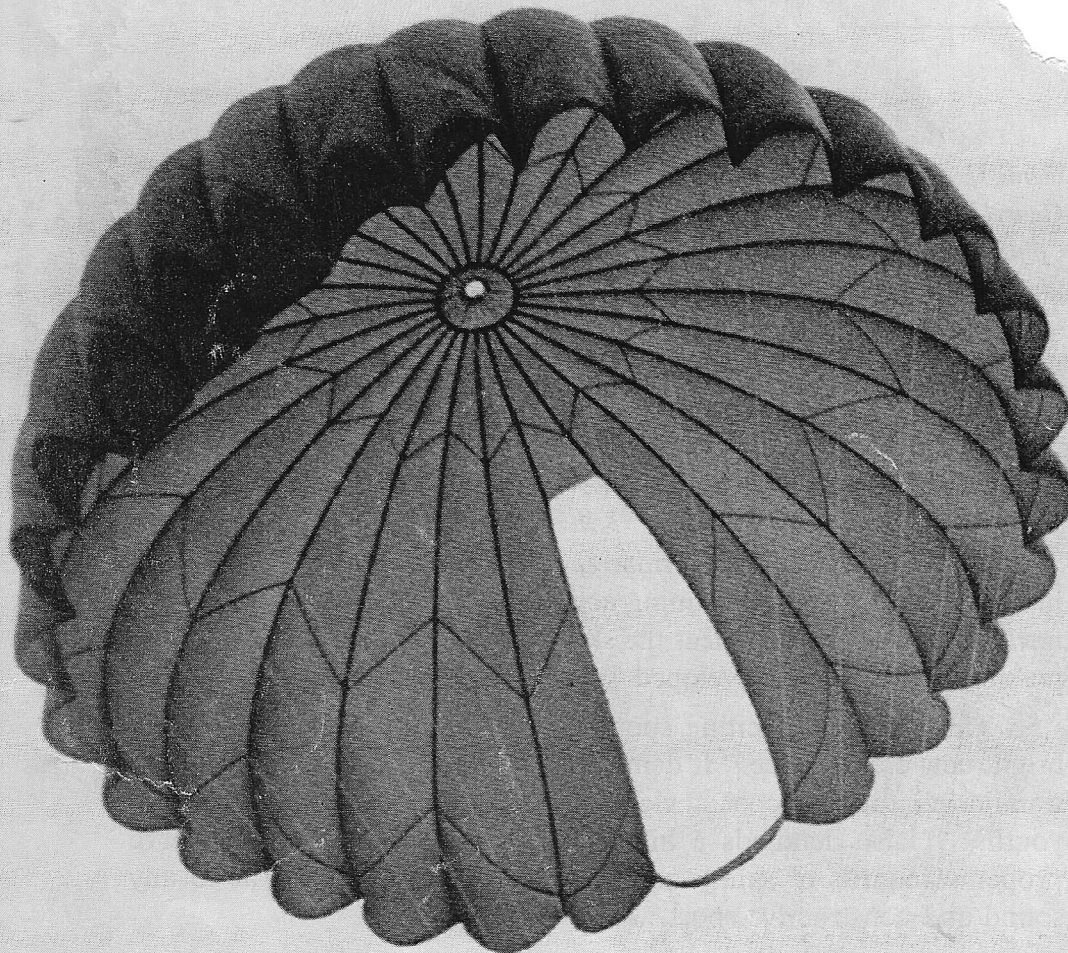


PARACHU

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER, 1957

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*A Message from
the Army's Chief of
Research and Development*

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LIEUTENANT GENERAL JAMES M. GAVIN, *Chief of Research and Development, U. S. Army*, recently wrote a letter to the Parachute Club of America. General Gavin's message was so inspiring that we felt it should be run here. Commanding the 82nd Airborne Division during World War II, Gavin has made four combat jumps and is known as "Mr. Airborne". He joined the PCA several months ago.

As an airborne officer who for years regarded the parachute as a means of professional, military transport, I am fascinated by the new character it has acquired as a sporting medium.

