

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Written Sources

Alaska Oil Spill Commission. *Spill: The Wreck of the Exxon Valdez*. Feb. 1990, info.froebeigroup.com/aspen/plater-adams/3_Exxon_Valdez_Report.pdf. Accessed 8 Jan. 2019. This primary source is a report of the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill published by the Alaska Oil Spill Commission in February of 1990. The report told the complete story of the oil spill. It also provided specific data as to location, weather conditions, and volume of oil at the time of the collision. A quote from the report was used on the "Collision" page of the website.

"Big Drop Found in U.S. Oil Spills." *New York Times*, 23 Aug. 1992. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*, search-proquest-com.winproxy.minlib.net/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/108903651/7D0F1CD538EB475FPQ/1?accountid=40339. Accessed 13 May 2019. This assessment of the effectiveness of the OPA, issued by Golob's Oil Pollution Bulletin, is reported by the *New York Times*. Three years after the enactment of the OPA, industry analysts are optimistic regarding its effectiveness. The article was included in the Oil Pollution Act discussion under "Triumph."

"Big Tonnage Rise in Tankers Seen." *The New York Times*, Aug. 1957. *ProQuest*, search-proquest-com.winproxy.minlib.net/docview/114187630/2E6BD4489B584192PQ/1?accountid=40339. Accessed 14 May 2019. A study released by the Suez Canal Company, the sponsor of the construction of the Suez Canal, heralds a substantial

increase in the number and size of oil tankers. As reported in the New York Times in 1957, the article correctly predicts the decrease in shipping costs as tanker size increases. It is included in the Supertanker section of "Context."

Bushell, Sharon, and Stan Jones. *The Spill: Personal Stories from the Exxon Valdez Disaster*. Epicenter Press, 2009. This book was a primary source containing interviews of over 60 people involved in the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The interviews in the book were carried out by Sharon Bushell, one of the authors, during 2007 and 2008. Each provides a different perspective on the oil spill, for the interviews included Alaskan residents to government officials. Sharon Bushell authored the two-volume oral history, "We Alaskans - Stories of People Who Helped Build the Great Land," as well as the Bernie Jones children's book series. Stan Jones is director of external affairs for the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council.

"Captain Has History of Drinking and Driving." *The New York Times*, 28 Mar. 1989. ProQuest, search-proquest-com.winproxy.minlib.net/docview/110345299/442EAE4B95743E8PQ/10?accountid=40339. Accessed 14 May 2019. This is an article in the New York Times regarding Captain Joseph Hazelwood's history of alcohol abuse. Written three days after the oil spill, the article highlights the absurdity that there was no regulation preventing a ship's captain from commanding a ship while their automobile driver's licence was suspended due to DUI. Included in "Causes" under Captain Joseph Hazelwood.

"Concern for Environment." *The New York Times*, 2 July 1989. ProQuest, search-proquest-com.winproxy.minlib.net/docview/110302404/27805C04A62240B2PQ/2?accountid=40339. Accessed 14 May 2019. This article, published in the New York

Times, quantifies the public support for environmental protections through a poll administered by the Times. This concern for the environment is what pushed the creation of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, and is therefore extremely important. It is included among the pictures of protesters in the "Environmentalism" section.

Lankard, Dune. "Sacred Places: Indian Rights After the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill." 1999. *Fordham Environmental Law Review*, 1999, ir.lawnet.fordham.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1521&context=elr. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018. Speech. This speech was given by Dune Lankard, founder and director of the Eyak Preservation Council and spokesperson for the Eyak Traditional Elders Council of the Eyak Nation. He delivered his speech *Fordham Environmental Law Journal* Symposium on Environmental Justice on March 3, 1999. Being an Eyak Athabaskan Indian himself, Lankard gave profound insight into the effects the spill had on the Native Americans in this area. He also talked about how inconsiderate the government has been in their attempts to help the natives restore their previous life.

Meganack, Walter. "The Day the Water Died." June 1989. *Project Jukebox*, jukebox.uaf.edu/site7/speech-written-chief-walter-meganack. Accessed 14 Oct. 2018. Speech. This is a transcript of the speech that Walter Meganack, the Village Chief of Port Graham, Alaska, was supposed to deliver at an Oiled Mayors Conference in Valdez, Alaska. Although he was too ill to attend, Elenore McMullen, a Port Graham resident, delivered it for him in June of 1989. Meganack speaks of the importance of the water to the Natives, telling the true devastation that the spill has brought upon them.

Nixon, Richard. *Richard Nixon, 1971*. E-book, Office of the Federal Register National Archives, 1972. This was an electronic version of *The Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, Richard Nixon, 1971*, a series published by the Office of the Federal Register, a daily publication of the U.S. Federal Government that issues proposed and final administrative regulations of federal agencies. In it are President Nixon's public messages, speeches, and statements from the year 1971. I found a useful quotation on Nixon's views regarding the Trans-Alaska Pipeline that I used in my website.

"Paying for Oil-Troubled Waters." *New York Times*, 26 Nov. 1989. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*,
search-proquest-com.winproxy.minlib.net/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/110306748/B7BB38BB796B4E0FPQ/1?accountid=40339. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This newspaper article from the New York Times was published six months after the spill. It talks about Congress putting into effect new regulations and consequences for the Exxon Company. This was one of the first steps toward the OPA as well as a result of the public's protests of the spill.

Piper, Ernest. *The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Final Report, State of Alaska Response*. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, June 1993. *Alaska Resources Library and Information Services*, www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/B/30000994.pdf. Accessed 2 Jan. 2019. This primary source is a report published by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation in June of 1993. It is the state of Alaska's final report of the spill. The report talks about the causes and facts of the oil spill, as well as summarizes the mistakes made in the cleanup.

Shabecoff, Philip. "Oil Industry Rebuked as Senate Hearings Begin in Alaska Oil Spill." *New York Times*, 20 Apr. 1989. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*, search-proquest-com.winproxy.minlib.net/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/110324738/fulltext PDF/2A6CE1800C0F425BPQ/1?accountid=40339. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This article from the New York Times talks about the Senate hearings. In these hearings, several people testified to have better regulations for the oil industry, which was a large push for the creation of the OPA. In the article is a picture of Samuel Skinner holding an oil sample during his testimony.

