



UNDERWATER SPELEOLOGY



OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE CAVE DIVING SECTION OF THE
NATIONAL SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
VOLUME 8 NUMBER 3

UNDERWATER SPELEOLOGY

Published Bimonthly
Beginning in February

by

The Cave Diving Section of
The National Speleological Society

c/o Stephen Maegerlein, P. O. Box 60
Williams, Indiana 47470

Deadline for publication is the second Friday of the
preceeding month. Send exchange publications and
editorial correspondence to the editor:

John Zumrick
120 Rusty Gans Dr.
Panama City Beach, Florida 32407

Section membership, including a subscription to un-
derwater speleology is open to all members in good stan-
ding of the National Speleological Society at \$3.00 per
year. Subscription to non-members is \$5.00 per year.
Make checks payable to the NSS Cave Diving Section in
care of the Treasurer. Opinions expressed in Underwater
Speleology are not necessarily those of the section or the
NSS.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

CHAIRPERSON

Dennis Williams (NSS 18261)
Box 491
Opa Locka, Fl. 33054

VICE-CHAIRPERSON

Karen E. Wark (NSS 20537)
P. O. Box 4002
Panama City, FL 32401

SECRETARY

Mary Ellen Eckhoff (NSS 19704)
Route 1, Box 502
Live Oak, Fl. 32670

TREASURER

Stephen D. Maegerlen (NSS 8340)
P. O. Box 60
Williams, In. 47470

TRAINING DIRECTOR

Forrest M. Wilson (NSS 16631)
2832 Concord Dr.
Decatur, Ga. 30033

EDITOR

John L. Zumrick, Jr. (NSS 18788)
120 Rusty Gans Dr.
Panama City Beach, Fl. 32407

COMMITTEES

PUBLICATIONS

Sheck Exley (NSS 13146)
10259 Crystal Springs Rd.
Jacksonville, Fl. 32221

SAFETY

Thomas H. Cook (NSS 15548)
378 Webster St.
Manchester, NH. 03104

SLIDE PROGRAM

Grady W. Marshall (NSS 20373)
2623 Tulip Tree Circle
Seffner, Fl. 33584

ACCIDENTS

Mary Ellen Eckhoff (NSS 19704)
Route 1, Box 502
Live Oak, Fl. 32670

WORKSHOP

Karen E. Wark (NSS 20537)
P. O. Box 4002
Panama City, FL 32401

VISITORS

Roy Bailey (NSS 19694)
1570 Lane Ave., Apt. # 410
Jacksonville, Fl. 32210

INTERNATIONAL

Sheck Exley (NSS 13146)
10259 Crystal Springs Rd.
Jacksonville, Fl. 32221

RESCUE

Jeffrey Parker (NSS 20192)
Henry Stelling (NSS 20645)
402 E. Carolina
Tallahassee, Fl. 32301

COVER

The cover picture shown the well known and well publicized sinkhole that recently formed in Winter Park, Florida. It is generally thought that they form during droughts when a lowered water table fails to provide adequate support to a caverns roof. However, in Confessions of a Cave Diver we have another alternative story on how such sinks are formed.

INSIDE

Election Notice	38
Information	38
Editorial	39
Mammoth Cave	39
Wet Cell Nickel Cadmium Batteries	40
Index to Underwater Speleology Vol 7.	45
Confessions of a Cave Diver	47

NOTICE

The Exexecutive Commnttee requests section members to submit nominations for the 1982 slate of officers to include chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, and newsletter editor. Members are urged to check with thier nominee prior to submitting his or her name. Nominations must be submitted to the section secretary by November 27, 1981 so that ballots can be prepared and distributed to the membership by December 1, 1981. The results of the election will be announced at the section meeting and the winter workshop.

INFORMATION

Page 45 and 46 of this issue is an index to Volume 7 of Underwater Speleology compiled by Steven Maegerlein. It is printed on one page and numbered so that it can be removed from this issue and inserted into the last issue of Volume 7.

Also notice that the dates for the 18th Cave Diving workshop are unusual, January 1 and 2. These dates were selected so that those comming long distances could attend without interfering with Christmas and still allow the local cave divers to attend perhaps without interfering too much with football. Registration will begin Friday, January 1 at 4 pm.