Some years ago in Germany, I organized Sunday staff "spot jumps" as a morale and training activity for our troopers. However, never did these efforts reflect the skills and techniques which are now possible in properly developed sport parachuting.

This new and exciting sport seems particularly attuned to our bright new era of space. It demands intellectual, physical and moral stamina characteristic of a vigorous and challenging generation of youth. It also demands a high sense of self discipline to observe proper standards of safety and well being that are integral to any sound and constructive sport.

Those of you who pursue sport parachuting today are pioneers in a very real sense. The future of that sport will be conditioned to a large degree by your efforts and your example.

JAMES M. GAVIN
Lieutenant General, GS
United States Army

COVER — Richard Smith, a 23 year old junior at Middlebury College, drifts earthward under the canopy of a new blank gore sport parachute during the Second Intercollegiate Parachuting Meet, September 26, at Woodbury, Conn. An ex-paratrooper and licensed pilot, Smith began jumping for sport this fall and is now in the process of organizing a parachuting club at his Vermont college. *(New York Times Photo)*

So you want to start a Parachute Club?

HERE'S HOW by JOE CRANE

How do you start a parachute club? There have been many inquiries recently and it is a difficult question to answer as there are many local variations. I have talked to a large number of active parachutists and here are some of the answers.

The first requirement for a formal parachute club is members. Get a group. To become affiliated with the Parachute Club of America, a club must have at least seven members, all of them individual members of the PCA. But there is no reason not to start out with fewer. If some of these have had earlier experience, either with the Army or on their own, it is best. Organize immediately. A charter, constitution and club officers can help get things done and also act as a nucleus for expansion. If there is a licensed pilot in your group, so much the better.



Joe Crane, President, Parachute Club of America

Once organized, approach local and state authorities if there is any doubt about rulings on parachuting activity. Show them that you are serious about the sport and that you have strict safety regulations and they will usually go along with you. It's also a good idea to keep local and state police informed of your activities. Several states which had prohibitions against parachuting have suspended them after being approached properly.

The next step in the formation of your club is to locate your jump field. A small non-commercial strip can usually be found that is interested in parachutists. Quite often you can rent your jump plane at this field. It is best if your take-off field and jump strip are the

same. Of course, you must have a grass field which is free of high tension wires and other nearby obstacles. Approach the field manager and work out the details.

On financing equipment, we've found that the method used by many airplane clubs works well. Every member puts up a given sum. New members should keep this figure up and if any old member must drop out he can be reimbursed from the new ones. Actual operating expenses as a general rule should be met on a day to day basis. If you put two or three jumpers in a plane these become quite reasonable.

After the club is organized, equipment procured and field located, it doesn't hurt to call the local newspaper. They are always interested. Talk with the reporter. Allow the photographer to get some shots. Impress them with the fact that you are not exhibitionists. Give them all the facts about your organization. The usual story will help the club with its community relations and probably increase your membership.

It is important that at least one member be trained in the latest sport parachuting techniques which he can teach to other members. If there is no such person around, the best thing to do is to have a club officer take training with an already established parachuting group.

For training purposes, the Parachute Club of America requires starting all beginners and ex-paratroopers on static line jumps. Paratroopers have had no experience with rip cords and a few serious accidents have happened where they have hurried into free fall.

The first few static line jumps are for familiarization. Then two or three should be made with the student using a dummy rip cord. Once the instructor is certain that his student has the knack of pulling his dummy rip cord, then it is safe to put him out on free fall. Long delays should not be attempted until the jumper has been trained to stabilize his body in fall. This rule is essential for two reasons. A tumbling body can tangle an opening parachute and a tumbling student can become confused and not pull anything.

Each parachutist should know how to pack his own chute. The Civil Aeronautics Administration has definitely stated that a licensed rigger is not required to pack parachutes "used for intentional jumps," but a jumper should be as expert as a rigger before he begins packing chutes for use.

I hope the above will enlighten many of the jumpers throughout the country in what to do to form a parachute club. If there are any questions, please write the PCA, PO Box 212, Mount Kisco, N. Y.



Middlebury's Richard Smith makes a near standing landing exactly 35 yards from the target cross (background).



