

1980-1989

LTG Charles Pixley, the Surgeon General, announced planning for a tri-service combat training program for physicians throughout DoD. Developed under the academic auspices of the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences, the Combat Casualty Care Course (C4), a graduate level course, would prepare health care professionals for direct support of combat operations. The first group began training 27 April 1980. AHS developed academic and logistics support for C4 at Camp Bullis.

(“First C4 Class,” AMEDD Mercury, 1 April 1980)



Medics treat a simulated casualty in a “dirty” decontamination tent before taking him into the clean surgery tent.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)



The “Slide for Life”

A trainee slides from one side of the creek to treat a patient on the opposite bank at Camp Bullis during the May 1980 C4. This soldier-physician appears to have gotten stuck mid-way.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)



The proper technique to make the “Slide for Life”

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)



Trainees exit an improvised gas chamber at C4.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)

MEDEVAC landing amidst a smoke screen during C4 exercise.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)



Medics practice loading and unloading patients from the MEDEVAC helicopter.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)



Military physicians assess a simulated casualty in the field during the C4.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)



Initial triage lane at the Forward Operating Base (FOB)

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)



The field hospital during the C4 exercise.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)

1980



BUSHMASTER 1980

Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences Students were exposed to entomological considerations they might find in a combat environment. The “bug” session is part of the preventive medicine training the soldiers received at Camp Bullis.

*(“BUSHMASTER Exercise with USUHS/AHS,” Med Training 3-065-074, November 1980)
(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)*



BUSHMASTER 1980

Participants are flown from the MacArthur Parade Ground to Camp Bullis by Ft. Hood’s Aviation Battalion and 507th Med. Co. at Fort Sam Houston.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)



In 1980, the Air Force Veterinary Corps stood down and the Army became the executive agent for all DoD veterinary functions, resulting in the veterinary warrant officer program.

(“Veterinarians Celebrate Their History,” by MAJ Boris Brglez, The Mercury, Vol 37, No 7, June 2010: p 7) (USAF photo courtesy of the Lackland AFB History Office)



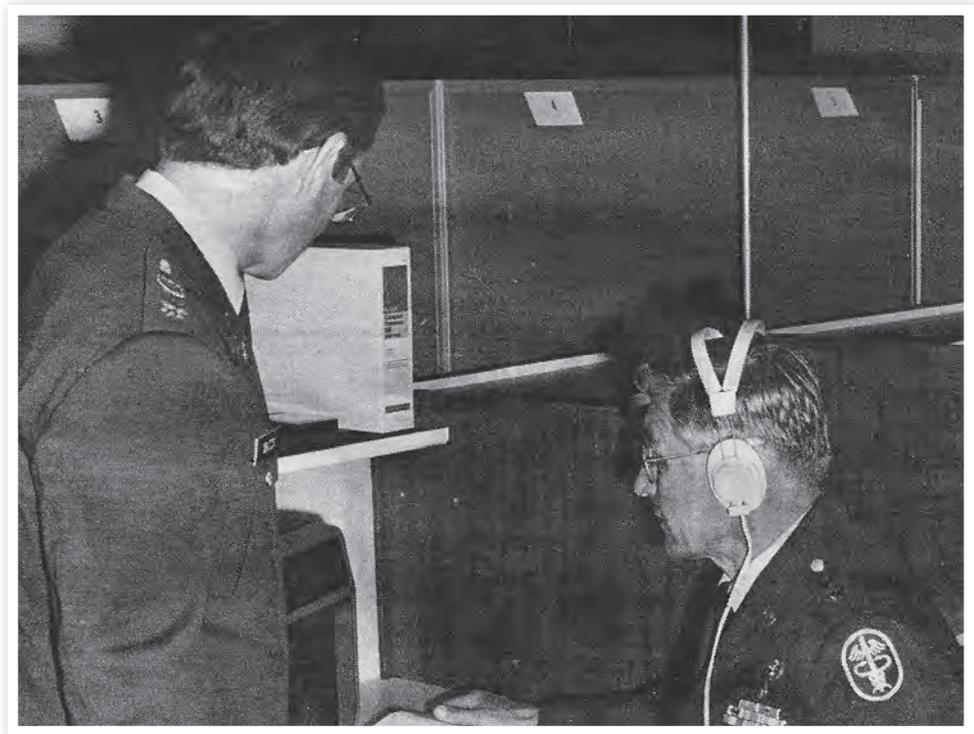
1981

A five-week Alternative ROTC Advanced Camp for nursing cadets was developed and designed to provide the nursing student with an experience that integrated clinical, interpersonal and leadership knowledge and skills. The concept was tested at four medical treatment facilities during the period 15 June to 17 July 1981 with 24 nursing cadets participating in the alternative advanced camp. Recommendations included the addition of field medical procedures, basic military skills training and more advanced clinical nursing skills. The program of instruction (POI) was implemented in the summer of 1982.

*“5-week Alternative ROTC Advanced Camp for Nursing Cadets,”
AMEDD Activities Report, July 1981)*

The first group of Army physician assistant students to become warrant officers during training graduated from AHS in 1981. The 55 students received the rank of Warrant Officer 1 (WO1) after completing their didactic training at the Academy. After another 12 months of on-the-job training (OJT), these graduates were given an option to select a four- or six-year obligation. Those who chose a six-year obligation were appointed to the Chief Warrant Officer.

