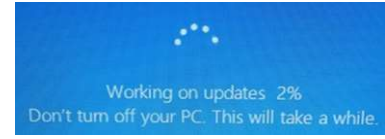


Perforations



Due to tech problems (Microsoft Update 2024-02 Cumulative Update for Windows 11 Version 23H2 for x-based Systems (KB503476)) wiping out the USB driver used by our video projector, the YOUTUBE video will be seen this month — also no pictures (the tablet camera died also).



Last month, we discussed the potential changes to the USPS, a club meal/dinner and renting transportation to the Great American Stamp Show in August.

This month, we still need to come up with a list of discussion topics for the rest of the year and further discuss the meal and transportation ideas from last month.

One of the discussions last month focused on the coming resignation of the Postmaster General Louis DeJoy, who was appointed on 2020 June 16. So given the who, what and how of our government hires/fires people:

The United States Postmaster General (PMG) is the chief executive officer of the United States Postal Service (USPS). The PMG is responsible for managing and directing the day-to-day operations of the agency.

The PMG is selected and appointed by the Board of Governors of the Postal Service, which is appointed by the president. The postmaster general then also sits on the board. **The PMG does not serve at the president's pleasure and can only be dismissed by the Board of Governors.** The appointment of the postmaster general **does not require Senate confirmation.** The governors and the postmaster general elect the deputy postmaster general.

Historically, the office of U.S. postmaster general dates back to country's founding. The first position, during the colonial-era British America, was that of Postmaster General. Benjamin Franklin was appointed by the Continental Congress as the first postmaster general in 1775; he had previously served as deputy postmaster for the Thirteen Colonies since 1753. The formal office of the United States postmaster general was established by act of government on 1789 September 22.

From 1789 to 1829, the postmaster general was the head of the Post Office Department (or simply "Post Office" when in 1829 became a member of the president's Cabinet. During that era, the postmaster general was appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the United States Senate.

After passage of the Pendleton Civil Service Reform Act in 1883 and prior to the passage of the Hatch Act of 1939, the postmaster general was in charge of the governing party's patronage and was a powerful position which held much influence within the party, as exemplified by James Farley's tenure from 1933 to 1940 under Franklin D. Roosevelt (Farley resigned because he did not believe FDR should run for a third term).

After the spoils system was reformed, the position remained a Cabinet post, and it was often given to a new president's campaign manager or other key political supporters, including Arthur Summerfield, W. Marvin Watson, and Larry O'Brien, each of whom played important roles organizing the campaigns of presidents Dwight Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson, respectively, and was considered something of a sinecure. Poet and literary scholar Charles Olson, who served as a Democratic National Committee official during the 1944 U.S. presidential election, declined the position in January 1945.

In 1971, the Post Office Department was re-organized into the United States Postal Service, an independent agency of the executive branch, and the postmaster general was no longer a member of the Cabinet nor in line of presidential succession and

Next Stamp Show						
April 25						
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				
-						

Next Meeting						
March 25						
Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa	Su
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

- 1) Topics for 2025 Part II
- 2) YOUTUBE Video

April 05
PARFOREX 63
Flossmorr Community House
847 Hutchison Road
Flossmorr IL

Next Meeting:
2:00-PM on Tuesday, 25 March 2025
Grayslake Historical Society — Any Changes will be posted on: lcpshome.org



Tom Willer - President
Officers:
Bill Schultz – Vice President
Dave Sadler – Secretary/Webmaster
Gary Olson – Treasurer

as such, is now appointed by the Board of Governors of the United States Postal Service, not appointed by the president with the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate.

Excerpts from the 25 February, the USPS announced that Louis DeJoy, America's 75th Postmaster General, has notified the Postal Service Board of Governors that it is time for them to begin the process of identifying his successor. The Governors of the Postal Service, working with key stakeholders, will now begin the process of identifying an appropriate candidate to serve as the next Postmaster General and Chief Executive Officer of the United States Postal Service.

"Louis DeJoy has steadfastly served the nation and the Postal Service over the past five years," said Amber McReynolds, chairwoman of the Board of Governors. "The Governors greatly appreciate his enduring leadership and his tireless efforts to modernize the Postal Service and reverse decades of neglect." She added that "Louis is a fighter, and he has fought hard for the women and men of the Postal Service and to ensure that the American people have reliable and affordable service for years to come." ...