Shabecoff, Philip. "Six Groups Urge Boycott of Exxon." *New York Times*, 3 May 1989. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*, search-proquest-com.winproxy.minlib.net/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/110316552/2017AD7BF844C61PQ/1?accountid=40339. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This newspaper article from the New York Times is about the boycotting of Exxon products. This article talks about the general dismay of the public with the company. Boycotts were so effective that the government was forced to listen to the public and take action on their protests.

Stephens, Stan. "Record - Oil Spill." 24 Mar. 1989. *Project Jukebox*, jukebox.uaf.edu/site7/sites/default/files/Stan%20Stephens%27%20Journal.pdf. Accessed 14 Oct. 2018. Memo. This series of entries written by Stan Stephens, a tour operator in Prince William Sound at the time, was found on a website called Project Jukebox. The website is the digital Oral History Program at the University of Alaska Fairbanks, and it contains audio and video recordings, transcripts, maps, historic photographs and films from across Alaska. Stephens was ordered aboard a ship that was sent to help at time of

spill. Witnessing them himself, Stephens writes about the many mistakes made by both Alyeska and Exxon during the clean up. He also writes about the noticeable lack of wildlife.

"Suit Charges Captain Was a Heavy Drinker." *Anchorage Daily News*, 11 Apr. 1989, nl.newsbank.com/nl-search/we/Archives?p_action=list&p_topdoc=161. Accessed 7 Jan. 2019. This news article was published in 1989 near the time of the spill. It was published in the Anchorage Daily News, an Alaskan newspaper. In it, former Exxon employee, Bruce Amero, relays that Captain Hazelwood was abusive while drinking aboard ship. The article shows the lack of Exxon's regulation. The company dismissed Amero's claims and continued to let Hazelwood operate the vessel despite knowing of his drinking problem.

Turner, Wallace. "Alaskan Oil Starts Flow in Pipeline." *New York Times*, June 1977. *ProQuest*, search-proquest-com.winproxy.minlib.net/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/123092717/C8010E758D9247C3PQ/3?accountid=40339. Accessed 14 May 2019. This relatively brief article in the New York Times heralds the first flow of oil through the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. The establishment of the pipeline is one of the early causes of the oil spill, as it is responsible for the operation of the vessel in the Gulf of Alaska. It is included under Trans-Alaska Pipeline under "Alaskan Oil Drilling."

United States, Congress, House, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. *The Ecological Changes in Prince William Sound after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill and the Use of Fines Imposed*. Testimony of Elenore McMullen. *Internet Archive*, 24 Mar. 1993, <https://ia800202.us.archive.org/32/items/princewilliamsou00unit/princewilliamsou00unit>.

pdf. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018. 103rd Congress, 1st session. On March 24, 1993, this testimony was given by Elenore McMullen, Chief of the Native Village of Port Graham, Alaska before the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. McMullen spoke of the harms that the spill has caused to the native animals of Alaska and how this has directly affected the Natives. He mentions the importance of subsistence to his culture, and how the wants of the Indians are being ignored.

United States, Congress, House, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. *The Ecological Changes in Prince William Sound after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill and the Use of Fines Imposed*. Testimony of Rick Steiner. *Internet Archive*, 24 Mar. 1993, <https://ia800202.us.archive.org/32/items/princewilliamsou00unit/princewilliamsou00unit.pdf>. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018. 103rd Congress, 1st session. On March 24, 1993, Rick Steiner testified before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. A member of the University of Alaska Marine Advisory Program, Steiner talked about the destructive effects on the community following the spill. He mentioned how the disaster had impacted the people surrounding there mentally due to the rising stress that had resulted from the spill.

United States, Congress, House, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. *The Ecological Changes in Prince William Sound after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill and the Use of Fines Imposed*. Testimony of Ronald H. Brown. *Internet Archive*, 24 Mar. 1993, <https://ia800202.us.archive.org/32/items/princewilliamsou00unit/princewilliamsou00unit.pdf>. Accessed 31 Oct. 2018. 103rd Congress, 1st session. Secretary of Commerce, Robert H. Brown testified on before the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Merchant

Marine and Fisheries on March 24, 1993. Brown talks about the importance of preventing spills from happening in the future, rather than focusing on improving cleanup procedures. He also lays out what actions the government is planning to take to prevent environmental disasters from occurring.

United States, Congress, House. Oil Pollution Act of 1990. 18 Aug. 1990, legcounsel.house.gov/Comps/Oil%20Pollution%20Act%20Of%201990.pdf. Accessed 9 Jan. 2019. 101st Congress, House Resolution 1465 (enacted). This primary source is the official document of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990. The triumph of the tragic *Exxon Valdez* spill, the OPA established necessary regulations for oil tankers operating in U.S. waters. The Act contains a record of the deliberations and the rules enacted to ensure safer oil transportation.

United States, Congress, Senate, Environment and Public Works. *Adequacy and Effectiveness of the Oilspill Cleanup in Prince William Sound, Alaska*. Testimony of Samuel K. Skinner, Secretary, Department of Transportation. *HathiTrust*, 19 Apr. 1989, babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=pst.000014984570;view=1up;seq=1. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. 101st Congress, 1st session. This is Samuel Skinner's testimony about the Adequacy and Effectiveness of the Oilspill Cleanup in Prince William Sound. Skinner is the secretary of the department of transportation. In his testimony, he talks about the need for updated regulations of oil spills, which was important in leading to the creation of the OPA.

United States, Congress, Senate, Environmental and Public Works. *Adequacy and Effectiveness of the Oilspill Cleanup in Prince William Sound, Alaska*. Testimony of Riki Ott, Cordova

District, United Fishermen of Alaska. *HathiTrust*, 19 Apr. 1989, babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=pst.000014984570;view=1up;seq=1. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. 101st Congress, 1st session. This is a testimony by Riki Ott, who is from the Cordova District and part of the United Fishermen of Alaska. In her testimony, she talks about the lingering oil and how it greatly impacts the fish there.