“AHS Graduates ‘Mister’ Pass,” AMEDD Mercury, August 1981)



MG Quinn H. Becker, AHS commandant, uses a Kodak Ektagraphic 410 audio projector during the open house of the new revised Hospital Food Service Specialist Course at the AHS. Looking on is MAJ Roy S. Maize II, Chief of the Hospital Food Services Branch, Health Care Administration Division. The revised 10-week course is the first self-paced course instituted at AHS.

“Opening of self-paced course,” Medical Patriot, 5 March 1981)



Mobile Kitchen

The complete Army kitchen of 1981 was an 8 ft. x 11 ft. trailer that included its own serving line, steam table and two field ranges. The kitchen could bake, roast, deep fry, boil, and griddle cook as well as serve as a portable ice chest. It was deployed by a four-person crew in about 30 minutes and fed a company-sized unit. AHS used its kitchen for training during the hospital food service course at AHS and field tested it at Camp Bullis.

(“Release No 115, MOBILE KITCHEN,” 24 April 1981, News Release: U.S. Army Health Services Command, Public Affairs Office)

The Military Science Division was among the AHS’s major participants for a Department of Army (DA)-wide Logistics Exercise (LOGEX), conducted at Fort Pickett, VA, from 10 to 20 Aug 1981. The LOGEX was a Joint Command Services (JCS)-coordinated, DA-sponsored, Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC)-directed, corps-level exercise (CPX), conducted primarily for Reserve Component units. Military Science (MilSci) developed the medical play, operational plans (OPLANS), technical publications, and provided observer-controllers for the exercise.

(“MilSci Participates in Army LOGEX,” AMEDD Activities Report, August 1981)

The U.S. Army-Baylor University program in Physical Therapy (6H-65) class graduated on 21 November 1981. With this class, the U.S. Army-Baylor University program in Physical Therapy was terminated.

(“Last Baylor PT Course,” AMEDD Activities Report, November 1981)



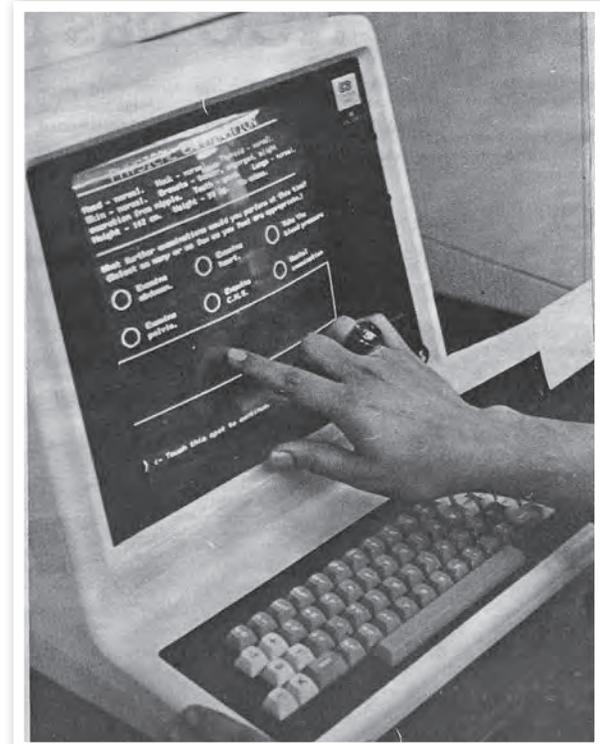
1982

The first iteration of the AMEDD Battalion/Brigade Pre-command, Phase II, Course was held 3 to 14 May. Phase II consisted of two weeks of an update on AMEDD doctrine, logistics, maintenance, and the Army Training Management System. A Medical Corps track was included for physicians. Several general officers were guest speakers, including LTC Bernard T. Mitemeyer, Army Surgeon General; BG France F. Jordan, Chief, Medical Service Corps; BG William E. Potts, Deputy CG, USA Missile Command; and BG Robert H. Buker, Commandant, AHS.

(“AMEDD Bn/Bde Pre-Command Course I,” AMEDD Activities Report, May 1982)

The AMEDD Officer Advanced Course (OAC) underwent a major revision, developing a three-phased course consisting of 12 weeks of general professional military education and training required by all AMEDD officers, a seven-week period consisting of track instruction tailored to each individual officer’s potential utilization, and a two-week phase consisting of sub-courses designed to train the officer for immediate signing following graduation from the advanced course. The first class under the new concept graduated on 15 Dec.

(“OAC Revision,” AMEDD Activities Report, May 1982)



The Learning Resources Laboratory installed eight Programmed Logic for Automated Teaching Operations (PLATO) units. A computer-based education system, PLATO delivered as much as 6,000 hours of lessons. AHS PLATO programs were designed to prepare students for an Adult Basic Skills program that could prepare a student for the Graduate Equivalency Diploma (GED) exam.

(“PLATO: Computer-Based Teaching Aid Makes Learning Enjoyable,” News Leader, 26 March 1982)



BG France F. Jordan, MSC Chief, runs with students in the AMEDD OBC at AHS

(“BG Jordan runs with OBC,” AMEDD Mercury, May 1982)

Students attending the 48-week Dental Hygiene Course spent their final month at BAMC examining patients and offering preventive dentistry instruction. This new affiliation was structured to provide senior dental hygiene students with the opportunity to see patients by consult, one-half day per week, on selected wards at Brooke's main hospital and Beach Pavilion.

("BAMC, AHS Joining Forces for Dental Course," AMEDD Mercury, June 1982)

Graduate affiliation of the Anesthesiology for Army Nurse Corps (ANC) Officers Course with the State University of New York, Buffalo, was formalized in 1982.

