

# Hans Scuba Diving Compendium

by Helga von Schweinitz

## Introduction

This is a compendium of Hans von Schweinitz scuba diving adventures. Hans started to learn scuba diving while stationed in England on 9 June 1968 and continued to scuba dive until 1979.

This compendium describes his training. Hans eventually became an instructor in 1971. Hans went on several trips and also dived locally at all the locations where he was stationed. Often his family would come along. In 1975, his daughter, Bettina, became a qualified diver and they had big plans to go on trips. But Bettina would easily get seasick (or lakesick) which made it difficult to scuba dive in the Gulf of Mexico. In 2021, both Chris is son and Bettina qualified again to scuba dive. Now the nausea medicine actually worked, and both took cruises in the Caribbean and dived the reefs.

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## Hans Scuba Diving in England 1968-1969

Hans enjoyed any activity involving water. While a teenager, he was a member of a swim team in Germany that attended the International Sporting competition in Leipzig Germany in 1957?. Where ever he was stationed in the US Air Force, the family enjoyed meeting at the local swimming pool for a few hours of family time. He also liked to explore the local rivers and lakes using a bathtub sailboat and rowboats. And, many family holidays were spent at the seaside including Myrtle Beach South Carolina, or Daytona Beach Florida. In 1968, while stationed in England, he became involved with scuba diving. He continued Scuba diving until 1979, when he retired from the US Air Force. Then his water adventures changed to fishing and a boat with a motor. And he had a pool installed in the back yard of their home in Austin.

Hans began his Scuba Diving adventures on 9 June 1968 with his basic swimming test, and in the next 3 months he passed the remaining tests, but in his typical fashion, they were not in order. He participated in a scuba diving excursion on 25 June 1968, before he qualified for snorkeling on 30 August 1968. He received his 3rd Class Diver certification on 10 May 1969 and was half way through his qualifications for 2nd Class Diver.

On 9 June 1968, Hans passed the basic swimming Group A test that is the beginning of becoming certified for scuba diving. In 1968, the test involved

- swimming 200 yards freestyle,
- 100 yards backstroke,
- 50 yards wearing 10-pound weight-belt,
- float on back for 5 minutes,
- tread water with hands above head for 1 minute,
- dive six times to bottom of deep end of pool to retrieve six objects.

In 2021, Hans' children (now adults) passed the swim test for scuba certification and the test involved swimming 200 meter any stroke, and floating/treading water for 10 minutes.

MEMBERS RECEIPT 19556  
To be stuck inside back cover of Members Diving Logbook  
**THE BRITISH SUB-AQUA CLUB**  
25 ORCHARD ROAD, KINGSTON-ON-THAMES

Branch Banbury

RECEIVED £ 4.2 s. d. from MEMBER No. 1

Mr./Mrs./Miss Von Schweinitz Initials VS Block Letters

Address 50 Pinhill Road, Block Letters  
Banbury, Oxon Full Postal Block Letters

being :  
• 15/- Entrance Fee, and  
• 20/- for Associate Membership  
• 45/- for Full Membership  
until the last day of May 19 69

Signature A.J. Brown Date 16/6/68  
Delete as applicable Branch Treasurer

2d. Stamp if £2 or over

On 16 June 1968, Hans became a full member of the British Sub-Aqua Club and he pass the Group B test which involved:

Sink basic equipment (for snorkeling) in deep end of pool, and dive for each item in turn and fit at the surface,

Fin 200 yards, surface diving every 25 yards.

Tow an adult 50 yards. Land 'body' and carry out artificial respiration

Perform 3 rolls forward, 3 rolls backwards (breath may be taken between rolls)

Fin 15 yards under water

Hold breath for 30 seconds under water.

By 2021, none of these tests were a requirement for Hans' children.



<b>Open Water Dives</b>	
Dive details <i>Weymouth</i>	<i>25.6.68 JWM Montague</i>
<i>Lulworth Cove</i>	<i>26.6.68 JWM Montague</i>

Hans was supposed to pass Group C test and become certified in snorkeling before his first open water snorkeling dives, but by 25 and 26 June 1968, he went to Weymouth and Lulworth Cove in England.

Hans then went back and did the Group D test before the Group C test. On 7 July 1968, Hans completed the Group D, which is the open water snorkeling test involving:

Confirm physical fitness

Fin 50 yards in open water wearing basic equipment (for snorkeling)

Surface dive to a depth of 20 feet wearing basic equipment

Perform a rescue of a Snorkel Diver in open water and two for 50 yards.

Again, by 2021, none of these tests were a requirement for Hans' children.

On 21 July 1968, Hans went back and did the Group C test, probably while he was doing his third open water snorkeling dive at New Gold Rugby England. Group C test involves:

Fin 50 yards wearing 10 pound weight-belt

Release weight-belt in deep end of pool, remove mask

Fin 50 yards face submerged, using snorkel tube, no mask

Complete at deep end, replace mask, surface dive, recover and refit weight-belt. Give signal - I am OK.

Fin further 50 yards wearing 10 pound weight-belt.

Luckily, by 2021, none of these tests were a requirement for Hans' children.

On 27 July 1968, Hans bought scuba diving equipment and went diving at Stoney Cove in Leicester England



**INVOICE** N° 5078

**Midland Diving Equipment Limited**  
ALL TYPES OF DIVING EQUIPMENT

143 CHARNWOOD STREET, LEICESTER Telephone: 24480

MR H. Von Schweinitz.

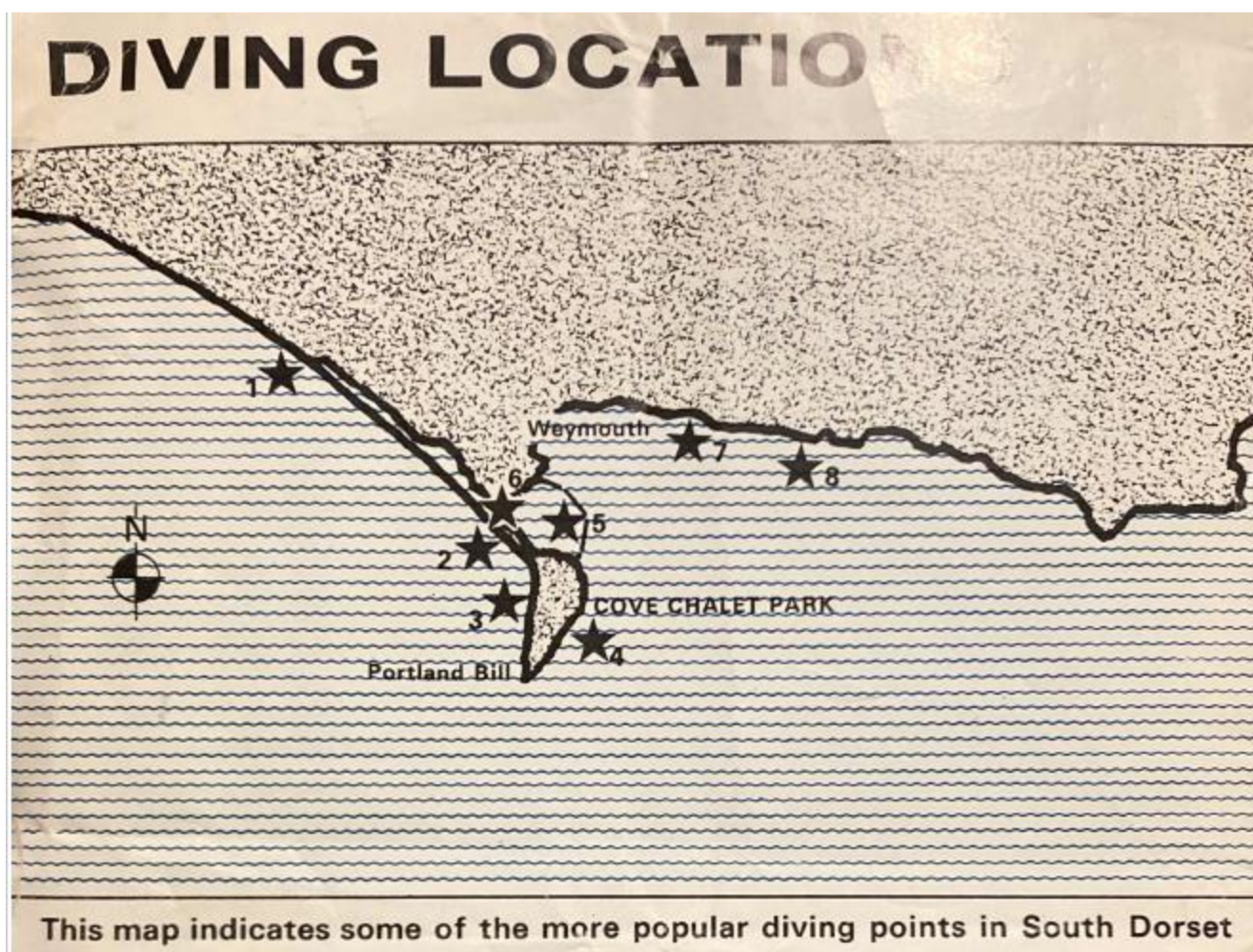
DATE 27 July 68.

1. M.E. Alloy Cylinder 25l.	17	17	6.
1. Spartan Diving Pack.	8	9	0.
1. Snorkel II Silver No. 12372.	15	15	0.
1. Mares Cylinder 200l.	1	9	0.
1 pr Tenax Fasteners & backing tape.		8	0.
1 Tube Cressie glue		3	10.
1 Junior Mask 46-0-0. Chugue	1	7	8.
1 Junior Snorkel 10-6 Cosh		7	6.
2 x 216 Weights 46-10-6 @ 6/lb.		13	0.
	46	10	6

On 30 August 1968, Hans took his oral test for become a Snorkel diver and received his Snorkeling certificate. But back on 21 July 1968, Hans already began his certification requirements for becoming a 3rd Class Diver. By 30 August 1968, Hans had also met all what he thought were the requirements to become a 3rd Class diver, and had even taken the oral exam. But, somehow he only completed 4 qualifying dives instead of the required 5. He did the fifth dive on 27 April 1969, and belatedly received his 3rd Class Diver certification on 10 May 1969. When in 2021, Hans' children (adults by then) received their Open Water Scuba Diver certifications, these scuba test requirements were very similar. Most differences were due to the advancement in technology. But the major change was the limitation on depth. In 2021, Open Water Divers were limited to 18 meters or 60 feet in depth. By 11 August 1968 Hans did a dive at Stoney Cove England at 90 feet, and on 27 April 1969 again at Stoney Cove England down to 120 feet. Hans wrote in his dive log book that at 120 feet the dive was "very Cold".

Hans continued his qualification dives for becoming a 2nd Class diver in September 1969 with dives at Portland along the southern Dorset coast of England. Two of the dives were on the wreck of Himalaya troop ship.





1. **ABBOTSBURY** has easy access and ample car parking. Depths of around 60' with ledges can be reached almost immediately.
2. **CHESIL BEACH** has sand flats and good visibility with depths between 40' and 60'. Large car park on opposite side of the beach.
3. **CHESIL COVE** has parts of wrecks including the well preserved *James Fennell* (see p. 2) and very large rocks in depths of up to 60'. The bottom eventually shelves steeply.
4. **CHURCH 'OPE COVE** is immediately below **Cove Chalet Park**. It has a sandy bottom with exceptional visibility for the area. The depth in parts reaches 160'.
5. **PORTLAND HARBOUR** (RN permit required for diving within 100' of walls,

slipways, boundaries, etc.) Depths of around 45' make the Harbour a good practice/training area though visibility is sometimes poor. Well preserved wreck of Crimean War troopship *Himalaya*. (Requires RN permit).

6. **FERRYBRIDGE** is adjacent to 2 and 5 above. A sheltered area of warmer water with plenty of bottom interest; it makes a good practice/training area.
7. **RINGSTEAD BAY** has ledges at two fathoms depth for 1500' from beach and at five fathoms for a further 1500' and is good for spear-fishing. Expensive parking and a toll road make access difficult.
8. **DURDLÉ DOOR** has some of the most picturesque diving on the South Coast which makes the path and steps down from the car park worth it.





Hans diving at Portland, England 1969

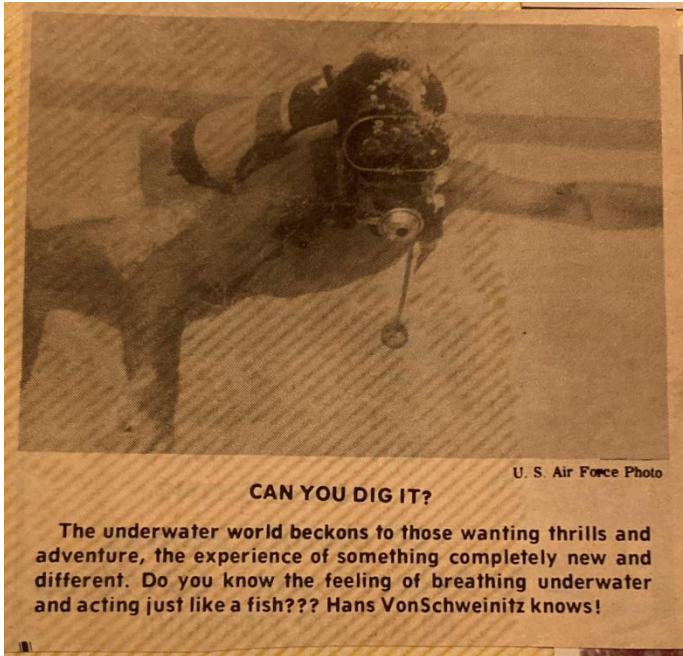
Hans' diving adventures were interrupted by the US Air Force assigning him to Thailand for a year. This was part of the Vietnam Police (War) action. Then Hans was assigned to Shaw Air Force Base in Sumter South Carolina in December 1970. His family moved from England and joined him. Hans continued with Scuba diving in the United States.

The book that Hans studied from was the "British Sub-Aqua Club Diving Manual" 5th edition 1966.

Included with Hans notes is a pamphlet about a water game called "Octopush". The pamphlet has been included on the website. The game involves using a PUSHER to push a SQUID along the bottom of the pool towards the GULLEY to score a GULL. The game is designed to be played by two teams of snorkelers of six players. There is no indication that Hans ever played this game, but he was interested enough to keep the pamphlet.

## Hans Scuba Diving South Carolina 1970-1972

In December 1970, Hans was stationed at Shaw AFB in Sumter South Carolina. His family had been staying in England during his Station in Thailand from 1969-1970.



