

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 of Stan Waterman

## **DIVING LEGISLATION — What Does It Mean To You As An Underwater Instructor**

by Jon Hardy, NAUI General Manager

Los Angeles County now has a diving law. Others are on their way. We are doing all we can to stop or change such laws, but in the meantime, what can you do?

### **WHAT TO DO ABOUT LEGISLATION**

1. Keep informed, find out all you can about diving legislation. Carefully review all materials from NAUI on legislation. Search out all possible information in your local area.

2. Keep NAUI Headquarters informed; write or call 22809 Barton Road, Colton, CA 92324; 714/783-1862.

3. Write letters to the law makers concerned and let your views be known. If you need ideas or facts check the mailings from NAUI or contact NAUI Headquarters.

4. Comply with the laws; be a good citizen first and diver/instructor second.



*Jon Hardy*

### **HOW TO STAY AN INSTRUCTOR**

NAUI's requirements for certification as an Instructor exceed the existing and proposed laws. NAUI's requirements for recertification meet many, but not all of the requirements in the L.A. County Ordinance. In order to recertify in an active teaching status with NAUI and comply with the ordinance, you will need to:

1. Have a medical exam for diving each year.

2. Have taught three classes with not less than 15 students per year. Before March 1, 1975 it is two classes and 10 students.

3. Have current training in lifesaving and first aid or attended workshops in these subjects including CPR each year.

4. Have logged 24 dives per year.

5. Have demonstrated proficiency in scuba water skills if the required logged dives have not been completed. This requirement is no longer in effect after March 1, 1975.

6. Maintain mailing address, submit renewal form, pay dues and show financial responsibility; other NAUI requirements for teaching, workshops and logged dives are covered by the requirements of the ordinance.

Instructor reinstatement or changing status from sustaining to teaching will still be possible, but the requirements will need to be more carefully followed. More workshops may be required to help with the recertification process.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS TO DIVERS**

Neither the existing nor proposed laws are completely clear, but for the time being, when a diver asks you what to do, you can provide him with the following recommendations.

1. Be certified as a scuba diver by a nationally recognized agency.

2. Keep diving, and log your dives with your buddy's signature in the log. Try to dive no less than 12 times per year.

3. When diving, have your certification card, diving log and ID nearby.

4. Do not loan your scuba equipment to non-certified diver.

5. Do not use any intoxicating liquor or dangerous drug before diving.

6. If you do not keep up your diving or as a way to upgrade yourself and be sure your skills are up-to-date and you will be "legal" - take another diving course: basic, sport (open water) or advanced scuba.

7. Have a medical exam for diving.

8. Have your dive gear serviced regularly with a visual inspection of the cylinder annually.

9. When scuba diving, use floatation equipment (vest or BC) and a submersible pressure gauge or reserve warning mechanism.

10. Patronize your local dive store. The air, equipment, boat trip arrangements and information you receive there will most likely comply with the laws.

Also be sure you, as an instructor, comply with these recommendations when you are diving.

### **ACTION**

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

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## MORE ON LEGISLATION AND STANDARDS

by Jon Hardy, NAUI General Manager

NAUI has been working with other diving groups to stop diving legislation. At the same time, we have also been working to make the Los Angeles County Ordinance a realistic and useful piece of legislation. These efforts made an improvement in the ordinance but we and others were unable to stop it or make it a totally reasonable law.

Many other laws are now proposed, and in an effort to bring the diving community together and establish a meaningful national standard, which could possibly forestall legislation, NAUI, NASDS, PADI and the YMCA met at the CNCA Conference in late November and put together a tentative working draft of a national scuba diving standard. This is a giant step forward in cooperation. This proposed standard will be submitted to the membership of each association for review and comment before being submitted to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for approval. This cooperation does not mean an end to all competition. NAUI is the best instructor association and comes far closer to meeting the current or proposed laws and standards than any other instructor association.

Please take great care at this time with your membership in NAUI and your liability insurance. If you have not paid your dues we will be forced to drop you from NAUI. If you have not paid your insurance premium you will not be in a Teaching status and may not train or certify divers. In light of the current legislative problems, this is no time to let your membership or insurance lapse.

As your representative during many of these legislative problems, let me assure you that NAUI has been playing a very important role. Among all the interests in the diving community, NAUI has taken the most positive action and done the most constructive work to stop or change the legislation.

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**Safety**  
**Through Education,**  
**NOT**  
**Through Legislation . .**

## NAUI AND THE L.A. COUNTY LEGISLATION

by Glen Egstrom, Ph.D., NAUI 937, Past Pres.

During the summer of 1974 a series of diving fatalities in the waters off Los Angeles County brought about newspaper articles which focused upon a number of problems in the conduct of the sport. A great furor developed and soon the visibility of the problem reached such proportions that local government officials called upon the Director of Parks and Recreation to provide regulations in the interest of public safety. A lack of fundamental communication between various groups involved in diving led to an emotional rather than rational series of charges and countercharges which resulted in an inability to present a united front to the government officials. A tough, restrictive ordinance was drafted and made law. A series of "emergency amendments" later modified the earlier ordinance into its present form.

I have been requested by the BOD to discuss the implications of the "County Scuba Diving Ordinance # 11025" with the membership of NAUI. I will refrain from comment upon the specific process of its development but would say that in essence it is an example of the adage, "A house divided against itself cannot stand." The strenuous efforts which NAUI has undertaken to upgrade the relationships with all factions of the diving public with programs such as IQ and the regional symposia have not resulted in the degree of cooperation and harmony which was desired.

NAUI instructional standards are, in a large measure, in compliance with the legislation for both basic and instructor certification programs. It should require only a few program changes and these changes have already received strong philosophic support within the organization.

The mandate of the ordinance is in the direction of increased emphasis upon medical and physical fitness for diving, open water training, reduced student-instructor ratios and use of diving logs and credentials as a means for identifying current qualification for diving. As a matter of fact, the "average" NAUI instructor in the field normally exceeds our current minimum standards to the degree that the new ordinance will not affect the actual course content. Issues, such as medical

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## NAUI & THE L.A. COUNTY LEGISLATION . . . (Cont'd.)

histories or medical exams for individuals over 40 and three open water dives have been accepted as sensible practice by our membership. Our sport diver program concept is in itself an affirmation of our concern with increased training, especially in open water.

The major implication of the Los Angeles County ordinance appears to be directed at our ineffective public relations. We have not carried out a visible, effective, across the board campaign to convince the public and its officials that public safety in diving is our greatest concern. We have not, as an organized sport, established standards and enforced them. As a group, we have permitted a relatively small number of isolated, shoddy practices to tarnish the sport. We have, by our inability to exert self control, permitted:

- a. "paper" certifications for instructors and students to be issued,
- b. "quickie" courses,
- c. unethical business practices and
- d. weakening of our public image, to name just a few.

Prime ingredients in any profession are self regulation and continuing in-service education. NAUI as an organization has continually moved toward improving these ingredients but our basically conservative nature has kept the pace slow. Our ethics committee structure, thanks to our legal advisors is, in my opinion, ultimately fair and objective. Unfortunately, it is somewhat cumbersome and points out the need for prevention or unethical practices before the necessity for action arises. This means that we must identify problem areas early and use peer group pressure to solve the problem. IQ serves a role in this procedure, but we must concentrate on a much more effective branch (or local control) system for communicating between ourselves. The instructor dialogue is an obvious and strong method for working with the problem.

The matter of recertification is another area where we need to be positive. We must work with the diving public for the acceptance of continuing education and upgrading of skills during their diving careers. The recertification then becomes a tangible demonstration of this continuing education and we should provide some visible identification for those who periodically recertify.

A further implication for regular training in aid to the distressed diver techniques is reflected at both the instructor and diver level. Although NAUI leadership has pioneered in this area with a wide variety of workshops and papers it appears that an extension of this effort is much needed and should occur in a more universal way at the local level.

An increased emphasis on equipment maintenance is also an obvious thrust of the new legislation. This area has also been receiving increased attention in our program but information must be passed along to the students we teach. Personal attention to equipment care and the early recognition of problems needing repairs are clearly identified as a necessary part of the basic curriculum.

Legislation is clearly not a desirable method for regulating our sport, but unless we take direct steps to insure that the public is made aware of our continuing efforts to upgrade our sport to a degree where outside regulation is not necessary, we will continue to see the spectre of government control raising its head.

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# COMPARISON OF NAUI STANDARDS AND THE L. A. COUNTY ORDINANCE

REQUIREMENT	CURRENT MINIMUM NAUI STANDARDS	L. A. COUNTY ORDINANCE	AVERAGE LEVEL USED BY NAUI INSTRUCTORS
Medical Exam	Recommended	Medical History Form	Over 75% now use the form or an exam
Swim Test	Surface, underwater and survival swim	Same, plus towing but not for as great a distance	Both the NAUI standard and practice in the field exceed the ordinance
Classroom and Water Training	22 hours with detailed curriculum and skills	18 hours with little detail on curriculum or skills	26 hours
Student to Instructor Ratio in Water	10 to 1	12 to 1 in pool and with skin diving equipment - 8 to 1 in open water with scuba equipment.	5 to 1 counting Assistant Instructors
Open Water Dives	Two	Three	Three
Open Water Time (Hours)	Two in water	Nine in and around the water	Seven in and around the water
Recertification of Divers	Not required, advanced courses promoted	Required	Generally use advanced courses or additional open water training
Certification of Instructors	Exceeds ordinance	Required	Must meet NAUI standards
Recertification of Instructors	Required, but not in as much detail as the ordinance	Required in detail	Current teaching NAUI Instructors generally exceed the requirements



## THE SEE-SAW LAW

by David Grill, NAUI 3552

There is an easy way to teach or reinforce the concepts and implications of Boyle's Law. The lecture is simple, easy to remember, and takes about ten minutes to teach.

The instructor's first step is to relate increasing depth to increasing pressure, decreasing depth to decreasing pressure.

The second step is to draw a see-saw on the chalk board. On one side sits Paul (symbolized by a P). The other side is occupied by Valerie (symbolized by a V). Now, if Paul goes up Valerie goes down. Always. No maybe. No buts. No exceptions. If Paul goes down Valerie goes up. Always.



(Anyone who can't grasp this should be flunked on the spot.) At this point the instructor admits his lie: Paul is really pressure, Valerie is really volume. If the pressure goes up the volume goes down. Always. If the pressure goes down the volume goes up. Always. No buts. No exceptions.

Finally, the depth pressure relationship is added: If the diver goes up the pressure goes down and the volume goes up. Always.

This presentation is very simple and easy to visualize for any student. The lecture leaves the instructor in a good position to lead directly into the air embolism discussion with a class that is not preconfused by the physics.