("Graduate Affiliation with Nurse Anesthesia," AMEDD Activities Report, July 1982)

AHS began a revision of the 91B10 Basic Medical Specialist Course.

("91B, C changes start in October," AMEDD Mercury, August 1982)

The Health Research Activities Division completed its Long Range Planning System (LRPS). The intent of the OTSG-requested special unprogrammed study, "Long Range Planning System: The Medical Environment in the Year 2000," was to ascertain trends and describe the medical environment that could be reasonably expected to exist in the year 2000. The process forecasted health status and expectations of the population at risk; anticipated presence/absence of disease by regions throughout the world; clinical personnel requirements; and anticipated technologies affecting the practice of medicine, dentistry, vision, and clinical procedures.

("Long Range Planning System," AMEDD Activities Report, August 1982)

The first Urology Technician Course opens at the AHS in September 1982.

("First Urology Technician Course Opens at the Academy," Medical Patriot, 1982)

Dr. A. David Mangelsdorff

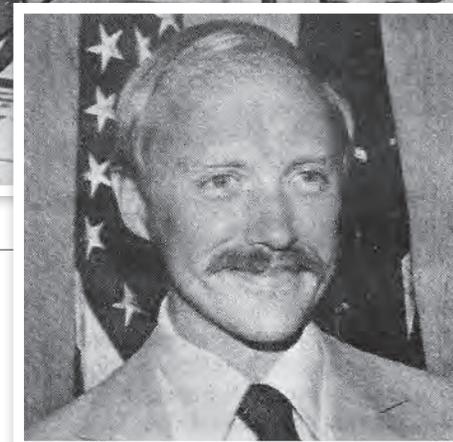
Recipient of the American Psychological Association's 1982 Military Psychology Award for meritorious scientific and professional contributions to military psychology. At the time of the award, he served as a social science analyst with the Directorate of Combat Development and Health Care Studies.

("Psychologist Mangelsdorff Receives Prestigious Award," Patriot, 14 October 1982)

SSG Jasazai

NCO in charge of the AHS Urology Technician Course, instructs new urology tech students.

(U.S. Army Photo)



1983

Combat Medic Specialist Division (CMSD) personnel participated in two iterations of paramedic training at the University of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio. This was in addition to the paramedic class that began in CY 82 and ended in January 1983. Approximately 40 members of CMSD were paramedic-certified.

(“Paramedic Training,” AMEDD Activities Report, January 1983)

The Behavioral Science Specialist Branch conducted the first “Annual Senior Behavioral Science Specialist Course” from 14 to 18 March 1983. The objectives were to provide an advanced management workshop, an advanced clinical skills workshop, and command consultation training. The course was also developed to identify and develop administrative and supervisory skills essential to the functioning of an NCOIC in a mental health, social work, or drug and alcohol setting. It provided an advanced combat psychiatry class to prepare the senior behavioral science specialist to perform his or her role in a combat environment.

(“Behavioral Science Specialist Course,” AMEDD Activities Report, March 1983)

The Military Subjects Branch developed a program for military history instruction in conjunction with the Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences, establishing a fellowship for one officer per year. Upon completion, the officer would return to the Military Science Division to teach military medical history to students of the AMEDD Officer Basic and AMEDD Officer Advanced courses.

(“Military History Instruction,” AMEDD Activities Report, June 1983)



Competitors for the title of HSC’s NCO and Soldier of the Year meet to compete in a command-wide competition on 5-6 April 1983. The competition included the APFT, completion of a map and compass exercise, break down and re-assembly of an M16 rifle, breaking down and familiarity with a protective mask, first aid demonstration, conducting drills, and personal interviews.

(“NCO/Soldier of the Year Competition,” Med Training 4-002, April 1983)



Secretary of the Army, John O. Marsh, Jr., and MG Floyd Baker discuss procedures of the C4 during a visit to Camp Bullis on 6 Oct 1983.

(“Sec Army Visits Training,” Med Training 4-027, October 1983)

The AHS re-implemented the U.S. Army-Baylor University Program in Physical Therapy after a one year hiatus. Three staff members received faculty appointments to assistant professor by the Baylor University Graduate School. All instructors in the U.S. Army-Baylor University Program in Physical Therapy received faculty appointments.

("PT Program Re-Implemented," AMEDD Activities Report, June 1983)

In October, the Army awarded the University of Oklahoma a contract of affiliation for the Army's Military Physician Assistant Course. This affiliation provided the PA students a bachelor's degree upon completion of two years of extensive training, which AHS expanded to include advanced cardiac life support, advanced trauma management review, and a CPR instructor's course.

("PA Affiliation with U of Oklahoma," AMEDD Activities Report, October 1983)

The new 16-week Advanced Medical Specialist Course started on 7 November. The student input was 100, with additional classes of 50 students scheduled to begin monthly.

("New 91B Course Trains NCO Medics," AMEDD Activities Report, November 1983)



The AHS rifle team, the only team to enter the FSH Rifle Competition at Camp Bullis, won by default.

("Academy Rifle Team Takes Post Match," News Leader, 28 Jan 1983)

Students in the Combat Medic Specialist Course at AHS, practice the extraction of a casualty from an M103A2 battle tank.

("Extraction From a Tank," Med Training 4-020, July 1983)



1984

An AMEDD professional post-graduate short course, Administration for Nutrition Care (Hospital Food Service) in Fixed and Field Hospitals, was conducted from 19 to 23 March 1984. The course was designed to provide practical information for nutrition care directors concerning the latest developments in the administration and management of Army nutrition care service systems and medical field feeding systems.

