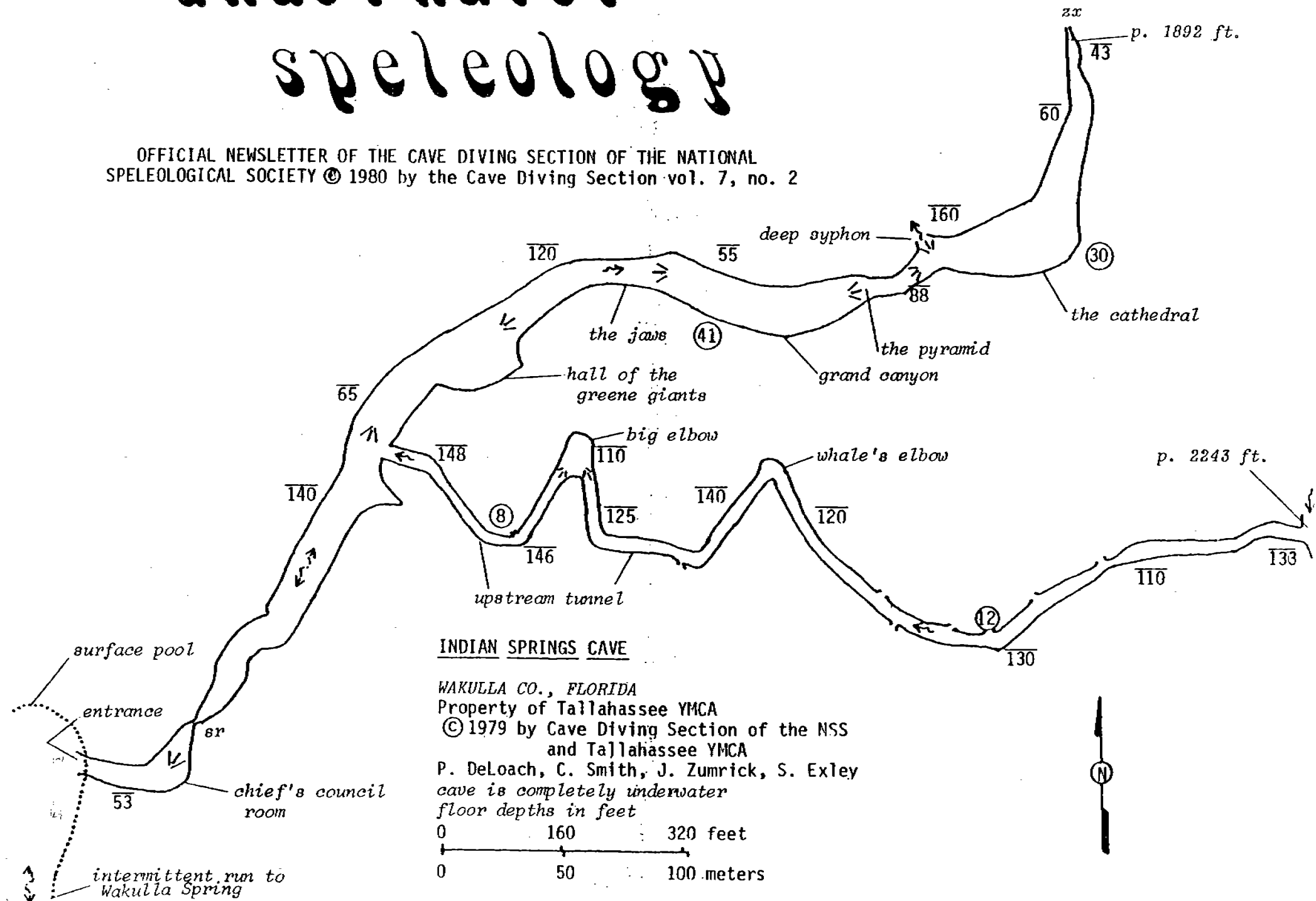


# underwater speleology

OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE CAVE DIVING SECTION OF THE NATIONAL  
SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY © 1980 by the Cave Diving Section vol. 7, no. 2



