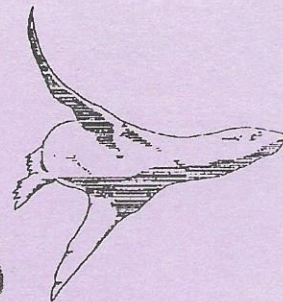


THE SEA DIVERS



FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE

There was no Executive Meeting this month due to conflicting activities. Much phone discussion has been held regarding the Halloween Party, but as of this writing, it's beginning to look like no party this year. The several ideas we tried fell through for different reasons, varying from high cost to non-availability of venues to just plain lack of time/support to arrange something. We have not given up, but . . .

A poll of the existing Executive Committee shows that -- surprisingly -- most of us are prepared to continue into 1991 if that is the desire and result of the upcoming member vote. Anyone interested in being an Exec should volunteer to any member of the present committee. Discussions will be held at the next General Meeting on 6 November and at the next Executive Meeting on 15 November 1990. New blood is always welcome!

If you have not dived with us recently, give us a try --- YOU MIGHT LIKE IT, JUST LIKE MIKEY!

AP

BAJA EXPEDITIONS TO PRESENT NOVEMBER PROGRAM

We hope to have a large crowd on hand November 6th to welcome Gary Cotter who will be driving up from San Diego to present a program to us!

He is with Baja Expeditions and plans to tell us all about the diving and travel opportunities in this beautiful land. Baja Expeditions operates two live-aboard dive boats out of La Paz -- the "Don Jose" and the "Baja Explorador." Their trips feature dive locations in the Sea of Cortez, famous for its exotic sea life and underwater scenery, and Socorro Island, which has been called Mexico's Galapagos because of its pristine appearance and abundance of sea creatures. A few of the species divers may see are the Pacific Manta Ray, Galapagos and White Tip Reef Sharks, Black Durgons, Redtail Triggerfish and huge schools of Jacks.

In addition to scuba diving, Baja Expeditions offers whale watching, sea kayaking, mountain bike touring and Sea of Cortez cruises.

Gary will have plenty of information to share with us. Hope to see you at Pancho and Wong's on November 6th for this interesting program.

Dicie Sizemore
Program Chairman

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>DAY PHONE</u>	<u>EVENING PHONE</u>
PRESIDENT/BOAT DIVE CHAIR	ALLEN PARKER	813-2955	370-1657
VICE PRESIDENT	MICHAEL BORDEN	813-4967	372-7764
TREASURER/MEMBERSHIP CHAIR	KATHI McNALLY	812-1137	370-1657
SECRETARY/BEACH DIVE CHAIR	CATHY GALE	223-3344	305-8625
DIVING OFFICER	KEN SIZEMORE	410-3932	371-2636
BOAT DIVE RESERVATIONIST	SCOTT WILLIAMS	410-4588	371-9985
PROGRAM CHAIRMAN	DICIE SIZEMORE	648-6473	371-2636
NEWSLETTER EDITOR	BRUCE GILES	813-5414	924-6128
HOSPITALITY CHAIRMAN	ROBIN GRANT	823-2552	823-2552
LONG RANGE PLANNING	LINDA MONOSMITH	376-8956	376-9226
GLACD REPRESENTATIVE	TIM WAAG	813-2147	643-5344

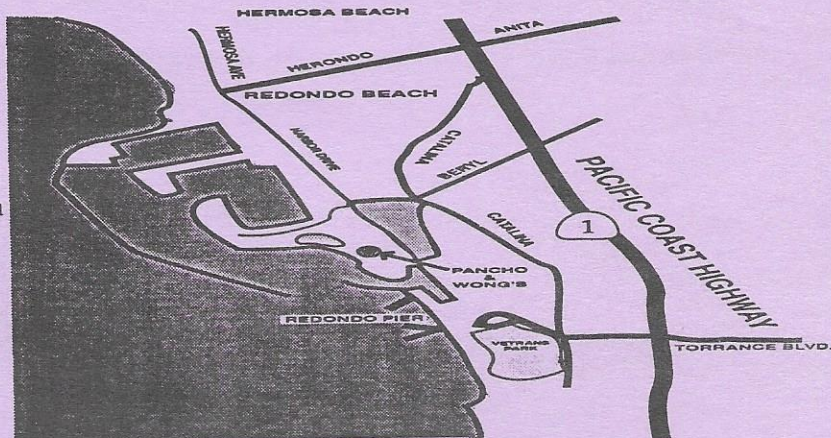
WRITING FOR THE SEA DIVERS NEWSLETTER

If you would like to write an article for the newsletter or you have an idea to improve it, please write to Editor Bruce Giles, P.O. Box 2415, Redondo Beach, CA 90278, or call me at the above numbers. I am always in need of Lessons Learned articles and new graphics or cartoons. Inputs should be typed, but can be handwritten (not responsible for errors caused by illegible handwriting). Permission is given to reproduce in whole or part. Please give credit to the author and/or The Sea Divers Newsletter.