EDITORIAL: THE LEWIS HOLTZENDORF AWARD

**By John Zumrick
(NSS 18788)**

Each year the National Speleological Society selects from among its members a few individuals as Fellows of the society. This prestigious award is given for long service to the society and to caving. However, there are many individuals who contribute significantly to the society. It is up to the various grottoes, sections and surveys to recognize those people who have made significant contributions to their groups. I believe the Cave Diving Section should establish an award to recognize specific contributions to the section and to cave diving.

I recommend that the Cave Diving Section establish a Lewis Holtzendorf award to recognize significant contributions to cave diving and to the Cave Diving Section in particular. It is only appropriate that such an award be given in Lewis's name. Lewis Holtzendorf died in 1975 doing what he loved. During his cave diving career, Lewis was known for his many cave explorations and as one of the first underwater cartographers. There are few underwater caves in Florida in which Lewis has not played a significant part in its exploration. Lewis figured prominently in the mapping of the Peacock Springs Cave System when the mapping of underwater caves was almost nonexistent. Perhaps even more impor-

tant, however, to those who knew him best, Lewis is remembered for his enthusiasm for cave diving and for the unselfish way he worked for its advancement. Lewis was always willing to share his diving knowledge with others and to work for enhanced diving safety. Lewis was clearly ahead of his time. I believe Lewis stood for what the section is, or at least what we all hope it is today.

I will ask the secretary of the section to include on the ballot a blank asking your approval to establish this award. The Lewis Holtzendorf Award will be given yearly at the winter workshop. The award will be given to the individual who in the opinion of the section's members has contributed most to the cave diving section, or to cave diving in general over the past year. The recipient will be selected by the nominating committee from among the nominations provided in a write in blank on each years election ballot. Generally, the recipient should be the individual who has received the most write in votes.

Let's recognize those among us who make the section and cave diving go by saying we appreciate your efforts.

DIVING IN MAMMOTH CAVE

By A. T. LEITHEUSER

I have just received official notice of approval of my grant proposal to work on the Kentucky cave shrimp, Palaemonias ganteri Hay, at Mammoth Cave National Park, Kentucky. The Kentucky Cave Shrimp is restricted to very specific areas of Mammoth Cave and is not found anywhere else in the world. It was thought to be extinct until its re-discovery in late 1979. Work will begin in late October 1981 and continue for one year.

I would like to take this opportunity to offer an open invitation to any and all cave divers to assist me with studies involving the Kentucky Cave Shrimp. Individuals interested in diving the Flint-Mammoth Cave System are urged to contact me at either of the following addresses:

c/o Robert Deskins
Superintendent
Mammoth Cave National Park
Mammoth Cave, Kentucky 42259
(502) 758-2251 (office phone)

c/o Dr. John R. Holsinger
Department of Biological Sciences
Old Dominion University
5201 Hampton Blvd.
Norfolk, Virginia 23508
(804) 440-3606 (office phone)

Mr. Deskins is in charge of all activities taking place on the park property and Dr. Holsinger is the Principal Investigator of the project.

This is a unique opportunity for cave divers to provide the expertise necessary for the success of an important project in cave biology. The most important aspects of this project rely on cave diving to obtain data.

I will be able to provide each volunteer a place to stay for the duration of your visit. I will also have some equipment available for your use. However, the exact nature of this equipment has not yet been determined.

I look forward to diving with you soon.

WET CELL NICKEL CADMIUM BATTERIES

BY

GEORGE BRKICH

This chapter is prepared to acquaint you with the fundamental operating characteristics of the sintered-plate, nickel cadmium cell and batteries. The cell is the fundamental unit of the nickel cadmium battery and is constructed in the following way.

The plates are made by a powdered nickel process in which nickel powder is deposited at high temperatures onto a fine nickel-screen base. This high temperature process causes the small grains of nickel powder to weld themselves to this screen, resulting in a very porous material that is approximately 20% solid metal with 80% free space.

To give the plates the proper polarity, one set of plates are impregnated with nickel hydroxide to give it a positive polarity, while the other plate is impregnated with cadmium hydroxide to give it negative polarity. Within the cell container, whether it is plastic or nylon, the plates are separated by a nylon insulator, and it also serves as a reservoir for the electrolyte. This electrolyte is made up of a 30% by weight solution of potassium hydroxide (KOH) in distilled or demineralized water. Since no overall chemical change occurs in electrolyte during charge or discharge, no changes in the specific gravities are observed. The specific gravity at 70 degrees fahrenheit will remain between 1.24 and 1.30 with 1.29 as the norm. The electrolyte level should be kept at all times just above the top of the plates.

