LEAD-IN

From the early days of flight to the first step on the moon, man has relied extensively on a small deceleration device known as the parachute. Created initially to save a pilot's life as he jumped from his disabled aircraft, parachuting has evolved, through modern aviation technology, to become the extreme sport of the 21st century.

The American Paratrooper, born of fire in the skies of World War II, more than 80 years ago, has since struck fear and terror in the hearts of those foolish enough to oppose them. Relentless in their skill and courage, not only in the air but also on the ground, these brave Soldiers have forged for themselves a place of honor in America's hearts.

INTRODUCTION

Good morning/afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, I'm SGT_____originally from _____. It has been my proud honor to fly in our nation's colors (national POW/MIA flag) on this, my _____ free-fall parachute jump. I will describe for you today a demonstration of precision freefall as performed by members of YOUR United States Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights.

FULL SHOW

Jump Run

At this time, members of the gold/black demonstration team are circling high overhead in our distinctively painted C-147 aircraft at an altitude of _____ feet.

The jumpmaster is actually looking out the left door of the aircraft. His/Her head is outside in the wind and the cold. Through a series of hand and arm signals, the jumpmaster is relaying heading corrections to the pilot, maneuvering the aircraft to a precise exit point for the jumpers. Watch closely as you may see the nose of the aircraft move slightly left or right in response to the steering instructions. The aircraft has been slowed to a safe exit speed of 120 miles per hour; the same speed as a free-fall parachutist at terminal velocity.

Intro Filler If Needed

The demonstration you are about to see was designed to showcase the maneuverability of the human body while flying through the air at speeds in excess of 120 miles per hour. The jumpers will perform four separate maneuvers for you today.

For the first performance of today's show, you will see the exciting baton pass as two jumpers demonstrate the basics of flight control. They will exit the aircraft, then fly together to exchange a 14-inch mahogany baton.

On the next pass, you will see the dramatic cutaway maneuver. A single jumper wearing three parachutes instead of the two we normally wear will intentionally cause his/her first parachute to malfunction, demonstrating the procedure that would normally take place should an actual emergency occur.

On the third pass today, you will see the incredible difference in horizontal glide performance between a wingsuit and a normal jumper possible to achieve while in free fall. They will glide apart to gain maximum separation. Their smoke trails will show the incredible distance that can be covered in a wingsuit.

Finally, you will see one of the many possible formations to build while performing Canopy Relative Work. Where 2/3/4 jumpers will exit the aircraft and fly their parachutes into the hands of the other jumpers.

Baton Pass

Ladies and gentlemen, please direct your attention high overhead to your left/right. Our distinctively painted C-147 Aircraft is inbound for the first pass of today's performance.

As the aircraft crosses overhead, the jumpmaster gives a crossed-arm signal of hot target, signifying the airspace is clear and that it is safe to jump. The jumpers complete their final gear checks and move to the doors in the rear of the aircraft. A thumbs-up signal is given. Watch momentarily for two jumpers to exit the aircraft.

The jumpers are out, and the smoke is on! We now have two jumpers in free fall rapidly approaching speeds of 120 miles per hour. These jumpers fly their bodies apart to gain separation, using their hands, arms, legs, and shoulders as flight controls. Once the jumpers turn and face each other, they will prepare for the baton exchange. The jumpers now fly together gauging their speed, distance, and rate of closure. Contact has been made and the 14-inch mahogany baton exchanged. They now alter their body positions to form 120-mile-per-hour spirals in the sky. These jumpers now separate and prepare to deploy their main parachutes. There you have the highflying black and gold of your United States Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights.

Mr. Charlie Hillard, former team leader of the Eagle's Aerobatics Team, and parachute manufacturer Mr. Steve Snyder exchanged the first baton in 1958. It was then believed that two jumpers in free fall could not possibly make contact.

Baton Pass Cont

The parachutes used by the Golden Knights are flexible wing gliders. Constructed of lightweight ripstop nylon, these parachutes have an inherent forward airspeed of 22 miles per hour. To turn left, the jumper pulls down on the left steering line. To turn right, the jumper simply pulls down on the right steering line. As the jumpers near the ground, they will pull down on both steering lines simultaneously for the safest and softest possible landing.