GENERAL MEETING

GENERAL MEETINGS are held at 7 PM the first Tuesday of each month. A no-host social hour with free hors d'oeuvres precedes the meeting from 6 PM to 7 PM, and a feature presentation follows the business meeting. The meeting is held at Pancho and Wong's in King Harbor Marina.

EXECUTIVE MEETINGS are held at 7 PM on Thursday the week following the General Meeting at Baxter's in the Manhattan Beach mall.



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME _____ SIGNATURE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ ZIP CODE _____

HOME PHONE (____) _____ WORK PHONE (____) _____

ADDITIONAL NAME: [FAMILY MEMBERSHIP] _____

EMERGENCY CONTACT _____ PHONE (____) _____

EMPLOYER _____

CERT NUMBER _____ TYPE [PADI, NAUI, ETC.] _____

CERT DATE _____ LACC ADP _____ DATE _____

(or equivalent)

NUMBER OF DIVES LOGGED _____ DATE OF LAST DIVE _____

Do you want your name on a dive buddy list? [] YES [] NO

Type of diving preferred: beach/boat/skin _____

[] SINGLE MEMBERSHIP \$20.00 (Prorated quarterly for new members)

[] FAMILY MEMBERSHIP \$30.00 (Prorated quarterly for new members)

Please make your checks payable to THE SEA DIVERS and mail to:

THE SEA DIVERS, P.O. BOX 2415, REDONDO BEACH, CA 90278

BACK TO SANTA BARBARA !

1 DECEMBER 1990

SANTA BARBARA

WILD WAVE

MEMBERS \$59

(ALL INCLUSIVE)

NON-MEMBERS \$66

Surprisingly we have not dived SANTA BARBARA since January early this year. We are now at the height of 1990/91 LOBSTER season and last season one of the high-yield islands for those little (or big) BUGgers was SANTA BARBARA. Our last single day charter of 1990 will be on the WILD WAVE out of 22nd Street in search of LOBSTER, FISH and PHOTO/VIDEO environs. Of all the islands we visit throughout the year, SANTA B offers the best of everything. Sea life, including sea lions, elephant seals, and even black sea bass, abound around the reefs, arches, walls and canyons that are typical of the surrounding underwater areas. You always dive with marine "friends" which adds immeasurably to a day of diving.

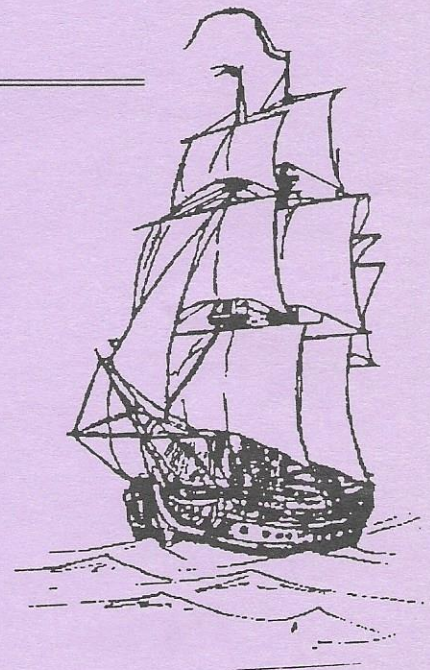
Although diving conditions can vary from good to ugly, this charter is generally open to all skill levels. Relative beginners should check with the Sea Divers divemaster at each spot as to viability --- strong currents are sometimes encountered on calm days when the ocean looks very inviting.

Call Scott (Williams) at (213) 371-9985 for sign-up. As of this writing, the boat is about two-thirds full. Boarding will begin at 8:00 PM, and everyone should be on-board and signed in for an 0300 departure. Sea Diver "goodies" will feature as usual, especially as we are getting close to the 1990 festive season.

JUST SIX YEARS AGO . . .

John Mowrey was President; Steve Kavanaugh, Vice President; Bob McSeveney, Treasurer; and Kathy Adams (now Kalohi), Secretary. Three of the four are still club members -- McSeveney, where are you?! The October boat dive was on the "Wild Wave" to Cortez Banks, a two-day affair at \$143 -- note that in 1990 we are charging \$135 for the same trip?? The beach dive was also a two day Catalina Campout at \$80, using the "Cee Ray" for transportation and some of the diving.