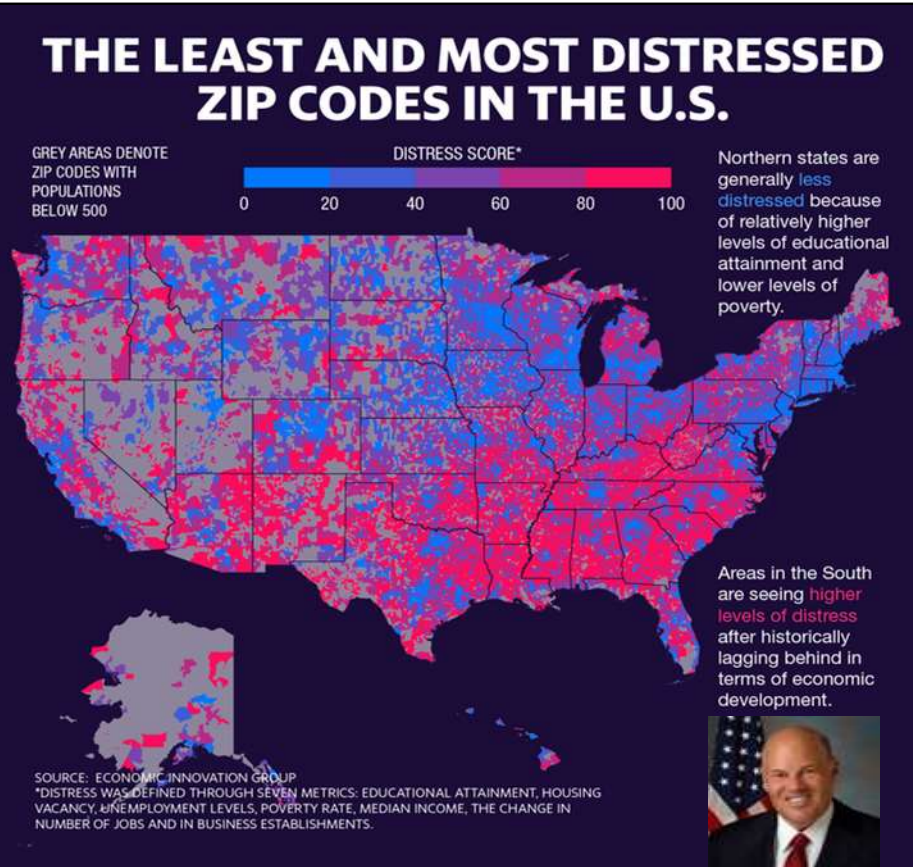
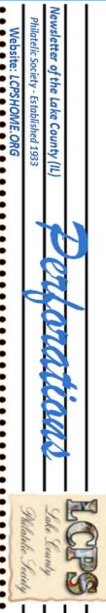
"The Postal Service has ironclad plans to reduce costs by over \$4 billion annually, raise revenue by over \$5 billion and adjust its operating network to integrate the delivery of all mail and package categories, achieving service standards that make modern-day sense and compete in the marketplace," DeJoy added. "We are well on our way with these necessary changes, and I have been developing a leadership team whose careers reach further into the future than the one we have today. It is important to me that we timely and methodically bring forth a new postmaster general who understands our mission and can successfully lead our spirited organization. I will be flexible in helping with this transition, and I am confident that with a period of dedicated focus preparing for this change, the Postal Service will be well positioned for future success under the new leadership."

DeJoy continued, "I am extremely proud of the 640,000 men and women of the United States Postal Service who live, work and serve in every American community. Despite being victimized by a legislative and regulatory business model that produced almost two decades of devastation to their organization and workplaces, they have persevered and embraced the changes we are making in order to better serve their fellow citizens. It has been one of the pleasures of my life and a crowning achievement of my career to have been associated with them and their mission of public service. I look forward to working with them during my remaining time here."

Within a year, DeJoy, his team, and the Board of Governors developed a 10-year plan to put the organization on a path toward financial sustainability and operational high performance. The Delivering for America plan gave the organization well-defined strategies to establish a best-in-class operational model to drive network efficiency and capability; business model changes to address unsustainable legislative and regulatory mandates; product and pricing strategies to grow revenue; and investment in people, facilities, vehicles and technology to create more effective and modern workplaces.

While only four years into the implementation of the 10-year Delivering for America plan, the strategic path is well defined, and the strategies have been tested and proven effective, and the results to date are impressive. Importantly, the Postal Service successfully undertook the most complicated of ventures — a top-to-bottom organizational transformation — and done so quickly and on an unprecedented scale, while also delivering mail and packages at least six days per week to more than 168 million delivery addresses each day.

Under DeJoy's tenure, this disruptive transformation changed practically every process, function and operation of the Postal Service for the better. DeJoy acknowledged that the essential need for change, given the critically distressed financial and operational conditions of the Postal Service, caused service issues for the American people that he wished could have been avoided, but also recognized that the transformation was vitally necessary for the Postal Service to not only survive, but also thrive. This effort created a new management structure; installed much of a new processing, logistics and delivery network design; invested more than \$18 billion to modernize infrastructure; created new products and more rational pricing; and enabled the organization to compete more effectively and to operate at a long-term lower cost. During this massive transformation and modernization effort, the Postal Service distributed COVID test kits, delivered the nation's election mail, met the annual holiday shipping needs of the public, and served the American public every day. These efforts resulted in \$1 billion in controllable income and \$140 million in generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) income, rather than losses, during the first quarter of fiscal year 2025.



DeJoy's Postal Legacy – From: YAHOO FINANCE



13 March



14 March (Pane of 20 and Coil of 100 Formats)



27 March

New Issues for March

Only \$92.80 if bought at a post office window ...