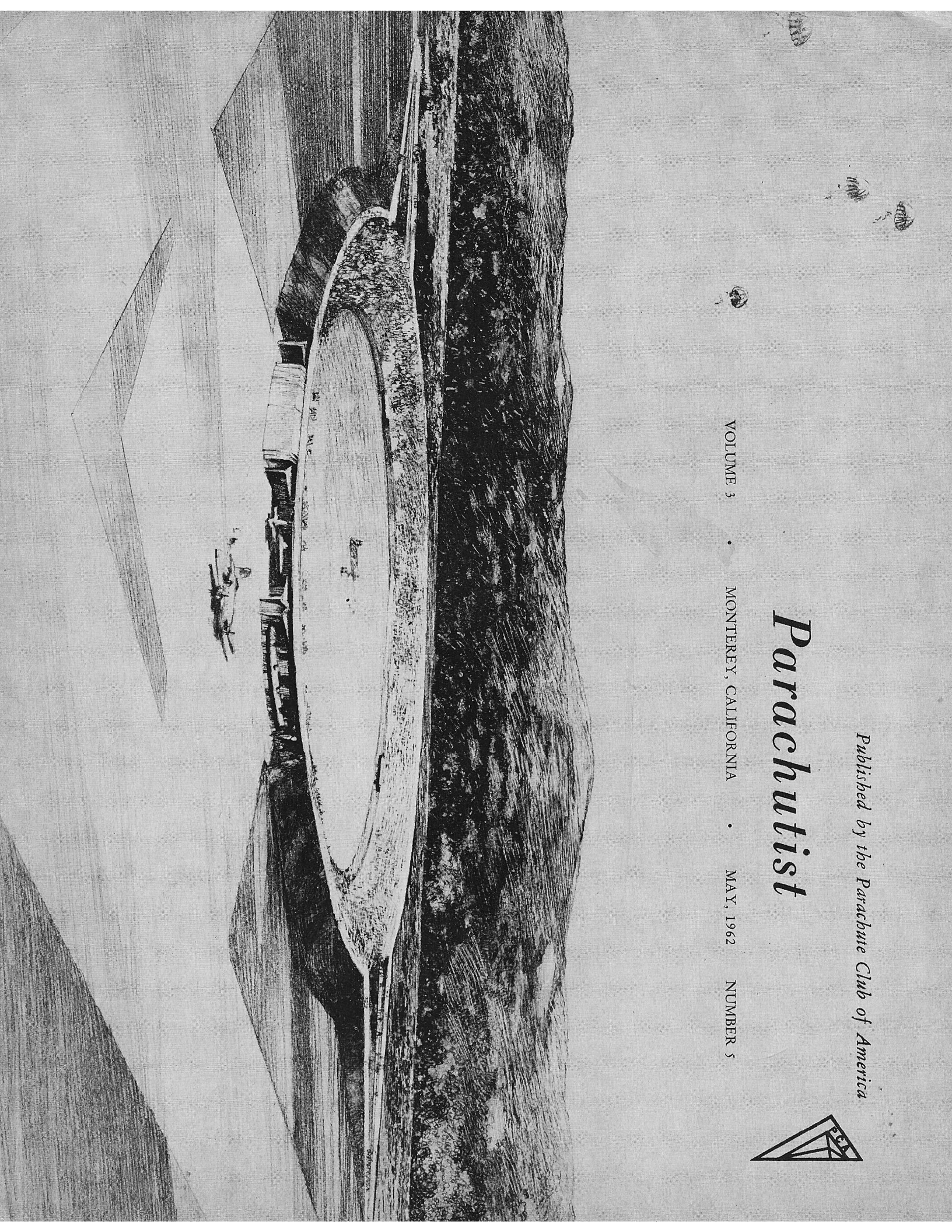
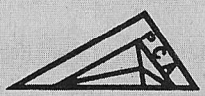


*Published by the Parachute Club of America*

# Parachutist

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DEAR MEMBER:

This month we have reproduced the brochure which was created to promote the interest and backing necessary to conduct the 1962 6th World Parachuting Championships for which the USA is host country.

It is an excellent insight into what has transpired thus far and also what remains to be done in the future. Anyone becoming involved in sport parachuting competition could use this outline to their advantage both in organization and planning.

The brochure is historically significant and will serve as a souvenir of this occasion for many years.

Sincerely,

PARACHUTE CLUB OF AMERICA

MASTER PLAN  
SIXTH WORLD PARACHUTING CHAMPIONSHIP  
ORANGE MASSACHUSETTS USA AUGUST 1962

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## MASTER PLAN

This Master Plan covers the facilities, the program, the organization and the economics of the Championship.

### FACILITIES

The physical provisions necessary for the World Championship are the basis parachuting facilities for the competition and spectators and the housing and dining facilities for the contestants and staff.

After detailed studies of the facilities required, we propose:

An integrated Sport Parachuting Center which combines economically and efficiently both excellent spectator accommodations and outstanding contestant facilities.