The General Meeting was at Beach Bum Burt's, and the Executive Meeting was at Kathy Adams' apartment. We were advertising the 8th Halloween Masquerade Ball -- or "Spook Night" and Gabby Gastrapod (aka R.G.) was snitching as usual (that "young girl" you saw me with in San Pedro is now my secretary!!!). Dues were \$7 for TRW and \$8.50 for non-TRW. We were running a contest for a new T-shirt design . . . I believe the ones we presently have.



XMAS BONUS . . . AND MORE !

13/14 DECEMBER 1990

SANTA CRUZ CHANNEL/ANACAPA

PEACE

MEMBERS \$160

INCLUDES EVERYTHING !

NON-MEMBERS \$175

Heads up divers -- this may be the trip of 1990! For those of you eligible for the Sea Diver 1990 Dive Boat Bonus Program (see details elsewhere in the newsletter), this dive is a "must." For other members this still will rate a high A+ beauty. We'll take the PEACE on a two-day dive, cruise and holiday season bash to the SANTA CRUZ CHANNEL, with first day dives around SANTA ROSA and SANTA CRUZ and on the second day with dives around SANTA CRUZ and ANACAPA.

There will be lots of surprises for all, as this is our Xmas dive. Call Scott (Williams) at (213) 371-9985 for sign up. Detailed plans for this trip will not be announced -- you've got to be there! We know you'll enjoy!

Tried Hawaii? Tired of Hawaii? Try something different with The Sea Divers.

An all inclusive vacation at Hedonism II in Negril, Jamaica, is our destination. All inclusive means just that, all inclusive. That's right, the fare includes round trip air and ground transportation, lodging, all you can eat, and YES, all you can drink. There is live entertainment every evening after dinner, dance music in the main dining room and a piano bar in the pub. For the active vacationer, the resort includes all the athletic and sports equipment, with instruction from aerobics to windsurfing (except golf). For the divers, two boat dives per day. For the not so active, there is a full size swimming pool, two hot tubs and a long stretch of beach. Just sit in the sun, visit one of the two beach bars, take a swim in the warm ocean, visit the bar and sit on the beach.

Get set for a Friday night, January 4th departure from Los Angeles and be prepared to spend a week of fun in the sun or wherever. The total package price is only \$1459 for 7 nights, which also includes all tips and taxes.

To make your reservations, or for further information, call Scott Williams at (213) 371-9985 or Linda Monosmith at (213) 376-8956.

There are several other projects in the planning stages including Ocean Quest, the Red Sea-Israel, and Truk in 1994. Once again, all ideas and input are greatly appreciated.

Linda Monosmith



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THE SEA DIVERS SHOP

- Show your Sea Divers membership card for special discounts.
- All computers - 20% off.
- 25% off all dive lights, including specials.
- All instrument consoles - 25-35% off.
- Barry Friedman from Sea d Sea will be at the General Meeting - be there for other announcements!



Marine Envenomations and Aquatic Dermatology

Glenn G. Soppe M.D.

Common Envenomations

Jellyfish Stings

Coelenterate stings are the most frequent type of marine envenomation. The Coelenterata phylum (recently designated Cnidaria) is divided into Scyphozoa, Hydrozoa and Anthozoa classes. The Scyphozoa class consists of the true jellyfish. The tentacles contain thousands of venom-containing nematocysts, which fire with changes in pressure or osmolarity. Preventive measures for jellyfish stings include wearing total body suits made of thin nylon or Lycra (1). Jellyfish toxins have been laboriously evaluated and have been found to contain a variety of agents (including indoles, kinins and multiple short-chain polypeptides) that are capable of causing tissue damage (2). A sting can even occur from handling dead jellyfish. It should be a consideration even if the coelenterate was never seen, since the tentacles may be tangled by another organism, such as a sponge.

The sting generally produces a linear, erythematous, painful eruption. The treatment of choice for jellyfish stings remains debatable. Soaking the wound in dilute acetic acid (vinegar) or sodium hydroxide is the most accepted remedy (3). Initially, the venom discharge should be minimized by brushing off tentacles, perhaps by using a caking medium of baking soda and water or shaving cream.

The injured part should not be immersed in fresh water before removal of the tentacles. Freshwater exposure will produce osmotic changes, which may result in the firing of more nematocysts. Both success and failure have been met with alcohol immersion or the use of papain. The subsequent use of antihistamines and topical steroids may be warranted. Of course, anaphylaxis is treated as in any other case.

Jellyfish stings are usually mild. However, stings from the box jellyfish (sea wasp, *Chironex fleckeri*), which is found in the South

Box jellyfish envenomation is treated with an immobilization compression bandage, medical support and administration of antivenom.

