

## Postal Systems In The Pre Modern Islamic World (Cambridge Studies In Islamic Civilization)

Investigating the essential role that the postal system plays in American democracy and how the corporate sector has attempted to destroy it. "With First Class: The U.S. Postal Service, Democracy, and the Corporate Threat, Christopher Shaw makes a brilliant case for polishing the USPS up and letting it shine in the 21st century."—John Nichols, national affairs correspondent for The Nation and author of Coronavirus Criminals and Pandemic Profiteers: Accountability for Those Who Caused the Crisis The fight over the future of the U.S. Postal Service is on. For years, corporate interests and political ideologues have pushed to remake the USPS, turning it from a public institution into a private business—and now, with mail-in voting playing a key role in local, state, and federal elections, the attacks have escalated. Leadership at the USPS has been handed over to special interests whose plan for the future includes higher postage costs, slower delivery times, and fewer post offices, policies that will inevitably weaken this invaluable public service and source of employment. Despite the general shift to digital communication, the vast majority of the American people—and small businesses—still rely heavily on the U.S. postal system, and many are rallying to defend it. First Class brings readers to the front lines of the struggle, explaining the various forces at work for and against a strong postal system, and presenting reasonable ideas for strengthening and expanding its capacity, services, and workforce. Emphasizing the essential role the USPS has played ever since Benjamin Franklin served as our first Postmaster General, author Christopher Shaw warns of the consequences for the country—and for our democracy—if we don't win this fight. Praise for First Class: Piece by piece, an essential national infrastructure is being dismantled without our consent. Shaw makes an eloquent case for why the post office is worth saving and why, for the sake of American democracy, it must be saved."—Steve Hutkins, founder/editor of Save the Post Office and Professor of English at New York University "The USPS is essential for a democratic American society; thank goodness we have this new book from Christopher W. Shaw explaining why."—Danny Caine, author of Save the USPS and owner of the Raven Book Store, Lawrence, KS "Shaw's excellent analysis of the Postal Service and its vital role in American Democracy couldn't be more timely. ... First Class should serve as a clarion call for Americans to halt the dismantling and to, instead, preserve and enhance the institution that can bind the nation together."—Ruth Y. Goldway, Retired Chair and Commissioner, U.S. Postal Regulatory Commission, responsible for the Forever Stamps "In a time of community fracture and corporate predation, Shaw argues, a first-class post office of the future can bring communities together and offer exploitation-free banking and other services."—Robert Weissman, president of Public Citizen

Salaries in the Postal Service. Hearings Before the Committee...H Res. 4715, H. Res. 4501, and Others....1944. (78-2).

Solutions to the Crisis Facing the U.S. Postal Service

Capital Investment Program of the United States Postal Service, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Postal Facilities, Mail, and Labor Managementof ..., 9322, April 30, May 30, May 7, June 26, July 5, 1974

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, Ninety-seventh Congress, First Session, May 12, 1981

The Financial State of the U.S. Postal Service

ZIP CODE SYSTEM IN THE U.S. POSTAL SERVICE.

19th Century US Postal History (with faults)

Labor and Politics in the U.S. Postal Service grew out of concern for the way a large public organization does its work. It reflects my effort to link experience working as a letter carrier and mail collector with subsequent years of study in the field of organizational sociology. The final product is an academic book that certainly reveals great distance from experience in the postal workplace, but I must confess that the book still presents more a view from the bottom than a view from the top of the post office. I hope this view proves beneficial. It turns out that studying the post office has become an ongoing project that has outlived several jobs, relationships, and hairlines. What originated as a historical study of the 1970 reorganization became an analysis of the causes and consequences of an ongoing process of re structuring and technological change in the post office. Fortunately for me, similar restructurings have recently occurred in organizations and industries across the nation and around the world. The competitive pressures, new technologies, and political and class-based conflicts dis cussed in this book are perhaps more relevant today than they were in the late 1970s when I began research on the post office.

Continuity of Management -- U.S. Postal Service, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Investigations ..., 93-2, July 30, 31, and August 1, 1974

The Postal System, Public Policy, and American Political Culture, 1823-1836

Hearing Before the Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, of the One Hundred Twelfth Congress, First Session, May 17, 2011

E-commerce Activities of the U.S. Postal Service

Preserving a Strong United States Postal Service

Its Importance and Practicability

Oversight of the U.S. Postal Service

Considers H.R. 5180 and related bills, to encourage use of Zip code by volume mailers through postage rate discounts. Also examines pre-sort and addressing requirements for bulk rate mailers, and estimated reduction in delivery costs to Post Office.

