



Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Resources for Teachers and Students

March 2009



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Where to Find Oil Spill Information

This bibliography is a select list of books, videos and DVDs, websites and articles from a variety of sources pertaining to the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill and related topics, chosen for their appeal to teachers, students of all ages, and the general public.

These items are a fraction of the oil spill materials available at Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS). ARLIS is the mother lode of information on Alaska's natural and cultural resources and houses the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill Trustee Council's extensive collection of scientific reports, annual work plans and status reports, maps, video footage, digital photos and the Trustee Council's public record.

ARLIS supports the information needs of researchers at all levels. Those needing highly technical and scientific information will find a wealth of material in the ARLIS collection and in ARLIS's 25 databases and 500 electronic journals, available in the library.

Items may be checked out by Anchorage area residents and are available worldwide through interlibrary loan. The ARLIS catalog at www.arlis.org is easily searchable and thousands of publications are available full-text with one click from the catalog record.

An electronic copy of this bibliography is available at the ARLIS website at www.arlis.org. For additional websites relevant to oil spills, select "Oil Spill" at the ARLIS *Subject Guides Database* at www.arlis.org/pathfinder_database1.php.

For research assistance contact the ARLIS reference desk
at 27-ARLIS (272-7547) or reference@arlis.org.



Books for Younger Students

- Asimov, Isaac. Why are some Beaches Oily? Milwaukee: Gareth Stevens Pub., 1992.
Discusses the causes and damaging effects of oil spills and ways to protect the land and sea from oil pollution.
- Beech, Linda. The Exxon Valdez's Deadly Oil Spill. New York, N.Y.: Bearport Pub., 2007.
- Berger, Melvin, and Paul Mirocha. Oil Spill! 1st ed. New York: HarperCollins, 1994.
Explains why oil spills occur and how they are cleaned up and suggests strategies for preventing them in the future.
- Blashfield, Jean F., and Wallace B. Black. Oil Spills. Chicago: Childrens Press, 1991.
Describes how an oil spill occurs; the damaging effects of recent spills on the sea, land, and wildlife; and the difficult process of cleaning up after a spill.

- Bryan, Nichol. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Milwaukee, WI: World Almanac Library, 2004.
Describes the oil tanker Exxon Valdez, the events that led up to its disastrous oil spill in 1989, and the effects of the spill on the Alaskan environment.
- Carr, Terry. Spill! : The Story of the Exxon Valdez. New York: F. Watts, 1991.
- Chandrasekhar, Aruna. Oliver and the Oil Spill. Kansas City, Mo.: Landmark Editions, 1991.
Young Oliver and his mother are among a group of sea otters rescued from an oil spill.
- Gutnik, Martin J., and Sharon Lane Holm. Experiments that Explore Oil Spills. Brookfield, Conn.: Millbrook Press, 1991.
- Hamilton, Sue L., and John Hamilton. The Exxon Valdez. Edina, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.: Abdo & Daughters; Rockbottom Books distributor, 1990.
- Margulies, Phillip. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. 1st ed. New York: Rosen Pub. Group's Rosen Central, 2003.
Discusses the factors and events that led to the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska, the cleanup effort afterwards, and the long-term consequences of the disaster.
- Nardo, Don. Oil Spills. San Diego, CA: Lucent Books, 1990.
Describes how oil spills occur, how they affect the environment, and how they can be cleaned up and prevented.
- Pringle, Laurence P. Oil Spills: Damage, Recovery, and Prevention. New York: Morrow Junior Books, 1993.
Describes petroleum and its uses, examines the harmful effects of oil spills, and discusses how such environmental disasters can be cleaned up or prevented.
- Rand, Gloria, and Ted Rand. Prince William. 1st ed. New York: H. Holt, 1992.
On Prince William Sound in Alaska, Denny rescues a baby seal hurt by an oil spill and watches it recover at a nearby animal hospital.
- Rozens, Aleksandrs. Environmental Destruction. 1st ed. New York: Twenty-First Century Books, 1994.
- Schouweiler, Tom. The Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill. San Diego, Calif.: Lucent Books, 1991.
Examines the impact of the 1989 Exxon-Valdez oil spill on the environment and people of Prince William Sound and describes the steps taken to minimize the damage and prevent a recurrence.
- Smith, Roland. Sea Otter Rescue: The Aftermath of an Oil Spill. 1st ed. New York: Cobblehill Books, 1990.
Describes the rescue of the sea otters following the 1989 oil spill in Valdez, Alaska.
- Stille, Darlene R. Oil Spills. Chicago: Childrens Press, 1991.
Describes how oil spills occur, the damage they cause to the environment, clean-up operations, and ways to prevent oil spills.
- Townsend, John. The Exxon Valdez 1989: An Oil Tanker Runs Aground. Chicago, Ill.: Raintree, 2006.

Walker, Jane. Oil Spills. New York: Gloucester Press, 1993.

Describes specific oil spills such as the one caused by the Exxon Valdez, examines their effects on the environment, and discusses efforts to prevent future disasters.



Books for Older Students and Adults

Alaska Oil Spill Commission. Spill: The Wreck of the Exxon Valdez, Implications for Safe Transportation of Oil: Final Report. Juneau: The Commission, 1990.

Bushell, Sharon, and Stan Jones. The Spill: Personal Stories from the Exxon Valdez Disaster. Trade pbk. original 1st ed. Kenmore, WA: Epicenter Press, 2009.

Dahlheim, Marilyn E., et al. Killer Whales of Southeast Alaska: A Catalogue of Photo-Identified Individuals. Seattle, Wash.: National Marine Mammal Laboratory, Alaska Fisheries Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA, 1997.

Dahlheim, Marilyn E. A Photographic Catalog of Killer Whales, Orcinus Orca, from the Central Gulf of Alaska to the Southeastern Bering Sea. Vol. 131. Seattle, Wash.; Springfield, Va.: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, National oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service, Scientific Publications Office; Available from National Technical Information Service, 1997.

Davidson, Art. In the Wake of the Exxon Valdez: The Devastating Impact of the Alaska Oil Spill. San Francisco: Sierra Club Books, 1990.

Davis, Randall William, International Wildlife Research, and International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council. Conference. Advances in Rehabilitating Oiled Sea Otters: The Valdez Experience. League City, TX: International Wildlife Research, 1990.

Davis, Randall William, and Terrie M. Williams. Emergency Care and Rehabilitation of Oiled Sea Otters: A Guide for Oil Spills Involving Fur-Bearing Marine Mammals. Fairbanks, AK: University of Alaska Press, 1995.

Evans, L. J. The "Thanks" Messages: Computer Mail to Volunteers Working on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Valdez, Alaska: The Author, 1992.

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. 15th Anniversary of the Exxon Valdez. Anchorage, AK: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 2004.

---. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Anchorage, Alaska: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 1994. Discusses restoration plans mostly for wildlife, but addresses commercial fishing, recreation, tourism, and subsistence as well.

---. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan: Draft Update on Injured Resources & Services, April 1996. Anchorage, Alaska: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 1996. Discusses restoration plans mostly for wildlife, but addresses commercial fishing, recreation, tourism, and subsistence as well.

---. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan: Update on Injured Resources and Services, January 1999. Anchorage, AK: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 1999.

Discusses restoration plans mostly for wildlife, but addresses commercial fishing, recreation, tourism, and subsistence as well.

- . Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan: Update on Injured Resources and Services, March 1999. Anchorage, AK: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 1999. <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/41089450.pdf>; Discusses restoration plans mostly for wildlife, but addresses commercial fishing, recreation, tourism, and subsistence as well.
- . Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Update on Injured Resources & Services, September 1996. Anchorage, Alaska: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 1996. <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/212160848.pdf>; Discusses restoration plans mostly for wildlife, but addresses commercial fishing, recreation, tourism, and subsistence as well.
- . Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Update on Injured Resources and Services 2006. Anchorage, AK: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 2006. <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/78602627.pdf>; Discusses restoration plans mostly for wildlife, but addresses commercial fishing, recreation, tourism, and subsistence as well.
- . Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Update on Injured Resources and Services, August 2002. Anchorage, AK: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 2002. <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/50770994.pdf>; Discusses restoration plans mostly for wildlife, but addresses commercial fishing, recreation, tourism, and subsistence as well.
- . Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Anchorage, AK 645 G St., Suite 401, Anchorage 99501-3451: The Council, 1994.
- . Record of Decision for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Anchorage, Alaska 645 G St., Anchorage, Alaska, 99501: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 1994.
- . Summary of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Restoration Plan. Anchorage, AK 645 G St., Suite 401, Anchorage 99501-3451: The Council, 1994.

Fingas, Mervin F., and Jennifer Charles. The Basics of Oil Spill Cleanup. 2nd ed. Boca Raton, Fla.: Lewis Publishers, 2001.

Ford, John K. B., and Graeme M. Ellis. Transients: Mammal-Hunting Killer Whales of British Columbia, Washington, and Southeastern Alaska. Vancouver: UBC Press, 1999.

Hall, John D., et al. Killer Whales of Prince William Sound, Alaska: Results of 1985 Field Research. San Diego, CA 1720 S. Shores Rd., San Diego 92109: Sea World Incorporated, 1986.

Hazelwood, Joseph Jeffrey, and Alaska. District Court. State of Alaska, Plaintiff, Vs. Joseph Hazelwood, Defendant: 1989; 1990. <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/A/310746509.pdf> These records comprise documents used as trial evidence of Joseph Hazelwood for the grounding of the oil tanker Exxon Valdez on Mar. 24, 1989. Collection includes papers (dated mostly 1989 and 1990) and photographs of the actual ship, ship model, and various charts. Includes exhibit lists and original photo negatives.

Keeble, John. Out of the Channel: The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill in Prince William Sound. 2nd ed. Cheney, Wash.: Eastern Washington University Press, 1999.

- Kruuk, H. Otters: Ecology, Behaviour, and Conservation. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2006.
- Kvasnikoff, Kellie D. Exxon Valdez, 18 Years and Counting. 1st ed. Lulu, 2007.
- Lord, Nancy, Pratt Museum, and Homer Society of Natural History. Darkened Waters: A Review of the History, Science, and Technology Associated with the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill and Cleanup. Homer, Alaska 3779 Bartlett Street, Homer, Alaska 99603: Homer Society of Natural History/Pratt Museum, 1992.
- Loughlin, Thomas R., and Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council. Marine Mammals and the Exxon Valdez. San Diego: Academic Press, 1994.
- Love, John A. Sea Otters. Golden, Colo.: Fulcrum Pub., 1992.
- Matkin, Craig O. Killer Whales of Southern Alaska. Homer, Alaska: North Gulf Oceanic Society, 1999.
- . An Observer's Guide to the Killer Whales of Prince William Sound, Alaska. Valdez, AK: Prince William Sound Books, 1994.
- Mundy, Phillip R., et al. The Gulf of Alaska: Biology and Oceanography. Vol. 05-01. Fairbanks, Alaska: University of Alaska Fairbanks, Alaska Sea Grant College Program, 2005.
- Nalder, Eric. Tankers Full of Trouble: The Perilous Journey of Alaskan Crude. 1st ed. New York: Grove Press, 1994.
- O'Meara, Jan. Cries from the Heart: Alaskans Respond to the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Homer, Alaska: Wizard Works, 1989.
- Ott, Riki. Not One Drop: Betrayal and Courage in the Wake of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. White River Junction, VT: Chelsea Green Pub., 2008.
- . Sound Truth and Corporate Myth. 1st ed. Cordova, Alaska: Dragonfly Sisters Press, 2005.
- Picou, J. Steven, Duane A. Gill, and Maurie J. Cohen. The Exxon Valdez Disaster: Readings on a Modern Social Problem. 2nd ed. Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Pub. Co., 1999.
- Picou, J. Steven, Cecelia G. Martin, and National Science Foundation. Office of Polar Programs. Long-Term Community Impacts of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Patterns of Social Disruption and Psychological Stress Seventeen Years After the Disaster. Mobile, AL: Dept. of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work, University of South Alabama, 2007.
<http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/243478793.doc>. Citizens of Cordova, Alaska were interviewed in a study that assesses the social, cultural, and individual (psychological) impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill and of the litigation that followed.
- Piper, Ernest, and Alaska. Dept. of Environmental Conservation. The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Final Report, State of Alaska Response. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Dept. of Environmental Conservation, 1993.
- Rice, Stanley D., Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, and American Fisheries Society. Proceedings of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Symposium: Held at Anchorage, Alaska, USA, 2-5 February 1993. Vol. 18. Bethesda, Md.: American Fisheries Society, 1996.

