vol/160


Publication 16 ( $3-72$ )
Price $\$ 2.50$ (paper cover)

Stock Number 4804-0489

Library of Congress Card No. 61-37568

## Suggested citation

Internal Revenue Service
Statistics of Income-1968, Corporation Income Tax Returns
U.S. Government Printing Office, Washingon, D.C. 1972

Statistics of Income publications are for sale
by the Superintendent of Documenis,
U.S. Government Printing Office,

Washington, D.C. 20402

Other publications for sale
Business Income Tax Returns for 1969, Preliminary ( 35 pp.)
Business Income Tax Returns for 1968 (326 pp.)
Corporation Income Tax Returns for 1969, Preliminary (35 pp., 35 ()
Individual Income Tax Returns for 1969 (426 pp., \$3.75)
ZIP Code Area Data, Individual Income Tax Reiturns, 1966 ( 96 pp., \$1.00)
Farmers' Cooperative Income Tax Returns for 1963 (58 pp., 40 ()
Fiduciary, Gift, and Estate Tax Returns, 1965 (114 pp., \$1.25)
Personal Wealth Estimated from Estate Tax Returns, 1962 (103 pp., 65 ()
Foreign Income and Taxes reported on Corporation Income Tax Returns
for 1962 (263 pp., \$2.00)

## Publications in preparation

Corporation Income Tax Returns for 1969
Individual Income Tax Returns for 1970, Preliminary
Business Income Tax Returns for 1969
Estate Tax Returns filed during 1970
ZIP Code Area Data, Individual Income Tax Returns for 1969
Foreign Income and Taxes reported on Corporation
Income Tax Returns for 1964, 1965, and 1966


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This report was prepared in the Income, Finance, and Wealth Branch by the Corporation Statistics Staff under the direction of Mrs. Barbara R. Thompson.
The procedures for sampling, processing and reviewing the data were developed by other branches of the Statistics Division. The returns were sampled at the Service Centers at Andover, Massachusetts Austin, Texas; Chamblee, Georgia; Covington, Kentucky Kansas City, Missouri; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Ogden, Utah
The Data Center at Detroit, Michigan performed the statistical abstracting of the data and designed and conducted the computer processing.

Treasury Department Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D.C., January 21, 1972.

Dear Mr. Secretary:
As required by section 6108 of the Internal Revenue Code, we have prepared and are now sending you the most recent in the series of Statistics of Income reports: Statistics of Income-1968, Corporation Income Tax Returns. This report presents statistics for the income tax surcharge inposed by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 which affected most corporations for the first time during 1968. It also presents the regular benchmark statistics that provide information about corporate assets and liabilities, receipts, deductions, income tax liability, tax credits, and distributions to stockholders. Principal classifications of the data are industry, size of total assets, size of business receipts, and size of tax after credits.


Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Hon. John B. Connally, Secretary of the Treasury.
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## Returns, Businesses, and Time Period Covered

The statistics presented in this report were derived from a stratified sample ${ }^{1}$ of the nearly 1.6 million corporation income tax returns filed for accounting periods ended July 1968 through June 1969. Almost 1,542,000 returns were filed by active corporations, including over 217,000 returns filed by Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through their shareholders. These active corporation returns were the basis of all financial statistics presented in this report. Excluded from the statistics, however, were the following types of data:
(1) Financial data from the returns of inactive corporations, defined as those showing no income or deductions, and of the few proprietorships and partnerships electing to be taxed as corporations under Code section 1361.
(2) Financial data reported by foreign corporations about income not effectively connected with a trade or business within the United States.
(3) Data from returns filed by farmers' cooperatives exempt from tax under Code section 521, although taxable on their undistributed earnings.
(4) Data from returns filed by non-profit organizations (educational, charitable and similar organizations) exempt from tax under Code section 501, except for certain business income unrelated to their tax-exempt status.

All domestic corporations and foreign corporations with income from United States sources in existence at any time during the year, unless expressly exempt, were required to file a return regardless of the size of their income. The Internal Revenue Code recognizes as corporations subject to tax many types of organizations such as joint-stock companies, insurance companies, and unincorporated associations including business trusts, savings and loan associations, certain partnerships, mutual savings banks, and cooperative banks. Though not all were legally organized as corporations, they possessed characteristics typical of the corporate form such as continuity of life, centralization of management apart from ownership, limited liability of owners, and transferability of the shares of capital ownership; and consequently, they were required to file income tax returns.

## Number of Returns vs. Number of Corporations

Since returns, rather than individual corporations, are the basic units used in this report, frequencies of returns may not

[^0]be the same as the number of legal corporate entities. There are two primary factors accounting for this disparity.

First, the Internal Revenue Code permitted a parent corporation to file a single consolidated return for an affiliated group of corporations, reporting the combined financial data for the group. An affiliated group of corporations is comprised of one or more chains of includable corporations connected through stock ownership with a common parent. Although the number of affiliated groups using the privilege of filing consolidated returns increased with the 1964 repeal of the 2 percent additional tax on consolidated filings, consolidated returns accounted for less than 1 percent of the total number of active corporation returns. For 1968, approximately 14,000 parent corporations filed consolidated returns which included data from 63,000 subsidiary corporations. For most corporations the tax reporting unit was the legal entity, without regard to ownership.

The second factor involved the possiblity of the filing of two return forms for the same corporation. This situation existed because, in addition to their normal tax year return, corporations electing a change in accounting period were required to file a return for the short period between the close of the former tax year and the beginning of the new one. Also, reorganized corporations and corporations changing to or from taxation at the shareholder level were required to file separate part-year returns for both the period preceding and the period following the date of reorganization or change. It was therefore possible for either a full year and a part-year return or two part-year returns to be filed for the same corporation. There was not a duplication of financial data, however, since the returns covered different periods of time.

## Businesses Covered

In general, this report covers corporate business activities in the United States as reported on returns of domestic and certain foreign corporations. However, it includes some data on income from foreign sources, such as dividends remitted from foreign subsidiaries, because domestic corporations (corporations organized within the United States) could include such income on their returns. It also includes data on income which a domestic corporation operating abroad through a branch might earn from that branch. For foreign corporations organized abroad but engaged in trade or business in the United States however, only the income that was considered "effectively connected" with the conduct of the trade or business in the United States was included in these statistics. Other foreign corporations, organized abroad and not engaged in trade or business in the United States, were liable
for tax, however, on investment income from United States sources; but tax and related information for these corporations were not included in this report.

## Time Period Covered

Corporation statistics are based not only on returns with accounting periods coinciding with the calendar year, but also on returns with the eleven noncalendar year accounting periods ended July of one year through June of the following year. By defining the income year in this way, noncalendar year accounting periods are considered to be centered at the calendar year.

Chart 1 shows the 12 accounting periods covered by the 1968 statistics. As shown in that chart, a span of 23 months existed between the first-included accounting period beginning in August 1967, and the last-included period ending in June 1969. Income may have been received or expenses incurred in any or all of the months, August 1967 through June 1969. End-of-year balance sheet amounts such as for total assets and inventories, on the other hand, represented not only the position of many corporations in December 1968, but of some companies as early as July 1968, and of other companies as much as 11 months later, in June 1969. (Table A shows net
income and total assets reported on returns for each accounting period ended July 1968 through June 1969.)

As required by law, corporations filed returns for the accounting period customarily used by the corporation in keeping its books. Although less than half of the returns were filed for calendar year periods, the fact that 80 percent of total assets and nearly 72 percent of net income (less deficit) was reported on these returns indicated that the larger corporations generally filed on a calendar year basis. See table A.

About 6 percent of the $1,541,670$ returns filed for active corporations were for accounting periods of less than 12 months. In addition to returns filed for part years by continuing corporations, part-year returns were required to be filed for new corporations in existence less than 12 months, for merging corporations and for liquidating corporations.

Changes in law occurring during the accounting periods covered by this report are reflected in the statistics to a varying degree. For some corporations the change may have been fully applicable, for others only partially applicable, and for still others not applicable at all, depending on the accounting periods used and the effective date of the change in law.

More current financial information, on a different basis and for manufacturing corporations only, is estimated quart-

## Chart 1

## Number of returns and net income, by accounting periods ${ }^{\mathbf{1} /}$




JFMAMJJASONDJFMAMJJASONDJFMAMJJASOND
Calendar Year

Table A. -ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS: NUMBER OF RETURNS, NET INCOME, AND TOTAL ASSETS, BY ACCOUNTING PERIOD, 1968
[Money amounts in millions of dollars]

| Accounting period ended ${ }^{1}$ | Number of returns | Net income (less dericit) | Total assets |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Total. | 1,541,670 | 85,962 | 2,215,625 |
| December 1968...................................... | 682,112 | 61,646 | 1,773,020 |
| Noncalendar year, total. | 859,525 | 24,316 | 442,605 |
| July 1968......................................... | 59,238 | 1,624 | 31,932 |
| August 1968...................... . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 62,906 | 1,408 | 25,895 |
| September 1968. | 130,711 | 3,546 | 64,992 |
| October 1968. | 69,964 | 2,949 | 56,099 |
| November 1968. | 42,528 | 1,967 | 33,322 |
| January 1969..................................... | 52,857 | 2,708 | 43,44,3 |
| February 1969..................................... . | 55,028 | 1,147 | 20,536 |
| March 1969. | 120,120 | 2,739 | 43,511 |
| April 1969. | 65,122 | 1,404 | 28,623 |
| May 1969......................................... | 60,931 | 1,108 | 21,972 |
| June 1969.......................................... | 150,120 | 3,716 | 72,280 |

NOTE: Number of returns may not add to totals because of rounding.

Table b. -Corporation returns: number of returns, net income or deficit INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, INCOME TAX, AND TAX CREDITS, 1967 AND 1968

| Item | 1967 | 1968 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase or } \\ & \text { decrease (-) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Number or amount | Percent |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Number of returns, total................ | 1,609,900 | 1,614,678 | 4,778 | 0.3 |
| Active corporations, total........... | 1,534,360 | 1,541,670 | 7,310 | 0.5 |
| With net incorre..................... | 988,906 | 999,328 | 10,422 | 1.1 |
| Without net income. | 545,454 | 542,342 | -3,112 | -0.6 |
| Inactive corporations................ | 75,540 | 73,008 | -2,532 | -3.4 |
| Number of returns with income tax berore credits................................. | 755,933 | 751,774 | -, 159 | -0.6 |
|  | ( $\mathbf{H}_{1} / 1$ son dollors) |  |  |  |
| Net income (less dericit)............... | 78,182 | 85,962 | 7,780 | 10.0 |
| Net income. | 86,654 | 95,102 | 8,448 | 9.7 |
| Deficit. | 8,472 | 9,140 | 668 | 7.9 |
| Income subject to tax................... | 74,801 | 81,410 | 6,609 | 8.8 |
| Income tax, total. | 33,301 | 39,694 | 6,393 | 19.2 |
| Surcharge.............................. | ${ }^{1} 128$ | 3,429 | (1) | (1) |
| Foreign tax credit....................... | 3,160 | 3,664 | 504 | 15.9 |
| Investment credit........................ | 2,075 | 2,384 | 309 | 14.9 |
| Tax after investment credit............. | 31,226 | 37,310 | 6,084 | 19.5 |
| Tax arter foreign tax and investment credits. | 28,066 | 33,646 | 5,580 | 19.9 |

${ }^{1}$ Since the tax surcharge was only applicable to corporations with accounting periods ended after December 31, 1967, amount and percent of increase were not computed.
erly by the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission and published in the Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations.

## Summary of Corporate Activity

Tables B and C present two-year comparisons of selected receipt, deduction, profit and tax items. Table D presents a similar comparison for number of returns, total assets, total receipts, and net income, with a classification by size of total assets-and shows, among other changes, an eight percent increase in the number of large corporations (assets of $\$ 100$ million or more). Table E presents summary statistics about investment credit since its inception in 1962. Chart 2 shows a five-year picture ( $1964-1968$ ) of net income before tax and income tax after credits.

Table C.-ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS: RECEIPTS, DEDUCTIONS, AND NET INCOME, 1967 AND 1968

| Iters | 1967 | 1968 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ( $\mathbf{M}_{1} / \mathrm{l}$ ion dollars) |  |
| Total receipts..................................................... | 1,374,599 | 1,507,786 |
| Busiress receipts................................................ | 1,285,000 | 1,403,500 |
| Other receipts.................................................. | 89,599 | 104,286 |
| Total deductions.................................................. | 1,295,348 | 1,420,309 |
| Cost of sales and operations................................. | 908,598 | 989,550 |
| Other deductions... | 386,750 | 430,759 |
| Net income (less deficit) before tax.......................... | 78,182 | 85,962 |
| Net income (less deficit) less tax after investment credit.. | 46,956 | 48,652 |

Table 0. - ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS: NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL ASSETS, TOTAL RECEIPTS, AND NET INCOME, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, 1967 AND 1968 [Money amounts in millions of dollars]

| Year and size or total assets | Number of returns | Total assets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { receipts } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net income } \\ & \text { (less } \\ & \text { deficit) } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total............ ${ }^{1967}$ | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|  | 1,534,360 | 2,010,443 | 1,374,599 | 78,182 |
| Zero as | 46,303 | - | 11,918 | 257 |
| \$ | 599,974 | 11,842 | 35,223 | 189 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 260,181 | 18,815 | 39,841 | 893 |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000. | 302,373 | 48,226 | 93,142 | 2,568 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000. | 151,626 | 53,214 | 98,333 | 2,722 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 | 81,440 | 56,359 | 100,742 | 2,749 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000. | 65,999 | 135,538 | 184,887 | 6,757 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$ $\$ 10,000,000$. | 11,329 | 80,261 | 60,533 | 2,881 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000. | 8,155 | 125,997 | 73,107 | 3,780 |
| \$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000. | 3,159 | 109,598 | 58,438 | 3,462 |
| \$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000. | 1,664 | 115,830 | 58,487 | 3,762 |
| \$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000. | 1,199 | 184,450 | 98,575 | 6,784 |
| \$250,000,000 or more............. | 958 | 1,070,314 | 461,371 | 41,378 |
| 1968 |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 1,541,670 | 2,215,625 | 1,507,786 | 85,962 |
| Zero assets. | 44,265 | - | 19,587 | 686 |
| \$1 under \$50,000. | 591,394 | 11,693 | 35,628 | 74 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. | 254,517 | 18,339 | 39,448 | 862 |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000. | 310,238 | 49,570 | 94,623 | 2,616 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000. | 155,647 | 54,528 | 101,100 | 2,923 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 87,050 | 60,245 | 109,065 | 3,336 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000. | 71,904 | 146,176 | 202,510 | 7,349 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000. | 9,898 | 69,42? | 59,153 | 2,719 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000 | 9,125 | 141,238 | 81,692 | 4,319 |
| \$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000. | 3,472 | 120,613 | 60,698 | 3,606 |
| \$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000.. | 1,839 | 127,956 | 62,739 | 3,809 |
| \$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000. | 1,280 | 197,467 | 108,283 | 7,317 |
| \$250,000,000 or more. | 1,041 | 1,218,373 | 533,262 | 46,345 |

NOTE: Number of returns may not add to totals because of rounding

## Changes in Law

## Income Tax Surcharge

## General Effect

The Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, approved June 28, 1968, imposed a surcharge on the income tax of all taxpayers. The surcharge applicable to corporations was imposed at an annual rate of 10 percent, effective January 1,1968 , and continuing through June 30,1969 . For corporations with accounting periods beginning before the effective date (for this report, accounting periods ended July 1968 through November 1968), the surcharge was computed on a pro rata basis according to the number of days in the accounting period after December 31, 1967.

The income tax surcharge was based on tax before foreign tax and investment credits and before the addition of tax from recomputing prior year investment credit. Although the surcharge was imposed on income tax computed at the alter-

native tax rates, it was not used in the determination of whether alternative tax (when the tax computed at the alternative rate was less than the tax computed at the regular rates), or the regular tas was more adrantageous. In the case of controlled groups of corporations clecting to take multiple $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemptions, where each member corporation had to pay an additional tax equal to 6 percent of
its exemption, the additional tax was part of the tax upon which the 10 percent tax surcharge was computed.

## Effect on Income Subject to Tax and Other Data

Three of the four statutory special deductions from net income allowed in the determination of income subject to tax
were computed using percentages based on the normal tax and surtax rates. The required consideration of the surcharge in the computation of the percentages to be used affected the following special deductions:
(1) The part of the dividends received deduction based on amounts received on certain preferred stock of public utilities;
(2) The deduction for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities;
(3) The deduction allowed Western Hemisphere Trade Corporations.
The surcharge had the effect of increasing the first deduction but of decreasing the second two since they were computed using percentages based on the combined normal tax and surtax rates, and in addition, on the surcharge rate.
In a similar manner, the increase in the combined United States tax rates including the surcharge also affected the amount of dividend income from elective minimum distributions made by Controlled Foreign Corporations, the computation of which was tied to the relationship between United States and foreign tax rates. The increase in the domestic tax rates caused a corresponding increase in the required minimum distribution.

## Estimated Tax Payments

A new estimated tax payment system for corporations was provided by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 in order to assure a more constant flow of revenues to the Government. Under prior law a corporation which reasonably expected its income tax after foreign tax and investment credits, overpayment credit from the prior year and other payment credits such as for tax withheld at source, to exceed $\$ 100,000$ was required to file a declaration of its estimated tax on Form 1120-ES and was generally required to make quarterly payments totaling at least 70 percent of its estimated tax. The new Code provisions, established by the 1968 Act, made some important changes. In general, they:
(1) Repealed the requirement to file a declaration of estimated tax. The filing of declarations when the criteria for payment of estimated tax were met became unnecessary because of the shift in 1967 to the collection of corporation estimated tax through the use of banks as depositories.
(2) Amended Code section 6655 to increase from 70 percent to 80 percent the percentage of estimated tax which had to be paid currently to avoid an addition to tax.
(3) Added Code section 6425, which allowed a corporation to apply for a quick refund, or adjustment, of an overpayment of estimated tax, immediately after the close of the taxable year.
(4) Amended Code section 6154 to provide for a speedup of corporate estimated tax payments.
The new provisions applied to corporations with accounting periods beginning January 1, 1968 and later (for this report, generally corporations with accounting periods ended December 1968 through June 1969).
The acceleration in payment of the estimated tax resulted from the reduction in the amount exempted from the pay-
ment of estimated tax from $\$ 100,000$ to $\$ 40$ over a ten-year period. The reduction in the exemption from estimated tax was scheduled to occur in two consecutive five-year periods -the first from 1968 through 1972 and the second from 1973 through 1977. During the first period, the exemption was reduced from $\$ 100,000$ in gradual steps to the amount of the tax on the surtax exemption which, generally, was $\$ 5,500$ (22 percent of the first $\$ 25,000$ of taxable income). This was accomplished by applying an "exclusion percentage," which ranged from 80 percent in 1968 to zero in 1972, to the difference between $\$ 100,000$ and the $\$ 5,500(\$ 94,500)$.

The phase-out of the remaining $\$ 5,500$ exemption during the second five-year period was specified to be accomplished in a similiar manner by applying an "applicable percentage" that ranges from 80 percent in 1973 to zero in 1977, to the exclusion base of $\$ 5,500$. After 1976 the law provided that all corporations with $\$ 40$ or more of estimated tax would be required to pay their tax currently.

Table F shows the allowable exemptions for corporations with estimated income tax liability of $\$ 100,000$ or more in the first transitional period and with an estimated income tax liability of $\$ 5,500$ or more in the second.

After applying the exemption, described above, the estimated tax payable was required to be paid on an installment basis with the total estimated tax liability due to be paid by the close of the taxable year. If the conditions for paying estimated tax were met within the first three months of the tax year, installment payments were, in general, due in the fourth month, and in the sixth, ninth, and 12th months of the year, respectively. However, if tax liability was only later determined to be subject to the estimated tax requirements, payments might be due to be made in the sixth, ninth, or 12th month of the year. Meeting the requirements for making estimated tax payments later in the taxable year entailed fewer installment payments, but the percentage due for each installment was proportionately increased.

Table F. - TRANSITIONAL AND TEMPORARY ESTIMATED TAX EXEMPTIONS, 1968-1977

|  | 1st 5-year peri.a |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Exclusion percentage | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exclusion } \\ \text { base } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transitional } \\ & \text { exemptior } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1905. | co | \$94,500 | \$75,500 |
| 150 | 80 | 94,500 | 50,700 |
| 1974....................................... | 40 | 94, 500 | 37.800 |
| 1971....................................... | 20 | 94,500 | 18,900 |
| 1972. | - | - | 5,500 |
|  |  | 5-sear peri |  |
|  | Applicable percentage | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Exclusion } \\ & \text { base } \end{aligned}$ | Temporary estimated tax Exemption ${ }^{2}$ |
| 1973...................................... | 80 | \$5,500 | \$4,600 |
| 1974....................................... | 00 | 5,500 | 3,300 |
| 1975...................................... | 40 | 5.500 | 2,200 |
| 1970...................................... | 20 | 5,500 | 1,200 |
| 1977 and later years..................... | - | - | $\bigcirc$ |

[^1]Installment payments were considered as meeting the legal requirements if the "estimated tax" upon which they were based fell into any of the following four categories:
(1) If it amounted to 80 percent of the tax shown on the final return, after subtracting the estimated tax exemption and allowable credits,
(2) If it amounted to as much as the previous year's tax reduced by the exemption, provided the prior year accounting period covered 12 months,
(3) If it was equal to what would have been last year's tax liability (after subtracting the exemption and allowable credits), had the current tax rates been applicable to that year's income, or
(4) If it was equal to 80 percent of the tax that would be due (after subtracting the exemption and allowable credits) on the basis of current income, up to a specified cut-off date, annualized for the year.

Estimated tax payments shown in this report may be somewhat less than the legal maximum percentages of tax due because, as indicated above, certain tolerances were allowed by law in the relationship of the installment payments to the tax. The amount might also be understated because these statistics include returns with accounting periods beginning prior to the effective date of the new provisions, generally those with accounting periods ended June through November 1968. Such returns were not subject to the accelerated estimated tax payment provisions. Further, taxpayer reporting variations and thie inability to identify all of the amounts from the tax return could result in some understatement of the payments.

## Repeal of Investment Credit

The 7 percent investment credit against income tax allowed corporations for investment in certain depreciable property with a useful life of 4 years or more was repealed by the Tax Reform Act of 1969. The repeal applied to all property that was acquired or the construction, reconstruction, or erection of which began after April 18, 1969.

Some effects of the termination were reflected in the statistics from data reported on returns filed by corporations with 1968 accounting periods ended April through June 1969, although the major impact of the law will be evident in the statistics for 1969.

## Changes in Industrial Classification

The industry groups used for Statistics of Income were condensed, beginning with this 1968 report. Detailed comparisons of the industry groups used for this report with those used in the 1967 report, as well as a comparison of the Standard Industrial Classification (1967 revision) and Enterprise Standard Industrial Classification (1968 revision) with groupings used for the Statistics of Income, are shown in Section 6.

The condensing of industry classifications was accomplished by, generally, combining related industry groups which, if shown separately would have had high sampling variability. Most of the combinations were at the minor industry level, the classification shown in table 1 of this report. There were, however, also a few changes made at the major industry level, which is the basis for most of the industry statistics shown.