An inexpensive solution to the contestant and staff living requirements through the ingenious use of an existing multi-million dollar educational facility, the Ralph C. Mahar Regional School. These attractive and comfortable contestant and staff accommodations are within walking distance of the Center.

Thus, no superfluous permanent or semi-permanent construction is contemplated for this temporary event.

### PROGRAM

A well-rounded program covering both the formal competitive events and spectacular special events with great public appeal spans the entire month of August. The tables of organization and equipment which implement this complex event are included.

### BUDGET

Included are an economic analysis of cost and potential income which is outlined within the over-all budget.

### TIMETABLE

The successful execution of the plan requires rigid adherence to the timetable which covers the sequence of projects leading to and including the Championship.

## ORGANIZATION

The visiting delegations will number 300, speaking ten languages. Provision must be made for official guests and V.I.P.'s from 20 nations. Press accommodations must cover various international wire services.

All programming must be done in several languages. The hospital will need medical interpreters. The cooks must prepare special diets. Foreign pilots must be checked out on American aircraft.

The judging of the style events, for example, requires 21 specialists and several thousand dollars of special equipment. Scoring must be nearly instantaneous to keep audience attention, even though the points are awarded on the basis of such formula as  $P = 200 - 3.6D + 1.6D^2/100$  in which P stands for point score and D for distance from the target.

The physical facilities outlined by this Master Plan are coordinated and efficient. Even with these unique facilities, however, the scope of the over-all organization is extremely complex.

All these and a myriad other details must be planned, organized and funded well in advance. The following organization charts illustrate the organization plan evolved by the Commission.

ORGANIZATION

AUDIT  
LEGAL  
INSURANCE

CHAIRMAN  
EXEC. DIRECTOR

STATE LIAISON  
FEDERAL LIAISON

ADMINISTRATION  
Steno Pool  
Interpreter Pool  
Bookkeeping  
Purchasing  
Equipment Acct.  
Claims  
Mail  
Messengers  
Mimeo Sect.

COMPETITION  
DIRECTOR

PUBLICITY  
DIRECTOR

GENERAL SERVICES  
DIRECTOR

JUDGING  
Judges  
Assistants  
Scoring  
Statistics  
Verification

COMPETITION  
SERVICES  
Aircraft  
Weather.  
Parachute  
Loft  
Flight  
Personnel  
Communi-  
cations  
Section  
Inst. &  
A/C maint  
Vehicles  
First Aid

TEAM  
LIAISON  
In-  
terpreters

INT'L  
JURY  
Lit-  
igation

SPECIAL  
EVENTS  
Parades  
Tours  
Banquets  
Special  
Jumps  
Awards  
Ceremonies  
Band  
Air Display  
Pyro-  
technics  
Travel  
VIP's  
Recreation

PUBLICITY  
Advertis-  
ing  
Public  
Relations  
Press  
Liaison  
Radio  
T V  
Advance  
Sales  
Announcers

BUILDINGS  
& GROUND  
Clean up  
Maint.  
Storage

CONTEST-  
ANT  
SERVICES  
Lodging  
Dining  
Interpret-  
ers  
Vehicle  
Pool

SPECTA -  
TOR  
SERVICES  
Traffic  
Parking  
Tickets  
Crowd  
Control  
Emergency  
Sanitation  
Visitor  
Bureau

CONCESS-  
IONS  
Programs  
Refresh-  
ments  
Souvenirs

## FACILITIES

The Master Plan proposes to create the world's first integrated sport parachuting facility.

The Center provides the best spectator viewing facilities ever created for this sport.

The Center is economically sound.

