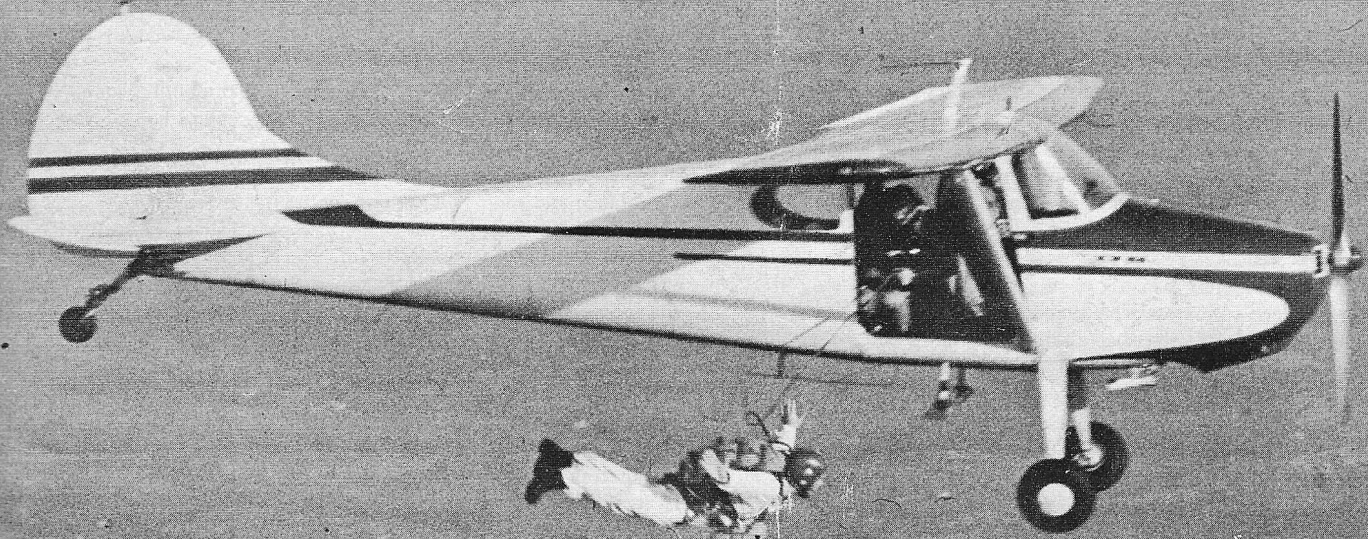


# PARACHUTIST

MARCH-APRIL, 1958

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS



**DELAWARE CUP MEET**



## CONGRESS MUST ACT

In a strongly worded editorial, *The New York Herald Tribune* last year called upon the Civil Aeronautics Administration to take an active part in regulating parachuting activity in this country. The newspaper said, in part:

"Among the reasons for the expansion of free-fall parachuting have been the development of new techniques and new equipment that have greatly enhanced the safety of the sport. In seven years there has not been a single student fatality among France's thousands of jumpers. But this record was not attained without strict and careful regulation—which does not yet exist in this country. There have been fatal accidents here—thanks to the anarchy that tolerates unlicensed instructors, inefficient equipment and inadequate training. Organizations such as the Parachute Club of America have been campaigning for the extension of Civil Aeronautics Administration regulation into this field.

"It is obvious that free-fall parachute jumping by civilians is on the increase in the United States. To allow it to do so without effective regulation would not only delay a development which has great potential importance for the youth, the prestige and defense of this country. It would mean unnecessary accidents and the loss of lives that could be saved by such requirements as licenses for instructors and similar common sense controls. The C.A.A. should act."

We congratulate *The New York Herald Tribune* on its recognition of the urgent need for parachuting regulation, and we support its position completely. However, we must add an unfortunate post script: The CAA should act. But the CAA cannot act.

The Civil Aeronautics Board, which is the ruling body of the CAA, has ruled that under the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, it has no power to license parachutists. Through an oversight, the act fails to include the word, parachutist, in its definition of an airman. It was on this technicality that the CAB claimed no jurisdiction.

So the CAA cannot act. Therefore Congress must act. Congress must amend the 1938 act to include the word parachutist in its definition of airman. There is no mollifying the urgency of this demand; at least three Americans who last

year paid the cost of the present "anarchy" in parachuting regulation, would be alive today if their parachute jumps had been properly supervised.

The cost of anarchy does not stop even at this tragic toll. Fear, ignorance and confusion are our continuing levies. Our sport is burdened with fear—fear of the unknown, fear of aircraft owners dreading responsibility in case of an accident, fear of public criticism by airport managers, fear of university officials for allowing a new and unproven activity on their campuses. The amount of ignorance about parachuting and free fall, even among those who are theoretically in the know, is appalling. In the last six months, for example, Air Force and Navy flight safety magazines printed contradicting information about the behavior of a body in free fall. The Navy safety magazine recognized the danger of the free fall spin, warned its pilots, and then gave incorrect information on how to pull out of a spin.

Without effective government control, we can expect parachuting to continue to exact these tolls. Therefore, we strongly endorse the basic Parachute Club of America program, as follows:

1. To request that Congress amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938.
2. To request that the CAA issue parachute instructor licenses.
3. To establish uniform safety regulations for the United States.
4. To request that the CAA license all parachutists.
5. To obtain designated areas for parachute training and competition.

These steps will spell the end of irresponsible parachuting, of madmen landing in cities, of incompetent and unqualified instructors leading students to their deaths in free fall, and the many other abuses which arise in the present anarchy.

The sport of parachuting and free fall, will then emerge—as it is in Europe—a test of skill and stamina, a challenge to space age sportsmen participating within the limits of sensible and enforceable regulations.

