

NAME: Richard C. Arnold, M. D.
 DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: May 4, 1906 - Owenton, Kentucky
 MARITAL STATUS: Married with three children
 EDUCATION: B.S.M.S., M.D., 1930 - Univ. of Louisville
 PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS HELD: 1930-31 Intern, U.S. Marine Hospital
 Baltimore, Maryland
 1931 - Commissioned Officer,
 to date U.S. Public Health Service
 1931-34 Ward Surgeon, and later Chief
 of V.D. Service, U.S. Marine
 Hospital, New Orleans, La.
 1934-37 Chief of V.D. and G.U. Services,
 U.S. Marine Hospital, San Fran-
 cisco, Calif.
 1937 Fellowship, The Mayo Clinic,
 Rochester, Minn.
 1938-39 Chief of V.D. and G.U. Services,
 U.S. Marine Hospital, San Fran-
 cisco, Calif.
 1939-51 Director of Syphilis Research,
 V.D. Research Laboratory, S.I.,
 New York, N.Y.
 1951-55 Chief, Technical Services Branch,
 National Heart Institute, NIH,
 USPHS, Bethesda, Md.
 1956-59 Chief, Heart Disease Control
 Program, Division of Special
 Health Services, Bureau of State
 Services, USPHS, Wash., D.C.
 7/1/59 - Assistant Surgeon General for
 4/30/61 Personnel and Training, USPHS,
 Washington, D.C.
 5/1/61 - Chief, Office of Personnel,
 to date USPHS, Wash., D.C.

FRATERNITIES: Theta Kappa Psi

SOCIETIES: American Board of Preventive Medicine - Founders' Group
 Fellow - American Medical Association
 Fellow - American Public Health Association

DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES

Following internship at the Baltimore Marine Hospital in 1930, Dr. Arnold served in the PHS Hospitals, New Orleans and San Francisco, for approximately eight years as Chief of the Venereal Disease and Urological Service.

In 1937, Dr. Arnold had a special Fellowship in Urology at the Mayo Clinic with special emphasis on technical operative procedures used in urological surgery.

At the Venereal Disease Research Laboratory, Staten Island, New York, Dr. Arnold was in charge of Syphilis Research, first developing motion picture technic of the life cycle of the cultured strains of the *Spirocheta pallida* and the virulent *Spirocheta pallida* obtained from animal lesions. At the same time he worked with the standardization procedures of the serological tests for syphilis in a nation-wide program which involved all of the State laboratories, plus some of the larger municipal laboratories. The clinical work in the Hospital Service was most important in this research work because it was necessary to be sure of specificity and sensitivity of the modified tests, as well as the new tests which were being developed. One of these, the VDRL Test, is now used as the standard serological test in many State laboratories.

In the Spring of 1943, Dr. Arnold demonstrated the effectiveness of penicillin as a therapeutic agent for syphilis in the experimental animal. The drug was then used experimentally in four patients, the results of which treatment were reported at the Annual Meeting of the American Public Health Association in New York, and later published concurrently in the December, 1943 issue of Venereal Disease Information and Public Health Reports.

Before the new treatment procedure was accepted, it was necessary in the research and clinical atmosphere to disprove some of the old, and develop new, concepts of therapy, the response to therapy, reinfection and criteria of cure.

As Chief of the Technical Services Branch of the National Heart Institute, he was responsible for a variety of programs which required the supervision of the Biometrics Branch, Heart Information Services, and the epidemiology studies of heart disease at Framingham, Mass.

As Chief of the Heart Disease Control Program, he developed and expanded the concept of applying new knowledge for the prevention and treatment of the complications of heart disease. A valuable by-product of the program was the introduction of public health and preventive medicine to a large number of young physicians before they entered private practice, and more important, the program enabled a number of young physicians to decide that public health and preventive medicine offered them a greater challenge than clinical practice and individual care of patients.

As Assistant Surgeon General for Personnel and Training and later as Chief, Office of Personnel, Dr. Arnold has the responsibility for developing personnel policies and programs designed to meet the needs of the Service; promoting the application and extension of approved personnel practices; stimulating long-term recruitment and career development programs to meet Service manpower needs; developing, directing and evaluating a comprehensive personnel management program designed to accomplish policies and objectives based on legislative and program mandates of the Public Health Service. Coordinates the operation of the two personnel systems with approximately 4,000 commissioned officers in the Division of Commissioned Officer Personnel and approximately 26,000 employees in the Division of Civil Service Personnel.

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