



COVER COURTESY OF John Hancock LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY BOSTON, NAISALIESETTS

UNDEFICIAL SOLVENIER PROGRAM published by VITRO PRESS, a pringle firm in no way connected with the Department of Defense. Opinions expressed by the publisher and writers herein are their own and are not to be considered an official expression by the Department of Defense. The oppositions of advertisements in this published on occurring the products or services admirated.

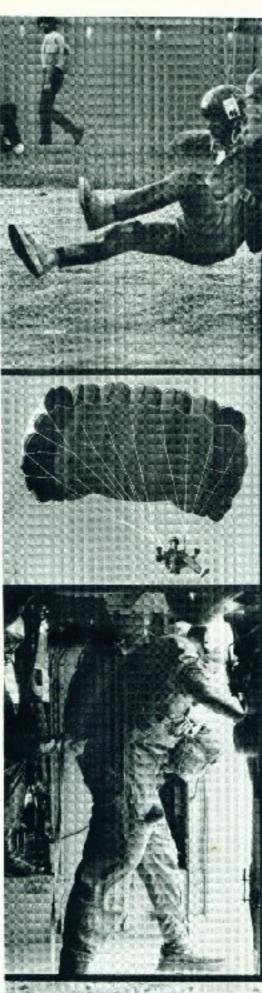
\$1.00

FUN AND RELAX IN OUR DIRECTLY ON THE GULF WHERE YOU CAN HAVE

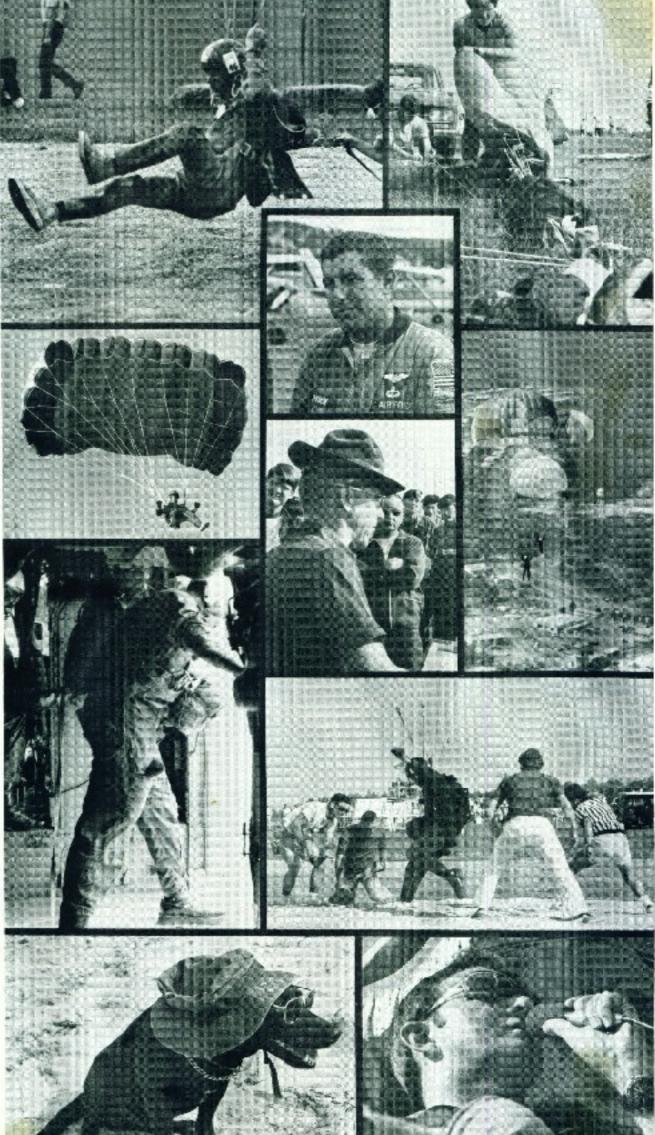
QUIET, FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE.