United States, Congress, Senate, Environment and Public Works. *Adequacy and Effectiveness of the Oilspill Cleanup in Prince William Sound, Alaska*. Testimony of Michael Wenig, Staff Attorney, Trustees for Alaska. *HathiTrust*, 19 Apr. 1989, babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=pst.000014984570;view=1up;seq=1. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. 101st Congress, 1st session. This testimony is by Michael Wenig, the staff attorney for the Trustees of Alaska. In his hearing, he reflects on the lessons learned from the oil spill, advocating for changing the oil industry. His testimony influenced the creation of the OPA in 1990.

Audiovisual Sources

Ahtna Tribe Family Preparing Dinner. *Andrew Zimmern*, 24 Mar. 2014, andrewzimmern.com/2014/03/24/bizarre-foods-america-alaskas-copper-river-valley/. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019. This photograph is of a local family of a Native American tribe in Prince William Sound. It illustrates the tribal community and the intergenerational sharing of tradition. The *Exxon Valdez* spill disrupted this culture based around subsistence that these Native Americans have practiced for many years. This image was used in the "Native Americans" page of the website.

ARLIS. Alaska - Keep It Wild Banner. 9 Sept. 1989. *Flickr*, 16 Sept. 2010,

www.flickr.com/photos/arlis-reference/4996965611/in/album-72157624387162740/.

Accessed 9 Jan. 2019. This photo is of a commercial boat protesting the *Exxon Valdez* spill. It was found in the Flickr gallery of the Alaska Resources Library & Information Services, or ARLIS. In the image, a banner is being displayed that reads "Alaska: Keep it Wild!" This sign shows the contempt that people in the area felt for the spill ruining Alaska's natural habitat. This image was used in a slideshow on the "Economic Effects" page of the website.

ARLIS. Clean Up Your Act Protest Banner. 9 Sept. 1989. *Flickr*, 16 Sept. 2010,

www.flickr.com/photos/arlis-reference/4997569558/in/album-72157624387162740/.

Accessed 9 Jan. 2019. This photo is of a commercial boat protesting the *Exxon Valdez* spill. The banner displayed reads "Clean Up Your Act." This was a remark on Exxon's failure to act in good faith during the cleanup process. This image was used in a slideshow on the "Economic Effects" page of the website.

ARLIS. No Industrial Self-Monitoring Banner. 9 Sept. 1989. *Flickr*, 16 Sept. 2010,

www.flickr.com/photos/arlis-reference/4997552870/in/album-72157624387162740/.

Accessed 9 Jan. 2019. This photo is of a commercial boat protesting the *Exxon Valdez* spill. The banner on display reads "No Industrial Self-Monitoring." This was a protest to Exxon's failure to properly regulate their own company. Their lack of organization led to the destruction of the habitat in Prince William Sound, thus why these people were protesting better government regulations of corporations. This image was used in a slideshow on the "Economic Effects" page of the website.

ARLIS. Plan for the Future Banner. 9 Sept. 1989. *Flickr*, 16 Sept. 2010,

www.flickr.com/photos/arlis-reference/4997551736/in/album-72157624387162740/.

Accessed 9 Jan. 2019. This is a photo of a commercial boat protesting. The banner displayed reads "Plan for the Future." The catastrophe of the *Exxon Valdez* spill resulted from improper planning and organization. These people were protesting better regulations to prevent future oil spills from occurring. This image was used in a slideshow in the "Economic Effects" page of the website.

ARLIS. *Spill Worker*. 8 Aug. 1989. *Flickr*,

www.flickr.com/photos/arlis-reference/4746544559/in/album-72157624387162740/.

Accessed 12 Jan. 2019. This picture is of a cleanup worker in Prince William Sound. The glistening oil-covered rocks are seen in the background as the worker is hosing them down. The number of oiled rocks shows how much the oil contaminated the shorelines. This image was used in the "Cleanup" page of the website.

ARLIS. Still Fighting for the Peninsula Banner. 9 Sept. 1989. *Flickr*, 16 Sept. 2010,

www.flickr.com/photos/arlis-reference/4996963999/in/album-72157624387162740/.

Accessed 9 Jan. 2019. This photo is of a commercial boat protesting the *Exxon Valdez* spill. The banner reads "Homer: Still Fighting for the Peninsula." The people here were fighting for the rights of the peninsula and the restoration of the destroyed habitat in Prince William Sound. This image, along with the others used in the slideshow on the "Economic Effects" page, show the profound effect the spill had on people in the area.

Claiborn, Lindsay. *Remaining Oil Decades Later*. 5 May 2010. *The Atlantic*, 24 Mar. 2014,

www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/03/the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-25-years-ago-today/1007

03/#img10. Accessed 29 Dec. 2018. This photo was taken in May of 2010, 20 years after the spill. It depicts a large pocket of oil found below the surface of the soil in Prince William Sound. It shows how damaging the *Exxon Valdez* was to the environment and how the spill continues to affect the ecosystem decades later. This image was used in the "Ecosystem" page of the website.

Clingman, Brent. *Exxon Products Protest*. 17 July 1989. *Associated Press*, 21 Mar. 2019, www.apnews.com/e4c8b8d3d6e64151852ddb5b93a557a8/gallery/media:c84ec32c69cc449fb4111f9c0fe598ee. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This image is of 200 people protesting in San Diego, California. It makes a strong graphic image against the Exxon Corporation. It is a representation of the public's view on the company, as they are protesting the use of the company's products.

Daniel, Charlie. *Exxon Mars the Spot*. 1989. *University of Tennessee Knoxville*, digital.lib.utk.edu/collections/islandora/object/cDanielCartoon%3A232. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This political cartoon has a strong graphic representation of the oil spill in the shape of the letter "x." It shows the public distaste for the destruction that the spill has caused on the environment.

