascinated with filmmaking, creating his own films and even dismantling his camera to see how it worked. Cousteau was innovative even from a young age, and was fascinated with water, but he only had time to explore these interests after an accident that temporarily paralyzed his arm prevented him from becoming a pilot. This source showed us some of Cousteau's influences to become an explorer.

Cousteau, Jean-Michel. "Jacques Cousteau 'Would Be Heartbroken' at Our Seas Today." *Voices: Ideas and Insights from Explorers*. National Geographic, June 11, 2010. Web. 07 Mar. 2016.

This is a tribute to Jacques Cousteau written by his son Jean-Michel on the event of Jacques Cousteau's hundredth birthday. It includes a quote about Jacques Cousteau as a visionary that we included on our Legacy page.

Davis, Liz. "Undersea showman: Jacques Cousteau pushed the boundaries of exploration and brought ocean wonders into the living room." The Free Library, 1 June 2010. Web. 27 Jan. 2016.

The website article describes Jacques Cousteau's life, and is another biography. What we think is most useful about this article is that it includes information about how Cousteau was in the navy because he didn't think that he could be a successful filmmaker. Cousteau's original plan was to become a pilot, but he was unable to because of an injury. Instead of almost certain death as a pilot (only one pilot from his class survived the first weeks of World War II), Cousteau began exploring the ocean.

"Diving Saucer." *Cousteau: Custodians of the Sea Since 1943*. Cousteau Society. Web. 9 Feb. 2016.

This is the official page for the diving saucers that were created by Cousteau on the Cousteau Society website. The diving saucer was the first submersible of its kind, allowing a crew of two divers to explore new depths. This is the oldest type of scientific submersibles, and with its creation Cousteau opened up a new realm of possibilities for research. Later on, technology evolved enough for two more advanced one-man diving machines. These machines could go deeper. The diving saucers were an important feature of Cousteau's television show, and were part of many of Cousteau's episodes. This page was helpful for our Further Inventions page, and we used several quotes from the Cousteau Society to describe our inventions.

"Emile Gagnan and Jacques Cousteau." *Lemelson-MIT Program*. Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Web. 3 Feb. 2016.

In the document, this focuses on both Emile Gagnan and Jacques Cousteau, but mainly focuses on Gagnan. However, it also describes in more detail the spread of the aqualung. Although the aqualung was first sold in France in 1946, it took some time to transition to America, mainly because of issues with distribution rights. It also states that Jacques Cousteau's legacy will not be as the inventor of the ocean, but rather as an explorer and environmental activist. We think that it is important to remember Cousteau not as just an inventor, but rather a visionary who saw the worth of the ocean, and saw the ocean in ways that no one else had done before.

Hunter, Cathy, Renee Braden, and Krista Mantsch. "Jacques Cousteau Centennial: The Enduring Legacy." *Voices: Ideas and Insights from Explorers*. National Geographic, 11 June 2010. Web. 07 Mar. 2016.

This is the third article in a three part series commemorating Jacques Cousteau. Of the three segments, this was the most important. It details Cousteau's continued legacy after his death, and had some quotes from current explorers about the effect Cousteau had upon them, which showed Cousteau's influence. This gave us some good ideas about people we could potentially interview about Jacques Cousteau's importance.

Hunter, Cathy, Renee Braden, and Krista Mantsch. "Jacques Cousteau Centennial: 'The Sea Is Everything'." *Voices: Ideas and Insights from Explorers*. National Geographic, 10 June 2010. Web. 07 Mar. 2016.

This is the first article in a three part series commemorating Jacques Cousteau. It gives an overview of Cousteau's career, and states his importance to National Geographic. Similarly to our Pre-Modern Ocean Exploration page, it includes a quote by Jules Verne from *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*. This source was most important for the Legacy section of our website, as it shows Jacques Cousteau's importance to society to this day. It also gave us some information about Cousteau's early publicity, and mentioned the article "Underwater Wonders" in Life Magazine that brought National Geographic's attention to Cousteau.

Hunter, Cathy, Renee Braden, and Krista Mantsch. "Jacques Cousteau Centennial: 'We Must Go and See'." *Voices: Ideas and Insights from Explorers*. National Geographic, 11 June 2010. Web. 07 Mar. 2016.

