

The Genesis of
ABFLO
excerpted from the files of
Ephraim Freedman

December 30, 1968

12/30/68

Introduction - When I first looked at the cover entitled Association of Bedding and Furniture Law Officials Thirty-Third Annual Conference Proceedings March 8-12, 1968, many thoughts raced through my mind.

What was the genesis of this Association?

Why was it formed?

Who was involved?

What problems did they face?

Is there any similarity with regard to the problems and personalities of yesteryear and today?

To help find the answers, I had recourse to my files which, while incomplete, dated back to March 7, 1934. Following are excerpts taken from these files. Any comments by me regarding these excerpts will be identified as such.

-
- March 7, 1934 J. Davis Donovan to Ephraim Freedman, "You wrote me on January 29 in regard to uniformity in analyzing filling materials. I have suggested that Havens, Shaw and I get together on this subject and now Mr. Havens has brought the matter up. If we can arrange a conference, could you attend....?"
- May 12, 1934 Donovan to Freedman - "Mr. Havens wrote to Mr. Shaw on the 10th, in which he states that he will meet Mr. Shaw at their Philadelphia Office on the 18th and that you will come with him." (Donovan states that Mr. Shaw) is "not at all enthusiastic about another conference with Havens because of 'Mr. Havens' set ideas and his ability to hold the floor for hours at a time".
Donovan - "I suggested to Mr. Shaw that if we have another Conference, that you would be invited and he requested to act as Chairman".
- May 14, 1934 Havens to Freedman - "A conference of the enforcement officials of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York will be held commencing Friday, May 18, at 9 A.M. at the Philadelphia office of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry.....I would like to have you ride down with us".
(Freedman - Havens drove a N.Y.State Ford car. We were accompanied by Samuel Moskowitz and David Himmelfarb, State chemists. We stopped at a diner outside of Camden for dinner. On this, or one of the following trips to Philadelphia, he regaled us with songs dating back to the American Revolution.

On Broad Street in Philadelphia, Havens passed a yellow traffic light and proceeded to drive on ignoring a traffic policeman's whistle. Upon being informed that the policeman was running after him, he condescended to wait at the next traffic light for the officer to catch up with him. Upon being informed that it was illegal to pass a yellow light, he gave the officer a piece of his mind and drove off.

(Freedman - Unfortunately, I do not have a copy of the minutes of that meeting. I do know, however, that it dealt mostly with uniformity of methods of analysis and how articles should be labeled).

Freedman - I might add that considerable friction had arisen between Haven and Donovan chiefly because Donovan would offer, from time to time, to come into the State of New York to testify on behalf of persons who were being prosecuted for violation of the New York Furniture and Bedding Law.

Freedman - While all filling materials were explored, much of the discussion at the meeting dealt with feathers and down.

June 2, 1934

Donovan - Freedman, in Donovan's letter to me (regarding the subject matter of the meeting) he wrote, under date of June 2, 1934,

Donovan to Freedman - "My understanding of the question in relation to down fibers and those feather fibers which resembled down fibers would be to classify them as Down".

Also in the same letter Donovan states, Donovan to Freedman - "After comparing the results obtained from the analyses made by the five chemists", (Hartge of Maryland; Dooley of Pennsylvania; Maskowitz, Landes, and Himmerfarb of New York-EF) "on samples taken from the same pillow, I am more than ever of the opinion that it is extremely advisable to standardize this type of work. You will note that the amount of down found ranged from 12.7 to 28.2. It is difficult to compare Mr. Dooley's analysis, as he grouped all types of feathers into one class. If we do the same with the other results, you will note that they range from 53% to 60.1% and that duck feathers ran from 1.6 to 7.7, while chicken feathers went from 1.8 to 7.3. The variation in fibers was from 13.7 to 26.6.

"With these variations in analyses of what should have been substantially similar samples, I believe it would be very difficult to secure a conviction of the feather products alleged to have been mislabeled, unless a large number of samples were run and the average used as a basis".

Freedman - Perhaps Donovan's willingness to come to New York to testify on behalf of alleged violators

was based on the variations in analyses as reported by the five chemists. The question of "ethics" was raised by Havens. This resulted in an ever-widening breach between them.

Freedman - I tried to patch up this breach by writing to Shaw of Pennsylvania, Donovan and Haven and also suggested that a clearing house be created through which mutual problems could be explored and, hopefully, resolved. This suggestion resulted in

June 25, 1934 Donovan to Freedman - "I should be very glad if you would act as an intermediate in clearing up some of the things which were taken up at our Philadelphia conference and left unfinished or re-opened."