Daniel, Charlie. *Exxon Valdez Monument Is a Dip Stick*. 1989. *University of Tennessee Knoxville*, digital.lib.utk.edu/collections/islandora/object/cDanielCartoon%3A314. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This political cartoon represents the Exxon Valdez monument as a dip stick. Dip sticks are commonly associated with measuring the level of oil. The illustrator is trying to convey the unmeasurable amount of oil that will never leave the environment as well as Exxon's incapability to handle the oil cleanup properly.

Dionne, E. J., Jr. "Big Oil Spill Leaves Its Mark on Politics of Environment." *New York Times*, 3 Apr. 1989. *ProQuest Historical Newspapers*, search-proquest-com.winproxy.minlib.net/hnpnewyorktimes/docview/110287742/3F7A0CB7D68E4CDBPQ/1?accountid=40339. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This is a newspaper article from the New York Times published around two weeks after the spill. It contained a useful quotation from a senator that expressed public sentiment about the spill.

Ehler, Charles. Reluctant Fisherman Inn. 14 Apr. 1989. *Flickr*, 22 Sept. 2010, www.flickr.com/photos/arlis-reference/5015871057/in/album-72157625012914532/. Accessed 9 Jan. 2019. This photo was taken in April of 1989, just following the spill. The image is of a sign of a local inn located in Prince William Sound. It shows the large impact the spill had on the local people in the area as well as their thoughts about it. The image was used in the "Economic Effects" page of the website.

"Excerpt of Transcript of Radio Transmission Recorded by the Vessel Traffic Center, Valdez, Alaska." *Whole Truth*, www.wholetruth.net/history.htm. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019. This is a recording of the original radio call Captain Hazelwood made to the Coast Guard. His voice expresses the fear and disbelief he felt at the time of the grounding, feelings that would continue to be present throughout the events that followed. This was used in the "Running Aground" page of the website.

"Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill." *ABC News*, 24 Mar. 1989, abcnews.go.com/Archives/video/march-24-1989-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-9699677. Accessed 9 Jan. 2019. This video clip was taken from ABC News, and it was filmed the day of the spill. The video maps the route that *Exxon Valdez* was on before the collision.

It also shows the exact tanks that the ship ruptured upon impact. This video was used in the "Running Aground" page of the website.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill 20th Anniversary Cartoon. 1991. *Seppo*, 24 Mar. 2009,

www.seppo.net/e/exxon-valdez-oil-spill-20th-anniversary-cartoon. Accessed 27 Mar.

2019. This political cartoon alludes to the efforts of the Exxon Corporation to improve its image following the spill instead of focusing on cleaning up the oil. The depiction of the Native American forced to smile by the Exxon employee represents the company's disregard of honesty.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. *An Assembly of Some of the Animals Killed by the Oil*.

The Atlantic, 24 Mar. 2014,

www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/03/the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-25-years-ago-today/100703/#img10. Accessed 29 Dec. 2018. This picture is of an array of several dead birds and a

dead sea otter. It illustrates the diversity of the animal species affected, and it shows the death that accompanied the oil spill. This image was used on the "Ecosystem" page of the website.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. *Dead Bald Eagle from Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*. *Exxon*

Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, www.evostc.state.ak.us/index.cfm?FA=facts.photo.

Accessed 29 Dec. 2018. This picture is of a dead bald eagle lying face down in the snow.

It shows just how much wildlife the spill affected. Even animals who do not live in the water, like eagles, were killed from consuming oil-contaminated prey. This image was used on the "Ecosystem" page of the website.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. Seabirds. *National Geographic*, 17 Dec. 2013, www.nationalgeographic.org/thisday/mar24/exxon-valdez-crashes/. Accessed 29 Dec. 2018. This picture is of two dead seabirds killed from the spill. It shows the varying degrees to which seabirds were covered in oil. It also illustrates the fact that birds did not have to be fully covered in oil for the exposure to be lethal. This image was used in the "Ecosystem" page of the website.

Exxon Valdez Tanker. NOAA, 24 Mar. 2016, response.restoration.noaa.gov/about/media/10-photos-tell-story-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-and-its-impacts.html. Accessed 14 May 2019. This is a photo of the Exxon Valdez in Prince William Sound prior to the oil spill event. It provides a good contrast to the image of the first supertanker, the Zoroaster. It is published on the NOAA website and is included here in a discussion of Supertankers under "Context."

Gamble, Ed. *I'll Need Some Help with This*. 1989. *University of Tennessee Knoxville*, digital.lib.utk.edu/collections/islandora/object/gamble%3A125. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This political cartoon shows Mother Nature as a beauty pageant contestant, representing the beauty of Prince William Sound. Exxon is depicted as a snail due to their slow response at clean up. In the cartoon, the snail representing Exxon looks bored and annoyed by Mother Nature's request in assisting to help clean the oil up.

Gaps III, John. Dead California Gray Whale. 9 Apr. 1989. *The Mercury*, 24 Mar. 2019, www.pottsmmerc.com/news/things-that-have-changed-years-after-the-exxon-valdez-spill/article_f5a3f78e-546a-52ba-b7ca-b55881f66ef5.html. Accessed 9 Jan. 2019. This image is of a dead California gray whale washed up on one of the beaches in Prince William

Sound. It shows the destruction of wildlife that the spill caused. Moreover, the oil-covered rocks on the shore further illustrate how badly the shorelines were contaminated. This image was used in the "Economic Effects" of the website.

Gaps III, John. High Winds Push Crude Oil. 10 Apr. 1989. *The Atlantic*, 24 Mar. 2014, www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/03/the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-25-years-ago-today/100703/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019. This is a picture of oil off of one of the shores in Prince William Sound. The blackened rocks and snow on the shoreline as well as the oil in the water illustrate how overwhelming and large the spill was. This image was used in the "Cleanup" page of the website.

