Jacques Cousteau

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Jacques-Yves Cousteau AC (French: [ʒak iv kusto]; commonly known in English as **Jacques Cousteau**; 11 June 1910 – 25 June 1997)[1] was a French naval officer, explorer, conservationist, filmmaker, innovator, scientist, photographer, author and researcher who studied the sea and all forms of life in water. He co-developed the Aqua-Lung, pioneered marine conservation and was a member of the Académie française.

Cousteau described his underwater world research in series of books, perhaps most successful being his first book, *The Silent World: A Story of Undersea Discovery and Adventure*, published in 1953. Cousteau also directed films, most notably the documentary adaptation of the book, *The Silent World*, which won a Palme d'or at the 1956 Cannes Film Festival. He remained the only person to win a Palme d'Or for a documentary film, until Michael Moore won the award in 2004 for *Fahrenheit 9/11*.

Jacques Cousteau,
AC



Jacques-Yves Cousteau in 1976

Born	Jacques-Yves Cousteau 11 June 1910 Saint-André-de-Cubzac Gironde, France
Died	25 June 1997 (aged 87) Paris, France
Nationality	French
Occupation	Oceanographer
Spouse(s)	Simone Melchior Cousteau (1937-1990) Francine Triplet Cousteau (1991-1997)
Children	4, Jean-Michel, Philippe Cousteau, Diane, and Pierre-Yves.

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Biography

Early years

> "The sea, the great unifier, is man's only hope. Now, as never before, the old phrase has a literal meaning: We are all in the same boat."
>
> Jacques Cousteau

Cousteau was born on 11 June 1910, in Saint-André-de-Cubzac, Gironde, France to Daniel and Élisabeth Cousteau. He had one brother, Pierre-Antoine. Cousteau completed his preparatory studies at the Collège Stanislas in Paris. In 1930, he entered the École Navale and graduated as a gunnery officer. After an automobile accident cut short his career in naval aviation, Cousteau indulged his interest in the sea.

In Toulon, where he was serving on the *Condorcet*, Cousteau carried out his first underwater experiments, thanks to his friend Philippe Tailliez who in 1936 lent him some Fernez underwater goggles, predecessors of modern swimming goggles.[1] Cousteau also belonged to the information service of the French Navy, and was sent on missions to Shanghai and Japan (1935–1938) and in the USSR (1939).

On 12 July 1937 he married Simone Melchior, with whom he had two sons, Jean-Michel (born 1938) and Philippe (1940–1979). His sons took part in the adventures of the *Calypso*. In 1991, one year after his wife Simone's death from cancer, he married Francine Triplet. They already had a daughter Diane Cousteau (born 1980) and a son Pierre-Yves Cousteau (born 1982), born during Cousteau's marriage to his first wife.

Early 1940s: Innovation of modern underwater diving

The years of World War II were decisive for the history of diving. After the armistice of 1940, the family of Simone and Jacques-Yves Cousteau took refuge in Megève, where he became a friend of the Ichac family who also lived there. Jacques-Yves Cousteau and Marcel Ichac shared the same desire to reveal to the general public unknown and inaccessible places — for Cousteau the underwater world and for Ichac the high mountains. The two neighbors took the first ex-aequo prize of the Congress of Documentary Film in 1943, for the first French underwater film: *Par dix-huit mètres de fond* (*18 meters deep*), made without breathing apparatus the previous year in the Embiez islands (Var) with Philippe Tailliez and Frédéric Dumas, using a depth-pressure-proof camera case developed by mechanical engineer Léon Vèche (engineer of Arts and Métiers and the Naval College).

In 1943, they made the film *Épaves* (*Shipwrecks*), in which they used two of the very first Aqua-Lung prototypes. These prototypes were made in Boulogne-Billancourt by the Air Liquide company, following instructions from Cousteau and Émile Gagnan.[2] When making *Épaves*, Cousteau could not find the

necessary blank reels of movie film, but had to buy hundreds of small still camera film reels the same width, intended for a make of child's camera, and cemented them together to make long reels.[3][4]

Having kept bonds with the English speakers (he spent part of his childhood in the United States and usually spoke English) and with French soldiers in North Africa (under Admiral Lemonnier), Jacques-Yves Cousteau (whose villa "Baobab" at Sanary (Var) was opposite Admiral Darlan's villa "Reine"), helped the French Navy to join again with the Allies; he assembled a commando operation against the Italian espionage services in France, and received several military decorations for his deeds. At that time, he kept his distance from his brother Pierre-Antoine Cousteau, a "pen anti-semite" who wrote the collaborationist newspaper *Je suis partout* (*I am everywhere*) and who received the death sentence in 1946. However, this was later commuted to a life sentence, and Pierre-Antoine was released in 1954.