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Glen Egstrom



Art Ullrich

## TWO GIANT SHADOWS . . .

by Roy Damron, NAUI 207

How do we say Thank You, I mean *really* "Thank You", when it comes from deep in our heart. If I were a poet or one educated in the use of words perhaps I could write what I feel. Or perhaps my problem is that the words I need are not in the dictionary. They have not yet been invented.

By now you are probably wondering to yourself, "What could be so terribly important?" In order to explain myself let's go back to the origin of our organization. For the first few years Headquarters was an oversized broom closet at Skin Diver Magazine. There was very little space but that didn't matter because we were a very small group, and besides the rent was free.

About that time a couple of fellows came along and hoisted these fledglings onto their broad shoulders. One of them became our President, the other our General Manager who moved Headquarters into his garage. Seems like a long time ago but actually it was only seven years in the past. Our total membership was just a few hundred. Today we number several thousand. Instead of a broom closet we now fill a 5000 sq. ft. building to the rafters.

That is the way it has been since Glen and Art took the reins. I wonder where we would be today had it not been for their vision, strength and dedication. Perhaps we would have faded away to nothingness rather than being the largest and most respected organization in the diving instruction world.

Now you understand my dilemma. Maybe you can put words together to express our gratitude for the unselfish years they have given us. I still cannot.

## A LETTER TO NAUI FROM GLEN EGSTROM

Dear NAUI:

I would like to take this opportunity to express my thanks and appreciation for the support and confidence you have given me during my tenure as your president. You have provided the opportunity for me to enjoy a stimulating, challenging experience which I will always treasure. The tremendous success of IQ and the obvious trend toward the acceptance of a continuing education program in diving have been highlights which mark the growth and development of the world's finest diving organization. I am proud to have been a part of these efforts.

My decision to refrain from running for any Board of Director's office this year grew out of an increasing conflict with that old devil TIME and also the recognition that I will be engaging in a very sensitive research project during the next few years. As of September, 1974, UCLA has become the site of a Diving Safety Research project which will study the effectiveness of training methods, emergency procedures and equipment as they relate to diver performance. I will act as the principal investigator and will have staff, laboratory equipment and the time to focus on many of the problems which are facing our sport. I will continue working on this project during my sabbatical leave which begins this winter and continues through next fall. There will be regular reports on the efforts of the research team and I am hopeful many of you will be willing to contribute ideas which may make our work more productive.

I intend to continue to serve you and the new officers to the best of my ability. They have my utmost confidence and have already demonstrated they are going to provide dynamic leadership. NAUI, your strength lies in your dedication to fostering safety through education, through open communication and through critical thinking. May you always retain that quality.

Sincerely,  
Glen Egstrom  
Past President

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## VOLUNTEER!! WHY ME?

by Richard R. "Sparky" Spencer  
NAUI 1025

So, you want to volunteer—why? It's not fun! Think about it! Instead of spending all those evenings jawing and preparing materials to help others you could stay home and watch TV, drink beer (or whatever) or be out with the boys at the local pub.

WHY ME? . . . It just doesn't make sense! So why do it? There is no simple answer.

As dedicated, authentic NAUI instructors we should want to make a contribution and be a working integral part of our organization by volunteering our time, knowledge, whatever, you name it!



To give a person good reasons for doing a thing is the quickest way of getting him to do it. So here goes!

According to Webster's Dictionary a volunteer is: one who enters into or offers himself for any service of his own free will; to offer or bestow voluntarily (one's services).

Now, the authentic instructor is oceans apart from the ordinary instructor. He teaches and instructs in terms of what he preaches no matter if he gets paid for his services or not.

Through all of us (no matter who we are) runs a thread of responsibility and dedication. In our small way we all strive to build a stronger and safer diving fraternity, gaining a wide circle of some true and worthwhile friends.

We all desire to strengthen NAUI's motto: SAFETY THROUGH CONTINUING EDUCATION . . . So, to make this hope a reality we must and should strive to help others. Maybe you are saying, someday I'll do something. But words are cheap. What speaks louder than words? Action and performance, of course. Do it!

As diving instructors we all realize our actions touch the lives of our many students and we ourselves are changed by this encounter. Also, how we train them will

determine their future diving, whether this be safe or otherwise. We are entrusted to instruct to the best of our capabilities.

We hope through our small effort our students will be helped. Certainly there is no guarantee of success. But, the means by which we go about our teaching has a great deal to do with how that person (diver) turns out, hopefully not a statistic.

We are not going to change our students per se, we can only hope to establish a sense of values and respect for the ocean and fellow divers and maybe brighten their lives a bit.

We may never know if we have been successful. You will have hours and hours of doubts and frustrations. You may begin to wonder, is it all worthwhile? But, always keep this one thought in mind, the only true failure is not to have tried at all.

Widen your scope and outlook on life, be a volunteer for NAUI. Consider it an investment in safer diving. Remember the rewards can't be counted in dollars and cents only in the satisfaction that you've tried, and that you did your best.

That isn't to say there are no rewards. The very fact that you know, through your efforts, you may have turned an "accident prone" diver into a "safe diver" will give you a satisfaction or sense of a job well done, and the feeling things may be a little better are rewards of immeasurable value.

We, too, are a bit better for having tried. In serving others we also serve our organization (NAUI) which in turn serves us in many, many ways. No wonder we're "number one," we try harder!

The time and effort we put in now as volunteers may be considered the dues that we, as NAUI instructors, pay for being a member of the human race. Certainly the monetary dues we pay every year for our membership in NAUI are but a small part so necessary to carry on NAUI's world-wide diving activities (AT COST). Thanks to its volunteers! Become a volunteer NOW! Why wait to be asked. Share your wealth of knowledge—sooner or later you'll want to do it. Why not now—why wait—DO IT!!!

Next time don't ask, "WHY ME?" say "SEE ME!"

LAST WORD: Few things are harder to put up with than the annoyance of a good example. —Mark Twain

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## WHY NOT IMPROVE THAT EXAMINATION EACH TIME IT IS ADMINISTERED

BY William Busch, NAUI 2981

How many times have your students taken an examination that was totally unrelated, or hard to understand what you, the instructor, were asking? In other words, why give an exam that is hard to interpret and one that will be a joke in the eyes of your students. In the following paragraphs the author would like to cite methods in which one might improve testing methods.

Objective tests can be analyzed. This article will review the subject of objective testing, and how one determines content validity, reliability, and item-analysis, which is so necessary if one is to have a good objective test.

Does your test have valid content? To have a valid exam, you must outline the content your test is to include. From this outline, you should build the foundation for your test. Without validity, testing is a waste of your student's and the instructor's time. If your lectures are dealing with pertinent, factual information, then there should be little problem when it comes to validity, as well as developing your outline. One's test will then be structured to insure that there is a representative number of items from each subject area. Keep your validity high, stay away from obscure, less important information just for the sake of making your test more difficult. One of the best ways to elude the obscure question is to move in the direction of learning outcomes of a more complete nature, such as repetitive dive tables from which you can derive the following:

Knowledge of principles  
Understanding of concepts

Application of these principles and concepts

If the test is to cover material of a number of different instructors, then the test should receive equal input from each instructor so it would be representative for all. There is no simple procedure for determining the



appropriate emphasis for various subjects on said exam. It simply depends on personal judgement as to the amount of time devoted to each subject area. The closer the test relates to the practical application, lecture, and reading assignments, the greater will be the possibility that the test will have high content validity.

In addition to content validity, it is most desirable to have reliability which indicates how much confidence we can place in our test results. In other words, the consistency of measurement. Unless the test can be shown to be reasonably consistent among students, little confidence can be placed in its results. One may have a reliable test, while at the same time have an invalid one, if the test did not adequately cover the various subject areas. This would be very undesirable.

After one has given a test, he most definitely should run an item analysis on each item asking the following questions:<sup>1</sup>

1. How difficult is the item?

By this you can tell what percentage of the students are answering the question correctly.

2. How well does the item discriminate between the high and low achievers?

3. How effective is each distractor?

By distractor, I am referring to other choices for possible answers.

Here is a simplified method of item analysis. A worthy procedure is to compare the responses of pupils ranking in the upper and lower thirds on the basis of accumulative scores. As an illustration let us suppose we have thirty test papers. We would first of all rank them in descending order. Secondly, we would select the ten papers with the highest scores and the ten papers with the lowest scores. Then we would compare the number of people in the upper group who missed the item with the number of people in the lower group who missed the item. A good test item should have fewer people in the upper group missing it as compared with the lower group. In general, a good distractor attracts more students from the lower group than the upper group.<sup>2</sup>

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Item difficulty is determined by finding the percentage of people who get the item right using all test papers.

# TEST ITEM CARD WITH ITEM-ANALYSIS DATA RECORDED.<sup>3</sup>

Course S.C.U.B.A. Dates used \_\_\_\_\_  
 Content Bends  
 Outcome Knowledge

## Item

"Bottom Time" is defined as:

- time in minutes actually on the bottom
- time of descent plus time on the bottom
- time on the bottom plus time of ascent
- time of descent plus time on the bottom plus time of ascent

## Item Analysis Data—Discrimination

Alternatives	A	B	C	D	Omit
Upper 10 pupils	0	10	0	0	0
Lower 10 pupils	1	5	2	2	0

Comments: Good item because fewer missed the question in the upper group than the lower group.

## Item Analysis Data—Difficulty

Alternatives	A	B	C	D	Omit
Total (30) pupils:	2	20	4	4	0
Difficulty	$20 \div 30 = 66.67\%$				

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

One can keep up-to-date files on 5 X 8 note cards of his item analysis. On the following page is an example of such a card. When sufficient file of high quality test items has been assembled, the burden of test preparation is considerably lightened, and your students cannot but feel that they have received fair treatment from a very fair instructor.

<sup>1</sup>Norman E. Gronlund, *Measurement and Evaluation in Teaching*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1971.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

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## ANOTHER WRINKLE IN ALTITUDE DIVING by C. L. Smith, NAUI 2299

Much has been published on altitude diving recently, and a very fine symposium on the subject was held by NAUI at Lake Tahoe this August. Cautions have been given regarding use of the Navy Standard Dive Tables at altitude and schemes have been advanced for determining the limits to observe when flying after diving. Rules-of-thumb have



also been presented from time to time with which to adjust the Navy Tables for altitude application; the simplest of these being use of the capillary depth gauge. Many of us use the Navy Tables adjusted as described some years ago by E. R. Cross.

A word of warning must be given, however, when using the customary altitude tables. Used directly, they are unsafe unless the prospective diver has first stabilized himself at the diving altitude. This means that he must reside at the new altitude for at least twelve hours prior to diving to allow the natural nitrogen content of his body to reach equilibrium with the reduced atmospheric pressure. Put another way, a person who flies or drives to a greater altitude immediately finds himself in a repetitive dive group even though he has not yet dived! This fact must be taken into account when using altitude dive tables.

