



1960-1969



Title page - This aerial photograph, taken in the late 1960s, looks northwest and shows several new structures on the Walter Reed campus. The final permanent addition to the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR — Building 40) can be seen on its west elevation. The Siler wing contained a nuclear reactor for medical research; the reactor was decommissioned in the late 1970s. Just north of the WRAIR building, the new addition to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology (AFIP) building can be seen under construction. South of Red Cross Hall and east of Building 7 are two new temporary buildings that exist to this day. On the third floor of the far eastern end of Building 1 can be seen what appears to be a dark line. This structure is actually a balcony or small porch that was added to the building during President Eisenhower's 11-month inpatient stay at Walter Reed where he used to get fresh air and sunshine. It was removed about 20 years later.

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

▶ A new 2,000,000 volt X-ray machine was installed in 1961. The new machine, demonstrated by Col. Albert J. Bauer, the hospital's Chief of Radiation Therapy and an X-ray Technician, weighs in at 6 tons. Its rays are absorbed by 36-inch concrete walls. The patient is alone in the room under treatment as the radiologist views the room from the outside via a specially constructed television camera and monitor. The machine can be elevated and tilted by the operator to any desired position. (Original caption)

Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center History Office, PAO Historical Collection

After the shocking death of Major Walter Reed at age 51 in 1902, the Walter Reed Memorial Association was formed. The association's goal was to provide support to Reed's widow, Emilie, and daughter, Blossom, and to erect a suitable memorial to Walter Reed. The first meeting was held in August 1903 less than a year after Walter Reed's death. A veritable "Who's Who" of physicians, scientists, and business executives were present at this initial meeting. Among them were Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. William Welch, noted pathologist from Johns Hopkins; Dr. C.A. Herter, Professor of Pharmacology at Columbia University; Dr. Alexander Abbot, Professor of Hygiene at the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. L. F. Barker, Professor and Head of Anatomy at Rush Medical School at the University of Chicago; Dr. Edward G. Janeway of Bellevue and Dr. Charles P. Putman of Boston. Others in attendance were John Stewart Kennedy, capitalist and philanthropist, Morris J. Jessup, banker and Bishop William Lawrence.

The Walter Reed Memorial Association was not idle while Mrs. Reed and her daughter lived out their lives. The Association sponsored Walter D. McCaw to write a brief history

of Reed's life and work. It also commissioned a bust of Walter Reed by Mr. Hans Schuler of Baltimore. The Schuler bust remains on display in the lobby of Building 1. The group also undertook the preservation of Camp Lazear, outside Havana, where the classic yellow fever experiments took place. The Association assisted in the enshrinement of Walter Reed in the Hall of Fame of Great Americans of New York University.

Dedicated on November 21, 1966, The Walter Reed Memorial included the de Weldon bust of Walter Reed and a 25 foot high shaft of white-amoco cream marble with terrace steps of Georgian marble. The dedication was attended by Walter Reed's granddaughter, Mrs. Daisy Reed Royce, and former President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

The end of Walter Reed Hospital's sixth decade would bring the wounded of another war, this time in Southeast Asia, to its historic grounds. Wars always increase the need for qualified medical and nursing personnel and this one was no exception. Because of a lack of qualified nursing personnel, the Walter Reed Army Institute of Nursing (WRAIN) was opened in 1968. A cooperative program with the University of Maryland, the WRAIN



produced over 1,200 bachelors prepared nurses for the Army during its years of existence. With the Vietnam War over, WRAIN became "a luxury the Army could no longer afford" and was closed in 1978.



On March 28, 1969, one of Walter Reed's most famous patients died. Dwight D. Eisenhower had been hospitalized on Ward 8 in the Presidential Suite for 11 months (May 1968 - March 1969) because of illness due to coronary

artery disease and congestive heart failure. Mrs. Eisenhower resided in an adjacent room. He died following his 14th episode of ventricular fibrillation on March 28, 1969 as there was no intervention, complying with his

request. The beloved Ike, West Point Class of 1915, Supreme Commander Allied Expeditionary Force in World War II, General of the Army and twice elected President of the United States was dead at 78 years old.