## INDIAN SPRINGS CAVE

WAKULLA CO., FLORIDA

Property of Tallahassee YMCA

© 1979 by Cave Diving Section of the NSS  
and Tallahassee YMCA

P. DeLoach, C. Smith, J. Zumrick, S. Exley

cave is completely underwater

floor depths in feet

0 160 320 feet

0 50 100 meters



# UNDERWATER SPELEOLOGY

*Published Bi-monthly  
Beginning in February*

By

The Cave Diving Section of  
The National Speleological Society

Membership in the NSS Cave Diving Section is open to any NSS member in good standing who is interested in cave diving and has paid the dues (\$3.00 for 1980). Persons not wishing to join may subscribe for \$5.00 per year. Checks should be made payable to "NSS Cave Diving Section" and sent to Stephen Maegerlein, P.O. Box 60, Williams, IN 47470.

Deadline is the second Friday of the preceeding month. Send articles and correspondence to the Editor, Gene Melton, P.O. Box 2353, Titusville, FL 32780.

*Opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the NSS Cave Diving Section.*

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## COVER

The map of Indian Springs, Tallahassee is by Sheck Exley and article by Paul Deloach represent one of the finest dives in North Florida. The spring is the place for the 1980 "Fall-out", October 18-19. Try to be there. You will enjoy it.

## EDITORIAL

This issue contains articles on the exploration of Indian Springs and Jackson Blue Springs of Florida. The Peacock Slough of Florida has a new owner.

## NOTICE

The new NSS T-shirts will be available at the 1980 "Fall-out", Indian Springs, Tallahassee.

## CALENDAR

Oct 18-19 "FALL-OUT" Indian Springs,  
Tallahassee, Fla.

Nov 27-30 NSS Instructors Institute,  
Branford, Fla.

Dec, 1980 CDS Workshop, Branford, Fla.

Jul 12-16 5th International Cave Diving  
1981 Camp, Branford, Fla.

Jul 18-24 8th International Congress  
1981 of Speleology, Bowling Green,  
Ky.

## INDIAN SPRINGS

BY PAUL DELOACH

CAVE MAP BY I. SHECK EXLEY

It was December 1974, a cold night as I prepared to dive with numbed fingers. The moon lighted our path to water's edge. The surface pool at Indian Springs looked murky, but felt warm in comparison to the freezing air temperature. Lewis Holtzendorff, Bob Goodman, and Kirby Sullivan were anxious to show me their new "find."

Dive plans confirmed, equipment checked, watches synchronized, we quietly descended through 20 feet of dark swamp water with reel in hand, wrapping on a prominent rock on the floor. We had three to five feet of visibility; we located the beginning of the permanent line, with Lewis leading. Swimming through the first room (the Chief's Council Room), we could see no floor or ceiling, only an occasional left wall and the solitary #18 guide line. We reached a wrap; thereafter, the line plummeted straight down to a depth of 125 feet, where we encountered a minor restriction and clear water. After poking through, Lewis motioned for me to take the lead. We proceeded through widening tunnel with a silty floor and the white of Ocala limestone. The walls showed evidence of scalloping; there were several large solution domes, and floor to ceiling distances greater than 30 feet and, in places, 70 feet wide.

We entered the upstream tunnel as planned. Court Smith had discovered it several dives previously. It was one of the most beautiful and interesting tunnels in North Florida. With the help of 80 to 100 feet visibility, we observed a widening tunnel exceeding 25 feet, white limestone walls, multiple breakdown areas, with several leads and moderate flow. We added several hundred feet of line, coming to our terminus just short of the "big elbow." Exploration was to continue intermittently for several years.

### EARLY EXPLORATION

The first to explore the Indian Springs cave system were Bob Goodman, Kirby Sullivan, and C. W. "Tex" Chaukley. It was reported that Tex's eyes "looked like saucers" after free-diving approximately 20 feet to find clear water and a large cave entrance; that was early fall, 1974. After finding the cave "diveable", Lewis Holtzendorff, Bob, and Kirby returned and added 600 feet of line stopping just short of the "Hall of the Greene Giants" (see map). Needless to say, the group exited with great excitement.

