

SCHOLARSHIP

Dr. Davis: Dr. M. O. Bousfield has shown an unusual willingness to give freely of his time and means to the development of Negro health programs. As you know, Dr. Bousfield is now in school taking a course in statistics. Due to the bank failures on the south side, and the general depression in that area, I very much doubt whether Dr. Bousfield will be able to continue in school during the next quarter. I am wondering if I may be authorized to suggest to him that he apply to J.R.F. for a scholarship grant.

XCH.
H. L. Harris, Jr.

11/28/30

GRA

Dr. Davis suggests that this should be referred to you. That this fellowship would clearly fall in your dept.

HA

HA

FISK
UNIVERSITY

SCHOLARSHIP

X

0-My. H. Health, Rev.

January 7, 1931.

My dear Harry: I am writing to introduce Dr. M. O. Bousfield in the hope that you may see him when he is in New York next week.

Dr. Bousfield is medical director of the Liberty Life Insurance Company, the largest of the Negro insurance organizations. He is active in numerous other medical connections and has just become a member of the newly formed Committee on Negro Health Week which has been placed on a year-round basis under the auspices of Howard University in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Bousfield wishes to become informed concerning health promotional activities, having in mind that the Negro insurance companies may be stimulated to active cooperation both in conjunction with national Negro Health Week and in other ways. I should appreciate it very much if you would assist him by advice concerning his plans and by furnishing him with any information that might be helpful to him in forming these.

I have given Dr. Bousfield letters to Frank Walker, Dr. Kleinschmidt and others at 370 Seventh Avenue, for national information, but he wants very much to see actual health examination services, etc. in New York City. I have written to Eugene Lyman Fisk directly, but want you to arrange through some members of your staff to put Dr. Bousfield in connection with people who can talk to him about and show him some of the better health examination services, other than the Life Extension Institute. Anything that you can do for him will be very much appreciated.

MMD:MR

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Harry L. Hopkins
244 Madison Avenue
New York City

MICHAEL M. DAVIS

FISK UNIVERSITY

SCHOLARSHIP

January 7, 1931.

Dear Dr. Walker: I am writing to introduce Dr. M. O. Bousfield in the hope that you may see him when he is New York next week.

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I have given Dr. Bousfield letters to Drs. Kleinschmidt, Crumbine and Snow also and am asking Harry Hopkins to arrange opportunities for him to see some health examination clinics, etc. while in New York.

Sincerely yours,

MMD:MR

W. H. M. Davis
W. H. M. DAVIS

Dr. W. F. Walker
American Public Health Association
370 Seventh Avenue
New York City

FISK
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SCHOLARSHIP

January 7, 1931.

Dear Dr. Fisk: I am writing to introduce Dr. M. O. Bousfield in the hope that you may see him when he is in New York next week.

Dr. Bousfield is medical director of the Liberty Life Insurance Company, the largest of the Negro insurance organizations. He is active in numerous other medical connections and has just become a member of the newly formed Committee on Negro Health Week which has been placed on a year-round basis under the auspices of Howard University in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service.

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Dr. Bousfield would also like very much to have an opportunity to see something of your procedure and methods of health examination and I should appreciate any courtesy that you may show him.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

MICHAEL M. DAVIS

MMD:MR

Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk
Life Extension Institute
25 W. 43rd Street
New York City

FISK
UNIVERSITY

SCHOLARSHIP

January 7, 1931.

Dear Dr. Kleinschmidt: I am writing to introduce
Dr. M. O. Bousfield in the
hope that you may see him when he is in New York next week.

Dr. Bousfield is medical director of the Liberty Life Insurance Company, the largest of the Negro insurance organizations. He is active in numerous other medical connections and has just become a member of the newly formed Committee on Negro Health Week which has been placed on a year-round basis under the auspices of Howard University in cooperation with the U. S. Public Health Service.

Dr. Bousfield wishes to become informed concerning health promotional activities, having in mind that the Negro insurance companies may be stimulated to active cooperation both in conjunction with national Negro Health Week and in other ways. I should appreciate it very much if you would assist him by advice concerning his plans and by furnishing him with any information that might be helpful to him in forming these.