Cutaway

Ladies and Gentlemen, if you have ever wondered what would happen if a parachute did not work, then watch closely because you are about to find out. Please watch as our next jumper demonstrates the dramatic cutaway maneuver.
The jumper is out and has ignited his/her smoke as he/she glides to his/her opening point! This jumper is wearing three parachutes instead of the two we normally wear. He/She will open his/her first parachute much higher than normal and intentionally cause it to malfunction. Please do not be alarmed when this first parachute begins to streamer. There is absolutely no danger to the jumper. This is our only solo maneuver, yet one of our most exciting. Watch closely for a black and gold canopy to inflate.

This is a perfectly good parachute and can be landed. However, the jumper will reach up and release one side of the parachute causing it to malfunction. The jumper is now accelerating earthward at speeds in excess of 90 miles per hour! It would be impossible for this jumper to survive a landing under this parachute, so he/she must release it completely, return to free fall, and open his/her main parachute.

This is the same procedure a free-fall parachutist would use if they were to have a problem with their main parachute. The reserve or the auxiliary parachute used by the Golden Knights is also a flexible wing glider such as the one you see now. However, there are some differences: it is white in color, and it is slightly smaller in wing surface area with a much greater forward speed of up to 30 miles per hour. This enables the jumper to make it back into any tight situation such as a downtown intersection or major league stadium.

Cutaway Cont

While each of the jumpers will repack their main parachute, a certified parachute technician must repack the reserve every 180 days whether it is used or not.

The released parachute you see floating earthward will be recovered, untangled, and hooked up to use again. If it does float toward you, please do not attempt to catch or retrieve it; our recovery team is on its way.

Wingsuit Narration

On this next pass, you'll see the difference in horizontal glide performance between a wingsuit flyer and a normal jumper. While all jumpers can move laterally in freefall, the wingsuit drastically increases the flying surface available to the jumper, giving the jumper a distinct advantage. Watch closely for two jumpers to exit the aircraft.

The jumpers are out, and the smoke is on. Immediately upon exiting the aircraft, the normal jumper snaps into a rigid body position resembling an Olympic ski jumper. Their arms at their sides, legs straight knees locked, and toes pointed, they lock into a position which enables them to gain as much lift as humanly possible. However, this effort does not compare, as you can see the wingsuit's superior glide capabilities as they separate.

Once in flight, the wingsuit inflates and pressurizes, allowing the jumper to glide much like a flying squirrel, reaching speeds of over 180 mph. The glide ability is so impressive that, if the wing suiter continues in this direction, they might miss the designated landing area. Watch closely as the wing suiter turns back, gliding past the other jumper, who is already under canopy. Now, the wing suiter will dive, reaching speeds over 200 mph. Watch as they pull out of the dive, gain altitude, and deploy their main parachute.

Wingsuit Filler:

From mythology to children's stories, angels to birds, the dream of flight has always fascinated humankind. The idea of taking flight on wings of our own has captured the imagination of many throughout history. For wingsuiters, this dream has become a reality.

The first attempt at wingsuit flight is recognized as taking place at the Eiffel Tower in 1912. Fast forward to 1999, when the prototype wingsuits of pioneers like de Gayardon, Vassilev, and Raggs were showcased at the World Free Fall Festival. After the turn of the millennium, wingsuits became commercially available, and today's designs are airlocked and pressurized, inflating around the flyer via ram air.

Modern wingsuits can achieve an impressive glide ratio of 3:1, and in some flight profiles, they can even gain altitude—climbing over 100 meters before transitioning back into a descent or deploying the parachute.

Wingsuits can also match the descent rate of high-performance parachutes, flying in formation with them. Despite their ability to glide like a parachute, wingsuits still require a parachute for landing. The next frontier in wingsuiting is the dream of landing without one. With their advanced designs, wingsuiters can stay in the air twice as long and travel for miles during a single jump.

In 2010, former Golden Knight SSG Ben Borger set a world record in wingsuiting. Exiting from an altitude of 32,000 feet, Borger traveled 11.5 miles and remained in freefall for over six and a half minutes. Each year, wing suit technology continues to evolve, opening the door to more record-breaking feats.