The industry groups conform with the Enterprise Standard Industrial Classification, 1968 revision, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. The structure of the enterprise classification follows closely along the lines of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1967 revision, which was designed by the Office of Management and Budget as a means of classifying separate establishments rather than the companies of which establishments were a part. As in prior years, some departures from the classification system were made for Statistics of Income for the finance industries in order to reflect particular provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

## General Income and Financial Statistics

## 1

Number of returns, receipts, cost of sales and operations, net income, tax and credit items, distributions to stockholders, total assets, net worth, depreciable assets, and depreciation deduction, by minor industry, 8

## 2

Balance sheets and income statements, by major industry, 14

## 3

Returns with net income: Balance sheets and income statements, by major industry, 20

## 4

Selected balance sheet, income statement, and tax items, cost of property used for investment credit, and distributions to stockholders, by size of total assets, by major industry, 26 5
Selected balance sheet, income statement, and tax items, cost of property used for investment credit, and distributions to stockholders, by size of business receipts, by major industry, 59

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## 8

Returns other than Form 1120S: Number of returns, net income, dividends received by type, statutory special deductions, and distributions to stockholders, by size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, or by size of deficit, 106

## 9

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## 10

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## 11

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## 12

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## 16

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## 18

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## 19

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## Small Business Corporation Returns, Form 1120 S

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Selected balance sheet and income statement items, income subject to tax, tax, and distributions to stockholders, by size of total assets, by industrial division, 148


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 1.-nLmber of returns, recetpts, cost of sales and operations, net income, tax and credit items, distributions to stockfolders, rotal ASSETS, NET WORTH, DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECIATION DEDUCTION, BY MINOR INDUSTRY $\rightarrow$ Continued
[Money anounte in thouctrids of uollar:]


[^2]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 1 - NIMBER OF RETURNS, RECEIPTS, COST OF SALES ANO OPERATIONS, NET INCOME, TAX AND CREDIT ITEMS, OISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS, TOTAL. ASSETS, NET WORTH, DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECIATION DEDUCTION, BY MINOR INDUSTRY -Continued
[Kore. Smorrati il -Howsandi or dollars]


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 1.-NUMBER of returns, receipts, cost of Sales and operations, net income, tax ano credit items, distributions to stockholders, total ASSETS, NET WORTH, DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECIATION DEDUCTION, BY MINOR INDUSTRY--Continued
[ Noney amounts in thousands of dollare]


[^3]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURVS
Table : -nctmber of returiss, releipts, cost uf sale and uperatiuns, net income, hax and credif items, distributlons to stockholders, total Tahte -NTMBER OF REASSETS, NET WORTH. DFPRECIABILE ASSETS, AND DEPRECIATION DEDICTION, BY MINOR :NDUSTRY -Continued


## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 1．－nimber of returns，recetpts，cost of sales and operations，net income．tax and credit items，distributions to stockholders，total ASSETS，NET WORTH，DEPRECIABLE ASSETS，AND DEPRECIATION DEDLCTION，bY MINOR INDUSTRY－Continued
［money arkunts in thousands of doliars］

|  | d：Linow industry | Ince me tax | $\begin{gathered} \text { Freizn } \\ \text { tay } \\ \text { redit } \end{gathered}$ | Investment zredit | Distributions tu stuck－ holders except in whas tenes |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Trtal } \\ & \text { a:sets } \end{aligned}$ | Net worth | Depreciable croets | Depreviatim deduatio i．r year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Returnt } \\ & \text { with net } \\ & \text { income } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | （10） | （11） | 1124 | （13） | （14） | （15） | （16） | 117 | 11.4 |
|  | Whulesale uru retail trade－ontinumFetail tran－intind |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 155 | Aut mative dealere and server | 271． 223 | （1） | 7， 291 | 95， 770 | 1．6さ | 1－6，$x^{2}, 2.5$ | 5，111．354 | 3．589．1．58 | 331．377 |
| 150 | Autombibite and truar aealerg | 244．74？ | （ ${ }^{1}$ ） | 4，589 | 1，5．574 | 1 5.182 | 11．4．4．41 | 3．901．509 | $\therefore .177 .424$ | 712.779 |
| 157 | Gasulire Errvib Etatias． | 31，2．5 | － | 1．77 | 13．002 | 11.396 | 12．174 | 417.00 | $497.5 \%$ | 40．228 |
| 150 | ther quturtiv jealers． | 53，230 |  | 1.432 | $1+1,4$ | 15，155 | 2， 2750210 | 802.20 | 17．141 | 1ic． 791 |
| 159 | Apparel inu accesstrictures．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2．14， 4.29 | 1 | $\div 1.072$ | 11.141 | 1，2，524 | 1． 27.869 | 3.191 .06 | 1．405．73i | 115．1．1．3 |
| 10） | Furniture，thome turnichings，and equipmblet stures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 150 ril | 30 | 1，4＋1， | 1－7．455 | 5－1．71\％ | 5．71＋．272 | 2，452．450 | 1．20．45 | － 1.1 .3 |
| 161 | Eutiry and drintily plaves．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $132, \omega^{\prime} 7$ | 34.5 | 13.773 | 75，254 | 14．772 | $5.30 .5,3.5$ | $\therefore, 1^{9}, 0.2$ | 4，－153， 334 | $341.2$ |
| － 162. | Miscellatueus retail otaras |  | 474 | 1． 55 t， | 1077．309 | 1．1．037 | 11．230．．22 | 5， 223.340 | З， | 2010， |
| 163 | ［rue こt－rez and proprietar．at | $\therefore 2751$ | 4 | S． 3 － | $\rightarrow 7.071$ | 47．74 | 2，437，24 | 1，342． 134 | 273， | 73．071 |
| lut | Liqur etures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\therefore$ ， | － | $3 \times 3$ | 12，796 | 16．，如 | －377， 121 | －4．＇｜B1 | 2－n，$n_{4} 1$ | 17，335 |
| 155 | Wher retail Etrres | 114．4， 74 | $\therefore$ | $\cdots 77$ | 1． 2 ， 51 | －17．ani | $\because .7{ }^{12.250}$ | 3，4i1．432 | $\therefore 542.734$ | 215．03i |
| 100 |  | －5．1近 | 31 | 1，17 | 5，701 | －， 11.15 | 1．．N．234 | 517.19 | 351．754 | $3 \mathrm{n}, 148$ |
| 107 | Finance，insurance．isid real ectat | 4，22t，2um | 177.557 |  | 7．375．202 | 7，110．032 | 1，202．918．139 | 178．34．4．557 | ＋0，172．246 | 3.531 .1 .1 |
| 168 | Bankine． | 1．174，785 | 47.978 |  | 1．431．41 | 1．3＋3．201 | 575.505 .535 | 4 － 20.755 | 之． 51 ． 155 | 74．5．－154 |
| 169 | Matual savines banke． | 11．720 | 59 | 4.2 | － | － | 4，9，901．23 | $4,434.150$ | 5\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ 164 | －队く？ |
| 170 | Banks and trust companies．except mutual savines banke．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1． 14.50 | 37.919 | 45.539 | 1．481．431 | 1，543．361 | 505.073 .912 | 35，575．075 | 7．030． 972 | 675．41？ |
| 171 | Credit acendes ，ther than omakn．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $4{ }^{4}+174$ | 12，23？ | 18．73\％ | 427.299 | 370.0113 | 204.724 .234 | 15，37\％．60＇7 | 4.220 .845 | $27 \% .334$ |
| 172 | Savings ard loan escociations． | 137， 213 | 3 | 1． 3 法 | 15，1773 | 1．3．74．4 | 139.431 .484 | 4.405 .541 | $\therefore .308 .447$ | 132，3131 |
| 173 | Personal credit arencies． | 15．728 | 5．5，4．4 | 1.35 | 192．200 | 154． 577 | 23，17． 509 | 4.415 .000 | 274．804， | ． 5.527 |
| 174 | Businers credit arencies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14： $1.53-1$ | 3，125 | 15．548 | 25， 371 | 2：－123 | 20，20，4，22 | 3，313．653 | 944， 552 | 117．845 |
| 175 | Other credil arencies，and rinanee not allucable．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 71．211 | 3,020 | $5 \mathrm{t}, 3$ | 33.844. | 7＊．23年 | 31.870 .811 | 3，180．353 | 71／3．442 |  |
| 170. | Security and commodity brokers，dealer：；exchanges， and services． $\qquad$ | 143．517 | $\therefore .753$ | 3．177 | 4.153 | 45.543 | 14，．．14．2961 | 1．823．37 | 252．548 | 29.505 |
| 177 | Security brokers，dealers，and flotation companies． | －1， 3 \％ | 1，532 | 2．51\％ | 35， $25 \cdot$ | 34， 4.45 | 24， 10340003 | 1．505．283 | 143.523 | 21.430 |
| 178 | Comodity brokers and dealeri；becurity and commatity exchanger；and allied services．．．．．．．．．． | －－1， 213 | 721 | 5.3 | $1,1,+7$ | 1．，sed | 1． 2.24 .545 | 314．187 | 49.45 | 5.595 |
| 179 | Holding and other imvestment cmpunies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1以，いい | 二小， | 1，035 | 4， $283,4 \mathrm{ric}$ | 4．4．4．773 | $7+534.33 .5$ | －+1.274 .177 | 1，474． 015 | 71.389 |
| 180 | Rerulated investment emparies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 47 | 1 | （1）－ | $3,-1,742$ | 1，＋34， $16{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 54.94 .54 | －4，321．773 | －8．57 | 130 |
| 181 | Real estate investnent trusts．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 11 | － | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | 25，71．1 | 15，212 | 177．711 | 314．498 | 4.14 .53 | 13，290 |
| $182$ | Smull busines：investrlent comphiec．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ．74， | － | 1 | 2.134 | 2． 211 | $\therefore 8.763$ | 20，5，817 | 4， 23 | 250 |
| $183$ | other holding，and investment companies． | $1 \text { re, tex }$ | 14， 612 | 1．2．37 | 112．83－ | 591，783 | $\because 2.153,819$ | 14，332．27 | $972+53$ | 52，213 |
| 124 | Insurance carriers | 1，335，519， | $44^{4}, 4+1$ | 14,525 | ロビ7．ら71 | $12320 \cdot 5$ | 24.4045 | 35，93n，207 | 3，120，24．42 |  |
| 185 | Life insurance．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，142，12 18 |  | $\therefore \rightarrow 4$ | 114．15？ | 333.712 | $12+5.3 .203$ | 13，935，991 | 1．1044．911 | $299.817$ |
| 180 187 | Mutual ineurance，except life on marine and certain fire or flood insurance smpanitu＊．．．．．．．． other insurance $e$ mfanier． | （15， 10.70 | 8，$+\cdots$ | $5 \cdot 1$ | 35.3 .323 | 323， 49 | $12,54,122$ $41,572,247$ | $3,465,326$ $10,035,010$ | $\begin{array}{r} 203,44,4 \\ 1,33.309 \end{array}$ | 32.643 91.199 |
| 188 | Incurance apents，brukrs，aud | $1 . . .21+$ | $1, \sin 3$ | 1，153 | 72．234 | 74． 73 | $3.800^{\circ}, 214$ | 1，235，373 | 1， 5 57，754 | 53． 097 |
| 124 | Real estate | 123，127 | ． 14 | 11，477 | 4， 1.35 | $435 \cdot 374$ | 79，＋37，193 | 17．751．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 51，244．771 | こ，く2．03e |
| 1：97 | ```Real estat: 'puratare (tzeept dev=l(pr re) and lecsure of Euilainge.................................``` | 30.114 | 17\％ | 1．， 254 | 411.72 .1 |  | 4，5， 3195.454 | 14，287．779 | 40，4n7．031 | 1．8u9．4．4？ |
| 191 | Lessore minint，uil，and aimilor pruperty．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | －2， 5 | 1.7 | 1． 17 | 5\％，57\％ | 25，4．2 | 1．915，10．8 | 4．14．938 | 2010．454 |  |
| 192 | lescors of railroad property，and of real property not elsewhere clarriried．． | 13.133 | 197 | 2い尤 | 12.413 | 11.502 | 1．519， 4.4 | 714．431 | 959．394 | －1， 282 |
| 193 | subdividers，develapers，and operative builders． | $1.30 \cdot+21$ | $\therefore$ | 2． 391 | 74，417 | －28．47？ | 15，24，219 | 2.737 .711 | 2，580，455 | 131．31 |
| 194 | Otner real estate and combinations of real estate，insurance，loan，and law offises．．．．．．．．．． | $13.42^{2} 1$ | 34 | － | 51.021 .5 | 55，44，4 | －，203，013 | 1，393．209 | 058.150 | 56.348 |
| 195 | Services | 1．132． 111 | 33，399 | 74， 167 | 50，5，4 4 | ［17．257 | 47．23： 275 | 15．777．473 | 31．233．237 | 3．202．000 |
| 196 | Hotels and other lodging places | 123．127 | 4.261 | 2． 110 | 72.44 | 71，rivj | 2， 354.397 | 2．123，601 | ＇7，172．454 | 413.24 |
| 197 | Personal services．．．． | 13．478 | 211. | 10，443 | 75，保 | 62，502 | 1，432，345 | 1，142，503 | $\therefore 2+2,252$ | Cece．191 |
| 198 | Business services． | 382．392 | 1 ，bue | 36， 709 | 128.133 | 178，173 | 1\％，＋5，7\％ | $5.412,21$ | 7．095， 210 | 9．1．0．92 |
| 199 | Alverticing．． | 97，7以 | $\therefore 157$ | $\therefore$ A | － $1.10{ }^{2} 7$ | 34.917 | 2．14，726 | 812，73i4 | 559．195 | 54.855 |
| 200 | Business services，except advertising．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $22^{2}+1,03$ | $\therefore 389$ | 24， 11 | 15． E | 138，25t | 13．111．0221 | $4.599 .4+17$ | 7．435， 15 | 851.837 |
| 201 | Autombile services and miscellameur repair services． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8． 53.4 | 1.7 | 13.247 | 23．17， | 20.140 | 5，145．0．1 | 1．3－2，．657 | 4．${ }^{\text {ran }}$ ， 549 ， | 952．536 |
| 202 | Automobile parking，repair，and cervices．．．．．．．．．．．． Repair services，exceyt autoribbile．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 178．4．45 | （1）${ }^{117}$ | 12.151 1.197 |  | 13.219 1.227 | 4.521 .6481 624.319 | 1．277．493 | 4.531 .2631 | ＋124， 13.523 |
| 204 | Arusement and recreation cerviver．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ＊1， $1.21{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 15．369 | 11．733 | 155．ith | 29， 4.1 | ，57x．7． | 3．347，061 | $5.575,213$ | 51.17 .174 |
| 205 | Motion ficture frouluction，distribution， and related services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 137． 125 | 1．4205 | 4,724 | 2r．073 | 20.521 | 3，522，8u5 | 1，，54，83 | 41.67 | －5． 585 |
| 206 | Motion pieture theater：．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 31．155 | 37 | 2，797 | 22.132 | 1－5， 5 | 1． $2 \times 7,847$ | 1． 974.375 | 728， 5 | 5．， 32 |
| 207 | Other micement and recreation services． | 1．3．－43 | 797 | 4，217 | $54,15 n$ | 53.791 | 4．23，44．8 | 1，517．852 | 3．235， 178 | ？－5， 26 |
| 208 | Other services． | $14.3 .55 \%$ | $\therefore 308$. | 7.411 | $\mathrm{O}_{4}, 13 \mathrm{t}$ | 25． 175 | $\therefore .333 .124$ | 1．984， 551 | $\therefore 1.47 .412$ | 102.203 |
| 209 | Medical vervices． | 53.254 | 1） | $\therefore \therefore 1$ | 43， 203 | 34.577 | $\therefore 394.084$ | 1．06．743 | 1．17．31 | －45， |
| 210 | Elucational services． | 15．454 |  | 731 | $\therefore .797$ | 3，502 | － 491,10 亿7 | 230． 570 | 263.2 c | $\therefore 3.40$ |
| 211 | Servicer not elcewhere clacsified．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （．），．．i） | 1．248 | 3.274 | 47.980 | 46,916 | $\therefore .350,473$ | 1， 23,731 | 719.085 | 13．444 |
| 212 | Nature of business not allosable．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，454 | － | 16 | 7.114 | 268 | 173.322 | 49.316 | 23，77 | 5．0．5 |

[^4]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
[able 2. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS. BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

intnote at pad of talle. dee ext for explanatury watements and for "resaription of the ample and Limitations of the tata.
[Money anounts in thousands of dollars]


[^5]ACTINE CORPORATION RETURNS



[^6]

[^7]Table 2. -balance sheets and income statements. by major industry - Continued
Morrey amounts in thousurds of cullare]


## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 2. -BAIANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY-Continued
[Money amounts in thousands of dollars]

${ }^{2}$ Leas than $\$ 500$ per return.
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."


[^8]Table 3. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY-Continued
[Money amourts in thousands of dollari]


Footnote at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and ion "Desuription of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

RETURNS WITH NET INCOME
Table 3. -balance sheets and income statements, by major industry - Continued

| Item | Major industry-Contimued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Lam fact ring-cost in ed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sandary services |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Stone, } \\ \text { ctay, } \\ \text { and } 1 \text { giss } \\ \text { prodicts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Primary } \\ \text { intaty } \\ \text { irdustries } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Machinery, } \\ \text { excert } \\ \text { electrical } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Electries } 1 \\ & \text { equipment } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { supplies } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Motor } \\ \text { venicies } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { equi pinent } \\ \text { equit } \end{gathered}$ | Transpor-tationequipment,exceptextormotiorvehicles | Scientific instruments, photographi watches and clocks |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Transpor- } \\ \text { tation }}}{\text { t. }}$ |
|  | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (2) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) |
|  |  | $3,0$ | 10, 772 | 16,027 | 5,340 | $1,308$ | 1,848 | 2,641 | $7,767$ | 41,2/4 | 31,909 |
|  | 12,031,820 | 43,685,612 |  |  | 33,559 | 43,477,602 | 22,364,263 | 9,275,278 | 6,535,980 |  | 49,188,126 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 12,031,826 \\ 64,263 \\ 2,(130,8999 \\ 1,528,999 \\ 1,728,774 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,190,399 \\ 16,30,910 \\ 117,133 \\ 7,006,187 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 881,435 \\ 4,248,285 \\ 4,288 \\ 7,294,(2121 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 476,420 \\ & 2,09,783 \\ & 2,08,283 \\ & 2,0838 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 418,661 \\ 1,85,772 \\ 51731 \\ 1,741,296 \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 192, |  | $\begin{gathered} \substack{171,36 \\ \langle 7,126 \\ \langle 2,120} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,386,0,07 \\ 1,00,0,1 \\ 716,502 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,743,664 \\ 74,783 \\ 528,366 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,178 \\ 1,651,525 \\ 1,61,785 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355,058 \\ & 121,656 \\ & 225,364 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 67,522 \\ 32,34 \\ 113,786 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,301,249 \\ 101,070 \\ 4.761,177 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,228,107 \\ 58,803 \\ 1,326,216 \end{array}$ |
| Loars to |  | 10,511 | 57,899 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,189 \\ & 9,598 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\text { , } 5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,508 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,677 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,452 \\ & 53,053 \end{aligned}$ | 57,91835,258 |
| Morteat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other investrent Lepreciable asse | (1,223,370 | $5,560,263$ $40,468,725$ 1,025 | $2,431,290$ $11,002,068$ | $3,420,859$ $18,975,093$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,545,235 \\ 23,372,099 \\ 6,282,278 \end{array}$ | $5,037,091$ $10,640,126$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,372,721 \\ 0,177,593}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}0,48,378 \\ <, 999,613\end{array}$ | 857,841 $2,206,057$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{12,022,321}$ |  |
| Less: Accurul | 5,212,31 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 9,740, } 961 \\ 29,660 \\ \hline 23\end{array}$ |  | $10,723,361$ <br> 20,38 <br> 10 |  | 2, $2,272,498$ | 2, 20, $1,166,216$ 0,216 |  |  |
| Lepletable asset | 270,353 67,660 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,385, \\ & 822, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 21,5158 10,125 | 717 240 | 9,296 | - $\begin{array}{r}219,1746 \\ 81,589 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | [15,309,408 |
|  |  | 739,016 | 86,880 <br> 7800 <br> 350009 |  |  | 439,347 | 265,056 | 126,688 | 69,818 | 1,545,890 | $\begin{aligned} & 24,675 \\ & 596,376 \\ & 132,103 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Intur | 30 | 57.450 |  | 117389 | 187.155 |  | 27.5 | 122,209 |  | 200,135 |  |
| Others: asse | ${ }_{222}^{12,12}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1,123,861 \\ 43,685,612 \end{array}\right.$ |  | - 53,454 |  | 37, | 683 | ${ }_{224}^{48}$ | 179,' | 3,789, 320 | (1,486,403 |
| 21 Total líabi | ,03, |  | $22,760,693$ | 36,312,068 | 33,557,000 | 4,477,602 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,364,263 \\ 3,814,295 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,275,278 \\ 637,319 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,535,980 \\ 673,229 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 220,44,587 \\ 5,688,179 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,188,126 \\ 2,665,152 \end{array}$ |
| unts | 851, | 3,657,670 | 2,459,162 | 3,046,589 | 4,248,012 | 3,310, 246 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Morteages, |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,585,538 \\ 2,504,682 \\ 2,162 \\ 2,162 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1,655,058 \\ 1,47,58 \\ 173,301 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,203,219 \\ 2,033,62 x \\ 160,015 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,768,35 \\ & 2,81,303 \\ & 157,734 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,894,331 \\ 3,083,073 \\ 31,211 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,512,800 \\ & 2,771,642 \\ & 28,465 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \mu, 000 \\ \substack{482,536 \\ 30,824} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 603,518 \\ 731 \\ 80,040 \\ 80,063 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,526,439 \\ 10,572,208 \\ 400,187 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,259,435 \\ & 2,901,303 \\ & 272,905 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 80,6,62 \\ & 54,624 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| one year or Other 1 1abi | $\begin{aligned} & 1,9-9,828 \\ & 415,4,5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,800,466 \\ & 2,088,007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,176,217 \\ 608,895 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,220,518 \\ & 1,298,382 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,6,6,48,40 \\ & 1,245,1 \% 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,640,81818 \\ & 1,634,525 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,359,241 \\ & 1,532,352 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,064,126 \\ & 208,465 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 891,676 \\ & 146,527 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 82,033,968 \\ 2,404,941 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,611,917 \\ 2,065,192 \end{array}$ |
| Capital stoc |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 6,183,880 \\ 2,3,30,408 \\ 12,54,8658 \\ 12,88,378 \\ 188,806 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,437,828 \\ 3,42,843 \\ 15,83,521 \\ 15,57,709 \\ 08,503 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42,003,052 \\ & 15,331,042 \\ & 17,170,632 \\ & 37,60,692 \\ & 317,104 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ${ }_{30}^{2 .}$ Paid-1 ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ or capita |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retained earrings. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: Cos |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total recei | 13,080,403 | 41,820,728 | 34,015,107 | 45,64, 021 | $4.1231,987$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,474,691 \\ & 57,527,388 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,723,890 \\ & 30,239,790 \end{aligned}$ | 11,760,793 | 0,544,977 | $96,281,941$ | 35,978,316 |
| ${ }_{35}^{34}$ Business rece 1 | 12,786,549 | 41,076,319 | 33,477,02 ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | 44,115,373 | 43,331,369 |  |  | 11,459,334 | -, 308,183 | 03,724,423 | 34,592,132 |
| Thited sta |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 30,239,799 \\ 3,218 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |  |
| Other inte |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | [17,803 |  |
|  |  |  |  | $249,360$ | 47 , | S9, | 43 , | 13,84 | 33, 14,8 | 724,284 | 488,746 |
| ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 226,153 \end{array}$ | 14,114 | 35,4t | 33,00 | 41,082 | 8,106 | 55,907 | 88, |
| 40 Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss.......... | 8 | 1,153 |  |  | 3,1 |  | 2,1 | 664 | 571 | 33,2 |  |
| net short-teral capital los |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27,649 |  |  |  |
| 42. Net gain, nor |  |  |  |  | 22,835 |  |  | 11,162 | 5,106 | 101 , | 70,531 |
| 43.48 |  | ${ }^{118,527}$ |  |  |  |  | 12, | 1,624 | ,22 | 170,512 |  |
| $4_{4 .}^{4 .}$ Divider.ds, fo | 316 | 83,029 13?,503 | 14 | 171,300 386,080 | 112,513 222,146 | 172, ${ }_{1}$ | 11,718 | 63,802 |  | 17 509 |  |
| Total ded |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of |  | , | 3, | 4. | 4. | 52,916, 105 | 2,120,478 | 10,027, 360 | 8,837,752 | 4, ${ }^{\text {, }}$, 2,224 | 34,016,336 |
| Compensa |  | 258,227 | 2,465,4,3, | 730, 295 | 238,327 | 41, 2121 , | 23,508,008 <br> 142,031 | $6,472,7$ $\mathbf{1 3 6}, 6$ | 6,204,795 240,809 a | ${ }_{89} 974$, |  |
| Repair | 337, | 2,025,848 | 441,2 | 465 , | 333, | 580, | 302, |  | 73,324 |  | 28,37 |
|  | 36,032 | 33,114 | 43,176 |  | ${ }^{30,105}$ | $6^{7}, 07$ | 21,133 | 18,268 | 21,521 | 207,425 | 37,062 |
| Taxes paid. | ${ }_{368,6}^{106,2}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}24,051,83 \\ 1,062\end{array}$ | $\frac{287,481}{24,362}$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{382,004}$ | 387,095 | 259,005 | ${ }_{211}^{28,}$ | ${ }_{28,6}^{123,6}$ | 1058 | 1,723,226 | 1,258, 221 |
| 53.1 Interest |  | 1,054, |  | 1,187,085 | 1, ${ }_{532}$ | 1,813,817 | 711,070 | 286,5 | 218,546 | 6,582, | ,816,96 |
| Contritutions | 11,2.0 | 33,002 | 31,362 | 47,21 | 31, | 28,2 | 350,032 16,84 | 86,060 | $\begin{array}{r} 101,471 \\ 8,650 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 62,318 \\ 85,042 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | - |
| Anortizat |  | 4, |  | 4, $\times$, | 3,31 | 4,100 |  | 14,36 |  | 12,5 | 5,860 |
| ${ }^{\text {Deprece }}$ Replet | ${ }_{6}^{650,855}$ | 2,020,019 | 120 | 672,532 | 184,607 | 1,427,320 | 823,607 | 445,585 | 283,355 | ,787,1 | 2,818,569 |
| vertising | ,035 |  |  |  | 1,578 | \% $\begin{array}{r}2,352 \\ 548,746\end{array}$ | lin ${ }_{7}^{13,743}$ | ${ }^{270}$ | 1,4,42 | 156 | ${ }^{29,255}$ |
| Fensior, profit s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 197,280 | 230, | 152,97 |
| 60 anthui | 117,066 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 175,9 |  | , 3 L2, | , |
| 61 Net loss, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62 Other dedu | 1,462,406 | 2,407,700 | 3,763,739 | 6,806,468 | 5,74, 2 , 07 | 3,782, 383 | 2,154,12 | 1,790, ${ }^{1,887}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,393 \\ 1,372,600 \end{array}$ | 5,832, |  |
| $3{ }^{\text {Protal receip }}$ | 1,032,00 | 2,307 | 2,56 | 4, | 3,371,2 | 5,558, | 1,623,4 | 1,682,42 | 07, 2 | , 40 | ,06 |
| foreígn corporations................ |  |  |  | 1z7, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net incone ( 63 plus 64 dinus 36). 1ncone subject to tax. | 1,c4, ${ }^{2}, 25$ | 2,325,773 | 2,04, | 4,780, | 3,40,693 | 5,675,004 | 1,629,4 | 1,748,2 | 715,254 | 11,404,2,25 | 1,961,116 |
| Income tax, to |  | 2,044, 337 | 2,458,753 | 4,856,590 | 3,310,810 | 5,586,373 | 1,400,322 | 1,725,177 | 650,995 | 11,004, 213 | 1,728,694 |
| Surcharge. |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,043,132 \\ 11,442 \end{gathered}$ | $1,214,4 \times 5$ <br> 103,045 <br> 1025 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,480,690 \\ 214,911 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,603,370 \\ 147,052 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,034,176 | \%73,153 | 895,563 80,093 | 316,865 27,002 | 5,636, 504 |  |
| ${ }^{\text {Ir a }}$ Irvestrant cr |  | 114, 228 | 61,1 | 86,87 | 8,25 | 86,30 | 96,45 | 23,773 | 0,57 | 633,82 | 190, |
| Distributions to st cthat dit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{72}{ }^{71}$ Cash and property exeept own ${ }^{\text {corparation's own stock...... }}$ |  |  | 1, 543,836 | 1,085,605 | 1,868,622 | 2, $2,804,808$ |  | 38,60 | - | $\stackrel{\substack{\text { c, } \\ 5,2626,048}}{ }$ |  |
| 2 Corporation's own stock...... |  |  |  |  | 87,306 | 14,63? | 65,023 | 38,405 | 23,859 | 192,1 | 131,73 |