Several weeks later, Lewis returned with his faithful sidekick and companion, Court Smith. Bob had asked Sheck Exley over to look at their new "find" and he and Lewis gave both Court and Sheck a "tour." As they approached the end of the previously laid line near the entrance of the upstream tunnel, they saw the ceiling dropping to meet the floor; but continuing on another 20 feet past the end of the line the ceiling gave great relief with ceiling heights of 35 feet and one of the largest and most beautiful rooms in the state was discovered. This room was later named "Hall of the Greene Giants" in recognition of Charlie and Jane Greene's interest and support of our diving efforts.

It was at this point where Sheck was seen fumbling underneath his buoyancy compensator; several previously hidden spools were produced and the exploration party continued. The foursome continued through the "jaws" and another long room, terminating at the "Pyramid." Everyone had expected that the exploration of Indian Springs would necessitate going "deep" to get to the large clear tunnels characteristic of the "Big Bend" area systems such as: "Little Dismal", "The River Sink System", "Fish Hole", "Sally Ward", and "Promise."

It was late November when Bob, Kirby, Sheck, Lewis, and the Melton's (Gene and Mary) installed an additional section of line terminating in the "Cathedral" room. Lewis continued another 50 feet to see that the cave continued, large and expansively. Lewis apprized the group in his characteristically conservative tone that "it may go." On the way out, Sheck spied the "Deep Syphon", later to be explored by Peacock, Fulghum, Young, Zumrick, and myself on multiple dives.

Several days later, Lewis, Court, and Sheck returned to add another section on to the "Cathedral" room, finding the downstream terminus at 1,892 feet. It was here that they found what appeared to be a previous surface opening which had been clogged by debris. Disappointment had been met before, and besides, possibilities existed in the "Syphon."

Upon exiting the cave, and near the "restriction" in the "Hall of the Greene Giants", Court stumbled across what seemed to be a "lead", at least he felt a slight current. Deciding to check it out, he swam through a breakdown pile and discovered the "upstream" side of Indian, an important breakthrough in the system's exploration.

#### FURTHER EXPLORATION

Exploration in the upstream section continued with Bob, Kirby, Court Smith, and myself, and later with a number of persons including Billy Young, Jim Nangle, William Wingate, Steve Forman, John Zumrick, Sheck Exley, and Dale Sweet.

By mid - 1976, exploration began on the "Deep Syphon." David Peacock and I cautiously added line at a depth of 160 feet. Subsequent dives by Court Smith, Billy Young, Steve Forman, Ken Fulghum, Sheck Exley, John Zumrick, and myself were made in an attempt to find a way through the low areas where the ceiling almost meets the white, sandy floor with a strong, uplifting syphon. The "Deep Syphon" represents on possibility of continued exploration.

#### MAPPING

Several attempts to survey Indian were made in 1976-77 by Court Smith, William Wingate, and myself, which found us surveying 1,200 feet of the expansive system.

In 1978, with renewed determination, Zumrick, Exley, and I returned to survey the system. Just under a dozen dives later, we had accumulated the necessary information for Sheck to begin plotting our azimuth distances, depths, and notes of the cave structure and foundation.

By May 1979, we presented Charlie Greene and the Tallahassee YMCA with the long-awaited map which is on display in the Indian Springs Campground Office.

With wonder and anticipation, we hope to "come back" as eels to continue our exploration. The upstream section has been explored to a distance of 2,243

feet, with the line ending just as the cave makes a sharp northerly turn; the downstream has been explored 1,892 feet; Indian's total surveyed passage exceeds 3,700 feet, giving it the distinction of being the 11th known largest surveyed underwater system in the state. Several leads, including the "Syphon", have yet to be surveyed, and there are many side passages awaiting our investigation.

The white limestone, sand floors, scalloped walls, and large passages all combine to make Indian Springs one of the most enjoyable dives in North Florida. During the "monsoon" season; however, the visibility is generally reduced. Low visibility can also be found when a long drought lowers the spring's hydrostatic head drawing the swamp water into the cave.

Cave diving at Indian Springs was arranged through contacts with the management of the Tallahassee YMCA. Barry Kerley and Dale Malloy were instrumental in developing the initial guide-system. A number of guides have been added to the list to facilitate access by a greater number of qualified divers. The YMCA requires that all participants have a notarized Release and Waiver Form on file. Camping, canoeing, and horseback riding are also available September through May. The environment, hospitality, and the presence of Old Zeus, the diving Labrador, make Indian Springs a favorite dive-site in the "Big Bend" area.