We who live near sea level are saturated with nitrogen at one atmosphere of absolute pressure. When we travel to some elevation we are essentially ascending from a saturation dive at sea level to the reduced pressure of our destination. The sea water depth of this equivalent saturation dive is given by

$$D_{sat} = 33 (P_0/P - 1) \text{ feet.}$$

where:  $P_0$  is the absolute atmospheric pressure at sea level (or at the original altitude)

$P$  is the absolute atmospheric pressure at the destination

The standard Navy Dive Tables do not give repetitive group designations for shallow

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## WRINKLE IN ALTITUDE DIVING... Cont'd.

saturation dives, but group letters are given for the maximum (Table 1-11) times at shallow depths. Immediately upon arrival at altitude the diver should consider himself in a repetitive group at least as high as the highest one given in the Navy Tables for the equivalent saturation depth. This will probably occur when the plane reaches cruising altitude if he is flying, or upon first arrival at the destination if he drives. The repetitive group to be used at the beginning of the dive must then be obtained from Table 1-12 using the time since arrival as the "surface interval."

The sea water depth of the equivalent saturation dive and the minimum repetitive dive group letter to be assigned upon arrival are tabulated below. They apply to a person who travels from sea level.

Note that, if an immediate dive were attempted, these would represent significant penalties. At Lake Tahoe, for example, the maximum allowable time of a 40 foot dive without decompression would be shortened by 29 minutes; at 60 feet it would be cut nearly in half.

Altitude, ft.	Depth of Equivalent Saturation Dive, ft	Lowest Suggested Repetitive Group Letter at Arrival
2,000	2.6	D
4,000	5.3	D
6,000	8.3	D
8,000	11.6	F
10,000	15.1	H
12,000	19.0	H
14,000	23.4	J

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## AN APOLOGY TO USD

In the October issue of the NEWS, an article entitled "Danger! (?) Tank Valves" by David Andrews, NAUI 1366, appeared on page 12. In the article Mr. Andrews reported a welding of tank valves to aluminum tanks by electrolysis. The information was not published to degrade U.S. Divers equipment, but to call attention to the possibility of such an occurrence. The article pointed out the USD equipment had received much greater use than the equipment of other manufacturers, thus any quality comparison is unfounded. NAUI wishes to apologize for any inference that USD equipment is inferior in any way.

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## BON NOUVELLE!!

NAUI Canada announces that the NAUI Instructor Manual is now available in French.

"This is not unusual", says Steve Kozak, General Manager of NAUI Canada. "It simply reflects the facts. Quebec, la belle province,

accounts for 30% of the population of Canada. And approximately 50 of the 300 NAUI instructors in Canada are Quebecois."

Thanks to a grant from the Secretary of State, NAUI Canada was able to commission two professional translators to translate the 291-page Instructor Manual. Their translation was edited by four French speaking NAUI instructors and the Manual is now available in two languages.

"The news was welcomed by French speaking instructors in North America", said Kozak. "Prior to this publication the only teaching manuals in the French language came from Europe. Whereas many of these are excellent they advocate techniques and equipment which are not applicable or available in our country. Furthermore they follow the metric system which, however excellent, is foreign to most North Americans."

The new French Instructor Manual is now available from NAUI Canada at the same price as the English version.

For further information contact Steve Kozak, General Manager, NAUI Canada, 10 Monet Avenue, Etobicoke, Ontario (M9C 3N7).

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## PROPOSED BY-LAW CHANGES

TO BE RATIFIED BY THE MEMBERSHIP IN A BALLOT SUBMITTED  
NOT LATER THAN MARCH 15, 1975

THE FOLLOWING ARE PROPOSED BY-LAW CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. THEY WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE MEMBERSHIP FOR APPROVAL IN MARCH 1975. IF APPROVED WHEN THE BALLOTS ARE COUNTED ON APRIL 15 THE BY-LAWS WILL BE AMENDED AND BECOME EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY. IN REALITY THE FIRST EFFECTS WILL BE SEEN IN THE NEXT ELECTION IN AUGUST 1975. HOWEVER, BRANCH LEVEL NOMINATING COMMITTEES WILL HAVE TO BE APPOINTED AND A SLATE OF CANDIDATES PREPARED BY JULY 1975.

NAUI IS YOUR ORGANIZATION. IT IS YOUR RIGHT AND OBLIGATION TO VOTE ON SUCH ISSUES. EXERCISE THAT RIGHT - REVIEW THE ISSUES CAREFULLY, DISCUSS IT WITH OTHER MEMBERS AND THEN WHEN THE BALLOT ARRIVES - VOTE.

All By-Laws Articles and Sections remain the same except those specified.

Now Reads:

Article III, Section 3, Annual membership runs from September 1 to August 31 and annual dues in the amount of \$25 are due and payable on the 1st day of September of each year.

CHANGED TO READ:

ARTICLE III, SECTION 3, ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP SHALL RUN FROM 1 JANUARY TO DECEMBER 31 AND ANNUAL DUES IN THE AMOUNT OF \$25 ARE DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY EACH YEAR.

Now Reads:

Article V, Section 1, There shall be a Board of Directors consisting of seven members who shall meet the requirements as set forth and be elected by the members in the manner prescribed.

CHANGED TO READ:

ARTICLE V, SECTION 1, THERE SHALL BE A BOARD OF DIRECTORS CONSISTING OF ELEVEN MEMBERS, NINE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS AS SET FORTH AND BE ELECTED BY THE MEMBERSHIP RESIDING IN THE AREA TO BE REPRESENTED IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED, ONE MEMBER OF THE BOARD SHALL BE THE GENERAL MANAGER AND ONE MEMBER SHALL BE THE PRESIDENT OF NAUI CANADA.

Now Reads:

Article V, Section 2, Eligibility. In order to be eligible for election to the Board of Directors a candidate must have been an active member of the association for one full year, must have some stature in the field of underwater diving and have the ability to make a worthwhile contribution to the objectives of the association.

CHANGED TO READ:

ARTICLE V, SECTION 2, ELIGIBILITY, IN ORDER TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR ELECTION TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS A CANDIDATE MUST HAVE BEEN AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR ONE FULL YEAR, BE A RESIDENT OF THE AREA TO BE REPRESENTED, MUST HAVE SOME STATURE IN THE FIELD OF UNDERWATER EDUCATION AND HAVE THE ABILITY TO MAKE A WORTHWHILE CONTRIBUTION TO THE OBJECTIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Now Reads:

Article V, Section 3, Term of Office. The term of office of the Board of Directors shall be for four years. The term of office for one member shall expire in 1962, and two members on the second, third and fourth year. Thereafter, each Director shall serve for four years.

CHANGED TO READ:

ARTICLE V, SECTION 3, TERM OF OFFICE. THE TERM OF OFFICE FOR MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS SHALL BE FOR THREE YEARS. AFTER THE ELECTION OF 1975, THE TERM OF ONE SHALL EXPIRE IN ONE YEAR, THE TERM OF ONE SHALL EXPIRE IN TWO YEARS AND ALL OTHERS IN THREE YEARS. THEREAFTER, ALL TERMS EXPIRE IN THREE YEARS.

Now Reads:

Article V, Section 4, Election. Members of the Board of Directors shall be elected by mail ballot of the membership. The Nominating Committee shall prepare in writing, a ballot containing the names of at least two qualified nominees for each vacancy to be filled and have space for write-in nominations. The ballot shall be mailed to the membership at their address of record no later than the first working day after the first of August. All ballots returned shall be opened on the last working day before August 31 and the person(s) receiving the most ballots shall be elected Director(s).

CHANGED TO READ:

ARTICLE V, SECTION 4, ELECTION. MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS SHALL BE ELECTED BY THE MEMBERS IN THE AREA TO BE REPRESENTED BY MAIL BALLOT OF THOSE MEMBERS. A NOMINATING COMMITTEE SHALL PREPARE IN WRITING A BALLOT CONTAINING THE NAMES OF NO LESS THAN TWO QUALIFIED NOMINEES FOR THE VACANCY TO BE FILLED AND PROVIDE A SPACE FOR WRITE-IN NOMINATIONS. THE BALLOT SHALL BE MAILED TO THE MEMBERSHIP AT THEIR ADDRESS OF RECORD NO LATER THAN THE FIRST WORKING DAY AFTER AUGUST 1. ALL BALLOTS RETURNED SHALL BE OPENED ON THE LAST WORKING DAY BEFORE AUGUST 31 AND THE PERSON RECEIVING THE MOST VOTES SHALL BE ELECTED DIRECTOR TO REPRESENT THAT AREA. THE BALLOT SHALL BE RETURNED AND COUNTED IN A MANNER PRESCRIBED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Now Reads:

Article 5, Section 5, Vacancies. Any vacancy on the Board of Directors may be filled temporarily by appointment by the Board of Directors. Any such appointee shall serve until the next annual election in the manner specified in Article V, Section 4, at which time a successor shall be elected to fill the vacancy, if any, of the unexpired term.

CHANGED TO READ:

ARTICLE 5, SECTION 5, VACANCIES: ANY VACANCY ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS MAY BE FILLED TEMPORARILY BY APPOINTMENT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. ANY SUCH APPOINTEE SHALL SERVE UNTIL THE FOLLOWING SEPTEMBER 1 AND IN A MANNER SPECIFIED IN ARTICLE V, SECTION 4, AT WHICH TIME A SUCCESSOR SHALL BE ELECTED TO FILL THE REMAINDER, IF ANY, OF THE UNEXPIRED TERM.

Now Reads:

Article V, Section 7, Meetings. The Board of Directors shall hold at least one meeting each calendar year. Special meetings may be called by the President and shall be called upon written request of a majority of the members of the Board of Directors. Four members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum at any Board of Directors Meeting. A thirty-day notice is required for all meetings.

CHANGED TO READ:

ARTICLE V, SECTION 7, MEETINGS. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS SHALL HOLD AT LEAST ONE MEETING EACH CALENDAR YEAR. SPECIAL MEETINGS MAY BE CALLED BY THE PRESIDENT AND SHALL BE CALLED UPON THE WRITTEN REQUEST OF A MAJORITY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS. SIX MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS SHALL CONSTITUTE A QUORUM AT ANY BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING. A THIRTY-DAY NOTICE IS REQUIRED FOR ALL MEETINGS.

Now Reads:

Article VI, Section 2, Nominating Committee. This committee shall consist of at least three members of the Board of Directors to be appointed by the President no later than the first day of May each year. They shall prepare a mail ballot for election of members to the Board of Directors and shall be responsible for the receipt of all ballots returned.