Sincerely yours,

MMD:MP

MICHAEL M. DAVIS
MD

Dr. H. E. Kleinschmidt
National Tuberculosis Association
370 Seventh Avenue
New York City

Same letter to: Dr. Crumbine, American Child Health Assn.
Dr. Snow, American Social Hygiene Assn.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

925 S. Homan Avenue
CHICAGO

SCHOLARSHIP

To

Dr. M. O. Bonfield
c/o Dr. Michael M. Davis

Payment Voucher No. 21

Date January 7, 1931

Payment in full of fellowship grant - - - - - \$150.00

C. T. Ch. #21

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Scholarships & Fellowships	2980-140	\$150.00	

Prepared by
EGJ

Checked by

Posted by



For Controller

Monday January 21, 1931

Interview with Dr. M. O. Bousfield at ^{his} JRF office, ^{and home} Doctor Bousfield is quite pleased with the results of his trip to New York. He feels that the contacts were most helpful and that he has a new conception of what organized health work is and does. His experiences were very interesting as well as his reactions to these experiences.

Dr. B. is of the opinion that the major health associations are entirely willing and ready to cooperate with the Negro Health Movement. He is, however, sure that the movement is at present lacking in essential driving force and organization.

A meeting is scheduled in Washington for March 17th to draft a plan for future activities.

Dr. B. is quite sure that the National Tuberculosis Association, the American Social Hygiene Association, the American Child Health Association are willing to attend a conference at this time to assist in preparing a program. He mentioned that Dr. Kleinschmidt expressed himself as wholly out of accord with the previous policy of the organization whereby conferences had been called to "rubber stamp" material already prepared. B. would very much like to see HLH spend a week in Washington to assist in the preparation for a conference on March 17th. This will, of course, be formally presented in his forthcoming report.

- Objectives:
1. Formal endorsement of the movement by the national organizations; and machinery for enlisting the support of constituent organizations.
 2. Plans for the development of a clearing house for Negro health matters.
 3. Steps looking toward the development of a Negro Health Institute at Howard University.
Bureau of information
Research staff (largely occasional)
Permanent exhibit

W.H.H.

We left here on January 7 on the Liberty Limited and arrived in Washington the next morning, Thursday January 8. We proceeded at once to Howard University Medical School and had a talk with Dr Numa Adams, the Dean. There was nothing definitive about this conversation and Dr Adams, who is Secretary of the National Negro Health Movement, seemed to have little or no knowledge as to the future of this work.

The Committee met at 10:00 o'clock in the library under the chairmanship of Dr Bowles, all of the Committee being present except Dr Monroe Work of Tuskegee. Dr Roscoe Brown was present and President Mordecai Johnson came in shortly after the Committee convened.

The proceedings of the morning were a distinct disappointment to me because they were given up entirely to a discussion of the budget about which some irregularities had occurred, apparently, because the Rosenwald Fund had appropriated a year's grant to cover what the Committee discovered was twenty months work.

Dr Williams of the United States Public Health Service, had prepared an agenda to which no attention was paid until 12:00 o'clock. Upon being requested to read it there was found nothing concerning a plan of action and it, too, was a disappointment. No action was taken on any of the items therein. The Committee adjourned to meet again the seventeenth of March, at which time it was requested that all organizations represented in the Committee would present their programs and it would then be determined if we could lay out a five year program.

On Friday morning I spent about two and one half hours with Dr Taliaferro Clark in the offices of the United States Public Health Service. I came away from this conference with the rather hazy impression that we have talked about a great many things but that somehow there appeared to be nothing upon which we could fasten or to which there was any particular point which might assist us in our work. I was then faced with the necessity of spending Saturday and Sunday in Washington with practically nothing to do waiting for my first Monday morning appointment in New York.

At 9:00 o'clock Monday morning I was in the offices of Dr H E Kleinschmidt of the National Tuberculosis Association, 370 - 7th Avenue. We talked until about 11:30. I found him particularly responsive to the possibilities of our program and very much interested. He has, heretofore, attended the so-called conference of the National Negro Health Week but did not go this year. He stated quite frankly that when he got there he usually found the program made up, bulletins and posters prepared and that most of the time he did not agree with the plans laid out or with the methods used. He said he was tired being used as a rubber stamp and that when his chief had suggested that he might go to Washington for this conference he had refused because of the above named experiences.