[^9]

Footnote at end of table. See text for explaratory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

RETLRNS WITH NET INCOME
table 3．－batance sheets and income statements，by Major industry－Continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Na， | － |  | Finance，ircurance，gid real estate |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | malesale mid retail trade－mintinued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Retail traue－－Con＇in erd |  |  |  |  | whole <br> and retuit <br> traje not <br> allo＇atle |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Parniture， home fur－ nich itues， 3）equip－ Fint atores | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eatint } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { arinking } \\ & \text { placez } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Miscel- } \\ & \text { laneols } \\ & \text { retail } \end{aligned}$ store? |  | Tしゃま1 <br> し＇itarov， <br> incurarice． <br> Efid real <br> －state | Bat．：inte |  |  |  |
|  |  | （ -1 | （－） | （4i） | （－7） | （28） | （ -1 ） | （0） | （ 11 ） | （：2） | （53） | （54） |
|  |  | $3 \cdot 4$ | $2^{\text {2 }}$ ， | ，＋6a | 33, |  | 3.12 |  | 12. | 35，6ts | 2，54 | 21，813 |
| 2 | Total | 12．336．4，40 | 34，1．239 | 4， 00.0 .3 | 3．095，198 | －615， 12.4 |  |  | 510．536， 259 | 192，640，630 | 15，252，785 | 3，730，778 |
| 3 | Msh．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 8， | ， | $3=0.037$ | 920．3i］ | 937 | 0.2 | 11． 150.2 | 7，580，＂ 5 ， 6 | 4，052，340 | 009，048 | 2，020，081 |
|  | liotes ard arcoints receivat 1 | 2．23， $355^{\text {a }}$ | 1,1 | 1．01， 2 | $4 \cdot 3,713$ | 2．14t， 132 | 2：1，26m | 2r，386， 1.40 | 23：，34， 3,17 | 34， 50.34 .5 | －，139，318 | 3，820，767 |
|  | Less：Allowance for bad det |  | 21．524 | 51，02 | 3，83 | 43， $2 \times$ | ，130 | 11，623， 6.5 | －．132，250 | 6，329，156 | 5，348 | 37，445 |
|  | Inventories．．．．．．．．．．．． | Cfe， 227 | 2.104 .02 | 1，570，238 | 242，212 | 3，2：2，311 | 331.495 | 613．232 | 11，800 | 320，07\％ | 1，474 | 1，745 |
|  | Irvestmen elf invernment at ligs i | 12, |  |  | 20. |  |  | －r， 3 | 七も．ひくき，＂ら＂ | $\bigcirc 688,156$ | 221，621 | 975，362 |
|  | ctate azd |  |  |  |  |  | －23c | 11， 3360 ： 31 | 50，195，006 | 508，394 | 53，145 | 652，495 |
| a | Ither curient | 2．4，42 | 150，047 | 112，20 | 154，7－2 | 330\％ 2 | 11，2， 5 | 21，224，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2，076，211 | 2，830，410 | 3，864，288 | 3，125，209 |
| 36 | Loans to stockholder | 71，7 | 04， 255 | 30，90 | ou， | $\checkmark 4$. | ． 548 | － | 22.20 | 170，700 | 27，025 | 94，524 |
| 1 | Hortegate and real estat | 8，28 | 705 | 4，53： | 22，3 | 4.24 | 161 | 253，148， | $50.210,508$ | 122，510，753 | 16，588 | 771，236 |
| 12 | Other investmer．t s．．．．． | 351．00 | －．34．049 | 2 3 ， 4 3 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 201，369 | 21， 4 | －1，4 | 211，505，312 | 16，308，822 | 8，804，552 | 1，420，724 | 59，609，675 |
| 13 | iepreciable assetz．． | 2，953，548 | 1，12，355 | 88，05 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2．231，053 | 3， $331,{ }^{\text {c }}$ | $2 \sim .583$ | －0．180， 40 | －，437，028 | 3，363，231 | 223，111 | 1，032，305 |
| 14 | Less：Accumulatea depreciation， | 1，283，392 | 634， 883 | 387， 633 | 1，22，2050 | 1，485， 514 | 140，tel | 14，225，13 | 1，302，205 | 968，587 | 77，971 | 319，740 |
| 15 | Fepletatie assets．． | 3．207 |  | 1， $8^{8}$ | 2.10 |  | 28. | 1，764，188 | 5，179 | －6，217 | 362 | 312，642 |
| 10 | Less；Accumlated depletion． | 372 | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 205 | 263 | 2，48 |  | 21，343 | 1，201 | 22，276 | 151 | 131，939 |
| 17 | Lard．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | \％21，286 | 48.872 | 5，83 | 23－24， | 211，24 | 1－， 2 St | 1，424， 20 | 056,426 | C28，98？ | 24，282 | 352，378 |
| 18 | Intangille assets（amortizahle） | 11，4 | ， 098 | 2.323 | 54，$\times 19$ | 2t， Ct | 2，0t1 | 300，202 | 0，810 | 42，876 | 5，127 | 32，238 |
| ${ }^{1}$ | Less：Accumlatei amortization | 3，6\％3 | 2，324 | $2^{\circ}$ | 14，856 | 11，826 | 218 | 163， 24. | 2，400 | 16, | 1，234 | 13，623 |
| 2 | ther assets． | 322，31＂ | 124，259 | 3.894 | 239，548 | 304，2．2 | 12，ict 5 | 26，470，225 | 42，057 | 1，804，085 | 629，476 | 432，808 |
| 21 | Total 1 | 12，3 | ． 361 1，235 | 2，${ }^{0} 0,0,53$ | 3，785，178 | －15 | 29．228 |  | 516，536，253 | 182，640，636 | 15，252，785 | 73，730，778 |
| 22 | Accourts payable． | 1，185，15\％ | 1，030．322 | 870.081 | $4{ }^{\circ} 1,60^{-7}$ | 1，883 | $1.86, ~ ¢-3$ |  | 320，708 | 3，340，481 | 5，678，824 | 1，777，867 |
| 23 | Morteages，notes，and bonds payable ir less than ore year．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 248， 50.0 |  | 200,212 | E24， $\mathrm{P}_{24}$ | lue， |  | 3，171，264 |  | 3，031，124 | 1，216，169 |
| 24 | Other current liatilitie | －2， | 421，50i\％ | 316，0ca | 331， 273 | 814，925 | 12， 2 ce | 013，475， 5 | 4．01，800， 256 | 121，061，557 | 3，489，571 | 1，863，475 |
| 25 | Loans from stockholders |  | 105，377 | 143，054 | 195，${ }^{0}$ | 254，213 | 25，9C5 | 3，036， 775 | 3，315 | 1，380，119 | 60，674 | 123，093 |
| 26 | Mortgages，notes，and bonds payable in one year or more． | 1，170，6． | 4.248 | $300,-28$ |  | 1，0 | $0 \% 100$ | $45,071,136$ | 5，1 | 16，107，659 | 416，267 |  |
| 2 | Ther liatilitic | －224．205 | 112，159 | 33E，24t | 103, | 2 | 22，+86 | 192，${ }^{16} 10,101$ | 10，139， | 4，291，455 | 870，032 | 4，527，250 |
| 29 | rapital | 1，631 | 8.3 .2 | 30 | 502 | 1，531 | 1\％， | 33，30 | 8,73 | 3，503，235 | 390，614 | 11，441，962 |
| 21 | Frid－in meapatar surplus | 194， 082 | 210．282 | 107， 88 | 268，553 | 405，140 | 23，0 | 41，$-69,1$ | 12，976，608 | 2，657，254 | 229，332 | 40，4，40，167 |
| 36 | Retained earnines，appropriat | 4，502 | 23．378 | 45，175 | 12，0 | 3， 35.4 | 4， 5 ， 2 | 12，380，018 | 2，082，107 | 1，763，251 | 22，416 | 1，531，017 |
| 31 | Retained earnings，usappropriat | 2， 18.324 | 1，\％e，U30 | 1．34．4， 251 | 131，406 | te6，tal | $20.02 t$ | 5，133，650 | 11，680，071 | 5，487，353 | 1，165，943 | 8，740，984 |
| 32 | Less：lost of treastry stock． | 142． Brc | ， | ， | 53．241 | － | ， | 1，397，152 | 12，375 | 161，\＄11 | 102，012 | 523，622 |
| 33 | Total receipt | 50，421，0ヶ3 | 12，25，991 | －4e， 227 | ，53，541 | 22，182，203 | 2，583，043 | 121，9ars， 987 | 27，085，314 | 14，354，84 | 3，530，352 | 7，785，462 |
| 34 | Bisirese receip | 49，420，187 | 12，021，256 | －1．376，260 | 58，2t．8 | cre， 6 | ， 548.208 | 46， 9198,244 | 3，301，809 | 3，785，882 | 857，918 | 303，402 |
| 35 | Interest of．covernment obligations： | bl | 2，176 | 1，232 | 1，22＊ | 1，${ }^{3}$ | 23． | －，037 | 2，072， | 29，304 |  |  |
| 36 | State and local | 202 | ${ }^{61}$ | 133 | 385 | 438 | 208 | 2，163， 157 | 1，631，543 | 26，6\％7 | 10，104 | 30，397 |
| 3 | Other interes | 11，530 | 22，725 | 28，407 | 16，428 | 56，130 | 3，285 | 36， 0 07， 009 | 18，108，229 | 2，178，711 | 217，166 | 640，870 |
| 38 | Rents．： | 122．46 | 44，249 | 24，484 | $\underline{+}, 276$ | 67，017 | $7, \mathrm{CL} 3$ | 4，813，160 | －362，981 | 179，768 | 15，926 | 117，269 |
|  | Royalti | 20 | －2 | 440 | 13 | 159 | 21 | 611，092 | －，719 | 4，094 | 262 | 135，067 |
| 40 | Net short－terti capital gain reduced by net long－temu capital loss． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 41 | Het long－term capital gain reduced by |  | 1， | 65.2 |  | 820 | 43 | 235，13 | 8，06 | 6，4 | 22，192 | 152，845 |
|  | thet short－term capital loss．．．．．．．．． | 13，443 | 13， 643 | 7，79 | 34，778 | 24，2190 | 1，114 | 5，\％41，581 | 24，350 | 99，666 | 71，461 | 4，245，389 |
| 42 | Net geir，noncapital assets． | 4，504 | 1，414 | 5，08 | 11，815 | 3，880 | 500 | 3，520，132 | 11，309 | 40，360 | 1，851，487 | 43，155 |
| 43 | tividends，domestic corporation | ， 806 | 12，819 | 2，248 | 3，558 | 12，016 | 1，501 | 2，901，504 | 107，574 | 47，128． | 17，653 | 1，764，877 |
| 4.6 | trividerds，foreign corporations | ${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  | 105 |  |  | 85，942 | 9，360 | 1，127 | 3，307 | 60，166 |
| 45 | Other receip | 361， 731 | 16＂， 16 | 300，7a2 | 155，700 | 36，060 | 11，608 | 2，682，300 | 301，783 | 485,628 | 390，883 | 162，126 |
| 4 | Total deductions | 47，109，453 | 11，670， 1190 | －，384，707 | －7，301 | 21，310，492 | 11， 42 | 110，850， 331 | 23，054，656 | 13，068，245 | 2，725，494 | 1，329，661 |
| 4 | Cost of sales and operati | 41，555，035 | 7，072，114 | C．170， 585 | 4，400，423 | 14，038，＂159 | 1，9404， 855. | 33，735， 760 |  |  | 2，436 | 84，832 |
|  | Compensation of orri | 818，484 | 361，268 | 400，090 | 374，367 | 814，992 | 3，710 | 3，221，005 | 1，488，557 | 424，255 | 378，842 | 82，585 |
| 45 | Repairs．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 87，478 | 33，273 | 20，520 | 100，002 | 84，0193 | 7，278 | 4，3m，122 | 108，371 | 43，000 | 8，411 | 5，053 |
| s | Bad detere．． | －5，665 | 2＂，14，4 | 24，411 | 2，5，63 | 53，075 | 6，743， | 1，912，2\％2 | 955，048 | 745，188 | 9，121 | 15，987 |
| 51 | Rent paid on buciness propert | 423，244 | 555，375 | 230，330 | 473.29 | 503，828 | 23，196． | 1，334，513 | 416，409 | 144，589 | 86，029 | 19，454 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 53 \end{aligned}$ | Taxes paid．．．． | 416048 | 203，328 | 155，393 | 318，169 | 353，408 | 34， 5 511 | 3，762，151 | －58，400 | 266，082 | 113，779 | 82，348 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 54 \end{aligned}$ | Interest paid， | 292，950 | 44，391 | 02，170 | 2，440 | 105，084 | 11，22 | 20．870，007 | 11，110，989 | 7，536，672 | 234，977 | 242，090 |
| 54 | Contributions |  |  | 4，504 | 2，950 | 10，192 | am． | 120，404 | 53，500 | 13，242 | 7，802 | 5，460 |
|  | Amortization． |  | $62^{\circ}$ | 214 | 1，801 | 3，27t | （2） | 89， 1951 | 1，698 |  | 859 | 860 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | Depreciation． | 270,655 | 97， 527 | 2，26， | 24，182 | 246，792 | 24，131 | 2，639，571 | 629，892 | 240，308 | 25，595 | 54，945 |
|  | Tepletior．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，170 | ${ }_{210}^{123}$ | ${ }_{650}^{682}$ | ${ }_{41}$ |  |  | 504，791 | 2，119 | 2，384 | 251 | 91，441 |
| $\frac{58}{5}$ | Advertisind－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Pension，prorit sharing，stock bonus， | 42,131 | 219.585 | 250，26 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 123，138 | 2－4，316 | 15，25．2 | 904， 041 | 337，40\％ | 196，853 | 35，161 | 14，842 |
|  | arusit，plant ．．．．．．．． | 58， 760 | 33.780 | 27，144 | 20， | 54，14，9 | 7，008 | 1，014，806 | 374，712 | 72，374 | 79，355 | 10，631 |
|  | Ther empl yee benefit pla | 2，372 | 10，5：0 | ， 370 | 17，905 | 30，330 | 2，370 | 202，008 | 94，146 | 22，027 | 8，722 | 1，356 |
| 61 02 | Het loss，nonrapital asset | 1，3981 | 841 | 375 | 1.190 | 3，373 | 151 | 528，482 | 477，517 | 36，039 | 2，231 | 1，512 |
| 02 | Other deductious．．．．．． | 4， 704,33 | 2，411，268 | 1，700，497 | 3，34，200 | 3，923，311 | 332，605 | 39，071，088 | 6， 1770,768 | 2，566，125 | 1，731，923 | 616，265 |
| 63 | Total receipts leas total dednctions．．． | 852，610 | 618，882 | 363，522 | 456.200 | 871， | 2，125 | 19，128， |  |  |  |  |
| 0.4 | Constructive tarable income from related foreign corporations．． | ©2，10 | （1） | 36， 22 | 148 | （1） | 2，25 | 19，128，4 | 4，030，658 | 1，286，599 | 804，858 | 6，455，801 |
| 5 | Net income（ 63 plus tom minne 3 ）${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．＇ | 852，408 | 015，263 | 363，334 | 456.148 | 871，333 |  | 16，34，498 | 2，43，993 | 3,477 $1,263,399$ | 7,961 802,715 | 16,712 $6,442,136$ |
|  | Income subject to tax．．．．． | 74，200 | 511，308 | 270，700 | 354，44 | 689.300 | 66，2＞2 | 15，533，532 | 2，403，108 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,263,399 \\ & 1,135,243 \end{aligned}$ | 802，715 | $6,42,136$ 582,795 |
| 8 | Income tax，total．． | $2 \mathrm{Ca}, 14$ | 204，053 | 102，4，41 | 132，481 | 200，748 | 25，199 | 4，224，816 | 1，070，488 | －409，544 | 383，511 | 198，449 |
| ¢88 | Surcharge．．． | 22，1／9 | 15 | 7，321 | 665 | 10，300 | 1，821 | 350，639 | 1，07，604 | 42，011 | 33，084 | 16，028 |
|  | Irwestment Credil | 1091 | 4，672 | 1，4．6 | 13，773 | 10，550 | 1，190 | 96,630 | 46，480 | 18，730 | 3，077 | 1，238 |
|  | （istrituations＋－\％hidese： | 581，225 |  | 262， 394 | 337，345 | 615，141 | 47，008 | 12，870，812 | 1，370，100 | 782，535 | 422，281 |  |
| 1 | Cash and property exsept whil stock．．． | 91， 23 | 108，524 | 59，719 | 64，778 | 161，837 | 5，915 | 7，016，332 | 1，363，261 | 370，603 | －45，543 | 4，046，779 |
|  | Corporation＇s own stock．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 22，＂52 | 26，387 | 11，860 | 17，448 | 27，703 | 756 | 998，525 | 1，243，701 | 13，621 | 30，566 | 4，516，655 |

Footnote at end of table．Liee text ior explanatory ctatements and for＂Description of the Cample and Limitations of the Data．＂

Money amounts in thousands of dollars


[^10]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS




active corporation returns

Table 4. - SElected balance sheet, income statement, and tax items, cost of property used for investment credit, and distributions to stockholders,


Table 4
TEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, AND DISTRIBUTLONS TO STOCKHOLDERS,
BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY-COntinued
[Money anounts in thousands of dollars)

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS



| $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { active } \\ \text { corporation } \\ \text { ceturns }}}{\text { reur }}$ | Size of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{\text {assets }}^{\text {zero }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \$ 1 \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { Nurder } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \$ 2,0000 \\ & \$ 200,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$250,000 } \\ & \text { \$5nder } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { \$500,000 } \\ \$ 1,000,000 \end{array} \\ & \$ 1,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \left.\begin{array}{c} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000,000 \\ & \$ 50,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \\ \$ 1500,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$250, } 500,000 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| 6,198 | 80 | 1,558 | 1,341 | 1,2,83 | 589 | 469 | 58 | 47 | 29 | 7 | 6 | 1 |  |
| 3,601,206 |  |  |  | 254,542 | 202,250 |  | 1.167 .540 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 949,299 |  | 8,056 | 26,684 | 83,997 | 63,313 | 991,036 | 1,299,072 | 90, | 420,528 |  | 34,206 |  |  |
| 1,037,847 |  | 10,791 | 22,726 | 66,097 | 61,608 | 100,120 | 370,856 | 98,023 | 129,076 | 62,598 | 87,681 | 28,482 |  |
| 422,145 |  | (6,976 | $\underset{\substack{16,687 \\(4)}}{\substack{\text { c, }}}$ | 39,174 | 22, 108 | 47,242 | ${ }^{231,630}$ | 35,381 | 33,346 | 32,790 | 48,611 | 8,200 |  |
| 退 $\begin{array}{r}221,906 \\ 1,596,538\end{array}$ |  |  | (*) 35,24 | -6,205 | ${ }_{78,678}^{4,87}$ | 137,24, | 521,209 | - 178,4228 | 53,0,4 222,625 | 23,568 125,559 | 22,302 176,782 | 20, 237 <br> 51,205 <br> 1 |  |
| -749,741 |  | 5,350 | 15,350 | 46,366 | 39,638 | 69,396 | 249,727 | 61,714 | 105,436 | $51,24 \mathrm{C}$ | 81, 148 | 24,378 |  |
| 67,022 |  | (*) | (*) | 5,060 | 7,199 | 7,242 | 22,298 | 5,060 | 6,057 | 3,772 | ${ }_{4}^{4,414}$ | 2,299 |  |
| 710,659 <br> 304,344 <br> 04 |  | $\underset{4,121}{14,680}$ | 26,723 | 95,785 16,37 | 69,24 14,724 | 67,876 | ${ }_{106,622}^{229,412}$ | 83,695 | 2, 4,710 3,678 |  | 23,801 23,796 | 5,281 6,909 |  |
|  | 3,673 | $\begin{gathered} 3,550 \\ (\ldots 595 \\ (x) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,661 \\ 37,762 \\ 4,254 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,777 \\ 108,(070 \\ 7,905 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,823 \\ & 82,46 \\ & \hline, 068 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 43,946 \\ 162,73 \\ 10,846 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 102,123 \\ 706,233 \\ 37,398 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,883 \\ 182,73 \\ 10,995 \\ 10 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 52,193 \\ 295,947 \\ 13,388 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 42,636 \\ 16,556 \\ 5,566 \\ 5,76 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14,789 \\ 278,333 \\ 9,514 \\ \hline, 51 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 16,297 \\ 70,380 \\ 2,181 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 7,177,932 | 143,592 | 147,893 | 288,152 | 760,631 | 535,013 | 792,734 | 2,313,635 | 590,003 | 729,242 | 295,536 | 472,053 | 162,848 |  |
| 7,096,354 | 135,521 | 125,161 | 286,234 | 696,461 | 530,704 | 783,906 | 2,289,939 | 583,383 | 721,231 | 291,247 | 471,366 | 161,207 |  |
| 5,082,992 | 91,823 | 99,270 4,052 | 214,647 6,227 | 520,842 16,331 | 390,248 12,351 | $\begin{array}{r}581,868 \\ 17,196 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,670,805 | 432,993 11,421 | 492,245 17,366 | 182,556 | 209, | 148,291 |  |
| 15,095 | , 5125 | 4,874 | ${ }_{883}$ | 3,453 | 4,312 | 4,577 | 15,596 | 3,757 | 5,298 | 3,352 | ${ }_{1}$ 1,261 | 4,97 |  |
| 114,521 | 2,826 | 1,581 | 3,728 | 8,825 | 6,168 | 10,370 | 35,695 | 8,628 | 13,937 | 8,953 | 16,513 | 3,307 |  |
| 63,210 | 965 | (*) | 2,121 | (*) | 3,746 | 6,099 | 16,918 | 5,071 | 8,308 | 5,7e4 | 8,162 | 2,846 |  |
|  | 14,896 | 20c | 2,0 | 17,012 | 14,3 | 30,222 | 158,433 | 41,372 | 66,777 | 24,729 | 63,382 | 9,136 |  |
| 477,225 | 15,593 |  | 7,517 | 23,105 | 13,752 | 32,183 | 165,2799 | 46,421 | 69,346 | 26,418 | 63,382 | 9,136 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{436,914}$ | ${ }_{8}^{12,214}$ | ${ }^{1,768}$ | 2,334 | 16,669 | 4,768 | 14,ce1 | 142,595 71,13 | 23,268 | 35,924 | 13,644 | 32,506 | 4,768 |  |
| 18,314 |  | (5) |  | (4)34 | 385 | 1,253 | 5, $5^{246}$ | 2,056 | 3,924 | 1,236 | 2,838 | ${ }^{2} 33$ |  |
| 5, 657 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{*}{2,173}$ | 555 | ${ }_{773}^{184}$ | 21 344 | 16 609 | 393 <br> 129 |  |
| 64,681 | (*) | (*) | (*) | $(*)$ | (*) | 3,554 | 16,812 | 4,309 | 7,361 | 6,019 | 12,772 | 4,646 |  |
| 3,484 | 167 | 536 | 480 | 722 | 389 | 41 | 562 | 59 | 42 | 27 | 26 | 21 | 12 |
| 17,313,037 |  |  | 34,778 | 122,780 | 137,535 | 317,254 | 1,109,124 | 4 4,002 | 659,846 | 976,166 | 1,792,703 | 2,851,511 | 8,893,796 |
|  |  | (*) ${ }^{\text {\% }}$, 861 | ${ }_{(*)}^{13,54}$ | 32,160 22,889 | 38,127 <br> 26,805 <br> 1 | \% 74,735 | 270,067 <br> 241,829 | 83,529 67,826 | 101,406 <br> 119,352 | 150,259 129,012 | 212,501 200,480 |  |  |
| 1,056, 5778 |  |  | 378 | 25,466 | 19, 177 | 32,732 | 119,460 | 43,347 | 58,476 | 58,646 | 118,983 | 179,386 | 1, 393,148 |
| 2,215,695 |  |  | (*) | 8,225 | 5,065 | 18,178 | 63,322 | 35,956 | 52,246 | 55,357 | 196,281 | 224,452 | 1,555,371 |
| 14,377,874 |  | 4,662 | 19,893 | 39,222 | 55,955 | [173,503 | - 7362,629 | - | 557,162 257,507 | 834,059 | 1,573,200 | $\stackrel{2}{2,621,297}$ | 7,354,182 $3,232,638$ |
| 970,252 |  | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2,213 | 2,981 |  |  |  | 39,305 |  |  |  |
| $2,034,288$ <br> $1,142,57 \%$ |  | (*) | $\begin{array}{r}15,392 \\ 2,880 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 32,758 <br> 8,038 | 41,856 14,258 | 78,678 34,875 | 269,945 95,051 | 66,505 <br> 26,281 <br> 29, |  | 111,397 <br> 50,522 <br> 2,50 | 1488,659 85,439 | 260,218 <br> 149,237 | $\begin{aligned} & 908,8,85 \\ & 0,0,000 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $3,941,143$ $9,549,918$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{66,003}^{9,272}$ | $\underset{56,785}{16,705}$ | 22,295 107,026 |  | - $\begin{array}{r}54,982 \\ 254,116\end{array}$ | 122,896 387,781 | - $\begin{array}{r}242,564 \\ 533,514 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}825,693 \\ \hline 1,504,586\end{array}$ |  |
| 1,188,933 | 29,795 | (*) | (*) | 6,256 | 6,862 | 16,204 | 64,279 | 24,878 | 4i,264 | 115,195 | 166,008 | 163,804 | 239,346 |
| 19,235,507 | 504,615 |  | 185,5006 | 288,082 | 359,5012 | 834,791 | 2,170,985 | ${ }_{\text {cces, } 982}$ | ${ }^{895,403}$ | 1,030,191 | 1,577,702 | 2,821,953 | 7,920,013 |
| $18,688,524$ $12,734,699$ | 497,061 341,619 | 48,165 <br> $36, \cos$ | 185,095 148,808 | 286,358 197,605 |  |  | $2,150,277$ $1,573,997$ | 593,087 <br> 439,373 <br> 1020 | 88, 645,502 | 1,011, 6 | 1, $1,688,680$ | 2,2,913, 21070 | 4, 4 44,681, |
| -47, 471 | 14,112 | 1 1,066 | ¢,201 | 6,050 | 7,630 | 15,990 | -45,402 | 12,911 | 19,915 | 26,111 | 38,632 | 66,865 | 189, ¢46 |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{63,927}$ |  | 2, | ¢,986 | 2,678 | 3,476 <br> 12,295 | ${ }_{48,597}^{17,028}$ | [19,189 | ¢, 32,853 | $13,47,47$ 47,013 | - $\begin{gathered}3,2,264 \\ 89,975\end{gathered}$ | - | ${ }_{415,657}^{121,64}$ |
| 205,823 | - | (*) | (*) | 2,241 | (*) ${ }^{(11}$ | 12,295 | 19,358 | 6,831 | 10,599 | 11,794 | 22,377 | 28,500 | 83,046 |
| 1,351,516 | 39,690 |  |  | 12,878 | 10,879 | 4,729 |  |  |  | 72,347 | 95,541 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}1,419,790 \\ \hline, 388,645\end{array}$ | 43,901 43,605 4 |  | (*) | 25,109 | 112,588 | 46,799 | ${ }_{112,912}^{122,851}$ | 36,065 | 58,829 <br> 58,22 | 72,872 |  | 174,020 170,312 | \% 780,170 |
| - 1322,896 | 22,6,7 | (*) | (*) | 2,658 | 4,139 | 20,714 | 126,127 | 17,54, | 29,739 | 38,559 | 53,922 | 82,203 | 314,039 |
| 56,432 | 2,016 | (*) | (*) | 169 |  | 1,742 | 4,773 | 1,565 | 2,586 | 3,419 | 4,718 | 6,933 | 28,225 |
|  |  |  | (*) |  |  |  |  | (*) |  | 1,866 | 808 | ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{1,52}$ | 38,725 |
| 463,530 | (*) |  |  | (*) ${ }^{282}$ | (*) ${ }^{296}$ | $(*)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,682 \\ & 9,881 \end{aligned}$ | 6,877 | $\begin{gathered} 2,452 \\ 12,635 \end{gathered}$ | 13,752 | 24,563 | 62,593 | 293,206 |