MOTEL & APARTMENTS

243-7658







JUMPFEST '76

The history of Jumpfest dates back to the days of the Southeast Asia War when an Air Force Technical Sergeant named John W. Hall came up with the idea to host a military parachute competition in honor of our Prisoners of War and Missing in Action. Little did he know at that time, but his idea would flourish into the largest military parachuting competition known. "Thanks John, hope to see you this year."

It all happened in October 1970 when, with the help of the 1st Special Operations Wing Combat Control Team and Colonel Harry C. Howton, U.S. Air Force retired, Air Force Association POW/MIA Committee area coordinator, the first POW/MIA Jumpfest was held at the U.S. Army Ranger Camp.

With 150 jumpers participating and the U.S. Air Force Academy Cadet Parachuting Team taking top honors, the freefall and static line competition proved to be a tremendous success.

Although the military parachutists had shown their support of the prisoners and missing, they were'nt about to quit there. To further prove their support they held two more POW/MIA Jumpfests, in 1971 and 1972, before the Prisoners of War were released in 1973.

It was then in 1973, that the contemporary name "4th Annual Jumpfest" originated and the competition had grown to be one of the highlights of military competition. The meet was also moved to Hurlburt Field and became international when members of the Royal Canadian Air Force entered.

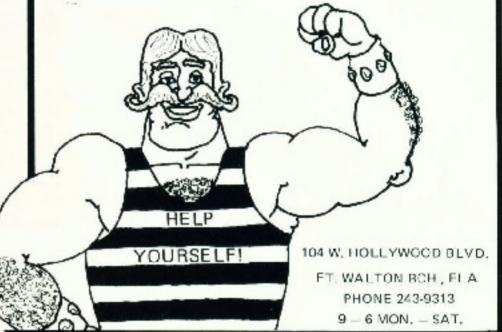
As Jumpfest continued to grow, the 5th Annual Jumpfest in 1974 brought more than 300 competitors who delighted the some 20,000 spectators with their aerial competition and demonstrations.

The annual Jumpfest has come a long way since its founding, and the 6th Annual Jumpfest promises to be the biggest and best yet. More than 350 participants are expected to compete with a Bicentennial demonstration of four-man teams trailing smoke for 5,000 feet highlighting the event.

It is hoped that spirit in which Jumpfest is held will continue to grow bringing the competitors together wherever it may be held in the future. ——— Joe DeCredico

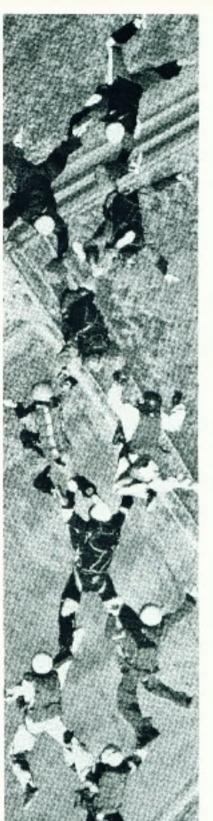
GULF COAST HEALTH FOOD CENTER

Visit the Playgrounds largest and most complete natural food store. Take time to browse through shelves and shelves of the finest nutrition available.









WORLD'S LONGEST FREE FALL

A red-haired Air Force Colonel became a Prisoner of War in Hanoi in May of 1972. Almost a year later, in March 1973, the record holder for the world's longest free-fall, Colonel Joseph W. Kittinger, Jr., returned to his family and the continuation of an Air Force career.

As a part of an Air Force experimental project known as Excelsior, Colonel Kittinger, then Captain made three record breaking jumps, - the first and second from 76,000 feet and the third from 102,800 feet. On the first jump, Colonel Kittinger left the gondola of



his balloon and upon reaching a terminal velocity of 423 miles per hour, went into a flat spin. Had it not been for a specially designed chute, he would not have made it. On the second jump everything went perfectly.

He was ready for the third and final jump.

In an open gondola, hung beneath a shimmering cloud of plastic, he ascends to the awesome height of 102,800 feet. He looks about him at a world that is not the world of man. The atmosphere of his planet lies beneath him. The velvet blackness of space is close enough to reach out and touch. He is absolutely alone. He stands up in the open door of the gondola; he looks down at the clouds, turns and depresses the button to start all the cameras.