*Nineteen young men, college students,
battle in the sky—A NEW SLANT ON*

HIGHER EDUCATION

A cold northeast wind angled across the field and the young parachutists shivered on the cloudy hilltop at Woodbury, Connecticut. The weather reports had been discouraging and as they spread out their packing and jumping equipment in the gray light of early morning, they pretended there were no 20 to 25 miles per hour wind predictions.

At nine o'clock, the wind meter read a gusty 10 m.p.h. The clouds hung high in the sky; the ceiling was over 5,000 feet. George Flinn, 25 year old captain of the Yale team, checked the equipment of his two other team members and then climbed aboard the first of the two jump planes, a Cessna 170. He was followed by Yale senior Peter Carleton and junior Tom Sweeney. As the 170 took off, roaring over the gathering crowd of spectators, Princeton seniors Hugh Fairman and Mike Jones boarded the second plane, a Cessna 182.

The meet was on. Sponsored by the Parachute Club of America, it was the second intercollegiate parachuting meet to be held in this country. Nineteen jumpers from 11 colleges had gathered this day, the last Saturday in October, to compete in the sky. The site was Goodhill Farm, a private airfield in Woodbury.

Among the contestants were such old timers in this new college sport as the Harvard team—who began eight months ago. Others included a two man Georgia Tech team who arrived shortly after the first event had begun on a direct 1000-mile flight from their Atlanta campus. The most photographed college jumper at the meet was beard-sporting John Allen, Trinity '58, an exchange student from England. An ex-British paratrooper, he made his first jump in 1952 from a balloon hanging 800 feet in the sky. Later jumps included ones over Cyprus and the Suez Canal. His first free fall, made last summer in Alaska, was with the Midnight Sun Skydivers. A few of the collegians had more than 50 jumps to their credit, but nearly half were still in the static line stage—ex-paratroopers learning the new sky diving techniques and just plain beginners with only a couple of jumps under their seat belts.

All the collegians took part in the first event, a spot jump from 2,300 feet. Here they jumped and pulled or went out on a static line. The advanced students went on to the second event, a 10-second sky dive from 3,200 feet, with scoring for style of fall and accuracy.

Experience proved to have been the best teacher.



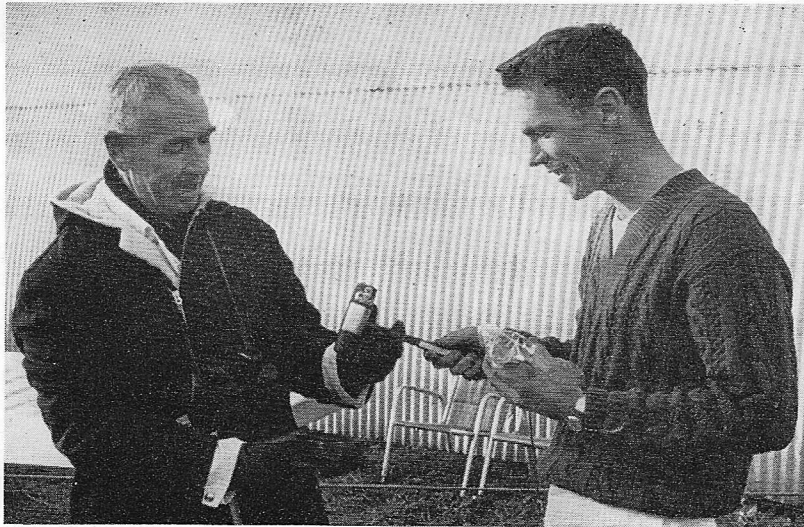
Stewart Rose of Amherst registers at the check point.



Ready for take-off are Chuck Hillard and Steve Snyder of Georgia Tech.



Tomkins of Harvard and Flinn of Yale (right) pack chute.



Col. Ryder sees Harvard's Haskell close meet with Gavel.