- Richardson, Tim, David R. Cline, and Kodiak Brown Bear Trust. Kodiak Bears & the Exxon Valdez. Kodiak, Alaska: Kodiak Brown Bear Trust, 2000.
- Richter, Cecile Kay. Spill: The Wreck of the Exxon Valdez: Appendix N: Volume Iv. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Oil Spill Commission, 1990.
- Saulitis, Eva Lucia. The Behavior and Vocalizations of the "AT" Group of Killer Whales (Orcinus Orca) in Prince William Sound, Alaska., 1993.
- Savage, Merle. Silence in the Sound: The Adventure ... Baltimore: PublishAmerica, 2003.
- Spies, Robert B. Long-Term Ecological Change in the Northern Gulf of Alaska. 1st ed. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2007.
- Streissguth, Thomas. The Exxon Valdez: The Oil Spill Off the Alaskan Coast. Mankato, MN: Capstone High-Interest Books, 2003. Describes the oil tanker Exxon Valdez, the events that led up to its disastrous oil spill in 1989 and the effects of the spill on the Alaskan environment.
- United States, , et al. United States of America, Plaintiff, v. Exxon Corporation, Et Al., in Personam, and the TV Exxon Valdez, in Rem, Defendants : Civil Action no. A91-082 CIV: Governments' Memorandum in Support of Agreement and Consent Decree. State of Alaska, Plaintiff, v. Exxon Corporation, Et Al., Defendants: Civil Action no. A91-083 CIV: Governments' Memorandum in Support of Agreement and Consent Decree. Alaska: 1991. <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/A/294858686.pdf>.
- United States. Coast Guard, et al. TV Exxon Valdez Oil Spill: Federal on Scene Coordinator's Report. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Coast Guard: Dept. of Transportation, 1993.
- United States. District Court (Alaska), et al. United States of America, Plaintiff, v. Exxon Corporation, Exxon Shipping Company, and Exxon Pipeline Company, in Personam, and the TV Exxon Valdez, in Rem, Defendants : Civil Action no. A91-082 CIV. State of Alaska, Plaintiff, v. Exxon Corporation, and Exxon Shipping Company, Defendants: Civil Action no. A91-083 CIV: Agreement and Consent Decree. Alaska: 1991. <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/A/42964164.pdf>.
- United States. District Court (Alaska), et al. United States of America, Plaintiff, v. State of Alaska, Defendant: Civil Action no. A91-081 CIV. the State of Alaska, Plaintiff, v. United States of America, Defendant: Civil Action no. : Memorandum of Agreement and Consent Decree. Alaska: 1991. <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/A/42830043.pdf>.
- United States. National Transportation Safety Board. Marine Accident Report: Grounding o the U.S. Tankship Exxon Valdez: On Bligh Reef, Prince William Sound, Near Valdez, Alaska, March 24, 1989. Washington, D.C.; Springfield, Va.: The Board; National Technical Information Service distributor, 1990.
- Williams, Anne S., American Petroleum Institute. Health and Environmental Sciences Dept, and International Bird Rescue Research Center. Saving Oiled Seabirds. Vol. 4447. Washington, D.C.: American Petroleum Institute, 1987.
- Williams, Terrie M., et al. Sea Otter Rehabilitation Program: 1989 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. International Wildlife Research, 1990.



Fiction and Literature Pertaining to Oil Spills

Anderson, Kevin J., and Doug Beason. Ill Wind. New York, NY: Tom Doherty Associates, 1995.
An oil company's attempt to clean up an oil spill using bacteria turns to disaster as the bacteria spread, eating every petroleum derivative in sight, including all plastics. As modern technology disintegrates, people are thrown back on their own devices for survival.

Erickson, Lynn. The Northern Light. Vol. 439. Toronto: Harlequin Books, 1991.
Romance novel centering around the circumstances of the grounding of the oil tanker Northern Light in Prince William Sound, Alaska.

Frost, Helen. Season of Dead Water. 1st ed. Portland, OR; Dallas, Tex.: Breitenbush Books; Distributed by Taylor Pub. Co., 1990. A collection of poems and essays.

Larson, Walt. The Sitka Incident: Exxon Valdez Retold. Port Orchard, WA: Windstorm Creative, 2002. A novel from the tugboat captain who towed the infamous supertanker.

Reichman, Dick. Tanker on the Rocks: Or the Great Alaskan Bad Friday Fish-Spill of '89. Valdez, Alaska: Prince William Sound Books, 1992. The official Valdez oil spill melodrama.

Robinson, Richard. Light all Night. Edmonton, AB: Commonwealth Publications, 1995. A fast-paced adventure novel revolving around the Exxon Valdez oil spill.



Videos & DVDs

Alutiig Pride. Dir. Simeone, William E., Jonathan Butzke, Francine Lastufka-Taylor, et al. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, 1997.

America's Biggest Oil Spill. Dir. Tracy, John, Russ Weston, and KTUU. Alaska Video Pub., 1989
Covers the first ninety days of the Alaska oil spill, examining numerous facets of the event: ecological, social, economic, legal, political, and personal.

Anatomy of an Oil Spill. Dir. Tuttle, Jon, PBS Video, WGBH, et al. PBS Video, 1990
Examines the oil spill which resulted from the grounding of the Exxon Valdez in Prince William Sound, Alaska. From the perspective of nearly a year after the incident, when all the facts are basically known, it is perceived this was not a freak catastrophic accident, but a typical event which was bound to happen given the laxness of governmental and industry safety procedures.

Beyond March 24, 1989. Dir. Ott, Riki, Riki Ott, and Turner Environmental Law Clinic. Sound Truth, 2007
Riki Ott discusses the repercussions of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on the environment and the health of the cleanup workers.

Black Wave: The Legacy of the Exxon Valdez. Dir. Cornellier, Robert. Prod. Carvalho, Paul and Robert Cornellier. DVD; 99 minutes. Macumba International, 2009.

Dead Ahead. Dir. Lloyd, Christopher, John Heard, Paul Seed, et al. Imperial Entertainment Corp., 1993
Dramatization of the events leading up to the Exxon Valdez disaster.

Endless Fallout. Dir. Cornellier, Robert, and Macumba International. Macumba International, 2006.

Frontline: Anatomy of an Oil Spill. Dir. WGBH. PBS Video, 1990
Examines The History Of Events Leading To The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill And The Response By Alyeska, Exxon And The State Of Alaska.

Hard Aground. Dir. Alaska. Dept. of Environmental Conservation, and Oil Spill Response Center. The Center, 1992
" ... an audio-visual presentation that gives a brief historical summary of Alaska's response to America's largest tanker oil spill"--Accompanying letter.

Jack, the Seal and the Sea. Dir. Burton, LeVar, Hugh Martin, Gerald Aschenbrenner, et al. 67. GPN, 1990
Leslie Uggams reads the featured book "Jack, the seal and the sea" by Gerald Aschenbrenner about a man who, after finding an ailing seal, can no longer ignore the sorry state of our world's seas. Host, LeVar Burton goes on a Discovery Voyage in the San Francisco Bay to learn more about the preservation of our water and ways we can preserve the oceans. Also a look is taken at the clean-up effort after a disastrous oil spill in Alaska. The reviewed books are "Sterling, the rescue of a baby harbor seal" by Sandra Verrill White and Michael Filisky; "Water: what it is what it does" by Judith S. Seixas; "A day in the life of a marine biologist" by David Paige.

Legacy of an Oil Spill. Dir. Hartwell, Kevin, Joe Hunt, KTOO-TV, et al. KTOO, 1999
Follows scientists in the field on an ecosystem research project to study the long-term effects of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska's Prince William Sound.

Modern Marvels. Engineering Disasters 5. Dir. Harrald, John R., Rick Hepburn, Anthony Lacques, et al. Actuality Productions, 2003.

Our Alutiiq Journey. Dir. Hartwell, Kevin, William E. Simeone, Denny Gore, et al. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 2002
Documentary of the history of the Alutiiq people, with special emphasis on the 1964 earthquake and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill with its effects on the subsistence way of life.

Outrage at Valdez. Dir. Cousteau, Jean-Michel, Turner Home Entertainment, Turner Broadcasting System, et al. Turner Home Entertainment, 1990
Jean-Michel Cousteau takes the viewer on a voyage to investigate the environmental impact of the oil spill caused by the supertanker "Exxon Valdez" when it ran aground in the waters of Prince William Sound.

Restoring Alaska. Dir. Hartwell, Kevin, Linda Taylor, Wild North Productions, et al. Wild North Productions, 1999.
This award-winning PBS television special looks at the ten year restoration process following the worst oil spill in U.S. history. It explores the legacy of this tragedy and its lingering effects on wildlife and people in the region, as well as efforts to see that it never happens again.

Scientists and the Alaska Oil Spill. Dir. Exxon Company U.S.A. Exxon Company, U.S.A.?, 1992
Presents scientists in marine biology, chemistry, wildlife physiology and shoreline ecology as they discuss the techniques and procedures used to clean up Alaska's Prince William Sound after the 1989 oil spill and as they discuss the Sound's outlook for the future.

South from Valdez. Dir. Finch, Howard, and Capitol Video Communications. Capitol Video Communications, 1990
Documentary on petroleum transportation from Prudhoe Bay to San Francisco, narrated by Howard Finch.

Tarred Feathers: Wildlife and the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill [Video recording], 20 min.

Tatitlek. Dir. Taylor, Francine Lastufka, Jonathan Butzke, William E. Simeone, et al. Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, 1999.

The Big Spill. Dir. Dilanni, Denisce, British Broadcasting Corporation. Television Service, Coronet/MTI Film and Video, et al. Coronet Film & Video, 1990
Examines the failure of prevention, containment and cleanup of the oil spill in Prince William Sound by the Exxon Valdez in light of lessons supposedly learned from the Amoco Cadiz oil spill and looks into the massive natural devastation and ecological future of the Sound.

The Day the Water Died. Dir. Brave New Films, and Sierra Club Productions. [episode 2]. Sierra Club Productions, 2005
This documentary shows how ExxonMobil, the largest and most profitable U.S. oil company, has abused the citizens of Cordova, Alaska since the fateful Valdez oil spill in March 1989. The spill was not only an ecological nightmare, but a human disaster as well. Through the voices of Cordova residents and environmentalists, these filmmakers decry how the culprits, to this day, have escaped punishment.

The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, Five Years Later. Dir. Ross, George, James R. Ayers, Craig Tillery, et al. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, 1994
Evaluation and summary by a variety of experts of the environmental damage caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, cleanup efforts, wildlife recovery, and continued social and economic impacts for the people who live in the Prince William Sound Area and whose livelihoods depend upon a clean ecosystem.

Then & Now. Dir. Hartwell, Kevin, and Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council. Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council, 2008
Documentary of the Mar. 24, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. Describes the spill, cleanup, lingering effects of the spill, and risk reduction efforts.

Voices of the Sound. Dir. Film Center for the Environment. Film Center for the Environment, 1989
Looks at Prince William Sound, Alaska, and neighboring areas, before and after the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989, examining impact of that spill on wildlife, the environment, and area residents.



Websites

"Alaska Seas and Rivers Curriculum: Exxon Valdez Oil Spill." Notes: Alaska Sea Grant curriculum for grade 7; includes animation of the path of oil and links to related activities.

http://seagrant.uaf.edu/marine-ed/curriculum/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=235&Itemid=246.

"The Bird Site: Oil Spill." Notes: Consequences of an oil spill for a bird. Grades 4-8.
<http://www.nhm.org/birds/guide/classroom/oilspill.html>.

"Cleaning Oiled Feathers | Inspiring Students and Teachers | Students and Teachers | NOAA's National Ocean Service Office of Response and Restoration." Notes: Suitable for any age. Includes photos and links to additional resources.
http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/audience_subtopic_entry.php?entry_id=270&subtopic_id=27&audience_id=2.

"Drake University School of Education - Oil Spill Lesson Plan." Notes: A 3-day unit on oil spill cleanup for grade 4, including National Science Education Standards, rules for student safety during activities and links to additional resources.
http://www.educ.drake.edu/sci_ed/elem_sci/enviro/Oil%20Spill%20Cleanup/.

"Elementary School Experiment | Emergency Management | US EPA." Notes: Complete lesson plan. Additional teacher resources available at http://epa-highschool.custhelp.com/cgi-bin/epa_highschool.cfg/php/enduser/std_adp.php?p_faqid=1063.
<http://www.epa.gov/emergencies/content/learning/elemlab.htm>.

"Experiment to Clean Up an Oil Spill." Notes: Australian Marine Safety Authority. Suitable for upper elementary grades. Links to other resources.
http://www.amsa.gov.au/Marine_Environment_Protection/Educational_resources_and_information/Teachers/Classroom_Projects/Clean_up_oil_spill_exercise.asp.

"Explore More Oil Spills - What Happens in an Oil Spill?" Notes: A decision making lesson on oil spills for middle and secondary students. Includes links to additional resources.
http://www.classzone.com/books/earth_science/terc/content/investigations/es0703/es0703p_age16.cfm.

"The Exxon Valdez." Notes: Interactive activity including photos and an animated spill trajectory map.
http://www.classzone.com/books/earth_science/terc/content/investigations/es0703/es0703p_age01.cfm.

"Exxon Valdez - Legacy of a Spill." Anchorage Daily News. Notes: Anchorage Daily News special feature published March 21-24, 1999. Contains stories, illustrations, photos and a link to the Daily News' retrospective website, Hard Aground - Disaster in Prince William Sound: 10 Years of Stories, Photos and Reference Material at <http://www.adn.com/evos/>.
<http://www.adn.com/evos/evos.html>.

"Exxon Valdez Oil Spill | Responding to Oil Spills | Students and Teachers | NOAA's National Ocean Service Office of Response and Restoration." Notes: Extensive information with downloadable photos and numerous links to additional resources. Question and answer format.
http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/audience_subtopic_entry.php?entry_id=700&subtopic_id=8&audience_id=2#downloads.

"ExxonMobil - information and updates regarding the 1989 Valdez oil spill." ExxonMobil Corporation. Notes: ExxonMobil's website contains the company's updates on the Supreme Court case, response to a CBS Evening News program, and efforts to reduce the risk of oil spills. Publication: 1999 Update - Prince William Sound, Alaska "summarizes company activities and other events prompted by the tragic grounding of the Exxon Valdez

in Prince William Sound, Alaska."
http://www.exxonmobil.com/Corporate/about_issues_valdez.aspx.

