

Teaching Surf Instructors to Teach



National Surf Schools and Instructors Association Instructors and Coaches Training Manual



f the Sport – Modern HistoryPart 3B

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The 40s to Now

Although the 40s saw the development of resin and waterproof glue that could replace bolts holding wood pieces together, other innovations such as Styrofoam and fiberglass weren't initially applied to surfboards.

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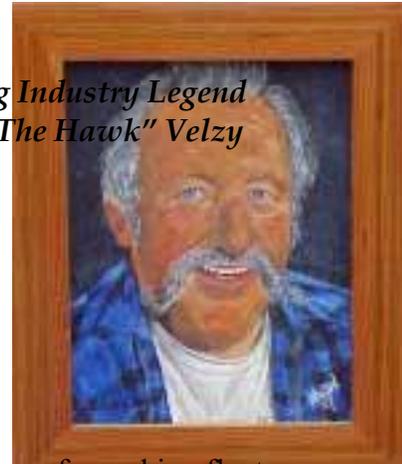
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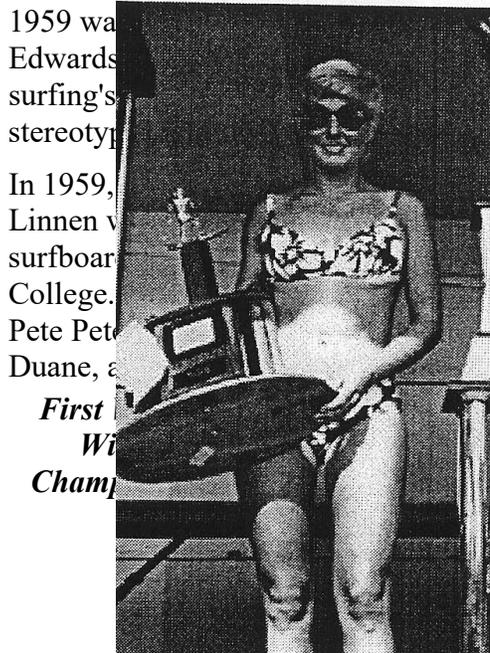
*Shaping Industry Legend
Dale "The Hawk" Velzy*



In the mid-1950s, the Dow Chemical Company developed Styrofoam for making floats used in harbors. They found it floated well but became water soaked quickly. Tests were made using various outside coatings. Fiberglass and resin were tried but the floats were too light and the docks rocked heavily so builders changed to a cement outer coat that was successful. From this experiment several surfers had the idea of using Styrofoam cores covered with fiberglass and resin for boards. The first boards were ten or eleven feet long and the fins were of wood cemented on with resin. These boards still used the same shapes of the older balsa boards.



By the end of the 1950s, manufacturers were about to again break the techno-barrier with new advances in foam and resin technologies. It was at that time that Hobie Alter, Gordon Clark, Harold Walker, and then Greg Noll began producing all foam boards. Foam boards were easy to shape and could be made much faster than a wood board.

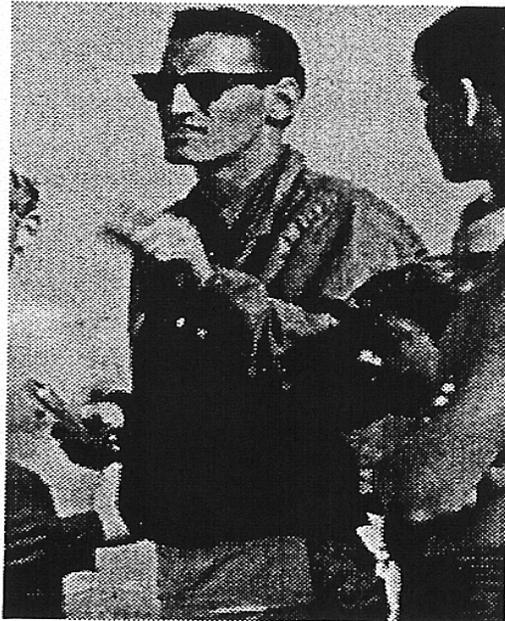


1959 was a pivotal year for surfing's popularity. Names like Mickey Dora, Greg Noll, and Phil Edwards became household names. The style, while Gidget and other Beachtype movies led to surfing's commercialization. This was also the beginning of surfing's stereotypical image. In 1959, the first West Coast Surfboard Championships was held in Oceanside, California. Chuck Linnen won that year. However, the original concept to establish a major surfboard brand came from Peter Beltran, then a student at Long Beach State College. Other names involved were Lorin Harrison, Hobie Alter, Bob Gravage, Rick Gregg, Pete Peterson, and Bob Chapin, Bo Boeck, Dick Thomas, Allen Gomes, Gordie Duane, and Norm. The first West Coast Surfboard Championships was held in September of 1959. Jack Haley was the Men's winner while Linda