During the 1940s, Cousteau is credited with improving the aqua-lung design which gave birth to the open-circuit scuba technology used today. According to his first book, *The Silent World: A Story of Undersea Discovery and Adventure* (1953), Cousteau started diving with Fernez goggles in 1936, and in 1939 used the self-contained underwater breathing apparatus invented in 1926 by Commander Yves le Prieur.[3] Cousteau was not satisfied with the length of time he could spend underwater with the Le Prieur apparatus so he improved it to extend underwater duration by adding a demand regulator, invented in 1942 by Émile Gagnan.[3] In 1943 Cousteau tried out the first prototype aqua-lung which finally made extended underwater exploration possible.

Late 1940s: GERS and *Élie Monnier*

In 1946, Cousteau and Tailliez showed the film "Épaves" to Admiral Lemonnier, and the admiral gave them the responsibility of setting up the Groupement de Recherches Sous-marines (GRS) (Underwater Research Group) of the French Navy in Toulon. A little later it became the GERS (Groupe d'Études et de Recherches Sous-Marines, = Underwater Studies and Research Group), then the COMISMER ("COMmandement des Interventions Sous la MER", = "Undersea Interventions Command"), and finally more recently the CEPHISMER. In 1947, Chief Petty Officer Maurice Fargues became the first diver to die using an aqualung while attempting a new depth record with the GERS near Toulon.[5]

In 1948, between missions of mine clearance, underwater exploration and technological and physiological tests, Cousteau undertook a first campaign in the Mediterranean on board the sloop *Élie Monnier*,[6][7] with Philippe Tailliez, Frédéric Dumas, Jean Alinat and the scenario writer Marcel Ichac. The small team also undertook the exploration of the Roman wreck of Mahdia (Tunisia). It was the first underwater archaeology operation using autonomous diving, opening the way for scientific underwater archaeology. Cousteau and Marcel Ichac brought back from there the Carnets diving film (presented and preceded with the Cannes Film Festival 1951).

Cousteau and the *Élie Monnier* then took part in the rescue of Professor Jacques Piccard's bathyscaphe, the FNRS-2, during the 1949 expedition to Dakar. Thanks to this rescue, the French Navy was able to reuse the sphere of the bathyscaphe to construct the FNRS-3.

The adventures of this period are told in the two books *The Silent World* (1953, by Cousteau and Dumas) and *Plongées sans câble* (1954, by Philippe Tailliez).

1950–1970s

In 1949, Cousteau left the French Navy.

In 1950, he founded the French Oceanographic Campaigns (FOC), and leased a ship called *Calypso* from Thomas Loel Guinness for a symbolic one franc a year. Cousteau refitted the *Calypso* as a mobile laboratory for field research and as his principal vessel for diving and filming. He also carried out underwater archaeological excavations in the Mediterranean, in particular at Grand-Congloué (1952).

With the publication of his first book in 1953, *The Silent World*, he correctly predicted the existence of the echolocation abilities of porpoises. He reported that his research vessel, the *Élie Monier,* was heading to the Straits of Gibraltar and noticed a group of porpoises following them. Cousteau changed course a few degrees off the optimal course to the center of the strait, and the porpoises followed for a few minutes, then diverged toward mid-channel again. It was evident that they knew where the optimal course lay, even if the humans did not. Cousteau concluded that the cetaceans had something like sonar, which was a relatively new feature on submarines.

Cousteau won the Palme d'Or at the Cannes Film Festival in 1956 for *The Silent World* co-produced with Louis Malle. With the assistance of Jean Mollard, he made a "diving saucer" SP-350, an experimental underwater vehicle which could reach a depth of 350 meters. The successful experiment was quickly repeated in 1965 with two vehicles which reached 500 meters.

