

NEWSLETTER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNDERWATER INSTRUCTORS

All views expressed in articles which carry a by-line are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the policies of NAUI

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Photo Courtesy Chuck Allen

IQ7 — IT'S ON ITS WAY

by Arthur Ullrich, NAUI 601

IQ7 General Conference Chairman



In mid-December 1974, the first meeting of the IQ7 Planning Committee was held in Miami Beach to begin formal organization of the 1975 International Conference on Underwater Education. In reality, planning for IQ7 began back in spring of 1973 and will continue until Number 7 is written into the history books.

Not many members know or understand the time and effort required to organize and execute such a project.

This year, some new committee people are going to get their feet and maybe even their heads wet in the experience of the planning, organization and execution of the biggest and best IQ ever. IQ6 in San Diego was fantastic and so is the team that put it together and made it work. We never stop growing and with fresh new ideas, talent and energies of a new team, IQ7 will top all previous records.

Marcel Cere, NAUI 2388, of Miami Springs is Hospitality Chairman. Marcel will be responsible for the social events, arrangements for NAUI guests, ground transportation, complimentary refreshments and many other tasks to make every attendee feel welcome and at home throughout the entire conference. Working with Cere will be Lynn Ebro, NAUI 1962, who will be serving as Family Program Chairman making arrangements for special entertainment for the families of attendees who want to see the sights of Miami during or after the conference.



Marcel Cere

Shirley, NAUI 2141, and Ray, NAUI 2623, Van Hook of Homestead, Florida will be in charge of the NAUI booth and see that it is manned at all times. Shirley and Ray will need help from a number of other NAUI people from a number of other NAUI people to insure constant coverage of NAUI's display.



Shirley Van Hook



Ray Van Hook

Chuck Ciphery, NAUI 1108, of Ft. Lauderdale will serve as Exhibits Chairman. Chuck will work with the hotel, decorator and exhibitors to see that all exhibitors have the information and assistance required to conveniently set up and remove their displays. Chuck has already made significant progress in attracting exhibitors to the conference.



Chuck Ciphery

The job of Logistics Chairman will be in the able hands of Jack Banbury, NAUI 3960, of Miami. Jack will acquire and supervise the ushers, operate the crisis center, coordinate speaker sign-in, as well as make all arrangements for audio-visual equipment, plus get security and insure that all signs are made and properly posted. It's certain Jack will need a great deal of help and assistance from other local NAUI people.



Jack Banbury

See Weaver for a dive locally. Bob Weaver, NAUI 3941, of Miami is setting up local dives. Bob is going to find the best area in South Florida for us out-of-towners to get our heads wet. Bob has already captured Rick Smith, NAUI 3535, to work with him. Together, plans are underway for some great dives and fun after IQ7. Plan to spend a few days diving when you come to the conference.



Bob Weaver



John Englander

John Englander, NAUI 1148, of Freeport, Grand Bahamas is Incentives Chairman. OH-HO, has John got a surprise for you. Right now he is putting together a group of prizes to be given away at the conference. Prizes like you've dreamed about — free trips, equipment, publications, and a load of other goodies to be given away to attendees. Remember last year, one lucky chap walked away from IQ6 with a week long vacation of diving in Bonaire, all expenses paid plus air fare. This year, John promises more and better. He said, "We're going to make them such a deal they can't refuse." He means it.

Scholz is in publicity. Bill Scholz, NAUI 2611, of Miami is Local Publicity Chairman. Bill's job will be to make all divers in Florida aware of IQ7 and make them want to attend. This is one of the less glamorous jobs, but perhaps the most important, and it will require a great deal of help, not just in Miami. Bill will need a co-chairman in all major cities in Florida to see to local contacts, distributing posters, getting news releases to radio, TV and to the papers. This task is one of those behind-the-scenes tasks which is essential and hard. If you want to help in publicizing both the Conference and the underwater film show, please contact Bill.



Bill Scholz

Jack Wright, NAUI 3072, is Registrations Chairman. He will be responsible for the Registration Desk and working directly with the Miami Convention and Visitors Bureau, streamlining your registration and getting your conference kit to you on arrival. Jack pointed out that advanced registration is the only way to go — save money and time and avoid the crowds and lines when you arrive. Jack wants to lose his job by registering everyone in advance. **GOOD IDEA!**



Jack Wright

Photos are Frehsee's thing. Rick Frehsee, NAUI 3962, will be the Conference Photographer. He will make photographic record of the whole thing for the future. He said, "It's fun to catch people doing dumb thing. We all get a laugh later." Rick is also going to be involved in an Underwater Photographic Workshop as a part of the program.



Rick Frehsee

Fred Calhoun, NAUI 380, of Boston is the Film Show Chairman. He will select and schedule the films to be reviewed at the show on Saturday night. Fred wants to make the show an all NAUI event by seeking the finest films and slides from NAUI



Fred Calhoun

members. If you have a film or hot slide presentation available for show, contact Calhoun.

Glen Egstrom, NAUI 937, is the Program Chairman. A call for contributions is on its way. When it arrives, if you want to make a presentation, be sure and complete the form and get it back to Glen before the deadline. Egstrom noted there will be more papers than ever before so be sure to act promptly so you will receive full consideration from the Selection Committee. It's no small job to put together a program which will include over 60 speakers. You can help by acting early.



Glen Egstrom

Mike Kevorkian, NAUI 449, of Hialeah is serving in two roles. First, as Film Show Facilities Coordinator and secondly, as Advisor to local committee chairmen. Mike's experience and organizational skills will be shared to assist each of the other members of the Planning Committee in carrying out their duties.



Mike Kevorkian

As General Conference Chairman, I have the distinct pleasure of working again on IQ and with these outstanding and dedicated members to organize and execute the finest possible event for NAUI and for diving.



Art Ullrich

We all hope you will attend and enjoy it to the fullest what we believe will be the greatest event, in diving, ever held. See you in Miami at IQ7.

We all hope you will attend and enjoy it to the fullest what we believe will be the greatest event, in diving, ever held. See you in Miami at IQ7.



SEPTEMBER 26-27-28, 1975
CARILLON HOTEL
Miami Beach, Florida

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THE NAUI EQUIPMENT POLICY — 1975

by Glen Egstrom, NAUI 937, Past Pres.

The underwater instructor's role in the discussion of diving equipment has been a controversial issue for many years. NAUI has consistently tried to remain objective and conservative on the issue



Glen Egstrom

and as a result certain factions within diving have been critical of our position. I will try to summarize the position as I see it and provide some guidance.

NAUI's position for several years has been "The instructor is to give complete coverage

of diving equipment in an objective and functional manner. A discussion of the features and principles of equipment, while using various different brands or models as examples, is appropriate. Advantages and disadvantages should be pointed out so the student can intelligently select and use his own equipment." The NAUI code of ethics requires the instructor to "resolve to keep information as to the latest developments in equipment and processes...."

It is my opinion that these statements have never been restrictive in terms of prohibiting an instructor from selling or recommending equipment at times other than when he is fulfilling his obligations as an instructor. It appears that the tactic of identifying NAUI instructors as anti-equipment recommenders and salesmen is a distinct advantage to those instructor organizations who are privately owned and operated to use instruction as a primary tool for highly biased sales promotion.

We have often seen evidence of efforts to discredit NAUI instructors and NAUI programs by these factions. We need only to ask Why? and the answer is obvious. NAUI instructors are expected to make independent judgments based upon objective evidence. Some of our critics have established ties which are obvious and partisan. We cherish our independence and must remain objective and continue to concentrate upon delivering the best instruction that we can possibly develop.

The primary function of an underwater instructor is to develop safe, effective sport divers. A part of this education includes providing adequate, objective information on equipment, its selection and care as well as its safe use. In order to be objective the instructor must discuss equipment in terms of functional criteria. Equipment used as examples should either demonstrate how the criteria are met or not met. There is no valid reason why the equipment being discussed cannot be identified by brand name, model number or any other marked characteristic. There is, however, a very valid reason why functional criteria should be paramount in the discussion — we are educating a person who is a potential equipment owner and we want him to purchase good, reliable equipment. NAUI as an organization is not concerned with who made the equipment or who sells it. NAUI is concerned that the equipment selected is safe and reliable and of good quality.

NAUI is a non-profit educational organization. It does not sell equipment nor does it discriminate against equipment sales. Sales are simply not part of our training program. Does that mean that a NAUI instructor cannot sell equipment? Absolutely not! Does it mean he cannot recommend equipment by brand name? Absolutely not *if* the equipment meets the objective criteria which has been established by the instructor for that type of gear. It is my belief that the sales objective must never be permitted to interfere with or replace the educational objective.

Selling should be done by salesmen. When an instructor changes his role to that of a salesman he owes his employer an honest effort to earn the salary he is paid. If he cannot give this kind of effort then he should not be a salesman. I have never met a successful store owner who expected his salesmen to sell products by being dishonest or by misleading customers. A satisfied customer will usually return. A disenchanted customer will usually take his business and his friends elsewhere. Simply stated — when you teach, be the best teacher that you can possibly be. When and if you change your role to that of a salesman be the best salesman that you can be while remembering that the image you carry as an educator must be *ethically* consistent with your image as a salesman.

The diving industry — all facets, including instruction, retail sales stores, manufacturers, insurance carriers, publishers and educational institutions — are vitally concerned with the

CONT. ON NEXT PAGE

NAUI EQUIPMENT POLICY (Cont.)

development of a safe, effective diving public. We all share in the responsibility for this development. No facet can do the job alone.

NAUI will continue to support all factions of the industry which contribute to the development of the sport and it will continue to resist efforts which are detrimental to this development.

NAUI will, in its publications, give fair and equal treatment to equipment. It will endeavor to provide its instructors with current information so that the instructor can make objective decisions about the functional criteria he uses in his course.

NAUI will continue to operate in the best interests of the diving community as a whole and will not be involved in a partisan role toward any product. It will instead, support the best interests of the diver as it has always done.

Editor's Note:

This article has been rerun at the request of Larry Cushman, NAUI President, to emphasize the importance of this sensitive area of equipment sales.

in a nutshell . . .



NAUI
INSTRUCTORS
CAN
SELL
EQUIPMENT

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WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE?

by Richard R. Spencer, NAUI 1025

The U in NAUI is YOU — the supporter of NAUI.

If the U in NAUI is missing, NAUI doesn't work. It takes YOU in NAUI to make NAUI work.

Try to pronounce NAUI without the U — you won't like it . . . (sounds like "not I")!

Share your time and ideas with NAUI.