CRW

Looking high overhead, you may notice what seems like parachutes tangled together, but this is actually an exciting discipline in skydiving known as canopy relative work (CRW). Thanks to the advanced aerodynamic design of ram-air parachutes, one jumper can fly right up to the hands of another jumper without affecting its flight characteristics. The top jumper can even pull themselves down their partner's lines and stand on their shoulders. The top jumper is in full control of the formation, leaving the bottom jumper free to dock with the next canopy from below.

The formation you see is called a **(Side-by-Side, Tri-by-Side or Can-T)**.

Side-by-Side:
Once the stack is built, the top jumper, who controls the formation, steers the two-stack into position. Meanwhile, the lower jumper prepares a strap used to connect their harnesses. On the command "split," both jumpers separate and transition into the side-by-side formation. This specially designed strap allows the jumpers to steer their parachutes while keeping the formation intact with minimal effort. As the formation flies toward a target point, the jumpers pull opposite steering lines, maneuvering their parachutes into a downplane and diving straight toward the ground at over 80 mph. As they approach the ground, you may hear the command "Ready, Break," and the jumpers will separate for a safe, soft, stand-up landing. And there you have it, two perfect stand-up landings in the target area.

Tri-by-Side:
After the stack is built, the top jumper, in control of the formation, pilots the three-stack into position while the lower jumpers prepare for the tri-by-side. On the command "split," all three jumpers separate and transition into the tri-by-side formation. Now, the middle jumper becomes the pilot, issuing commands to the outside jumpers to steer left or right. The jumpers are connected by a special strap that allows them to break apart at any moment. It takes tremendous teamwork and practice to build and maneuver this formation, with all three jumpers operating as one unit. As they near the target, the pilot commands the outside jumpers to orient their parachutes downward, accelerating toward the ground at speeds of over 80 mph. As they approach the ground, you may hear "Ready, Break," and all three jumpers will separate for a smooth, stand-up landing. And there they are—one, two, three soft landings in the target area.

Can-T:
Once the stack is built, the top jumper pilots the three-stack into position while the middle jumper prepares the strap to connect the top two parachutes. As the middle jumper maintains control of the bottom parachute, the top jumper maneuvers side-by-side with the middle jumper. At 1,000 feet, the pilot gives the command "Ready, Break," and the bottom jumper separates, leaving the top two jumpers connected as they enter a downplane, creating vertical separation from the solo jumper.

CRW FILLER

Canopy relative work requires an incredible degree of precision and teamwork. CRW teams train year-round to perfect their flying skills, learning to pilot their parachutes in sync with one another. CRW teams are very tight-knit units, as there must be a great deal of trust and confidence in someone while interlocking their bodies and parachutes together. The parachute lines the jumpers must put their feet in are easily identified because they are the only lines that are red in color. This allows the bottom jumper to communicate to the pilot if he/she needs to readjust before moving on to the next step.

Drop Flag Narration

(Solo Jumper)
In just a few moments, a member of the (black/gold) demonstration team will exit the aircraft to perform the dynamic drop flag maneuver!

The jumper is out, and the show is on! Immediately after exiting the aircraft, the jumper secures the drop flag with both hands, ensuring a stable and controlled freefall. As they descend to 4,000 feet, the jumper will deploy their main parachute. Keep an eye out for the black and gold canopy—there it is, proudly displaying the colors of the United States Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights!

With a quick pull of a handle, the jumper will release the impressive 900/1200-square-foot Army Star Drop Flag. To keep the flag properly oriented, a 35-pound weight is attached to the bottom, adding a total of 50 extra pounds to the jumper's load! The flag is securely fastened to the front of the jumper's harness by four attachment points, requiring exceptional skill to pilot both the parachute and the massive flag.

Flying with this additional weight and managing such a large flag makes precision landing even more challenging, but these highly trained canopy pilots practice year-round to perfect their skills. Of course, they always seem to fly just a little bit better when they hear the excitement of the crowd! Let's make some noise as they bring it into the target area for a safe and soft Airborne landing!

Drop Flag Narration

(Mass Formation)
In just a few moments, members of the (black/gold) demonstration team will exit the aircraft to perform the dynamic drop flag maneuver. Get ready as they light up the sky with red smoke canisters!