Nickel cadmium batteries, like all batteries, are rated by their normal discharge voltage, normal capacity and time. Nickel cadmium cells have a normal discharge voltage of 1.2 volts per cell times the number of cells (i.e. 10 cells = 12 volts).

Capacity is defined as the quantity of electricity, measured in ampere-hours, that a battery can deliver from its completely charged state to its discharged state. However, because its capacity depends on the current rate at which a battery is discharged, the discharge rate must be stated in order for the capacity rating to be meaningful. For example, a battery rated at 10AH at a one

hour rate can be discharged at 10 amps in one hour, but a battery rated at 10AH at a 12 hour rate can only be discharged at .8 amp for 12 hours to have the same capacity.

Unlike lead acid batteries, there is no way of determining the precise state of charge of nickel cadmium batteries without discharging the battery at a known current rate, checking the time for discharge and then calculating what state of charge had been in the cells. Neither the specific gravity of the electrolyte, nor the terminal voltage of the battery or of its individual cells is any indication of state of charge. Since terminal voltage will remain constant over 98% of discharge cycle, its measurement will not provide a valid state of charge indication. However, it is possible to determine the approximate state of charge by discharging the battery for 15 seconds at one-half the amp-hour rating of the cells (i.e. AH-10 discharge at 5 amps for 15 seconds).

If the cell voltage reading is 1.25 volts or more per cell, then the cell is more than one-half charged. If it is less than 1.25 volts per cell, then it is less than one-half charged. This also works for dry nickel cadmium batteries and cells.

There are many procedures for charging vented nickel cadmium batteries. All the procedures are variations of two fundamental methods; the constant current and the constant voltage method.

The constant voltage method is the most commonly used method. It is used with an engine-driven generator, common battery charger, or automotive charging system (car battery). It has the advantage of being able to rapidly recharge a discharged battery. The one important disadvantage of the constant voltage system is capacity imbalances which can be created among cells during charge and discharge cycles. This requires that the cell or battery be periodically reconditioned. If the constant voltage system can deliver two times the ampere-hour rating of the battery, it will require only about one hour to restore 98% of the battery's capacity.

The constant current method requires that the battery be charged at 20% of its amp-hour rating (i.e., AH-10 charge at 2 amps) for the first four hours, or until the battery reaches 1.50 volts per cell then continue to charge for 15 hours at 10% of its rating in amp-hours. But for fast charging, using the constant current method, charge at 60% of the amp-hour rating for one hour or until the cells

reach 1.56 volts per cell, then charge at 10% for four hours.

In addition to the constant current and constant voltage methods of charging, there are a number of combinations of the two. There are also other methods such as pulse charging.

In a nickel cadmium battery cell, the level of electrolyte changes considerably with the state of charge. Even when a cell is fully charged, the electrolyte level will vary during the time between the beginning and end of a charge. This is due to the slow and uncontrollable rising of the gas bubbles that are generated between the plates during the overcharge portion of the charge cycle. At this time, the gas bubbles within each cell are being evenly generated from the surface of the plates and rising to the surface of the electrolyte. This is the time that any adjustment of levels must be made, usually to within one-quarter inch of the top of the case. The adjustment is made by topping the cells up with distilled or demineralized water only!

Since the water consumed by the nickel cadmium vented cell is directly proportional to the amount of overcharge they receive, the required period between electrolyte adjustments will depend solely on operating conditions. The relationship between overcharge and water loss is the consumption of approximately one c.c. of water per 3AH of overcharge. The period between required maintenance and the checking of cell balance is a function of the number of deep cycles and overcharges. Unfortunately, there is no known way to establish this period. However, in all cases, the period of time between electrolyte adjustment becomes progressively shorter as this time approaches.

The prescribed maintenance is first to totally discharge the nickel cadmium battery. The purpose of this discharge is to determine the electrical characteristics and balance of the battery and cells. The results will determine the steps that should be taken to recondition the battery.

Discharge the battery on a variable resistance to provide a constant current up to 100% of the amp hour rating of the cells (i.e., AH-12 at 12 amps), or more common, to use the light it was designed to power as the load by submerging the lighting head in a container of water for cooling, but keep the battery pack out for further testing.