He spoke well of Dr Algernon Jackson and not so well of Dr Roscoe C Brown. He seemed highly pleased and enthusiastic as to the new possibility with the transfer of this work to Howard University.

Most of the time was taken up in matters of organization of the National Tuberculosis Association, its cooperation with its state, local branches and other agencies and especially its propaganda and educational work. He is greatly interested in Negro work. I had other conversations with him before the week was over and out of it all came away with the rather definite impression that their 25 years of experience and willingness to assist and cooperate would be, perhaps, the most valuable help which any national organization could give us. I was given a new and up to date list of their state secretaries on a card index file and told that we might make free use of this list for contacts.

Just before noon I made an appointment with Mr Hopkins of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association. I cannot say enough for the assistance which he gave me nor for the fine contacts I made in this organization.

Dr J A Goldberg was present during this conference. He told me about the Equitable Life Insurance Company ordering their examiners to take training in T B work which that organization ^(T.B. Ass'n) is offering. He agreed that if someone was constantly after him about Negro work - that it is very likely that his own organization would do much more about it than they do at the present time. He agreed that if a full time man did nothing more than make contacts with these different agencies such as the National Tuberculosis Association, that a great deal of work could be done without duplication of effort and expense.

I then began interviews with members of his organization - briefly as follows: From 2:00 o'clock until 3:30 Mr Godias Drolet told me about the decentralization of public health agencies in New York City and gave me my first introduction to the use of appraisal forms to get an idea of the load and determine something about average standard practices. He told me about the establishment of health centers and diagnostic **clinics**; a great deal about the use of agencies other than public agencies; the private physicians - all of which would help to lessen their load about 45 to 50% in the community, particularly is this true of the school work with children.

This was especially illuminating in proving out the point that no community can supply public health agencies to do all the work in the community and methods for pulling in private agencies and private physicians as an absolute need was stressed. It is impossible to cover all the matters discussed in these interviews and probably not necessary.

From him I went to a representative of the Committee on Cardiac Clinics and was especially interested in and secured some of their forms. It was after 4:00 o'clock when I left Mrs Whipple, who was in charge of the health education and who gave me very generously of her time, calling attention particularly to bulletins and publications, health speakers, hand books and such items as she thought would be of most help to me.

On Tuesday morning shortly after 9:00 o'clock I spent about an hour or better with Mr Bell of the same organization and got from him, among other things, a complete tuberculosis program of New York City for official departments and voluntary agencies. It made me see how puny were my efforts in my own program.

Miss Clare Terwilliger told me more about dentists and their work in public health in about an hour than I had a notion had ever been done, taking up dental service in hospitals and clinics with the growth of the work, studies done and aims of the Guggenheim Foundation. Dr Goldberg, of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, was all the time directing me to these different people and pointing out pertinent things in each of their duties and talking over the whole thing with me after I had finished the interviews.

At 12:00 o'clock I went to see Dr C Ward Crampton, 515 Park Avenue, and had two hours with him on the conduct of a health examination clinic which he conducts at the Post Graduate Hospital. He gave me a great deal

of literature and told me how to conduct a clinic on a two night basis, which seems to me to fit our particular needs better than I found anywhere else. He threw considerable psychology back of his comments in the use of slogans and pride as an incentive in health work insisting that every person going through the clinic should be treated individually and advised ~~that~~ until they absolutely understood what the examiner wanted them to do and left him in the frame of mind for wanting to do it. His clinic started off with about \$3500 for equipment and is more or less of an individual effort.

At 3:15 I had an interview with Dr Louis I Dublin. It is rather difficult to evaluate this interview. He is especially bitter on all doctors and gave up his entire time to talking about the shortcomings of physicians, their exploitations and about social medicine. He was very emphatic in disagreeing with any plan which expected to use private physicians to advance public health work. He said there need be no difference in the matter of approach in Negro or White health work.