June 25, 1934 Havens to Freedman - "I note your reference to a clearing house. What are you trying to make of yourself, a super government? In this State, the Advisory Board is the clearing house. In Pennsylvania, it is the Industrial Board. In Maryland, it appears to be J. Davis Donovan."

"Mr. Donovan's understanding as to identifying down fibers as "down" is correct. That was agreed upon and was incorporated in the copy of the minutes sent to him, the exact wording being as follows -

"Individual fibers resembling down closely enough to create doubt as to being down fibers or feather fibers, shall be classed as "down".

April 3, 1936 Havens to Freedman - "There is to be a meeting in Philadelphia on the 22nd and 23rd of this month of enforcing officials and (I suppose) some of the employees of the divisions and bureaus of bedding of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, and I understand a representative of the City of Detroit is to be present. Detroit has a new bedding law".

"I should be glad to have you accompany me if you can arrange to do so".

Freedman - My records indicate that a preliminary meeting, entitled BEDDING MANUFACTURERS CONFERENCE began at 10:00 AM on April 12th, 1936 and that it was followed at 10:15 AM by a meeting of the Association of Bedding and Upholstering Law Officials.

Freedman - I do not know whether a copy of these two meetings are in the possession of the Association. I do have copies of the unexpurgated minutes with penciled corrections in them. The minutes, as corrected follows

Bedding Manufacturers Conference

The following meeting was called together at 10.00 A. M.
the following were present:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Chairman | |
| J. Davis Donovan | Maryland |
| L. A. Havens | N. Y. City |
| Ephraim Freedman | N. Y. City |
| Herman C. Lythgoe | Boston, Mass. |
| Arthur J. Madar | Detroit, Michigan |
| R. C. Bessett | Wilmington, Del. |
| L. A. Davidson | Wilmington, Del. |
| Miss Mary A. McInroy | Pennsylvania |
| J. Toner | " |
| James Cain | " |
| Wm. Fetheroff | " |
| Joseph Hersch | " |
| Ralph Klopp | " |

Mr. Freedman moves that a committee be appointed to consider the formation of a permanent organization of enforcing agencies.

Mr. Freedman suggested that the various state agencies should make available to industry a set of their standards and test methods for the various materials included in their bedding laws, and methods used for determining same. It is understood, however, that each enforcing agency reserve unto itself the right to conduct any additional tests to satisfy itself as to whether or not the specimens tested comply with the law.

Association of Bedding and Upholstering Law Enforcement Officials

The meeting of the law enforcement officials of the bedding and upholstery laws of New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Delaware and Detroit, convened at 10:15 a. m. Wednesday, April 22, 1930 in the Department of Labor Headquarters Philadelphia

The following were present:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| J. Davis Donovan | Maryland |
| L. A. Havens | N. Y. City |
| Ephraim Freedman | " |
| Herman C. Lythgoe | Boston, Mass. |
| Arthur J. Madar | Detroit, Michigan |
| R. C. Bessett | Dover, Del. |
| L. A. Davidson | " |
| Miss Mary A. McInroy | Pennsylvania |
| John V. Toner | " |
| James Cain | " |
| Wm Fetheroff | " |
| Joseph Hersch | " |
| Ralph Klopp | " |

Miss MacInroy presided as temporary chairman and welcomed those present to Pennsylvania. It was moved by Mr. Bessett of Delaware that J. Davis Donovan of Maryland be made permanent chairman, the motion was seconded by Mr. Freedman. Nominations were closed and Mr. Donovan was unanimously elected.

A general discussion was conducted to bring about an association of enforcement agencies of those states and municipalities having bedding laws.

Chairman Donovan named Mr. Freedman (chairman), Miss MacInroy, Mr. Madar a committee to report on such a plan and to consider a conference in which manufacturers might be admitted.

General discussion was conducted on the method of examining samples, as to priority and numbers.

Mr. Freedman suggested that the various enforcing agencies should make available to industry a set of standards and test methods for the various materials included in their respective bedding laws, and methods used for testing same. It is understood, however, that each enforcing agency reserves unto itself the right to conduct any additional tests so as to satisfy itself as to whether or not the specimens tested comply with the respective laws.