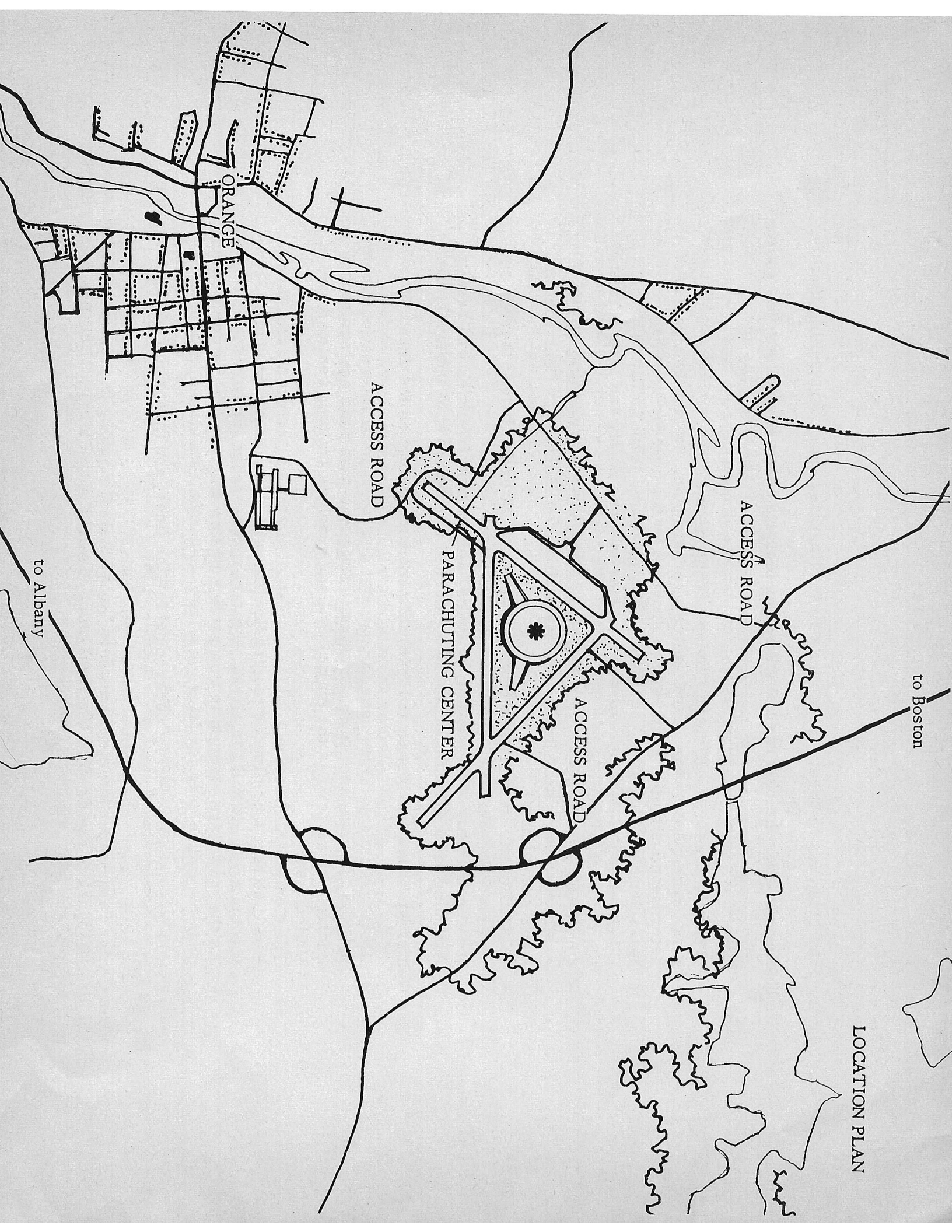
- It should pay for itself out of Championship income.
- It is less expensive than any feasible alternate plan. Normally a series of heterogeneous buildings have been provided by the host for the Championship (parachute packing area, equipment storage room, team facilities, etc.). Construction of such spread-out facilities is more costly and less efficient than this integrated center.
- Construction is simple. The viewing area for 50,000 spectators is made easily by moving and shaping the earth already on location. Construction costs are minimal.
- It is efficient. It combines contestant and spectator facilities, thereby cutting staff, organization and maintenance costs.
- It is permanent. The jumping, viewing, and support facilities will be self-financing after the competition has returned a major part of the investment.

The Center will have a profound and favorable economic effect on the area.

- It will have many future uses for national and invitational international competition, for research in parachuting techniques, parachute equipment and human factors, and as the major civilian parachute training center in the United States.
- The Center will become a major tourist attraction in Central Massachusetts. It will attract a continuous tourist flow through a beautiful, but unsung, low-income area. It will, in effect, create a much-needed industry.
- As the only large stadium in this section of New England, the center has other possible future uses for fairs, displays, ceremonies and competitions.

The Center provides the perfect background for the finest and most colorful Championship ever held.

The Center is an important contribution to United States' standing in the sports and aviation fields. Because of the Center, the focal point of world parachuting will change from Tushino Airport, Moscow to Orange, Massachusetts.



ORANGE

ACCESS ROAD

PARACHUTING CENTER

ACCESS ROAD

ACCESS ROAD

to Albany

to Boston

LOCATION PLAN



## PROGRAM

### SPECIAL EVENTS

The full benefit of the visit of over 200 distinguished foreign visitors attired in colorful team costumes will be brought out in a carefully-planned Special Events Program. Much thought has been given to the rest, recreation and entertainment of the guests as well as to the regional and local festivities engendered by the Championship. The Special Events in major metropolitan areas will have great promotional value.

#### PARADES

Motorcades through Boston, Washington and down Broadway in New York

#### TOURS

Team trips to cities such as Hartford, Connecticut, Providence, Rhode Island, and Springfield and Worcester, Massachusetts. Visits to nearby cultural and educational attractions.

#### RADIO & TV

Special appearances and interviews on major and local stations accompanied with film clips and visual aids.

#### SPECIAL JUMPS

A variety of special and unique competitive and exhibition parachute jumps will be arranged, such as "Catch the Boat" informal competition into Lake Mattawa, into the "Inn at Orange" for Barbecue, Friendship jumps at opening and closing of competition, tentative group jumps into Central Park, New York City.