popularity. Names like Mickey Dora, Greg Noll, and Phil Edwards became household names. The style, while Gidget and other Beachtype movies led to surfing's commercialization. This was also the beginning of surfing's stereotypical image. In 1959, the first West Coast Surfboard Championships was held in Oceanside, California. Chuck Linnen won that year. However, the original concept to establish a major surfboard brand came from Peter Beltran, then a student at Long Beach State College. Other names involved were Lorin Harrison, Hobie Alter, Bob Gravage, Rick Gregg, Pete Peterson, and Bob Chapin, Bo Boeck, Dick Thomas, Allen Gomes, Gordie Duane, and Norm. The first West Coast Surfboard Championships was held in September of 1959. Jack Haley was the Men's winner while Linda

Benson won one of her eventual five US titles at this event.

The West Coast Surfboard Championships was soon sanctioned by the newly formed United States Surfing Association (USSA), the National Governing Body (NGB) of the sport in the US at that time. The contest then became the official United States Surfboard Championships. To help this first US championships draw the best surfers, the USSA was created with Tom Morey as the President. Then, in the very early 1960s, Dr. Robert Scott of Santa Cruz became the President. Soon each region created their own associations; Eastern Surfing Association (ESA), Gulf Surfing Association, GSA, Hawaii Surfing Association (HAS), along with the Western Surfing Association (WSA).



First Men's Division Winner Jack Haley



1962 US Championships Winners

From its original open-entry US championships, the contest grew from 73 entries in the first year (1959) to 500 plus in 1968. Along the way many other changes were made in

the contest format, all of which helped to make the competition the most important surfing event in the US during that era.

This annual event was held in Huntington Beach until 1973 when the city refused to continue insurance.

Although the city maintained the event, the City Council would be exposed to far outweighed benefits that would be derived from the event. Subsequently, the event officially moved to Oceanside, California, where it was held until 1975.

After the event moved from Huntington Beach it was decided to shelve the name U.S. Surfing Association.

The U.S. Surfing Association eventually became the Western Surfing Association. The WSA eventually became the United States Surfing Federation and West as the USSF President.

Mary Lou Williams continued to promote the event and the name of the Surfing Association.

Surf The America States.

The surf music became a classic. Sandra Lee playing the story of the real life Kathy Kommer. The non-Hollywood movies ranged from rough cut type of home flicks without sound to some very excellent cinematography.

Since most of the early "real" surf movies had no sound tracts, they were often personally narrated by the filmmakers themselves. The *Endless Summer* was the first major surf film. It was a movie that reached out to social worlds beyond surfing and generated a positive image and publicity windfall for the sport. Many local theaters carried these surf oriented movies. One of the most prominent was the Surf Theatre in Huntington Beach, California.

Some of the great surf bands included the Beach Boys, Jan and Dean, the Surfaries, and the "King of the Surf Guitar," Dick Dale. Dick was an early member of the Long Beach



Surf Club and went on to become one of the superstars of the music industry. The picture is of Dale loading his board after an early surf session.

The 60s also saw the widespread emergence of surf clubs and competitions between both clubs and manufacturers surf teams to determine bragging rights. Little prize money was involved, but board sponsorship and free cloths was enough to generate serious



Dick Dale loading his board

competition and interest throughout the sport.

Another development during the 60s was the surfing wetsuit. The first rubber frogman wetsuit was invented in 1945 by Bob Brown, the inventor of the Spearfisherman Swim Fin. This was manufactured at his shop on Garfield Avenue near Main Street in Huntington Beach. Interestingly, the building eventually became a major board manufacturing facility in the 1960s and 1970s.



***South Sea Surf Club –
Huntington Beach -
~1963***

The Navy contracted with Bob to develop a rubber-wet suite to keep divers warm. He made a mold of a man, dipped it in liquid rubber, and then cooked it in steam. These first

wetsuits were heavy and required wearing a shirt underneath to prevent rashes. They were used by a number of local surfers so they could surf year around. In the 60's, Jack O'Neil combined lighter foam rubber with a nylon backing, thus inventing the first surfing wetsuit. This suite featured both flexibility and significant improvement in insulating a swimmer in the water.