COVER—Dana Smith of the Yale Parachute Club shows excellent form as he makes his first parachute jump high above the Connecticut countryside. Barely visible curling up from his back pack is the static line which will release his chute within three seconds. The Yale Club is made up of students at Yale University in New Haven. The club was formed last fall by ex-Marine George Flinn. (*New York Sunday Mirror-King Features* photo by Joe Costa)

## Bay State Recognizes PCA Safety Regulations **PCA APPOINTS SAFETY OFFICERS FOR ALL ITS AFFILIATED CLUBS**

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts this February officially recognized the rules and regulations of the Parachute Club of America for sport parachuting within its borders.

The Bay State is the first in the country to take this action, but similar recognition of PCA rules is expected in the near future in Connecticut, Utah and Texas.

Jacques Istel, executive vice president of the club, who addressed the National Association of State Aviation Officials last October at Sun Valley, said upon learning of the move that he felt it was a very encouraging step forward in promoting strict safety requirements in the new sport.

"The only way in which parachuting in this country will be completely accepted as a sport rather than a daredevil fad," Istel said, "is through rigorous adherence to training and safety regulations. The PCA code is similar to European regulations and it is to the long run interest of all serious sport parachutists to see this code enforced. The PCA congratulates Massachusetts on its foresight in becoming the first state to officially recognize this code."

The PCA was informed of the move in letters from the Massachusetts Aeronautics Commission.

### Explorer Scouts Under 18 May Not Jump, PCA Rules

A request by a Brooklyn, New York, Explorer Scout Troop for permission to parachute four of its members, ages 15 and 16, was turned down by the Parachute Club of America's board of directors this March.

The request had been made by Mr. David R. Blossom, advisor of Explorer Scout Troop No. 1 in Brooklyn. Permission would have involved a waiver of a PCA rule which sets 18 as the minimum age for parachuting. The club's directors voted down the waiver 6 to 3.

The jump had been planned for April 19 in Connecticut. Though the Connecticut State Department of Aeronautics refused to endorse the project, it did not forbid the jumps.

The feeling of the directors in turning down the request seemed to have been that, though there was little chance of a mishap, it was questionable that the boys would have the emotional maturity to react quickly in case of an emergency; that the least accident might be disastrous in terms of the public attitude toward the PCA and sport parachuting, generally; and, because neither the state of Connecticut nor the National Council of Boy Scouts would endorse the project, the PCA would bear the full brunt of any possible charges of irresponsibility in permitting the youths to parachute.

Three of the boys were 15 and one 16. They were hand picked by Mr. Blossom and he had already acquired legal permission from the boys' parents for the jumps. Mr. Blossom is an active sport parachuting enthusiast. He is a Princeton graduate and a member of a New York law firm.

The Parachute Club of America named 32 Safety Officers this March in a move to standardize training and safety programs in its 22 affiliated organizations.

In a memorandum sent to all PCA affiliates, it was explained that "safety officers shall be considered as instructors until instructors' licenses are issued."

Recognizing the problem of many clubs in complying immediately with the PCA's recently drawn up basic safety regulations, the memorandum said, "It is believed that within one year, most of the administrative and technical problems (of the affiliated clubs) will be resolved and that general training procedures will be adopted on a nation-wide basis. For the interim period, the club will depend heavily upon individual safety officers."

Safety Officers appointed are as follows (temporary appointments are noted by a "T" following the name):

Jay Miller, Arizona Parachute Assn.; D. C. Sonnichsen, California Parachute Club; Dick Tompkins and Peter Haskell, Cambridge P.C.; John McGlossen, Cincinnati P.C.; Floyd Hobby, Cleveland P.C.; Nathaniel Pond and Dana Smith, Good Hill P.C.; Frank Falejczyk and Bob McDonnell, Jamestown P.C.; Thomas Kirtley, Louisville P.C.; George Mulcahy, Los Alamos P.C.; Walter R. Fair, McMinn Parachuting Assn.; Richard Smith, Middlebury P.C.; Paul Tindall and Jim Eaton (T), Nevada Sky Divers; Hugh Fairman (T), Princeton P.C.; Lyle Hoffman, Seattle Sky Divers; Graham Knox, University of Florida P.C.; William Cassin (T), University of Texas P.C.; Lawrence Brown, Utah P.C.; J. Lawrence Pond, Williams P.C.; and George Flinn, Yale P.C.

Safety Officers appointed in military sport clubs are: Maj. L. Conein, Capt. J. Kovach and Sgt. Byard, 77th Special Forces Parachute Club; Capt. Harry J. Padley (T), 82nd Airborne Sports Parachute Club; and Col. H. W. Kinnard (T), Lt. Martin Hoffman (T) and Lt. Eckols Shedden (T), 101st Airborne Sports Parachute Club. Safety Officers-at-Large are Allan G. Mainard (T) of Washington, D.C., and Wolfgang Lieschke of New York City.

The PCA emphasized the importance of these appointments with the statement that "the Parachute Club of America reposes full confidence in the integrity and competence of the Safety Officers. The future of the sport depends on their conduct."

### Deadline Nears for Tryout Applications

Written applications for the 1958 United States Parachute Team tryouts must be in to the PCA before April 25th. Club Secretary Lewis Sanborn said that no late applications will be accepted.

