



YOUNG EAGLES®

Guidelines for Participants and Parents

A Program of the EAA Aviation Foundation

A MESSAGE FOR PARENTS/GUARDIANS

The Young Eagles Program has been developed by the EAA Aviation Foundation to welcome young people into the world of aviation. Aviation is exciting and vital to our nation's future. Your child will experience a safe and enjoyable flight that will give new perspectives on the world and life in general. Participation in the Young Eagles Program will help them understand that an individual's potential is unlimited.

What is EAA and the EAA Aviation Foundation ?

The EAA is an international aviation membership association founded in 1953. More than 170,000 people belong to EAA, with Chapters located in all 50 states and many countries. Members are aviation enthusiasts of every age group, including many airline and commercial pilots, engineers, business people, even astronauts. They enjoy all types of airplanes, including "experimental" aircraft (a category of airplanes designated by the FAA, built by individual craftsmen instead of on a factory assembly line). The Young Eagles Program is sponsored by the EAA Aviation Foundation, a charitable non-profit organization dedicated to the discovery and fulfillment of individual potential through personal flight.

How safe is flying?

Flying in an airplane is safer than many other forms of recreation. Each Young Eagle Flight takes place in a FAA registered airplane flown by a licensed pilot. The flight is conducted according to federal regulations. No aerobatic or non-standard maneuvers will be performed.

Chuck Yeager

Honorary Chairman, Young Eagles

Retired General Charles E. "Chuck" Yeager was the first man to fly faster than the speed of sound. A World War II "ace" with more than 14,000 hours of flight experience, General Yeager attributes personal achievement to having high goals as a young person: *"My beginnings back in West Virginia tell who I am to this day. Mom and Dad taught by example. Whatever I did, I determined to do the best I could at it. Through the Young Eagles Program, kids can learn to set high goals in all walks of life."*



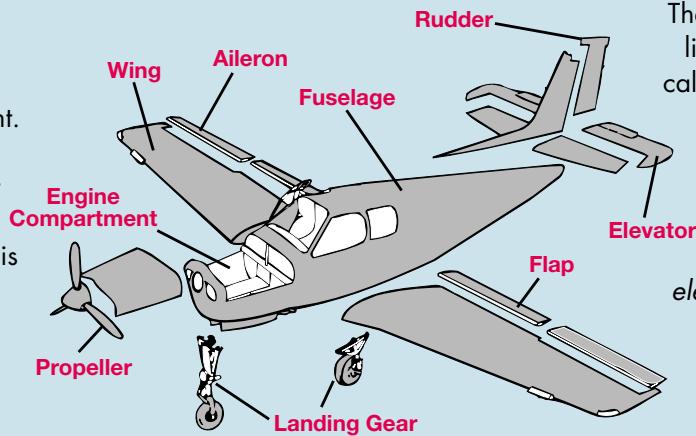


What are the different parts of an airplane?

Airplanes come in many shapes and sizes, but they all have similar parts.

The body of the airplane is called the *fuselage*. This includes the cockpit, where the pilot sits during the flight.

Airplanes have *wings* to lift them up into the sky. On the rear side of each wing is a part that moves up and down called an *aileron*. Ailerons help the airplane turn right or left. *Flaps* help the airplane fly slowly for landing.



The tail that sticks straight up like a shark's fin has a part called the *rudder*. The rudder helps turn the nose of the airplane right or left.

The flat part of the tail has a part called the *elevator*. The elevator makes the airplane's nose move up or down.

Since the wings on an airplane don't move up and down like a bird's wings do, something has to make the airplane go forward. That's where the *engine* and the *propeller* come in. The engine turns the propeller and the propeller pulls (or in some cases *pushes*) the airplane through the sky.

A typical airplane cockpit

The pilot sits inside the airplane in what is known as the *cockpit*. There are many instruments and switches to operate things like radios and lights.