NAUI Always Underwrites (good) Ideas

1975 HIGH ALTITUDE DIVING CONFERENCE

Scuba diving in high altitude lakes, while generally less strenuous than ocean surf diving, involves numerous peculiarities and special procedures. Particularly complex and poorly understood are the procedures for managing decompression while diving at altitude. In an effort to understand the problem and agree on a method of safely teaching diving at altitude, the Second High Altitude Diving Conference will be conducted by NAUI this summer. The conference is for academicians, diving instructors, divers, and any other interested parties. Last year's conference was attended by 85 people and was a tremendous success.

This year's conference will be held June 21-22, 1975, at the Timber Cove Lodge at South Lake Tahoe, California. Lake Tahoe offers not only a beautiful setting, but some of the best high altitude diving (6,000 feet) in the world. Other diversions include top name entertainment, fine food, and the casinos of Nevada.

On Saturday morning, June 21st, the program will begin with presentations on the physiology of decompression sickness and the design of dive tables. These presentations, by authorities like Dr. Al Behnke, will give attendees a common understanding of the theories of decompression upon which discussions of diving at altitude can be built. Dr. Dick Bell will relate the considerable high altitude experience of the U. C.-Davis diving program. The problems of flying after diving at altitude will be discussed as well.

The balance of the conference will be devoted to understanding diving at altitude and discussing various methods of safely managing high altitude dives. The objective is to agree upon a safe procedure for diving at altitude. There will also be an opportunity to dive in Lake Tahoe, so bring your gear.

The conference fee is \$30.00 with room and board extra. The fee includes luncheon on Saturday and an outstanding boat dive at Lake Tahoe's Rubicon Point on Sunday morning. More information on the conference and accommodations, along with a registration form, may be obtained by writing:

Bob Tolar, Conference Chairman
1308 La Loma Drive
Carson City, Nevada 89701

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THE CARTESIAN DIVER — REVISITED

BY John Wozny, NAUI 1442

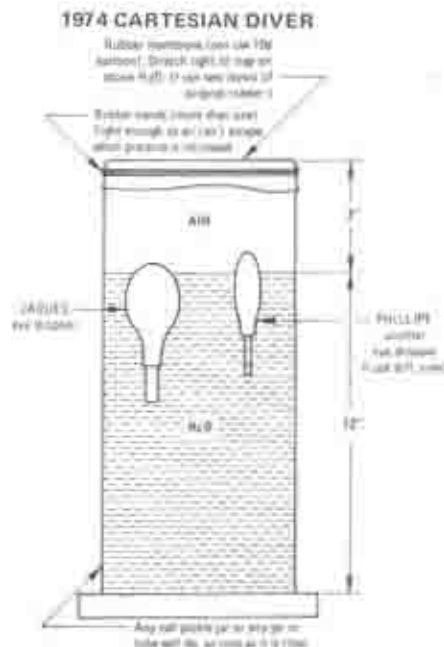
What should thrill a teacher more than having his students anxiously waiting outside his door so they can rush into the room to see what new mystery is waiting for them up at the front of the room? Interest? Motivation? You can do it! We can all do it!

I consider anybody a Science Teacher who teaches about the Physical Laws of Nature, which makes all scuba instructors Science Teachers. And because the Laws of Nature have been around much longer than mathematics, the scuba instructor has available to him a terrific "bag of tricks," not available to teachers of other subjects.

This article has to do with one of my most faithful dependable demonstrations, the Cartesian Diver. It is an update of an article you printed some time ago in NAUI News. (See Feb. '74, Page 5.) Modern technology has relegated my old dependable demonstration to the back shelf of my store room and substituted one of the most interesting "mind grabbers" I have found in a long time. The old Cartesian Diver was a clear glass cylinder which stood upright on a base of some kind. It was filled to within two inches of the top with water and a couple of eye droppers which were barely buoyant were placed inside and a rubber membrane stretched over the top trapping the air inside. When pressure was exerted on the membrane, this pressure was transmitted to the water in the cylinder and in turn caused water to go into the eye droppers compressing the air in the droppers, increasing the density of the droppers so they sank. Releasing the pressure on the membrane allowed the air in the droppers to expand, forcing out some of the water, decreasing the density of the dropper, and allowing the droppers to rise to the surface. With a little practice you could stop the eyedroppers at any depth. Thus you could graphically teach positive, neutral and negative buoyancy without getting involved in a lot of frightening numbers. (Archimedes Principle)



John Wozny



The main problem this experiment presented was that the glass cylinder was quite expensive and delicate and if not handled carefully was easily broken. Therefore to protect my experiment I wouldn't let any of the students touch it. What have we lost? The most valuable part of learning, STUDENT PARTICIPATION in the learning experience. Modern technology has now changed all this.

About a year ago I began to hear stories of a toy which was being manufactured that was a vertical cylinder completely filled with water which contained a diving bell and various treasures which the bell could grapple and retrieve when the cylinder was compressed. After much effort to locate one of these fascinating toys I finally gave up and decided to build my own. Can you believe that my biggest problem was finding a clear soft plastic bottle? I found myself spending hours wandering up and down the aisles of supermarkets looking for clear plastic bottles. Then one day I was dumping the trash and there in the trash can was exactly what I had been looking for all those months. My wife had bought a large bottle of mouth wash long ago and kept filling a smaller bottle from the large one. With the largest hurdle overcome I had my new Cartesian diver built in a very short time. And what did I find? It was practically indestructible! And what did that mean? Student participation! Student involvement! Motivation! Learning!

CONT. NEXT PAGE

CARTESIAN DIVER-REVISITED, Cont'd . . .

The secret is in the Diver. I used a medicine pill vial which must be made of glass and not plastic. Naturally its outside diameter must be less than the inside diameter of the neck of the clear plastic bottle. I'm sure any drug store can supply these. After much experimenting, I standardized the construction of my Diver as follows. I drill a small hole in the center of the pill vial cap which may be made of metal or plastic. The size of the hole is not critical. One eighth of an inch will do. Then, using a glass of water I begin adding weights to the diver and floating it cap down until it just barely floats. My weights are small brass nuts from bolts of different diameters so that you can adjust the floatation by using different sized nuts. You're now home free if you just follow a couple of suggestions. Fill the clear plastic bottle with water to the very top. Place the Diver which is barely bouyant carefully in the bottle and be sure it floats. Then screw on the cap of the jar. Slowly compress the jar until the Diver sinks about halfway down. Stop him there by controlling the pressure on the jar and slowly turn the jar over so that it is cap down and slowly release the pressure. The Diver should rise to the top of the jar which really was the old bottom. After playing with the Diver for a while and realizing that you have a new terrific teaching aid, go out to the garage, find a piece of 2x4 stud, cut off about four inches, drill a hole in it the size of the outside diameter of the cap of your plastic bottle and it is done.



Commercial Cartesian Diver
(Sears)



1975 Cartesian Diver - Wozny

The clear soft plastic jar was a mouth wash jar from the Thrifty Drug Store, sold under their own name. My entire Cartesian Diver didn't cost me anything at all and will last as long as I'm around to use it. (77 years?) At most, it should cost only a few cents to make and a little bit of time and effort.

Why does it work? The answer lies in two simple laws of nature. Air is compressible and water is not. The vial is filled with air and made slightly buoyant by adjusting the brass nuts. As you squeeze the plastic jar there is no place for the water to go but up into the vial and the air in the vial is compressed. This increases the density of the vial and it sinks. When you release the pressure on the jar this allows the air in the vial to expand forcing out the water which had entered, making the vial less dense and it rises again. A very simple example of Archimedes Principle.

I leave my new indestructable Cartesian Diver on the desk at the front of the room with an invitation for my students to play. Occasionally in their excitement they will sink the diver and it won't float again. This usually brings cutting comments from their fellow students. So rather than have a negative atmosphere around, I immediately take the equipment over to the sink, dump out the diver, shake out the extra water that caused him to sink, fill the big jar again, float the diver in a matter of seconds, and the whole thing is ready for more Student Participation, Student Involvement, Motivation, and Learning!

Come on and get those students involved. Excite them. Stimulate them. Get them interested. Motivate them. Sure it is work, but the rewards are more than worth the efforts.

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WRITER'S GUIDE

There are many members who do not read the NEWS! We strive constantly to make NAUI NEWS more informative and readable. To further this effort, the following request is being made of contributors:

1. Double Space your typing,
2. Try to include Black and White photos or Clip-Art to support your article. The size does not matter.
3. Limit your article to approximately 500 words. Outline your topic to express it as clearly as possible.
4. Try to provide a Black and White, Head-and-Shoulders photo of yourself (returnable).
5. Mail your article (it will probably be excellent, most are) to the Editor and wait for your prompt reply.

—NN—

WHY OPPOSE DIVING LEGISLATION?

by Dennis Graver, NAUI 1103,
Editor

Many people seem indifferent to the laws and regulations on diving or actually favor legislation. These divers also feel laws will help eliminate the rivalry between organizations, will bring the retailers and boat operators into line, will do away with poor instruction, and will assure quality breathing air. Perhaps the government can control diving more efficiently than private industry.

The majority of the diving population is sitting back and waiting to see what happens. "The legislation won't affect me very much", they say. "Let those with vested interests write the letters and fight the battles," they must be thinking.

Why oppose diving legislation? After all, it's only being considered to make diving safer for all of us.

If the truth were really known, we would probably find that only a handful of people — very few of them divers — are promoting legislation. Some of these people are doctors who only treat divers who have made mistakes in judgement; some of these are people of the diving community who have erred and wish to shift the blame to a lack of control in diving; many of these people are politicians who are responding to sensationalism and having their name appear on a bill. Many of these people pushing legislation are powerful individuals, so why oppose them?

I'll tell you why *YOU* should oppose any form of government control over diving. . . .

Diving is a small industry by today's standards. Diving is also a disjointed and unorganized activity in comparison to other sports. It takes everyone who currently dives plus the current growth of new divers just to keep the sport alive. If fewer people dive and fewer yet learn how to dive, sport diving could become non-existent. Think this only a doomsday picture? Read on. . . .

If diving diminishes volume-wise, the retailers will sell less. Most dive stores are already operating at a narrow margin of profit. What legislation will do to stores has been demonstrated by the number of stores that have gone out of business in the greater Los Angeles area since the Scuba Ordinance was first proposed. When the retailers can't sell, the manufacturers slow production. When manu-

facturer profits decrease, new product research and development comes to a halt. The cost of equipment and services everywhere will soar to unbelievable heights. The cost of diving will become prohibitive.

Who will teach diving? It will be difficult to remain a diver and much more difficult to become or remain an instructor. There will be no part time diving instructors, only professionals. A couple of hundred instructors in the whole country will teach a few thousand people to dive each year. Diving will become a very elite sport. What then happens to the instructional agencies? With student registrations drastically reduced and no need to conduct Instructor Training Courses, the organizations will become empty shells. There will be no funds available to conduct instructor development programs and major conferences — besides, where would the divers come from to attend? There will be no market to draw upon to sell books, newsletters, magazines and technical publications. The only need filled by the instructional agencies will be to issue a few cards.