This is the second article in a three part series commemorating Jacques Cousteau. This page details the process of Cousteau's work for National Geographic. It humorously portrays him as a convincing man who could get almost anyone to agree with what he wanted. It had two great quotes in it that we used on our Legacy and Sharing the Silent World pages, one about the feelings he inspired from the public, and the other about the foundation of the Cousteau Society.

"Jacques Cousteau's Calypso to Sail Again." *The Guardian*. 7 Jan. 2016. Web. 7 Mar. 2016.

This article is about the Calypso sailing again after being refurbished. The Calypso was in disrepair after being sunk by a barge, and is only being fixed now, largely as a result of its symbolic importance as Cousteau's research vessel. This source was important to our project as it showed Cousteau's continued impact.

Mann, Gregory R. "Invention of the Aqualung." *OCEAN TREASURES Memorial Library.*, 05 Mar. 2014. Web. 27 Jan. 2016.

This is a website that provided many pictures for our website. It includes many advertisements and diagrams of the aqualung, and also has images of the regulator that Jacques Cousteau developed with Emile Gagnan. The most important message of this site is that Cousteau revolutionized deep-sea exploration, and introduced the world to safe, easily accessible diving technology with the aqualung.

Marelli, Adam. "The First Underwater Camera: Jacques Cousteau." *Camera Chronicle.* Camera Chronicle, 1 Dec. 2015. Web. 20 Apr. 2016.

This article is about the Calypso underwater camera that Cousteau collaborated on. It describes the camera and briefly describes its function. This site was helpful to us because it gave us the photo that we used on our Further Inventions page, and the quote that we used to explain the camera in the caption.

Mezcua, Jorge. "Jacques Cousteau, Turning Science Fiction into Reality." *Fordivers.com.* Fordivers.com, 2013. Web. 17 May 2016.

This web article provides a description of the Conshelf II experiment performed by Jacques Cousteau. It emphasizes Cousteau's approach to ocean exploration as transforming science fiction into reality, and really stresses that it was Cousteau's innovation and imagination that allowed him to do amazing research. The author believes that Cousteau's creativity inspired the reaction that he received from the public. We used a quote and pictures from this article on our website.

Miklos, Vincze. "The Strange and Wonderful History of Diving Suits, From 1715 to Today." *Io9.* Gizmodo, 9 June 2013. Web. 3 Feb. 2016.

This magazine article was very helpful because it provided a lot of information about early diving technology. Much of the information that we use on our website in the first section about old diving technology was supplemented by this resource. The source is fascinating because lots of the diving technology seems very random and crazy. Many of the pictures from our Pre-Modern Ocean Exploration section were found in this article, as it showed a variety of inventions and really gave a complete picture of the different types of diving technology that were being developed.

Nicholls, Bridget. "How Cousteau Inspired My Love of the Oceans." *BBC News.* BBC, 20 Nov. 2010. Web. 15 May 2016.

This article discusses Cousteau's influence and his continued legacy. The author was yet another person who loved the ocean because of Cousteau's television series. It was a useful source for us because it gave us an idea of some the main points we needed to address in the *Legacy* section of our site.

"Radioactive Waste." *Environmental Science: In Context*. Ed. Brenda Wilmoth Lerner and K. Lee Lerner. Vol. 2. Detroit: Gale, 2009. 683-85. In Context Ser. *Opposing Viewpoints in Context*. Web. 22 Feb. 2016.

This briefly discusses Cousteau's efforts to stop the dumping of nuclear waste into the Mediterranean Sea, which eventually led to the banning of nuclear dumping. However, this article mainly discusses the problems that surround radioactive waste, and how the waste pollutes many places. It is very difficult to dispose of radioactive waste, but Cousteau wanted to make sure that this waste was not dumped into rivers and oceans, where it would be detrimental to the health of the ocean, as well as human health. This article helped us understand Cousteau's environmental influence.

Reynolds, Glenn H. "Jacques Cousteau: Tech Pioneer." *Wall Street Journal*, Eastern edition ed. Jun 21 2010. ProQuest. Web. 24 Jan. 2016.

