The Reflector

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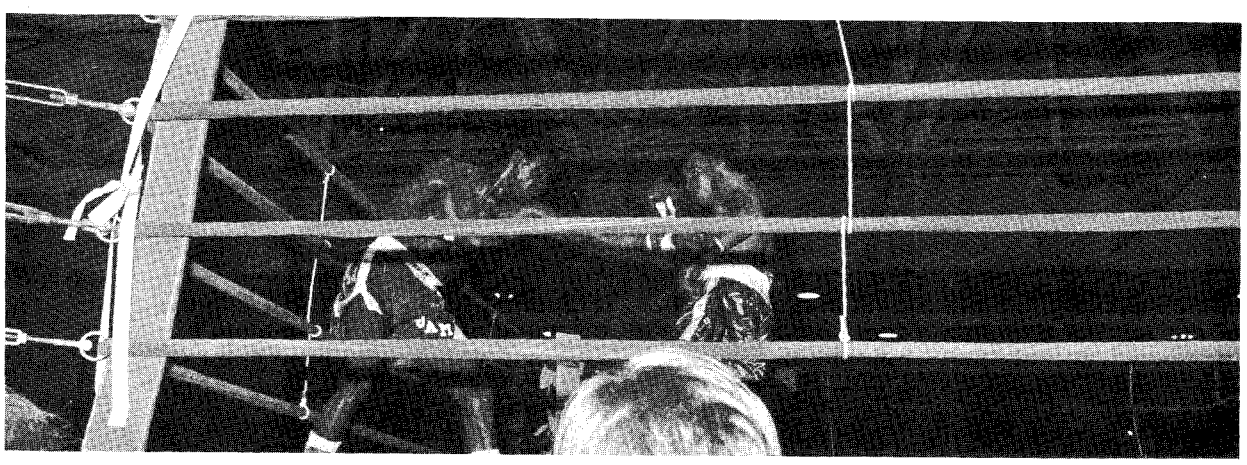

Two fighters slugging it out for Navy Relief and Centennial Charities

NADC Holds Pro Boxing Match

The first professional boxing match in NADC and Warminster history was held on 10 June 1983 in NADC's hangar. Almost 1500 screaming cheering fight fans saw a spirited group of young pro fighters slug it out in support of Navy Relief and Centennial Charities. Several of the boxers were from the Warminster area. They had many of their own family and friends in the audience.

Many in the crowd were new to the fight game. Not knowing what to expect made the night even more exciting. The first bout was short and fast, ending in the first round with a technical knockout. Several other fights also ended in TKOs. One four round match ended in a hard fought draw.

The main event was a middleweight fight between Warminster resident Ben Serrano and Marciano Bernardi. It was the second time these fighters had met and Serrano was out to avenge the loss he suffered in his first match with Bernardi. Serrano almost made his wish come true in the first round by flooring Bernardi just 12 seconds into the fight. Unfortunately, Serrano hurt his right hand when he nailed Bernardi. The injured hand made Serrano less effective. Bernardi took advantage of Serrano's misfortune and ended the fight with a fourth round TKO. Bernardi, however, did not escape unscathed as Serrano opened a cut on the bridge of his nose.

Before the main event the drawing for the Navy Relief raffle was held. NADC's Commander, Captain James B. Anderson, reached in the glass bowl and picked Commander F. S. Iaquinta as the winner of a 1983 Chevette.

Many positive comments were heard as to how professionally the show was run and there is already speculative talk about the next match, maybe a middleweight championship?

CNM Admiral Williams Briefs Center Executives

By Carolyn Riemer

Chief of Naval Material Admiral John G. Williams, Jr. briefed NADC senior executives about issues of importance to the Center, including the direction the Navy is headed in the next several years, the personnel ceiling and the Efficiency Review Program, during a visit to the Center last month.

Williams, who was on board with Director of Navy Laboratories Robert Hillyer to participate in the Center's Award Day ceremonies, said one message he wanted to convey was that the Navy is on the way to becoming a 600-ship Navy.

A study was conducted that showed there had been no real program growth during the years 1971 to 1981, he said. Since 1981, however, there has been real program growth. The question now is what year the Navy will achieve its 600-ship goal.

In the process of building a 600-ship Navy, there are three areas of concern, he said. One is in the area of procurement accounts, where the Navy must seek to receive more program for the dollar.

A second area of concern is to reduce the cost of ownership and a third concern is research and development. There has been a real growth in 6.1 and 6.2 funding, Williams said. This is the funding allocated for research and exploratory development as part of the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation appropriation.

Williams noted the importance of this research and development: "It all starts here—the ideas come from here, the technology comes from here . . .You are responsible for what the Navy will look like in 10, 20 and 30 years from now."

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Record Amount of Blood Collected at Center

By Carolyn Riemer

The Penn-Jersey Red Cross, as part of its ongoing effort to provide blood to the community, collected an NADC record 183 pints when its Bloodmobile visited the Center on 8 June.

The blood collected at NADC, and from other businesses and community organizations, is used as part of the Red Cross' program to supply blood to area hospitals.