"Food coloring fireworks with oil-water separation." Notes: Oil and water don't mix. Easy experiment suitable for young children.
<http://www.andybrain.com/sciencelab/2007/11/24/food-coloring-fireworks-with-oil-water-separation/>.

"Funology.Com: Activities and Products: Oil Blob Dance." Notes: Suitable for young children.
<http://www.funology.com/laboratory/detail.cfm?go=933>.

"Hard Aground - Disaster in Prince William Sound." Anchorage Daily News. Notes: Anchorage Daily News -- Alaska's Eyewitness to History: Wreck of the Exxon Valdez. Retrospective website contains a collection of newspaper articles from 1989 - 1999, divided into topics and searchable through <http://adnsearch.com>; timeline; maps; photos; book list; and links to additional resources. Also contains link to the Daily News' 10th anniversary Exxon Valdez series "Legacy of a Spill", March 21-24, 1999 at <http://www.adn.com/evos/evos.html>.
<http://www.adn.com/evos/pgs/intro.html>.

"HowStuffWorks "Oil Spill Lesson"." Notes: Impact of oil on animals and their ability to stay warm. <http://home.howstuffworks.com/environmental-activities2.htm>.

"Kids Domain Crafts - Ocean in a Bottle." Notes: Suitable for age 3 and up.
<http://www.kidsdomain.com/craft/ocean-in-a-bottle.html>.

"Kids Science Experiments - Freezing Oil and Water." Notes: Starting point for discussion of cleaning up oil spills in cold environments. <http://www.kids-science-experiments.com/freezeoil&water.html>.

"Lesson Planet - 442 Oil Spill Lesson Plans Reviewed by Teachers." Notes: Lesson plans for all grade levels. Free for 10 days.
<http://www.lessonplanet.com/search?keywords=oil+spill&rating=3>.

"Lesson Plans - Liquid Density and Oil Spills." Notes: Suitable for grades 6-8. Detailed lesson plan and links to additional resources.
<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/14/g68/trythisoil.html>.

"Making Mousse | Inspiring Students and Teachers | Students and Teachers | NOAA's National Ocean Service Office of Response and Restoration." Notes: Suitable for elementary grades. Includes links to additional resources.
http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/audience_subtopic_entry.php?entry_id=272&subtopic_id=27&audience_id=2.

"The Marine Mammal Center: Clean the Oiled Sea Otter." Notes: Suitable for grades 2-8. Downloadable PDF.
http://www.marinemammalcenter.org/learning/education/teacher_resources/cleanseaotter.asp.

"Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary Teacher Curriculum: The Land-Sea Connection - How Would an Oil Spill Affect a Marine Sanctuary?" Notes: Lesson plans include activities, educational standards and downloadables.
<http://montereybay.noaa.gov/educate/teachercurriculum/investigation1.html>.

- "National Geographic Expedition Lesson Plans - Liquid Density and Oil Spills." Notes: Detailed lesson plan for grades 6-8. Additional lesson plans available on related topics.
<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/xpeditions/lessons/14/q68/trythisoil.html>.
- "New Brunswick Canada Natural Resources: Keep Warm, Ducky." Notes: Lesson plans related to the impact of oil spills on Harlequin ducks. http://www.gnb.ca/0078/Hey_kids/Game5-e.asp.
- "Newton's Apple: Oil Spills." Notes: Includes teacher's guide and activities for grades 4-8. Video of Newton's Apple Oil Spill Program includes footage of an oil spill drill, incident command center, booms, skimmers, in situ burning, dispersants, beach cleanup, and sea otter rescue and washing. Animation shows how booms and dispersants work.
<http://www.newtonsapple.tv/TeacherGuide.php?id=1043>.
- "NOAA National Ocean Service Education: Prince William's Oily Mess: A Tale of Recovery." Notes: Extensive list of classroom ideas, activities, downloadable PDFs and numerous links to additional resources. "An Oil Spill Primer for Students" discusses the volume of oil spilled by the Exxon Valdez, including the number of school gyms and houses the oil would fill.
<http://oceanservice.noaa.gov/education/stories/oilymess/teachers.html>.
- "Oil and Water Don't Mix!" Notes: Animated slide show. Links to teacher resources.
http://www.amsa.gov.au/Marine_Environment_Protection/Educational_resources_and_information/Kids/Oil_and_water_dont_mix/index.asp.
- "Oil Floats and Spreads | Inspiring Students and Teachers | Students and Teachers | NOAA's National Ocean Service Office of Response and Restoration." Notes: Suitable for elementary grades. Includes photos and links to additional resources.
http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/audience_subtopic_entry.php?entry_id=13&subtopic_id=27&audience_id=2.
- "Oil Slick." Notes: Create, observe and clean up an oil slick. Incorrectly refers to the location of the Exxon Valdez oil spill as Prudhoe Bay, Alaska, instead of Prince William Sound.
http://www.tryscience.org/experiments/experiments_oilslick_athome.html.
- "Oil Spill Information and Educational material." Notes: Australian Maritime Safety Authority website with oil spill curriculum, experiments, and other activities and resources.
http://www.amsa.gov.au/Marine_Environment_Protection/Educational_resources_and_information/Oil_Spill_Information_and_Educational_Material.asp.
- "Precious Threatened Oceans: An Oily Problem." Notes: Suitable for grades 4-8. Extensive cleanup experiment. Links to related lesson plans and additional resources.
http://www.kidsnet.org/seaweb/pto_op.html.
- "Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council - Alaska Oil Spill Curriculum." Notes: Updated in 2007, this extensive curriculum provides activities for grades K-12. Appendices contain maps, lists of articles, books, videos and DVDs, and links to additional resources. The Introduction includes "Quotes to Remember".
<http://www.pwsrca.org/outreach/education.html#curric>.
- "Save the Bay." Notes: Gulf of Maine Research Institute. Experiment and lesson plan could be adapted for various ages. Home page has links to additional resources.
<http://octopus.gma.org/surfing/human/savethebay.html>.
- "Students and Teachers | NOAA's Ocean Service Office of Response and Restoration." Notes: Information for students and teachers interested in ocean and coastal issues, including oil

spills.

[http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/audience_catalog.php?RECORD_KEY\(audience_chosen\)=audience_id&audience_id\(audience_chosen\)=2#4](http://response.restoration.noaa.gov/audience_catalog.php?RECORD_KEY(audience_chosen)=audience_id&audience_id(audience_chosen)=2#4).

"Teach Engineering: Oil Spill Cleanup." Notes: Detailed curriculum for grades 6-8 including pull down menu of educational standards by state.

http://www.teachengineering.org/view_activity.php?url=http://www.teachengineering.org/collection/cub/_activities/cub_enveng/cub_enveng_lesson01_activity1.xml.

"Teachers' Domain: Oil Spill: Exxon Valdez, 1989." Notes: Detailed lesson plans for grades 6-12, including discussion questions, interactive video and educational standards. Links to lesson plans on related topics. Registration required for downloads.

<http://www.teachersdomain.org/resource/ess05.sci.ess.watcyc.exxon/>.

"Teachers' Domain: What Happens When an Oil Spill Occurs?" Notes: Detailed lesson plans for grades 6-12, including discussion questions, interactive video and educational standards. Links to lesson plans on related topics. Registration required for downloads.

<http://www.teachersdomain.org/resource/ess05.sci.ess.watcyc.oilspill/>.

"Welcome to Matter Of Trust." Notes: Organization that makes oil absorbent mats from donated human hair. <http://www.matteroftrust.org/>.

"Welcome to Matter Of Trust - Hair for Oil Spills - Information for Teachers." Notes: Includes oil spill cleanup activity using human hair and Discovery Channel video on the development of the human hair oil spill mats. <http://www.matteroftrust.org/programs/haireacherdemo.html>.



Organizations

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation – Division of Spill Prevention and Response <http://www.dec.state.ak.us/SPAR/>; includes a list of recent spill responses.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game <http://www.adfg.state.ak.us/>

ADF&G Wildlife education – teacher resources

<http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/aquaticed/teacherresource.cfm>

ADF&G Wildlife Notebook – species information

<http://www.adfg.state.ak.us/pubs/notebook/notehome.php>

Alaska SeaLife Center <http://www.alaskasealife.org/>

Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council - <http://www.evostc.state.ak.us/>; includes a section for teachers and students, plus detailed information on restoration projects, full-text publications, topic bibliographies and information on the Trustee Council.

Minerals Management Services – Kids Corner <http://www.mms.gov/alaska/kids/shorts/shorts.htm>

Oil Spill Recovery Institute <http://www.pws-osri.org/>

Prince William Sound Regional Citizens' Advisory Council <http://www.pwsrccac.org/>

Prince William Sound Science Center <http://www.pwssc.org/>

Prince William Soundkeeper <http://www.pwsoundkeeper.org/>

Valdez Science – ExxonMobil's website of scientific studies on the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill
<http://www.valdezsciences.com/>

The Whole Truth – <http://www.wholetruth.net/index.htm>; website of concerned citizens across Alaska and the Nation united to tell the whole truth about the *Exxon Valdez* Oil Spill; includes FAQs and timeline of the Supreme Court case.



Articles

Adler, J. "Alaska After Exxon. (Cover Story)." *Newsweek* 114.12 (1989): 50.

Discusses the Exxon Valdez tanker accident that spilled 11 million gallons of oil in Alaska's Prince William Sound, and the cleanup efforts that have cost Exxon a billion dollars but have left much damage to nature and livelihoods. Talks about trials, claims from different sides, damage, limitations of cleanup efforts, problems remaining. INSET: The spill next time: What needs to be done, by S. Begley.

Adler, Tina. "Bringing Back the Birds. (Cover Story)." *Science news* 150.7 (1996): 108.

Focuses on efforts across the United States to protect or reclaim bird habitats. Simple goal of keeping humans out of the birds' way; Problems in such places as Cape May, New Jersey and other sections along the New Jersey coastline; Work to protect the Mexican spotted owls in the Southwest, including forest management plans; Efforts at restoration of bird populations affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill; Difficulties faced in work for bird protection.

"The Alaska Oil Spill: Is the Disaster Over?" *Current Events* 89.4 (1989): 3.

Discusses the impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on the wildlife and environment of Prince William Sound, Alaska. Numbers of dead birds and animals; Exxon Corporation cleanup.

"Alaskan Courts Deny Exxon's Secrecy Bid." *National Wildlife* 28.4 (1990): 28-.

Reports that federal and state courts in Alaska have rejected Exxon Corp.'s efforts to withhold much of the information discovered in legal actions against the company because of the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Acquittal of the tanker's former captain on several charges related to the oil spill; Support of the National Wildlife Federation for a plea bargain settlement against Exxon under certain conditions.

"Alaskans Cool Over Oil Spill Research." *New Scientist* 135.1840 (1992): 7.

Reveals that research into the effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill disaster in Prince William Sound, Alaska, is to be severely curtailed. Number of projects that are being considered this year; During public hearings citizens and environmental groups endorsed using the money to buy back logging and mining rights on large tracts of Alaskan forests rather than supporting long-term research into the spill.

Andrews, J. "The Kids can't Wait. (Cover Story)." *Learning* 18.7 (1990): 39.

Describes several successful environmental projects that have been launched by kids. Includes a group of first graders in Ohio, who became 'energy police'; A group of third to sixth graders in Utah who took on a toxic waste dump and won; Eighth graders in Alaska who monitor the effects of the 'Exxon Valdez' oil spill.

- "Another Slip-Up for Exxon." Economist 319.7704 (1991): 72-.
Looks at how a decision by Alaskan Federal District Judge Russell Holland wrecked a plea bargain agreement between Exxon, the Justice Department, and the state of Alaska over damages for the March 1989 Exxon Valdez oil-spill. Choices now facing Exxon; Details.
- Barinaga, M. "Alaskan Oil Spill: Health Risks Uncovered." Science 245.4917 (1989): 463.
Discusses the health risks to humans posed by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Initial focus on impact on marine life; Current concerns of exposure to toxic substances of cleanup workers; Dangerous levels of oil components in fish and shellfish harvested by native Alaskans.
- Bazell, Robert. "Potemkin Cleanup." New Republic 201.12 (1989): 22-.
Discusses the cleanup of Prince William Sound in Alaska after the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989. Focus on the equipment used to clean up the oil; Amount of money spent by Exxon on the cleanup; Mention of the concern by many academic and government scientists that the cleanup itself might be causing damage to the environment; Attempts to clean the oiled rocks with paper towels; Questions about the oil's effects on the environment; Information that supertankers dock at Valdez through out the year; Fact that long-term damage is more difficult to measure.
- Behar, R. "Joe's Bad Trip. (Cover Story)." Time 134.4 (1989): 42.
Presents a `Time' special investigation of the `Exxon Valdez' oil spill. Major findings; Background of the tanker's captain, Joseph Hazelwood; Hazelwood's drinking problems; Events of the night of the spill; What happened to Hazelwood after the spill. INSET: Captain's log.
- Berle, Peter A. A. "Offensive Behavior." Audubon 91.5 (1989): 3.
Decries the environmental consequences of the Exxon Valdez oil spill off the Alaskan reef in March 1989. Effect of the oil spill on birds, sea otters and bald eagle population surrounding Prince William Sound; Criticism of Exxon and Alyeska's abandonment of their commitment to an oil-spill contingency plan; Proposals for environmental protection and alternative energy resource development.
- Bernstein, Amy. "Giveaway." U.S.News & World Report 113.18 (1992): 18.
Reports that now that the litigation over the environmental disaster caused by the Exxon Valdez oil spill has ended, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service begins disposing of its gruesome stockpile of dead wildlife. A market for the carcasses of 35,000 birds and 1,000 otters; where the carcasses will go.
- Biello, David. "Prince William Sound and Fury." Scientific American 299.3 (2008): 16-.
The article reports on a June 25, 2008 ruling which was issued by the U.S. Supreme Court in reference to the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 1989, which caused 11 million gallons of crude oil to spill into Prince Edward Sound in Alaska. The ruling capped the total damages that can be assessed to Exxon at \$507 million, which is a fraction of the \$5 billion a jury in 1994 awarded to the plaintiffs in the Valdez legal case.
- "Bioremediation." EPA Journal 20.3 (1994): 26.
Focuses on bioremediation, the attempt to harness the waste-degrading capability of microorganisms and use it to destroy toxic organic substances found in hazardous waste. How bioremediation was used successfully in Prince William Sound, Alaska, to clean up over 100 miles of shoreline contaminated by the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989; Details of an Environmental Protection Agency study on bioremediation at Fowlers Beach, Delaware.
- Busch, L. "Science Under Wraps in Prince William Sound." Science 252.5007 (1991): 772.
Discusses the restrictions imposed on environmental scientists trying to collect data on environmental damage from the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Gag order from Alaska attorney general; Collapse of \$1-billion deal between Exxon, Alaska, and

United States government; Questions about research scientists' loyalty; Comments on pros and cons of gag order; Impact on cleanup strategies decisions; Example of fish stream cleanup problems.