Hydrozoa are commonly known as Portuguese man-of-war (*Physalia physalis*) and blue-bottle (*Physalia utriculus*). Hydrozoa species are characterized by their long tentacles. Portuguese man-of-war stings tend to be worse than the average age jellyfish sting. Treatment is the same as that for other coelenterate stings. The Anthozoa class of coelenterates includes

sea anemones and soft coral. These species are most frequently encountered by skin divers and tide pool scavengers. Although not thought to harbor toxins, sea anemones and soft coral may actually inflict stings from modified nematocysts, similar to the injury caused by jellyfish.

Venomous Fish

Venomous fish are categorized as bony fish, sea snakes [reptiles] and stingrays [elasmobranchs]. Most venomous fish carry short-chain polypeptide poisons. Bony fish inject the venom by means of a dorsal spine. Recognized members of the bony fish group include lion fish, scorpion fish, catfish, weever fish and stonefish. The most poisonous of these fish are located in the Indo-Pacific area.

With all bony fish, the toxin is still potent 24 hours after the fish's death. Envenomation is associated with local erythema, ecchymosis and severe pain, which may be accompanied by weakness and paralysis. Since the venom is variable heat-labile, discomfort may be minimized by immersing the injured part in hot water. Severe reactions warrant administration of antivenom.

Sea snakes have short fangs that inject a neurotoxin capable of causing marked malaise, ascending paralysis and death. The most common sea snake has a patchy, fin-like tail and tends to be unaggressive, with most bites occurring when the snake and swimmer become tangled in the surf or when the snake becomes caught in fishing nets. Although an antivenom is available, the key to survival is application of an immobilization compression dressing to delay spread of the venom until it is less potent (3).

Stingrays are the most commonly encountered venomous fish, with greater than 100 subspecies. They range in size from small hand-sized fish to enormous creatures, such as the diamond ray, spotted eagle ray, bat ray and California butterfly ray.

Stingrays often burrow in the sand of the shallow waters, and hurl their barbed tail upward in a defensive response to a swimmer's foot or leg. The serrated barbed appendage inflicts a wound that is both a laceration and a venom-transferring puncture. This combination usually makes the diagnosis obvious. The victim frequently presents with a disproportionately painful laceration and, occasionally, nausea.

Stingray envenomation is usually effectively treated by soaking the wound in hot water to inactivate the heat-labile toxins. A simple preventive tip is to shuffle one's feet when walking in the water, providing the stingray with a warning and allowing the fish to swim away.

Sponges

Sponges are usually harmless, but may cause a brushing injury. Small spicules, similar to finely broken glass, and a chemical irritant in the spicules cause a burning, weeping lesion. The red sponge and Hawaiian fire sponge are encountered in the Mediterranean and Pacific tropics. Dilute acetic acid soaks and topical steroids may hasten healing.

Sea Urchins and Coral

Both echinoderms (sea urchins, starfish and sea cucumbers) and coral produce dirty puncture wounds. Sea urchins are spiny animals that passively puncture and deliver a mild toxin. Possible sequelae include a painful irritation, bothersome residual fragments and a granulomatous reaction. Treatment consists of hot water irrigation and spine removal, with operative debridement required only occasionally. Synovitis or cellulitis may warrant debridement and antibiotic therapy. Reputed remedies, including dissolving the spines with alcohol or urine, are mostly fallacious. Puncture wounds from sea urchins can be prevented by wearing neoprene booties or shoes in shallow water or tide pools.

Starfish are many and varied, with only a few noxious types. Spines on the dorsum can inject a toxin that produces a small local injury and mild systematic illness. The crown of thorns starfish (*Acanthaster planci*) is best known for envenomation, which is treated with hot-water immersion.

Sea cucumbers are occasionally handled by the inquisitive diver or beach goer, who later develops dermatitis or conjunctivitis from exposure to the holothurin compound on the surface of the echinoderm. Immediate removal of the slime with soap and hot water is suggested.

Coral cuts are common in divers and surfers. The beauty of coral may dampen respect for its potential for causing large and deep lacerations. Lacerations and abrasions from coral are complicated by the presence of foreign material in the wound, envenomation from tiny nematocysts and inoculation with abundant microorganisms (4). A coral cut is often a poorly healing wound, which may leave an unsightly scar and, occasionally, may result in granuloma formation. Treatment consists of aggressive hydrogen peroxide cleansing, debridement and application of chloramphenicol (Chloromycetin) ointment.

The term "coral reef granuloma" is actually a misnomer. This entity is unrelated to saltwater coral wounds. It is a tropical, chronic staphylococcal or streptococcal pyoderma that produces wound hyperplasia.