The Guides include: Rory Dickens, Sheck Exley, Ken Fulghum, Lewis Henkle, Barry Kerley, Dale Malloy, Jim Nangle, Billy Young, John Zumrick, and the author.

(X) Information based on notes from dive logs and correspondence with C. Smith, B. Goodman, S. Exley, L. Holtzendorff, and P. Deloach.

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#### NSS INSTRUCTORS INSTITUTE

WHERE: Branford, Florida

WHEN: November 27-30, 1980

REQUIREMENTS: Candidates for Cavern instructor must be an open water instructor with a national SCUBA certifying agency and have taught at least two basic courses. Candidates for Basic Cave must also be certified cave divers with 25 logged cave dives. NSS Cave Diving Section membership will be required before instructor certification.

FEE: \$30 (payable to NSS Cave Diving Section)

COURSE INCLUDES: An outline of required lectures.  
Orientation to NSS policy.  
Methods of emergency training in open water.  
Techniques of training in caverns and caves.  
Testing on lectures and in watermanship.

For application and course schedule write to: Forrest Wilson, Training Chairman, 2832 Concord Drive, Decatur, GA 30033

THE THIRD ANNUAL NATIONAL CAVE RESCUE SEMINAR

BY TOM COOK  
CAVE DIVING SECTION SAFETY OFFICER

This year the week long seminar was held at the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga. There were approximately 60 people attending from all parts of the country, cavers, various state and national park personnel and a large number of cave divers. It was the only seminar that I wasn't the only cave diver in, so I was forced to clean up my act or be thrown into the Tennessee River with two sets of hundreds on and no B. C.

I must say that I think the seminar was an eye opening event for several of the cave diving people. Mary Eckhoff for example who expected guided trips through dry caves learned how exhausting hauling a stretcher through a cave can be and that one actually gets dirty in a cave, well so much for guided trips.

Well the reason I was at the seminar was to help run the practice rescues and put on a sump rescue demo. This was the first year that I had 7/10's of the underwater rescue equipment built. In fact the work/commo reel was not finished until the day before the demonstration. The morning of the demonstration, after we all received parking tickets for parking next to the gym, we the cave diving section members decided what we were going to do with this stuff. I assigned positions and then proceeded to change them during the course of the day, by the time of the demonstration Mary had to tell me who was to do what job.

Nevertheless, Cook's Commandos led by this self styled O. C. B. put on a good demonstration. John Evans, a cave diver member, who hurt his foot water skiing, was the victim, and was at one end of the pool. Mary Eckhoff, Larry Fleming and myself were the dive team and Warren Hall was our staging area and commo man. Mary, or was it Larry, well anyway one of them went with me on the recon team and reconed the passage (pretend) between us and the victim. When we reached John, we took the waterproof equipment bags we had strapped to our tanks off and set up a warming tent over John, we also had, a stove and medical supplies and food. Larry stayed with John and I went back through the simulated tunnel on the recon line. Once back I picked up Mary, she had another equipment bag strapped to her tank with mask, hood and gloves, and if in a real situation a shorty wetsuit, and I worked the work/commo reel. This reel has 150 feet of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " line and commo wire and can be plugged into another reel of the same size to give 300 feet of working length.

We then laid down the line and reached John and Larry. We set up the U/W intercom and relayed medical information to Warren. The decision was made to bring John back through the passage instead of waiting for the water level to go down.

Larry and I were going to do the transfer. John put on the mask, hood and gloves to simulate the complete outfit. Larry and I were tethered to the work line by a 4' piece of webbing and a snaplink. John breathed off one of Larry's hoses and we swam down the line with him between us.

End of a successful demonstration by the cave diving section. After the demonstration I explained the use and logistics of the cave divers in cave rescue and Forrest Wilson gave a talk on the Cave Diving Section and its training programs.

We are still trying to get donations of materials to complete our Cave Diving Rescue package. Hopefully by the end of August we will also have our hypothermia unit finished, the only one in the U. S. Work has already started on a simplified warm air rebreather, but we need several sheets of neoprene for the rescue bag the trunk Sarong and the neoprene splint kit. Once those things are built we will be fully equipped, that is until I think up another gadget to make. So if anyone has any large sections of  $\frac{1}{4}$ " neoprene or 2" wide velcro and would like to donate them to a good tax exempt cause just send them to your friendly section safety officer.