Why oppose diving legislation? The laws with which we will have to comply will not be good laws. It is a fact the Los Angeles County Ordinance was written by non-divers and that other proposed legislation has been modeled after this ill-conceived and poorly written ordinance. The diving laws prepared by politicians and bureaucrats will *not* be good laws. There will be fewer deaths with poor legislation, but only because so very few people will be diving!

Go ahead, sit back and watch the flurry. Let others wage the war against legislation. So it will be more expensive and inconvenient to dive. Why oppose legislation? After all, you're only one little voice, right?

Therein lies the problem! Diving is small, small, small. It's going to take every voice we've got screaming loudly and in unison to shut down this campaign to make us so safe we'll go out of existence. If you want to dive, to teach and to protect your freedom, sound off. Write your local supervisors, assemblymen, Senators and Congressmen. Tell your friends and neighbors and the world that diving is safe. Tell everyone we can and will do what's needed by ourselves. The only good aspect of legislation to date is that there is finally some unity and cooperation in the diving industry.

CONT. NEXT PAGE

Now let's shut off the laws and continue the cooperation. Diving is safe and diving will be safer because divers will make it that way, not because we'll be forced to comply with page after page of poor legislation.

Why oppose diving legislation? Not because it will make diving expensive and inconvenient; not because it will put retailers, instructors, dive boats, manufacturers and instructional agencies out of business; not because of the petty bureaucratic procedures, licenses, etc. involved; not because it will *not* make diving safer; and not because these laws are unfair and discriminatory and take away our rights to pursue our happiness as we see fit. If we cannot stop this nonsense because we are too small and are not sufficiently organized to raise the funds to fight the political machines, then we are setting a precedent for any sport where risk is involved.

Oppose diving legislation . . . Your future underwater enjoyment depends on it. Please take action — for your sake, for my sake, for the sake of all who should be able to enjoy the freedom to dive.

AMF SWIMASTER TANK LINER POTENTIAL INSTALLATION PROBLEM

Tanks with a "Lifeline" decal marked with a date prior to March 1975 (decal shown below) may contain an installation of a tank liner in which the seal at the neck may have been lost and, thus, a possibility exists that the liner might close and occlude the air passage to the cylinder valve.

Please notify your students, associates, etc. that if any such tank comes to their attention to advise its owner to return the tank to the Swimaster dealer who installed the liner or, if this is not possible, to the nearest Swimaster dealer.

The Swimaster dealer will, at no cost, retrofit his tank with a new liner and an improved installation kit.



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- March 14-16 NAUI-YMCA Crossover Certification Program, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada. Contact: NAUI Canada, 10 Monet Avenue, Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada.
- Mar. 22-23 Diver Rescue Workshop, Charlotte, N.C. Contact: Ed Hipp, 1350 Kings Dr., Charlotte, NC 28207.
- Mar. 22-23 Man In The Sea Symposium, Seattle, WA. Contact: Bill High, 6531 NE 198th St., Seattle, WA 98155
- April Hyperbaric Medicine Seminar/Tour, Grand Forks, ND. Contact: Debby Brennan, Med. Sci., 331 UND Physiology, Grand Forks, ND 58201.
- April 5 Medical Seminar, Oregon State University. Contact: Bruce Nyden, 3512 Williamette, Corvallis, OR 97330.
- April 6 Diving Medical Seminar, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Contact: NAUI Canada, 10 Monet Ave., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada.
- April 12-13 Fresh Water Diving Workshop, Lake Mead, NV. Contact: Max Groom, 532 Eighth St., Boulder City, NV 89005.
- April 12-13 Safety Seminar, "What to do When Everything Goes Wrong," Houston, TX. Contact: NAUI Southwest Branch, 2120 Peckham St., Houston, TX 77019.
- April 27 Diver Rescue Workshop, Racine, WI. Contact: Marcel Lachenmann, 7531 North Lake, Milwaukee, WI 5321.
- May 3-4 Our World Underwater, Chicago, IL. Contact: Our World Underwater, P.O. Box 643, Wheaton, IL 60187.
- June 6-8 NAUI-YMCA Crossover Certification Program, Rockport, MA. Contact: NAUI North Atlantic Branch, Box 291, Back Bay Annex, Boston, MA 02117.
- June 7-8 Dive Shop Instructor Orientation Seminar, Boston, MA. Contact: NAUI North Atlantic Branch, Box 291, Back Bay Annex, Boston, MA 02117.
- June 20-22 Divermaster Seminar, Tobermory, Ontario, Canada. Contact: NAUI Canada, 10 Monet Ave., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada.
- July 4-6 Instructor Dive Weekend, Manitoulin Island, Ontario, Canada. Contact: NAUI Canada, 10 Monet Ave., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada.
- July 19-21 NAUI-YMCA Crossover Certification Program, Buffalo, NY. Contact: NAUI North Atlantic Branch, Box 291, Back Bay Annex, Boston, MA 02117.
- Sept. 25 NAUI General Membership Meeting, Miami, FL. Contact: NAUI Headquarters, 22809 Barton Rd., Colton, CA 92324.
- Sept. 26-28 The Seventh International Conference on Underwater Education (ID-7), Miami, FL. Contact: NAUI Headquarters.

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IMPORTANT INSURANCE NOTICES

LIABILITY INSURANCE NOTICE

During the first week of December 1974, all NAUI Instructors were sent a first class mailing to their address of record announcing insurance for 1975.

Each and every one of you should have received this notice. If you did not, we either have a bad address for you or the piece was destroyed in the mail system. We will be happy to send you another copy if you will let us know you need one.

Remember, dues were due and payable in September 1974. We allow un-renewed members a grace period from that time until 1 January of each year. On 1 January we drop all the members who have not paid their dues. Dues paid after 1 October each year also need to include a \$5 late fee. Please do not confuse NAUI's renewal date of 1 September with the insurance premium date of 1 January or the renewal dates of other associations which fall on 1 January.

In the current By-Laws change which is in the field for your approval, we have asked to move our fiscal year and therefore our membership year to also be on 1 January. If this is approved by the membership, there will be a large number of improvements and the confusion will be decreased greatly.

Provided below is some of the essential information about the liability insurance.

1. World-wide coverage. Any suits must be brought in Canada or the U.S.
2. Choice of \$300,000, \$500,000 or \$1,000,000 limits of coverage
3. Additional Insureds may be added for only \$5 each.
4. Coverage for teaching all aquatic activities
5. Pays legal fees and claims for alleged error or omission
6. Premiums are not pro-rated. The cost is the same in June or January.

I have two very strong recommendations for all of you.

1. All Instructors including Skin Diving Leaders and Assistants Instructors should purchase the insurance protection if they have been teaching, are teaching or will be teaching this year. All actively teaching NAUI Instructors

are required to purchase the insurance in order to be in a teaching status. Assistants should also purchase the insurance. We now have a case where the assistant instructor is being sued along with the instructor.

2. I quote directly from our insurance carrier, "All members of NAUI should buy insurance protection on 1 January 1975 without procrastination until later in the calendar year. The mere fact that the individual instructor will not teach until a later month is a very poor reason because a prior student could become injured or deceased before the instructor commences his 1975 instruction. Please remember! Insurance policies provide coverage and protection only for occurrences which take place during the policy period in which the insurance applies. A 1974 student taught by a 1974 insured instructor could have an accident in early 1975 and the instructor would not be covered unless he had purchased the 1975 insurance. The 1974 policy would not respond since the policy period terminated on December 31, 1974 and the poor instructor would be without any defense and have nothing but his home, his job, his reputation and his personal savings to ease his pain.

Please take great care with your insurance coverage. If you have any doubts about the insurance you have somewhere else or if you are concerned about the limits of the coverage, please go ahead and buy the \$1,000,000 NAUI policy. The \$55 invested is well worth it just for peace of mind, even if you never have to have a legal action defended in your behalf.

-NN-

STUDENT ACCIDENT INSURANCE PROGRAM DROPPED

The Student Accident Insurance Program arranged by Centennial Financial Corporation and underwritten by Continental Casualty Co. has been discontinued. There have been very few claims since implementation of the program, hence continuation of availability is unwarranted.

Any classes currently enrolled are still covered under the policy arrangements, however.

The Student Accident Insurance will no longer be in effect after April 15, 1975.

-NN-

NAUI CAN'T FORCE INSURANCE ON ME . . .

Dear Mr. Ullrich:

Thank you for the enclosed letter. You state that the insurance requirements are the same kind of requirements that are imposed (I prefer forced) by all other associations. Perhaps I am way off base but insurance requirements for PADI have not been brought to my attention; they have been offered but not forced.

By the way, just because "all" the other associations require insurance does not mean that NAUI should make that a requirement. This must be the "everyone else does" syndrome.

It was my understanding that the instructors ran NAUI. In reality this must not be the case in as much as my opinion was never solicited reference insurance. All of a sudden zap — you must have insurance. I think the real reason (and you should admit it) is that NAUI stands to benefit financially by forcing everyone to carry insurance. Perhaps NAUI is in some financial difficulty due to questionable business decisions that were not brought to the attention of the membership.

As you can see I am not one for formality or forms therefore you may consider this letter my resignation. By the way, why don't you publish this letter and your response in NAUI News? And send me a copy.

Sincerely,
T. E. Blandford,
NAUI 3364

Dear Mr. Blandford:

Perhaps when we spoke of required insurance, each misunderstood the other. You state you were going to drop out of NAUI because of the insurance requirements. I think you stated you were going to stay in another organization because they didn't have such a requirement. I was under the impression that all did. I'm certain L.A. County and the YMCA have such a requirement. I really thought PADI did also.

It was not the Board's concern that all other associations had such a requirement when it was first brought up. The urging for such a requirement came from an instructor in the field who is also an attorney. It was his view, and shared by the Board of Directors, that all

active teaching instructors be able to demonstrate financial responsibility. The reason was if an instructor were sued and did not have the funds to defend himself, it could create a situation where a legal precedence might be established which might damage the entire industry, even if the instructor was completely innocent of all wrong doing.

I have been advised that this can happen and the Board felt strongly enough to do something about it. It was a policy decision and has no financial rational behind it. The decision was made in November of 1972 and reported in January 1973 NAUI News. It was first to take place 1 January 1974 but in reality it could not realistically take effect until 1 September 1974. It was felt by all concerned that nearly 23 months notice was more than reasonable.

In reality, you do not have to purchase a policy through NAUI. You can have any kind of professional malpractice policy which covers your teaching of diving. You could also be named as additional insured on any policy. There is another alternative; you could have personal assets of \$100,000 or more which would fulfill the requirements. There is no profit motive.