This is an article for Jacques Cousteau's hundredth birthday. It is a celebration of Cousteau's inventions, and says that although Jacques Cousteau's publicity of the ocean was one of his major accomplishments, many of his inventions are often overlooked. This is true, because Cousteau was constantly improving and creating to adjust the diving technology that was available. Cousteau had many inventions, not just the aqualung. He made many new types of ocean exploration, and pioneered ways to record this exploration. These include the first scientific exploration submersibles, and the improved underwater camera. This source gave us some great information for our Further Inventions page.

Samuel, Henry. "Cousteau's Ship Calypso to Explore the Seas Again." *The Telegraph*. Telegraph Media Group Limited, 8 Jan. 2016. Web. 8 Feb. 2016.

Cousteau's ship Calypso sank in 1996, and although it was recovered, for many years different groups fought over control of the ship, and it was left abandoned in a shipyard. However, very recently it has been announced that Calypso will be restored and once again used for ocean research. This is very exciting, because Calypso was the main ship that Cousteau used for exploration, the floating laboratory that featured in all of his diving documentaries. It is interesting to see the groups that Cousteau founded continuing to be a part of contemporary exploration, and this source gave us a better understanding of the work they did.

Samuel, Henry. "Row Erupts in France over Famed Sea Explorer Jacques Cousteau's 'disgusting' Abuse of Marine Life." *The Telegraph*. Telegraph Media Group Limited, 8 July 2014. Web. 8 Feb. 2016.

This article discusses Cousteau's horrific treatment of wildlife in his film, *The Silent World*. His violence against sea life is attacked, and degraded by a scientist who describes the crew as "butchers." A different man describes Cousteau as a showman, willing to do anything to be successful. Cousteau disinherited the violent scenes from his early films well before this article came out. In a remake of *The Silent World*, he told the company to keep the distressing footage in, as it portrayed an unsanitized snapshot of what the first years of diving really were like. The lack of context in this article shows how easy it can be to distort someone's legacy.

Sanford, Trevor. "Jacques Cousteau, the Father of Scuba Diving." *Professional Association of Diving Instructors*. PADI, 27 Jan. 2014. Web. 11 Jan. 2016.

This article outlines what PADI sees as the most important works of Jacques Cousteau. As this is a site for divers, the article is biased about what it includes. The ways that Jacques Cousteau impacted SCUBA diving that the author includes are his invention of modern scuba gear, sharing his documentaries with the world and making diving popular, and that he illustrated the importance of protecting marine life. It credits Cousteau for making it possible for there to be recreational divers who enjoy exploring the sea. This source was a great summary to give us a better understanding of Cousteau's influence on diving.

Than, Ker. "Jacques Cousteau Centennial: What He Did, Why He Matters." *National Geographic*. National Geographic Society, 11 June 2010. Web. 15 Jan. 2016.

This article was published by the National Geographic Society on Jacques Cousteau's 100th birthday. It highlights five of Cousteau's main successes in order to educate people about his work. The article focuses on how he expanded the view of the ocean. Cousteau's view of the oceans as a precious research that humans should keep pristine makes him unique. All of Cousteau's work stems from the idea of using the ocean for resources, and in living in harmony with it, as oceanauts who live underwater, or as less dedicated divers who can accept and see the ocean as a miraculous thing. Cousteau wished to share the excitement and sense of discovery that the ocean brings. This source is important because it shows a view of Cousteau that is not normally publicized and highlighted important events to include in our website.

Willsher, Kim. "French Shipyard Threatens to Sell Jacques Cousteau's Boat." *The Guardian*. 12 Mar. 2015. Web. 7 Mar. 2016.

This article is about the *Calypso* possibly rusting away because the two halves of the Cousteau family were arguing over who would get the boat. Thankfully this situation is resolved, and the *Calypso* will be fixed and setting sail this year. This source was useful



because it contained both the British and French perspectives of this event. The French viewed this as a tragedy, and the British compared Cousteau to another British explorer instead of making a real conclusion about the situation.