In 1964, the Federation of Surfing International (FSI) was formed during the first World Surfing Games in Manley Beach, Australia, to promote international surfing events all over the world. The world championships was first held in 1964 in Australia with Midget Farrelly the winner. In 1965 it was held in Lima, Peru with Felipe Pomar winning. In 1966 it was held in San Diego with Nat Young winning. In 1968 it was held in Puerto Rico with Fred Hemmings winning on a classic wave. In 1970 it was held in Bells Beach, Australia with Rolf Aurness winning. In 1972 it was held



***Beaver Tail jacket
and Farmer John
bottom wetsuit***

in San Diego with Jimmy Blears winning. Of note, Midget tied for first and lost on a countback in both 1968 and 1970.

The FSI became defunct after the World Surfing Championships of 1972. This happened because the host countries could not afford to pay airfares of the managers and the top two surfers from each invited country. In 1975 the International Surfing Association was founded mainly by the efforts of Basil Lomburg of Cape Town South Africa. The founding committee met at the Kuilima Hotel, North Shore of Hawaii and approved the Constitution which had been drawn up by Basil Lomburg. The founding committee consisted of Basil Lomburg, president; Wally Iea, representing Hawaii and Robert T Scott M.D. representing the mainland of the USA in proxy for Colin Couture who was ill and Reginald Pretherch of the UK. A permanent post of Medical Advisor was included in the Constitution. The person who occupied this post had to be approved by the Board of Directors every two years. Dr. Scott became the Medical Advisor on the ISA Board of Directors until 1984.

In the 1960's the shape, rake, and foil of board fins became more and more important as the boards got lighter and smaller. Some of the designs were for function and some just for the looks. For instance there was the "Dewey Weber Hatchet Fin." It looked just like a hatchet.



The Fish

Original Nuuhiwa Fish – Owned by Courtney Trostel

The late 60s also saw another major innovation in the sport, the evolution of the short board. While many were still riding 10'+ boards, the more innovative board manufacturers like the Greek, Chuck Dent and others

were pushing boards averaging in the 8' 4" to 9'8" range for competitor's models. Then Nat Young won the World Championships in 1966 on a 9'4" 22" wide super "shortboard" and thinking began to change. The short board designs grew in popularity over the next two years with the full short board evolution in place by summer, 1970.

The early 1970's saw not only the first surfing classes taught at the college level, but many experiments with board designs as surfers started to develop their more aggressive riding style. Contrary to what some may say, there was tremendous manipulation with rail, bottom shape, board size, thickness, and tail design during that time. Both two fin and three fin designs also emerged during the 1970s, with the twin fin popular in the early 70s and three fin designs in the later 70s.

In 1973 Jack O'Neill of O'Neill wetsuits invented the leash. This piece of surgical tubing enabled the surfboard to be attached to the surfer, hence keeping the board from washing ashore every time the surfer fell on a wave. The first leashes were attached to board by a suction cup and a band on the wrist. Because of safety reasons, soon they were changed attaching to the surfer's leg instead. The great advantages to using a leash, in addition to reducing the number of dings you might get on rocks, was the ability to keep your board if you fell off.

This allowed beginners to learn much faster than in the past, and also allowed experienced surfers to push their limits harder.



Chuck Ray on the Wave Trek Super Shorty



Bonzer



Another interesting accomplishment during the mid 1970s was the establishment of the first official commercial surf school by Nancy Emerson in the San Diego area, and on the East Coast by Lou Maresca in 1991 in Vero Beach, Florida. The 1970s also saw the first organized surfing competitions within US colleges and high schools. Official college recognition was led by a cast of recognized surfing leaders that included Chuck Linnen, Russ Calish, Bruce Gabrielson, Rick Pollock, Tuzo Jerger, and Glen Kennedy.



Chaired by Russ Calish, this group founded the Western Intercollegiate Surfing Council (WISC), the nation's first official collegiate club surfing league. Although the league existed for several years, it could never become an official college sport due to the

passage of Title IX, an equal opportunity for women's sports law that drastically reduced the chances for acceptance of new men's sports.

Official "provisional" high school recognition of surfing as a sport was achieved a few years after the WISC by Bruce Gabrielson. Bruce was the first official varsity coach at Huntington Beach High School, and also the individual responsible for gaining CIF approval to establish the first official surfing league in the Huntington Beach School district. Unfortunately, like the WISC, final high school recognition was defeated with the passage of Title IX as well.

