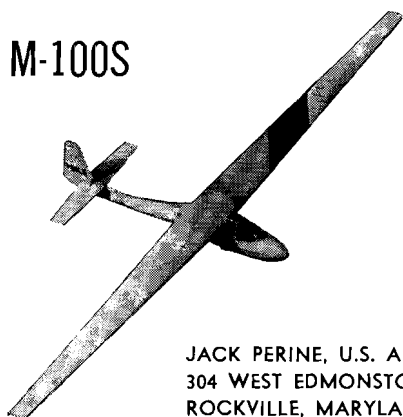


M-100S



JACK PERINE, U.S. AGENT
304 WEST EDMONSTON DRIVE
ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND 20852

Again, knowing D, ATR and starting field elevation, what can we live with for landing field elevation? The chart graphically allows one to observe the penalty that even an extra 100 feet on two, places upon distances required.

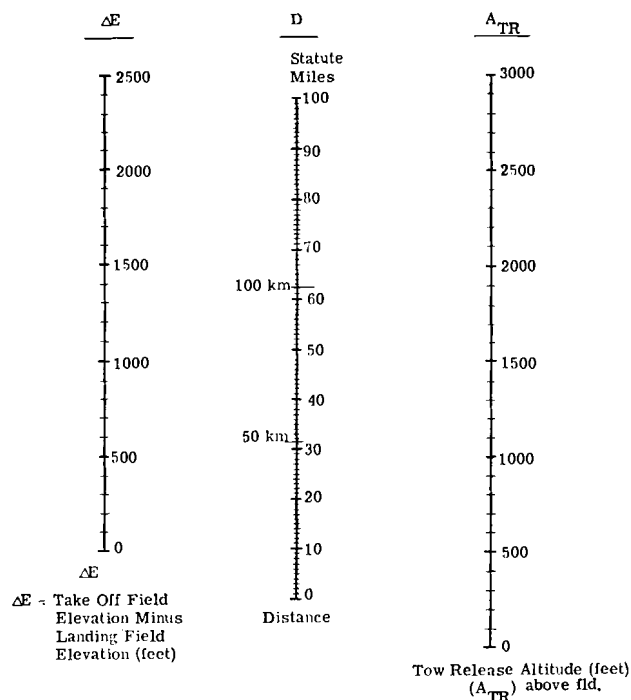
Moral: If you can get off tow early, do so, it will significantly increase your chances of a valid flight.

The utility of any nomograph is a function of physical size. To obtain an 8X10-inch copy send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Allan MacNicol, 46 Lee-wood Road, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts 02181.

REFERENCES

1. S. W. Ivans, "Report on CVSM Meeting," *Soaring*, December, 1964.
2. "FAI Soaring Awards Rules and Procedures," *Soaring*, February, 1964.

$$5280 D = 100 (\Delta E + A_{TR})$$



The MacNicol nomograph for flights not exceeding 100 kilometers.

State Soaring Records

On the facing page is our annual presentation of the Table of All State Soaring Records, amended to March 1, 1966. Soaring pilots should realize that these SSA-recognized record categories exist as another incentive to make cross-country and performance soaring flights.

State soaring records are administered by the SSA State Governors or record keepers that they designate. Whenever a new state record is set, they will issue to the pilot a certificate suitable for framing. They have supplies of rules and application forms for state records (SSA Item #39) or copies may be obtained from SSA.

There are three classes of state records, Open, Senior (less than Gold badge) and Junior (less than age 21), each of which has singleplace and multiplace sub-classes. For each class/subclass, all eight records recognized by FAI are recognized by SSA, except the 500-km. speed triangle is replaced by the one for 200 km. A Junior or Senior record is also the Open record unless it has been exceeded in the Open class. National and world records are automatic state records without application. State records must comply with the FAI rules for national and world records, except as noted in SSA Item #39.

The state a record flight applies to is the one over which the release from tow is made. There is no residency or citizenship requirement. An acceptable barogram must be submitted for every record flight, no exceptions. If the barogram was sent to SSA with an FAI badge application, note this on the record form and the record keeper will confirm it with SSA before approving the record claim. The record keeper must be notified in writing within 10 days after a flight for which a record is to be claimed and the application form must be filed within 30 days after the flight.

To establish a record, the flight must exceed the previous record by 10 km. (6.214 mi.) for records measured by distance, by 3% for altitude records (absolute altitudes must have a gain of at least 7000 ft.) and by 2 km/h (1.24 mph) for speed records.

State record flights must be supervised by an SSA Official Observer in the same manner that FAI badge flights are supervised. The pilot must be a voting member or Student Member of SSA as well.

There you have it, now how about choosing the ripest record plum in your state and trying to pick it. If you're successful you'll make news (tell the newspapers; the record keepers will report it for *Soaring* magazine) and set a mark for others to shoot for.

Footnotes to the table: Units for the record categories are as follows: miles for distance, goal and goal-and-return; feet for absolute altitude and altitude gain; and miles per hour for the 100-, 200- and 300-km. triangular speed courses. Singleplace records are given in the upper portion of the table, and multiplace records in the lower portion for those states in which some multiplace records have been established. Blank spaces indicate that no record has been established. An (*) indicates those states not reported on for this edition of the table; consult the record keeper for the latest record figures. Record keepers listed are the SSA State Governors (addresses given in the May, 1965, issue with changes to that list given on page 32 of the March, 1966, issue) for all but seven states. For Alaska, Miss. and Montana it is the SSA Regional Director. For Kansas it is James Le Sueur, 110 E. Lincoln, Derby. For Mass. it is Marc Abell, 77 Edgewater Dr., Framingham. For Oregon it is William Shipman, 3124 NE 35th Pl., Portland 12. For Wis. it is Walter Peterson, 805 Glenview Dr., Madison 53716.