The jumpers are out, and the smoke is on! The first jumper, acting as the base, exits the aircraft while securing the drop flag with both hands to ensure a stable, controlled fall. The remaining jumpers follow closely, flying their bodies together and interlocking arms and legs to form the nucleus of the formation.

As they freefall at 120 miles per hour, the outside jumpers will break off to prepare for their parachute deployment, while the base continues to fall, gaining vertical separation. At 4,000 feet, watch for the black and gold canopies to inflate. There it is the high-flying colors of your United States Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights!

With a quick pull of a handle, the base jumper will release the massive 900/1,200-square-foot Army Star Drop Flag, which is larger than the average New York City apartment! To keep the flag oriented correctly, a 35-pound weight is attached to the bottom, adding 50 extra pounds to the jumper's load. The flag is fastened to the jumper's harness by four attachment points, making it a challenging yet impressive feat to fly and land in the target area.

Now that the flag is fully deployed, watch as our freefall photographer, flying a high-performance canopy, swoops in for a closer look. He/She will orbit the drop flag at speeds exceeding 80 miles per hour, capturing this spectacular display from every angle.

Canopy Piloting

Ladies and gentlemen, you might think that jumping out of a plane is thrilling enough, but for some, it's just the beginning. From canvas and wood to today's ram-air canopies, the concept of the parachute dates back as far as the Renaissance. Modern parachutes, however, are vastly different from their early counterparts, with some now comparable in size to a bedsheet, capable of reaching speeds of over 100 mph in flight.

Keep looking up, and you'll see a trail of smoke from this fast-moving parachute. Equipped with a small, high-performance canopy, this jumper can manage a wide range of flight techniques; from slow, controlled maneuvers to match larger parachutes, to radical high-speed maneuvers like carving and barrel rolling around others.

As the jumper prepares for landing, they carefully watch the target. At just the right moment, they'll dramatically reduce forward speed and enter a steep, diving turn, rotating (insert rotation amount) degrees, and accelerating to speeds over 100 mph! Watch closely as they level out the canopy just inches above the ground for a thrilling finish.

This impressive display is a discipline known as canopy piloting, or more commonly, swooping. At such high speeds, there is little margin for error, and the jumpers must react instantly to changing conditions. To maintain this level of precision and skill, they train year-round, perfecting the combination of speed, distance, and accuracy to ensure a flawless performance.

Ground Performance Lineup

At the completion of today's performance, we will bring our equipment out into the audience. Come forward to help us repack our parachutes and ask any questions about free-fall parachuting or opportunities available to you in today's modern Army. Join us at the United States Army display located _____, where you can get autographs from the jumpers. Feel free to stop by and talk to the team members.

The United States Army Parachute Team was formed in 1959 at the home of the airborne, Ft. Bragg, NC. At that time, the team consisted of 19 original members. Each was selected to assist in the development of modern parachuting techniques, to provide world-class competition parachutists, and to perform live aerial demonstrations in support of Army public relations and recruiting. In 1961, we were designated the Army's official aerial demonstration unit, and one year later, we adopted our nickname, the Golden Knights.

As the last of the jumpers remove their equipment and don the distinctive maroon beret of today's modern paratrooper, I would like to introduce the jumpers in order of their performance.
But first…..

Performing the difficult duties of ground control, from_____ he/she is an airborne _____ with _____ free fall parachute jumps, SGT _____

Performing the technical task of videographer….

And now for the jumpers:

From _____ he/she is an airborne _____ with _____ free fall parachute jumps, SGT _____.

And leading the Golden Knights in free fall, the team leader of the black/gold demonstration team…

Ground Performance Lineup Cont

(Filler if needed) From show left to show right, a low altitude high-speed fly by our distinctively painted C-147 jump aircraft. Piloted by _____and _____. Our flight engineer is _____.

Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to present the black/gold demonstration team for the (Year) airshow season, all members of your United States Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights.

Baton Presentation

Now in keeping with a long-standing Golden Knight tradition, we would like to present today's baton, which was flown in free fall to a distinguished member of today's audience. _____ has stepped forward and been introduced to the team leader. He/She will be presented with today's baton and meet each of the individual team members.