About 1600 pints of blood are collected daily by the Red Cross and are used within two days of collection, Lorraine Pine, a Red Cross head nurse, said. This rates the Penn-Jersey area as one of the three most productive collection areas in the country.

This blood collected by the Red Cross supplies about 96 percent of the blood used in the area, Richard Stercho of the Red Cross, said.

Because the Red Cross supplies this blood, individuals are not personally responsible for replacing the blood they would use during a hospital visit.

Individuals, then, are not charged for the blood they receive; they are only charged a processing fee, which is about $40 a pint. Although the Red Cross blood service receives money from organizations such as the United Way, because of their $22 million a year budget, it is necessary to charge the processing fee, Stercho said.

This blood collection program reflects the Red Cross' theory of community responsibility, he said. Blood collected from the community is used to provide blood to the community. Previously, the Red Cross had operated under a policy whereby only those covered by their plans at their place of business or by their families could receive blood free of charge.

Such a policy often caused hardship for the elderly and others on a fixed income, Sterco said. As a result, the policy was changed to the

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Ejection Tower Used to Test Aircraft Seat

Human subject testing using the Center's ejection tower, which is maintained by the Technical Services Department's Environmental Analysis Branch, was undertaken this month to test modifications made to an SJU-5/A ejection seat for the F/A-18 aircraft.

Four subjects from the Aircraft and Crew Systems Technology Directorate—Senior Chief Woodrow Miller, HM1 Mark Ammerman, HM2 James Cisco and HM3 Donald McGee—each rode five ejections with increasing *g* force to test the most recent modifications to the seat.

All new ejection seats, and current seats with modifications that would change the ejectee's safety, require human subject testing to determine their physiological acceptability. Previous testing of the SJU-5/A ejection seat showed that head rotation could be a problem for the ejectee.

As a result of this previous tower program and as a result of spinal injuries on actual aircraft ejections, possibly due to head rotation, the SJU-5/A seat was modified to im-

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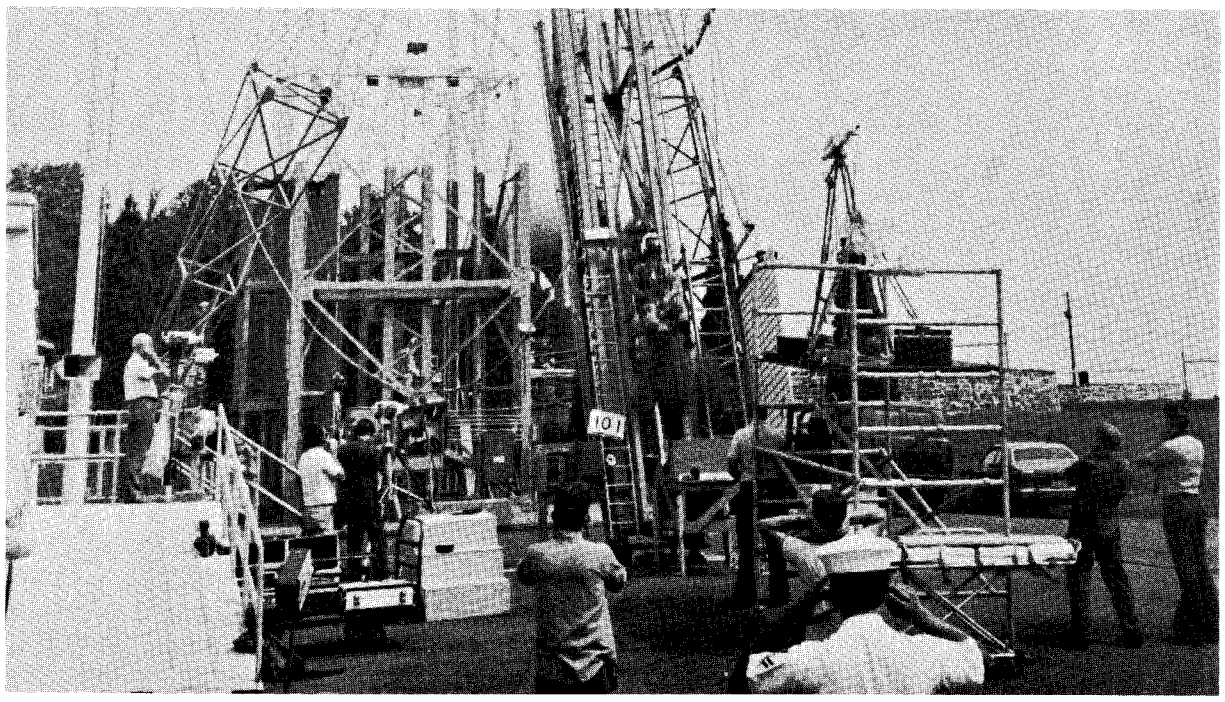
Center Officer's Wives Club Makes Donations to Local Groups