#### BANQUETS

Reception Banquet and press introduction will be held prior to Opening Day, banquets with important public and civic figures and organizations in the various cities visited, and a final banquet and summary of accomplishments after the close of competition.

#### OTHER

Airshows will be arranged for opening day ceremonies and as a climax to the awards ceremonies on closing day. Pyrotechnics will be introduced at appropriate times to add color and interest to the proceedings.

FORMAL COMPETITION

Every male contestant will make eighteen individual competitive jumps and every woman, fourteen, during the five events of this one-month Championship. These, together with practice jumps, should put approximately 3,000 jumps in the sky at Orange during August 1962. The exciting group jumps which pit team against team are scheduled over four week-ends.

EVENT NO. 1 Individual Precision Jump from a height of 1,000 meters (3,300 feet). Jumps are judged on accuracy in landing. Best three out of four are scored.

EVENT NO. 2 Individual Precision Jump from 1,500 meters (4,950 feet) with delayed opening up to 21 seconds. Jumps are judged on accuracy, best three out of four.

EVENT NO. 3 Individual Style Jump from 2,000 meters (6,600 feet) with delayed opening of the parachute of 25 to 30 seconds and execution of prescribed maneuvers.

EVENT NO. 4 Team Precision Jump from 1,000 meters (3,300 feet). The total of the individual scores of all four contestants is scored for the three best of four group jumps.

EVENT NO. 5 Team Precision Jump from 1,500 meters (4,950 feet) with delayed opening of from 15 to 21 seconds. Similar scoring method as Event No. 4 applies to this jump.

## LOCATION

### ORANGE, MASSACHUSETTS

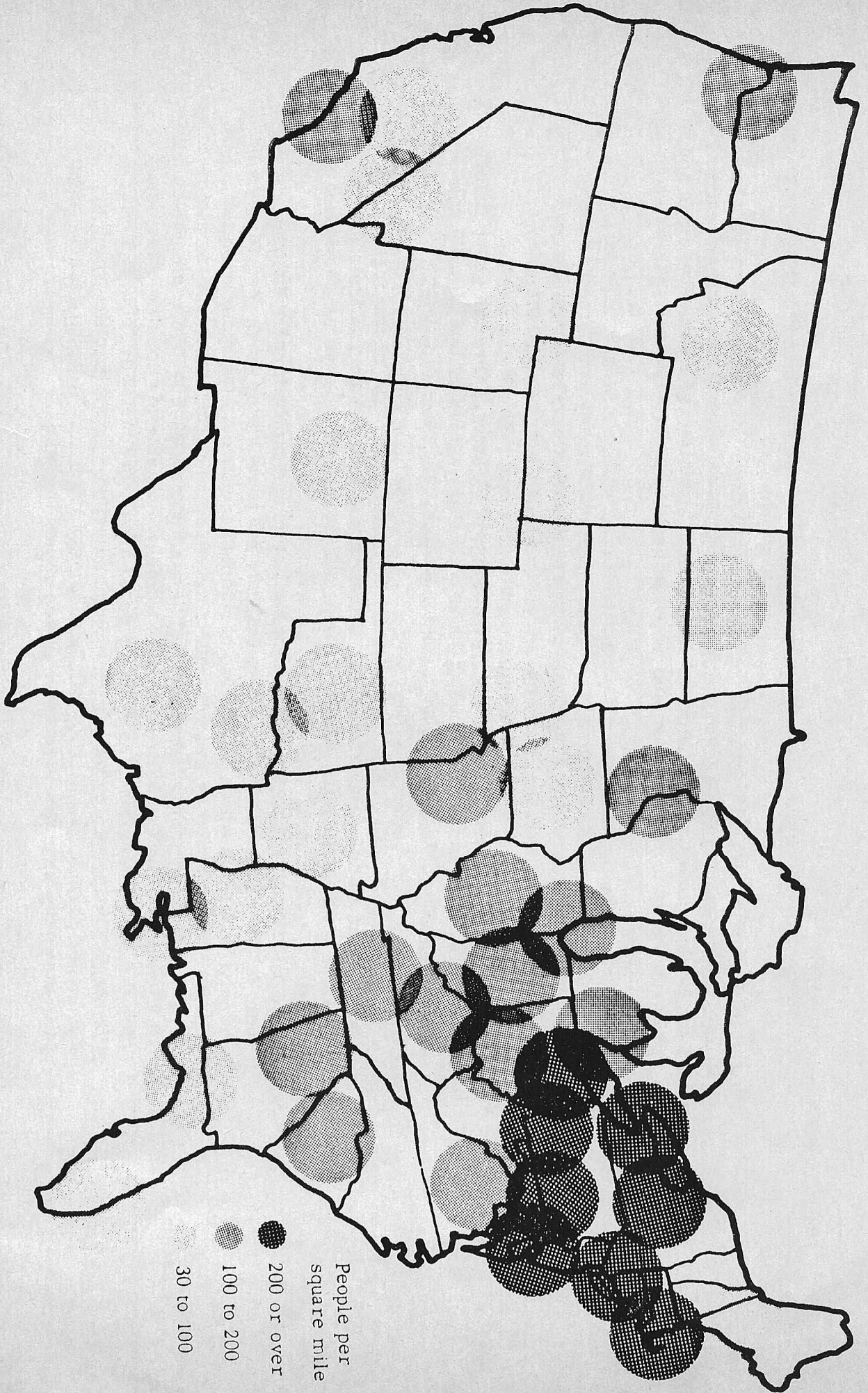
Situated in the north-central part of Massachusetts, Orange boasts many factors which have led to its selection as the Sport Parachuting Center of the United States. These factors are in part its geographical location, in part the physical attributes of its surroundings and in part the unequaled facilities available on which to develop a complete, integrated sport parachuting facility.