Gaps III, John. Thick crude oil washed up on the cobble beach of Evans Island sticks to the boots and pants of a local fisherman in Prince William Sound. 11 Apr. 1989. *The Atlantic*, 24 Mar. 2014, www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/03/the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-25-years-ago-today/100703/. Accessed 9 Dec. 2018. This photograph is of a fisherman's boots in Prince William Sound during the cleanup process. The oil on both his boots and the surrounding rocks shows the disaster that the environment faced because of the spill. This was used as a background image for many of the pages on the website.

Gaps III, John. Tim Tirrell puts a dead sea otter into his boat after finding the oily animal on the beach of Johnson Bay in Prince William Sound. 14 Apr. 1989. *The Atlantic*, 24 Mar. 2014, www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/03/the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-25-years-ago-today/100703/#img10. Accessed 29 Dec. 2018. This is a picture of a local fisherman putting a dead

sea otter into his boat. The oil has completely covered the sea otter and matted its fur. It illustrates the grim job of cleanup workers as well as the tragedy that the habitat of Prince William Sound saw. This image was used in the "Ecosystem" page of the website.

Greenpeace Exxon Valdez Poster. 1989. *Reddit*,

www.reddit.com/r/PropagandaPosters/comments/1y9pps/greenpeace_exxon_valdez_poster_19891990/. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This ad by the environmental advocate association Greenpeace makes the surprising point that American consumption of gasoline was part of the cause of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. It is a call for the reduction in oil consumption to avoid disasters like this from occurring.

Graham, Ken. *Heavily Oiled Loon Found Dead in Kenai Fjords, Alaska, after the Exxon Valdez Disaster*. 30 Mar. 1989. *HuffPost*, 24 Mar. 2014,

www.huffpost.com/entry/exxon-valdez-wildlife_n_5021717?guccounter=1&guce_referrer=aHR0cHM6Ly93d3cuZ29vZ2xlLmNvbS8&guce_referrer_sig=AQAAAFTEgEcsZrSyrYkQKdcUAOFZmzn-qjN_TDZqR-N572QxG64b_2fnmzENgVBP1ohELWTAVItEJrz9PaNfU_onXRKgG8PTKe5Jbs6D9IYxcFEzPKUUlt0pVm5LtZtHfd6OJyrYAaNXUsvURZdFE9r7B4JDaMIDjd4Mv5qbJPCoC2MO. Accessed 14 May 2019. This photo is part of the iconic documenting of dead wildlife after the oil spill. Images such as this were instrumental in galvanizing public sentiment in favor of stronger regulation. The photo is included under Environment in the "Tragedy" section.

Grillo, Al. The damaged oil tanker Exxon Valdez, towed out of Alaska's Prince William Sound by a tugboat and a U.S. Coast Guard Cutter. 23 June 1989. *The Atlantic*, 24 Mar. 2014, www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/03/the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-25-years-ago-today/1007

03/. Accessed 9 Dec. 2018. This photograph is of the damaged *Exxon Valdez* being towed out of Prince William Sound in June of 1989. It portrays the stark contrast between the massive industrial tanker and the (formerly) pristine mountain terrain. It also presents an interesting tension between the huge disabled ship and the much smaller tugs that are towing it. This image was used in the background of the front page, as it subtly sets up the two sides of the triumph and tragedy of this topic.

Hallinen, Bob. *Oil Spill Worker Recovers Bird Soiled by Crude Oil*. 1989. *PBS*, 24 Mar. 2014, www.pbs.org/newshour/science/25-years-later-scientists-remember-exxon-valdez-spill. Accessed 13 May 2019. This is another photo of an oil-soaked bird. Several of these pictures were included to illustrate the volume of images seen in coverage of the oil spill. It is included under Environment in the “Tragedy” section.

Harwood, Dick. *Joseph Hazelwood during His Arraignment on Fugitive Charges*. *CNN*, 25 Mar. 2014, www.cnn.com/2014/03/23/opinion/holleman-exxon-valdez-anniversary/index.html. Accessed 14 May 2019. This is a picture of Joseph Hazelwood during legal proceedings. There was a great deal of media coverage of him initially before all factors contributing to the collision became known. As the Captain, he was the focus of public outrage over the spill, and seeing legal action taken was an important event. It is included under Joseph Hazelwood in “Contributing Factors.”

Holmes, Loren. The trans-Alaska pipeline, seen here near Delta Junction. 7 June 2014. *Anchorage Daily News*, 10 June 2017, www.adn.com/alaska-life/we-alaskans/2017/06/10/alaska-by-the-numbers-trans-alaska-pi

pelines-40th-anniversary/. Accessed 9 Dec. 2018. This picture shows the Trans-Alaska pipeline. It shows how massive a project it is in two ways: first as a feat of engineering and construction that continues as far as the eye can see, and second as an enormous jagged scar across the pristine wilderness. This image was used on the "Supertankers" page of the website.

Joseph Hazelwood. 24 July 1989. *Time*,

content.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,19890724,00.html. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This was the cover of an edition of Time Magazine shortly following the spill showcasing Joe Hazelwood. Being one of the most prominent and well-known magazines at the time, many people would have seen and read this. This spread public awareness of the spill, thus in turn heightening environmentalism.

Joseph J. Hazelwood. 1989. *Oges*,

oges.info/library/147225/O_G-HISTORY_-The-day-of-March-23_-2005-when-Former. Accessed 9 Jan. 2019. This picture is of Captain Joseph Hazelwood. It is one of the only contemporaneous photos of him at the time of the incident. The image puts a human face on one of the key participants in the causes of the spill. It was used in the "Causes" page of the website.

Last Surviving Otter from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Has Died. *Care2*, 30 June 2013,

www.care2.com/causes/the-last-surviving-otter-from-the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-has-died.html. Accessed 14 May 2019. This image is of the last surviving otter from the oil spill. In the image, the otter is coated in oil. Although the photograph is disheartening, it is

fortunate that volunteers were able to save the otter, despite it being coated in oil. It is included in the Damaged Ecosystem page under “Tragedy.”

