

PACE, DAVID LEE. The History of East Coast Surfing. (1976) Directed by: Dr. Tony Ladd. Pp. 146.

It was the purpose of this study to trace the historical development of East Coast Surfing in the United States from its origin to the present day. The following questions are posed:

(1) Why did man begin surfing on the East Coast?

(2) Where did man begin surfing on the East Coast?

(3) What effect have regional surfing organizations had on the development of surfing on the East Coast?

(4) What effect did modern scientific technology have on East Coast surfing?

(5) What interrelationship existed between surfers and the counter culture on the East Coast?

Available information used in this research includes written material, personal interviews with surfers and others connected with the sport and observations which this researcher has made as a surfer. The data were noted, organized and filed to support or reject the given questions. The investigator used logical interpretation in his analysis.

The conclusions based on the given questions were as follows:

(1) Man began surfing on the East Coast as a life saving technique and for personal pleasure.

(2) Surfing originated on the East Coast in 1912 in Ocean City. New Jersey.

(3) Regional surfing organizations have unified the surfing population and brought about improvements in surfing areas, contests and communication with the non-surfing culture. (4) Surfing has been aided by the scientific developments in the surfboard and cold water suit.

(5) The interrelationship between surfers and the counter culture has progressed from an antagonistic toleration to a more congenial coexistence.

The problems which surfing has overcome through the years are by no means unique to that sport. The histories of many sports reveal these same type problems. Surfing is unique, however, in its technique and appeal to the surfing population. The sport has gained worldwide popularity since its origin in the Hawaiian Islands. THE HISTORY OF EAST COAST SURFING

R

by

David Lee Pace

...

A Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School at The University of North Carolina at Greensboro in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree Master of Education

> Greensboro 1976

> > Approved by

Thesi

APPROVAL PAGE

This thesis has been approved by the following committee of the Faculty of the Graduate School at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

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Committee Members

September 20, 1976

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Acknowledgment is gratefully made to the many people who assisted in the compilation of this material. They include surf shop owners, surfers and many others who gave of their time for written and oral interviews. A special note of thanks is given to Mr. John Carey, without whose help this paper would be far from complete.

Recognized also is my indebtedness to Mr. Harold W. Smithson, my typist, whose patience was necessary in reading my hand-written copy. My thesis adviser, Dr. Tony Ladd, was very helpful throughout the preparation of this paper.

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CHAPTER I

1

THE SPORT OF SURFING

The ocean has served as a source for recreation through such activities as swimming, fishing and sailing. The waves of the sea have provided an added attraction by effering the possibility of surfing. Unlike other water sport activities which are dependent on the total water environment, surfing is dependent on the sloping surface of the breaking wave alone. In order to ride an ocean wave, surfers have developed three main methods: body surfing. cance or boat surfing and board surfing (Figures 1, 2 and 3). The technique is similar in all three. The body surfer can perform without the use of equipment. The Hawaiians, Australians and, more recently, the Americans have developed cances and boats which allow an entire crew to ride a wave together. The board surfer uses a board which will support his weight to ride the waves. The purpose of this study is to give an historical account of board surfing, but not cance, boat or body surfing, on the East Coast of the United States.

Surfing has existed for many years. In the early days the sport was confined to those geographical areas where the waves could propel a very large board through the water. Hawaii and

Hereinafter, unless otherwise specified, "surfing" will refer to board surfing only.

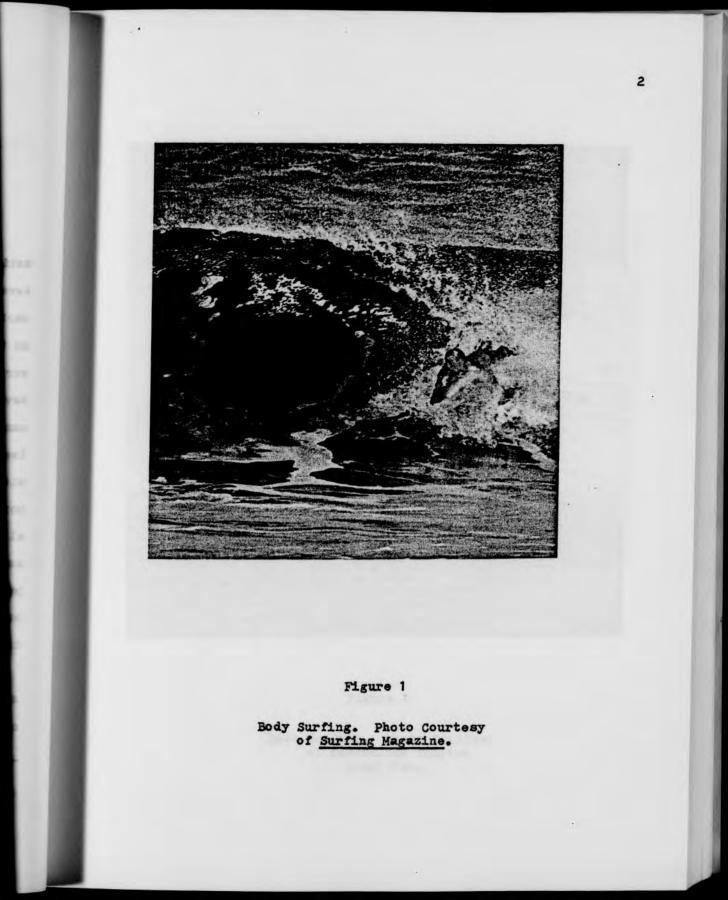




Figure 2

Boat Surfing. Photo Courtesy of Australian Tourist Committee.

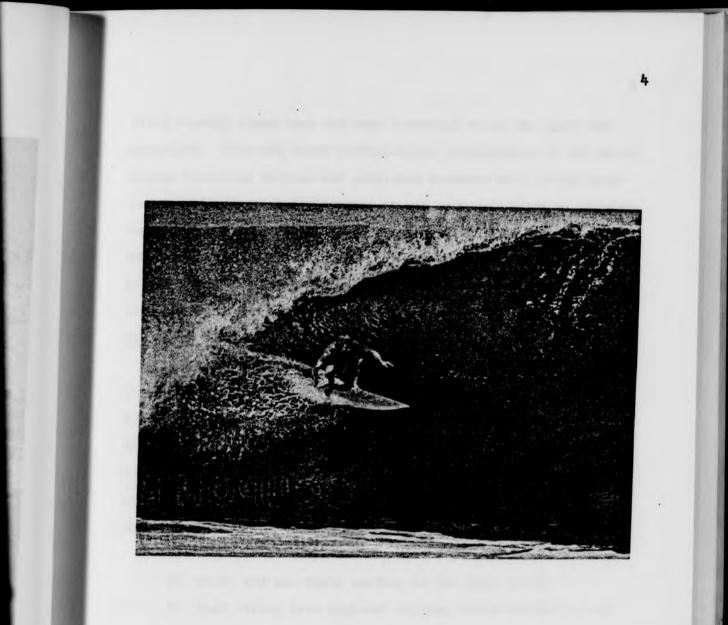


Figure 3

Board Surfing. Photo Courtesy of Buddy Dumphy and <u>Surfer Magazine</u>. other oceanic areas were the main locations where the sport was practiced. Over the years technological improvements in the board, easier traveling methods and published accounts have helped popularize the sport. Today surfing is not only well known to coastal residents but also many inlanders are aware of its existence. However, most individuals, including surfers, are unaware of the historical developments which have prompted such an expansion of this sport.

Statement of the Problem

This research will trace the historical development of East Coast surfing in the United States from its origin to the present day. Included in this study will be a brief overview of surfing history prior to its appearance on the East Coast. This researcher feels that this overview is important in understanding the development of surfing on the East Coast. The following questions are posed:

(1) Why did man begin surfing on the East Coast?

(2) Where did man begin surfing on the East Coast?

(3) What effect have regional surfing organizations had on the development of surfing on the East Coast?

(4) What effect did modern scientific technology have on East Coast surfing?

(5) What interrelationship existed between surfers and the counter culture on the East Coast?

Definition of Terms

(1) Surfing or Surfboarding--the sport of riding the crest of a wave toward shore, especially on a surfboard.

(2) Surfboard -- a long, narrow board used in the sport of surfing.

(3) Polyurethane--any of various synthetic rubber polymers produced by the polymerization of a hydroxyl (OH) radical and an NCO group from two different compounds.

(4) Neoprene--a synthetic rubber produced by the polymerization of chloroprene; it is highly resistent to oil, heat, light and oxidation.

(5) Skeg--the rudder of the surfboard. Located underneath the back of the board it is a projection which allows the surfer to exhibit more control over his turns.

(6) Surfer--any individual who engages in the sport of surfing.

(7) Wet Suit -- a closefitting, usually one-piece suit of rubber, especially of foam neoprene, worn by skin divers and surfers for warmth.

(8) Dry Suit or Dri Duk--a seamless rubber suit which encases the entire body in a water-tight skin. Clothes are worn underneath to keep surfer warm.

Assumptions

This researcher assumes that the motivation for man's pursuit of East Coast surfing is unique and offers a significant avenue for investigating aspects of sport in American society. It is assumed also that valid and reliable data have been obtained from both primary and secondary sources.

Procedures

Primary and secondary sources used in this study included written material, personal interviews with surfers and others connected with the sport and observations which this researcher has made as a surfer.

In order to establish the early history of Hawaiian surfing, standard references of the sports and games of the world were consulted, and most available published and unpublished material on oceanic cultures that might include references to surfing were examined. The diffusion of surfing from Hawaii was traced through references to surfing in books, periodicals and documents.

The East Coast historical accounts were taken from interviews with surfers and others familar with the sport, as well as from books, newspapers and periodicals. East Coast surfers were interviewed by phone, in person or by written questionnaire from January, 1974 to January, 1976. Information concerning the history of surfing in each state along the East Coast was obtained from surfers of those areas or from surfers of other areas who have surfed there. The surfing ordinances were taken from a review of city ordinances from each of the cities cited. The major technological developments in the sport and the organizations that have emerged were identified through interviews with association leaders, surf shop owners and surfers. Periodicals, unpublished materials and association minutes were also reviewed. The data from the above mentioned sources were noted and filed for easy reference. The validity and reliability of each source was substantiated through internal and external criticism. Where appropriate, sources were cross referenced in order to obtain the most valid information. The data were organized to support or reject the given questions. The investigator used logical interpretation in his analysis.

Significance of the Study

The motivational aspects for the development of East Coast surfing will be examined through a topical delineation rather than a chronological development. This study is important in the understanding and appreciation of surfing. To the writer's knowledge, there is no written history of East Coast surfing.

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CHAPTER II

PRE-1960 SURFING

Unlike some professional sports, interest in and publicity concerning surfing has fluctuated. Cultural pressure, innovations and/or change in the surfboard and related equipment appear to be responsible for this fluctuation. This chapter will provide a brief overview of the rise, decline and re-emergence of surfing in ancient Hawaii and the development of modern surfing prior to 1960. This discussion will provide the background information necessary for understanding the development of East Coast surfing in subsequent chapters.

Surfing has become an international sport. Riding the crest of an ocean wave is enjoyed along surfable shores throughout the world. From San Francisco to Biarritz, from Capetown to the North Atlantic coasts of Cornwall and Devon, hundreds of thousands of surfers crowd beaches. This diversification has occurred recently, for before the twentieth century the activity was almost exclusively a Polynesian sport.²

Early Hawaiian Surfing

Captain James Cook, a capable seaman and explorer, provided the first written account of surfing in 1778. When Cook sailed

²Ben R. Finney and James D. Houston, "Polynesian Surfing," Natural History, August-September, 1969, pp. 26-29.

into Hawaii (called the Sandwich Islands) he observed what appeared to be men flying over the water. Upon further investigation he learned that he was watching the Hawaiian nobility riding waves on their huge wiliwiliwood surfboards.³ According to Ralph Linton, which is substantiated by Cook's written observations, the Polynesians invented surfing as a recreational activity.⁴ In the years following Cook's observations, surfing was referred to many times by researchers of Hawaiian culture. These researchers perceived the sport of surfing as an important part of the Hawaiian way of life. They have referred to surfing in Hawaii as a national pastime or the favorite amusement of the Hawaiians.^{5,6,7,8}

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Surfing remained a popular sport in Hawaii until the late 1800's when a cultural influence brought about a decline.⁹ Missionaries who became a part of Hawaiian civilization in the middle

²Peter L. Dixon, <u>The Complete Book of Surfing</u> (New York: Coward-McCann, 1967), p. 11.

⁴Ralph Linton, <u>Ethnology of Polynesia and Micronesia</u> (Chicago: Natural History Museum, 1926), p. 135.

⁵Hiram Bingham, <u>A Residence of Twenty-One Years in the Sand-</u> wich Islands (New York: S. Converse, 1847), p. 136.

⁶William Ellis, <u>Polynesian Researcher</u>, Vol. 1, No. 4 (London: Fisher, son and Jackson, 1831), p. 369.

⁷James J. Jarves, <u>History of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands</u> (London: E. Moxon, 1843), p. 63.

⁸David Malo, <u>Hawaiian Antiquities</u> (Honolulu: B. P. Bishop Museum Special Publication Z, 2d ed., 1951), p. 223.

⁹Nathaniel B. Emerson, "Causes of Decline of Ancient Hawaiian sports," The Friend, 1892, Vol. 50, No. 8, pp. 57-60.

1800's advocated the suppression of surfing since the sport violated tenets which the missionaries held. Gambling, religious surf chants and sexual freedom associated with surfing conflicted with the missionaries' policies.¹⁰ As Hawaiian society became more Christian, traditional Hawaiian pastimes were slowly eliminated. Emerson states:

The sport of surfriding possessed a grand fascination, and for a time it seemed as if it had the vitality of its own as a national pastime. There are those living . . . who remember the time when almost the entire population of a village would at certain hours resort to the sea-side to indulge in, or to witness, this magnificent accomplishment. We cannot but mourn its decline. But this too has felt the touch of civilization, and today it is hard to find a surfboard outside of our museums and private collections.

Although surfing did not completely disappear, by the onset of the twentieth century the sport was only a remnant of what Captain Cook had observed.

By 1907, however, surfing again began to rise in popularity. According to Finney three factors precipitated this revival: (1) the increase of participation by Caucasians in the sport, (2) the formation of a surfing club by Caucasians and (3) the

formation of an Hawaiian surfing club.¹²

In the early part of 1900 a number of school age youth began surfing. Because of the Caucasian enthusiasm for the sport, the surfing population increased rapidly. This increase occurred during

10 Ibid.

.11 Ibid., p. 59.

¹²Ben R. Finney, "Hawaiian Surfing: A Study of Cultural Change," Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Hawaii, 1959, p. 72.

a period of new construction of hotels and private residences on the beaches. The construction resulted in many areas of the beach being prohibited to surfers. Surfers, who had formerly changed clothes and stored their boards on the undeveloped shoreline, were now confronted with a problem. The decrease in surfing beaches accompanied by the increase in the number of participants produced crowded surfing conditions.

Alexander Hume Ford, a mainland resident, recognized the problem which the surfers were facing and was fearful the sport would completely disappear. He felt the sport was worth saving. not only for the surfer's enjoyment, but also for its tourist appeal. Ford, along with several other American businessmen, founded the Hawaiian Outrigger Canoe Club to "preserve surfing on boards and in Hawaiian outrigger canoes."13 This club offered facilities on the beach for changing clothes and storing boards. The ease with which the surfers could frequent the beach increased the popularity of the sport with many Honolulu residents. According to Blake this increased participation in surfing stimulated the the development of the surfboard and riding technique. As surfboards were shortened to ten feet the angling across the wave was established. 14 Prior to this time the surfers were riding the waves in a line perpendicular to the shore. The angling technique, with the surfers riding the wave in a line parallel to the shore,

¹³Alexander H. Ford, "Out-Door Allurements," <u>Hawaiian Annual</u>, 1911, pp. 143-149.

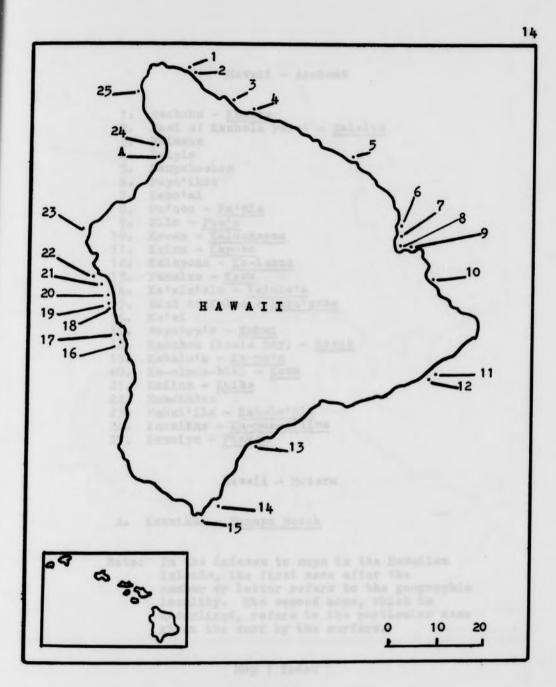
¹⁴Thomas Blake, <u>Hawaiian Surfboards</u> (Honolulu: Paradise of the Pacific Press, 1935), p. 61.

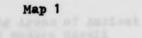
allowed a much longer ride. A real weakness in this club was the preponderance of Caucasian members. The native Hawaiians, concerned because they were being closed out of this erganization, decided to form their own club. Striving to regain their place in the surf culture, the Hawaiians founded the <u>Nui Nalu Club</u> to promote surfing among their race. The friendly rivalry between these two clubs paved the way for the sport to become the principal amusement in Hawaii that it once was.

In the years which followed to 1960 the sport developed steadily with the improved types and numbers of surfboards. Soon surf spots were scattered throughout the islands of the Hawaiian group (Maps 1, 2 & 3). As new spots were discovered, more surfers participated in the sport.

In 1947 the Waikiki Surf Club was organized to promote surfing. The Hawaiian Outrigger Cance Club and the Nui Nalu Club no longer actively encouraged surfing growth. They had, over the years, become too selective in membership or had placed their interest in outrigger cance racing. The new club promoted surfing by providing surfers with facilities to store boards and change clethes for a small fee and monthly dues. These services aided the increased population by making it easier for the surfer to come to the beach. Surfboards were heavy and getting the board to the beach was a problem. With the boards stored on the beach, the surfers meeded transportation only for themselves.

Surfing was increasing so rapidly that surfboard rental services became popular on the beaches. Tourists and casual surfers





Hawaii

Hawaii - Ancient

1. Naohaku - Kumoho 2. East of 3. Waimanu East of Kauhola Point - Halelua 4. Waipio 5. Laupahoehoe 6. Papa'ikou 7. Kapo'ai 8. Pu'ueo - Pa'ula 9. Hilo - Puato 10. Keeau - Kaloakaoma 11. Kaimu - Kapoho 12. Kalapana - Ka-lehua 13. Punaluu - Kawa 14. Ka'alu'alu - Paiaha'a 15. East of Kalas - Kapu'uone 16. Ke'ei 17. Napo'op'o - <u>Kukui</u> 18. Keauhou (heeia Bay) - <u>Kaulu</u> 19. Kahalu'u - Ka-pu'a 20. Ke-olona-hihi - Kawa 21. Kailua - Huiha 22. Honokahau 23. Mahai'ila - Kahale'ula 24. Kawaihae - Ka-pua-Iilima 25. Honoipu - Puakea

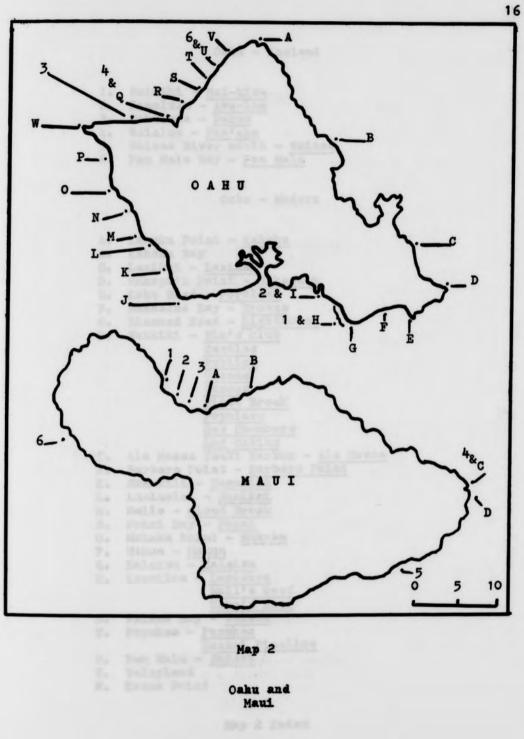
Hawaii - Modern

A. Kawaihae - Honapu Beach

Note: In the indexes to maps in the Hawaiian Islands, the first name after the number or letter refers to the geographic locality. The second name, which is underlined, refers to the particular name given the surf by the surfers.