(“Nutrition Care Short Course Begun,” AMEDD Activities Report, March 1984)

Army, Navy, and Air Force healthcare professionals undergo the rigors of nuclear-biological-chemical training for the C4 at Camp Bullis on 18 May 1984.

(“NBC Training at C4,” Med Training 4-103, May 1984)

The U.S. Army Aeromedical Activity, U.S. Army Aeromedical Center was redesignated as the U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine (USASAM) and assigned to the AHS 1 Oct 1984.

(Permanent Orders 78-1, 1 Oct 1984)

The Directorate of Combat Development finalized the concept plan (Annex O) for Army 21 (Air Land Battle 2000).

(“CONPLAN for ALB 2000 Finalized,” AMEDD Activities Report, June 1984)

Instructors of the Combat Medical Specialist Course dress up students with fake wounds. This moulage makeup was applied to students acting as casualties during the course’s FTX when they practiced what they have been taught about combat medicine. In this particular class, Army reservists from the 323d Medical Laboratory went through the FTX with the active duty trainees.

(“Instructors Apply Moulage for FTX,” Med Training 4-062, April 1984)



The Nursing Science Division developed an official Field Nursing Manual for Army Nurse Corps officers. The manual provided pertinent information regarding realistic field nursing expectations. A Field Nursing Survey was conducted to research the document. Combining the Field Nursing Survey results with the draft, a comprehensive Field Nursing Manual went to print in Jan 1985.

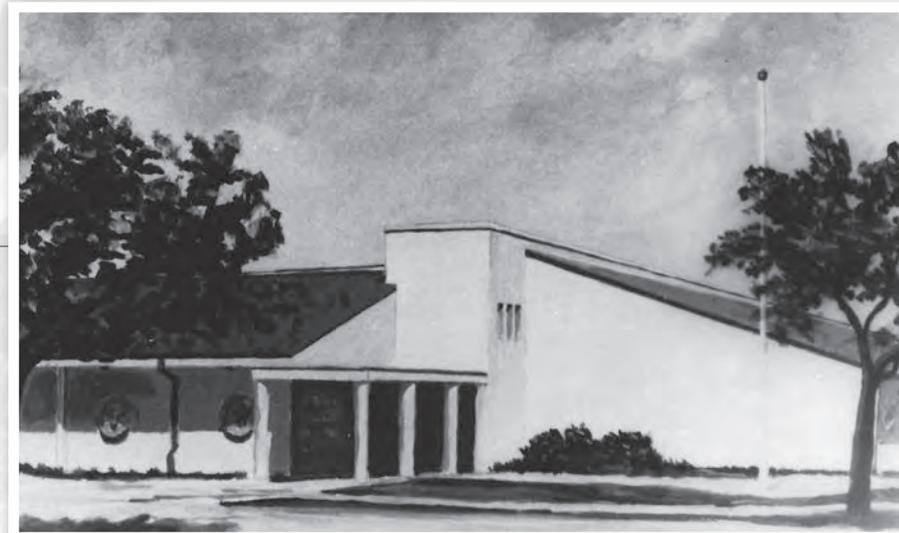
(“Nursing Science to Develop Manual,” AMEDD Activities Report, June 1984)

Stimson Library initiated an automated reference service with access to the databases of MEDLARS (National Library of Medicine), DIALOG (a global information database that includes federal research in progress), and DROLS (Defense Technical Information Center).

(“Stimson Automated System,” AMEDD Activities Report, July 1984)

The School of Aviation Medicine taught the first Aviation Branch Officer Basic Course to 70 students on 26 July 1984 and the first Aviation Branch Officer Advanced course to 80 students on 21 Aug 1984.

(“School of Aviation Medicine OBC,” AMEDD Activities Report, July 1984)



COL Archie D. Pollock, Jr., MSC, AHS, announced the groundbreaking of the AMEDD Museum in August 1984. Concept drawings of the building were released for viewing shortly thereafter.

(Letter to School Secretary (HSHA-SMM) from COL Archie D. Pollock, Jr., MSC, 13 August 1984; “Museum Donations,” AHS, U.S. Army PAO Release, 4 May 1984)

1984



The first group of students to complete the new four-month Phase I of the Special Operations Medical Noncommissioned Officer Course at the AHS received “special” awards at their completion ceremony on 25 October.

(U.S. Army photo, TASC, FSH, TX)

The Low Intensity Conflict (LIC) Division was established on 14 June 1984 with the signing of a memorandum of agreement between AHS and the John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center. The LIC Division was established to address Special Operations medical training and all other medical training needs for low intensity conflicts. As a result of intensified DoD concern over various aspects of LIC, such as terrorism and foreign internal defense operations, specific medical doctrine and training was anticipated.

("Low Intensity Combat Division Established," AMEDD Activities Report, June 1984)

AHS conducted a special FTX to study the effects of battle fatigue. Mental health officers who attended the AMEDD Officer Advanced course served in the capacity of medical personnel, while 91B10 students played the roles of emotionally-overloaded soldiers, all in a combat-simulated environment. Behavioral science personnel conducted extensive studies of past wars to evaluate the extent of battle fatigue on the soldier. Studies included the experiences of the Israeli Defense Force in Lebanon and showed that the majority of battle fatigue casualties can be returned to their units and to their previous jobs within 72 hours, returning to be as effective as other soldiers.