Now-home lies straight down. To reach there safely is a task beyond his control.

He looks up, and the words ring sharp and clear as he says, "Lord, take care of me now". He stepped out - 102,800 feet above the earth. He has no sensation of falling, no wind hissing in his ears or billowing his clothing. Even when he had reaches 90,000 feet and a speed of 702 miles per hour, he has only an exhilarating feeling of just hanging in space.

Having fallen approximately 17.5 miles in four minutes, thirty seconds, he is at 18,000 feet. His main chute opens. The prayer of thanksgiving comes through in a clear, crisp voice to

the Excelsior ground crew.

"Thank you, God, thank you,

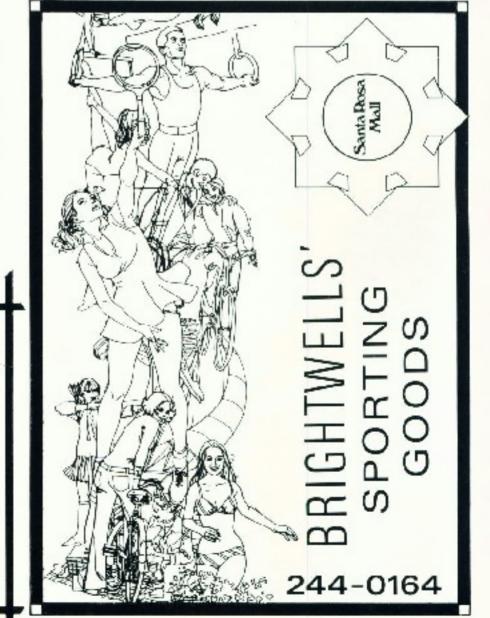
Thank you for protecting me during that long descent.

Thank you, God. Thank you "

Colonel Kittinger has

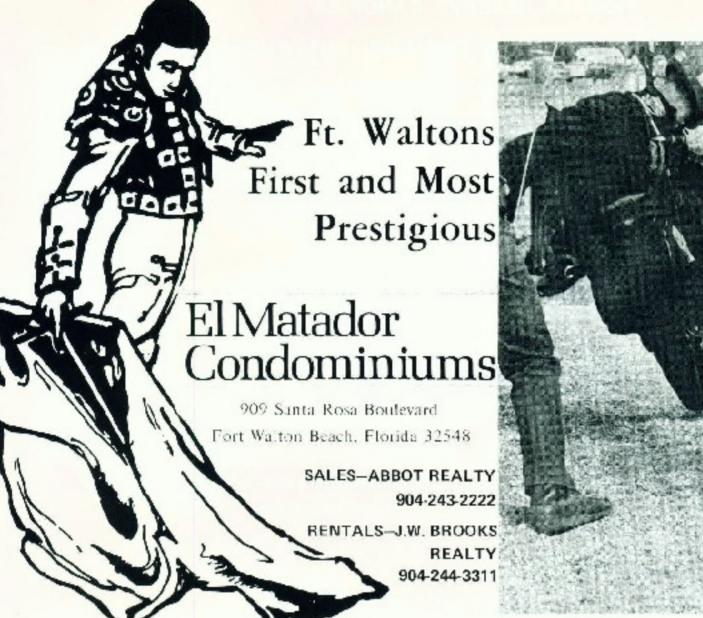
Thank you for your contribution to parachuting Joc, and welcome home!

written a breathtaking story of the man who made the world's highest jump, THE LONELY LEAP by Captain Joseph W. Kittinger, Jr., USAF, with Martin Caidin,





Owned and Operated Since 1931 Theo "Docie" Bass







Oriental Imports

- · Rattan Furniture
- · Lamps, Pictures
- All Home Accessories
- Quality Gift Items for all Occasions.

Phone 243-1011



9 A.M. - 6 P.M. Monday - Saturday 12 Miracle Strip Pkwy. Ft Walton Bch.

ports of Asia





Photo by Jerry Irwin

HOW YOU WIN

The tall slender figure stands, sweat forming on his anxious face. He is bent slightly forward straining to see the spot where his team will jump.