By Regina Beans

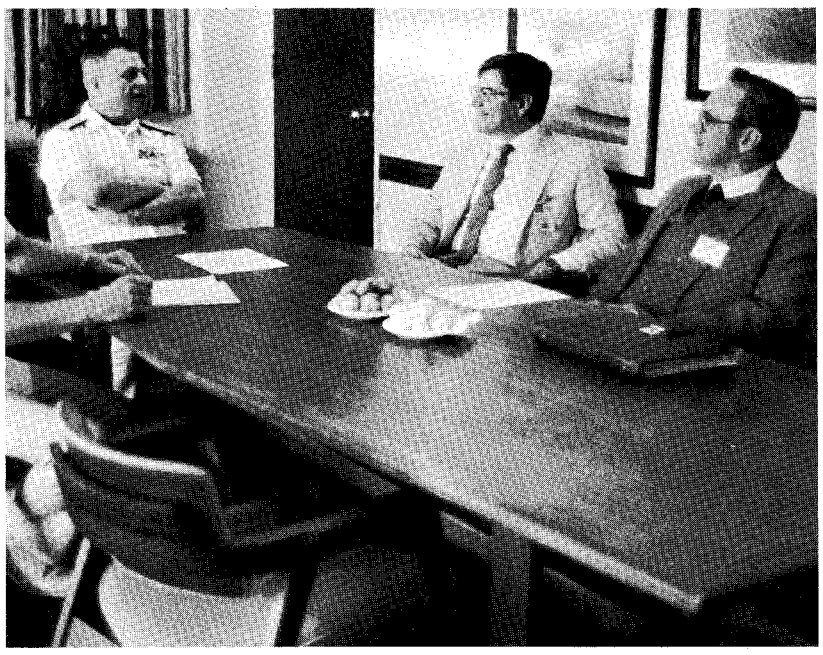
On 9 June the Naval Air Development Center Officer's Wives Club presented a check of $1,500.00 to a representative of Bucks County Community College. This money was donated to the Ginger Tuttle Memorial Scholarship Fund. In addition, they donated $100.00 to "A Woman's Place," a Bucks County Domestic Violence Project, $100.00 to "Women Organized Against Rape" and $100.00 to a Seminary Scholarship Fund.

The Navy Wives club is comprised of 60 members. Former president Barbara Patterson commented that "the purpose of the Officer's Wives is twofold: first, to provide a support system for Officer's Wives for the time their husbands are stationed at the Center and secondly, to make a positive contribution to the community mainly by donating to charities in the area usually regarding concerns of women."

The Officer's Wives raised this money by having a bake sale, a Valentines Day flower sale and an auction. One hundred percent of the money they raise is given to charity; all their operating expenses are covered out of the money collected for dues.



Senior Chief Woodrow Miller tests the SJU-5/A ejection seat.



CNM Williams makes a point to Technical Director Robert Buffum and DNL Robert Hillyer.

Williams Briefs Senior Executives

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After his brief, Williams and Hillyer answered questions posed by NADC executives. This session was also broadcast over the Center's closed circuit television system.

One question posed was about the lifting of the personnel ceiling. The Navy was interested in hiring more engineers and scientists for Navy research and development before the ceiling was lifted, Williams said.

"We started to want to bring more engineers and scientists in before the ceiling was lifted, but before we needed special permission," he said.

There is also the concern, he continued, that the ceiling will be put back. Consequently, it is important that the Navy be disciplined in its hiring practices.

Another question posed centered on the Efficiency Review Program, which is a program to review those areas that are exempt from the commercial activities studies program. The purpose of this program is not to contract out, but to find the most efficient organization for the area, which could possibly result in manpower reductions.

"It all starts here—the technology comes from here . . . You are responsible for what the Navy will look like 10, 20 and 30 years from now."

"There is a problem with the program, which is the amount of work to do the efficiency review relative to the payoff," Williams said.

To complete the program in strict accordance with the guidelines, it would take 1600 man years of work. As a result, he said, he is encouraging the Chief of Naval Operations to run the program so it is not so manpower intensive.

The possibility of exchanging an engineer between the Office of Naval Research and NADC was also posed. Hillyer said such an exchange was a good idea, as long as the resources were used properly, because it would help the office "keep in touch with what you are doing."

Williams, too, agreed that such a exchange was a good idea and noted the importance of keeping the lines of communication open.

"So much is done in research and development that those in the system's command don't know about," he said.

If there were a greater appreciation of what was being developed, there would be a better use of it in the fleet, Williams said.

Logistic Support Personnel for C-130 Meet at NADC

Recently a group of logistic support people met at NADC. The Integrated Logistic Support Management Team (ILSMT) Meeting is the only type of formal meeting utilized by the Navy in which all activities (including NAVAIRSYSCOM, Field Activities and Fleet Activities) concerned with providing logistic support are represented. Only this type of meeting provides the opportunity for all members of this ILS Team to assemble, "face to face," define a particular problem, and decide a course of action "on the spot," for its resolution. By action item assignment, the responsibility for accomplishing the required action is delegated to specific individuals or activities.

ILSMT provides fleet representatives with an overview of programs presently underway, and those planned for the future, which will have an impact on the logistics and maintenance support for the C-130 community.

