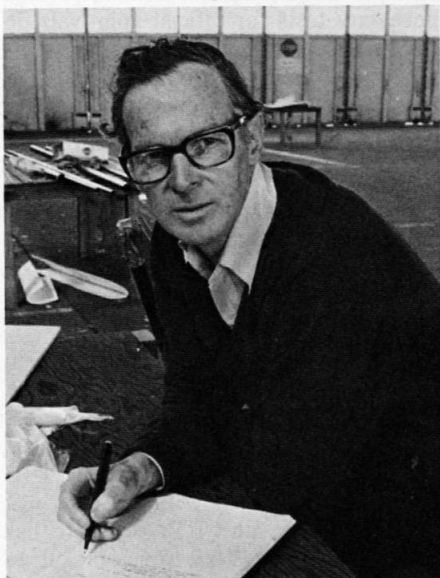


# AWARDS presented at the XVIIth OSTIV-Congress

## OSTIV-Plaque 1981 with Klemperer Award to Dr. Paul MacCready, USA



Dr. Paul MacCready received from the President of OSTIV, Dr. Manfred E. Reinhardt, at the Opening Ceremony of the XVIIth OSTIV-Congress in Paderborn, Fed. Republic of Germany, 1981 the OSTIV-Plaque 1981 with Klemperer Award with the following citation:

"The OSTIV-Plaque 1981 with Klemperer Award is given to Dr. Paul MacCready for the most noteworthy scientific and/or technical contribution to soaring flight in recent years. Dr. MacCready's notable contributions began many years ago when he devised and developed his concepts of speed flying. Now we are so familiar with the MacCready speed to fly technique that many of us may not remember or may fail to realize what a radical advance this was. Dr. MacCready made a real breakthrough in speed flying and

proved it by winning a World Championships (at St. Yan in 1956). His genius was demonstrated by the simplicity of the theory and the care and logic with which he put it into effect. The technique is still being used today (it has not yet been bettered) and with the improving aerodynamic efficiency of sailplanes it will no doubt be a key factor in breaking free from the restraints of standard thermaling techniques. In recent years he has again combined his ingenuity, logic and infinite care to develop successfully true man-powered flight and solar powered flight. The award winning flights are known throughout the world and the technical achievements have opened new horizons in basic soaring flight. For such achievements, and for the inspiration he has given us on clear thinking applied soaring problems, he fully merits the OSTIV-Plaque and Klemperer Award."

Paul MacCready was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1925. During his adolescence he was a serious model airplane enthusiast, with many records, and, at age 16, soloed in powered planes. In World War II, MacCready flew in the U.S. Navy flight training program.

By 1947 he had received his Bachelor of Science in physics at Yale University, and his hobby interest turned from powered aircraft to gliders. He took second place in the National Soaring Contest at Wichita Falls, Texas, at age 21. He then won the 1948, 1949 and 1953 U.S. National Soaring Championships, and pioneered high-altitude wave soaring in the U.S. He represented the U.S. at contests in Europe four times, becoming International Champion at a meet in France in 1956, the first Ame-

rican to achieve this goal.

During the decade 1946-1956, MacCready worked on sailplane development, soaring techniques, meteorology and worked out the MacCready Speed Ring, which is used worldwide by glider pilots. Concurrently, he was earning his master's degree in physics at California Institute of Technology in 1948, and his Ph. D. in aeronautics from the same institution in 1952. He founded Meteorology Research Inc. which developed into a leading firm in research on weather modification and atmospheric science. He pioneered the use of instrumented small aircraft to study storm interiors, and performed many of the piloting duties.

In 1971 MacCready started Aero Vironment Inc., a diversified company providing services and products in the field of alternative energy, the environment, and aviation. The company developed air-drag reduction devices, now used internationally, for fuel conservation in the trucking industry, and has also developed quiet, slow speed, piloted aircraft.

Dr. MacCready became internationally known in 1977 as the 'Father of human-powered flight' when his *Gossamer Condor* made the first sustained, controlled flight by a heavier-than-air craft powered solely by its pilot's muscles. For the feat he received the \$ 95.000.- Henry Kremer Prize.

Two years later his team created the *Gossamer Albatross*, a 55-pound craft with a 96-foot wingspan that achieved the first, and only, human-powered flight across the English Channel.

Dr. MacCready's aviation achievements have brought him innumerable recent honors.

## OSTIV-Prize 1981 to Akademische Fliegergruppe Braunschweig



The Akademische Fliegergruppe Braunschweig received on Nomination of the OSTIV-Sailplane Development Panel from the President of OSTIV at the Opening Ceremony of the XVIIth OSTIV-Congress at Paderborn the OSTIV-Prize 1981 with the following citation:

"The OSTIV PRIZE is awarded to the AKADEMISCHE FLIEGERGRUPPE BRAUNSCHWEIG for remarkable scientific and technical activity over many years, including the realization of several advanced sailplane prototypes and, in particular, the design and construction of the SB-11. The outstanding characteristics