Record the time at the start of discharge and the current, if possible. Monitor individual cells periodically during discharge. Record the time at which the first cell reaches 1.0 volt. Continue to discharge the battery. Your only concern in the discharge is the time the first and last cell reaches one volt. It is not a cause for concern if a cell drops to zero volts and reverses polarity during discharge. Simply short out the cell's terminals for the remainder of this discharge. After all of the cells have reached .5 volts, insert shorting clips on the remaining cells between the terminals. Leave these clips on overnight to allow the cells to completely discharge and the battery to cool. With the times recorded, compare the first cell's time to reach one volt, to the last cell's time to reach one volt. If the first cell's time is equal to or greater than 85% of the last cell's time, this reflects a battery whose cells are within an acceptable range of capacity balance.

Example: 12 AH battery discharged at 10 amps. The first drops to one volt at 90 minutes with the last cell at 100 minutes.

This would be a balance of 90% which is better than required. If this was the case, the battery should be recharged, its electrolyte level adjusted and returned to service. If not at 85% or more, proceed as follows.

After the battery has cooled to room temperature, loosen all vent caps, but do not remove. Adjust electrolyte to the top of the plates only. Charge the battery to one-half the amp hour rating for one-half hour.

Example: a 12 amp hour cell charged for 30 minutes at six amps.

Discharge to .5 volts, then place shorting clips on cell terminals. Allow battery to cool for two hours, then recharge to 100% of capacity and retest. If the capacity balance has been restored, recharge and return to service. If not, repeat a second time. If after the second deep cycle the battery cells have not restored balance, replace the defective cell (the first cell to reach one volt) and retest. After recharging the battery, retightening the vent caps and returning to service, the next prescribed maintenance is cleaning the battery.

Prepare a solution of one cup vinegar and two gallons cold water. After assuring that the relief caps are on tight, wash each cell with the vinegar solution, then rinse in cold running water. DO NOT allow any water or solution to enter the cells. Dry with a clean towel. Remove the

cap vents from the cells and submerge them in a container of distilled or demineralized water. The purpose of this treatment is to dissolve the salts which may have accumulated in the vents. Replace all o-rings. Take precautions to prevent any foreign particles from falling into the cells. Replace cap vents on the cells. Coat all terminals and connectors lightly with silicon grease using a small paint brush.

Always when working with the battery, recheck all cell polarities. Then check again.

If the above procedures are carefully followed and regular preventative maintenance is performed the wet nicad battery is the most reliable energy source for the powering of cave diving lighting systems and underwater propulsion vehicles.

NOTES, ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS and REFERENCES

1. Marathon Battery Instruction Manual
2. Sonoton Battery Service Manual
3. Saft Operating and Service Manual
4. General Electric Service Manual
5. Alexander Battery Manual
6. Zen Buddhism and the Art of Nickel Cadmium Batteries
7. Interplanetary Enterprises, Nicad Battery Division

WORKSHOP NOTICE

The 18th Cave Diving Workshop will be held on January 1-2 in Branford, Florida. Registration will begin at 4 pm on January 1 and will be followed by talks and presentations from 5 to 10 pm. Sessions will continue on Saturday beginning at 8 am and continuing until 12. Diving and demonstrations will follow. The meeting will reconvene at 7 pm with slide presentations and the section meeting.

Preregistration:	NSS CDS members	\$3.00
(until Dec 15)	others	\$5.00
At the door	NSS CDS members	\$5.00
(after Dec 15)	others	\$7.00

UNDERWATER SPELEOLOGY INDEX

VOLUME SIX

Accidents,

- Alabama, 61
- Florida, 30-32
- Great Britain, 19,36
- Virginia, 62
- West Virginia, 62
- Colorado, 62

