



1980-1989



Title page - Taken in the early 1980s, the lack of automobiles on the campus in this early spring photograph would lead one to conclude that it must have been taken on a weekend. Construction of the main clinical building (Building 2) and the enlisted residence, Abrams Hall, is complete. After completion of Building 2 in 1976, there would be no new buildings added to the campus until the mid-1990s.

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

► WRAIR Building circa 1985. The North or “Vedder Pavilion” is named for Col. Edward Bright Vedder (1878–1952), one of the Army’s leading experts on tropical medicine. He established rice bran extract as a treatment for beriberi.

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

With the gleaming new clinical building into which all clinical care was being consolidated, the decade of the 1980s was one of settling into the new structure and providing improved and expanded clinical services. The number of physicians in graduate medical education was growing as more subspecialty clinical services were offered and more fellowships were established in medicine, surgery, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, psychiatry, radiology, pathology, and almost every other field of medical care. Even with the enormous size of the new building, the growing clinical services did cause some space as well as parking issues on campus.

Despite the relative calm of the 1980s, the end of the decade brought very real sadness to the WRAMC family. The deaths of two successive WRAMC commanders within 7 months shocked the soldiers and civilians of the command and of the Army Medical Department. Maj. General Lewis A. Mologne was 56 when he died from complications of liver cancer on August 22, 1988. Dr. Mologne graduated in 1954 from the United States Military Academy at West Point where he had lettered in football and lacrosse as well as won the brigade championship in intramural boxing. He served in the Corps of Engineers before going to medical school. He trained in general surgery at Walter Reed and was renowned for his long



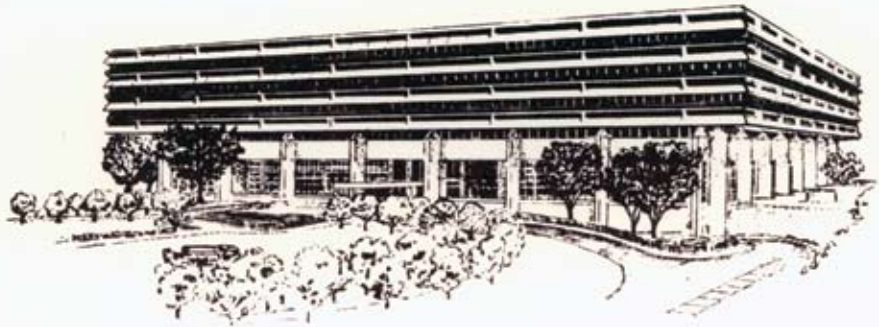
working hours. Prior to coming to Walter Reed he commanded the Army Medical Command in South Korea. He was the first West Pointer to become a General Officer in the Medical Corps. He commanded Walter Reed from June 1983 until just weeks before his death.



More shocking, as it was completely unexpected, was the death on March 8, 1989, of Maj. General James H. Rumbaugh from injuries sustained in a parachute jump with a surgical team as part of the annual Ahuas Tara 89 exercise in Honduras. Maj.

General Rumbaugh died during air evacuation. He was 49 years old. Dr. Rumbaugh had served his internship and a residency in psychiatry at Walter Reed. He served in Vietnam with the 1st Air Cavalry Division and later had a variety of psychiatry assignments.

He also served as surgeon for the XVIII Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg, NC, home of the 82nd Airborne Division. He had assumed command of Walter Reed in August 1988 following the retirement of General Mologne, and just 7 months before his own death.



**MEMORIALIZATION CEREMONY
DWIGHT D EISENHOWER EXECUTIVE
NURSING SUITE**

**THURSDAY, 10 JULY, 1980
1030 HOURS**

**WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER
WASHINGTON, DC 20012**

Program of the Memorialization Ceremony for the Eisenhower Executive Nursing Suite. The 6-bed suite, also known as Ward 72, serves VIP patients, including heads of state and foreign dignitaries, in a private and secure area of the hospital.