They now came over the pond (Atlantic) and joined him. Hans started up with his diving again. His photo appeared in the local Shaw AFB newspaper. Hans joined the Neptune Scuba Club of Augusta George and North Augusta South Carolina. In that club he found several friends that became his diving buddies. There were several boat trips in the local lakes and along the South Carolina shore line. He also went on several of their trips to Florida, including a trip down Crystal River and maybe to the Florida Keys.

Hans also liked to take his family along when he dived. There were several group boat trips, where his family would stay on the boat while Hans and his buddies would dive. Or the family could go out to a local lake and Hans would dive from the shore. He would either use a float with a dive flag as a safety precaution, or have his daughter snorkel above. And sometimes if the dive was shallow, Hans would let his daughter use the extra tank and equipment to join him below the surface.

Hans continued his diving education with this club. The book that he used as reference was the "The New Science of Skin and Scuba Diving" from 1970 Third Edition. The dive computer was not yet invented in 1970-1975, so dive tables were used to determine decompression stops and required surface time between dives. His book has several of his notes penciled in. The Neptune club had a dive shop in North Augusta South Carolina where Hans bought a lot of his equipment. A scan of a catalog from Nemrod Seamless Professional Dive Equipment is included herein, just so that price from 1971 can be compared.

At some point, Hans did a presentation to the Neptune club about his experiences with the British club. There are several differences in the qualification tests. But there are also differences in the name of things. Such as the depth gauge is called the bathymeter, talcum powder is French chalk, and the regulator is the demand valve. Hans' notes are included herein.



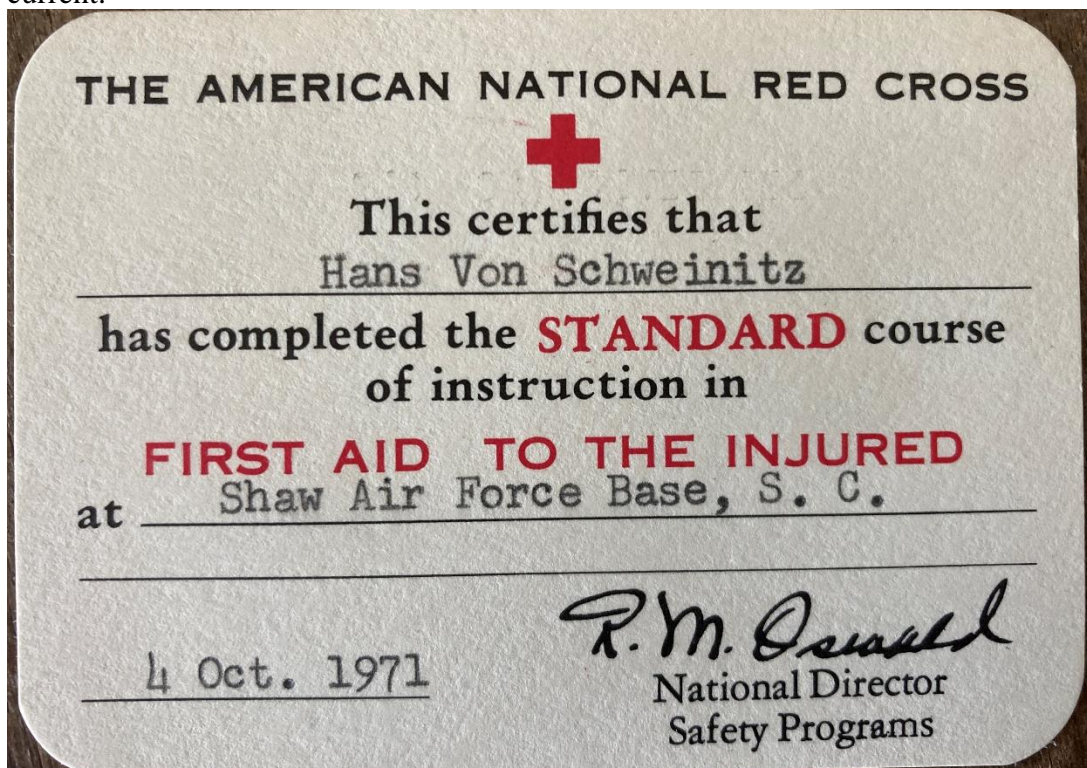
**Hans training as Scuba Diving Instructor in 1971**

In 1971 while stationed at Shaw AFB near Sumter South Caroline, Hans studied and trained to become a Scuba Diving Instructor. Eventually by August 1971, Hans received his certification. As part of his training, Hans did a presentation about different types of scuba systems. His notes are included later in this Compendium.






As part of being a Scuba Diving Instructor, Hans had to keep his Red Cross First Aid training current.





*(This certificate expires 3 years from date and is renewable only through enrollment in and completion of another first aid course.)*

NAME OF CHAPTER	Shaw AFB, S. C. .
CHAPTER REPRESENTATIVE	<i>H. H. Higgs</i>
INSTRUCTOR	<i>Marlene L. Herbst</i>
HOLDER'S SIGNATURE	

 42 Certificate 1309 (Rev. 5-52)

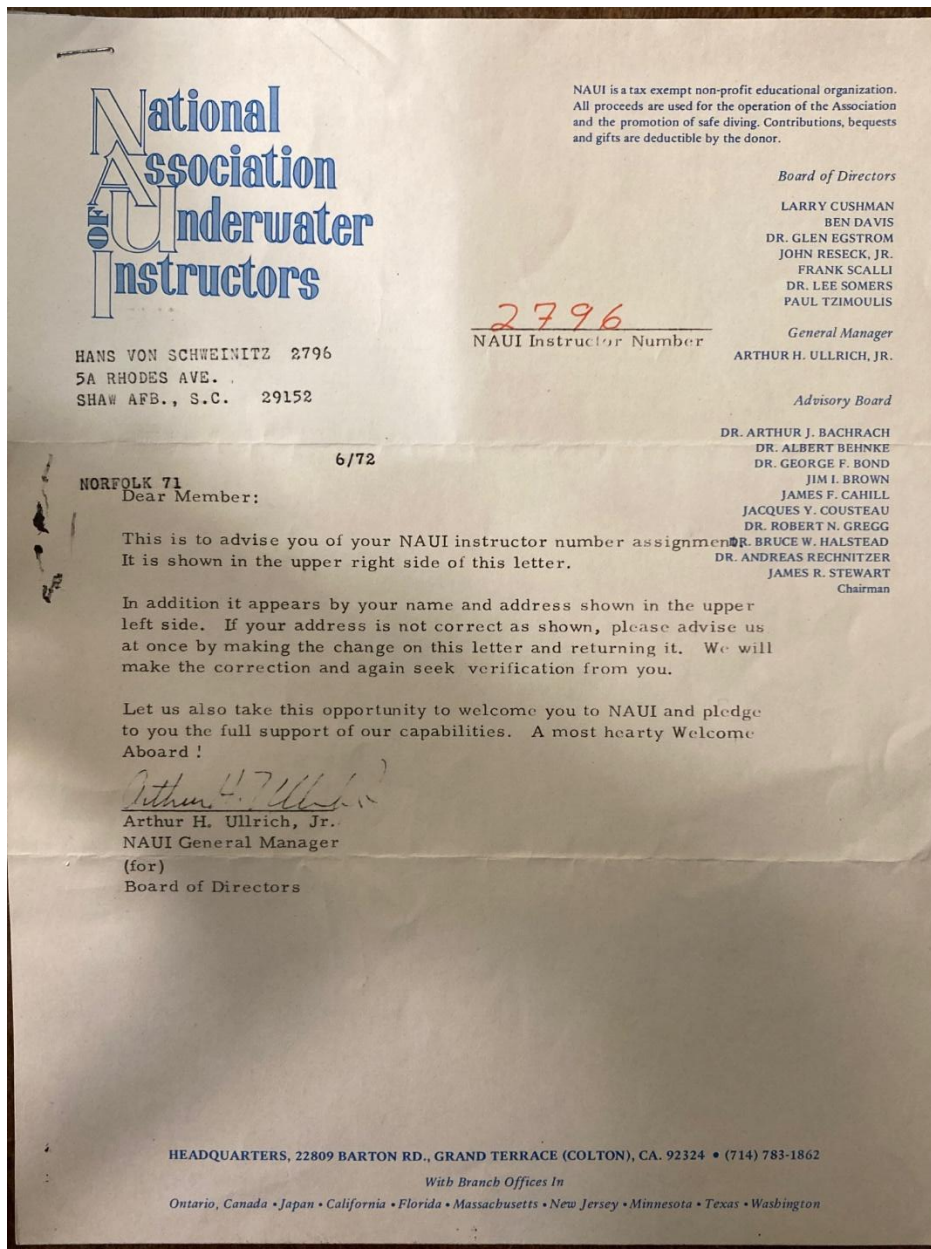
### Hans as Scuba Diving Instructor June 1972

Hans also became a diving instructor in June 1972.





NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNDERWATER INSTRUCTORS	
MID ATLANTIC BRANCH	
P. O. DRAWER C • DEEPWATER, NEW JERSEY 08023 • PHONE (609) 678-3442	
MESSAGE	REPLY
TO [ Hans Von Schweinitz 5A Rhodes Ave Shaw AFB SC 29152 ]	DATE _____
DATE June 20, 1972	
Dear Hans, Congratulations on becoming certified as a NAUI Instructor. Lutz Keller had some nice words of praise on his recommendation to certify you. I know that you are happy to have achieved it.	
Enclosed is your patch and certificate. Your card, number and other materials should be sent to you from Headquarters. As soon as I receive your number from HQ, I will forward your file to Mike Kevorkian.	
Good luck and again congratulations on your certification.	
PS: Mine too, <i>Lee</i> <i>Horence</i>	
BY _____	SIGNED _____



## Hans Scuba Diving Alabama 1972-1974

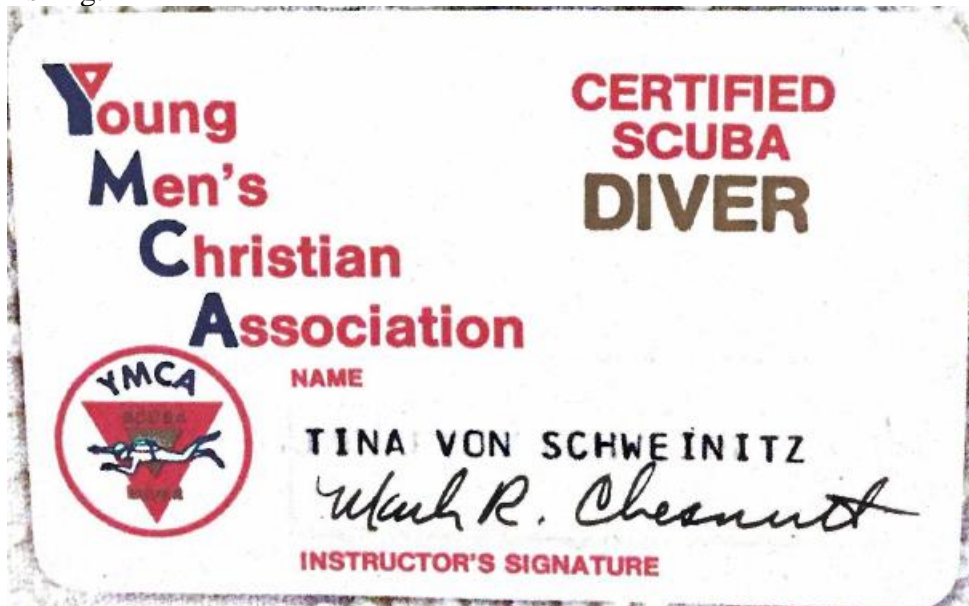
After Shaw AFB, Hans was assigned to Maxwell AFB in Montgomery Alabama. He did not continue his diving while stationed here. His first position required him to be on call and he frequently had to return to his station without warning. This made it difficult to make diving plans with friends. Then he spent a year returning to college, under the Air Force Bootstrap program, to get his undergraduate degree in Mathematics.

### Hans and Tina Scuba Diving Texas 1975-1979

In 1975, Hans was assigned to Bergstrom AFB, Austin Texas. He began to dive again. Both in the local lakes and off shore at Padra Island. In the summer of 1975, his daughter Tina became a certified open water diver. Hans took lots of photos during her certification dive at Lake Travis, Windy Point. They both did dive together in the local lakes and rivers. But Tina was sensitive to seasickness, and their adventure out into the Gulf of Mexico, resulted in Tina only being able to snorkel, and not dive. Hans was making plans to visit the Cayman Islands for an extended dive trip. This never did happen. In




October 1979, Hans retired from the Air Force, and in November 1979, he took on a job with Northrop in Saudi Arabia. His wife Helga and son Chris joined him in Saudi Arabia for almost two years. Tina stayed in Austin to complete her college degree. When Hans and his family returned in 1981, Hans was no longer interested in Diving, and changed his efforts to deep sea fishing.





Sex	Color eyes	Color hair	Height
F	Blue	Blonde	5'4"
Signature		Date of birth	
<i>Bettina von Schweinitz</i>		<i>Oct 9 '59</i>	

The bearer's signature on this card, plus the descriptive information, will provide positive identification.  
This card is invalid until all blanks have been completely filled out.

 **NATIONAL YMCA SCUBA HEADQUARTERS**  
1611 Candler Building  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



**Tina and Chris Scuba Diving 2021-2022**

In 2021, Hans' children, Chris and Tina, decided to become certified open water divers. They were successful and received their certifications on 6 October 2021. Ironically, the certification dive was again at Windy Point, Travis Lake, Austin Texas. The same place Tina had received her certification in 1975. Their plan was to go on a cruise that included the Cayman Islands and do some diving in honor of their father. They actually booked a cruise for November 2021 just to do this. But because of the COVID19 epidemic and precautions, the ship was rerouted. They did get to in Rotan Honduras, and Cozumel Mexico. The plan is to try another cruise in 2022.

**CHRIS VONSCHWEINITZ****Diver No. 21100S4152****BirthDate 24-Dec-1964****Cert.Date 03-Oct-2021****Instr.No. OWSI-236437****LUCAS CARL BALZEN****19747****DIVE WORLD AUSTIN****12129 RR 620 NORTH 440****AUSTIN, TX 78750****512 219-1220**

**This qualification meets ISO 24801-2: Diver Level 2 – Autonomous Diver Standard**  
**This diver has satisfactorily met the standards**  
**for this certification level as set forth by PADI**  
**[www.padi.com](http://www.padi.com)**

**BETTINA VON SCHWEINITZ****Diver No. 21100S4162****BirthDate 09-Oct-1959****Cert.Date 07-Oct-2021****Instr.No. OWSI-236437****LUCAS CARL BALZEN****19747****DIVE WORLD AUSTIN****12129 RR 620 NORTH 440****AUSTIN, TX 78750****512 219-1220**

**This qualification meets ISO 24801-2: Diver Level 2 – Autonomous Diver Standard**  
**This diver has satisfactorily met the standards**  
**for this certification level as set forth by PADI**  
**[www.padi.com](http://www.padi.com)**



Tina diving off of Cozumel Mexico November 2021

No photo's of Chris, because he had the underwater camera that could go down 60feet.