As he reminisces over past attempts, he thinks of his mistakes and how he will correct them this time.

He is a military parachutist preparing for his final chance at the 6th Annual Jumpfest crown,

The noise of the whirrling propellers and the whine of the engines is almost deafening but he is determined to keep his concentration

Far below, circled around a pea gravel pit, some 12,000 spectators crane their necks for the first glimpse of the jumpers leaving the aircraft. Although they are only spectators, they feel the tensness in the air . . . almost as if they were up their waiting their turn.

Suddenly, the jumper sees his teams spot telling him the moment of truth is here. As his team leaps from the plane they instantly begin their descent towards earth where one mistake could cost them another year of preparation.

Around the pit, people point, felling the satisfaction that they were the first to see the small dark objects dot the sky. A small lump begins to grow in their throat as they feel the pressure of this the final day of competition.

After only a few seconds, the chutes open and the parachutists begin to maneuver towards the pit. From where they are they can't see it, but they know in the middle of that pit is a small 3-inch disc . . . the only thing separating them from the sweet taste of victory or a long ride home.

As they come closer to the disc, the lans wave and cheer their favorites on, hoping they'll be the ones who take home the shining trophics this year.

Yet, as the old clicke goes, it matters not who wins, its how you drink your beer afterwards that counts,



GENERAL RULES

- 1. Since one of the prime goals of the Jumpfest is to further community relations, it would be greatly appreciated if all jumpers would cooperate as fully as possible in answering the questions and helping with the problems the public may have.
- 2. This is a military meet and the jumpers will conduct themselves in a military manner.
- 3. Due to the proximity of the target area to the public, no profamity will be tolerated by the jumpers.
- 4. No alcoholic beverages will be consumed in the designated area during parachute competition.
- Any jumper suspected of consuming alcoholic beverages (welve hours prior to a scheduled jump will be eliminated from competition.
- 6. SAFETY IS PARAMOUNT AT ALL TIMES!

ACCURACY EVENT RULES

- Teams will be made up of four jumpers who are United States Parachute Association members, "C" License-qualified.
- 2. Each team will be required to spot for themselves.
- 3. The target will be a 10-meter pit with everything outside that pit considered an "OUT".
- 4. Additional rules will be briefed by the Chief Judge.
- 5. Trophies will be awarded to the top three teams and the top three individuals.
- 6. SAFETY IS PARAMOUNT AT ALL TIMES'

DEMONSTRATION EVENT

- Teams will be made up of four jumpers who are United States Parachute Association members, "C" License-qualified.
- 2. One jump will be made by each team, with the exit point determined by the Chief Judge.
- 3. Scoring will be based on execution, originality and beauty of the jump. Themes for the event will be Bicentennial oriented
- 4. Additional rules will be briefed by the Chief Judge.
- Trophics will be awarded to the top three teams.
- 6. SAFETY IS PARAMOUNT AT ALL TIMES!

STATIC LINE RULES

- 1. Teams will be made up of four personnel currently on jump status.
- 2. Parachutes will be either A-28S-12's, -17's, or -18's.
- 3. Each jumper will be timed from the time he hits the ground until he reaches the "dead center dises." All four jumpers' times will be totaled for a team time.
- 4. Each team will be required to spot for themselves.
- 5. Jumpers must arrive at the "dead center disc" with all equipment jumped, i.e., main chute, reserve chute etc.
- Personnel will be disqualified if their parachutes touch while in the air or if capewell covers are opened.
- 7. Civilian clothing will not be worn for jumps, however, jumpsuits are acceptable,
- 8. Trophics will be awarded to the top three teams and the top three individuals.
- 9. SAFETY IS PARAMOUNT AT ALL TIMES!