In talking to Nick Icorn of PADI today, October 16, 1974, I find you are correct — PADI does not now have a mandatory financial responsibility requirement. However, Nick states it should become effective 1 January 1975.

Again, I'm sorry you feel inclined to resign. If by chance you feel you can renew at some later date, please be in touch.

Sincerely,
Arthur Ullrich
-NN-

Dear Mr. Graver:

In response to your request for insurance information: I have a life insurance policy with New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. Although they required much data about my diving and my being an instructor, the policy had no riders attached or was not rated.

They can be best dealt with through local agents (via the Yellow Pages).

Hope this helps.

Sincerely,
Robert H. Fronk
NAUI 605
-NN-

QUESTIONS ON PROPOSED BY-LAWS CHANGES

by Jay Wenzel, NAUI 3861

answered by Art Ullrich, NAUI 601

I am not able to understand the proposed By-Laws changes too clearly because I am fairly new to the association, but it appears the principal concepts are to do business on a calendar year basis and to have geographical representation on the Board. These are fine ideas.

However, it is difficult to accept both the proposed implementation of these ideas as well as several others of the proposed changes.

Specific comments are as follows:

1. Article V, Section 1: excepting Canada and the General Manager, which of the remaining 10 areas (9 U.S. plus Japan) will be represented by the remaining 9 Board members? Additionally, I must object to the proposal to make the General Manager a Board member. A General Manager executes the daily business of the organization that pays his salary according to policy established by a Board of Directors. The two roles should not be combined.

The January NAUI NEWS shows the nine areas referred to are the U.S. branches. The other two Director posts are proposed for the President of NAUI Canada and the General Manager. At present the General Manager is a Board member elected in 1974 before being appointed General Manager. The concept to have the General Manager on the Board is one which the members will have to decide. The rationale is sound, as the General Manager is more instrumental than any other member in formulating policy and has far more insight as to why any such policy should be approved. The General Manager has to carry out the association policies and represent the association on a day-to-day basis. Currently the dual role is proving to be most effective in almost every effort of the General Manager from the battle against legislation to the formulation of goals and objectives for the association. We strongly encourage the membership to support this issue.

2. Article V, Section 3: the proposal is arithmetically inconsistent with prior practice.

The chart on page 5 of Jan. NAUI NEWS will explain the methodology of making the change. Essentially the staggered elections would facilitate a change over for elections to be held geographically and to shorten the term of office from four to three years for each Board member. There would be some changes from that shown in the chart on page five. The changes would be something like this: The President, Larry Cushman, has just relocated to the Southwest Branch and if Hardy is to be a Board member as long as he is General Manager this would mean there would be no election in the Southwest Branch until Cushman's term expires in 1977. The

South Atlantic Branch would elect a 3 year Board member in 1975. All other areas stay the same. It's a little complicated until it gets started, then it will smooth out.

3. Article V, Section 4: if the business year is to be changed to a calendar year basis, then elections ought to be in January. Also, the manner of counting the ballots is specified in the section, so the last sentence seems redundant.

The change in the business (fiscal) year is pretty straight forward. We want to move it so it occurs when things are slow to make it easier for accounting and bookkeeping purposes. In the past elections are held right at the end of the year, not at the beginning. First there is no reason why the term of election must be held to the fiscal year — it's not in the federal government. This way the newly elected Board member will be able to attend the fall Board meeting where policies are often established which will be implemented during the next year. If the election were held in Jan. and the first meeting the new member attended was in the spring or summer, it would be too late to affect that year. Another sound reason is we feel more members will vote in August because activity is high. Thus we propose to leave the timing of elections unchanged.

After rereading the proposal, I agree, the last sentence is redundant. It will more than likely be left out. Thanks.

4. Article V, Section 5: there is an apparent error in the second sentence. It should read: "Any such appointee shall serve until the following September 1, at which time a successor shall be elected in the manner specified in Article V, Section 4, to fill the remainder of the unexpired term, if any."

You are correct, there is an error in that section. Your wording is clear and means the same thing.

5. Article VIII, Section 2: the suggested clarification of wording is fine. However, I feel an annual financial statement should be distributed to all members and not merely be made available. If a cost factor is involved, I would be glad to pay my share. However, I am sure it could be included in NAUI NEWS. Incidentally, what does "available" mean? Does it mean that the financial statement will be mailed to me if I request a Copy?

Often in the past the financial statement has been published in NAUI NEWS. In 1974 the financial statement was read at the General Membership Meeting. If you requested a copy, it would of course be supplied, but your suggestion of publishing it in NAUI NEWS I believe is the intent.

Hopefully, these points might be clarified in the March, 1975 NAUI NEWS so I may formulate an intelligent vote.

Thanks, Jay for the letter. Hopefully these replies will help all members understand the purpose and effort of the upcoming By-Laws change ballot.

I hope all will take enough interest to vote when the ballot arrives.

-NN-



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aquatics

MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR COURSES OF BASIC SKIN AND SCUBA DIVING—A CURRICULUM GUIDE

JOHN L. CRAMER is associate professor and director of the Division of Physical Education, Recreation, and Athletics at the University of San Diego. Dr. Cramer is a Master Instructor for the Professional Association of Diving Instructors and editor and photographer for the Aquatics Council of AAHPER. GLEN H. EGSTROM, associate professor in the Department of Kinesiology at the University of California at Los Angeles, is president of the National Association of Underwater Instructors. LEE H. SOMERS, assistant professor and research oceanographer at the University of Michigan, is a member of the Board of Directors of NAUI. The authors formed a committee (chaired by Cramer) of the Aquatics Council of AAHPER to establish standards for basic courses of skin and scuba diving taught in secondary and higher education institutions.

Recreational diving in the United States is growing at an incredible rate, and is offered in an increasing number of public school and higher education programs. The basic training of a safe scuba diver includes a large body of knowledge and skills in order to understand his limitations and perform adequately in the underwater environment. Several authoritative groups including NAUI, YMCA, PADL, Los Angeles County, and NASDS have established minimum standards for training divers. The authors, forming a committee of

Skin and Scuba Diving Curriculum Guide

I. Introduction to Diving

A. Introduction

1. Course standards and procedures
 - a. Minimum age of scuba diving student: 15 years
 - b. Minimum number of hours of instruction: 24
 - c. Minimum number of open water dives: 2 (more are recommended)
 - d. Maximum instructor/student ratio for water activities: 4 to 10 (pool)
 - e. Other
2. Course requirements

B. Diver opportunities

1. Underwater exploration
2. Underwater collecting
3. Underwater hunting
4. Underwater photography
5. Specialized diving activities
 - a. Night diving
 - b. Cave diving
 - c. Ice diving
 - d. Wreck diving
 - e. Deep diving
6. Underwater work
7. Underwater research

C. Diver training and certification

1. Certifying organizations
2. Instructors
3. Certification cards
4. Basic scuba diving certification course
 - a. Prerequisites to certification
 - 1) Physical and mental status
 - a) Free of cardiovascular and respiratory disease, with good exercise tolerance (asthma, etc., chest x-ray strongly recommended)
 - b) Ability to equalize pressure in all body air spaces (ear & sinus pathology/lung disease)
 - c) Free of momentary impairment of consciousness (syncope, epileptic episodes, diabetic problems)
 - d) Emotional stability (neurotic trends, recklessness, accident-proneness, panic tendency)
 - 2) Swimming ability and watermanship
 - a) Basic swimming (four basic strokes for 200 yards)
 - b) Distance swimming (400 yards without fins in less than 10 minutes)
 - c) Survival swimming (tread, bob, float, drownproofing for 20 minutes)
 - d) Underwater swimming (swim 25 yards underwater without fins)
 - e) Basic lifesaving and first aid techniques
 - f) Basic skin diving techniques
 - g) Basic scuba diving techniques
 - h) Open water dives under supervision of certified instructor
 - 3) Knowledge and understanding
 - a) Introduction to diving
 - b) Basic diving equipment
 - c) Basic skin diving techniques
 - d) Underwater physics
 - e) Medical aspects of diving
 - f) Basic scuba diving techniques
 - g) Aquatic environment
 - h) Open water rescue and emergency first aid
 - i) Decompression and repetitive diving
 - j) Dive preparation and procedures

II. Basic diving equipment

A. Introduction

B. Basic skin diving equipment

1. Function and selection of: (a) mask, (b) snorkel, (c) fins, (d) buoyancy compensator, (e) exposure suit, (f) weight belt
2. General care and maintenance

C. Accessory diving equipment

1. Function and selection of: (a) float, (b) diver down flag, (c) depth gauge, (d) compass, (e) thermometer, (f) watch, (g) underwater gauge, (h) decompression meter, (i) light, (j) goody bag, (k) safety line, (l) communication devices, (m) spear (pole), (n) spear gun, (o) photographic equipment, (p) lift bags, (q) propulsion devices, (r) etc.
2. General care and maintenance

the Aquatics Council of AAHPER, have reviewed these existing minimum standards and developed the minimum standards for courses of basic skin and scuba diving in secondary and higher education. Such programs in scuba diving should, wherever possible, exceed minimum standards, particularly in the areas of emergency procedures and open water experience.

Recently physical education departments are permitting outside contractors to give scuba instruction in the school facilities and, in some cases, in the physical education program. This practice is understandable in view of the difficulty in obtaining qualified instructors, but those responsible for these programs must ensure that students receive sufficient and proper training to become safe, effective divers. Unfortunately, many of the existing programs fall far short of the necessary standards for safety, resulting in the possibility that the institution offering the program may be held liable in the event of an accident.

The following outline is submitted in an effort to acquaint administrators and physical educators with the recommendations of the Aquatics Council relative to the minimum standards for courses of basic skin and scuba diving. It is hoped that these guidelines will help upgrade the quality of existing programs and aid in establishing new ones.

These guidelines are a point of departure for the ultimate adaptation which the beginning diver must make to the underwater environment. These specific insights are extremely important and should be a fundamental part of any curriculum. Each geographic area, however, may require additional education relative to unique aspects of diving in the local waters.

Safe, effective divers are those who have acquired the knowledge and skills which will enable them to accurately weigh their personal limitations against the requirements of a given dive so that the experience is free of anxiety and stress. Thus accidents can be avoided.

The Aquatics Council of AAHPER hopes that superintendents, principals, deans, department chairmen, and instructors will acquaint themselves with these minimum standards for courses of basic skin and scuba diving before establishing new programs, and see that existing programs for which they are responsible meet or exceed these standards.

A new comprehensive textbook, student study guide, and outstanding series of 21 color/sound filmstrips completely cover the ten units recommended in these standards. For information, contact Bergwall Productions, Inc., 839 Stewart Ave., Garden City, N.Y. 11530.