("Special FTX Studies Battle Fatigue," AMEDD Mercury, August 1984)

The commandant of the AHS, U.S. Army, MG William P. Winkler, Jr., and the commander of the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center at Ft Bragg, NC, BG Robert D. Weigand, are all smiles after signing the document in which their organizations agree to a joint training program for the Army's special forces medics. The generals signed the memorandum of agreement 14 June at the AHS in San Antonio.

(U.S. Army Photo, TASC, FSH, TX)



AHS Commander MG William P. Winkler Jr. and BG Robert G. Weigand, Commander of the U.S. Army John F. Kennedy Special Warfare Center at Ft Bragg, NC, confer at the activation of F Company (Airborne), 3rd BN, Academy BDE, Academy of Health Sciences, U.S. Army. As the leaders of the two institutions who cooperated in the formation of F Company, both generals spoke at the activation, which was held at the Academy in San Antonio, TX.

(U.S. Army photo, TASC, FSH, TX)



1984

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Control (ADAPC) Program Course was established by the Behavioral Science Division, with the first iteration conducted on 14 Aug 1984. The two-week course was taught to active duty military members and civilians currently assigned as counselors in support of the Army's ADAPC Program.

("ADAPCP Family Counseling Course," AMEDD Activities Report, August 1984)

AHS approved a proposal submitted by the Dental Science Division for a new 19-week Dental Laboratory Specialist Course, proposed to commence in July 1985. Course content encompassed the verbal and motor skills presently taught in the existing basic and intermediate Dental Lab courses.

("New Dental Lab Course Approved," AMEDD Activities Report, August 1984)

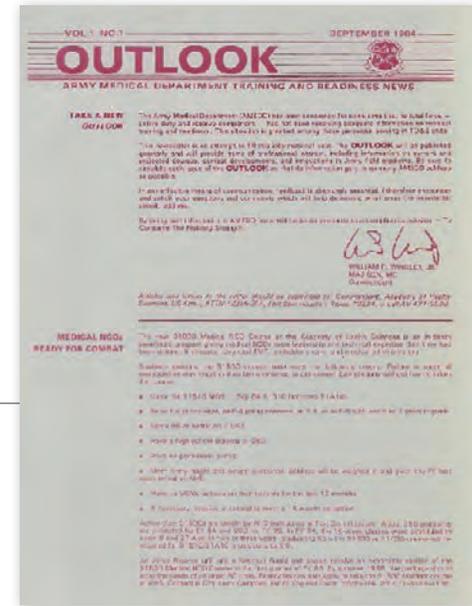
The AHS became accredited as an occupational education institution by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. The first class, consisting of 350 students, was registered to receive college credits in October.

("AHS Becomes Accredited," AMEDD Activities Report, September 1984)

Initial implementation of the Academy Locator and Academic Records System (ALARS) was accomplished in October 1984. This system was the first major in-house system installed on the AHS Burroughs computer. The initial capability provided for maintaining an AHS personnel master file, using Battalion PAC SIDPERS transactions routed through ALARS on their way to the SIDPERS Interface System.

("ALARS Implemented," AMEDD Activities Report, October 1984)

The first issue of the Army Medical Department Training and Readiness monthly, The OUTLOOK, is published.



Following a tasking for the Army Vice Chief of Staff in December 1984, preparations were made for the development of DA level documentation requirements for conduct of Force Development Test and Experimentation (FDTE) of Combat Support Hospitals (CSH), Evacuation (EVAC) Hospitals, and a General Hospital configured with DEPMEDS equipment. These hospitals would be re-configured to replace the seven hospitals in the current force structure for combat zone and communication zone medical support. The CSH and EVAC hospitals were restructured to meet respective combat zone primary missions: 1) supporting return-to-duty patient populations in the CSH and 2) trauma stabilization in the EVAC for ultimate removal of such casualties from the theater of operations.

("AMEDD Activities Report," January 1985)



Students of the Combat Medical Specialist Course cross a stream while carrying a litter patient during a field exercise at the AHS in April 1984.

("Med Students Train at Camp Bullis," Med Training 4-041, April 1984)

1985

In the second quarter of FY 1985, MG Winkler decided to reduce the AMEDD worldwide Army Training Extension Course Program by four-fifths of its required staffing and workload. The remaining staff was tasked to review and revise field products.

(Command Performance Summary, AHS, U.S. Army, FSH, TX, 2Qtr FY 85 [Jan-Mar 85], pp 1.3-1.4)

The Health Care Administration (HCA) Division initiated a Pre-Command Course, as directed by OTSG, to help prepare senior Medical Corps (MC) and Dental Course (DC) officers for their duties as commanders of medical and dental treatment facilities.

(“New Pre-Command Course from HCA,” AMEDD Activities Report, January 1985)

NBC Sciences Branch established a laboratory for the Phase I training of health physics technicians. In addition, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission licensed AMEDD to use radioisotopes for health physics training.

(“NBC Lab Training Established,” AMEDD Activities Report, June 1985)



LTG Quinn Becker, Surgeon General of the Army, examines an anesthesia machine, a vital component in AMEDD's newly-developed surgical squad medical set. Becker reviewed several types of the new modular medical sets during his visit.

(“TSG Visit to AHS,” Med Training 4-128, May 1985)



COL John D. Hayes, President of the AHS's Army Medical Board, explains the concept and details of the newly-developed modular medical sets to LTG Becker during his visit to AHS on 9 May 1985.

(“TSG Visit to AHS,” Med Training 4-132, May 1985)

The first Professional Postgraduate Short Course (PPSC) for field nutrition was held at AHS 16-20 Sep 1985. The Administration for Food Service in Field Hospitals Course provided current concepts and hands-on training for Army dieticians. It provided a forum for PRO-FIS designees in a field kitchen setting to have hands-on experience in revised medical field feeding concepts supporting the new Combat Field Feeding System.