In 1957, he was elected as director of the Oceanographical Museum of Monaco. He directed Précontinent, about the experiments of diving in saturation (long-duration immersion, houses under the sea), and was admitted to the United States National Academy of Sciences.

He was involved in the creation of Confédération Mondiale des Activités Subaquatiques and served as its inaugural president from 1959 to 1973.[8]

In October 1960, a large amount of radioactive waste was going to be discarded in the Mediterranean Sea by the Commissariat à l'énergie atomique (CEA). The CEA argued that the dumps were experimental in nature, and that French oceanographers such as Vsevelod Romanovsky had recommended it. Romanovsky and other French scientists, including Louis Fage and Jacques Cousteau, repudiated the claim, saying that Romanovsky had in mind a much smaller amount. The CEA claimed that there was little circulation (and hence little need for concern) at the dump site between Nice and Corsica, but French public opinion sided with the oceanographers rather than with the CEA atomic energy scientists. The CEA chief, Francis Perrin, decided to postpone the dump.[9] Cousteau organized a publicity campaign which in less than two weeks gained wide popular support. The train carrying the waste was stopped by women and children sitting on the railway tracks, and it was sent back to its origin.

A meeting with American television companies (ABC, Métromédia, NBC) created the series *The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau*, with the character of the commander in the red bonnet inherited from standard diving dress) intended to give the films a "personalized adventure" style. This documentary television series ran for ten years from 1966 to 1976. A second documentary series, *The Cousteau Odyssey*, ran from 1977 to 1982, among others.

In 1970, he wrote the book *The Shark: Splendid Savage of the Sea* with Philippe, his son. In this book, Costeau described the oceanic whitetip shark as "the most dangerous of all sharks".

In 1973, along with his two sons and Frederick Hyman, he created the Cousteau Society for the Protection of Ocean Life, Frederick Hyman being its first President; it now has more than 300,000 members.

In 1975, John Denver released the tribute song "Calypso" on his album "Windsong", and on the B-side of his hit song "I'm Sorry". "Calypso" became a hit on its own and was later considered the new A-side, reaching #2 on the charts.


Cousteau on the *Calypso*.

In December 1975, two years after the volcano's last eruption, The Cousteau Society was filming *Voyage au bout du monde* on Deception Island, Antarctica, when Michel Laval, *Calypso'*s second in command, was struck and killed by a rotor of the helicopter that was ferrying between *Calypso* and the island.

In 1976, Cousteau uncovered the wreck of HMHS *Britannic*. He also found the wreck of the French 17th-century ship-of-the-line *La Therese* in coastal waters of Crete.

In 1977, together with Peter Scott, he received the UN International Environment prize.

On 28 June 1979, while the *Calypso* was on an expedition to Portugal, his second son, Philippe, his preferred and designated successor and with whom he had co-produced all his films since 1969, died in a PBY Catalina flying boat crash in the Tagus river near Lisbon. Cousteau was deeply affected. He called his then eldest son, the architect Jean-Michel Cousteau, to his side. This collaboration lasted 14 years.

1980–1990s

From 1980 to 1981, he was a regular on the animal reality show *Those Amazing Animals*, along with Burgess Meredith, Priscilla Presley, and Jim Stafford.

In 1980, Cousteau traveled to Canada to make two films on the Saint Lawrence River and the Great Lakes, *Cries from the Deep* and *St. Lawrence: Stairway to the Sea*.[10]


Cousteau's Diving Saucer

In 1985, he received the Presidential Medal of Freedom from Ronald Reagan.

On 24 November 1988, he was elected to the Académie française, chair 17, succeeding Jean Delay. His official reception under the cupola took place on 22 June 1989, the response to his speech of reception being given by Bertrand Poirot-Delpech. After his death, he was replaced by Érik Orsenna on 28 May 1998.

In June 1990, the composer Jean Michel Jarre paid homage to the commander by entitling his new album *Waiting for Cousteau*. He also composed the music for Cousteau's documentary "Palawan, the last refuge".

On 2 December 1990, his wife Simone Cousteau died of cancer.

In June 1991, in Paris, Jacques-Yves Cousteau remarried, to Francine Triplet, with whom he had (before this marriage) two children, Diane and Pierre-Yves. Francine Cousteau currently continues her husband's work as the head of the Cousteau Foundation and Cousteau Society. From that point, the relations between

Jacques-Yves and his elder son worsened.