Workforce Issues : Hearings Before the Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Eighth

Congress, Second Session, February 4 and 24, 2004  
Hearings, Ninety-third Congress, First Session  
The U.S. Postal Service in Crisis  
Addressing the U.S. Postal Service's Financial Crisis

How the Post Office Created America

Contracting and Procurement Policies of the United States Postal Service, Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Postal Facilities, Mail, and Labor Management ..., 93-2, August 12, 13, October 7, 8, 9, and 10, 1974

A personal and non-technical experience in collecting U.S. Postal History of the 19th Century. The book is filled with photographs of typical postal history covers from the period and explanations of the various types of mail in existence in the 1800s. I have included a brief listing of the postal fees and rates used from 1801 - 1900.

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on the Postal Service of the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourth Congress, First Session, February 23; March 2 and 8; May 23; and June 7, 14, and 28, 1995

Hearing Before the Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, United States Senate of the One Hundred Eleventh Congress, First Session, August 6, 2009

Joint Hearing to Review Violence in the U.S. Postal Service

Hearings Before the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, House of Representatives, Seventy-eighth Congress, Second Session, on Bills to Revise and Increase Salaries and Other Compensation of Employees in the Postal Service--H.R. 4715, H.R. 4501, and Others. November 21, 22, 24, and 27, 1944

Labor and Politics in the U.S. Postal Service

Managing the Mails

Hearings Before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress, Second Session, February 7, 21, 27, 28, March 1, 7, 1990

**A masterful history of a long underappreciated institution, How the Post Office Created America examines the surprising role of the postal service in our nation's political, social, economic, and physical development. The founders established the post office before they had even signed the Declaration of Independence, and for a very long time, it was the U.S. government's largest and most important endeavor—indeed, it was the government for most citizens. This was no conventional mail network but the central nervous system of the new body politic, designed to bind thirteen quarrelsome colonies into the United States by delivering news about public affairs to every citizen—a radical idea that appalled Europe's great powers. America's uniquely democratic post**

powerfully shaped its lively, argumentative culture of uncensored ideas and opinions and made it the world's information and communications superpower with astonishing speed. Winifred Gallagher presents the history of the post office as America's own story, told from a fresh perspective over more than two centuries. The mandate to deliver the mail—then “the media”—imposed the federal footprint on vast, often contested parts of the continent and transformed a wilderness into a social landscape of post roads and villages centered on post offices. The post was the catalyst of the nation's transportation grid, from the stagecoach lines to the airlines, and the lifeline of the great migration from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It enabled America to shift from an agrarian to an industrial economy and to develop the publishing industry, the consumer culture, and the political party system. Still one of the country's two major civilian employers, the post was the first to hire women, African Americans, and other minorities for positions in public life. Starved by two world wars and the Great Depression, confronted with the country's increasingly anti-institutional mind-set, and struggling with its doubled mail volume, the post stumbled badly in the turbulent 1960s. Distracted by the ensuing modernization of its traditional services, however, it failed to transition from paper mail to email, which prescient observers saw as its logical next step. Now the post office is at a crossroads. Before deciding its future, Americans should understand what this grand yet overlooked institution has accomplished since 1775 and consider what it should and could contribute in the twenty-first century. Gallagher argues that now, more than ever before, the imperiled post office deserves this effort, because just as the founders anticipated, it created forward-looking, communication-oriented, idea-driven America.

#### **Postal Systems in the Pre-Modern Islamic World**

**Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service of the Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Third Congress, First Session, March 18, 1993**

#### **Post Office Reform**

**Preserving Access and Affordability : Hearing Before the Committee on Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Eighth Congress, First Session, November 5, 2003**

**Joint Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Census, Statistics, and Postal Personnel and the Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, One Hundred Third Congress, First Session, August 5; October 14 and 19, 1993**

**Hearing Before the Federal Financial Management, Government Information, Federal Services, and International Security Subcommittee of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, United States Senate of the One Hundred Eleventh Congress, Second Session, December 2, 2010**

#### **U.S. Postal Service Plan for Nine-digit Zip Code**

Postal Systems in the Pre-Modern Islamic World Cambridge University Press

#### **Salaries in the Postal Service**

Oversight Hearings on Postal Service, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Postal Service ..., 93-1, March 20, 26, April 4, 11, 13, May 2, 11, July 13, 1973