**GEOGRAPHY** The Northeast is by far the most densely populated portion of the United States as the accompanying maps illustrate. This provides the facility with the greatest potential number of sport jumpers and the greatest potential audience for organized parachuting events. There are over 32,000,000 people living in metropolitan centers nearby. One age group that is particularly attracted to this sport is well represented by the 370,000 college students who live and study in this area.

**PHYSICAL ATTRIBUTES** The disturbing influences of on-shore breezes are no problem to this inland location. The site is further sheltered from the effects of wind by the surrounding hills which give the site its natural bowl shape.

**FACILITIES AVAILABLE** The airport itself, the fourth largest municipal airport in New England, leased in its entirety for parachuting purposes, forms an excellent base on which to develop permanent facilities. Its application to this use has been proved by two seasons of active sport parachuting totaling almost 6,000 individual jumps. Adjacent to the airport is a \$2,500,000 regional school facility which the Committee expects to make available for housing contestants for the 1962 Championships. The general area is a tourist attraction for its fishing, boating, water skiing, camping and scenery; an attraction which the proposed parachuting facility will handsomely augment. Adequate tourist housing in nearby cities is illustrated in accompanying maps.

POPULATION DENSITIES



CIVILIAN PARACHUTING  
and  
DEFENSE OF THE NATION

The Iron Curtain countries have subsidized Sport Parachuting heavily for years. In the United States, on the other hand, parachuting has become a major sport through the initiative and willingness of a few individuals to take financial and personal risks. The existence of a successful private sport parachuting center is a tribute to our free enterprise system.

However, there are areas where free enterprise does not apply and one is Civil Defense. Over 1,000 new skilled parachutists were trained from August 1959 to October 1960 at no cost to the government. For this reason, it may behoove the United States government in the future to encourage, at little cost, the training of civilian parachutists on a mass basis.

The value of these persons in Civil Defense is self-evident. If a city were disabled with all land communications cut off, airports unusable, and not enough helicopters available for mass assistance, the only fast, and incidentally inexpensive manner of bringing large-scale aid is by parachuting rescue personnel and supplies accurately to the perimeter of the stricken area.

An integrated parachuting center is a major step in this direction. The cost of creating such a program and such a Center would be tremendous. The encouragement of sport parachuting and the establishment of an integrated center, which should pay for itself, are tremendously valuable by-products of this Master Plan.

SCHEDULE

The Planning and Construction Phase - December 1959 to June 1962

This phase features financing, planning, contract letting, construction, initial promotion, advertising, selection and hiring of key staff members, detailed planning and Special Events co-ordination with interested agencies.

The urgent feature of this period is the need to start construction before May 1961 for (1) Good ground cover of Center, and settling of earth banks and (2) the need of sound planning and preparation. Therefore credits are immediately needed for (1) Construction, and (2) Payroll of planning staff.

The Competition Phase - June 1962 to September 1962

This phase actually starts in June 1962 with the training of the huge staff and dress rehearsals. In late July, the foreign contestants and guests arrive. The program of competition and Special Events is carried out to a climax on Labor Day with Awards of Prizes, Farewell Banquet and Fireworks Display.

The deadline for securing adequate financing is February 15, 1961.

FEDERATION AERONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE

50-country organization  
governs all aviation sports  
established all official aviation records  
governs official international competitions  
operates through a non-profit National Aero Club in each country  
President: Jacques Allez

NATIONAL AERONAUTIC ASSOCIATION

non-profit National Aero Club  
sole representative of F. A. I. in United States  
governs all United States aviation sports through its divisions  
President: Jacqueline Cochran

PARACHUTE CLUB OF AMERICA

non-profit division of N. A. A.  
controls sport parachuting in United States  
trains United States sport parachuting team  
the F. A. I. to conduct the 1962 World Championship  
President: Joseph Crane

6th WORLD SPORT PARACHUTING CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE

a non-profit Massachusetts corporation officially empowered by Parachute Club of America to administer, finance and organize the 1962 World Parachuting Championship at Orange, Mass.  
President: Jacques Andre Istel