- D. Open-circuit scuba equipment
 1. Function and selection of: (a) cylinder, (b) tank valve, (c) back pack, (d) regulators
 2. General care and maintenance
 - E. Other types of diving equipment: (1) closed-circuit scuba, (2) semiclosed-circuit scuba, (3) helmet diving apparatus, (4) hookah
- III. Basic skin diving techniques
- A. Introduction
 - B. Donning equipment
 1. Mask (defog, fit, don)
 2. Snorkel (attach)
 3. Fins (don, walk)
 4. Wet suit, weight belt, & buoyancy compensator (don, adjust)
 - C. Surface skills
 1. Entries (step, forward roll, backward roll, shoulder roll, surf)
 2. Surface support (sculling, treading)
 3. Hyperventilation
 - D. Underwater skills
 1. Pressure equalization (mask, ears)
 2. Surface dives (head-first pike & tuck, feet-first)
 3. Surfacing
 4. Underwater propulsion (kicks: flutter, scissors, dolphin, arms: breast, dog-side)
 5. Mask clearing
 6. Snorkel clearing
 - E. Drills and games using skin diving techniques
- IV. Underwater physics
- A. Introduction
 - B. Pressure
 1. Atmospheric
 2. Gauge
 3. Absolute
 4. Liquid
 - C. Water
 1. Characteristics
 2. Density
 3. Buoyancy (Archimedes' principle)
 4. Conductivity
 5. Humidity
 6. Transparency and vision
 7. Illumination (refraction, reflection, absorption, diffusion)
 8. Acoustics
 9. Diver propulsion
 - D. Air
 1. Characteristics
 2. Composition
 3. Compressibility and expandability (Boyle's and Charles' laws)
 4. Pressure components (Dalton's law)
 5. Solubility (Henry's law)
 - E. Problem solving (air consumption, etc.)
- V. Medical aspects of diving
- A. Introduction
 - B. Basic physiology pertaining to scuba diving
 1. Circulatory system
 - a. Blood
 - b. Heart
 - c. Arteries, veins, capillaries
 - d. Process (pulmonary, systemic)
 2. Respiratory system
 - a. Lungs
 - b. System
 - c. Process (gas exchange)
 3. Bodily air spaces affected by pressure
 - a. Ears
 - b. Sinuses
 - c. Lungs
 - d. Stomach and intestines
 - e. Teeth
 - f. Mask space
 - C. Diving hazards caused by descent
 1. Effects of Boyle's law of air volume and density
 - a. Barotrauma (squeeze)
 - 1) Ears

- 2) Sinus
- 3) Lungs (thoracic)
- 4) Stomach and intestines
- 5) Teeth
- 6) Mask
2. Effects of Henry's law of gas adsorption
3. Effects of Dalton's law of partial pressures
 - a. Nitrogen narcosis
 - b. Oxygen poisoning
- D. Diving hazards caused by ascent
 1. Effects of Boyle's law of air volume and density
 - a. Air embolism
 - b. Emphysema
 - 1) Mediastinal
 - 2) Subcutaneous
 - c. Pneumothorax
 - d. Stomach and intestinal expansion
 2. Effects of Henry's law of gas absorption—decompression sickness (bends)
- E. Other diving hazards
 1. Shallow water blackout
 2. Carbon dioxide poisoning
 3. Carbon monoxide poisoning
 4. Overexposure (heat, cold)
 5. Overexertion and exhaustion
 6. Panic
 7. Sea or motion sickness
 8. Drowning
 9. Cramps
- VI. Basic scuba diving techniques
 - A. Introduction
 - B. Equipment assembly and disassembly procedure
 - C. Techniques
 1. Donning equipment
 - a. Mask (defog, fit, don)
 - b. Snorkel (attach, clear)
 - c. Fins (don, walk)
 - d. Wet suit, vest, & weight belt (don, adjust)
 - e. Donning tank
 - f. Checking equipment
 2. Surface skills
 - a. Entries (step, forward roll, backward roll, shoulder roll, surf)
 - b. Exits
 - c. Surface support and propulsion
 3. Underwater skills
 - a. Surface dives (head-first pike & tuck, feet first)
 - b. Pressure equalization (face mask, ears)
 - c. Scuba breathing
 - d. Clearing mouthpiece
 - e. Underwater propulsion (legs and arms)
 - f. Underwater communication (audible, visible, tactile)
 - g. Turn tank valve off & on
 - h. Buddy breathing (stationary, moving)
 - i. Doffing and donning tank
 - j. Vest inflation underwater
 - k. Blind diving
 - l. Simulated night diving
 - m. Station breathing
 - n. Valve breathing
 - o. Exhaust breathing
 - p. Mixed station breathing
 - q. Harassment
 - r. Other
- VII. Aquatic environment
 - A. Introduction
 - B. Basic physical oceanography, and associated problems
 1. Aquatic bodies (oceans, lakes, streams, rivers, quarries, caves)
 2. Climate (effects on diver and aquatic life)
 3. Water temperature (thermoclines, effects and adaption)
 4. Weather
 5. Water transparency (seasonal variation and pollution)
 6. Bottom composition (sedimentary, rock, coral, vegetation)
 7. Bottom topography (plateaus, canyons, walls, reefs, caves, and tunnels)
 8. Shoreline composition





9. Shoreline topography
10. Manmade structures (quarries, jetties, piers, oil rigs, shipwrecks, artificial reefs)
11. Tides (cause, tables, tidal currents)
12. Waves (cause, types, wind currents, currents in surf zone)
- C. Marine life hazards
 1. Marine animals that sting
 - a. Kind: (1) jellyfish, (2) Portuguese man-of-war, (3) sea anemones, (4) stinging corals
 - b. Preventive measures
 - c. First aid
 2. Marine animals that abrade, lacerate, or puncture
 - a. Kind: (1) barnacles, (2) coral, (3) cone shells, (4) sea urchins, (5) venomous fish
 - b. Preventive measures
 - c. First aid
 3. Marine animals that bite
 - a. Kind: (1) barracudas, (2) crabs, (3) eels (moray, wolf), (4) giant sea bass, (5) killer whales, (6) lobsters, (7) octopus, (8) sea lions, (9) sea snakes, (10) sharks, (11) turtles
 - b. Precautions
 - c. First aid
 4. Marine animals that are poisonous to eat
 - a. Kind: (1) fish, (2) shellfish
 - b. Precautions
 - c. First aid
 5. Marine plants
 - a. Kind: (1) kelp, (2) weeds
 - b. Precautions
- D. Freshwater life hazards
 1. Kind
 - a. Fish
 - b. Reptiles (snakes, turtles, alligators and crocodiles, other)
 - c. Plants
 2. Precautions
 3. First aid

VIII. Open water rescue and emergency first aid

- A. Introduction
- B. Open water rescue
 1. Underwater rescue (conscious, unconscious)
 2. Surface rescue (conscious, unconscious)
 3. Exits from water (boat, land)
 4. Obtaining professional emergency assistance
- C. Emergency first aid
 1. Procedures for injuries needing immediate attention
 - a. Bleeding
 - b. Not breathing (mouth-to-mouth resuscitation)
 - c. No pulse or breathing (cardio-pulmonary resuscitation)
 - d. Spine injury (rescue and support techniques)
 - e. Broken bones (fractures)
 - f. Head injury
 - g. Shock (symptoms, treatment)
 2. First aid kit

IX. Decompression and repetitive diving

- A. Introduction
 1. Purpose
 2. Cause of decompression sickness
 3. General information & terminology
 - a. Single dives
 - b. Depth
 - c. Bottom time
 - d. Ascent time
 - e. Surface interval
 - f. Repetitive diving
 - g. Diving and flying
 - h. Diving aids
 - 1) Plastic Navy tables
 - 2) Diving calculator
 - 3) Decompression meter
 - 4) Simplified tables
- B. Tables
 1. Purpose
 2. Standard procedures for use

- C. Special procedures
 - 1. Emergency precautions and planning
 - 2. Emergency transportation
 - 3. Hyperbaric chambers
- D. Problems
- X. Dive preparation and procedures
 - A. Introduction
 - B. Prerequisites to the dive
 - 1. Physical and mental health status
 - 2. Personal training (conditioning, skills, knowledge, experience)
 - C. Preparation for the dive
 - 1. Evaluation of environmental conditions (may get some of this information from local dive shop or diving authority): Dive site, temperature, weather forecast, water visibility, bottom composition, bottom topography, depth, shoreline topography, man-made structures, tides, currents, waves, aquatic life, boat traffic
 - 2. Diving personnel
 - a. Leadership
 - b. Teams (buddy system)
 - 3. Plan for emergency assistance
 - a. Nearest dive shop
 - b. Nearest hyperbaric chamber
 - c. Nearest hospital and doctor
 - d. Rapid transportation to chamber, hospital, doctor
 - 4. Suiting up
 - a. Donning equipment
 - b. Condition and function of all equipment (buddy check)
 - 1) Amount of air in tank
 - 2) Reserve up
 - 3) Quick release buckles in order
 - 4) Weight belt on last, etc.
 - 5. Dive strategy briefing
 - a. Dive objective (checkout, photography, exploration, etc.)
 - b. Entry point
 - c. Team formation
 - d. Depth to be attained
 - e. Timing (determined by tide, lighting, etc.)
 - f. Safety and emergency procedures
 - g. Communication techniques
 - h. Exit point
 - D. During the dive
 - F. After the dive
 - 1. Dive log entry
 - 2. Equipment care and storage
 - I. Certification
 - 1. Cards
 - 2. Benefits
 - G. Continuous diving safety
 - 1. Join a club (see local dive shop or educational institution)
 - 2. Maintain fitness (conditioning, periodic medical checkups)
 - 3. Establish and maintain safe diving procedure
 - 4. Dive within limits of ability and training
 - 5. Follow rules of diving etiquette
 - 6. Take advanced scuba diving courses & broaden training and experience repertoire

AAHPER* STANDARDS

by Jon Hardy, NAUI General Manager

Included in this issue of NAUI News are a complete set of AAHPER minimum standards for courses of basic skin and scuba diving. These standards are well done and very similar to NAUI's standards. In addition, they include a detailed outline of material to be covered. It is recommended that you review these standards and use them in your own teaching wherever possible. If you teach in a college or university you definitely should include all the material in these standards.

New standards are being proposed for NAUI and the national certifying agencies have been working on a common set of standards, therefore, it is important for each active NAUI instructor to be well informed and use the best possible standards.

*American Alliance for Health, Physical Education and Recreation.

DIVING LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS

by Jon Hardy, NAUI General Manager

With a Los Angeles County Diving Ordinance, other laws proposed, and the national certifying agencies working on a set of improved and realistic common standards, it is important for each NAUI instructor to teach to the highest possible standard.