CHANGED TO READ:

ARTICLE VI, SECTION 2, NOMINATING COMMITTEE. THIS COMMITTEE SHALL CONSIST OF AT LEAST THREE MEMBERS RESIDING IN THE AREA IN WHICH THE ELECTION IS TO BE HELD, APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT NO LATER THAN 1 MAY OF THE YEAR IN WHICH THE ELECTION IS TO BE HELD, THEY SHALL PREPARE A BALLOT AS PRESCRIBED IN ARTICLE V, SECTION 3.

Now Reads:

Article VII, Section 1, Fiscal Year. The fiscal year of the association shall commence on the first day of September and shall end on the last day of August each year.



# NDA NEWS

NAUI DIVING ASSOCIATION PUBLICATION FEB., 1975  
VOL. 2, NO. 2



## NAUI'S POSITION ON DIVING LEGISLATION . . .

by Jon Hardy, NAUI General Manager



Jon Hardy

We have no objection to the safe diving practice contained in the proposed or existing diving laws.

We do object to government interference and the use of taxpayer money to do something that private non-profit agencies are doing better at no cost to the taxpayer.

We do object to the restriction of individual human rights.

We do object to the government trying to protect us from a non-existent threat when there is a far greater need for us to be protected from pollution, crime, war and inflation.

We do object to uninformed non-diving public servants developing and administering standards for diving.

We do object to having diving laws created in haste, instead of being created from the compilation of facts, the thorough consideration of future implications and the input from experts in the field.

The national training agencies each have standards and have recently met with the Council for National Cooperation in Aquatics to develop a complete, realistic and positive national standard for scuba diving. This standard will be submitted to the American National Standards Institute for approval.

Diving is a safe sport and is getting safer. Using the number of fatalities and divers trained in 1970 as 100 percent, we find the following increases:

Year	% of Scuba Deaths Nationally	New Divers Trained by NAUI
1970	100%	100%
1971	102%	154%
1972	104%	191%
1973	104%	237%

Note that the number of divers trained per year has increased 137% while fatalities have gone up only 4%. All these new divers are in addition to all those divers trained before 1970 which are also part of our diving population exposed to possible accidents.

Divers participating in their sport do so voluntarily and do not threaten the general public safety in any way. The regulation of private pilots and drivers of cars is necessary because the public can be threatened. This is not necessary with diving.

Diving legislation will not necessarily make diving safer. It will cause a decrease in diving activity due to the inconvenience and increased financial burden on the divers.

The content of the laws is not the main problem. They are unnecessary; they are costly and difficult to administer and they diminish individual human rights.

What can be done to make diving safer?

1. Cooperation between all factions of the diving community.
2. Increased professionalism among instructors.
3. Continuing education for trained divers.
4. Realistic and complete standards enforced from within by each agency.

**Self Regulation - YES**

**Diving Legislation - NO**

## DIVING LEGISLATION — A Survival Plan During Changing Times

by Jon Hardy, NAUI General Manager

Legislation has come to our sport of diving. The first such law covering the total field of scuba diving activities came in Los Angeles County, California where more divers live and dive than in any other single place in the world. Now proposed laws are being presented at all levels of government (city, county, state and federal) and in a variety of places.

NAUI has been working with others to stop such legislation and when that becomes impossible to do, then to change it to be reasonable. In addition we are working with the other national certifying agencies (NASDS, PADI and YMCA) to develop a complete, realistic and positive national standard. This work is going on through the Council for National Cooperation in Aquatics (CNCA) and will be submitted to the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for approval.

### WHAT TO DO ABOUT LEGISLATION

The complete L.A. County Ordinance, NAUI's position and related information have been printed in NDA and NAUI NEWS. As proposed legislation comes along what can you do?

1. Keep informed, find out all you can about legislation concerning diving.

2. Keep NAUI/NDA Headquarters informed; call or write 22809 Barton Road, Colton, CA 92324; 714/783-1862.

3. Write letters to the law makers concerned or let your views be known. If you need ideas or facts for those letters check your NDA NEWS or contact NDA Headquarters.

4. Comply with the laws; be a good citizen diver.

### RECOMMENDATIONS ON DIVING

Neither the existing or proposed laws are completely clear, but for the time being you should try to follow these recommendations:

1. Be certified as a scuba diver by a nationally recognized agency.

2. Keep diving, and log your dives with your buddy's signature in the log. Try to dive no less than 12 times per year.

3. When diving, have your certification card, diving log and ID nearby.

4. Do not loan your scuba equipment to a non-certified diver.

5. Do not use any intoxicating liquor or dangerous drug before diving.

6. If you do not keep up your diving or wish to upgrade yourself and be *sure* your skills are up to date and you are "legal" - take another diving course: basic, sport (open water) or advanced scuba.

7. Have a medical exam for diving.

8. Have your dive gear serviced regularly with a visual inspection of the cylinder annually.

9. When scuba diving, use floatation equipment (vest or BC) and a submersible pressure gauge or reserve warning mechanism.

10. Patronize your local dive store. The air, equipment, boat trip arrangements and information you receive there will most likely meet all the laws and standards.

### ENJOYING SAFE DIVING

To enjoy safe legal diving:

- Maintain good physical and mental condition for diving.

- Continue diving education.

- Continue active diving experience.

- Use proper diving equipment.

- Follow these key safe diving rules:

Know the limitations of yourself and your equipment; always buddy dive - know each other's gear, know hand signals and stay together; equalize pressure early and often both going down and up; plan your dive and dive your plan.

### AND FINALLY

If you are cold, tired, injured, out of air or not feeling well, get out of the water, it is no longer safe or fun.

In order to continue having a safe enjoyable sport, please take positive action on both legislation and safe diving.

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## — NDA NEWS —

Editor/Publisher

Dennis K. Graver

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## ON AUDITING AN ITC

by Carole Kleinfelder

If you have ever thought to yourself, "I really would like to become a NAUI instructor, but I'm not sure that I'm qualified physically or mentally to pass their rigid standards. And, that two hundred dollar fee is a lot of money. Oh it's a bargain if I pass, but what if I fail? Then it's money down the drain."

So, for fifty dollars, why not go and audit an ITC? Find out what is expected of the candidates. Find out where your weak spots are so you will know what your homework is when you return home. Since you're not under the pressure of pass or fail, relax and enjoy a little vacation while you observe and learn.



I recently returned home from auditing the Instructor Training Course held in Monterey, California September 8-14. Now I would like to share a little of my experience, (it would take volumes to share it all) with anyone considering becoming a NAUI instructor, and also with instructors who have students they feel are potential NAUI instructor material.

This is how I came to audit the Monterey ITC. My instructor, Larry Jones, NAUI 3498, encouraged me to write the Course Director, Jeanne Bear Sleeper in St. Paul, Minnesota and find out if I could audit the ITC. Jeanne immediately wrote back with a list of everything I would need to know and extended a warm "welcome aboard".

You can believe me when I tell you I had received my fifty dollars worth by the end of the first day of observing what the candidates had to accomplish.

On the morning of the second day I was adopted into "Bob Widmann's Team Two" — a team of six really great guys. I followed my six team mates through their orals and sat with them during their evening rap sessions. I watched as each of my guys (perhaps they didn't know it but that's how I came to think of them) went through the whole spectrum of emotions during that week, from the "Look

out-here we come," on Sunday, to the "Good grief what if we don't make it" on Wednesday, to the "We did it, we made it, ALL SIX OF US!!!" Wow, what a week.

As an auditor you have the advantage of being sandwiched between the candidates and the staff, thereby getting a glimpse into what each is going through. You are in the unique position of observing the tension and stress without the burden of strain on you personally.

The one obvious disadvantage will be that as an auditor you are excluded from the team open water work or pool work. Fortunately in my case I lucked out when NAUI's own hyperbaric M.D., Charles Brown of Riverside, California arrived at the ITC. While the candidates were hard at work with Mr. Ocean, Dr. Brown and I checked out the great dive spots around the Carmel-Monterey area.

Auditing an ITC was for me both a growing experience and a humbling experience. I know what to expect now; I know what I must aim for in order to be ready both mentally and physically for my turn as a candidate.

For anyone reading this who may now be giving some thought to auditing an ITC I can only tell you that you will come away feeling either totally fired up and think that was the best fifty dollars you ever spent, or you will come away saying forget it, that's not for me and I'm glad it only cost me fifty dollars to find this out!

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Remember when it used to be easy to dive in Los Angeles County?

## CHARLETON OF THE SEA — THE OCTOPUS

by Richard R. "Sparky" Spencer, NAUI 1025

Octopuses (class Cephalopods) are mollusks and therefore are related to snails, clams and oysters. Their closest relative is the squid.

Octopus will vary in size depending on the area in which they live. There are reportedly over one hundred and fifty species in the salt water world of inner space. In California, some species reach over fifty pounds. But don't worry, it's unlikely you will see one that big while you're diving.



When they get that big they are at depths of two hundred feet or more.

There are also midgets, measuring only two inches long, near the coast.

### SUFFICIENTLY EQUIPPED

It is well known that an octopus has eight tapered snake-like arms which it can coil and uncoil at will. But, did you know that an octopus has 200 suckers on those arms. It uses the double row of suckers on each arm to secure a foothold or to grasp the unfortunate creature that he may desire to eat. The suction cups on the tentacles help the octopus trap small creatures. In some species those sucking discs (each one) reportedly are capable of exerting a pressure of four ounces. The discs are used for locomotion besides capturing food and manipulation. The octopus is a secretive, bottom dwelling creature and is active primarily at night.



D. Graver photo

### A BASIC REVIEW OF MR. OCTOPUS

An octopus is born with built-in jet apparatus which is called the funnel or siphon - inside his bulbous, baggy body.

This jet of the sea takes water into the mantle cavity after which he closes the entrance by a special device - then follows a powerful contraction of the mantle muscles that shoots the water out through the funnel, causing the octopus to be jet propelled in the opposite direction backwards. Using the same principle, but to a perhaps finer degree is the squid. In fact the squid appears to look like a rocket.

This ten-armed creature can turn its funnel for propulsion in either direction, forward or backward, giving him a greater maneuverability than the octopus.



D. Graver photo

### NEVER SKIP A SQUID

The sight of a squid or octopus may send shivers down your spine, but the eyes of over half of the world's cooks light up, because they're considered delicacies of the human palate.

### OCTOPUS TAKES TWO DAYS TO SOAK

To cook an octopus takes some ingenuity. The tentacles are rather tough and rubbery, so they must be steamed.

Octopus and squid are available at many supermarkets where seafood is sold - a whole octopus weighing 1/2 to 1 1/2 pounds, and usually comes already cleaned with the mouth removed.