active corporation returns


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＇\％as． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { active } \\ & \text { arporation. } \\ & \text { at..... } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { assetz }}{\substack{\text { c．i．}}}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { s. } 4 x, 0000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \&.su,000 } \\ & \$ \text { sujer } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \$ 2, .100,000 \\ & \$ 2,000 \end{aligned}$ | \＄1，000，000 <br> \＄5， 000,000 | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \$=5 \mathrm{nder}, \\ & \$, 00,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \$ 25,000,000 \\ \$ 50,000,000 \\ \$ \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 50,00,000 \\ \$ 100,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \$ 200,000,000 \\ \$, 50,000, \\ \hline, 000 \end{array}$ | 5．4，000，000 |
|  | （1） | （ ） | （3） | （－） | （5） | （c） | （－） | （8） | （9） | （19） | （12） | （1．） | （13） | （2－） |
| manfacturins：Priming and pueltihios |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23，032 | 472 | ＇，298 | 2，366 | 4，273 | 2，32． | 1，255 | 2，044 | 220 | －2． | 58 | 22 |  |  |
| Toral 3588 | 6，273，602 |  | 167，205 | 2－0，563 | gos， 2 | 7s．，51．． | 830，975 | 2，288，253 | 305，4\％ | 2，040，60， 3 | ， $0 \times 2,6$ | 8， 1.8 | ，372，4．4． | 2，555，02， |
| Es and aced | 3，54，265 |  | St， | 22， 2,764 |  | 225， 23,563 | ${ }_{1}^{205,585}$ | 20， | 10．，508 | 22， | 30， 3 | 隹 | 2nt， |  |
| Cash，movercic | － $2,325,472$ |  |  | 3， | 157,278 $05,8 \geq 2$ 0 |  |  | 334,949 253,833 | －22，2，5 | 202,027 325,002 |  | －60，20． | $\begin{array}{r}295,273 \\ 389,293 \\ \hline 8 .\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}367,399 \\ \hline-6.522\end{array}$ |
| Ouher ivestre | 8，30， 2,09 |  | 12\％，05． | 107， $2 \cdot$ | $55^{5}, 283$ | 4．55，355 | 56，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，770 | 30，${ }^{\text {anc }}$ | 480， | ． 354.382 | 320， 388 |  |  |  |
| Leer：Àuenuratod be | $3,05,160$ |  | 76，256 | －$-5,5$ | －3， 72 | 20， 2735 | 270， | hio， | 22．， 76.5 | ． 5 ： 76 | 3＋0，005 | 250，607 | ， 8 | 5－7， 398 |
| Orther zafital sss， | 4，026 |  | 2，250 | 2，5－3 | 13，270 | 12，645 | 20，232 | ， 12 | 27，082 | 0，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\cdots$ | 32，392 | 55,2 | ， |
| Acroust，and ${ }^{\text {ather }}$ | 2，350，066 |  | 52， 0 ， 22 |  | 12， | 205,059 00,351 |  | 202， 8180 | 65，572 | － | 2－0，2210 | －20， 11.08 | S，7 |  |
| Morteses， | 2，25，580 |  | 22，215 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 254 | 233，371 |  | 370，035 |  |
| lez worth．．．．． | 8，870，301 | － | 49， 252 | 0 | 319.9 | 37. | －6，608 | ，23n． | 47. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 211,327 \\ & 8,353 \\ & \hline 18 \end{aligned}$ | 833，872 | $\begin{array}{r}182,157 \\ 78.55 \\ \hline 8 .\end{array}$ | 3.7 .529 73,28 |
| Cost of proper＊ | 75，，465 | 2 n |  | 40，243 | 52,4 | －2， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tctal wecipt | $\begin{aligned} & 23,24,653 \\ & 22,400,94 i \end{aligned}$ | － | $\begin{aligned} & 529,+00 \\ & 522,3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 54,0,207 \\ 506,1106 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left.\begin{gathered} 034,500 \\ 0,0,8,805 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | 1，665，28： | $\xrightarrow{3,535,322^{\circ}}$ | － |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 2,0,0,2 \\ & 2,-6,0,0 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,0,0,90 \\ & 2,0,10,3 \end{aligned}$ |
| cost of tales C ， | ，－63，434 | 302， 330 | 12.02 | 254， 3 32 | ？－ | 3 F | 20， 3.0 | Stion |  |  |  | 2．057 |  | ， 52.575 |
| Taxer faid．．．．． | 20，059 | 3， 3 ， 38 | 2，23－ | \％，804 | ，50 | 13， 512 | －，057 | ${ }^{27}, 08$ | 12，331 | 2i，2016 | 21， | 15，323 | 32，650 | 25.96 |
| Depreciation | 609，514 | 16，037 | 11，793 | 24， 192 | －2，021 | ${ }^{-2,605}$ | 42， 3,38 | －5，297 | 30，661 | 5 ${ }^{73}$ |  | －0，265 | 05， 38.8 |  |
| Employee tenerit F | 297，667 | 8，932 | 2，802 | 3，599 | 16，36： | －，503 | 18，779 | －5．437 | ${ }^{16.239}$ | 35，038 | 34， 832 | 4，337 | －3，127 | 39， 288 |
| Het income（less dit | － $3.66,377$ | 88，421 | 2，497 | 8,691 | 7e， 57.60 | 88，733 | 80,682 | 220,527 <br> 250,50 | $\begin{array}{r}45,291 \\ \hline 05,020\end{array}$ |  | 230，389 | $\because, 256$ | $\begin{array}{r}287,568 \\ \begin{array}{r}29,122\end{array} \\ \hline 182\end{array}$ |  |
| Ihet income．．．． | 2，0．3， <br> 1,852 <br> 1950 | － 70,606 | 2,8061 10,765 | 2，5，2011 | 72，．68 | 0， 0 9 | 88，570 | 20，056 |  | 2－n， 352 | 223，393 |  | 27， | Ros， 22 |
| Incone tax，total | 912，64i | $\rightarrow 7,-92$ | $\underline{3,188}$ | 3，02． | 17， 38 |  | 0，45， | 1，99， | 53， 5 ，57 | 125，030 |  | 8，349 |  | 00， 0 ， 8 |
| Surchane．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  | $\therefore^{+3}$ |  | 3，362 | 0.027 | $\stackrel{45}{4}$ | 边 | ${ }^{1}$ | \％10 | － 5,730 |  |
| Poreign ta\％credit | － 2,702 | － |  |  | 2，32 |  | 3，210 | ，272 | 1，715 | ， |  | 0,397 | 2，5－5 |  |
| Distributions to stockhoiders | 43， 162 | 21，527 | 2，82i | －，5i7 | 2，5：3 | 32,044 | －－234 | 45，272 | 19，450 | 50， 0 | ，－88 | ， | 50，6．t | 67，676 |
| manuacturing：chmacais and allied prozucts |  | 205 | 2．459 | 1，28 | 1，955 | 1，710 | 8 f ？ | 1，003 | 105 | 110 | 52 | 32 |  |  |
| Total assets | 9，84is |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －，733，278 | 1．，754，80\％ | 2，375，38， | ．， 908,738 | 2，357 |
| Hotes and accounts receivable | 7，856，548 |  | 10， | 2659 | \％ 61 | －46，56． | 188，507 | 473，254 | ${ }^{1659}$ | －287，395 | 322，58．4 |  | 735，47． |  |
| Inventories．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，623，247 |  | 10，839 | 26，58．6 | 80， 3 ， 631 | $\begin{array}{r}137.562 \\ 79.279 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | － 234,254 | $\underset{167,8,5}{ }$ | －315，521 | 302，572 | 383,599 237 |  |  |
| 0 ther investrents and $10 a n s^{2}$ | 6，8i7，991 |  | （1，$)^{(1)}$ | （－） | 22，507 | $33^{2}, 662$ | 26，187 | 180，279 | 44，761 | 212，403 | 253，2，3 | 405，451 | 603，877 | ， 02 |
| Dopreciatle assets | 32，942，620 |  | 38,702 28,556 |  | － | 31．5．067 | 275,800 139888 |  | － |  |  |  |  | ， 695 |
| Less：Accurulated depreci | 16，624，333 |  | 28，856 | 15，383 | 60，588 | 152，557 | 139，858 | 471，183 | $199,56.0$ 20，68 | $\begin{array}{r} 422,279 \\ 46,228 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 415,570 \\ 62,68 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 573,609 \\ 67,488 \end{gathered}$ |  | ，65： |
| Other capital assets less rea | ¢ |  | 18，434 |  | 9，826 | －16，896 | 13,109 <br> 8869 | 71,472 437,086 | 20，682 <br> 102 <br> 1729 | 46,228 275,709 |  | 67,480 302,257 | 12．0．650 |  |
| Other current 1 izb biitities | 2，874，598 |  | 3，197 | 7，645 | ，151 | 36，188 | 54，363 | 151，760 | 47，03． | ， | 粏 | 135，978 | 391，14，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ，82：， |
| Mortages，rotes，and bonds | 8，081，767 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5，680， |
| Net worth．．．．．． Cost of cropertj | $26,137,958$ 2,793 2，298 | 31，054 | 8,062 1,900 | 12,172 3,492 | 126,554 12,326 | $\begin{array}{r} 293,241 \\ 29,053 \end{array}$ | 302,818 20,647 | $\begin{gathered} 1.088,135 \\ 82,218 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 424,027 \\ 40,639 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 788.757 \\ 67,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 927,788 \\ 00,588 \\ 002 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,283,788 \\ \substack{2,298 \\ 2} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,020,205 \\ & 34,5236 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 17.672 . \\ 0936, \end{aligned}$ |
| Total receipts．．． | 52，516，126 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2，029，473 |  | 2，375，806 | 5，617，530 | 3i，954， |
| Business receipts | 51，000，636 | 701，681 | 176，913 | 186，2，25 | 530,263 368.65 | 2， 1737,386 | 1，314，091 | －3，324，538 | 969，525 | 2， $0 \cdot 383,082$ | 2，0，0，267 | 2，302，662 | 5， $5,58,685$ | 30， |
| ${ }_{\text {Cost or }}^{\text {Cores }}$ Sales ant | 30，935，254 | $\begin{array}{r}427,279 \\ 14,212 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 115,010 3,067 | $\begin{array}{r}128,233 \\ 3,222 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $368,1.15$ 10,157 |  |  | －2，${ }_{612,694}$ |  | 1，273，039 | 1，－33，303 |  | 2，17，023 | ，501，53 |
| Interest pa： | 566，3，3 | 10，283 | 1，169 | 1，102 | 4，677 | 7，865 | 6，769 | 22，181 | 8，751 | 23，092 | 27，355 | 34，850 | 56，811 |  |
| Depreciation．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，202，607 | $\xrightarrow{25,965}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 3，201 } \\ 150 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | （－3）${ }^{2} 895$ | 12,171 <br> 2,921 | 25,178 10,853 |  | 70,127 29,030 | 30,466 14,712 |  | 年， 19.878 | 25，826 25，647 | 198,749 77,119 | －1，586，582 <br> 882,152 |
| Employee benefit plans ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． | 804， 152 | 5，00 |  |  | 2，921 | 10，833 | 1，${ }^{\text {ans }}$ | ${ }^{29}$ ，${ }^{20}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net incone（less deficit） Het income．．．．．．．．． | 5，524，494 | 47，000 53,796 | ${ }^{\text {7，055 }}$ | $\begin{array}{r}-2,206 \\ 6,097 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 9，408 26，622 | 4， 5 ¢ 228 55,150 | ${ }_{\text {4 }}^{47,721}$ | 211,316 <br> 233,375 | 127，672 107，42 | 188,666 220,260 | （ $\begin{array}{r}222,569 \\ 232,859\end{array}$ | ${ }_{305,975}^{288,704}$ | 748,256 779,363 | 3，022，8．5 |
| Income subject to | 5，544，656 | 51，005 | 3，751 | 5，082 | 16，944 | 41，172 | ${ }^{61,039}$ | 213，099 | 104，200 | 212，530 | 224，561 | 30，069 | 766，210 | 3，5i0，795 |
| Income tax，total | 2，861，917 | 26，078 | 1，047 | －1， 12180 | 5，376 | 16，012 | 28，228 | 106，733 | 53，451 | 109，636 | 117，038 | 257，705 | 400，776 | 1，838，651 |
| Sourcharee．．．．．．． | － 255,173 |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{(1,2)}{ }^{253}$ | （ $-5 \times 3$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign tax creait | 309，463 |  |  |  | ${ }^{(*)} 290$ | 1，037 | 913 | 3，885 | 2，170 | 3,878 | 4，296 | 3，343 | 10，324 | 126，324 |
| Distributions to stoc： | 2，056，910 | （＊） | （－） | （＊） | 19，291 | 21，970 | 6，286 | 32，550 | 18，551 | 46，771 | 54，614 | 70，143 | 232，203 | $\xrightarrow{1,396,494}$ |


| Major industry, iter | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { active } \\ \text { coporation } \\ \text { returns }}}{\text { ret }}$ | Size of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { zersets }}{\substack{\text { zero }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 00,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { \$ } \begin{array}{l} \text { nnder } \\ \$ 500,0000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { wnder } \\ \$ 0,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 25,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000,000 \\ & \text { inder } \\ & \$ 50,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \text { inder } \\ 1250,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000,000 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (20) | (11) | (12) | (23) | (14) |
| manvacturnag: petrolem refnang and | 957 |  | (*) | (*) |  | 225 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nunber of returns... |  |  |  |  | 228 |  | (*) | 103 | 16 | 19 | 6 | , | 6 | 24 |
| Total assets... | 77,586,94, |  | (*) | (*) | 35,344 | 76,412 | (*) | 194,865 | 110,832 | 301,143 | 211,271 | 620,305 | 847,015 | 75,121,544 |
| Notes and accounts receivable, | - |  | (*) | (*) | (*) | ${ }_{4,368}$ | (*) | 53,933 <br> 30,085 <br> 10 | 31,557 23,857 | 51,276 47,232 | 52,571 <br> 37,265 <br> 1 | $\begin{array}{r}104,739 \\ 87,378 \\ \hline 8 .\end{array}$ | 121,239 <br> 100,768 <br> 1 | ${ }_{\text {11, }}^{11,93,681,663}$ |
| Cash, Government obligations, and other current assets. | S,001,614 |  | (*) | (*) | ${ }_{4} \times 110$ | 6,760 | *) | 30,707 | 11,761 | 38,467 | 33,986 <br> 3,165 | 87, ${ }^{87,914}$ | 100,768 56,190 | 4, 6511,662 $4,734,833$ |
| Other investments and loans ${ }^{\text {² }}$, $\ldots$.................... | 15,788, ${ }_{\text {153 }}$ |  | (*) |  | (*) | (*) | (*) | 11,029 | 5,015 | 21,573 | 11,873 | 42,369 | 86,721 | 15,593,936 |
| Depreciable assets........ | $55,639,988$ <br> 27, 826,776 |  | (*) | (*) | $\underset{\substack{26,483 \\ 13,221}}{ }$ | 63,031 34,263 | (*) | 110. 6.67 | 62,313 | 271,759 | 146,969 | 454,765 | 627,773 | 53,825,698 |
| Less: Accumulited deprecie | 27,826,776 |  | (*) | (*) | 13,221 | 34,263 | (*) | 58,399 | 27,493 | 178,422 | 86,277 | 220,662 | 212,433 | 26,958,031 |
| Other capital assets less reserves ${ }^{2}$ | 9,238,911 <br> 7,597705 |  | (*) |  | $\stackrel{(*)}{(*)}$ |  | (*) |  |  |  | 7,167 | $\begin{array}{r}56,280 \\ 123,245 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}50,573 \\ \hline 156525 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,597,705 \\ & 2,801,992 \end{aligned}$ |  | (*) | (*) | (*) | 15,482 <br> 3,386 | $(*)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55,694 \\ & 12,548 \end{aligned}$ | 31,172 <br> 9,710 | $\begin{aligned} & 59,451 \\ & 15,374 \end{aligned}$ | 70,796 6,387 | 223,745 26,721 | ¢ $\begin{array}{r}156,525 \\ 56,087\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,054,824 \\ & 2,663,707 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mortages, notes, and bonds payable in one year or more............................. | 10,792,813 |  | (*) | (*) |  |  | (*) | 33,617 |  | 59, 139 | 24,235 | 171,303 | 225, 167 | 10,215,050 |
| Net worth............ | 50,365,611 |  | (*) | *) |  | 38,008 14,884 | (*) | 87,617 12,803 | $\begin{array}{r}47,167 \\ 4,254 \\ \hline 2,18\end{array}$ | 152,135 10,961 | 108,463 8,500 | 293, 105 <br> 22,172 | 369,163 45,314 4 | 49, 243,295 |
| Total receipts... | 67,687,585 | 931,477 | (*) | (*) | 83,385 | 139,824 | (*) | 369,416 | 288,851 | 488,650 | 367, 378 | 715,506 | 861,675 | 63,291,55\% |
| Business receipt | 63, 3 ,36, 186 |  |  |  |  | 135,500 |  | 363,325 | 286,269 | 483,476 | 363,249 | 696,725 | 843,041 | 59,113,243 |
| Cost of sates ard | 42,162,972 | 616,013 |  | $\begin{aligned} & * \\ & x_{1} \end{aligned}$ | ,375 | 66,499 | (*) | 285,921 | 235,348 | 381,343 | 321,223 | 538,875 | 034,429 | 38,874,376 |
| Interest paid | 3,720224 | 20,84 | (*) | *) | (\%) ${ }^{406}$ | 2,393 | () | 5,236 | 2,619 | 12,784 | 5,278 | 10,349 | ${ }^{16.360}$ | 3,647,977 |
| Depreciation | 2,732,622 | 4, 5,107 | (*) | (*) | (*) |  | (*) | 8,903 | 5,050 | 13,813 | 8,055 | 22,467 | 29,321 | 2,586,338 |
| Employee benefi | 565,303 | 7,021 |  |  | (*) | (*) | (*) | 2,816 | 1,365 | 2,151 | 1,353 | 4,633 | 1,969 | 542,110 |
| Net income (less deffeit) | 4,165,695 | 4, 322 | (*) | - | $2{ }^{2}$ | 8,339 | (*) | 17,350 | 18,869 | 28,451 | 11,828 | 34, 102 | 31,714 | ,965,033 |
| Net income |  |  |  | - |  | 8,339 |  | 18,961 | 18,869 | 29,215 | 14,071 |  |  | 3,975,525 |
| Income tax, tot | 3,423,635 | 4,859 |  |  | $(*)$ | ${ }_{8}^{8,210}$ |  | 17,172 | 18,688 | 25,703 | 14,072 | 39,331 | 34,384 | 3,218,245 |
| Lncome tare | 1,150,24 |  |  |  | (*) | 3,006 | (*) | ${ }_{680}$ |  | 13,160 | 7,331 | 20,626 | +17,638 | 1,659,255 |
| Foreign tax credit................... | 1,060,165 | 3,234 | - | - |  |  |  | (*) | 65 | 2,175 |  | , 3,5 | ${ }_{194}$ | 1,054,149 |
| Investment credit... |  |  |  |  | (v) | 595 | (*) |  | 291 |  | 539 |  | 3,053 | 1,171,001 |
| Distributions to stockholders except in own stock | 2,837,975 | 31,622 |  |  | (*) | (*) |  | 1,797 | 1,34, | 5,495 | 2,856 | 7,878 | 6,114 | 2,780,911 |
| mandfacturing: rubber and miscelianbous PIASTIES PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hunber of returns | 5,162 | 104 | 1,403 | 541 | 1,400 | 705 | 392 | 500 | 53 | 3 | 1. |  | 3 | 6 |
| Total assets.......... | 9,691, 344 | - | 26,217 | 40,04 | 232,867 | 254,633 | 261,172 | 2,045,720 | 340,633 | 510,194 | 512,893 | 480,451 | 484,246 | 5,502,292 |
| Inventories............... | 2,537,777 |  | 5,227 | 10,823 | 68,669 | -6, 6,80 | 56,221 | 255,831 | 72,951 | 1078,036 129 | -126,831 | 149,117 <br> 126,291 |  | 1,525,311 |
| Cash, Goverment obligations, and other current ass | -245,088 |  | 3,557 | 4,556 | 25,015 | 34,072 | 32,823 | 2125,184 | 39,775 | -34,261 | 31,013 | 112,703 | 13, 13,43 | 1,289,134 |
| Other investrents and loans ${ }^{1}$.......... | 1,030, 361 |  | (*) | (*) | 8,077 | 19,855 | 15,780 | 59,895 | 25,219 | 67,117 | 68,143 | 57,433 | 15,034 | 687,371 |
| Oepreciable assets... | 6,016,099 |  | 14,708 | 18,718 | 136,257 | 159,411 | 182,358 | 645,134 | 216, 186 | 290,893 |  | 233, | 338 | 3,555,914 |
| Less: Accunulated deprec | 2,991,714 |  | 5,314 | 7,515 | 61,633 | 78,149 | 81,417 | 297,890 | 108, | 125,521 | 90 , | 128 | 146, | 1,870,903 |
| Other capt tal assets less reserves ${ }^{2}$. | 99,826 |  | 287 | (*) | 3,615 | 2,593 | 7,910 | 21,887 | 4,267 | 8,515 | 11,513 | 2,796 |  | 32,212 |
| Acourts and notes payable ${ }^{\text {A }}$ (t....... | 1,589,971 948,694 |  | 10,557 1,733 | 21,014 | 80,353 17,025 | 66,789 18,965 | 53,608 26,325 | 252,711 85,507 | 51,912 21,019 | 92,967 30,610 | 106,568 <br> 22,036 | 102,557 21,414 | 69,908 32,996 | 690,927 667,139 |
| mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in one year or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nore.... | 1, |  |  | (*) | 26,290 | 19,821 | 37,388 | 109,281 | 43,028 | 95,042 |  |  | 64, | ,139,481 |
| Cost of property used for investment credit | 4, 601,722 | (*) | 3,810 | (*) | 13,362 | 13, 19,223 | 126,966 24,044 | 542, 6,52 | 203,792 <br> 21,638 | 271,960 |  | 222,787 22,860 |  | 2,873,3744 |
| Total receipts.. | 13,190,802 | 63,720 | 63,068 | 105,453 | 475,781 | 522,173 | 490, 151 | 1,793,590 | 544,693 | 699,703 | 539,336 | 635,50 | 538,710 | 6,718,916 |
| Business receipts | 12,934,793 | 61,353 | 61,824 | 104,875 | 467,852 | 517,481 | 486, 53 | 1,775,228 | 537, |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales and of | 8,242,409 | 4,158 | 43,292 | 74,213 | 325,121 | 347,325 | 324,305 | 1,216,146 | 382,690 | <86,799 | 354,090 | 410,165 |  | ,169, |
| Interest paid. | 4,2,48 | (*) ${ }^{2} 120$ | 2,010 | 2,335 | 10,306 | 10,826 | 12,171 | ${ }_{3}^{43,262}$ |  | 15,328 | 21,930 | 4, 841 | 12, |  |
| Depreciation. | 171,602 |  |  |  |  | 14,658 | 4, 812 | 4, 4 , 594 | 15,387 | 2,022 |  | 9,195. |  | 76,405 |
| Depreciation............. | - 248,285 | (\%) | (*) | (*) | 2, 2,98 | 3,562 | 3,843 | 20,638 | \% $7,8,4$ | 9,854 | $cc c163266164$ | 15,404 9,090 | 21,835 11,499 | ${ }_{\text {222,511 }}^{227}$ |
| Hiet income (less deficit) | 边 |  | -4,362 | 3,106 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ,08 | 11,499 | 171,559 |
| Het incore........ | 1,016,753 | 5,80 |  |  | 12,982 | 36,781 | 40,320 | 122,590 | 40,622 | 48,292 | 27,378 | 37,451 | 31,935 | 566,385 |
| Income subject to | 953,585 | 7,046 | (*) ${ }^{\text {( }}$ | (*) | 12,786 | 20,539 | 43,340 | 128,826 | 43,099 | 47,805 | 23,360 | 34,959 | 30,797 | 556,948 |
| Income tax, | 486,026 | 3,609 | (*) | (*) | 3,762 | 7,9 | 20,333 | 64,517 | 22,510 | 24,835 | 12,315 | 17,413 | 16,094 | 291,689 |
| Surcharge. | 61,257 | 314 | (*) | (*) | 232 | 667 | 1,622 | 5,395 | 2,000 | 2,085 | 1,114 | 1,478 | 1,357 | 24,961 |
| Investment | 34,028 |  |  | (*) |  |  |  | 2,999 | ${ }_{736}$ | 1,588 | 1,230 | 1,617 | 3,532 | 19,415 |
| Distributions to stoekholders except in oms | 219,864 | (*) | (*) |  | (*) | (*) | (*) | 23,671 | 4,306 | 6,648 | 5,282 | 11, 106 | 6,711 | 160,394 |