Mollusca

Mollusca that pose significant dangers are the cone shells (Conidae) and blue-ringed octopus (*Hapalochlaena maculosa*). There are many beautiful varieties of the internationally feared cone shell, a gastropod that injects a neurotoxin by means of a venomous harpoon-like apparatus on its dorsal aspect. Envenomation causes a stinging, slightly ischemic wound and may lead to paresthesias, paralysis and cardiopulmonary arrest(5). The illness usually resolves in six to eight hours, if the victim survives. No antivenom is available; only supportive treatment can be given. Prevention involves education about the need to avoid handling these colorful creatures.

With its curious shape and iridescent colors, the blue-ringed octopus is a tempting creature to investigate, but it is capable of chitinous jaw bite. The infiltrated tetrodotoxin may produce edema, erythema, numbness, nausea, blurred vision and rarely, respiratory failure(6). Treatment is supportive.

Aquatic Dermatology

Swimmer's Ear

The etiology of otitis externa, more commonly called swimmer's ear, involves three factors: moisture, warmth and microorganisms. Common predisposing factors include excess cerumen, underlying dermatitis and exostoses (surfer's ear). The painful, erythematous, pustular draining external canal is often treated with a solution of polymyxin B, neomycin and hydrocortisone(7) [*Otolaryngologist Dr. Joseph Farmer of Duke University recommends that divers use a two percent acetic acid and aluminum acetate solution, such as Domeboro™ solution prophylactically after diving. If swimmer's ear is present Dr. Farmer suggests that divers see an ENT physician for treatment.*]

Swimmer's Itch

Cercarial dermatitis, more commonly called swimmer's itch, is most well known to persons familiar with lakes in the midwestern and eastern United States. The cercaria, a schistosome larva, attaches inside the epidermis and subsequently dies. A local reaction ensues, characteristically a maculopapular pruritic eruption that lasts about one week. The diagnosis, at first perplexing, may reveal itself by the distribution of the lesions on exposed skin and by the history of swimming in fresh water(8). Antipruritics may provide relief of symptoms. This self-limited illness is best prevented by brisk toweling after swimming.

Seaweed and Algae

Seaweed and algae can cause a dermatitis of toxic origin; the toxin remains unknown. In high concentrations, blue-green algae may

induce pruritic escharotic vesicular lesions. The lesions occur in a swimming suit distribution(9). Vigorous washing and cool compresses are helpful therapeutic measures.

Contact Dermatitis

Contact dermatitis related to marine activities may be due to masks, suits, goggles, bathing caps and other articles containing phenyldiamines, thioureas and other sensitizing agents(10). Defogging agents for diving masks can occasionally cause conjunctivitis if the mask is not allowed to dry prior to diving.

The pattern of distribution of the vesicles and erythema with crusting and weeping usually suggests the diagnosis. Treatment consists of topical steroids, antihistamines and Burrow's solution soaks. This rash may be prevented with the use of silicone gear or nylon substitutes.

Seabather's Eruption

Marine dermatitis, or sea bather's eruption, is an enigma. It has been attributed to many different agents, including anemone larvae and seaweed. The crusting follicular rash, occasionally with an urticarial component, develops on swimsuit-covered areas and may be noticed soon after ocean swimming. The rash appears similar to swimmer's itch, but saltwater versus freshwater exposure and the opposite distribution pattern differentiate this dermatosis from swimmer's itch. Sea bather's eruption is usually self-limited, but secondary infection is possible.

Water-Induced Pruritis

Water-induced pruritis is a rare but fairly well-described group of disorders that are due to water exposure alone. The most common water urticaria is actually a physical (e.g., cold) cholinergic urticaria rather than an allergy to water molecules themselves. Among the types of water-induced pruritus of the elderly. The latter is often related to dry skin and is relieved by applications of inert skin oil. Another disorder of this type is aquagenic urticaria. Antihistamines and a reduced swimming time may provide relief(11).

Marine-Acquired Infections

Marine-acquired skin infections are common in aquatic recreation enthusiasts, fishermen, sailors, swimmers and beach goers. Particular areas of interest, perhaps requiring a different approach than usual, are saltwater and freshwater wounds, pseudomonas folliculitis and *Mycobacterium marinum* infection. Saltwater wounds may be inoculated with *Vibrio* species, which may cause a rapidly developing cellulitis. Tetracycline and aminoglycoside therapy may be required(12). Fish Handler's disease, producing a characteristic ring lesion, is due to *Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae*, which

has the potential to produce necrotizing myositis. This infection should be treated with a third-generation cephalosporin or chloramphenicol.