Two veterans of last April's intercollegiate meet, Harvard's Peter Haskell and Dick Tomkins, pulled down individual honors and the team prize for their club. The Williams team, led by Larry Pond, son of meet host Sebastian L. Pond, took second place in the spot jumping contest. Harvard captain Haskell made the best landing of the day, touching down eight yards from the center of the canvas cross laid out on Mr. Pond's airfield. His teammate, Dick Tomkins, won the sky diving contest with full score for style of fall and a 13 yards-from-center landing.

Landing accuracy was scored 200 points with 2 points deducted for each yard off center. Team scores were taken from the first event, in which the two top jumps of the five college teams were totalled. All nine jumpers who took part in the sky diving event received the full 100 points for being able to maintain the stable horizontal position while free falling.

In between jumps, the collegians packed their parachutes on the ground cloths laid out on the floor of Mr. Pond's hangar. Jim Perry of the Lancaster County (Pennsylvania) Parachute Club helped the boys keep up with the constant demand on their limited parachuting equipment, which was fortunately supplemented by four

new blank gores recently purchased and loaned for the occasion by the Army.

Another Army contribution was one of the highlights of the meet. This was a trophy given by Lieutenant General James M. Gavin, "Mr. Airborne" of World War II and a recent addition to the lists of the Parachute Club of America. General Gavin, who is currently chief of Army research and development, was unable to attend but the award was presented in his behalf by Colonel William T. Ryder, his assistant and an old time paratrooper himself. (See *Old Jumper, New Tricks* in this issue.) The trophy was a wooden mallet in a glass case. Attached to the mallet are General Gavin's original wings, bearing four gold stars, each signifying a combat jump.

Colonel Ryder who was one of the originators of the paratrooper's "Propblast" cocktail, a stiff initiation drink for airborne officers after they have made their first jump, explained in awarding the trophy to the Harvard team that the Gavin Gavel was designed for use in opening and closing each intercollegiate parachuting contest and will be handed from one year's winner to the next at the end of each such event. (Continued)

BAD DAY AT TIVAT



Allen of Trinity and Tomkins (right) inspect pilot chute.

The shifty breeze made spotting difficult, but the college parachutists, many of them aided by the new blank gore parachute, proved that they could—or were beginning to know how to—master the wind. It was ideal blank gore parachute weather. The chute's built-in momentum of eight miles per hour was nearly the same speed as the wind. After the brilliant blue and red canopies of the sport parachutes opened in the sky, the jumpers were able to double their horizontal drift by facing with the wind or they could bring their sideways movement to a standstill and fall straight by facing into the wind.

Joe Crane, president of the Parachute Club of America, presented the individual award cups to Haskell and Tomkins. As night began to fall on the cold Woodbury hilltop, the log was closed on 28 college jumps for the day and victor Peter Haskell rapped the Gavin Gavel, calling the Second Intercollegiate Parachuting Meet to a close.

COLLEGE SCORE BOARD

Individual Scores Event One			Team Scores	
Peter Haskell	Harvard	184	Harvard	326
Stewart Rose	Amherst	172	Williams	226
Larry Pond	Williams	152	Princeton	154
Richard Tomkins	Harvard	142	Yale	84
Dadi Vakharia	Harvard	140	Georgia Tech	82
Richard Smith	Middlebury	130		
George Flinn	Yale	84		
Stephen Snyder	Georgia Tech	82		
Hugh Fairman	Princeton	80	Event Two	
Tony Harwold	Williams	74	Tomkins	274
Michael Jones	Princeton	74	Rose	244
Norman McKinley	Columbia	66	Hillard	214
David Helprin	Williams	61	Pond	206
John Allen	Trinity	0	Flinn	180
Kenneth Bleeker	Hartwick	0	Haskell	100
Peter Carleton	Yale	0	McKinley	100
Jay Emery	Dartmouth	0	Snyder	100
Charles Hillard	Georgia Tech	0		
Thomas Sweeney	Yale	0		

Fifty-one parachutists, male and female, went to the Adriatic sea port of Tivat, Yugoslavia, this summer for the first running of the Adriatic Cup individual parachuting championship. Two Russians, J. Peklin and M. Dmitrov, walked away with first and third place honors. D. Damjanovic of the host country kept the second prize at home. Ten countries were represented, including a five-man United States contingent.