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 4.-SELECTED bALANCE SHEET, inCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR investment CREDIT, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
table 4．－SElected balance sheet，income stateyent，and tax itens，cost of property usen for investment credit，and distributions to stockholders，

|  | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|cc\|} \hline 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | － |  |  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\widehat{0} \mid$ |  |  |  <br>  |  <br>  |  |  |  |  |
| $\left.\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 可 |  |  |  <br>  | Eが <br>  |  |  |  |  |
|  | b |  |  |  <br>  |  <br>  |  |  |  |  |
|  | O． |  |  |  <br>  |  <br>  |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{8}$ |  | 吴品等 <br>  べべ |
|  | 이 |  |  |  たisinem iogis oiven |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | E |  | \％ |  |  <br>  |  |  |  |  |
|  | S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  <br>  <br> き |  |  |  <br>  |  |
|  | き |  |  | きさきさこきき（ | こささささささきさささききき＇ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  | $\mathfrak{m}$ |
|  | $\widetilde{\sim}$ |  | 堂 | ＇＇1＇1＇＇＇＇ |  |  | $\stackrel{7}{7}$ |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 哭 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Footnotes at end of table．See text for explanatory statements end for＂Description of the Sample and Linitations of the Date．＂
active corporation returns

|  |  | asezet: | 管, | \$105,00 | $\begin{aligned} & 41 m, 0 \\ & 0, \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$: 00,100 \\ & 11,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | - $11.00,000$ | - , ,000,000 |  |  | *"', |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (.) | (3) | (-) | (3) | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (i) | (8) | (-) | (10) | (11) | (1.) | 11.1 | (1. |
|  : 4 :. . . .................................... | 896 | ) | 5,800 |  |  | $\therefore 28{ }^{2}$ | 1,669 |  | 220 | $178$ |  | 5 - $\quad .1$ |  | - |
|  | 1,218,997 |  | 23,73.4. | 312, 168 | 843,081 | -1,059,353 | $\begin{gathered} 4,135,732 \\ 27,595 \\ \hline 505 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & , 610,801 \\ & 855,2071 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| twear |  |  |  |  | - 81,236 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,335,560 \\ 512,000 \\ n 56,051 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{2.8954 .834} 5$ |  |  |
| -15t, | $\therefore .574,-62$ |  |  |  | 422,20 | $\begin{aligned} & 229,1,97 \\ & 10,1,800 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{1,081,249}$ | -70, 540 |  |  |  |  | 2,-s, |
|  |  |  |  | $2 \times$ \% |  |  | 30, |  | - $3.5,50$ |  | +, | 580,271 | 2, 2 , $150,8.8$ |  |
| himut |  |  |  | 11, 118 | 234,982 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,698 \\ & 33,9,02 \\ & 15,664 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,358 \\ & 03,58 \\ & 20,-3, ~ \end{aligned}$ | 2n, 2,523 |  | $\begin{gathered} 27,799 \\ 282,720 \\ 288,820 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,342 \\ 813,518 \\ \text { anc } 3,796 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 36,899 \\ \begin{array}{c} 350,202 \\ 250,8: 0 \end{array} \\ \hline 100 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45,295 \\ & \hline 36,931 \\ & 256,157 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| me: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| , |  | - |  |  | $26,011$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127,8827 \\ & 538,587 \\ & 55,755 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 108,559 \\ 535,50 \\ 69,101 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,082 \\ 1.074,965 \\ 127, \cdot 23 \\ 129 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 392,3.59 \\ 1,336,180 \\ 09,619 \end{array}$ |  | 20, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| -3s1 |  |  |  | 120,50\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $17,3,369$ |  |
| [413]:-:81\% | ${ }^{50,755,679}$ | ( 490,594 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,2,231 \\ & 298,7,711 \end{aligned}$ | 20, con | $0.567,286$ | 2,025, | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 2, } 2,27,821 \\ & 2,192,834\end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,030,8771 \\ & 1,+93,303 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3, n 2,2,2,2 \\ & 3,532, \operatorname{con} 5 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,583, \ldots 60 \\ & 2,527,6 \% 67 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,270,135 \\ & 3,187,837 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{0,151,939}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc 3$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3, 324,581 |  |
| , | , 152,78 |  | -8, 813 |  |  |  | 2, $1,-2727,838$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,29,531 \\ & 3,735,7810 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | - $3,331,835$ |  | 2, $2,110,738$ |  | 11. $24.2,1,1$, 4 |
| Interest pa | 7,588 | S, 5 | 3,212 | 4,008 | -1, | ciock | 50,718 | -0, ${ }^{-2,2}$ |  |  |  | -1, 49.228 |  | 28, |
| Fimioje | 138,573 |  | - ${ }^{1,789}$ | 20,899 | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 25,295 \\ & 75,50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,105 \\ 108,990 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{1.21,464}$ | 30,547170,560 | ¢5,888 | 40,552 | 60,272 | 1i2,055 |  |
| itione (lasa | $4,608,910$ | [3, $3-8$ |  |  |  |  |  | $3 \mathrm{30,650}$ |  | 301,939 | 215,929 |  | 527,220 |  |
| - |  | $\begin{array}{r} 20,4,54 \\ 2,112 \\ 11,970 \\ 911 \\ 215 \\ 7700 \\ 7,286 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 37,773 \\ 2,1505 \\ 5,54 \\ 5,54 \\ 128 \\ 4,48 \\ 7,955 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 101,857 \\ 91,750 \\ 36,545 \\ 2,124 \\ 2,54 \\ 2,54 \\ 2,32 . \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 183,397 \\ 276,100 \\ 90,880 \\ 7,724 \\ 1,296 \\ 2,815 \\ 17,212 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 323,668 \\ 22,973 \\ 15,201 \\ 4,719 \\ 4,719 \\ 4,267 \\ 43,550 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 279,608 \\ 265,379 \\ 137,919 \\ 11,922 \\ 10,727 \\ 10,75 \\ 5,769 \\ \hline 70,507 \\ \hline 7 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Income tax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surcharge |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Purigh tax credi |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distriutions to stackhoiders |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mameacturng: eiectrical equrment aril stpphes | 10,5 | 35 | 3,2.n | -573 | ,83 | 1,038 | :,054 |  | 127 | 132 | -2 | 3. | - | 22 |
| tal ascet | 36,020,018 | - | 40, 20 | $1.2,655$ | 305.12 | 369,874. | 75 | 2,267,075 | 793,361 | 2,058, 509 | P70,54 | 2,313, 8 87 | 3,585,790 | 21,873,799 |
| Invertories. | $9,333,021$ |  | -2,os9 | 27. 5 Sh | ${ }_{78,521}$ | 13,675 | 267,770 | 711,652 | 306,102 | 608,031 | \% | 658,235 | -989,477 | , 8 Bui, 122 |
| Cash, coversmert oolication | T.359,060 |  | 5,685 | 3,319 | -8, 160 | \%,216 | 70,780 | 294, 330 | 105, 7312 | 202.238 | 130,345 | 255, 809 | 282,77.4. | 1,891,619 |
| Other inves urents and loang | 2, $2,778,915$ |  |  | 38,333 |  | $12, \cdots 66$ 128,291 |  | 139,476 800,863 |  | 7.5,57.0. | - $\begin{array}{r}159,338 \\ 539,499\end{array}$ | $3.7,589$ 832,267 | , $\begin{array}{r}\text { 572.206 } \\ , 331,463\end{array}$ | ${ }_{8}^{2,298,9,109}$ |
| L:ss: Accumulated depreciatior. | - $0,545, \ldots 8$ |  | 20, $2<21$ | 14, | 50,825 | 52,162 | 127,915 | 354,735 | 152, $2, \cdots 8$ | 338,575 | 252,687 | 392,058 | [539,45i | 4,258,407 |
| Other capital assets less | 475,817 | - | 82 |  | -3, 3 , 368 |  | \% 11,812 | 53,950 | 25,100 | 50,65 | 23,321 | 50,268 |  | 128, 220 |
| Accounts and notes payabe |  | - |  | 34,394 | 23,188 | 37,552 | 238,13 67,300 | 196,301 | 83, | 164,51 | $\underset{98,889}{\substack{\text { 23, }}}$ | 155,048 | 300, 8 | 5,908,179 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net torth......................... Cost of property used for investment | $10,780,427$ $1.507,289$ | 19,329 |  | 26,968 6,347 | $\begin{gathered} 129,953 \\ 18,615 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}133,108 \\ 17.774 \\ \hline 12.20\end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,0,504 \\ 22,732 \end{gathered}$ | $1,114,6,842$ 83,959 | $\begin{gathered} 464,894 \\ 41,290 \\ 3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,167,830 \\ & 71,184 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 775,938 \\ 59,858 \\ 598 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,189,722 \\ 69,979 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,24,2,3,3 ; \\ & 975,305 \end{aligned}$ |
| Total receipts | 47, 212,434 | ${ }^{815,528}$ |  |  | 621, 396 | 720,711 | 2,48,5,547 | 3,499,094 | 1,462,749 | 2,872,577 | 1,747,569 | 2,892,774 | $4.435,660$ | ${ }^{26}, 383,322$ |
| Business receiptc......... | $46,362,206$ $\left.\begin{array}{l}42,146,380 \\ \hline\end{array}\right)$ 1 | ${ }_{\substack{785 \\ 596,005 \\ \hline 8.85}}$ | 92,977 61,334 | $2.6,550$ 165,505 | - $0.8,2,55$ | 704,255 508,220 | 1,408,626 | 3, $\begin{aligned} & 3,454,719 \\ & \text { 2,34,781 }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,4,12,132}$ | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{2,812,618}$ | 2,708, 05 | 2,824,565 |  | 25,895.286 |
| Taxes paid............. | $32,146,380$ $1,122,612$ | 585,274 | 6-3,307 | 165,939 6,825 |  | S06,220 | 4,800 | 2,334,352 | - 34,295 | 2,03,323 | +1,41,976 | 2, 08,260 | 2, 103,257 | 631,651 |
| Irterest paid... | 597,496 | 7,990 |  | i,812 | -2,529 | 7,293 | 21,190 |  | 15,036 | 28,743 | 20,411 <br> 30,45 <br> 15 |  | 48,972 <br> 41593 <br> 159 |  |
|  | 2,262,285 | 22,926 12,575 | (*) ${ }^{2}$, 284 | 4,019 | 12,107 <br> 4,288 <br> 2, | 4, $\begin{array}{r}12,661 \\ 4,054 \\ \hline 1\end{array}$ | 22,557 20,005 | 73,322 33,487 |  | 64,179 30,962 | 25, 1.915 25,126 | 05,051 39,242 | 115,349 <br> 81,346 | $\begin{aligned} & 792,667 \\ & 427,299 \end{aligned}$ |
| Hel incone (Less defic | 3,142,020 |  |  |  | 5,030 | 1,583 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ,863,504 |
| Net incone....... | 3,420,693 | 58,023 |  | 10,086 | 29,616 | 32,685 | 62,680 | 257,549 | 94,649 | 217,654 | 173,865 | 255,4,46 | 396,254 | $387,309$ |
| Intome subject to ta | $3,310,810$ $2,633,623$ | 55,783 28,927 2,07 |  | 6,877 | $\begin{array}{r}23,102 \\ 7,842 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30,349 <br> 12,984 <br> 1 | 58,751 26,174 | 232,894 116,894 | 81,552 41,805 | 202,106 103,879 | 128,163 65,900 | 249,789 124,218 | 385,919 202,519 |  |
| LTxcone tax, total | 1,693,623 | 28,424 | 11 | -64 | $\bigcirc$ |  | 26,999 | -12,594 | - | - | 5,542 |  |  | 85 |
| reign tax | 117,032 | , 122 |  |  |  |  |  | 918 | 190 | 2,348 | 3,151 | 10,530 | 7,717 | 91,0<3 |
| stiment credi ributions to | 88,251 87,069 |  |  |  | 592 |  | 930 | 3,774 | 1,446 | 3,485 | 2,912 | 3,580 | 6,859 | 63,079 |
| ibutions t | 873,069 |  | (*) |  | 4,035 |  | 2,402 | 16,720 | 6,218 | 25,234 | 30,949 | 33,991 | 204,614 | $\xrightarrow{610,266}$ |


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 4．－SELECTED BALANCE SHEET，INCOME STATEMENT，AND TAX ITEMS，COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT，AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS，

|  | T |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 3 |  | 为 |  |
|  | E |  |  |  |
|  | E |  |  <br>  |  <br>  |
|  | S |  |  <br>  |  |
|  | 玉 | 7 |  <br>  |  |
|  | ® | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ |  <br>  |  <br>  |
|  | E |  |  <br>  |  <br>  |
|  | ® | 7 | ํㅜむ… <br>  |  |
| $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 8 & 8 \\ 0 & 8 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 \end{array}\right.$ | 5 | ＂ |  <br>  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 0.8 \\ & 8 \end{aligned}$ | き |  |  |  <br>  |
|  | E |  |  <br>  |  |
|  | S |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  <br>  |

















ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 4. - Selected balance sheet, income statement, and tax items, cost of property useo for investment credit, and distributions to stockholders,
by size of total assets, by major industry -continued

active corporation returns
T.sble 4.-SELECTED balance sheet, income statement, and tax items, cost of property used for investment credit, and distributions to stockholoers

|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { active } \\ \text { corporacion } \\ \text { returis }}}{ }$ | Slize of total ausets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { assets }}{\text { a }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { udder } \\ & \text { Stu,oco } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 450,0015 \\ \text { and } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,000 \\ & \$ 500,000 \\ & \$ 1000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \$ 1,00 \% \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { si,000,000 } \\ & \text { Hfder } \\ & \text { fi, } 000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \\ \$ 10,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \text { \$0, } 10,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \$ 120,000,000 \end{array}\right)$ | $\$ 100,000,000$ <br> \$.'30,000, 000 |  |
| SA:ITARY CERVICE:: COMNRICATIOM <br> transportattoh, coammitation, fiectric, chi, Aid | (1) | (2) | (3) | (6) | (5) | (u) | (7) | (8) | (3) | (10) | (11) | (1.) | (13) | (1..) |
|  | 7,479 | 19 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2,345 | 873 | 1,506 | 961 | 640 | 7 ce | 56 | 52 | ${ }^{14}$ |  | 6 | 1. |
| tal | 61,433,567 |  | 40,677 | 60,282 | 246,905 | 34, 193 | 429,290 | 1,560,353 | -31.639 | 768,421 | 458,486 | 518,316 | ,136,371 | 55,43,734 |
| Anven urd acca | 2,101,032 | - |  |  | 2,589 | 3,574 | 7,380 | 13,931 | 11, $2,3 \mathrm{c}$ | 1,2,87 | 7,5ec | , 38 | 19,2, ¢7 | , |
|  | $4,271,936$ | - | 821 | 5,026 | 34,4,47 | 34,373 | 32,477 | 153,55. | 41,228 | 12, 531 | 32,312 | , | 62,692 | 3,inl,cic |
| n, her tiverstment | - 4,517, sou | : |  | 5c, 735 | - $\begin{array}{r}12,606 \\ 232,942\end{array}$ | 13,213 328,920 | 42,792 <br> 376,136 | 83,558 $1,406,050$ |  |  |  | - 35,608 |  |  |
| D.pperisule sesets.... | 02, 292,149 $14,722,46 \%$ |  | ${ }_{20}^{51,974}$ | 27, ${ }^{2} \times$ |  | 110,495 | 123,028 | - 424,839 | 122,769 | 17\%, 872 | 77, | ucinis | 252,tets | 2,1u, ic. |
| norr uapital ass | 377,647 |  | 1,365 | -,07e | 11, 261 | 10,30\% | 3,336 | 77,592 | 23,85e | 2, 062 | 126,594 | 5, 155 | \%, ¢2 | (3) |
| Accomet at notar pay | 2,306,113 $4,199,463$ |  | 18,536 3,923 | 12,591 <br> 2,42 <br> 12 | 39,738 10,640 |  | 69,839 12,115 | 191,8,823 | - | 37,249 |  |  | \%7,231 |  |
| Nurtereses, trates, |  |  |  |  |  |  | 182,089 | 157,779 | 156,629 |  |  |  |  | 1,023,228 |
|  | ${ }_{33,237,846}$ |  | 5,176 | 20,593 | 81,700 | 90,512 | 151,335 | 438, 2.78 | 172, 4.2 | 325,247 | 201.637 | 231; 44. | 54, 179 | 31, 119, |
| at or prper | 5,396,86¢ | 11,633 | 1,05t | 5,8c0 | 21,077 | 27,836 | 33,05i4 | 211.104 | 2n,4 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total moripe. | 27,565,839 | 58, LC7 | 90,819 | 63,468 | 183,825 | 168,249 | 125,291 | 6P2,597 | 2ue, 4 ct | 316.841 | 162, 4 L | 191,519 | ${ }_{1}^{1,041}$ | 24, 22, |
|  | 26,926,511 | 53, ${ }^{\text {c33 }}$ | ${ }^{87,715}$ |  | 178, 233 | ${ }^{159}$, 57 | 76, 21 | 277, 28 | 127, 75 | 138, 8 599 | 57.368 | $3{ }^{2}, 48$ |  | 12, $2 \times 10$ |
| Cost of ales | 13,886,502 |  | 3,230 | 20,452 <br> 2,356 | -7,525 | 7,847 | 8,355 | 20,633 | -2,17\% | 13,1\% | 7,312 | , wit | $3 \mathrm{3}, 2$ |  |
| Interw t p | 2,057, | (-) | 1,143 | 1,550 | 6,003 | 8,463 | 8,811 | 37,4.4 | 9,976 | 12,819 | 20,343 | 11.620 | 22,314 | , |
| Deppeciaituth. | 2,959,930 | 0,453 | 5,250 | (4),056 | 17,637 | 19,951 <br> 1,121 <br> 120 | $\underset{\substack{24,164 \\ 1,014}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\sim}^{4, c, c .8}$ | $\begin{array}{r}21,391 \\ 2,147 \\ \hline 102\end{array}$ |  | ction | 3,92\% | 9 | -4,43,248 |
| Frat income (loss deficit) | 94, ${ }^{\text {2 }} 388$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {H/ }}$ Het income (less deficl | ${ }_{5}^{4,920,069}$ | 14,973 | $\begin{gathered} -2,690 \\ 5,938 \end{gathered}$ | 6,221 $0,4,3$ 0 | 15,565 | 23,760 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,3,21 \\ & 24,272 \end{aligned}$ | 44,322 | 50,6¢6 | 58,715 | 37,831 | 4,, 671 | 78,825 | 4,57, 4,58 |
| Income suliject | 4,939,269 | 13,760 | 1,835 | 4,200 | 12,320 | 19,605 | 16,920 | ${ }^{86,987}$ | 42,987 | 57,832 | 35, 4.4 | 42,558 | ${ }^{78,669}$ | - $1.510,195$ |
| Ireune ax, tot | 2,577, 538 | 6,837 | (5) 536 | 1,526 | 3,687 | 7,402 | 6,580 | ${ }_{4,2,051}^{4,58}$ | ${ }_{\text {21, }}^{21,462}$ | $\xrightarrow[\substack{29,023 \\ 2,420}]{ }$ | 18,694 | 22,406 | 4,134 | 2,34., 214 |
| Forcisharce..... | , 273 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 72 |  | 11,928 |
| 1 Irvestrent credi | 8,875 |  |  |  | 382 | 886 | 76. | 3,761 | 1,312 | 2,577 | 336 | 1,741 | 3,38. | 24,2,197 |
| Distrilutions to stocktoluers nxcept in own | 1,761,949 | (*) | (*) |  | 1,601 | ,421 | , 94 | 12,396 | 4,846 | ,249 | 6, 525 | ,736 | 27,487 | 1, $\mathrm{t} 78,5 \mathrm{Cl}$ |
| traigrortation, coannnication, electaic, cas, and SANITARY SERVICES: ELECTRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SEFVICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rumier of retur | 6,810 | (*) | 2,815 | ${ }_{817}$ | 1,542 | 549 | 282 | 275 | 59 | ${ }_{68}$ | 38 | 38 | 45 | 93 |
| Total ausets. | 101, 547, 241 |  | 50,613 | 58,975 | 251,116 | 201,096 | 195,462 | 563,302 | 390,400 | 1,44,849 | 1,313,031 | 2,705,245 | ,622,653 | 87, 154,505 |
| Notes and ac | 3,551,225 |  | 6,300 | (4), | ${ }^{31,188}$ | ${ }_{6}^{25,58,8}$ | ${ }_{5}^{10,270}$ | 7,366 | 16,039 | 17,475 | 35,319 | 37,149 | 254,356 | 1,842, 495 |
| Cash, covernment obilgation | 2,474,380 | - | 5,955 | 7,667 | 23,391 | 21,300 | 13,507 | 28,428 | 22,227 | 63,223 | 52,695 | 123,215 | 196,476 | 1,915,696 |
| Other investrents and loars | 2,863,532 |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{8,314}$ | (*) 002 |  | 23,174 378,189 |  | ( $\begin{array}{r}3,545 \\ 1,222,697\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}138,478 \\ 2,74,449\end{array}$ | 8, 878,3882 | 14, 212,2000 |
| Depreciable assets........ | $116,482,555$ $28,400,386$ |  | 52,285 | 59, 938 <br> 23,505 | 260,963 111,146 | 201,962 82,715 | 199,902 61,820 | 580,702 | 378,189 98,888 |  | $1,422,697$ 332,258 |  | B, <br> $2,277,247$ | $24,546,225$ |
| Other capital assets less | 853,169 |  | 4,387 | 2,943 | 12,137 | 12,493 | 6,769 | 24,229 | 9,519 | 25,755 | 11,039 | 28, c25 |  | t<4,257 |
| Acoounts and notes payable ${ }^{3}$...... Other current 1 liabilitites...... | 6,308,763 |  | ${ }_{\text {9, }}^{1,651}$ | $\xrightarrow{7,831}$ | 39,398 15,768 | 3, $\begin{aligned} & 3,429 \\ & 11,658\end{aligned}$ | 37,062 7,895 | 7, 78,681 <br> 27,530 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{48,687}$ | 103,558 41,832 | 130,599 51,688 | 317.619 98,629 | - $262,32,023$ | 3, «t, |
| Other current liabilities................ Morteages, notes, and bonds payabie in on | 3,544, 991 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 46,975,235 |  | 8,603 |  | 55,491 |  | 35,227 | 143,605 | 132,912 | 399,418 | 593,377 | 1,158,417 | 3,428,385 | 4, 9663,601 |
| Net worth................... | 40,350,544 |  | 21,854 | 35,483 | 106,630 | 101,203 <br> 22,338 | 89,888 16,726 | 246,765 35,947 | 151,83 22,692 | $\begin{array}{r}380,566 \\ 60,656 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 488,090 | 24, 926 |  |  |
| Cost of property used for investme | 7,771,297 | (*) | 3,470 | 5,933 | 27,588 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total receipts | 33,357,413 | (*) | 75,879 |  |  |  |  |  | 227,125 |  |  |  |  | 27, ${ }^{27,99,896}$ |
| Business receipt | 32,805,580 | (*) | 24,759 | 66,604 | 301,318 | ${ }^{229,137}$ | 105,329 | 226,841 | 220,407 | 424,322 | 490, 897 | 860,058 | ${ }^{2} .666,823$ | 27.056,032 |
| Cost of sales an | 16,864,048 | () | 4 | 39,391 |  | 13,764 | 4. |  |  | 200,528 | $\begin{array}{r}241,921 \\ 36,010 \\ \hline 1020\end{array}$ |  |  | 2, |
|  | 2,905,638 | ( | 2,960 | 3, 438 | 11,287 | 9, 998 | 3,270 |  | 10,969 |  |  |  | ,592 | 1,93 |
| Interest paid. | ${ }_{4}^{2,260,645}$ | (*) |  |  | 22,297 | 16,331 | 9 9,615 |  | 12,936 | 3, 4,34 | 48,053 |  | 317,468 | 3,488,985 |
| Onprociation............ |  | (*) | $\left(4^{*}{ }^{218}\right.$ |  | ${ }^{22,2971}$ | 1 1,722 | (*) | 2,618 | 1,972 | 4,34, | 5,426 | 9,806 | 3, 3188 | 4,34,322 |
| Het income (1ess deficit) | 4,389,700 | (*) | 2,041 | 3,674 | 15,238 | 12,533 | 11,910 | 16,979 | 17,832 | 53,939 | $5_{51,913}$ | ${ }^{05,029}$ | 351,143 | 3,743,952 |
| Het incone. | ${ }_{4}^{4,310,109}$ | (*) | $\xrightarrow{3,601} \mathbf{2 , 9 9 1}$ | 5,177 | 17,075 | 11,084 | 12, 8,722 | 23,765 <br> 22,442 | 17,791 | 54,329 | 50,479 | ${ }_{95,029}$ | 341,625 | 3,698,173 |
| Ineome subject to tax. Income tay, | $\xrightarrow{4,236,976}$ | (*) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27, 581 | 25,913 | 48,758 | 179,602 | 1,932,366 |
| Income tar, total....... Surcharge........ | $2,254,976$ 202,64 | (*) | (5) ${ }^{567}$ |  | ,296 |  |  |  | , 753 | 2,4,62 | 2,282 | 4,181 | 16,053 | 174, 1781 |
| Foreight rax credit... | - $\begin{array}{r}284,361 \\ 28,605\end{array}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}(*) \\ (*)\end{array}\right.$ |  |  | (*) 991 |  |  | 998 |  |  | 3,174 |  |  | 248,597 |
| Investiont credit .......................... | 2,757,036 | (*) | (3) |  |  |  |  | 4,718 | 5,088 | 19,096 | 26,899 | 57,702 | 208,697 | 2,426,920 |