It solicits fleet inputs to certain ILS programs in the formulative stage of development.

The ILSMT identifies current deficiencies and problem areas of logistic support, factors which are adversely affecting the operational readiness, and anticipated problems related to planned programs.

Also it determines actions to be taken to eliminate the deficiencies and problem areas, and assign responsibility for such actions.

This meeting was a formal gathering of approximately one hundred representatives from all Navy, Marine and contractor activities associated with providing logistic support to the C-130/TACAMO community.

NADC Investigates Use of a New Mask

The Naval Air Development Center in Warminster, Pennsylvania is investigating the use of a British-developed mask for chemical and biological protection. The mask, designated AR-5, is being viewed as a replacement for the current U.S. Army M-24 mask hood assembly and the US Air Force MBU-13/P mask and hood.

The AR-5, in tests already completed by the British and NADC, has shown its superiority to any other system now available.

When compared to the current U.S. military M-24, the AR-5 really stands out. According to Dennis Herbert, NADC's project engineer, the M-24 has several drawbacks that are overcome by the AR-5. The M-24 mask and hood has a very narrow field of view, it can't be used with night vision goggles or any helmet mounted system and its passive breathing system causes fatigue and there are no provisions for drinking.

The AR-5, which was developed by the British Ministry of Defense, overcomes all of the M-24 shortcomings. It is made of butyl rubber and formed into a cowl that is attached to a rigid polycarbonate face plate. A small blower system provides filtered air to the user, cutting the fatigue factor associated with the M-24's passive breathing system. The AR-5 provides aircrew members with no loss in peripheral vision; no visual distortion; it can be used with various helmet mounted systems, including ANVIS night vision goggles; this forced air system reduces breathing fatigue and keeps the visor clear and it has an agent-proof drinking capability.

Herbert stated that the AR-5 is in an accelerated test program with a target of getting the mask approved for helicopter use during FY-84.

The AR-5 system.

North Pole Flight Team Joins Two Exclusive Clubs

By Major Stan Toole

As reported in an earlier edition of the *Reflector,* an NADC team went to the North Pole last October. The trip carried out in P-3C 153443, was to test a prototype ring laser gyro navigation system at high latitudes and over the pole where all directions are south. The crew managed to pick the correct south and returned home safely.

The flight to the pole started from Eilson Air Force Base in Alaska and continued on over Canada's Yukon and Northwest Territories. "443" marked "on top" of the pole at 2325Z and again at 2345Z on 25 October 1982 before returning to Eilson.

To get to the Pole it is necessary to cross the Arctic Circle; by so doing, the NADC team became eligible for membership in two very exclusive organizations. These are the Navy's Bluenosers and Canada's Northwest Territories Polar Bear Chapter of the Order of Arctic Adventurers. Bluenose and Arctic Adventurer Certificates were presented to the team members in a ceremony on 10 June 1983.

The team included CAPT Richard Fidlar, LT Lee Erdman, LT Dana Place, pilots; Major Stan Toole (Canadian Forces) and LT Dan Patterson, navigators; ADC Gary Kreutzer and AD1 Gary Mathews, flight engineers; AT1 George Post, AD2 Curtis Miglionico and AE2 Kevin Starks, technicians; Joe Perrine, Gina Luce and Carl Anderson, NADC Project engineering staff; also George Dickos and Gordon Westernoff of Singer Kearfott who manufactured the ring laser gyro that was tested.

Fire Department Lends Aid

A tense drama was played out in Feasterville this past month and NADC's Fire Department was a part of it. The scene centered around a cache of dynamite stored in a trailer behind a religious school on Street Road. NADC's crash truck and crew were called in under a mutual agreement plan that interconnects area fire and police departments. Our fire people were called in to help control any possible disaster that might have resulted from an explosion and fire.

The Philadelphia Bomb Squad and agents for the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Fire Arms handled over 14 cases of old dynamite that was leaking dangerous nitroglycerine. The entire area was evacuated and Street Road blocked off for about 24 hours. We all read and saw the events taking place on TV and in the newspapers. But some of the Center's brave firemen saw it first hand.