The championship was made up of four events—disciplines, in international parlance—each filling a day's activities between August 20th and 23rd. Four Eastern European countries provided the top three winners in each event, with Russians and Bulgarians predominating in individual honors.

American jumpers fared poorly. This country's high scorer, Lew Sanborn, stood 17th in the final tabulation. Other American jumpers placed as follows: Jacques Istel, 27th; Darrell C. Sonnichsen, president of the Parachute Club of California, 35th; Darrell Branstetter of the Southern Skydivers, 36th; and Charles Swain of North Carolina, 37th. Part of the trouble was accounted for by the fact that Swain and Sonnichsen only participated in half of the events—Swain piloted for two events and Sonnichsen was sick during one and skipped the last, a water jump, because he couldn't swim—but there was no mitigating the final results: American jumpers have a long way to go by international parachuting standards.

Scores were based on the average of two jumps in each event with the exception of the last in which each contestant jumped only once. The events were as follows: Event 1, spot jump from 600 meters; Event 2, 12 second delay and spot jump from 1,000 meters; Event 3, 20 second delay from 1,500 meters; Event 4, water jump from 500 meters. (Scoring was based on the time it took the jumper to reach the target buoy after hitting the water.)

The best single performance by an American was made by Sanborn in the third event. On his second jump, he received full score for style and timing (7½ points were subtracted for each tenth of a second off the required 20-second parachute opening) and he landed 6.3 meters, or approximately 21 feet, from the target center. His was the second best jump in the event. Scoring 437.40 out of a possible 450 for the jump, Sanborn came close behind K. Zodenicarov of Bulgaria, who earned 438.66 points on one jump.

Judges for the meet were Joe Crane, president of the International Parachuting Commission, C. Zhernik of the USSR and C. Gorjup of Yugoslavia. The American contestants said the atmosphere was very friendly and they asked that the Yugoslav Aeronautical Union, the host organization, be thanked for their cordial treatment of all contestants.

Americans Edge Out Canadians at Woodbury

It had been a long haul for both teams. The Canadians motored down from Kingston and St. Catharines. The American team members travelled almost as far, coming from Jamestown and Buffalo, New York. But the wear of many hours on the road was hidden under their high spirits as they unpacked their equipment for the parachute meet.

The Canadian-American meet, held on October 26th in Woodbury, Connecticut, was scheduled to begin immediately after the college jumpers had finished their competition, but a late start made it necessary to dovetail the two competitions.

Ignoring the cold wind which swept over their ungloved hands, the Canadians began laying out their equipment. "This isn't cold; we jump all winter in Canada. Snow landings are nice and soft." Speaking was Ernst Mueller, head of the Kingston branch of the Parachute Club of Canada and one-time paratrooper in Germany's rugged Fourth Airborne Division.

He went on to explain that they did things a bit differently north of the border. "Take your spotting. You throw out the streamer directly over the target and gauge your wind from where it lands. We don't do that. Instead, we estimate the wind and toss out the streamer so it will come in on the target."

Frank Falejczyk of the Jamestown Parachute Club, captain of the United States team, stood nearby as the Canadians arranged their equipment. "We're going to have to be sharp to beat these boys," he said. His estimate was correct. Final score for the meet, shortened to one event because of darkness, was 406 to 402 in favor of the Americans.

Each team had five members. The event run was a jump-and-pull, two members of each team going out at 3300 feet, the remaining three on each side jumping at 2300. High scorer for the event was Canadian Doug Draker who landed 11 yards from ground zero. With two points subtracted for each yard off center from a maximum of 200, Draker ended up with 178 points. Falejczyk was second with a 19 yard landing.

Most of the members of both teams spent Saturday night at Woodbury, but a snow storm the following day made it clear that there'd be no more jumping that weekend. They reluctantly loaded their gear into their cars and started out on their long trips northward.



Canadian Parachute Club registers its five man team.