Listening to Exxon Officials Speak in Cordova, Alaska. 29 Mar. 1989. *Quartz*, 22 Mar. 2019, qz.com/1577099/pictures-from-the-1989-exxon-valdez-disaster-30-years-ago/. Accessed 13 May 2019. In this image, citizens hold up signs of protest as they are addressed by Exxon officials. Unable to effectively clean up the oil spill, and sidelined from their livelihood while their home environment was damaged, locals registered their frustration in demonstrations. The picture is included under Environmentalism under “Triumph.”

Oil-covered otter from Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. *The Otter Project*, 23 Mar. 2012, otterproject.wordpress.com/2012/03/23/if-it-happened-here-the-legacy-of-the-exxon-valdez-disaster/. Accessed 29 Dec. 2018. This picture is of an oil-covered otter in Prince William Sound. The news media particularly focused on otters to capture the public's attention of the severity of the spill. This image was used in the "Ecosystem" page of the website.

Oil Spill Worker Recovers and Cleans Bird Covered in Crude Oil. 1989. *CNN*, 25 Mar. 2014. Another photo of an oil-soaked bird. This image is of a worker cleaning an oil-covered bird from the spill. The editorial composition is particularly striking with the bright yellow rain-gear contrasting with the oil-soaked bird. The worker supports the bird gently, and is a poignant inclusion on the Ecosystem page under “Tragedy.”

Mar. 2014, www.cnn.com/2014/03/23/opinion/holleman-exxon-valdez-anniversary/index.html. Accessed 14 May 2019.

President Nixon signs Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act. 12 Nov. 1973. *Richard Nixon Foundation*, 22 Dec. 2016,

www.nixonfoundation.org/2016/12/alaskan-pipeline-balancing-energy-needs-environment/. Accessed 9 Dec. 2018. This is a picture of President Richard Nixon signing the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorization Act. The setting of the picture reinforces the importance of the legislative moment, as the President signs his name witnessed by a crowd of broadly-smiling supporters flanked by American flags. This image was used in the "Alaskan Oil Drilling" page of the website.

A Red Necked Grebe, covered in oil, found on Knights Island, about 35 miles from the spill. 30 Mar. 1989. *The Atlantic*, 24 Mar. 2014,

www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/03/the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-25-years-ago-today/100703/. Accessed 29 Dec. 2018. This picture is of a seabird coated in oil from the spill. The charm and delicateness of this bird depict how tragic the spill truly was. This image was used in the "Ecosystem" page of the website.

Roberts, H. Armstrong. Oil Crisis of 1973. 1973. *New Scientist*, 1 June 2016,

www.newscientist.com/article/mg23030762-700-the-man-who-predicted-peak-oil/.

Accessed 13 Jan. 2019. This picture is of a gas station in 1973. In the picture, there is a sign saying that the gas station is temporarily closed due to being out of gas. In 1973, these signs could be seen everywhere in the United States due to the OPEC embargo on oil. This event was the main motive for the beginning of major oil drilling in Alaska as well as the creation of the Trans-Alaska pipeline, which eventually led to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill. This image was used in the "Alaskan Oil Drilling" page of the website.

Seafood Processors Protest Shortage of Work. 24 July 1989. *The Guardian*, 24 Mar. 2014, www.theguardian.com/environment/blog/2014/mar/24/exxon-valdez-oil-spill-disaster-arc. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This is a picture of seafood packers protesting at Exxon's headquarters. They are wearing the yellow rainjackets to symbolize a traditional fisherman's attire. Due to the environment being destroyed, they no longer have any seafood to pack, leaving them without work.

Sea Otters covered in oil following the Exxon Valdez Spill. *Sea Otter and Marine Ecosystem Conservation*, 15 Mar. 2015, seaotterconsv.wordpress.com/2015/03/11/oil-spills-and-sea-otters-the-affects-of-the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-on-sea-otters/. Accessed 29 Dec. 2018. This picture is of two otters following the spill. Sea otters, like many other social animals, ingested additional oil by grooming each other, contributing to the large death toll on the population in Prince William Sound. This picture was used in the "Ecosystem" page of the website.

Smith, Jack. An oil covered bird is examined on an island in Prince William Sound in April of 1989. Apr. 1989. *The Atlantic*, 24 Mar. 2014, www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/03/the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-25-years-ago-today/100703/#img10. Accessed 29 Dec. 2018. This picture is of a small bird covered in oil. In the image, you can see that the bird is struggling to survive and will likely to succumb to the oil. This image was used in the "Ecosystem" page of the website.

Stapleton, Rob. *Gregory Cousins*. May 1989. *Shutterstock*, www.shutterstock.com/editorial/image-editorial/alaska-personalities-anchorage-usa-6536624a. Accessed 5 Jan. 2019. This image is of Gregory Cousins, Third Mate of the *Exxon*

Valdez. His hand was at the helm of the ship at the time of the collision. Cousins's lack of communication with Hazelwood was one of the main causes of the accident.

Stirrup, Marion. *People Carrying Protest Signs*. 27 May 1989. *Associated Press*, 21 Mar. 2019, www.apnews.com/e4c8b8d3d6e64151852ddb5b93a557a8/gallery/media:203c4470e638462e8af95d000abf041a. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This is a photograph of people holding up signs to protest Exxon. This large group of people represents the public's distaste for the company's actions. Their signs tell the people's feelings about the spill.

Walter R. Meganack Sr. Port Graham Corporation, portgrahamcorp.com/our-history/coping-with-the-time-when-the-water-died/. Accessed 7 Jan. 2019. This is a picture of Walter Meganack, the Village Chief of Port Graham, Alaska. He spoke out against the Exxon Valdez spill, advocating for Natives Americans by recounting the struggles they faced as a result of the spill. This image was used in the "Native Americans" page of the website

Wilkins, Chris. Exxon Corporation Shipping President Frank Iarossi Comments the Cleanup Operation. 2 Apr. 1989. *Getty Images*, www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/petroleum-giant-exxon-corporation-shipping-president-frank-news-photo/164609943. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019. This picture of Frank Iarossi was taken in 1989. As the Exxon Corporation Shipping President at the time of the spill, Iarossi acknowledged their failure to contemplate a spill of the *Exxon Valdez's* magnitude. This picture was used in the "Cleanup" page of the website.