Association of Bedding and Upholstering Law Enforcement Officials

Chairman read communication received from the National Association of Bedding Manufacturers, which contained suggestions and constructive criticisms.

Mr. Lythgoe was delegated to prepare a statement in reply to paragraph number one.

Mr. Donovan agreed to prepare a statement in reply to paragraph number two and three.

Chairman opened a discussion relative to methods used in determining percentages of filling materials of overstuffed furniture.

Inspector Hersch discussed method practiced in Pennsylvania.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM VARIOUS BEDDING MANUFACTURERS

Re - Bedding Law Enforcement

A I

We in Massachusetts have a rather difficult problem as we do not know at any time whether the material we are using is new or second hand according to the Bedding Laws. We have no way of getting any information from the State House and, of course, when we buy our merchandise from different waste dealers we are sometimes compelled to pass up a good buy, due to the fact that we are not sure whether or not it is new material.

I understand that in some states such as New York and Pennsylvania the department of labor (or health department as it is called in Massachusetts) gives you that information. I have been compelled to write to Pennsylvania several times to check up on whether the material is new or second hand.

For those who do not garnet their own felt, there is quite a problem also, as you realize that conditions around here are bad owing to price cuts and we have to buy as reasonably as we possibly can. This compels us to go out on the market rather than to buy from one definite source. We are always afraid that we will get in wrong with the Health Department by going out into the market to buy. We have always tried to be on the up and up and I assure you it has been quite a problem.

If there is any way whereby Massachusetts will give some information to the mattress men, even if there is a small charge, in our opinion the coming Conference will have accomplished a great deal of good.

A II

Re conference of state officials who administer State Bedding Laws, we would suggest that they work to the end of having the bedding laws made uniform, and to make it possible to have one form of tag that will be acceptable in all states. We also urge that, in the administering of the law, they make it as simple and easy for the manufacturer to comply as to the labeling of his product. In the District of Columbia, we understand that they now require their special sanitary tag, not only on the mattress of a studio couch, but on the construction and on each of the pillows. This is an unnecessary nuisance.

The most important thing is to make the sanitary bedding laws effective by better enforcement and heavier penalties. If the latter were done, there would not be so many repeated offenses by irresponsible mattress manufacturers

A III

(Following is a digest of several letters, all on the same subject, but applying only to one state). It is forcefully stated by a number of manufacturers that the chief activity and concern of inspectors is getting principally to be checking up on stamps for payroll purposes, and paying but slight attention to actual enforcement of the law with regard to false labels, use of second-hand materials, etc.,- and that the bedding law has become purely a matter of political revenue. It is earnestly recommended that the conference give thought to some prompt and continuing means of impressing on inspectors that the State stamp, while important, it is only incidental to the law and that the main intent and purpose of the law is the regulations of the use of second-hand material and the preventing of mislabeling. Quite a few bedding manufacturers who originally sponsored the bedding laws for enactment are inclining to the opinion that conditions have arrived at such a state that it would be better to start action for repeal. (WRITER'S NOTE: I have in no way exaggerated, but rather have toned down, the expressions of bedding manufacturers on this subject. Such conditions or such opinions in any State can gradually but easily bring all bedding laws into general disrepute. I strongly urge that those at the Conference do whatever possible to correct it).

S. J. Mills, Secretary
NATIONAL ASSN. OF BEDDING MANUFACTURERS
April 18, 1936

092.92



State of Maryland
Department of Health

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
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ROBERT H. RILEY, M. D., DR. P. H., DIRECTOR
2411 N. CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE

Executive Office
DIVISION OF
Legal Administration
J. DAVIS DONOVAN, LL. B., CHIEF

November 5, 1956

Mr. Ephraim Freedman, Director,
Bureau of Standards,
R. H. Macy & Co.,
34th St. & Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Freedman:

At our meeting in New York, it was moved and carried that you be named chairman of the Editorial Board of the Association. This Board should consist of three persons, and at the direction of the persons present at the meeting, I have requested Mr. Hermann C. Lythgoe, of the Massachusetts State Board of Health, to act as one member. I have not heard whether he will serve. I should like to have you suggest the third member and an alternate, if Mr. Lythgoe declines to serve. It was also suggested that different types of manufacturers should be appointed to this committee. I do not believe that they would be eligible for membership in the Association, under our constitution. If this is true, they certainly could not be appointed to committees. I feel quite positive that the Editorial Board would consult members of the industry, whenever they feel it desirable to do so.