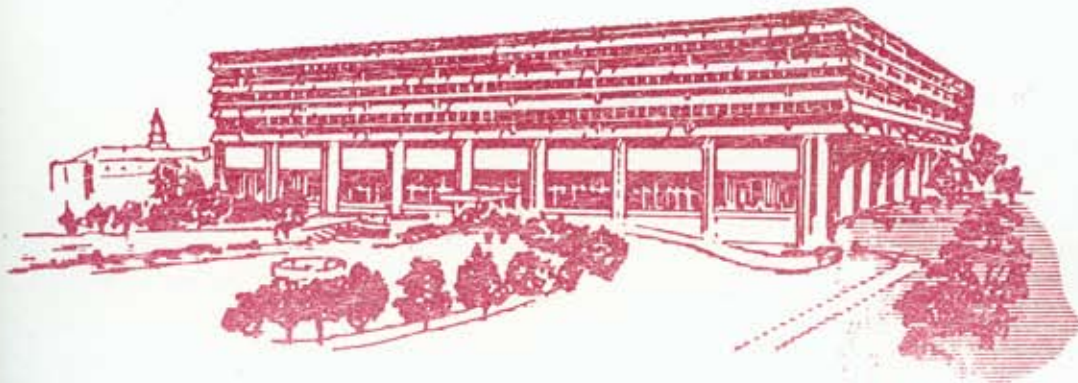
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



Doctors at WRAMC treated a group of Afghan freedom fighters in 1984, including a 10-year-old boy. They were transported to WRAMC on a mercy flight coordinated by AmeriCares, a charitable organization based in New Canaan, CT.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



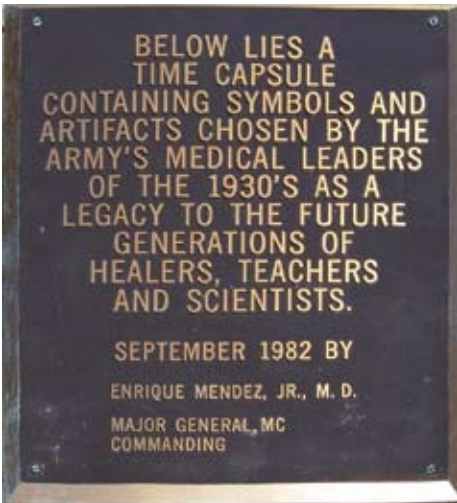
**80th
ANNIVERSARY
WALTER REED
ARMY MEDICAL CENTER
1909-1989**



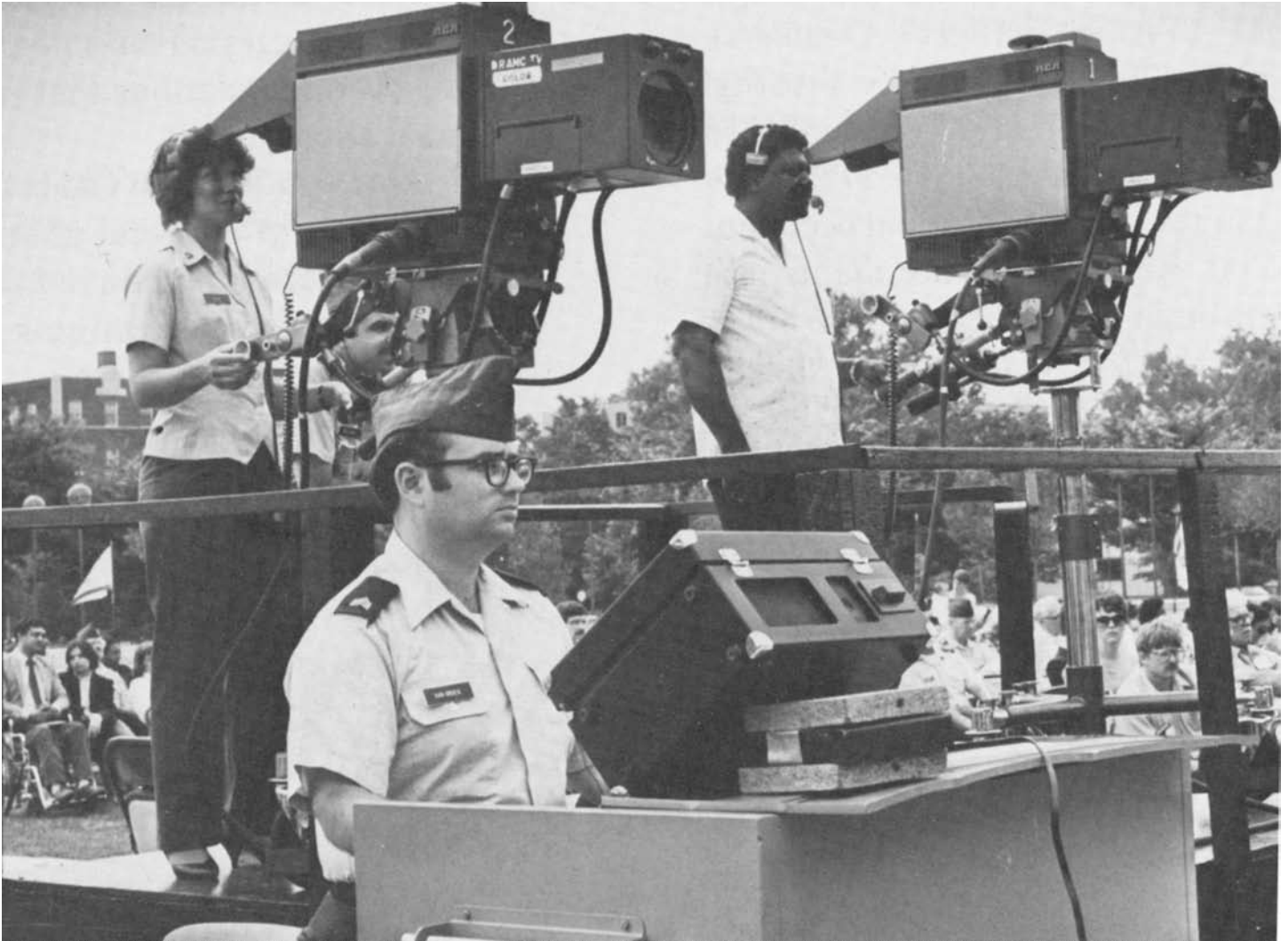
In 1989, Walter Reed Army Medical Center celebrated its 80th anniversary.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection



Georgia Avenue view of WRAMC in the 1980s.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



A time capsule replaced the flagpole on the east front of Building 40 when the flagpole was moved to the front of the new hospital (Building 2). The capsule, containing medical items from the 1930s, was dedicated in September 1982 by Maj. General Enrique Mendez. Building T2 stands in the background.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



Staff members from WRAMC TV film the 1985 Easter Sunrise Service. The broadcast was shown on the base's closed-circuit TV for patients and servicemen who could not attend in person.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



▲ President Ronald W. Reagan greets SFC Billie Leland with the nurses on the VIP Ward (Ward 72) at Walter Reed in the late 1980s. Between the President and SFC Leland are Captain Rebecca Hallberg, and 2nd Lieutenant Barbara Harris.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



▲ President Ronald Reagan and Nancy Reagan following his surgery at WRAMC in 1989 with Col. George Bogumill (center), Col. Allan Smith, Maj. Paul Perlik, and the anesthesia staff. Dr. Bogumill served as Assistant Chief of the Army Hand Fellowship program at WRAMC and was later Chief of Orthopaedics before going to USUHS as the first Chairman of Anatomy.
Source: Bogumill Collection



▲ Dr. Bogumill follows up after surgery with President George H. W. Bush at WRAMC.
Source: Bogumill Collection



▲ Couples tour the Walter Reed Nursery during a childbirth preparation class at Walter Reed in 1982. The 4-day class covered everything from labor to infant care. Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



◀ Two Walter Reed nurses care for a tiny patient in the Neonatal ICU at Walter Reed, 1985. Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



▲ The latest trigger point techniques to relieve chronic pain are demonstrated at a symposium at Walter Reed, 1982.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



◀ A pediatric patient who underwent Ilizarov fixation is celebrating the holidays with Col. Kathleen McHale, Chief, Pediatric Orthopaedic Surgery.
Source: McIlvaine Collection



▲ Jacqueline Kasper displays some of her artistic talent on the cast of a patient from Ward 57.
Source: Stripe newspaper, October 10, 1980, Tyrone Milton - photographer



◀ Carolyn Tindal, Director of Nursing Continuing Education, goes over plans for Practical Nurse in-service programs with SFC Francisco Rodriguez. Source: Stripe newspaper, July 6, 1981, J. D. Fox - photographer



▲ Juanita Wims, Clinical Coordinator for the Dialysis Unit, makes an adjustment to some dialysis equipment to ready it for a patient. Source: Stripe newspaper July 6, 1981. J. D. Fox photographer



Laboratory personnel at Walter Reed in the 1980s.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection





► Surgeons perform an open abdominal surgery in the main operating room at Walter Reed in 1985. Separate from the main OR was an Ambulatory Surgery Program that offered certain procedures on an outpatient basis, including tubal ligation and biopsies, beginning in 1980.

Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



◀ The Walter Reed staff participates in a mass casualty exercise in the hospital lobby in 1986. The scenario for the exercise was an explosion on Post.

Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection

STRIPE

VOL. XXXVI, NO. 45

November 14, 1980

Published in the interest of the patients and staff of The Walter Reed Army Medical Center



The wait can be long for Medical Hold patients

... page 8

Cover of the Walter Reed newspaper *Stripe* illustrates the realities of the Medical Hold process at Walter Reed in 1980.
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection