



1990-1999



**Title page** - This aerial view of the more western portion of the campus shows the Walter Reed Memorial (1966) in the traffic circle at the bottom left of the photograph. In the bottom center is the Mologne House Hotel that opened in 1997. Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives.

► DPW staff members plant begonias in front of the hospital named in honor of former commanding Lt. General Heaton.  
Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection

The early 1990's again brought war to the United States Army with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the resultant Persian Gulf War. Despite initial estimates of higher casualties, the war between August 2, 1990 and February 28, 1991, accounted for 151 deaths and 462 wounded among the American forces. Walter Reed was prepared for many more wounded but fortunately for all they did not materialize.

The campus continued to evolve with the addition of several new buildings. A much needed partial solution to the parking issues was answered by the addition of the Rumbaugh Parking Garage in 1993, named in honor of former WRAMC commander, Maj. General James Rumbaugh who helped procure its funding. The Borden Pavilion, built to house behavioral health providers and

support personnel as well as clinical investigation activities, was opened in 1995 and named in honor of Lt. Colonel William Cline Borden, Medical Corps, U.S. Army. Dr. Borden was the main mover behind the establishment and naming of Walter Reed General Hospital.

The Mologne House, with 200 rooms and suites, was opened in 1997 and named in honor of former Walter Reed commander, Maj. General Lewis A. Mologne who had a dream of a comfortable, safe, low cost place for soldiers and their families to stay while receiving out patient care or visiting loved ones at Walter Reed.

Along needed new home for the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) was built at the Forest Glen Annex and opened in 1999. In 2001, it was named in honor of Hawaii Senator



Daniel K. Inouye, who in World War II was a member of the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team one of the most highly decorated units in the history of the Army. For his service in World War II, he was awarded the Bronze Star Medal, the Distinguished Service Cross later upgraded to the Congressional Medal of Honor, and the Purple Heart.



In 1990, Pauline Trost, wife of Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Carlisle Trost, presented to Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher the need for temporary lodging facilities for families at major military medical centers. The Fishers readily accepted the challenge and donated monies to start building two Fisher Houses, one at Bethesda and the other at Walter Reed. In June 1991,

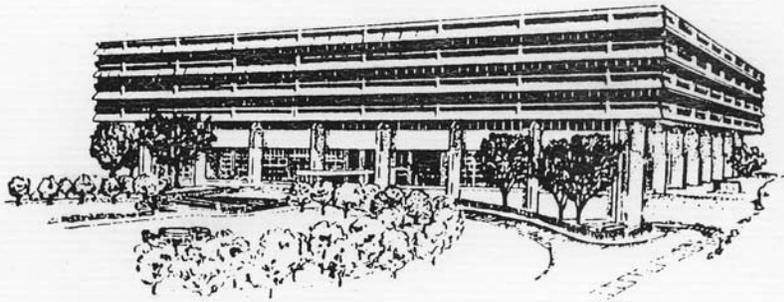
President George H. W. Bush dedicated the Fisher House at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, MD. A second house, at the Forest Glen Annex to Walter Reed Army Medical Center, opened a month later. Since that time two additional Fisher Houses have been opened on the main campus at Walter Reed, the second in 1996 and the third in 2004. Altogether

the Fisher Foundation has built almost 40 Fisher Houses on military bases and Veteran's Administration hospital grounds. The Foundation plans for more than 60 houses by 2011.



A new name. Workers put lettering on the front of Building 2, indicating that it is now the Heaton Pavilion. The name change honors the late Lt. General Leonard D. Heaton, who was commander at WRAMC from 1953 to 1959, and was Army Surgeon General from 1959 to 1969. A ceremony was held September 14, 1994 for the name change.

Source: Stripe newspaper, September 16, 1994, Jerry Merideth - photographer



## HEATON PAVILION

DEDICATION

WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER

14 SEPTEMBER 1994

◀ Building 2, the “new” hospital, was rededicated on September 14, 1994 to honor Lt. General Leonard D. Heaton. Heaton was Walter Reed Commander from 1953 to 1959. He served as Surgeon General of the Army from 1959 to 1969. As a young doctor, he cared for the injured at Pearl Harbor. In 1946, he started the Surgery Program at Walter Reed and became WRAMC Commander in 1952. Lt. General Heaton died in 1983.