I also appointed you chairman of the committee to study uniform methods of conducting tests and interpretation of results. This committee and the Editorial Board can almost function as a single group. I appointed on this committee the analysts in the various jurisdictions, who actually make the tests. They are Mr. Fetherolf, Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg, Pa., Mr. W. R. Goerz, Department of Vocational Standards, Los Angeles, Cal., Mr. Arthur Madar, Health Department, City of Detroit, Mich., Mr. Shewbridge, of the Maryland State Department of Health, Baltimore, Md., a chemist to be named by Mr. Havens to represent the New York State Department of Labor, and the analyst in the Massachusetts Department of Health. If you have any further suggestions, I should be glad to receive them.

I realize that it will be a slow process to gather together and test all the various methods which are now in use.

Very truly yours,

-10- *J. Davis Donovan*
J. Davis Donovan

Freedman - The next piece of correspondence in my files is dated

Sept. 30, 1936 Havens to Freedman - "The Association of Bedding & Upholstering Law Enforcement Officials will meet at 10 A.M. Oct. 13-16, 124 East 28th St., to commence a two-day session.

"I am on a committee with Mr. Madar of Detroit on method of examination and interpretations of results of tests. Why I was put on that committee is a mystery to me..... As you are a member of the Board and also a chemist.... I am going to suggest that you draw up something so that we may discuss it at the meeting".

Oct. 6, 1936 Havens to Freedman - "Where do you propose to demonstrate to the chemists at the coming meeting, the method in full detail of testing second hand material?.....Donovan is not going to bring any chemists. Miss McInroy may bring one from Pennsylvania. We understand that two inspectors are coming from Connecticut....Personally, the present indications are that the meeting will be a flop, unless Donovan sends me word that more people are coming".

Oct. 8, 1936 Freedman to Havens - "...we shall be pleased to conduct the demonstration in our laboratory or have one of your chemists conduct it in our laboratory, as you choose".

Oct. 8, 1936 Donovan to Freedman - "I recall the suggestion that you made in Philadelphia that we have a steering committee present the subjects for discussion at the next meeting, in an effort to expedite action. I am asking you to act as chairman of this committee and to appoint any other members you may wish. Connecticut, North Carolina and California have so far indicated that they will send representatives, as will, of course, Maryland and Pennsylvania. The following subjects should be brought up for discussion:

1. Uniform tags.
2. How and where they should be attached.
3. Uniformity of definitions and descriptive terms.
4. Uniformity of tests and interpretations of them.
5. Effectiveness of present sterilization processes.
6. Transmission of information in regard to violations.
7. Financing, if necessary.
8. Publication of bulletin.

Oct. 23, 1936 Donovan to Freedman - "I have a copy of the constitution and by laws as adopted...." "I have asked you to act as Chairman of the committee to obtain information in regard to methods of conducting tests, in an effort to standardize acceptable methods. I appointed on this committee an analyst from each state which has a testing laboratory. Will give you names later".

Freedman - The following letter, because it discloses the increasing active participation by the different states, is set forth in its entirety.

Nov. 12, 1936 Mr. Hermann C. Lythgoe has just advised me that he will serve on the Editorial Board of the National Association. Mr. Phileas A. Racicot, of the Department of Public Health, State House, Boston, does more of the analytical work connected with their bedding law. I suggest that his name be added to the other analysts on the committee for standardizing tests."

Nov. 17, 1936 Lythgoe to Freedman - "Mr. Racicot will serve on the Committee".

Freedman - The following letter from Mr. Havens to me and the Memorandum from Havens to Commissioner Andrews brings back nostalgic memories of things as they were in 1936.

July 13, 1937 Donovan to Freedman - "When Mr. Havens resigned as a member of the National Association last January, I was elected chairman of the committee on uniform definitions in his place". "New York, Maryland and Pennsylvania, as you will recall, have more or less agreed upon feather and down definitions, and I was wondering if you, as chairman on the committee for standardizing analytical methods, could give the matter of analyzing feathers and downs a little thought in the near future, and together we might be able to work out a suggestion for uniform definitions and standard methods of testing materials of these types.

Feather producers are having considerable trouble with the analytical methods used by the Federal Government, and they have suggested a meeting to be held some time in the near future, to try to iron out their difficulties, and have invited me to attend. I recently found that a young lady in the Bureau of Standards was examining feathers with a microscope, in an effort to discover damage by moths, and that an analyst in the Philadelphia Navy Yard examined another sample "with a glass", to ascertain whether or not the feathers were broken. I think if the states could come to some conclusion about how this work should be done, we could get the Federal analysts to adopt the same methods."