UNITED STATES—CANADA SCORES

UNITED STATES

Frank Falejczyk	Jamestown	162
Robert McDonald	Jamestown	124
Wolfgang Lieschke	New York	96
Brad Barter	Buffalo	24
George Murphy	Buffalo	0
	TOTAL	406

CANADA

Doug Draker	St. Catharines	178
Floyd Martineau	St. Catharines	136
Herb Haeschle	Kingston	64
Ernst Mueller	Kingston	24
Tom Sullivan	Kingston	0
	TOTAL	402

Crane presents US team captain Falejczyk with trophy.





OLD JUMPER, NEW TRICKS

America's first Paratrooper, leader of the Army's original airborne test platoon, donned white coveralls one brisk afternoon last month. For more than an hour he listened to instructions on how to stabilize his body in free fall and how to use the new blank gore sport parachute. He then went aloft and tried them out.

Seventeen years ago, on the eve of World War II, this new student of sky diving was the instructor. A young lieutenant then, four years out of West Point, his students were a group of 48 carefully selected enlisted men and another young lieutenant, James Bassett. This group paved the way for the divisions of paratroopers who were later to jump into embattled drop zones in Europe and the Pacific.

In August of 1940, 1st Lieut. William T. Ryder led his platoon out the doorway of a C-47 flying 1500 feet above Fort Benning, Georgia. It was the first Army paratrooper jump in the United States.

Still interested in parachuting, Colonel Ryder visited Woodbury this October to get a first-hand look at the latest equipment and techniques of sport parachuting. Recalling the difficulties facing early Army troopers, Colonel Ryder had been sceptical that parachuting could be taught on a sport basis.

"I went to Woodbury," the colonel said, "to jump the equipment and observe the old hands and beginners perform. I was very impressed. I came away with more conviction and enthusiasm than I carried there with me."

For his first sky diving lesson, Ryder, who is technical liaison officer in the Army's Office of Research and Development, jumped from a Cessna 182. Pushing himself away from the wing strut, Colonel Ryder arched his back and stretched his arms and legs. He said he was able to stabilize for the brief fall before his student static line opened his parachute. He drifted slowly down, manipulating the directional pulls of his blank gore canopy. After he landed, less than 50

Captain Ryder poses before jump with Army's first parachute battalion, October, 1940. (Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps)



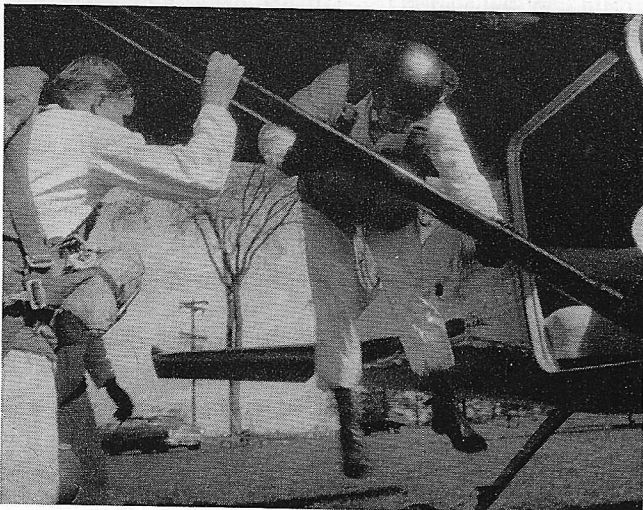
yards from the target, he watched other jumpers sky dive, including his instructors, Jacques Istel and Lew Sanborn.

Although this was his "novice" sport jump, his extensive professional jump record includes a wide variety, among them several free falls, jumps from British balloons and bombers, one from a sail plane and a night combat jump in the airborne invasion of Sicily.

In July, 1940, Ryder volunteered for the test platoon which was being organized to try out troop parachuting methods which German airborne attacks had proved so effective. With only a book knowledge of parachuting, he was given the command of this group. He set up a training program with the help of a warrant officer and two sergeants who had had some jumping and rigging experience. Many of his methods are still used today.

The present reputation of the Airborne as the Army's shock troops owes much to Colonel Ryder's early training methods. Among these was a device to teach slipping techniques. To a large wheel suspended horizontally in the air were attached four suspension lines and a harness in which he and his men would repeatedly spend long minutes of "suspended agony." Sometimes they would do nothing except practice jumping from heights up to ten feet. The real conditioners were the 250 foot towers. The prospective trooper was hoisted up in a face-down position. Halfway from the top of the tower he would suddenly be dropped for close to 50 feet with nothing but a cable to arrest his fall, high above the uprushing ground.

