



## World Soaring Championships Trophies

### Current Champions – 30th FAI WGC - Lüsse and Rieti 2008

Class	Pilot	email address
15m Class	György Gulyas, Hungary	gulyas@vnet.hu
18m Class	Olivier Darroze, France	tilolive@orange.fr
Open Class	Michael Sommer, Germany	michaelsommer@siemens.com
Standard Class	Michael Buchthal, Germany	michael.buchthal@t-online.de
Club Class	Matthias Sturm, Germany	ms7823@aol.com
World Class	Laurent Couture, France	lolocouture@hotmail.fr
<b>Team Cup 2008:</b>	<b>France</b>	
Contact person Eric Napoleon		eric.napoleon@wanadoo.fr

The next FAI 15m, 18m, Open Classes WGC will be held in Szeged (Hungary) in 2010  
Contact person Mészáros Zoltán email address: moszizolifly@vnet.hu

The next FAI Standard, Club, World Classes WGC will be held in Prievidza (Czech Rep.) in 2010  
Contact Person Josef Snirç email address: aerospool@aerospool.sk

### Current Junior's Champions – 5<sup>th</sup> FAI JWGC Rieti 2007

Class	Pilot	email address
Standard	Patrick Gai, Germany	patrick.gai@lsv-weinheim.de
Club	Kilian Walbrou, France	lorekillian@orange.fr

Team Cup not existing yet for the JWGC

The next FAI JWGC will be held in Räyskälä (Finland) in 2009  
Contact person Juha Silvennoinen email: juha.silvennoinen@rayskala.com

**Women's FAI World Gliding Championships**  
Challenger Cups not existing yet for the WWGC.



## 1. The FAI Challenge Cups

Rules. The FAI Challenge Cups are awarded to the winners of the classes at the World Gliding Championships.

### 1.1 The FAI Open Class Challenge Cup

1.1.1 **History.** The FAI Open Class Challenge Cup was donated in 1948 and was first awarded to the winner of the 1948 World Gliding Championships in Samaden, Switzerland. From 1952 until 1956 it was the first prize in the Single Seater Class. In 1956 it was changed to the Open Class

1.1.2 **Rules.** See above.

1.1.3 **Description.** The FAI Open Class Challenge Cup is a 32 cm high silver cup mounted upon a green marble foot forming a two-layer octagon. The following is engraved: FÉDÉRATION AÉRONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE, CHAMPIONNAT DU MONDE DE VOL À VOILE.

1.1.4 **Administration.** The FAI Open Class Challenge Cup shall be kept by the winner until the next World Gliding Championships in the Open Class and shall be returned before the start of the championships to the organizers of this event. The organizers are responsible for the engraving.

1.1.5 **Engraving.** The engraving shall include the year and the place of the event, the name and the country of the winner.

1.1.6 **Change of rules.** If the Open Class is discontinued as a World Championship class, the FAI Gliding Commission shall decide how the cup shall be awarded in the future.

#### 1.1.7 List of FAI Open Class Champions from 1948

- 1948 Per-Axel Persson, Sweden. Samedan (Switzerland)
- 1950 Billy Nilsson, Sweden. Örebrö (Sweden)
- 1952 Phillip Wills, UK. Madrid (Spain)
- 1954 Gérard Pierre, France. Champhill (UK)
- 1956 Paul MacCready, USA. Saint Yan (France)
- 1958 Ernst Haase, W. Germany. Leszno (Poland)
- 1960 Rudolfo Hossinger, Argentina. Cologne (Germany)
- 1963 Eduard Makula, Poland. Junin (Argentina)
- 1965 Jan Wroblewski, Poland. South Cerney (UK)
- 1968 Harro Wodl, Austria. Leszno (Poland)
- 1970 George Moffat, USA. Marfa (USA)
- 1972 Göran Ax, Sweden. Vrsac (Yugoslavia)
- 1974 George Moffat, USA. Waikerie (Australia)
- 1976 George Lee (UK). Räyskälä (Finland)
- 1978 George Lee (UK). Chateauroux (France)
- 1981 George Lee, UK. Paderborn (Germany)
- 1983 Ingo Renner, Australia. Hobbs (USA)
- 1985 Ingo Renner, Australia. Rieti (Italy)
- 1987 Ingo Renner, Australia. Benalla (Australia)
- 1989 Jean-Claude Lopitiaux, France. Wiener Neustadt (Austria)
- 1991 Janusz Centka, Poland. Uvalde (USA)