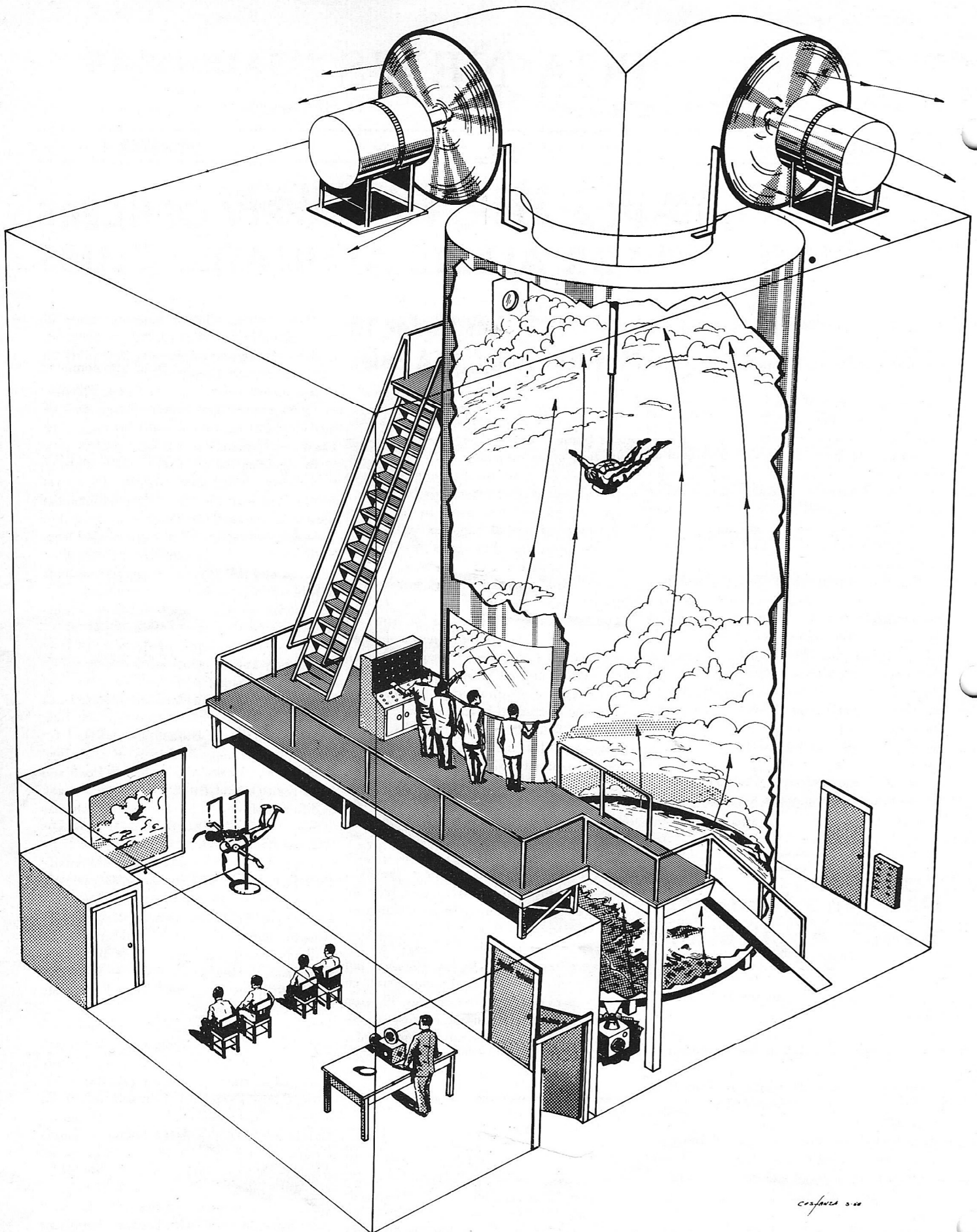
The tryouts are to be held from June 15th to 25th in Vancouver, British Columbia. Sanborn said many parachutists have reported verbally their intention to enter the tryouts, but he emphasized that written applications only will be considered and that there will be no exception to the April 25th deadline.

Fifty candidates will be chosen from the applicants. Those selected will be notified by May 10th. Room and board and a token travel allowance will be provided to the entrants.

Sanborn emphasized that clubs may enter

as many applicants as they wish and he urged that all qualified parachutists interested in trying out for the U.S. Team submit their applications immediately in accordance with the tryout rules as stated in the January-February issue of the PARACHUTIST. The team will compete in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, for the Fourth World Parachuting Championship, August 1 to 16.





Artist's conception of Sky Diving Simulator



The day may not be far off when you'll learn  
how to free fall, suspended from the ceiling of a

## SKY DIVING MACHINE

Your altimeter reads 20,000 feet as you push the starting button on your stopwatch. The sweep of air around your trunk and outstretched limbs grows faster and stronger. The ground rolls beneath you for a second and then steadies as you lock in the stable spread position, flat and steady on the sea of rushing air. The scene beneath is a miniature replica of the earth, but the terrain features grow gradually larger. You can make out a small wood, a lake, and a patch of clear ground which you recognize as your target.

"Start your glide" says a voice suddenly and clearly through your earphone. "Get going, your present position will put you in the lake."

You draw your arms back slightly. The terrain moves slowly toward your rear. You hold your glide, lined up on your landing field. You check your instruments. Sixty-five seconds have gone by. The slowly moving hand on your altimeter passes the 9,000 mark. Suddenly the ground is turning. "Pull your head up, arch your back, left arm forward," says the voice in your ear. You follow the instructions and the ground stops rotating. You draw both arms evenly and are back on your heading. The ground seems to be speeding towards you now. Your altimeter reads 3,500. When you glance again, it's 2,500. You count to two, look, reach, arch and pull the rip cord handle.

"Looked good," the voice says. "Right on your point." The mechanical arm from which you hang, suspended face-down in a wide belt, inches over to a platform, 30 feet above the ground. You unhook and let yourself down. You remove your goggles and helmet; your "parachutes" stay with the arm. You exit through a door and complete your trip to earth by walking down a narrow flight of stairs.

The day may not be far off when you will be able to "sky dive" for miles while actually remaining stationary, several feet off the ground. This will be possible in a "Sky Diving Simulator." The design for one is now on the drawing boards of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

The well-known aircraft company together with its subcontractor, Parachutes Incorporated, has been working on the simulator idea as part of a proposed sky diving training program for the Department of Defense. Curtiss-Wright's electronics division recently drew up a preliminary report on the program.