## Images

550 lbs. Aluminum Alloy Suit

<http://io9.gizmodo.com/the-strange-and-wonderful-history-of-diving-suits-from-1262529336>

Aqualung Plate

<http://otlibrary.com/wp-content/gallery/invention-of-the-aqua-lung/aqualung-plate-sm.jpg>

Baby Jacques Cousteau and his Older Brother

DuTemple, Lesley. *Jacques Cousteau*. (See citation above)

Biologist Walter Starck Researches Plankton

Schroeder, Robert E. "Photographing the Night Creatures of Alligator Reef." (See citation above)

Big Nate Cartoon

<http://www.gocomics.com/bignate/2011/04/13>

Build a Diving Helmet from a Water Heater

<http://io9.gizmodo.com/the-strange-and-wonderful-history-of-diving-suits-from-1262529336>

Calypso Underwater Camera

<http://www.camerachronicle.com/collectors-page/2015/12/1/the-first-underwater-camera-jacques-cousteau>

Conshelf II Diver

[http://farm9.staticflickr.com/8051/8389598772\\_12a0bcb6f7\\_b.jpg](http://farm9.staticflickr.com/8051/8389598772_12a0bcb6f7_b.jpg)

Cousteau's Ship the Alcyone

[http://voices.nationalgeographic.com/files/2010/06/5\\_Alcyone-thumb-425x286.jpg](http://voices.nationalgeographic.com/files/2010/06/5_Alcyone-thumb-425x286.jpg)

Cousteau Society Logo

[http://voices.nationalgeographic.com/2010/06/04/alcyone\\_mediterranean\\_expediti/](http://voices.nationalgeographic.com/2010/06/04/alcyone_mediterranean_expediti/)

Cousteau Tinkers With a Camera

DuTemple, Lesley. *Jacques Cousteau*. (See citation above)

Cover of US Divers Celebrating 20th Anniversary of Aqualung

<http://www.vintagescubasupply.com/63cats.html>

Depictions of Sea Monsters 1662

<http://www.strangescience.net/pics/smotly.jpg>

Diagram of the Aqualung

<http://otlibrary.com/wp-content/gallery/invention-of-the-aqua-lung/Aqua-Lung-2.jpg>

Discovery in Port Royal Using the Aqualung

Link, Marion Clayton. "Exploring the Drowned City of Port Royal." (See citation above)

Diver Heads for the Surface with a Pewter Platter

Link, Marion Clayton. "Exploring the Drowned City of Port Royal." (See citation above)

A Diver Recovers an Amphora

National Geographic Centennial Issue, 1988. (See citation above)

Divers Explore New Depths

<http://io9.gizmodo.com/the-strange-and-wonderful-history-of-diving-suits-from-1262529336>

The Diving Saucer on Winch

<http://www.cousteau.org/technology/diving-saucer/>

The Diving Saucer Underwater

<http://www.cousteau.org/technology/diving-saucer/>

Diving Suits Used to Raise Mastodon Bones

<http://io9.gizmodo.com/the-strange-and-wonderful-history-of-diving-suits-from-1262529336>

Drawing of Conshelf II and the Ship Calypso

<http://www.fordivers.com/en/blog/2013/01/22/jacques-cousteau-convirtiendolo-la-ciencia-ficcion-en-realidad/>

Drawing of a Diving Suit

<http://io9.gizmodo.com/the-strange-and-wonderful-history-of-diving-suits-from-1262529336>

Edmond Halley's Diving Bell

<http://io9.gizmodo.com/the-strange-and-wonderful-history-of-diving-suits-from-1262529336>

Emile Gagnan and Jacques Cousteau

<http://otlibrary.com/invention-of-the-aqua-lung/>

Example of Diving Dress

<http://io9.gizmodo.com/the-strange-and-wonderful-history-of-diving-suits-from-1262529336>

Exploration, Encounter, Exchange in History (Footer)

nhd.org

French Legion of Honor

<https://thecasemateblog.files.wordpress.com/2012/09/cehvalier1.jpg>

Illustration from an Early Edition of Moby-Dick

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7b/Moby\\_Dick\\_p510\\_illustration.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/7b/Moby_Dick_p510_illustration.jpg)