- 1993 Janusz Centka, Poland. Borlänge (Sweden)
- 1995 Ray Lynskey, New Zealand. Omarama (New Zealand)
- 1997 Gérard Lherm, France. Saint-Auban (France)
- 1999 Holger Karow, Germany. Bayreuth (Germany)
- 2001 Oscar Goudriaan, South Africa. Mafikeng (South Africa)
- 2003 Holger Karow, Germany. Leszno (Poland)
- 2006 Michael Sommer, Germany. Eskilstuna (Sweden)
- 2008 Michael Sommer, Germany. Lüsse (Germany)

## 1.2 The FAI Standard Class Challenge Cup

1.2.1 **History.** The FAI Standard Class Challenge Cup was donated in 1952 by the Royal Aero Club of Spain. It was first awarded to the winner of the Two-seater Class in the World Gliding Championships near Madrid, Spain. When the Two-seater Class was replaced by the Standard Class in 1958, the Cup was transferred to that class.

1.2.2 **Rules.** See above.

1.2.3 **Description.** The FAI Standard Class Challenge Cup is a 52 cm high classic two handle silver trophy on a wooden base. The following is engraved: CAMPEONATO DEL MUNDO DE VUELA A VELA CATEGORA “D” (BIPLAZAS), TROFEO CEDIDO POR EL REAL AERO CLUB DE ESPAÑA A LA FEDERACION AERONATICA INTERNACIONAL.

1.2.4 **Administration.** The FAI Standard Class Challenge Cup shall be kept by the winner until the next World Gliding Championships in the Standard Class and shall be returned before the start of the championships to the organizers of this event. The organizers are responsible for the engraving.

1.2.5 **Engraving.** The engraving shall include the year and the place of the event, the name and the country of the winner.

1.2.6 **Change of rules.** If the Standard Class is discontinued as a World Championship class, the FAI Gliding Commission shall decide how the cup shall be awarded in the future.

### 1.2.7 List of FAI Standard Class Champions from 1952

- 1952 Ara Luis Juez, Spain. Madrid (Spain)
- 1954 Komac Rain, Yugoslavia. Camphill (UK)
- 1956 Foster Goodhart, UK. Saint Yan (France)
- 1958 Adam Witek, Poland. Leszno (Poland)
- 1960 Heinz Huth, W. Germany. Cologne (Germany)
- 1963 Heinz Huth, W. Germany. Junin (Argentina)
- 1965 François Henry, France. South Cerney (UK)
- 1968 Andrew J. Smith, USA. Leszno (Poland)
- 1970 Helmut Reichmann, W. Germany. Marfa (USA)
- 1972 Jan Wroblewski, Poland. Vrsac (Yugoslavia)
- 1974 Helmut Reichmann, W. Germany. Waikerie (Australia)
- 1976 Ingo Renner, Australia. Räyskälä (Finland)
- 1978 Baer Selen, Netherlands. Chateauroux (France)
- 1981 Marc Schroeder, France. Paderborn (Germany)
- 1983 Stig Oye, Denmark. Hobbs (USA)
- 1985 Leonardo Briigliadori, Italy. Rieti (Italy)



- 1987 Markku Kuittinen, Finland. Benalla (Australia)
- 1989 Jaques Aboulin, France. Wiener Neustadt (Austria)
- 1991 Baer Selen, Netherlands. Uvalde (USA)
- 1993 Andrew Davis, UK. Borlänge (Sweden)
- 1995 Markku Kuittinen, Finland. Omarama (New Zealand)
- 1997 Jean-Marc Caillard, France. Saint-Auban (France)
- 1999 Jean-Marc Caillard, France. Bayreuth (Germany)
- 2001 Laurent Aboulin, France. Mafikeng (South Africa)
- 2003 Andrew Davis, UK. Leszno (Poland)
- 2006 Leigh Wells, UK. Eskilstuna (Sweden)
- 2008 Michael Buchthal, Germany. Rieti (Italy)

### 1.3 The FAI 15 Meter Class Challenge Cup

1.3.1 **History.** The FAI 15 m Challenge Cup was donated in 1981 by the goldsmith and glider pilot Heinrich Schönke of Bünde, Germany. It was first awarded retroactively to the winner of the 15 m Class in the 1978 World Gliding Championships in Chateauroux, France.

1.3.2 **Rules.** See above.

1.3.3 **Description.** The FAI 15 m Class Challenge Cup is a 31 cm high silver cup with a round wooden base. Circling the low, narrow waist of the cup is a band of silver oak leaves mounted on a wooden ring. The following is engraved: FÉDÉRATION AÉRONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE, CHALLENGE CUP WORLD CHAMPION, 15 m CLASS

1.3.4 **Administration.** The FAI 15 m Class Challenge Cup shall be kept by the winner until the next World Gliding Championships in the 15 m Class and shall be returned before the start of the championships to the organizers of this event. The organizers are responsible for the engraving.

1.3.5 **Engraving.** The engraving shall due to lack of space include only the year of the event, the name and the abbreviated name of the country of the winner.

1.3.6 **Change of rules.** If the 15 m Class is discontinued as a World Championship class, the FAI Gliding Commission shall decide how the cup shall be awarded in the future.

#### 1.3.7 List of FAI 15 Meters Class Champions from 1981

- 1981 Göran Ax, Sweden. Paderborn (Germany)
- 1983 Kees Musters, Netherlands. Hobbs (USA)
- 1985 Doug Jacobs, USA. Rieti (Italy)
- 1987 Brian Spreckley, UK. Benalla (Australia)
- 1989 Bruno Gantenbrück, Germany. Wiener Neustadt (Austria)
- 1991 Brad Edwards, Australia. Uvalde (USA)
- 1993 Eric Napoleon, France. Borlänge (Sweden)
- 1995 Eric Napoleon, France. Omarama (New Zealand)
- 1997 Werner Meuser Germany. Saint-Auban (France)
- 1999 Giorgio Galetto Italy. Bayreuth (Germany)
- 2001 Werner Meuser, Germany. Mafikeng (South Africa)
- 2003 John Coutts, New Zealand. Leszno (Poland)
- 2006 Janusz Centka, Poland. Eskilstuna (Sweden)
- 2008 György Gulyas, Hungary. Lüsse (Germany)



## 1.4 The FAI World Class Challenge Cup

- 1.4.1 **History** The FAI World Class Challenge Cup was donated in 2001 by the Finnish Aeronautical Association at the World Air Games in Lillo, Spain. The cup was damaged during transportation to Lillo and could consequently not be awarded that year. A similar cup was awarded in Nitra, Slovakia, in 2003 and also awarded retroactively to the winners of the World Class in 1997, 1999 and 2001.
- 1.4.2 **Rules** See above.
- 1.4.3 **Description** The FAI World Class Challenge Cup is a xx cm high and xx cm wide crystal cup. The following is engraved: FÉDÉRATION AÉRONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE, WORLD CLASS CHALLENGE CUP
- 1.4.4 **Administration** The FAI World Class Challenge Cup shall be kept by the winner until the next World Gliding Championships in the World Class and shall be returned before the start of the championships to the organizers of this event. The organizers are responsible for the engraving.
- 1.4.5 **Engraving** The engraving shall include the year and the place of the event, the name and the country of the winner.
- 1.4.6 **Change of rules** If the World Class is discontinued as a World Championship class, the FAI Gliding Commission shall decide how the cup shall be awarded in the future.
- 1.4.7 **List of FAI World Class Champions from 2001**
- 2001 Olivier Darroze, France. Lillo (Spain)
  - 2003 Sebastian Kawa, Poland. Nitra (Slovak Rep.)
  - 2006 Christophe Rusch, France. Vinon (France)
  - 2008 Laurent Couture, France. Rieti (Italy)