| Major industry，item | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { ative } \\ \text { corporation } \\ \text { returns }}}{ }$ | Size of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { zerets }}{\text { Zero }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{51}{3} \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,0000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \text { undion } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { undier } \\ & \$ 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { \$nder } \\ & \text { \$500,000 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { und,000,000 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \$, 0,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \$ 00,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \text { inder } \\ & \$ 250,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \text { or noive } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （11） | （12） | （13） | （14） |
| total wholesale and retall trade <br>  | 471，987 | ，$\times 3$ | 170，33 | 87，314 | 108，512 | 50，531 | 37 | 26，393 | 1，1 | 597 | 191 | ${ }^{9} 3$ | ${ }^{61}$ | ${ }^{36}$ |
| Total asse | 162，115，42446，232，130 <br> $51,054,267$16，544，110$23,362,430$ <br> $48,062,128$ 22，055，063 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,694,968 \\ 650,373 \\ 1,112,451 \\ 593,642 \\ 161,748 \\ 1,78,889 \\ 998,378 \end{array}$ | 6，289，596 |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { 17，626，242 } \\ 4,803,925}}{\substack{\text { 2 }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,353,443 \\ 5,395,237 \\ 5.23 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,476,709 \\ 9,225,181 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,84,084 \\ & 2,34,, 994 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,064,861 \\ 2,632,901 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,562,805 \\ & 1,763,772 \\ & 1,76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,165,691 \\ & 1,532,324 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 29,042,629 \\ 9,88,529 \\ 6,273,659 \end{gathered}$ |
| Notee and ac |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {cash }}$ Inventories covernment obiligations，and |  |  |  | 2，156，07 954,223 | 5，${ }_{\text {5，493，155 }}^{2,427}$ | 6，34，546 <br> $2,081,589$ | $6,774,785$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,910,035 \\ 2,977,498 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,612,642 \\ & 2,499,469 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,85,938 \\ & 2,812,106 \end{aligned}$ | $1,935,398$ | $1,598,079$ | 2，547，578 | 6，273，653 |
| Other investrents and loans ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．．．．． |  |  |  | 282，244 | 2， 785,430 <br> ， | 2，779，015 | 9962， | 2，000，956 | 657，399 | 947，191 | 865,990 | 54，750 | 1，233，502 | 3，839， 44.5 |
| Depreciable asset |  |  |  | 2，310， 105 | 5，614，036 | 5，135，332 | 4，898，444 | 7，271，481 | 1，890，898 | 2，3，4，198 | 1，861，975 | 1，953，520 | 3，614，345 | 9，388，905 |
| Less：Accur |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 128,850 \\ 1,87,492 \\ 396,852 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,91,007 \\ & 5,271,550 \\ & 1,061,990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 481,273 \\ \begin{array}{c} , 277,275 \\ 1,142,644 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 491,983 \\ & 6,981,175 \\ & 1,255,457 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 236,1751 \\ 2,89,560 \\ 468,631 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | ，285 |
| Other capital assets less res Acounts and notes payable ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 74,286 \\ 1,267,614 \\ 244,528 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 906,114 \\ 12,754,543 \\ 2,250,738 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,137 \\ & 3,14,272 \\ & 557,314 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 174,470 \\ 2,166,600 \\ 424,228 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 216,599 \\ 1,924,823 \\ 372,727 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 313,5121 \\ 2,605,999 \\ 707,115 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 772,172 \\ 8,200,311 \\ 2,221,185 \end{array}$ |
| Accourts and notes ppys |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Morteages，notes，and bonds more．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 19,1210,224 \\ & 68,333,568 \\ & 3,762,476 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 398,872 \\ 1,120,8,2 \\ 107,992 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7702,401 \\ 2,740,982 \\ 197,699 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,731,247 \\ 8,006,4.45 \\ 4,88,703 \\ 4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,520,682 \\ 7,799,721 \\ 365,440 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,565,705 \\ 7,780,015 \\ 353,232 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,749,758 \\ 12,059,158 \\ 560,305 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 920,675 \\ 3,289,073 \\ 186,540 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,0,9,881 \\ & 3,93,931 \\ & 206,96.68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 958,243 \\ 2,743,658 \\ 153,546 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,013,778 \\ & 2,50,372 \\ & 168,063 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,513,263 \\ & 4,64,648 \\ & 477,801 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,985,779 \\ 11,644,990 \\ 752,510 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of property |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total receipt |  | $6,309,030$$6,184,145$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,272,060 \\ & 15,, \infty 7,428 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,510,936 \\ & 20,245,176 \end{aligned}$ | $53,159,399$$52,377,556$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55,558,319 \\ & 54,591,025 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,028,653 \\ & 57,143,061 \end{aligned}$ | 90，886，970 <br> 89，315，214 <br> 73，378，507 | $\begin{gathered} 20,389,457 \\ 19,889,884 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,884,497 \\ & 24,335,566 \\ & 20,063,973 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,267,512 \\ & 16,924,752 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 24,147,515 \\ & 23,747,410 \end{aligned}$ | $51,783,927$$49,32,940$ |
| sines． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cost of |  | 5，172，152 | $\begin{gathered} 15,047,428 \\ 9,795,306 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54,591,025 \\ & 43,009,565 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 45，74，972 |  | 16，077，030 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16,924,752 \\ & 13,820,543 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 3,38,58,583 \\ 106,768 \\ 176 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{aligned}$ | 18，528，754 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 49，} \\ 34,782,782,829 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Taxes paid |  |  | 㐌， |  | 244,788 <br> 509,629 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 299,980 \\ & 394,378 \\ & 3923 \end{aligned}$ | 507,173598,770 |  | 140,896168,344 | 103,436125,889 |  | 退 $\begin{aligned} & 145,217 \\ & 266,391\end{aligned}$ |  |
| teres |  | 33，84338，725 <br> 10,795 <br> 2,96 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 201， <br> 141,515 <br> 15 |  |  |
| Oepreciation．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net incone（Less d |  | $\begin{gathered} 92,506 \\ 161,436 \\ 145,086 \\ 65,198 \\ 4,957 \\ 1,94 \\ 1,060 \\ 60,594 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $1,195,423$$1,472,3,5$$1,122,018$342,06021,163313131,286216,803 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,102,647 \\ 1,297,976 \\ 1,077,199 \\ 37,666 \\ 28,961 \\ 160 \\ 14,06 \\ 163,589 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 468,024 \\ 483,179 \\ 456,256 \\ 23,065 \\ 20,290 \\ 2,3,35 \\ 10,957 \\ 105,952 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 696,805 \\ 652,001 \\ 628,661 \\ \hline 255,767 \\ 29,076 \\ 7,376 \\ 15,80 \\ 170,899 \end{array}$ |  |
| Net inco |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income sub ${ }_{\text {d }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income tax， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| surcharg |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investment cre |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distributions to stockholders except in own sto |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale Ald Repail trade：TOTAL Wholesale mpab | 3，117 |  | 46，054 | 24，493 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{41}$ | 27 | 16 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 35，482 | 20，706 | 13，256 | 9，065 | 693 | 371 | 210 |  |  |  |
| 1 a | $\begin{array}{r} 71,378,271 \\ 24,106,281 \\ 20,732,945 \\ 7,398,007 \\ 6,998,794 \\ 16,527,859 \\ 7,639,635 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 4,792,437 \\ 1,58,64 \\ 1,731,752 \\ 1,24,748 \\ 353,748 \\ 992,350 \\ 405,734 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,676,918 \\ 830,284 \\ 714,482 \\ 278,876 \\ 338,694 \\ 549,582 \\ 195,946 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| tes and accounts receivable， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash，Covervent obiligations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other Investments and loans ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| pepreciable as |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| less：Accumulated deprec |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other capital assets less reserv | $\begin{gathered} 1,571,728 \\ 27,3259888 \\ 4,779,977 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 123，224 | 158，614 | 205，425 |  | 114，259 | 128，970 | 67，2121 |  |  |  |
| Accounts and notes pay |  |  | 375,813 56,836 |  | $1,904,552$ 346,84 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,776,791 \\ 475,266 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,637,457 \\ & 575,851 \end{aligned}$ | 7，382，791 <br> 1，107，608 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,030,872 \\ 282.073 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,213,663 \\ 299 \\ \hline 18615\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,503,437 \\ 228,026 \end{array}$ | $1,121,969$ 124,485 | $1,438,749$ | 2， 293,4347 |
| Mortages，notes，and bonds payabie in one year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,341,804 \\ 29,345,057 \\ 1,363,027 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 68,629 \\ 217,011 \\ 18,364 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 250,847 \\ & 808,577 \\ & 42,888 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 464,024 \\ 2,626,790 \\ 104,932 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,284,811 \\ 148,958 \end{array}$ | 722，374 | 1，333，541 |  | 567，447 | 42，451． |  |  |  |
| Net worth．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3，229 | 6，777，466 | 1，945，942 | 2，281，823 | 1，424 | 1，019，237 | 1，811，974 | ${ }^{2297,391}$ |
| Total receipts． | 207，460，606 |  | 3，759，008 | 6，668，018 | 19，986，455 | 25，763，166 | 28，709，794 | 52，025，478 | 13，629，534 | 16，395，795 | 10，209，296 |  | 8，790，653 | 11，115，974 |
| Business receipts． | 204，041，662 | 4，662，156 | 3，670，195 | 6，528，795 | 19，665，936 | 25，305，231 | 28，309，937 | 51，301，414 | 13，301，104 | 16，112，123 | 10，069，666 | 5，566，807 | 8，633，4 | 10，854，867 |
| Cost or sales and | 170 | 4，140，705 | 2，557，202 | 5，026，505 | 15，604，088 | 20，732，559 | 23，266，416 | 43， $4_{5254,372}$ | 11，446， $1 \times 20$ | 14，079， 082 | 8，784，128 | 4，914，842 | 7，425，905 | 9，353，629 |
| xes P | 2，382 | 22，879 | 48,115 | 92，850 | 223，0，0 | 363，903 | 397，182 | 525，010 | 堲， |  |  |  |  |  |
| terest | 1，148，695 | 22，950 | ${ }_{3}^{13,323}$ | 20，873 | 76，324 | 92，170 | 133，070 | 270,8 | 78, | 92, | 59, |  |  |  |
| Employee benefit plans ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1，322，902 | 19，394 | cole | 55，0，1 13,355 | $\begin{array}{r}147,650 \\ 57,845 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}173,932 \\ 80,755 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 180,612 93,709 | ${ }_{160}^{273,0}$ | 73, 42 2 | 72, 4 4 |  | 8 ， |  |  |
| Net incorre（Jess |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，188，567 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income | ，092 | 88，013 | 95，156 | 177，594 | 444，720 | 551，681 | 672，348 | 1，274，519 | 34，8，479 | 405，160 | 281，052 | 123，768 | 253，519 | 241，083 |
| neome subj | 386，906 | 77，89 | 53，769 | 131，145 | 366 | 450, | 580,6 | 1，165， | 328， | 377， |  | 122， |  |  |
| ncome ：${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | 13，492 | 3，5221 | 108，729 | 158，332 | 242，816 | 561,4 |  | 192， |  |  |  |  |
| ica |  | （＊）${ }^{2}$ ， 967 |  |  | ＊）， | （＊） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| deign tax cred |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 52，6998 |
| tributions to | －707，454 | 15，225 | 29，232 | 21，221 | 59，196 | 58，668 | 67，305 | 252，610 | 31，968 | 48，0115 | 59，936 | 21，748 | 40,6 | 101，538 |

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 4.-SELECTED bALANCE SHEET, inCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR investment CREDIT, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLOERS



[^11]


GMolfiale ard retail trade: retall trade: nuthmorive dineris Aid casiline senvin sini....

 Less: Accurulated depreciation. Accounts and notes payabse ${ }^{\frac{3}{3}} \ldots \ldots \ldots$.
Other current liabilities.......... let worth...............................
 Business receipts..........
Cost of sales and operations Taxes paid....... Employee bencfit plaris Net. income (less del'icit) Het incorne.
Income sulject
Income tax, tot ncome tad
Surcharg Foreign tax credit.
Invectment credit.
Distritutions to


| Major industry, item | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { active } \\ \text { corporation } \\ \text { returns }}}{ }$ | Size of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { assers }}{\text { Zers }}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 20,0000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \$ 250,000 \\ \text { underer } \\ \$ 500,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { \$5,000. } \\ \text { \$5,000 } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { wnder } \\ \$ 10,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \$ 50,000,000 \\ \$ 100,000,000 \\ \text { inder } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \$ 250,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| Wholesale amd retail trade: retail trade: eatmaamd drinking places | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|  |  | 1,838 | 35,199 | 10,496 | 8,157 | 1,741 | 530 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 58,289 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 262 | ${ }^{33}$ | 18 | 9 | 5 | . |  |
| Total asset | 5,365,305 |  | 727,548 | 725,732 | 1,258,328 | 569, 229 | 374, 368 | 494,422 | 226, 155 | 303,012 | 287,009 | ${ }^{295,176}$ | 103,727 |  |
| Yotes usd aco.............. | 60, 063 $316,7 / 3$ |  | $4,4,403$ 61,889 | 54,848 <br> 42,052 | 124,794 <br> 58,529 | - 56,936 |  | 58,547 25,539 | 15,165 5,164 5, 17 | 55, 03 18,223 | 36,425 20,815 | 58,182 <br> 34,938 | $\begin{array}{r}25,490 \\ 2,663 \\ \hline,\end{array}$ |  |
| Cash, coverrment obiligations, and other current ass | 812,523 |  | 117, 1208 | $\begin{array}{r}129,527 \\ \hline 295 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 21,290 | 77,40 65,509 | 42, 292 <br> 30,29 | 77,058 |  | - 34,991 | 42,358 <br> $\substack{3,726 \\ \hline}$ | 40,710 56,542 | 3,088 |  |
|  |  |  | 23,829 689,588 | 29,555 <br> 612,788 | - $\begin{array}{r}76,899 \\ 1,029,269\end{array}$ | 415,287 |  | 357,288 |  | 214,02 | - | 56,322 | 43,399 |  |
| Depreciable assets................ | 4,687,380 |  | 342,333 | ${ }_{253}^{623}$ | 1,422,025 | 164,725 | 91,466 | 146, $20 \%$ | 38, 80 | -85,162 | - 92,395 | - 34,865 | -19,198 |  |
| Other capital assets less reserves ${ }^{2}$ | 360,462 |  | 23,112 | 35,809 | 96,464 | 58,509 | 27,890 | 35,060 | 20,311 | 21,599 | 36,035 | 5,216 | 456 |  |
| Accourts and notes payabie | 2, 122,278 422,179 |  | 278,472 60,505 | 173,234 54,604 | 272,520 101,835 | 110,593 <br> 44,680 <br> 102 | 96,470 43,036 | 92,57/4 | 22,129 10,536 | 4, | 56,396 21,903 | 59,542 27,304 | 16,050 6,559 |  |
| Morteges, notes, aud bonds pavabie in ore year or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| more................................. | 1,219, 132 |  | 229,074 | 163,355 | 323,425 | 132,394 | 72,456 | 126,483 | 103,716 | 62,28.4 | 4,265] | 06,361 | 4,223 |  |
|  | O19 |  | 299, 222 | 247,209 56,891 | 4,49,887 | 239,834 | 135,689 17,830 | 297,759 | 79,878 3,774 3 |  | $\begin{array}{r}119,538 \\ 19,253 \\ \hline 23,59\end{array}$ | (138,773 | 52,606 |  |
| Cost of property used Total receipts....... | 323,73 | 4, $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } 157 \\ 292,120\end{array}$ | 46,648 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total receipts. |  | 292,120 28,573 | 2,949, 371 | $2,123,065$ <br> $2,099,683$ | 3, 3,993,826 | 1,1,238,022 | 851,051 | 779, 754 | ${ }_{197}$ | 453,903 | 410,983 | 617,006 | 88,664 |  |
| Cost or sales and | 5,842,817 | 114, 196 | 2,373,399 | 914,312 | 1,293,37\% | 520,047 | 364,009 | 351,794 | 98,536 | ${ }^{246,649}$ | 219,425 | 319,385 | 29,690 |  |
| Tnxees paid. | 436,262 | 12, 180 | 108,671 | 71,297 | 96,180 | 35,877 | ${ }^{26,862}$ | 24,276 | ${ }^{8,489}$ | 15,627 | 17,308 | 16,696 | 3,421 |  |
| Interest paid. | 99,286 | $\xrightarrow{3,038}$ | 12,166 68,329 | 55, 13,51 | ${ }_{81,872}$ | 32,083 | 20,314 | 26,075 | 6,372 | 17,578 | 21,897 | 11,567 | 2,322 |  |
| Depreciation.......... | ${ }_{4}^{3,5,215}$ | (4)' | 63,32 3,266 | 3,2,52 | 11,083 | 5,4,3 | 3,588 | - 4,100 | \%,919 | 4,227 | 4,412 | 4,100 |  |  |
| Het income (Less deficit | 276,17 | -4,9 | -10,058 | 43,251 | 88,198 | 35,703 | 28,515 | 27,389 | 8,826 | 18,372 | 20,319 | 12,519 | 141 |  |
| Het incom? | 456,053 | 8,848 | 63,402 | 22,479 | ${ }^{1127,591}$ | 43,949 |  | 33, 3 , 56 | 12,798 | 20,699 | ${ }_{22,141}^{21}$ | 12,519 | -1,512 |  |
| Income subject to ta | - | 7,575 | 31,362 <br> 7,269 | 13,854 | 27,77) | 13,362 | 16,744 | 14,832 | 5,251 | 9,781 | 10,473 | 6,242 | 3,535 |  |
| Incone tax, Surcharge..... | 132,365 | 319 | 39 |  | 1,827 |  | 1,292 | 1,235 | 395 | 863 | 869 | 555 |  |  |
| Foreign tax cred | 49 |  |  |  |  | (x) |  | (*) |  | ${ }^{20}$ |  |  | 105 |  |
| Investment credit $\ldots$........................... | 13,773 75,259 | (*) | 13,072 | ${ }_{17}^{17,783}$ | - 14,5936 | ¢ 1,789 | (*) ${ }^{338}$ | 3,689 | $\begin{aligned} & 231 \\ & 503 \end{aligned}$ | 1,7959 | 1,259 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,887 \\ & 2,323 \end{aligned}$ | 106 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| llumber of returns..... | 72,988 | 2,910 | 31,175 | 16,250 | 16,575 | 4,588 | 1,501 | 832 | 113 | 3 | 4 | . | 5 |  |
| Total assets. | 11,236,022 |  | 754,414 | 1,167,433 | 2,526,381 | -,555,889 | 1,007,788 | ,608,655 | 720,963 | 360, 357 | 496,322 | 266, 26.7 | 771,073 |  |
| Notes and ac | ,465,922 |  | 126,964 | 210,023 | ${ }^{541,177}$ | 394,348 | 270,735 | (450,644 | 152,996 <br> 228,735 | 54,010 | ${ }^{82,348}$ | 27,242 | ${ }_{\text {12, }}^{155,4,41}$ |  |
| Inventories...................................... | 1,499,274 |  | 108,444 | 169,689 | 357,284, | 189,592 | 129,591 | 233,413 | 55,351 | 49,409 | 62,215 | 23,493 | 120,393 |  |
| Cash, Goverument obiligations, and other current Other investments and lounsi............. | -892,843 |  | 29,600 | 46,803 | 119,302 | 78,022 | 66,491 | 129,754 | 121,525 | 43,776 | 92,656 | 65,938 | 91,971 |  |
| Depreciable assets............... Less: Accumulated depreciation. | $3,622,222$ $1,794,480$ |  | 290,056 | 425,940 217,226 | 860,496 427,57 | $\begin{aligned} & 527,410 \\ & 255,092 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,3,091 \\ & 90,344 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 433,876 \\ & 201,193 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 204,064 \\ 90,556 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 106,101 \\ 41,636 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97,120 \\ & 2, i 885 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 142,232 \\ & 50,200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 202,708 \\ 70,384 \\ \hline 00 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Other capital assets less reserves ${ }^{2}$ | 284,487 |  | 20,232 | 14,319 | 72,727 | 35,278 | 23,147 | 62,644 | 25,792 | 7,166 | 6,871 |  | 11,676 |  |
| Accounts and notes payable ${ }^{\text {a }}$..... | $3,189,46$ 892,286 |  | 228,971 44,411 | 360,098 77,625 | -1.6,875 | ${ }_{91,574}$ | 89, ${ }^{29728}$ | 300,886 | 42,663 | 20,625 | 2e,466 |  |  |  |
| Morttages, notes, and bonds payabie in one year or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 20,5 | 124, | ${ }_{1}^{2039} 2$ | ${ }^{1365,017}$ | ${ }^{62,023}$ | ${ }_{509}^{146,322}$ | 76,354 | 76,075 | 201,800 | 90,, 72 | 197, 3038 |  |
| Cost of property used for investment credi t..... | 3,260,516 | 2,228 | 13,068 | 37,295 | 65,865 | 34,924 | 20,425 | 31,112 | 10,245 |  | 9,660 | 8,44: | 15,896 |  |
| Total receipts. | 25,628,670 | 170,882 | 2,706,958 | 3,283,875 | 6,035,959 | 3,431,401 | 2,359,927 | 3,079,686 | -,316,220 | 673,227 | 854,216 | 24, 67\% | 1,424,662 |  |
| Susinss receipts.... | 24,92,980 | ${ }^{108,373}$ | 2,675,323 | 3,22,008 | 5,035,722 | 3,26, ${ }^{2}$ | 2,648,653 | 2,145,972 | , 856,322 | 4,68,055 | 57\%, 178 | 173,017 | 1, $1,339,177$ |  |
| Taxes paid.............. | ,47,304 | 2,619 | 51,954 | 58,081 | 102,210 | 55,328 | 39,109 | 46,056 | 21,508 | 9,006 |  | 5,155 |  |  |
| Interest pa | 136,597 | 674 | 7,778 | 15,226 | 29,234 | 17,952 | 10,470 | 18,542 | $\stackrel{8,759}{ }$ | 5,132 | ${ }_{8}^{8,793}$ | 6,173 | 7,865 |  |
| peprcciation...................................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 296,642 \\ & 96,020 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{287}^{1,24}$ | 28,202 4,049 | 3,29 <br> 4,980 | 18,028 | $\begin{aligned} & 41,000 \\ & \text { 43,005 } \end{aligned}$ | -2,7215 | 12,655 | 7,522 | 4,082 | 5,876 | 2,227 | 12,412 |  |
| Het incone (less deficit). | 714,503 |  |  |  |  | 116,008 | 70,965 | 96,380 | 45,393 |  | 39,785 | 6,631 | 34,949 |  |
| Het income | 871,333 | 8,583 | 60,243 | 94,668 | 224,533 | 133,901 | 80, 142 | 104,292 | 49,024 | 33,982 | 39,785 | ${ }_{6}^{6,631}$ | 34, 3.9 |  |
| Income subject to tax | 689,390 | ${ }^{8,2,63}$ | 30,574 | 57,381 | 17,923 | 10,090 | 63, 853 | 42, 4.527 | 4,253 | - 317,386 | 38,691 20,300 | 2,200 |  |  |
| Income tax, Surcharge.......... | 260,390 | 291 | (5) |  | 3,234 | 2,917 | 2,189 | 3,775 | 1,922 | 1,557 | 1,778 | ${ }^{208}$ | -,200 |  |
| reign tax credit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4.9 |  |
| Investment credit. | 10,556 |  |  | 879 | 2,302 | 2,263 | 876 | ,306 | 635 | 539 | 523 | 36 | 1,561 |  |
| Etributions to sto | 167,388 | 4,809 | 25,658 | 16,393 | 24,351 | 22,879 | 21,247 | 10,280 | 15,811 | -, 1 | 12 | 5,069 | 15,102 |  |



Less: Accumulated depreciation............................ Other capital assets less reserves ${ }^{2}$
Accounts and notes payable ${ }^{3} \cdots \cdots \cdots$.