Sept. 18, 1937 Emanuel Cohen (National Feather and Down Company, Inc.) - Freedman

Dear Mr. Freedman:-

I have this day received a letter from Mr. Donovan of the Department of Health in Maryland, advising me that he is calling a meeting of the enforcement officers and also feather and down producers. This meeting will take place in New York around the early part of the week of September 27th.

He has asked me to attend as a member of the Advisory Board and also as a feather and down producer. I have

written him advising him that I will attend this meeting as a representative of the National Feather & Down Company.

I am wondering whether you have given any consideration to this meeting since I believe that it is a step forward in getting uniform definitions on feathers and downs. I am writing this letter to Mr. Havens asking him to join as an expert on feathers and downs. Kindly let me have your ideas regarding this question.

With kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

EMANUEL COHEN

Freedman - There follows a copy of a letter (unsigned) from Havens to Cohen which illustrates what can happen when officials of different states pull in different directions instead of closing ranks in a joint effort to attain the objectives for which an Association is created.

Sept. 20, 1937 Havens to Cohen

Mr. Emanuel Cohen
National Feather & Down Co.
160-66 Seventh St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Cohen:

I have yours of September 18th advising that you received a letter from Mr. Donovan of Baltimore, advising you that he is calling a meeting of the enforcement officers and also feather and down producers. That the meeting is to take place in New York around the early part of the week of Sept. 27th.

I note further that he has asked you to attend as a Member of the Advisory Board and also as a feather and down producer. That you have written to him advising that you will attend the meeting as the representative of the National Feather & Down Co.

You ask if I have given any consideration to this meeting, since you believe it to be a step forward in getting uniform definitions on feathers and downs.

You also advise that you are writing to Mr. Freedman asking him to join as an expert on feathers and downs. You ask that I let you have my ideas regarding this question.

What is there for me to say? I have received

no notification of the meeting. Neither have I been asked to attend the meeting. Your communication does not advise whether Mr. Donovan is calling the meeting personally or as president of the enforcement officials association. I note that he has extended an invitation to you as a Member of the Advisory Board, to attend. He has not had the courtesy to extend an invitation to me as head of the Bedding Division.

You may or may not know that Mr. Donovan is being backed or supported by an officer of the bedding association in this city, for the position of Director of the Division of Bedding, State of New York.

You may or may not know that the agitation for uniformity and designation of feathers and downs does not, at this time, originate from Mr. Donovan.

You may or may not know that there is a decided uniformity in the requirements of various states as to the definitions of feathers and downs.

You may or may not know that practically every feather producer is engaged in inter-state commerce and that his product, as to tagging, designations, etc., comes under the provisions of the Federal Trades Commission rules.

You may or may not know that the feather rules of the State of New York comply with the Federal Trades Commission's requirements and were adopted after a conference of the New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware enforcement officials, and after a hearing by the Advisory Board of this department with the feather producers of this vicinity who represented themselves as processing 90% of the feathers processed in the United States.

You may or may not realize that the proposed meeting is not for the purpose of strengthening the laws, but for weakening the laws in line with some of the proposals of the feather people of this vicinity who have been having meetings with the object in view of not being required to designate the kind of feathers that are used and to amend the law, if possible, so they will not be responsible for their product after it leaves their factory.

You may or may not know that some of the feather people in this city, principally Mr. Glick and Mr. Amkraut, have engaged an expensive counsel, a Mr. Harris, who has announced plans to have the entire bedding law declared unconstitutional.

You may or may not know that Harris has succeeded in arranging a conference between himself, Chief City Magistrate Schurman, and a Member of the Advisory

Board designated by the Commissioner, all for the purpose on the part of Mr. Harris, to change the entire enforcement methods used by this division.

You may or may not realize that this is a very crucial period in the life of the Division of Bedding. Means are being sought by certain interests to obtain control of the Division of Bedding, either by a change of methods or a change in the head of the division, which would have the same effect, and to take out of the hands of the people of the State of New York the enforcement of the law and place it in the hands of those whose expressed desire is to change the law so as to permit of unrestricted chisseling by certain processors of feathers.