In November 1991, Cousteau gave an interview to the UNESCO Courier, in which he stated that he was in favour of human population control and population decrease. Widely quoted on the Internet are these two paragraphs from the interview: "What should we do to eliminate suffering and disease? It's a wonderful idea but perhaps not altogether a beneficial one in the long run. If we try to implement it we may jeopardize the future of our species...It's terrible to have to say this. World population must be stabilized and to do that we must eliminate 350,000 people per day. This is so horrible to contemplate that we shouldn't even say it. But the general situation in which we are involved is lamentable".[11]

In 1992, he was invited to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for the United Nations' International Conference on Environment and Development, and then he became a regular consultant for the UN and the World Bank.

In 1996, he sued his son who wished to open a holiday centre named "Cousteau" in the Fiji Islands.

On 11 January 1996, *Calypso* was rammed and sunk in Singapore Harbour by a barge. The *Calypso* was refloated and towed home to France.

Death

Jacques-Yves Cousteau died of a heart attack on 25 June 1997 in Paris, aged 87.[12] Despite persistent rumors, encouraged by some Islamic publications and websites, Cousteau did not convert to Islam, and when he died he was buried in a Roman Catholic Christian funeral.[13] He was buried in the family vault at Saint-André-de-Cubzac in France. An homage was paid to him by the city by the inauguration of a "rue du Commandant Cousteau", a street which runs out to his native house, where a commemorative plaque was affixed.

Honours

During his lifetime, Jacques-Yves Cousteau received these distinctions:

- Cross of War 1939–1945 (1945)
- National Geographic Society's Special Gold Medal in 1961[14]
- Commander of the Legion of Honour (1972)
- Officer of the Order of Maritime Merit (1980)
- Grand Cross of the National Order of Merit (1985)
- U.S. Presidential Medal of Freedom (1985)
- Induction into the Television Hall of Fame (1987)
- Commander of the Order of Arts and Letters
- Honorary Companion of the Order of Australia (26 January 1990)[15]

Legacy

Cousteau's legacy includes more than 120 television documentaries, more than 50 books, and an environmental protection foundation with 300,000 members.[1]

Cousteau liked to call himself an "oceanographic technician." He was, in reality, a sophisticated showman, teacher, and lover of nature. His work permitted many people to explore the resources of the oceans.



Cousteau's submarine near Oceanographic Museum in Monaco

His work also created a new kind of scientific communication, criticised at the time by some academics. The so-called "divulgationism", a simple way of sharing scientific concepts, was soon employed in other disciplines and became one of the most important characteristics of modern television broadcasting.

The Cousteau Society and its French counterpart, l'Équipe Cousteau, both of which Jacques-Yves Cousteau founded, are still active today. The Society is currently attempting to turn the original *Calypso* into a museum and it is raising funds to build a successor vessel, the *Calypso II*.

In his last years, after marrying again, Cousteau became involved in a legal battle with his son Jean-Michel over Jean-Michel licensing the Cousteau name for a South Pacific resort, resulting in Jean-Michel Cousteau being ordered by the court not to encourage confusion between his for-profit business and his father's non-profit endeavours.

In 2007, the International Watch Company introduced the IWC Aquatimer Chronograph "Cousteau Divers" Special Edition. The timepiece incorporated a sliver of wood from the interior of Cousteau's Calypso research vessel. Having developed the diver's watch, IWC offered support to The Cousteau Society. The proceeds from the timepieces' sales were partially donated to the non-profit organization involved into conservation of marine life and preservation of tropical coral reefs.[16]

Religious views

Though he was not particularly a religious man, Cousteu believed that the teachings of the different major religions provide valuable ideals and thoughts to protect the environment.[17] In a Chapter entitled "The Holy Scriptures and The Environment" in the posthumous work *The Human, the Orchid, and the Octopus*, he is quoted as stating that "The glory of nature provides evidence that God exists".[18]

Filmography

#	Year	French	English	Cousteau Film
1. Films I				
1F	1956	Le Monde du silence	The Silent World	Yes
2S	1958/1959	Histoire d’un poisson rouge	The Golden Fish	Yes
3F	1964/1965	Le Monde sans soleil	World Without Sun	Yes
2. The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau I				