 Total receipts.


Enployee benefit plans ${ }^{4}$.. Net income (less deficit) Net income..............
Income subject to tax..
Income tax, total...... Incone tax, total..
Surcharge........
Foreign tax crediz.

|  | 碞 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 令 |  |  <br>  nio gia |  <br>  |  |  |  <br>  <br>  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 8 \\ \hline 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 3 |  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  |  |
|  | E |  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  <br> 「こ～N～～ |  <br>  |
|  | 合 |  |  |  |  | － |  <br>  क్లై |  <br>  |
|  | O |  |  |  <br>  |  | $\stackrel{3}{7}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  <br>  |  | 等 |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|l} 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | E |  |  |  |  | 产 |  <br>  |  すฟが |
|  | S |  | 5\％1 |  |  | 是 |  |  |
|  | 5 |  |  |  |  | \％ |  <br>  |  <br>  |
|  | 玉 |  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  |  <br>  |
|  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  | 오 開品 <br>  |
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|  | E | 9 |  <br>  <br>  |  <br>  |  | N |  <br>  <br>  |  <br>  |

Totai assets．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
 Depreciable assets．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Less：Accumulated depreciation． ther capital assets less reserves


 Business receipts．．．．．．．．．．．．．
 Employee benefit plans ． Net income．．．．．．．．．．． Income subject tax，total．．． Surcharge．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Foreign tax credit．．．．．
Investment credit．．．．．．
Distributions to stockh Cost of sales and operations．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Taxes paid．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Net income（less deficit）．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．

active corporation returns
table 4. -selected balance sheet, income statement, and tax items, cost of property used for investment credit. and distributions to stockholders,


active corporation returns
Table 4．－SElected balance sheet，income statement，and tax items，cost of property used for investment credit，and distributions to stockholders
by size of total assets，by Major industry－continued

| Inomindustry，item | $\frac{\text { Total }}{\text { Qctive }} \begin{gathered} \text { corpurition } \\ \text { return: } \end{gathered}$ | ion ut utul as |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { asser }}{\substack{\text { esset }}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { Hinder } \\ & \$ 100,001 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { f. } 1150,0000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \$ 1,0,000 \\ & \$ 2,000,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ＂， $2 \times 0,0$ |
|  | （1） | （2） | （3） | （1．） | （5） | （6） | （－） | （8） | $(3)$ | （1C） | （12） | （2．） | （10） | 11 |
| Fimane，indrate，asd reai ditate：heil estate |  | 3，97 | 3u，764 | 50，085 | ＋．a， B （99 | 30,281 | 15，514 | 10．43 | $\mathrm{c}^{24}$ | －1\％ | ${ }^{12-}$ | － | ［ ${ }^{19}$ |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  | $10,286,074$ | $16.5346,029$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c} 11,587,274 \\ 952,29 \\ 93,213 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hatwe und as |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9，1990．058 |  |  |  | 1，343，030 | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline 28,802 \\ 2,20,087 \end{array}$ | （1，493，303 | 2，34， 1,5050 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,95,145 \\ 2,953,119 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33,2_{2}, \\ & 1, \cdots-1,27 \end{aligned}$ |  | ， |
| Orher investments art 10 | （6．735，871 |  |  | （ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depre－athe 23 ers．．．．．． Less：Accumitatel dep | 15，3sc，cut |  | $\xrightarrow{1,-25,908}$ |  | 2，541，734 |  | － | $\frac{13, c y s}{3,8 c 5,198}$ | 2， 255,220 |  | ， 5 S 51.216 | ［20， 05 | － | 25，14 |
| Other capital 3 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2,56e, } 396 \\ & 1,523,126 \\ & 296770 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & 2,230,008 \\ & 1,20,10,177 \\ & 1327,785 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 80,7,76 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \text { ce, }, 35 \\ 103.213 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 2, 121, } 248 \\ 1,132,53 \\ 152,134 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | －0， 231 |  |
| Aceonts and |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 37,946,831 \\ & 19,951,068 \\ & 299.488 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 597,+635 \\ 6188,225 \\ 8,955 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,278, \cdots 40 \\ & \substack{1,241,-112 \\ 19,040} \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{gathered} 3,588,112 \\ 2,78,782 \\ 36,502 \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,55,242 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 557,217 \\ 18,727 \end{array} \right\rvert\, \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 1，281，227 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14.920 |  |
| ost of properts |  | ，521 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20， 26.6 |  |
| tal preeit | 10， $4.75,702$ |  | 1，289，251 | 1，056，8：5 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,691,(2128 \\ 889,208 \\ 24,166 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,356,321 \\ & 1,499,4.20 \\ & \hline 092 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 850,396 \\ & 549,739 \\ & 101,560 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 631,736 \\ 213.834 \\ 86 \\ 8.836 \end{gathered}$ | $29,173$ | 201.13 t |
| Eusituse receip |  | 2， 27,24329,218 |  | 501,97 141,613 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,0,0,21 \\ 207,401 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tase paid． | 1，, 663 ，371 |  |  |  | $309.86 \cdot 2$ | 267.556 | 252，721 |  |  | 205，859 | 70，437 |  | － |  |
| $\ldots$ | 2，611，121 | $\begin{aligned} & 27,433 \\ & 247 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 778,74 \\ 287,429 \\ 9,09,4 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 326, \text {, } 355 \\ 2759595 \\ \hline, 545 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13, .967 \\ & \substack{13,967 \\ \hline \\ \hline} \end{aligned}$ | 41， 3,03 | 5r，04 <br> 2,770 | $\begin{aligned} & 59,826 \\ & 5,102 \end{aligned}$ | 退 |
| Dmprociation． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 l at insome（2 | 1，443，170 | 27，197 | 20，149 |  | 348，598 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2， 2186,4858 | 37，391 | ${ }^{261,779}$ | 123，sef | 382， 336 | 315，038 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iricome tax， tot | 629，017 | 22，288 | 18，963 | 30，978 | 103，396 | －， 823 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| charge | ．62 | ${ }^{333}$ |  | （4）${ }^{612}$ | －，328 | 8.32 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Foresgn tax cred Investrent credi |  | 1 |  | 299 | ， 439 | 1， $\mathrm{Brab}^{\text {c }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investrent credi | 620，353 | 212，743 | 55，698 | 31，308 | 9,406 | 4,200 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| total services <br> Rarter of returns．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 228. | ， 117 | 30, | 33, | 31 |  | 6， 6 | $\cdots \cdots$ | 364 | 23. | ce | 36 | ${ }^{29}$ | ${ }^{13}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 13，552 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 4,733,33 v \\ 75,192 \\ 158,387 \\ 627,543 \\ 322,302 \\ 3,00 t, 319 \\ 1,611,586 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  | 3．59\％．565 | 2，372 | （ct | 4.133, | ，272， |
| Inventories．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ，， |  | 35，66 | 407，489 | \％ |
| Cash，Goverument obilgations，end other current ass |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 457， | 27e， | 172，697 | $4{ }_{4}^{40}$ | 538，331 |
| 0 Oher investments atd loans ${ }^{2}$ ．${ }^{\text {Deprec．}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1， 259,350 | 2，312，159 | 1，176，675 | 2，521，513 | 1，266， 1018 |
| Depreciable assets．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Less：Accunulated depreciation． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | －， | 2，33：243 | －364．559 | （5\％， 220 | 333，322 |
| Other capital assets less | 3，092，859 | － |  |  | 403，143 | 397， 037 | 417 | 716，653 | 15， | $24.6,24 \mathrm{C}$ | 65，79 |  | （4， 122 | 256，555 |
| Accounts and fotes payable ${ }^{3}$ ． Other current liabilities．． | $16,369,702$ $3,395,17$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{610,673} \mathbf{2 1 6 , 0 3 8}$ | 503，666 172,594 | 1．，495，702 311,890 | － $281,2 \mathrm{cac}$ | －1360，001 |  |  | 322，183 231,533 | 46. | 2.528 | \％2： | \％15． 2 2\％ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wet worth． | 15，77 |  | sev，ow | 957，549 | 2，779，584 | 2，634，872 | 1，399， | 2，573，836 | 322，005 | 1，220，730 | 8 mc .58 | 412， | 1， $2,51,5403$ |  |
| cost of property used for | 2，551，44t | 26，071 | 140， 103 | 17\％， 524 | 306，270 | 261，5\％12 | 255，091 | $430,3 \mathrm{CL}$ | 208，082 | 143， 6.68 |  |  |  |  |
| Total receipts． | 51，04， 273 | 516，685 | 7，268，531 | 4，717，277 | 7，466，885 | 5，724，922 | 4，831，546 | －，455，664 | 1，757，708 | 3，256，365 | 2，270．016 | 1，223，376 | 2，24， | 2，334，40， |
| Buswess teceipt | 27，970， 369 | 303，647 | 3，827， 3 3 | 2，576，277 | 4，149，985 | 3，141，038 | 2.575 | 4， $6100^{9}, 720$ |  | 1， $1.67,083$ | 1，－32， | 1，38，, 8.81 | 1， 6 \％ | 1，357， |
| Taxes paid． | 1，722，68 | 15，243 | 220，076 | 155，137 | 255，737 | 207，712 | 193， 7 | 27．，6 | 86，628 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Intere |  | ${ }_{2}^{21,032}$ | ${ }^{41,124}$ | 45s， | 102， | ${ }^{334,665}$ | 350， 6.5 | cus，${ }^{\text {che }}$ | 175，464 | 131，02\％ | 1，1，05 | 102，622 | 336，304 | （4）， 3 |
| Deppreciarion．．．．．． | 3，242，04 |  | － 196,230 | 185,319 43,290 | 32，087 | 338,665 42,675 | 35，556 | 60，935 | 18，327 | 32， 9 9， | 22，166 | 21，85 | 39，020 | ， |
| tht income（2 | 2，021，876 | － 2192 | 32，596 | 237，533 | 215，833 | 230，405 | 217，369 | 353，731 | 114，223 | 291，159 | 143，74．5 | ${ }^{66,4 \%}$ | ${ }^{1477,397}$ | St |
| Treore subice | 3， | ${ }_{21}^{28,703}$ |  |  |  | 251，625 |  |  |  | 189，725 | 145，472 | 70，212 | 2ur， 39 | 82, |
| Ificome tax，to | 1，032，010 | 9，298 | 36，452 | 48，240 | 95，977 | 95，118 | 104，084 | 207，451 | 59，902 |  | 74，133 | 34， 336 |  |  |
| Surcharg | 8，968 | 650 |  |  | ${ }^{5}(4)^{689}$ | （＊）$\left.{ }^{7}\right)^{222}$ | $\left.{ }_{(4)}^{8}\right)^{593}$ | $\begin{array}{r}17,285 \\ 2,538 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | （＊）$)^{995}$ |  | 退 1862 |  |  |  |
| Foreign tax credit | 33,399 74,067 |  | 2，016 |  | ¢，282 | 边 |  | 94 |  |  | 2，524 |  |  |  |
| Distributiots to evockhoiders cxeept | 565，491 | 34，339 | 72，296 | 31，203 | 56，480 | 58，285 | 60，570 | $56, \mathrm{C40}$ | 18，034 | 32，896 | 31，0 | 10，003 | 56，44 | 41，369 |

Tabie 4. - SELECTED balance sheet, income statement, and tax items, cost of property used for investment credit, and distributions to stockholders, OTAL ASSETS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY - Continued
GMoney amounts in thousands of dollars]



ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 4. - SELECTED BALANCE SHEET, INCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, ANO DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS,


[^12]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 5．－NUMBER OF RETURNS，SELECTED BALANCE SHEET，INCOME STATEMENT，AND TAX ITEMS，COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT，AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS

|  | 3 | 7， |  Conciong |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | （3） | 90\％ |  |  | 教贸壴最是 － |  |  | $\rightarrow 7 \mathrm{Hr}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | a | 答 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  Mincto ion ぎごますぎがが |  |  |  |  | ＇＇＇＇ | ＇＇＇＇＇＇ | ＇＇＇＇＇ | ＇＇＇＇＇ | ＇＇＇ |
|  | E | 枵商 |  |  |  |  |  | ＇＇＇＇ |  |  |  |  |
|  | a |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{mm}-\mathrm{m}$ | sixasion |  とigionncio |  がゃう cio |  |
|  | 2 |  | ET － cion |  <br>  <br>  |  <br>  <br> केन कंन |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 药 } \\ \underset{\sim}{\mathcal{E}} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  ぶm゙ざが気 |  |
|  | E |  |  <br>  <br>  |  <br> 等高运 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | mo |
| （ry | 3 |  |  |  <br> 密的 ๗゙ヘ |  |  |  |  |  <br>  |  |  <br>  |  |
|  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  |
|  | 9 |  |  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  |  <br>  |  <br>  |  どヴウ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | § |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  |  <br>  | Fission | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { 合 } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | E |  |  <br>  <br>  |  <br> 気気手ます －i |  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  Nonnuw |  | 笑ず |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


Corporation Returns/1968

active corporation returns

Tabie 5. - NUMBER of RETURNS, SELECTED BALANCE SHEET, INCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS,


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 5 , - NuMber of returns, SELECTED balance sheet, income statement, and tax items, Cost of property used for investment credit, and distributions to stockholoers,
by size of business receipts, by major industry cont inued

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 5. - NOMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTED BALANCE SHEET, INCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED F
ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS (Money amounts in thousands of dullars)

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 5. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTED balance sheet, income statement, and Tax items, Cost of property used for investment credit, and oistributions to stockholders,

| Ma,cr industry, item | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total active } \\ & \text { curporation } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Size itusiase revipus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Un, der } \\ \$ 25,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25.000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50.000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { wider } \\ & \text { \$ivu,000 } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | \$1,000, ou uider $\$$, ,000, 00 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \text { sidider, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5 u . u_{0}, \text { ur } \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1 \end{aligned}$ | \$Lu, UL, - <br> ₹ : : <br> s.iJ. do |  |  | $\$ 1, \ldots,$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (2) | (4) | (5) | b) | (7) | 18) | 14) | (10) | (11) | 12) | 113) | - |
| handFacturina: FURNITURE AND FIXTURES Humber of returrs: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wumber of returrs: With and without net shoone................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With and without net income..................... With net incune................ | 6,178 4,712 | ${ }_{174}^{291}$ | 184 | 197 | 2,522 2,121 | 782 | 1,053 1,010 | 152 | 8 | 5 | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | - | - |  |
| With distributiuns to stockhcidere exeept in OWn stock. | 968 2,898 | (*) | - | - -1 | 165 1,212 | 133 531 | 408 | - ${ }^{58}$ | 78 | 5 | 2 2 | - | - | - |
| With investment credit...................... | 2,898 | (*) | - |  | 1,212 | 531 | 806 | $14{ }^{\circ}$ | 78 | 5 | 2 | - | - |  |
| Total | 3,601,206 | 13, 942 | 13,009 | 14,135 | 205,720 | 259,643 | 1,030,542 | 547.159 | 1.023, 0 , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 25e, 140 | 172,012 | - | - |  |
| Inventories ................................. | 1,037,947 | 2,062 10,617 | 1,669 5,248 | 5,108 3,545 | 63,973 118,288 | 72,293 $113,6^{07}$ | 316,621 401,141 | 169.008 209,555 | 302,054 302,762 | -8, | $38, \cdots 28$ 00,24 0.024 | - | - |  |
|  | $1,596,538$ | 10,617 | 5,248 6,175 | 3,625 | 1188,288 | 103,256 | 432,207 | 248,786 | 467, 370 | 134,388 | 79, 794 | - | - |  |
| Current liabilities ${ }^{3}$ | 1,015,003 | 2,455 | 2,617 | 0.613 | 106,565 | 106,249 | 325,382 | 163,820 | 240,473 | 41,937 | 28,892 | - |  |  |
| Het worth........ | 2,091,327 | 8,109 | 3,992 | 1,330 | 107,001 | 106,236 | 567,796 | 312.879 | -065,308 | 135, 2 | 131.784 3.377 | - | - |  |
| Cust of property used for investment credit.... | 110,285 |  |  | 1,664 | 7,917 | 10,341 | 28,791 | 17,252 | 30,040 | 8, 2,4 | 3,377 | - | - |  |
| Totai recespts. | 7,177,931 | 5,149 | 11.046 | 39,767 | 701,235 | 668,531 | 2,217,393 | 1,139,841 | 1.749.013 | 377.600 | 268,350 | - | - |  |
| Business reseipts | 7,096,354 | 3,719 | 10,731 | 38,872 | 695,054 | 663,651 | 2,193,637 | 1,128,546 | 1, ${ }^{725,167}$ | 371,909 | 205,068 | - | - |  |
| Cost of sales and operetions | 5,084,992 | 2,508 | 7,362 | 27,071 | 509,753 | 495,629 | 1,590, 306 | 845,429 | 1.1.4.009 | 232,062 | 17, \%03 |  | - |  |
| Depreciation................................... | 214,521 | 04 | 251 | 860 | 9,546 | 8,939 | 32,-65 | 26,412 | 31,567 | 9,938 | 5,163 | - | - |  |
| Wer income (less aericit) | 438,356 | -1,0.8 | -320 | -3,777 | 10,022 | 15,221 | 130,046 | 61,059 | $15^{+1,469}$ | 41,312 | $\therefore 87$ | - | - |  |
| liet income....... | 477,225 | 901 | 278 | 541 | 21,639 | 20.551 | 130,620 | 66,668 | 102, 34,3 | 41,312 | 28,3:2 | - | - |  |
| Deficit... | 38,669 | 1,949 | 598 | 4,318 | 11,617 | 5,330 | 4,574 | 5.609 | 4,874 |  |  | - | - |  |
| Income subject to ta | 436,914 | 163 | 104 | 245 | 16,083 | 15,872 | 110,413 | 04,632 | 101,251 | 39,748 | 28,263 | - | - |  |
| Inccue tax, ictal.. Surcharge...... | 214,722 18,314 | (4) ${ }^{22}$ | 65 32 | ( ${ }^{\text {c }}{ }^{29}$ | 4,269 | 5,363 | 52,253 $4,-35$ | 32,886 3.84 | $\begin{array}{r} 84,142 \\ 7,312 \end{array}$ | 20,780 1,857 | 14, 2121 | - | - |  |
| Foreign tax credit | 657 |  | - | (, - |  | - | 23 | 10 | 215 | 16 | 393 | - | - |  |
| Investment credit....................... | 5,970 | (*) | - | (*) | 205 | 432 | 1,814 | 1,040 | 1,681 | $58:$ | 211 | - | - |  |
| distributions to. stockholders except in owr | 64,681 | (*) | - | (*) | 3,941 | 182 | 16,201 | 5,929 | 28,008 | 10.0.0 | 8,132 | - | - |  |
| Mandacturing: Paper and allied products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hunber of returns: <br> With and without ret income......... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 082 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With net income ............................... | 2,642 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 854 | 413 | 845 | 175 | 99 | 22 | 18 | : |  |  |
| With distributions to stockholders except ir onn stock............................................. |  |  |  |  |  | t* | 232 | 68 | oc | 18 | $1 \cdot$ | 5 |  |  |
| With investment credit......................... | 1,826 |  |  |  | 418 | 339 | 732 | 160 | 9 | 21 | 18 |  |  |  |
| Totel assets. | 2",323,037 | 124,433 | (*) | 15,537 | 129,063 | 153,892 | 1,202, 4, 4 3 | 688,669 | 2,262,535 | 1,613.515 | 2,-22.20, | 1, "2.1: | $4.24 \cdot 1222$ | 2,5, 8. ' |
|  | 2,399,684 | 2,036 | (*) | 1,924 | 24,278 | 33,380 | 210,049 | 133,282 | 275, $2 \in 2$ | 182,556 | 4,02,84, | 220,00 | 126.583 | 202, ${ }^{51}$ |
| Current assets other then inventories ${ }^{2}$........ | 3,386,150 | 9,877 | (*) | 5,585 | 51,405 | 64,160 | 372,824 | 213,084 | 465,877 | 338,222 | 519,887, | 230,314 | co. 050 | 502. ${ }^{2}$ |
| Depreciable assets...................... | 14,377,874 | 98,457 | (*) | 9,380 | 75,278 | 96, 210 | 751,005 | 464,523 | 1,935,820 | 1,440,658 | 2,585,335 | 1, ${ }^{31} 81,000$ | 3, $010,36{ }^{\circ}$ | 2,036.7 |
| Current liabilities ${ }^{3}$ | 3,179,062 | 7, 27 | (*) | 3,777 | 52,461 | 41.789 | 351, 989 | 176,5C1 | 364,428 | 231,142 | 567, 435 | 217,610 | P31, 024 | 32¢,200 |
| Cost of property used for investment credit.... | 1,188,933 | 837 | (*) | 4,416 | 4,998 | 9,883 | 158,001 | 58,608 | 127,157 | 134, $75^{\prime \prime}$ | 168.981 | 111.548 | 200.564 | 138, 181 |
| Total receipts. | 19,235,507 | 1,824 | (*) | 22,701 | 278,301 | 339, 27 | 2,228,053 | 1,214, ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ 8 | 2,451,602 | 2,612, 60 | 2,853.60 | 1, $14.4,404$ | 3,44, 35: | 2,343,2.5 |
| Business receipts............................. | 18,648,524 | 1,207 | (*) | 22,510 | 274,392 | 337,361 | 2,195,331 | 1,205,392 | 2,412,275 | 2,562,915 | 2,-79.263 | 1,35 , 130 | 3,741.112 |  |
| Cost of sales and operations................. | 12,734,600 | 1,417 | (*) | 17,335 | 188,350 | 235,564 | 1,606,586 | 864, 104 | 1,726,001 | 1,060,886 | 1,952,734 | 1.1E1,052 | 2.5n1,02 | 1,357,341 |
| Taxes paid. | 447,8771 | 625 | $\stackrel{*}{*}$ | 563 | 7,054 | 0,894 | 45,277 | 26,308 | 56,225 | 38,251 | 70, 20 | 41,024 | 90,31 | 03. |
| Interest paid... | 262,936 | 1,851 | (*) | $17 \%$ | 2,541 | 2,017 | 17,059 | 10,884 | 40, 422 | 22,575 | 4, 57. | 20,85* | 77,02 | 15,54 |
| Depreciation.... | 859,588 | 998 | (*) | 917 | 5,934 | 0,642 | 46,506 | 31,847 | 116,327 | 89,305 | 151.505 | 101,390 | 174,054 | 133,823 |
| liet income (less deficit)...................... | 1,351,516 | -5,157 | (*) | -1,793 | 8,429 | 26,733 | -0,4,49 | 67,482 | 140,607 | 128,851 | 15\%.376 | 141,25* | 232.212 | $3 \cdot \cdots \cdot 2$ |
| Net income....... | 1,419,790 | $(*)$ | (*) | (*) | 12,802 | 20,057 | 110,907 | 72,840 | 152,630 | 131,09\% | 168,492 | 141,25 | 232,2 2 | 375, ${ }^{12}$ |
| Deficit.. | 68,274 | 5,481 | (*) | 2,037 | 4,373 | 3,324 | 20,448 | 5,358 | 12,023 | 3,146 | 11,096 |  |  |  |
| Income subject to | 1,358,645 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 10,313 | 15,223 | 202,020 | 67,827 | 150,727 | 129,638 | 164,862 | 140,636 | 206,061 | 376,525 |
| Income tax, total. | 642,894 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 3,645 | 5,812 | 48,451 | 34,624 | 76,286 | 63,011 | 80,887 | 68,244 | 81,480 | 180,501 |
| Surcharge........................... | 56,432 | (*) | (*) | (*) | 224 | $47 ¢$ | 3,990 | 2,990 | 6,735 | 5,496 | 6,690 | 0,062 | 7,392 | 26,372 |
| Foreign tax credit............................ | 4,079 |  |  |  | $=$ |  | (4) | 262 | 1,263 | 2,181 | 273 | 6,554 | 4,597 | 28,847 |
| Investment credit........................... | 70,475 | - | - | (*) | 474 | 503 | 3,404 | 1,919 | 8,438 | 7,564 | 12,489 | 7,438 | 17,977 | 10,250 |
| stock................................ | 463,530 | - | - |  | 16,197 | 881 | 14,496 | 7,421 | 27,359 | 30,944 | 57, 43 | 59,208 | 100,003 | 132,178 |