Read the baton recipient biography

(Filler if needed) The baton is symbolic in nature in that it has eight sides representing the eight individual pieces of the jumper's equipment used during a free fall demonstration jump. They include the helmet, the goggles, the jumpsuit, the altimeter, the jump boots, and the container housing both the main and reserve parachutes.

Mr. / Mrs. _____ the United States Army, the Golden Knights, and the great state of _____ proudly salute you.

Conclusion

Ladies and gentlemen, this concludes our performance for the day, and on behalf of the entire team, I would like to thank each and every one of you for being such a warm and receptive airborne audience. In closing, I leave you with this final thought: in the future, may all your days be prosperous and your Knights Golden.

Note: If this is an ASD the above sentence can read: Ladies and gentlemen this concludes our performance for the day and on behalf of your local Army Recruiters and the entire team.

MASS EXIT

(Jump Run)
At this time members of the gold/black demonstration team are circling high overhead in our distinctively painted C-147 DHC-8 aircraft at an altitude of _____ feet.

The jumpmaster is actually looking out the left door of the aircraft. His/Her head is outside in the wind and the cold. Through a series of hand and arm signals, the jumpmaster is relaying heading corrections to the pilot, maneuvering the aircraft to a precise exit point for the jumpers. Watch closely as you may see the nose of the aircraft move slightly left or right in response to the steering instructions. The aircraft has been slowed to a safe exit speed of 120 miles per hour; the same speed as a free-fall parachutist at terminal velocity.

In a matter of moments, members of the gold/black demonstration team will simultaneously exit the aircraft to form one of the many mass formations possible while in free fall.

(Jumpers Away)
The jumpers are out and the smoke is on. We now have members of the Golden Knights rapidly approaching speeds of 120 miles per hour. The initial part of the formation is called the base and it forms quickly as the initial jumpers fly their bodies together while interlocking their arms and legs to form the nucleus of the formation.

The remaining jumpers set up slightly above and outside of the formation awaiting the team leader's call. At 9,000 feet, the team leader gives a thumbs-up, signaling the outside jumpers to fly to the base. As they fly closer and closer together they use their arms, legs, and shoulders as flight controls, allowing the jumpers to safely complete the formation.

The formation continues to fly at 120 miles per hour as the freefall photographer circles the formation. At 5,000 feet the team leader pops up, signaling the outside flyers to perform our bomb burst maneuver. Working on the same set of signals, the jumpers in the base reach back and ignite their smoke. At 3,000 feet the outside jumpers open their parachutes, while the base continues to fall, gaining vertical separation, then glide apart prior to their opening at 2,000 feet. This is out slatue to all of you attending todays show.

There you have the highflying black and gold of YOUR United States Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights!
Now, as you may have guessed, these jumpers are faced with a unique situation, a traffic jam in the sky. They must gain vertical separation to allow for individual approaches into the target area. This is accomplished by pulling down on the front part of the parachute and spiraling down at speeds of 60 miles per hour. This allows them to set up a traffic pattern just like you might see aircraft at a busy airport.

Canopy Filler

At 1,000 feet, the jumper does what is called a wind penetration check, checking his/her distance and speed across the ground. He/She then flies a downwind leg, a base leg 90 degrees to the target, and then faces into the wind for a final approach.

It takes a great deal of concentration to land dead center on the target. The jumper keeps a close eye on the windsock located in the target area. Once on final approach, the jumper then shifts all his/her concentration to a small black dot located in the center of the orange X.

As jumpers near the target, watch the minor corrections used in obtaining a dead-center landing.

Moments ago, these jumpers were more than 2 miles overhead. Thanks in part to the advanced aerodynamic design of these ram-air parachutes, the jumpers can overcome the variability of the wind and land safely in such a small target area.

These jumpers train year-round on piloting their parachutes, but they always seem to fly better when they can hear the roar of a crowd. Make some noise as they bring it into the target area!

Parachute Descent

You may notice the tail of the parachute curl under; this slows the forward speed while reducing the jumper's rate of descent.

The parachute has seven openings on the front. These allow air to be forced in, inflating the flexible wing glider.

As the jumper flies the canopy closer to the target area watch the movements he/she makes with the steering lines.
He/She is showing you the full flight characteristics of the ram-air canopy....