The Reflector

Naval Air Development Center

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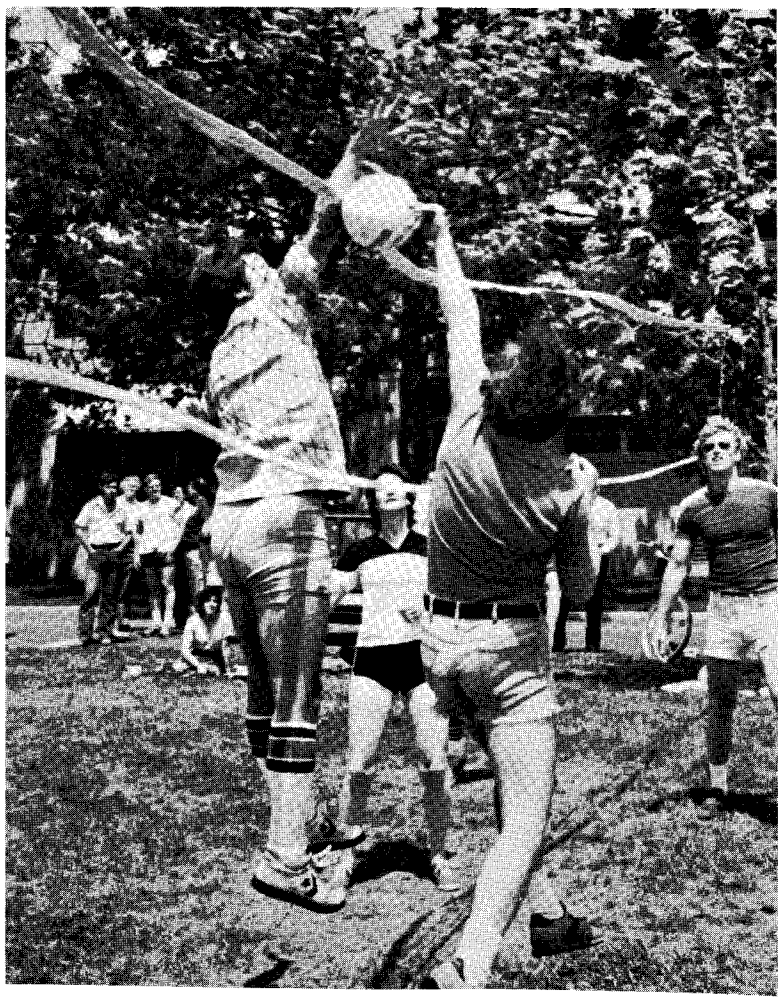

Zig's Follies (left) won this year's Superstars Competition against the challenge of DCP's Duds and Dolls, last year's champions.

Tower Used to Test Seat Changes

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prove ejectee safety. Modifications were made to the headrest, backwedge and cushioning to improve occupant safety and comfort.

The modifications made to this seat are part of an ongoing program to improve the F/A-18 escape system. In addition to the problem of head rotation, there had also been problems with pilots striking their feet on the instrument console as they ejected from the aircraft.

To correct this, toe clips were installed on the rudder pedals and this modification tested at the ejection tower. These clips are designed to guide the pilot's feet out past the instrument console in the event of an ejection.

If testing indicates that the modifications are effective, then the changes will be incorporated into the fleet.

Besides testing for physiological acceptability, data from the human subject testing was also used to determine spinal compression during ejection.

This data is being used to compare a human's response during an ejection to a test dummy's response, which will allow better conclusions to be drawn about human ejections while using dummies.

Prior to the human subject ejections, tests were made with dummies. These tests, which besides being used for the occupant comparison, also provided the opportunity to check for structural integrity during an ejection in the seat. Various sizes of dummies were used, including oversized dummies, which were used to see if the system could take the stress.

Despite such precautions as dummy tests, the possibility for injury still exists. In fact, the only way to make a final determination on the safety of the seat is through the use of human subjects.

"If it ever hurts, it hurts badly," one of the subjects, Senior Chief Miller said. "It (the ejection) is a controlled explosion."

But, as one of the other subjects, Mark Ammerman said, "It's better for it to happen here than in the fleet." Five ejections were made for each subject, using various *g* forces. The first test was made at 7 *g's* and lasted less than a quarter of a second. This 7 *g* ejection was a familiarization ejection.

By starting with an ejection force of 7 *g's,* which is the equivalent of seven times the force of the pull of gravity on the individual, any problem with the seat would be discovered and corrected before the higher *g* force shots. High speed films, taken by the Photography Branch of the Technical Services Department, are reviewed between shots to detect any potential problems before the ejections at higher *g* levels.

The ejection *g* force level is then increased by approximately two *g* increments until a 14 *g* level is achieved. The 14 *g* level force is the *g* level at which pilots eject under actual flying conditions.

During all shots, safety and emergency procedures are in effect. The fire department, emergency medical technicians and flight surgeon, LCDR L. Mills, were standing by at the tower for all the tests.

Transfer of Military-Critical Technology Poses Threat to Security

Editor's Note: *"Technology Transfer" has become a subject of intense interest across the upper echelons of the Defense Department. The term, "technology transfer," refers to several types of technical information dissemination, from the beneficial exchange among American scientists and institutions, to the unauthorized disclosure of militarily critical technology.*

By James D. Watkins
Admiral, U.S. Navy

The U.S. Navy has consistently been a leader in applying the best of America's modern technology. For example, in 1955, with the words "Underway on nuclear power," USS Nautilus proved that we were a leader in nuclear propulsion and could effectively use technology to stay qualitatively well ahead of Soviet counterparts.

This recurrent theme continues—today's Navy is heavily involved in using the latest American technology across the naval warfighting spectrum.

Tomorrow's navy will continue to be the best possible expression of American technology and its practical utilization. Selected, critical technology is among our few remaining advantages in the existing, fragile military balance. This narrow edge makes up the extremely important difference which separates us from the Soviets, a difference unfortunately evaporating even while I speak.