Abe Davis Safety Award, 44,45,51,52

Alabama,

- Hughes Spring Cave, 61

Albers, Chris, 24-29

Albers, Janet, 24-29

Allen, Tom, 46

Alpine Type Caves, 17,24

Asnicar, Don, 24-29

Atkinson, Jerry, 24-29

Australia,

- Cocklebidy Cave, 40,57

Bahamas,

- Blue Holes, 6,48
- Lucayan Caverns, 57,60

Bailey, Ray, 58

Banbury, Jack, 55

Basic Cave Diving Book, 22,23

Batten, Reggie, 47

Blivit, 20

Bradley, Mark, 36

Buddy Coordinating Service, 58

Cameron, Dave, 55

Cartoons, 33,37,39

Cave Diving Section,

- Safety Award, 44,45,51,52
- Workshop, 35,60

Cinter Newsletter, 17,25

Clausen, Carl, 47

Cole, Dan, 24-29

Collier, Al, 24-29

Colorado,

- Blue Butt Cave, 13-15
- Fulford Cave, 13-15
- Spring Cave System, 16-20,24-29
- 58,59,62
- White River Plateau, 16

Colton, Blane, 24-29

Contact Lens, 36

Convention, 20,21

Cook, Tom, 1,20,21

Culpepper, Melton, 30-32

Davis, Donald, 24-29

DeLoach, Ned, 60

DeLoach, Paul, 60

Decompression, 36

Desautels, Dave, 46

Deyon, Curt, 34,37

Dibble, Don, 50

Dickens, Rory, 55

Dillion, Clarence, 10,12,13

Diperna, Sam, 55

Dixie Cavern Kings, 47

Dolphin, 36

Donahue, Gorham, 1,3-6

Dye Tracing, 13

Eckhoff, Mary Ellen, 60

Equipment,

- Boots, 17
- Octopus Regulator, 30-32
- Regulator, 62
- Wet Suit, 17,19,62

Exley, Sheck, 1,7,22,23,39,40,54-57,60-62

Farr, Martyn, 19

Fish, David, 60

Florida,

- Blue Spring Cave, Erbo, 1-6
- Blue Springs Cave, Jackson, 57
- Blue Springs Cave System, Madison, 57
- Crystal River, 31
- Devils Eye Cave System, 38,39,46,54-57
- Emerald Sink Cave System, 7
- Falmouth Springs Cave System, 57
- Ginnie Springs, 30,55
- Green Sink Cave System, 57
- Hole in the Wall Cave, 57
- Hornsby Springs Cave, 57
- Indian Springs Cave, 57,60
- Little River Spring Cave, 60
- Manatee Springs Cave System, 57
- Peacock Springs Cave System, 7,57,60
- Rock Bluff Springs Cave System, 60
- Telford Springs Cave System, 57
- Vortex Cave, 50

Food, 18

Foster, Debbie, 6

France,

- Frai-Puits, 57
- Grotte de la Bourne, 40

Friedman, Bob, 47

Fulghum, Ken, 60

Fuller, Bob, 55

Gatling, Bob, 46

Goodman, Robert, 7

Great Britain,

- Agen Allwed, 19
- Keld Head, 40,49,57,58
- Kingsdale Cave, 49,58
- Penzance, 36

