



In Memoriam



NORMAN HAYHURST JOLLIFFE, B.S., M.D., F.A.C.P.

ON August 1, 1961, clinical nutrition in America lost one of its most significant figures. Norman Jolliffe, Director, since 1949, of the Bureau of Nutrition of the Department of Health of the City of New York, died at the age of fifty-nine, after a protracted illness.

Dr. Jolliffe, a native of West Virginia, graduated from West Virginia University in 1923 and received his M.D. degree from New York University and Bellevue Hospital College of Medicine in 1926. After an internship and residency at Bellevue, and two years in the department of physiology at the medical school, he became chief of the medical service on the psychiatric division of Bellevue Hospital in 1932.



At that time the patient population of the psychiatric division included a large number of malnourished persons who exhibited a variety of organic and emotional disorders. Dr. Jolliffe early recognized the possibility of a cause and effect relationship and with great enthusiasm and competence both undertook to explore it himself and to encourage his associates to do so. His work here, particularly with chronic alcoholics, brought him quick recognition as a pioneer and international authority on clinical nutrition.

During World War II, he was a member of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council and was one of the original and most effective advocates of the enrichment of white bread and flour. At the request of various agencies and governments he participated in nutrition surveys and studies not only in this country, but also in Newfoundland, Formosa, Brazil, Cuba and Italy. In 1955 he received the Carlos J. Finley Award from the Cuban Government for his work in that country.

When Dr. Jolliffe, in 1949, accepted the position of Director of the Bureau of Nutrition, New York City Department of Health, he also accepted the responsibility to give the city its money's worth and a bureau of which it could be proud. In this he eminently succeeded. In addition to its neighborhood and consultative nutrition services, the Bureau now operates six general nutrition clinics, three obesity clinics and an "Anti-Coronary Club," all medically directed and staffed by physicians and nutritionists.

The Diet and Coronary Heart Disease Study Project (the "Anti-Coronary Club") was set up by Dr. Jolliffe in 1957 to see if practical, blood cholesterol-reducing diets acceptable to free-living men could be developed, and if such diets adhered to over a period of time would result in a decreased incidence of coronary accidents. This work was his major interest in the last years of his life, and no amount of physical incapacity prevented him from giving it his full attention. It is pleasant to be able to record that it is being continued as he would have wished.

Dr. Jolliffe was a distinguished physician and his affiliations and interests were many, but he never lost interest in clinical nutrition and was a never failing source of encouragement to younger physicians in this field. He was a charter member and one of the incorporators of The American Society for Clinical Nutrition. His contributions to the medical literature were many. The second edition of the textbook "Clinical Nutrition," first published in 1950 and revised under his editorship shortly before his death, is scheduled to appear in January 1962.

Dr. Jolliffe is survived by his wife, Lillian; a son, Norman, Jr.; two granddaughters; his mother; a brother and three sisters. He shall be missed by his many friends and associates.

R.S.G.