## 1.5 The FAI Club Class Challenge Cup no. 1

- 1.5.1 **History.** Any news available up to now
- 1.5.2 **Rules.** See above
- 1.5.3 **Description.** The FAI Club Class Challenger Trophy is a xx cm high and xx cm wide bronze eagle mounted on a wooden base. No information about the engraving on the basement so far.
- 1.5.4 **Administration.** The FAI Club Class Challenge Cup shall be kept by the winner until the next World Gliding Championships in the World Class and shall be returned before the start of the championships to the organizers of this event. The organizers are responsible for the engraving.
- 1.5.5 **Engraving.** The engraving shall include the year and the place of the event, the name and the country of the winner.
- 1.5.6 **Change of rules.** If the World Class is discontinued as a World Championship class, the FAI Gliding Commission shall decide how the cup shall be awarded in the future
- 1.5.7 **List of FAI Club Class Champions from 2001**
- 2001 Peter Masson, UK. Gawler (Australia)
  - 2002 Tomas Suchanek, Czech Rep. Musbach (Germany)
  - 2004 Sebastian Kawa, Poland. Elverum (Norway)
  - 2006 Sebastian Kawa, Poland. Vinon (France)
  - 2008 Matthias Sturm, Germany. Rieti (Italy)



## 1.5.2 The FAI Club Class Challenge Cup no. 2

1.5.1 **History.** The FAI Club Class Challenger Cup was donated in 2008 by the Countess Maria Fede Caproni at the 30<sup>th</sup> World Gliding Championship in Rieti. It was awarded retroactively to the former winners of the FAI Club Class Championships.

1.5.2 **Rules.** See above.

1.5.3 **Description.** The FAI Club Class Challenge Cup is a stylised figure of a man with the arms raised as a sign of victory, made of green glass. On the basement the following is engraved: “Gianni Caproni” FAI Club Class Challenger Cup.

1.5.4 **Administration.** The FAI Club Class Challenge Cup shall be kept by the winner until the next World Gliding Championships in the 18 m Class and shall be returned before the start of the championships to the organizers of this event. The organizers are responsible for the engraving.

1.5.4 **Engraving.** The engraving shall include the year and the place of the event, the name and the country of the winner.

1.5.5 **Change of rules.** If the 18 m Class is discontinued as a World Championship class, the FAI Gliding Commission shall decide how the cup shall be awarded in the future.

## 1.6 The FAI 18 Meter Class Challenge Cup

1.6.1 **History.** The FAI 18 m Class Challenge Cup was donated in 2006 by the Swedish Soaring Federation at the World Championships I Eskilstuna. It was awarded retroactively to the winners of the 18 m Class in the 2001 World Air Games in Lillo, Spain, and the 2003 World Championships in Leszno, Poland.

1.6.2 **Rules.** See above.

1.6.3 **Description.** The FAI 18 m Class Challenge Cup is a 22cm wide and 9 cm high silver bowl with a 5 cm high twelve-sided walnut base. The following is engraved: FÉDÉRATION AÉRONAUTIQUE INTERNATIONALE, CHALLENGE CUP WORLD CHAMPION, 18 m CLASS.

1.6.4 **Administration.** The FAI 18 m Class Challenge Cup shall be kept by the winner until the next World Gliding Championships in the 18 m Class and shall be returned before the start of the championships to the organizers of this event. The organizers are responsible for the engraving.

1.6.5 **Engraving.** The engraving shall include the year and the place of the event, the name and the country of the winner.

1.5.6 **Change of rules.** If the 18 m Class is discontinued as a World Championship class, the FAI Gliding Commission shall decide how the cup shall be awarded in the future.

