



FAIRFIELD COUNTY DIVING ASSOCIATION SURFACE INTERVAL

March 2003

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The President's Corner by Mel Rich, Jr.

Thanks to Captain Noel for his excellent presentation last month. He enthusiastically narrated through his slide and video presentation. Leading groups to tropical destinations is one of the things he does best. From shark diving in the Bahamas to diving the coral encrusted wrecks of Truk Lagoon, he's experienced some of the best. No sign of him slowing down. Like the energizer bunny he just keeps on goin'! Many more adventures Captain!

And now that spring is around the corner, it's a good time to begin thinking about your adventures. To kick things off and get jazzed about diving again, attend the Boston Sea Rovers and/or Beneath the Sea. Between the workshops, seminars and exhibitors there's plenty get your imagination going. It's always interesting to see what's 'new and improved' - some information gathering if you will. Then get those plans in the book!

If you want to keep your costs down plan some local dive trips. There's some good wreck diving right

here in the sound. It can be brail diving for sure, but it's a good place to train for deeper wreck dives such as the Oregon and the U-853 - both of which are both in about 130 feet of water. Orbit runs weekend and mid-week trips out of Captain's Cove to many of the local wrecks. Call the shop for the summer schedule. After a day of diving you can chug down some cold beers at the cove. Can't wait for those hot summer days!

If you want to blow out of town for the day, Fort Wetherill is a good choice. And bring the grill by all means! Burgers and dogs always taste better by the water. Bring the kids too! There's always someone in the group to watch them while you go for a dive.

Hey make a weekend out of it. You can camp at Burlingame State Park which is about 20 minutes from Fort Wetherill I think. Start making those plans!

CPSC, UWATEC AG Announce Recall of 1995 Dive Computers

WASHINGTON, D.C. - In cooperation with the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), UWATEC AG, of Hallwil, Switzerland, is voluntarily recalling about 390 dive computers manufactured in 1995 and sold under the model name Aladin Air X NitrOx. Software in the dive computers may inaccurately calculate desaturation times, resulting in possible decompression sickness under aggressive dive conditions.

UWATEC AG has received five reports of decompression sickness allegedly associated with the use of the 1995 dive computers.

This recall involves Aladin Air X NitrOx dive computers manufactured in 1995. The manufacture date is located on the back of the dive computer, in the lower right hand corner. The date code reads the number of the month followed by a decimal point and the

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February Meeting Raffle Winners

After a fascinating slide/video presentation on **Captain Noel's Worldwide Adventures** by our own Captain Noel Voroba, we held our regular monthly raffle to support our **DAN** sponsorship.

Winners in our **DAN** raffle were: Dive Accessory Collection donated by Ski and Scuba Connection— **Ed Arsenault**; Dive Console Bag donated

by Ski and Scuba Connection - **Ed Arsenault**, Divers Magazine donated by Ski and Scuba Connection - **Ben Danielczuk**; Lobster Bag donated by New England Dive Center - **Steve Ziobrowski**; Dive Mask Bag donated by New England Dive Center - **Chris Bradbury**; Assorted Photo Kit donated by New England Dive Center - **Gina Yacovone**; Dive Snorkel donated by Orbit Marine - **Ben Danielczuk**; Dive Beacon donated by Jim Anderson - **Paul Gacek**; Vintage FCDA Jacket donated by George Friend - **Ben Danielczuk**; Black Sports Jacket donated by George Friend - **Jen Lisieski**

and Tickets to the Boston Sea Rovers Show donated by the Boston Sea Rovers - **Rick Bartholomew**, **Steve Ziobrowski** and **Don Brown**.

Special thanks to those who donated prizes for this meeting to help support our **DAN** Raffle: **Orbit Marine Sports Center**, **Ski and Scuba Connection**, **New England Dive Center**, **Jim Anderson** and **George Friend**.

Remember, you can't win if you don't buy tickets and you can't buy tickets if you don't come to FCDA events and meetings!



**FAIRFIELD
COUNTY
DIVING
ASSOCIATION**

P.O. Box 3005,
Fairfield, CT 06430

Internet mail: fcda@aol.com
<http://members.aol.com/fcda>

2003 Board

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Visiting the Bismarck, Explorers Revise Its Story by William J. Broad

The Bismarck was the world's most feared warship, a Nazi super weapon meant to sever the convoy lifeline that kept Britain alive in World War II. Its guns could fire one-ton shells 24 miles. So upon its debut in 1941, the British responded with everything they had. Resolve grew steely after the Bismarck destroyed the Hood, considered Britain's finest ship, killing all but 3 of its 1,415 men. "Sink the Bismarck!" became the battle cry.