In 1982, major surfing events came back to Huntington with the inaugural of the OP Pro. Since that time there have been many major events held at the Pier, including the establishment of the first International Surf Federation World event, sponsored by the ISA. The Association of Surfing Professionals created the opportunity for surfers to finally cash in on the financial successes of the overall surf industry. Additionally, the rise of professionalism drove shaper's designs more towards individual and specialty needs by the 1980s. The long board also started its revival during this time. Another innovation during this time was the use of computer software to create board templates.

Simon Anderson is generally credited with developing the Thruster. As noted in Wikipedia:

In October '80, Simon crossed paths with Frank Williams. Frank, a journeyman shaper, had worked with Geoff McCoy, Barry Bennett and other notable Sydney board makers. Simon ran into Frank as he was coming out of the water at Narrabeen with a board that was essentially a twin fin with a strange little 'half moon' shaped fin on the tail. Simon asked him what the 3rd fin was for, and Frank told him, "It helps make it more stable." Simon's instant response was, "I'm going to make it real stable!" In that moment the Thruster was conceived in Simon's mind. Being a shaper, he built his idea right away.

This wasn't the first time three fins had been used on a board, Anderson was aware of the Campbell Brothers Bonzer from December, 1970 and the Tri-fin by Bob McTavish from 1971. The Tri-fin design was essentially a single fin with two small outer fins. The Bonzer had a triangular fin set up with two 'keel' shaped fins with long bases, along with a large center fin

[3]. But the Thruster was the first with equal size fins. The idea was to have the maneuverability of a twin-fin, but the stability and drive of a single-fin, in particular enough stability to prevent the tail drift found on twin-fins in big waves.

The Surfrider Foundation was founded in 1984 in Malibu, California. It was founded as a "grass roots" organization to oppose further beach development and surf break deterioration. More recently, foundation members have become politically powerful spokespeople and caretakers of the ocean environment that they treasure. This has included expanding their role to environmental issues well beyond their original charter.



Surfrider Foundation
USA

Since it was introduced in the 1930's, the Skil 100 power planer replaced hand tools and was used for almost all surfboard shaping. In 1988 the Skil Corporation announced it was discontinuing production of all power planers. At that time a Rockwell planer was the only other power planer in use by professional shapers. Skil felt that the new plastic planers would be cheaper to produce and would eventually capture the market. When the announcement came, Clark Foam immediately purchased rights to every type of power planer then available in the United States. Clark decided a modified Hitachi F-30 would be the best substitute for the Skil 100. They began modifying the F-30 and also included a modified Hitachi F-20 as a "beginner's planer" or "small board" planer. The F-20 became the planer of choice and was eventually replaced by the nearly identical P-20SB. The P-20SB has remained the best suited for shaping surfboards since that time. However, many shapers still use and prefer the original Skil 100.

The 1990s saw many of the early day longboard builders come back into the manufacturing end of the sport and the reinvention of hollow boards. While certain aspects have changed, many of today's longboard designs are the same as they were in the mid-to late 1960s.

Another innovation pushing the aggressive envelope in surfing during the 90s was the development of tow in surfing. Throughout history surfers would look in awe at giant waves realizing that they could never ride such a wave using their own paddling power.



Gun boards were available since the 70s that could likely handle the stability and speed necessary for these giants, but catching them had always been a problem. Then the powered wave-runner was invented and the tow-in speed necessary became a real possibility. Hence, giant wave riding became a reality. Tow in surfing also brings with it a very big trust issue. Tow in involves a Jet Ski driver, a ski, and one hell of a maniac to ride into these big swells. The tow in board is similar to the original big waveboard with one exception; it has straps to keep your feet secured to the board.

Although the first wave pool surf competition was held in Arizona during the 1980's, it wasn't until the 1990's in all places, Washington D.C. that the Amateur Athletic Union (AAU), recognized surfing as a sport and sanctioned the first wave pool surfing event. This action represents a significant step in the recognition of surfing as a worldwide competitive sport by other official sports bodies.

The AAU is a member of the US Olympic Committee, and also a major insurance provider for athletic competitions. In the years following this event, the AAU has insured many surf club competitions as well as sanctioned numerous wave pool and high school competitions.