Button, Graham. "Trouble on the High Seas." Forbes 151.12 (1993): 14-.

Discusses recent trends regarding the shipping industry and shipping stocks. Information on higher insurance rates and regulatory compliance costs in the wake of the "Exxon Valdez," oil spill; Focus on the purchases of secondhand vessels; Report that the slowdown has helped cut the average freight rate for a supertanker to around \$18,000 a day, versus \$25,000 in 1990.

Cahan, Vicky. "To Stop Spills, Punishment must Cost More than Prevention."

BusinessWeek.3114 (1989): 26-.

Reports that the U.S. Interior Department is facing criticism from environmentalists and states for natural resource damage assessment rules that understate the amounts companies should pay for oil spills. Giving undue weight to market and human-use factors; Economic impact of the Exxon Valdez disaster.

Came, B., and R. Ortega. "A Losing Battle." Maclean's 102.19 (1989): 52.

Discusses the continuing controversy over the cleanup of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Squabbles between Exxon Corp. and state and federal officials; Disagreement over amount of oil spilled; Pollution of shoreline, dangers to wildlife and closing of fisheries; Disappointing cleanup results; Skimming operations; 'Supersuckers' and other high-technology equipment.

Carson, R. T. Contingent Valuation and Lost Passive use: Damages from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Vol. 25. 2003.

We report on the results of a large-scale contingent valuation (CV) study conducted after the Exxon Valdez oil spill to assess the harm caused by it. Among the issues considered are the design features of the CV survey, its administration to a national sample of U. S. households, estimation of household willingness to pay to prevent another Exxon Valdez type oil spill, and issues related to reliability and validity of the estimates obtained. Events influenced by the study's release are also briefly discussed. TY: GEN.

"CH-54, C-5 Aircraft Play Key Roles in Cleanup of Alaskan Oil Spill." Aviation Week & Space Technology 130.18 (1989): 73.

Discusses cleanup efforts in Alaska's Prince William Sound following the Exxon Valdez oil spill. In addition to Alaska National Guard CH-54s and US Coast Guard helicopters, Military Airlift Command/Lockheed C-5s and C141s helped in the cleanup. Equipment involved and duties.

Clarren, Rebecca. "Dry-Cleaning Ducks." Audubon 106.3 (2004): 20-.

States that iron dust and powerful magnets can be used to strip away oil from bird caught in oil spills like the Exxon Valdez accident in Alaska according to scientists at Victoria University in Melbourne, Victoria. Percentage of contaminants that can be removed through the method from dead mallard ducks and penguins; Reasons for the apprehension of researchers to test the method on live birds; Effect of phosphate-based detergents on the environment.

Cohn, Jeffrey P. "Understanding Sea Otters." Bioscience 48.3 (1998): 151-5.

Presents an overview of the sea otter. Where they can be found; Reasons why they are on the threatened species list; Use of relocation to increase their numbers; Effect of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on sea otters; How and what they eat.

- Collingwood, Harris. "The Valdez Spill Seeps into Earnings." BusinessWeek.3118 (1989): 34-. Reports that costs associated with the Exxon Valdez oil spill reduced Exxon's second-quarter 1989 earnings. Net income; Revenues; Spill cleanup expenses after insurance.
- Cooper, M. H., and C. E. Cole. "Oil Spills. (Cover Story)." CQ Researcher 2.2 (1992): 27. Examines oil spills a year after the Persian Gulf War oil fires and the Alaskan Exxon Valdez oil spill, and what the US, foreign governments, environmental groups and the oil industry plans to do to reduce the disasters. Background of oil spills; The current situation; `Yes' and `No' opinions concerning Exxon Corp.'s \$1 billion payment for environmental damage in Alaska; Bibliography of sources used. INSET: Chronology (1860s to present). More...
- Daley, Patrick, Dan O'Neill, and Patrick Daley. 'SAD IS TOO MILD A WORD': PRESS COVERAGE OF THE 'EXXON VALDEZ' OIL SPILL. Vol. 41. 1991. Examines how press coverage of the 'Exxon Valdez' oil spill of 1989 in the Alaskan waters of Prince William Sound served to marginalize the concerns and existence of Native Alaskans. TY: GEN.
- Davidson, A. "Valdez Reflections." Sierra 75.3 (1990): 42. Reflects on the impact and implications of the `Exxon Valdez' oil spill. Ecological and social impact; Exxon's responsibility; Inadequacy of current technology to efficiently clean up spills; Proposal for a national energy policy; The importance of energy conservation.
- Dawson, Tony. "A Poisoned Dart in Alaska's Heart." Audubon 91.5 (1989): 90. Discusses the aftermath of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska on March 24, 1989. Effect of the oil spill on fishes, waterfowl and other wildlife; Efforts to clean up the spill; Extent of environmental damage caused by the spill.
- "A Decade After a Disaster." National Wildlife 37.3 (1999): 8. Presents facts about the environmental effects of oil spills learned from Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska. Recovery of wildlife species affected by the spill; Effects of toxic compounds to the young of herring and Alaskan pink salmon; Average volume of oil dumped by large oil spills into marine and inland environments.
- "Disaster Lingers on in Alaska." New Scientist 137.1856 (1993): 6. Reports on the lingering effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska's Prince William Sound four years ago. Continuation of oil hitting the beaches; The less visible effects; How it still affects the wildlife.
- "A Disaster Re-Examined." Time 171.10 (2008): 17-. The article presents statistics on the Exxon Valdez oil spill of nearly two decades ago when millions of gallons of crude oil were spilled into Alaska's Prince William Sound.
- Dowie, M. "Saving Face." Texas Monthly 19.2 (1991): 46. Reports on the crisis communications doctrines developed by top PR firms to help corporations deal with public relations disasters such as the Exxon `Valdez' oil spill in Alaska.
- Drew, Lisa. "Truth and Consequence Along Oiled Shores." National Wildlife 28.4 (1990): 34-42. Focuses on lessons left by the Exxon Valdez oil spill for oil companies and Alaskan environmental protection authorities. Background on the oil spill; Extent of damages to aquatic resources and the environment; Details of Exxon Corp.'s clean-up drive; Lawsuit filed by environmental groups and the U.S. government against the oil company. INSET: Seeking Justice After the Spill.
- Dyer, Christopher L. Tradition Loss as Secondary Disaster: Long-Term Cultural Impacts of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Vol. 13. 1993.

The cultural impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill of 24 Mar 1989 in Alaska are explored through interviews (N not specified) conducted 1989-1991 with Alaskan Natives in Cordova. Findings reveal incipient cultural impacts from the spill that can evolve into tradition loss. These include decline of sharing & social support networks, decline in subsistence activities, & disruption of communal control of local natural resources. It is recommended that proactive incorporation of culturally appropriate responses to disasters become a priority of multinational corporations & their regulatory agencies. 1 Figure, 53 References. TY: GEN.

Ebersole, Rene. "Trouble in Alaskan Paradise." National Wildlife 41.6 (2003): 64.
Reports on the impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1983 on Prince William Sound, Alaska. Pacific herring population of the sound; Water quality; Actions to be done to protect Prince William Sound.

Eliot, John L. "Bears and Alaska Natives Win on Kodiak." National Geographic 188.1 (1995): 136.
Reports on the granting of federal wildlife refuge to Kodiak native corporations following the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council's negotiation to restore native-owned acres to the bear refuge in exchange for payments totaling \$89 million. Terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

"Evidence of Valdez Damage Released." National Parks 66.7 (1991): 13.
Discusses the findings of a once-secret federal study that reveals far more serious ongoing damage to Alaska's coastal waters from the 1989 'Exxon Valdez' oil spill in Prince William Sound than was previously known. National parks affected; 26 archaeological sites; Disruption of the traditional Native Alaskan lifestyle; Murres and sea otters killed; Pink salmon eggs; Current status of litigation.

"Exxon Crude." National Parks 63.7 (1989): 22-.
Focuses on the occurrence of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska. Submission of an oil spill contingency plan by the Alyeska Pipeline Service in early 1970s; Responsibility of the Exxon Shipping Company over the cleanup of ocean and beach areas; Inability of the oil industry to cope with the accident.

"Exxon Deal may Not be enough." Audubon 93.3 (1991): 126-.
Comments on the \$1.1 billion settlement of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in March 1991. Aspects of terms worked by the U.S. federal government and the State of Alaska; Lawsuits filed by Audubon and a coalition of environmental groups against Exxon; Caution that the amount may not cover all the cleanup and restoration needs.

"Exxon Downplays Effects of Valdez Spill." Environment 35.6 (1993): 22.
Cites reports from Exxon officials presented at a meeting of the American Society for Testing and Materials that say Alaska's Prince William Sound is almost fully recovered from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. Claim that government damage estimates are based on faulty interpretation of the data; Questions concerning how Exxon's data is interpreted; Details.

"Exxon Spill Lingers." Geographical 78.8 (2006): 6-.
This article reveals that remnants of the worst oil spill in U.S. history can still be found in some parts of Prince William Sound, southern Alaska, according to a report by the National Marine Fisheries Service. The report suggests that oil from the Exxon Valdez disaster 17 years ago could be contributing to the slow recovery of shore-dwelling animals such as the sea otter in the sound. The researchers dug 662 pits along 32 stretches of shoreline on Knight Island -- one of worst-affected areas. Fourteen of the sites were found to have traces of oil spread throughout the tidal range -- but half was at the low-tide watermark, where mammals searching for shellfish, for example, could encounter it.

"Exxon Valdez." Current Events 107.11 (2007): 5-.

The article reports on the damage of the spill caused by oil tanker Exxon Valdez on March 24, 1989 in Prince William Sound, Alaska. It states that thousands of habitats, birds and sea mammals were destroyed and killed. The oil could not be cleaned up easily because they stuck below the beaches, rocks and animal's fur. Jeffrey Short of the National Marine Fisheries Service asserts that otters have returned in some areas in the bay.

"Exxon Valdez Revisited." National Wildlife 44.6 (2006): 53-.

The article reports that the State of Alaska and the United States federal government recently requested an additional \$92 million from Exxon to address lingering pollution from the Exxon Valdez accident that dumped 11 million gallons of oil into Alaska's Prince William Sound. The claim, authorized by the governments' original 1991 settlement with the company, was supported by the National Wildlife Federation, which convinced decision-makers to take action by securing the backing of communities in the spill region, testifying at public hearings on the issue and working with scientists to gather evidence for the claim.

Exxon Valdez, Ten Years Later. Vol. 21. 1999.

Editorial. Comments on environmental issues facing the United States as of June 1999. Exxon Corp.'s continued efforts to appeal a 1994 ruling on its liability for the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska's Prince William Sound; Court decision on the Environmental Protection Agency's right to set standards on smog and soot. TY: NEWS; M3: Editorial; Accession Number: 2059563; Source Info: Summer99, Vol. 21 Issue 2, p10; Subject Term: LIABILITY for oil pollution damages; Subject Term: AIR -- Pollution -- Standards; Subject Term: UNITED States. Environmental Protection Agency; Subject Term: UNITED States; Company/Entity: EXXON Corp. -- Trials, litigation, etc. Company/Entity: UNITED States. Environmental Protection Agency; NAICS/Industry Codes: 924110 Administration of Air and Water Resource and Solid Waste Management Programs; Number of Pages: 3/4p; Document Type: Editorial.

"Exxon Verdict." New Scientist 143.1939 (1994): 11.

Reports on the decision of a jury in Anchorage, Alaska on the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989. Amount of damage to the Alaskan fishing industry; Charges against Exxon and the tanker's captain, Joseph Hazelwood.

Fenyvesi, Charles. "Calling a Halt." U.S. News & World Report 115.13 (1993): 32.