The proposed simulator is conceived of as employing the latest electronic, photographic and aerodynamic techniques in what is essentially a human wind tunnel. With a 15-year background in designing flight simulators, the company is confident that it can build a sky diving machine of "inestimable value" for familiarization and training in free fall techniques. In the words of the electronics division's report, the company's engineers believe that simulated sky diving, duplicating many of the characteristics and challenges of actual sky diving, can be effected as follows:

"By suspending the student in a vertical wind tunnel, with the wind moving at velocities substantially equivalent to free fall speeds, the student's body is subjected to the same forces as would be experienced in free fall. Visual cues and wind velocities proportional to body position will be provided to increase the degree of realism. The contemplated equipment will consist of the following major assemblies: training tank, instructors station and console, students equipment and instrumentation, air and wind effects equipment, projection equipment for visual presentation of ground and horizon, and computer."

The computer will be necessary to coordinate all the visual and aerodynamic effects in relation to the student's behavior. Every time the student alters his position, for instance, the wind speed will change to correspond to what would actually be a change in the descent rate. The report continues:

"The training tank will be erected in a fixed vertical position with the top and bottom covered by a flexible screen which will serve both as a projection surface for visual effects and as a safety device. The tank will consist of a cylinder approximately 15 feet in diameter and 40 feet in height. The student's jump area will be located about 30 feet from the bottom and will be a mock-up of the jump area of an actual craft. The inside will be lined with protective padding as a further safety precaution. Visual presentation with respect to horizon, time of day or night, type of terrain, etc., will be supplied by projections systems and will change as a function of altitude and attitude.

"The instructor's station will be located on the side of the training tank. A view window will be provided for monitoring student performance. The simulator control console will be located adjacent to the viewing window,

and will include instrumentation for establishing and evaluating specific problem exercises. The instructor will be provided with communication equipment for maintaining contact with the student."

The student will wear regular sky diving equipment, with tight fitting clothing, helmet, goggles, boots, etc., plus earphones for listening to his instructor. But his parachute packs will contain measuring devices instead of nylon.

"It appears that a wide belt connected to a support arm through a set of gimbals offers the most logical approach to suspending the student in the training tank. Instrumentation in the form of strain gages, servo motors, etc., will be positioned in the artificial chest and back packs to measure forces generated as a function of the change of body attitude. These force measurements will be translated into inputs for the computer whose outputs will control the recorders and visual presentation.

"The system for air and wind effects will consist of two aircraft engines with ducted variable pitch propellers. The ducts will be flexibly mounted on the high end of the training area. Wind effect changes will be accomplished by varying the pitch of the propeller blades in accordance with signals from the computer servo loop. A small motor and fan shall be ducted into the base of the training area which when combined with pitch changes of the propellers, will permit rapid changes in wind effects.

"Visual presentation will be utilized to provide realism for the student in the training tank. Slide projections for the terrain and horizon portion of the visual effects will be mounted so as to move in the "X" and "Y" coordinates as the student performs various maneuvers. As a part of the slide projector there will be a lens system which will cause the terrain presentation to start at a proper size and increase proportionately as the student approaches the ground. The inside of the training area will have cloud and sky painted on it so that a realistic composite visual effect will be seen by the student. A light source will be located in the upper portion of the trainer to represent the sun or moon for orientation purposes. A number of different terrain slides will be provided."

As an integral part of the company's proposed sky diving training program, the Sky Diving Simulator is primarily conceived of for

## Sky Diving Machine Continued

military use, emergency bailout training and tactical and clandestine operations. A course is outlined in which the student will learn basic stabilization, controlled turns and spins, position changes and glides. Group maneuvers—paired jumps and combat teams—are also mentioned. The simulator would also be used to test various sky diving techniques, equipment and training methods. On the basis of experience with simulators in other areas, the company expects that the use of a Sky Diving Simulator in teaching free fall techniques would be considerably cheaper and faster than real practice. The Department of Defense as yet has announced no decision on Curtiss-Wright's sky diving training program, so the future of the sky diving machine is still figuratively, if not literally, up in the air.

## FUNDS NEEDED FOR U. S. TEAM

The Parachute Club of America announced that there's still a long way to go before it can send a team to the Fourth World Championship this August, in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

All contributions toward the team's participation are tax deductible. Checks should be made out to the National Aeronautic Association—Parachute Fund and sent to the NAA at 1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C. It has been asked that all contributions be received before June 15th.

## Directors Approve By-Law Amendments

The PCA board of directors at a special meeting this March voted through by-law changes effecting the organizational structure of the national and local parachute organizations.

The changes had been drawn up at a January board meeting. The March meeting made them official. The directors also added a by-law which will make an official audit of the PCA's finances, mandatory with a financial report to be sent to all members each year.

The organizational change involved elimination of the National Parachute Jumpers Riggers chapter system for local groups. Instead, there will be system of affiliated clubs. To become affiliated, a club must have at least five active members, all PCA members. The club must agree to all PCA rules and all club members must remain PCA members in good standing.