### 1.5.7 List of FAI 18 Meters Class Champions from 2001

- 2001 Steven Jones, UK. Lillo (Spain)
- 2003 Wolfgang Janowitsch, Austria. Leszno (Poland)
- 2006 Phil Jones, UK. Eskilstuna (Sweden)
- 2008 Olivier Darroze, France. Luesse (Germany)
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## 1.7 The FAI Women’s Challenge Cup (no existing cup/s)

1.7.1 History

1.7.2 Rules



- 1.7.3 Description
- 1.7.4 Administration
- 1.7.5 Engraving
- 1.8.6 Change of rules

## 1.8 The FAI Juniors' Challenge Cups

### 1.8.1 The Gulia Incisa della Rocchetta Challenge Cup

- 1.8.1 **History** The Gulia Incisa della Rocchetta Challenge Cup was donated by the Italian Air Force (Aeronautica Militare) in 2007 on the occasion of the Junior World Gliding Championships in Rieti, Italy, in memory of Gulia, a member of the Italian Air Force sport squadron, who was killed in an outlanding in Romorantin, France, during a local gliding contest, just before she was to compete in the Junior World Gliding Championships in 2005. It was awarded retroactively to the winners of the Standard Class in the Junior World Gliding Championships in 1999, 2001, 2003 and 2005.
- 1.8.2 **Rules** The Challenge Cup is awarded to the winners of the Standard Class in the Junior World Gliding Championships.
- 1.8.3 **Description** The cup is a 49 cm high classic two-eared silver trophy on a 10 cm high round wooden base. On the top of the cup is engraved the Incisa della Rocchetta's family arm. The following text is engraved below the family arm: GIULIA INCISA DELLA ROCCHETTA CHALLENGE CUP, JUNIOR WORLD GLIDING CHAMPIONSHIPS, STANDARD CLASS followed by the FAI logo. On the wooden base is a plate with the logo of the Aeronautica Militare.
- 1.8.4 **Administration** The Gulia Incisa della Rocchetta Challenge Cup shall be kept by the winner until the next Junior World Gliding Championships in the Standard Class and shall be returned before the start of the championships to the organizers of this event. The organizers are responsible for the engraving.
- 1.8.5 **Engraving** The engraving shall include the year and the place of the event, the name and the country of the winner
- 1.8.6 **Change of rules.** If the Standard Class is discontinued as a Junior World Championship class, the FAI Gliding Commission shall decide how the cup shall be awarded in the future.
- 1.8.7 **List of FAI Junior Standard Class Champions from 1999**
  - 1999 Günther Stahl, Germany. Terlet (Netherlands)
  - 2001 Jay Rebbek, UK. Issoudun (France)
  - 2003 Jez Hood, UK. Nitra (Slovak Rep.)
  - 2005 Mark Parker, UK. Husbands Bosworth (UK)
  - 2007 Patrick Gai, Germany. Rieti (Italy)

### 1.8.2 The Rieti Challenge Cup

- 1.8.1 **History** The Rieti Challenge Cup was donated by Associazione Rieti FAI World Gliding 2007/2008 on the occasion of the Junior World Gliding Championships in Rieti, Italy, in 2007. It was awarded retroactively to the winners of the Club Class in the Junior World Gliding Championships in 1999, 2001, 2003 and 2005.
- 1.8.2 **Rules** The Rieti Challenge Cup is awarded to the winners of the Club Class in the Junior World Gliding Championships.
- 1.8.3 **Description** The cup is a 52 cm high classic two-handled trophy of plated silver on a 9 cm high wooden square base. There is no engraving on the cup itself. The following is



engraved on a plate on the wooden base: FAI JUNIOR WORLD GLIDING CHAMPIONSHIPS CLUB CLASS, Rieti CUP.