A severe pustular dermatitis from freshwater organism *Chromobacterium violaceum* may be seen in an occasional patient. This infection usually resolves with ampicillin therapy, but may warrant an aminoglycoside or chloramphenicol.

Pseudomonas folliculitis may develop in persons using swimming pools, water slides and, most commonly, spas contaminated with this organism. The rash usually resolves spontaneously(13).

M. marinum entry through open wounds, with resultant "swimming pool granuloma", may occasionally be associated with the development of ascending lymphatic sporotrichoid lesions or disseminated infection(14). Skin tests without cross reaction are being developed; diagnosis is aided by punch biopsy and culture of the lesion. Treatment includes surgical debridement in addition to antimicrobial therapy. The choice of agent depends on culture sensitivities. Minocycline (Minocin) is usually effective. Antimicrobial therapy is frequently required for two months.

Other Dermatologic Problems

Miscellaneous dermatoses include cutaneous manifestations of decompression sickness, characterized by pruritus and mottling. The symptoms are usually mild, but may herald a life-threatening condition. A nitrogen rash secondary to subcutaneous oversaturation may affect the skin overlying the joints; the lesions usually resolve with time.

The skin of many varieties of fish contains toxins that are harmful only with vigorous handling. Red-tide dermatitis is due to contact with prolific marine botanicals; it is usually mild, but swimming in red-tide contaminated water should be avoided. The punctate hemorrhages occasionally found on the ankles or feet of southern California beach goers are usually caused by bites from tiny sea louse. In today's environment, with waste dumping or spillage in waterways, transient outbreaks of various disconcerting rashes and cutaneous complaints have been reported(15).

References for this article are available, on request, by writing to DAN at Box 3823, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710.

QUOTES ON THE DOCK

"Where's the boat?"

"Nothing worse than a quote stealer."

"Did you write that down, asshole?"

"They're still at the gas dock?"

"I'm having a fig newton attack."

"No boat?"

"They were beef balls, not meat balls."

"Art, Art, Art, Art . . . Art, Art, Art, Art."

"Where is the damn boat?"

"You were a virgin once — weren't you?"

"The boat's broke!!!"



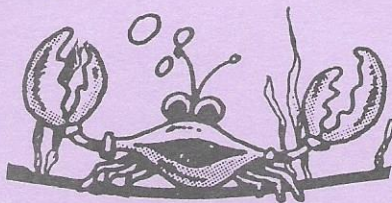
QUOTES ON THE BEACH

"Dead sperm is good sperm."

"Your buns are coming apart."

"His dog just did a double gainer onto the rocks!"

"Why is he yelling help? He's only in three feet of water!"



DIVE COMMITMENTS

2/3 NOV (Fri/Sat)
WILD WAVE

1 DEC (Saturday)
WILD WAVE

1. KATHLEEN BENNETT	1. RON ARBOLETA
2. MIKE BUTLER	2. KATHLEEN BENNETT
3. KATHY DACEY	3. JACK BRYANT
4. JOHN DELANEY	4. KATHY DACEY
5. STEVE ELLIOTT	5. STEVE GALE
6. BRUCE GILES	6. ROBIN GRANT
7. ROBIN GRANT	7. RON GROSS
8. RON GROSS	8. SHARON HALE
9. DAVE GUNNING	9. STEVE KAVANAUGH
10. FRANK HAMELL	10. MIKE LILJENWALL
11. FAISAL HAROON	11. KATHI McNALLY
12. ART HILL	12. JOHN MOWREY
13. JOHN KALASKY	13. ALLEN PARKER
14. PAUL KAMINSKI	14. DAN PORTWAY
15. DEXTER KELLY	15. SCOTT SIMPSON
16. PETE KENEFICK	16. DICIE SIZEMORE
17. KATHI McNALLY	17. KEN SIZEMORE
18. JOHN MOWREY	18. WES STEPP
19. ALLEN PARKER	19. BOB STIVERS
20. VANN PARKER	20. CHANTAL TOPOROW
21. DAN SANGER	21. MARY WASYNCZAK
22. ROSE SILVA	22. TRACY WATTS
23. KEN SIZEMORE	23. ROB WHITLEY
24. WES STEPP	24. SCOTT WILLIAMS
25. BOB STIVERS	25.
26. MARY WASYNCZAK	26.
(WAIT LIST)	27.
	28.

THE SEA DIVERS 1990 DIVE BOAT BONUS PROGRAM

- The program is open only to club members.
- Members must have supported a minimum of three dive days (i.e., three single day dives or one two-day and one single day).
- Free trips do not count, nor do club certificate dollars.
- For divemasters all days count, dollar amounts will count to the extent received by the club.
- Base period will be 1 January 1990 through 30 November 1990.
- The club will pay a 5% bonus on dollar amounts accrued by qualifying members.
- The bonus can only be used on the Peace two-day scheduled for 16/17 December 1990. The bonus amount will be refunded to each qualified diver on the dive.
- The program has been approved by the Executive Committee.