After being pursued by a fleet of British ships and aircraft, and constant pounding by shells and torpedoes, the Bismarck went down in 3 miles of water, 600 miles off the coast of France, on May 27, 1941. It was the eighth day of the warship's first mission. The victory became a monument of British pride and, in time, a hit film, a popular song and a small industry of Bismarck books and television shows.

There is just one problem. New evidence, detailed in interviews, videotapes and photographs, suggests that the story is wrong.

"We conclusively proved there was no way the British sank that

ship," said Dr. Alfred S. McLaren, a naval expert who studied the wreck on two expeditions, this year and last. "It was scuttled."

This conclusion is still hotly contested by British researchers. But five expeditions have reconnoitered the site, and three independent teams of American explorers, including Dr. McLaren, a retired submariner and emeritus president of the Explorers Club in New York, have concluded that the famous ship is in surprisingly good shape.

No major damage from enemy fire is visible on the sides of its hull, the American explorers say. That fact alone, they add, suggests that the Bismarck was in fact scuttled — as German survivors have claimed all along, saying that their naval tradition was to deliberately sink ships in danger of falling into enemy hands.

The American conclusions have infuriated the British, who denounce them as revisionist claptrap.

"I just don't buy it," said David L. Mearns, who last year led a British expedition to the wreck. "Bismarck was destroyed by British gunnery and sunk by torpedoes." Anything else, he added,

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Events of Interest to FCDA Members

<u>DATE</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
March 28-30, 2003	Beneath the Sea 2003 , Meadowlands Exposition Center, Secaucus, NJ. For more information: http://www.beneaththesea.org
April 5, 2003	Metrowest Dive Club's 11th Annual Diving Symposium - "Wrecks 2003" . Keefe Tech High School. Framingham, MA. 8:30 AM. - 3:00 PM. Meet the speakers party: 3:00 - 5:00 PM. Show consists of 4 world class speakers, including Tom Mount and Kevin McMurray, author of "Deep Descent". The show also consists of: Wreck artifact displays, Equipment displays, Photography displays, Manufacturers Booths, Raffles. Cost \$15 (buy your ticket at our display at the Boston Sea Rovers show in March for \$12) For more information: http://www.mwdc.org
April 6, 2003,	The SECONN 2003 Scuba SWAP Meet - 10:00 AM - 2:00 PM , Polish American Club, 85 Maple Ave., Montville, CT. An opportunity to buy/sell new or used scuba gear prior to the 2003 "Dive" rush. Local dive shops show up with new and used equipment on sale. Individuals also sell used gear. You can try your luck at winning a scuba tank during the raffle or get a good deal at the silence auction. Where else can you spend up to four hours indoors during the winter talking dive lingo with other divers in New England. Bring a friend. Directions are located on the website at http://www.seconndivers.org/ .
April 26, 2003	New Jersey Shipwreck Symposium - 2:00 PM - 6:00 PM - Post Theater, Sandy Hook, New Jersey. Admission is \$15 per person; \$10 for NJHDA subscribing members Seating is limited - reservations are required. For information, directions and reservations call 732-776-6261 or e-mail: NJHDA@aol.com
April 27, 2003	Annual FCDA Underwater Easter Egg Hunt/Beach Cleanup 9:00 AM - Registration, (High tide 9:35 AM), 10:00 AM - Dive, 11:00 AM - Cookout. Donations of salads and desserts welcome. For more information, call Pat Franz at (203) 333-7551.
May 8, 2003	Stan Waterman - Sharks, Eels & Turtles of Caicos and Mapelo Islands, and the Macro World of Indonesia in Lembeh Straights. Attend this two hour presentation featuring world renowned underwater cinematographer Stan Waterman. Presented by Princeton Scuba Club at, Sarnoff Corporation, Rt.1 Princeton, NJ. Only 200 seats available. Tickets - \$10.00. For more information visit: http://sport.nj.com/sport/princetonclub . Send check made out to Princeton Scuba Club to: Tony Repice, 202 Foxwood Lane. Marlton, NJ 08053
June 7, 2003	Annual FCDA "Kick off the Season" Clambake - 7:00 PM . Catered by Swanson's Fish Market. Advance reservations required. For more info, call Pat Franz at (203) 333-7551.
September 20-21, 2003	Cape Ann Weekend . Great getaway weekend! In addition to diving, there's canoeing, whale watching and shopping topped off with cocktails by the campfire. For more information, call Mel Rich Jr, at (203) 622-7069 or e-mail: DiverMel@aol.com .