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

▼ This photo from the 1950s shows Heaton and his most famous patient, President Eisenhower. Heaton operated on the President in 1956 and became his physician until his death in 1969. They were both avid golfers and became fast friends.

Source: Stripe newspaper, September 9, 1994





Maj. General Leslie Burger (CG WRAMC), Lt. General Ronald Blanck (Surgeon General of the Army), Lt. General Bernhard Mittermeyer (Ret.), and Mrs. Rose Mologne at the dedication of the Mologne House. Mologne House was dedicated to "a soldier's general."  
Source: Stripe newspaper.



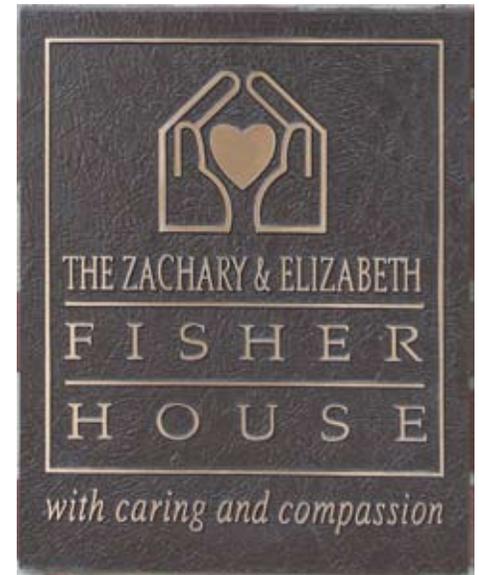
The Mologne House, a 200-room hotel for patients and their families, was dedicated on May 12, 1997. It was named for Maj. General Lewis A. Mologne, Commander of Walter Reed from June 22, 1983 to August 1, 1988. He took command at a time when Walter Reed was experiencing budgetary, personnel, and morale problems. He reenergized a sense of purpose and value, with an increased sense of teamwork and goal sharing.



The fountain and courtyard (top) are surrounded by the Mologne House and the old WRAIR building. This staircase leads up to the front entrance of the hotel (bottom).  
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives



◀ Elizabeth and Zachary Fisher funded Fisher Houses at Walter Reed Army Medical Center. The first house is at the Forest Glen Annex. The Fishers donated funds for houses built for families of patients hospitalized for long-term care at military posts around the country. The second house can accommodate up to 24 family members of very seriously ill patients.  
Source: Stripe newspaper, October 6, 1995