At 9:00 o'clock Wednesday morning I had another conference with Dr Kleinschmidt and their field secretary, Mr Arthur J Strawson. Their suggestion was that we make the National Negro Health Movement an organization for setting up local contact agencies, getting colored leaders to push locally for interest and use of the machinery of the National Tuberculosis Association in all its local points. They furnished a list of active secretaries and a complete list of their hundreds of organizations, some of which would be found to be good and some bad. He suggester, further, that they thought a good piece of work is being done in Atlanta where white and colored units of clinics with a bi-racial board in control is functioning; that Dr Roscoe C Brown as Field Secretary, might become acquainted with this work and use it as an example to be pushed elsewhere. He offered for free distribution as many pamphlets advertising their campaign this year as the insurance companies could distribute. They keep at least 18 months ahead with their program and suggested that we lay out a five year program and plan it that far ahead. Dr Kleinschmidt was interested to the extent of requesting that a copy of whatever program we adopt on March 17 be sent to him. I think I rather definitely re-sold him to the program for the Negro Health Movement. I feel very hopeful of this contact.

From there I went to see Dr Crumbine of the American Child Health Association and had about an hour's talk with him until noon. He explained their organization to me briefly as follows: They have no local organizers, but keep a consulting and advisory staff and take up problems of research; not expecially interested in pathology or social hygiene but wage educational campaigns and do research work centering around existing agencies, teacher training, study departments, etc. They are also interested in methods evaluating health work and I heard again of the appraisal forms, so that upon leaving him I went immediately to the offices of the American Public Health Association and purchased a copy of the appraisal form for city and another for rural health work. I took time while there to look over a thesis which in brief concluded that the contentions of the makers of these appraisal forms are substantiated.

Dr Crumbine is especially interested in his "May Day" propaganda and explained to me in great detail the organization of this campaign ^{for its} official sanction by Congress and State Governors. Their campaign ^{is} based upon community responsibility for the health of children. Every state will have its individual committees with a health officer in charge and will attempt to tie up every other organization in the state with their work. It might be well to mention here that on the following day I had an hour

with Mrs Henry Breckinridge, Director of Division of Publications and Promotions regarding this particular phase of the work. Their organization ought to be very helpful in the matter of propaganda. We should get representation on their different state health councils and insist that more attention be paid to the Negro child. There is no end of possibility to the use of this particular propaganda and the most complete willingness to assist. The child is very popular as a matter of appeal and certainly they have the organized machinery.

Another very important portion of the work of this organization is under the direction of Miss Anne Whitney, Director of the Division of Health Education. Although she was preparing to leave the country for Porto Rico, she told me at length about the work at the Winston-Salem Teacher's College. I am of the opinion that if all other types of health work ~~ought~~^{ought} to be abandoned and that we had to quit all except one effort, that effort should be directed toward the teaching of health lessons to children in primary and secondary schools. This seems to me the most important attack on the whole problem and of necessity demands the training of teachers in health education in order that they may in turn impart this information. Therefore, anything which could increase the type of work which is being done at Winston-Salem ought to be encouraged. We should get health education in our schools and get all teachers to take the training. I was given the name of the State Director of Negro Education in North Carolina, Mr N C Newbold, who was Chairman of the Special Committee on Negro Schools at the Whitehouse Conference, as having valuable material and knows all the channels.

We then went back for another conference with Dr Alexander, secretary of the National Medical Association, - Dr Peter Murray, President-~~eled~~, Mr Bell of the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association and Dr Kleinschmidt of the National Tuberculosis Association, to draw up the tuberculosis program for the National Medical Association in Atlanta for August of this year. Dr Kleinschmidt agreed to furnish extensive exhibits with x-ray plates, posters and moving picture films without expense, to pay the expenses of a man from North Carolina to Atlanta to deliver the principle address and also to pay the expenses of Dr Algernon Jackson to make a talk upon the public's side and suggested that Dr Bent of the Tennessee State Health Department be secured as the third speaker. I think this indicates his interest and willingness.