If the octopus is uncooked, it should be thoroughly washed under running water to remove the gelatinous portions.

Cook for forty-five minutes, until tender to your divers' knife, then cool in its liquid for forty-eight hours.



### PREPARING SQUID

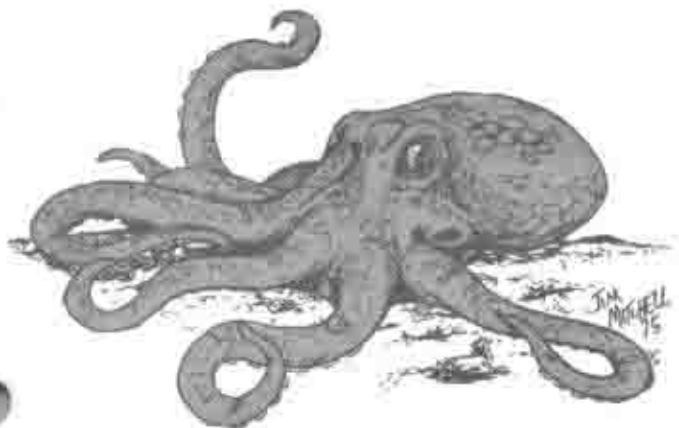
Squid can also be bought where seafood is sold, usually in packaged form. To prepare squid (if you're fortunate enough as a diver to fill your goody bag with them) cut off the head and tentacles, split open and remove any eggs and other matter.

Wash under cold water and remove the gelatinous skin. The squid now appears creamy white and feels like a rubbery material. Now you can cook to your heart's delight . . .

Check your local fish markets for favorite recipes or write to the Fish and Game Department in your state for their recipes.



*Al Giddings Photo*



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### EQUIPMENT TIPS

*by Alan Budreau, NAUI 1929*

#### "STUCK" REGULATOR EXHAUST

Recently, on a dive boat, another diver was unable to exhale through his regulator — the rubber exhaust valve had become firmly stuck to the metal seat. Usually, the cure is just to blow hard, but no amount of respiratory effort would open that valve! I then simply sealed off the mouthpiece with my thumb, and a touch of the purge button supplied compressed air which freed the stuck valve, and the owner was able to dive with the regulator.

Useful preventative maintenance would be replacement of rubber exhaust valves with the newer silicone rubber types, which are both more durable and more flexible.

#### LANYARD FOR DIVE LITE

I purchased a diving lite. It is shaped like a large flashlite, and is supplied with a short wrist loop on the cover which is unscrewed for access to the socket for the charger. As I prefer a long lanyard which can be put around my neck to carry a lite (each diver will have to make his own judgment about the safety of this arrangement as opposed to the safety of losing the lite during the dive) I bought a stainless steel hose clamp from a hardware store and clamped it around the shaft of the lite near the front after tying a length of parachute cord around the clamp. The short wrist loop was removed and replaced with the other end of the parachute cord. I found about a 4 foot length to be convenient. This has the added advantage that it is no longer possible to lose or misplace the cover when it is unscrewed for charging.

#### REGULATOR NECKSTRAPS

*by Ira Markeff, NDA 1075-1413*

Neck straps completely encircling the neck and connecting to the regulator just do not aid my confidence, nor do the safety lanyards connecting to the left shoulder tank strap. The slightest pull and the lanyard pulls off because of the tiny clamp used for attachment.

I suggest using a "Z" bull-dog clamp at the end of a safety lanyard. These clamps do not have serrated edges and will not chew up your tank harness, but they hold firm. A good yank will remove the clamp if you so desire.

# NAUI/NDA ACTIVITIES

## NAUI BRANCH MANAGERS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. <b>NORTH PACIFIC</b><br>6531 N.E. 198th<br>Seattle, WA 98155<br>206/486-2252 — 486-2252<br>Bill High, Manager              | 7. <b>SOUTH ATLANTIC</b><br>P.O. Box 10356<br>Riviera Beach, FL 33404<br>305/844-5291<br>John Larsen, Manager    |
| 2. <b>MID PACIFIC</b><br>816 Columbia Street<br>Santa Cruz, CA 95060<br>408/429-1664<br>Robert H. Widmann, Manager            | 8. <b>MID ATLANTIC</b><br>P.O. Drawer C<br>Deepwater, NJ 08023<br>609/678-3442<br>Lee Kvalnes, Manager           |
| 3. <b>PACIFIC</b><br>142 Paseo De La Concha<br>Redondo Beach, CA 90277<br>213/378-0955<br>John Grubel, Manager                | 9. <b>NORTH ATLANTIC</b><br>Box 291, Back Bay Annex<br>Boston, MA 02117<br>617/283-4933<br>Frad Cathoun, Manager |
| 4. <b>SOUTH PACIFIC</b><br>4971 Mt. Gayvas Drive<br>San Diego, CA 92117<br>714/286-5867 — 278-6210<br>C. Mark Elshan, Manager | 10. <b>CANADA</b><br>10 Monet Avenue<br>Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada<br>416/621-0783<br>Stefan Kozak, Manager      |
| 5. <b>MID AMERICA</b><br>4409 Arden View Ct.<br>St. Paul, MN 55112<br>(612) 636-1209<br>Jeanna Sleeper, Acting Manager        | 1. <b>JAPAN</b><br>No. 17 San-Ei-Cho<br>Shinkuku-ku<br>Tokyo 160, Japan<br>357-1001<br>Tetsu Taguchi, Manager    |
| 6. <b>SOUTHWEST</b><br>2120 Peckham Street<br>Houston, TX 77019<br>713/526-8957<br>Leon Manry, Manager                        | <b>HQ. NDA HEADQUARTERS</b><br>22809 Barton Road<br>Grand Terrace, CA 92324                                      |



## NDA BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Larry Cushman President	Roy Damron
John Reseck, Jr. Vice-President	Glen H. Egstrom, Ph.D.
Lee H. Somers, Ph.D. Secretary-Treasurer	Jon Hardy
	Paul J. Tzimoulis

## INSTRUCTOR QUALIFICATION COURSES

Mar. 1-2	Portland, ME	(9)	May 3-4	Rockport, MA	(9)
Mar. 1-2	Freeport GR. Bahamas	(7)	May 3-4	Ft. Rucker, AL	(6)
Mar. 8-9	Orlando, FL	(7)	May 10-11	Begumont, TX	(6)
Mar. 15-16	Long Island, NY	(9)	May 10-11	Wolfville, NS, CAN	(10)
Mar. 29-30	U.C. Davis, CA	(2)	June 12-13	Long Island, NY	(9)
Apr. 5-6	Corvallis, OR	(1)	June 21-22	Fargo, ND	(5)
Apr. 5-6	Houston, TX	(6)	June 28	Minneapolis, MN	(5)
Apr. 12-13	San Diego, CA	(4)	July 12-13	Buffalo, NY	(9)

## INSTRUCTOR QUALIFICATION AND TRAINING COURSES

Mar. 1-10	Portland, ME	(9)	July 13-19	Minneapolis, MN	(5)
Mar. 22-29	Santa Barbara, CA	(3)	July 14-21	Buffalo, NY	(9)
May 10-11	Rockport, MA (weekends)	(9)	July 24-Aug. 2	Peterborough, Ont. Can.	(10)
June 14-21	San Diego, CA	(4)	August 9-17	Norfolk, VA	(8)
June 14-21	Long Island, NY	(9)	August 16-24	Chicago, IL	(5)
June	Seattle, WA	(1)	August	Halifax, Nova Scotia	(10)
June 21-29	Houston, TX	(6)	September	Palm Beach Shores, FL	(7)

## SYMPOSIUMS / SEMINARS / WORKSHOPS / CONFERENCES

March 14	International Photographic Competition, Seattle, WA	(1)
March 22-23	"Man in the Sea" Symposium, Seattle, WA	(1)
April 5	Underwater Film Review, Boston, MA	(9)
April 5	Underwater Symposium, Cambridge, MA	(9)
April 6	Diving Medical Seminar, Calgary, AL, CAN.	(10)
April 12-13	Safety Seminar, Houston, TX	(6)
June 20-22	Divemaster Seminar, Tobermory, Ont., CAN	(10)
September 20	Underwater Film Review, Boston, MA	(9)
September 25	NAUI-NDA General Membership Meeting, Miami, FL	(HQ)
September 26-28	IQ, Miami, FL	(HQ)

## NAUI DIVES MAINE: CANNONBALLS AND CHICKEN SOUP

BY Cecile A. Christensen, NAUI 1329

We were invited to participate in a North Atlantic Branch gettogether through the newsletter prepared by the Branch Manager, Fred Calhoun. We were hoping to go after a 200 year old ship wreck off the Maine coast, weather permitting. The newsletter welcomed all certified divers to the dive scheduled for Saturday, February 24, 1973. It was to be sponsored by a Maine Marine Alpine Club member, NAUI instructor Joe Gallant.

The day was perfect for a winter dive — 22°, clear and bright with a thin snow cover. We assembled at Portland's YMCA for an orientation. In all, 10 divers made the hour drive from the Boston area. We were greeted at the Y by another 10 Maine divers.



Chris  
Christensen

Joe Gallant introduced our dive site by slides and nautical charts. We would be diving off the shore of Cape Elizabeth on the wreck of a British schooner, the "Nancy", which went down on February 12, 1780. She was on a trip from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Boston as a cartel, with 50 to 60 prisoners on board. She was wrecked on the rocky shore of Portland Head during an attempt to tack into Portland Harbor. He assured us that there were still cannons on the wreck and that other artifacts were scattered throughout the area.

Additional technical background was offered by Jim Merry, a diver whose wreck experience was extensive, and the Maine Marine Alpine Club historian. He explained that we might find a cannonball or two, if we were lucky and observant. The solid cast iron spheres were not easy to spot, since lichen and coralline algae colored every bottom feature identically.

We rendezvoused at the Portland Head lighthouse for the chilly pre-dive preparations. Joe's special Thermos was passed around liberally. It contained a blend touted to have superior powers to aid in heat retention: chicken soup, laced with white wine. After suiting up in double layers of rubber wherever possible, we clambered down a narrow set of steps, which were hewn out of the rock cliff itself. Ice and loose snow made the descent treacherous. A tiny staging area at the surf's edge further complicated the entry.

We were alerted to a special hazard of cold weather diving by the experienced dive leaders. They said it was especially important for us to tightly clench our teeth around our snorkels as a last minute precaution against the sudden icy shock of the water. The warning was important. Even with the reminder, one found the water temperature caused a sudden numbing of the lips and an intake of breath occurred almost involuntarily. The snorkel mouthpiece leaked accordingly.