- 1.8.4 **Administration** The Rieti Cup shall be kept by the winner until the next Junior World Gliding Championships in the Club Class and shall be returned before the start of the championships to the organizers of this event. The organizers are responsible for the engraving.
- 1.8.5 **Engraving** The engraving shall include the year and the place of the event, the name and the country of the winner
- 1.8.6 **Change of rules.** If the Club Class is discontinued as a Junior World Championship class, the FAI Gliding Commission shall decide how the cup shall be awarded in the future.
- 1.8.7 **List of FAI Junior Club Class Champions from 1999**
- 1999 Robert Scheiffart, Germany. Terlet (Netherlands)
  - 2001 Peter Toft, Denmark. Issoudun (France)
  - 2003 Michael Streit, Germany. Nitra (Slovak Rep.)
  - 2005 Christoph Nacke, Germany. Husbands Bosworth (UK)
  - 2007 Killian Walbrou, France. Rieti (Italy)

## 2. Other Awards

### 2.1 The Robert Kronfeld Challenge Cup

#### 2.1.1 History.

The-Robert-Kronfeld-Cup was awarded by the State Government of Austria on the occasion of the 21st World Gliding Championships 1989 in Wiener Neustadt.

Robert Kronfeld was the son of an Austrian dentist living in Vienna. When the young man visited the Wasserkuppe, he was immediately enthusiastic about the glider pilots and their activities. Professor Walter Georgii detected the great gifts of the young Austrian, who flew his A, B, and C Badges within a very short time.

Soon Robert Kronfeld was flying the high performance ships of the late twenties. His friends mocked him for his "apparent great hunger", because, when he entered a glider, he always carried a paper bag for rolls and a thermos flask with him. Nobody knew that he was trying out an instrument which the balloonist already used, the variometer (climb and sink indicator).

Professor Georgii had asked him to test it, but to tell nobody about it, because both of them had not been unsure of its success. But Robert Kronfeld had a lot of very successful thermal flights and was doing a great service for the research of these kind of up currents.

In 1926 with the thunderstorm flight of Max Kegel, a real cross-country fever broke out. The great challenge was the 100 km distance. The "Gruene Post" - a German weekend magazine - offered 5,000 Marks to the first glider pilot flying this distance, which was the amount of 45 monthly wages of a married teacher. But the project was very ambitious, because at those times, cross country flights were made along hill chains by ridge soaring. Robert Kronfeld found the Teutoburger Wald, a chain of low hills, a bit more than 100 km long, from NW to SE. On May 15th 1929, the ridge lift seemed to be OK. In his glider "Wien" he was bungee-launched near Ibbenbueren and flew - often very low - in the direction South East. When he arrived at one of the many gaps in the hill chain, he was waiting for a cumulus cloud, climbed a few metres in the thermal and jumped across the gap. After five hours he landed at Horn-Bad Meinberg near Detmold, 102.5 km away from





his launching point. This was a world record. Enthusiastically, he mentioned the strong thermals above the "Senne", a sandy area near Oerlinghausen, which was the reason for founding the now famous German gliding field, which was - with 54,000 launches per year - the busiest one of the whole world in the 60s and 70s of the last century.

From the award of 5,000 Marks, Robert built the "Austria", with a span of 30 metres, the biggest glider of those times, which unfortunately broke up in a cloud. Robert Kronfeld was a Jew. When Hitler and the national socialists took over in Germany, he immigrated to England and became a British subject. He was killed after the Second World War, when he was testing a tail-less glider which was spun into the ground.

Now the state museum of Nordrhein-Westfalen, the state where the record was flown, wants to open an exhibition on Robert Kronfeld and his first 100 km flight in 1929.

Article contributed by Fred Weinholtz, as printed in the 30 July, 2003 issue of the "Leszno Lift".

- 2.1.2 **Rules.** The Robert Kronfeld Cup is a challenge cup to be awarded to the pilot who flies the longest task distance during the world championships. If the greatest distance is flown by more than one pilot, the trophy is awarded to the pilot with the highest speed. Outlandings are valid. If two or more pilots tie according to these rules, the one among them with the earliest outlanding or finish time will be the winner.
- 2.1.3 **Description.** The cup is a crystal globe mounted upon a round crystal pillar on a heavy metal base.
- 2.1.4 **Administration.** The winner shall keep the Cup until the next World Gliding Championships.  
It is the responsibility of the last winner of the Cup to have it delivered before the next World Gliding Championships to the organizers of that event.
- 2.1.5 **Engraving.** The WGC organizers shall have the winner's name, the year and place of the World Gliding Championships engraved on a metal plate which is then glued to the footing of the Cup.
- 2.1.6 **Change of rules.** If the structure of the World Gliding Championships changes to such a degree that the present rules no longer apply, the IGC shall change the rules only after consultation with the gliding section of the Austrian Aero Club