I then went to see Mrs Violet H Hodgson, Assistant Director of the National Organization for Public Health Nurses. She told me about some problems for post-graduate work for colored nurses and explained that their organization was largely advisory, being interested in standards of nursing, etc. I was trying to find out something about the problems of rural nursing but could get little from this group. From what I picked up here and there, it would appear that if possibly the American Red Cross could be induced to use colored nurses more freely they might get them out of the north^{ern} centers into rural districts of the south. There seems to be small doubt that the colored nurses who have done this work have done a very fine piece of work. The difficulty seems to be that there are too few training schools in the south, that colored women who have come north do not want to return south for rural work and that there are few inducements to do so.

On Thursday morning I had a 9:00 o'clock appointment with Dr A P Upshear at the Life Extension Institute. I spent at least three hours in the Institute. Dr Fisk was not present. Mr Ley, the president of the Institute, sent for me and I spent at least an hour with him. I think that the type of contact here is rather self-explanatory. It would be very difficult to imagine a better piece of work than the Life Extension does and any effort which we might put forth in periodic examinations, we could hardly approach it at all. They will give any assistance which it is possible to give.

From here I went to talk with Mrs Breckinridge, as referred to above. Then to Dr Snow of the American Social Hygiene Society. He turned me over to Dr Walter Clark. It is possible to get the complete cooperation of this organization in our program. They, too, think that the use of their local agencies can be had and that it would be advisable to begin the use of them in such cities in which they have their best local groups, particularly, Cincinnati, New York, Chicago, Boston, St Louis, Cleveland, Washington D C and Erie, Pennsylvania. There would, of course, be good tuberculosis societies in these cities also. From here I went back to the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association for a talk with Dr J A Goldberg, concerning his industrial program and made a brief study of some of the cases in which they are seeking to determine the occupational hook up with tuberculosis. We were back Friday morning to talk again with Dr Clark and Miss Jean B Penny, Director of the Division of Public Information.

From here I went out to the New York Academy of Medicine to talk with Dr Iago Galdston about health examinations. This was one of the shortest and most helpful interviews I had, largely based on the method of ^{considered} making the patient well, weller and wellest rather than sick, sicker and sickest. We went into the matter of getting into the medical schools and seeing what is being done and who is doing it; the question of ~~merit~~ service clinics; showed me that medical forms and examination blanks are not important; that doctors may well advertise that they make health examinations, etc. From there I went to the East Harlem Health Center under the direction of Mrs Keaton. There was here a complete diagnostic clinic where very little treatment is given; where private physicians may refer cases for diagnosis; x-ray; dark field, etc., by merely giving a letter explaining that the patient cannot afford payment. The case is examined and returned to the private physician for treatment. It struck me at once that in such places as Baltimore, for instance, where some difficulty is being experienced in getting the colored physicians to support the hospital, that such a service given in connection with the hospital with a good social service department functioning, would bring the doctors in closer contact with the hospital than any other possible plan. There might also be added a post-graduate lecture system for the community. I was shown a good deal about the methods of publicity used in the community in which the center distributed health literature for all kinds of private agencies including life insurance companies, food manufacturers and what not, inducing merchants in neighborhoods in helping with this distribution.

From here I went to Bellevue-Yorkville and talked with Mr Zimand and Dr Bonner. They did such a good piece of work in diphtheria that although there are 150,000 people in their district they did not have a death from diphtheria in seventeen months. The Department of Health, the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association, the American Social Hygiene Society and the Bellevue-Yorkville demonstration people all combined in this one effort at health work in this community. They sent out letters to every family in the district with a request coupon for additional literature. They gave exhibits of moving pictures, lectures for physicians, got hold of the religious leaders and went to the churches and used every method

which we are in the habit of using ourselves but very poorly, got after the newspapers and got them interested in their work. They seem to have more trouble in pushing their venereal disease campaigns than any other. They finally succeeded in getting the newspapers to use the words Syphilis and Gonorrhoea and thought they had accomplished a great deal. Out of 15,000 letters sent out they got 2,000 requests for additional literature. They gave no medical advice but plenty of lectures for social workers, ministers and teachers in addition to those given to the physicians. They are going to attempt to evaluate this work by calling on private physicians in their community and determine whether the doctors had an increase in the number of venereal disease cases treated privately after and during the campaign than they had had before. When asked if they felt they were in a position to do a house to house inquiry on syphilis, the answer was 'emphatically no.' They were afraid it might interfere with the rest of the work the center is trying to do.