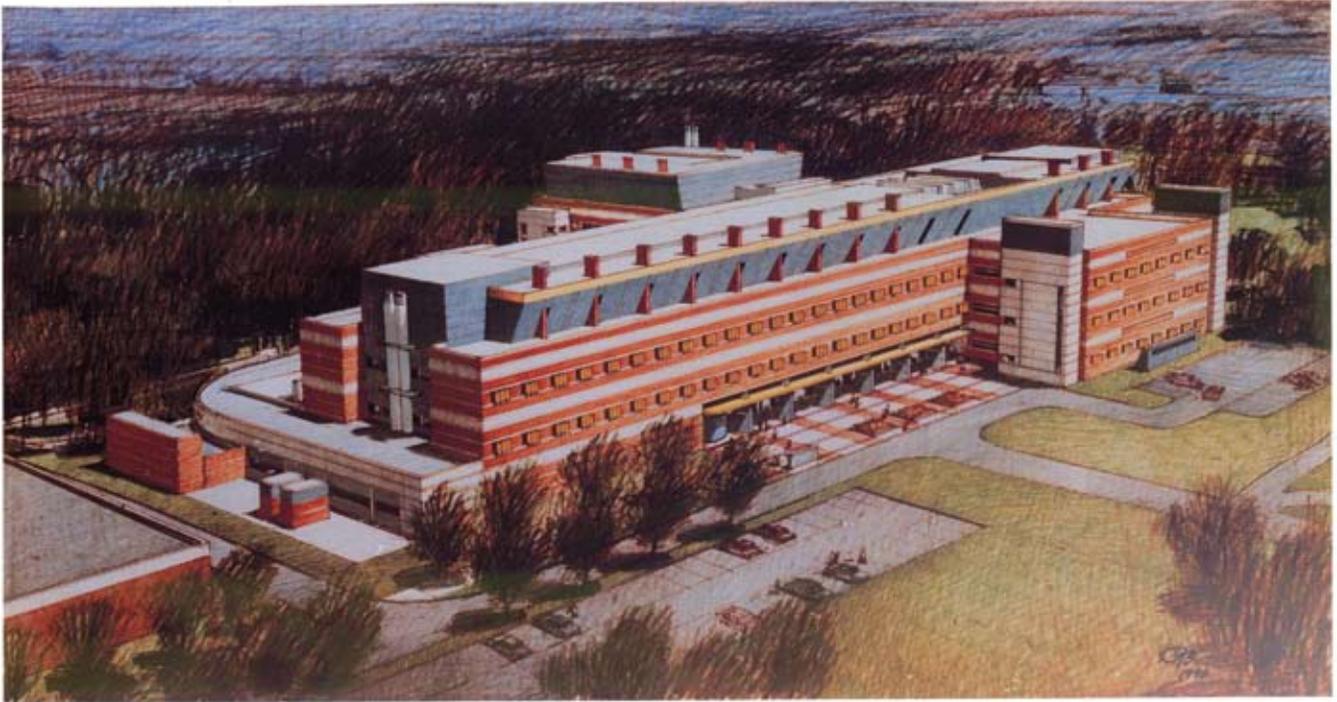


▲ The Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher Houses as they appear today. The groundbreaking for this first house on the Walter Reed campus was October 11, 1995. A second house, shown in the background, was built on campus in 2004.  
Source: Borden Institute, Douglas Wise - photographer



A new guardhouse at one of the Georgia Avenue gates.  
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives

# MILITARY MEDICINE ON THE THRESHOLD OF TOMORROW



## THE WALTER REED ARMY INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH THE NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE WALTER REED ARMY MEDICAL CENTER, FOREST GLEN, MD

In 1999, the new Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) building opened at Forest Glen. The building appears much larger than it actually is, as does the hospital (Building 2) on the WRAMC campus. Both were built with interstitial floors to provide access to physical plant and electrical systems.



WRAIR and the Naval Medical Research Institute (NMRI) conduct research and development of products, procedures, and practices aimed at management of infectious diseases, combat injuries, operational medical problems, and chemical and biological threats. WRAIR and NMRI will continue the tradition of research at home and abroad, as well as collaborative work with academia and industry. The new research laboratory center serves as the focal point for combined Army-Navy medical research. In 2008, responsibility for WRAIR was transferred to Medical Research and Materiel Command. Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection

◀ The old WRAIR building (Building 40) on the WRAMC campus viewed through cherry blossoms.





◀ Feast of Dedication. Students from the Torah School of Greater Washington commemorate Chanukah, the “Feast of Dedication,” during a cantata in the Walter Reed Hospital’s Joel Auditorium.

Source: Stripe newspaper, December 18, 1998, Beau Whittington - photographer

▶ Dr. Clarence G. Newsome, Associate Dean, Howard University School of Divinity, addresses the congregation at the annual memorial tribute to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., January 12 at the Memorial Chapel.