After a short snorkel swim to the wreck site, we submerged to a depth of about 30 feet. Visibility was not good — 5 feet from side to side and 15 feet vertically. Joe's team had no trouble in tying off a line to the cannons which they had quickly found again. They then surfaced to wave to a shore observer from the University of Maine at Portland/Gorham, William B. Jordan, Jr., who had been specially situated on shore. He was documenting the wreck and needed exact bearings on the cannons for his research. His binocular-bearing shape was easily distinguished to be waving excitedly in response.

CONT. NEXT PAGE

It was surprising how quickly one's extremities started to throb from the cold. We examined the cannons using numbed hands to forage among the pinkish rubble for "treasure". Two cannons lay side-by-side and to the uninitiated northern wreck diver, they resembled mottled railroad ties or telephone poles much more than cannons. Air went quickly. The throb changed to an ache. We were glad to be able to make the swim back with the aid of inflated vests and our surface floats.

After we stumbled up the icy steps to regroup at our campers and vans, two divers produced their find. Larry Urban and Ted Mansfield, NAUI instructors from the Massachusetts group had found the only two intact cannonballs of the dive. They were cautioned by the Maine wreck experts to keep the iron wet and to leach the salts out of it gradually before allowing it to dry. The suggested method seemed like a ruse: place the ball in a toilet tank, they said. But the technique was verified and authenticated by former cannonball finders among the Maine divers.

We were invited over to Joe's for post-dive refreshment, thanks to his lovely wife Avis. The pumpkin pie and homemade wine and cordials sent everyone home with a warm feeling for Maine hospitality. The North Atlantic branch members are looking forward to many more NAUI Dives Maine's in the future.

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## ANCHOR LIFTING

by John R. Kessler, NAUI 3590

Are you tired of pulling in those endless feet of anchor line, or being forced to return to the bottom (alone!) to free an anchor because you're the only one with air left? Try attaching a surplus water wing, an old inflatable vest, or a lift bag approximately ten feet above the anchor chain. After the last dive in that area inflate the float and send the anchor to the surface where the spotter can effortlessly pull it to the boat, or you yourself. Be sure of the following: 1. the float should have a purge valve, 2. do not let go of the anchor line if in a strong current, and 3. if you decide to ride the float or line to the surface remember not to exceed 60 ft/min.

The float makes spotting the anchor line easier when returning to the boat. The float can also be used to drift dive by inflating the float until the anchor rides about five feet off the bottom. When you reach your selected diving area, deflate the float, then set the anchor. Make sure to inform the person in the boat that you *will* be drift diving.

There is a trick to orally inflating the float. The oral inflator should be on the bottom of the float and the body of the float the highest. Gently exhale into the oral inflator so that the air bubbles rise naturally into the float. If reversed the hydrostatic pressure makes inflating difficult.

*Editor's Note: Have other readers used similar procedures for anchors while diving?*



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CHANGED TO READ:

ARTICLE VII, SECTION 1, FISCAL YEAR. THE FISCAL YEAR SHALL COMMENCE ON THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY AND SHALL END ON THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER EACH YEAR.

Now Reads:

Article VIII, Section 2, Audits. The accounts of the association shall be kept in a manner as to show at all times the financial condition of the association, the sources of all revenue and the purpose of all disbursements. They shall at all times be accessible to the governing body or its duly authorized agent. The accounts of the association shall be audited each year as of the last day of August and an annual financial statement shall be available to all members.

CHANGED TO READ:

ARTICLE VIII, SECTION 2, AUDITS. THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ASSOCIATION SHALL BE KEPT IN A MANNER AS TO SHOW AT ALL TIMES THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE ASSOCIATION, THE SOURCES OF ALL REVENUE AND THE PURPOSE OF ALL DISBURSEMENTS. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OR ITS DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT SHALL AT ALL TIMES HAVE ACCESS TO THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ASSOCIATION. THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ASSOCIATION SHALL BE AUDITED EACH YEAR AS OF THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER. AN ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT SHALL BE AVAILABLE TO ALL MEMBERS.

NOW THAT YOU HAVE REVIEWED THE PROPOSED BY-LAW CHANGES YOU HAVE A CHANCE TO EXPRESS YOUR OPINION. IF YOU FEEL STRONGLY IN SUPPORT OR OTHERWISE MAKE YOUR FEELINGS KNOWN.

YOU CAN WRITE THE PRESIDENT - LARRY CUSHMAN, PRESIDENT  
NAUI BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
RT. 1, BOX 54-A  
HOBE SOUND, FLORIDA 33455

OR EXPRESS YOUR VIEWS TO THE MEMBERSHIP BY WRITING NAUI NEWS.

IN ANY EVENT, BE READY WHEN THE BALLOT ARRIVES AND CAST YOUR BALLOT PROMPTLY.

NAUI, YOU THE MEMBER HAVE THE TOTAL AUTHORITY TO CHANGE THE BY-LAWS. DON'T NEGLECT YOUR DUTY -

V O T E !!!

**National  
Association  
of Underwater  
Instructors**

**No more than one (1) hour in any one day may be credited to total.**

**Before undertaking any physical activity program, you should have a thorough medical examination. This is especially important for persons over 40, or for anyone who has not been physically active on a regular basis.**



### CERTIFICATE

[illegible]

Make check or money order payable to "Presidential Sports Award."

# THE MEDICAL EDITOR'S COLUMN

## DIVING LORE

by Dr. Charles Brown, Medical Editor

Here's a list of facts that every well-informed diver should know. Check your knowledge.



"Doc"  
Brown

1. Bubbles in the body usually hurt.
2. In bends, most of the damage is explained by bubbles blocking blood vessels or distorting tissue.
3. Bubbles from bends and from air embolism, if analysed, would show a different composition.
4. Nitrogen does not bubble out of blood unless a 2:1 supersaturation ratio has been exceeded.
5. Chest squeeze is a greater hazard than is alternobaric vertigo.
6. Sedative drugs predispose to nitrogen narcosis.
7. Warm applications are good treatment for shock.
8. A badly chilled person should be warmed with any non-injurious source of heat.
9. Ascending 300 ft/min is forbidden as it would cause lung over-pressure.
10. USN decompression tables are about as safe on the third day of your diving vacation as on the first day.
11. They are less safe on the second month of your diving job than on the second day.
12. Shipwreck victims in the water usually drown because of exhaustion.
13. A hot shower is great after a long, cold dive.
14. In a medical emergency, fast action is of greatest importance.
15. As tourniquets often do more harm than good, they shouldn't be used.
16. If a semi-conscious diver is pale and bluish, you can be fairly sure carbon monoxide is not the villain.
17. The feet up, head down position usually keeps bubbles from entering the brain.
18. The reverse slant position is always best for transporting embolism victims.
19. Paralysis of both legs starting shortly after a deep dive usually means air embolism.
20. Sudden severe leg pain as you leave the water should be managed as bends.
21. The most important items in your first aid kit are bandages, antiseptic, and splints.
22. In a diver with uncertain air supply, fast breathing would indicate CO<sub>2</sub> excess.
23. Authorities substantially agree about the menace called shallow water blackout.
24. Students who get into trouble usually do so between 5 and 50 feet deep.
25. If you see a big shark, leave the water at top speed.
26. Octopi are not venomous.
27. Your best shark defense is a bangstick or CO<sub>2</sub> dart.
28. Sea snakes are especially dangerous because they attack without provocation.
29. Some sea anemones, lacking nematocysts, do not sting divers.
30. Straightening the knee is worth trying for any thigh cramp.
31. Obesity imposes an extra risk on a diver or swimmer.
32. For swimming or diving, the bigger your muscles, the better.
33. For the man pulled unconscious from big surf, your first thought is CPR.

Anybody fooled? Every statement is wrong, or at least implies a wrong idea. Don't take things for granted just because they are "common knowledge." Common misconceptions are legion. Future columns will explore and expose these.

-NN-

## ON NAUI MEDICAL CHECK-UPS

by Carole Kleinfelder

For those NAUI Instructors who have become lax about requiring medical check-ups on your basic certification students, I have a personal experience to share with you.

My two sons, Brad and Don Kleinfelder entered a scuba class last summer taught by Larry Jones, NAUI 3498. Both boys are the picture of good health, strong young bodies and super swimmers. Still, Coach Jones required I get those medicals done on my sons. It would have been so easy to let them slide by, especially since I was assisting him with this class.

Brad, age eighteen, was the first to get his physical. Just as I had expected he received a "clean bill of health". What a waste of money, paying a doctor to tell you your child is as healthy as you already knew he was.

A few weeks later Don, my healthy sixteen year old, six foot two inch, one hundred seventy five pound son went in for a physical that revealed a tumor the size of a golf ball growing inside his pituitary gland. This tumor is the result of a disease called Acromegaly. A disfiguring disease that would continue to wreak havoc upon his young body, and eventually cause death at a very early age.



I won't go into any more details, except to say that the removal of the tumor was done at the University of California Hospital in San Francisco by one of the finest teams of neurologists, ophthalmologists and endocrinologists to be found in the world. We still don't know exactly what the future holds in store for Don's complete recovery, but at least I know my son will live, and even be able to dive again.

To the National Association of Underwater Instructors I want to say thank you dear people for setting the high standard of practice that requires those medical check-ups. A pain in the neck they may be for some people, but if they save a life here and there, isn't it worth all the bother?

-NN-

## members in the NEWS

### NAUI INSTRUCTORS PARTICIPATE IN "SCIENTISTS-IN-THE-SEA" (SITS) PROGRAM

Gregg R. Stanton, NAUI 3509 and Arnold Stollar, NAUI 2920 have completed a 10-week program in Panama City, Florida designed to provide students with a wide range of scientific diving information and skills. The SITS program is supported by the National Sea Grant Program of NOAA, the state University system of Florida and the Naval Coastal Systems Laboratory.

The curriculum for Gregg and Arnold included navigation; search and recovery; underwater communications; closed, semi-closed and open circuit scuba; advanced umbilical diving techniques; underwater vehicles; and saturation dives in Hydrolab off the Grand Bahamas.



Left to right: Arnold Stollar, NAUI 2920; Gregg Eaton (Course Director); Dr. George Bond; and Gregg Stanton, NAUI 3509

-NN-

Mr. Phil Holt (NAUI Instructor 2819) of Gloucester, Mass., has been named by Massachusetts Governor Francis W. Sargent to the Board of Underwater Archeological Resources, a newly formed committee providing for the preservation of historical, scientific and archeological resources located in Massachusetts waters.

-NN-



# IN-HOUSE NEWS

## INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTORS CAN CERTIFY ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS

The Board of Directors approved a proposal to permit NAUI instructors to certify their own Assistant Instructors. The standards and materials are now ready for use. A package containing materials to teach an Assistant Instructor course can be obtained for \$1.00 from Headquarters.