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### JACKSON BLUE SPRINGS CAVE REPORT

During the past few months groups of NSS divers have been actively involved in further exploring and surveying Jackson Blue Springs Cave in Marianna, Florida.

The work first began in March, 1978, when Florida Public Utilities Company commissioned the Florida Speleological Survey and the NSS-Cave Diving Section to explore and survey the cave. Since that time hundreds of dives have been made by the participants who have maintained a perfect safety record while gradually discovering many of the mysteries of this immense cave.

In March, 1980, Florida Public Utilities was presented with an updated map of the cave, which at that time show 16,232 feet of surveyed passage. As of this writing the total passage surveyed is 18,294 feet, which makes Blue Springs Cave the second longest underwater cave in the world and the second longest cave above water or underwater in Florida. Due to the expansiveness of the cave and the excellent safety record exhibited by the divers, the project has been renewed by the Utilities Company for another year of mapping and study.

In order that the beauty of this underwater cave may be appreciated by its owners, the Survey is developing an audio-visual program to share with Florida Public Utilities Company. The program will be suitable for use by civic clubs, schools, diving classes, etc. and will examine the spring as a water resource (power, recreation), as a repository of geologic history, as a unique karst feature, and as a home for rare cave dwelling species.

Although no one other than approved participants whose legal waiver forms are on file may dive Jackson Blue Springs, there are other springs and sinks along Merritt's Mill Pond that are accessible to divers from several boat landings. Among these are Hole In The Wall, Twin Caves, Shangri La, and Gator Spring. These areas provided us with many good dive trips during the weeks when most of the "usual" sites were inundated with river water. These caves are interesting and usually have excellent visi-

bility. For information or maps contact NSS Cave Files, The Aquifer Dive Center, 4564 Atlantic Blvd., Jacksonville, FL 32207. Maps of Hole In The Wall and Twin Caves were published in Underwater Speleology and back issues may be obtained by writing Stephen Maegerlein, P. O. Box 60, Williams, IN 47470.

# Peacock Slough Sold

Peacock Slough near Luraville has new owners. THE 120-ACRE AREA CONTAINS the largest mapped fresh water underwater cave system in the world which divers have enjoyed for many years, but the owners want people to know that they're not giving anyone permission to enter the grounds or water.

"Nobody has been given permission to dive there," Bob Wray told the POST. He and two men purchased the property in December, and they have tentative plans to develop it into a first-class recreation area in

the future.

Wray is part owner of Jenny Spring in Gilchrist County, and it's likely that Peacock will be developed similar facility, with a lodge, dive shop, camping area, and other recreational features. Wray's partners in the Peacock endeavor are Kip Pierce of Columbia County and Langston Holland of St. Petersburg.

WRAY SAID THAT PEACOCK Slough is a beautiful but dangerous place to dive. Anyone who enters the property does so at their own risk.

FROM:



Route 1, Box 153  
High Springs, Florida 32643  
Phone 904-454-2202

- URGENT PLEASE REPLY
- REPLY NOT NECESSARY

DATE: May 7, 1980

TO:

India Young.....  
Rt. 3 Box 119K.....  
Byron, Ga. 31008.....

SUBJECT

Peacock Springs

Dear India

Thank you very much for your letter of April 21. It had a lot of good ideas and I know that your group has given it alot of thought. Please thank everybody for helping, we really appreciate it.

We are not sure of our schedule for Peacock yet. We have several projects to get out of the way first. We are still working on our plans for Peacock and your letter has helped.

*Your friend  
Bob Wray*

# NATIONAL SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

*affiliated with the American Association for the Advancement of Science*

## cave diving section

21 April 1980

Mr. Bob Wray  
Ginnie Springs  
Fort White, Florida

Dear Mr. Wray:

In response to your request for input by the National Speleological Society Cave Diving Section as to how the Peacock Spring System might be made safer for untrained cavern/cave divers to dive, the organization would like to offer these suggestions.

The following apply only to what is known as Peacock I and its underground/underwater connection with Pot Hole. Our approach is three-fold: Awareness / Education / Equipment.