## MIDWEST PARACHUTE SALES AND SERVICE

Novi, Michigan

### PARACHUTIST JUMP SETS SURPLUS—USED AND UNUSED

<b>Special</b> —unused red & white canopy nylon container, spiral pilot, nylon Q.F. shoulder release harness. Complete 24'-28' . . . . . \$150	<b>Complete unused free fall set \$75</b>
Red and white nylon canopies . . . . \$50 up	Training static set 24'-28'—\$125
White nylon twill canopies . . . . . \$25 up	Unused free fall 24'-28' back \$125
Jump harness T-7 paratrooper . . . \$10 up	Back chutes-jump harness \$75 up
Nylon harness Q.F. . . . . \$15 up	Chest chutes reserve . . . . \$40 up
	28' back type containers . . \$5 up
	24' chest type containers . . \$5 up

"All chutes CAA approved—Airworthy—Fresh packed—Licensed for Civilians"

**Satisfaction guaranteed**

**CAA Licensed Loft Spare Parts Overhauls Repairs**

**Danny Latchford, Manager**

**Phone: Fieldbrook 92105**

"Twenty-two Years Parachute Experience"

## NEW in 1958

### TWO COLOR CANOPIES CIRCULAR PATTERN

## THE SKY DIVER\*

#### CHAMPIONSHIP PERFORMANCE

Championship performance through use of the 28-foot open gore canopy of heavy-duty 1.6 ounce rip stop brightly colored nylon. This specially milled fabric has only one third the porosity of standard chutes. The low porosity forces a great amount of air through the open gore, giving the chute a forward speed of six to eight miles per hour. The chute can make a complete 360 degrees turn in three seconds and is steered by guide lines mounted on the rear risers.

#### DUAL PURPOSE PACK

The Dual Purpose Pack was specially designed for use from light aircraft. This pack can be rigged with either static line or rip cord. The low opening pull of the static line—eight pounds—insures no structural damage to light aircraft.

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**SPORT PARACHUTING  
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DELAWARE CUP PARACHUTING CHAMPIONSHIP

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OFFICIAL PROGRAM

sponsored by

The Wilmington Junior Chamber of Commerce

under the auspices of

The Parachute Club of America

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Saturday May 3

8 to 9 a.m.	Final registration. Final briefing of judges and field crew.
9 to 9:25	Final briefing of contestants and pilots--to be attended by CAA representative.
9:30 to 9:55	Warm up of aircraft. 12 contestants pass inspection point. First 6 contestants board aircraft.
10 to 12	First jump, Event 1. Total of 30 jumps.
12 to 2 p.m.	First jump, Event 2. Total of 20 jumps.
2 to 4	Demonstration jumps and practice for Sunday.

Sunday May 4

10 to 12 a.m.	Second jump, Event 1.
12 to 2 p.m.	Second jump, Event 2.
2:30	Awarding of prizes.
3:00	Demonstration and mass jump.

## WILMINGTON JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

### DELAWARE CUP CHAIRMEN

Director-in-charge.....	Dick Gorman
Publicity and Promotion.....	Jack Calhoun
Coordinator.....	Bill Gorman
Manpower.....	Hank Charlton
Housing.....	Tom Reed
Transportation.....	Jim Tomlinson
Crowd Control.....	Joe Palese & John Hanley
Parking.....	Frank Curro
Program.....	Jack Sarappo
Tickets.....	Bob Altemus
Concessions.....	Jocko Harrington
Treasurer.....	John Poplos
PCA Liaison.....	Bob Anderson
Scorekeeper.....	Bob Dayett
Facilities.....	Gene Carver
Maintenance.....	Jack Garrett

### WHAT IS THE JUNIOR CHAMBER? ITS PURPOSE?

The U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce is a corporation made up of some 3,500 community Junior Chambers of Commerce--state organizations in all 48 states, Hawaii, Alaska and the District of Columbia--and the individual members of all these units.

Junior Chamber members--Jaycees--are between the ages of 21 and 35. Their purpose in being Jaycees--and the purpose of local, state and national Junior Chambers--is to conduct and participate in activities which will benefit the community, state, nation and world--and through these activities to develop and further leadership ability.

Each year, the national corporation makes available to its member local and state units an average of 30 major activities, encouraging maximum participation in each. About one-quarter of these are specifically involved with leadership training or the growth, development and operation of the Junior Chamber and its members. The remainder are for the benefiting of the community.

There are nearly 300 of these young men "building a life instead of a living" in the Wilmington area.



## DESCRIPTION OF EVENTS AND SCORING METHODS

### EVENT 1 Precision landing jump from an altitude of 3,000 feet

Two jumps shall be made. Landing in the center of the circle counts 150 points. Every yard away from center reduces the score by one point. Each jump will be estimated separately.

The contestant must open his parachute no later than three seconds after clearing the plane. If the parachute opens later than three seconds, the jump will count as executed but the contestant will receive no points.

The maximum score for this event is 300 points.

### EVENT 2 Sky diving and precision landing jump from 7,000 feet

The parachutist will leave the aircraft at 7,000 feet and immediately stabilize face to earth, arms and legs spread. He will fall for at least 10 seconds on a heading indicated by an arrow on the ground. Starting on the tenth second and not later than the twelfth second the parachutist will execute a figure "8" terminating on heading of arrow (optional for extra points). The figure "8" must be completed in 7 seconds or less. The total time of the delayed fall will be 27 to 33 seconds. The parachutist must wait at least two seconds between end of figure "8" and beginning of any change of direction. The parachutist will then attempt to land as close as possible to the center of the cross.

100 points will be maximum for style on each jump (ability to maintain stability and heading). 50 points will be awarded for successful figure "8". Landing will be scored as in Event 1.

TEAM SCORES will be calculated from the total of the top two individual scores for each team. Teams may consist of two or three members.

## PARACHUTE CLUB OF AMERICA OFFICIALS

Chief Judge-- Joe Crane, president of the Parachute Club of America and president of the International Parachuting Commission of the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, governing body for world parachuting.

Contest Director--Jacques A. Istel, executive vice president of the PCA and captain of the 1956 U.S. Parachute Team which competed in Moscow, in the Third World Parachuting Championship.

Chief Safety Officer-- Lewis B. Sanborn, secretary-treasurer of the PCA and high scoring American in recent international parachute competitions.

Field Judge-- Colonel William T. Ryder, technical liaison officer in the Army's Office of Research and Development; leader of the original airborne test platoon, the first U.S. paratroopers.