Official recognition of surfing as an organized international sport came in March, 1995 when the International Olympic Committee finally recognized the ISA as the Worldwide Governing Authority for surfing and all other wave riding activities. The ISA currently holds both the World Surfing Games every other year and the World Junior Surfing Championships.

While not surfing directly, the 1990s also saw the rise of the Internet and the chance for surfing to make a big move into the forefront of mass media worldwide. The first surfing FTP site was established in 1991 as a reference resource, and the first surfing oriented website was put on the Internet in 1993, both by Bruce Gabrielson, by then a researcher at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington DC. Since that time, the entire surfing industry and its culture has migrated towards this media outlet. A short check of the Internet will reveal that surfing is one of the most widespread site types for any sport.

Riding the Mild Surf in Largo

Competitors Catch a Computerized Wave at AAU Games

By Laura Zelenko
Special to The Washington Post

The winner never had competed before, and the second-place finisher really is a skateboard expert. But what do you expect when surfing competition is held in a pool at an amusement park?

Winner Scott Gregory described it as being "like surfing a storm," and that's just what the competition in the Capital Area Amateur Athletic Union Games was like yesterday at Wild World Amusement Park.

Rain was pouring as 16 local surfers showed up at 7 a.m. to try their luck on computerized waves. By the time it was down to the two finalists at 11, the storm had ended but there was another problem: the man-made waves, produced by eight 60-horsepower fans, were inexplicably much smaller, hardly resembling competitors' ideals of Hawaiian surf.

"It's hard—it's real small and real slow waves," said Gregory, 22.

The surfing competition was one of 24 events scheduled for the two-day Capital Games. The competition marked the first time the Wild World pool has been used for surfing, and experience hardly was the key. Gregory has surfed for only three years and said he had not competed before.

The highest-ranked surfer in the event, Bruce Gabrielson, 39, an experienced West Coast surfer who now lives in this area, placed third in the U.S. masters championships in 1979. Yesterday, he came in third, behind Gregory and Eric Thomas, 19, of Largo.

Thomas, 5 feet 6 and 130 pounds, credited

his good showing to his light weight, especially helpful with such slow, late-breaking waves. Thomas, a member of the Black Eastern Surfing Association, is a skateboard competitor.

Each surfer had 10 minutes to ride as many waves as possible. The highest scorers not only caught more waves but also performed certain tricks on the board.

The pool water was difficult to surf in because it was shallow and it was less buoyant than saltwater.

But there were some pluses.

With preprogrammed wave synchronization and the cement floor, waves were consistent. "It was different to have freshwater instead of saltwater," Gregory said. "You don't have to worry about jellyfish."

In another event, two-time national masters sombo wrestling champion Josh Henson, from Falls Church, won the 149.5-pound divisions of Greco-Roman and sombo wrestling. Today's events include basketball, tennis, and a boxing training session, all at Prince George's Community College.

Boyer Leads Secret

Jonathan (Jock) Boyer held a half-hour lead over Michael Secret through Tennessee, with less than 1,000 miles to go yesterday in the Race Across America cycling competition.

Third place Michael Shermer was 174 miles behind Boyer. Boyer and Secret are expected to pass through the Washington area Monday afternoon en route to the finish in Atlantic City, N.J.

This brings us to the 2000's. Okracoke High School in North Carolina became the first high school to officially offer surf classes for high school students during the early 2000s. Another huge change was the large interest and growing population of female surfers, significantly influenced by the Betty Series and other professional women surfing events, and the movie Blue Crush.

The National Surf League is dedicated to the pursuit of surfing excellence, building awareness for the sport of surfing while creating a fun competitive landscape for all types of surfers with its unique team format



called "The Game." The NSL was founded in 2001 by pro surfer Brad

Gerlach to create a spectator and television friendly format for the sport of surfing. The innovative team challenge called "The Game" debuted in 2002 as the NSL Cup. By 2003 the NSL had arranged a five-year licensing agreement for "TheGame" with ESPN for inclusion in their X Games programming.



In 2002, Paul West and Bruce Gabrielson, representatives of the United States Surfing Federation, the outgrowth of the original USSA, officially filed an application with the US Olympic Committee for surfing to become an Olympic Sport. Unfortunately, in 2003, USSF lost its NGB status from the ISA due to disagreements within the professional and regional amateur surfing contest bodies, and a new organization, Surfing America was established. The USOC subsequently refused the application for recognition pending organizational stability and a renewed submission. However, in 2020 Surfing was added as an Olympic Sport for the Japan Olympics.