Source: Stripe newspaper, January 19, 1990, Patrick Swan - photographer





▲ It was a sea of green and white at Walter Reed as the Army's premier medical center hosted the first combined graduate medical education graduation ceremony between itself and the Navy's flagship healthcare facility, the National Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, MD.  
Source: Stripe newspaper, June 27, 1997



▲ "Buffalo Soldier" SFC John E. Wright of the 9th Cavalry, Tuskegee Airman Leroy A. Battle of the 99th Pursuit Fighter Squadron, and "Buffalo Rangers" George Jackson and Paul Lyles of the 2nd Ranger Infantry Company (Airborne) discuss contributions made by blacks to the armed forces during an African-American Heritage Month program February 4 in the hospital's Joel Auditorium.  
Source: Stripe newspaper, February 13, 1998, Bernard S. Little - photographer



▲ Bunnies begin the first leg of the “Fun Bunny Run” held April 12 at WRAMC (above). The run was sponsored by the Department of Nursing Socialization Association. Students of the Intensive Care Professional Nursing Course and other Department of Nursing personnel participated in the run held for the holiday and for Physical Fitness Readiness Test preparation. Source: Stripe newspaper, April 20, 1990

**Walter Reed Army Medical Center**  
 Cordially Invites You to Attend  
**THE SIXTY FOURTH**  
**Easter Sunrise Service**

SUNDAY MORNING, 15 APRIL, 1990  
 6900 GEORGIA AVENUE N.W.  
 LOCATION: IN THE ROSE GARDEN  
 TIME: 7:00 a.m.  
 SPEAKER:  
 CH(LTC) DICK DENSON, (RET.)  
 DIR. OF DEPT. OF MINISTRY AND  
 PASTORAL CARE  
 BAPTIST HEALTH SYSTEM OF  
 EAST TENNESSEE  
 COME AND ENJOY!

MUSIC BY THE VIERS MILL BAPTIST CHOIR AND THE UNITED STATES ARMY BAND  
 INCLEMENT WEATHER: HOSPITAL SECOND FLOOR VERANDA(SOUTHEAST CORNER)

► Advertisement for the sixty-fourth Easter Sunrise Service. Source: Stripe newspaper



Joe Dickens, head gardener at the Department of Psychiatry's Horticulture Therapy Greenhouse, prepares a few of the facility's 500 poinsettia plants for delivery to Walter Reed wards during the holidays. Dickens, along with co-workers T. C. Williams, George Blevins, and Robert Coram, used many of the plants to create the center's annual poinsettia tree in the hospital's main lobby. The greenhouse was demolished by the end of the decade.  
Source: Stripe newspaper, December 17, 1993, Jerry Merideth - photographer



▲ Robert Polhill, accompanied by Maj. General Cameron (WRAMC Commander), entering Walter Reed Hospital following his release from Lebanon, where he had been held hostage for 39 months (from January 24, 1987 to April 1990).  
Source: NCP 1262



▲ 1992 change of command ceremony in front of the Heaton Pavilion with Maj. General Cameron, outgoing WRAMC Commander and Brig. General Ronald Blanck as incoming Commander.  
Source: Blanck Collection



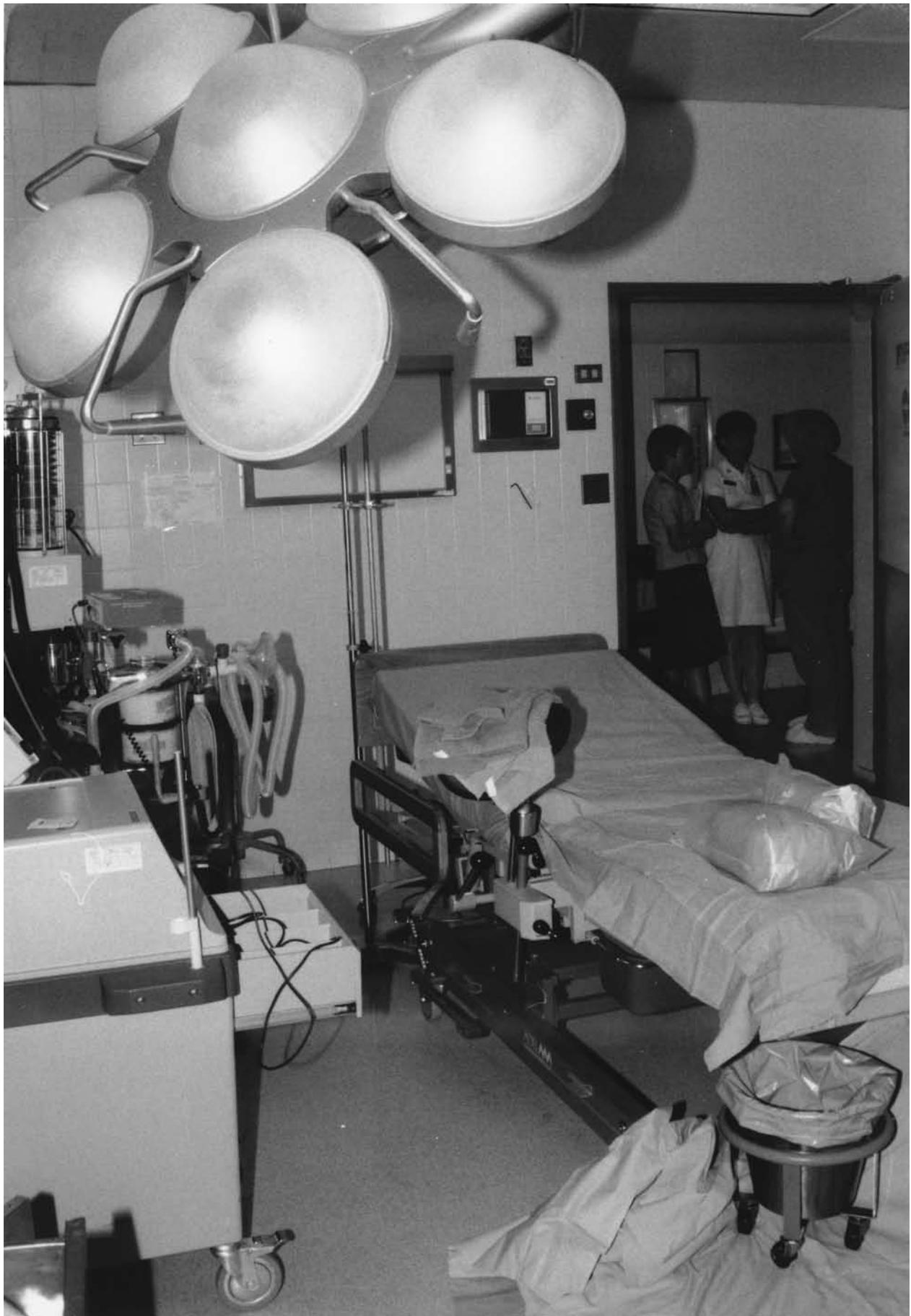
▲ President Bill Clinton visiting a soldier wounded in Somalia.

Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



▲ President William J. Clinton is enjoying his conversation with a young patient on Ward 51 during an October 1993 visit to the hospital.

Source: Stripe newspaper, April 28, 2006



Col. Catharine Carpenter (left) discusses proposal changes with Col. Baird and Maj. Sullivan (in scrubs) that will transform this delivery room into a birthing room.

Source: Stripe newspaper, June 28, 1991, Bonnie S. Heater - photographer



◀ Lt. Lynn Jinishian provides tender loving care to a premature baby.  
Source: Stripe newspaper, February 2, 1990



▶ Maj. Lenhart tends to her son in the Newborn Intensive Care Unit.  
Source: Cox Collection, 1992



◀ Maj. Dave Mahoney holds newborn in delivery room. 1993.  
Source: Murry Collection



▲ Maj. Ernest Lockrow, DO, views a monitor as he performs a total laparoscopic hysterectomy.  
Source: Stripe newspaper, Ramona E. Joyce - photographer



▲ Surgeon, Col. Harold Fenster, performs Walter Reed Army Medical Center's second laparoscopic cholecystectomy for gallbladder removal, October 16, 1990.  
Source: Stripe newspaper, October 1990



▲ The public was invited to observe how the Army cares for its soldiers in the field during an open house that showcased a Deployable Medical System at Walter Reed.  
Source: Stripe newspaper, March 28, 1997

# Thank You Very Much!



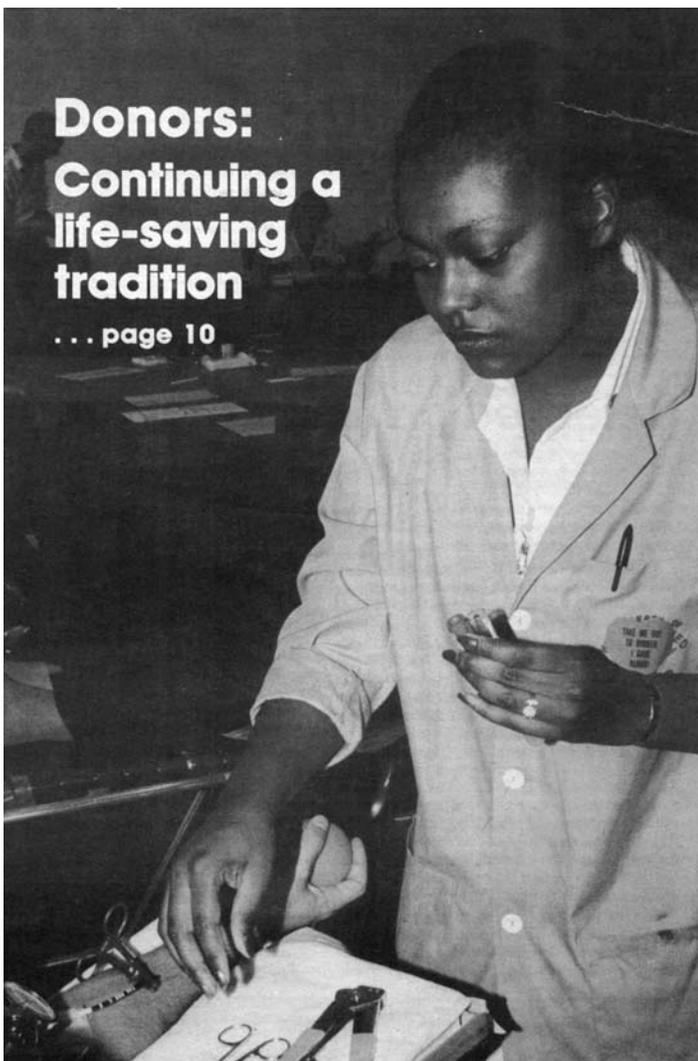
Dear Walter Reed Military,  
Thank you <sup>much</sup> very for the the Flag  
Raising Ceremony. I liked your marching.  
Dr. Adams talked a lot about you.  
Maybe sometime you could stay longer  
and teach us marching and saluting.

Sincerely yours,  
Claire

P.S. Were any women with you?