To make divers aware of the cave environment and the hazards therewith associated is primary. This could be accomplished on several levels, the first being a safety brochure. Such a brochure would be distributed to each registrant. It could be a combination of the Section's safety brochure and script dealing with the Peacock Spring System, predominantly the Peacock-Pot Hole section.

Placement of highly visible signs relating the training needed, and WEY would be positive. It is also suggested that one sign depict victims of cave drownings with photos and headlines, following it up with a statement as to how this can be avoided (training).

An audio-visual presentation would be an invaluable vehicle for carrying the safe cave diving message. This would necessarily be a long-range program, but one that would lend itself well to a camp-and-dive program which you propose to offer.

Within the cave, the Section suggests laying two "novice lines," similar to the one installed in Ginnie Springs. One would run along the left wall from just outside the cave to the point at which surface light can be seen with the water silted, swinging across the tunnel to the right wall (back wall), returning to the entrance along this wall, finally angling back toward the entrance and ending.

The second line would begin just within the entrance on the right wall. It would run the wall, go down the fault and continue to Pot Hole, some 400 feet away. At Pot Hole, the line would continue up the crevice to the surface. On this continuous line, there would be no wraps and petons would be used only where necessary. To make exiting at Pot Hole feasible for numerous divers, some excavation of Pot Hole would have to be accomplished. Most of this would be silt and debris. Steps could be constructed at Pot Hole Sink to limit traffic destruction of the slope, a prelude to erosion.

Along the line from Peacock to Pot Hole, three signs could be positioned. The first sign would be located at the bottom of the fault. Such a sign might read: "Before proceeding, Check your Air. Do you have at least 1800 psi? Check your Lights. Do you have two? Do they both work? Check your buddy(ies). Are they trained well enough to save your life?"

At the half-way point, the second sign would be positioned, reading, "You are HALF way to Pot Hole. Check your Air, Lights, Buddy(ies)." Upon reaching Pot Hole, the third sign would read: "You're at Pot Hole! Go straight up and Exit." The reverse side of these signs would be directed toward Peacock. Arrows could also be employed on these signs, being attached to the top so they could be felt in the event of a total light failure.

The investigation of the possibility of having the Peacock-Pot Hole line "lighted" might be worthwhile. These lights would have to be very dim, ones that could not entice divers with no lights to follow it, but a light source in an emergency situation such as a total light failure.

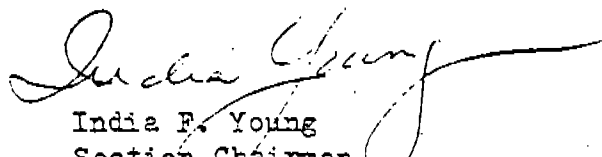
As these suggestions are untried, the Section would finally like to propose the creation of a Peacock Safety Council which would deal with specific safety problems unique to the system as they occur.

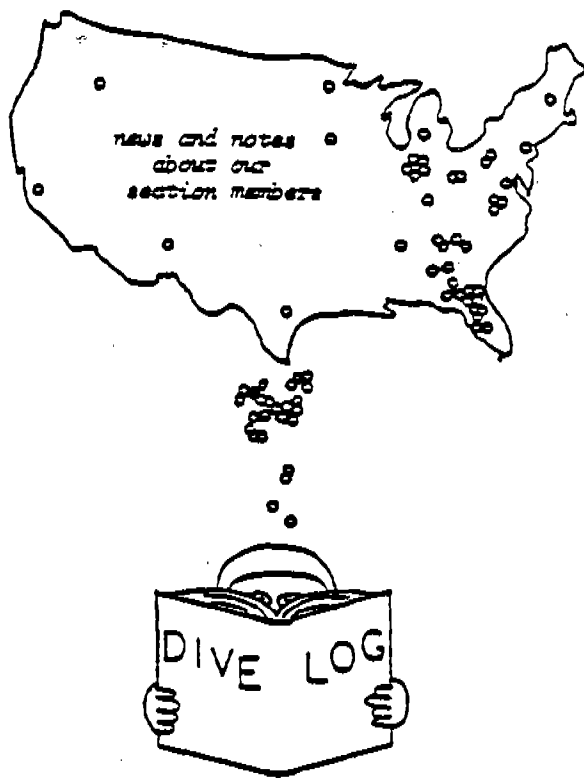
While these suggestions are made specifically for the Peacock-Pot Hole section, they might also be applied to Orange Grove Sink as well, with modification as needed. As for the rest of the system, it must be downplayed; not hiding the fact that an extensive cave system does exist, but minimizing it in publications, promotion, etc., until such a time that safety procedures can be ascertained for such an immense system. To date, the NSS Cave Diving Section has created and successfully employed the use of line markers which make the further reaches of cave systems safer for the more experienced diver. These might be installed in the Peacock System now for the benefit of those divers venturing within. However, at this time, the Section recommends minimizing attention to any section other than Peacock-to-Pot Hole.