DOCK DUTY

Apparently the Friday charter on the "Wild Wave" was just not meant to be! Originally scheduled for Friday the 5th of October, we found to our dismay that Mickey P. had scheduled a two-day with another group for Thursday-Friday, the 4th and 5th. Most of our divers agreed -- reluctantly -- to roll our date over to the 12th, and as it turned out the weather and ocean were much better one week later. So much for the good news.

We arrived at 22nd Street mid-evening only to be informed by Dave G. that the "Wild Wave" had left for the gas dock and would be back in about one hour. We parked our gear on the dock and began the wait for the boat's return. Slowly the dock filled, listed and became interestingly shakey! John M., Kathy D. and Wes S. had different stories about the gas dock trip -- up to two to three hours, etc. Experience and gut feel says something's up. By 10:30 PM, about three hours after the "Wild One" left, all our divers were lined up on the dock looking at naked water.

A binocular check showed the boat indeed at the gas dock -- they must be filling everything!!! The boat finally came into the dock at 11:20 or so, resplendent with TWO broken compressors. Hasty discussions ensued as to alternate boats, but eventually we all picked up our gear and retreated into the night, disappointed at our particularly rotten luck on this charter -- especially in view of the apparent great weather. We DO have the charter Friday, 4 October 1991, better luck next time! In sports parlance, we are zero for two right now!!

THE PUMPKIN CAPER RESULTS

Over a dozen club members attended the 3rd (???) Annual Pumpkin Carving Contest at White Point. Water and weather conditions were near perfect. Contestants were very innovative on the carving and the subsequent decorating activities. Picking the winner was difficult as usual, with the ballot being (almost) in secret. We stopped a family of four to add further to the voting process! Winners were Kathy D. and Wes S. who somehow have to figure out how to split the first prize of a single-day boat dive! Runners up each will receive a club T-shirt which are now worth many times their original value!??


With most of the diving over, we started into the pot luck activities. We had all kinds of goodies, including Hot Sausage Louisiana, Roast Leg of Garlic Lamb de Torrance, and Blackened Hot Dog a la Bennett. We could not have asked for a nicer day -- or better company! Side note, Wes S. pulled out a nice lobster on a second dive -- must have been his day.

TENTATIVE 1991 BEACH DIVE SCHEDULE

<u>DAY</u>	<u>DATE</u>	<u>WHERE</u>	<u>FEATURE</u>	<u>KEY CONTACT</u>
FRI-MON	(TBD) FEB	AVALON HARBOR	CLEAN-UP, PARTY, ETC.	KATHI McNALLY
SUN	28 APRIL	VETERANS PARK	REFRESHER, BOUILLABAISSE	ALLEN PARKER
SAT-WEDS	4-7 JULY	JADE COVE	JADE, CAMPOUT, ETC.	(TBD)
FRI-SUN	23-25 AUG	LA BUFADORA, MEXICO	POTLUCK, CAMPOUT	MICHAEL BORDEN
SAT	13 OCT	WHITE POINT	PUMPKIN CARVING CONTEST	KATHLEEN BENNETT
FRI-TUES	(TBD) NOV	COZUMEL, MEXICO	BOAT, BEACH, PARTY, TOURS, ETC.	LINDA MONOSMITH

IDEAS AND SUGGESTIONS WELCOME !

1990-91 BOAT DIVE SCHEDULE



90-C	FRI/SAT	2/3 NOV	CORTEZ BANKS	WILD WAVE	22ND STREET
90-11	SAT	1 DEC	SANTA BARBARA	WILD WAVE	22ND STREET
90-12	SUN/MON	16/17 DEC	SANTA CRUZ CHANNEL/ANACAPA	PEACE	VENTURA
91-1	SAT	12 JAN	SAN CLEMENTE	CHARISMA	22ND STREET
91-2	SAT	2 FEB	SAN NICOLAS	WILD WAVE	22ND STREET
91-3	SUN	10 MAR	SANTA BARBARA	WILD WAVE	22ND STREET
91-4	SAT	13 APR	"OLYMPIC" WRECK/CATALINA	CHARISMA	22ND STREET
91-5	FRI/SAT	10/11 MAY	SAN MIGUEL/SANTA ROSA/ SANTA CRUZ	PEACE	VENTURA
91-6	SAT	8 JUN	NINE FATHOM REEF/SAN CLEMENTE	ENCORE	22ND STREET
91-7	FRI/SAT	26/27 JUL	BEGG ROCK/SAN NICOLAS/ SANTA BARBARA	CHARISMA	22ND STREET
91-8	SAT	3 AUG	WILSON ROCK/LITTLE WILSON	WILD WAVE	VENTURA
91-9	FRI/SAT	13/14 SEP	SAN MIGUEL	PEACE	VENTURA
91-10	FRI	4 OCT	SAN NICOLAS	WILD WAVE	22ND STREET
91-11	FRI/SAT	1/2 NOV	CORTEZ BANKS	WILD WAVE	22ND STREET
91-12	SAT	30 NOV	SANTA BARBARA	WILD WAVE	22ND STREET
91-13	FRI/SAT	13/14 DEC	SANTA ROSA/SANTA CRUZ/ANACAPA	PEACE	VENTURA

