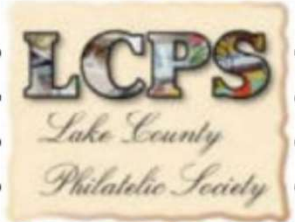


Perforations



Last month, **Tom Willer** introduced us to **"BULLSEYE – SOCKEDON-THE-NOSE (SOTN) CANCELS"** and how this idea can lead into many new areas of collecting cancelled covers or squares.

This month, we'll be introduced to **"Canadian Pioneer Airmail"** - **Chuck Skittino**.



Local Stamp Shows



September 16-18
MILCOPEX
Brookfield Convention Center
325 South Moorland Rd
Brookfield WI

September 24
SUPEX 2022
American Legion Hall
900 S. La Grange Rd
La Grange IL

October 01
Quad City Stamp Club Stamp Fair
• Faith Lutheran Church Moline
1611 41st Street
Moline IL



November 18-20
CHICAGOPEX
Westin Chicago Northwest
400 Park Blvd
Itasca IL

Treasures Report — \$2,950.30

US Revenue Stamps

– The Potato Tax Stamps of 1935

Given the times we live in, lets look back four-score and seven years ago when our government decided to help ...

The Potato Control Law (1929) was based upon an economic policy enacted by U.S. President Herbert Hoover's Federal Emergency Relief Administration at the beginning of the Great Depression. The policy became a formal act in 1935, and its legislative sponsors were from the state of North Carolina. Hoover's presidential successor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, signed the Act into law on 1935 August 24.

The law was enforced by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (AAA) to protect about 30,000 farmers who made their main living growing potatoes,

Next Meeting:

7-PM Tuesday – 23 August

Grayslake Library and ZOOM

Any Changes will be posted on: lcpshome.org



Officers:
Dave Schenkel/Tom Willer – Copresidents
Ron Bruner – Vice President
Dave Sadler – Secretary
Ed Pieklo – Treasurer

and who feared that the potato market would be glutted by other farmers whose land had been legislatively idled by other AAA controls.

The law was to restricted the export of potatoes and mandated that they be used instead to provide direct relief to those in need. Because of the federal government's direct involvement in the economic affairs of American potato growers, this law was widely regarded as one of the most radical and controversial pieces of legislation enacted during the New Deal. The United States Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional in 1936.

The Potato Control legislation prevented individuals and companies from buying or offering to buy potatoes which were not packed in closed containers approved by the Secretary of Agriculture and bearing official government stamps. Penalties included a \$1,000 fine on the first offense, and a year in jail and an additional \$1,000 fine for a second offense. Farmers and brokers would not be issued the official stamps unless they paid a tax of \$0.45 per bushel, or if they received tax-exemption stamps from the Secretary of Agriculture.

The law sparked considerable protest, as evident in the following 1935 declaration signed by citizens of West Amwell Township, New Jersey: *That we protest against and declare that we will not be bound by the 'Potato Control Law,' an unconstitutional measure recently enacted by the United States Congress. We shall produce on our own land such potatoes as we may wish to produce and will dispose of them in such manner as we may deem proper* — shades of Boston 1773.

Something good was Included in the 1935 Potato Control Act was a provision that created the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, a forerunner to The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), which provides commodity food items like potatoes to soup kitchens, homeless shelters, and similar organizations that serve meals to the homeless and other individuals in need.



The act gave us 13 different Back-of-Book stamps that were (almost) issued to show that farmers that exceeded their federally established quotas were required to pay potato tax on the excess volume with the tax paid stamps. The tax amounted to 3/4 C. per pound of potatoes.

New stamps for August:



Buzz Lightyear



Pony Cars



National Marine Sanctuaries

These stamps were available and valid for such a short two month period and were never actually put into use. However, many stamp collectors and dealers bought mint condition sets of them, and even today, these stamps are quite affordable.