It must be pointed out that we are dealing with a delicate, unique environment. Therefore, the NSS Cave Diving Section would like to urge that the condition of the cave and its inhabitants be monitored constantly and the number of divers allotted accordingly.

Mr. Wray, if you would like to talk in depth on these suggestions or ideas which you might have, please feel free to contact the Section through myself or any of our executive committee members.

Sincerely:

  
India F. Young  
Section Chairman  
Route 3, Box 119K, Byron, GA 31008. Ph: 912/956-4578



Thanks primarily to the efforts of Paul DELOACH, the NSS CDS project to explore and map Florida's fabulous *Blue Springs Cave* in Jackson Co. has been renewed for another year. The cave diving community in Florida is greatly indebted to Paul for his efforts in providing access to Blue as well as *Indian Springs Cave* and the *Hornsby Springs Cave System*. Although these are all NSS CDS projects, participation is available to all qualified cave divers regardless of affiliation. The owners of Blue are concerned about publicity as well as liability and have limited annual participation to a list of 24 divers which is submitted every March. Divers interested in helping with the project starting March 1981 should now begin expressing an interest to one of the project guides: Mary Ellen ECKHOFF, Sheck EXLEY, Steve FORMAN, Ken FULGHUM, Jamie STONE, Billy YOUNG, or John ZUMRICK.

Plans are well under way for the 5th International Cave Diving Camp of the world caving organization, the IUS. The NSS CDS will of course sponsor the event, which will be held in Branford, Fla., from July 12 to July 16, 1981. NSS CDS members are needed to help serve as guides for the many foreign cave divers who will be participating. Members with ability to converse in French or German are especially sought after. Immediately after the camp, participants will travel to the 8th International Congress of Speleology, which will be held in Bowling Green, Kentucky (home of *Mammoth Cave*) from July 18 to July 24. For more info contact Joe LIEBERZ or Sheck Exley

Tom HOLUB writes that he hasn't been cave diving for over a year, but has been very active caving in *Carlsbad Caverns* and *New Cave* and has done some mountain climbing in New Mexico.

The full story of the first 1979 NSS CDS Mexico Cave Diving Expedition is in *AMCS Newsletter No. 10* (July 1979), available from AMCS, PO Box 7672 U.T. Station, Austin TX 78712, price \$5.50. Participants included Terry MORE, Dan LENIHAN, Frank FOGARTY, Paul DELOACH, Ken FULGHUM, Dale SWEET, Steve FORMAN, Jamie STONE, Carol VILECE and Sheck EXLEY. The team discovered an area which undoubtedly exceeds even north Florida for numbers of large, clear springs in a small area.

There have been quite a few changes in the list of the 15 longest underwater caves published here in *U.S.* last Dec. Surveying by Mary Ellen ECKHOFF and Sheck EXLEY has finally pushed the long-reigning champ, *Peacock*, over the 4-mile mark at 21,350 ft. Meanwhile, hot on its heels is Bahamas' *Lucayan Caverns*, where work in March 1980 by teams led by Dennis WILLIAMS and Gene MELTON has pushed it to 17,656 ft. But the big surprise has been aforementioned *Blue Springs Cave*, where efforts this spring in the single-entrance labyrinth have added more than a mile of passage to 18,294 ft. to leap past several caves into second place. Blue is also now 2nd wet or dry in Fla., with more than 138 going leads!

*Sports Afield's* TV movie of NSS CDS cave diving will be at the 14th Workshop.

