



CAPITAL CITY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

May-June 2023 Issue #3-2023
Post Office Box 61162, Harrisburg, PA 17106

Web: <https://lcps-stamps.org/capital-city-philatelic-society>
Club Email: CapitalCityPhilatelic@gmail.com

Meetings – 7:00 PM the 1st and 3rd Wednesday monthly at the Lower Paxton Municipal Building, Room B, 425 Prince Street, Harrisburg, PA

Officers: President: Keith Nonemaker; Vice President: Ray Biemiller; Secretary: Eric Muir; Treasurer: Beth Nonemaker; Board Member 1: Marlin Wilson; Board Member 2: Mike Marino; Board Member 3 – George Rohrs

Presentations: Beth will on June 7 be showing a 23-minute YouTube Video entitled, The Mutinous Stamps of the Pitcairn Islands. Since the Nonemakers will be away June 21 and July 5, members are encouraged to bring items for show and tell for these meetings.

CCPS will be starting to hold auctions the second meeting of July.

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Dues Remain \$5 for 2023. Please pay Eric Muir at a meeting or mail dues to him at 306 Nebinger Street, Lewisberry, PA 17339. Dues should be paid promptly.

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We have reserved the Lower Swatara Fire Hall on **September 30, 2023**, for the CCPS's Stamp Show. Address: Lower Swatara Fire Hall, 1350 Fulling Mill Road, Middletown. Mike Marino will be contacting vendors. Show hours: 10 AM – 4 PM

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Lancaster Sunday Stamp Show 2023 Schedule: June 18, August 27, October 29, and December 22-23; 10 AM – 4PM; Location: Farm & Home Center, 1383 Arcadia Road, Lancaster, PA

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE – 2023 STAMPS



By Raymond H. Biemiller

MY FAVORITE TYPE OF POST CARD

During the 1900's, various manufactures embossed and printed in color post cards showing the current postal stamps of the countries of the world.



This is my favorite. Why? Because it is postally used!!

By Donald Hacker

POSTAL REORGANIZATION

By the mid-1960s, the Post Office Department had deep problems due to years of financial neglect and fragmented control in the areas of facilities, equipment, wages, and management efficiency. Highly subsidized rates bore little relation to costs. In October 1966, the Chicago Post Office ground to a halt under a mountain of mail. During February 1967 hearings before the House Appropriations on Treasury-Post Office, Postmaster General Lawrence O'Brien said that the Department was in a "race with catastrophe."

In April 1967, President Lyndon Johnson appointed a Commission on Postal Reorganization, chaired by AT&T's Frederick Kappel, to "determine whether the postal system as presently organized is capable of meeting the demands of our growing economy and our expanding population." In June 1968, the Commission found that it was not. The Commission recommended: *A self-supporting government corporation. Elimination of patronage, which controlled all top jobs, all Postmaster appointments, and thousands of other positions. That rates be set by a Board of Directors "after hearings by expert Rate Commissioners and subject to veto by concurrent resolution of the Congress. That labor-management impasses over contracts be referred to the President, who "would be free to establish whatever ad hoc methods he chooses to resolve the matter. The uncertainties for both parties...make for more meaningful bargaining and are, in our view, a source of strength."* These recommendations were released in June 1968 and President Nixon supported the recommendations.

On March 12, 1970, most of the recommendations were approved by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. On March 18, a work stoppage began involving 152,000 postal employees in 671 locations. The President ordered the Army to deliver the mail, and the unions asked Labor Secretary George Shultz to intervene. Postmaster General Winston Blount agreed to negotiate with the seven postal unions. All parties agreed on a reorganization plan on April 16, 1970, and the Senate and House of Representatives voted on it and on August 12, 1970, the President signed the Postal Reorganization Act. The Post Office Department was transformed into the U. S. Postal Service, an independent establishment of the U. S. Government. The new Postal Service officially began operations on July 1, 1971, when the Postmaster General ceased to be a member of the President's cabinet.

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By Donald Hacker

THE POSTAL SERVICE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

The Board includes nine Governors who are appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. The nine Governors select a Postmaster General, who becomes a member of the Board, and those ten select a Deputy Postmaster General, who also serves on the Board. The Governors are chosen to represent the public interest and cannot be representatives of special interests. The Governors alone, upon receiving a recommendation from the Postal Rate Commission, may approve, allow under protest, reject, or modify that recommendation. The entire Board determines the dates on which new rates and classification adjustments become effective. The Board directs the exercise of the powers of the Post Service, directs and controls its expenditures, reviews its practices, conducts long-range planning, and sets policies on all postal matters.

The Governor's term of office is for nine years. Each January, the Governors elect a Chairman of the Board to organize and conduct their meetings. They meet monthly, usually on the first Monday and Tuesday of the month. All meetings are open to the public. Each Governor receives \$300 per day for not more than 42 days of meetings each year and travel expenses, in addition to an annual salary of \$30,000.

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