Scuba Dive Photos

England 1968-1979 Photos



Training classes



Hans in snorkeling outfit



Tina with Hans (sitting) at dive site





Hans in Scuba Gear



Chris watching Hans go into the water



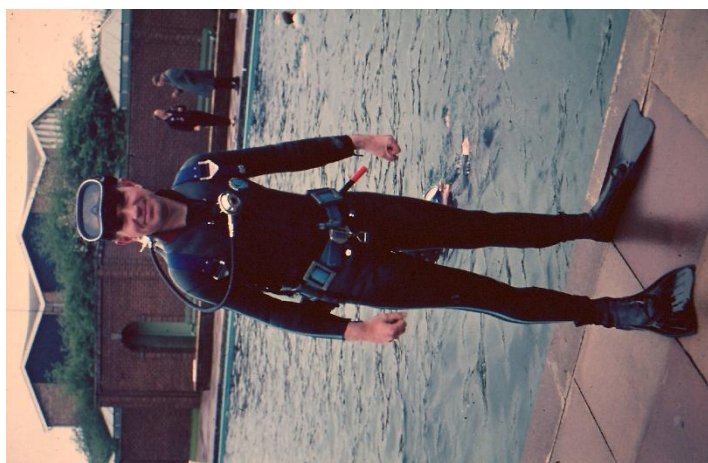




Tina in pink, Chris in winter coat, and Hans in wetsuit



Hans and Tina



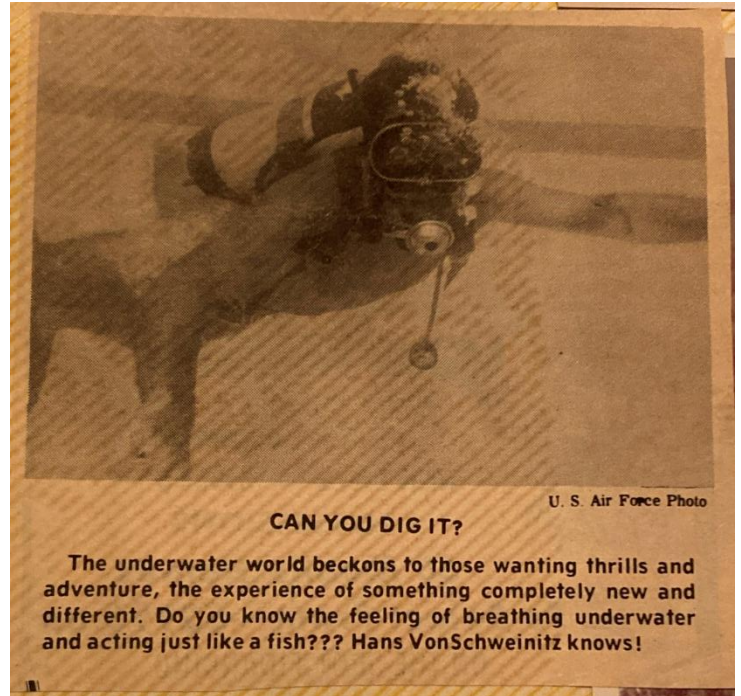
Hans in Scuba gear



**Shaw AFB, Sumter South Carolina Photos  
1970-1972**



Hans in gear



Hans photo in Shaw AFB local paper.



Hans entering a cave opening



Hans with "catch of the day"





One of many dive boats.



Beach diving with a buddy. Probably on Myrtle Beach SC.





Hans with Daughter Tina, who many times was the safety buddy, by snorkeling above while Hans dived below on the reefs. Probably any beach in SC.



Shore diving at a lake using the diving flag and float as safety line.



Hans telling daughter Tina what to do?



Spear fishing anyone?



Difficult to adjust equipment while under water.





Some lake in South Carolina, dive boat with family along. Chris (Hans' son) is steering, Helga is sitting next to the Captain, and daughter Tina is sitting closest to camera



Maybe Chris should not be steering, now he is sitting down



It is a long way out to dive site



Chris is steering the boat



Hans getting ready with dive buddies





Red Tank on and almost ready to go.



Hans returning to boat. Tina would stay on the surface and accompany Hans.

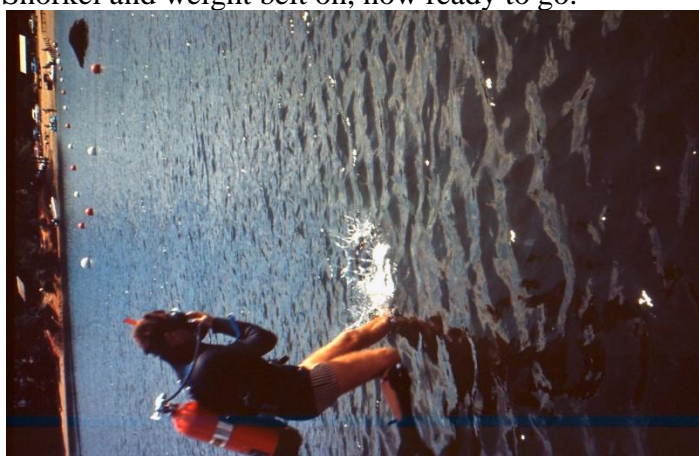
### South Carolina Scuba trip with Hans, Helga, Chris, and Glenda 1971



Snorkel and weight belt on, now ready to go.



Glenda, Chris, Helga (in towel)



And Hans is in the water







Glenda and Hans in water





**Hans on Diving Trip 1970-1972**

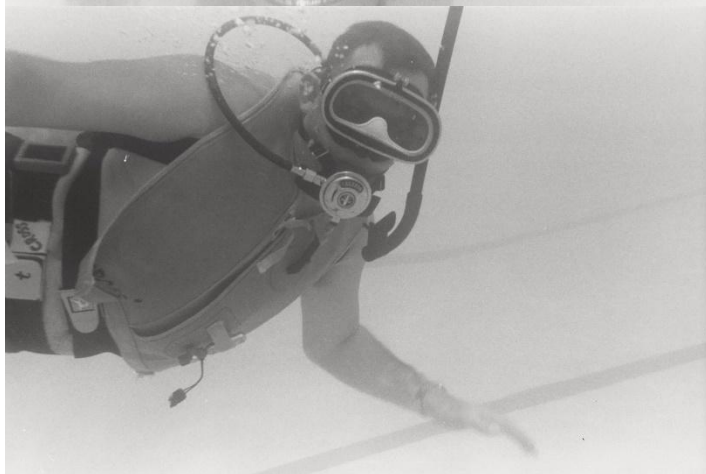
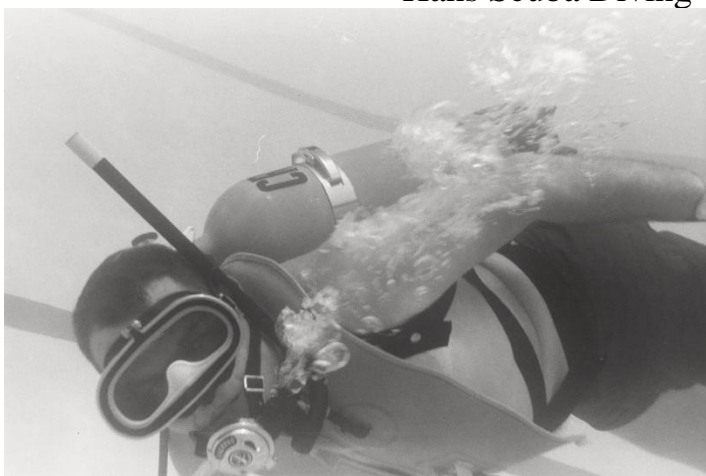


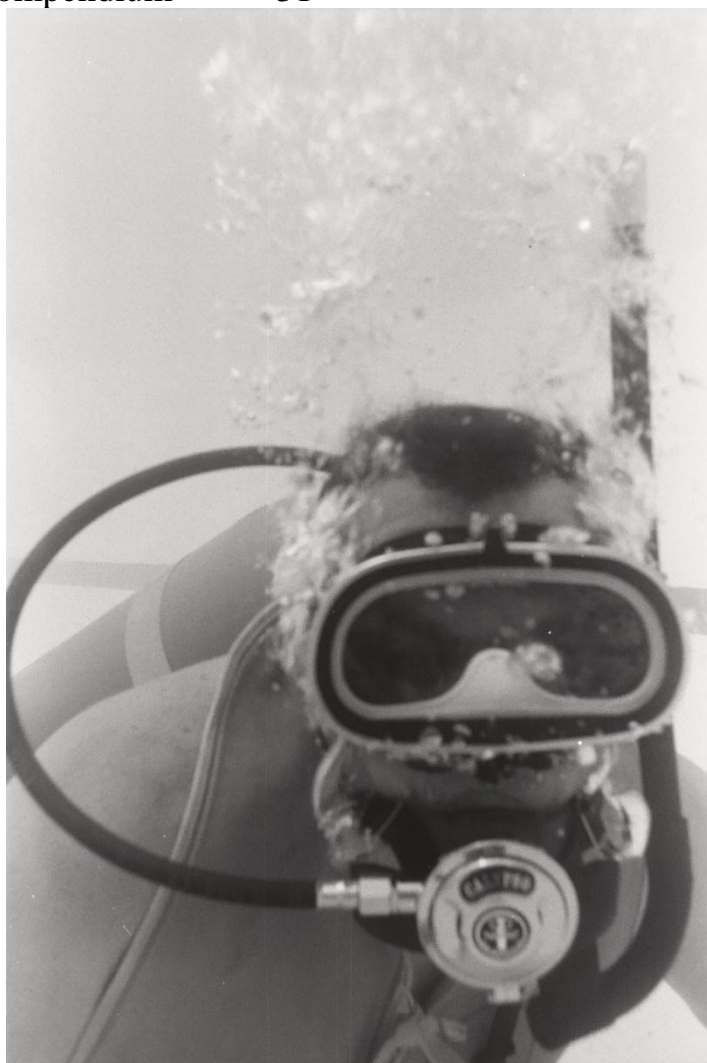
**Hans in Scuba Gear in Pool 1970-1972**



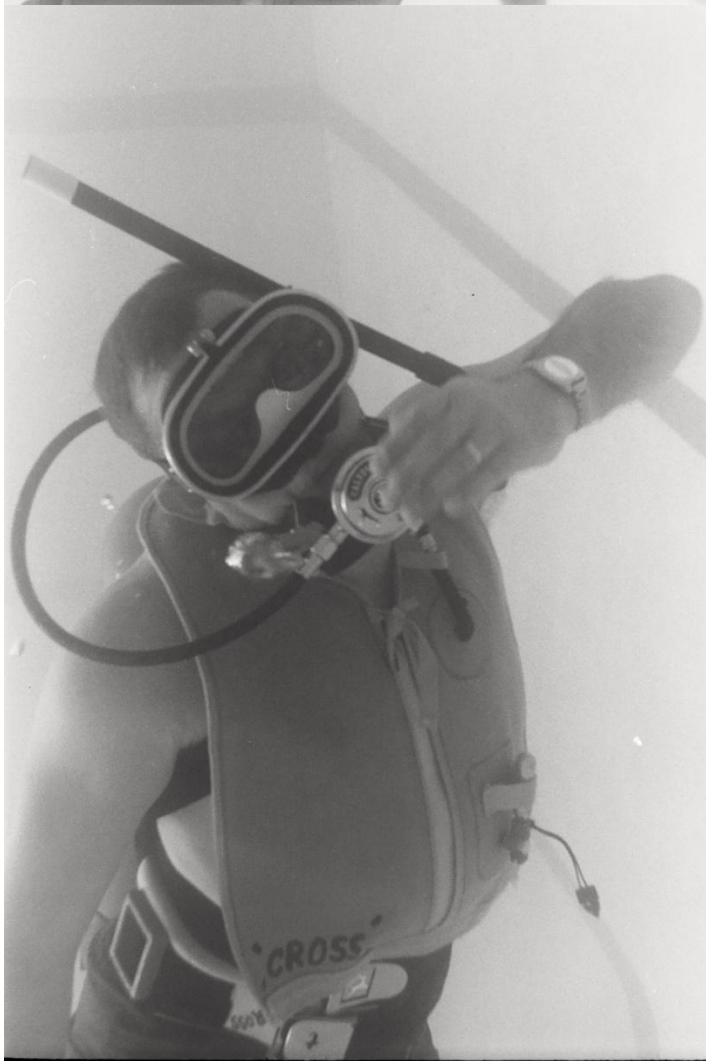








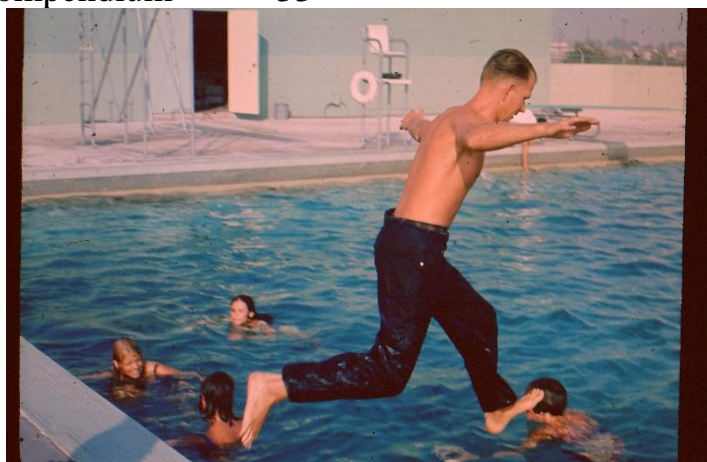




**Hans Becoming Scuba Instructor Photos  
1972 in South Carolina**



Hans is victim being pulled out



Learning to swim with cloths and how to convert trousers into a float.



Hans pulling out a victim



Learning CPR

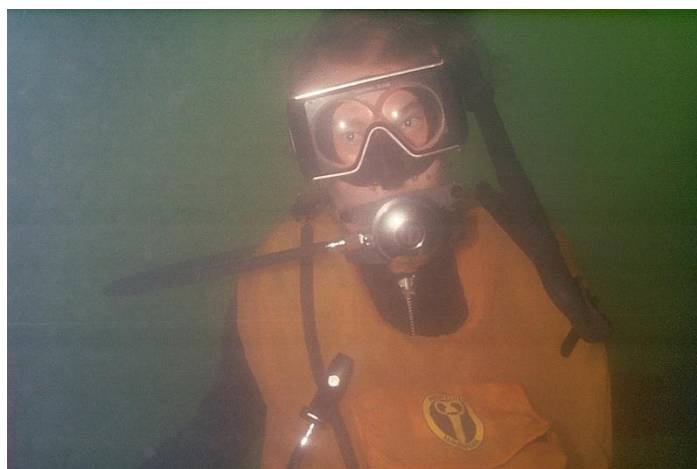


Class instructions.