First, of course, you are required to meet or exceed NAUI's current standards and code of ethics. Next you must also teach in compliance with any existing laws. In addition, a prudent instructor will exceed all those standards as published by ANSI, CNCA, AAHPER and other recognized organizations in the field of diving. All these standards and laws have been considered in the common national standard currently being developed by a cooperative effort between the certifying agencies. The standard will soon be proposed to the membership of each association for their review and comment.

In the meantime, here are the essential features of the basic scuba course as I see it emerging. I recommend that you take action now to bring your course in line wherever possible and as soon as possible.

1. Issue certifications only under the sanction of a nationally recognized certifying organization, preferably NAUI.

2. Be sure students do not use any intoxicating liquor or dangerous drugs before scuba diving.

3. Be sure diving equipment used during the course is in good order and will perform properly.

4. Be sure any boat used for diving operations is legally and adequately equipped for diving.

5. Be sure any source of compressed air meets established standards for diving air.

6. Maintain your current teaching status as an underwater instructor (see NAUI Instructor Recertification).

7. Be present, directly supervise and control all activities of the diving course.

8. Require each student to:

- Read and sign a statement of understanding concerning the risks and requirements of the course.
- Sign a waiver and release form (NAUI form available).

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CONT. NEXT PAGE

- Effectively demonstrate watermanship ability with a swimming evaluation (see NAUI standards).

All of these requirements to be completed prior to the use of scuba diving equipment.

9. Provide a total of 30 hours of instruction with at least 9 hours of training in, around or about open water. At least 1 hour of the open water training to be underwater on scuba.

1. Provide a minimum of three (3) open water dives and more if at all possible. One of these dives is to be a skin dive done from shore; one scuba dive done from shore and one scuba dive done from shore or boat. Credit for no more than two scuba dives to be given in any one day.

11. No more than six (6) hours of open water training to be received in any one day.

12. Do all open water scuba training with each diver using personal floatation equipment (BC or vest) and a submersible pressure gauge or reserve warning mechanism.

13. Start the use of log books during the course, have students bring logs to each dive and enter dives.

14. Provide a ratio of no more than 12 students per instructor during water work in pool, confined or protected water or when skin diving in open water. This ratio is to be no more than 8 to one when using scuba in open water.

15. Use maximum possible assistant instructors during course water work. Recommend one assistant for each four divers during open water scuba diving.

16. Cover all classroom lectures and water skills listed in NAUI course standards and supplemental outlines (see NAUI Instructor Handbook).

16. Cover all classroom lectures and water skills listed in NAUI course standards and supplemental outlines (see NAUI Instructor Handbook).

17. Put heavy emphasis on diver rescue and in-water resuscitation, buoyancy control, weight belt ditching, buddy team work, emergency ascents, physical condition, personal limitations, fatigue, cold and dive planning.

18. Provide training in emergency swimming ascents but do NOT use free or buoyancy ascents.

Recommendation For Continuing Diver Education

1. Teach the NAUI Sport Diving course as a refresher to recertify the already certified diver.

2. This all open water course can easily be used to meet recertification requirements plus provide good safe diving practice.

3. Be sure to use all the above recommendations made for the basic scuba course, except the specific number of hours and dives.

4. Provide at least 12 hours of diver training in and around open water with six (6) open water dives including skin diving, air consumption, complete skill review, underwater navigation, and aid to the distressed diver (lifesaving, first aid and emergency procedures).

If each instructor followed not only the recommendations provided here, but also followed through with the intent behind them, then diving would become safer, there would be less accidents and additionally we would have fewer problems with restrictive legislation.

Remember at this time these are recommendations and your comments are most welcome.

It is time to take positive action on safe diving, instructional standards and legislation or we will not have a sport to teach and enjoy.

Editor's Note: These suggestions are recommendations made by the General Manager in the interest of diving safety and due to proposed legislation. This is not NAUI policy.

NN.



The Mysterious Pacific — 1976
(submitted by Lou Fead, NAUI 1413)

THE MEDICAL EDITOR'S COLUMN

by Dr. Charles Brown



DIVING MEDICINE — TEACHING BASIC STUDENTS

by Charles Brown, M.D., Medical Editor

Your lectures are the real meat of the course, where you either reach the student or lose him. If you don't know the material well, you can't hope to get it across. Even if you're an expert, your manner of presentation can make or break a course.

Analyzing courses I've seen, I find instructors commonly make any of four mistakes. They leave the student cheated — less than well prepared to meet his aquatic future.

Common Errors In Teaching

1. The first mistake is a tendency to emphasize terminology more than structure and function — names and labels instead of concepts. This seems to be so the student can parrot back some big words on the final exam. Sure it's nice if he can name the parts of the cardiovascular system, but it's really far more important that he know how it works. He'll carry away a useful concept of lung over-pressure disorders if he has a mental picture, even though he can't name them. The reverse is not true. By way of example we'll now offer three sample lessons. The first is by a hairy chested diver with a teaching IQ of 40. The second is by a professor with his head in the clouds. The third is hopefully by you.

a. Pneumothorax is if your lung collapses and you can't get your breath. You gotta go to a chamber, only not in an airplane. Mediastinal emphysema is when you got air in your chest in the middle. Subcutaneous is if it's in the neck, and air embolism is you got air on the brain. You put the feet up and the head down. These are what you get if you hold your breath.

b. Breath-hold ascent with expanded lungs for as little as 3.4 feet can culminate in disruption of pulmonic tissue. Visceral pleural involvement allows air access to pleural cavity with pneumothorax. Alternatively, air may dissect along brochovascular trunks to the hilum, imposing mediastinal emphysema and hazard of compromised cardiac function, and thence percolate to the cervical subcutaneous area, manifesting itself by characteristic crepitation, vocal aberration, and perhaps dysphagia and dyspnea. Air entering the pulmonary vasculature is conducted via pulmonary vein and left atrium to the left ventricle, and thence via aorta and carotid to produce cerebral embolization, egendering the syndrome of cardiovascular accident.

c. If a diver takes a full breath then ascends without exhaling, after only four feet, lung over-expansion can cause tearing of lung tissue. Since the lung is elastic, if its outer lining is torn air can escape, permitting the lung to contract. The air then remains trapped between the collapsed lung and the chest wall. This is pneumothorax. It causes pain and shortness of breath. If air leaks the other way, into the center of the chest, we have mediastinal emphysema: again pain and shortness of breath. From there the air tends to move upward and lodge under the skin of the neck. This is subcutaneous emphysema. It looks puffy, feels crackly, changes the voice, and may cause discomfort in breathing and swallowing. Finally air in the torn lung can enter into the bloodstream. Then it flows to the heart and gets pumped out through the arteries. Since the diver is upright while ascending, and bubbles tend to rise, they get swept up into the head, blocking circulation to the brain, and cause a stroke. This is air embolism, a life threatening emergency that calls for immediate recompression treatment.

II. The second mistake is to use all your time giving the student a thorough grounding in the basic sciences so he can understand disorders better, then to almost completely neglect diagnosis and treatment till an advanced course. This approach works fine in medical school, since the freshman student won't go out and fight cancer till he's been

CONT. NEXT PAGE

TEACHING DIVING MEDICINE, Cont'd. . . .

back for more training. But your scuba student with his brand new C-card in his hot little hand isn't going to wait for an advanced course to do his thing. He'll be out in the wet, just as likely to see trouble as the advanced student, so his need to know treatment is just as great.

III. The third mistake is to present the student with a meaningless list of symptoms for each disease. I guarantee he won't remember. I never could. For example, nausea goes with CO₂ intoxication, CO intoxicity, O₂ toxicity, seasickness, vertigo, indigestion, decompression sickness, envenomation, flu, and hangover. Things like nausea, weakness, headache, dizziness, malaise and aches, are general symptoms. They say something is wrong, but they don't say what. Now any symptom has to be interpreted in the light of circumstances — never forget that — but certain symptoms tend to be fairly specific for certain disorders, and these you should emphasize. Thus respiratory drive suggests panic or CO₂ excess, and the circumstances tell you which. Facial twitches on the beach would be a nervous tic, but if breathing hyperbaric oxygen, they herald convulsions. Euphoria with scuba usually means nitrogen narcosis, but in appropriate settings it can be a tip-off to either too little or too much oxygen, or too much alcohol. Cherry-red lips in a young athlete suggest vigorous good health, but in a weak, ill person who is otherwise pale, it suggests CO poisoning, after you've ruled out lipstick.

IV. The fourth mistake is to teach treatment only in association with specific disorders. Sounds logical, but it's not real life. When you see an unconscious man, he won't be wearing a big red tag saying "head injury" or "air embolism". He'll just be unconscious. So you may have to treat symptoms and signs rather than neatly memorized diseases. Therefore the high point of your diving medical unit should be an exercise in practical therapeutics: how to manage a situation. Since you won't find this approach in any book I've seen, I'll provide an outline. But that's another article.

SUMMARY: In your classes, come on strongest on the most important points and expand on others only as time permits. Lean hardest on the panic syndrome with drowning and air embolism, because they are the biggest killers, on decompression sickness as the

biggest crippler, and on ear problems since they're the commonest cause of diver misery and absenteeism. Stress functional concepts in preference to a catalogue of labels. As you discuss each disease, stress the preventive aspects. Emphasize the specific symptoms for each disorder, and the need to correlate symptoms with circumstances. And keep your students oriented toward managing not just a disease but a situation.

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LETTERS

Letters of interest received by NAUI Instructors, Branch Managers, Board of Directors, Headquarters and the NAUI News Editor are presented in these columns.

NAUI NUMBER 5 STILL WITH US!

Dear Art,

Thank you for your personal response to my letter informing you that I was no longer able to continue an active role as an instructor.

Shortly after you wrote me I received a letter from Dennis Graver. In his letter he encouraged me to maintain a sustaining status with NAUI. I found his suggestion appealing and have decided to take that step in order to at least stay in communication with NAUI.

Art, thank you for your kind response to my original letter to you. If you speak with Dennis Graver thank him for his suggestion and the time taken to write me. I am;

Yours truly,
Jerry Dzindzeleta

WHERE ARE THOSE CHAMBERS?

As a NAUI Instructor teaching in the Southern New Jersey area, I have incorporated as part of my basic scuba course a little homework assignment that my students must complete. They are required to locate the five closest Recompression Chambers in our area and discover the fastest means of transportation to each. I have become very concerned over reports from my students that it has taken not minutes or hours to locate these facilities, but in some cases days. These students are looking for facilities in the areas in which they live. How long would it take them if an

CONT. NEXT PAGE

LETTERS, Cont'd. . . .

accident should happen in strange waters or an unfamiliar area?

As an association of instructors concerned with underwater safety, we try to teach our students how to avoid ever having to be rushed to a Recompression Chamber to save their lives, but we should, and can, be of greater assistance to the diver who has had an accident and needs help fast.