Map 1 Index

Surfing Areas of Ancient and Modern Hawaii



Oahu - Ancient

Waikiki - <u>Mai-hiwa</u>
 Homolulu - <u>Awa-lua</u>
 Mokuleia - <u>Pekue</u>
 Waialua - <u>Pua'ena</u>
 Waimea River mouth - <u>Waimea</u>
 Pau Malu Bay - <u>Pau Malu</u>

Oahu - Modern

A. Kahuku Point - Kahuku B. Kahana Bay C. Lanikai - Lanikai D. Makapu'u Point - Makapu'u E. Koko Head - Portlock F. Maunalua Bay - Browns Diamond Head - Lighthouse G. Waikiki - Elk's Club H. Castles Publics Queens Canoes First Break Populars Gas Chambers Log Cabins I. Ala Moana Yacht Harbor - Ala Moana J. Barbers Point - Barbers Point K. Nanakili - Nanakili Lualualei - Nanikai L. Maile - Cloud Break M. N. Pokai Bay - Pokai O. Makaha Point - Makaha P. Makua - Makua Haleiwa - Haleiwa Q. R. Kawailoa - Laniakea Noll's Reef Chun's Reef Waines Bay - Waines S. Pupukea - Pupukea T. Banzai Pipeline U. Pau Malu - Sunset V. Velzyland

W. Kaena Point

Map 2 Index

Surfing Areas of Ancient and Modern Oahu Maui - Ancient

1. Waihe'e - <u>Ka-haha-wai</u> 2. Walehu

3. Wailuku

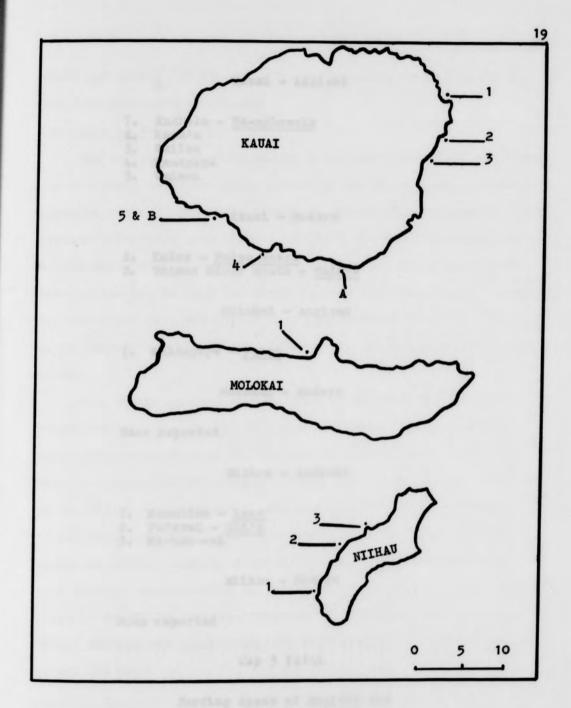
4. Hana Bay 5. Kaupo - <u>Mokulau</u> 6. Lahaina

Maui - Modern

A. Kabului - <u>Kabului Breakwater</u> B. Ho'okipa Park - <u>Ho'okipa</u> C. Hana Bay - <u>Hana</u> D. Hamoa - <u>Hamoa Beach</u>

Map 2 Index

Surfing Areas of Ancient and Modern Maui



Map 3

Kauai, Molokai and Niihau Kauai - Ancient

Anahola - Ha-nahawele 1.

2. Kapa'a

Wailua 3.

Hanapepe 4.

Waimea 5.

Kauai - Modern

Koloa - <u>Poipu Beach</u> Waimea River mouth - Waimea A. B.

Molokai - Ancient

1. Kalaupapa - Pu'ao

Molokai - Modern

None reported

Niihau - Ancient

Kamalino - <u>Lana</u> Pu'uwai - <u>Ohi'a</u> Ka-unu-nui 1.

2.

3.

Niihau - Modern

None reported

Map 3 Index

Surfing Areas of Ancient and Modern Kausi, Molokai and Niihau

could now satisfy their curiosity and ride the waves without paying the full cost of a surfboard.

Expansion of Surfing

The surfing population enlarged in Hawaii as native Hawaiians and Americans actively participated in the sport. Surfing areas expanded since surfers were always in search of better waves. Such expansion was more than local. Tourists who visited the Islands became fascinated with the sport. The natural outcome of their fascination was to take the sport back to their homelands. Although the sport was born and nurtured on the Hawaiian Islands, its growth as an international sport has taken it to the four corners of the earth.

From Hawaii surfing spread first to the West Coast of the United States, then to the Gulf and East Coasts (Maps 4 & 5).¹⁵ George Freeth (Figure 4) was brought to Redondo Beach in 1907 by Henry E. Huntington to promote surfing and water sports in general to the California public who were becoming more and more interested in ocean activities.¹⁶ Duke Kahanamoku (Figure 5), called the father of modern surfing, also encouraged surfing there by putting on a surfing demonstration in 1912 while on his way to the Olympic Games in Stockholm, Sweden. Because surf swimming was popular even before surfing was introduced, the surfboard was used by a number of men and boys.

¹⁵H. Arthur Klein and M. C. Klein, <u>Surf's UP! An Anthology</u> of Surfing (New York: Dobbs-Merrill Co., 1966), p. 185.

¹⁶John H. Ball, <u>California Surfriders</u> (Los Angeles: N. B. Whale, 1946), p. 1.



Map 4

United States, West Coast

California

Santa Cruz 1.

Carmel 2.

Santa Barbara - Campus Beach 3.

4. Rincon

Ventura - <u>Overhead</u> County Line

5.

Arroyo Sequit

7. 8. Zuma

Malibu 9.

10. Pales Verdes

11. Huntington Beach

12. Laguna Beach

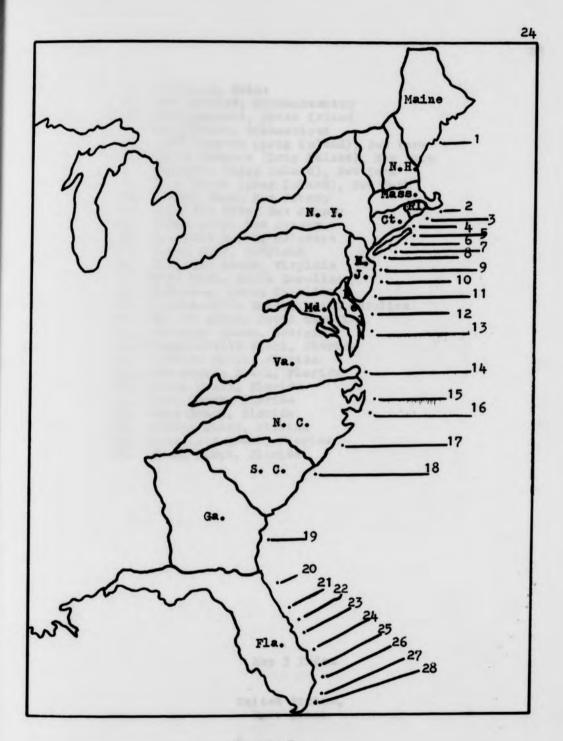
13. San Onofre

14. La Jolla-San Diego - Wind an' Sea

15. Tijuana Sloughs

Map 4 Index

United States, West Coast



Map 5

United States, East Coast

Portland, Maine 1. 2. New Bedford, Massachusetts 3. Narragansett, Rhode Island 4. Bridgeport, Connecticut 5. East Hampton (Long Island), New York 6. South Hampton (Long Island), New York 7. Sayville (Long Island), New York 8. Long Beach (Long Island), New York 9. Asbury Park, New Jersey 10. Atlantic City, New Jersey 11. Ocean City, New Jersey 12. Rehoboth Beach, Delaware 13. Ocean City, Maryland 14. Virginia Beach, Virginia 15. Nags Head, North Carolina 16. Hatteras, North Carolina 17. Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina 18. Myrtle Beach, South Carolina 19. Savannah Beach, Georgia 20. Jacksonville Beach, Florida 21. Daytona Beach, Florida 22. New Smyrna Beach, Florida 23. Cocca Beach, Florida 24. Vero Beach, Florida Palm Beach, Florida 25. 26. Delray Beach, Florida 27. Deerfield Beach, Florida 28. Miami Beach, Florida

Map 5 Index

United States, East Coast



Figure 4

George Freeth. Photo Courtesy of Mark Protasel.



Figure 5

Duke Kahanamoku. Photo Courtesy of John Carey. From California the sport spread to Australia, Peru, New Zealand, South Africa, Israel, France and Tahiti as well as to the Gulf and East Coasts. This research will not attempt to report in detail the development of the sport in areas other than the East Coast of the United States. It is important to note, however, that the spread of the sport world-wide was due either to the introduction of surfing by a surfer, as in the case of California, or by the diffusion of the idea to these areas with the interested athletes taking it upon themselves to surf. In most instances the introduction has been by an Hawaiian or Caucasian surfer, but in other cases visitors took the board and idea home with them after viewing the sport in a native area and encouraged the development in their own country.

Early East Coast Surfing

Although surfing has flourished for two hundred years in Hawaiian culture, only recently has it developed on the East Coast. The expansion of the sport to the East Coast resulted from the travels of Duke Kahanamoku as he went to the Olympic Games in Sweden in 1912. The "Duke," as he was called, was an accomplished surfer and swimmer. As previously noted he had demonstrated surfing in California, not only to promote interest, but also for his own pleasure. He seemed willing always to try the waves of any coastline and the Atlantic proved no exception. In fact, his surfing in Atlantic City was more a self-fulfillment than a promotional venture. Certainly he implanted the curiosity which would later blossom into a full-fledged activity on the East Coast. The

Kleins state that the growth of surfing on the East Coast can be attributed, in part, to the demonstrations which he gave.¹⁷ Others seem to support this statement. John Carey (Figure 6), who is regarded as the father of East Coast surfing, recalled that stories about the "Duke" were the first surf legends on the East Coast.¹⁸ Pete Dixon wrote that the surf population has steadily increased since the days when "the great Duke Kahanamoku and his brother Dan rode the waves of New Jersey.¹⁹ Besides Atlantic City, Kahanamoku surfed the waves at Ocean City, New Jersey and Nassau, New York between the years of 1912 and 1918.²⁰

The appearances of Duke Kahanamoku on the East Coast were significant news events to the people of the areas he visited since he was an Olympic competitor. Thus his demonstrations became items of publicity and conversation. Other individuals, however, who surfed at about the same time as his demonstrations were not publicized to any extent. For example, although little was known about surfing during this period, this researcher has found that it was being practiced in Virginia Beach during this time. Kahanamoku must be credited, however, with popularizing the sport in the East.

In 1918 James M. Jordan, Jr. was recorded riding a surfboard at Virginia Beach, Virginia (Figure 7). Jordan was a typical

17Klein and Klein, op. cit., p. 72.

18 John Carey, Written Interview, November 21, 1975.

19 Dixon, op. cit., p. 117.

²⁰Klein and Klein, loc. cit.



Figure 6

John Carey. Photo Courtesy of John Carey.



Farming in 1914, persistent a refrict per la set

Figure 7

2

James M. Jordan, Jr. Photo Courtesy of Fred S. and James M. Jordan, IV. school age youth of the day who frequented the undeveloped Virginia Beach area with his family. James quickly developed a love for the beach and spent much of his free time in the water. His uncle, on a vacation trip to Hawaii in 1912, purchased a redwood surfboard and gave it to James upon his return. The board was huge, standing nine feet tall and weighing one hundred ten pounds. Due to its size, this board could be used only on larger waves produced by hurricanes or mortheasters. In the developing years of the beach area, James amazed the townspeople and tourists by his wave-riding skill.²¹

Surfing remained somewhat obscure despite the publicity Kahanamoku and Jordan received. The large surfboards which were being introduced to the East Coast from Hawaii were much too large for the small wave conditions existing here. Reports of surfers were few and scattered but the interest remained and soon extended along the East Coast.

In the early 1920's Atlantic City's steel pier featured an authentic Hawaiian singing combo and hula dancing show. These Hawaiian groups were popular in the 20's and generated interest in Hawaiian culture. For a number of years, Hawaiian music and hula were enjoyed by the residents of Atlantic City in particular and the coastal areas of the East Coast in general.

The members of these Hawaiian groups were surfers also. Between shows, in the early morning and late afternoon, they would

21 Fred Jordan, Personal Interview, November 1, 1975.

go out and surf. These surfriders, the term for early surfers, impressed the water-oriented kids of Atlantic City and interest in surfing was kindled. Yet, when the Hawaiian music fad subsided, interest lapsed. "Surfriding was a closed book."²² When the novelty ceased, surfing activity remained obscure until the introduction of the newly-styled hollow boards in the early 1930's.²³

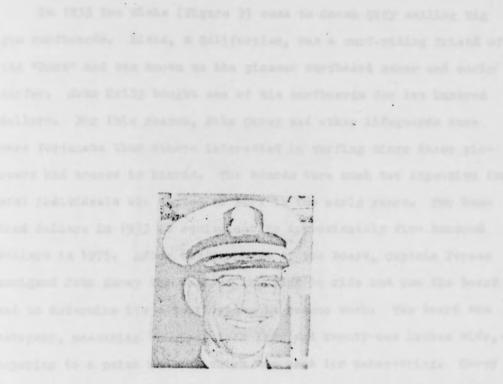
The individual most responsible for the revival of surfing on the East Coast was John "Bull" Carey. As already mentioned, he has been named the father of East Coast surfing. His interest in surfing was stimulated by the Hawaiians who had surfed in his area and by the fact that the surfboard was useful in lifeguard rescue work. East Coast surfing emerged as an outgrowth of the rescue services of the beaches.²⁴

During the summers of his college years John Carey spent his time on duty with the Ocean City Beach Patrol. Having witnessed surfing earlier by the singing Hawaiians, Carey renewed his interest in surf-riding and had the opportunity to pursue it. The Beach Patrol had as its captain Jack G. Jernee, who firmly believed that to have the best patrol meant having champions in the necessary surf and water skills (Figure 8). He authorized John Kelly, United States Olympic champion of the 20's to purchase a surfboard and investigate its value in rescue work. He did this with the help of John Carey.

²³James M. Jordan, IV and Frederick S. Jordan, <u>Virginia Beach</u>: <u>A Pictorial History</u> (Virginia Beach: Thomas F. Hale, 1975), p. 189.

24 Carey, loc. cit.

²² Carey, loc. cit.



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Figure 8

Captain Jack G. Jarnee. Photo Courtesy of John Carey.

In 1933 Tom Blake (Figure 9) came to Ocean City selling big gun surfboards. Blake, a Californian, was a surf-riding friend of the "Duke" and was known as the pioneer surfboard maker and early surfer. John Kelly bought one of his surfboards for two hundred dollars. For this reason, John Carey and other lifeguards were more fortunate than others interested in surfing since these pioneers had access to boards. The boards were much too expensive for most individuals who wanted to surf in the early years. Two hundred dollars in 1933 is equivalent to approximately five hundred dollars in 1975. After the purchase of the board, Captain Jernee assigned John Carey the task of learning to ride and use the board and to determine its effectiveness in rescue work. The board was mahogany, measuring thirteen feet long and twenty-one inches wide, tapering to a point in back which was used for maneuvering. Carey learned the fundamentals and was riding side by side with his instructor Blake in a week.

By 1934 Carey was an experienced surfboard rider. During the water shows of that year the surfboard relay race was the major event and John Carey was the featured act. This event was part of the decathlon of Beach Patrol rescue work. Carey won the National Lifeguard Championships during this time and was awarded the coveted Governor's Trophy. The use of the surfboard in rescue work was publicized due to these contests. The only others close to East Coast surfing were on lifeguard rescue teams from Jones Beach, Long Island. The use of the board in the performance of their lifeguard duties was the reason these groups, above all others, Perfected surfriding techniques.



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Figure 9

Tom Blake. Photo Courtesy of Surfer Magazine. The board served its purpose and proved worthwhile in lifeguard rescue work. During these early days many New York patrols, mainly on Long Island, were introduced to the art of surfriding. In 1935 the National Lifeguard Championships were held at Atlantic City, New Jersey. This was an important contest with hundreds of contestants and "hundreds of thousands of spectators."²⁵ One major event was surfboard rescue. This involved three men paddling out on a board, pulling a victim from trouble, and paddling back. There were two linesmen while the third man made the rescue. Ocean City's only team win was in this event, captured by John Carey. This award was added to the three gold medals and one silver medal he had won earlier at a contest at Jones Beach. The surfboard rescue technique explains how surfboards came into use on the East Coast in the early thirties.^{26,27}

The popularity of surfing during the 1930's was dependent on John Carey's enthusiasm. However, from 1939 to 1945 his enthusiasm for surfing was replaced by his service in the Navy during World War II. While stationed at Jacksonville Naval Air Station, where he was in charge of water and survival training for naval pilots, he managed to surf occasionally.

Following World War II Carey again spread his enthusiasm for surfing around Ocean City. He began designing surfboards patterned

25 Ibid.

26 Ibid.

²⁷The "Furd," "JOHN, This Is Your Life," <u>Competition Surf</u>, Vol. 1, No. 2 (June, 1966), p. 37.

after the big guns from Hawaii. These boards were somewhat lighter but did not lure vast numbers into the sport. "A mere handful of riders were out riding between 1946 and 1954."²⁸ The sport did not gain widespread popularity until the late 1950's when the Malibu style board was imported from California. This board was easier to ride in the moderate size waves on the East Coast.²⁹ Nonetheless John Carey had attracted local and national attention during these years. Riding a surfboard in a standing position was an oddity anywhere outside Hawaii and the West Coast. The influence of this man and his demonstrations made surfing a part of Ocean City's way of life and ignited the interest of many young surfers along the East Coast.³⁰

Another professional surfer, Arthur Mahoney, was also instrumental in stimulating an interest in surfing and other aquatic sports. He gained publicity by undertaking a surfboard trip from Atlantic City to Coney Island.³¹ Research indicates that most surfing accounts during the years 1930-1954 originated from activities in or around Atlantic City.

Surfing was obscure during the 1940's and early 1950's except for the accounts noted above. The emergence in popularity in 1955 and 1956 was due to the major improvements in the surfboard. In

28 Carey, loc. cit.

²⁹Jordan and Jordan, loc. cit.

³⁰Klein and Klein, op. cit., p. 79.

³¹"Rides Surfboard Here from Atlantic City," <u>The New York</u> <u>Times</u>, September 15, 1930, p. 26.

the early 1950's a lightweight foan surfboard was perfected by several men at Malibu. These Malibu boards were much lighter and nore maneuverable than the big gun boards from Baumii. It was much easier to handle a twenty-five to thirty pound board in the water than the eighty to one hundred twenty pound boards that were previously used. This board was mass-produced in California and imported to the Bast Coast.³² The increase in the surfer population since 1956 can be attributed, in part, to this important surfboard redestign.³³ (Figure 10)

Over half a century has elapsed since the first surfboards were placed in the Atlantic in 1912. Surfing for the most part was developed on the East Coast to serve a useful purpose, not for the more enjoyment of playing or sporting. Lifeguard rescue work was mided with the introduction of the surfboard. From this utilitarian beginning surfing emerged as a popular pleasure sport in the latter half of the twentieth century.