MASSACHUSETTS SPORT PARACHUTING COMMISSION

5-member Commission created by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to "assist in the planning, promotion and development of the 6th World Parachuting Championship Meet to be held at Orange in the year 1962".  
Chairman: Jacques Andre Istel

## LANDMARKS

- AUGUST 1951 First United States contestant takes part in a World Parachuting Championship. Fred Mason at Second World Championship, Saint Yan, France with seven countries competing.
- JULY 1956 First complete United States Team competes in Third World Championship USSR, Moscow.
- AUGUST 1957 United States competes in international meet for Adriatic Cup at Trivat, Yugoslavia.
- DECEMBER 1957 United States delegate requests consideration of the United States as a location for 1962 World Championship during International Parachuting Commission Meeting in Paris.
- JUNE 1958 United States takes second place out of ten countries at the invitational international competition in Paris.
- AUGUST 1958 United States captures sixth place out of fourteen countries at Fourth World Championship in Bratislavia, Czechoslovakia.
- MAY 1959 First United States Sport Parachuting Center opens at Orange, Massachusetts.
- AUGUST 1959 Loy Brydon, USA, takes second place over-all at Adriatic Cup Competition in Trivat, Yugoslavia.
- DECEMBER 1959 International Parachuting Commission accepts invitation of Parachute Club of America and Commonwealth of Massachusetts to hold 1962 World Championship at Orange, Massachusetts during the Meeting.
- MARCH 1960 Sixth World Sport Parachuting Committee, Inc., a non-profit corporation, is incorporated under Chapter 180 Massachusetts General Laws and acquires outstanding national and area advisory boards.
- APRIL 1960 Parachute Club of America annual meeting votes unanimously to empower Sixth World Sport Parachuting Committee with financing, administration and conduct of world championship.



AUGUST 1960 United States takes one gold medal and one silver medal for best performance ever in Fifth World Championship at Sofia, Bulgaria. Estimated opening day crowd exceeds 150,000.

Massachusetts Legislature passes Chapter 527 of the Acts of 1960 creating Massachusetts Parachuting Commission to "assist in the planning, promotion and development of a Sixth World Parachuting Championship Meeting."

SEPTEMBER 1960 President Eisenhower signs Public Law No. 86-796 officially inviting 1962 World Championship to Orange, Massachusetts on behalf of the United States.

NOVEMBER 1960 Representative of United States Embassy in Vienna delivers official United States invitation to international Parachuting Commission delegates from 16 countries. Commission approves program for longest and largest World Championship to date.

DECEMBER 1960 Initial appropriation of \$25,000 is voted for Parachuting Commission expenses by Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

AUGUST 1961 For the first time in its short parachuting history, the US Parachute Team, in a four country international meet, makes a clean sweep. Loy Brydon wins first place in the Accuracy Event, Jim Arender wins first place in the Style Event, Jim Pearson wins first place overall, and the Team Event first place goes to the US. Competitors were from the USSR, Bulgaria, France, and the US.

NOVEMBER 1961 A four man team from Parachutes, Inc., captures the first US international parachute records at Phoenix, Arizona.

MARCH 1962 The US Army Parachute Team breaks 19 world parachute records at Ft Centro, California and Yuma, Arizona.

APRIL 1962 Mrs. Susan Pol makes the first women's night record attempt in the US by jumping from 20,000 feet, 10:00 PM, at Tracy, California.

## SPORT PARACHUTING

**BACKGROUND** Sport Parachuting is one of the fastest growing sports in America. An outgrowth of informal competitions for accuracy in landing, this sport came into its own at the First World Championship held in Yugoslavia in 1951. New training techniques permit an uninitiated person to jump after four hours of instruction. Modern steerable parachutes which open softly and land with gentle accuracy have made the sport safe for all.

**PARTICIPATION** From 200 sport jumps made in 1956, participation has increased to 1500 jumps in 1957, 5,500 in 1958, 15,000 in 1959, and an estimated 40,000 in 1960. This rate of growth compares favorably with France where the percentage of jumps went from 2000 to 57,000 in the years 1951 through 1957.

**SPECTATOR INTEREST** In 1954 the World Championships became formal bi-annual events with seven countries competing in the Second World Championship held at Saint Yan, France. In 1956, the first United States team competed before large crowds in Moscow and took an honorable sixth place among ten countries in attendance. By 1958 fourteen countries were assembled at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia for a mammoth international competition which drew an estimated quarter of a million spectators at this short ten-day Championship. The vast increase in popularity of the sport is evidenced by the record-breaking crowd estimated at 150,000 persons on the opening day of the 1960 World Championship at Sofia, Bulgaria.

**EXPECTATIONS FOR 1962** The promotion and advertising budget of the Championship, coupled with increasing public awareness, will acquaint a sufficient population with the spectacular nature of this event so that an attendance of one half a million people may reasonably be expected. The Annual Eastern States Exposition in nearby Springfield, Massachusetts draws a crowd of 500,000 in one week. The same number of spectators should be attracted to Orange over a one-month period by this once-in-a-lifetime international event with its dramatic appeal and keen competition.