## Hans Scuba Diving in Alabama 1972-1974



**Diving in Texas Photos 1974-1979**







In Summer of 1975, daughter Tina finally became a certified diver. This is her certification dive at Windy Point, Travis Lake, Austin Texas. She is standing in the middle all alone trying to get her weight belt tight.



Of course, Hans being a photographer, he had to take lots of photos of his daughter.







Windy Point on Lake Travis gets murky very quickly.





## Scanned documents

Hans' Scuba Diving Log Book England  
1968-1969

TSGT VON SCHWEINITZ  
 18 TRS  
 BOX 83  
 RAF UPPER HEYFORD  
 ENGLAND  
 OR  
 50 PLAINFIELD ROAD  
 BARNBURY/ OXON  
 46 Northam

**THE  
BRITISH SUBAQUA CLUB**  
 25 Orchard Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey

**MEMBER'S TRAINING  
AND  
DIVING QUALIFICATIONS**

(BARNBURY) Branch  
 Name VON SCHWEINITZ, HANS  
 Membership No. 10858/74  
 Class of Membership FULL

Member's Signature Hans von Schweinitz

N.B. This Logbook is only valid if currently endorsed  
 by the Branch Diving Officer in the space provided at  
 the rear of the Logbook.

1

## CLUB DIVING RULES

1. The standards and training are set out for the Club Diving Qualifications shall be maintained, and diving carried out as laid down in the British Sub-Aqua Club Diving Manual.
2. Records of tests and training dives may only be signed for in the member's Logbook of Training and Diving Qualifications by suitably qualified instructors. The Logbook of Training and Diving Qualifications shall be recorded in the member's Logbook of Training and Diving Qualifications. The Logbook of Training and Diving Qualifications shall be recorded in the member's Logbook of Training and Diving Qualifications. The Logbook of Training and Diving Qualifications shall be recorded in the member's Logbook of Training and Diving Qualifications.
3. Junior members may not dive with an aqualing or engage in spearfishing activities.
4. Snorkel Divers may only dive with the direct supervision of a qualified instructor.
5. No member may use on any Club or branch activity any form of oxygen or rebreathing apparatus, except with the written permission of the General Committee of the Club.
6. An Expedition Leader shall be appointed for each outdoor diving expedition. He may delegate authority to suitably qualified members for specific phases of the expedition.
7. An Expedition Leader may suspend for the duration of the expedition under his charge any member who fails to obey his instructions as Expedition Leader.
8. Suitably qualified members may take part in all diving activities of the Club and of any branch that is able to accept them.

## TITLES

**B.S.-A.C. EXAMINING INSTRUCTOR—A B.S.-A.C. Instructor appointed by the National Diving Officer. The qualification entitles the holder to assist in the training and examination of candidates on National Instructor Courses.**  
**B.S.-A.C. INSTRUCTOR—A 2nd Class Diver who has successfully completed a National Instructors Course. The qualification entitles the holder to instruct members and conduct their diving tests.**  
**B.S.-A.C. RECOGNISED INSTRUCTOR—A person whose qualifications are approved by the General Committee and supplied by the National Diving Officer to instruct members and conduct their diving tests.**  
**DIVING OFFICER—Elected member of a Branch Committee who is responsible to that committee for all diving training, procedure, discipline and activities in the branch.**  
**DIVING MARSHAL—Qualified member appointed by a Branch Diving Officer to instruct members and to lead open water diving expeditions.**  
**DIVE LEADER—Qualified member appointed by a Branch Diving Officer or Diving Marshal to lead a diving party under water.**  
**BATH MARSHAL—Qualified member appointed by a Branch Diving Officer to instruct members and to maintain discipline during swimming pool training sessions.**  
**EXPEDITION LEADER—The Diving Officer or other suitably qualified member appointed by a Branch Committee in consultation with the Branch Diving Officer to be in charge of the organisation and proper conduct of an open water diving expedition.**  
*Full details of training, techniques, safety arrangements and expedition procedures are given in the British Sub-Aqua Club Diving Manual.*

## OPEN WATER DIVING

1. Always obey the instructions of the Expedition Leader, Diving Marshals and Dive Leaders.
2. Provide warm clothing, food and drink.
3. Have a first aid kit available.
4. Always carry a snorkel tube.
5. Make sure your weightbelt has an efficient quick release device, and check its position.
6. Always wear a lifejacket.
7. Always carry a knife. Do not attach it to your weightbelt.
8. Never wear ear plugs or blank off your ears with a tight hood.
9. Never dive when suffering from a cold, catarrh or when feeling tired or off colour.
10. At least one member of an expedition party should be qualified in life saving and artificial respiration.
11. Always use a lookout system together with the correct surfacing drill and Club signals.
12. Never dive alone unless roped and with a competent surface tender. Always use an agreed code of rope signals.
13. Commence up current when diving from a boat.
14. Dive roped in strong currents or in poor visibility.
15. Avoid dives or repeat dives that require decompression stops.

6

## BATH TRAINING SESSIONS

1. Always obey the instructions of the Diving Officer and the Bath Marshals.
2. No mixed swimming of members with and without underwater swimming equipment is allowed.
3. No jumping into the water, except in special circumstances.
4. No overarm strokes are permitted, except in special circumstances.
5. Do not interfere with or impede other swimmers or divers.
6. Do not engage in underwater endurance contests when using basic equipment.
7. Never swim or dive with a cold or other infectious or contagious complaint, or when wearing a bandage or plaster.
8. Tell the Bath Marshal when you wish to take training tests.
9. Help new and inexperienced members with their training.
10. Do not use diving equipment in the baths without permission. Avoid damage by heavy equipment to the baths or surrounds.
11. Always obey the instructions of the bath authorities.

4

## THE DIVER'S CODE

1. Before diving within harbour limits or in private water, or where access is over private land obtain permission. Inform the owner when you leave.
2. Consult the local branch about diving conditions—especially before using a new site. Avoid overcrowding.
3. Do not let your vehicles obstruct highways, or damage land or vegetation.
4. Pick up litter, close gates, guard against fire risk. Do not smoke on land or crops—take particular care where entering the water.
5. Always fly the "Divers Flag" when diving in open water to warn others that divers are down.
6. Avoid diving in fairways or areas of heavy surface traffic. Divers must be aware that large ships cannot alter course or speed suddenly and must keep to recognised channels.
7. Only use a boat that is both adequate for the dive planned and is in competent hands.
8. Do not interfere with fisherman's lines, nets or pots, or with activities of other users of the diving area.
9. Never use a spear gun or harpoon in the vicinity of swimmers or bathers, or line or net fishermen.
10. Do not spearfish in fresh water.
11. Do not take fish or shellfish below minimum permitted sizes.
12. Do not remove articles from wrecks without permission. Avoid damage, pilage or disturbance to underwater plants, creatures, or to the seabed.
13. Remember the reputation of the Club depends on your diving efficiency and good conduct.

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SNORKEL DIVER		
Details of Training	Date	Instructor
<b>Swimming test—Group A.</b>	9/16/68	W. Montague
<b>Safety lectures:</b>		
Training organisation	8:00-8:30	W. Montague
Basic equipment	8:30-9:00	W. Montague
Snorkel diving technique	9:00-9:30	W. Montague
Ears and sinuses	9:30-10:00	W. Montague
Respiration and Anoxia	10:00-10:30	W. Montague
Rescue and life saving	10:30-11:00	W. Montague
Artificial Respiration	11:00-11:30	W. Montague
Signals	11:30-12:00	W. Montague
Surfacing drill	12:00-12:30	W. Montague
Exhaustion	12:30-1:00	W. Montague
Protective clothing	1:00-1:30	W. Montague
Spearfishing	1:30-2:00	W. Montague
<b>Primary test—Group B.</b>	9/16/68	W. Montague
<b>Group C.</b>	9/16/68	W. Montague

Details of Training	Date	Diving Marshal
<b>Open Water Test—Group D.</b>		
Physical Fitness check	7:7:68	W. Montague
500 yards Snorkel	7:1:68	W. Montague
20 foot dive	7:1:68	W. Montague
Rescue and 50 yard tow	7:1:68	W. Montague
<b>Open Water Dives</b>		
Dive details	25:68	W. Montague
Weymouth	25:68	W. Montague
Leicester Cove	25:68	W. Montague
New Bold	21/7/68	W. Montague
Bugby		

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### SNORKEL DIVER

In the following tests the various groups must be taken in sequence, and the tests in each group taken at one time in the sequence specified (except in the case of Snorkel Diving Test—Group D). Diving suits may be worn if buoyancy correction is made before commencing the following groups. B, C and D, call for the use of basic equipment. I.e. fins, mask and snorkel tube. Nose clips should not be worn, and the snorkel tube should be of the single band open end type.

#### Swimming Test

All tests in this group to be completed without equipment.

#### Group A

- (1) Swim 200 yards free style (except backstroke) without a stop.
- (2) Swim 100 yards backstroke without a stop.
- (3) Swim 50 yards wearing 10 lb. weightbelt.
- (4) Float on back for 5 minutes (hand and leg movement permitted).
- (5) Tread water with hands above head for 1 minute.
- (6) Recover 8 objects from deep end of training pool (one dive per object).

N.B. Item (3)—weight may be reduced for junior or lady members, or those with a low buoyancy index.

#### Primary Tests

Before commencing training for these tests the Branch Diving Officer must satisfy the Branch Diving Officer that the pupil must satisfy the dangers of ascent and of ear drum rupture and is in fact capable of clearing ears by pressure equalisation through the eustachian tubes.

#### Group B

- (1) Sink basic equipment in deep end of training pool. Dive for each item in turn and fit at 300 yards, surface diving every 25 yards.
- (2) Tow an adult 50 yards, by B.S.-A.C. method.
- (3) Land "body" and carry out artificial respiration.

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- (4) Perform 3 rolls forward, 3 rolls backwards (breath may be taken between rolls).
- (5) Fin 15 yards under water.
- (6) Hold breath for 30 seconds under water.

#### Group C

- (1) Fin 50 yards wearing 10 lb. weightbelt.
- (2) Release weightbelt in deep end, remove mask, tube, no mask.
- (3) Fin 50 yards face submerged, using snorkel.
- (4) Complete at deep end and replace mask, surface dive, recover O.K.
- (5) Fin 50 yards wearing 10 lb. weightbelt.

On completion of the Branch Diving Officer, progress at the discretion of the Branch Diving Officer, with this to pool aquating training, gain practical open water experience of using basic equipment by taking the Open Water Snorkel Diving Test.

#### Open Water Snorkel Diving Test

Before commencing training for this test the pupil must satisfy the Branch Diving Officer that he knows and thoroughly understands the hazards of doing any form of diving, and is suffering from a cold, ear or sinus infection, respiratory or heart weakness. If any doubt exists a medical certificate should be obtained.

#### Group D

- (1) Confirm physical fitness.
- (2) Fin 50 yards in open water wearing basic equipment.
- (3) Perform a rescue of a Snorkel Diver in open water and tow for 50 yards by B.S.-A.C. method.
- (4) At least three Open Water Snorkel Diving meetings, using basic equipment.
- (5) On completion of Groups A-D inclusive and on passing an appropriate oral examination by the Branch Diving Officer, the pupil may be rated by the Branch Committee as a

SNORKEL DIVER

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### 3rd CLASS DIVER

To qualify for the rating of 3rd Class Diver, the Snorkel Diver must undertake the following training in which the qualifying tests in the various groups must be taken in sequence, and the tests in each group taken at one time in the sequence specified (except in the case of Open Water Aqualung Test—group G.).

### Intermediate Aqualung Tests

Before commencing training for these tests the pupil must satisfy the Branch Diving Officer of his knowledge of the elementary diving hazards, viz.: pressure effects, burst lung and exhaustion, and of his familiarity with the diver-to-surface party code of signals.

The following two groups of tests should be carried out in a training pool or in other safe water where continuous observation and control of the pupil is possible. Diving suits may be worn when taking these tests.

**Group E**

- (1) Fit mask and demand valve to cylinder.
- (2) Eat and put on aquanaut, deep end of the training pool. Dive and fit without surfacing. Remove multipiece under water, replace and clear. Repeat twice more.
- (3) Remove mask under water, replace and clear.
- (4) Repeat twice more.
- (5) Demonstrate proficiency in aquanaut by performing forward and 3 backward rolls.
- (6) Demonstrate buoyancy control by breathing out hard, relax and lie on bottom. Lift off bottom by controlled inspiration, deep end, fit mask and snorkel, swim to surface, tow aquanaut, tube and fin 50 yards.
- (7) Remove aquanaut at surface in towing aquanaut, clean and dry aquanaut, and slow away to instructor's satisfaction.
- (8) Dismantle, clean and dry aquanaut, and slow away to instructor's satisfaction.

## SNORKEL DIVER

Oral Examination	Date	Diving Officer
30 : 3 : 68	30 : 8 : 68	<i>[Signature]</i>

**This is to certify that**

Hans von Schweinitz

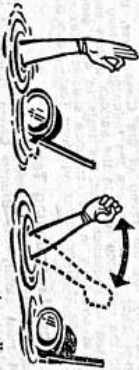
has completed the above training and is qualified to attend open water diving meetings as a

## SNORKEL DIVER

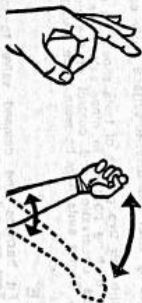
Branch Diving Officer  
Secretary

Date 2018168

## DIVING SIGNALS



"I am O.K." SURFACE "I need assistance"



"I am O.K." UNDERWATER "I need assistance"



**"Go up" "Go down" "Something is wrong"**  
For the complete system of Club diving signals  
see the British Sub-Aqua Diving Manual

**Group F**

100 yards on the surface as follows:

- (1) Fin 50 yards or more swimming.
- (2) Fin 50 yards or more swimming between snorkel tube and surface.
- (3) 50 yards on back, wearing aqua lung and carrying snorkel tube, but using neither.
- (4) Surfacting, drill. Dive in deep end, remove snorkel, fill snorkel tube and, exhaling, multiples, sit snorkel tube and, exhaling, surfact, give signal. Repeat twice more.
- (5) Share aqua lung with companion for 25 yards at a depth not greater than 10 feet.
- (6) 25 yards with mask, snorkel, and fins, but out of the water, by companion or following a rope.
- (7) Fin 50 yards submerged at speed. Complete in deep end with companion is simulating inactivity. Release both weightbelts, bring body to the surface and tow for 25 yards by B.S.-A.C. method.
- (8) Remove B.S.-A.C. equipment in the water, without assistance permitted, and carry out artificial respiration.