32 David Kenyon Webster, "They Ride the Wild Water," The Saturday Evening Post, June 14, 1958, p. 38.

33 Dixon, op. cit., 167.

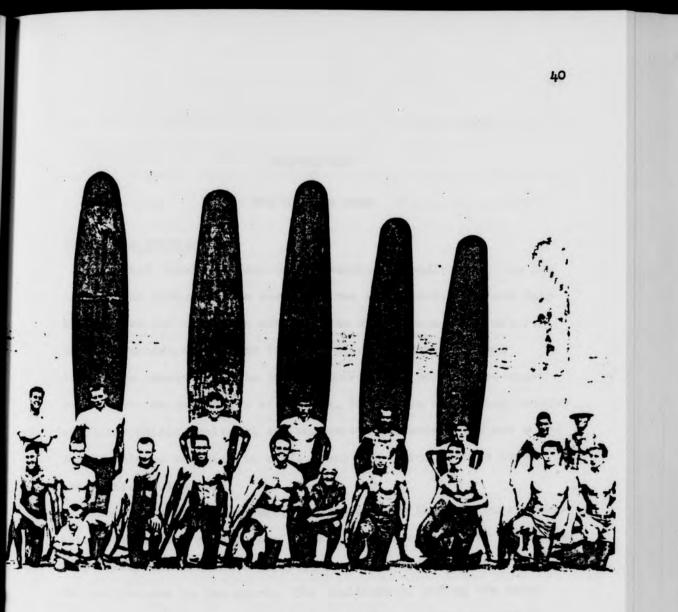


Figure 10

Virginia Beach Surfers, 1959. Photo Courtesy of Pete Smith.

CHAPTER III

THE SURFING BOOM

Underlying Reasons

Surfing along the East Coast developed rapidly after the new lightweight design in the surfboard was introduced. Whereas only a few dozen had surfed or attempted to surf before 1957, afterwards thousands were drawn into the sport.³⁴ However, even though the improvements in the surfboards were perhaps the major reason for the popularity of surfing, there were underlying reasons of philosophical, cultural and economic importance. The new board merely allowed a novice to surf; other compelling reasons lured the novice to the sea.

Surfing differs from most other sports in that the surfer competes with nature rather than against a human opponent or the clock. This aspect has created a philosophy of individuality among those who participate in the sport. The challenge of riding the crest of a wave alone gives one the feeling of "rising from the sea to conquer the world."³⁵ Keith Paul, a tournament surfer, points out that this is the best way to be an individual. He asserts that the wave forces the surfer to realize and accept his limitations

³⁴Klein and Klein, op. cit., p. 132.

³⁵Bob Ottum, "Riding the Wave of the East Coast's Surfing Boom," Sports Illustrated, July 18, 1966, p. 32. and react accordingly. This, he feels, will breed honesty in the participant.³⁶

The sport of surfing produces a mystique that has given birth to the saying that surfing is the "quickest-stoking sport ever."³⁷ The first standing ride on a surfboard, no matter how poorly executed, is a wild, winging sensation.

When the surfer catches the wave and knows he has finally mastered the ride which gives him a sense of freedom, power and ability, he has found the ultimate moment in surfing.³⁸ Thus the surfer adequately meets the personal challenge as he is the master rather than the mastered. As John Carey says, "When a kid is on a board on a wave it is that individual versus the wave with no outside help. Courage and skill are the requirements."³⁹ In the breaking waves the surfer competes with the sea in a ballet-like contest that participants claim is like no other sensation. One surfer said: "Snowskiing approaches it, except the mountain doesn't disappear on your way down. That makes the difference."⁴⁰ This conflict of man versus wave still gives each surfer wipeouts and frustrations, and thus a continuing appeal.

³⁶Jim Turner, "Surfer Cites Need for Honesty," <u>The Virginian-</u> <u>Pilot</u> (Norfolk, Virginia), June 23, 1969, p. B3.

40 Jay Finnegan, "Surfing is Less a Sport than an Art Form," The Ocean City (New Jersey), August 21, 1970, p. C4.

^{3?} Ottum, op. cit., p. 31.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Carey, loc. cit.

According to some authorities impetus to the surfing boom was added by rebellion against contemporary cultural standards. This reaction exerted its strongest influences on young surfers. Phil Edwards, who was the number one surfer in the world in the early 60's, stated that the youth wanted to participate in something all their own.⁴¹ They felt an urge to break away from the patterns and activities which society imposed on them. Part of this detachment included the development of their own surfing vocabulary.⁴² At that time surfing was new, giving youths an activity which they could develop free from the influence of the dominant culture. As surfing became popular a counter culture emerged in which a certain amount of "freestyle beer drinking and beach wrecking" occurred. To some degree this aspect is still a part of the sport today. However, the sporting nature of the surfing encounter outweighs the negative attitudes of society.⁴³

The cultural influences were varied. The comradeship of the surfers, formation of a surfing language and the free style of living portrayed by participants were items of concern to many non-surfers. The possibility of monetary increases and tourist appeal which the surfers initiated, however, were always welcomed by coastal vacation areas.

41 Edward's rating was the result of a poll conducted by Surfer Magazine.

42 See Surfing Vocabulary, Appendix A.

43 Ottum, loc. cit.

Perhaps the single most important influence on surfing and the surf image resulted from media, movies and records. In 1956, the movie, "Gidget," romanticized the California beach and surf life and created an immediate sensation as the film was viewed across the country.⁴⁴ Many surfers concluded that this movie helped lure metropolitan citizens into surfing. Moreover, no longer was the craze confined to the coastal areas. This publicity exposed vast numbers of potential surfers to the sport. With the expanded expressway system and other modern means of transportation, inlanders began to participate. Some of the most prominent East Coast surfers have made these claims, including Pete Smith,⁴⁵ David Bear,⁴⁶ Pete Panagiotis,⁴⁷ Bill Vollmer,⁴⁸ Bob Lacovara⁴⁹ and Bob Brown.⁵⁰

The recordings of the Beach Boys (a musical group) were also important in the surf boom of the times. Their records on surfing and the surfing life sold millions of copies from coast to coast. These records were instrumental in keeping the public aware of the

44 William Murray, "Hanging Five," Holiday, September 1967, p. 62.

⁴⁵Pete Smith, Personal Interview, August 7, 1975.
⁴⁶David Bear, Personal Interview, August 6, 1975.
⁴⁷Pete Panagiotis, Written Interview, July 8, 1975.
⁴⁸Bill Vollmer, Written Interview, June 29, 1975.
⁴⁹Bob Lacovara, Written Interview, July 19, 1975.
⁵⁰Bob Brown, "Hot Dogging and Other Matters," <u>Eastern Waves</u>, Vol. 1, No. 1 (Spring, 1974), p. 11.

existence of the sport, even after the initial impressions of the movie, "Gidget," subsided.^{51,52,53}

The surfing media was another factor in stimulating an interest in surfing. Most surfing magazines were very picturesque, and the vivid color pictures of surfers on large waves with the girls in bikinis on the beach were very appealing. This type of media controlled the sport with an amazing degree of efficiency. In early magazines, articles and advertisements were prepared in conjunction to sell products used by surfing idols. However, surfers have become more educated through experience and detect most of the falacies in surfing advertising today.⁵⁴

The image of a glamorous free spirit depicted by media gave birth to another fad. The ownership of a surfboard became a status symbol and made its owner a member of the "in" crowd.^{55,56} The previously obscure sport became very clanish and resulted in gimmick perversions⁵⁷ which concealed the true art of the sport.^{58,59}

⁵¹Bear, loc. cit.

52 Vollmer, loc. cit.

53 See Appendix B for Beach Boys script.

54 Lacovara, loc. cit.

55vollmer, loc. cit.

⁵⁶"Surfing Said to Be Losing Popularity," The New York Times, August 22, 1971, p. 52.

⁵⁷Such as folding surfboards and acrobatic surfing contests. ⁵⁸Bob Brown, op. cit., p. 10.

⁵⁹Michael Minnesota, "It's Alright Ma. I'm Only Surfing," International Surfing, Vol. 9, No. 3 (1973), p. 64. Surfing as a sport was practiced by those who wanted good physical activity. They could ride the waves and develop a sense of accomplishment in mastering the technique of surfing. Others, however, were involved in the sport for the money to be earned or to boost their own egos. The surf shop owners were selling items to surfers at high prices under the pretenses that all top-rated surfers owned them. The surfboards sold were no exception. Some owners would carve a styrofoam block and sell the product at a high price. For this reason many of the older surfers today can recall how they were deceived by unscrupulous shop owners.

The fad, money and ego appeal of the sport contributed to the increase in surfer population. The sudden publicity brought about by this increase, however, placed the sport in the spotlight. The result was that any deviant behavior by an individual surfer stigmatized the whole surfing population. Thus surfing became associated with law-breakers, dope addicts, alcoholics and other derelicts. The increase in participants and the pressure from outside the surf culture made it necessary to find areas where surf was plentiful. The entire East Coast felt the impact of this surf hunting.⁶⁰

The surfing boom created a multimillion dollar industry around the country.⁶¹ From two thousand to three thousand boards were sold in California each year in the early 1960's bringing sales of

⁶⁰Peter L. Dixon, Where the Surfers Are: A Guide to the World's Great Surfing Spots (New York: Coward-McCann, 1968), Introduction.

⁶¹"Surf's Up: The Wet Set Revolution," <u>Newsweek</u>, August 14, 1967, p. 52.

two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars. 62 During this same period, surfboards on the East Coast were imported from the California factories. The owner of Hobie Surfboards, Inc. (Hobie Alter) has stated that seventy per cent of his board production went to the East Coast. Since he manufactured six thousand custom surfboards a year during this period, ranging in price from one hundred eighty-five to two hundred ten dollars, the East Coast surfers paid approximately eight hundred forty thousand dollars in the purchase of Hobie boards alone. 63 Surf shop owners also were reaping benefits from the surfing boom. Les Reitman sold more than a hundred boards a week in his three shops in Belmar, Ocean City and Sea Bright, New Jersey. Paul Jarratt, who owns the Canaveral Pier in Florida, stated that in 1965 over three thousand boards were sold in the surf shops in Brevard County. 64 Pete Smith of Smith and Holland Surf Shop in Virginia Beach sold over two hundred boards in 1964 and 1965.65

The sale of boards accounted for a large percentage of the dollars spent, but there were other sources of income. Surfboard rentals were highly successful. Individuals could rent a board on the beach for \$1.50 an hour or \$5.00 a day. Most rental board owners drew considerable income since these rental boards stayed in the water all day.

⁶²Finney, op. cit., p. 114.
⁶³Ottum, op. cit., p. 35.
⁶⁴Ibid.
⁶⁵Smith, loc. cit.

Surfing films devoted entirely to surfing and beautiful surfing locations continued to draw crowds by the thousands. The film "Endless Summer," which depicted two young surfers travelling around the world in search of the perfect wave, grossed thousands of dollars in its few years of viewing. The profit in surfing was aided further by the sale of baggies (swim suits designed for surfers), parafin (used to wax boards to reduce slipping) and other surfing paraphernalia.⁶⁶

By 1966 the East Coast had become the most profitable commercial surfing market in the world. As surfing boomed on the East Coast rivalry between the East and West Coasts grew. Prior to this time, all surfboards on this side of the continent carried the name of a West Coast surfer. Many East Coast surfers verbally criticized their West Coast competitors. Clay Bennett commented that a California surfer must demonstrate his wave-riding superiority to impress an East Coast surfer.⁶⁷ Mark Crowl agreed with Bennett stating that West Coast surfers were not idolized any more unless they outrode the local eastern surfers.⁶⁸ These attitudes were responsible for the appearance of Gary Propper, the first East Coast mass media idol. Surfboards bearing his name sold better than those with West Coast signatures. Following Propper, many

⁶⁶Data for exact sales figures and information is not available.

67 Paul Chapey, "Where d'th' Ch'ldr'n Play," International Surfing, Vol. 8, No. 2 (April-May, 1972), p. 69.

68 Ibid.

others joined him in the list of instant Eastern stars.^{69,70} As indicated, ". . . there was money in surfing and our new idols were off and running."⁷¹ The commercialism of the sport is witnessed in the following statement by David Sledge, a reporter for <u>Surfer</u>, as he reflects on the earlier days of surfing:

Show Down!?. . . There I go again lapsing into the rah rah competition rhetoric of the mid 60's when surfing, the magazines, and me were in our adolescence, striving to package surfing in a framework of competition (like football, basketball, baseball, sex, etc.), the better to market it to TV and the masses. In other words, produce yet again that merry cycle that has made America great and still unloved. Take a product (surfing), advertize the hell out of it, (contests, six rides in five minutes, he's number 1, heat - sheet - beat delete, who's number 1?), spurring the millions of everyday Joes into buying, buying, buying, enjoying the whole Elutinous balloon with that green money flow of commercial life-blood that would allow the whole mess to float up and take its rightful place in the American Pantheon of products right beside Sani-flush. Fortunately, surfing is something which is both beautiful and cheap, and furthermore, the complete antithesis of the bedrocks of our culture. In all his activities, western man has discovered that unless he keeps score, he can't have any fun; but with surfing, it's next to impossible to even keep score. What this means in practical terms is that instead of watching a few hybred jocks surfing on TV, you have millions of kids around the world enjoying something beautiful, healthy, and cheap in complete and blissful obscurity."

69 Minnesota, op. cit., p. 61.

⁷⁰Robert Sherrill, "Surfmanship and Salesmanship," <u>The New</u> York Times, July 16, 1967, Sec. VI, p. 12.

71 Minnesota, loc. cit.

72_{David Sledge}, "Hatteras Superstar - U.S.S.C.," <u>Surfer</u>, Vol. 15, No. 5 (January, 1974), p. 36.

Associated Areas

By 1965, an estimated half a million surfers used the East Coast waves.^{73,74,75,76,77} These estimates are based on the sale of surfboards and the random census of surfing areas. For example, at Gilgo Beach in 1967 the lifeguards counted six to seven hundred surfboards in the water at one time.⁷⁸ At Virginia Beach, the surfing zone attracted more than two thousand boards on weekdays and many more on weekends.⁷⁹ The immense and widespread acceptance of the sport brought certain problems which had to be dealt with in order to preserve surfing on the East Coast. As concern for the safety of the swimmers, arose, city officials were unsure how to handle the increased population using beach areas. In order to pass ordinances which would be fair to both swimmer and surfer, they had to define exactly what the activity encompassed. Thus, by definitional inference, surfing became associated with four cultural aspects: religion, sport, drug and crime.

73"Surf's UP: . . .," op. cit., p. 53.

74"The New Wave," Newsweek, October 17, 1966, p. 64.

75 Runouts, Kickouts and Popouts at Gilgo Beach," The New Yorker, June 17, 1967, p. 24.

760ttum, op. cit., p. 31.

77 J. P. Deagon, "Cool on a Hot Curl," The New York Times, August 22, 1965, p. 72.

78 "Runouts, . . .," loc. cit.

79 Ottum, op. cit., p. 32.

The religious interpretation descended from the Hawaiian and West Coast background. The sport was associated with the gods and spirits of the Hawaiians as were other features of their life. From this association the California surfers developed their religious viewpoints. Naturally this religious influence carried over to the East Coast when the sport was first gaining recognition. Robert Sherrill, a reporter for <u>The New York Times</u>, having researched this aspect of surf culture, came up with the following statement which supports a religious explanation:

Surfers have:

 their God - Kahuna
 their gurus and fakirs
 their saints - Duke Kahanamoku
 their martyrs - Peruvian Joaquin Miro quesado smashed into coral strand by Hawaiian surf and died
 sacrificial maidens - beach bunnies
 a few who know how to pass the collection plate money makers by selling name for surfboards
 about a million disciples in this country
 What Rome and Corinth and Laodicea were to the early Christians, Malibu and Rincon and Weimea Bay and the Banzai Pipeline are to surfers.

This religious interpretation was significant in the formation of surf ordinances because it would be difficult to prohibit the sport entirely if there were sacred aspects attached to it by surfers.⁸¹

Most non-surfing individuals view surfing as a sport. Webster defines sport as: "Diversion, amusement, or recreation; a pastime

⁸⁰Sherrill, loc. cit.

⁸¹This interpretation was not taken by all surfers, but for some it was the only interpretation.

pursued in the open air or have an athletic character." After initial observations, one would conclude that surfing meets these criteria. From the earliest Hawaiian descriptions of surfing to the modern descriptions, surfing is a sport.

The enthusiasm for surfing in the early sixties coincided with the expansion of the drug culture. One surfer defined the sport as a "self-expression, a natural high."⁸² The surfer obtained the feeling of exhilaration which others have experienced through the use of marijuana or similar drugs. In the early years of the boom statements such as these account for the general opinions that surfers were drug users. The free and easy style of living to which they were accustomed did nothing to discourage this interpretation. This opinion, coupled with the minority of surfers who did use marijuana, gave way to the conclusion that surfers were dope addicts and that surfing was a part of the drug world.⁸³

Although surfing was regarded as a religion, sport or drug by some, others felt that it encompassed criminal activity. A restaurant operator defined surfers as a bunch of floating Hell's Angels.⁸⁴ Another definition represented surfers as rejects beached by a discriminating sea. The surfers portrayed by these accounts

82"Rick Rasmussen: Interview; a Period of Transition," Eastern Waves, Vol. 1, No. 5 (Summer, 1975), p. 12.

83_{Sherrill, loc. cit.} 84_{Tbid.}

had the physique of a lifeguard and the manners of a hoodlum.⁸⁵ This conception was reinforced by the image shown by the movie, "Gidget." The young person entering the sport was impressionable and sometimes fell into the pattern depicted by the surfers in this movie.^{86,87,88} Grimes committed by a few surfers eventually labeled all surfers as troublemakers. Some said that ". . . if a kid (surfer) wanted to light a fire on the beach, he'd use the porch of your summer cottage for firewood."⁸⁹ Many surfers would spend their nights sleeping on the beach to be near the surf in the early morning. Then when criminal activity was committed on or around the beach, surfers naturally received the blame. Many innocent surfers were guilty merely by association. And the laws passed to limit surfing hindered all participants.

Bob Brown, editor of <u>Surfing East</u> magazine in the 1960's, gave the following account of the reputation of surfing:

I don't believe any special thing gave surfing a bad name - - no more so than any other sport. It was probably because it was new and different - people were more aware of what was going on then. They (surfers) just happened to be a little more verbal. . . . When you take a look back they were more scrutinizing than anyone else. Were they wild, bad or evil? No. It was the result of the media.

⁸⁵Deagon, op. cit., p. 72.
⁸⁶Carey, loc. cit.
⁸⁷Lacovara, loc. cit.
⁸⁸Bear, loc. cit.
⁸⁸Bear, loc. cit.
⁸⁹"The New Wave," loc. cit.

. . .TV and all the rest. Gidget goes whatever. (Reference is to the movie, "Gidget Goes Hawaiian.") It was bad stuff going out. The same stuff any sport has to go thru. Then you've got the pump house, Tom Wolfe, gang and all of that thing."

In view of the foregoing facts, the dilemma faced by civic efficials in many surfing areas was similar to the one faced along the Florida Gold Coast. Law makers had to decide if the sport was to be endured, encouraged or banished.⁹¹ The decision had to be made for at least two reasons. First, the overall influence of the surfing population on the total community life had to be considered. Second, civic leaders felt their responsibility in controlling the safety of the swimmers. The solution to the abovedescribed dilemma took one of three forms. One, there were no surfing ordinances; hence surfers had the entire coastline. The beaches of Portland, Maine are open to surfers year round. Surfing has not been regulated in this part of New England or surrounding communities. Two, the sport was prohibited, forcing the surfers to go elsewhere. Ordinance # 705, Article III, Section 20 of Asbury Park, New Jersey states:

No person or persons shall use surf boards or rafts or other appliances which might cause injury to bathers or swimmers upon the beach sand or to the beachfront or in the waters adjacent thereto.

Three, ordinances designated the surfing areas of shoreline, hence swimmers were not allowed. The surfing ordinance of Old Orchard Beach states:

90 Brown, op. cit., p. 11.

⁹¹Agnes Ash, "Big Splash on Gold Coast," <u>The New York Times</u>, February 7, 1965, p. X1. Surfing or use of surfboards are hereby permitted at all (emphasis by researcher) times in the following area: On the northerly side of Old Orchard Pier, from said pier to a point one hundred twenty-five yards from said pier. (Section 3) (Appendix C indicates the ordinances pertaining to surfing along the East Coast. Maine through Florida.)