▲ Little changed from the 1930s, the Memorial Chapel, scene of many weddings for patients and staff thirty years after its dedication.

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



▲ Postcard reads: "A beautiful spring view of the hospital and the Hoff Fountain."

Source: Pierce Collection



▲ The traditional Easter Sunrise Service was well attended in 1965.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center History Office



◀ An altar was set in front of the Gazebo for Easter Sunday in 1965.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection



▲ Building 40, now known as Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) with new Siler addition that contained a nuclear reactor for medical research. This new wing, named after Col. Joseph F. Siler, MC, is visible on the right side of the complex.
 Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center History Office, PAO Historical Collection



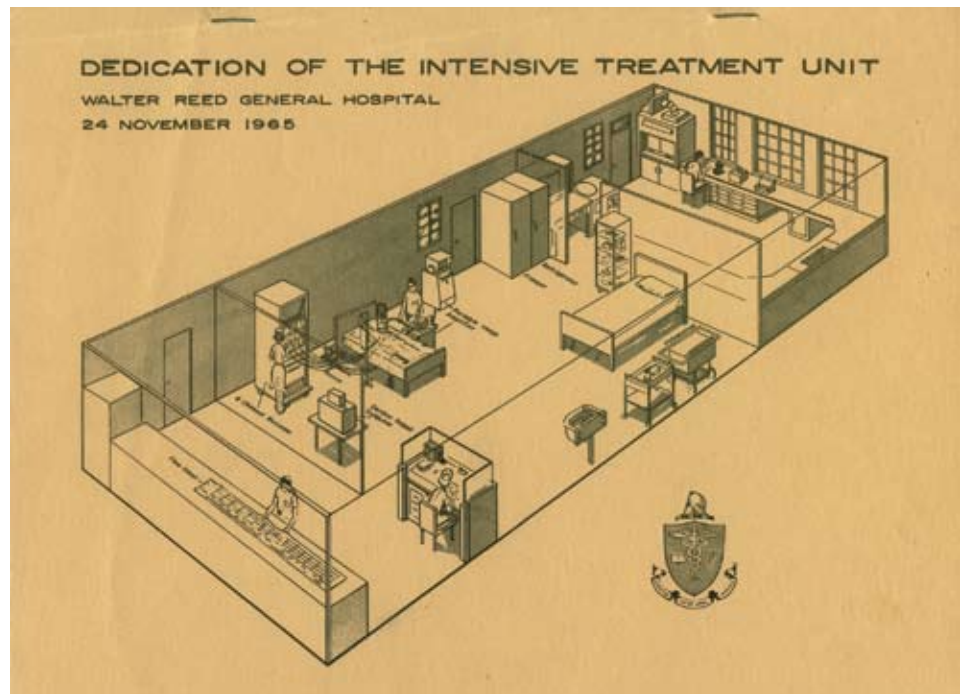
◀ The Dental Research Institute was dedicated March 3, 1962. Viewing the plaque at the dedication of the U.S. Army Institute of Dental Research, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC, are from left: Brig. General James H. Forsee, Commanding General, U.S. Army Medical Research and Development Command; Col. George H. Timke, Jr., Director of the Institute; Maj. General Dwight E. Beach, Deputy Chief, U.S. Army Research and Development, who dedicated the Institution; and Maj. General Joseph L. Bernier, Chief of the Army Dental Corps. (Original caption)
 Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center History Office



▲ Walter Reed painting presented to Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Just sixty-one years to the day after the Yellow Fever Commission was formed, special tribute was paid to the commission's leader, Maj. Walter Reed. The occasion was the presentation to the Medical Center bearing his name, of an original oil painting of the famed Army doctor. Shown above (left to right) are Col. Richard P. Mason, Director of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research; Maj. General Clinton S. Lyter, Commanding General of Walter Reed Army Medical Center; Mrs. Charles H. Royce, granddaughter of Major Reed; Dr. Frank A. Warner, Vice-president and Medical Director of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., donors of the painting; and Mr. Gustaf E. Lambert, who was an enlisted nurse and cared for the volunteers who developed yellow fever during the experiments in Havana, Cuba. Mr. Lambert praised the likeness of his former leader, but claimed he never "looked that stern." May 24, 1961. (Adapted from original caption)

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

► The new Intensive Treatment Unit at Walter Reed General Hospital dedicated November 24, 1965.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection



◀ The Gray Ladies, an essential part of the care provided to wounded and sick military personnel since 1918, celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1968. This is the cover for the dinner brochure.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection



Walter Reed Commemorative Stamps presented to Walter Reed Library. The stamps were originally released April 17, 1940. This sheet of stamps was given by Walter Reed Memorial Association January 13, 1967.

Left to right: Brig. General Philip W. Mallory, Deputy Commanding General; Mrs. Barv, Head Librarian; Maj. General Douglas B. Kendrick, Commanding General WRAMC.

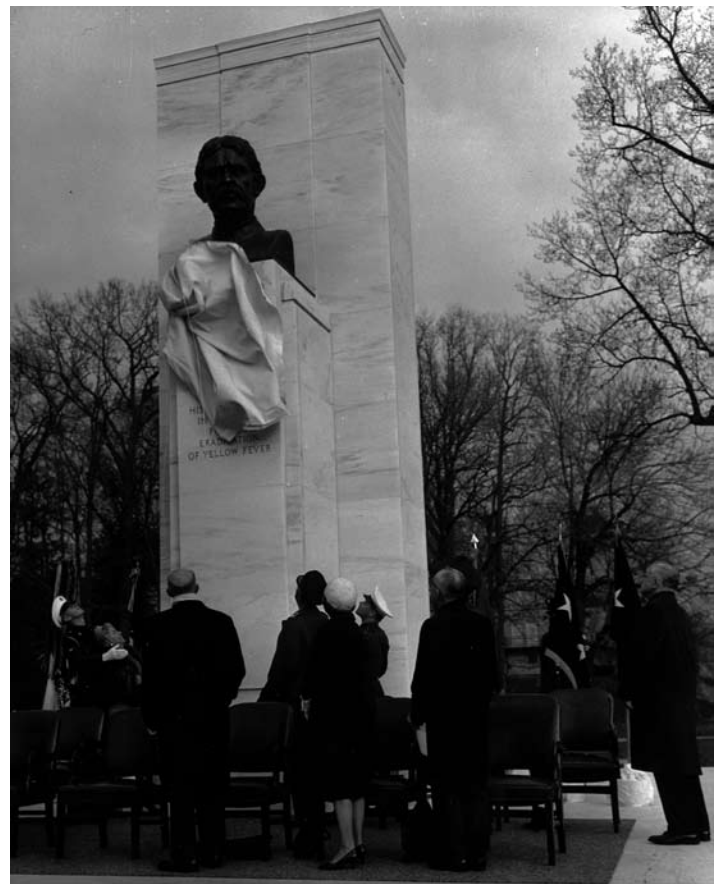
Source: Signal Corps. Pvt. James Reed - photographer



To General Douglas MacArthur
Whose name will live so long as men cherish
bravery and respect statesmanship
Lyndon B. Johnson

President Lyndon B. Johnson visited General MacArthur on Ward 8 at Walter Reed. The handwritten inscription reads:
"To General Douglas MacArthur
Whose name will live so long as men cherish bravery and respect statesmanship.
Lyndon B. Johnson"

Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center



The Walter Reed Memorial in Delano Circle was dedicated on November 21, 1966. The Walter Reed Memorial Association, organized in 1903 to provide support for Mrs. Reed and her daughter, completed its work with the dedication of the Memorial. The Association commissioned Felix de Weldon to sculpt the bust of Walter Reed that sits on top of the column. Special guests at the dedication included Mrs. Daisy Reed Royce, Walter Reed's granddaughter, and former President and Mrs. Dwight Eisenhower.