Wilkins, Chris. Oil Skimming Operation Works in a Heavy Oil Slick. 1 Apr. 1989. *The Atlantic*, 24 Mar. 2014,

www.theatlantic.com/photo/2014/03/the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill-25-years-ago-today/100703/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019. This photograph, taken in 1989, shows an oil skim operation working to clean up the spilled oil. The large amount of oil, especially when compared to the size of the ships in the image, shows just how overwhelming and disastrous the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill was. This image was used in the "Cleanup" page of the website.

Williams, Sassa. *Samon Strips Prepared by Williams Family*. PBS, 13 Nov. 2014, www.pbs.org/newshour/nation/balancing-culture-education-rural-alaska. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019. This is a picture of salmon strips prepared by a local Native American family. This traditional method of curing salmon has been handed down over centuries. Dried smoked salmon is a central part of Native American Alaskan subsistence culture, which the oil spill disrupted. This image was used in the "Native Americans" page of the website.

Worker Demonstrates Thick Coverage of the Toxic Crude Oil. 1989. CNN, 25 Mar. 2014, www.cnn.com/2014/03/23/opinion/holleman-exxon-valdez-anniversary/index.html. Accessed 14 May 2019. This photo of a clean-up worker's hand partially covered in oil is strikingly graphic. It is clear to see how thick the oil is, and the partially clean in comparison to the partially filthy hand over a beach covered in oil makes the degree of devastation clear. Included under Ecosystem in "Tragedy."

The Zoroaster. 1878. *Open Sea*, opensea.pro/blog/10-tankers-facts. Accessed 9 Dec. 2018. This is a picture of the *Zoroaster*, the first oil tanker. When it was built circa 1878, it was the largest vessel ever made to transport liquid such as crude oil. Its antiquity is shown in the double-masted sail rigging as well as the steam engine stack. Its relatively small scale is

established by the crew members gathered on the deck. It is a strong contrast to contemporary supertankers. This image was used on the "Supertankers" page of the website.

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"The Advent of Modern Supertankers Facilitates the Transportation of Petroleum and Results in Environmental Catastrophe." *Science and Its Times*, edited by Neil Schlager and Josh Lauer, vol. 7, Gale, 2001. *World History in Context*, http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/CV2643450756/WHIC?u=mlln_m_winhhigh&sid=WHIC&xid=d2a061dc. Accessed 4 Oct. 2018. This reference source from an online database was very useful in background information. It provided important information on the development of supertankers, specifically the reasons behind their design. It also supplied facts about the dangers of these supertankers and how they affect the environment besides from oil spills.

"The Big Spill:." *Environmental Issues: Essential Primary Sources*, edited by Brenda Wilmoth Lerner and K. Lee Lerner, Gale, 2006, pp. 396-399. *World History in Context*, http://link.galegroup.com/apps/doc/CX3456400147/WHIC?u=mlln_m_winhhigh&sid=WHIC&xid=9893eabc. Accessed 4 Oct. 2018. This reference source came from an online database and contained background information on the creation of the Exxon Shipping Company. It also provided the five main events that led to the spill. This source also had

details upon the aftermath of the spill, including the estimated number of animals that had died.

Davidson, Art. *In the Wake of the Exxon Valdez: The Devastating Impact of the Alaska Oil Spill*.

Sierra Club Books, 1990. This book was a secondary source that included extremely detailed information about the oil spill. It provided important background information on the ship's captain, Joe Hazelwood, as well as mysterious things happening within the Exxon Shipping Company and Alyeska, the organization that owns the company.

"Exxon Valdez oil spill." *Britannica School*, Encyclopædia Britannica, 6 Nov. 2012.

school.eb.com/levels/high/article/Exxon-Valdez-oil-spill/476029. Accessed 4 Oct. 2018.

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Mambra, Shamseer. "The Complete Story of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill." *Marine Insight*, 11 Apr. 2018,

www.marineinsight.com/maritime-history/the-complete-story-of-the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill/. Accessed 16 Oct. 2018. This article was found on Marine Insight, a website

providing information on various aspects of the marine world. The article was very useful in the basic facts of the Exxon Valdez spill. It had a significant amount of information on the mistakes made by the ship's captain and crew. It also contained facts about the effects of the spill, including the toll on the environment, tourism, and fishing.

"Oil Pollution Act." *USLegal*, environmentallaw.uslegal.com/federal-laws/oil-pollution-act/.

This webpage was a useful secondary source for information on the Oil Pollution Act.

The article was from a website called US Legal, which provides free legal information on a large array of US legal documents. The webpage gave a basic overview of what new regulations the Oil Pollution Act established.

Ott, Riki. *Not One Drop: Betrayal and Courage In the Wake of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill*.

Chelsea Green Publishing, 2008. This secondary source was written by Riki Ott, a marine toxicologist in Cordova, Alaska. In her book, she has a great deal of information on the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill, including the background of the oil industry in Alaska. She provides an interesting perspective on the breakdown of the oil, writing that nobody, including scientists, were expecting to have it remain on Prince William Sound as long as it had.

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www.newscientist.com/article/mg13818742-400-the-two-faces-of-the-exxon-disaster/.

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2018. This web page was created by the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council. It provided specific data points about the status of the environment's restoration various

years following the spill. It also includes details about how deeply the spill has affected the people who rely on subsistence in the area.

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www.eniday.com/en/sparks_en/oil-tanker-future/. Accessed 9 Dec. 2018. This article was found on Eniday, a website containing various entries about applied technologies in the world of energy and sustainable development. This article provided important information on the development of oil tankers over time. It contained information about the origins of creating the large ships, as well as the events that led to their increasing size.

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2017, www.marineinsight.com/naval-architecture/single-hull-vs-double-hull-tankers/.

Accessed 9 Jan. 2019. This image shows the difference between single- and double-hulled tankers. The text on it describes the importance that double-hulled tankers play in preventing oil spills. The image helps tell why the introduction of the double-hulled tanker was such an important component in the Oil Pollution Act. It was used in the "Oil Pollution Act" page of the website.

