



1950-1959



Title page - The aerial view looking north shows the biggest addition to the campus during the 1950s in the upper left of the photo: the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) building. The ball field in the upper center of the photo has been reoriented and appears to have been downsized, probably to softball size. A solarium has been added to the south elevation of the Red Cross Hall intruding into the landscaped garden area. To the far left of the photo, below Building 40, is the Officer's Club. In the 1940s, the Pershing Suite was added as the third floor to B wing of Building 1; A wing was triple decked for symmetry.

Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, SC 526813

► Lt. Colonel Helmuth Sprinz, Surgical Pathologist, Walter Reed Army Hospital, operates the completely new color TV microscope, designed by Walter Reed and RCA technicians. Light passes through the microscope and engages a beam splitter which directs a sufficient amount of light to the microscopist's eye permitting him to examine suspect tissue just as though television was not involved. The remaining amount of light passes directly through the beam splitter and is reflected through a prism into a three-vidicon color television of special design. The whole assembly is mounted on an instrumentation table which may be easily wheeled into many different laboratories, classrooms and conference rooms. With this system it is possible for the microscopist to see a parallax corrected field with any number of students in as many different locations as can be reached by the Television Division's distribution system. 14 November 1957. (Original caption)

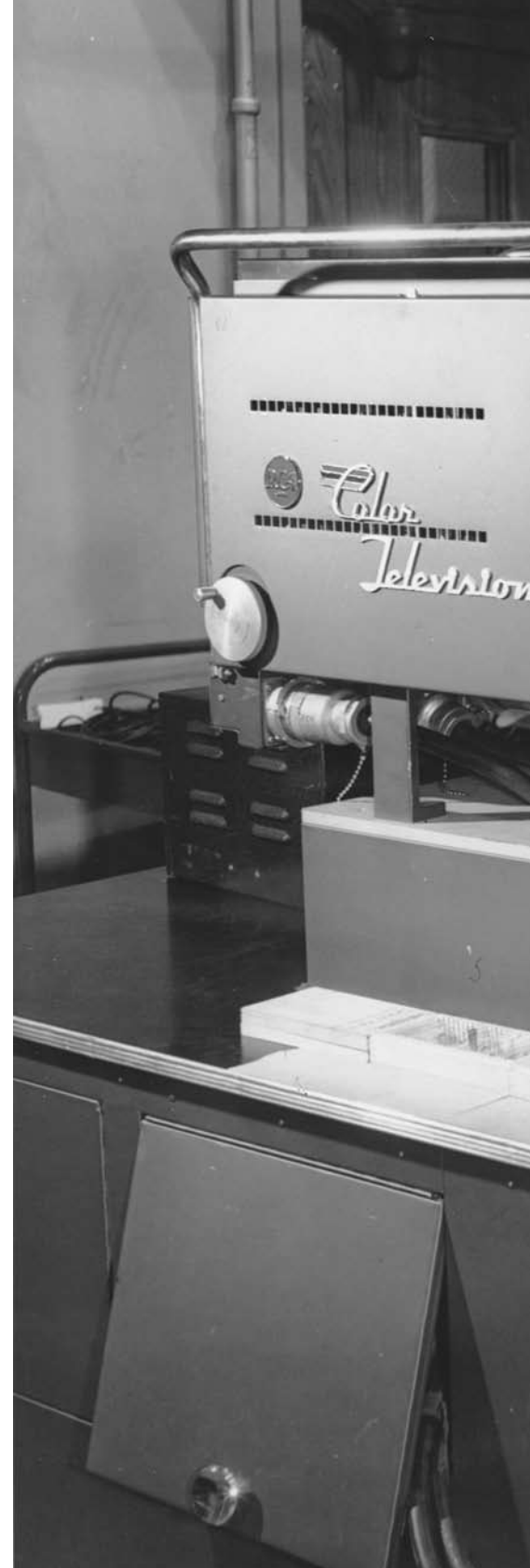
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, SC 521401

In 1951, to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the birth of its namesake Major Walter Reed, the name of this now world-famous medical institution was changed from the Army Medical Center and Walter Reed General Hospital to Walter Reed Army Medical Center. A member of the campus family since 1923, the Army Medical School had undergone name changes over the years, from Army Medical School to Medical Department Professional Services School in 1934, to Army Medical Department Research and Graduate School in 1947, to Army Medical Service Graduate School in 1950, and finally to Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) in 1955.

The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP), formerly the Army Medical Museum, moved to the Walter Reed campus in the 1950s, bringing together three of the four institutions needed to complete Borden's Dream. The majority of the fourth institution, The Surgeon General's Library, would become the National Library of Medicine, be

transferred to the Public Health Service, and moved to the National Institutes of Health campus in Bethesda, MD. The Army Medical Museum, established in 1862, had maintained that name until 1946, when it was renamed the Army Institute of Pathology. With the addition of the Navy and Air Force, it became the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in 1949.

AFIP's unique mausoleum-style building, started in 1951 and completed in 1955, was windowless with thick concrete walls and considered atomic bomb proof. Fortunately, that unique characteristic has never been tested. During construction of the AFIP building, a number of civilian houses that had existed as part of the 16th Street Heights subdivision that was purchased for expansion of the Post in the early 1920s were moved to create a cul-de-sac of officers housing on 15th Street off of Dahlia Street. President Eisenhower dedicated the AFIP building on May 26, 1955.



The following year, healthwise, would be very difficult on the 65-year-old President. He suffered a heart attack in September 1955, recovering at Fitzsimons Army Medical Center in Denver. In June 1956, he was hospitalized at Walter Reed for abdominal surgery that would place in question his run for a second term that