("New Nutrition PPSC," AMEDD Activities Report, September 1985)



BG Patrick H. Brady unveils the Medal of Honor Wall in Aabel Hall in July 1985.

("Medical Medal of Honor Recipients Honored," Morning News Express, 13 July 1985, photo by Joe Barrera, Jr.)



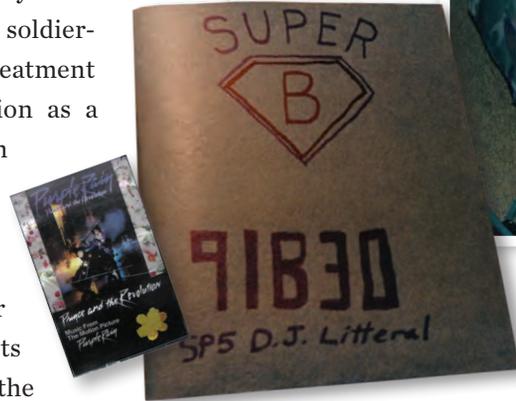
The U.S. Army Medical Board, AHS, tested vertical rescue techniques at Camp Bullis. A team of recent 91A10 (Combat Medical Specialist) graduates executed the test after one week of classroom study and one week of mountaineering training.

("Med Board Tests Vertical Rescue Techniques," Med Training 4-143, December 1985)

1985

The 16-week Medical Noncommissioned Officers (91B) Course at AHS formally began in 1983, but only in 1985 were its graduates circulating throughout the Army. This course was designed to prepare a soldier-medic to be well trained in first-line treatment of casualties and competent to function as a trainer and a leader. The main mission of these medics was to increase combat survivability by providing far forward care. Formerly, combat medics received no technical training after they completed AIT. Medical specialists (91A) provided first-line treatment on the battlefield as they literally worked beside combat soldiers. However, with the advent of the super 91B course, the basic medic received additional, advanced training to progress as a technician and a soldier.

(“New 91B Course Trains NCO Medics,” AMEDD Mercury, October 1985)



SP5 D.J. Litteral intubating a practice manikin known as “Fred the Head.” At left, SP5 Litteral’s study materials for the 91B course, which included Prince’s *Purple Rain*.

(AMEDDC&S Photo)



The 2D BN took the post-wide FSH Basketball Championship in 1985.

(AMEDDC&S Photo)

The Practical Nurse Course (91C20) achieved a significant reduction in attrition, advancing 176 of 187 students through the first of its two phases. They proceeded to three Phase II sites for further training.

(“Practical Nurse Course,” AMEDD Activities Report, October 1985)

Twenty-two Army Nurse Corps students began the Anesthesiology for Army Nurse Corps Officer’s Course under its new affiliation with Texas Wesleyan College. As a pilot project, a fully-qualified certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist attended the course for degree completion. The student attended Phase I at AHS, and was awarded a Master of Health Science degree upon completion.

(“New Nurse Anesthetist Course,” AMEDD Activities Report, October 1985)

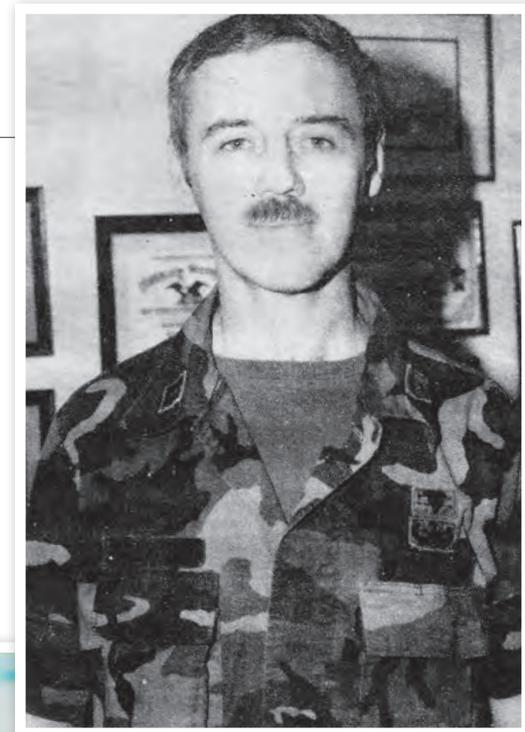
The U.S. Army School of Aviation Medicine installed the Army's first training hyperbaric chamber to provide training in hyperbaric medicine and clinical treatment of hyperbaric injuries.

("First Hyperbaric Chamber Installed," AMEDD Activities Report, November 1985)



CPT Jeffrey L. McCollum taught a "Soviet Threat" course as part of OBC and CCC in the mid-80s. CPT McCollum on the right. Slides from his course to the left and below.

