

In Memoriam

JUSTIN M. ANDREWS (1902-67)

Justin Meredith Andrews died 29 June 1967 at his home in Largo, Florida. He was an internationally known parasitologist, a distinguished teacher, author, and public health administrator.

He graduated from Brown University in 1923 with a Ph.B. degree, cum laude, and from the School of Hygiene and Public Health, Johns Hopkins University, with an Sc.D. degree in 1926. His professional career began in 1926 as an instructor in parasitology and malariology at the latter institution. When he left in 1938, he was an Associate Professor. He trained domestic and foreign students who later became leaders, especially in malariology, in many countries of the world. The courses were unusually well organized. Dr. Andrews prepared for his teaching duties in a meticulous manner; in his lectures and in his writings, he sought to choose the exact word or phrase to convey just the shade of meaning desired.

His international activities began in 1929 when he took leave to participate as a Special Member of the Rockefeller's Malaria Survey Team in the British West Indies. In 1930-31 he spent 1 year at the University of the Philippines as a Visiting Professor of Parasitology. In conjunction with these international duties and his teaching at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Andrews did research in parasitology, dealing principally with malaria, amebiasis, coccidiosis, trichomonads, trypanosomes, hookworms, and mosquitoes.

In 1938 he became Director of the Division of Malaria and Hookworm Service for the Georgia Department of Public Health in Atlanta. In this position, his pronounced abilities as a practicing public health administrator were manifested. In addition to the diagnostic and control work, he instituted training programs and informational and public relations activities involving radio presentations, public meetings, and a malaria and hookworm bulletin.

During World War II, Dr. Andrews served with the Sanitary Corps of the Army, advancing from major to colonel, and operated as Theater Malariologist in the North African Theater of Operations from 1943 to 1944. In

1945 he became Theater Malariologist for the Armed Forces in the Pacific, with headquarters in Manila.

After terminating his AUS commission in 1946, Dr. Andrews joined the U. S. Public Health Service as a Commissioned Officer. His first major assignment was with the Malaria Control in War Areas Organization, later known as the Communicable Disease Center, in Atlanta, which he was instrumental in developing. From 1946 until 1951 he served as the Deputy Officer in Charge of CDC, and as Officer in Charge in 1952. He was made an Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service in 1953, with duties as Associate Chief for Program in the Bureau of State Services. He was the first member of the Scientist Corps of the Public Health Service to hold a general rank, which in itself was a source of great pride and encouragement to his fellow scientists.

From the Bureau of State Services, Dr. Andrews went to the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland, where he directed the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases from 1957 until his retirement in 1964. During this period, the Institute intensified its support for many programs and instituted new ones as the financial resources increased many fold.

Of his scientific activities, Dr. Andrews is best known as a malariologist. He was an influential authority and advisor in malaria control programs in the United States and foreign countries. He was one of the principal framers and executors of the plan to eradicate malaria from the United States.

His activities in health programs were international. He served in various advisory capacities with many organizations including the following: Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine, The Iran Foundation, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Allergy Foundation of America, U. S. Armed Forces Epidemiological Board, Agency for International Development, World Health Organization Malaria Panel and Committee, and Alliance for Progress advisory malaria control and eradication panels. He served as consultant

to various countries, including Iran, Mexico, and Venezuela. He represented the United States as chairman of the U. S. delegation to the Sixth International Congresses of Tropical Medicine and Malaria which met in Lisbon. In 1963 he was Vice-President of the Seventh International Congresses in Rio de Janeiro, and as such was responsible for the malaria program of the meeting.

Much of Dr. Andrews' reputation stems from his writings as well as from his work and research. He authored more than 100 scientific articles dealing primarily with the epidemiologic phases and control of protozoan diseases, and public health administration. He and the late Robert W. Hegner, of Johns Hopkins, co-authored "Problems and Methods of Research in Protozoology" (1930).

Dr. Andrews was a charter member of the American Society of Parasitologists and was active and influential in its affairs. He served in many capacities including membership on the editorial board, and as councillor, vice-president, and president.

He was also president of the National Malaria Society and the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Other memberships in scientific organizations included the American Association of Science (Fellow); American Academy of Microbiology (Fellow); American Public Health Association (Fellow); Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (Fellow); Sigma Xi; and others.

Justin Andrews was widely honored for his notable achievements. At various times he held lectureships at Harvard, Tulane, and Emory universities. The Legion of Merit for his contribution to malaria control in North Africa and Italy was given by the U. S. Army in 1944. He received the Joseph Augustin Le Prince Award of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene in 1960. In 1964 he received the Meritorious Service Medal of the Public Health Service. Johns Hopkins gave him an LL.D. degree in 1951 and Brown University, in 1965, bestowed a Bicentennial Medallion upon him as an alumnus who had demonstrated high levels of attainment in his field.

Although having superior abilities in many areas of endeavor, one of his most notable was that of administration. He was acknowledged as outstanding in a group of accomplished administrators. His opinions were sought and respected by those in all levels of the administrative hierarchy.

Justin contributed much to the health, welfare, and pleasure of his fellow man. Many persons in various countries have and will enjoy healthier lives because of his scientific endeavors and leadership. Those privileged to be his students, associates, and friends have had their lives enriched thereby. He has left a monument of achievement, respect, and admiration.