## Open Water Aqualung Test

On completion of Groups E and F the pupil may, at the discretion of the Branch Diving Officer, progress to open water aqualung training.

**Group G**

- (1) Demonstrate in open water with aqualing the surfacing drill and code of diver-to-surface party signals.
- (2) Demonstrate in open water with aqualing the correct adjustment of buoyancy when wearing a diving suit.
- (3) Carry out at least 5 open water dives to a depth of not less than 20 feet, and for submerged durations of not less than 15 minutes each. A diving suit must be worn for at least one of these dives.

On completion of Group G and on passing an appropriate oral examination by the Branch Diving Officer, the pupil may be rated by the Branch Committee as a

3rd CLASS DIVER



3rd CLASS DIVER		
Details of Training	Date	Instructor
<b>Safety lectures:</b>		
Effects of pressure	20:15:68	W. H. R. G. G.
Principles of the aqua lung	20:15:68	W. H. R. G. G.
Aqua lung use and buoyancy control	20:15:68	W. H. R. G. G.
Burst lung and ascent in emergency	20:15:68	W. H. R. G. G.
Air endurance	20:15:68	W. H. R. G. G.
Air cylinders and re-charging	20:15:68	W. H. R. G. G.
Maintenance of equipment	20:15:68	W. H. R. G. G.
Diving accessories	20:15:68	W. H. R. G. G.
Open water diving tests		
—Group E	21/7/68	W. H. R. G. G.
—Group F	21/7/68	W. H. R. G. G.
<b>Open water test—</b>		
Group G.	24/8/68	W. H. R. G. G.
Surfacing drill and signals	24/8/68	W. H. R. G. G.
Buoyancy adjustment with diving suit	24/8/68	W. H. R. G. G.
Dive with suit	24/8/68	W. H. R. G. G.

TRAINING RECORD		
Exam	Date	Diving Officer
Exam N.	25/8/68	W. H. R. G. G.

This is to certify that

Hans Van Schijndel

has completed the above training and is qualified to attend open water meetings as a

3rd CLASS DIVER

BRANCH STAMP

10.5.69

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3rd CLASS DIVER			
Site and Date	Equipment Used	Maximum Depth	Duration
28 July 68 Berkhem 68	Aqua lung wet suit	20	1 1/2 hr
11 Aug 68 50m Coul	Aqua lung wet suit	90ft	25 min
25 Aug 68 50m Coul	Aqua lung wet suit	80ft	40 min
25 Oct 68 50m Coul	Own aqua lung	90ft	30 min
27 April 69 Stoney Cove	70 aft. d. Own equipment	120ft-20 min	

QUALIFYING DIVES	
To be undertaken only after successful completion of pool training and intermediate aqua lung tests.	
Dive Details	Diving Marshal
visibility 6-10 feet	W. H. R. G. G.
good visibility 20-30 feet during 1st 20-30 feet during 2nd 20-30 feet during 3rd	W. H. R. G. G.
average poor visibility 15-20 feet with at 60 feet during 1st 60 feet during 2nd	W. H. R. G. G.
2nd with 11.05 C.	W. H. R. G. G.
1st 10ft. Very Cold.	W. H. R. G. G.

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2nd CLASS DIVER			
Site and Date	Equipment Used	Maximum Depth	Duration
27 Sep 69 PORTLAND	aqualung wet suit	50'	30 min
27 Sep 69 PORTLAND	"	30'	15 min
27 Sep 69 PORTLAND	"	45'	40 min
28 Sep 69 PORTLAND	"	50'	20 min

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QUALIFYING DIVES	
Dive Details	Diving Marshal
visibility 8' - weak of horizontal tweak ship	66 Mark
diver leader	
visibility 10' - heavy rock bottom clear open cave	66 Mark
visibility 6' - 2' - weak of horizontal tweak ship, diver leader	66 Mark

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## 2nd CLASS DIVER

To qualify for the rating of 2nd Class Diver, the 3rd Class Diver must log a minimum of 20 properly witnessed dives, of submerged durations of not less than 15 minutes each, in open water under the direct supervision of the Branch Diving Officer or a Diving Marshal in addition to those required for 3rd Class Diver.

Of these dives, 15 may be made in lakes, rivers or similar non-tidal waters. At least 5 must be made in the open sea.

5 of these dives must be made to depths of not less than 60 feet. The remainder must be made to depths of not less than 20 feet.

The candidate for 2nd Class Diver should act as Dive Leader on at least 4 occasions and also assist as Diving Marshal on at least 2 open water diving expeditions under the supervision of the Branch Diving Officer.

These qualifying dives are not to be regarded solely as 'experience' dives, but are part of the continuous training programme. Thus during the course of this further training the candidate should demonstrate on open water dives his ability in the following manner to the satisfaction of the Branch Diving Officer:

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- (1) At a depth of 30 feet, remove, replace and clear mouthpiece, then remove, replace and clear mask.
- (2) Share aqualung with companion for 25 yards at a depth not greater than 10 feet.
- (3) Demonstrate ability to find the way and navigate underwater—use of compass permitted.
- (4) Act as tender to a roped diver, giving and receiving satisfactory signals for a period of not less than 15 minutes.
- (5) Plan and execute a search using a rope at a depth of not less than 20 feet.
- (6) Plan and execute a search in water of very low visibility.
- (7) Jump into water in full equipment from a height of not less than 3 feet above water level in a depth of not less than 6 feet. Repeat twice more. Use care to ensure unobstructed water.

On completion of the above training and on passing an appropriate oral examination by the Branch Diving Officer, the pupil may be rated by the Branch Committee as a

2nd CLASS DIVER

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**DIVE PLANNING TABLES (for an ascent without stops)**

<b>Decompression</b>			<b>Approx. Air Cylinder Endurance</b>				
Single dive only in any 12 hour period			Air Consumption: 1 cu. ft./min. at depth				
Depth	Rate of ascent 60 feet per minute	Maximum Duration	Time for Ascent	Filled Cylinder Capacities			
				25 cu. ft.	40 cu. ft.	50 cu. ft.	80 cu. ft.
Surface	no limit	0 mins.	25 mins.	40 mins.	50 mins.	80 mins.	
10	3.5	"	0.5	19.2	30.7	38.3	61.5
20	6.1	"	0.5	15.6	24.9	31.1	49.9
30	9.1	"	0.5	13.2	21.0	26.2	42.0
40	12.2	135 mins.	1.0	11.3	18.1	22.6	36.2
50	15.2	85	1.0	9.9	15.9	19.9	31.8
60	18.3	60	1.0	8.7	14.2	17.7	28.4
70	21.3	40	1.5	8.0	12.8	16.0	25.7
80	24.4	30	1.5	7.3	11.7	14.6	23.4
90	27.4	25	1.5	6.7	10.7	13.4	21.5
100	30.5	20	2.0	6.2	9.9	12.4	19.9
110	33.5	17	2.0	5.8	9.2	11.5	18.5
120	36.6	14	2.0	5.4	8.6	10.8	17.3
130	39.6	11	2.5	5.0	8.1	10.1	16.2

For complete Dive Planning Tables see the British Sub-Aqua Club Diving Manual

**2nd CLASS DIVER**

Details of Training		Date	Instructor
<b>Safety lectures:</b>			
Nitrogen absorption			
Nitrogen narcosis			
Decompression			
Carbon dioxide poisoning			
Oxygen poisoning			
Underwater Navigation		24 Nov 68	H. S. L.
Ropes and roping methods		29 Nov 68	H. S. L.
Low visibility diving		29 Nov 68	H. S. L.
Diving expeditions			
Safety and emergency procedures			
Boat handling		24 Nov 68	H. S. L.
<b>Dive Leader</b>	1		
	2		
	3		
	4		

Details of Training		Date	Instructor
<b>Training Drills:</b>			
Clearing mouthpiece and mask			
Sharing aqualung			
Underwater Navigation			
Tender to roped diver			
Rope search			
Low visibility search			
3 jumps into water in full equipment			
<b>Diving Marshal</b>	1		
	2		

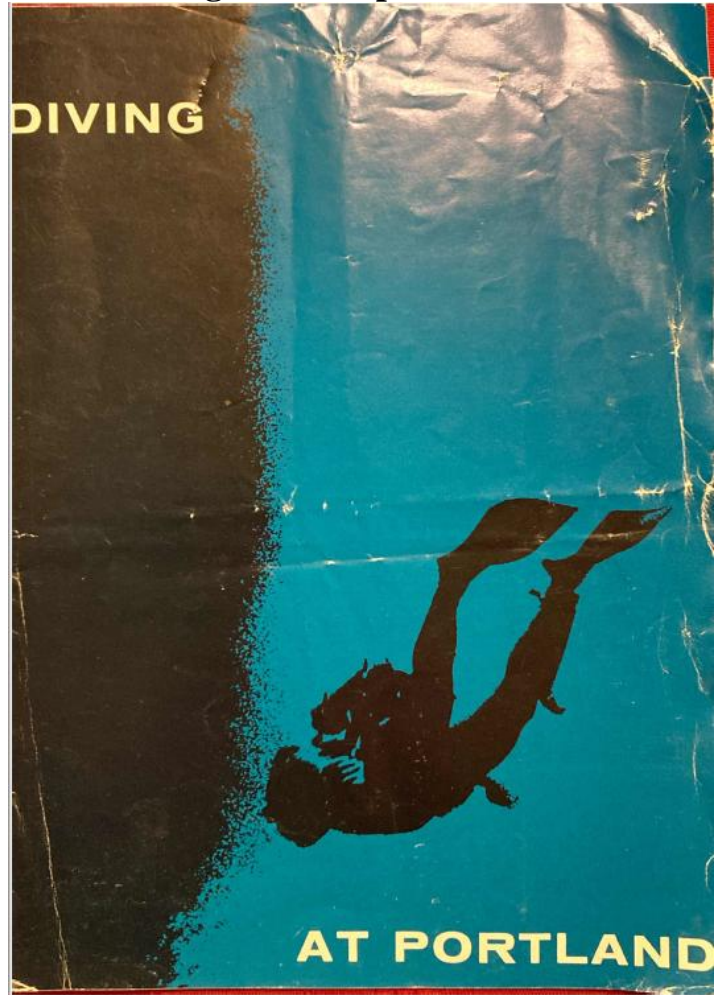
## Portland England Pamphlet 1969

**ANNUAL LOGBOOK VALIDATION**

Qualifications valid only if current certificate has been fully completed.

I have examined the Logbook(s) of.....  
.....No.....and confirm the qualifications  
and other details recorded therein are correct.

Current Recpt No..... Issued by Br. No..... Dvg. Offr..... Branch No..... Date.....	Current Recpt No..... Issued by Br. No..... Dvg. Offr..... Branch No..... Date.....
Current Recpt No..... Issued by Br. No..... Dvg. Offr..... Branch No..... Date.....	Current Recpt No..... Issued by Br. No..... Dvg. Offr..... Branch No..... Date.....
Current Recpt No..... Issued by Br. No..... Dvg. Offr..... Branch No..... Date.....	Current Recpt No..... Issued by Br. No..... Dvg. Offr..... Branch No..... Date.....







**H. M. T. JAMES FENNELL**

*H.M.T. James Fennell was in passage from Gibraltar to Portsmouth when she ran aground, in thick fog, at Blacknor Point on 16th January, 1920. Attempts were made to salvage her, but she was too badly holed, and she sank in 50 feet of water, 300 yards from the shore, on the Chesil Cove side of Blacknor, shown as No. 3 on the map on the back of this brochure. She lies there today – broken in two but well preserved.*

But the *James Fennell* is only one of the reasons why you should consider Cove Chalet Park as your centre for a diving week-end or holiday.

Equipped with a brand-new REAVELL SAT5H Air Purification Plant producing 20 cfm at 2500 psi, all your air requirements can be satisfied within yards of your chalet.

Drying facilities, specially for wet suits, are available and hot showers and toilets are within easy reach of all chalets. There is adequate car parking, in most cases immediately behind the chalets. A general store on site provides for most domestic requirements, though stocks may be limited in the very early and late periods.

The chalets are two-roomed, four-berthed, with the option of hiring a camp-bed or cot for a fifth. Fully equipped with metered electric lighting, cooking, cookers and refrigerators; the chalets are fitted with a couchette, convertible into a double bed, and a double tiered bunk – all fitted with interior sprung mattresses, blankets and pillows are provided but visitors should provide their own linen – use of which is obligatory.