The pilot controls the airplane by using either a *control wheel* or a *control stick*. These controls let the

pilot move the elevators on the tail and the ailerons on the wings, which in turn move the airplane.

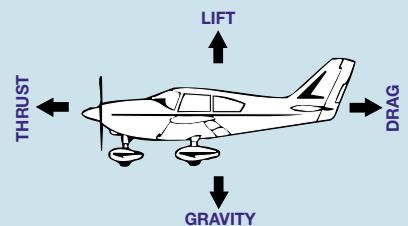
The elevators move by pulling back and pushing forward on these controls. When the pilot moves the controls to the right or to the left, the ailerons on the wings move up or down.

On the floor of the cockpit are pedals that operate the brakes and rudder. When the pilot pushes the right pedal, the rudder turns to the right. It will turn left when the left pedal is pushed.



Four basic forces of flight

There are four forces that affect an airplane in flight: Lift, Gravity, Thrust and Drag.



GRAVITY is the force that keeps all objects on earth. If we pick up a ball and let it go, it will drop quickly to the ground because of gravity. LIFT is a force that an airplane must create to overcome the force of gravity. An airplane does this by making lift with its wings as the airplane moves forward. An airplane's forward movement is produced by THRUST. Thrust is created by the engine and the rotating propeller. Just as lift overcomes the force of gravity during flight, thrust must overcome the force known as DRAG, which resists movement of an object — in this case, our airplane!



What's this program about?

Have you ever wondered what it's like to fly? Young Eagles don't have to imagine what flying is like. Each Young Eagle will become part of a special group of people who have shared in a common experience — the thrill of flying! You will have the chance to actually fly in an airplane and look at the world below you. You are invited to take to the skies and become a Young Eagle!

What do I have to do to become a Young Eagle?

If you are age 8 through 17, read this form (it may be photo copied) and have a parent or guardian complete the registration form on the next page. Take this registration form to an EAA member. He or she will help prepare you for a demonstration flight in an airplane. You can ask your volunteer pilot as many questions as you like. In doing so, you'll learn more about airplanes and the principles of flight. That's all there is to it. It's really that simple! For more information on the program, write the Young Eagles Office at: EAA Aviation Foundation, P. O. Box 2683, Oshkosh, WI 54903-2683. Call us at (920) 426-4831 or e-mail us at yeagles@eaa.org.

What happens after the flight?

After your flight, your pilot will complete and mail the **Registration Form**, so you can:

- Be registered as a Young Eagle
- Have your name listed in the world's largest logbook on display at the EAA Air Adventure Museum in Oshkosh, WI, and listed on the Young Eagles website logbook (www.young eagles.org).
- Obtain additional information on other aviation organizations and activities;
- Receive information on scholarship programs administered by the EAA Aviation Foundation.

How can I get started ?

Look over the Young Eagle FLYING FACTS on the previous page. Take a few minutes to find out what makes an airplane fly and what the different parts of an airplane do. This will help you understand the things your pilot will talk about during your flight.

Will it be safe?

Millions of people fly safely in airplanes every year. However, an airport is not a playground. Listen and follow instructions given by your pilot and follow these simple rules when you are around an airplane:

- Stay away from the propellers;
- Listen carefully for instructions on entering and exiting the airplane;
- Do not touch any part of an airplane without the pilot's permission.
- Stay with your pilot or ground crew at all times.



What will my flight be like?

First of all, your pilot will explain what you will do and see. This may include:

- Telling you about the airplane;
- Reviewing an aeronautical chart and identifying reference points you will look for during the flight;
- Completing a careful "walk around" preflight inspection of the airplane and identifying the parts that control the airplane;
- Helping you buckle your seat belt and describing the interior of the airplane, including the instrument panel.

You will see the earth and sky in a new and exciting way. You will experience the wonderful freedom of flight that many people only dream about. Like an eagle, you will soar among the clouds and understand the many possibilities that flight — and life in general — have to offer. Many people remember this experience for the rest of their lives. You will, too!