## INTRODUCTION

On September 15, 1960, President Eisenhower signed Public Law 86-796 by which the United States officially offered to host the 1962 World Parachuting Championship at Orange, Massachusetts. The Massachusetts Sport Parachuting Commission was created to assist the organization and conduct of this major competition - the largest international sport or exhibition event in the United States between the 1960 Winter Olympics and the 1964 World's Fair.

The performance of various communist nations as past hosts for these games has been magnificent. The United States team was royally housed and and received in Moscow in 1956 for the most lavish and best organized championship to date. At Sofia, Bulgaria in 1960, the organizers handled without difficulty an opening-day crowd estimated at over 150,000 persons.

The stature of the United States as the 1962 host warrants at least adequate facilities and organization. A study of other recent major international events in this country brings out the following factors favorable to the success of the project.

Orange is in the most densely-populated area of the country.

The total budget of one and three-quarters million dollars, which includes both the construction of facilities and the operating costs of the Championship is the smallest ever contemplated for a major international event.

The competition will last three times as long as the Winter Olympic Games.

These factors combined with this Master Plan give excellent chances of a financial success as well as a diplomatic victory.

6th WORLD SPORT PARACHUTING CHAMPIONSHIP COMMITTEE, INC.

A non-profit Massachusetts corporation officially empowered by the Parachute Club of America and the Federation Aeronautique Internationale to finance, administer and conduct the World Championship.

Jacques Andre Istel, President      William H. Tucker, Counsel      Edward S. Harris, Treasurer

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The Hon. Foster Furcolo	The Hon. Stuyvesant Wainwright
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Mr. Thomas G. Lanphier	Mr. Gill Robb Wilson
The Hon. Warren Magnuson	Rev. George Wood

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## SIXTH WORLD SPORT PARACHUTING CHAMPIONSHIP

February 1, 1962

The following is a resume of the rules and events of the Sixth World Sport Parachuting Championship. This is not to be considered as official or final, but is printed only to guide aero clubs in the training of their national teams.

The official and complete rules may be obtained by the request of the recognized aero club or parachute club of any nation which is a member of the F.A.I.

3. The World Parachuting Championships in 1962 will be held from the 11th of August to the 3rd of September at Orange, in the State of Massachusetts, U.S.A.

5. The date for the arrival of the teams which will take part in the Championships will be the 9th of August at Orange.

### V. Participation in the Championships

15. Only those parachutists who are in possession of the sporting license of the F.A.I. issued by or on behalf of, the National Aero Club of their country, may take part in the Championships. (F.A.I. Sporting Code, Section 1, Chapter 2, Article 2.1.1.)

16. Each member of the F.A.I. may send 2 teams to the Championships; a men's team of 5 persons and a women's team of 4 persons, who may take part in the individual and team events. Group jumps will be made by 4 men and 3 women.

The men's team shall consist of at least 4 persons and the women's team of at least 3 persons. If the number of competitors is less than the figures given above, the country entering may take part only in the individual events. For the group jumps the team leader or coach has the right to reform his team in any way he thinks best and to designate or substitute individual members as and how he wishes.

After the beginning of the Championship, the teams may not be brought up to strength by substitutes even if a competitor has been injured.

17. The following persons make up the National Representation: "Head of Delegation," who is the National Aero Club's nominated representative on the International Parachuting Committee of the F.A.I., an International judge of the Aero Club, a Team-leader or coach, a pilot, an interpreter and the teams of 5 men, one of whom is captain, and 4 women, one of whom is captain, making a total of 14 persons.

The organizers shall arrange for additional interpreters as needed.

20. A country which has entered may take part even if it is represented by only one person. In this case the person may take part only in individual jump events.

23. Participants must be at least 18 years of age.

### VI. - Material Conditions

25. The organizers will provide for European teams' transportation from Paris and Vienna to Orange, Massachusetts and return.

26. Each participant shall provide himself with the following parachuting equipment: a main parachute, a reserve parachute, white overalls for the style jumps and a white helmet. Parachutists may also bring chronometers and altimeters. It is recommended that team members wear uniforms. It is recommended that team members wear safety helmets.

27. The parachute must have a maximum speed of descent of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m./second when tested with a weight of 100 kgs.

28. The team-leader or the coach shall decide whether to use an auxiliary device to ensure the opening of the parachute during the free fall.

36. Entrance fee for each member is \$80.00.

48. Jumps with delayed opening shall be made with manual control of the parachute opening. The parachute must be completely open at 400 m. above the ground. If it is not, the competitor shall be eliminated from the test.

49. In jumps for precision of landing the point of first contact with the ground, by the feet of the parachutists shall be marked by a flag. The distance from the flag to the center of the circle shall be the measure of the performance of the jump. There shall be a one meter penalty if first contact is with any part of the body other than the feet.