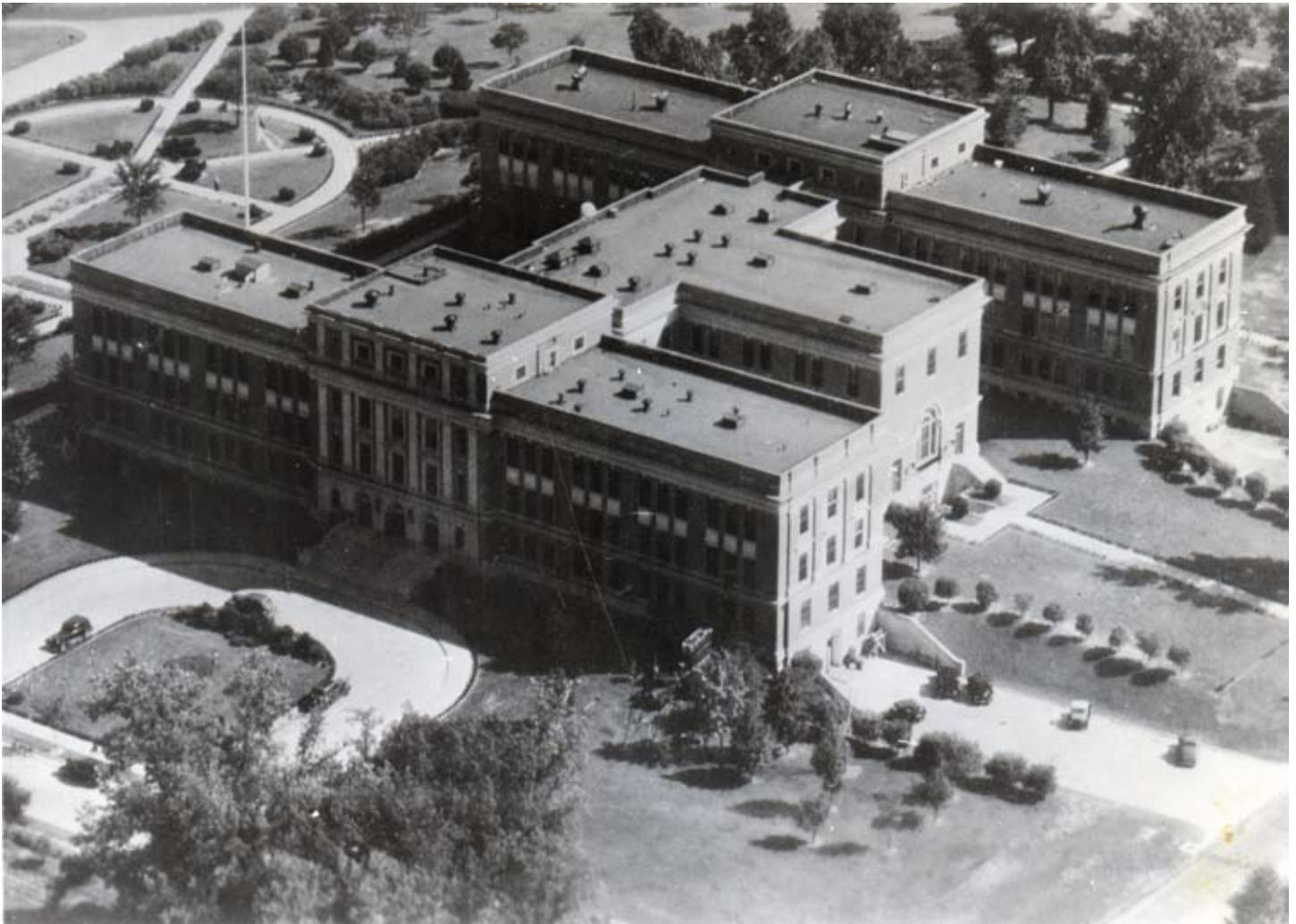


coming fall. Operated on by the Walter Reed Commanding General, Maj. General Leonard Heaton, Eisenhower would make a full recovery, and run and win a second term. Eisenhower and Heaton became lifelong friends. Heaton followed his six-year command at WRAMC with promotion to Surgeon General, a position he held for ten

years, and a three-star rank—the first physician to hold that rank.

The 1950s brought many international visitors to Walter Reed; some for care and others to visit patients. With President Eisenhower as escort, Sir Winston Churchill visited General of the Army, former Secretary of Defense

and Secretary of State George C. Marshall, on Ward 8 in May 1959. They also paid respects to John Foster Dulles, Eisenhower's former Secretary of State, a patient on Ward 8. During the visit, Eisenhower presented a portrait he had painted of Churchill to the hospital to be hung in the sitting room on Ward 8.



Building 40, the original Army Medical School building (upper portion) was opened in 1923. The center and lower portions were added in the early 1930s about the time the name was changed to Medical Department Professional Services School. The name changed again in 1947 to AMEDD Research and Graduate School, in 1950 to Army Medical Graduate School, and finally in 1955 to Walter Reed Army Institute of Research.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center History Office, PAO Historical Collection