## Donors: Continuing a life-saving tradition

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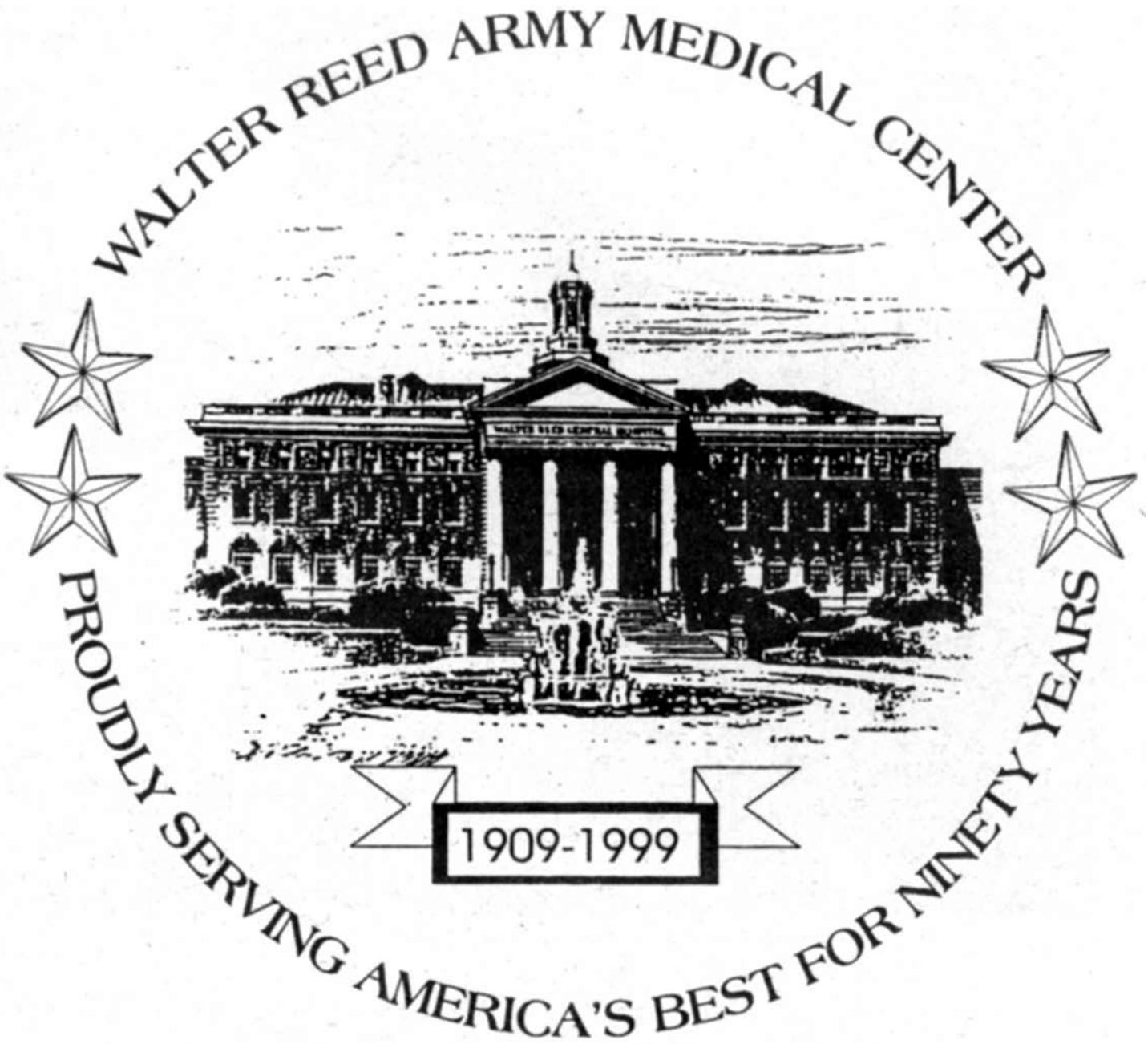
▲ A letter written by a Glen Haven Elementary School student to the Walter Reed Precision Drill Team. As part of WRAMC's Adopt-A-School program the Medical Center Brigade soldiers had recently performed for the students. Source: Stripe newspaper, April 20, 1990

◀ The Walter Reed Army Medical Center Blood Donor Center sends out the call for donors. Source: Stripe newspaper, July 17, 1992



Ocularist Vince Przybyla paints the iris of a plastic eye. Painting the iris requires a very subtle mixing of paints to get a perfect color match with the patient's other eye.

Source: Stripe newspaper, September 10, 1993, Barry Reichenbaugh - photographer



A logo created to commemorate the 90th anniversary of Walter Reed Army Medical Center.  
Source: Stripe newspaper, April 23, 1999



The Tomb of the Unknown in Arlington National Cemetery honors the unknown dead of several wars. Modern science and DNA testing made it possible to identify the bodies of nearly all the military who died during the Vietnam War. On May 14, 1998, the body of the Vietnam War Unknown was disinterred and brought by military escort to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, at Walter Reed for testing and identification. Members of the Department of Defense Honor Guard remove the casket of the Vietnam Unknown from a hearse in front of the AFIP Building.

Source: Stripe newspaper, May 15, 1998, Veronica Ferris - photographer

# "The Patient Is Abra



# aham Lincoln”



This collection of artifacts from the treatment of President Abraham Lincoln remains on display today at the National Museum of Health and Medicine.

Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, NCP 3395, Mike Rhode - photographer