1	1966	L'aventure Précontinent	The World of Jacques-Yves Cousteau	Yes
2	1967/1968	Les Requins	Sharks	Yes
3	1967/1968	La jungle de corail	The Savage World of the Coral Jungle	Yes
4	1968		Search in the Deep	Yes
5	1968	Baleines et cachalots	Whales	Yes
6	1968/1969	Le voyage surprise de Pepito et Cristobal	The Unexpected Voyage of Pepito and Cristobal	Yes
7	1968/1969	Trésor englouti	Sunken Treasure	Yes
8	1968/1969	La légende du lac Titicaca	The Legend of Lake Titicaca	Yes
9	1969	Les baleines du désert	The Desert Whales	Yes
10	1969/1970	La nuit des calmars	The Night of the Squid	Yes
11	1969/1970	La retour des Éléphants de mer	The Return of the Sea Elephants	Yes
12	1970	Ces incroyables machines plongeantes	Those Incredible Diving Machines	Yes
13	1970	La mer vivante	The Water Planet	Yes
14	1970	La tragédie des Saumons rouges	The Tragedy of the Red Salmon	Yes
15	1970/1971	Le lagon des navires perdus	Lagoon of Lost Ships	Yes
16	1971	Les Dragons des Galápagos	The Dragons of the Galapagos	Yes
17	1971	Cavernes englouties	Secrets of the Sunken Caves	Yes
18	1971	Le sort des Loutres de mer	The Unsinkable Sea Otter!	Yes
19	1971/1972	Pieuvre, petite pieuvre	Octopus, Octopus	Yes
20	1971/1972	Les dernières Sirènes	The Forgotten Mermaids	Yes
21	1972	Le chant des dauphins	A Sound of Dolphins	Yes
22	1972/1973	Le sourire du Morse	A Smile of the Walrus	Yes
23	1973	500 millions d'années sous la mer	500 Million Years Beneath the Sea	Yes
24	1973	Hippo, Hippo	Hippo!	Yes
25	1973	La baleine qui chante	The Singing Whale	Yes
26	1973/1974	Mission Cousteau en Antarctique. Partie I. La glace et le feu	Cousteau in the Antarctic. Part I. South to Fire and Ice	Yes
27	1974	Mission Cousteau en Antarctique. Partie II. Le vol du Pingouin	Cousteau in the Antarctic. Part II. The Flight of Penguins	Yes
28	1974	Mission Cousteau en Antarctique. Partie III. La vie sous un océan de glace	Cousteau in the Antarctic. Part III. Beneath the Frozen World	Yes
29	1974	Mission Cousteau en Antarctique. Partie IV. Blizzard à Esperanza	Cousteau in the Antarctic. Part IV. Blizzard at Hope Bay	Yes
30	1974/1975	Patagonie: La vie au bout du monde	Life at the End of the World	Yes

31	1975	L'hiver des Castors	Beavers of the North Country	Yes
32	1975	Les Fous du Corail	The Coral Divers of Corsica	Yes
33	1975	Les requins dormeurs du Yucatán	The Sleeping Sharks of Yucatán	Yes
34	1975/1976	Coup d'aile sous la mer: Isabella	The Sea Birds of Isabella	Yes
35	1976		Mysteries of the Hidden Reefs	Yes
36	1976	Le Poisson qui a gobé Jonas	The Fish That Swallowed Jonah	Yes
37	1976		The Incredible March of the Spiny Lobsters	Yes
3. Films II				
4F*	1976	Voyage au bout du monde	Voyage to the Edge of the World	Yes
4. Oasis in Space				
1S	1977		What Price Progress?	No
2S	1977		Troubled Waters	No
3S	1977		Grain of Conscience	No
4S	1977		Population Time Bomb	No
5S	1977		The Power Game	No
6S	1977		Visions of Tomorrow	No
5. The Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau II				
38	1977	L'énigme du Britannic	Calypso's Search for the Britannic	Yes
39	1978	Le butin de Pergame sauvé des eaux	Diving for Roman Plunder	Yes
40	1978	À la recherche de l'Atlantide. Partie I	Calypso's Search for Atlantis. Part I	Yes
41	1978	À la recherche de l'Atlantide. Partie II	Calypso's Search for Atlantis. Part II	Yes
42	1978	Le testament de l'île de Pâques	Blind Prophets of Easter Island	Yes
43	1978	Ultimatum sous la mer	Time Bomb at Fifty Fathoms	Yes
44	1979	Le sang de la mer	Mediterranean: Cradle or Coffin?	Yes
45	1979	Le Nil. Partie I	The Nile. Part I	Yes
46	1979	Le Nil. Partie II	The Nile. Part II	Yes
47	1980	Fortunes de mer	Lost Relics of the Sea	Yes
48	1980/1981	Clipperton: île de la solitude	Clipperton: The Island Time Forgot	Yes
49	1981/1982	Sang chaud dans la mer	Warm-Blooded Sea: Mammals of the Deep	Yes
6. North American Adventures				
1F	1981/1981**	Les Pièges de la mer	Cries from the Deep	No