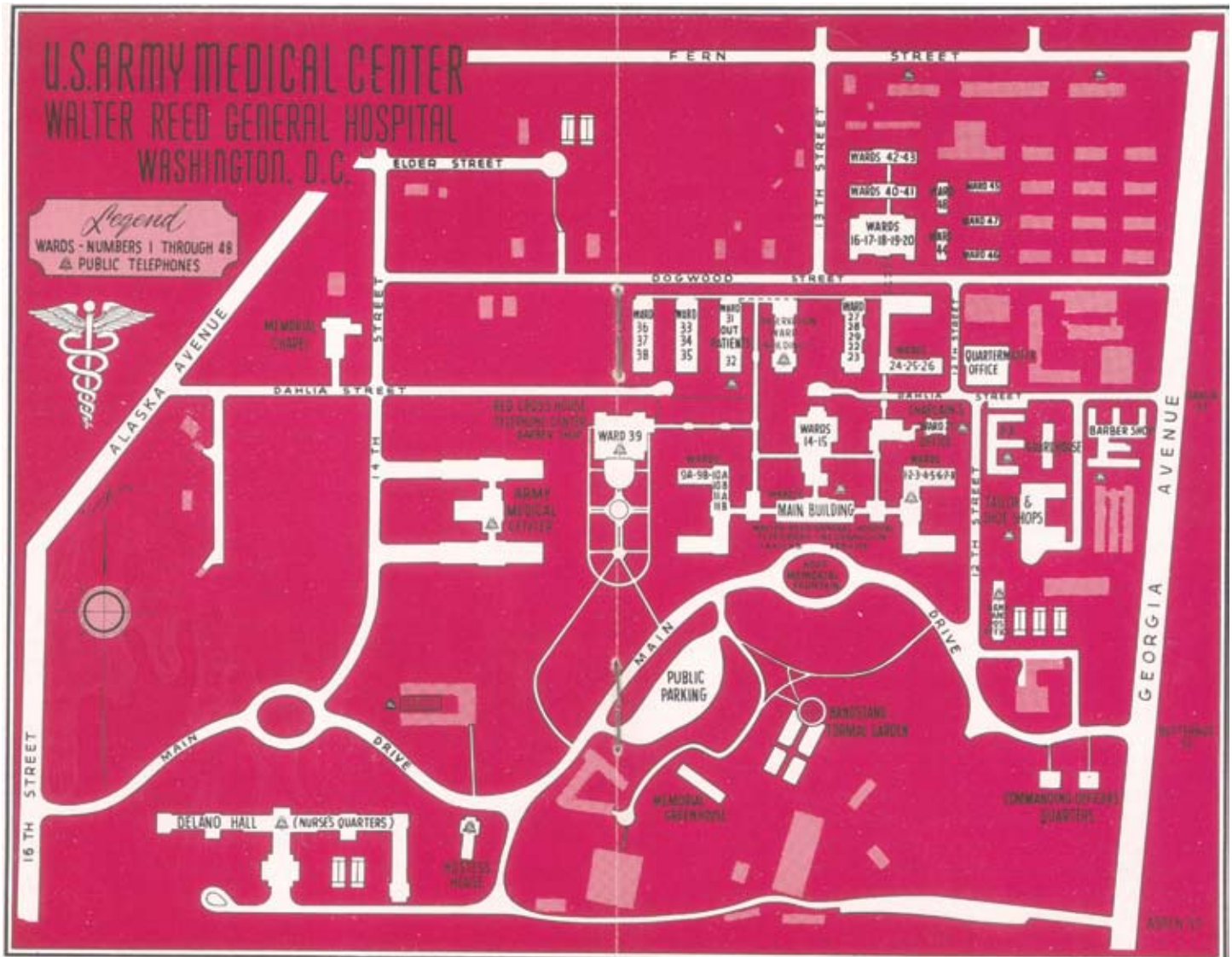


The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology moved from downtown Washington, DC to this impressive new building on the grounds of Walter Reed Army Medical Center and dedicated by President Eisenhower on May 26, 1955. It had four major departments, the Department of Pathology, American Registry of Pathology, Medical Illustration Service and the Medical Museum. The eight story bomb proof building was designed to provide working space for the central consultative, research and teaching center for pathology, serving the needs of all the military services as well as other government agencies. (Original caption) Source: (top) National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection, (bottom) Directorate of Public Works

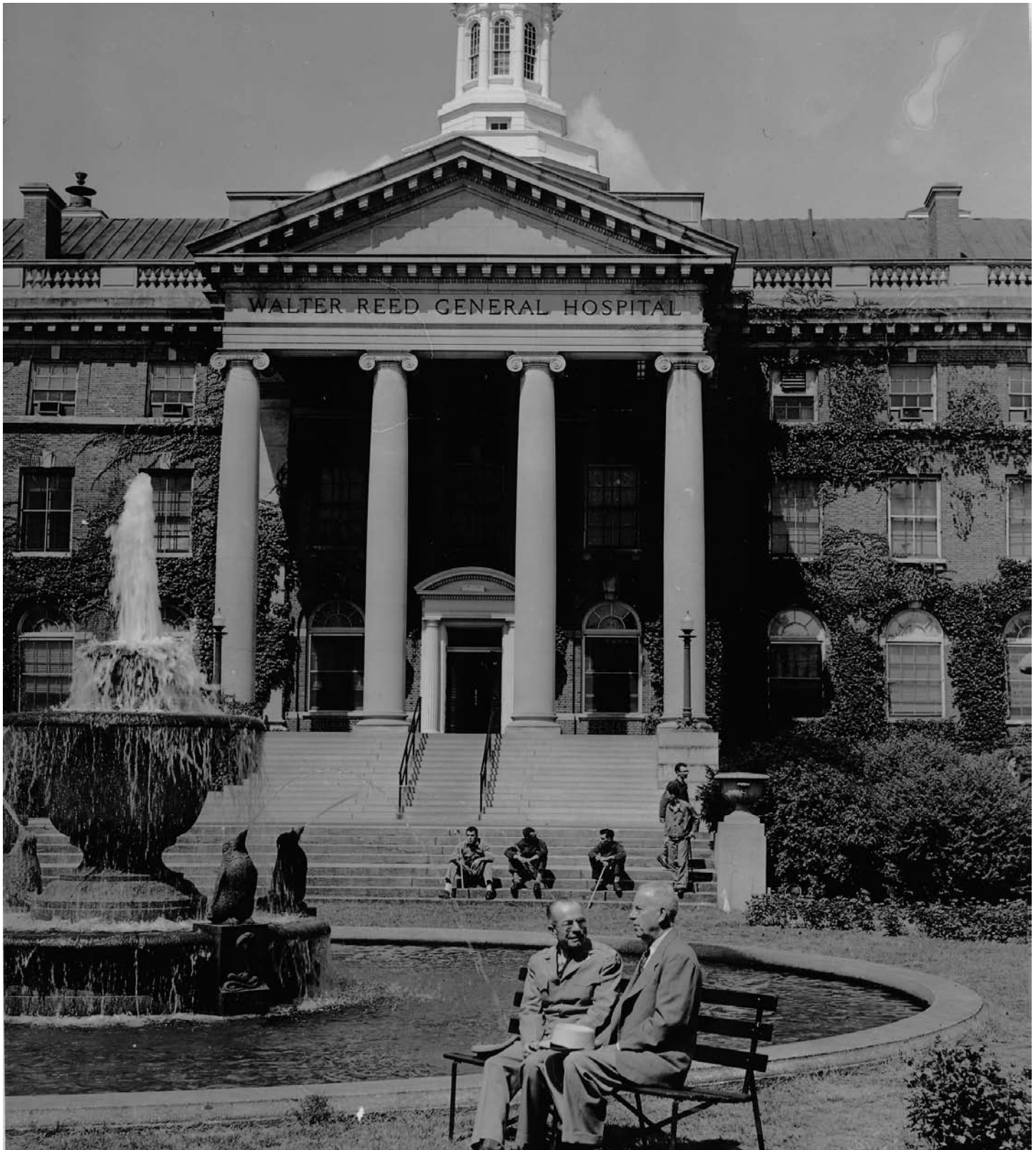


◀ The Outpatient Clinic, Walter Reed Army Hospital. This building — now completely modern and air conditioned — was originally constructed in 1911 for the purpose of housing enlisted personnel stationed at the Hospital during those first years of its operation. After undergoing extensive renovation, it opened again in May 1950 to offer, for the first time since outpatient service was begun at the Center in 1939, adequate facilities for the treatment of some 900 military personnel and dependents living in this area who visit the clinic daily — a most important milestone in the four-year history of a greatly expanded Out Patient Service at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. (Original caption)

Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection



▲ Source: Pierce Collection



▲ Maj. General Walter Reed [seated right] visits September 11, 1951 the Hospital named for his father, Maj. Walter Reed. He is reliving his boyhood memories of the famed conqueror of yellow fever for Korean war patients [pictured in the background] and for Maj. General Paul H. Streit, the 19th Commanding Officer of these portals of healing. Maj. General Reed was the Inspector General of the Army at the time of his retirement in 1940. General Reed was recalled to active duty as a member of the War Department Personnel Board. He retired again on June 25, 1946. He died at Walter Reed Hospital May 1, 1956. (Adapted from original caption)
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection

► New Central Dental Laboratory opened at Walter Reed. Maj. General George E. Armstrong, The Army Surgeon General (left) cuts the ribbon across the main entrance to the new Central Dental Laboratory building at Walter Reed Army Medical Center during a ceremony. Col. Lynn C. Dirksen, Commanding Officer of the laboratory (right) assists the general. February 23, 1954.

Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



▲ The Central Dental Laboratory moved out of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research and into its own 9,500 square foot building on February 23, 1954. Founded in 1927, the Laboratory mission is to provide military patients with the best prosthodontic therapy.

Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



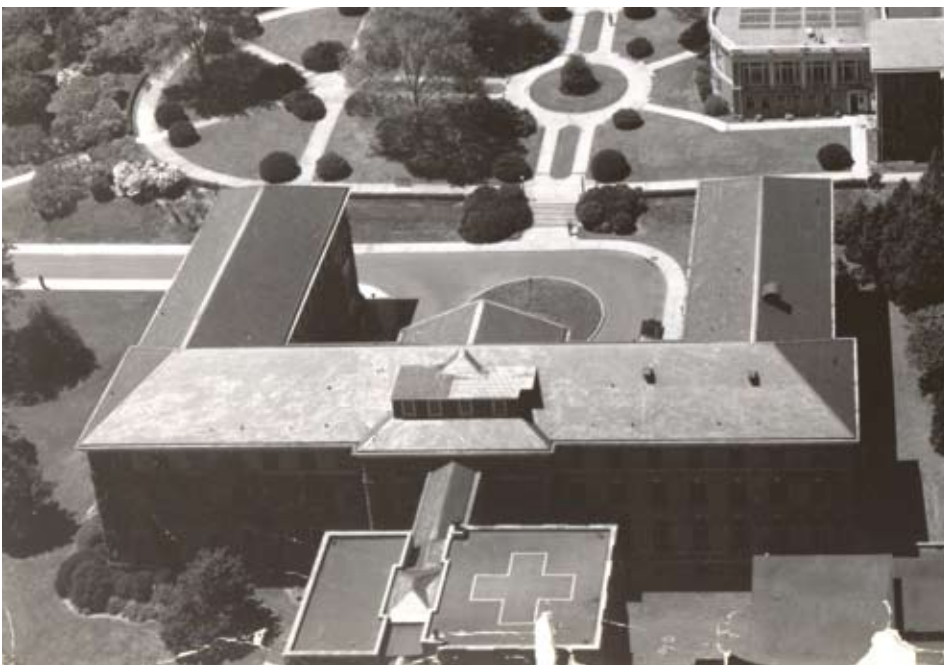
▲ The Hoff Fountain in front of the Hospital and looking south toward the garden.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection



◀ The beauty of the grounds of the Hospital was definitely part of the healing process for patients. The garden was on the North side of Building 1 and between two wards.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection



▲ The first medical air evacuation patient arrived at Walter Reed on board a Sikorsky H-19 in 1952.
Source: WRAMC History Office. PAO Historical Collection



◀ A large red cross on the roof of Building 1 indicated to passing aircraft that this is a hospital. The actual landing site was nearby on the grass.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives



This Sikorsky H-19 helicopter ran low on fuel and made an emergency landing in front of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology en route to Forest Glen with three soldiers involved in a car accident outside of Petersburg, VA. Source: National Archives and Records Administration (top) SC 521913 and (right) SC 521914





▲ The Easter Sunrise Service, April 1, 1956. Estimated attendance was 30,000–40,000, the largest attendance in history.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



◀ The bandstand in the garden setup for Easter Sunrise Service.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection



▲ Rev. Billy Graham led the ceremony at the 1956 Easter Sunrise Service. Maj. General Heaton is to Graham's left and Chaplain (Lt. Colonel) Alford V. Bradley is to the right.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection

▼ Actors and singers, Roy Rogers and Dale Evans also appeared at the 1956 Easter Sunrise Service.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection

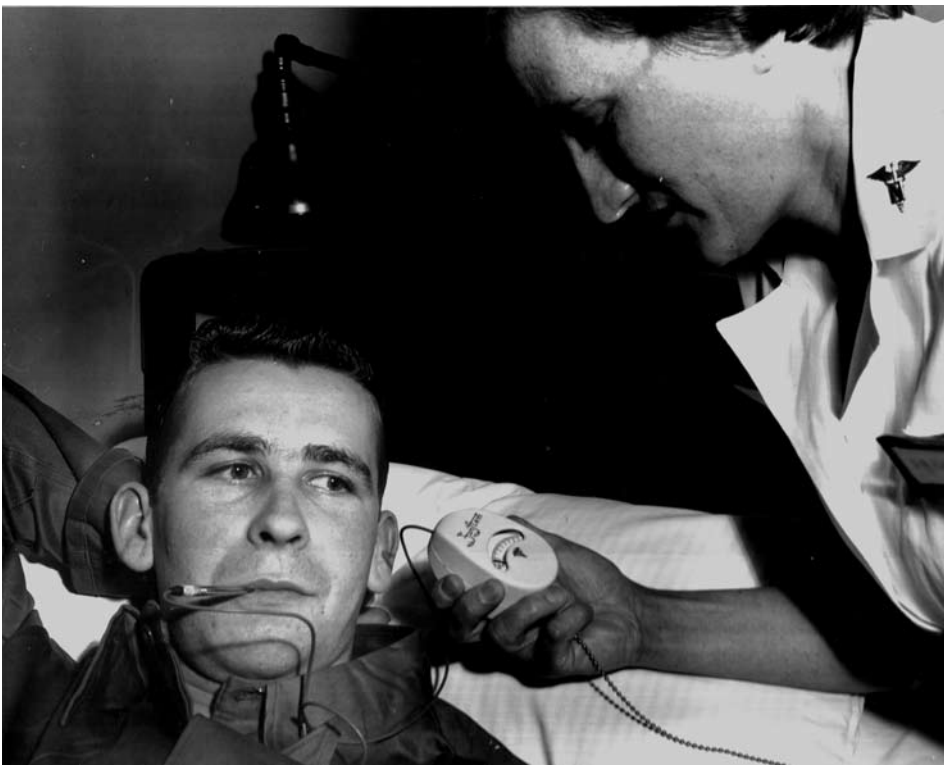




Maj. General Alvin L. Gorby sends the first message over Walter Reed's new Military Affiliate Radio Station (MARS), K3WBJ, during ceremonies. Looking on is Lt. Colonel Alford V. Bradley, Post Chaplain for the Center, who is a "ham" radio operator and was responsible for the unit being set up. The station will permit patients and duty personnel to send free messages all over the world. (Adapted from original caption)
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives

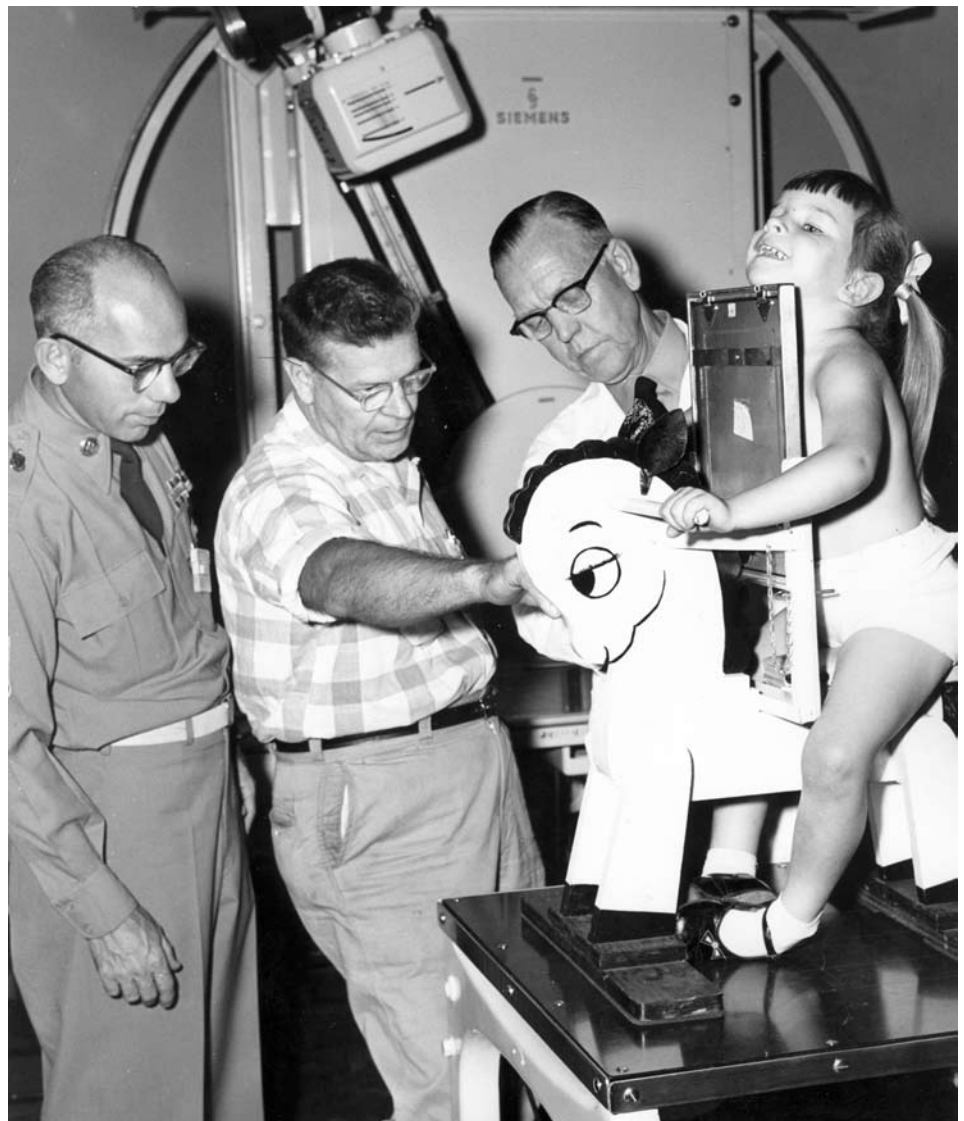


Mass casualties course completed at Walter Reed — A highlight of the week-long course in Management of Mass Casualties completed Saturday, May 17, at Walter Reed Army Institute of Research was a demonstration of wound moulages as a training aid in first aid treatment of wounds. The moulages realistically duplicate almost any type of wound that may occur in armed combat or as a result of a nuclear explosion. As is demonstrated above by PFC Carl W. Bohlmeier, a flow of “blood” to the wound is controlled by pressure on a bulb which spurts the blood through a system of tubes concealed in the clothing of the “victim”. Either venal or arterial bleeding can be simulated by the rapidity with which the blood is pumped, and the tubes are placed so that the bleeding can be stopped by normal first aid measures. In major wound moulages, the tubes can be “tied off” in the same manner that a normal artery would be. The moulage kit shown above contains twenty of the simulated wounds, including duplications of radiation burns. [The] course was attended by military and civilian defense officials from throughout the United States. (Original caption)
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives



▲ Capt. Mary Rukesvine, U.S. Army Nurse, takes the temperature of Thomas L. Darby Remersburg, PA with a new electronic thermometer at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. The device, the first change in a clinical thermometer since the introduction of the mercury column type in 1867, was developed by Colonel George T. Perkin, Army Dentist. 1954. (Original caption)

Source: National Archives and Records Administration, SC 54-7759



▶ Pediatric radiology.