Should any sensible nation accede to a policy which would allow the clear technological lead of its military to erode intentionally? Of course not. But unwittingly, accidentally? Possibly. For monetary gain? Unfortunately, yes . . .

America has always prided itself in its ability to research, develop and effectively employ new concepts. This has been a national strength and has helped maintain us as a leader of the western world and defender of freedom. The Soviets are not blind to this. They have seen that much of our strength, militarily and as a nation, lies in our steady flow of technological developments, a stream they have tapped in the past with alarming success. We are certainly not endangered by the transfer of technological *concepts.* In fact, free exchange of scientific ideas is also one of our hallmarks of world leadership. On the other hand, our goal should be to protect those few selected blue chips of U.S. military superiority which remain, what I like to call applied militarily-critical technology.

"The Soviet Union and its surrogates are embarked upon the most impressive, systematic, calculated effort the world has ever known . . . to raid the free world's technological base."

The Soviet Union and its surrogates are embarked upon the most impressive, systematic, calculated effort the world has ever known—using both legal and illegal means—to raid the free world's technological base.

Technology transfer is too often thought of in terms of clandestine sale or transfer of specific goods or equipments, like a computer or a new missile system; or again in terms of stolen secret defense documents like the famous U.S. photo-satellite handbook sold by an American traitor only a few years ago. But most transfers are subtle, harder to detect and deter. In fact, technology transfer largely occurs in the marketing literature published by competitive industries who are too quick to publicize their highest technological achievements often derived from nuggets of militarily critical technology. An unrelenting well-orchestrated and financed Soviet process is quick to collect scraps of information until all essential elements of the latest U.S. military capability are in Soviet hands.

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Bloodmobile at NADC Collects Record Amount of Blood

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current policy in 1976.

In addition, the blood collected is used not only to provide blood to local hospitals, but is also used to provide coverage to area residents when they are in hospitals not in the Penn-Jersey area.

Often these other hospitals will ask that a patient replace the blood that has been used during their hospital stay. The Red Cross can make provisions to do this.

Once the Red Cross collected the blood from NADC, with the assistance of volunteers from the Navy Officer's Wives Club, the blood was typed, tested, distributed and used within two days.

Patients receiving blood, however, most often do not receive whole blood. Often they receive only the part of the blood they most need.

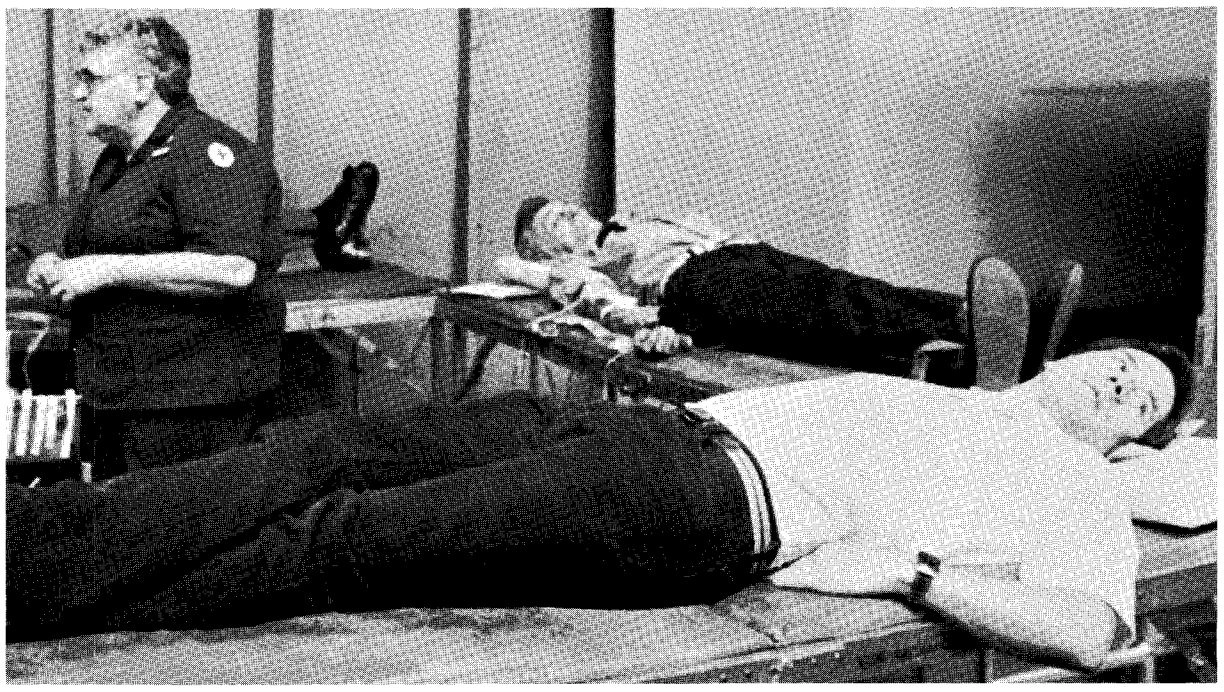
Before collection begins, the Red Cross has determined what uses the blood collected from the various collection centers will be. The various uses are as doubles, triples, quadruples and quintuplets.