2F	1982	Du grand large aux grands lac	Saint Lawrence: Stairway to the Sea	Yes
7. Cousteau's Amazon Series				
1S	1982		Calypso Countdown: Rigging for the Amazon	Yes
2	1983/1984	Au pays des milles rivières	Journey to a Thousand Rivers	Yes
3	1983/1984	La rivière enchantée	The Enchanted River	Yes
4	1983/1984	Ombres fuyantes — Indiens de l'Amazonie	Shadows in the Wilderness — Indians of the Amazon	Yes
5	1983/1984	La rivière de l'or	River of Gold	Yes
6	1984	Message d'un monde perdu	Legacy of a Lost World	Yes
7	1984	Un avenir pour l'Amazonie	Blueprints for Amazonia	Yes
8	1984/1985	Tempête de neige sur la jungle	Snowstorm in the Jungle	Yes
8. Other releases I				
1	1985	Le Mississippi. Partie I. Un Allié récalcitrant	Cousteau at Mississippi. The Reluctant Ally	Yes
2	1985	Le Mississippi. Partie II. Allié et adversaire	Cousteau at Mississippi. The Friendly Foe	Yes
3	1985	Jacques-Yves Cousteau: mes premier 75 ans (1)	Jacques Cousteau: The First 75 Years (1)	No
4	1985	Jacques-Yves Cousteau: mes premier 75 ans (2)	Jacques Cousteau: The First 75 Years (2)	No
5	1985/1986	Alcyone, fille du vent	Riders of the Wind	Yes
6K	1988		Island of Peace	Yes
9. Cousteau's Rediscovery of the World I				
1	1986	Haïti: L'eau de chagrin	Haiti: Waters of Sorrow	Yes
2	1986	Cuba: les eaux du destin	Cuba: Waters of Destiny	Yes
3	1986	Cap Horn: les eaux du vent	Cape Horn: Waters of the Wind	Yes
4	1986/1987	L'héritage de Cortez	Sea of Cortez: Legacy of Cortez	Yes
5	1987	Les Îles Marquises: montagnes de la mer	Marquesas islands: Mountains from the Sea	Yes
6	1987	Îles du Détroit: les eaux de la discorde	Channel Islands: Waters of Contention	Yes
7	1987	Îles du Détroit: à l'approche d'une marée humaine	Channel Islands: Days of Future Past	Yes
8	1988	Nouvelle-Zélande: la Rose et le dragon	New Zealand: The Rose and the Dragon	Yes
9	1988	Nouvelle-Zélande: au pays du long nuage blanc	New Zealand: The Heron of the Single Flight	Yes