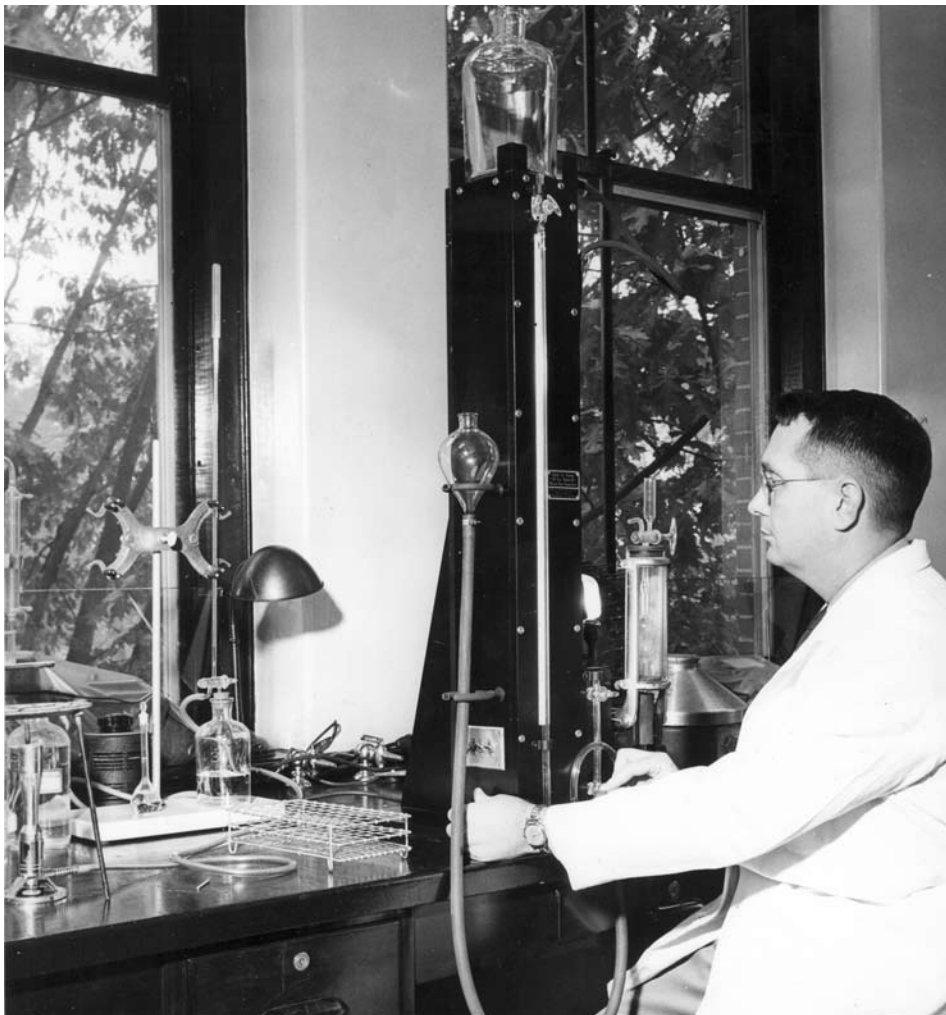
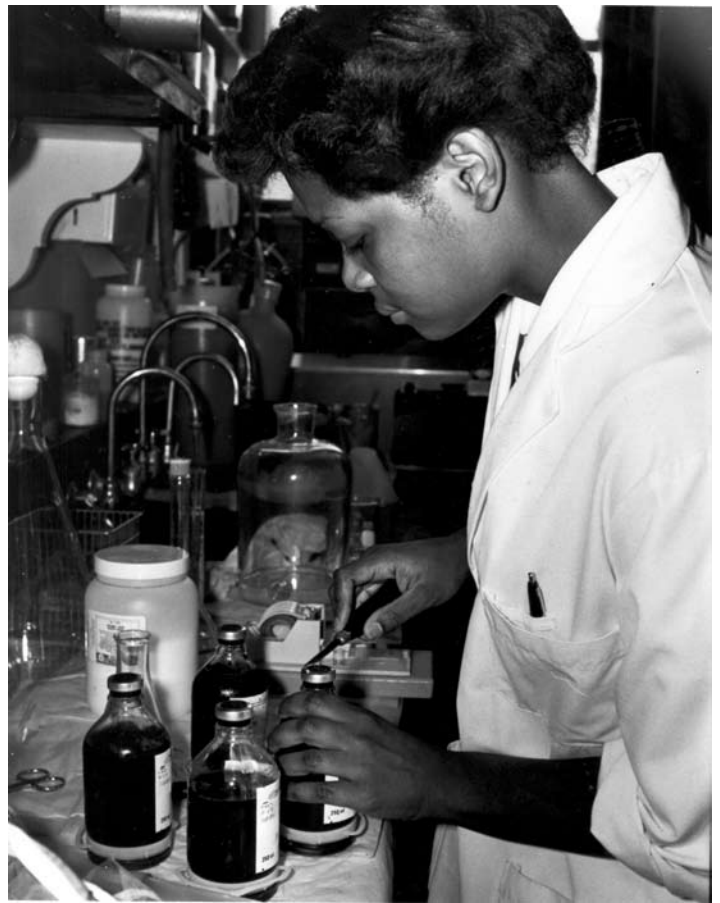
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



▲ A needleless, automatic, multiple nose jet “gun” for mass vaccine injections was tested at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in 1955. The new inoculation mechanism gives promise that someday the Army’s soldiers may receive quick and practically painless inoculation. Here a nurse holds an old-style needle in her left hand and the new inoculator in her right. (Original caption)
Source: National Archives and Records Administration, SC 553312

► SP4 Renee Poreey, Department of Gastroenterology separating blood for use in testing antibodies for vaccine studies.

Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



◀ Lt. Colonel George W. Burnett, Chief of Dental Research Department, Dental Division, Army Medical Service Graduate School, is shown using Van Slyke apparatus to analyze effect of fluorides upon tooth tissue. He is shown here measuring rate of removal of gasses from fluoride-treated tooth tissues during their destruction by acids in an attempt to find a treatment for prevention of dental caries. September 1, 1954. (Original caption)

Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection

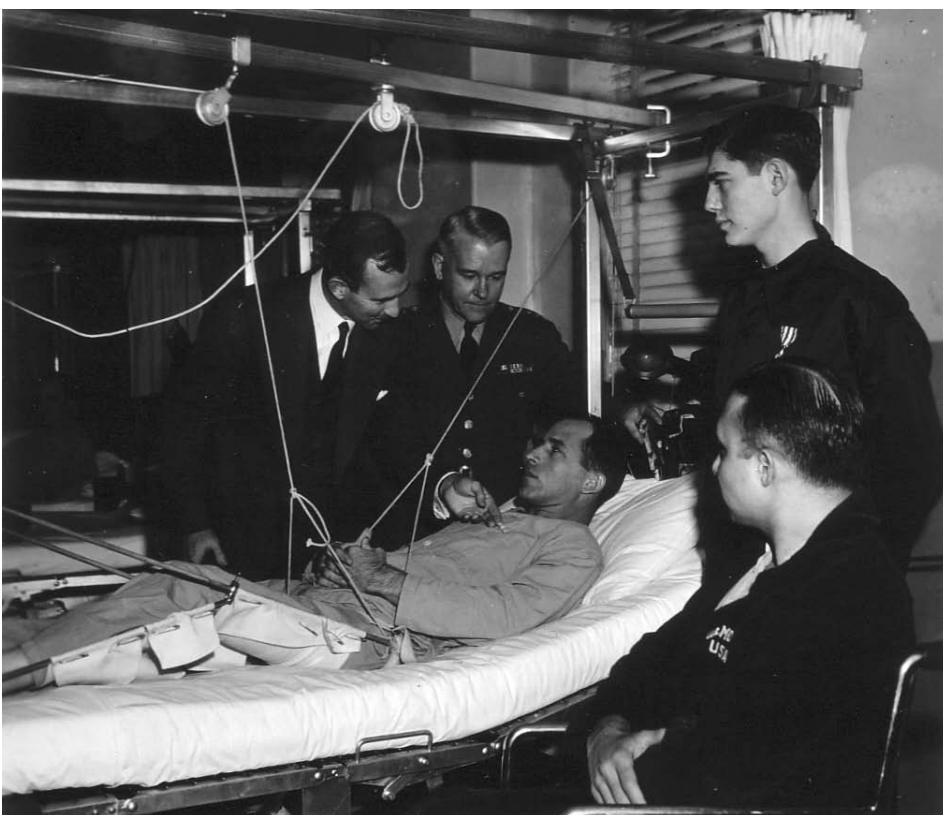


▲ Phillip Sidmore of the School's Veterinary Bacteriology Department is testing bacterial count in milk served to patients and duty personnel at Walter Reed. September 1, 1954.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



▲ President Harry S. Truman visits with a veteran of the Korean conflict whose leg amputation necessitated hospitalization at Walter Reed. (Original caption)

Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives



◀ First Korean Service Ribbons awarded by Secretary of the Army Frank Pace, Jr. (left) and Gen. J. Lawton Collins, Chief of Staff, US Army, to three wounded veterans - 1st Lieutenant Howard W. Cardoza, Jr. (seated right), PFC Francis Phillips (standing), and Master Sergeant Andy Partin (recumbent) - of the Korean Conflict in a ceremony at Walter Reed Hospital. February 6, 1951. (Original caption)

Source: National Archives and Records Administration, SC 355362-S



▲ Chaplains of all faiths are stationed at Walter Reed Hospital. They tour the wards in addition to their many other religious activities. Shown here are Capt Lowell G. McCoy (second from left) of Cincinnati, Ohio, holding a bedside chat with (from left to right): PFC Karl Lynn of Sandusky, Ohio; Captain McCoy; Corporal Leo D. Wallace of Savannah, Georgia; PFC Daniel Shoffstall of Lancaster, Pennsylvania; and PFC Carl H. Rice of Chester, South Carolina. (Adapted from original caption) 1951.
Source: Pierce Collection

► View of a ward at Walter Reed Hospital, January 3, 1951.
Source: National Archives and Records Administration, SC 389632



◀ An Army nurse prepares her ward report as she keeps vigil at Walter Reed General Hospital. July 9, 1952.
Source: National Archives and Records Administration, SC 398655-S



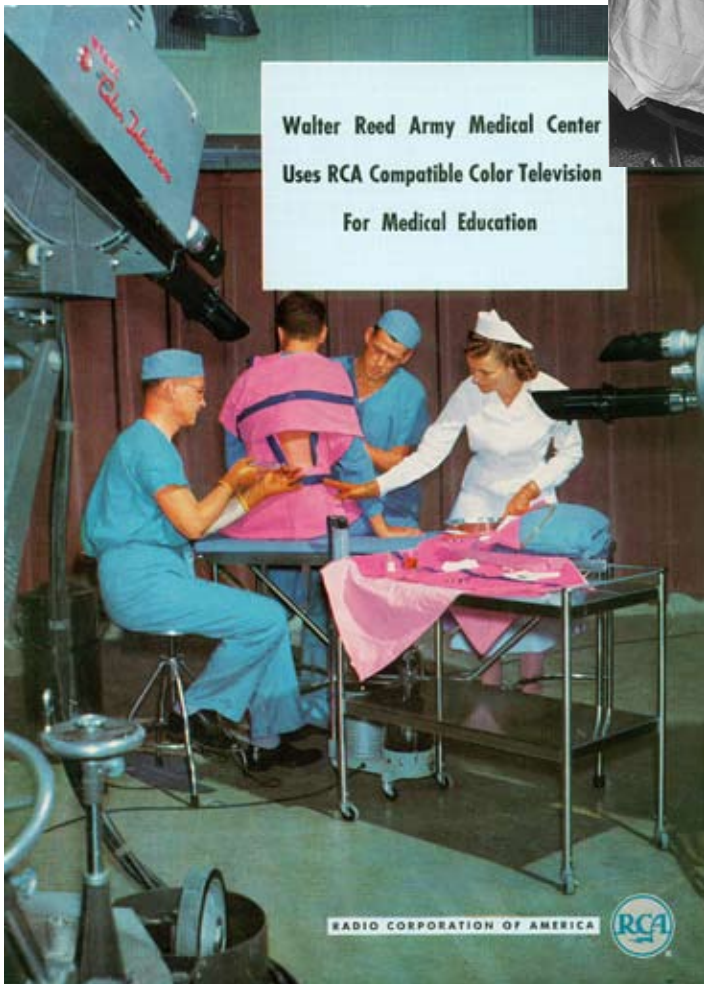
▲ Physical therapists at Walter Reed Army Hospital have some of the best equipment available to any hospital in the world. Here, Lt. Jean Brady (Boone, NC) assists Capt. R. E. Staaes (Loveland, CO) in daily water treatment in a hand whirlpool. (Original caption)

Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, SC 548658



▲ Dental interns in the Central Dental Lab. April 12, 1957.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection, DIP-1

► The new color television camera in Operating Room #6 Walter Reed Army Hospital is equipped with a number of lenses of varying focal length. The camera looks at the surface of a mirror that is suspended at an angle above the operation. The center of the operating light is always focused on the operating field. November 14, 1957. (Original caption)
Source: National Archives and Records Administration, SC 521403



◀ Cover from the brochure for the new color TV camera used in teaching to demonstrate surgical procedures.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, AFIP History Collection



◀ Occupational therapists work with a wide variety of patients while serving their clinical affiliation at Walter Reed Army Hospital. Here, 2nd Lt. Mary E. Mueller works with an elderly patient who is weaving to promote use of her left arm.

Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, SC 548656

▶ Teaching amputees and patients who have lost the use of a limb how to perform routine functions is an important part of the daily activity of an occupational therapy clinical affiliate at Walter Reed Army Hospital. Here, 2nd Lt. Mary E. Mueller shows an Army Officer patient how to tie a Windsor knot with one hand.

Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, SC 548655

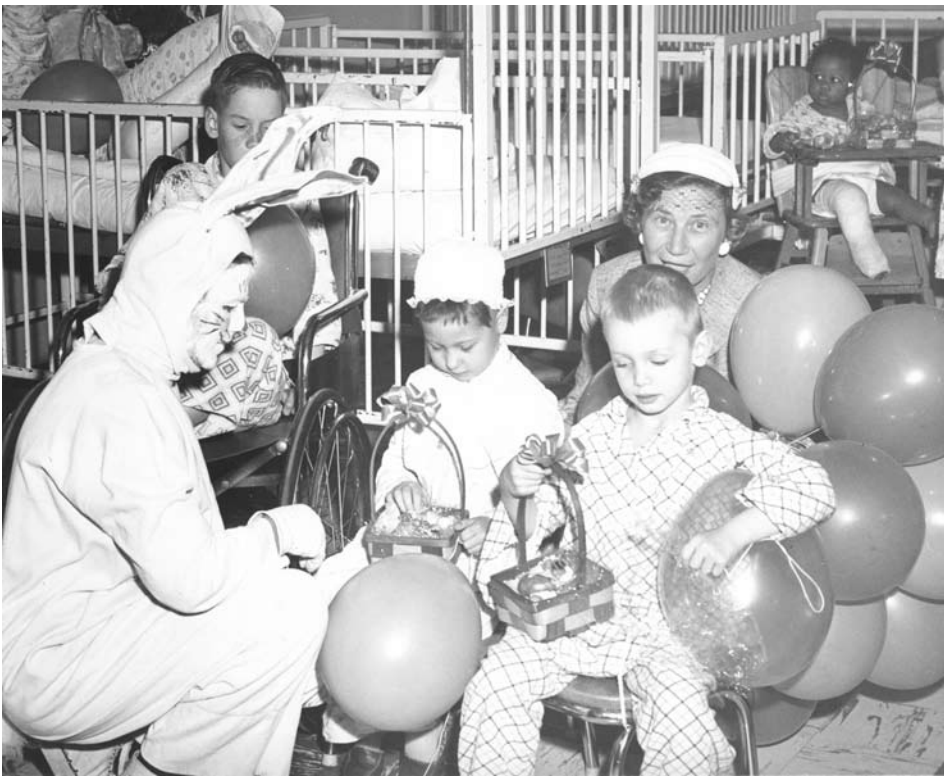




▲ Many kinds of tools and other equipment are available in the Occupational Therapy Section of Walter Reed Army Hospital to help patients in their rehabilitation. Here, OT clinical affiliate 2nd Lt. Joyce F. Jana works with a patient at a bicycle saw to increase tolerance and coordination. Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, SC 548657



◀ Learning to walk again, 1959. Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, SC 548660



◀ A soldier's family also needs medical care and Walter Reed General Hospital served many dependents. Here, the Easter Bunny is paying a visit to some of the younger patients. Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection

▼ SFC Alphonso Spencer, assigned to the Army Prosthetic Research Laboratory, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, meets Diana Beckett, a fellow amputee. Diane wears the new polyvinylchloride mitten, which was fitted on her by Mr. Chester Shelton. November 1, 1956. Source: National Archives and Records Administration, SC 485317





▲ Polio patient working with an occupational therapist at a handloom.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, NCP 2747



Wounded soldiers use wheelchairs and crutches until they learn how to walk with a synthetic limb. PFC Charles Woody, injured near Taegu, Korea, walks on crutches.

Source: National Archives and Records Administration, 306-PS-50-16899



The amazing similarity of real and artificial hands is shown in the above picture made at Army Prosthetics Research Laboratory, Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. Worn by CPO Joseph A. Phillips, Falls Church, Va. (right), the glove requires one further process before completion — the addition of hair to match that of the patient's own hand. Opposite Chief Phillips is Lt. Albert P. Clark, Portsmouth, N.H., whose artificial hand has been removed to show portions of the prosthesis to which it is normally attached. Others in the picture are (facing camera) Captain John Butchkosky, assistant director of the laboratory, Silver Spring, Md. and Sgt. Walter A. Stanley, Fort George Meade, Md. (wearing glasses) (Adapted from original caption)

Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives



▲ President Eisenhower at White House with WRAMC patient and Captain Anna Mae McCabe. In 1967 Anna Mae (McCabe) Hays became Chief of the Army Nurse Corps and was later promoted to Brig. General.
Source: WRAMC History Collection



◀ Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, escorted by Maj. General Paul H. Streit, Commanding General, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, passes through saluting columns of Army medical and nurse officers, members of the Women's Medical Specialist Corps and the Women's Army Corps. Entering Walter Reed Army Hospital, Her Majesty visited many soldier-patients, casualties of the Korean conflict. April 9, 1952.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection



▲ Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Dwight Eisenhower visit with John Foster Dulles in the sitting room on Ward 8. Above the fireplace is the portrait that President Eisenhower painted of his friend Winston Churchill. May 5, 1959. Source: WRAMC History Collection



Amputee in wheelchair in front of Walter Reed General Hospital.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, NCP 2545