An abbreviation of the standards for Assistant Instructors is as follows:

1. A 24 hour course with 6 water hours, 3 teaching hours, 2 hours for testing, 5 hours for lectures and the remaining time to be used for assisting.

2. Lecture topics to be covered include First Aid, Emergency Procedures, Lifesaving, CPR, Safety Rules, Dive Planning, Boat Diving, Teaching Techniques, Legal Aspects and NAUI.

3. Water skills include 440 yard swim, underwater swim, survival swim and lifesaving tow with no aids; .880 yard swim, Ditch & Recovery, Lifesaving tow, Bailout, and Buddy Breathing with scuba equipment; and other typical skin and scuba diving skills.

4. A candidate is required to score 75% or greater on the NAUI written exam for Assistant Instructors.

A person may also be certified as an Assistant Instructor by successfully completing an Instructor Qualification Course. It is believed, however, there will be fewer of the IQC's now that instructors can certify Assistants individually.

The certification procedures for registering Assistant Instructors are not difficult and are contained in the package you may request now from Headquarters. Remember, a NAUI Assistant Instructor can obtain liability insurance from NAUI, so get your Assistants certified as soon as possible.

-NN-

**National  
Association  
of Underwater  
Instructors**

## RENEWAL TIME FOR ASSISTANT INSTRUCTORS AND SKIN DIVING LEADERS

On March 1, NAUI Assistant Instructors and Skin Diving Leaders are required to renew their respective certifications. Forms will be received prior to the renewal date.

In order to renew, the forms are to be completed, a fee is to be paid and the renewal requirements as specified are to be met. If certified between 1 January and 1 March of '75, the only requirement to be met is submitting the renewal form.

Assistant Instructors have 18 months from the date of their initial certification to attend an Instructor Training Course. This still applies, but services such as NAUI NEWS are discontinued unless the certification is renewed.

NAUI Assistant Instructors and Skin Diving Leaders are strongly encouraged to obtain liability insurance through NAUI. NAUI does *not* encourage this for profit - our percentage only covers administrative procedures - but rather to protect the organization and the diving industry. The single most important reason for insurance is to provide adequate defense, and that it will do. You cannot afford to be without liability insurance!

Please renew your certification promptly for a great year with NAUI.

## GUIDELINES FOR FINANCIAL DEALINGS WITH NAUI HEADQUARTERS

*by Jon Hardy, NAUI General Manager*

### ORDERS:

1. No orders will be accepted without payment or purchase order enclosed.

2. No orders will be filled, where due to extra postage, price changes or math errors the Instructor will owe NAUI over \$25.

3. No orders will be accepted from Instructors who owe NAUI over \$25, have an outstanding returned check, have an unpaid account over 60 days old, have not paid dues or have been suspended.

CONT. NEXT PAGE

## IN-HOUSE NEWS . . . Cont'd.

4. Headquarters staff members are required to have approval from the General Manager to deviate from these guidelines.

### POSTAGE:

1. All postage in the *Zip Coded U.S.* is paid by NAUI as follows:

Registrations - Priority Mail: UPS, Air Mail or First Class

Emblems & Forms - Third Class or Parcel Post

Publications - Book Rate

**DO NOT ADD ANY EXTRA CHARGES TO YOUR PAYMENT IF YOUR TRANSACTION FITS THE ABOVE.**

2. All postage to Canada and Mexico is paid by NAUI using comparable methods of postage.

3. All postage to other foreign countries, and requests for faster and more costly forms of postage, will be billed to the instructor for the *total direct cost* of postage provided it does not exceed \$25. For postage over \$25 a note will be sent to the instructor requesting payment before shipment.



### NORTH PACIFIC BRANCH INFORMATION RELEASE

*by Bill High, Manager, NAUI 175*

At the end of October, in cooperation with Bellevue Community College and Spence Campbell, NAUI sponsored a series of technical workshops, an instructor rap session, an informal social gathering and diver safety seminar. It was a valuable weekend of useful ideas geared to instructor and your students alike.

Fortunately, the NAUI Board of Directors have once again authorized Branch Managers to send branch instructors occasional newsletters to assure our communication lines remain open. I'm sure we will all soon hear of new actions by the Directors designed to help NAUI serve you better.

The IQ6 Conference in San Diego was outstanding. I reported some of my impressions at the Bellevue Workshop. Numerous branch instructors attended IQ6 including Neil Hurd, Walt Amidon, Ralph Watson, Dr. McMillan, Pete George, Stan Lupkes, Gary Gilhuly and Jerry Eaton. If you want to know what happens at an IQ, talk with these people.

Some instructors are confused by a few authored articles in NAUI NEWS. May I remind you that all instructors may express their views. However, even when expressed in the NEWS, views may not reflect official NAUI policy. NAUI has not barred its instructors from dual certifications.

Confusion continues to reign about your right to sell equipment. Much of the confusion is being perpetuated by other organizations or individuals who want shop owners to believe NAUI instructors can't be a company man - NOT TRUE! You have an obligation to your employer to be an asset and this is consistent with the NAUI teaching principles. NAUI's belief that the act of teaching diving theory and selling merchandise are normally consecutive rather than concurrent events, will not preclude you from being a quality teacher and salesman. And, you may refer to brand names anytime you wish so long as you are dealing with objective attributes. Don't let anyone tell you NAUI instructors can't be commercially oriented.

Some instructors do not have time to conduct their own regular scuba classes, yet they realize the need, as does NAUI, to stay in touch. I'm confident that most instructors who have classes would be pleased to have less active instructors assist anytime they are available. My Seattle college class is always open to visits by any NAUI instructor. Practicing instructors always need more qualified help on open water training dives. You can maintain your teaching status by assisting others whenever you are available. Why not spend one night a month with another active instructor?

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**END OF IN-HOUSE NEWS**

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## 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.

### COMMENTS ON EMERGENCY ASCENTS

#### "Reference Emergency Ascents"

NAUI News, September '74

by Don Ferrin, NAUI 423 — and

letter from Bob Widmann, NAUI 2055

The question of Buddy Breathing and the way we tend to stress it when teaching has been bothering me for some time. I was pleased to see Don Ferrin's article since it represented the decision I had come to after discussing the topic with several instructors, both here in the East and out West. I feel the question of Buddy Breathing or a "Controlled Ascent" (as I prefer to call it) is a decision the individual has to make at the time of the so-called emergency. One can argue that the fewer decisions one has to make at the time of an emergency the better, but decisions during an emergency is a fact of life and one should be trained to cope with these decisions. I know a number of instructors, myself included, who have adopted the approach of giving the student a choice. "Controlled Ascent" or "Buddy Breathing." The circumstances surrounding the emergency will dictate the choice, but at least they now have a choice. Many new divers only consider Buddy Breathing because that is the way they were taught, the circumstances may not permit effective and immediate Buddy Breathing. I need not list these circumstances since they are numerous and obvious.

The above topic was recently put to our club members and some useful discussion resulted. Coincidentally the discussion concluded with almost identical points as those summarized by Bob Widmann. A diver's first reaction to "being out of air" should be a controlled emergency ascent, NOT buddy breathing\*. If his buddy wants to catch up with him and offer his regulator (one would hope he would) so much the better. It is wise to outline/discuss this procedure with your buddy before the dive so both will react promptly and effectively.

We should be giving our students the choice since it would seem to be safer and, therefore, more effective.

Graham Gibbs, NAUI 3769

\*He should, of course, also alert his "buddy" if this can be done immediately.

I was very pleased to read Don Ferrin's article "Emergency Ascents" (Sept. NAUI NEWS, Pages 7-8) . . . He's struck the nail right on the head! Whether student or seasoned diver, the prime reaction of anyone in trouble is to ascend. In teaching people how to scuba dive we must make use of natural tendencies. Rather than generate (or attempt to generate) a situation where an individual will have to fight the natural desire to ascend in order to carry out a trained skill, we should teach *safe ascents*! Don has also recognized a serious difference creeping into our activity . . . that of teaching the *use of diving equipment* (any new items) rather than *teaching people how to scuba dive*. We are in danger of being overly influenced by the manufacturer-dealer complex when we submit to the style of teaching which stresses the *use of equipment*. It's an easily proven fact that little research is carried out on new devices . . . we have at this moment a frightening array of buoyancy producing devices . . . some which concentrate their floatation totally on the divers' back . . . others which can only be inflated in an emergency so long as there is air still remaining in the diver's scuba unit. In no less than three instances this summer I have been witness to individuals who have developed difficulty with some function of the style of neck encircling floatation device which involves being hosed into the scuba regulator. Don Ferrin's article mentioned two things and struck home clearly in both cases . . . buddy breathing (at least between

CONT. NEXT PAGE



## COMMENT AND DISCUSSION . . . (Cont'd.)

beginners) is outright dangerous . . . teaching *the use of diving equipment* rather than *teaching people how to scuba dive* (and there is a definite difference) is a serious trend which must be reversed.

Fred Calhoun, NAUI 380

## COMMENT ON THE BAILOUT

Dear Dennis,

I would appreciate it if you would include the following letter in your next edition of NAUI News.

Comments made by members regarding the NAUI Bailout have left me in a puzzlement, to say the least. One statement was made that exercises such as donning and the bailout don't make much sense. If this is true, then perhaps we might agree that pool sessions in general don't make much sense either. When was the last time you had to tread water in open surf with your arms extended while counting to ten?

Let's get to the point. Our main concern as instructors is the safety of our students; hence the controlled environment of the pool. We can't safely expose the *beginning* students to the hazards they might come across in open water. We can, however, teach them to react in a positive manner during a crisis by exposing them to stress while in the controlled environment of the pool. To the best of my knowledge the only way to accomplish this is through repeated exercise. I am sure most instructors have had the experience of a mask coming off or a tank strap becoming undone during a dive. Students who have performed exercises such as the bailout have at least proven to themselves that they can survive underwater without any equipment long enough to put it on properly. I believe that this confidence carries a lot of weight when the novice diver suddenly finds his tank hanging by the regulator in his mouth.

Robert J. Boekholdt, NAUI 2430

I find it hard to distinguish between a bailout and the ditch & don (or "doff & don"). In each case the candidate must put all his equipment on, underwater. In the bailout, he

has the advantage of having it all in his hands. In the ditch & don he must retrieve it in 8-15 feet of water. Normally the bailout is done in open water whereas the ditch & don is done in a pool. The current controversy seeks to answer the question: Why have one and not the other?; Why have either?; Why have both?