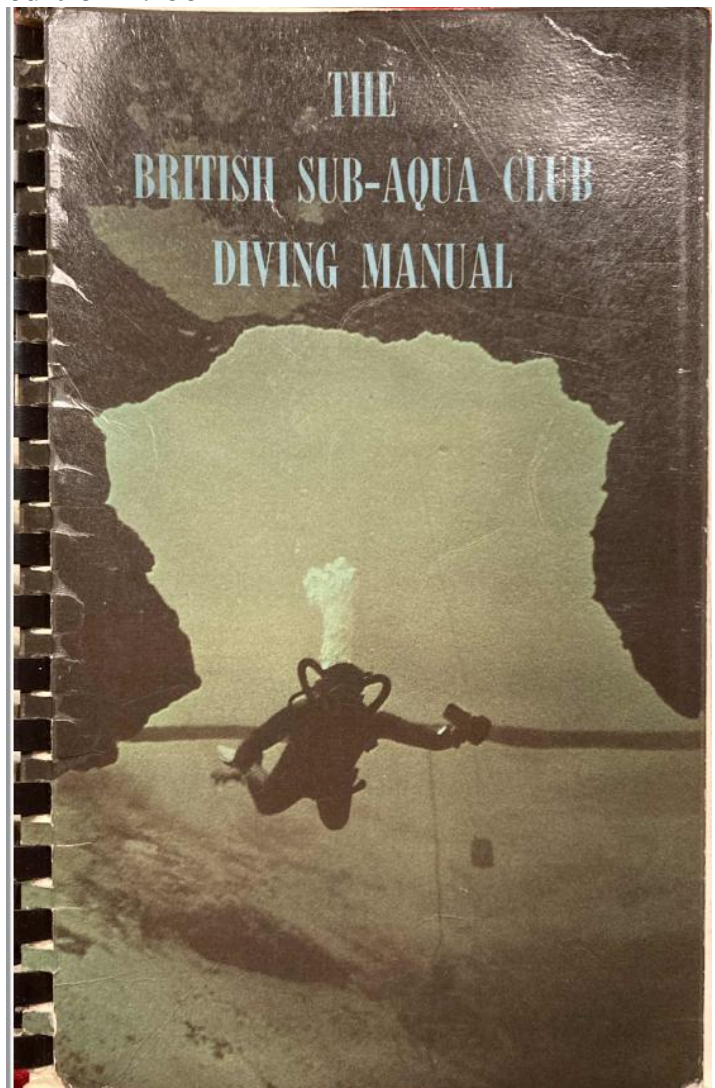
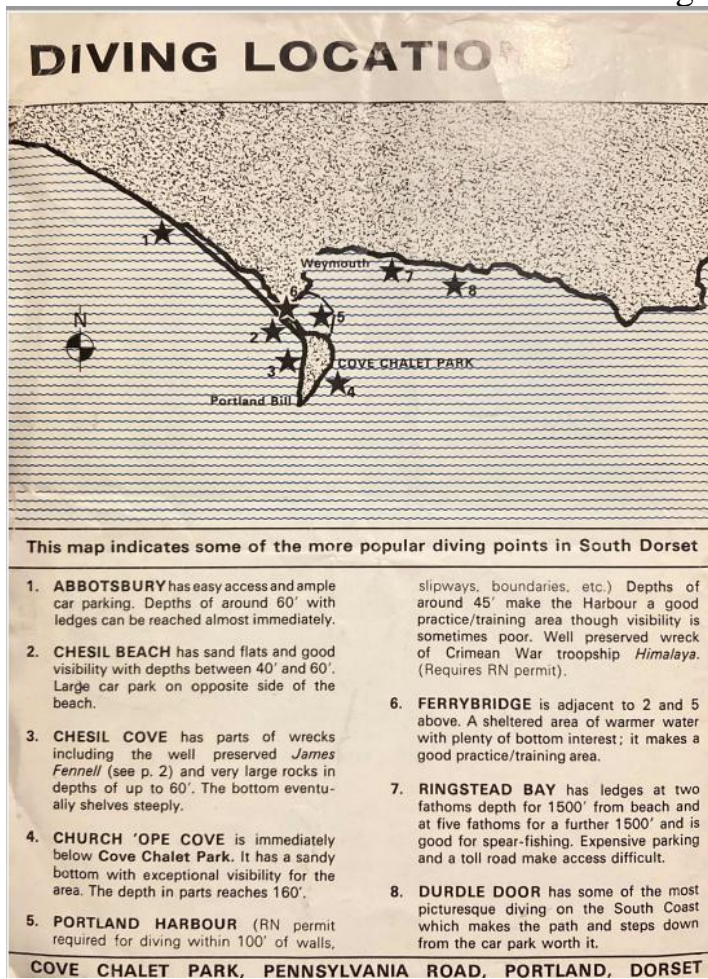
Whether diving or just getting away from it all – Cove Chalet Park is the ideal spot to bring the whole family. Portland itself, with bathing in Church 'Ope Cove, pleasant walks and friendly villages, implies a more relaxed time but easy access to WEYMOUTH, one of the South Coast's most popular resorts, puts more energetic amusements less than twenty minutes away.



**A VIEW OF A CHALET BLOCK**

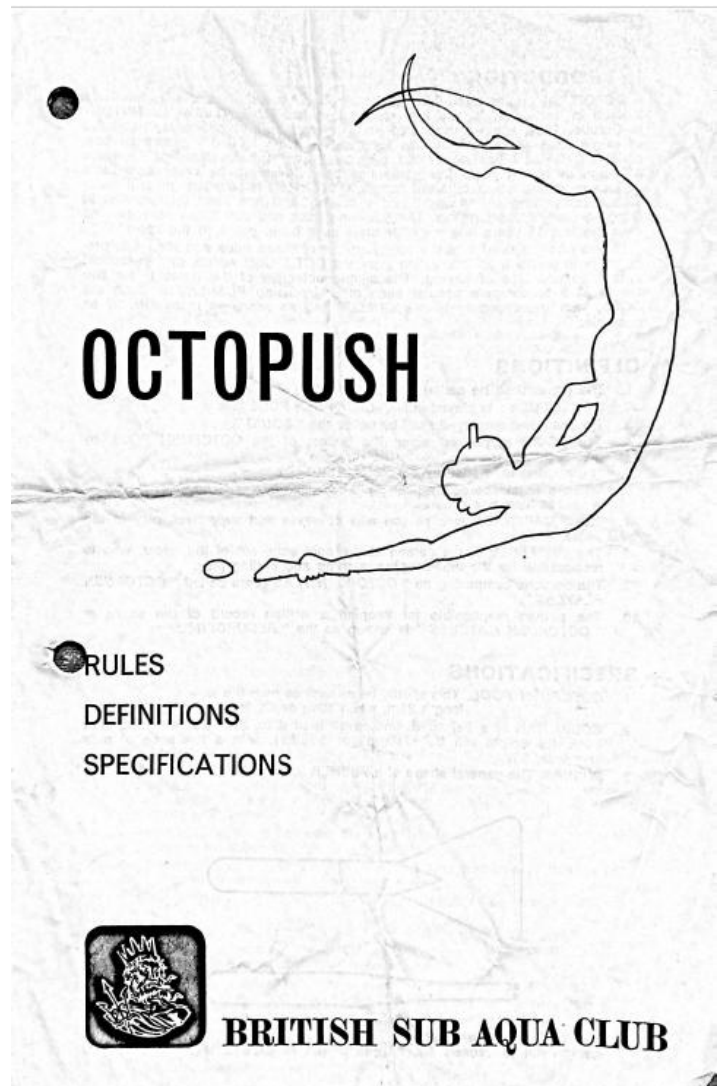
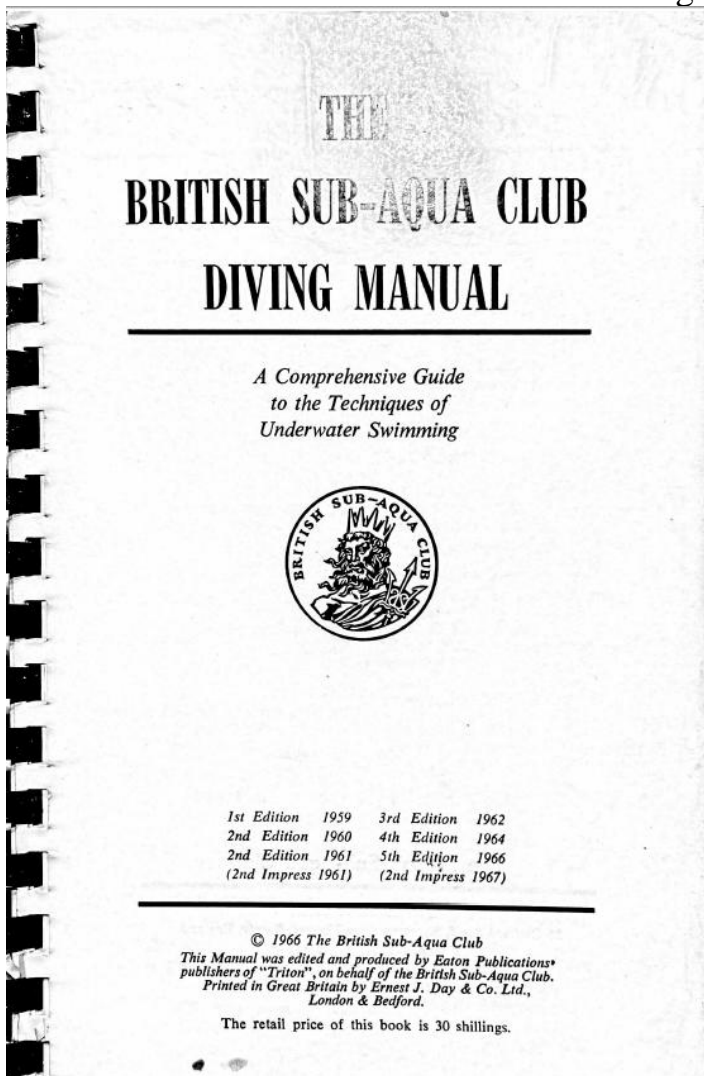
As you will see from the map on the back of this brochure, the location of most of the area's popular diving points means that, except in the very worst weather, **you should be able to dive somewhere within three miles of Cove Chalet Park; every day of your stay.**

# British Sub-Aqua Club Diving Manual 5th edition 1966





## Scuba Diving Game "Octopush" England 1969



## INTRODUCTION

OCTOPUSH originated within the British Sub-Aqua Club and with Southsea Branch in particular. It was first reported to NEPTUNE (Father to TRITON) in October 1954, when a dedicated group of members from Southsea decided to originate a game that was as far removed from "Land" games as possible. OCTOPUSH has now been played at Southsea for the last 15 years although in recent years the game has been taken up by other clubs and various countries under different names. OCTOPUSH is now the most popular indoor competitive diving sport in the country and has been instrumental in bringing many clubs together. The following rules and definitions have evolved over the last 15 years and we offer them as a basic guide to the sport.

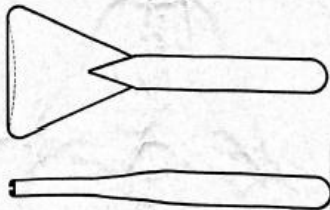
Please bear in mind that the sole purpose of these rules and their interpretation is to produce an interesting standard OCTOPUSH match, rich in tactical enterprise and free of fouling. The simple objective of the game is for two teams of 6 to compete against each other by using *PUSHERS* to push the *SQUID* into the opposing team's *GULLEY* and so score as many *GULLS* as possible.

## DEFINITIONS

1. The game shall be called "*OCTOPUSH*".
2. "*OCTOPUSH*" is played in an "*OCTOPUSH POOL*".
3. The lead disc employed shall be called the "*SQUID*".
4. The *SQUID* is pushed along the bottom of the *OCTOPUSH POOL* by means of a hand held "*PUSHER*".
5. The scoring area shall be called the "*GULLEY*".
6. When a team scores by pushing the *SQUID* into a *GULLEY* a "*GULL*" is said to have been scored.
7. The "*MARSHAL*" is a person who observes and supervises play in the water.
8. The "*REFEREE*" is a person at the pool side, out of the water, who is responsible for the time-keeping, starting and ending play.
9. The persons composing an "*OCTOPUSH TEAM*" are called "*OCTOPUSH PLAYERS*".
10. The person responsible for keeping a written record of the score of "*OCTOPUSH MATCHES*" is known as the "*RECORDER*".

## SPECIFICATIONS

1. *OCTOPUSH POOL*. This should be as near as possible to:—  
length 25m; width 10m; depth 2m.
2. *SQUID*. This is a flat solid, uncovered lead disc, 8cm diameter and 3cm thick. Its weight will be 1710gm (or 3.75lbs), with a tolerance of plus or minus, 5%.
3. *PUSHER*. The general shape of a *PUSHER* is:—



Length not to exceed 30cm; breadth not to exceed 12cm; thickness of

the blade not to exceed 1.5cm. The *PUSHER* should be either neutrally or positively buoyant in fresh water; it must *not* be negatively buoyant. The maximum recess allowed in front or on the side of the blade is 1cm. In the interest of safety, the outside corners of the *PUSHER* should be rounded off to 1cm radius.

4. *GULLEY*. This is a depression in the bottom of the *OCTOPUSH POOL*, one at either end, against the centre of the end walls. Dimensions are:—4m long; 10cm wide; 3cm deep.  
(Until a pool with this facility is available, the *GULLEY* may be marked off by two "*GULLEY POSTS*", 50cm high, held to the pool bottom by suckers.)
5. *MARSHALS*. These are two persons who are familiar with the rules of *OCTOPUSH* and are preferably experienced players. The *MARSHALS* remain in the water for the duration of play and wear masks, fins and snorkels.
6. *REFEREE*. This is a person responsible for starting play by means of a whistle or other suitable instrument. He is responsible for timing the duration of the game and signals (by whistle) end of play when the match time has expired (End-of-play is signalled to players underwater by the *MARSHALS*; see RULE 24).
7. *OCTOPUSH TEAM*. There are six *OCTOPUSH PLAYERS* to a team. They may be male, female, adults or juniors etc. The two teams may be distinguished apart by wearing suitably coloured clothing and by using contrasting coloured *PUSHERS*.
8. *OCTOPUSH PLAYER*. Each player will be equipped with mask, fins, flexible snorkel and *PUSHER*. Protective gloves may be worn if desired. No weight belt may be worn except in conjunction with a "wet-suit" in cold water. All equipment used must have the prior approval of the *REFEREE*.
9. *OCTOPUSH MATCH*. This lasts for 22 minutes, consisting of 10 minutes playing time each way with a 2 minute break at half-time. Extra time of 5 minutes each way may be played in the event of a draw.
10. *RECORDER*. This is a person who maintains a written record of the scores during *OCTOPUSH MATCHES*. The function may, under certain circumstances, be fulfilled by the Referee.

## RULES

1. The *SQUID* must never be handled by a player whilst a match is in play.
2. The *SQUID* must never be lifted off the bottom, either on a *PUSHER* or by hand whilst a match is in play.
3. Should the *SQUID* be accidentally lifted onto a *PUSHER* whilst a match is in play, it must be immediately dropped to the bottom.
4. The *SQUID* may be pushed in any direction along the pool bottom whilst a match is in play.
5. A player who commits a foul will be obliged to spend, at the discretion of the *MARSHAL*, up to 2 minutes of play out of the water, at his team's end of the pool.
6. A *MARSHAL* can, in extreme cases, send an *OCTOPUSH PLAYER* out of the water for the remainder of a match.
7. On completion of a time penalty, the offending player may then re-enter the water at either corner of his team's end.
8. A time penalty begins from the moment the offending player leaves the water.
9. Timing of the time penalty is the responsibility of the *REFEREE*.
10. The offending player must wait for a signal from the *REFEREE* indicating expiry of the time penalty, before re-entering the water.
11. A foul is committed if a player grasps another player in any way.
12. A foul is committed if a player grasps or removes or attempts to remove another player's equipment.
13. A foul is committed if a player deliberately strikes another player with either *PUSHER*, hand, head, knee or foot etc.