## PRIZES AND AWARDS

### THE DELAWARE CUP

For the highest scoring individual. To be inaugurated at this competition, it will be a permanent trophy, awarded annually, with each year's winner's name inscribed.

### THE GAVIN GAVEL

First awarded last fall in behalf of Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin, recently retired Army Chief of Research and Development, this trophy will go to the highest scoring college team. Attached to the gavel are General Gavin's original wings, bearing four gold stars, each signifying a combat jump. Gavin commanded the 82nd Airborne Division during World War II.

### THE MASON MEMORIAL TROPHY

For the highest scoring team. It will be awarded for the first time at this competition, in honor of Fred T. Mason, the first American to participate in the world parachuting championship, in 1954. Sgt. Mason was killed in a glider crash in 1955.

## CONTESTANTS

Among regular clubs expected to participate in the Delaware Cup Parachuting Championship are: Lancaster County (Pa.) Parachute Club, Goodhill (Conn.) Parachute Club, Jamestown (N.Y.) Parachute Club, Cincinnati Parachute Assn. and Louisville Parachute Club.

College teams will include the Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Williams parachute clubs, with possible entries from Georgia Tech and Middlebury. The Cambridge Parachute Club (Harvard students) are current collegiate champions.

Military teams will come from the 101st and 82 Airborne Divisions and the 77th Special Forces Group. This contest is the first in which military teams will have participated. Authorization for Army personnel to parachute was granted only a few weeks ago. It had been previously restricted to strictly military and emergency procedures.

## SPORT PARACHUTING IN THE UNITED STATES

Contest Director Jacques Istel is generally credited with introducing the sport of parachuting to this country. He learned the techniques of body control in free fall from the French, in 1955, and trained and led an American team in 1956. The Cambridge Parachute Club, the first college team, was born last spring. From a handful a year ago, there are now 22 parachute clubs in the U.S. Tryouts for the second U.S. parachute team will be held this summer. Net proceeds from this meet will go toward financing its trip to the Fourth World Championship, in Czechoslovakia.



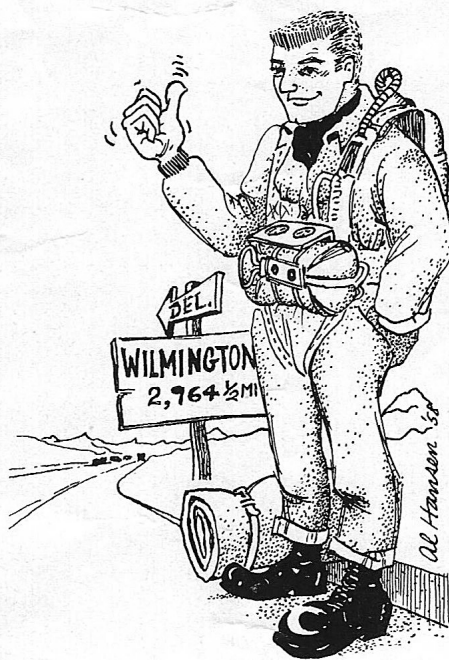
# THE DELAWARE CUP

The nation's second smallest state will be the site for the largest sport parachuting event ever to be held in the United States. The date is May 3 and 4. The location is New Castle County Airport, Wilmington, Delaware. The occasion is an official competition of all Parachute Club of America affiliated organizations within traveling distance. This includes college clubs and, the Pentagon permitting, Army sport parachuting teams.

The Delaware Cup Championship is to be sponsored by the Wilmington Junior Chamber of Commerce and supervised by the PCA. The PCA has asked that this report be considered an official invitation to all affiliated groups and has urged that all these planning to participate register with the PCA immediately. The entrance fee is \$5 a head per event. The public will be charged one dollar per person for admission. All proceeds will go to the National Aeronautic Association's Parachute Fund for training and transportation of the 1958 United States Parachuting Team, which will compete this August for the world championship in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

The Wilmington competition will consist of two events with, weather permitting, each jumper going through each event twice. Prizes will be awarded in several categories. The Delaware Cup, to be presented for the first time, will go to the highest scoring individual. (The governor of Delaware may make the presentation.) It will be a permanent trophy, with each year's winner's name inscribed. The top team will receive the Mason Memorial Trophy, also to be awarded for the first time. This trophy has been designed by the Parachute Club of America to commemorate Army Sgt. Fred T. Mason, the first American to participate in an international parachute competition, in 1954. Sergeant Mason was killed in a glider crash the following year. The Gavin Gavel, named for Lt. Gen. James M. Gavin and first presented in his behalf last fall, will go to the best college team. All jumps will count for individual as well as team awards. Teams will consist of a minimum of two and no more than three jumpers, with team scores to be based on the top two individual scores.

Event One will be the same as the first contest in the 1958 World Championship. (See the January-February issue of *Parachutist* for full description of, and scoring methods of Wilmington events.) A precision landing contest, the parachutist will exit at 3,000 feet. Immediate opening must be accomplished manually or by static line.



Event Two will be the same as one of the elimination contests in the U.S. Team tryouts (Jump 3, Phase 1). A sky diving contest, each jumper will be judged on style and accuracy, in a 27 to 33 second delay from 7,000 feet. Extra points will be awarded for executing a figure 8.