Visiting the Bismarck, Explorers Revise Its Story by William J. Broad (continued)

(Continued from page 2)
is ridiculous.

The newest assault is by James Cameron, director of the 1997 movie "Titanic." His television documentary — to be shown Sunday on the Discovery Channel — is based on an expedition last spring in which Mr. Cameron explored the Bismarck with robots and piloted submersibles. The expedition was able to probe the wreckage more deeply than earlier investigations.

Would the wounded Bismarck have sunk without the scuttling? "Sure," Mr. Cameron said in an interview. "But it might have taken half a day."

The new observations are challenging ideas about the Bismarck's end that once seemed self-evident, at least initially. In 1941, the British got a lucky break when an aircraft fired a torpedo that crippled the battleship's rudders. British ships then moved in, relentlessly firing rounds of shells and torpedoes.

Waves of German sailors abandoned the Bismarck as it sank, the men bobbing in the oily waters. The British picked up some survivors, but soon fled the area upon reports of U-boat activity. Of nearly 2,200 men on board the Bismarck, just 115 survived.

The German sailors told of setting off scuttling charges — explosives most military ships carry that shatter water intakes and other weak areas near the ship's keel. They said that those charges — exploded about 30 minutes before the sinking, and before the last torpedoes hit — were the real cause of the Bismarck's demise.

A British Admiralty report during the war concluded that German explosives might have hastened the ship's end, even if they were not the exclusive cause. But British patriots dismissed that idea.

New light on the controversy came when Dr. Robert D. Ballard, a discoverer of the wreck of the Titanic, subsequently found the Bismarck's resting place in 1989. The sinking battleship, he discovered, had slid down an undersea mountain for nearly a mile.

Despite the war damage and rough landing, it was in remarkably good condition — even a faded Nazi swastika was clearly visible. As for the ship's conning tower, he wrote in "The Discovery of the Bismarck," published in 1990, "Its heavy armor still looked capable of warding off enemy fire."

Dr. Ballard used a tethered robot that could not see far sideways, limiting his views of the hull's sides. He nevertheless leaned toward the scuttling theory, saying he saw no signs of large air pockets, which would have been crushed by rising water pressure as the ship sank.

Such implosions shattered Titanic's stern. By contrast, the sunken Bismarck was largely intact. So it had apparently been completely flooded, suggesting, Dr. Ballard wrote, "how effective the scuttling was."

More than a decade later, in June 2001, people dived to the wreck for the first time, using two Russian minisubs, and the American explorers were able to study the Bismarck's sides closely. The trek was organized by Deep Ocean Expeditions, a private company. Experts, including Dr. McLaren, peered from portholes as video cameras operated by the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute on Cape Cod photographed the ship.

The explorers could examine the hull only where it rose above the muck at the bottom. But the visible areas revealed no significant damage from enemy fire.

"You see a large number of shell holes in the superstructure and deck, but not that many along the side, and none below the waterline," recalled William N. Lange, a Woods Hole expert on the voyage.

More important, no major breach was found in the 13-inch-thick armor belt that girded Bismarck above and below the waterline as a shield against torpedoes and shells. Torpedoes may have hit the armor belt and detonated, Dr. McLaren surmised, but may nevertheless have done no damage other than making insignificant dents.

The next month, in July 2001, the British arrived with an expedition of their own, financed by British television and supported by the Ministry of Defense and British veterans groups. Using a tethered robot, the expedition found provocative gashes below the armor belt

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FCDA Member Ads

Hey - have you got a non retail-diving business that you'd like to share with fellow members of FCDA? Get your business card size ad in the FCDA monthly newsletter "*Surface Interval*" for only \$50.00 for one year. Give your business a boost and help support the production of our monthly newsletters. For more information, write to FCDA, P.O. Box 3005, Fairfield, CT 06430 or email to fcda@aol.com.

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Visiting the Bismarck, Explorers Revise Its Story by William J. Broad (continued)

(Continued from page 4)

where the lower hull met the seabed.