We should take a tip from the rent-a-car people and the insurance companies that provide a free service to those who need their help fast! NAUI, PADI, the YMCA and all other diving organizations should set up a toll free number so that any diver could call and obtain emergency information pertaining to the location of the nearest Recompression Chamber and who to contact to arrange fast transportation to the facility. Divers could carry the number with them by writing it on a piece of their equipment or NAUI could print it on their certification cards. It would take some research on our part, but if every NAUI instructor was contacted and asked to research the information needed for his area, a list could easily be compiled.

I hope NAUI will consider this further service to the diving public. If we can save someone from serious injury or death it will be well worth the time and effort.

Sincerely,

Norman R. Lichtman, NAUI 2825

Editor's Note: NAUI has published a number of the Experimental Diving Unit in Washington, D.C. which is supposed to provide information on the nearest operational chamber on a 24 hour basis. The number is (202) 693-2790. It has been brought to our attention this number is no longer valid. If anyone can provide information on new numbers or other emergency facility numbers, please write the Editor.

ART ULLRICH, IQ6 AND MULTIPLE CERTIFICATIONS

Dear Mr. Ullrich:

I was too tired to talk to you after the General Membership Meeting at IQ6 on Thursday night. And you were much too busy during the rest of the conference to be interrupted. However, I wanted you to know

how impressed I was with the meeting. Dr. Egstrom did a superb job in presenting the facts and situations at hand. But the person I was very proud of was yourself. You handled calmly, inquiries and complaints which would have taken anyone a tremendous amount of self control. The high level of integrity you possess has, through you, been associated with the NAUI name. This is not just my view but a world view, as portrayed by the cable from France. I am grateful you represent the organization.

Another thing that amazes me is the fact many instructors have more than one certification. Isn't that kind of like having from one to six religions? It seems loyalties for each would have to be spread rather thinly. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Monica Stockton, NAUI 2869

— END OF LETTERS —

EMPLOYMENT

EMPLOYERS NEEDING INSTRUCTORS

Position available for NAUI Instructor as Divemaster and shop manager in Jamaica, West Indies. Mechanical aptitude required for equipment maintenance including compressors, outboards, regulators, etc. Couples considered. Send photo and resume to:

Ed Betts
329 S. Grove St.
Freeport, NY 11520

Boy scout Explorer post for scuba diving being formed. Seeking instructor with interest or experience with such an activity. Instructor would conduct certification course. Contact:

D. E. Dodge
355 Rea Ave.
Hawthorne, NJ 07506

Instructor/Salesperson openings
Contact:

Bob Pontius
Diving Unlimited
1148 Delevan Drive
San Diego, CA 92102
Phone: (714) 236-1203

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IN-HOUSE NEWS

JEANNE SLEEPER APPOINTED ACTING MANAGER OF MID-AMERICA BRANCH

Jeanne Bear Sleeper, NAUI 2648, has been appointed by the General Manager as acting Branch Manager of the Mid-America Branch of NAUI. Jeanne has been a NAUI Instructor since 1971, has served on staff on several ICCs, directed Instructor Qualification Courses, and was the first female Course Director for a NAUI Instructor Course. Additionally, Jeanne has been active in several committees within NAUI and was nominated for the Board of Directors in 1974.



*Jeanne Sleeper
Manager
Mid-America Branch*

As an active scuba instructor, Jeanne teaches several classes each year and conducts a diving travel program to the Bahamas. Her extensive diving experience includes diving in the Midwest and Great Lakes, the Bahamas, Roatan, Cozumel, Cayman, California and Caribbean areas.

Jeanne has already contacted all the instructors in the Mid-America Branch to stimulate increased activity. With her leadership and guidance members can look forward to more programs and dialogues as well as Branch Meetings and newsletters.

As a candidate for the Board of Directors and with the opportunity to become the permanent Branch Manager in the Midwest, Jeanne will certainly spark interest and activity in central America.

JOHN GIMBEL RECEIVES HEROIC ACT AWARD FROM NATIONAL SURF LIFE SAVING ASSOCIATION

John Gimble, NAUI Pacific Branch Manager, was recently awarded a perma-plaques resolution commending him for an heroic act. The award was presented by the National Surf Life Saving Association of America, comprised of professional ocean lifeguards dedicated to the safety of people enjoying shorelines throughout the world.

During April, 1974, John was instructing a scuba class at Royal Palms State Park Beach in San Pedro, CA. Hearing cries, he observed two divers in a strong rip current. He left his class and swam to the distressed pair. Upon making contact, he found one of the divers, Vince Becking, not breathing and the other diver exhausted from trying to give assistance. Gimble immediately began mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

After approximately five minutes, an unidentified person brought a paddleboard to the scene. Gimble placed the patient on the board and continued resuscitation. Upon arrival of a lifeguard from a half a mile away the victim was found with breathing restored by Gimble.

Vince Becking, after medical attention, had a successful recuperation from the accident and is in good condition.



*John Gimbel
Manager
Pacific Branch*

John, as an active diver and NAUI Instructor, has made numerous assists and rescues. This is the first recognition of a heroic act to NAUI's outstanding manager of the Pacific Branch.

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AL PIERCE'S MOVIE "DEEP WATER RESCUE BREATHING" WINS CINE AWARD

The instructional motion picture, "Deep Water Rescue Breathing," which describes the newly developed mouth to mouth and mouth to snorkel methods of giving air to a drowning victim in open water, has been awarded the CINE Golden Eagle. This award, presented to the producer, Albert L. "Al" Pierce, and his daughter, Jean Pierce Morrow, as film maker, is given annually by the Council on International Non-theatrical Events (CINE) for those motion pictures which are judged for their excellence to represent the United States in international film festivals abroad.



Both certificates were presented by CINE President, James G. Dannon, Jr., to "Al" Pierce at the awards luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C., on November 20, 1974, since Jean was unable to attend.

"Al" plans to be much more active in aquatics after early retirement from the FBI, effective January 3, 1975. "Al" served as a Special Agent for 32 of his over 35 years in the FBI. He is looking toward another career doing what he loves, preferably college teaching of swimming, life saving, water safety and scuba.

"Deep Water Rescue Breathing" is an 11 minute 16 mm color, sound movie which can be obtained from Pierce Productions, 29 Harvard St., Arlington, Mass. 02174. It rents for \$15 or sells for \$110, with the rental fee deductible from the purchase price.

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JIM PEARSON RECEIVES HEROISM MEDAL

Jim Pearson, NAUI 2742, has been awarded the Theodore N. Vail award by Bell Telephone along with a check for \$1,500 for heroic action in going to the aid of a fellow scuba diver.

Jim noticed a diver struggling erratically at a depth of 50 feet and went to offer assistance. To save the struggling, panicky diver, who was a fellow employee and dive club member, Jim gave the diver his air supply and made an emergency swimming ascent from 50 feet while swimming the diver to the surface. Jim administered mouth-to-mouth resuscitation upon surfacing, revived the semi-conscious diver and towed him to safety.

Jim, a Western Electric employee, is the first person in the Southern California Service Center to be awarded the Vail Medal. Only 16 similar medals for recognition have been awarded in the past 53 years.

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HUMBLE PIE

by Burrell Gilson, Retired President IDSF

If I didn't love diving and the crazy egomaniacs who teach it I wouldn't publish this, but I'm one of the crazy egomaniacs. I've met some great people in diving and I'm hoping by this letter to set a few things right.

In 1973 I started what I *thought* was a great idea — The International Diving Safety Foundation. I was a lot more interested in my pocketbook than in diving safety. The idea was good, but the motives were all wrong. I made a lot of promises (with good intentions) and got a lot of really fine people involved. These instructors believed in me and I let them down by not being honest with them when I should have been.

I also let a lot of students down because I couldn't follow through with the program — I hope they won't sour grapes diving because of me.

I'm glad, in retrospect, that I didn't get good financing behind the IDSF program for I'd probably have done much more harm to our sport.

I apologize for the implication that NAUI was sponsoring the IDSF program, Hooray for NAUI and the conscience of men of integrity.

-NN-

HONOLULU TALK-TALK

by Roy Damron, NAUI 207

The first Classroom Teaching Workshop was held in Honolulu December 7-8 at Kaimuki High School. It was organized and directed by Gary Jung NAUI 2113, who is well known throughout the State of Hawaii for his sincere support of NAUI.

We held IQCs in June and November to qualify Candidates for our Instructor Training Course scheduled at the University of Hawaii, January 5-12, 1975.

It was obvious during the IQCs that several candidates were weak with their orals. Since Gary's forte is "How to organize and present a lecture," he quickly put together this workshop with the capable assistance of Karen Demaree, Bill Owen, and Ron Brown.

The first day was spent on Techniques, Principles and Theory, at the end of which the candidates were given their subjects to be prepared that night and presented the next day.

The second day the participants gave their lectures (20 minutes) after which each was carefully critiqued. The weekend concluded with a round table discussion at which time the candidates all agreed that the two days were extremely well-spent and that they were on the road to developing the Knowledge and Confidence so necessary for their performance at the ITC.

HONOLULU ITC

by Roy Damron, NAUI 207

Since 1966 NAUI has held six Instructor Certification Courses in Hawaii, but the one conducted January 1975 stood head and shoulders above all of the preceeding courses. This was due largely to the three IQCs held about 90 days apart and ahead of the ITC, permitting the Staff ample opportunity to be in top notch readiness from the start. Of course, the IQCs also guaranteed that the Candidates were well prepared.

Normally the first couple of days are expended getting the program moving, but in this case everyone was up to speed from the word go.

The resident Staff consisted of Dr. Glen Egstrom, Course Director, Lenny Greenstone, Roy Damron, Reni Phillips, Sue Arnest, Gary Jung, Jack Clothier and K'Hal Vogt. The remainder of the staff that gave so freely of their time and sleep were Bill Owen, Ron



Special thanks to Roy Damron, Board Member in Hawaii for the excellent job of reporting on NAUI activities in the islands. Roy is one of the most responsive members of the Board and the membership.

Brown, Doc Stickrod, Steve Humphrey, Karen Demaree, Anita Ricketts, Rick Ricketts, Ian McFarland, Bill Reed, Tom Stuart, Bill Haden, Alan Hong, and Arnold Stollar.

Candidates who completed the ITC are: Nicki Berg, John Cronan, Chris Darcy, Smokey Ellis, Lynn Eldridge, Paul Goldman, Marie Hays, J. T. Irons, Kirby Kaneshiro, Lance Kistler, Mick Mathewson, Doug Moore, Frank Nawrocki, James Peck, Mark Rognstad, Alfred Santoro, Richard Singer, John Smith, Noel C. Stahl, Jack Stump, Michael Tucker, Keith Turner, Douglas Wilson.