Blanchard, John. *Dirty Wings Kill Birds*. *International Bird Rescue*,

www.bird-rescue.org/our-work/research-and-education/how-oil-affects-birds.aspx.

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in which oil can incapacitate a bird. The clear illustration shows how hopeless the situation is for a bird. It is included under Damaged Ecosystem in “Tragedy.”

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Decline in Number of Tanker Spills vs Growth in Crude, Petroleum and Gas Loaded. 2018. *International Tanker Owners Pollution Federation*, www.itopf.org/knowledge-resources/data-statistics/statistics/. Accessed 20 Feb. 2019. This is a chart comparing the number of yearly oil spills to the growth in petroleum transportation. Since 1990, when the Oil Pollution Act was adopted, there has mostly been a steady decline in the number of tanker spills while the petroleum industry has grown. This illustrates the effectiveness of the Oil Pollution Act visually.

Environmental Protection vs Economic Growth. Gallup, news.gallup.com/poll/1615/environment.aspx. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This is a graph that pitted economic growth against the environment. As seen in the chart, public interest in protecting the environment hit its highest level after the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Economic growth also hit its lowest level in that time period. This represents the high effect that the spill had on the public.

"Lessons from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill." *The New York Times*, 9 Dec. 2013,

www.nytimes.com/2013/12/09/booming/lessons-from-the-exxon-valdez-oil-spill.html.

Accessed 11 Jan. 2019. This video was created by the New York Times in 2013. It talks about the cleanup process of the spill. The true lack of organization that Exxon had after the spill is depicted in the video, which explains why the spill ended being so large. This video was used in the "Cleanup" page of the website.

Map of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. 1993. *Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council*,

www.evostc.state.ak.us/index.cfm?FA=facts.map. Accessed 11 Jan. 2019. This map was created by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, and it shows the spread of oil along the shoreline. According to the map, the oil spread almost 500 miles in 56 days. It illustrates the lack of organization Exxon possessed to allow the spill to be so large. This map was used in the "Cleanup" page of the website.

"Oil Pollution Act of 1990 NOAA." *YouTube*, 27 Sept. 2009, www.youtube.com/

[watch?v=H9RsCtNZw-A](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H9RsCtNZw-A). Accessed 14 May 2019. Although this is the kind of uninspiring news cover of a legal document, it is included here as the star of the story. It is the cover of the Oil Pollution Act, and illustrated that the legal documentation is not flashy or dramatic, despite the very dramatic effect it can have in preventing oil pollution. It is included under Oil Pollution Act in "Triumph."

OPA 90 Impacts and Implementation. 2017.

www.dco.uscg.mil/Portals/9/DCO%20Documents/Proceedings%20Magazine/Archive/2017/Vol74_No2_May-Dec2017.pdf?ver=2018-01-23-080144-327. Accessed 27 Mar. 2019. This image is a summary of the major provisions of the Oil Pollution Act

showcases the Act's importance. It was written by a retired US Coast Guard captain and published in a magazine created for Coast Guard employees. It indicates the triumph of the Act despite it resulting from a terrible tragedy.

Sign Showing the Pipeline Route. Nan Miller Times,

www.nanmillertimes.com/march-4-taps-and-exxon-valdez.html. Accessed 14 Jan. 2019.

This is a map of the Trans-Alaska pipeline. It shows the different pump stations and how the pipeline stretches across the whole state. In addition, on the map is information about the pipeline, including its distance, width, cost to build, and other facts. This map was used in the "Alaskan Oil Drilling" page of the website.

"Simulating the Tragic Exxon Valdez Route." *CNN*, 24 Mar. 2014,

money.cnn.com/video/news/2014/03/24/exxon-valdez-tanker-oil-spill-simulator.cnnmoney/index.html. Accessed 10 Jan. 2019. This video was created by CNN in 2014, on the 25th anniversary of the spill. The clip tells of the failure of the Coast Guard to monitor the ship. Captain Hazelwood told the CNN reporter that he assumed the Coast Guard had been tracking the *Exxon Valdez* on the night of the incident, indicating the lack of regulation and communication that went on in the company. This video was used in the "Causes" page of the website.

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www.quora.com/How-has-the-Suez-Canal-shortened-travel-distances. Accessed 9 Dec. 2018. This map shows the difference in the distance between London and Mumbai going through the Suez Canal versus going around the Cape of Good Hope. The route through the Suez Canal is clearly shorter by nearly 50%. However, the map also makes obvious

the degree to which tanker size would be constrained by the width and depth of the Canal, illustrating why tankers have changed so much following the Suez War, when they no longer could travel through the Canal. This map was included in the "Supertankers" page of the website.

"Tankers: The Comprehensive History of these Massive Vessels." *YouTube*, uploaded by Feed Your Need, 3 Jan. 2017, www.youtube.com/watch?v=fgavEvvoVm4. Accessed 14 Jan. 2019. This video is from a documentary that was uploaded to YouTube. The video talks about the origins of the development of larger tankers. It specifically mentions why the temporary closing of the Suez Canal during the Suez War in 1956 pushed shipbuilders to design larger ships. It also talked about the increased economic value supertankers brought. This video was used in the "Supertankers" page of the website.

"Timeline of Recovery from Exxon Valdez Spill." *National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*, response.restoration.noaa.gov/oil-and-chemical-spills/significant-incidents/exxon-valdez-oil-spill/timeline-ecological-recovery-infographic.html. Accessed 29 Dec. 2018. Chart. This image was created by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA, in 2014. It is a timeline showing the recovery of species in Prince William Sound from the *Exxon Valdez* spill. As shown by the image, several species were still recovering 25 years after the incident. Other species were not recovering, demonstrating the sheer destruction caused by the spill. This image was used in the "Ecosystem" page of the website.

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alaskarrt.org/PublicFiles/MSUValdez_OSC_RPT-ARRT%20MTG-%20JAN2018.pdf.

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