The calling by Mr. Donovan of a meeting of this kind to be held in the State of New York, and his complete ignoring of the head of the Division of Bedding, can only be truthfully characterized as a sample of the unmitigated gall of the gentleman of Maryland who seeks to be the King Bee in all that concerns bedding laws and their enforcement, and this is the gentleman who, in Philadelphia some years ago in the presence of myself and Mr. Freedman, acknowledged that he was not interested in protecting the ultimate consumer but he was interested in protecting the manufacturers.

Unless specifically directed to do so by the Industrial Commissioner, I shall not take any part whatsoever in the meeting and if any members of the Advisory Board desire to attend such meeting, it will of course have to be in their private capacities and not in their capacity of New York State Officials, this for the reason that the Advisory Board has not authorized its members to attend such meeting. Neither has the Advisory Board had an opportunity to decide what members, if any, it would choose to attend such meeting.

Might I suggest in passing that inasmuch as you have asked Mr. Freedman to attend the meeting as an expert on feathers and downs, would it not have also been advisable for you to invite Mr. Knott to attend as an expert on feathers and downs?

Very truly yours,

Director, Bedding Division

June 17, 1938 Donovan to Freedman - This letter deals with the work of the Committee on Sterilization - Freedman

April 18, 1939 Freedman to Donovan - Freedman as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Sterilization, reports to Donovan as follows:

Mr. J. Davis Donovan, Chairman
Sectional Committee on Standards for
Bedding and Upholstery, A.S.A.,
State of Maryland Department of Health,
2411 North Charles Street,
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Donovan:

On behalf of the Subcommittee on Sterilization,
I desire to report as follows:

The Subcommittee has conducted some 250 tests,
using various concentrations of Chloropicrin, Mydrocyanic
Acid, Methyl Bromide, and Ethylene Oxide for the purpose
of ascertaining their relative values as insecticides
and as germicides.

While the investigation has not been concluded,
the results so far obtained disclose that as insecticides
Mydrocyanic Acid can be rated first, Methyl Bromide
second, Chloropicrin third, and Ethylene Oxide fourth.

As germicides, Chloropicrin appears to have
some slight value while the others appear to have little,
if any.

A study is now being conducted to determine
the value of Benzol as an insecticide and a germicide.

In addition to the investigations just dis-
closed, numerous tests have been conducted with Formalde-
hyde, trying out various concentrations at atmospheric
pressure, using various filling materials. The results
of this investigation have not advanced far enough to
warrant any further comment. The investigation, however,
is being conducted, and it is hoped that within six
months the value of Formaldehyde as a sterilizing agent
under atmospheric conditions, under steam pressure, and
by vacuum, will have been fully evaluated.

Yours very truly,

Ephraim Freedman, Chairman,
Subcommittee on Sterilization
Sectional Committee on
Standards for Bedding &
Upholstery, A.S.A.

Freedman - Mr. Havens, after a prolonged illness, passed
away. Mr. Charles W. Schmitt was appointed Director of
the Bedding Division in New York. The following letter
from Mr. Schmitt to me closes my file on ABFLO until
1947.

ask

file



FRIEDA S. MILLER
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER
MICHAEL J. MURPHY
DEPUTY INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER
ROSE SCHNEIDERMAN
SECRETARY

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE
BEDDING DIVISION

124 EAST 28TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
PHONE, ASHLAND 4-2650

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SECRETARY

October 16, 1939

Mr. E. Freedman
Director, Bureau of Standards
R. H. Macy & Co.
34th Street & Broadway
New York City

Dear Mr. Freedman:

I have received a letter from the Commissioner granting permission to you to attend the meeting of the National Association of Bedding and Upholstery Law Enforcement Officials at Philadelphia on October 24th, 25th and 26th as a representative of this Division.

Transportation will be furnished to and from the convention by the State car assigned to this Division. I will advise you of the time and place of meeting over the telephone.

Respectfully yours,

C. W. Schmitt

C. W. SCHMITT *F.G.*
Director, Bedding Division

CWS:FG

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A change in the office of Industrial Commissioner brought with it several deputy commissioners, one of whom enjoyed participating in the ABFLO meetings, Deputy Commissioner Abraham Goodman and William E. Quinn (who followed Mr. Schmitt as Director of Bedding Division).

Freedman - The next NABULEO meeting I have a record of attending, as representative of the State of New York was held in Columbus, Ohio, May 28th to 21st 1947.


Ephraim Freedman

EF:dw

NOTE: Because of the relative unimportance of several other pieces of correspondence, reference to them was omitted.

E. F.