## Dive Book in USA 1970-1979

14. A foul is committed if a player who is not in possession of the SQUID deliberately impedes or obstructs any other player.
15. Interpretation of foul play is the sole responsibility of the MARSHALS.
16. It is a condition of entry into an OCTOPUSH MATCH that the decisions of the MARSHALS and REFEREE are binding at all times.
17. No player is allowed to stand in shallow water whilst a match is in play.
18. An OCTOPUSH GAME is said to be "in play" from the time the REFEREE starts the game until the time he stops it.
19. The PUSHER may be held in either left or right hand, but on no account may the PUSHER be held by both hands simultaneously.
20. The PUSHER may be held by the handle only.
21. Any part of the PUSHER may be used to play the SQUID.
22. An OCTOPUSH PLAYER is said to be "in possession" only when his PUSHER is in contact with the SQUID.
23. A player in possession is at liberty to move in any direction.
24. When a MARSHAL wishes to stop play, he will dive and hold his hand flat, palm down with fingers outstretched about 5-10cm (2-4 inches) above the SQUID. This signifies "end of play" and no further play can take place until it is restarted by the REFEREE.
25. A GULL is scored when the SQUID drops into a GULLEY. Where the GULLEY is marked out by GULLEY POSTS, then a GULL is scored when the SQUID passes between them from the direction of the opponent's end.
26. When a GULL is scored, play must stop immediately.
27. It is the responsibility of the MARSHALS to replace the SQUID in the centre of the OCTOPUSH POOL.
28. The starting position of all players at the beginning of a match or after the scoring of a GULL is along their respective ends of the OCTOPUSH POOL and in contact with the end.
29. Over-arm strokes are allowed on the surface but players are reminded of the danger of striking another player.
30. The OCTOPUSH PLAYERS will come under the jurisdiction of the REFEREE and MARSHALS from the commencement of the match until it is declared ended.

**OCTOPUSH is a useful sport for many reasons**

- (1) It provides something within a club for members who have completed their training and are looking for another "outlet".
- (2) It provides first class training in the efficient use of basic equipment.
- (3) It provides a truly competitive *team* sport for divers which requires both skill as a diver and the ability to develop tactical manoeuvres.
- (4) It increases inter-club liaison which brings benefit to everybody concerned in many ways.
- (5) It keeps divers fitter over the winter months in preparation for the next season's diving.
- (6) It's fun!

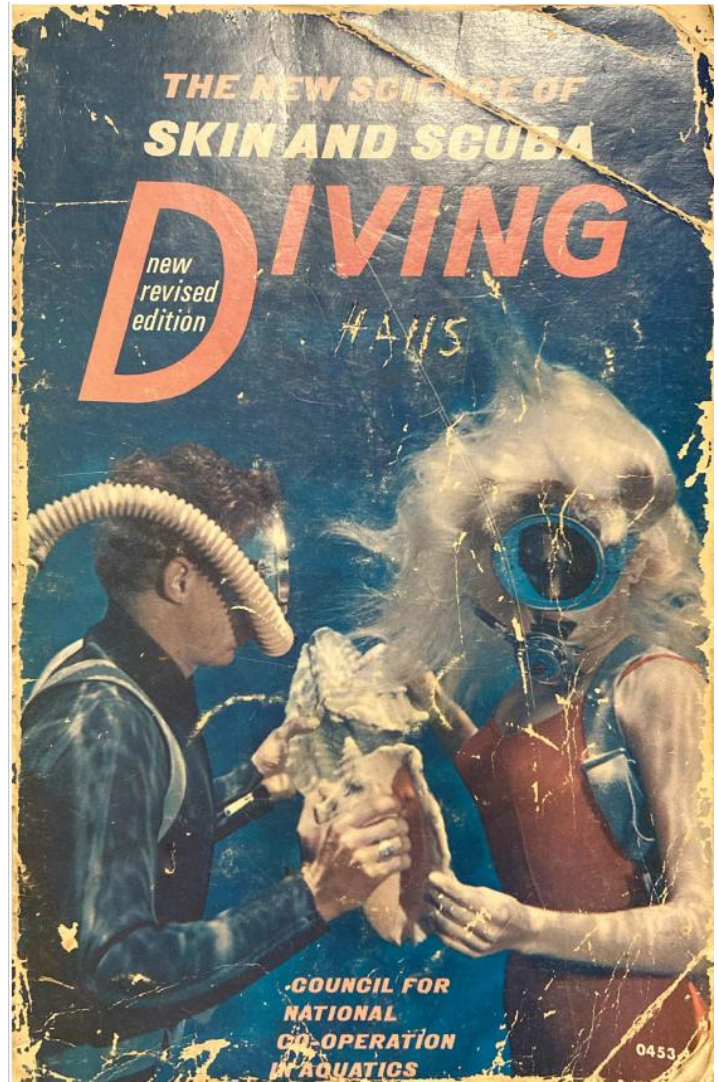
Enquiries or comments are welcomed and should be addressed to:—

**THE BRITISH SUB-AQUA CLUB  
"OCTOPUSH"**

**160 GREAT PORTLAND STREET  
LONDON WIN 5TB**

Further supplies of this leaflet may also be obtained from the above at a cost of 9d each or 5s per 25 post paid.

Published by The British Sub-Aqua Club 160 Great Portland Street London WIN 5TB



## Neptune Scuba Club membership 1970-1972

THE NEW SCIENCE OF  
SKIN AND SCUBA DIVING

Third Revised Edition

Illustrations by ANDRE ECUYER

ASSOCIATION PRESS • NEW YORK

NEPTUNE SCUBA CLUB  
SEMI ANNUAL DUES

Member Hans Van Schmeintz

Dues 7/70 thru 12/70 6.00

USA & Southern Council 3.00

Back Dues \_\_\_\_\_

Other: Sub 4.00

TOTAL DUE 13.00

Make check payable to:  
Neptune Scuba Club

c/o Carolyn Barnett  
P.O. Box 262  
Jackson, S.C. 29231

NOTICE  
DUES NOT PAID BY Oct 1 WILL REMOVE YOU  
FROM ROLL. NEW MEMBERSHIP MUST BE APPLIED  
FOR.

SCHEDULE OF DIVES - 1971

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Activity</u>
January	Open	
February 27-28	Crystal River and Branford	General Dive with River Float
March 27 - 28	Pensacola or Panama City	Dive on Wreck, Spearfish
April 4	Edgefield Quarry	Easter Egg Hunt and Picnic
May	Open	
June 26-27	Florida Keys	Charter Boat, Spearfish, Photography, General
July 18 '1	Clark Hill	Picnic and Dive
August 14-15	Florida Keys	Charter Boat, Spearfish, Photography, General
September 18-19	Branford and Manatee	General Dive
October 9-10	Edgefield Quarry	
November 13-14	Branford and Madison Blue	General Dive
December 4-5	TBA	Christmas Party



## Neptune Scuba Equipment Catalog 1970



**Nemrod® seamless**  
**PROFESSIONAL DIVE EQUIPMENT**  
Sold in professional dive shops only.

**NEPTUNE DIVE SHOP**  
120 Georgia Ave.  
North Augusta, S. C. 29841  
803 279-2797

DIVE LIKE A PRO WITH **seamless Nemrod**



**seamless Nemrod**

**NEW PROFESSIONAL ADJUSTABLE SNORKEL**  
A professional snorkel for professional divers. The first snorkel that can be extended from a non-use or calm water position to a height of 18 1/2 inches for rough water snorkeling. Designed to lie snug against the diver's head to reduce drag and vibration. Features a large 3/4 inch opening for positive clearing, a flex hose that bends to any shape and is non-kinking with a non-fatiguing mouthpiece.  
99-6051 ..... \$5.00

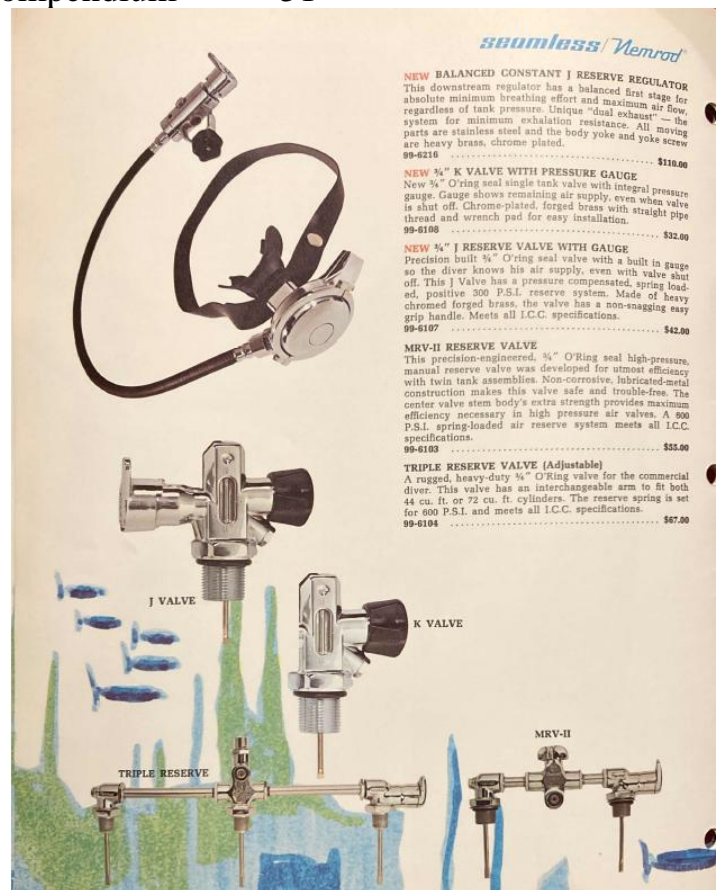
**MENORCA PROFESSIONAL SNORKEL**  
Designed to professional standards, this new, all-rubber snorkel has all the features divers want most. Extra-comfort mouthpiece, flexible ringed hose. International orange mouthpiece, hose and reflector add to diver's safety.  
99-6041 ..... \$4.50

**VALENCIA PROFESSIONAL MASK**  
Designed as a minimal-air displacement mask, the Valencia brings the eyes closer to the face plate for maximum visibility. Rectangular shaped, this top-quality mask has a tempered safety lens and adjustable split strap.  
99-6007 ..... \$7.00

**MAX-VUE PROFESSIONAL MASK**  
Designed to give 180° visibility without distortion, this superior mask features a tempered face plate, external equalizing clamps, non-return exhaust valve, chrome fittings, and a split, knobbed, non-slipping strap.  
99-6500 ..... \$17.90

**TOLEDO PROFESSIONAL MASK**  
The short feathered skirt of this mask now has a double sealed surface for a better fit. The wide angle lens means minimum displacement, yet maximum peripheral vision. Other features include tempered face plate, water expeller valve and an easy grip nose piece for equalizing pressure.  
99-6322 ..... \$11.50

ADJUSTABLE  
MENORCA  
VALENCIA  
MAX-VUE  
TOLEDO



**seamless Nemrod**

**NEW BALANCED CONSTANT J RESERVE REGULATOR**  
This downstream regulator has a balanced first stage for absolute minimum breathing effort and maximum air flow, regardless of tank pressure. Unique "dual exhaust" — the parts are stainless steel and the body yoke and yoke screw are heavy brass, chrome plated.  
99-6216 ..... \$118.00

**NEW 3/4" K VALVE WITH PRESSURE GAUGE**  
New 3/4" O'ring seal single tank valve with integral pressure gauge. Gauge shows remaining air supply, even when valve is shut off. Chrome-plated, forged brass with straight pipe thread and wrench pad for easy installation.  
99-6108 ..... \$32.00

**NEW 3/4" J RESERVE VALVE WITH GAUGE**  
Precision built 3/4" O'ring seal valve with a built in gauge so the diver knows his air supply, even with valve shut off. This J Valve has a pressure compensated, spring loaded, positive 300 P.S.I. reserve system. Made of heavy chrome plated brass, the valve has a non-snagging easy grip handle. Meets all I.C.C. specifications.  
99-6107 ..... \$42.50

**MRV-II RESERVE VALVE**  
This precision-engineered, 3/4" O'ring seal high-pressure, manual reserve valve was developed for utmost efficiency with twin tank assemblies. Non-corrosive, fabricated-metal construction makes this valve safe and trouble-free. The center valve stem body's extra strength provides maximum efficiency necessary in high pressure air valves. A 300 P.S.I. spring-loaded air reserve system meets all I.C.C. specifications.  
99-6103 ..... \$35.00

**TRIPLE RESERVE VALVE (Adjustable)**  
A rugged, heavy-duty 3/4" O'ring valve for the commercial diver. This valve has an interchangeable arm to fit both 44 cu. ft. or 72 cu. ft. cylinders. The reserve spring is set for 600 P.S.I. and meets all I.C.C. specifications.  
99-6104 ..... \$67.50

J VALVE  
K VALVE  
MRV-II  
TRIPLE RESERVE



**seamless Nemrod**

**PERFORMANCE-PROVEN DIVING CYLINDERS**  
Now every Nemrod cylinder has special internal and external sealers and coatings to assure the owner of maximum safety and long "rust-less" use of his tank. The interior of every tank is epoxy-coated to help reduce the possibility of interior corrosion. Exterior of the Nemrod tanks are either galvanized or have a long lasting rust and peel-resistant coating of International orange vinyl.

**INTERNATIONAL ORANGE TANKS**  
99-6135 — Double 72 cu. ft. MRV-II Reserve Valve, Quick Release Harness ..... \$210.00

**GALVANIZED TANKS**  
99-6145 — Double 72 cu. ft. MRV-II Reserve Valve, Quick Release Harness ..... \$210.00

Seamless also carries a complete line of single tanks in International Orange or Galvanized with many possible combinations available. We also offer a 26 cu. ft. tank in International Orange only. 5 year warranty, all tanks.

**ASK ABOUT THE NEW SEAMLESS 100 CU. FT. ORANGE VINYL TANK**

**NEW SINGLE BAND BACK PACK**  
Designed to fit perfectly to the diver's back. The single band is stainless steel with a simple, but sure holding mechanism. A new stronger waist buckle for rapid closing and to avoid loosening of strap. Features a crotch strap.  
99-6296 ..... \$25.00



## Hans' Presentation in 1971

**TITLE:** SCUBA, OPEN, CLOSED AND SEMI-CLOSED CIRCUIT**OBJECTIVES:** Upon completion of this topic the student will be able to:

- Identify the three types of scuba systems
- Name the breathing media used in the three scuba systems
- Name some of the dangers and limitations of the scuba systems

**MATERIALS:**

- Training aids
  - Charts/drawings
  - Hand outs
- References
  - British Sub-Aqua Club Diving Manual
  - New Science of Skin And Scuba Diving
  - U S Navy Diving Manual

**INTRODUCTION:****NAME:** Hans Von Schweinitz**Background:** Started Diving in England, AF Photography, goal Scuba Diving Instructor**SUBJECT:** Open, Closed, And Semi-Closed Scuba Systems**CREATE INTEREST:** Porpoises against silent divers in Vietnam, use of closed circuit scuba, NEWS PAPER ARTICLE**VALUE TO TRAINEE:** Advancement/selfimprovement after completion of this course. Availability of new Scuba equipment**OVERVIEW AND OBJECTIVES**

- Identification of the three Scuba Systems
- What breathing media is used in the three scuba systems
- Understand the limitation and dangers of the three systems
- Information type lecture

**PRESENTATION:** 1. What do we breathe?

- AIR, explain what is inhaled and exhaled
- Mention Helium as a substitute for Nitrogen
- Need to wash out Carbon Dioxide (use chart)

## 2. Open-Circuit Scuba

- Demand type/continuous flow. WWII Cousteau/Gagnan(Gunjon)
- Compressed clean air.
- Not reinhaled, exhaled into the water
- Problems, decompression, limit about 225feet
- DANGER "NEVER USE PURE OXYGEN" in open circuit scuba, explosion. Oxygen poisoning. Carbon monoxide danger if not clean.
- Exhaustion no problem, surface.