Ancient Honolulu ITC ... Recognize anyone?

Our Course was held at the University of Hawaii, where the permanent Staff and Candidates lived-in at Johnson Hall. Lectures and meals were at nearby Campus Center and we used the University Pool for water work as well as making trips to Hanauma Bay, Nanakuli and Ala Moana Park for open water exercises. On the final day the dive boat "Scuba Belle" was put to good use for the enactment of a Basic Class Boat Training Dive.

Throughout the Course air temperature ranged from a high of 82° to a low of 70° with an Ocean temperature of 77°. These are ideal conditions for any time of the year, especially January, but that is why Hawaii is referred to as Paradise, USA. Sorry you were not on board.

END OF IN-HOUSE NEWS

COMMENT AND DISCUSSION

Articles and letters received on the subject matter of the articles and editorials appearing in NAUI News will be presented here with editorial comment. All views expressed by authors in this section are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the policies of NAUI.

MULTIPLE CERTIFICATIONS — ANOTHER SIDE OF THE COIN

by Coy Austin, NAUI 1060

I read, with a great deal of interest, the series of articles in the August Issue of NAUI News condemning the multiple certifications being issued by some instructors. Let me say at the outset that, idealistically, I couldn't agree more. I do feel, though, that the articles reflected more idealism than realism. I was also somewhat dismayed that not one of the authors even mentioned our obligations to our students, which I have always considered to be fundamental. I am convinced that most instructors, I among them, who have issued multiple certifications, have done so in the sincere belief that they were providing a needed service to their students. The situation that requires this is as regrettable as it is real. Equally regrettable is the fact that we of the diving industry have created such a mess.

When many of us first learned to dive there were no "certified" divers and no organization to certify them. As the sport grew, it became apparent that training was essential. So, all over the country self taught divers began teaching others to dive. It soon became further apparent that some form of control and standardization of training was desirable. We were less far-sighted, however, than our counterparts in Europe, where sport diving really began. Instead of only one organization, as is the case in Great Britain, France and other countries where diving is popular, we created a proliferation of diver training and certifying associations.

When I finally attended a NAUI certified course I was told that my NAUI card would be recognized and accepted by any dive shop anywhere in the world. I found that to be true. After becoming certified as a NAUI instructor I gave that same assurance to my own students with absolute confidence. Then, while I was outside the U.S. for several years, I began to hear rumbles that caused me grave concern. It began to appear and then become obvious that the NAUI card was no longer acceptable everywhere, by everyone. As diving had grown

so had the number of instructors, the number of training organizations and the competition for student/diver dollars.

Mr. Paul Tzimoulis has published several excellent editorials and articles in Skin Diver Magazine concerning C-card acceptance, etc. He has expressed, again and again, the necessity for us to get our stuff together. In all fairness I must say that considerable progress has been made and I am proud that NAUI has been the indisputable leader in this effort. Until we succeed, however, multiple certifications will be justifiable. They will continue to be until the deplorable situation no longer exists wherein a diver can walk into a dive shop only to find that, in that store or in that area, his NAUI card is not the accepted certification.

Some of those articles in the August Issue attempted to compare diving instruction, instructors and certification to flying instructions, instructors and certification. Such a comparison is not only impossible, it is not analogous. For openers, there is only one agency that issues pilot certificates — the Federal Aviation Administration — and those certifications are universally recognized. Every flight instructor is also certified by the FAA, after having been evaluated against one set of standards. Further, the flight instructor does not certify his own students as pilots. They are certified only after having completed his training, passed a physical exam, written tests and a flight check — all performed by FAA designated examiners. The standards by which all student pilots are trained and measured are the same and are established and controlled by only one agency, the FAA.

It appears more and more inevitable that we too will one day have only one certifying agency for divers and diving instructors. If we are lucky, and smart enough to get it all together, we can go the way of our British and French cousins and retain control over our own activities. The handwriting has been placed on the wall in no uncertain terms by the legislation recently passed by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Our diving history has long since established that, as L.A. County

CONT. NEXT PAGE

COMMENT AND DISCUSSION

MULTIPLE CERTIFICATIONS, Cont'd. . . .

goes, so goes (eventually) the rest of the country. Other governments, local, state and federal, are already looking to the L.A. County ordinance as a model. As such legislation becomes more wide-spread we can assure ourselves that, as in L.A. County, it came about because we couldn't get together ourselves. Because our system couldn't control those individuals who, after receiving their "license," were more dedicated to their own interests than to the welfare of their students or the diving public they had pledged to serve. And because diver training and certifying agencies were so competitive and inflexible that, in spite of similar objectives, we couldn't join forces to establish and enforce a single set of standards that would ensure an acceptable degree of safety for all who participate.

I have just recently submitted my resignation to one of the other associations. Not because I was swayed by the August issue and not strictly because of my loyalty to NAUI — although I'll do battle with anyone who questions that loyalty — but because I could no longer, with a clear conscience, maintain affiliation with a group whose policies and standards I felt were inadequate and I was powerless to change. In doing so, however, I feel that I have cheated my future students who will, inevitably, one day walk into a dive shop or go aboard a dive boat and be told, "Sorry, Pal, we can't accept your NAUI card. We only recognize . . . or . . ."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

by Jon Hardy, NAUI General Manager

Coy Austin has done an outstanding job putting together a meaningful comment on the multi-certification problem. We need far more of this intelligent speaking out on issues rather than the verbal ranting and raving that goes on sometimes in the field concerning misunderstood issues.

Multiple certification of basic students is a problem, but the diver who has multi-certification because he went through several different courses and earned each one of the certifications is not the problem. Multi-certified instructors are not the problem for they are required to meet certain standards of each association and derive services from each association through their membership.

The issue then really centers around the basic diver who takes only one course and receives several cards for it.

Thus far, legislation has not addressed itself to the problem of multi-certification but it may in the future. Multi-certification is actually a symptom of the industry's inability to cooperate. This inability to get along has helped cause or aided much of the legislation that is now being used against us. The current atmosphere of cooperation among the instructional agencies to arrive at a set of meaningful national standards may go a long way toward decreasing this confusion and problem of multi-certification. But we must make multi-certification less necessary in the field with better recognition of legitimately issued certifications at the face to face level.

The person hurt by our lack of cooperation and non-recognition is the diver. He is put off and put down while we waste time, money and effort issuing multiple cards.

There are four national cards that I believe should be generally recognized by all of us so let's name names and get it right out in front. Those cards are NAUI, NASDS, PADI and YMCA. Each should be universally recognized, each by the other and all who service divers. Recognition of each other and cooperation on standards does not mean an end of competition to be the best. I believe that NAUI is the best diving instructor organization and can do the best possible job in the field.

I am giving all my efforts and energies to making NAUI the best of all the instructor associations; we will do it better than the other instructor associations. That is not to say they are not also doing the job, it is to say that NAUI is doing a better job.

COMMENTS ON MULTIPLE CERTIFICATION

Dear Editor:

I read the first 6 pages of drivel in the August 74 issue of NAUI News. I was shocked and disillusioned to hear such irrelevant argument from an organization for which I hold such a deep and abiding respect. I find no disagreement with Mr. Ullrich, but Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Graver kind of went off the deep end with their arguments.

CONT. ON NEXT PAGE

COMMENT AND DISCUSSION MULTIPLE CERTIFICATIONS, Cont'd. . . .

Let me first state that I am in full agreement with the Ethics Committee ruling about minimum standards. I should like to see that enforced. About the multiple certification nonsense, my views are very different. My company gives NAUI certification as the principal certification. No one can be a member of our follow-up club without it. We also give PADI, YMCA and ACUC. I do this because the customers want it. As an instructor, I feel that my first duty is to my customers. They pay me, NAUI does not. I have had in some remote areas, dealers refuse, as a result of this bigotry, to recognize NAUI cards, so I shall continue to give my people a pocketful of cards so they can get whatever they want wherever they are. Fred Calhoun claims to have proved that this is not necessary for competition. As a businessman, Fred, don't expect me to take your word. Documentation please!

Dennis Graver asks if I would like to know the actual number of divers certified annually? In a word, NO. That information is useful only to the weak minded individual who wants to stand on a soap box and crow, "My house is bigger than yours." He asks if I am looking forward to Federal control? My answer is if it's bad control — NO. If it's good control — YES. Government is not necessarily a synonym of "incompetent." It may be better than the childish ratting at each other that is going on right now. He says, "It isn't done elsewhere." I say, "So what???" It doesn't distress me at all that he sees no justification for doing it. By what token is justification necessary? I can do as I wish as long as it isn't illegal, immoral or fattening.

I have no problem with the varying standards. I simply exceed them all.

Now a word about ETHICS! NAUI has held many crossover programs with other agencies. Now you want us to cut the throats of these agencies who trusted us by refusing to give their certifications. You may call that ethics. In layman's terms I call it a dirty double-cross! You say that the great advantage of NAUI is being able to tell the entire membership what I believe? Prove it! Print this.

Sincerely,
Al Lambert, President
Canada Scuba Schools Ltd.
NAUI 2663

Editor's Note: The article Mr. Lambert refers to is "Multiple Certification — Multiple Problems," August, 1974, pages 5 & 6. The article carried a by-line and as stated on the cover of every issue of the NEWS, does not reflect the policy of NAUI. Dennis Graver believes it is an error to issue multiple certification, the NAUI Board of Directors has made no policy statement to this effect. Additionally, I would like to address the crossover certification programs referred to in Mr. Lambert's letter: at NAUI crossover certification programs the instructor candidates are required to pass all requirements to become an instructor that a regular candidate would have to pass. This testing includes written exams, oral presentations, diver rescue and practical teaching in confined and open water. This is typically done in a two day program and can be accomplished because the program involves testing only. NAUI does not "make" instructors of other agencies instructors . . . they earn their membership in the organization.

BOB WHITE'S REBUTTAL TO STAN NAVE

Here in the New England area we use surface floats . . . as instructors, we consider them *essential teaching apparatus*. The float is *not* a replacement for a working safety vest (we wear and use those also). The float is *not* just a place to fly a divers flag from (although we now have a law that says we must fly such a flag).

It may be none of our business that some people in our fraternity do not make use of surface floats as open-water teaching aids. We do not accept as an excuse the fact they may be difficult to tow through surf. Although it's none of our business who tows what through what kind of water action . . . we do feel inclined to give you our opinion . . . that opinion is clearly stated by the following: instructors teaching in open-water without some sort of surface float (boat, mat, tube or board) are *not* acting in a responsible way.

Fred Calhoun,
NAUI 380

— END OF COMMENT AND DISCUSSION —
-NN-

NAUI is a tax exempt non-profit professional organization. All proceeds are used for the operation of the Association and the promotion of safe diving. Contributions, bequests and gifts are deductible by the donor.

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