Justin Meredith Andrews died 29 June 1967
at his home in Largo, Florida. He was an
internationally known parasitologist, a distin-
guished teacher, author, and public health ad-
ministrator.

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. de-
gree in 1926. His professional career began in
1926 as an instructor in parasitology and ma-
lariology 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 meticu-
loss manner; in his lectures and in his writings,
his teaching was so well organized that 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 time 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 Phi-
lippines 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, deal-
ing principally with malaria, amebiasis, coccid-
iosis, 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 At-
lanta. 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, advan-
cing from major to colonel, and operated as
Theater Malarologist in the North African
Theater of Operations from 1943 to 1944. In
1945 he became Theater Malarologist 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 de-
veloping. 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. An-
drews 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 intensi-
ﬁed its support for many programs and insti-
tuted new ones as the financial resources
increased many fold.

Of his scientiﬁc activities, Dr. Andrews is
best known as a malarologist. He was an in-
ﬂuential authority and advisor in malaria con-
rol 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 in-
ternational. He served in various advisory capaci-
ties with many organizations including the fol-
lowing: Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropi-
cal and Preventive Medicine, The Iran Founda-
tion, Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Allergy
Foundation of America, U. S. Armed Forces
Epidemiological Board, Agency for Interna-
tional Development, World Health Organiza-
tion Malaria Panel and Committee, and Al-
liance 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.

Martin D. Young, Gorgas Memorial Laboratory