None of the above was satisfactory to the entire populace. A survey revealed that young and old, surfers and non-surfers alike, resented it when the sport was banned, feeling a wholesome activity had been lost. Restricting the surfers to a specific area appeared to be the most workable solution.⁹² Even this, however, drew comments from some surfers that the East Coast was a police state run by martial law.⁹³ (Figure 11)

Depending on the district, surfing restrictions range from lemient to severe.⁹⁴ The Outer Banks (North Carolina) constitute one of the favorite areas for surfers because the sport is prohibited only along four of the seventy miles of coastline. Established restrictions are enforced only when the safety of swimmers is threatened.⁹⁵ The one dollar fee per carload of surfers at Gilgo Beach (Long Island) created a resurgence in the surfing population there.⁹⁶ The fee entitled the surfers to a surfing area

92 Thid.

93Bill Burke, "'East Coast a Police State,' Says Champion Surfer," <u>The Ledger-Star</u> (Norfolk, Virginia), August 26, 1968, p. 20.

94 Bette Marsh, "Who Controls the Beach?" Third in a Series: N. C., <u>Surfer</u>, Vol. 11, No. 1 (February- March, 1975), p. 61.

95 Ibid.

96 Ottum, loc. cit.

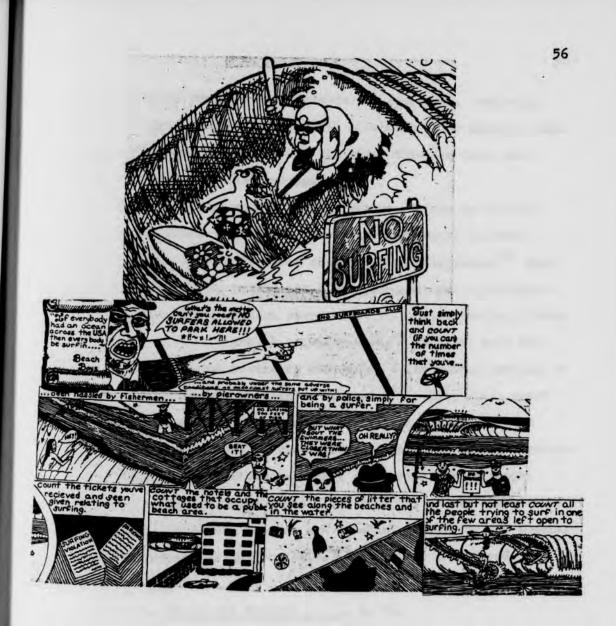


Figure 11

No Surfing Cartoon. Cartoon Courtesy of Eastern Waves Magazine. which was large enough to accommodate the sportsmen. The city fathers at Rye Beach (New Hampshire) allocated three hundred yards of beach for surfing only.⁹⁷ At the time, this was more than enough area to allow safe surfing.

Other areas were not as lemient toward surfers in the restrictions imposed. Surfing is the only water sport in North Carolina restricted in the area south of the Outer Banks.⁹⁸ East Hampton (Long Island) passed its first stringent beach ordinance in three hundred and sixteen years which prohibited surfing within two hundred feet of a public swimming area.⁹⁹ Further down the coast, Rockaway Beach restricts surfers to a three-hour morning on weekdays and allows no surfing on weekends.¹⁰⁰ Many other areas on Long Island tax and arrest surfers. Police harass them and lifeguards issue tickets to violators. (Figure 12) The lifeguards in the areas are authorized to ticket any surfer who is caught surfing in "Swimming Only" areas. The majority of the tickets are issued on days when the beaches are deserted except for the surfing population because of rain or cold.¹⁰¹ This was considered

97 Dixon, Where the Surfers, p. 36.

98 Marsh, op. cit., p. 62.

⁹⁹Francis X. Clines, "Long Island Town Plagued by Beach Campers," The New York Times, July 8, 1966, p. 37.

100"Surfers Protest Rockaway Curb," The New York Times, June 16, 1967, p. 27.

101 Dixon, Where the Surfers . . ., p. 30.





Figure 12

Arrest Sign and Scene. Photos Courtesy of Surfer Magazine. harassment by some surfers. North Jersey has surfing areas, gross overcrowding, many injuries and a registration fee for surfboards beyond the normal beach fee.¹⁰² The Virginia Beach (Virginia) surf scene was described as follows:

From about fifty feet out in the water looking in one has the scary sensation of getting ready to surf down the main stairway at Grand Central Station into the 5:15 rush hour crowd. . . The surfers are cranned into a five hundred feet (500') area - a typical Eastern syndrome.

The less populous area (Sandbridge at Virginia Beach) has been described as an obstacle course. At both locations accidents are abundant.¹⁰⁴

Compared with the areas which endured surfing through restrictions, those which openly encouraged it are very few. Newport (Rhode Island) leaders are gradually yielding to surfers. The State Recreation Inspector predicts that his state will become the surfing center of the East Coast.¹⁰⁵ This statement was made concerning Ocean City, New Jersey: "Leaders here, realizing that a sport which holds the interest of so many people must be considered a major recreational activity, provide large surfing-only areas of beach." Ocean City is one hundred per cent behind

¹⁰²Bob Lacovara, "Who Controls the Beaches?" Second in a Series: N. J., <u>Surfer</u>, Vol. 10, No. 6 (December-January, 1973-74), p. 62.

103_{Ottum, loc. cit.}

104An Editorial, "Surfer's Search," The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk, Virginia), July 29, 1970, p. 14.

105_{Ottum, loc. cit.}

surfing.¹⁰⁶ The sport is part of the life style and Ocean City has become surfing's mecca. They provide special lifeguards (city employees) to give surfing instruction at beaches exclusively for surfers.¹⁰⁷ Gilgo Beach and Cedar Beach, where over four thousand surfers congregate each weekend day, are the only two surfing spots on Long Island which really encourage surfing.^{108,109} This explains why six to seven hundred surfboards were counted in the water simultaneously.¹¹⁰

Further south, the Cherry Grove, South Carolina civic organizations have openly supported surfing-only beaches as well as held surfing contests.¹¹¹ In Florida, three surfing beaches have been set aside.¹¹² At New Smyrna Beach the sport has progressively gained popularity and support since the beginning of modern Florida surfing history.¹¹³ Cocoa Beach is the surfing heart of Florida.¹¹⁴ At South Beach more than seventeen thousand surfers responded to a rally call by a Miami disc jockey.¹¹⁵

¹⁰⁶Lacovara, Interview, loc. cit.
¹⁰⁷Fred Ferratti, "Winter Surfing, a Way of Life in Ocean
City," <u>The New York Times</u>, March 12, 1972, p. 79.
¹⁰⁸Ottum, loc. cit.
¹⁰⁹"Runouts, Kickouts, . . .," loc. cit.
¹¹⁰Ibid.
¹¹¹Dixon, <u>Where the Surfers . . .</u>, p. 43.
¹¹²Ottum, loc. cit.
¹¹³Minnesota, op. cit., p. 66
¹¹⁴Dixon, <u>Where the Surfers . . .</u>, loc. cit.
¹¹⁵Ottum, loc. cit.

Unfortunately some areas opted to ban surfing entirely. Boston, Massachusetts banned surfboards as hazards to swimmers.¹¹⁶ Rhode Island has some of the finest surfing spots along the East Coast, but many have been closed to surfing.¹¹⁷ The Asbury Park and Springlakes beaches in New Jersey have ordinances which strictly prohibit surfboards at any time. The ordinance states the city may prohibit any activity they deem dangerous to the public. "So the municipality passes a resolution that surfing is a dangerous sport and therefore obtains the grounds for creating a ban on wave riding."¹¹⁸ Palm Beach, Florida chose to ban surfing under the same pretext. It is the only city in Florida to outlaw surfing completely.¹¹⁹ Whereas Virginia Beach allows surfing in a specific area, it has banned surfing contests along the resort strip.¹²⁰,121

The decision by civic officials affected the popularity of surfing and surfing's continuance on the East Coast. To begin with, it was believed that surfing could never happen here to any

116 Steve Cody, "Stoked Surfers Thrill Hodads at Gilgo Beach's Title Meet," The New York Times, September 11, 1966, p. V6.

¹¹⁷Dixon, <u>Where the Surfers...</u>, op. cit., pp. 33-34.
¹¹⁸Lacovara, "Who Controls...?," p. 64.
¹¹⁹Ash, op. cit., p. 1.

120 Russell Borjes, "Tentative Accord Reached on Pendleton Surfing Site," The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk, Virginia), August 4, 1970, p. B3.

¹²¹Russell Borjes, "Pendleton Eyed for Surfing," <u>The Virginian-</u> <u>Pilot</u> (Norfolk, Virginia), July 28, 1970, p. B1.

extent.¹²² The restrictions, stereotypes and harassments imposed on surfers were for the intent of making this opinion come true. This was the impression given the surfers - they were not welcome. However, only in a few places was the popularity of the sport deterred. In these instances it was due to the lack of available surf caused by the restricted areas¹²³ and the general public opinion that all surfers were degenerates. 124 The surfing population increased at a phenomenal rate despite the troubles experienced in the infancy of the sport on the East Coast. The East Coast has had the most rapid growth in surfing of any area. 125 Perhaps the reason for this growth was the surfers! determination to keep the sport alive. Many times they would picket city hall or parade through the streets to gain recognition of their activity. For example, at Rockaway Park in New York three hundred surfers paraded near the beach to demand more liberal surfing hours. Tots and twenty-year olds were shouting: "We want surf."126 During the same demonstration, twenty-five surfers carried their surfboards to city hall and handed out petitions to obtain better

122"Go East, Golden Boy," <u>Time</u>, June 25, 1965, p. 62. 123"Surfing Said . . .," loc. cit. 124"Panagiotis, loc. cit. 125_{Cody}, loc. cit.

126,300 Surfers Picket at Rockaway Park for Longer Hours," The New York Times, June 19, 1967, p. 37.

surfing conditions and to inform the public of the discriminatory practices of the civic officials.¹²⁷ These confrontations were due to the close-minded, unaware attitudes of authorities as well as the misguided or negative efforts on the part of surfers to relate to their communities. The future of surfing would depend on the success with which communication and honest relations could be fostered in each surfing area.

127"Surfers Protest • •," loc. cit.
128_{Lacovara}, Interview, loc. cit.

CHAPTER IV

SURFING ORGANIZATIONS AND CONTESTS

Organizations

Surfing on the East Coast was not only gaining a large number of followers during the surfing boom of the early sixties but a large number of problems as well. In order to deal with the rising number of problems in the sport, surfing organizations began to emerge along the East Coast in 1963. Surfing enthusiasts realized that an association with hundreds or thousands of members would receive quicker recognition from local, state and federal officials and legislators than unorganized individuals. 129 Also it was presumed that these officials would be willing to listen to the surfers' spokesmen, as will be discussed later in this chapter. The result has been a change in restrictions to the benefit of surfers. The ordinance restrictions were modified and "No Surfing" signs were taken down to permit surfing during non-swimming hours. 130 Another effect of organization was a better public image, as the surfer was recognized as a mature and responsible individual. 130 In this chapter the organization of associations and contests will be discussed, including the effects this organization had on the city fathers.

¹²⁹Marsh, op. cit., p. 64.
¹³⁰Dixon, Where the Surfers . . ., p. 27.
¹³¹Marsh, loc. cit.

Surfing organizations began on the local level in order to alleviate problems faced by surfers in their respective communities. The Ocean City Surfing Association in New Jersey was the first organization (1963) of this type in the United States. This Association, the local government and community have enjoyed a relationship which not only has been compatible but also has benefited all concerned.¹³² The Association has a highly organized and active surfing program involving about two hundred and fifty members.¹³³ They sponsor weekly contests during the summer, a Turkey Trot contest at Thanksgiving,¹³⁴ a Polar Bear event in December and a Spring Swing contest at Eastertime.¹³⁵ Surfers up and down the East Coast organized when they realized what had happened at Ocean City. However, there are still surfers who are experiencing difficulties because of the restrictions placed upon them by local officials.¹³⁶

Pete Panagiotis organized the Rhode Island Surf Club and Team in 1966. This Club, the first organized collegiate and interscholastic one, sponsored many New England extramural contests between 1966 and 1972 against local teams, composed of individuals surfing for a board manufacturer. The club remains active

¹³²Lacovara, "Who Controls . . ?," p. 63.
¹³³Sherrill, loc. cit.
¹³⁴Ferratti, loc. cit.
¹³⁵Dixon, <u>Where the Surfers . . .</u> p. 39.
¹³⁶Lacovara, "Who Controls . . .?," loc. cit.

today.¹³⁷ Other colleges contacted reported financial inequities and/or lack of leadership as reasons for not sponsoring surfing teams. Surfing has, however, become familiar in the education process. On the West Coast, the sport is part of the teaching curriculum in many high schools. Some East Coast high schools have formed surfing clubs for interested students to learn and promote safe surfing. These clubs have aided in popularizing the sport among teenage students.

With the continued expansion and mobility of the surfing population, the need to locate other surfing areas was evident. Surfers desired information relating to surf conditions and restrictions which existed in other areas. The Eastern Surfing Association was the fulfillment of this desire as it unified surfing groups along the entire East Coast. The purpose of the Eastern Surfing Association is to expand the interest in surfing and to organize surfers into a well-ordered sport. Cecil Lear founded this volunteer organization in 1968 and has seen it grow into the largest and most efficient surfing organization in the world.¹³⁸,¹³⁹ Presently the Executive Director is Dr. Colin Couture; Bette Marsh is Treasurer, Linda Hansen is Secretary and David Reese is Competition Director. The domain of the Eastern Surfing Association stretches from Maine, around the southern tip of Florida, to Florida's Gulf Coast. The large area covered by

137 Panagiotis, loc. cit.

138 William S. Diggs, III, ESA Pamphlet, June, 1975, p. 1.

¹³⁹Bob Lacovara, "At Long Last Loehr!," <u>International Surfing</u>, Vol. 11, No. 1 (February-March, 1975), p. 37.

the Association prompted the Association to divide into districts in order to maintain better control and communication. There are fourteen districts, each with its own appointed director and assistant director. The districts are: Maine-New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island-Connecticut, New York, North New Jersey, South New Jersey, Delaware-Maryland-North Virginia, Virginia Beach-Outer Banks, North Carolina, South Carolina-Georgia, North Florida, Central Florida, South Florida and Gulf Florida. With a membership of approximately two thousand (Table 1), the Eastern Surfing Association has become an influential unit. 140,141 An example of this influence is witnessed in Buxton, North Carolina. The National Park Service permitted and gave assistance in the National Surfing Championships which were held at Cape Hatteras. The well-organized East Coast Contests under the Eastern Surfing Association's direction was responsible for this favorable attitude and communications between government and surfing community. 142

The problems which were being examined by the Eastern Surfing Association were basically falling into two categories: (1) communication between surfing groups and individuals and (2) the small areas allowed for surfing along the coastal beaches. This led to an offspring of the Eastern Surfing Association, the Beach Access

140 Russell Borjes, "Jaycees Plan Regional Surfing Contest," The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk, Virginia), March 20, 1970, p. C1.

141_{Bear}, loc. cit. 142_{Marsh}, loc. cit.

Table 1

Membership Distribution of Eastern Surfing Association

District	Membership	Directors
Maine-New Hampshire	25	Bill Sullivan
Massachusetts	59	Gary MacKinnon
Rhode Island- Connecticut	93	Peter & Jane Panagiotis
New York	309	Ron & Diane Murray
North New Jersey	91	Cecil Lear
South New Jersey	203	Bill Nelson
Delaware-Maryland- North Virginia	67	Dave Delkiewwicz
Virginia Beach- Outer Banks	2140	David Bear
North Carolina	114	Paul Pearce
South Carolina- Georgia	212	Eric Eason
North Florida	139	Skip Brooker
Central Florida	172	Fred Grosskiewtz
South Florida	252	Tom Warnke
Gulf Florida	96	Steve Shipley

and Preservation organization. The main focus of this organization is the coastal surfing conditions.¹⁴³ It was initiated in order to form a means by which the Eastern Surfing Association could direct and focus its financial and political energies toward the improvement of surfing areas. The values of the Beach Access and Preservation organization (BAP) have been listed as: (1) an unpolluted ocean and (2) an undamaged, unscarred coastline environment. Under the direction of Ross Houston, the Beach Access and Preservation functions as a communications center, information clearing house and program supportive structure. The main problem in the sport of surfing is beach access. The Beach Access and Preservation identifies the areas where it feels surfing is being treated unfairly and develops, through communication and political channels, methods of correcting the inequities. 144 For example. before the birth of Beach Access and Preservation organization in Virginia, the only surfing area in Virginia Beach was less than a city block long. The regulation was enforced and those who crossed the specific boundaries would face immediate arrest, a ticket and court procedure. With seventeen (17) miles of beach, only one block was allowed for surfing during the summer months. The Beach Access and Preservation took measures to clean up a section of beach where a contest had been planned. This area had been littered

143_{Ross Houston}, "Playing for Keeps," <u>Eastern Waves</u>, Vol. 1, No. 4 (Spring, 1975), p. 13.

144 Diggs, loc. cit.

by tourists and fishermen. Then they approached the Virginia Beach City Council and secured beach access at another location. "This was made possible only because they acknowledged surfers finally, because they were organized into a group, that group being the Eastern Surfing Association and the Beach Access and Preservation."¹⁴⁵

Another example of the working of the Eastern Surfing Association and the Beach Access and Preservation is taking place at Folly Beach in Charleston, South Carolina. The South Carolina Surfing Association is preparing to test legally the restrictive laws which they feel are unfair. A local attorney has volunteered his services and the Eastern Surfing Association and Beach Access and Preservation are assisting with support and financial aid.¹⁴⁶ The United States Department of the Interior, while completing a study on available ocean shoreline for beach activities, has stated: "It will be our pleasure to cooperate and consult to the greatest extent possible with the Eastern Surfing Association Beach Access and Preservation throughout our studies."¹⁴⁷

Contests

Surfing organizations and surfing contests are so closely intermingled that it is difficult to discuss one without including,

145 Ibid.

146_{Ross Houston}, "Keep Surfing," <u>International Surfing</u>, Vol. 11, No. 5 (October-November, 1975), p. 84.

147 Ross Houston, "Playing for Keeps," Eastern Waves, Vol. 1, No. 5 (June, 1975), p. 21.

to some degree, a mention of the other. However, it has been pointed out that surfing associations are not for competition only. Although surfing organizations began to give strength to the surfing population and to help meet some of their needs, a rather natural outcome has been contests held at various levels.

Surfing enjoyed many years of popularity before competition was organized. Surfing as a competitive sport is relatively new.¹⁴⁸ The earliest contest circuit was not favorably accepted by surfers, often being described as a "heavy rip off scene" or "a joke."¹⁴⁹ However, there were several competitive events each summer and fall even though no set pattern was developed.¹⁵⁰

The changing attitudes and the continued organization of the sport brought about change in the contest circuit. Contests, when conducted efficiently, have stimulated many civic officials to change their restrictions on surfing. For example, in the Rockaway area following a day of competition, the Deputy Commissioner of Recreation declared: "Name the beach in Rockaway you want opened for surfing and I'll see it's done."¹⁵¹ This sort of response was being exhibited up and down the Atlantic Coast. Following an East Coast Surfing Championship at Virginia Beach, the

148 Susan Axelrod, "East Coast Surfing Set August 23-24," The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk, Virginia), August 10, 1969, p. E7.

149 Brown, op. cit., p. 10.

150 Dixon. The Complete Book . . ., p. 122.

151_{Colin} Couture, "Backwash," <u>Eastern Waves</u>, Vol. 1, No. 2 (Summer, 1974), p. 6.

following statement was prominent: "But loser or winner, the real winner in the weekend event (ECSC) was surfing. Banished and highly controlled in most areas, surfing might at long last have found a home in Tidewater."¹⁵² This contest also supports the working relationship between surfing organizations and government. Governor Linwood Holton was so impressed with the organization of the contest that he granted the use of Camp Pendleton (a state government facility) for the East Coast Surfing Championships. He was also chairman for the event. Doug MacGarvey, publicity chairman of the event, stated that Holton is the only Governor to involve himself in the sport. He helped to bridge the generation gap and to show that elected officials are concerned with youth and their activities.¹⁵³ "Without him we'd have been dead this year."¹⁵⁴

As previously mentioned, the first East Coast Surfing Championship (ECSC) was held at Daytona Beach on Labor Day, 1939. (Information regarding this contest is scarce.) The next Championship was not held until 1963 at Gilgo Beach. This was the first to draw contestants from all along the East Coast. The City of Babylon sponsored the contest which offered surfboards, surfing

¹⁵² Dave Davis, "Jaycees Say 'I Love The Gov' for Help with Surfing Meet," <u>The Ledger-Star</u> (Norfolk, Virginia), August 31, 1970, p. A18.