States that the next round of cleanup and scientific work related to the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska has been put on hold. The reason: The Interior Department says the funds are being used up by government agencies to study wildlife instead of restoring Prince William Sound.

Fonda, Daren. "After the Spill." Life 22.4 (1999): 103.

Looks at the Alaska wilderness ten years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989. Reduction of animal populations; Human toll due to the spill; The number of animals still on the United States government's list of injured animals; Reaction from several sources.

"Generation Why?" Psychology Today 28.1 (1995): 18.

Discusses a survey by Arthur Levine, Ph. D., on political and social events that had a significant impact on the lives of people. Persian Gulf War; Challenger explosion; Fall of the Berlin Wall; Exxon Valdez oil spill; Rodney King affair; Breakup of the USSR; AIDS.

Glasgall, William, and Vicky Cahan. "Questions that Keep Surfacing After the Spill." BusinessWeek. 3101 (1989): 18-.

The article presents a commentary on issues concerning oil spills in the U.S. Air transport is remarkably safe. Nonetheless, airports worldwide have teams on duty around the clock to rescue victims in case a crash occurs. Oil companies led us to believe they were just as vigilant against spills. But as the wreck of the Exxon Valdez showed, they were not. The 10

million gallons of crude spilled into Alaska's Prince William Sound have fouled beaches and fisheries and drawn charges and countercharges over who is responsible for the bungled cleanup. But however blame is apportioned, the slow response to containing the spill demonstrates something fundamental about the way oil companies perceive environmental risks. The industry's rhetoric, and to some extent the record, bolster the notion that complacency may have had much to do with the fiasco. Oil companies had gone to great lengths to convince the public that a major spill was highly unlikely. Trouble is, spills do happen. And there is some evidence that the industry is poorly prepared for the medium-sized ones that have marred the Alaskan oil trade several times in recent years. Even before the spill, the industry's environmental performance in Alaska was under fire. Now, Congress is likely to stall an industry campaign to drill in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

Goldberg, Victor P. Recovery for Economic Loss Following the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Vol. 23.TY: GEN.

Graham Jr., Frank. "Oilspeak, Common Sense, and Soft Science." Audubon 91.5 (1989): 102. Discusses the shortcomings of much of the research dealing with oil's impact on marine ecosystems. Environmental consequences of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska; Effects of several notorious oil spills in history; Factors that complicate the task of cleaning up the Exxon Valdez oil spill; Environmental impact statement for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. INSET: CLEANING UP AFTER THE BIG CLEANUP, by Jon R. Luoma.

---. "Thoughts." Audubon 91.5 (1989): 10. Cites the reaction of Exxon chief executive officer Lawrence Rawl to the Exxon Valdez oil spill off the Alaskan reef in March 1989. Rawl's claim that the environmental consequences of the spill were very much under control; Change in the way the public looks at polluters after the Valdez spill.

Guterman, Lila. "Slippery Science." Chronicle of Higher Education 51.5 (2004): A12-6. Focuses on a debate between researchers regarding the lingering effect of an oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska caused by the Exxon Valdez ship on March 24, 1989. Establishment of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council by the U.S. government; Information on a project led by Jeffrey W. Short, a research chemist with the U.S. National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration, in 2001 to evaluate the amount of oil lingered on the sound's beaches; Actions taken by Exxon-sponsored scientists to look for signs of oil in beaches.

Harrald, John R., Ruth Cohn, and William A. Wallace. "we were always Re-Organizing..." :Some Crisis Management Implications of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Vol. 6. 1992. In an exploration of the conflicts & confusion that clouded the organizational response to the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska, actual organizational impacts of post-spill initiatives are compared with hypothesized organizational structures specified in several federal crisis management plans. While those responding to the spill needed to contend with three conflicting issues -- anticipating the phenomenon of emergent organization; cooperating with numerous parties who had various stakes in the outcome; & creating a high-performance, decision-oriented organization -- those who had planned for contingencies had focused almost exclusively on issues of organizational control. Research results related to crisis management, organizational design, & organizational decision-making perspectives suggest several key ways in which plans for organization power might be improved. 3 Figures, 39 References. TY: GEN.

Heaton Jr., Charles. "Engineer Hopper Dredges & the Valdez Oil Recovery Operation." Engineer 21.1 (1991): 4. Describes how the Army Corps of Engineers used hopper dredges in oil recovery operations in Alaska in 1989. Events leading to the Exxon Valdez oil spill; History of the Trans-Alaska

pipeline; Background information on Exxon Valdez; Yaquina and Essayons hopper dredges; Oil recovery methods used.

Hedges, Stephen J. "The Cost of Cleaning Up." U.S. News & World Report 115.9 (1993): 26.
Reports on Exxon Corp.'s \$1 billion-plus settlement to make amends for the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska. How few of the people whose lives were turned upside down by the disaster have seen any money; How settlement is becoming a grab bag for bureaucrats and politicians; Critical review of settlement spending by the General Accounting Office. INSET: Playing the PR game.

Holden, Constance. "Exxon's' Legacy." Science 280.5370 (1998): 1697.
Reports on the building of the Alaska SeaLife Center in Seward, Alaska. Use of settlement money from the Exxon Valdez oil spill to help build the facility; Work being done at the facility to try and determine why some marine species in the area have not fully recovered from the oil spill.

Holleman, Marybeth. "The Lingering Lessons of Exxon Valdez." Ecologist 34.4 (2004): 12-.
Looks at the lingering impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on the communities and wildlife in Alaska's Prince William Sound. Amount of oil that spilled over the region when the tanker Exxon Valdez slammed into Blight Reef; Lessons that must learned from the tragedy.

Holloway, Marguerite. "Oil in Water." Scientific American 280.3 (1999): 38.
Reports on studies arising from the Exxon Valdez oil spill which suggest that fish are more sensitive to hydrocarbons than previously thought. Crash of the Exxon Valdez tanker in Prince William Sound, Alaska; Experiments and documentation of pink salmon in water of various polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) levels; Discovery that PAH levels as low as 1 part per billion can harm both pink salmon and Pacific Herring.

---. "Soiled Shores." Scientific American 265.4 (1991): 102.
Focuses on the impact of oil spills on the environment and on nature's way of healing itself illustrated by the Exxon Valdez oil spill of March 1989. Details of the spill; Cleanup technologies used; Effect of hot-water washing and fertilizer treatment on marine organisms; Advances in the oil-spill response industry; Cost of cleanup; Scope of the U.S. Oil Pollution Act of 1990; Other oil spill disasters in history.

---. "Sound Science?" Scientific American 269.2 (1993): 20.
Reports on the effects of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill on the waters and wilderness of Prince William Sound. Disagreements between Exxon and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Exxon's payment of \$1.1 billion to state and federal governments; Slow recovery of flora and fauna; Interpretations of data from findings regarding damage to species of birds, fish and mammals.

Holmes, Bob. "Oil Spill Damages Set at Billions." New Scientist 143.1944 (1994): 5.
Reports on an Anchorage jury's decision that Exxon must pay \$5 billion in punitive damages to a group of native Alaskans and others affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Estimated number of plaintiffs; Exxon's plan to appeal; Expected share of lawyers in the award.

Horton, T. "Paradise Lost." Rolling Stone.567 (1989): 150.
Discusses the cleanup of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Examines the spill's environmental, economic, and social implications. Comments by local residents, fishermen, federal officials, and veterinarians. Criticism of Exxon, the Alaska pipeline consortium, federal budget cuts and policies; Oil industry's power in Alaska; Wildlife deaths.

Hughes, D. "Air Operations are Critical to Alaskan Oil Spill Cleanup." Aviation Week & Space Technology 130.15 (1989): 16.

Discusses the special problem of air traffic control over Prince William Sound and airports near Valdez, Alaska, since the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Joint US Coast Guard and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) actions to maintain safe air traffic flow; Craft in operation.

"In Ten Years You'll See 'Nothing'." Fortune 119.10 (1989): 50-4.

An interview with petroleum firm Exxon CEO Lawrence Rawl is presented. Rawl explains how he felt as the company's CEO since the Valdez oil spill in Alaska. He mentions the things that he learned from the oil spill. He also comments on the criticism for not mobilizing the people who were already on the scene to help with the cleanup.

"Is the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Finally Cleaned Up?" New Scientist 199.2687 (2008): 6-.

The article reports on whether the site of Exxon Valdez oil spill is still safe for human beings and animals. Paul Boehm of scientific consultancy Exponent International led a survey which found the site located in Alaska safe for animals. More than 700 samples from 25 sites throughout the area were collected for insuring the oil remnants are no longer harmful.

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Ivey, Mark, and Ronald Grover. "What's Pumping Up Gasoline Prices?" BusinessWeek.3104 (1989): 38-9.

This article discusses the factors that contribute to the increase in gasoline prices in the U.S. in 1989. Early this year, refiners raced just to catch up with crude prices, which had risen since October 1988 when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries reached a deal limiting output. But in late March 1989, the Exxon Valdez ran aground. That squeezed supplies of Alaskan crude to the critical West Coast market. Worried about being cut off by refiners, gasoline distributors and retailers desperately bid up prices. Then, on April 10, a fire at a Chevron Corp. refinery knocked out 25% of the refinery's 160,000 barrels of daily output and heightened buyer's desperation. Gas price fever has since spread nationwide. One big reason is a squeeze on capacity: U.S. refiners have been running flat out. The reason: Since 1980, more than 100 refineries--mostly small ones--have been shuttered, even as gasoline demand was on the rise, gaining 2% last year. Recently imposed federal environmental rules could reduce refining capacity by a further 150,000 barrels a day, according to industry consultants Purvin & Gertz Inc. While that's only a fraction of the 7 million barrels consumed daily in the U.S., "in a market this tight, any loss of production will send prices up," says Purvin & Gertz President Robert A. Hermes.

Jackson, David S. "Scream of the Little Bird." Time 152.24 (1998): 70.

Recounts the work of Glen Lankard to protect coastal temperate rain forest in Alaska. Lankard part of the Eyak Indian tribe; Impact of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill; Lankard's background; Initial opposition from the tribe to conservation; His current work to stop the building of a road across the Copper River Delta Basin.

Jones, Jonathan D., Christopher L. Jones, and Fred Phillips-Patrick. Estimating the Costs of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Vol. 16. 1994. TY: GEN.

Joyce, Christopher. "Hot Water Sterilizes Alaska's Oiled Beaches." New Scientist 130.1765 (1991): 14.

Reports on findings of a series of United States studies of the Prince William Sound in Alaska. Effect of cleaning the oil-soaked beaches of Prince William Sound with pressurized hot water; Impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill; Impact of using high-pressure sprays of water to clean beaches on marine life; Woodward-Clyde environmental consultants of Canada's study of benefits of bioremediation.

- Kaiser, Jocelyn. "The Exxon Valdez's Scientific Gold Rush." Science 284.5412 (1999): 247.
Focuses on the oil spill incident from the ship Exxon Valdez in the United States. Research on the environmental effects of the disaster; Initial studies on the oil spills; Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council's civil settlement fund.
- Katayama, Frederick H. "Alaskan Benefits." Fortune 119.10 (1989): 9-10.
The article reports on the use of household cleaning products to clean animals that were injured as a result of the oil spill from Exxon in Valdez, Alaska. Otters and ducks were scrubbed with Procter and Gamble's Dawn dishwashing detergent. Teledyne's oral irrigators called Water Piks are used to spray ducks to remove oil glued to their feathers. Clorox offered cases of the Formula 409 cleanser to scrub oil off boats.
- Kerr, R. A. "A Lesson Learned, again, at Valdez." Science 252.5004 (1991): 371.
Reports on a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) announcement that using powerful streams of hot seawater to clean up the oil spilled in Prince William Sound after the Exxon Valdez oil spill was more damaging than leaving the oil in place. Damage to animal and plant species; Comparisons of beaches with and without treatment.
- "Killer Whale Killer." Earth Island Journal 11.2 (1996): 12.
Reports that a pod of killer whales caught in the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill is dying a slow death.
- "Killer Whales Never Recovered After Exxon Valdez Spill." Oil Spill Intelligence Report 32.10 (2009): 3-4.
The article reports on the impact of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill on killer whales found in Prince William Sound, Alaska. According to marine biologists, the whales never fully rebounded from the crude oil spill which happened 20 years ago. The AT1 group noted that prior to the spill, their count of the killer whales was at 22 but this dropped to 13 after the spill.
- Knickerbocker, Brad. "The Big Spill. (Cover Story)." Christian Science Monitor 91.79 (1999): 1.
Presents part one of a two part report on the Exxon Valdez oil spill, which occurred in Prince William Sound, Alaska in 1989. How the oil tanker began leaking oil; Spill seen as the United States' worst environmental disaster; Impact on the ecosystem; Controversy over the effectiveness of the cleanup; Question of how much oil was leaked; Oil toxicity to developing fish and persistence in the environment, according to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Auk Bay fisheries laboratory in Juneau.
- . "Preventing another Monster Oil Slick." Christian Science Monitor 91.80 (1999): 13.
Focuses on the preparations to prevent oil spills in Alaska by the Ship Escort/Response Vessel System (SERVS). The creation of the system after the 1989 Exxon Valdez spill; Details of the system, including regulations for tanker operations, equipment like oil skimming ships and upgraded radar to track tankers; Statistics of oil transportation in United States waters; Creation of safety improvements with the federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90); Enlargement of spill protection around the country; Outlook.
- . "Spillover Effect through Alaskan Eyes." Christian Science Monitor 91.80 (1999): 12.
Focuses on the effects of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Cordova, Alaska ten years after the spill. The disappearance of salmon and herring from the fishing town; The loss of money by fishermen; Details of the possible compensation to the town if Exxon must pay the 1994 \$5 billion punitive judgment awarded in the case involving more than 30,000 people; Opposition to the proposed merger of Exxon and Mobil; The joining in this opposition by Senator Slade Gorton (R) of Washington.
- Koretz, Gene. "The Valdez Spill is Double Trouble for Inflation." BusinessWeek.3104 (1989): 28-.
This article discusses the factors that contribute to the rising inflation rate in the U.S. in

1989. Inflation is on a roll, and the surge in oil prices following the Alaskan oil spill will compound the problem for at least several months, says economist Bruce Steinberg of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets. He estimates that recent sharp gasoline price hikes will add 0.2 to 0.3 of a percentage point to the April consumer price index, which he thinks could come in as high as 0.8%--the biggest jump in more than five years. The problem is that it's not just oil that is heating up inflation. Although overall consumer prices just registered their most rapid year-to-year rise since October 1982, the acceleration even shows up in the consumer price index excluding food and energy, which posted a 5.2% annual rate in the first quarter of this year compared with 4.7% in the previous quarter. Similarly, oil prices aren't the only source of upward pressure on the producer price index. Steinberg notes that prices for a wide range of crude and intermediate materials other than food and energy picked up steam in the March producer price index report. And the Commodity Research Bureau's industrial materials index, which doesn't include petroleum products, is running 13% over its level in April of last year.