Status of U.S. Postal Service in the Western Region

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, Postal Service, and the District of Columbia of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives, One Hundred Eleventh Congress, First Session, March 25, 2009

Hearing Before the Subcommittee Postal Personnel and Modernization of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress, First Session, April 12, 1989

Status of U.S. Postal Service in the Western Region, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Postal Facilities, Mail, and Labor Management ..., 93-1, August 7, 8, 10, 14, and 30, 1973

Hearing Before the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, United States Senate, One Hundred Thirteenth Congress, First Session, February 13, 2013

Adam Silverstein's book offers a fascinating account of the official methods of communication employed in the Near East from pre-Islamic times through the Mamluk period. Postal systems were set up by rulers in order to maintain control over vast tracts of land. These systems, invented centuries before steam-engines or cars, enabled the swift circulation of different commodities - from letters, people and horses to exotic fruits and ice. As the correspondence transported often included confidential reports from a ruler's provinces, such postal systems doubled as espionage-networks through which news reached the central authorities quickly enough to allow a timely reaction to events. The book sheds light not only on the role of communications technology in Islamic history, but also on how nomadic culture contributed to empire-building in the Near East. This is a long-awaited contribution to the history of pre-modern communications systems in the Near Eastern world.

The Private Express Statutes, Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Postal Service ..., 93-1, October 2, 3, 11, 25, 31, and December 11, 1973  
The Postal Service Act of 1979

Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, One Hundredth Congress, First Session, October 22, 1987

Report of the Commission on Postal Service

The Report of the Presidential Commission on the U.S. Postal Service

The U.S. Postal Service, Democracy, and the Corporate Threat

Joint Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Postal Operations and Services and the Subcommittee on Postal Personnel and Modernization of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, House of Representatives, Ninety-sixth Congress, First Session, on H.R. 79 ...

***"POSTS: one of the most effective instruments of civilization, to be ranked with the art of printing and the mariner's compass." So wrote political theorist Francis Lieber in 1832. Twentieth-century Americans may find such an assertion more than a little odd. Yet Lieber had***

***not sought to be provocative. Rather, he was merely repeating a nineteenth-century truism. Unhindered by the characteristic spatial and temporal biases' of our postelectronic age, Lieber reminds us of the enormous significance of the postal system--the principal pre-electronic long-distance communications technology--in the making of American civilization. This study considers a critical period (1823-36) in the history of this unaccountably neglected institution. Informed by the literature on print culture (Harold Innis, Elizabeth Eisenstein, Walter Ong); republicanism (John Murrin, Drew McCoy, Robert Wiebe); bureaucracy (Max Weber, Alfred Chandler); and state-building (Dietrich Rueschemeyer, Peter B. Evans, and Theda Skocpol); it (1) locates the postal system within its cultural, political, economic, and social context; (2) describes how, during the administration of Andrew Jackson, it became a major arena of social conflict; and (3) speculates on its role as an agent of change. The first chapter considers American postal policy from an international comparative perspective, stressing how its republican rationale distinguished it from that of Great Britain and France. The second chapter focuses on the postal system itself, describing its administration (national and local) under Postmaster General John McLean (1823-29). The remaining chapters describe the public controversies that raged between 1828 and 1836. These involved: (1) Sabbatarian opposition to the transportation and distribution of the mails on the Sabbath; (2) political, and especially sectional, opposition to Andrew Jackson, spurred by the gradual institutionalization of patronage-based mass parties and the unprecedented 1834-35 Congressional investigation of postal management; and (3) anti-abolitionist opposition to the American Antislavery Society's 1835 postal campaign. During this period, the postal system became the catalyst for vigorous and sustained public debate on three perennial issues in American political culture--the relationship of church and state; political corruption; and the freedom of the press. By understanding how nineteenth-century Americans grappled with these issues, we can gain perspective on their continuing relevance today.***

***General Oversight of the U.S. Postal Service***

***Finding Solutions to the Challenges Facing the U.S. Postal Service***

***First Class***

***Nine-digit Zip Code System***

***Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1999:  
Independent agencies, Federal Election Commission  
Status and Performance of the United States Postal Service, Hearings Before the  
Subcommittee on Postal Service ..., 92-2, April 12, 14, 17, 18, 24, 25; May 1, 2, 15, 23; June 12,  
14, 19, 20, 22, 26, 28; July 25; August 4, 1972  
A History***