¹⁵³ Pat Roebuck, "Governor Holton Impressed by Surfers," The Virginia Beach Beacon (Virginia), September 3, 1970, p. 20.

^{154&}quot;Holton Surfing Chairman," The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk, Virginia), August 16, 1970, p. B6.

equipment and trophies as prizes.¹⁵⁵ Since that time all other East Coast Surfing Championship events have been held at Virginia Beach, Virginia. This contest has made this area a major focal point for Eastern surfers.¹⁵⁶ The East Coast Surfing Championship is the oldest formal contest on the East Coast.¹⁵⁷ As of 1968, this contest holds the sanction of the Eastern Surfing Association. The Virginia Beach Jaycees has sponsored the event, which in a few years has grown from a local contest to an international meet.¹⁵⁸ It has served as the central force for the growth of the sport in that area.¹⁵⁹

The East Coast Surfing Championship was organized in 1963 as a means to an end. The sport was rapidly attracting many followers and the Virginia Beach Jaycees recognized a need for a centralized form of competition. The East Coast Surfing Championship provided this and also proved to be a significant income source.¹⁶⁰ Initially the event only attracted local talent, but as the word spread, the tournament attracted surfers from throughout the East Coast and many came "with more than a Virginia Beach or bust

155 Dixon. The Complete . . ., p. 116.

156 Dixon, Where the Surfers . . ., p. 40.

157"E. C. Surfing Admits Pros," The Virginian Pilot (Norfolk, Virginia), August 20, 1972, p. E14.

158 Ibid.

¹⁵⁹Joseph W. Dunn, "Shorter Surfboard to Enliven E.C.S.C.," The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk, Virginia), August 11, 1968, p. E4.

160 Ibid.

attitude."¹⁶¹ Over the years the contest has received national recognition. With the inclusion of a professional category (the first on the East Coast), the event now attracts surfers from around the world. The interest in and popularity of the event was evident at the eighth annual East Coast Surfing Championship as more than eighteen thousand (18,000) watched the proceedings.¹⁶²

The Eastern Surfing Association has been responsible for implementing a very successful contest circuit up and down the East Coast by holding monthly contests at different beach locations. The surfers are divided into six different age divisions and three different levels of competition. The age divisions are: Boys under 11, Boys 12 through 14, Junior Men 15 through 17, Men 18 through 24, Masters 25 through 34, Senior Men 35 and over and Women of All Ages. The levels of competition are 1A, 2A and 3A which allow all surfers to compete with others who are on their own experience level. The surfers begin in 1A and accumulate points by competing in contests. They advance to 2A and finally 3A. Each year the top 3A surfers in each age division are sent to the Eastern Surfing Championships held in Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. Here they compete against the top surfers on the entire coast. The top twelve (12) finalists are sent to the United States Contest. The money to send these surfers is obtained through

161"Small Waves, Small Pot," The Ledger-Star (Norfolk, Virginia), August 27, 1973, p. A14.

162 Dave Davis, "The Winner Was Surfing," The Virginia Beach Beacon (Virginia), September 3, 1970, p. 1.

membership dues. The organization of this contest system is a credit to the Eastern Surfing Association.¹⁶³

A new era is beginning in surfing with the organization of pro contests, with individuals touring the world similar to golfers and tennis players. 164 The East Coast Surfing Championship included a professional category for the first time in 1972.165 The Eastern Professional Surfing Tour was organized to establish a contest circuit offering cash prizes. The aim of this organization was to attract industry money into surfing by offering a clean promotional image. This would give the sport a "much needed shot in the arm."166 Unfortunately, professional surfing on the East Coast has not been very popular. Wave size is so inconsistent that it is difficult to schedule a pro contest on any specific day. The organizers of the professional tour have produced conflict among themselves because they have failed to communicate effectively with corporate executives. Several sponsors have been lost. The guidelines of the event have also been a source of much dissension among the contestants. It was reported that the leadership of the tour could use some restructuring. 167 Because of wave size and

163 Lacovara, "At Long Last . . .," loc. cit.

164"E. C. Surfing . . .," loc. cit.

165"Championship Surf's Up!," Action Magazine of The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk, Virginia), August 19, 1972, p. 2.

166 David Skelton, "Eastern Professional Surfing Tour," Surfer, Vol. 15, No. 5 (January, 1974), p. 14.

167 Ibid.

internal conflict, professional surfing has not progressed to any extent.¹⁶⁸ Only in Hawaii where waves are consistent in size and difficulty can a surfer make surfing a profession.¹⁶⁹

The organization of surfing on the East Coast, which began with a local association to meet the needs of one locality, has grown to extend from Maine to Florida. The fourteen districts permit easy assistance and communication to all members along the coast. The surfer is now recognized as a mature and responsible individual.¹⁷⁰ This and other healthy improvements in the sport can be attributed to good organization.¹⁷¹ The contest circuit offers a means of local and national recognition that the sport desperately needs.

^{168&}lt;sub>Bear</sub>, loc. cit. 169"Small Waves, . .," loc. cit. 170_{Marsh}, loc. cit. 171_{Bear}, loc. cit.

CHAPTER V

SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENTS

Surfing on the East Coast instigated two important innovations to insure its continued success in that area. One, the small wave conditions prompted the redesigning of boards. Two, promoters devised a suit for use in cold water to permit year-round surfing. Surfboard Redesign

The progressive evolution of the surfboard was as drastic as the sociological, psychological and environmental upheaval of the period. The sixties fostered an atmosphere for change and the awareness of not accepting previously established values without exploring the realm of possibilities.¹⁷² The evolution of the surfboard, from heavy solid boards carved from redwoods and giant pines, to the thinner, hollow mahogany designs, to a number of shapes accomplished by bonding fiberglass to polyurethane foam¹⁷³ has been a major contributor to the surfing boom on the East Coast.

Surfing was confined to Hawaii and California for years because of the "monster" boards (twelve to eighteen feet long and weighing from one hundred to one hundred twenty-five pounds) which were in use. Only in these areas were waves large enough to sufficiently propel these boards, bearing a surfer, through the water.

¹⁷²Lacovara, Interview, loc. cit.
¹⁷³Dixon, The Complete Book . . ., p. 176.

The boards designed for use in Hawaiian surf were of two types. The <u>ole</u> boards were the larger of the Hawaiian surfboards.¹⁷⁴ They were "two to three feet wide, six to eight inches thick and up to eighteen feet long."¹⁷⁵ Other accounts have noted that some of these boards measured twenty-four feet.^{176,177} These boards weighed between one hundred twenty-five and one hundred sixty pounds. The <u>ole</u> board was carved from either <u>wiliwili</u> (a light Hawaiian wood) or pine. Most often the survers used pine since <u>wiliwili</u> wood was so scarce. The other type of board, the <u>alaia</u>, was shorter and thinner than the <u>ole</u> boards but built from the same materials. The <u>alaia</u> had a tapered design, being broad at the nose and tapering to the tail. It ranged in size from seven to thirteen feet in length, thirteen to twenty inches in width and four-tenths te one and a half inches in thickness. The massive board weighed ninety to one hundred forty pounds.¹⁷⁸ (Figure 13)

Hawaiian boards arrived in California in 1907 when George Freeth introduced the novel sporting instruments as well as the sport itself. The novice surfer, however, used the boards sparingly due to the danger they presented.¹⁷⁹ These boards were

174Finney, op. cit., p. 29.

175 Thomas G. Thrum, "Hawaiian Surf Riding," Hawaiian Almanac and Annual for 1896, p. 109.

176 Abraham Formander, <u>B. P. Bishop Memoirs, 4-6</u>, 3 Vols. (Homolulu: B. P. Bishop Museum, 1920), p. 206.

¹⁷⁷Malo, loc. cit. ¹⁷⁸Finney, op. cit., p. 36. ¹⁷⁹Ibid., p. 78.

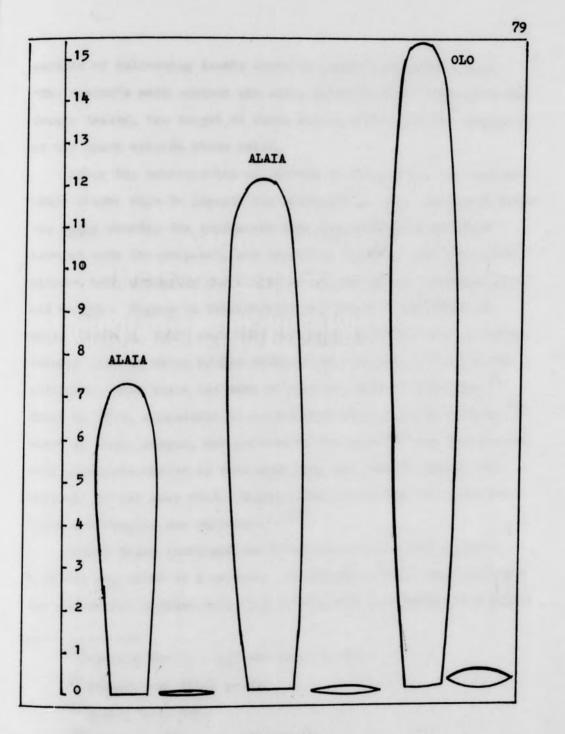


Figure 13

Ancient Hawaiian Surfboards capable of delivering deadly blows to individuals riding them. "The surfer's main concern was sheer survival."¹⁸⁰ Aside from the danger factor, the weight of these boards prohibited the expansion of the sport outside these areas.

After the introduction of surfing in California, the surfers there sought ways to improve the surfboard in use. Patterned after the <u>alaia</u> boards, the surfboards were designed to be somewhat thinner than the original, and therefore lighter. The <u>ole</u> board slipped into obscurity for a time on account of its enormous size and weight. Figure 14 demonstrates the trend in surfboard design. Board A, 1907, much like the <u>alaia</u>, differed only in being thicker (two to three inches total thickness) and of a different material. This board was made of redwood, pine or mahogany.¹⁸¹ Board B, 1910, comparable to A, differed only in being slimmer.¹⁸² Board C, 1926, longer, was pointed at the nose and was constructed with alternate strips of laminated pine and redwood rather than entirely of the same wood. Balsa tests proved that wood was too light and fragile for surfboards.¹⁸³

Thomas Blake fashioned the first surfboard (Board D) which used the <u>olo</u> board as a pattern. He desired a fast paddling board for races; his sixteen foot long boards were also good for surfing.

180"Surf's Up: . . .," op. cit., p. 52. 181Finney, op. cit., p. 87. 182Blake, loc. cit. 183Ibid., p. 51.

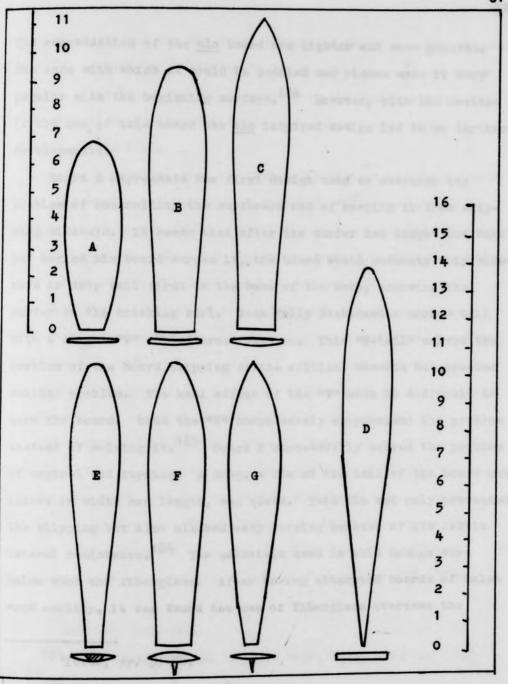


Figure 14

Surfboard Development, 1907-1959

His reproduction of the <u>olo</u> board was lighter and more pointed. The ease with which it could be paddled and ridden made it very popular with the beginning surfers.¹⁸⁴ However, with the decline in the use of this board the <u>olo</u> inspired design led to no further developments.

Board E represents the first design used to overcome the problem of controlling the surfboard and of keeping it from slipping sideways. It seems that after the surfer had caught the wave and angled his board across it, the board would suddenly slip sideways or drop tail first to the base of the wave, exposing the surfer to the breaking curl. John Kelly fashioned a narrow tail with a slight "V" shaped cross section. This "V-tail" solved the problem of the board slipping at the critical moments but created another problem. The keel effect of the "V" made it difficult to turn the board. Thus the "V" shape merely compromised the problem instead of solving it. 185 Board F successfully solved the problem of control and turning. A skeg, a fin at the tail of the board six inches in width and length, was added. This fin not only prevented the slipping but also allowed easy turning because of its little lateral resistance.¹⁸⁶ The materials used in this design were balsa wood and fiberglass. After having attempted boards of balsa wood earlier, it was found the use of fiberglass overcame the

¹⁸⁴Ibid., pp. 51-60.
¹⁸⁵Finney, op. cit., p. 89.
¹⁸⁶Ibid.

problem of fragility. The woven fiberglass formed a hardened case over the buoyant balss and led to new possibilities in surfboard design. This board was the forerunner to the Malibu boards, which were created in Malibu, California and fostered the craze for surfing around 1960.

Board G resulted from the popularity Board F brought to surfing. The board, manufactured in factories which specialized in mass production, was made of styrofoam, covered with fiberglass and plastic resin. Thus a technological evolution came to surfing as a result of the continued research in board design.

With the perfection of the lighter and better boards the sport has spread worldwide.¹⁸⁷ The slow regal ride has been transformed into a death-defying sport.¹⁸⁸ The danger now lay not in the size and weight of the board but in the speed of the ride and the possibility of being pounded into the ocean floor.

There are basically three types of boards which have evolved over the years of experimentation and are popular today. They are: the big gun board, the hot dog or hot curl board and the Malibu board.¹⁸⁹ (Figure 15) The difference in these from those described above (Boards A - G) was the fact that each of these boards was used in a particular type surf or riding technique.

187 Webster, loc. cit.

188 George Silk, "Riding the Wild Wave," Life, May 24, 1963, P. 56.

189 Dixon, The Complete . . ., p. 178.

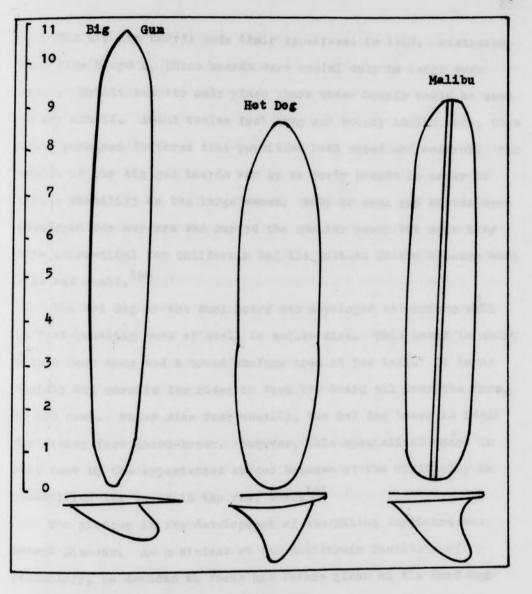


Figure 15

Big Gun, Hot Dog, Malibu

The big gun boards made their appearance in 1949. Fashioned much like Board D, these boards were useful only in large wave areas. Hawaii was the only place where these boards could be used to any extent. About twelve feet long and twenty inches wide, this board combined features that permitted both speed and control. The weight of the big gun boards was up to forty pounds in order to insure stability on the large waves. Baby or semi gun boards were developed for surfers who surfed the smaller waves but even they were impractical for California and the Eastern States because wave size was small.¹⁹⁰

The hot dog or hot curl board was developed to perform well in fast-breaking surf of small to medium size. This board is short with a deep skeg and a broad surface area at the tail. It turns rapidly and permits the rider to work the board all over the face of the wave. Under nine feet usually, the hot dog board is ideal for riding fast shore-break. However, this specialized board is only used by the experienced surfer because of the difficulty in controlling the board in the fast surf.¹⁹¹

The pioneer in the development of the Malibu surfboard was Robert Simmons. As a student at the California Institute of Technology, he decided to focus his future plans on the surf and the development of surfboards. Due to an accident, Simmons was warned to exercise his left arm constantly to avoid amputation.

¹⁹⁰Ibid., p. 179. ¹⁹¹Ibid., p. 178.

Through a fellow patient at the hospital, Simmons became interested in surfing. From 1934 on, Simmons roamed the coasts of California and Hawaii, shaping an occasional surfboard, and finding out more about the surf and surfing spots than any man of his day. His withered arm caused him to detest the heavy surfboards that were being ridden then. In the early forties, he began to experiment with balsa wood and varnish in order to develop a lighter board. Later he added fiberglass and even produced a lightweight, styrofoam surfboard. His design caught on in the late forties and the balsa wood and fiberglass boards replaced the heavier redwood and pine boards. Simmons spent much of his free time in the pursuit of good surf and improved surfboards. His death in 1954 ended a promising career in surfboard production.

The rise in enthusiasm for surfing was the "result of accident and technology that led to the development of this lightweight board."¹⁹² The commercial potential of foam did not appeal to surfboard manufacturers until the mid-fifties with the perfection of polyurethane foam.¹⁹³ This foam surfboard was one of the reasons for the increase in the number of surfers and subsequent East Coast surfing boom. Hobie Alter, a California manufacturer of the Malibu boards, points out that his marketing direction was

192 Deagon, loc. cit.

193 John Severson, Modern Surfing Around the World (New York: Doubleday, 1964), p. 120.

a major factor in the East Coast boom.¹⁹⁴ At one time, seventy per cent of his boards were shipped to East Coast surf shops.¹⁹⁵ The Malibu boards were smaller and much lighter than the hollow boards from which they evolved. They were made of polyurethane foam and fiberglass with a small skeg at the stern for control. Because of the adaptability of the boards to any surfing conditions, they were responsible for the world-wide surfing boom of the 1960's.¹⁹⁶ Also called a beach board, this was the best all-around piece of surfing equipment developed to that time.¹⁹⁷ Every surfer interviewed by this researcher confirmed this fact. They feel that, had the board not been redesigned, surfing would have been possible only during severe storms, thus eliminating many surfing enthusiasts. This light board was definitely superior to the heavier boards previously introduced.

The Malibu board has evolved on the East Coast to distinguish it from those used in other areas. The boards used here are totally different from those on the West Coast and/or Hawaii. They are shorter and wider.¹⁹⁸ This shorter board has caused an increase

194Gilbert Rogin, "An Odd Sport...And an Unusual Champion," Sports Illustrated, October 18, 1965, p. 94.

198 "Surf's Down: Little waves, Rain Plague," The Virginian-Pilot (Norfolk, Virginia), August 25, 1974, p. E4.

^{195&}lt;sub>Ottum,</sub> loc. cit.

¹⁹⁶ Jordan and Jordan, loc. cit.