Italian Broadside

<http://www.strangescience.net/stsea2.htm>

Jacques Cousteau Cover Banner

<https://s-media-cache-ak0.pinimg.com/736x/47/b5/0a/47b50abbaf68cee541121cedb8519320.jpg>

Jacques Cousteau Cover Portrait

<http://2.bp.blogspot.com/-4tFvt1w5IHA/UFJtEoeIE1I/AAAAAAAAABtg/47ZGOjLPNzE/s1600/cousteau.jpg>

Jacques Cousteau

<http://www.kidsdiscover.com/quick-reads/jacques-cousteau-revolutionized-underwater-exploration/>

The Kraken, as Seen by the Eye of the Imagination

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Man in Diving Suit and Air Pump

<http://io9.gizmodo.com/the-strange-and-wonderful-history-of-diving-suits-from-1262529336>

National Geographic April 1960

<http://ngm.nationalgeographic.com/covers/img/ngm-1960-apr-714.jpg>

National Geographic April 1964

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Paris Match Cover, September 1973

<http://www.voicesofeastanglia.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/cousteau.jpg>

Playa de levante (Benidorm, Alicante) circa 1965

<http://www.theguardian.com/cities/ng-interactive/2015/jan/20/costa-del-concrete-mediterranean-coastline-then-now-in-pictures>

Playa de levante (Benidorm, Alicante) 2010

<http://www.theguardian.com/cities/ng-interactive/2015/jan/20/costa-del-concrete-mediterranean-coastline-then-now-in-pictures>

Pollution of a Mediterranean Coastline

<http://www.english-online.at/geography/mediterranean-sea/geography-of-mediterranean-sea.htm>

Santa Barbara Oil Spill

[http://www2.bren.ucsb.edu/~dhardy/1969\\_Santa\\_Barbara\\_Oil\\_Spill/Photos/Pages/Cleanup.html#2](http://www2.bren.ucsb.edu/~dhardy/1969_Santa_Barbara_Oil_Spill/Photos/Pages/Cleanup.html#2)

The Sea Flea

<http://www.cousteau.org/technology/sea-fleas/>

The Silent World, 1st Edition

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/e/e3/The\\_Silent\\_World\\_1953\\_small.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/e/e3/The_Silent_World_1953_small.jpg)

The Silent World Poster

<http://images.moviepostershop.com/the-silent-world-movie-poster-1956-1010726405.jpg>

Time Magazine Cover of Cousteau

[http://img.timeinc.net/time/magazine/archive/covers/1960/1101600328\\_400.jpg](http://img.timeinc.net/time/magazine/archive/covers/1960/1101600328_400.jpg)

Total Whale Catches from 1946-2009

[http://www.wdcs.co.uk/whaling\\_graphs/main.swf](http://www.wdcs.co.uk/whaling_graphs/main.swf)

Two participants of Conshelf II

<http://www.fordivers.com/en/blog/2013/01/22/jacques-cousteau-convirtiendolo-la-ciencia-ficcion-en-realidad/>

The Underwater Scooter

*The Silent World*, 1956. (See citation above)

US Patent of the Aqualung

<http://otlibrary.com/invention-of-the-aqua-lung/>

US Navy Diver

<http://rolexblog.blogspot.com/2009/08/part-4-brief-history-of-diving.html>

Vingt Mille Lieues Sous Les Mers (20,000 Leagues Under the Sea)

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/10/Houghton\\_FC8\\_V5946\\_869ve\\_-\\_Verne%2C\\_frontispiece.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/10/Houghton_FC8_V5946_869ve_-_Verne%2C_frontispiece.jpg)

Vintage Aqualung Advertisement

<http://otlibrary.com/invention-of-the-aqua-lung/>

Vintage Aqualung Advertisement 2  
<http://otlibrary.com/invention-of-the-aqua-lung/>

Whaling Scene  
<http://www.theguardian.com/books/2014/jan/13/100-best-novels-observer-moby-dick>

Young Jacques Cousteau and His Family  
DuTemple, Lesley. *Jacques Cousteau*. (See citation above)

Yves Le Prieur and His Air Tank  
<http://rolexblog.blogspot.com/2009/08/part-4-brief-history-of-diving.html>