Meet Director

Assistant Meet Director

Meet Coordinator Chief Judge

Chief Rigger/Manifestor

Tacilities Manager

Safety Officer

Narrator

Chief Scorer

Administration

Aidiff Provided by



94th TAW (AFRES) Dobbins AFB, GA

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

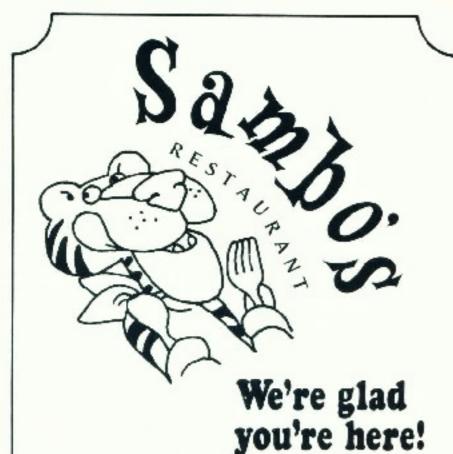
23 April - 0800 Start Registration 1200-1600 Practice Jumps

24 April -0630 End Registration 0645 Brief by Meet Director 0700 Brief by Chief Judge Explanation of all Rules and Regulations, Points of interest and safety are pointed out to the jumpers (i.e.) obstacles & electrical lines. Wind Drift Indicator 0730 A 20° ft. Length of Crape Paper weighted to fall at the same rate of speed as a jumper under canopy. 0745 Start Static Line Competition Explanation of Static Line and Free-Fall Competition. Explained on page 28. Start Free-Fall Competition 1000 1900 End Competition for the day

25 April - 0645 Wind Streamer
0700 Static Line Competition
0900 Free-Fall Competition
1700 End Competition
1930 Banquet and Trophy Presentation
(Hurlburt Officers Club)

*Subject to Change - Due to Weather

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY
PARACHUTE TEAM
"FLAG JUMP"



OPEN 24 HOURS 543 NORTH EGLIN PARKWAY 242-3716 BEST COFFEE IN TOWN!



FORT WALTON BEACH, FLORIDA 32548



Combat Control Team

The requirement for a definite method of assisting airlift, aircraft in reaching specific combat objective areas was first realized during the airborne operations of World War II, During the summer of 1943, two battalions of airborne troops were dropped thirty miles from their drop zone (DZ), while another battalion was released 55 miles from the DZ. Their failure identified the need for effective control in guidance of aircraft into an objective area.

By the fall of 1943, the Army had trained a small parachute scout company of "Pathfinders" to provide visual guidance to incoming aircraft. The idea worked in Italy, Normandy, and again in Holland. After the United States Air Force was established as a separate service, tactical airlift and aerial port squadrons assumed the responsibility for support of the United States Army ground forces.

The Air Force studied and identified the deficiencies in tactics and equipment used to locate the mark DZs. The Air Force began designing radios and radar homing devices to work in conjunction with aircraft then under development. The Air Force was also tasked to recruit and train its own Pathfinder teams to work with the new equipment.

The first group of volunteers began training for the newly designated Air Force Pathlinder Teams (later redesignated as Combat Control Teams of CCTs) in January 1953. They would provide navigational aids for and aid traffic control of the growing airlift forces. These men would be highly trained as air traffic controllers, radio maintenance men, pathfinders, medics, weather observers, frogmen, forward air controllers, and rangers.

Where there is a need for airborne troops or tactical aircraft, you will find CCTs. They have served in places like the Congo, Lebanon, Panama, The Dominician Republic, Quemoy-MaTsu, the Sino-Indian War, and, of course, the Vietnam conflict.

Natural disasters see controllers reestablishing communications with isolated regions, providing air traffic control at remote airstrips to conduct emergency evacuation efforts (such as in Peru in 1967). A CCT served at the International Airport, Managua, Nicarugua, after the 1972 Christmas earthquake. More recently, in Mali and Chad, Combat Controllers were sent in to survey drop zone and landing zone locations and to assist with the distribution of food and supplies in one of the worst droughts Africa has ever seen.

Often called on to train units of the National Guard, Reserves, Reserve Officer Training Corps, and foreign countries, Combat Controllers have earned a reputation the world over for their exprit de corps and professionalism. This willingness to do anything, anytime, anywhere has made the Combat Control Teams of the United States Air Force among the finest military units in the world.

M. (Bud) Gorzales