The blood collected from NADC was scheduled for a triple, meaning the blood was to be broken down into three parts. One part would be platelets, which is used for patients with bleeding problems.

A second part the blood is broken down into red cells, which are used for those patients with red cell deficiencies, and the third part is plasma, which is used for patients with plasma deficiencies.

Often people give blood because they know it benefits others and because it makes them feel good, Pine said. This view was confirmed by those donating blood.

Ray Bernard, Public Works, said, "I was in the service and my boys were in the service. I know what good it can do." Kevin McGinley, of ACSTD, expressed similar sentiments, "It's a good cause, and it's always possible there could be a shortage."



John Williamson (foreground) and Ray Bernard, both of Public Works, give blood to the Red Cross.

Transfer of Military-Critical Technology Poses Threat

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How do the Soviets get away with this? Most of their efforts take place right before our very eyes; only a small contingent continues to employ more traditional "hand-in-the-safe" techniques. It is amazing what is openly published in magazines, journals and reports in this country. The Soviets are the world's largest producer of scientific and technical abstracts, employing over 100,000 full-time people to translate, review and catalogue information generated from "free societies."

In this country you can easily find full-color photographs with detailed layouts of our weapons, display consoles and interiors of aircraft and ships published in various defense, scientific and company journals.

Scientific exchanges are another area of technology transfer abused by the Soviets. Since 1972 this nation has signed 10 bilateral agreements with the Soviet Union on scientific and technical subjects. At one time there were as many as 250 different ongoing projects in these 10 areas of agreement with over eleven hundred people engaged in this exchange.

Fortunately, almost all of these bilateral agreements have now been terminated. But the most important and self-defeating of all areas of technology transfer is Soviet importation of sophisticated manufacturing technology, unwittingly delivered to them by manufacturers within the military-industrial complex. Much of this has, in the past, been carried out openly and legally in trade agreements between this country, other western nations, and the USSR.

This is not just the Government's problem. It's a problem for all who are concerned for the security of this nation. We must learn to discipline ourselves, to hold high technology cards close to our chest, carefully watching those with whom we deal to determine intentions.

Before this initiative to control transfer of critical technology runs its course, it will entail new legislation and policy direction at the national level. But laws and regulations are inadequate in themselves. What is required is a grass-roots effort with the combined support of industry, academia and Government. And while there is no need for national paranoia, a clarion call is urgently needed for our free society to protect what should be, at least for a time, held as *our own.* There must be an educational program to understand and accept that a significant problem exists, and then we must find a solution. Once this is done, then industry can work successfully with defense and other national agencies toward establishing reasonable and practical guidelines for stemming the flow of selected, militarily-critical technology to the Soviet Union.

Acquisition and application of our technology by the Soviets allows them to remain state-of-the-art without spending time and money for research, development and testing. It means that each of their rubles spent on military hardware goes further and is multiplied by dollars *we* spend on research and development of systems and technologies which they can pick up from us and our allies nearly free of charge.

To keep our deterrent of warfighting capability, we must ensure our nation's militarily-critical technology remains *our* technology. We cannot allow the Soviets to take *ours* for *theirs* and at such a bargain basement price. Too often in the past we have casually written off these costly losses as the price of a free open society. I contend we can have the latter without the burden of the former if we put our minds to it. And if we can do so, we would make as important a contribution to the defense of our country as any other of our major defense programs.

In fact, if we can get our national act together on this issue, we would not only enhance our warfighting capabilities vis-a-vis the Soviet forces by limiting technology loss, but do so at reduced spending levels as well. The time is right for all of us to join in an effort to keep what remains of our sparse technological lead from slipping further through our collective fingers. I can assure you of the Navy's intense dedication to this end.

Warminster celebrates Memorial Day each year with a parade. This year NADC's Color Guard Unit marched up the parade route. Also LCDR C. L. Butler handled the guest speaker honors. As you may remember it was a rainy cool day for a parade but many local residents turned out to remember those who have dedicated their lives to the service of the United States.

Those who marched in the parade were AD2 Thomas W. Anderson, AC2 Brandon S. Bentley, AME2 John F. Harris and ADAN Brenda Milner.

CHAMPUS Claims

DEERS Sign-up Necessary

Families who have not signed up with the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS) will have their CHAMPUS claims denied starting this July.