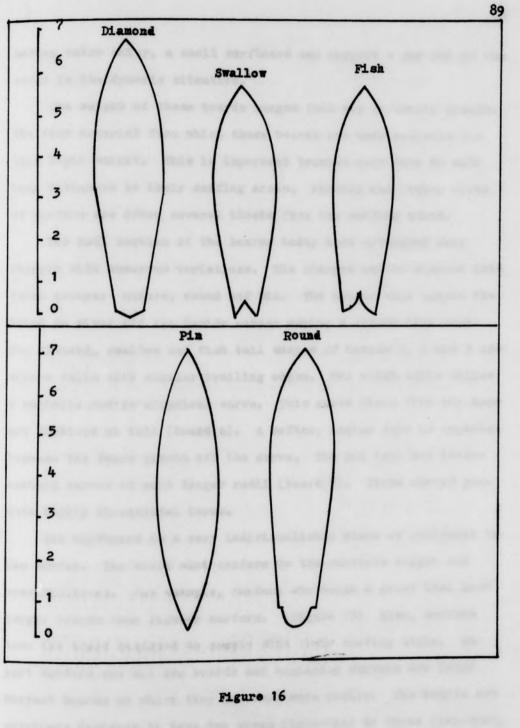
¹⁹⁷ Dixon, The Complete . . ., p. 180.

once again in the popularity of surfing.¹⁹⁹ The ease with which one can stay with the wave, be it shaped or much, is one reason for this gain.²⁰⁰ Another reason is these boards have equalized the ability of surfers all around the country. The contest circuit is no longer controlled by a few people and the West Coast is no longer completely overpowering the East Coast.²⁰¹

The surfboard used today on the East Coast has taken on even more changes and refined modifications. There are numerous shapes and designs for speed and maneuverability. Materials and basic board design have remained the same for several years. That is, most modern boards are made of polyurethane foam, fiberglass and plastic resim and most have the same general features: skeg, alim nose and tail and a marked bottom rocker (curvature of the bottom from tail to nose). The changes which have taken place in design are in length, weight and tail features.

The length of the boards shown in the diagram (Figure 16) ranges from five feet to seven feet, six inches (a noticeable change from the earlier monster boards). The more buoyant material and the speed attained during the ride make it possible for a large man to ride a small board. The principle is the same as in water skiing. It would take a large board to float a two hundred pound man in a static position. But just as a water ski can support a

199"Surfing Said to Be . . .," loc. cit. 200 Dumn, loc. cit. 201 Ottum, loc. cit.



Modern Surfboards, 1975 moving water skier, a small surfboard can support a man out of the water in the dynamic situation.

The weight of these boards ranges from six to twenty pounds. The foam material from which these boards are made accounts for this light weight. This is important because many have to walk long distances to their surfing areas. Parking and living areas of surfers are often several blocks from the surfing zones.

The tail section of the boards today have undergone many changes with numerous variations. The changes can be classed into three groups: square, round and pin. The square tail causes the board to pivot off the inside corner making a square type turn. The diamond, swallow and fish tail shapes of boards 1, 2 and 3 are square tails with angular trailing edges. The round tails follow a variable radius eliptical curve. This curve flows from the nose and tightens at tail (board 4). A softer, easier turn is capable because the board pivots off the curve. The pin tail has intersecting curves of much longer radii (board 5). These curves produce highly directional turns.

The surfboard is a very individualistic piece of equipment to the surfer. The board must conform to the surfer's weight and specifications. For example, surfers who weigh a great deal need larger boards than lighter surfers. (Figure 17) Also, surfers have the board designed to comply with their surfing style. Expert surfers use hot dog boards and beginning surfers use large buoyant boards on which they can surf more easily. The boards are sometimes designed to have two skegs (twin-fin) or three (tri-fin).

	965
Weight of Surfer	Board Length
Under 100 lbs.	81 91
100 - 120 lbs.	91
120 - 150 lbs.	9" 6"
150 - 175 lbs.	9' 8" or 9' 10"
175 - 200 lbs.	10' to 10' 2"
Over 200 1bs.	10' 6" up to 11'

1975

Weight of Surfer

Board Length

Under 100 lbs.	6' 6"
100 - 120 lbs.	7*
120 - 150 lbs.	7' 6" to 7' 8"
50 - 175 lbs.	7' 10" to 8'
175 - 200 lbs.	81 2" to 81 4"
Over 200 lbs.	81 6"

Figure 17

Changes in Board Length, 1965 - 1975. Statistics were compiled by researcher from data received from surfboard manufacturers.

Surfers have tried and continue to try new ideas in order to create a board which is hydrodynamically superior. Boards are built not only for the individual but for the surfing area. Unlike the early sixties, when all the boards were imported from factories on the West Coast, the East Coast now manufactures the boards that are used in this area.

The cost of surfboards has fluctuated during the years of development. Material cost was cited by some as the reason for this fluctuation. However, many older surfers feel the early surf shops sold boards at high prices merely to turn a large profit. During the boom of 1960 to 1963 a surfboard of inferior quality cost from one hundred seventy-five to two hundred twenty-five dollars. Regardless of the high price, surfers paid it in order to obtain a board. One writer stated that in these early years the California surfboard manufacturers (where the early boards were made) sold from two thousand to three thousand boards a year involving sales of two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars.²⁰² By 1965, this figure had escalated to fifteen to twenty thousand boards with a sales gross of one and a half million dollars.²⁰³

As the craze subsided, the sales dropped but surfing remained high in sports appeal. Today, surfboards range in cost from one hundred to one hundred sixty dollars. This surfboard is superior because it is manufactured for East Coast waves. The early boards

²⁰²Finney, op. cit., p. 114. ²⁰³Dixon, The Complete Book . . ., p. 184.

were made for West Coast waves, imported to the East Coast and adapted for use. Unlike early sales, today's surf shop owners contend that they barely break even. Whereas sales are up, the owners try to keep their prices down to remain in competition with other shops. Also, most owners are surfers and they would like to keep the price down to encourage the expansion of the sport.

The redesigning of the surfboard has, perhaps, been the key in the survival of the sport on the East Coast. The design of the boards is ideal for wave conditions here. The small, light board allows one to ride the small waves with little difficulty compared with the larger California boards in the sixties. The charts in Figure XVII depict the change in board size from 1965 to 1975. Wet/Dry Suit Development

Although the decrease in the size and weight of the surfboard encouraged many individuals to become surfers, cold water presented another barrier. Approximately twelve hundred of the East Coast.s fifteen hundred miles of surfable shoreline is too cold to be surfed from mid-November to March. With the development of the wet and dry suits the surfers could practice their sport year round and stay in competition with those surfers where water conditions do not necessitate a thermal barrier.

The development of the wet suit and dry suit has had a positive influence on the history of surfing on the East Coast. One resource even states that these suits are the principal cause for the propagation of surfing around the world.²⁰⁴ Another states

204 Lacovara, Interview, loc. cit.

that the wet/dry suits have equalized the ability of all top surfers by allowing those in cold water areas to practice year round.²⁰⁵

In the early days, skin divers' suits provided enough warmth for surfing in winter water, but they lacked flexibility. As wet design advanced, winter surfing became more pleasant all the time.²⁰⁶ The temperature of the water in New England can drop below forty degrees (40°) in the winter.²⁰⁷ To enjoy surfing in such cold water, one must use a wet suit. For example, at Rye Beach, New Hampshire, surfers were reveling in the large swells two days after a blizzard crippled the Northeast.²⁰⁸

The wet suit is a very effective insulator against the cold water. It allows a thin layer of water to leak in which is quickly warmed to skin temperature.²⁰⁹ These suits are made of neoprene and lined with nylon. The dry suit or dry dock is made of the same material, but allows the wearer to keep clothing on underneath the watertight suit.²¹⁰

Another benefit which surfers enjoy because of these suits is the uncrowded conditions which exist during the winter months. Winter surfing means more room for the surfers and less trouble

205 Bear, loc. cit.

206 Lacovara. Interview, loc. cit.

207 Dixon. Where the Surfers . . ., p. 27.

208 Dan Levin, "The Real Freaks Don't Go Out in Winter," Sports Illustrated, December 8, 1969, p. 22.

²⁰⁹Ibid. ²¹⁰Ferratti, loc. cit.

for the city officials. All in all, the coming of winter means a much more easygoing pace compared to the madness created by summer crowds.²¹¹

The cost of the wet suit is low compared to the enjoyment and use one receives. The average wet suit costs between eighty and one hundred twenty dollars (depending on parts wanted). A full suit consists of a top with sleeves, a bottom with legs and shoes. Figure 18 shows the suit designs and approximate price for each item. Most surfers on the East Coast feel they must have a suit in order to remain in shape for contests and to take advantage of the better winter waves. (Figure 19) It also aids them in getting maximum use out of an expensive piece of equipment, their surfboard.

The technological evolution in the surfboard and the continued improvements in surfing equipment have proved beneficial in the expansion of surfing. From large "monster" boards to the superior and lighter Malibu board, the redesign in the surfboard has opened the sport to almost everyone of all ages and both sexes due to the ease with which it is maneuvered and mastered.²¹² Also the wet/dry suit allows individuals in the coldest climates to participate and enables surfers all along the Atlantic Coast to practice their sport year round.

211 Larry Pope, "Florida: The Cool Face of Winter," Surfer, November, 1973. p. 48.

212 Eugene Burdick, "They Ride the Big Surf," Reader's Digest, July, 1963, p. 230.

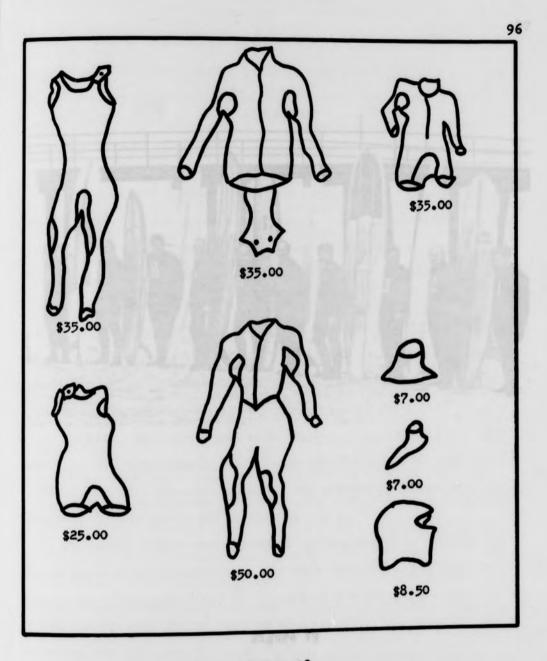


Figure 18

Wet Suit Design and Cost



Figure 19

Turkey Trot. These men are preparing to surf in 30° water in this contest. Wet suits are a necessity. Photo Courtesy of John Carey.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The sport of surfing developed early in the history of Polynesia. Surfing was observed by Captain James Cook in Hawaii, who gave the first written account of men riding the waves on a board in 1778. The Hawaiian royalty were especially adept at this activity and surfing was an important part of the Hawaiian way of life, often being referred to as their national pastime.

The sport remained high in the list of Hawaiian amusements until Christian missionaries advocated the suppression of surfing and other traditional Hawaiian pastimes in the late 1800's. Because surfing was associated with gambling, surf chants and sexual freedom, the missionaries encouraged the Hawaiians to give up surfing for Christian activities. The missionaries were unable, however, to completely eliminate the sport.

The early 1900's saw the sport again gaining in popularity. Three factors were responsible for this revival: (1) the increase in participation by Caucasians in the sport, (2) the formation of a Caucasian surfing club and (3) the formation of an Hawaiian surfing club.

The person responsible for initiating the revival in surfing was Alexander Hume Ford. He was a mainland resident who felt the sport was an important source of enjoyment and income. He, along with other businessmen, founded the Hawaiian Outrigger Canoe Club. With mostly Caucasian members, this club provided surfers with beach facilities for changing clothes and storing boards. The ease with which this allowed surfers to come to the beach caused increased participation which, in turn, brought about developments in the surfboard and riding technique.

The Hawaiians, concerned because of their limited membership in the Caucasian club, founded the Nai Nalu Club to promote surfing among the native population. The clubs paved the way for surfing to become again an important part of Hawaiian life.

The Waikiki Surf Club, founded in 1947, provided services for the surfers which had formerly been provided by the clubs mentioned above. The Hawaiian Outrigger Cance Club and the Nai Nalu Club had become selective in membership creating the necessity of another club.

Surfing gained a large following in the Hawaiian Islands during the years between 1907 and 1960. Tourists in Hawaii were fascinated with the sport and many took the sport back to their own countries. The sport migrated from Hawaii to the West Coast first, then to the Gulf and East Coasts. The remainder of this chapter will discuss the migration and development of surfing on the East Coast.

By 1960, many changes in surfing had occurred because of board improvements and discoveries of new surfing spots. These changes enticed many people to join the sport.

Where and why did man begin surfing on the East Coast? The eastern coastal areas were the last stop for a sport that spread world-wide. Surfing was introduced to the East Coast as early as 1912 but did not reach major significance until the early sixties.

"Duke" Kahanamoku demonstrated surfing in Atlantic City in 1912. On his way to the Olympic games in Sweden, the "Duke" stopped in New Jersey and surfed the waves there. Because he was a participant in the Olympic games, these surfing exhibitions were well publicized. He, unknowingly, planted the seed for the future development of surfing among the eastern population.

Surfing enthusiasts during these early years were few because of the large surfboards that were being used. However, curiosity and interest remained. News accounts of surfing were scattered but occurred often enough to keep the public aware of its existence.

Surfing first became accepted on the East Coast because of lifeguard rescue. John Carey of the Ocean City Beach Patrol, using a board purchased by John Kelly, learned the fundamentals of surfing and discovered the value of the surfboard in lifeguard rescue work. He reported that the surfboard was easier to maneuver than the boats which were in use, thus victims were reached much quicker. The publicity surrounding his findings were responsible for spreading the news of surfing.

Why do individuals not associated with lifeguard rescue surf? The reasons these individuals surf fall into three categories: (1) philosophical, (2) cultural and (3) economic.

Surfing is an individual and challenging sport. The sensasations one receives while standing on his board riding the crest of a wave are different in each individual. The surfer battles the waves and masters the ride. The sense of freedom, power and ability tha comes with this mastery is the surfer's ultimate moment. The individual courage and skill are important in the philesophical aspect of surfing.

The cultural influences on surfing were caused by the rebellious nature of those individuals becoming involved in the sport. The younger surfers were looking for something all their own. They found surfing. In breaking away from present cultural standards, these surfers developed surfing free from these influences. The comradship, surfing vocabulary and free style of living were characteristics of this mini-culture. It was these traits which would later cause an outside cultural influence on surfing.

The media was also responsible for adding impetus to the surfing culture. The movie, "Gidget," depicted the surfer as a free spirit and romanticized the surfing life. The Beach Boys musical group praised surfers and surfing aspects in their recordings. Surfing magazines described surfers as fun-loving imdividuals. All these things caused the sport to become a fad. To be a member of the "in" crowd, one must own a surfboard. Many youngsters jumped into surfing without ever realizing the fun obtained from this good clean physical activity.

The economic importance of surfing was realized early in the sport. The sport became a multimillion dollar industry. The sale of surfboards accounted for a large portion of the money spent in surfing. In the early sixties, eight hundred forty thousand dollars a year was spent in the purchase of Hobie surfboards alone. Surfboard rentals, movies and other surfing paraphernalia increased the profits considerably.

What effects did surfing and the counter culture on the East Coast have on each other? As already mentioned, the mini-culture that was formed by surfers with its own language and free style of living caused anxiety among beach residents. The activities of this mini-culture were sometimes rowdy and negative impressions were formed because of this. Surfers were associated with criminal activity and were often blamed for mischievous doings when they were innocent. Nonetheless, civic officials were concerned, not only for the reasons stated, but for the safety of swimmers as well. They, therefore, adopted surfing ordinances to control the surfing areas. These ordinances took one of three forms: (1) No ordinances at all on surfing, Portland, Maine, (2) Ordinances prohibiting surfing, Asbury Park, New Jersey or (3) Ordinances designating specific surfing areas, Virginia Beach, Virginia. Restrictions imposed on surfers by the regulating authorities were bothersome but in many instances the compromise between civic officials and surfers proved acceptable by all.

What effect have regional surfing organizations had on the development of surfing on the East Coast? The large surfing

populations and ordinances were becoming problems to many East Coast surfers. To deal with these problems and others, surfers organized surfing associations. The large number of surfers made it difficult to communicate between surfing areas. The surfing ordinances would go unchallenged unless surfers were organized with hundreds or thousands of members. The associations that have emerged have alleviated these problems. Communication between areas is excellent and civic officials are slowly changing harsh restrictions to the benefit of surfers. The organization has also changed the surfer's image. He is now recognized as a mature and responsible individual.

Surfing associations began on the local level and expanded to include an organization which encompasses the entire East Coast, the Eastern Surfing Association. The Eastern Surfing Association has aided communications and has been responsible for the efficient contest circuit which now exists on the East Coast. The many healthy improvements in surfing can be attributed to good organization.

What effect did modern scientific technology have on East Coast surfing? Surfing on the East Coast differs from surfing in areas where the waves are large and the water is warm. The scientific innovations on the East Coast were of two types. The surfboard was redesigned and a suit was devised for cold water.

The waves on the East Coast are small and the surfboard used has been designed especially for these waves. In the early days, the board was much too large to be used in everyday surf. They

were only used in the large waves produced by hurricanes and mortheasters. The danger involved prohibited many from surfing. However, the board of the mid-seventies is small (6'6" to 8'6") and light (7 to 10 pounds). For this reason, surfing can be practiced and mastered in the small everyday waves.

The water temperature on the East Coast will allow surfing only during the summer months. This was the reason for concern among many East Coast surfers involved in the contest circuit. Their West Coast competitors were surfing year round and improving in ability. To solve this problem, surfers began to use a wet suit. These skin divers' suits permitted cold water surfing but lacked flexibility. The invention of the dry suit or dry dock was the answer to flexibility. It allowed the surfer to wear clothes underneath and was somewhat more flexible. The wet suit and dry suit have enabled surfers in cold water climates to participate and allows for practice of surfing skills year round.

The sport which boomed fifteen years ago and was centered primarily on beaches in New Jersey, Virginia and Florida has grown to include areas along the fifteen hundred miles of ocean and inlet shores. Surfers have taken their place in the scheme of things on the East Coast. The stigmas have been removed, differences are being worked out, and surfing is a flourishing sport along the East Coast.

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APPENDIX A

Surfing Vocabulary

Angling - Sliding across the face of a wave, either right or left.

Backhand Turn - A left turn for a natural rider, a right turn for a goofy-footer.

Backwash - The rush of water down the slope of the beach after a wave has run up the beach.

Baggies - Much too large swim trunks, worn as a fad by younger surfers.

Bailing Out - A planned escape from the surfboard, just before the surfer would be wiped out.

Balsa Wood - A soft, light, porous wood from South America, used for surfboards before foam and fiberglass.

Beach-break - A surf breaking close in to a sandy beach.

Bellyboard - A short surfboard propelled mainly by swimfins.

- Bicycle Riding stance with legs wide apart as though riding a bicycle.
- Big Bun An eleven-foot or longer surfboard specially designed for large waves.

Blowhole Surf - A surf breaking over holes in a lava bottom, which creates a boiling surface.

Blown Out - A surfing word with two meanings: (1) surf that has been wind-whipped sufficiently to make it unridable, (2) what happens when offshore winds blow a surfer off the top of a wave and down the back side.

Body-surfing - Catching a wave with your body.

Bomboara - An Australian word that refers to a big wave that breaks outside the normal surf line.

Bottom Turn - A swinging turn made at the bottom or well below the crest of a wave.

- Bowl The rising of a wave caused by rolling over a shallow portion of the bottom. The rising of the bottom causes the wave to break somewhat harder and faster.
- Break (1) The action of a wave as the top spills forward down its face; (2) The area in a surf where the waves are breaking.
- Catalyst The agent which causes the resin used in surfboard building to harden.
- Catch (or crack) a wave To ride a wave, on a board or some other surf craft or with your body alone.
- Channel A spot of deep water where the surf doesn't usually form; a good place to paddle out.
- Choppy A ruffled water surface caused by winds. A sea state prior to the formation of whitecaps.
- Climbing Angling up the face of a wave toward the crest.
- Close Out Occurs when a heavy swell breaks along the entire length of a beach, making surfing impossible.
- Coffin Ride Occurs when a surfer lying on his back on a board is enveloped in the curl of the wave.
- Corkscrew Spinning action by a body-surfer when catching a wave.
- Cornering Travelling sideways across a wave.
- Crest The top portion of a wave. When a wave is cresting it is just beginning to spill over and break.
- Critical A wave reaches a critical stage when it is extremely upright and is about to break.
- Curl The portion of the wave that is spilling over and breaking.
- Cut Back To turn toward the breaking part of the wave.
- Cut Out To pull out of the wave, like kicking out.
- Deck The top surface of the surfboard.
- Ding a hole in or injury to the surface of the surfboard.
- Drop The first downward slide made during the start.
- Drop In A big surf term meaning to continue the slide down the face of the wave to gain speed.