Harper, John, 38,39,46,54

Harris, Gary, 24-29

Harrison, Dave, 24-29

Hasenmayer, Jochen, 49

Havely, Steve, 24-29

Havins, Paul, 39
 Hillier, Ken, 46,54-56
 Hixon, Ray, 55
 Holtzendorff (Henkel), Lewis, 54
 Hylton, Randy, 39,46
 Ikehara, Ike, 55
 Iliffe, Tom, 48
 Indiana,
 Blind Fish Spring, 10,12,13
 Convention Cave, 13
 Isler, Oliver, 40
 Johnson, Breck, 60
 Jones, Simon, 40
 Kalakauskis, Ed, 55
 Kubinyi, Laszlo, 24-29
 Leger, Bertrand, 40
 Lockwood, Jim, 39,55
 Longest Underwater Caves, 57
 Maegerlein, Stephen, 10,12,13,60
 Mapping,
 Knotted Line, 7,8
 Martz, Frank, 47
 McCarty, Greg, 60
 Melton, Gene, 60
 Meng, Paul, 48
 Momery, Keith, 36
 More, Terry, 60
 Morrison, Hugh, 40
 Mount, Tom, 55
 Mount, Zidi, 55
 Nangle, Jim, 55
 New York,
 Chock Stone Cave, 20
 Clarksville, 20
 Deans Mills Falls Cave, 20
 Jordens Spring Cave, 20
 Maze Cave, 20
 Sump Cave, 20
 Noord, Dutch, 47,55
 Oigarden, Bill, 60
 Pace, Norm, 16-20,24-29
 Pizarowicz, Jim, 13-15,24-29
 Pitcairn, Clark, 60
 Poetry, 6
 Prust, Phil, 40
 Rigg, Rick, 61
 SPUMS Journal, 36
 Scadgent, 33,34,37
 Simmons, Paul, 24-29
 Simon, David, 36
 Skiles, Wes, 55,60
 Smith, Court, 55
 Sno-Seal, 17
 Solari, Roger, 19
 Song of Suwannee Magazine, 60
 Statham, Oliver, 58
 Stevens, Chuck, 47,54
 Stucklen, Ben, 24-29
 Stucklen, Debbie, 24-29
 Sturdivant, Charlie, 55
 Sullivan, Kirby, 7
 Sump Diving, 13-20,61,62
 Switzerland,
 Source Landenouze, 40
 Taylor, Tom, 24-29
 Texas,
 Jacobs Well, 50
 Toujoulomon, Claude, 40
 Vermont,
 Morris, 20
 Vickers, Keith, 40
 Virginia,
 Butler Cave, 62
 Wales,
 Agen Allwed, 19
 Wark, Karen, 50
 Warren, Lindsay, 6
 West Virginia,
 Organ Cave, 62
 Whall, David, 50
 Williams, Clarence, 24-29
 Williams, Dennis, 48,60
 Wilson, Dave, 13-15
 Wilson, Doug, 13-15,24-29
 Wilson, Forrest, 60
 Yager, Jill, 48,60
 Yeadon, Geoff, 49,58
 Young, Billy, 47
 Young, India, 45,60
 Young, Troy, 60
 Yucatan,
 Nonec, 60
 Xcaret, 60
 Zumrick, John, 7,8,52,53,60

CONFESSIONS OF A CAVE DIVER OR HOW TO MAKE YOUR OWN SINKHOLE

By Sheck Exley
(NSS 13146)

CAVER: Forgive me Hodag for I have sinned.

HODAG: What is it my son?

CAVER: I have violated your eleventh commandment.

HODAG: Ah, yes. The one about conservation.

CAVER: That's the one. All my life I have taken nothing but pictures and killed nothing but time when in one of your sanctuaries.

HODAG: Good!

CAVER: And I didn't even leave footprints since I am a cave diver.

HODAG: Well done, good and faithful.

CAVER: But Hodag, I have recently gone astray.

HODAG: Uh-oh.

CAVER: I didn't mean to do it, but you see we only have one cave in downtown Winter Park.

HODAG: A sorry state of affairs.

CAVER: Yes, and its been closed for years.

HODAG: You must not yield to temptation, my son.

CAVER: But Hodag, you don't understand. I have broken no gates, nor erected graven ladders over fences in the night. Though I have considered it.

HODAG: He who has lust in his heart...

CAVER: Yes, Hodag, I have lusted after that sinkhole. That's the problem.

HODAG: We can forgive that, my son.

CAVER: But that was only the beginning. You see, I wanted that sinkhole in my own backyard.

HODAG: This sounds more serious than I thought.

CAVER: So one day during decompression my buddy and I hit upon a diabolical plan. We had noted how catfish are able to penetrate underwater caves to depths and distances far in excess of what divers can attain. So, we hurriedly gathered one hundred catfish in in a net.

Hodag: Protect my ears from such blasphemy.

CAVER: But Hodag, they aren't cave adapted. Though that doesn't make me feel much better after what we did to them. You see we equipped them with a cave radio transmitter/receiver, trained them to respond to directional signals from radio triggered impulses...

HODAG: How gastly!

CAVER: And equipped each one with three pounds of plastic explosive and a remote trigger. Next, we threw the whole net bag over the fence into the closed sink.

HODAG: Egad!

CAVER: The next step was to get a mobile surface sending and receiving system, so we went over to Al's Used Cars to have the radio installed in one of his Porches. That's when it happened.

HODAG: What happened?

CAVER: We were trying the radio out at Al's when, wouldn't you know it, one of those darn catfish swam right under the used car lot.

HODAG: How awful.

CAVER: Yes, and the worst part about it is that the city condemned the sink, put a fence around it, and won't let us dive it.

HODAG: Crime doesn't pay, my son.

CAVER: Yes, Hodag, but there are 99 more catfish...