As he/she brings it over the target for a…

Beautiful dead center landing…
Dead center on target…
Beautiful target area landing…
Nice soft landing in the target area…
Tiptoe landing…
For those of you who would like a closer look . . .
Landing next to their family…
Fine airborne landing…

Stack Out

In a matter of moments, members of the Golden Knights will perform what is known as a demonstration accuracy stack. Watch for the perfectly timed exits and simultaneous openings of the main canopies.

The jumpers are out, and the smoke is on! As the team leader takes his/her heading in this direction, the remaining jumpers glide to precise opening points and awaits his/her signal. Watch for the parachutes.

There you have the highflying black and gold of your United States Army Parachute Team, the Golden Knights!

Show Line Spread

At just 2,000 feet under those iconic black and gold parachutes, our jumpers can hear you loud and clear! Each one is aiming for a specific spot along the show line – but they are all looking for the loudest most fired up section.

So make some noise and let them know where you are as the near the ground! Get ready for an up close look at what it like to land one of these high-performance, flexible-wing gliders.

If you are snapping photos or videos, don't forget to tag us on social media @armygoldenknights. We would love to see your view from the ground

This is your Unite States Parachute Team, the Golden Knights!

Team Information

Unlike the military jet teams, the United States Army Parachute Team is comprised mostly of noncommissioned officers. The 89 men and women of the Golden Knights come from various jobs throughout the Army to spend three years on one of the five major sections of the team.

Our administrative support section contains the office of the command, operations, logistics, parachute maintenance, medical detachment, and media relations.

Our aviation section flies and maintains our two C-147 Aircraft and our three UV-18 Viking Twin Otters.

Our competition section has four teams, the 4-way and 8-way freefall formation team, the canopy formation team, and the canopy piloting team.

Our tandem section provides tandem parachute jumps to selected VIPs around the country.

Finally, our demonstration section consists of two demonstration teams, since the colors of the Army are black and gold, so are the names of our teams. The team performing for you today is the _____ demonstration team.

These specially selected airborne Soldiers demonstrate their skills each year to millions of spectators, compete in national and international parachuting competitions, help develop new techniques and equipment, and are considered the finest parachuting team in the world.

Since its inception, the team has performed in all 50 states and 46 foreign countries and has produced hundreds of national champions and more than 100 world champions.

Aircraft Filler

The same degree of precision, discipline, and teamwork exhibited by the demonstrators and competitors is also reflected by the Golden Knight's elite aviation section.

Nicknamed "Team 6" the pilots who fly the team aircraft average more than 5,500 flying hours per aviator, and the maintenance technicians who have the mission of keeping these aircraft flying average 10 years of military experience. Together, their expertise results in the safest aircraft possible for the Golden Knights.

The C-147 jump aircraft used by the Golden Knights is a medium-range, twin turboprop cargo plane modified for jump use. It has one large door in the rear, which can be opened in flight. It is pressurized for comfort during travel from Fort Bragg to various performances throughout the country. Its civilian counterpart is the DASH-8 aircraft, manufactured by Bombardier in Canada. The Golden Knights C-147s are the only two in existence within the Department of Defense inventory.

Smoke Filler

The smoke trails each jumper leaves in the sky are created by two M18 red smoke cannisters which emit a continuous stream of smoke for up to 90 seconds. The jumper attaches these to one foot with a specially designed bracket and then ties the activation pins to a lanyard. By pulling on this lanyard, they can ignite the smoke immediately upon exiting the aircraft, while in freefall, or under canopy.

In more conventional Army units, these same smoke canisters are used as ground-to-ground signaling devices, ground-to-air signaling devices, or screening devices to conceal troop movement.

Pyro Filler

The trail of sparks each jumper leaves in the sky is created by bundles of pyrotechnic devices. The jumper attaches these to one foot with a specially designed bracket and then activates and deactivates them with a control box mounted on their chest. In addition to creating an impressive show, these pyrotechnics also enable the jumpers to more easily locate each other in freefall and under canopy.