His methods were successful if stern. Ryder was placed in command of the Parachute School at Fort Benning and later served as parachute officer on the staff of the Airborne Command at Fort Bragg until 1943. He then went overseas as liaison officer with the 52nd Troop Carrier Wing. When this wing carried the 82nd Airborne Division to Sicily, Ryder jumped



Colonel Ryder practices sky diving exit, pushing away on wing strut under critical gaze of instructor Lew Sanborn.

from the same plane as his present boss, Lieutenant General James M. Gavin, then a regimental commander.

After returning to the states, he went to the Pacific in 1944 as airborne officer on General MacArthur's staff. There he wrote 11 airborne operations. He stayed in the Far East following the war and returned only two years ago to study at the National War College in Washington before assuming his present position. Now stationed at the Pentagon, where a number of airborne officers are showing interest in the new sport of parachuting, Colonel Ryder has frequently expressed his enthusiasm for sky diving.

"I strongly believe that it is the coming sport of space for the age of space," says America's first paratrooper.

FATAL CRASH

Two members of the Seattle (Washington) Sky Divers were killed in an airplane accident this summer. John R. Brooks and Thomas D. Smothers crashed while trying to land their four-place plane in the fog at an airport near Seattle. It was very early morning and it was said that pilot Smothers and Brooks were flying to pick up parachutes. Several weeks before the accident, Brooks, Lyle Hoffman and Don Stone made a three man jump from 10,000 feet at Paine Air Force Base. Each jumper carried a powder pack, one red, one white and one blue. The interlacing colors in the sky were described as looking like "three jets." Brooks had made 39 jumps before his death.

ACCIDENT CORNER

The Facts: Marshall R. Sherrill Jr., a 21-year-old senior majoring in aeronautical engineering at Purdue University, was killed in parachute jump on October 10th. Newspaper reports stated that Sherrill's death resulted "when his parachute failed to open."

The Findings: According to the Civil Aeronautics office which investigated the fatality, Sherrill, who held a commercial pilot's license and was a member of a student flying club, was said to have had little prior parachuting experience. His jump was made from 1,800 feet, well below the minimum altitude set by the Parachute Club of America. His jump was a free fall, although he had no known training in free fall techniques. Witnesses reported that Sherrill's emergency parachute opened just before he hit the ground, but too late to check his fall. According to an unofficial report, there was no deficiency found in the main chute or pack, although part of Sherrill's outfit appeared to be torn away where he tried to open it. There was little doubt that if Sherrill's jump altitude had been higher, his emergency parachute would have saved him.

WHAT'S UP?

Electrabatics

Professional sky diver George Stone of East Lake, Ohio, recently made what he believes to be the first free falling broadcast. In three demonstration jumps during activities marking the 501st Airborne Infantry's Activation Day celebration, October 2, Stone jumped from 10,000 feet with a 60-pound radio-telephone strapped to his body. From the doorway of the jump plane, a Cessna 140A, Stone described the field at Fort Campbell, Kentucky. He then transmitted an explanation of his jump. Upon leaving the plane, Stone gave the settings on his stopwatch and altimeter. He spent the rest of his sky dive singing a high spirited rendition of "The Man on the Flying Trapeze." On top of all this, aerial broadcaster Stone was able, on his third jump, to land ten feet from the target cross.



High altitude landing

Members of the Los Alamos (New Mexico) Parachute Club have a 6,000 foot edge for loosely measured altitude records. That's the elevation of their Espanola, N. M., drop zone, 20 miles from Los Alamos. Club president George R. Mulcahy Jr. reports that when the club started using the site this summer, there had been some question about the thin air—whether it would make the descent rate dangerously high. Test jumps showed that it didn't and Mulcahy says that the drop zone is ideal except for a few scattered cacti. The club has grown from three to 17 members with a waiting list so long that it doubts that it can get the applicants jumped by the end of the year. The Los Alamos Club will get together with the Arizona Parachutist Association on November 30th for an interclub meet in Tucson, Arizona.