- Dumper A powerful wave that breaks in shallow water which, instead of breaking slowly from the top, falls suddenly in an arc.
- Eskimo Roll Technique of getting out through a wave by capsizing surfboard and using body as anchor.

Face - The unbroken face of the wave.

Fiberglass - Glass cloth used in surfboard construction.

Fin - A skeg.

Foam Block - Polyurethane block from which a surfboard is shaped.

Glass-off - When the surf becomes smooth after the wind dies.

Glassy - A smooth water condition caused by absence of local winds.

Goofy-foot - A surfer who rides with his right foot forward.

- Grabbing the Rail A pullout technique done by grabbing the rail on the side away from the wave and pulling the board into the wave to keep it from being washed away; used by some surfers to steady themselves while riding in the curl or tube.
- Gremlin A young surfer, sometimes a rowdy, who is just beginning. (Not a flattering term.)
- Hanging Five (or Ten) Placing the toes over the nose or extreme forward portion of the board.
- Head Dip A forward riding style where the head is lowered almost to the nose of the board.

Heavies - Big surf.

Hook - The curling portion of a wave.

Hot-dogging - Fancy surfing done by a skilled surfer.

- Humping Waves rising up suddenly just before breaking, used sometimes to refer to big waves.
- Inshore The place in the water just off the beach and inside the break.
- Inside (1) Riding close to the white water of a breaking wave. If two surfers catch the same wave, the man closest to the curl is inside. (2) Surf or surfer close to shore.

Jamming - Obstructing or blocking the ride of another surfer.

- Kick Out Pushing down on the tail of the board to lift and turn the nose over the top of the wave.
- Kook Slang for a novice or beginner, especially someone who imitates others badly.

Left Slide - Riding a wave to the surfer's left.

Locked In - Firmly set in the curling portion of the wave with water holding down the tail of the board.

Lines - A series of waves rolling in with some consistency.

Malibu Board - Short surfboard originally designed for use at Malibu Beach, California.

Natural Rider - A board-rider who stands with his left foot in front of his right.

Nose Ride - To ride on the nose of the surfboard.

- One-Way Board A board which is designed mainly for travelling in one direction.
- Outside The area beyond where the surf is breaking. Also the yell or warning which means a wave is coming.
- Over the Falls Driven down with the breaking part of the wave, toward the bottom, with force.

Paddle, to - Method of propelling surfboard through water.

Peak - The highest part of the wave.

- Pearl A surfboard "pearls" when the nose drops enough to dig in and slow or stop the board.
- Pick-up First stage of riding a wave, or the area where the surfer first catches the wave.
- Pier Break Waves that break next to or under a pier, sometimes used when a pier actually starts a wave breaking.

Pig Board - A surfboard with a pointed nose and a broad tail.

Pin Tail - A surfboard with a long tapering stern which comes almost to a point.

Point Surf - Surf breaking off a point of land.

Polyurethane - The most common type of foam used in surfboard construction.

Pop-outs - Mass-produced surfboards of low quality.

Pounders - Crushing, unridable waves.

- Pull Out Ending the ride and getting off the wave by steering the board over, or through, the face of the wave.
- Quasmodo Riding forward in a hunched-over position; named after the Hunchback of Notre Dame.

Rails - The round edges of the surfboard.

- Reef Rock, coral or sand which lies below surface causing incoming swells to shoal and break.
- Resin The liquid plastic used to laminate glass cloth to foam in surfboard construction.

Right Slide - Riding a wave to the surfer's right.

Rip Current (or Tide) - A volume of water moving seaward or parallel to shore caused by massive amounts of water piling up alongshore and then moving and seeking equilibrium.

Rocker - The concave length curve in a surfboard.

Sausage Board - Special shape of surfboard which was rounded at both ends.

Set - A group of waves.

- Shooting the Tube or Curl Riding through, or in and out of the hollow part of the wave formed as it crests over.
- Shorebreak Waves that break on shore with considerable energy. Surf not breaking well for riding.
- Shoulder The unbroken portion of the wave next to the white water.
- Shuffle A movement toward the nose of the board done by moving one foot after another and not crossing the feet.

Skeg - The fin at the tail of the board.

Sliding - Riding down the wave after catching it.

Sloppy Surf - Uneven, irregular surf.

Soup - The foamy part of the broken wave, the white water.

- Spiller A wave that begins cresting at the top and breaks gradually forward.
- Spinner A complete 360-degrees turn made by the standing surfer while his board keeps going straight.
- Stall Slowing the board after it outraces the wave, so that the break can catch up with the surfer.
- Stringer The wood strip running down the center of the board. Used for strength and to set the rocker. Sometimes used for design.
- Surfari A surfing trip, a hunt for good surf.
- Swells Unbroken waves moving in groups of similar height and period. Their form is like that of a sine curve.
- Tail The stern or rear end of the surfboard.
- Takeoff The start of a ride.
- Tandem Two people on one board, most often a man and woman.
- Teardrop Special shape of surfboard.
- Trail Arm Arm which surfer extends behind him.
- Trim To steer the board so it planes most efficiently across the face of a wave. A board in trim should be moving at maximum speed and stability.

Trough - The lowest part between the crests of two waves.

Tube - The hollow portion of a wave formed when the crest spills over and makes a tunnel or hollow space in front of the face of the wave.

Turning - Changing direction of board.

- Undertow There is no such thing. What is thought to be "undertow" is really a backwash of water running down the slope of a steep beach.
- Walking the Nose Moving forward on the board toward the front or nose.

Wall - The face of a wave, usually steep, unbroken.

- Wet Suit A neoprene rubber suit used by skin divers and surfers to keep warm. A wet suit allows water to enter between the rubber and the skin. The water is then trapped and the body warms it.
- Whitecaps Waves or swells, usually at sea, the tops blown off by the wind, forming white spume.
- White Water The white bubbly, foamy part of a broken wave. Also called soup.
- Wipe-out Falling or being knocked, blown or pushed off a board by a collapsing wave.
- Woody A wooden-bodied station wagon.

APPENDIX B

Script of Beach Boy Recordings

Surfin USA

If everybody had an ocean across the USA Then everybody'd be surfin like Californ-i-a, You'd see'em wearing their baggies And wearing sandals too; Bushy, bushy, bon hairdo, Surfin USA.

Well, I'll be planning out a route
 We're gonna take real soon.
We're waxing down our surfboards,
 We can't wait for June.
Well, I'll be gone for the summer,
 We're on safari to stay.
Tell the teacher we're surfin,
 Surfin USA.

Surfin Safari

Let's go surfin now, everybody's learning how, Come on a safari with me. Early in the morning we'll be startin out So might as well be comin' along. We're loadin' up my woody with the boards inside And headin' out singin' my song.

Huntington and Malibu, they're shootin' the pier, Rincon they're rockin I know. We're going on a safari that's outta these years, So if you're going get ready to go.

Surfin's kinda wild, It's getting bigger everyday, From Hawaii to the shores of Peru.

Surfer Girl

Little surfer, little one Make my heart come all undone. Do you love me, do you surfer girl? Surfer girl, my little surfer girl.

I have watched you on the shore, Standing by the ocean roar.

We could ride the surf together While our love would grow. In my woody I would take you, Everywhere I go.

So I say from me to you, I will make your dreams come true.

the fairs, then opposing, you better builters it.

Surfer's Rule

It's plastered on the wall all around the school now, Becoming just as common as the Golden Rule now. Take it or leave it, But you better believe it, Surfer's Rule.

They burn it on the grass on the football field now, Just try to make them cool it and they'll never yield now, Take what you've heard now, And go pass the word now,

Surfer's Rule.

It's a gentle fact that the Surfer's Rule.

A woodie ball of surfers balling 'longside the wagon, The hoedaddies sittin' while the surfers are draggin' The surfers are winning, And they say as they're winning, Surfer's Rule.

Surfer's Rule, (Four seasons, you better believe it.) Surfer's Rule, (Four seasons, you better believe it.)

Catch A Wave

Catch a wave and you're sitting on top of the world. Don't be afraid to try the greatest sport around Those who don't just have to put it down. You paddle out, turn around and raise and Baby that's all there is to the coastlining craze. Not just a fad 'cause it's been going on so long, All the surfers goin' strong, They said it wouldn't last too long. They'll eat their words with a fork and spoon, And watch'em, they'll hit the road and they'll be surfin soon. So take a lesson from a top-notch surfer boy,

Get yourself a big board, But don't you treat it like a toy. Just get away from the shady turf, And Baby you'll catch some rays on the sunny surf,

And Baby you II catch some rays on the same bar the world.

South Bay Surfer

Look out here come the South Bay Surfer, California's getting hot. There they go cruisin down that coastline, Looking for their favorite spot. They find the big one, All the boys are rough and ready, To handle anything. They take the big one, They got to be the best thing going, South Bay Surfers really swing. Oh! Chicago can't you hear them, Beat that shoreline Sam. It rumbles clear to New York City, Takes foot back to old Mi'am!

The Surfer Moon

There's a moon in the sky somewhere, I know. Waiting for all the love to burn below. If you fall and it happens all too soon, Blame it all on the surfer moon.

Neath the hill 'hind a cloud one dreamy night, Rising up, throwing down its golden light. If your heart hears its melancholy tune, Then you'll know it's the surfer moon.

Brings the tide in, Takes it all away, Helps us ride in, Brings us waves each day, I say.

Other moons have brought light in love, Before promising to remain forevermore. But they all disappear with each new June, They make way for the surfer moon.

Hawaii

Chorus:

Go to Hawaii, Hawaii, straight to Hawaii, Oh, do you wanna come along with me?

I've heard about all the perty girls, With their grass skirts down to their knees. All my life I've wanted to see The island called Hawaii.

Chorus:

Go to Hawaii, Hawaii, straight to Hawaii, Oh, do you wanna come along with me?

Now I don't know what town you're from, But don't tell me that they got bigger waves, 'Cause ev'ryone that goes comes back With nothin' but raves.

Chorus:

That's in Hawaii, Hawaii, straight to Hawaii, Oh, do you wanna come along with me?

And perty soon this summer they'll hold The surfin' championship of the year. Surfer guys and girls will be comin' From far and near.

Chorus:

Go to Hawaii, Hawaii, straight to Hawaii, Oh, don't you wanna come along with me?

Don't Back Down

The girls dig the way the guys get all wiped out, With their feet in the air you can hear 'em shout; They're not afraid, Not my boys. They grit their teeth. They don't back down.

Chorus:

Och! You gotta be a little nuts, But show 'em now who's got guts, Don't back down from that wave.

With their feet full of tar and their hair full of sand, The boys know the surf like the palm of their hand, They're not afraid, Not my boys. They grit their teeth, They don't back down.

When a twenty footer sneaks up like a ton of lead, And the crest comes along and slaps 'em upside the head; They're not afraid, Not my boys. They grit their teeth, They don't back down.

APPENDIX C

Comparison of Early and Present East Coast Surfing Ordinances

"There are no ordinances to regulate surfing

Ordinance

Area

B-Both

E*

P*

B*

Portland, Maine		"There are no ordinances to regulate surfing in the City of Portland, or any of the sur- rounding communities except Old Orchard Beach, Maine The reason that such ordinances appear few within this part of New England may very well be due to the limited number of beaches suitable for surfing among the commu- nities in this area." (Warren J. Turner, Written Interview, 10-7-75)
Old X Orchard		None recorded.
Beach, Maine	x	Section One: It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in surfing or use of surf boards in the ocean tide waters along the shore of Old Orchard Beach, between the dates of June 21 and Labor Day of each year at times and places not hereinafter provided. Section Two: Surfing or use of surf boards are hereby allowed and permitted between the hours of 5:00 P. M. and 9:00 A. M. along the entire beach. Section Three: Surfing or use of surf boards are permitted at all times in the following area 'On the northerly side of the Old Orchard Pier' from said pier to a point 125 yards from said pier. (Sections 1, 2 & 3 of Surfing Ordinance)
Rye, X New Hampshire		Due to the defiance of town by-laws by surfers to date, the Selectmen of the Town of Rye, do hereby close to public surfing all public beaches and areas, for the protection of the public health and safety, . except that residents shall first have obtained such permit and identification as the Chief of Police shall prescribe for each day such surfing rights are requested, and such surfer shall return such identifica- tion and permit to the police at the end of
*E-Early P-Present		

Area <u>E P B</u> Ordinance

x

each such day's surfing. . . . (Order Prohibiting Surfing, 6-26-67)

1. The use of surfboards, and surfing, shall be allowed only to responsible residents upon a permit basis, such permit to be issued on forms and terms prescribed by the Board of Selectmen, and no such permit shall be good for other than the applicant granted such permit nor for more than one day; a new permit must be obtained before surfing on any day other than that for which the permit was granted;

2. Any resident surfer so granted a permit to surf on a stated date must obtain from the police department a suitable colored life belt or colored vest bearing the Town of Rye name and number, and must wear such life belt or colored vest for safety and identification purposes at all times when surfing, and such belt or colored vest shall be returned to the police department either before the end of the permit date, or before 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon of the following day;

3. No more than twenty-five (25) surfing permits shall be outstanding at any given time on any given date, it being the purpose of this clause to restrict resident surfing to no more than 25 persons at any one time; 4. Resident surfing by permit only . . . ONLY AT SAWYERS BEACH in this town, . . . and such resident surfing shall be confined within that 100 yards stretch of Sawyers Beach between its northernmost boundary and a point 100 yards southerly thereof as by markers on this description, . . . (Regulations for Resident Surfing as amended 7-19-67)

"The City of New Bedford does not have any information on East Coast Surfing. . . . You may try the City of Westport, Mass." (Note from Mayor of New Bedford.)

SECTION 1. All surfing and the use of surfboards shall be prohibited on waters within the Town of Narragansett and the beaches in said Town between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. during the period of June 1 to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in September of each year EXCEPT in such areas as

New Bedford, Mass.

Narra- X gansett, R. I. E

X

P B Ordinance

the Town Council and/or Beach Commission may designate and mark out with appropriate safeguards. (Chapter CXXXIX, 8-12-66)

 Every surfer shall be a qualified swimmer and shall present upon demand the swimmer's card or badge of an accredited agency.
 Surfers shall use the buddy system for their mutual safety.

3. Surfing is prohibited at any time between the hours from one (1) hour after sunset to one (1) hour before sunrise.

4. Surfing is prohibited whenever the surfer is not visible from the water's edge and/or whenever the . . . authorized representative determines that conditions are unsafe for surfing.

6. Surfing is prohibited in bathing areas from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. EDST, May 15 to October 1 inclusive, other than when and where specifically authorized.

7. All surfers shall wear a complete wet suit during the period from December 1 to March 31 inclusive. . . (Rules and Regulations regarding Surfing, effective 7-8-68)

Bridgeport, Conn.

East Haven, Conn.

Inc. Village of East Hampton, N. Y.

Islip, N. Y.

Asbury Park, New Jersey "We have no ordinances or rulings on Surfing." (Note from City Clerk in response to inquiry.)

"The Town of East Haven does not presently have an ordinance pertaining to surfing." (Written Interview, Francis W. Messina, Mayor, 9-25-75)

"The Incorporated Village of East Hampton does not have an ordinance covering surfing." (Memo from Supervisor of East Hampton, 10-29-75)

"The Islip Town Hall has no ordinances pertaining to surfing on the East Coast." (Memo from Town of Islip, N. Y.)

X SECTION 20. No person or persons shall use surf boards or rafts or other appliances which might cause injury to bathers or swimmers upon the beach sand or the beachfront or in the waters adjacent thereto. (Ordinance # 705, Article III, adopted 3-25-58)

Area	E	P	₫	Ordinance
Spring Lake, New Jersey			x	Section 16. No person or persons shall use surfboards or rafts or other appliances which might cause injury to bathers or swimmers upon the beach or the beachfront or in the waters adjacent thereto without the permission of the of the lifeguard at the bathing area.
				Section 28. The Beach Committee of the Borough of Spring Lake shall have charge of the administration of this ordinance. The Beach Committee shall have the authority to make such other temporary rules and regula- tions for the operation of the bathing beaches as may be deemed for the best interests of the Borough. (Beach Ordinance and Amendments, 5-6-63)
Barne- gat Light, New Jersey			X	3-3.3 <u>Time Period Prohibitions</u> . No person shall engage in the sport of surfing or surf riding within the borough or in the surf ad- joining the shore line of the borough between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. and be- tween the dates of July 1 to Labor Day in- clusive of any year except as provided in this section. 3-3.4 <u>Surfing Permitted Under Certain Con- ditions</u> . Surfing or surf riding may be per- mitted during the regulated periods at times and in areas designated by duly constituted life- guards or by proclamation of the mayor where, under existing conditions or for special purposes the same may be found to be consis- tent with the health and safety of the public. Nothing in this section shall be taken to imply any obligation upon the borough to provide lifeguards or other protection for the safety of persons engaged in the sport of surfing or surf riding or that any particular areas are declared safe for the same. (Ordinance 74-4, pp. 303-4)
Atlantic City, New Jersey	0		x	 Surfing is permitted on any beach before and after duty hours of lifeguards. Surfing during duty hours of the lifeguards is at the discretion of the lifeguards or their supervisory personnel. (On rainy days when there are no bathers surfing may be permitted ON ANY BEACH.)

		133
P	₫	Ordinance
		 3. ALL DAY SURFING BEACHES: CRYSTAL BEACH - Next to New Hampshire Avenue jetty. GAS CHAMBER - Next to States Avenue jetty. CHICKEN BONE - Next to Million Dollar Pier. NO MAN'S LAND - Raleigh Avenue In order to insure safe operation of these surfing areas, surfing is under the control of Beach Patrol Captains, including the authority to limit the number of surfers in the water at any one time. The Captain has the authority to stop surfing in these areas if it in any way interferes with ocean bathing. Signs will be posted. (Beach Patrol Surfing Policy)
		"The city permits surfing on all its beaches before 10:00 A. M. and after 6:00 P. M." (Surfing Illustrated, December, 1966, p. 56)
x		(b) No person shall use, maintain or operate a surf board on the beach or in the waters adjacent to the beach within the corporate limits of the city. The terms of this Section shall not apply to the use of surf boards in any area north of the south Deauville Beach groin from 7 a.m., prevailing time, until 10 a.m., prevailing time, on the same day. (Ord. No. 194, Sec. 11-9.1, 8-9-74)
X		C. For any person to ride a surfboard on or adjoining any beach in the Town of Ocean City or any waters adjacent thereto between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. during the period from May 30 to September 15 in each and every year, except as follows: It shall be lawful to utilize and ride a surfboard on those areas of the beach designated by the Mayor and City Council as "Surfing areas", and posted as such by conspicuous signs, provided that any person utilizing or riding a surfboard in the surf in such areas shall use some means, such as an ankle leash, to attach some part of his body to said surfboard, when the aforesaid signs indicate such a requirement.
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Ordinance в

(2) It shall be lawful to utilize and ride a surfboard during periods of inclement weather upon the express direction of the Captain of the Beach Patrol; the Beach Patrol shall designate when such periods are in effect by causing a flag to be displayed from the patrolmen's stands. Such periods shall terminate when the Beach Patrol causes the cessation of display of said flags. (City Code of Ocean City, Maryland, Sec. 28-4, Article I. Paragraph (1) amended as shown above 4-21-75)

Sec. 6-33. Where surfing permitted generally.

Virginia Beach, Virginia

It shall be unlawful for any person to surf or to have a surfboard in the city in the littoral waters of the Atlantic Ocean, except as permitted by this section as follows: (a) At the city recreation park, Little Island, at places and times as designated by the director of parks and recreation. (b) South of Little Island Park to the state line, between sunrise and sunset, subject to restrictions that may be imposed by the United States in the area owned by it, and further subject to the provisions of Section 6-22. (c) In the area between the southern boundary of the United States Naval Reservation, Dam Neck, and the northern line of Little Island Park, between the hours of sunrise and sunset; except, that between May 15 and September 30 Surfing is not permitted between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. (d) In the areas north of the northern line of Camp Pendleton to the southern boundary of Fort Story, between the hours of sunrise and sunset; except that between the period May 15 through September 30, surfing is not permitted between the hours of 10:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. Surfing is permitted in the area one hundred feet north of the centerline of 3rd Street prolongated eastward extending one hundred feet north of the centerline of 5th Street prolongated eastward and in the area eight hundred feet south of the southern jetty of

Rudee Inlet and in the area north of Virginia Beach Steel Fishing Pier for a distance of two hundred fifty feet between sunrise and sunset. (Section 6-33, Virginia Beach City Code. The above is a total of eight ordinances, the most recent change, underlined, effective 7-14-75.)