The answer(s) should be obvious to any scuba/water safety instructor. Both must be retained and should probably be practised more often. They are needed for underwater safety. These exercises build emotional solidarity. They provide the student with the confidence that he is the master of the situation, no matter how adverse. They generate the familiarity with diving equipment that is so necessary to minimize confusion and ward off panic should any underwater problem arise (and panic is the greatest cause of self-destruction under any circumstance). These exercises create a first-hand respect for the alien underwater environment which is difficult, if not impossible, to provide through other controllable means. They also make the student aware of how complex a simple problem can become, and, hopefully, instills a genuine realization that when the instructor states that "you shall plan all dives," he means it.

In other endeavors, where safety is paramount, this same philosophy has been applied with great success. Aviation, despite the press coverage is one of the safest means of transportation available today. However, due to the alien environment, it is the riskiest. Panic is the major cause of accidents attributed to "pilot error". To minimize the effect of panic causing situations, the FAA requires all student pilots to demonstrate the ability to recover from numerous disorienting flight attitudes with such skill and ease that a passenger would believe that nothing had ever been wrong. Once the pilot is confident he can do this, his mind is free to identify and solve the real problem, without panic and with a great degree of safety.

Joseph Kloczek, NAUI 626

—END OF COMMENT AND DISCUSSION—

-NN-



## LETTERS

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

### A SAD LETTER FROM NAUI NUMBER FIVE

Dear Arthur,

I did not renew my NAUI membership this fall. I have been forced to make this decision purely because of changes which have come about in my occupational obligations. It has become impossible for me to know with certainty that I will be free to fulfill the many duties an underwater instructor must carry out. Regardless of the necessity, the decision was difficult for me to make. I have trained Skin and Scuba classes in every year since 1957. There have been many satisfactions during these years and the most gratifying of those has been my association with NAUI.

I am proud to have been certified in the first NAUI instructor certification program at Houston, Texas in 1960. During that program I had the extreme honor of having my own instruction course outline chosen to serve as a standard for fresh water training areas within the United States for the first two years of NAUI's existence; a thrill that I will always remember and be grateful for. But, I think the greatest satisfaction was to have known, and in following years to have worked with, the men who conceived, labored, and succeeded in bringing into reality the first nationwide organization devoted solely to training of Skin and Scuba diving; The National Association of Underwater Instructors. In specific those men whose skill and organizational knowledge made NAUI happen were: Mr. Neal Hess and Mr. Al Tillman.

In the years since 1960 I have seen, as we all have, many other Scuba certification organizations spring into existence. Perhaps I was short sighted, but I always viewed each new organization as a potential weakening of our chances to have sound, well defined, standards for Skin and Scuba instruction. Each new organization seemed to cut into the validity of those started before it. It was as if to say that no existing organization was worthy of support and the only answer was to start a new

organization. I wondered at times if the concept of national diving training standards would not fall into complete chaos with no organization having any meaningful support. I have received, on a number of occasions, invitations to join other instructor organizations that offered to certify me as an instructor. They asked only for a payment of a membership fee and would accept my NAUI credentials as the only requirement to qualify for their instructor card. I never accepted any of those invitations, and I always wished no other NAUI instructor would either, because it was my strong belief that we needed one strong organization, not a half a dozen weak ones.

Time has passed, however, and I believe that NAUI has remained as it was at the start; a major influence and guiding force in the field of underwater training. I will always remember, with pride and a sense of worthwhile accomplishment, my association with NAUI. An association that allowed me to pass on to my students the benefit of a high standard in training, and the benefit of the most widely accepted C-Card in existence. My best wishes to all of you who are able to remain active in NAUI's work. I am;

Yours truly,  
Jerry Dzindzeleta, NAUI #5

*Editor's Note: We have encouraged Jerry to remain in NAUI as a Sustaining member. We hope he will accept our invitation.*

### LETTER OF COMMENDATION — ROGER CLEMENS, NAUI 2854

Dear Mr. Ullrich,

I feel I must add my personal comments on my instructor. He not only conveys the feeling that he really enjoys teaching diving, but also makes the student feel very confident of his skills as an instructor.

At the time our thirteen year old son and I took our lessons we were quite rushed for time as our son was leaving on a trip to Seattle. However, I never felt that Roger was rushing us in any way. As we completed each area of instruction Roger did his best to be certain that we fully understood the material we had covered. When there was anything

CONT. NEXT PAGE

## LETTERS . . . (Cont'd)

that we did not understand he was very patient in going back over the information. He also encouraged us to feel free to call him at home if we had any questions while we were studying.

Through the entire course I found myself so confident in Roger's ability and knowledge that I never felt ill at ease — with the exception of the first open water dive when I found myself in fear of "acute checkout-itis" which certainly was no fault of Roger's. (I don't think it would have ever occurred to me to have any fear of the open water dive had it not been for the "power of suggestion" made by our textbook.) But Roger was very sympathetic and encouraging for which I shall always be appreciative. The area most emphatically covered was the importance of diving safety. I was most grateful of this for the benefit of our son.

If I do take any additional diving courses I would most certainly seek Roger as my instructor.

*Donna Lucas*

## INFO ON UNDERSEA MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dear Dr. Glasser:

Your request for info re: Undersea Medical Society, forwarded by NAUI, reached me a bit late as I was off diving in Mexico.

The Undersea Medical Society was formed in '67 by a group of physicians, scientists, and others who had in common the desire to advance the knowledge and application of hyperbaric physiology and medicine. It has grown steadily and now includes among an international (28 countries) membership of over 800 many of the leading investigators in the field.

Its bimonthly newsletter "Pressure" combined in Jan '73 with the "Hyperbaric Med Newsletter", and now a high quality scientific journal, "Undersea Biomedical Research", has been launched. Volume 1, No. 1 came out in March '74. It is a world-wide forum for major scientific articles, including original research reviews, and the abstracts of the literature.

UMS holds an annual convention, usually in conjunction with the Aerospace Med. Soc. because of an overlap in interests. It also sanctions courses in underwater medicine for physicians (e.g. at International Underwater Explorer's Club, Freeport, Grand Bahamas, May '73).

The cost is \$25 per year including the journal, which I consider the bargain of the year for those who care. The Society will accept physicians interested in teaching and/or treating divers, as well as those engaged in research. Applicants must be recommended by a member. I consider your M.D. degree and your expressed interest sufficient grounds for such recommendation. If you would like to join, complete the enclosed form and mail it to the Undersea Medical Society, 9650 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. No need to send the dues until you receive notice of acceptance. The "alternate sponsor" may not be required.

Please write me if you have any questions or comments, or just want to talk about diving.

Yours,

*Charles Brown, M.D.*

*NAUI News Medical Editor*

## HERE ARE JUST A FEW OF MID-PACIFIC' FINEST

*BY Bob Widmann, NAUI 2055  
Mid-Pacific Branch Manager*

Student evaluations oftentimes provide invaluable insight into the quality of an instructor's course and into him as an individual. I believe that some of the finest instructors are found in the Mid-Pacific Branch. I submit the following which have appeared on recent student evaluations as evidence.

### **George Wilcox**

"The whole class was an example of an outstanding teacher at work; George is one of the best teachers of any subject I have ever had. He was kind, patient and yet demanding and his students responded well to him."

CONT. NEXT PAGE

## LETTERS . . . (Cont'd)

"I believe that George Wilcox covered all of the material in a way almost everyone could understand. He went to great lengths to answer any question, no matter how trivial it seemed. I wish my other professors were as easily understood."

"George gave everybody a sense of self-confidence. He never discouraged any one person and his experience and knowledge made me trust his word. He was always calm, and most important, he wanted everyone to be able to cope with problems intelligently and smoothly."

### Ed Phipps

"I was very pleased with the personalities, expertise, and teaching abilities of the instructor and especially his assistants — their enthusiasm for sport, encouragement and close supervision of students made for a rewarding and enjoyable course."

### Mike Ford

"Mike Ford taught my whole family including myself. Since I'm only 14 and was the youngest in the class he made sure I understood everything yet he didn't make me feel like a dumb person. Anyone who would like to learn how to Skin and Scuba dive, I recommend Mike Ford."

"Instructor had the unique ability to evaluate the level of understanding of each participant. The patience to guide the participant at that level and the fortitude to reach each objective."

The above are just a few testimonials about a few of our instructors. I believe that it is reinforcement like this that often keep us going. Reading evaluations like these are indeed a pleasure.

*Editor's Note: It is hoped we will be able to publish similar comments on instructors in other branches. Just keep doing the best possible job of teaching people to dive so your Branch Manager will have plenty of comments to draw from.*

-NN-

## SPECIAL CALENDAR FOR INSTRUCTORS

- Feb. 15-16 Instructor Seminar, "How to Staff and Evaluate ITC's", San Diego, CA. Contact: NAUI South Pacific Branch, 4971 Mt. Gaywas Dr., San Diego, CA 92117
- Feb. 15,22 CPR Seminar, Boston, MA. Contact: Linda Peterson, (617) 964-2670 or Pat Kidwell (617) 362-6172
- Feb. 22-23 Advanced Diving Program Instructor Seminar, Oak Park, IL. Contact: Dennis Graver, NAUI Headquarters, 22809 Barton Rd., Colton, CA 92324
- Feb. 23 Fund-raising Dive, "Break The Ice For Leukemia", Spring Park Bay, Minnetonka, MN. Contact or send contributions to: City of Hope, Break The Ice, 3981 Zarthan Ave. So., St. Louis Park, MN.
- Feb. 28-Mar. 2 Ice Diving Seminar, Trenton, Ontario, Canada. Contact: NAUI Canada, 10 Monet Ave., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada
- Mar. 8 Instructor Prep Seminar, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. Contact: NAUI Canada, 10 Monet Ave., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada
- Mar. 14 International Photographic Competition, Seattle, WA. Contact: NAUI North Pacific Branch, 6531 NE 198th St., Seattle, WA 98155
- Mar. 20 Underwater Photography Course, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Contact: NAUI Canada, 10 Monet Ave., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada
- Mar. 22-23 Man In The Sea Symposium, Seattle, WA. Contact: NAUI North Pacific Branch, 6531 NE 198th St., Seattle, WA 98155
- Apr. 6 Diving Medical Seminar, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Contact: NAUI Canada, 10 Monet Ave., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada
- Apr. 12-13 Fresh Water Diving Workshop, Lake Mead, NV. Contact: Max Groom, 532 Eighth St., Boulder City, NV 89005
- Apr. 12-13 Safety Seminar, "What to do When Everything Goes Wrong", Houston, TX. Contact: NAUI Southwest Branch, 2120 Peckham St., Houston, TX 77019
- 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 Divemaster Seminar, Tobermory, Ontario, Canada. Contact: NAUI Canada, 10 Monet Ave., Etobicoke, Ontario, Canada
- 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 (IO7), Miami, FL. Contact: NAUI Headquarters

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