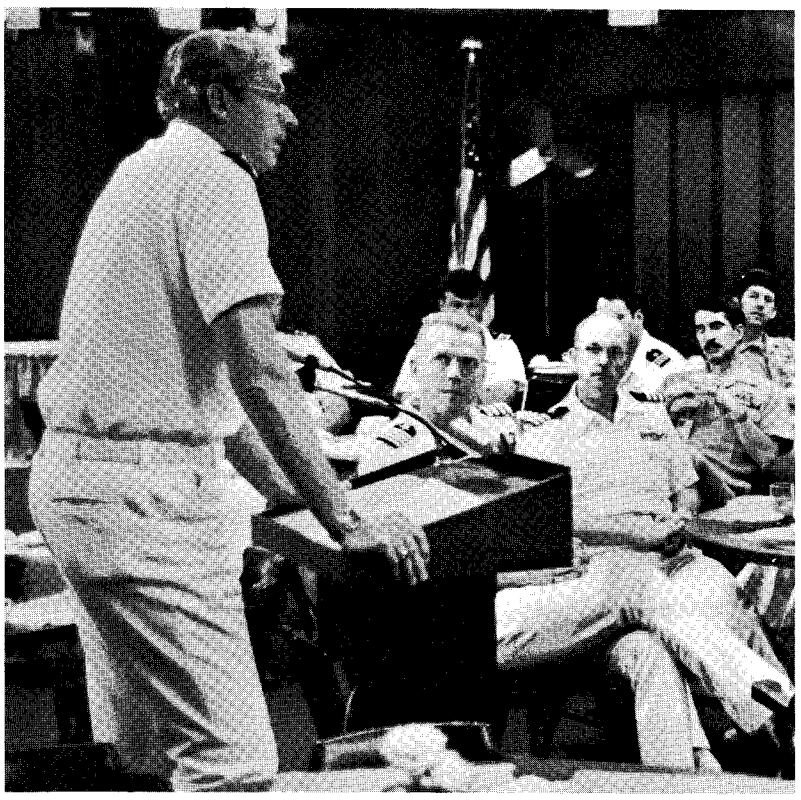
Active-duty families not properly enrolled with DEERS, or who need updates to their records, should contact the personnel office of their parent service right away. Retirees, their families and survivors should immediately contact the nearest personnel office of any service.

"DEERS has been a major undertaking," said CHAMPUS Director Theodore D. Wood, "and we are ready to reap the payoff—with more effective use of our health care dollars. DEERS has already proven valuable in planning. Now it will help crack down on fraud and abuse of the health benefit for military families."

The DEERS/CHAMPUS linkup has been tested since 1981 and will actually "go live" in the Western, Mid-Atlantic and Southeastern states in July. And soon after, all states will be phased in. Starting in October, families will not be able to get non-emergency care at military hospitals or clinics unless they are properly signed up with DEERS.

By now, all persons in the United States who are covered for Uniformed Service health benefits should be enrolled with DEERS. The Defense Department estimates that at least 98 percent of active duty and retired sponsors are, in fact, signed up, as well as the majority of their families.

CHAMPUS officials expressed concern, however, about those people who are eligible for CHAMPUS but have their claims denied because they hadn't signed up with DEERS or hadn't updated their records. But once the DEERS/CHAMPUS tie-in is made, sponsors must be enrolled and be on the DEERS computer before their claims can be processed. Families should expect a six to eight week lag from when they mail or bring in the enrollment papers until they're actually on the computer. Their CHAMPUS claims could be denied during this time—no matter whether the claim was filed by the family or a provider. Such families can resubmit their claims after they enroll and are on the DEERS computer.



RADM R. Johnson talks about career opportunities in the Navy during a recent visit to the Center.

Commander Salutes

David R. Gottlieb, SD, Leslie W. Greenbaum and Thomas J. Shopple, Comptroller, Ralph Cantanese, Stuart B. Simon and Thomas E. Willey, PAR, all for their assistance during discussions of the Center Information System with the Naval Air Test Center.

Henry S. McCloskey, Computer Department, and Larry M. Smith, SCD, both for their support of the NAVAIR S-3 Project Office.

Thomas J. Green, SD, and Emil S. Bazow, DCP, both for their contributions to the Tactical Air Reconnaissance Pod System (TARPS).

Alan Kaniss, Computer Department, Gerald Ferguson, Nelson Hall, Edward Seibert, Craig Volker, David Schuck, Ted Trilling and James Dunn, all of SD, for their support of the Bucks County High School Science Seminar.

Norbert J. Armstrong, SATD, for his contributions to the NAVAIR Reconnaissance and Photographic Systems Division.

William W. Maslin, TSD, for his efforts in maintaining equipment for COMPATWINGSLANT.

Frederick D. Vaow and George R. Gowen, Jr. both of ACSTD, for their analysis of the CRU-79/p Miniature Oxygen Regulator.

Daniel C. Probert, Robert J. Orr, George Reeder and Carol Greenwood, all of PAR, for their support to the Naval Weapons Evaluation Facility.

NADC Worker Wins Medal

Gene Wood of NADC's Photo Lab is a national champion. He recently won a gold medal in the Masters National Championship competition held at Lehigh University. Wood competed in the shot put for the 66 to 69 age group. His winning effort measured 11 meters 71 centimeters.

To win a national championship you have to work hard. Wood works out almost every day. He practices during his lunch break at NADC and goes to the YMCA or a high school track in the evening. Shot put is not the only event he takes part in. Wood also competes in the discus, 25 pound weight throw and the long jump.

Wood has been at NADC for 18 years working in the color print area of the photo lab. Originally from Boston, he now makes his home in Philadelphia.

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