#### VIII. - Events and Scoring

##### A. MEN

59. Event #1: individual precision jump from a height of 1,000 meters with delayed opening of 0 to 10 seconds at the discretion of the competitor.

-1- Each competitor makes 4 jumps of which the scores of the 3 best are chosen for marking.

60. Event #2: individual precision jump from a height of 1,500 meters with delayed opening of 15 to 21 seconds.

-1- The scores of the three best jumps out of four are chosen for marking.

61. Event #3: individual jump from a height of 2,000 meters with delayed opening 25 to 30 seconds maximum and execution of maneuvers.

-1- Two jumps shall be made; both shall be scored.

-3-	<u>1st group sequence</u>	<u>2nd group sequence</u>	<u>3rd group sequence</u>
	left spiral	right spiral	left spiral
	right spiral	left spiral	right spiral
	back loop	back loop	back loop
	left spiral	right spiral	right spiral
	right spiral	left spiral	left spiral
	back loop	back loop	back loop

-5- For each maneuver incorrectly performed, the competitor shall, on each occasion, lose points as follows:

Incomplete turn - loss of all points if less than 315 degrees -  
315 degrees to 360 degrees loss of 35 points

A complete turn exceeded by more than 90 degrees but not more than 180 degrees - minus 35 points

A complete turn exceeded by more than 180 degrees, loss of all points

A backward loop which deviates more than 90 degrees from the line of the arrow - minus 35 points.

Performance of turns with the body inclined more than 45 degrees in relation to the vertical - minus 35 points.

-6-At the moment when the group of maneuvers is completed, the competitor must remain for an instant in the horizontal position with his head in the direction of the arrow; this position will signify the completion of the group of maneuvers.

-7-If because of the incorrect execution of the last maneuver, the competitor does not take up the line of the arrow before the parachute opens, he loses 35 points for the last maneuver and the moment of opening of the parachute is taken to be the time of completion of the group of maneuvers.

-8-The competitor loses 50 points if he opens his parachute before the 25th or after the 30th second (men) or before the 15th or after the 20th second (women).

-12-At the moment when the competitor (men) leaves the aircraft he receives a signal from the ground which lasts for 5 seconds and which informs him of the group of maneuvers to be performed. Maneuvers start at the discretion of the parachutist and the timing of the maneuvers commences at this moment.

-13-The signals (for men) are given by means of an apparatus measuring 6 meters by 1m. 20 cm. with reversible slats colored green and white; this apparatus is similar to the one used during the Parachute Championships in Sofia;

-15-Appropriate ground signal:



1st group



2nd group



3rd group

62. Event #4: group precision jump from a height of 1,000 meters with delayed opening 0 to 10 seconds at the discretion of the competitor.

1. Each group shall make four jumps;
2. The scores of the three best group jumps out of the four shall be chosen for marking.

63. Event #5: group precision jump from a height of 1,500 meters with delayed opening 15 to 21 seconds.

1. Each group shall make four jumps
2. The three best group jumps out of the four shall be chosen for marking

#### B. Women

64. Event #1: individual precision jump from a height of 1,000 m. with delayed opening of 0 to 10 seconds at the discretion of the competitor.

The two best out of three jumps shall be chosen for scoring. The calculation of points and the order of the competitors in the final results shall be determined as for Event No. 1 MEN in the individual event.

65. Event #2: individual precision jump from a height of 1,500 m. with delayed opening of 15 to 21 seconds.

The two best jumps out of three shall be chosen for scoring. The calculation of points and the order of the competitors in the final results shall be as for Event No. 2 MEN in the individual event.

66. Event No. 3: individual jump from a height of 1,800 m. with delayed opening between the 15th and the 20th second maximum with execution of maneuvers.

Two jumps shall be made.

The groups of maneuvers are the same as for men but with the backward loops omitted.

If the competitor completes the group of maneuvers before the 15th second she shall receive 5 bonus points for each second early; she shall lose 10 points for each second late after the 15th second to the 20th second.

The groups of maneuvers are as follows:

<u>First group</u>	<u>Second group</u>
Left spiral	Right spiral
Right spiral	Left spiral
Left spiral	Right spiral
Right spiral	Left spiral

In the first jump the competitors execute the first group and in the second jump, the second group.

67. Event #4: Group precision jump from a height of 1,000 m. with delayed opening of 0 to 10 seconds at the discretion of the competitor.

1. Each group shall make three jumps
2. The two best group jumps of the three shall be chosen for scoring.

68. Event #5: group precision jump from a height of 1,500 m. with delayed opening of 15 to 21 seconds.

1. Each group shall make three jumps
2. The two best group jumps of the three shall be chosen for scoring

At the time of the competition the organizers will provide meals and lodging for the delegates. Reservations for spectator lodging will be taken as of June 1st.

For additional information, write to Robert A. Spatola, Executive Secretary, Sport Parachuting Commission, Box 1962, Orange, Mass.

## Parachutist

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