"Lawrence G. Rawl." Current Biography 53.2 (1992): 36.

Presents a biographical account of the life of Lawrence G. Rawl, chairman and chief executive officer of Exxon Corporation, the world's largest petroleum company. Childhood and schooling; Start of 39-year-career with Exxon; Rise in company; `Exxon Valdez' oil spill; Seemingly detached approach to the catastrophe; Aftermath of incident.

Laycock, George. "The DISASTER THAT WON'T GO AWAY." Audubon 92.5 (1990): 106.

Focuses on the effect of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Wildlife losses; Effect of the oil in the cold marine environment; Presence of oil in the beaches which have already been treated; Concern that the beach-cleaning techniques may have done more biological harm than good; Increased stress levels from the disruption of lives, community relations and work plans. INSET: Full Speed Ahead.

Lewis, A. F. Alaskan Housekeeping. Vol. 17. 1989.

Opinion. Discusses the cleanup of the `Exxon Valdez' oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska and concludes that, as with housework, those who create a spill should be forced to clean it up. Recommends that corporate polluters should be given apprenticeships taking care of small children. TY: NEWS; M3: Editorial; Accession Number: 8908140067; Lewis, A.F.; Source Info: Jun89, Vol. 17 Issue 12, p76; Subject Term: OIL spills; Number of Pages: 1p; Document Type: Editorial.

Lewis, Thomas A. "The Frontier Dream we Call Alaska." National Wildlife 28.4 (1990): 4-13.

Highlights the natural resources in Alaska. History of the 49th U.S. state; Plants and wildlife; Climate; Natural resources; Nature reserves; Description of the natural landscapes; Application of the art of geographic engineering in the Alaskan landscape; Background on the government-backed geographic engineering project launched in the state. INSET: Federation Makes A Pledge To Alaska.

---. "Tragedy in ALASKA." National Wildlife 27.4 (1989): 4-9.

Focuses on the March 1989 Exxon-Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Efforts by area fishermen in the 1970s to prevent the construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline to the fishing port of Valdez; Violations committed by the Exxon-Valdez ship during its fateful trip; Details of how the vessel ran aground on Bligh Reef; Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.'s handling of the oil spill; Ecological impact of the spill. INSET: Speaking Out On The Alaskan Spill.

Lieblich, Julia. "Exxon Befouled." Fortune 119.9 (1989): 16-.

The article discusses the crude spillage of the tanker Exxon Valdez in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Due to the spilling of 10 million gallons of crude, Exxon was considered incompetent since it failed in its clean-up drive. It was reported that Exxon acknowledged its failure and responsibility as well as its inability to contain the incident. The Environmental Protection

Agency states that major oil companies are discharging wastes into that may damaged the environment.

- Line, Les. "A Tragedy of Errors." Audubon 91.5 (1989): 1.
Comments on the Exxon Valdez oil spill off the Alaskan reef in March 1989. Recollection of Torrey Canyon's collision onto a reef off England's Land end in 1969; Hazards of supertankers and oil companies' impatience to exploit Arctic and offshore resources.
- Loch, Marshall. "Editor's Desk." Fortune 119.10 (1989): 4-.
The article discusses various reports published within the issue, including interviews conducted by writer Peter Nulty for insights on the oil spill from Exxon Corp. in Valdez, Alaska.
- Lord, Nancy. "Lovers of Otters." Sierra 77.5 (1992): 17.
Recounts a walk along Alaska's Kachemak Bay in which the author observed an otter, and began to wonder if anyone still cared about the ravages besought by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Damage done; Government's official word about the otters; Species adjusting to changes in available food and habitat; Connections of clean to survival of our planet.
- Luoma, Jon R. "Terror and Triage at the Laundry." Audubon 91.5 (1989): 92.
Looks at the futility of efforts to save the wildlife affected by oil that spilled from the March 24, 1989 wreck of the Exxon Valdez tanker in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Participation of volunteers in wildlife rehabilitation; Percentage of the oil spill that has been cleaned up; Rescue at sea of oil-soaked birds. INSET: A SOILED SYMBOL, by Jon R. Luoma.
- M.H. "When Science is Sealed by the Courts." Scientific American 265.4 (1991): 115.
Focuses on studies conducted on the environmental effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill of March 1989. Details of the spill; Lack of detailed information on the extent of the damage to the natural resources; Lack of studies on the conditions of Prince William Sound prior to the spill.
- Mackay, Katurah. "Research Needed in Alaska Parks." National Parks 73.3 (1999): 20-1.
Focuses on the funds appropriated for the restoration of Alaska's Prince William Sound when millions of gallons of crude oil were dumped by Exxon Corporation. Formation of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council; Environmental effects of the oil spill; Efforts that must be done to avoid another oil spill.
- Matsen, Brad. "The Once and Future Spill." Audubon 96.4 (1994): 116.
Comments on the lack of measures to prevent a repeat of the Exxon Valdez oil spill Alaska in March 1989. Settlement of state and federal criminal claims against Exxon; Damages trials among Exxon, fishermen, native groups and villages; Campaigns against conversion to double-hull ships and multiple-tug escorts in tight harbors; Renaming of the ship to Sea River Mediterranean.
- Messaris, P. Media and Apocalypse - News Coverage of the Yellowstone Forest Fires, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, and Loma Prieta Earthquake - Smith, C. Vol. 70. 1993. TY: GEN.
- Miller, Susan Katz. "Valdez Compensation Stays in the Bank." New Scientist 136.1843 (1992): 10.
Reports on complaints by environmental groups on the lack of money that has been spent on restoration efforts on the Alaskan coast devastated by the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Settlement from Exxon was one billion dollars but only 270 million dollars have been spent so far; What environmental groups had hoped the money would be spent on; Project the trustees have proposed.

- Mitchell, John G. "In the Wake of the Spill." National Geographic 195.3 (1999): 96.
 Discusses the environmental conditions of 1,300 miles of Alaska coastline ten years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill, which occurred in 1989. Impact on wildlife and humans; Photographs by Karne Kasmauski; Reaction from David Sale, ecotour leader and former damage assessment scientist; Known effects of the spill; The changing ecosystem.
- Moore, K. "A Rare Leviathan." Sports Illustrated 70.23 (1989): 66.
 Describes the on-going research by Deborah Glockner-Ferrari and her husband, Mark Ferrari, concerning the distribution, reproduction, and behavior of humpback whales. Examines the concerns when the humpbacks migrate from Hawaii to the waters of southeast Alaska and Prince William Sound. `Exxon Valdez' oil spill; History of the humpback whales; Characteristics of the humpbacks; Threats to humpback survival.
- Moore, Randy. The Language of an Ecological Disaster. Vol. 61. 1999.
 Editorial. Investigates the issue of Exxon Valdez oil spill at Prince William Sound in Alaska on March 24, 1989. Information on the cause of oil spill; Claims and counterclaims associated with the spill; Effects of the incident to the villagers and the environment. TY: NEWS; M3: Editorial; Accession Number: 2065412; Moore, Randy; Source Info: Jun99, Vol. 61 Issue 6, p402; Subject Term: OIL spills; Subject Term: EXXON Valdez (Ship); Subject Term: PRINCE William Sound (Alaska) -- Environmental conditions; Subject Term: ALASKA; Subject Term: PRINCE William Sound (Alaska); Subject Term: UNITED States; Company/Entity: EXXON Valdez (Ship); Number of Pages: 3p; Document Type: Editorial.
- Munk, Nina. "'We're Partying Hearty!'" Forbes 154.10 (1994): 84-90.
 The article looks at the impact of Exxon's Alaska oil spill on various groups in Alaska. The year of the spill was filled with dire predictions about the future of fishing in Prince William Sound where the spill took place. But in 1990 the pink salmon catch was a record 44 million, or almost four times the number in 1988. Caught without an explanation, officials suggested that the high numbers would have been even higher without the spill. Two years after the spill, in 1991, the number of fish was the second highest on record. Excess pink salmon, canned with a \$2 million contribution from Exxon, was donated to the Russians.
- Naske, C. M. Out of the Channel: The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill in Prince William Sound. Vol. 5. 2000. TY: GEN.
- "National Wildlife Federation at Work." National Wildlife 30.1 (1991): 30.
 Presents news briefs related to the National Wildlife Federation. Selection of Portland, Oregon as the site for the 56th Annual Meeting of the National Wildlife Federation; Belief of the National Wildlife Federation that the settlement among Exxon, the state of Alaska and the U.S. federal government is inadequate compensation for damages from the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill; Decision of a federal appeals court to limit the government's authority to grant exemptions to farmers who drain wetlands in violation of the Swampbuster law; Other news.
- Natural Resource Damage Assessment: The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill and its Implications. Vol. 17. TY: GEN.
- Nixon, Will. "Off the Critical List." E - The Environmental Magazine 6.5 (1995): 19.
 Discusses the Exxon Valdez oil spill clean-up across Prince William Sound in Alaska. Exxon Valdez as a potent political symbol; Impact of black tides on the marine ecosystem and animals feeding on it; Comment from James Ayers, former executive director of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council; Contact information.
- "Nonburnable Boom Corrals Marine Oil Spills." National Geographic 178.3 (1990): 0.
 Discusses the successful use of a 450-foot-long fire-resistant boom to trap and burn the oil

spilled in Prince William Sound, Alaska, on March 25, 1989. Company that developed the boom.

Nulty, Peter. "Exxon's Problem: Not what You Think." Fortune 121.9 (1990): 202-4.

The article argues that the real problem of U.S. oil company Exxon is not the series of costly accidents that include the Valdez spill and the hundreds of liability lawsuits filed against Exxon, but lack of morale and effective long-term leadership. About a third of the top Exxon 300 managers and staff are resigning. Exxon Chairman Lawrence Rawl and his team appear to lack the ability to understand people and inspire them. Exxon's still healthy finances and production operations are described.

---. "The Future of Big Oil." Fortune 119.10 (1989): 45-9.

The article discusses the impact of the Valdez oil spill in Alaska on Exxon Corp.'s prospects for drilling. Congress has postponed action on a bill to permit exploration in the oil acreage in North America, the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). Resistance to opening other promising areas, particularly off the coasts of Florida and California, is also stiffening. The main objection to developing ANWR is that drilling rigs, buildings and trucks would damage the fragile environment.

---. "Too Much Valdez Cleanup?" Fortune 123.9 (1991): 8-.

The article reports on the response of the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to the press reports concerning the damages brought by the Exxon Valdez oil spill to the environment and wildlife species in Prince William Sound, Alaska. NOAA claims that there is no permanent damage, wildlife is still abundant, and most species that lost population is expected to be back to full strength in about five years.

"Oil and Water Don't Mix." Current Health 2 19.2 (1992): 24.

Discusses various problems connected with the prevention, containment and cleanup of oil spills in the ocean and rivers. The Persian Gulf War; A ruptured Ashland Oil storage tank in Florette, Pennsylvania that contaminated the Monongahela River; The Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska; Uniqueness of each spill; Wind and wave action; Incomplete knowledge of ecological factors; Double-hulled tankers; Preventive regulations for oil storage tanks; Inspection of pipelines.

"Oil Spill Leaves Crude Mark on Alaska." National Parks 65.3 (1991): 13.

Refutes claims made by Exxon Corporation and various Alaskan tourist agencies that the area affected by the March 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill is 'essentially recovered.' Comments by Mary Grisco, National Parks and Conservation Association Alaska regional director; Kenai Fjords National Park; Katmai National Park and Preserve.

"Oil Spills." Kids Discover 4.3; 3 (1994): 16.

Discusses various ways of cleaning up oil spills. Use of rotary tilling and flushing with water; Use of skimmer boats; Absorption of oil by large pads or pillows; Use of a boom to confine the spill; Use of hoses; Possibility of using oil-eating bacteria; Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989; Danger of oil spills to birds and other animals.

"Oil-Stained Legacy." National Wildlife 32.5 (1994): 37.