10	1988	Au pays des totems vivants	Pacific Northwest: Land of the Living Totems	Yes
11	1988	Tahiti: l'eau de feu	Tahiti: Fire Waters	Yes
12	1988/1989	Les Requins de l'île au trésor	Cocos Island: Sharks of Treasure Island	Yes
13	1988/1989	Mer de Béring: Le crépuscule du chasseur en Alaska	Bering Sea: Twilight of the Alaskan Hunter	Yes
14	1988/1989		New Zealand: The Smoldering Sea	Yes
15	1988/1989	Australie: l'ultime barrière	Australia: The Last Barrier	Yes
16	1989	Bornéo: Le spectre de la tortue	Borneo: The Ghost of the Sea Turtle	Yes
17	1989/1990	Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée I: La machine à remonter le temps	Papua New Guinea I: Into the Time Machine	Yes
18	1989/1990	Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée II: La rivière des hommes crocodiles	Papua New Guinea II: River of Crocodile Men	Yes
19	1989/1990	Papouasie Nouvelle-Guinée III: La coeur de feu	Papua New Guinea III: Center of Fire	Yes
20	1989/1990	Thaïlande: les forçats de la mer	Thailand: Convicts of the Sea	Yes
21	1989/1990	Bornéo: la Forêt sans terre	Borneo: Forests Without Land	Yes
22	1990	Andaman, les îles invisibles	Andaman Islands: Invisible Islands	Yes
10. Other releases II				
7	1990	Scandale à Valdez	Outrage at Valdez	No
8	1990	Lilliput en Antarctique	Lilliput in Antarctica	Yes
11. Cousteau's Rediscovery of the World II				
23	1990	Australie: à l'ouest du bout du monde	Australia: Out West, Down Under	Yes
24	1991	Australie: le peuple de la mer desséchée	Australia: People of the Dry Sea	Yes
25	1991	Australie: le peuple de l'eau et du feu	Australia: People of Fire and Water	Yes
26	1991	Australie: les trésors de la mer	Australia: Fortunes in the Sea	Yes
27	1991	Tasmanie, une île s'éveille	Tasmania: Australia's Awakening Island	Yes
28	1991/1992	Indonésie: les vergers de l'enfer	Indonesia I: The Devil's Orchard	Yes
29	1991/1992	Sumatra: le cœur de la mer	Indonesia II: Sumatra, the Heart of the Sea	Yes
30	1991/1992	Nauru, îlot ou planète	Nauru: The Island Planet	Yes
31	1991/1992		The Mirage of the Sea	N/A
		La grand requin blanc, seigneur solitaire	The Great White Shark —	

32	1991/1992	des mers	Lonely Lord of the Sea	No
33	1991/1992	Palawan, le dernier refuge	Palawan: The Last Refuge	Yes
34	1992/1993	Danube I: le lever de rideau	Danube I: The Curtain Rises	Yes
35	1992/1993	Danube II: le rêve de Charlemagne	Danube II: Charlemagne's Dream	Yes
36	1992/1993	Danube III: les débordements du fleuve	Danube III: Cries of the River	Yes
37	1992/1993	Danube IV: les Débordements du Fleuve	Danube IV: Rivalries Overflow	Yes
38	1993	La société secrète des Cétacés	Bahamas: The Secret Societies of Dolphins and Whales	No
39	1993/1994	Mékong: le don de l'eau	Mekong: The Gift of Water	No
40	1993/1994	Vietnam et Cambodge: le riz et les fusils	Vietnam and Cambodia: Children of Rice and Guns	No
12. Other releases III				
9	1995		Calypso's Legend	Yes
10	1995		Deeper, Farther, Longer	Yes
11*	1996	Les promisses de la mer		Yes
13. Cousteau's Rediscovery of the World III				
41	1995	Madagascar I: l'île des esprits	Madagascar I: The Island Bleeds	Yes
42	1995	Madagascar II: l'île des esprits	Madagascar II: Madagascar, Island of Spirits	Yes
43	1996	Afrique du Sud: les diamants du désert	South Africa: Diamonds of the Desert	Yes
44	1996	Afrique du Sud: sanctuaires pour la vie	South Africa: Sanctuaries for Life	Yes
45	1996/1997	À travers la Chine par le fleuve Jaune	China: Across China with the Yellow River	Yes
46	1997/1999	Le lac Baïkal	Lake Baikal: Beneath the Mirror	Yes

Notes

- S = short-length film;
- F = full-length film;
- other films have length 45 minutes;
- * = the film doesn't exist on official filmography;
- ** = the film's year is greater by one than on official filmography.

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See also

- Scuba diving
- Aqua-lung
- HMHS *Britannic*
- William Beebe
- Precontinent
- Conshelf Two
- Albert Falco

Jacques-Yves Cousteau's ships

- *RV Calypso*
- SP-350 *Denise* ("the Diving saucer")
- *Alcyone* (ship)
- *Calypso II* (planned)

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External links

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- Jacques Cousteau (http://www.imdb.com/name/nm184150/) at the Internet Movie Database
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