(Photographs courtesy of Jeffrey L. McCollum)

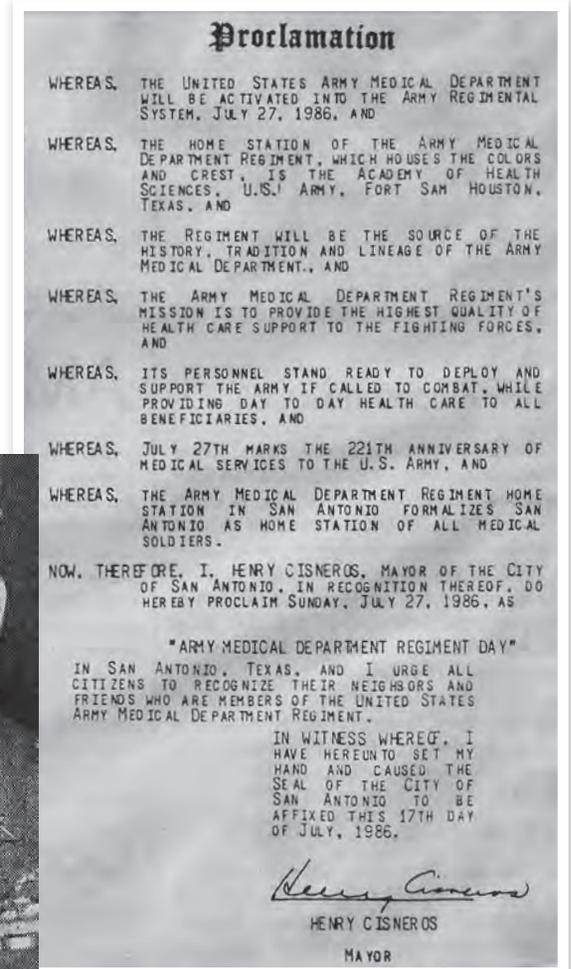


1986

Proclamation

San Antonio Mayor Henry Cisneros proclaimed July 27 U.S. Army Medical Department Regiment Day. COL Raymond Leahey, assistant commandant of the Academy of Health Sciences, and MAJ James Swain, regimental adjunct, receive the proclamation from City Councilwoman Helen Dutmer.

(Photo by Raymond Turner)



Father of the Army's Combat Lifesaver Program

Dr. Robert Howard Mosebar (COL, Retired) served the Army for 60 years as an active and reserve duty officer and then as a civilian. After seeing a soldier bleed to death early in his career, it became his passion to equip combat soldiers with advanced medical skills. In 1986, he took the lead in launching the Army's Combat Lifesaver Program, designed to train non-medical soldiers with moderate emergency medical training to provide care at the point of wounding.

("Mosebar developed lifesaver training for GIs," San Antonio News Express, 28 August 2011; Photo courtesy of Dr. Larry Johnson, AMEDDC&S, FSH, TX)



The AMEDD was activated into the Army Regimental System on 27 July, the anniversary of the Medical Department. The activation parade and unveiling occurred on 28 July. AHS was selected as the home station for the AMEDD Regiment and MAJ James H. Swain became its first adjutant. Honorary officers selected were MG Spurgeon Neel, Jr. (RET) and CSM George J. Pierce (Ret).

("Medical Department Joins Regimental System," AMEDD News Leader, July 1986)

1987

The first group of NCOs at the AMEDD's new NCO Academy began training. The school for Army medical enlisted leadership training finally became a reality, after nearly six years of planning.

("New NCO Academy Begins Training," AMEDD Recorder, April 1987)

AHS set up a field feeding facility for the Combat Field Feeding System Test. More than 500 students, faculty and staff members, and visiting dignitaries viewed the activity. Conducted by the AMEDD's Medical Board, the exercise tested the concept of providing hot, nutritious meals to patients and medical staff in a combat situation with new technological developments in food service equipment and techniques.

("Academy Simulation Tests Feeding System," AMEDD News Leader, June 1987)

The Academy Brigade's 1st Battalion and 2nd Brigade were redesignated as the 187th Medical Battalion and 232nd Medical Battalion effective 27 July 1987.

The original 187th was formed in New York during the late summer of 1943, and took part in the Rhineland campaigns. Following the war, the unit was inactivated at Camp Swift, Texas, on 17 Oct 1945.

The 232nd Medical Battalion was originally activated in Italy the summer of 1944 as the 232nd Medical Composite Battalion, and it was later redesignated as the 232nd Medical Service Battalion. It took part in the Rome-Arno campaign, serving in Italy until it was inactivated on 1 May 1946. Five and a half years later, the 232nd was reactivated in Korea. It participated in the UN Summer-Fall Offensive, Second Korean Winter, Korean Summer-Fall 1952, and Third Korean Winter campaigns.



A student at the respiratory therapist course at BAMC, 25 Aug 1987

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)

A student at the respiratory therapist course at BAMC, 25 Aug 1987.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)



The 900 area barracks in 1987

(U.S. Army Photo, FSH Museum Photo Collection)



1988

The AHS formed a proponency analysis cell in January of 1988 that assumed the role of analyzing AMEDD officer personnel needs and policies. A cell for enlisted personnel already existed.

(“Academy of Health Sciences Commandant discusses analysis of AMEDD officer needs,” by Jerry Harben, HSC Mercury, January 1988)

Cpl. Larry O. Frances, an AHS student studying vocational nursing at St. Philip’s College in San Antonio, through an Educational Services Agreement Program between the college and the AHS, was included in the 1988 edition of *Who’s Who Among Students in American Junior Colleges*.

(“Academic Who’s Who inducts Academy soldier,” by Ron Fellows, News Leader, 16 January 1988, p 6)

AHS campus, circa 1988

(U.S. Army Photo)

Who’s Who

Cpl. Larry O. France,
1988 *Who’s Who Among
Students in American
Junior Colleges* inductee.

(U.S. Army Photo)



Commandant
Major General Alcide M. LaNoue
Medical Corps
1956 1988

BG Alcide M. LaNoue, orthopedic surgeon and commandant of the AHS, was nominated for promotion to major general by President Ronald Reagan in June of 1988.