## 2.2 The Kees Musters Speed Awards

- 2.2.1 **History.** The Kees Musters Speed Award was initiated in 1988 by individual members of the Soaring Society of America (SSA) in memory of former World Soaring Champion Kees Musters of the Netherlands. Funding for the awards came from donations from soaring pilots around the world.
- 2.2.2 **Rules.** The award is given permanently to the pilot achieving the fastest daily speed in the 15m Class at the World Gliding Championships. Should there be a tie, it shall be resolved between the tying pilots in favor of the one who achieved the second (or third, etc. in case of continuing tie) fastest daily speed, compared to the other tying second (of third, etc.) pilot(s).
- 2.2.3 **Description.** The awards consist of an oak wood plaque with lucite over a photo of a 15m class glider with a brass plate with engraving.
- 2.2.4 **Administration.** The Soaring Society of America has accepted to be responsible for the administration of the awards. Each plaque shall be sent by SSA to the organizers of each



15m World Gliding Championships for delivery prior to the end of the competition. The organisers are responsible for the engraving.

- 2.2.5 **Engraving.** The organizers are responsible for the engraving. The inscription entered on the brass plate shall be in Footlight MT Light or similar font in the following style:

#### THE KEES MUSTERS TROPHY

Award to

BIRGER BULUKIN, NORWAY, LS-6, 137,77 KM/H

For Achieving The Fastest Daily Speed In The 15 Meter Class At  
The World Gliding Championships  
June 1993, Borlänge, Sweden

- 2.2.6 **Change of rules.** If IGC discontinues 15m World Championships, SSA shall determine, with the advice of IGC, how the award shall be made. If SSA shall be terminated, the funds shall be distributed as determined by the directors of SSA, with the advice of IGC. If IGC or its successor shall be terminated, the SSA directors shall determine how the funds shall be administered.

## 2.2 The World Soaring Cup

- 2.3.1 **History** The World Soaring Cup was donated in 1995 by nine New Zealand gliding families and was first awarded in the World Gliding Championship in Omarama, New Zealand.

### 2.3.2 Rules

- 2.3.2.1 The World Soaring Cup is awarded to the team scoring the highest number of points according to these rules.

- 2.3.2.2 An eligible pilot shall be one competing in the World Gliding Championships in a class of at least ten competitors representing at least five NACs. Every eligible pilot shall be a member of a Team representing his or her NAS and this Team shall compete for the World Soaring Cup.

#### 2.3.2.3 Scoring

- 2.3.2.3.1 The maximum points in each class is to be 1000. No Day Factor is to be applied.

- 2.3.2.3.2 Team points for each championship day (Pt) will be determined by dividing the total numbers of points gained by the Team (Sum of Pn) divided by the number of team pilots having had a competition launch on the day (nt).

$$Pt = (\text{Sum of Pn}) / nt$$

- 2.3.2.3.3 The winning Team is the team with the highest total score, obtained by adding the team points for each competition day.

- 2.3.3 **Description** The World Soaring Cup is a bronze globe of about 25 cm diameter inside a bronze "thermal" spiralling up and around the globe, which has New Zealand prominently displayed, all on a wooden base.

### 2.3.4 Administration

- 2.3.4.1 The World Soaring Cup shall be held by the NAC of the winning team until the next World Gliding Championships and shall be returned before the start of the championships to the organizers of this event, who are responsible for the engraving.

- 2.3.4.2 If the Cup is not competed for at a subsequent World Championships it is to be returned to Gliding New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand, at the expense of the holders.



- 2.3.5 **Engraving** The engraving shall be done on the metal plaques around the socket and shall state the winning team's country, the year and the venue.
- 2.3.6 **Change of rules** The rules for the World Soaring Cup may be changed by IGC only after consultation with the donors and Gliding New Zealand.

*The IGC Trophy Manager  
Marina Vigorito*

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