Reports on the selection of biologist Rick Steiner as winner of the 1993 Trucy Farrand/John Strohm Magazine Writing Award for his article 'Probing and Oil-Stained Legacy' in the April/May 1993 issue of 'National Wildlife' magazine. Steiner's knowledge about the Exxon Valdez oil spill. INSET: Untitled (excerpts from Probing an Oil-Stained Legacy).

Pain, Stephanie. "Exxon Gags Sound Researchers." New Scientist 137.1860 (1993): 6.

Reports on a meeting organized by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council that presented the results of research on the oil spill. Exxon's refusal to take part; Criticism of the meeting by Exxon; Purpose of the meeting.

"Payouts for Exxon Valdez Damages Begin. (Cover Story)." Oil Spill Intelligence Report 31.51 (2008): 1-

The article reports on the start of the initial payout of the punitive damages settlement monies in the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill on November 24, 2008. Under the agreement, Exxon Mobil will shelled out US\$383.4 million to be divided among the plaintiffs, minus the legal fees. Details of how the punitive damages will be awarded are given. Also noted is the rejection by Judge H. Russell Holland of an appeal from Sea Hawk Seafood's Inc.

Pearce, Fred. "In the Thick of it." New Scientist 170.2289 (2001): 4.

Reports on the signs of recovery of seabird populations which were hit by the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska. Information on a survey conducted by scientist David Irons and colleagues on the seabird populations; Disagreement of Irons to the methodology used by John Wiens of the University of Colorado; Argument made by ExxonMobil.

Peart, Karen N. "Three Deadly Legacies." Scholastic Update 126.13 (1994): 6.

Presents three examples of man-made disasters which cause considerable damage to the environment. Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska; Meltdown at a nuclear power plant in Chernobyl, Ukraine; Leaks from toxic chemicals dumped by the Hooker Chemicals and Plastic Corp. into and old canal in Niagara Falls, New York.

Picou, J. S., et al. Distribution and Stress in an Alaskan Fishing Community: Initial and Continuing Impacts of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Vol. 6. 1992.

To study the impact of the technological disaster precipitated by the Exxon Valdez oil spill on members of natural resource communities, an ecological-symbolic theoretical approach is employed that identifies natural resource communities as particularly vulnerable to ecological disasters. Longitudinal survey data on the social disruptions (personal, family, work, & community settings) & psychological stress (intrusive stress & community settings) & psychological stress (intrusive stress & avoidance behavior) experienced by 118 residents of a small fishing community in Prince William Sound, Alaska, are compared with similar data from a control population (N = 73). Particularly striking, the significantly higher levels of disruptions & stress identified among residents of the impact community in the initial phase of data collection (5 months after the spill) were still apparent in the final phase (18 months after), indicating that cultural values unique to members of a natural resource community may influence longitudinal patterns of social disruption & psychological stress. 5 Tables, 2 Figures, 71 References. TY: GEN.

Plaut, Josh. "Project: Alaska." Science World 49.2; 2 (1992): 2.

Offers a look at a project in which 25 teens flew to Alaska's Prince William Sound, site of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill, to use science to find out for themselves if the beaches are clean. Alaska-Great-Lakes Project; Goals of the project; Heart of the project; Details of the project; Town of Tatitlek; What they found.

Postman, David. "The Spill and its Spoils." Sports Illustrated 85.14 (1996): 8.

Reports on the effects that still linger in Prince William Sound seven years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Comments from Dorne Hawxhurst, executive director of Cordova District Fishermen United (CDFU); The decline in employment; The effect on the fish population; The oil that remains; The end of the environmental threat; The state of the cleanup.

Pratt, Judy, and Nicky Duenkel. "Where do we Come from, what are we, Where are we Going?" Ecologist 36.9 (2006): 34-8.

The article discusses the response of several people to the question what is humanity's worst invention. The effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound were chronicled night after night on the evening news, showing harbor seals, sea otters, shore birds, and devastated humans trying to save a few individuals while surrounded by the smothering death of thousands upon thousands. This is now considered the most

devastating environmental disaster at sea in history and yet Exxon's responsibility is still being contested in court some 17 years later.

Quinn, M. S. The Economics of a Disaster: The Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Vol. 29. 1998. TY: GEN.

Raloff, J. "Exxon Valdez Studies Ignite Controversy." Science news 143.19 (1993): 294.
Highlights some of the debate surrounding a report from officials with the Exxon Co., USA that asserts that Prince William Sound has almost fully recovered from the Exxon Valdez oil spill. The statement issued by Exxon at a four-day environmental session at an American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) meeting in Atlanta; Questions about how data were being interpreted; More.

Raloff, Janet. "An Alaskan Feast for Oil-Eating Microbes." Science news 143.16 (1993): 253.
Comments on the first major test of whether hydrocarbon-eating aquatic microbes can help clean oil-stained beaches. Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska; Environmental Protection Agency; Details of the test; James R. Bragg of Exxon Production Research Co.; Reported at the 1993 International Oil Spill Conference.

---. "Brain Lesion Helps Explain Seal Loss." Science news 143.8 (1993): 126.
Focuses on the impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on the population of harbor seals. Study by Kathryn J. Frost, a biologist with Alaska's Department of Fish and Game in Anchorage, Alaska; Autopsy results showing brain lesions in seals exposed to oil; Why biologists couldn't depend on body counts to gauge spill-related mortality; More.

---. "Native Alaskans Eschew this Oily Diet." Science news 143.7 (1993): 110.
Discusses the impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on the dietary habits of people living in the area. Per capita consumption of fish, shellfish, birds and marine mammals by residents of 15 remote villages in the area; Decrease in subsistence harvests of wildlife following the spill; Fears about toxic contamination; Research by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; More.

---. "An Otter Tragedy. (Cover Story)." Science news 143.13 (1993): 200.
Focuses on the impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on the otter population in Prince William Sound; Estimates on the number of sea otters who died as a result of the spill; The rescue efforts that took place immediately following the spill; Role of Randall W. Davis; View of wildlife biologist Lisa M. Rotterman on what should happen to sea otters who have been interned for treatment; Results of autopsies on the otters. INSET: What does 'rehabilitating' an otter cost?, by J. Raloff..

---. "Some Bird Populations Soaring Down." Science news 143.8 (1993): 126.
Focuses on the impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on species in Prince William Sound, and discusses a study which indicates that at least 11 species have undergone a sound-wide population decline. Report from Karen K. Laing of the US Fish and Wildlife Service in Anchorage, Alaska; Details.

Raymond, Nate. "Running Aground." American Lawyer 30.8 (2008): 26-.
The article reports that U.S. Supreme Court has decided to downgrade the award for punitive damages given to the victims of the Exxon Valdez oil spill that happened in Alaska in 1989. The court reduced the award from \$5 billion to just \$507.5 million, with interest of about \$1 billion. Lawyers at the Faegre & Benson are also affected as litigation fees have also been reduced.

Renaud, Chris. "This Land is our Land." Environment 39.6 (1997): 21.
Reports on acres of land added to Alaska's Kenai Fjords National Park as a result of a deal between English Bay, an Alaska Native corporation and Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee

Council. How the council works to restore the natural resources damaged by the oil spill accident in March, 1989; Significance of the land acquisition to the park.

Reynolds, Jason. "Chattanooga Times Free Press | Chattanooga: Salon Recycles Hair for Oil Cleanup Product of Group." Chattanooga Times Free Press February 24, 2009, ed., sec. 2009: 3/16/2009.

Richardson, Jeffrey R. "Persistent Poison." National Parks 66.9 (1992): 24.
Examines the reasons why funding for the National Park Service (NPS) research into the species' health most affected by the March 1989 'Exxon Valdez' oil spill in Prince William Sound (Alaska) has been so slow in coming. NPS lack of leadership; Politicking on the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council; Emphasis on resources with measurable economic value; Council member Curt McVee's views; Kenai Fjords National Park (Alaska); More.

Rodin, Mari, et al. Community Impacts Resulting from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Vol. 6. 1992.
Although the environmental damage caused by the Mar 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill into Alaska's Prince William Sound has been well publicized, the disastrous social effects produced both by the spill & by the cleanup efforts that followed it have not been adequately covered. To illustrate the social impact of the disaster, three influencing factors are discussed: the environmental damage itself, the influx of extraordinary sums of money, & the operational style of the cleanup entities. 2 Figures, 18 References. TY: GEN.

Rothman, Andrea, David Castellon, and Sandra D. Atchison. "Who's that Screaming at Exxon? Not the Environmentalists." BusinessWeek.3103 (1989): 31-.
This article discusses the response of major environmental groups to the Exxon Valdez oil spill in 1989. Groups such as Greenpeace U.S.A. and the Environmental Defense Fund do not argue that Exxon is blameless. But by focusing on the company, they contend, critics ignore the real problem: U.S. dependence on oil. Nonetheless, many U.S. citizens feel frustrated by Exxon's sluggish response to the disaster. And they were venting their feelings in an angry backlash reminiscent of the days of soaring prices and long gas-station lines. Some folks are also upset that Exxon's cleanup costs, which could run as high as \$500 million, are tax-deductible as a business expense. To address that complaint, Senator Harry Reid (D-Nev.) and Representative William Lipinski (D-Ill.) introduced a bill that would prohibit Exxon from writing off the costs until the cleanup is 100 percent complete and fulfills the requirements of the Clean Water Act and Superfund. Although the measure has little chance of passage, it may win its sponsors votes.

Satchell, M., and B. Carpenter. "A Disaster that Wasn't. (Cover Story)." U.S.News & World Report 107.11 (1989): 60.
Discusses the cleanup of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska. Biologists say the cleanup is doing more harm than good now that environmental recovery is well under way. Damaged reputation of the oil industry; Cost. INSET: Legacy of a spill: The damage done ... and not done.

Scott, Elise. "'Each Year since the Clean-Up, the Oil Comes Back....'" Earth Island Journal 6.3 (1991): 30.
Focuses on the continuing impacts of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska in March 1989 on the lives of 15 Alaska native communities. Difference between the native story of oil devastation and that of the white man; Nature of the Alutiik people's subsistence culture; Participation of the native peoples in the cleanup process; Impact of the spill on aquatic wildlife.

"Sea Otter Rescue (Cover Story)." National Geographic World.193 (1991): 3.
Focuses on the rescue effort of sea otters after the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound in Alaska. About the accident; dangers to sea otters; Exxon's rescue efforts; cost to Exxon; information about Alaska; Inset: After a spill: a long, hard clean-up.

- Seixas, S., and R. Frishman. "Coping with the Big Spill." Money 18.7 (1989): 76.
 Analyzes the family finances of a Cordova, Alaska couple affected by the Exxon Valdez oil spill in March 1989. The couple's incomes from fishing and a cafe they own has been threatened, and they face large debts on home improvement and business loans. INSET: Enter the race (financial advice).
- Senkowsky, Sonya. "The Oil and the Otter." Scientific American 290.5 (2004): 30-2.
 This article discusses the effects that the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska's Prince William Sound is having on sea otters. It has been 15 years since the Exxon Valdez oiled Alaska's Prince William Sound and more than 12 since the last of the official restoration workers took off their orange slickers and headed home. But at least one cleanup crew never left the Sound: sea otters. Ecologists are left with a dilemma: remove the oil (and possibly cause more harm to the Sound) or let the animals continue to do the dirty work and pay the price. These excavations release oil from surrounding sediment, helping it disperse, explains U.S. Geological Survey research wildlife biologist James L. Bodkin. Decreasing levels of an enzyme called cytochrome P450-1A in the animals' blood, produced in response to toxic chemicals, indicate that an end to the prolonged oil exposure is near, according to USGS physiologist Brenda E. Ballachey and Purdue University pathologist Paul W. Snyder.
- Shao, Maria. "Caught in the Wake of the Exxon Valdez." BusinessWeek.3172 (1990): 74-6.
 The article focuses on Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.'s efforts to mollify federal and state authorities who are investigating on the cause of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska in 1989. The company has agreed to cooperate with a citizen's committee that will monitor its environmental record. It is buying spill-response equipment. It has also created a \$45 million-a-year program where it keeps cleanup gear and emergency vessels at a round-the-clock pier.
- Sheets, K. R. "Would You Believe \$16.67 an Hour to Scrub Rocks." U.S.News & World Report 106.15 (1989): 48.
 Report on the Exxon Valdez oil spill resulting in the most expensive oil cleanup in history. Costs; Private contractors; Cleanup-equipment manufacturers.
- Shelby, Ashley. "Caught in a Net." E - The Environmental Magazine 15.4 (2004): 30-9.
 Reports on the impact of oil spill in March 1989 from oil tanker Exxon Valdez on Cordova fishing village in Prince William Sound, Alaska. Effect of the spill on Cordova, a fishing village in Prince William Sound; Details of the oil spill; Lawsuits filed by fishers and Native Americans against Exxon which began in 1990; Punitive damages awarded against Exxon on September 16, 1994.
- . "Whatever it Takes." Nation 278.13 (2004): 16-23.
 It's been ten years since a federal jury awarded the fishers and Natives on the sound \$5.2 billion in punitive damages from Exxon, but not a single check from that award has been cut. Instead, Exxon has been fighting the verdict, employing hundreds of lawyers, filing countless appeals and effectively buying science that supports its claims. And even when ordinary people think they've finally won--that the final appeal has been denied--they haven't. On March 23, 1989, Captain Joseph Hazelwood stepped onto the oil tanker Exxon Valdez having consumed, according to him, three vodkas on the rocks at various bars in the port city of Valdez. The 11-million-gallon spill that occurred while he was in command eventually spread down 1,200 miles of coastline. The environmental damage was catastrophic. For a few months, the disaster was imprinted on the national consciousness. But as time passed, it was reduced to a few stubborn media images. An out-of-work commercial fisherman was never among the emblems. But the fishermen were long-term victims too. When Exxon and Mobil presented a merger proposal to the Federal Trade Commission in 1999, many saw an opportunity for the federal government to put pressure on Exxon to pay the punitive fine. At the end of January, Judge Holland increased the punitive damage award against Exxon from \$4.2 billion to \$4.5 billion, plus the \$2 billion of interest that has accrued on the award since 1994. O'Neill expects Exxon will appeal.