*(“AHS Commandant picked for second star,”
News Leader, 10 June 1988)*

SFC Rafael Ruiz, combat medic instructor assigned to B-3, AHS, made the All-Army Track Team in January of 1988. At 30 years old, Ruiz was the second oldest runner on the Army team and was working to qualify for the Central American Games as a representative of the Puerto Rican National Team.

("Academy runner makes All-Army Team," by Fred Laureles, News Leader, 22 January 1988)



Permanent Exchange Program

Oberfeldarzi Wolfgang U. Weinert, the first German officer in the Permanent Exchange Program, joined an AHS team to review the medical field systems and the identification of medical and surgical treatment of casualty procedures for the Assistant Commandant's office in 1988.

("A Touch of Gemuetlichkeit...German Doctor Joins Academy of Health Sciences at Ft. Sam," by Pat Davis, Flying Times/Military Service News, 5 February 1988)

The X-ray Branch of the AHS hosted its annual continuing education seminar in April. Subjects covered included: Infection Control Practices in Departments of Radiology; Pediatric Radiography; and Overviews of Angiography.

("AHS to host radiologic seminar," Patriot, 30 March 1988)

LTC Diane K. Corcon, deputy chief of the nursing science division of the AHS, was presented the prestigious Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee Award for outstanding service at the annual Daughters of the American Revolution Meeting. The award is presented each year to an Army nurse who has demonstrated outstanding service and performance over an extended period of time.

("Lt. Col. Corcoran presented most prestigious award in Washington," Flying Times, 6 May 1988)

Golden Knights

The Army's Golden Knights performed during the "Medics on Parade," event during the 1988 Fiesta celebration.

(U.S. Army Photo)



1989

The newly-completed AMEDD Museum had its opening ceremony on 26 July 1989. Media coverage included seven TV stations, nine radio stations, and three newspapers. San Antonio Mayor Lila Cockrell read the proclamation and Dr. Michael DeBakey of Baylor University School of Medicine was the guest speaker for the well-publicized event.

(“Opening of New AMEDD Museum,” AMEDD Activities Report, July 1989)

A revised 91A10 Medical Specialist Course was developed and approved to incorporate EMT training that was recognized by the National Registry of Emergency Medical Technicians (NREMT). Upon completion of the 91A10 course, soldiers faced the challenging NREMT written exam.

(“91A10 Medical Specialist Course Developed,” AMEDD Activities Report, November 1989)

During 1989, the Directorate of Combat Developments completed the design for the four Theater Defense Brigades: Caribbean, Iceland, Panama, and the Aleutians. The redesign of the MASH was also completed.

(“Design of Theater Defense Brigades,” AMEDD Activities Report, December 1989)

Famous cardiologist Dr. Michael DeBakey of Baylor University School of Medicine, guest speaker, during the museum opening.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)



After the ribbon cutting ceremony, the AMEDD Museum is officially opened on 24 July 1989.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)

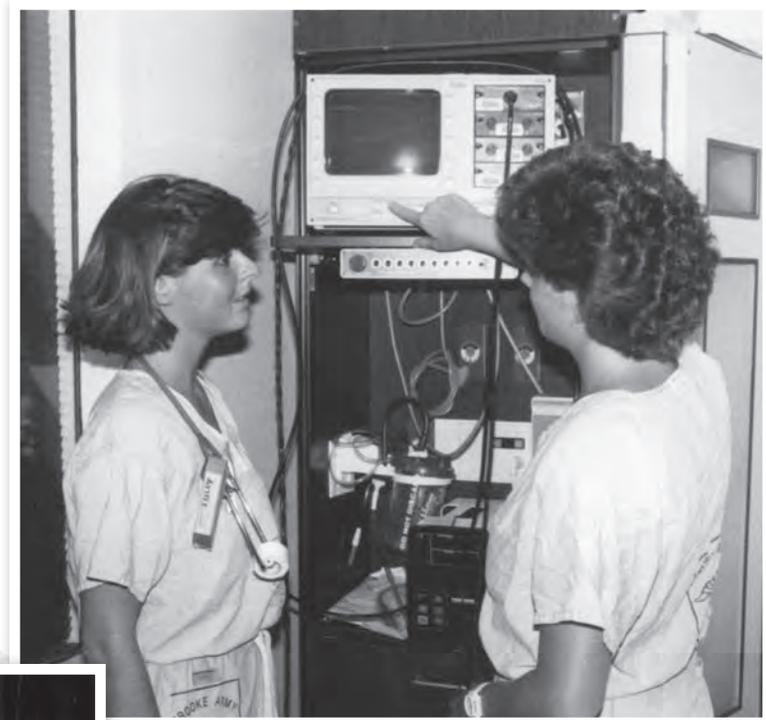


AHS created the office of the Deputy Commandant for Training and Clinical Affairs under the provisions of a working Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA), and included the placement of the AHS/HSC Command Historian.

(“Establishment of Department Commandant for Training and Clinical Affairs,” AMEDD Activities Report, December 1989)

With approximately 37,000 resident students hosted in courses from one week to two years, and another 28,000 students enrolled in correspondence courses, the Academy of Health Sciences was declared the world’s largest health care training center.

(“World’s Largest,” San Antonio Express-News, 25 June 1989)



1LT Jean Andrysiak, right , explains the operation of a cardiac monitor to ROTC Nurse Cadet Tish Tully in the BAMC Cardiac Care Unit.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)



The first AHS Drill Sergeants don their headgear in 1989.

(U.S. Army Photo, AMEDD Museum Photo Collection)