Tryouts Filler

To become a Golden Knight, each individual must first achieve 100 freefall parachute jumps, be enlisted in the Army, and have a clean military and civilian record before applying for the annual Golden Knights Assessment and Selection. During assessment and selection, candidates are evaluated for 8 weeks on character traits including teamwork, discipline, dedication, and attention to detail. During this time, they conduct rigorous physical training and execute an average of 10 freefall jumps per day.

Winter Training Filler

Each year, the Golden Knights fly south for the winter to conduct two months of intensive training in Homestead, Florida. During this time, thousands of cumulative freefall jumps are executed to prepare jumpers for everything from high-speed maneuvers to mass formations and from night operations to pinpoint canopy piloting accuracy. Jumpers hone their skills to safely overcome any tricky situation the upcoming airshow season might bring.

Army Recruiting Plugs

If you have any questions about the many opportunities in America's first team, the U.S. Army, feel free to contact your local Army Recruiter who is here at the show today, or give us a call at 1-800-USA-ARMY.

You can also learn more about the U.S. Army and the Golden Knights online at goarmy.com

Every member of the team is a Soldier first, highly trained in one of more than 200 occupational specialties available in today's Army. With guaranteed skill training, Soldiers have the opportunity to develop expertise in a wide range of fields, from advanced technology to aviation, engineering, healthcare, and more.

Today your local Army Recruiters are here at the airshow. Stop by and visit them at _____ . Members of the Golden Knights will be at their location and will be ready to talk to you, hand out posters, and sign autographs.

Your United States Army is a highly advanced and technologically capable force. With one of the largest fleets of aircraft in the world, cutting-edge equipment, and access to the latest innovations, the Army offers unparalleled opportunities to serve, grow, and lead as a Soldier in defense of our nation

The U.S. Army provides today's young men and women with a broad range of opportunities to develop valuable skills, pursue personal and professional goals, contribute to meaningful missions around the world, and serve with pride as part of something greater than themselves

Army Recruiting Plugs Cont

The average Golden Knight is 26 years old, has completed over 1,200 parachute jumps, and brings expertise in one of the Army's many professional career fields. Our Soldiers come from diverse backgrounds and join the Army for a variety of reasons—world-class training, educational opportunities, travel, personal growth, and the pursuit of adventure. For many, it's about gaining a competitive edge in life while serving something greater than themselves.

Members of the United States Army Parachute Team are distinguished by their high standards and professionalism. Selection is based not only on exceptional parachuting ability, but also on proven soldiering skills. As Golden Knights, we proudly serve as both defenders of our nation and ambassadors of the U.S. Army, citizens in uniform representing the strength and values of America's military

Golden Knights share a common pride in serving their country with dignity in a meaningful way. The Army has taught them more than just a skill: it has given them an education that academics could never provide. Each team member is proud to be serving as a Soldier in the greatest Nation on earth.

Each member of the Team is a Soldier first, highly trained in one of the Army's more than 200 occupational specialties, including many that offer the very latest in high-tech training.

Social Media Plug:

If you'd like to find out more about Your United States Army Parachute Team, The GoldenKnights. You can find us on social media by searching Army Golden Knights. If you post any pictures from today's show tag us @armygoldenknights

Golden Knight Creed

Under a canopy of black and gold, I fly the colors of the Army. I volunteered to become an ambassador of my service and I will always endeavor to uphold the prestige, honor, high standards, and esprit de corps of the United States Army Parachute Team. The memories, achievements, and legacy of all my predecessors are my responsibility; I will not fail them.

Safety is my way of life. Nothing is worth its compromise. No jump is so important, no flight is so essential, and no activity that pressing. All shall look to me for the standard.

Always will I keep myself mentally alert, substance-free, physically fit, and morally straight. I represent the image of the U.S. Army. I cannot lose the confidence entrusted in me as a Golden Knight and I will not tolerate those who do.

Professionalism is my trademark regardless of the time or place. My pursuit of excellence in training and performance is with diligence, dedication, and attention to detail. My own goals are second to those of the Team and the expectation of me to pass on my skills to all who desire.

The goal I pursue is simple, yet bears a responsibility I must discharge without reservation: **When I have gained the respect, admiration, and gratitude of the American Public and my Teammates, then I have fulfilled my mission as a GOLDEN KNIGHT.**