## 3. Closed-Circuit Scuba

- Pure Oxygen ONLY. Never air or mixed gases. (1lt/min)
  - Reinhaled from bags after Carbon Dioxide is removed by filter (baralyme) no bubbles.
  - Extensive training, military use
  - DANGER OF OXYGEN POISONING, Navy safety limit 25feet
  - Exhaustion no problem, enough in bags to surface
4. Semi-closed circuit Scuba
- Oxygen and Nitrogen or Oxygen and Helium mixtures.
  - Partial rebreathing, intermittent discharge, simular system to closed circuit scuba
  - Greater depth times with Helium.
  - 2lt/min Oxygen conserves gas supply, longer dives, decompression stops shorter on Oxygen
  - Complex, extensive training (Electrolung)
  - Exhaustion of gas supply dangerous, Oxygen deficiency.

**SUMMARY**

- We breathe gas, consume Oxygen, exhale more CO<sub>2</sub> which must be discharged or absorbed.
- Open Circuit: Use air only, clean approved air. Never Oxygen No reinhaling.
- Closed Circuit: Oxygen only, danger of oxygen poisoning, reinhaling 25 feet safety limit, military use.
- Semi-Closed Circuit: Mixed gases, complex training, Oxygen deficiency danger at exhaustion



## Hans' Presentation in 1972

title: *British Sub - Aqua Club*

intro: *slides or trays with George Pate*  
*and discussion about BSAC*  
*and could our club use some of their*  
*methods to enjoy diving*

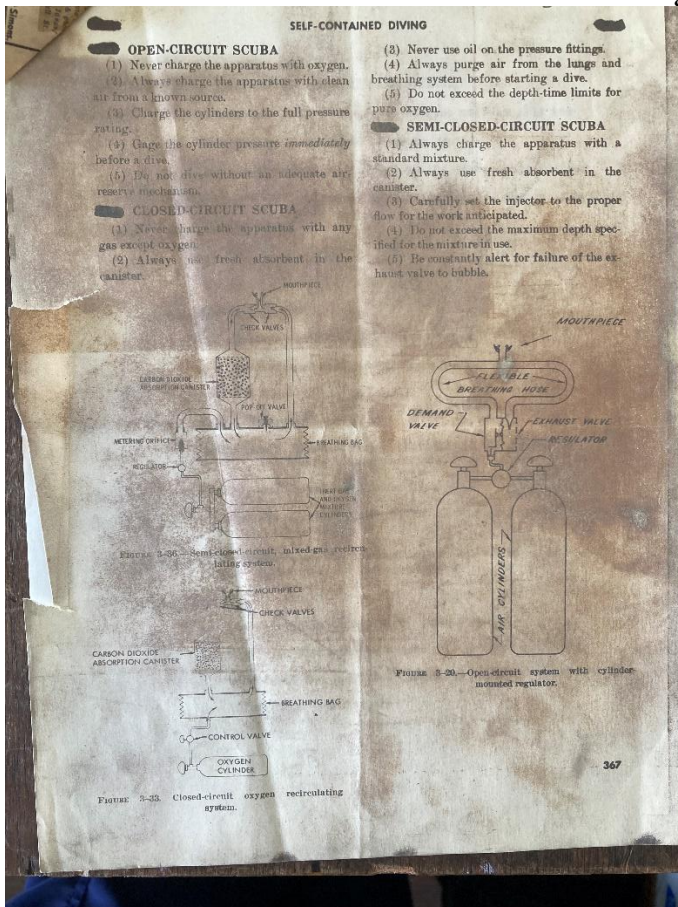
overview: *How it became a member*  
*Britons dive on mini-budget*  
*certification procedures*  
*Vocabulary / equipment differences*  
*Organisation of clubs*  
*where they dive*

test: *becoming a member while stationed in UK*  
*submerging test (weight)*  
*visit to Bath*  
*entrance fee 1 pound \$2.20*  
*annual dues 3 pounds \$6.60*  
*wife 1 pound \$2.20*  
*What I got for this:*  
*log book (NAUT)*  
*bag, book, manual, certification, air, equipment*  
*magazine (Triton)*

*How Britons dive for small expenses*  
*club owned equipment?*  
*boat pumps, or, tanks, regulators, etc.*  
*side showing meeting at 4pm*

Fund raising

*Whole family*  
*Raffles (lottery)*  
*jumble sales, walks, parties*  
*not luck admission*



## Supersecret Porpoises Withdrawn From Vietnam

SAIGON (UPI) — The U.S. Navy has pulled a supersecret team of warrior porpoises out of Vietnam after a year of guarding against Communist frogmen, military sources said Saturday.

The sources said the porpoises, trained at the Navy Undersea Research and Development Center in San Diego, Calif., left Vietnam last November, possibly to return to San Diego.

The six porpoises and their dozen trainers had the job while in Vietnam of guarding the harbor of the Cam Ranh Bay air base from Communist frogmen. Weapons were attached to their snouts and on several occasions they killed underwater guerrillas, the sources said.

Although their presence was open knowledge throughout the country, the Navy stamped "top secret" on the project and refused to answer almost all questions about the porpoises.

A Navy spokesman issued a brief communique Saturday saying only: "The collection of research data scheduled for the Republic of Vietnam concerning surveillance capabilities of porpoises was completed in late 1971 and the porpoises have been withdrawn. Further details are not available."

The sources said the porpoises, while in Vietnam, were taken out into the harbor at Cam Ranh Bay each day in a special boat and set loose. They said sailors in the boat used a radio transmitter-receiver system to order the porpoises to patrol different areas of the harbor or to bring them back to the boat.

The sources said an assortment of different weapons, one resembling a switchblade, were attached to the snouts of the porpoises. On seeing a swimmer they signalled their trainers and, if given the okay, then went in and attacked.

The sources said there were "several proven cases" of porpoises killing underwater guerrillas at Cam Ranh Bay, but they declined to give any details.

Communist frogmen never managed to blow up any ships at Cam Ranh Bay while the porpoises were on duty although they hit vessels in all of Vietnam's other major ports.

Certification and Training

Training by club members

OK by Dive officer

Pictures + pool + dives

Explain log book manual (NAUI manual)

1 snorkel diver

3 class (class (100 dives))

2 class

Dive leader every one

Quality of training

Differences no free ascent same as  
pilot ejectionwet suits made from sheet of neoprene  
gun licence, no scuba with spears

Buddy line + signals

tests essay type, black out emphasis

Physical fitness Pool in the winter

~~swims a month~~ every fortnight

Octopus (children wives etc)

OrganisationUK, Branch, Club 12 members (start 20  
Grants by Government)Chairman, Vice Chairman (speaks for Club  
at UK level)

Honorary secretary (minutes, correspondence)

Treasurer (club dues funds)

Diving Officer (training approval tests)

Equipment chairman (compressor schedule  
receipts + repairs)Committee meetings not all members  
(why not all contribute)it took almost 10 years for scuba  
to come to U.S.A.

1000 dived in Europe already

Vocabulary / equipment differences

show	US	UK	UK
air tank			aqualung (marking)
swimming pool		water puddle	bath (bathtub)
life vest		rainy shirt	life jacket (color)
pressure gauge PSI			ATM = 15 PSI
depth gauge cylinder			bathymeter
skin diver		mask diver	snorkel diver
regulator			demand valve
dive		bird	desert
help			sea weed
talcum power			French chalk
<del>1. I will drop by to night</del>	Flag		<del>1. I will drop by to night</del>
<del>to see you</del>			<del>to see you</del>
I will drop by to night			I will knock you up to night

Diving activitiesquarries, lakes, coast sites  
show map 150 miles to coastSummaryyou will be welcome  
recognized if certified.

tanks might not be filled

expect highly qualified divers

used to cold water

Remember they dive on a mini budget

Write ahead to branch that you come

I believe we could ~~learn from them~~  
use some of their methods of club  
activities.Closing



# Cayman Islands DIVING

Just One or Two by jet from Miami, Grand Cayman is a beautiful island with a distinctive frequent current that will take you from Grand Cayman with a short half hour period of idling time to a colony of coral and a variety of colorful fish and a variety of coral reefs and a variety of coral reefs and a variety of coral reefs.

For more information, call 800-368-3688 or visit our website at [www.caymanislands.com](http://www.caymanislands.com). For more information, call 800-368-3688 or visit our website at [www.caymanislands.com](http://www.caymanislands.com).

# Cayman Islands DIVING

A map of the Eastern United States showing flight routes. Lines connect New York to Chicago, Miami, and New Orleans. From Chicago, a line goes to the Cayman Islands. From Miami, a line goes to Kingston. From New Orleans, a line goes to the Cayman Islands. The Cayman Islands and Kingston are marked with dots and labeled.

The fish are curious. They came right up to your mask and took you right in the eye. They're not spoiled yet. They don't see many people.

You're in about six feet of dead air now. And you can see the bottom like there was

You dangle around for a while. Wishing you'd brought your camera and your lens and your spiritgun and all your friends. And you see how why when chavs talk about these islands, hey, a moat whisper. That's your first morning in the Caymans.

If a letter you might  
 out in a shell and snivel  
 around the cooler necks. These  
 are over three hundred char-  
 weeks out there, in about six  
 feet of water.

Tomorrow you can hear  
 with the tanks, and poke into  
 the weeds in Georgetown.  
 Hancock Big wrecks, Steam  
 that have gone down in this  
 century. They're about 25 feet  
 under. Where the sunlight is  
 filtered to a haze. Air and water  
 the silence is deafening.

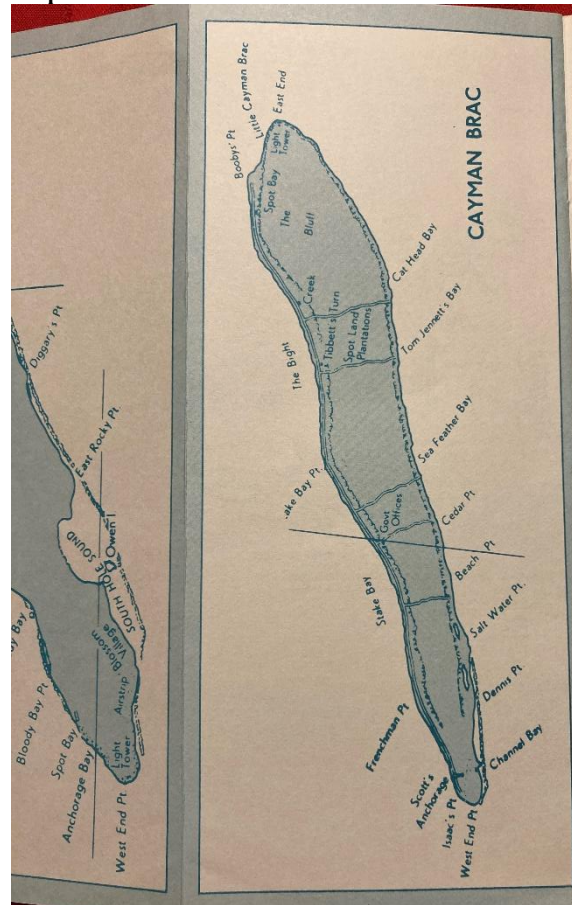
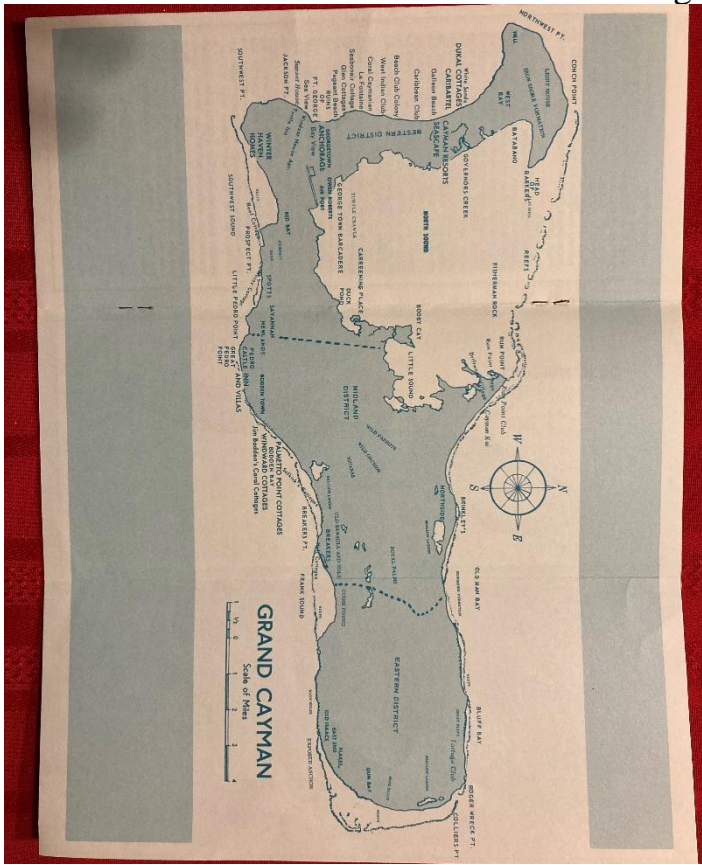
Or you can latch onto a cable  
 out past the reefs. To the salt  
 and drop off divers, 80 or 80

from here on, you just have to do it. In Hippo and musk straight out from any desert. With camels and 10 lbs and two whole ones in one of the under-water jangles on the East Coast reefs. With gun or a sling if you want to hunt down your dinner.

From here on, you're diving in the Caymans, and that just about says all there is to say







**16. SHOPPING IN**  
One of Cayman is Shopping. Enticement from all over the shops... china, those in many Irish linen, French liquors are other crafts of turtle and purses and intriguing. Some islands' idyllic waterfront shops

**17. SIGHTSEEING**  
For those who like the remains of the rugged coral offer some 325 Cayman, in 1781 Sails" took place

The "Turtle Cr and house glass ever seen before

On the island of extremely interesting artifacts, and Pedro Castle, Island landmark see gold doub salvage from the Kiemanus Mus treasures from tributing much

For a pleasure manager to arrange includes skin marine life on lunch for you in foil and roasts Cayman Brac a bit of variety different in a length of the sheer cliff of provides a drive The limestone reputed to be boat excursion

If you prefer self, rental Surprise you called in " miles from