In the swim, again

Joe Crane swore off parachuting after his 688th jump. That was when he broke his ankle for the second time on the first day of the National Air Races, September 3, 1937. He contented himself with rigging, writing and arithmetic as president of the National Parachute Jumpers Riggers (the same position in the newly named Parachute Club of America) and more recently as president of the International Parachuting Commission. But you can't keep a good jumper down, so up he went again this summer, almost 20 years later to the day. Joe made his 689th jump into the Adriatic Sea while accompanying the American contingent to the parachuting meet this August at Tivat, Yugoslavia. He borrowed a parachute—the first nylon canopy of his lengthy career—and did a jump and pull from 500 meters. He says he spent most of the trip down climbing out of the harness to be sure he was clear of it when he hit the drink. The story goes that some observers became curious after Joe had been thrashing around in the water for a while instead of swimming toward a nearby raft. They sent out a launch and as they pulled Joe aboard he commented calmly, "Sorry, never learned to swim." He'll jump again if the occasion arises, but, says nonswimmer Crane, he'll limit himself to water jumps for his ankle's sake. Commenting on his 689th jump, Joe says, "Just the same as always, just go up and jump."

MISS PEGGY MITTENDORF unbuckles after her first parachute jump, September 13th, at Mission Valley Farms, Tucson, Arizona. Her suspension lines lead to a standard flat circular canopy which was static line deployed. The 19-year-old University of Cincinnati co-ed is a member of the Arizona Parachute Association. Her mother is scheduled to jump with her during the Christmas holidays.



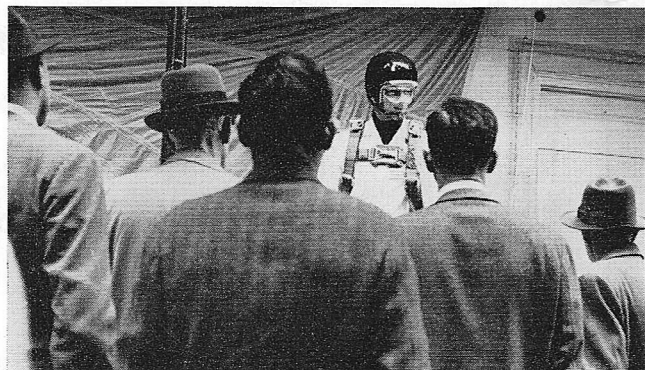
"THE GREATEST SPORTING GOODS STORE IN THE WORLD," Abercrombie and Fitch, went parachuting last month. For a full week one of their display windows in New York City carried the life-sized figure of a parachutist, surrounded by his equipment. Featured in the window was a bright red blank gore parachute, deployment sleeve and other sport jumping gear. As one A&F executive said, "It drew such a terrific mob that I couldn't get near it myself."

Now hear this

According to a recent decision handed down by the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy Department, sailors and marines may jump with recognized sport clubs and be considered in line of duty status in case of injury provided there is no wanton disregard of training or safety regulations.

Frenchman with a record

Jean Coupe, a French Army paratrooper, was surprised by the reaction he received after setting a new free fall record recently—22,965 feet in 143 seconds. French parachutists heaped lavish praise on him, but the following day the army dished out an eight-day sentence in the guard house. Trooper Coupe had broken a rule which forbids paratroopers to jump from heights over 9842 feet without oxygen equipment.



Honorary paratroopers

Jacques Istel and Lew Sanborn, two of the nation's top sport jumpers, were made honorary members of the 101st Airborne Division this September by division commander, Maj. Gen. T. L. Sherburne, in conjunction with the division's first reorganization anniversary.

A boost for sky diving

The annual meeting of the Airborne Association this October saw the organization of present and past Army paratroopers pass the following resolution: "That the Association petition the Department of Army to authorize sky diving as a recognized competitive sport for qualified parachutists of the United States Armed Services." It is reported that the Association is now busy drawing up a set of possible rules to govern the military's participation in sport parachuting.

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