After having had some experience here in school work and in a house to house campaign for chest examinations for tuberculosis, I feel quite certain that if any district in Chicago ever went through an intensive three month's educational campaign such as was waged by the Bellevue-Yorkville group, that it would be an easy matter for nurses and doctors to do a house to house campaign in order to determine the amount of syphilis or gonorrhoea within the district. Certainly, I think it could be done on the south side without any great amount of difficulty. Chicago has the advantage of having had the advertising which the Public Health Institute has done.

The program of action which I would recommend for the National Negro Health Movement has been fairly well indicated. With the possibility of the present organization, its ~~is~~ lack of funds and lack of field forces; it should, probably, attempt very little other than trying to go into centers where there are well-established tuberculosis and venereal disease societies with clinics; it ought to hook up very definitely and closely with the American Child Health Association and get representatives on its different committees and call attention to the Negro child. This would take a fair amount of local organization among colored groups in the localities chosen. I think that doctors could be encouraged to set up health examination clinics once a year; that the insurance agents can do the scouting and hound dog work in any or all of these communities and that while there might be an element of difficulty in attempting to connect too closely the work of the tuberculosis people and the work of the venereal disease people, ~~and that~~ if use is made of the existing clinics, this might not be necessary except that each be asked to push its campaign at the same time. This ought to be rather an effective and inexpensive campaign and whereas it might appear that the American Child Health Association ^{needs} ~~needs~~ ^{an organization} for propaganda ~~work~~ and its "May Day" activities is largely ^{an} paper organization, it could, nevertheless, do an important piece of work in disseminating interest in a national health program for colored people. Somewhere in this picture there should be a definite emphasis upon the teacher and the importance of her work.

Respectfully submitted
 M. D. [Signature]

Jan 28th 1931



SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE: SUPREME LIBERTY LIFE BUILDING
3511 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO, ILL.

Jan 28 1931

	MMD	27	1/27/31	0

Dr Michael M Davis
The Rosenwald Fund
Arthington & Homan Avenues
Chicago

Dear Doctor:

I am handing you herewith a far too hastily prepared report on my trip. I hope this will serve as a basis for discussion and as an attempt to show some knowledge of the organizations I got in touch with. Unfortunately, the Saturday following the completion of this report I went down with a temperature and was unable to double back to some of the people I had hoped to see. I did, however, get back to Washington because I was afraid to be caught ill in New York City and saw Dr Adams.

I am positively convinced that at the present time there is no hope for leadership in the present set up of the National Negro Health Movement in Washington. Dr Adams has no plan at all. Dr Jackson is not especially interested. Dr Clark refused to commit himself as to any objectives when I talked with him.

I think all this is very unfortunate and I hope to make some suggestions when I see you. If this report, as rendered, is unsatisfactory, I will be willing to go into greater detail concerning it.

Very truly yours

M O Bousfield
Vice-President

MOB af

Julius Rosenwald Fund

SCHOLARSHIP

925 S. Homan Avenue
CHICAGO

To

M. C. Bousfield
3511 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

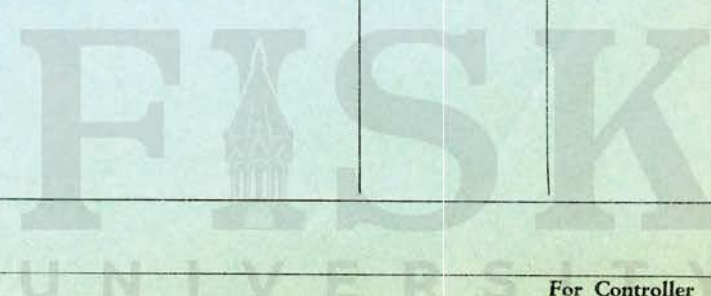
Payment Voucher No. 140

Date February 2, 1951

Expenses incurred on trip to New York and Washington- - - - -	\$172.13
Less - Payment made 1/7/51 - - - - -	150.00
	\$ 22.13

Chk. #3913

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Scholarships & Fellowships	2950-140	\$22.13	



Prepared by MGJ	Checked by	Posted by
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For Controller