- "Should Scientists Kill Birds for Oil Spill Study?" Current science 76.11 (1991): 9.
Examines the issue of killing birds for an oil spill study to determine how animals died as a result of the 1989 `Exxon Valdez' oil spill. Arguments pro and con; Government's lawsuit against Exxon.
- Snyder, James D., and John Huehnergarth. "Off-the-Shelf Bugs Hungrily Gobble our Nastiest Pollutants." Smithsonian 24.1 (1993): 66.
Discusses how, in the wake of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in March, 1989, the potential for bioremediation was discovered. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA)-Exxon team's limited test; Action by the EPA which assigned the National Environmental Technology Applications Corporation (NETAC) to develop and standardize protocols for treating specific types of spills; EPA-policed cleanup sites using biotreatment; How microorganisms can be employed; More.
- "A Spill Destined to Grease Wheels." U.S.News & World Report 106.15 (1989): 13.
Discusses the wave of environmental protection activism after accidents such as the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska. Conservation groups; Goals for 1989.
- "Spill Lingers at Alaskan Parks." National Parks 64.1 (1990): 8.
Assesses damage to Kenai Fjords and Katmai national parks and Aniakchak National Monument following the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound (Alaska). Cost of cleanup; National Park Service; Criticism of a government plan to assess damage to natural resources; Wildlife deaths; Bald eagles.
- Steiner, Rick. "Probing an Oil-Stained Legacy." National Wildlife 31.3 (1993): 4.
Reflects on the March, 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill. Damages; Effects; Settlement with Exxon and post-settlement issues; Passing of the Oil Pollution Act; Better spill prevention and response systems.
- Stone, Richard. "Dispute Over Exxon Valdez Cleanup Data Gets Messy." Science 260.5109 (1993): 749.
Examines the controversy among environmental scientists over the success of the ecological comeback of Alaska's Prince William Sound four years after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Researchers hired by Exxon accused of selectively analyzing raw data from the Prince William Sound Oil database (PWSOIL) to call the comeback a success; Studies funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) which say that the area is still staggering from a major ecological blow; More.
- Tierney, Kathleen J., and E. L. Quarantelli. Social Aspects of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Vol. 6. 1992.
Underscoring the need to better understand why oil spills occur, how they are best managed, & what effect they have on human & environmental systems, a special journal issue assessing the social impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill from various perspectives is introduced (see related abstracts in this section of SA 41:3). Most spill research has been conducted by official government agencies & various social science disciplines, without much attention to the context in which the spill occurred. These papers explore the pre-, trans-, & post-spill impact, thereby locating the event within the broader social & theoretical context. 14 References. TY: GEN.
- Toops, Connie. "Crisis Strike Force." National Parks 64.5 (1990): 30.
Describes the work of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS), a communications and crisis-management system created by the National Park Service and other federal, state, and local agencies. Tells how the Incident Command System (ICS) works. Fire fighting in Yellowstone National Park in 1988; Exxon Valdez oil spill (Alaska).

Trillin, Calvin. "Uncivil Liberties." Nation 250.13 (1990): 442-.

The president of Exxon Corp.'s shipping subsidiary, Frank Iarossi, has resigned to become chairman of a standards setting organization for the shipping trade. It was interesting that Iarossi's appointment as chairman of the American Bureau of Shipping was announced just after Exxon ships managed to have two oil spills off New Jersey in the same week. It was also just a couple of days after a federal grand jury in Alaska indicted Exxon on two felonies and three misdemeanors connected with the 11 million gallons of oil that the Exxon Valdez spilled while Iarossi was in charge.

"Two Decades After Oil Spill, Alaskans Still Await 'new Start'." USA Today.

Unger, Katherine. "Exxon Valdez: The Disaster Continues." Science Now 2006.207 (2006): 1-.

The article reveals that the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill still lingers throughout the tidal zone of the region in southeastern Alaska. This conclusion is derived from a study conducted by environmental chemist Jeff Short of the National Marine Fisheries Service in Alaska. The effects of the disaster on marine birds and mammals are cited. In addition, the article states the importance of the report to other oil spill sites.

"Very Troubled Waters." Psychology Today 27.1 (1994): 14.

Cites a report in 'American Journal of Psychiatry' (Vol. 150, No. 10) on some social effects of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in March 1989. Symptoms shown by Alaskans surveyed by Lawrence A. Palinkas (University of California at San Diego); The question of whether the effects are transient or permanent.

Very Troubled Waters (Study: Psychological Effects on Communities Hit by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill). Vol. 27. 1994. TY: GEN.

"Visible Hand." Progressive 53.6 (1989): 10-.

Focuses on the anti-corporate politics in the U.S. Alar apple scare; Eastern Airlines strike; Exxon Valdez oil spill; Distrust and dishonor of giant corporations.

Vogel, Todd, Mark Ivey, and Mimi Bluestone. "The Big Spill's Big Chill." BusinessWeek.3103 (1989): 102-3.

This article discusses how Exxon Valdez' recent oil spill in Alaska has threatened industry hopes of drilling in new fields, especially in the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR). Before the March 24, 1989 accident, which gushed 240,000 barrels of oil into scenic Prince William Sound, the drive to open the ANWR had been gaining momentum. Just a week earlier, the Senate Energy Committee had approved an exploration and drilling plan. The House's chief drilling sponsor had introduced ANWR development bill just one day before the spill. Now, House Merchant Marine & Fisheries Committee Chairman Walter B. Jones has put the bill on the back burner. Alaska Republican Senator Frank H. Murkowski, a major supporter of oil development in the state, wants the Interior Department to halt permits for drilling in Alaska's Bristol Bay. Even before the spill, cheap oil was reshaping the industry in the U.S. Wildcatters have gone the way of \$30-a-barrel crude. And most of Big Oil's exploration dollars are now going to remote areas far outside the U.S., where prospects for big discoveries are better. Financing for oil and gas drilling is drying up, too. Investments in oil and gas partnerships peaked in 1982, when public offerings raised \$2.1 billion, according to Robert A. Stanger & Co.

Weintraub, Boris. "For Archaeologists, Oil Spill could be Worse." National Geographic 184.2 (1993): 0.

Discusses the impact of oil spill in Prince William Sound, Alaska on archaeological studies of the region. Effect of the oil spill on archaeological materials found in the region; Concerns regarding contaminated archaeological sites.

"What Am I Bid for the Slick?" Time 136.17 (1990): 56.

Describes the four day auction in Anchorage to sell off surplus equipment that Exxon used in cleanup operations of the Exxon Valdez oil spill, resulting in a first day collection of \$3.8 million.

Wheeler, D. L. "Research Notes: Researchers Develop Cheaper Method of Cleaning Oil Spills." Chronicle of Higher Education 38.33 (1992): A8.

Considers research described at the annual meeting of the American Chemical Society which found chemically treated beads could be used to clean up oil spills at a fraction of the current cost. Research by Adan Heller and James R. Brock (University of Texas, Austin); One type of bead would begin immediately to dissolve oil, while the other would collect the oil in clumps before oxidizing it; Estimated cost for the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill.

Widener, Patricia, and Valerie J. Gunter. "Oil Spill Recovery in the Media: Missing an Alaska Native Perspective." Society & Natural Resources 20.9 (2007): 767-83.

We examine the collective interpretations of disaster recovery following the Exxon Valdez oil spill as developed in the alternative Alaska Native newspaper, the Tundra Times. With limited comparisons to Alaska state newspapers, we argue that the differences between the Tundra Times and mainstream media extend to the very process by which each venue goes about constructing media packages. We document differences on four media package elements: (1) sponsor activity and media practices; (2) cultural resonance; (3) package variation; and (4) condensing symbols. These journalistic and stylistic differences may have hindered the dissemination of Alaska Native claims to a broader audience. From these findings, we suggest that alternative media help to empower marginalized groups by providing to populations impacted by disasters a venue to tell their own stories. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]; Copyright of Society & Natural Resources is the property of Routledge and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use. This abstract may be abridged. No warranty is given about the accuracy of the copy. Users should refer to the original published version of the material for the full abstract. (Copyright applies to all Abstracts).

Wilkins, Lee. Media and Apocalypse: News Coverage of the Yellowstone Forest Fires, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill and Loma Prieta Earthquake. Vol. 12. 1994. TY: GEN.

Williamson, Lonnie. "Kodiak Island Refuge." Outdoor Life 192.3 (1993): 96.

Discusses problems in the Kodiak Island National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. Residence of brown bears; Alaska Natives corporations' plans to develop land for tourism; Exxon Corp.'s settlement for the Exxon Valdez oil spill; Spending of Exxon's payment.

Wohlforth, Charles P. "Black Gold." New Republic 201.12 (1989): 20-3.

Discusses the economic growth of Alaska after the Exxon Valdez oil spill. Decline in the unemployment rate; Effects of the oil spill on the fishing industry; Partial damage claims paid by Exxon to fishermen; Importance of the petroleum industry to Alaska; Dependence of the economy of the island of Kodiak on Exxon; Construction of the Trans-Alaska pipeline in full swing; Information that Exxon has paid partial damage claims to fishermen according to a system that has left out many people and bought out the worst in others.

Wolf, Elyse F. "Report from Alaska." Earth Island Journal 8.4 (1993): 15.

Focuses on the state of the Isle of Chenega in Alaska the aftermath of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in the area. Weather pattern changes observed; Arrival of the king salmon one month earlier; Early bloom of berries, flowers and wild cottongrasses; Increased blindness observed among sheep; Increased intensity of the sun in the area.

Wooley, Christopher B., and Christopher B. Wooley. ALUTIIQ CULTURE BEFORE AND AFTER THE 'EXXON VALDEZ' OIL SPILL. Vol. 19. 1995.

For the Chugach and Koniag Alutiiq (Pacific Eskimo) people of the Alaska Peninsula and Kodiak Island, the 1989 'Exxon Valdez' oil spill represents a 'Change Day,' or 'C-Day.' This term refers to a point in time at which a people recognizes that accumulated changes have created a new context. Change is a constant on the Gulf of Alaska Coast and various C-Days have acted as periodic benchmarks for gradual change. Examples include the 1912 Katmai eruption, the Great Alaskan Earthquake, colonialism, epidemics, Great Society programs, and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The 'Exxon Valdez' accident did not itself bring about a change in the lives of the Alutiiq people, though it heightened their perceptions of changes that had already occurred. TY: GEN.

Wooley, Christopher B. Alutiiq Culture before and After the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Vol. 19. 1995. TY: GEN.

---. Alutiiq Culture before and After the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill. Vol. 19. 1995.

Changes in Alutiiq lifestyles as a result of the 1989 Exxon Valdez oil spill are reviewed. This native Alaskan tribe survives primarily through subsistence use of resources, but its lifestyle is argued to be a cultural aesthetic, an attitude that informs the tribe's mode of communal living. While Alaska Dept of Fish & Game studies of the fish & fowl population determined that Alutiiq culture was damaged by the spill, it argued that they inaccurately assessed how a subsistence culture functions, & looked at discrete short-term socioeconomic impacts rather than long-term & holistic indigenous practices. Two forms of cultural change are proposed: by increment, where changes occur through long-term development; & by disaster. The history of Alutiiq culture is reviewed for the last 250 years, with an emphasis on specific moments of disaster that have had long-term effects on their cultural identity. These include two natural disasters & the social disasters of Russian & American colonialism, epidemics, market booms & the harvesting of natural resources, & the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. It is concluded that the Exxon Valdez oil spill, though it did cause environmental damage, was not a disaster resulting in cultural change for the Alutiiq. J. MacDowell. TY: GEN.

"The Wrong Stuff." National Review 41.8 (1989): 13-

The article discusses the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaskan waters. This accidental oil spill has caused immense damage to the fishing industry, wildlife and to the environment. This accident was caused due to the fault of a captain who left the ship in the hands of a third mate. It is viewed that tankers carrying such huge amounts of oil should be operated by highly trained and morally disciplined professionals. The technicians in charge of huge oil tankers must undergo periodic retraining, testing and even moral evaluation, if necessary.

Yang, Dori J. "Time Hasn't Tamed Wally Hickel." BusinessWeek.3261 (1992): 68-9.

This article reports that 72-year-old Alaskan Governor Wally Hickel is a maverick who is waging war on the federal government in Washington, D.C. Hickel's bulldozer-happy administration enrages environmentalists. Conflict-of-interest charges and his bellicose eccentricity make many Alaskans cringe. But he also strikes a resonant chord in a state that feels misunderstood by the rest of the nation. For most Americans, the Exxon Valdez oil spill drove home the notion of Alaska as the last frontier a pristine wilderness to be preserved for future generations.