CIAM SC Education
Technical Meeting April 11th, 2014

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I. No Reduction of Classes and Competitions

The Education S/C is alarmed about rules which endanger international Championships which include junior classification. The fourth Team member – provided it is a junior – is regarded as a great progress. But that can not compensate separate F1ABP Junior championships and full Junior teams of three competitors in F1D, F1E, F3J, F3K and Space Modelling, flown on a separate days (F1E) or alongside of the Senior championships. These teams are indispensable for winning young people for the FAI sport. Any arbitrary cut of the numbers of event seems being a very short-sighted action.

II. Advanced Technical Flying Systems

FPV and UAV attract especially young people in many countries. These systems don't fit too well into our scheme of sports as long as they not compare pilot skills but just enhanced technology. Despite of problems with the airspace authorities already observed in many countries, the majority of the TM supported the developing of rules and programs as an appropriate action to collect the interest of young people keen on technology. For the FPV for instance competitions like such with flying courses through obstacles (trees) or in woods could be interesting tasks.

III. Use of Electronic Devices in Established Classes

The SC demands clear decisions of the different classes about the use of electronic stabilising systems in order to prevent cheating or injustice conditions. Especially young pilots react extremely sensitive to fouls and leave the scene at costs of our sport.

IV. Programs to be Exposed on the CIAM Website

As usual, the participants of the meeting exchanges experiences with programs to attract especially juniors:

- The European Challenge Cup F1H (with several simple variations of the FAI free-flight glider class) consists in 2014 out of 55 contests. In some of them more than 30 juniors competed.
- The adaptation of the AMA-Aerolab as a program for seminars in schools proved being extremely successful. It offers originally the discovery of Newton's laws via tethered rubber models. These could be used as well for less ambitious seminars as a tool for understanding of the mathematic of a circle and an introduction into flying technique and the use of rubber motors (Germany).
- Building and flying catapult gliders as a competition alongside of other events or as a first introduction into aeromodelling worked very well (Sweden).
- For students of universities the British Model Flying Association University and School challenges could be most interesting. They demand the development of model aircrafts carrying a payload and attract a growing number of teams from other countries.

Together with programs already discussed and described in earlier minutes the TM unanimously recommended to expose the ideas and supporting web-addresses on the CIAM website.

Gerhard Wöbbeking