Area	E	P	B	Ordinance
Kill Devil Hills, N. C.		x		" in the Town of Kill Devil Hills there is an ordinance that there is no surfing within 300 feet of the pier. There are strong rip tides in areas of the beach and surfing is at your own risk. There are warning signs where the rip tide is strong. (Note-o-gram from Town of Kill Devil Hills, N. C., signed by Mrs. Sharon Head, dated 10-6-75.)
Nags Head, N. C.		x		Surfing Prohibitions: In the area of the Atlantic Ocean, bounded on the North by the prolongation of 8th Street and on the South by the Department of Interior property, it shall be unlawful for any person to surf or have a surfboard or other similar device in such waters; except that surfing shall be allowed during the period Septem- ber 15 to April 30, between sunrise and sun- set and during the period May 1 to Septem- ber 14 between the hours of sunrise and 10:00 A.M. and the hours of 4:00 P.M. and sunset. <u>Vicinity of Fishing Piers</u> - It shall be un- lawful for any person to surf or have a surf- board or other similar device in the waters of the Atlantic Ocean within three hundred feet of any fishing pier in the town. (The Town of Nags Head, N. C., 7-2-73 and 5-23-74)
Dare County, N. C.		x		SECTION THREE - The areas of the Atlantic Ocean in which surfing and surfing activities shall be unlawful are: Area One - In the Atlantic Ocean within 400 of any pier which extends from the beach into the Atlantic Ocean. Area Two - Beginning at a point on the shore- line of the Atlantic Ocean which point lies on a line extended from the beach at right angles to the shoreline which line intersects the most northerly portion of the paved parking area at the Bodie Island Station, thence along the shoreline southerly 1000' to a point, thence at right angles to the shoreline 3000 into the Atlantic Ocean thence, northerly to shoreline 1000' to a point, thence westerly at right angles 3000' to the beginning point. (Coquina Beach)

Area

B Ordinance

Area Three - Beginning at a point on the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean intersected by a line drawn at right angles to the shoreline from the centerline of N. C. Highway #18 at the point of intersection of the centerline with the North end of the Oregon Inlet Bridge, thence from the beginning at right angles to the shoreline 3000' into the Atlantic Ocean to a point thence northerly parallel to the shoreline 1000' to a point, thence westerly at right angles 3000' to the shoreline, thence southerly along the shoreline 1000' to the point of beginning. (Oregon Inlet Campground)

Area Four - Beginning at a point on the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean intersected by a line drawn at right angles to the shoreline from the intersection of the North line of the property on which is located the KOA Kampground with the West line of the lands of the USA, thence from the beginning southerly along the shoreline 500' to a point, thence easterly at right angles to the shoreline 3000', thence northerly parallel to the shoreline 500', thence westerly at right angles 3000' to the beginning. (KOA)

Area Five - Beginning at a point on the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean intersected by a line drawn at right angles to the shoreline from the intersection of the North line of the property on which is located the Holiday Campground with the West line of the lands of the USA, thence from the beginning southerly along the shoreline 500' to a point, thence easterly at right angles to the shoreline 3000', thence northerly parallel to the shoreline 500', thence westerly at right angles 3000 to the beginning. (Holiday Camp Ground) Area Six - Beginning at a point on the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean intersected by a line drawn at right angles to the shoreline from the North line of the USA at the southern end of Salvo, which USA line extends from the Pamlico sound and on the southern line of the LC and LY Gray property, thence along the shoreline southerly 3000' to a point, thence easterly at right angles to the shoreline 3000! thence northerly parallel to the shoreline 3000' thence westerly at right angles 3000' to the beginning. (Salvo Campground)

Area

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B Ordinance

Area Seven - Begin on the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean at the point of intersection thereof by a line drawn 400! (at right angles) parallel to and North of the North property line of the Cape Hatteras Court property extended easterly to the shoreline, thence southerly along the shoreline to a point intersected by an easterly extension of the southerly line of the Cape Hatteras Navy Installation extended at right angles to the shoreline, thence easterly at right angles to the shoreline 3000' thence northerly parallel to the shoreline to a point which would be intersected by a line drawn from the point of beginning easterly at right angles to the shoreline, thence westerly at right angles to the shoreline 3000 to the beginning. (Buxton Motels) Area Eight - Beginning at a point on the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean at a point which lies 2500' along the shoreline easterly from a point on the shoreline intersected by a line extended at right angles to the shoreline from the center of NPS Ramp # 29, thence from the beginning, southerly at right angles to the shoreline 3000' thence easterly parallel to the shoreline 1500', thence northerly at right angles to the shoreline 3000 to the shoreline thence westerly along the shoreline 1500' to the beginning. (Cape Point Campground)

Area Nine - Beginning at a point on the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean at a point which lies 2500' along the shoreline easterly from a point on the shoreline intersected by a line extended at right angles to the shoreline from the center of NPS Ramp # 32, thence from the beginning, southerly at right angles to the shoreline 3000' thence easterly parallel to the shoreline 1500', thence northerly at right angles to the shoreline 3000' to the shoreline thence westerly along the shoreline 1500' to the beginning. (Frisco Camp-

ground) Area Ten - Beginning at a point on the shoreline of the Atlantic Ocean at the point of intersection thereof by a line drawn 400' (at right angles) parallel to and North of the NE property line of the Durants Motel property extended southeasterly to the shoreline, thence southwesterly along the shoreline to a point of intersection by a southeasterly extension of the southwest line of the Sea Gull Motel property extended at right angles to the shoreline from the point of intersection thereof with the NPS N. Line, thence southeasterly at right angles to the shoreline 3000', thence northeasterly parallel to the shoreline 1000' thence northwesterly at right angles to the shoreline 3000' to the beginning point. (Hatteras Motels) (Dare County Surfing Ordinance, 5-31-75)

Wrights- X ville Beach, N. C. (2) It shall be unlawful for any person, persons or individuals to ride or have in his or her possession in the Atlantic Ocean within the corporate limits of Wrightsville Beach any surf board or ski-board as follows:
(a) At no time between Heron and Oxford Streets, at no time between Birmingham and Latimer Streets, and at no time between Iula

and Wright Streets. (b) At no time in any other area of the Beach front, except in the area defined in Section 3 of this Ordinance between the hours of 8:00 A.M., and 5:30 P.M. In the event, however, between the hours of 5:30 P.M., and 8:00 A.M., when surf boarding and ski-boarding is allowed, if a bather or bathers are in the water, then no surf boarding or ski-boarding will be allowed in this area.

(3) It shall be lawful for any person, persons, or individuals to ride on or have in his or her possession in the Atlantic Ocean within the corporate limits of Wrightsville Beach any surf board or ski-board within the area clearly marked by signs, so indicating the same, North of Mallard Street. (Surfing Ordinance, 8-13-64)

x

(2) It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to ride or have in his possession in the Atlantic Ocean within the one mile jurisdiction of the Town of Wrightsville Beach, any surf board or ski-board as follows:
(a) At any time within 750 ft. north of and 750 ft. south of the two commercial fishing piers.

Area E

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B Ordinance

(b) At any time between the southern line of Mallard Street if said line were extended into the Atlantic Ocean, and 750 ft. north of the fishing pier known as Johnnie Mercer's Pier and at any time from 750 ft. south of the fishing pier known as the Crystal Pier southward to Masonboro Inlet, during the period April 1, to October 31.

(c) At any time except from sun-up to 9 a.m., and from 6 p.m., until sun-down, from 750 ft. south of Mercer's Pier to 750 ft. north of Crystal Pier, during the period April 1, to October 31.

(d) From November 1, to March 31, surfing shall be permitted on an unrestricted basis along the entire length of the Beach except for those restricted areas adjacent to each of the fishing piers as set out in 2-(a) of this section.

(e) At all times it shall be unlawful for regional surfing contests to be held within the corporate limits and one mile jurisdiction of the Town of Wrightsville Beach. (Surfing Ordinance, 6-27-74)

Carolina Beach, N. C. X

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WHEREAS persons using surf boards have been using same near the protected swimming areas and fishing piers at Carolina Beach, AND, WHEREAS, this constitutes a safety hazard.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Town Council of the Town of Carolina Beach does ordain and establish the following ordinance:

1. That no person shall use a surf board, ski board within 500 feet of any protected swim area or fishing pier. . . (Letter from Director of Parks & Recreation, 9-24-75. Mr. Warren further stated: ". . .Surfing on our beach has proven to be agreeable with almost everyone. The main reason for this is that our ordinance lets surfers maintain their own rules. So far we have not had any problems because the surfers respect and follow the ordinance. ...")

Sec. 6-5. Use of surfboards restricted. Within the city and during the months of April through September of each year, no person shall use in any manner, or assist anyone in

Myrtle Beach, S. C.

Area E P B

B Ordinance

any manner in the use of, any apparatus or device commonly known as a surfboard or other apparatus or device of a hard or solid nature similar to a surfboard and used for the general purposes for which a surfboard is generally used between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. in any area other than the following:

- (a) From 29th Avenue South to the south city city limits.
- (b) From 41st Avenue North to 47th Avenue North.
- (c) From 82nd Avenue North to the north city limits.

It is the intent and the purpose of this section that no such apparatus or device shall be used in the city in that area commonly known as 'strand' or 'beach' and the water area of the Atlantic Ocean lying within onehalf mile of such 'strand' or 'beach,' except in the areas noted above; provided further, that no surfboard or other apparatus designated in this section shall be used at any time within a distance of four hundred feet of any fishing pier as now existing or hereinafter established. During the months of October through March of each year, there will be no restriction as to area.

Sec. 6-6. Manner of use of surfboard in ocean.

It shall be unlawful for any person to use a surfboard in such a manner as to become a hazard to bathers, swimmers, surfers and other persons in the waters along the public beach or to fail, neglect or refuse to keep his surfboard under reasonable control at all times. (City Code, 6-1-65; 7-12-66; 7-2-68; 3-3-70)

Savannah Beach, Georgia X Sec. 13-8. ... - Areas, hours and dates permitted.
Surfing in the surf and ocean as herein described adjacent to the beach within the city shall not be permitted except in the following areas at the designated times:
(1) Between the jetty or groin located at 3rd Street as projected and extended east-wardly as the northern boundary, and the jetty

Area E P B Ordinance

or groin located at 7th Street as projected and extended eastwardly as the southern boundary, from May first through Labor Day of each year between the hours of ten (10) a.m. and seven (7) p.m.

(2) Between the jetty or groin located at 3rd Street as projected and extended eastwardly as the northern boundary, and the jetty or groin located at 14th Street as projected and extended eastwardly as the southern boundary, from May first through Labor Day of each year between the hours of seven (7) p.m. and ten (10) a.m.

(3) Between the jetty or groin located at 3rd Street as projected and extended eastwardly as the northern boundary, and the jetty or groin located at 14th Street as projected and extended eastwardly as the southern boundary, from the day following Labor Day through April thirtieth of each year. (Ord. of 8-14-68)

Sec. 6-24. Use of the Atlantic Ocean; surfing
. . prohibited in certain designated areas.
(A) Surfing.

(1) From September 16th through May 14th, surfing or the use or riding of surf boards in the Atlantic Ocean within the corporate limits of the City of Jacksonville Beach shall be allowed at any location except it will be unlawful for anyone to surf or to use or ride surfboards within a three hundred-foot radius of the fishing pier presently extending into the Atlantic Ocean from the foot of Sixth Avenue South.

(2) From May 15th until September 16th of each calendar year:

(a) From 11:00 o'clock a.m. until 5:00 o'clock p.m. surfing or the use or riding of surf boards in the Atlantic Ocean within the corporate limits shall be allowed between a prolongation of the north line of Sixteenth Avenue South and a prolongation of the south line of Nineteenth Avenue South; and between a prolongation of the south line of Thirteenth Avenue North and a prolongation of the south line of Fifteenth Avenue North.

Except, however, that for reasons of public safety or necessity, the city manager shall

Jack- X sonville Beach, Florida

Area <u>E P B</u>

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B Ordinance

have the authority to regulate, restrict, limit or prohibitsurfing or the use or riding of surfboards within the areas described in paragraph (A)(2)(a) above. (b) From 5:00 o'clock p.m. until 11:00 o'clock a.m., surfing or the use or riding of surf

boards in the Atlantic Ocean within the corporate limits shall be as authorized in paragraph (A)(1), above. (Supp. No. 28, Code of Ordinances of the City of Jacksonville Beach, Florida)

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person to surf or use or ride a surfboard in the surf adjacent to the beach within the corporate limits of the city at any time and at any location unless such surfboard has securely fastened to it a tether not exceeding eight (8) feet in length, the free end of which must be securely bound to either the ankle or wrist of the surfer. (Ordinance No. 6890, authenticated and effective 9-3-75)

DIVISION 4. SURFBOARDING Sec. 10-66. Enforcement. It shall be the duty of the police department of the city to enforce the terms and provisions of this division. Sec. 10-67. Generally. No person shall use or ride upon a surfboard in the Atlantic Ocean within the corporate limits of the city except in the areas and within the times specified in this division. Sec. 10-68. Area of permitted use. Surfboarding is permitted at all times in the Atlantic Ocean in the City of Daytona Beach in the following areas: (a) From the center line of Seaview Approach to the center line of Williams Street Approach, Two hundred (200) yards north of the south and city limits to the south city limits. Sec. 10-69. Hours permitted. Surfboarding is permitted in all areas of the Atlantic Ocean within the city between the hours of 5:30 p.m. until 9:30 a.m. on the following day except as prohibited in section 10-60 of this Code.

Daytona Beach, Florida

Area E

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B Ordinance

Sec. 10-70. Tether line required. Persons using surfboards within the City of Daytona Beach shall have a tether line of not less than fifty (50) pounds tensile breaking strength attached to his or her body at one end and the surfboard at the other end. Tether lines shall not exceed twelve (12) feet in length.

Sec. 10-71. Surfboarding in connection with special events.

The city commission may by resolution permit surfboarding in connection with such special events as contests, water shows, surfboard meets and the like along any portion of the Atlantic Ocean within the city limits. This special permission shall not be granted for a period in excess of three (3) days. During such events, the prohibitions of section 10-60 of this Code shall apply to the participants in such events. (Supp. No. 13, Daytona Beach Code, 1-16-74)

X Sec. 8-29. Surfboards and surfing prohibited; exceptions.

(a) Use prohibited from week before Easter through week after Labor Day; exception: The use of surfboards for surfing in the Atlantic Ocean is hereby prohibited from the week before Easter until the week after Labor Day during the hours lifeguards are on duty, except in the

following three (3) areas: (1) On the south beach from 14th Avenue to

16th Avenue;
(2) An area lying within nine hundred (900)
feet of the south corporate limits of the city;
(3) On the north beach from the Kennedy
(3) On the north beach from the Kennedy
property located on the corner of Robinson Road
property located on the corner of Robinson Road
and the ocean, northward to the south property
line of the Ocean Serenade Motel, 1203 North
Atlantic Avenue.

(b) Area permitted from week after Labor Day to week before Easter: During the time from the week after Labor Day to the week before Easter, the areas for surfing shall be designat-

by the lifeguard captain. (c) Buoy markings: The aforesaid surfing areas shall be marked by appropriate buoys in order to clearly define the limits of the areas. (New Smyrna Beach Code 1958)

New Smyrna Beach, Florida

B Ordinance

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Cocoa Beach, Florida

Area

Sec. 5-29.1 Ocean Surfboarding. (1) In the following five (5) zones, surfboarding is permitted during all daylight hours:

(a) A zone extending south from a line parallel with the east-west extension of Canaveral Pier and twenty (20) feet from the south side thereof extended; into the Atlantic Ocean to the north line of Pasco Lane so extended; provided that in no event shall surfboarding be allowed within twenty (20) feet of any part of said pier.

(b) A zone starting twelve hundred (1200) feet south of the north line of Fischer Park and extending south to a point three hundred five (305) feet north of the north line of Holly Avenue.

(c) A zone extending south from a line one hundred (100) feet south of the south line of Fourth Street North and parallel thereto as extended into the Atlantic Ocean to a line so extended two hundred (200) feet south of the south line of Third Street North.

(d) A zone extending south from a line three hundred (300) feet south of the south line of First Street South extended into the Atlantic Ocean to a line extended from the north line of Fourth Street South.

(e) A zone extending south from the north line of Thirteenth Street South extended into the Atlantic Ocean to the south boundary of the City of Cocoa Beach.

(2) With the exception of the zones set forth in the preceding subsection, surfboarding in the ocean is prohibited during the hours of 10:00 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. local

(3) The zones set forth in subsection (1) of this section shall be designated by appropriate markers or signs, and unless such zones are designated by markers or signs, surfing in such zones shall be limited to the hours set forth in subsection (2) of this section.
(4) It shall be unlawful for any person to operate a surfboard in a careless manner so

operate a surfboard in a carcing ause injury as to cause injury or likely to cause injury to any other person in the ocean. (Cocoa Beach Code, 8-6-64 to 12-17-70)

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B Ordinance

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Palm Beach, Florida

Miami Beach, Florida ". . This town has approximately 13 miles of ocean front. Until about 6 years ago, ordinances prohibiting were enforced. Now surfing is regulated -- that is, segregating the surfers and bathers at our municipal beach. This gives the surfers about 12 1/2 miles of ocean to enjoy. . . " (Note from Norman R. Owens, Chief of Beach Patrol, 11-9-75)

The use of surfboards in the ocean is prohibited; provided, however, that such use shall be permitted southerly of the municipal pier extending to a line beginning at the southeast corner of South Beach Park Subdivision, according to the plat thereof, as recorded in Plat Book 6 at page 77 or the public records of Dade County, Florida, such line extended in an easterly direction to the point on the ocean marked by a buoy, as the same shall be located and maintained from day to day under the direction and authority of the beach patrol captain; provided further, however, that such use shall be permitted only during daylight hours; and provided, further, that the beach patrol captain or a beach patrolman acting at the direction and authority of such captain may close such surfing area where, in the exercise of the discretion of such beach patrol captain, weather conditions constitute a hazard to health, safety and welfare of the persons using such area; and further provided, that the use of surfboards shall also be permitted in such other areas as may be designated by the city manager from time to time as presenting no undue danger of injury to bathers. (Miami Beach, City Code, Ord. No. 1534 & Ord. 1639, 12-70)

APPENDIX D

ESA Membership Application

EASTERN SURFING ASSOCIATION NEMBERSHIP APPLICATION NAME: BIRTHDATE: TOWN:
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Special member (\$3) Age division:
General member (\$5) *Ratingi
Competition member (\$7) *(All new members apply for 1A)
SUPPORTING MEMBERSHIPS:
Charter (\$10) Patron (\$25) Life (\$100)
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24 INDIANHEAD DRIVE
SATVILLE, N.Y. 11782
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E.S.A. HEMBERSHIP BENEFITS
and the person of the second s
Special member: You receive a membership card, patch, and
decal plus all issues of EASTERN WAVES for
one full year.
General members Tou receive all the above benefits plus
discounts on boards and accessories at
participating shops and all newsletters
for your district.
Tor your district.
Competition member: All the benefits of Special and General members plus the chance to enter all
Z. E.S.A. contests in your district.
E.S.A. CORCESTS IN FOR ANOTHER
一下月上月日期的大学的 新闻 王子 51 二百万万
Special plans:
a) Family plan: Everybody in your family can become
Ceneral sembers for only \$10
individual competition cards \$2 extra.
b) Surf clubs: Clubs with at least 15 members save \$1
on each membership all applications
must be forwarded together.Clubs with
at least 35 members mave \$2 per member-
ship. Get together:
THANKS FOR SUPPORTING SUMPTING