The Americans assumed that the Bismarck's rough landing on the mountainside had made these openings — "mechanical damage," as Mr. Lange of Woods Hole put it. But Mr. Mearns, the British expedition leader and director of Blue Water Recoveries, an experienced deep-sea salvage company in West Sussex, England, saw them as evidence of enemy fire. "My feeling," he said in an interview, "is that those holes were probably lengthened by the slide, but initiated by torpedoes."

He ridiculed the idea that torpedoes bounced off the armor belt, but acknowledged that he found no signs of torpedo damage there.

In his book, "Hood and Bismarck," published in January, Mr. Mearns and his co-author, Rob White, concluded that scuttling "may have hastened the inevitable, but only by a matter of minutes."

Dr. Eric Grove, a naval expert at the University of Hull in Britain who went on the expedition, strongly agreed and dismissed the scuttling theory. "I don't believe a word of it," he said. "From what I saw, that ship was very heavily holed below the waterline."

Mr. Cameron's expedition in May and June, with a team of American and Canadian experts, made unusually long dives. As with the earlier expedition, he hired the Russian Mir mini-sub, run by the P. P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, based in Moscow. Each of the twin submersibles can hold three people.

From them, Mr. Cameron's team deployed tiny robots to probe inside the wreck and closely examine its exterior. He said little publicly about his findings until now.

High on the hull, he said, his team found a few shell holes but none below the waterline or big enough to quickly sink the ship. He also found no

torpedo damage on the armor belt, echoing previous findings.

Down low, however, the explorers discovered much.

First, Mr. Cameron's study of the wreck's lower reaches and nearby debris fields led his team to a new explanation for the hull gashes previously attributed to torpedo hits or mechani-



cal damage.

The Bismarck, he said, suffered a "hydraulic outburst" when it hit the bottom. Girded by the armor belt, the ship was like a water balloon wrapped in duct tape and then dropped. The belt held, but inner forces caused the sides to bulge out and break in places — especially at the bottom, as the ship slid down the mountain slope.

The surprise, Mr. Cameron said, came when his tiny robots were able to penetrate the gashes into the ship's interior. In two cases, he came upon torpedo holes at the ends of long gashes. But upon sending the tethered robots even deeper into the ship, Mr. Cameron discovered that the torpedo blasts had failed to shatter its armored inner walls. All that was destroyed, he said, was an outer "sacrificial zone" of water and fuel tanks that German engineers had created to absorb torpedo hits and keep interior spaces dry.

"The inner tank walls are untouched by any explosive force," Mr. Cameron said. "So the armor worked."

The German sailors and officers at the heart of the wounded ship, he added, "were protected in the armored citadel." The torpedoes, he said, caused "no significant flooding."

This July and August, after Mr.

Cameron's voyage, Dr. McLaren of the Explorers Club and his colleagues again dived down to the Bismarck with the Mir submersibles.

At an Explorers Club program on Oct. 17, Dr. McLaren, who in the 1980's was an instructor at the United States Naval War College, showed videos of his Bismarck dives and told of the new findings.

"Every naval ship is prepared to scuttle," he said afterward in an interview. "If you're going to get boarded, you want to sink it as fast as you can, but leave sufficient time to get the hell out of there."

Reprinted from *The New York Times* - December 3, 2002

CPSC, UWATEC AG Announce Recall of 1995 Dive Computers (continued)

(Continued from page 1)

year, for example, "01.95." The dive computers are blue and black with the words "Aladin" and "Nitrox" printed across the front. Aladin Air X NitrOx dive computers with date codes other than "95" are not included in this recall. Scuba diving stores sold the dive computers nationwide from July 1995 through March 1996 for between \$950 and \$1,200.

Consumers should stop using these dive computers immediately and contact UWATEC for a free replacement. Consumers will receive the current model, Aladin Air Z NitrOx. For more information, consumers can contact UWATEC toll-free at (800) 806-0640 anytime or visit the firm's web site at www.uwatec.com



New Help for Nassau Grouper, a Sitting Duck Facing Extinction by Anahad O'Connor

The Nassau grouper, a large, colorful fish known for its spectacular spawning ritual, has all but disappeared in much of the Caribbean. But last month, under pressure from environmental organizations, Belize agreed to protect 11 spawning sites from commercial fishing in a move that could save the fish from extinction.