Wild Wave/Charisma/Encore - 22nd Street Landing

South on Harbor freeway, left on Gaffey, left on 22nd Street, down the hill and park in designated areas.

Peace - Ventura Marina

North on Ventura freeway to Victoria Ave. in Ventura. Turn left onto Victoria and continue to Olivas Park Drive. Turn right and continue all the way down toward the beach and across Harbor Drive; go to the left on to Spinnaker Drive. Look for Milano's Italian Restaurant and turn right into the parking area. If you get to the end of Spinnaker, turn around and take the second left. Park adjacent to the berth (Slip #20) to unload, then park overnight in the last row adjacent to Spinnaker Drive.

DIVE BOAT POLICY

A club member may, but is not required to, have a boat deposit on file with the club. A club member may make a reservation on an upcoming dive as follows:

- Unconfirmed reservations may be made for any boat dive at any time. To confirm a reservation, payment in full must be received.
- For single day dives, divers holding an unconfirmed reservation will be called 3 weeks prior to the dive and advised that payment in full is required no later than 15 days prior to the dive to be confirmed. Dive boat deposits will be considered as payment in full.
- For two day dives, divers holding unconfirmed reservations will be called 5 weeks prior to the dive and advised that payment in full is required no later than 30 days prior to the dive to be confirmed. Dive boat deposits may be used as part of the payment in full.
- If payment in full is not received by the deadline, the diver may be replaced by a wait listed diver who has paid in full.

Any reservation may be cancelled two weeks prior to a dive with a full refund. Cancellations will not be accepted within two weeks prior to the dive unless a diver holding a reservation can sell or transfer their reservation to another qualified diver. The dive reservationist will assist in this process, but is not responsible for providing paying alternates. When confirmation is received by the dive boat reservationist that a cancelling diver is being replaced by another qualified diver, the replacement diver is then fully responsible for the cost of the dive.

If a diver has a deposit on file with the club and uses that deposit to secure a reservation on a boat dive, he may not use that deposit to secure additional dives until he has paid the club for the first dive. Two years after a diver has ceased to be a member of the club, his unclaimed dive boat deposit will be forfeited to the club. Only Sea Diver club members and members of other selected clubs may make boat dive reservations prior to one month before a scheduled boat dive. Partial refunds from boats which do not make the advertised dive location will be passed on to members who request them within two weeks of the dive.

BOAT DIVE RESERVATION FORM

DIVE DATE: _____ DESTINATION: _____

NAME OF DIVER(S): _____

PHONE (DAY) [] _____ (EVE) [] _____ COST OF DIVE \$ _____

MEMBER [] YES [] NO DATE OF LAST DIVE * _____

Please make checks payable to THE SEA DIVERS and mail to:

THE SEA DIVERS
P.O. Box 2415
Redondo Beach, CA 90278
(213) 371-9985

* Please include date of last dive for each diver.

THE SEA DIVERS

P.O. BOX 2415

REDONDO BEACH, CA 90278

FIRST CLASS MAIL

ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

KATHI McNALLY
20405 ANZA AVE., #50
TORRANCE, CA 90503

NOVEMBER 1990

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	

November 2-3
November 6
November 15

Boat Dive, Cortez Banks
General Meeting, Pancho & Wong's - 7 PM
Executive Meeting, Baxter's - 7 PM

DECEMBER 1990

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

December 1
December 4
December 13
December 16-17

Boat Dive, Santa Barbara
General Meeting, Pancho & Wong's - 7 PM
Executive Meeting, Baxter's - 7 PM
Boat Dive, Santa Cruz Channel/Anacapa

JANUARY 1991

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

January 8
January 12
January 10

General Meeting, Pancho & Wong's - 7 PM
Boat Dive, San Clemente
Executive Meeting, Baxter's - 7 PM