The first Olympic surfing event was held in July 2021 at Tsurigasaki Surfing Beach. The beach is located in Ichinomiya in Chiba Prefecture to the east of Tokyo. The results were as follows: (Women's) Gold: Carissa Moore (United States), Silver Bianca Buitendag (South Africa), Bronze: Amuro Tsuzuki (Japan). (Men's) Gold: Italo Ferreira (Brazil), Silver Kanoa Igarashi (Japan), Bronze: Owen Wright (Australia). The Olympics were held after a years delay due to a worldwide COVID epidemic. Few spectators were able to watch the contest both as a result of COVID restrictions and due to ticket scalping.

In 2005, the increasing number of unprofessional surf schools, and the need to provide quality instruction that would help beginners protect themselves and others when surfing, drove the creation of the National Surf Schools and Instructors Association. With its establishment we have a sport that has been around since ancient times, is practiced and recognized throughout the world, supports a multi- million dollar industry, and is growing by leaps and bounds through professionals who teach as well as surf.



In the later part of 2007 and on, there was a major surge in stand up paddle surfing and the World Paddle Association was formed. Based on this surge, the NSSIA added SUP instruction to its certification coverage in 2010 plus developed instructor training material to support these certifications.

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<p>Sunday 26th Jul 2020 07:00 - 16:20 TOSRF01</p>	<p>Tokyo Olympics - Summer Games 2020 Olympic Surfing Tickets Tsurigasaki Surfing Beach, Tokyo Olympic Surfing Festival (name to be confirmed) Men's Round 1 Women's Round 1 Men's Round 2 Women's Round 2</p>	<p>\$2,250.00</p>	<p>Buy Tickets Sell</p>
<p>Monday 27th Jul 2020 07:00 - 17:40 TOSRF02</p>	<p>Tokyo Olympics - Summer Games 2020 Olympic Surfing Tickets Tsurigasaki Surfing Beach, Tokyo Olympic Surfing Festival (name to be confirmed) Women's Round 3 Men's Round 3</p>	<p>\$2,250.00</p>	<p>Buy Tickets Sell</p>
<p>Tuesday 28th Jul 2020 07:00 - 15:00 TOSRF03</p>	<p>Tokyo Olympics - Summer Games 2020 Olympic Surfing Tickets Tsurigasaki Surfing Beach, Tokyo Olympic Surfing Festival (name to be confirmed) Men's Quarterfinals Women's Quarterfinals Men's Semifinals Women's Semifinals</p>	<p>\$2,250.00</p>	<p>Buy Tickets</p>
<p>Wednesday 29th Jul 2020 08:00 - 13:00 TOSRF04</p>	<p>Tokyo Olympics - Summer Games 2020 Olympic Surfing Tickets Tsurigasaki Surfing Beach, Tokyo Olympic Surfing Festival (name to be confirmed) Women's Bronze medal match Men's Bronze medal match</p>	<p>\$4,500.00</p>	<p>Buy Tickets Sell</p>

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40 Years Ago the OP Pro Changed the Face of Surfing in America

In 1982 Ian Cairns with his Sports & Media Services sports marketing company, a partnership with PT convinced Mike Parnell the Vice-President of marketing for OP with the blessing of Surfing Walk of Famer Jim Jenks to fund the OP Pro surfing tournament.

Competitive surfing in California was percolating as the decade of the Eighties came around after competitive surfing had slipped into the “Dark Decade” after the end of the '72 US Surfing Championships in Huntington Beach's Southside and the last of the old school surfing ISA World Surfing Championships the same year in San Diego.

In the “Dark Decade” the NSSA came into being, the annual Katin Pro/Am too and the Body Glove Winter Grand Prix and Stubbies Trials, but none of it was sanctioned on an international level in California by International Professional Surfing(IPS) that counted towards awarding the annual IPS World Championship.

In 1982 the OP Pro would change all that, adopting Peter Drouyn's man-on-man Stubbies format, the first ever use of the Priority rule, instant scoring to the crowd from the commentators, without computers by Meg Bernardo manually getting them the scores from the judges boxes and bleacher seating on the pier.

The crowds were immense and Australian Cheyne Horan would win the mens whilst Hawaiian Becky Benson would take out the womens and drive away in their Dodge trucks.

It was the start of pro surfing in California as we know it today on the WSL World Championship Tour.

**Look for the exhibit “40th Anniversary of the OP Pro”
at the Huntington Beach International Surfing Museum in September!**