The grouper, which can grow to three feet and weigh up to 55 pounds, is a highly prized food source and a commercially valuable export whose spawning ritual makes it a sitting duck for fishermen. Each year, at the winter full moons in December and January, thousands of groupers congregate at sites off the coast of Belize to mate.

Local commercial fishermen are well aware of their tendency to "group" at the same time each year.

So like the fish, they gather at the spawning sites and easily scoop up huge catches, often before the groupers have had time to reproduce.

At Glover's Reef, an atoll and protected marine reserve off the coast of Belize, Janet Gibson, a researcher with the Wildlife Conservation Society, has led an effort with the California-based Scripps Institution of Oceanography to restore grouper numbers.

At Glover's Reef, she said, scientists have documented an 80 percent decrease in grouper populations since the 1970's.

"There used to be about 15,000 groupers that aggregated here during the winter full moon," Ms. Gibson said. "Today, there are about 3,000 at most. And we've seen at several of the other sites that the decline has been dramatic as well."

At Cay Glory, another Belize spawning site, a grouper population that once numbered in the thousands now is down to about 20, Ms. Gibson said.

Surveys conducted by scientists at Glover's Reef show that if fishing continues at the current rate, groupers there will disappear, too, completely vanishing by 2013.

Armed with these alarming statistics, several environmental organizations pushed the government of Belize to place limits on fishing at grouper spawning sites.

The new regulations, passed on Nov. 16, prohibit commercial fishing in 11 known spawning areas, including Glover's Reef and Cay Glory, and leave two other sites open for commercial harvest.

"The fact that this legislation is so widespread and recognized in the government is great news," said Dr. Ellen Pikitch, director of marine conservation programs for Wildlife Conservation Society, which is based in the Bronx.

"The Belize barrier reef is the second-largest barrier ecosystem in the world and was declared a World Heritage site," Dr. Pikitch said, "so this is extremely important from a global standpoint." (The Great Barrier Reef off Australia is the largest.)

Though the new legislation will in theory protect a majority of the re-

maining Nassau groupers, in practice it remains to be seen whether the laws will be enforced, Dr. Pikitch said.

In the past, commercial fishermen have ignored restrictions. And so far, no fished-out grouper spawning area in the Caribbean has been able to recover fully.

But because many of the newly protected sites are in marine protected areas, Ms. Gibson is certain local conservationists will be able to help enforce the new laws.

"The effort to get this legislation has been a joint effort by many non-governmental organizations and the fishery department, who lobbied strongly for several months," Ms. Gibson said. "This is just the first step in the restoration project. We're going to continue closely monitoring the populations at Glover's Reef and elsewhere in Belize."

Reprinted from *The New York Times* - December 3, 2002

Scuba Diving Safe for Older Adults by Jennifer Warner - WebMD Medical News

Feb. 6, 2003 -- Recreational scuba divers shouldn't worry about having to give up their hobby just because they're getting older, according to researchers. A new study shows the gradual decline in lung function that comes with age isn't significant enough to keep healthy elderly divers out of the water.

Using hyperbaric chambers that simulate the effects of diving at a depth of 60 feet underwater, researchers found older divers did not differ significantly from younger divers in how their lungs responded to the changes in water pressure. They were also able to maintain a healthy balance of oxygen and carbon dioxide.

"One of the key questions was whether older divers retain carbon diox-

ide at high levels while diving," says researcher Heather Frederick, MD, an anesthesiology resident at Duke University Medical Center, in a news release. "We found that even at a depth of 60 feet with moderate exercise, healthy older people experience increased levels of retained carbon dioxide that was statistically significant from the surface, but clinically insignificant compared to younger subjects."

Researchers say carbon dioxide retention is a major safety issue for divers, especially during heavy exertion and with breathing problems stemming from the regulator (an underwater breathing device used in diving) or lung disease. Retaining too much carbon dioxide can lead to mental confusion,

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Scuba Diving Safe for Older Adults by Jennifer Warner (continued)

(Continued from page 6)

seizures, and, in extreme cases, loss of consciousness while diving.

In the study, researchers compared the responses of a group of 10 healthy adults ranging in age from 19 to 39 to those of another group of 10 healthy older adults aged 58 to 74. None of divers had a history of lung or heart disease.

Researchers measured how the divers' lungs performed at rest and at two levels of exercise at both normal pressure levels and at those experienced during dives of 60 feet underwater. The study found that even while exercising, the lungs of the older group performed at a level similar to that of the younger group.