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





Among the Walter Reed Memorial Association incorporators were industrialist Alexander Graham Bell, former Surgeon General George Miller Sternberg, then current Surgeon General R. M. O'Reilly, and Dr. James Carroll (member of the Army Yellow Fever Board). The goals of the association were to raise \$25,000 or more to provide income for Walter Reed's widow and daughter and "to then devote the principal to the erection of a suitable memorial in the City of Washington" to Maj. Walter Reed.

Gifts came in both large and small. John D. Rockefeller and Pierpont Morgan each gave \$2,000. Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard, gave \$1,000. Most gifts were, of course, smaller. The goal of \$25,000 was reached in 1907. The income from the trust fund was provided to Mrs. Emilie Reed until her death in 1950 at age 96 and to their daughter Blossom until her death in 1964 at age 77.

After Blossom Reed's death, the Association completed its last duty by commissioning Mr. Felix de Weldon to complete the Walter Reed Memorial on the campus of Walter Reed Army Medical Center. Mr. de Weldon, a famous sculptor of Presidents and Kings, had spent nine years completing the enormous Marine Corps (Iwo Jima) War Memorial in Arlington, VA.



▲ Comedian Bill Cosby visiting with rehabilitation patients at the Forest Glen Annex in 1967. Cosby served four years in the Navy as a physical therapist prior to entering show business.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection



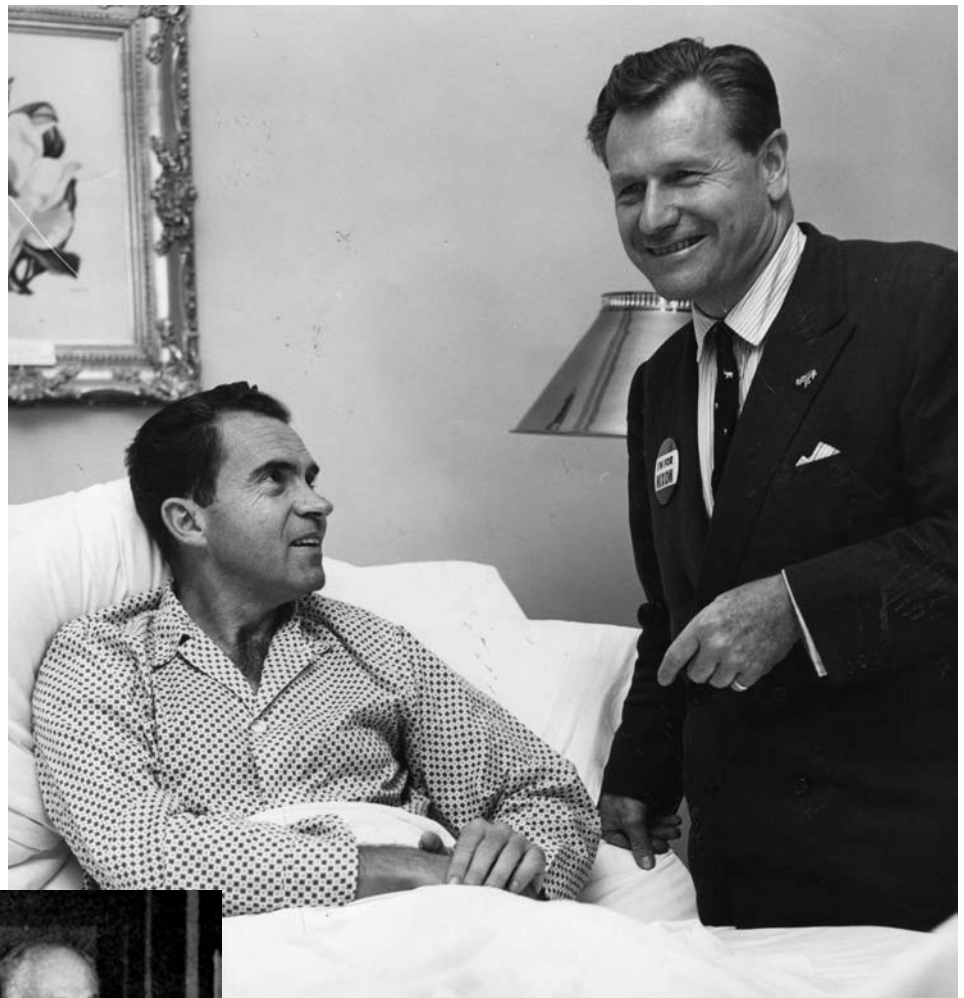
◀ Playboy Bunnies bring cheer and a birthday cake to recovering patients.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection



▲ Singer Diana Ross brings a smile to a young soldier.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection

► Vice President Richard Nixon, recovering from an infected left knee in the hospital's executive suite, chats with Nelson Rockefeller, then Governor of New York and later Vice President under Gerald Ford.

Source: WRAMC History Office, PAO Historical Collection



At the beginning of its sixth decade, Walter Reed would play a little known role in the historic presidential campaign and election of 1960. Vice-President Richard M. Nixon who was running against Senator John F. Kennedy, injured his left knee in August 1960; the knee ultimately became infected with *Staphylococcus aureus*. Mr. Nixon was admitted to Ward 8 at Walter Reed for treatment with intravenous antibiotics. He left the hospital in early September to begin the campaign in earnest. A few days later, he experienced high fever and chills and was again treated with antibiotics. Nixon had not fully recovered before the first televised debate on September 26, 1960; his general poor physical condition and appearance were apparent to the nation, compared with the apparently robust Kennedy. Nixon did ultimately recover from his infected knee, but never recovered from the poor showing in the debate and lost a close race to John Kennedy.

◀ President John F. Kennedy is shown walking through the hospital with Surgeon General Leonard D. Heaton. In the background to the left is Presidential Press Secretary Pierre Salinger.

Source: Stripe newspaper, April 20, 2006



◀ President Lyndon Johnson talks with PFC Allen Lloyd and SP4 Thomas A. Bailey during his visit on June 11, 1968. Looking on is Col. John L. Bradley.
Source: National Archives and Records Administration, SC 646373

▼ President Lyndon Johnson leaving the hospital after a visit with General Douglas MacArthur.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection





Research and clinical laboratories around the campus of Walter Reed.
Sources: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives





Scenes of patient care at Walter Reed Hospital.
Sources: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives





◀ Performing general surgery in the main operating room.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives

▶ Orthopaedic ward rounds with Col. Walter Metz (left), Chief of Orthopaedics at the time, eventually Chief of Surgery before retiring. Col. George Ivan (G.I.) Baker (center), Assistant Chief. G.I. Baker was promoted to Maj. General in 1977 and served as WRAMC Commander. Monroe Levine (right), then a resident, became the Chief of the Hand Surgery Service in the mid-1970s.

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

▼ Filming oral surgery.

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





▲ Inspecting an intravenous site and taking vital signs.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives

► Nurse visiting with a patient.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center,
Directorate of Public Works Archives



◀ Nurse tending to patients on an
open bay ward.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center,
Directorate of Public Works Archives



▲ Wound treatment with a whirlpool bath. The circulating water helped debride open wounds.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives



▲ Hydrotherapy for patients with back injuries. The patients are positioned on tables in the pool.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives



▲ Pathological specimens stored in the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology in the 1970s. As 1975 began, 1,502,688 cases had been accessioned with samples stored for research.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives

◀ Sign on the museum building at 7th and Independence Avenues, NW. The building was demolished in 1968, and the museum was moved to the WRAMC main campus.
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives



Technician working on prosthetic arms and hands in the Army Prosthetic Research Lab at Forest Glen. Creating cosmetic hand covers (top). Attaching control cables to an upper extremity prosthetic (left).
Source: Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Directorate of Public Works Archives



A Christmas choral concert on the front steps of the hospital.
Source: National Museum of Health and Medicine, AFIP, WRAMC History Collection