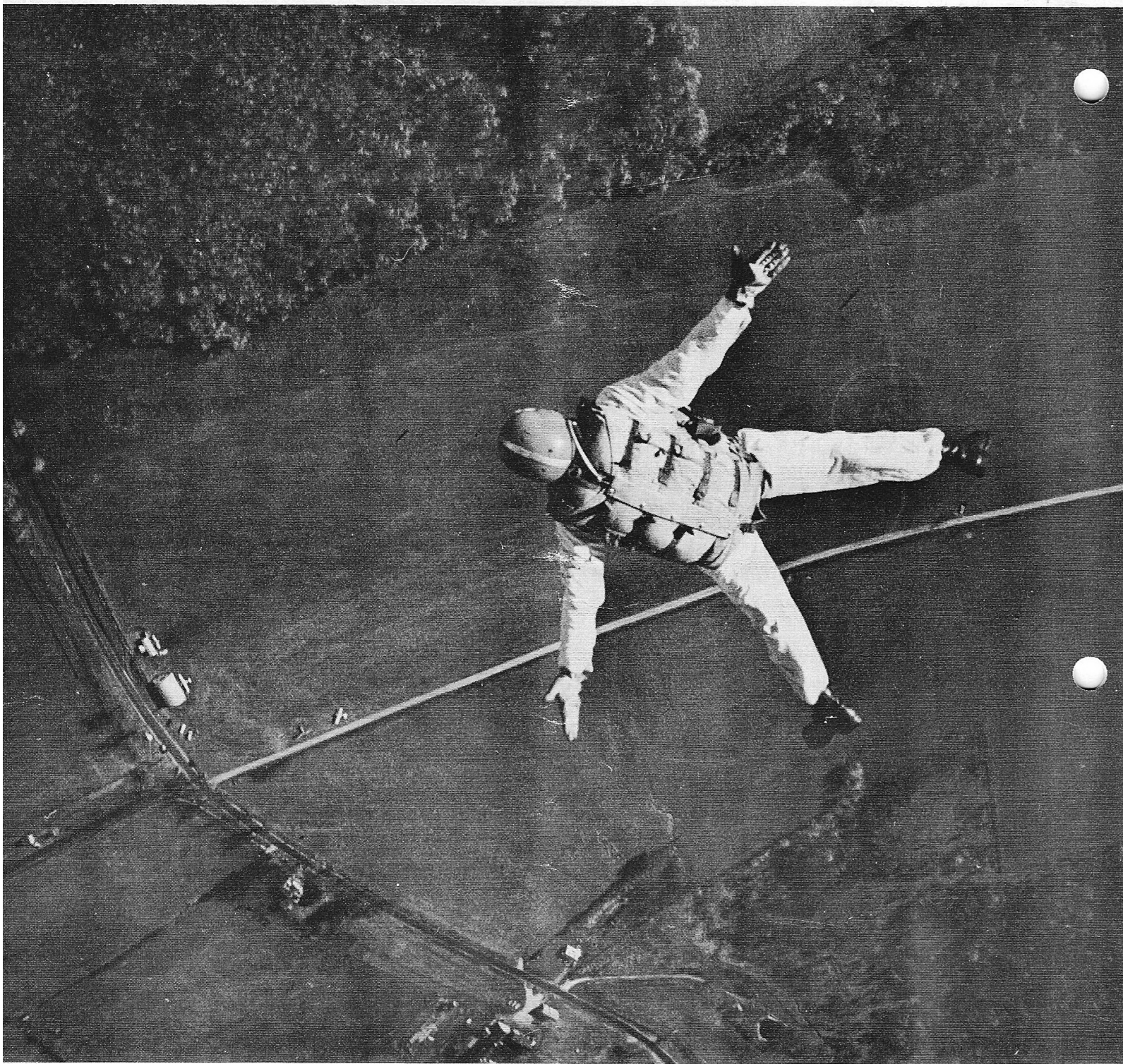
Teams or individuals may enter one or both contests. Separate prizes will be awarded for each event in order to encourage less proficient jumpers to participate. The PCA has said that events may be added or modified, depending on the time available and the number of parachutists entering. If this number is

very large, last minute entrants may be turned away, the club announced.

Among organizations expected to participate are the Lancaster County Parachute Club, Goodhill Parachute Club, Jamestown Parachute Club and, from the colleges, the Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Williams clubs. Other possible entries include the Cincinnati and Louisville parachute clubs and college teams from Georgia Tech and Middlebury. If the Army gives its now-forming teams the go ahead in time, teams may participate from the 82nd and 101st Airborne Divisions and the 77th Special Forces Group. There is also a possibility that a Canadian team will participate, in which case a percentage of gate proceeds will go to finance the Canadian team in the world championship.

Applications should be submitted to the PCA, Box 212, Mount Kisco, N.Y. Further information on the meet can be obtained from either the PCA or the Wilmington Junior Chamber of Commerce, 1112 King Street, Wilmington. Registration will close at 9 a.m. on May 3rd. The Wilmington Jaycees will provide overnight accommodations for at least 30 contestants. Early registrants will have first call on these and the PCA assumes no responsibility for the lack of facilities in case of an extra large turnout. Participants must take care of their own transportation costs. Things start rolling at 8 a.m. on the third.

(Editor's note: The Wilmington Jaycees plan a wide publicity buildup in the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington areas. Several dignitaries from the nation's capital are expected to be on hand. Assuming an enthusiastic turnout by parachutists, the Wilmington contest should represent a turning point in sport parachuting. The Delaware Cup Championship will set the precedent for multi-club contests with official titles at stake. Every person that believes in the future of sport parachuting in this country, and is within reasonable traveling distance of Wilmington, ought to make every effort to get there. The PCA emphasized that every parachutist, whether he competes or not, will receive a most cordial welcome.)



High above Sebastian L. Pond's airstrip at Woodbury, Conn., Dana Smith of the Yale Parachute Club greets the sky in spread eagle, controlled free fall position. Pond's airfield is a favorite gathering place for Eastern college jumpers, among them a son, Larry Pond, head of the Williams Parachute Club. Notice jump target below Smith's right leg.



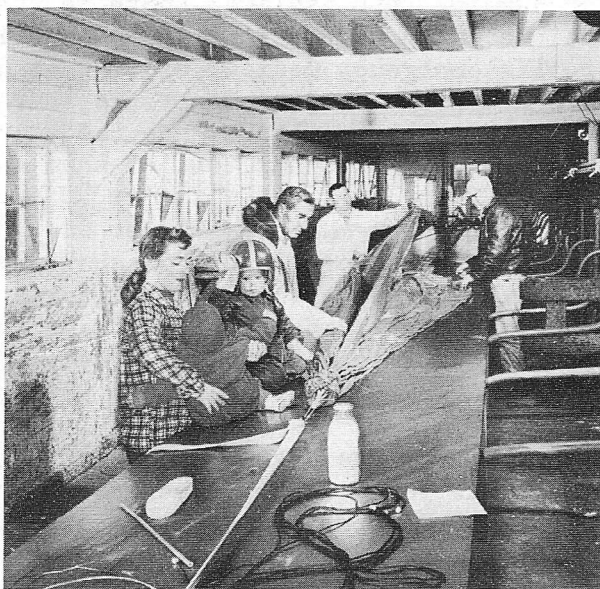
# THE PARACHUTING PONDS

New York Sunday Mirror Photographs by JOE COSTA

Third generation parachutist (potential) Gary Pond practices sky diving position from low altitude. The arms of his father, Nathen Pond are all the parachute he needs at this stage of the game. Nate is the oldest son of Sebastian Pond. His wife recently made her first jump.



Some of the Ponds get together for packing in the barn of Batch Pond (right). Mrs. Nathen Pond keeps her children under control while husband (background) shakes out wrinkles in his chute.



## PARACHUTIST NEWS LETTER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (SPECIAL BULLETIN)-- THE ARMY HAS OFFICIALLY OKAYED PARTICIPATION OF ARMY PERSONNEL IN SPORT PARACHUTING-- UNDER PARACHUTE CLUB OF AMERICA RULES. THE GO-AHEAD ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE IN APRIL BY GENERAL CHASE OF THE 18TH AIRBORNE CORPS. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT SOME 500 SOLDIERS HAVE ALREADY FORMED INTO SPORT PARACHUTING CLUBS AWAITING THE OFFICIAL OK. TEAMS FROM THE 101ST AND 82ND AIRBORNE DIVISIONS AND THE 77TH SPECIAL FORCES GROUP WILL NOW DEFINITELY TAKE PART IN THE DELAWARE CUP COMPETITION, MAY 3 AND 4, AT NEW CASTLE COUNTY AIRPORT, WILMINGTON.

AUSTIN, Texas-- The University of Texas has joined the ranks of college parachuting clubs. Seventeen first jumps have already been reported by the Lone Star students since the U of T Parachute Club was founded this January. A total of 46 jumps were successfully completed in the club's first month of existence.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska-- The Midnight Sun Sky Divers took an active part in the Fairbanks Winter Festival this March. The club is probably the only organization in the world which combines sport parachuting with para-rescue work. Affiliated with Civil Defense in Fairbanks, the club's members are on voluntary standby call for jumping into isolated spots in the wide snowy expanses of their country. They work in conjunction with bush pilots to provide emergency medical aid. Club president C. Brodie Harrell said recently that he expects to introduce sport parachuting to the University of Alaska. He has started recruiting with a hard core of three students, one of them an Eskimo.

LOS ALAMOS, New Mexico-- Winter was just another season for members of the Los Alamos Parachute Club. John C. Rowley, the club's newly appointed public information officer, reported that while northern jumpers were sitting out some of the ugliest winter months in a long time, their Los Alamos brethren managed to log 49 jumps and initiate 15 new potential sky divers.

PROVO, Utah-- The Utah Parachute Club, which got off the ground early this year, is reported going strong under the leadership of Lawrence R. Brown. Most of the club's members are students at Brigham Young University in Provo.



## PARACHUTIST NEWS LETTER

MT. JOY, Pennsylvania-- Raymond C. Swanger, injured this January in a parachute jump with his club, the Lancaster County Parachute Club, is reported recovering satisfactorily and is out of the hospital. He was hospitalized with three cracked vertebrae when he opened his emergency parachute at a very low altitude after trying to correct a malfunction of his main chute.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota-- A talk on "The Mechanics and Sport of Sky Diving" drew 175 people recently at the University of Minnesota. The speaker, Air Force Major Robert L. Oakley, of the Wright Air Development Center, Ohio, said that 22 students signed up after the talk as interested in starting a sport parachuting club.

TUCSON, Arizona-- Girl reporter Miss Donna Jenkins marvelled recently, in the pages of the Arizona Daily Star, at the fact that she had made a jump (her first) and was still in one piece. She parachuted at the invitation of the Arizona Parachute Assn. She closed her first-person article in the Tucson daily with the observation: "The best comment on the thrill of jumping for me is that my second jump will not be far away." Her application for membership in the Parachute Club of America was received shortly thereafter.

BOX 63, New York-- David Burnham resigned as editor of the Parachutist in March to join the Pat Munroe news service in Washington, D.C. He was presented a simulated gold wrist watch for his six months faithful service. The presentation was made at an editorial board meeting by co-editor Wade Greene, who has assumed full duties of directing the country's newest sport magazine. Burnham, who is 25 years old, was a paratrooper in the 82nd Airborne Division and was founder of the Cambridge Parachute Club, present collegiate champions and the country's first college parachuting club. He will continue as Washington correspondent for the Parachutist.

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### FEELING LEFT OUT of the PARACHUTIST?

If so, write PARACHUTIST, Editorial Office, Box 63, Murray Hill Station, New York 16, N. Y. For best results, send news, photographs and/or general information.

CLASSIFIED ADS as well as display ads are now being accepted for future issues of the PARACHUTIST. Write PARACHUTIST, Box 594, Mount Kisco, N. Y. for full particulars and rates.



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