"The bottom line is that healthy older divers should be able to continue diving safely," says Frederick. "Because this is the largest such study of its kind, and the fact that with the hyperbaric chamber we were able to have rigorous control over multiple physiological variables, the results of this study should help older divers feel confident about diving."

But researchers stress that their study only examined the effects of carbon dioxide retention in divers and did not look at the issue of decompression sickness or "the bends," which is a potentially dangerous condition that occurs when a diver comes to the surface too quickly or doesn't follow other standard safety precautions regarding the diving depth, length, or frequency.

When these precautions aren't followed, nitrogen bubbles may become trapped in the bloodstream due to abrupt changes in water pressure and cause numbness, tingling, joint pain, and possibly paralysis or death.

SOURCE: Journal of Applied Physiology, February 2003 • News release, Duke University Medical Center.

FCDA Donors

The business listed on this page has donated dive gear and dive services to help support the Fairfield County Diving Association.

The Ski & Scuba Connection's

Anse Chastanet Resort, St. Lucia 2003

Sat. July 5th 2003 to Sat July 12th 2003

7 nights superior accommodation at Anse Chastanet Resort
12 boat dives (6 days, 2 dives per day),
Swap day dive for night dive (max of 2)
extra scheduled beach diving,
3 meals a day, afternoon tea,
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Deposits are non-refundable,
Travel Insurance is available and recommended



CPSC, Oceanic USA Announce Recall of Scuba Regulators

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FCDA Donors

Top Ten Ways to Tell You're NOT Going to Win That Underwater Photography Contest!

- 10) 10 feet? I thought you said the camera was waterproof to 100 feet!
- 9) You realize after the dive that your camera is facing backwards in its housing.
- 8) The underwater camera you bought at the Wal Mart photo shop implodes at 20 feet.
- 7) Your film trails you like kelp as you exit the dive.
- 6) You learn to remove the lens cap after submitting your negatives.
- 5) As the dive boat is leaving the site you say, "Has anyone seen my camera, I think I hung it on the propeller for a second."
- 4) The air bubbles inside the waterproof housing are getting in the way.
- 3) You cannot figure out how to stop the currents from knocking your camera off its tripod.
- 2) People keep turning your photo around, saying, "Which way is up?"

When asked what type of film you use, you tell them Polaroid.

Reprinted from
www.scubadiving.com.

The business listed on this page has donated dive gear and dive services to help support the Fairfield County Diving Association.

Orbit Marine Sports Center, Inc
 3273 Fairfield Avenue, Bridgeport, CT 06605
 (203) 333-DIVE (800) 395-DIVE



Capt. Noel's Diverentures!!

The Spirit of the Good Life!

Bahamas Live aboard - April 26 - May 3, 2003

Freeport, Bahamas - May 22-26, 2003

Bimini, Bahamas Weekend - July 2-6, 2003

Turks & Caicos - Capt Noels Birthday! - July 31 - August 4, 2003

Florida Keys - August 28 - September 1, 2003 - Labor Day

Bikini Atoll - South Pacific - November 15 - 27, 2003

Grand Cayman - December 26, 2003 - January 1, 2004 - New Years

Orbit Marine is 30 Years Old! 1973 - 2003

Orbit Scuba Courses listing

Open Water
 Advanced Open Water
 Rescue Diver
 Underwater Photography
 Wreck Diver
 Divemaster
 Assistant Instructor

Instructor, Nitrox
 Advanced Nitrox
 Cylinder Inspector
 DAN O2 Provider
 Deep Diver
 Night diver
 Underwater Navigation

Visit Orbit Marine on the Web - <http://www.orbitmarine.com>



Upcoming FCDA Events

➔ NO MARCH MEETING!! ⬅

**Next FCDA Meeting - Friday, April 25, 2003 8:00 PM
Coast Guard Cottage - South Benson Marina - Fairfield, CT**

featuring

"Filming of a New England Shark Cage Adventure

a video presentation by

Captain Bill Palmer

As seen on " Animal Everywhere " Join us for a night of adventure as TV Producer Elaine Irvin interviews and dives with Bill Palmer aboard the Thunderfish. Who's the most dangerous animal? Come by and find out!



SURFACE INTERVAL

Fairfield County Diving Association
P.O. Box 3005
Fairfield, CT 06430

Address Service Requested

Beneath The Sea



BENEATH THE SEA - MARCH 28-30, 2003