Table 5. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTED BALANCE SHEET, INCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS,
BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY -Continued

active corporation returns
Table 5. - NOMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTED BALANCE SHEET, INCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLOERS,


|  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ＇＇＇ |  |  |  |  |
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| $\begin{aligned} & 08 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots$ |  | NONCN |  |  <br>  |  <br>  | さivi |  |  |  |  | 웅… <br>  |  |
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|  | ］ |  | W̛O |  <br>  |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll\|} \hline M & \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{E} \\ & 0 \end{array}$ |  |  |  <br>  |  |  <br>  |  |
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|  | 区 |  |  |  |  |  | ＇$\underbrace{ \pm}$ |  | 寺等＇号 |  |  |  がベがき |  |
| 8．${ }^{8}$ | a |  | 正 | 式き事区きた | きさきすきき |  |  |  |  |  <br>  |  がかの |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline & \\ \underbrace{*} & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | ® |  | 景 ${ }^{\prime}$ |  | ヘヘN゙ન | 㭡' 留'"' | ＇＇＇ |  | ${ }^{*} \underset{y^{\prime}}{ }$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{gathered}$ | $\pm$ |
|  | $E$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS



ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 5. - NLMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTED BALANCE SHEET, INCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS,
BY STZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY -Continued

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


active corporation returns



[^13]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 5．－NUMBER of returns，selected balance sheet，income statement，and tax items，cost of property used for investment credit，and distributions to stockholders，

| $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & 8 \\ & 8 . \\ & 8 \\ & 8 . \\ & 8 . \\ & 8 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 3 |  |  <br>  <br>  |  | 2\％${ }^{2} 8$ <br>  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  べべー |  <br>  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| $\begin{array}{ll} 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 8 \\ 8 & 8 \end{array}$ | O | けv＊＊ |  <br>  | 둥얘․ <br>  |  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  miñ |  |  |
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|  | 玉 | 素蕆 |  |  <br>  |  ゅすべがずす |  |  |  |  |  |  <br>  |  |
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|  | $\sqrt{5}$ | CNOM |  ずぎジがが $\rightarrow$ |  |  |  |  | Now |  |  |  <br>  |  |
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|  | 5 | $\stackrel{\text { aio }}{\underset{\sim}{*}}$ |  |  のim incio |  ふiñベ | 10 |  |  | M⿵⿰丿⺄⿱㇒⿵冂⿰入入一 <br>  |  misinin |  | ＇ヵ） |
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|  | $\bigcirc$ |  |  mのベウデN f ir orin <br>  |  <br>  <br>  |  <br>  <br> vin vic |  |  |  |  |  <br>  miñべか |  |  |
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ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 5.-NMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTED BALANCE SHEET, INCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, ANO DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS,
BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY MAJOR INOUSTRY-Continued


| Total active corporation returns | Size or business receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 200,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 2,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { H, wider } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { under } \\ \$ 20,00, \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100, \text { u00, } 1000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { \$250, ove, 000 } \\ \text { \$2under, } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500, \text {,ov, uou } \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1, \text { vou, vou, } 000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000,0 u 0 \\ & \text { wr more } \end{aligned}$ |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (0) | (7) | (8) | ( 9 ) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | 14) |
| $\begin{aligned} & 16,555 \\ & 12,136 \end{aligned}$ |  | 880 512 | $\begin{array}{r}1,183 \\ \hline 780\end{array}$ | 4,031 2,849 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,697 \\ & 2,083 \end{aligned}$ | 4,357 $\therefore, 290$ | 606 6.8 | 472 | 00 56 | 27 | $\therefore$ | 2 |  |
| 1,946 5,748 | $(\stackrel{*}{\text { a }}$ ) | (-) | ${ }^{(*)} 246$ | 187 750 | 383 1,034 | 826 2,637 | 171 549 | 153 32.6 | 27 56 | 15 23 | 5 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| $7,425,890$ $2,074,949$ $3,057,966$ $2,266,396$ $3,166,804$ $3,011,101$ 211,199 | 37,688 1,273 21,142 2,865 19,340 11,393 175 | 25,544 806 5,893 11,096 8,922 13,071 592 | 30,106 1,258 16,263 12,496 6,968 17,195 541 | 354,699 <br> 43,574 <br> 175,164 <br> 135,983 <br> 114,182 <br> 70,888 <br> 0,003 | 403,887 36,912 234,773 165,486 185,437 218,723 14,222 | $1,954,429$ 998,524 950,264 693,694 868,872 819,136 60,354 | 802,588 263,74 323 241,390 366,564 360 320,148 24,129 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 705,370 \\ 223,845 \\ 21,276 \\ 157,525 \\ 315,733 \\ 292,727 \\ 13,577 \end{array}$ | 663,540 230,237 230,415 198,916 265,174 24,787 14,127 | 424,206 110,000 120,032 118,227 192,315 106,352 13.527 | 569,767 126,055 173,384 153,715 179,462 273,754 21,494 |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 39,745,805 \\ 39,268,921 \\ 34,680,11 \\ 241,254 \\ 121,067 \\ 195,743 \end{array}$ | 28,217 13,290 8,266 994 7771 405 | 35,814 32,314 12,176 8.45 375 1,316 | 91,555 90,298 47,333 2,459 512 1,205 | $1,206,769$ $1,081,679$ 771,433 14,106 3,051 12,127 | $1,973,801$ $1,44,057$ $1,576,531$ 16,432 5,880 17,619 | $10,189,099$ $10,16,513$ $8,662,492$ 76,41 25,376 61,551 | $4,579,329$ $4,510,547$ $4,013,879$ 2793 212,323 12,359 22,359 | $8,739,140$ $8,64,711$ $7,865,278$ 38,882 26,867 31,478 | $3,900,037$ $3,827,578$ $3,569,010$ 15,083 11,342 11,738 | $4,344,343$ $4,36,868$ $-, 339,758$ $=19,360$ 12,366 14,774 | $3,120,26$ $1,15,57$ $2,889,333$ 12.547 8,400 0.850 |  |  |
| 449,305 522,656 73,351 451,935 203,812 16,736 | $-2,013$ 2,070 4,083 1,548 44.4 19 | 1,540 2,637 1,097 1,411 312 $4)^{2}$ | 1,956 3,470 1,514 2,371 553 64 | $\begin{array}{r}21,677 \\ 30,716 \\ 7,039 \\ 14,933 \\ 4,237 \\ \hline 251\end{array}$ | 22,273 32,996 10,723 25,366 7.776 485 | 95,928 127,825 31,897 120,130 41,782 3,203 | 57,921 61,735 3,314 59,679 27,736 2,153 | 98,056 107,007 8,951 8,456 42,192 3,607 | 35,856 37,206 1,350 35,53 18,239 1,603 | 34,985 35,881 883 35,205 18,353 1,598 | 21,667 21,667 21,345 10,991 983 | 59,46 59,46 59,438 31,198 2,834 |  |
| 2,997 9,289 |  |  |  | (4) 33 | 334 | $\begin{array}{r} 400 \\ 2,605 \end{array}$ | $1,255$ | 1,696 | 65 594 | $294$ | 724 | 1, 1, 2697 |  |
| $\xrightarrow{93,818}$ | (*) | (*) | (*) | 6,451 | 4,716 | 12,784 | 5,535 | 19,468 | 6,766 | 5,574 | 0,962 | 24,754 | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22,887 \\ & 16,672 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,224 \\ & 1,115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,944 \\ & 1,098 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,670 \\ & 1,768 \end{aligned}$ | 7,965 6,275 | 3,028 2,609 | 3,516 3,294 | 335 317 | 190 | 8 | 5 | 1 | - |  |
| 3,163 7,819 | $\begin{aligned} & (*) \\ & (*) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 193 \\ & 195 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 304 \\ & 413 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 953 \\ 2,466 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 537 \\ 1,882 \end{array}$ | 2,393 | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & 282 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 170 \end{array}$ | 6 | 3 | 1 | - | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & 8,780,995 \\ & 2,898,293 \\ & 3,789,773 \\ & 1,735,265 \\ & 3,927,862 \\ & 3,59,450 \\ & 177,218 \end{aligned}$ | 97,384 20,34 38,178 20,215 38,364 34,528 1,687 | 62,670 14,668 25,22 16,258 18,712 19,713 1,014 | 157,934 35,009 71,353 35,464 71,169 59,493 2,419 | $\begin{aligned} & 920,641 \\ & 272,257 \\ & 434,890 \\ & 184,846 \\ & 362,590 \\ & 414,618 \\ & 44,80 \end{aligned}$ | 954,999 363,955 454,251 187,345 437,908 379,821 23,242 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,736,114 \\ 93,50 \\ 1,265,563 \\ 43,51211 \\ 4,354,401 \\ 1,00,41 \\ 64,314 \end{array}$ | 936,954 411,982 389,339 164 502,023 3193 319,000 19,350 | $\begin{array}{r} , 666,901 \\ 650,379 \\ 696,614 \\ 214,653 \\ 790,870 \\ 681,532 \\ 30,002 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 454,204 \\ 84,201 \\ 124,311 \\ 165,018 \\ 110,931 \\ 197,622 \\ 8,193 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 535,280 \\ 6,163 \\ 175,726 \\ 220,857 \\ 172,992 \\ 270,686 \\ 7,945 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 257,854 \\ 00,841 \\ 11,121 \\ 0,144 \\ 173,93 \\ 4,986 \\ 4,248 \end{array}$ | - <br> - <br> - <br> - |  |
| $\begin{array}{r} 19,113,392 \\ 18,624,981 \\ 14,374,013 \\ 198,431 \\ 152,501 \\ 171,880 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,475 \\ 22,252 \\ 13,837 \\ 1,166 \\ 1,139 \\ 2,1381 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 79,663 \\ 69,99 \\ 39,243 \\ 1,512 \\ 877 \\ 1,291 \end{array}$ | 214,208 201,402 115,741 4,429 2,345 4,291 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,053,650 \\ 2,001,319 \\ 1,379,27 \\ 27,301 \\ 10,011 \\ 22,253 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,219,540 \\ 2,153,131 \\ 1,578,103 \\ 26,091 \\ 13,163 \\ 21,452 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,164,569 \\ 7,013,380 \\ 5,487,090 \\ 64,872 \\ 49,542 \\ 55,017 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,168,115 \\ 2,625,871 \\ 1,696,126 \\ 18,057 \\ 22,350 \\ 16,538 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,431,364 \\ 3,359,427 \\ 2,723,448 \\ 3,246 \\ 36,182 \\ 18,908 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 616,888 \\ 601,917 \\ 43,72 \\ 6,506 \\ 5,178 \\ 15,133 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 803,698 \\ 760,584 \\ 525,277 \\ 10,166 \\ 10,325 \\ 12,672 \end{array}$ | 320,222 315,742 221,146 2,777 1,309 1,844 | - <br>  | - |
| $\begin{array}{r} 554,712 \\ 632,728 \\ 78,016 \\ 560,813 \\ 242,480 \\ 19,672 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -4,248 \\ 6,295 \\ 10,543 \\ 4,611 \\ 1,620 \\ 104 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1,216 \\ 4,355 \\ 5,551 \\ 1,970 \\ (4) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -879 \\ 8,207 \\ 9,086 \\ 6,395 \\ 1,535 \\ 38 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55,945 \\ 74,929 \\ 18,984 \\ 52,560 \\ 18,201 \\ 890 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 54,799 \\ & 69,133 \\ & 16,33,4 \\ & 65,296 \\ & 21,667 \\ & 1,618 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200,256 \\ 215,056 \\ 16,800 \\ 175,531 \\ 75,182 \\ 6,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,061 \\ 61,575 \\ 2,714 \\ 58,496 \\ 28,864 \\ 2,464 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 128,321 \\ 130,320 \\ 12,990 \\ 125,544 \\ 64,266 \\ 5,399 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,259 \\ 22,-264 \\ 21,988 \\ 21,256 \\ 11,238 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,996 \\ 17,996 \\ 15,80 \\ 7,324 \\ 636 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 22,018 \\ 22,018 \\ 22,018 \\ 11,24 \\ 1,485 \end{gathered}$ | - <br>  <br> - <br> - | - - - |
| $\begin{aligned} & 2,973 \\ & 6,431 \end{aligned}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l} (4) \\ (*) \end{array}\right.$ | $\left(^{4}\right)$ | 51 | $\begin{aligned} & 285 \\ & 467 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 909 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,57 \\ 1,650 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 696 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 708 \\ 1,005 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,264 \\ & 1,046 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 85 \\ 335 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 148 \\ & 272 \end{aligned}$ | - | - |
| 83,167 | (4) | 210 | 443 | 13,758 | 6,83 | 32,110 | 4,647 | 10,071 | 2,856 | - , 758 | 6,659 | - | - |

Major industry, item
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: WOLESALE TRADE:


 tlet worth..........................................................
 Business receipts.............
Cost of sales and operations. it)..

## Delicit.............. Income subject to tax: Incone tax, total....

 Foreign tax credit. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: WHOLESALE TRADE:
MACHTNERY, EQUI PMENT, AND SUPPLIES MAOLHTNERY, EQJI PMENT, AND SUPPLIES


 Total asset...
Inventories...
Current assets
Depreciable ass
Current liabil Het worth..............................................
Cost of property used for investment credit.






ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 5. - NLMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTEO BALANCE SHEET, INCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, ANO DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS,


active corporation returns
Table 5. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, SELFCTED BALANCE SHEET, INCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INUESTMENT CREDIT, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS,


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS



[^14]
ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 5. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTED BALANCE SHEET, TNCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLOERS,
BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY -Continued



active corporation returns

Table 5. - Number of returns, selected balance sheet, income statement, and tax items, cost of property used for investment credit, and distributions to stockholders,

| Major industry, item | Total activecopporationreturns returns | Size of business receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 25,009 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { ind } \\ \hline \text { under } \\ \hline 50,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \text { undeo } \end{array} \\ \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { inder } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500,000 \\ \text { \$10nder } \\ \$ 1,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { innder } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \$ 50,0,00,000 \\ & \text { ind } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \$ 2.50,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000,000 \\ & \$ 500,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$1, ooo , ooo, }, 000 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (21) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| reai estate ${ }^{1}$ <br> finance, insurance, and real estate: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 267,879 161,548 | $\begin{gathered} 159,041 \\ 78,541 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47,286 \\ & 35,633 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,146 \\ & 25,217 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,534 \\ & 19,393 \end{aligned}$ | 2,398 1,681 | 1,303 | 90 70 | 75 59 | 5 | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ | - | - |  |
| With distributions to stockholders except in own stock <br> With investment credit. | $\begin{gathered} 28,621 \\ 21,960 \end{gathered}$ | 12,584 4,766 | 6,782 5,018 | 4,726 4,893 | 4,530 | 533 788 | 392 483 | 37 28 | 35 32 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | = | - | - |  |
| Total assets. | 78,939,002 | 12,196,479 | 9,076,313 | 10,622,257 | 21,250,562 | 6,439,974 | 10,467,394 | 2,949,772 | 4,682,022 | 1,170, 338 | 85,391 | - |  |  |
| Inventories........................ | ${ }_{16,456,054}^{418,699}$ |  | 1, 454,095 | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 50, } 609 \\ 2,34,147 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\text {4, }}^{54,51210}$ | 20,735 $1,208,218$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { r } \\ \text { 2, } 158,517 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +37,620 | 2, $\begin{aligned} & 27,392 \\ & \text { 2,088,135 }\end{aligned}$ | 2,860 48,263 | ${ }_{40,466}^{224}$ | - | = |  |
| 0epreciable assets.................. | 51,34,770 | 6,137,503 | 6,054,075 | 7,502,4, | 15,258,125 | 4,691,569 | 7,142, 275 | 1,725,953 | 2,098,473 | 50, 857 | 29,4,94 |  | - |  |
| Current 11abilities ${ }^{3}$. | 14,754,225 | 2,412,394 | 1,500,062 | 1,872,011 | 3,775,474 | 1,131,153 | 2,088, 903 | 464,641 | 1,236,021 | 20, 2037 | 72,529 |  |  |  |
| Net worth................................. | 19,751,068 299,489 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,778,976 \\ 29,174 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,108,890 \\ 27,469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,102,745 \\ 4,001 \end{array}$ | $5,039,352$ 73,813 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,190,854 \\ 23,656 \end{array}$ | 2,791,546 4,5620 | 548,705 12,843 | $\begin{array}{r} 778,770 \\ 34,622 \end{array}$ | - ${ }_{\text {406,517 }}^{8,291}$ | 4,713 |  | - |  |
| Totel receipts. | 16,475,702 | 1,369,389 | 1,639,825 | 2,222,208 | 4,840,535 | 1,557,703 | 2,359,940 | 626,371 | 1,399,629 | 358,885 | 101,217 |  |  |  |
| Business receipts. | 7,464,748 | 1,307,060 | 475,643 | 8888,917 | 2,391,256 | 892,338 | 1,357,295 | 307,675 | 1, 662, 390 | 175,167 | 6,956 | - | - |  |
| Cost of sales and operations | $1,952,274$ $1,863,371$ | 62,886 248,543 |  | 170,352 283,359 | 538,978 <br> 535,898 | 218,253 | 413,813 229,513 | 94,805 55,642 | 295,652 84,282 | 61,184 <br> 24,54 <br> 1 | 2,058 | - | - |  |
| Interest paid................................. | 2,611,221 | 266,542 | 255,947 | 333,124 | 762,114 | 258,159 | 422,678 | 105,241 | 191,806 | 22,318 | 4,192 |  | - |  |
| oepreciation................................... | 2,042,938 | 234,252 | 247,915 | 301,796 | 601,268 | 193,038 | 278,638 | 67,657 | 92,391 | 24,654 | 1,429 |  |  |  |
| Net incone (less de | 1,443,270 | -4,292 | 250,790 | 296,590 | 481,733 | 123,780 | 185,452 | 35,740 | 59,049 | 48,264 |  | - |  |  |
| Het income. | 2,318,484 | 236, 112 | 335,839 | 386,635 | 677,595 | 188,829 | 284,173 | 61,767 | 85,858 | 55,008 | 6,064 | - | - |  |
| Incorme subject | ¢,875,759 | 280,408 191,544 | 85,049 285,887 | $90,0,5$ 319,229 | 1955,862 <br> 541,934 <br> 12 | 65,09 143,358 | -986,721 | 26,027 43,976 | 26,809 67,725 | \% ${ }^{7,3,034}$ | - | - | - |  |
| incore tax, total.. | 629,017 | 46,332 | 73,425 | 92,771 | 188,198 | 57,972 | 95,193 | 15,867 | 31,233 | 28,026 | - | - |  |  |
| Surcharge. | 43,027 | \% | 2,572 | 6,155 | 14,688 | 4,876 | 8,169 | 1,353 | 2,735 | 2,09 | - | - | - |  |
| Foreign tax cred |  | (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - |  |  |
| Investment credit ............. | 21,437 |  | 859 | 1,242 | 3,154 | 1,226 | 1,479 | 804 | 1,390 | 950 | - | - | - |  |
| stock..... | 62.0,353 | 118,547 | 82,366 | 105,070 | 144,4,7 | 26, | 69,980 | 20,235 | 18,621 | 35,974 |  | - |  |  |
| total servicis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With net income......... | 132,005 | 77,130 27,243 | 33,229 18,659 | 25,347 | ${ }_{48,089}^{4,828}$ | $\stackrel{9}{7,262}$ | 5,317 4,416 | 3, 3, | ${ }_{222}^{222}$ | ${ }_{22}^{27}$ | ${ }_{22}^{22}$ | 4 | - |  |
| W1th distributions to stockholders except in own stock........................................ | 20,276 | 3,154 |  |  | 8,507 |  | 1,150 | 138 | 103 | ${ }^{22}$ | 17 | 3 |  |  |
| with investment crecit..................... | 56,087 | 5,432 | 5,910 | 10,893 | 25,236 | 4,890 | 3,202 | 282 | 196 | 22 | 20 |  |  |  |
| Total assets | $47,234,275$ | 2,695,297 | 1,496,091 | 2,624,201 | 11,022,659 | 4,522,037 | 8,401,903 | 2,679,127 | 6,461,262 | 2,070,503 | 3,772,727 | 1,488,468 |  |  |
| Inventories....... | 2, 34, ${ }^{3} 985$ | 75,170 | 33,090 | 67,845 | 4 | 181,569 | 274,499 | -58,669 | 160, 835 | 70,158 | 773,251 | 238,626 |  |  |
| Current assets other than | 31, 233, 337 | 1,532,247 | ${ }^{1,200,715}$ | 2,217,748 | 9,059,653 | ${ }^{1,4,45,255} 3$ | 5,799,773 | 1,860,980 | $\xrightarrow{1,7740,434}$ | -765, 9 | ,095,757 | 346, 151 |  |  |
| Current 1iabilities ${ }^{3}$ | 13,765,119 | 74,633 | 357,755 | 695,898 | 3,146,565 | 1,389,789 | 2,623,624 | 763,814 | 1,688,352 | 619,765 | 1,125, 2 ,58 | 599,466 |  |  |
| Total receipts | 51,046,273 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business receipts. | 48,54, ,750 | 612,532 | 1,205,965 | 2,745,006 | 13,929,124 | 6,287,271 | 9,660,800 | 2,562,739 | 4,660,199 | 1,880,406 | 3,547,553 | 1,451,255 |  |  |
| cost of sales and | 27,970,369 | 275,997 | 521,804 | 1,313,209 | 7,425,436 | 3,651,618 | 5,717,997 | 1,540,343 | 2,879,391 | 1,240,818 | 2,539,790 | 863,966 | - |  |
| Taxes paid. | 1,712, 680 | 42,252 | 54,559 | 112,660 | 519,782 | 213,139 | 3,6,495 | 96,839 | 160,243 | 60,771 | 62,665 | 43,265 |  |  |
| Interest paid |  | 49, 137, 559 | 31,853 107,426 | 59, 205,456 |  | 117,142 352,599 | 218,257 609,726 | 175,358 175,24 | 1488,235 40095 | 49,4,461 | 54,341 194,306 | ${ }_{88,503}^{14,62}$ | - |  |
| Net income (less d |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Het incom | 3,083,792 | 98,803 | 97,067 | 175,186 | 793,806 | 331,304 | 583,161 | 221,943 | 314,749 | 136,754 | 185,354 | 145,165 | - |  |
| Deficit..... | 2,061, 2,462 $2,462,45$ | 191,701 67,567 | 74,223 67,574 | 201,626 125,505 | 362,663 <br> 549,118 | 100,190 248,485 | 153,957 472,065 | 16,312 191,930 | 47,987 281,045 | 13,267 133,148 |  | 142,328 | - |  |
| Incone tax, total. | 1,032,010 | 18,774 | 17,450 | 33638 | 173,570 | 99,311 | 222,706 |  | 142,743 | 59,908 |  | 75,740 | - |  |
| Surcharge.............. | 78,968 | 737 | 725 | 1,307 | 10,760 | 7,681 | 18,546 | 8,119 | 11,983 | 4,764 | 7,466 | 6,880 | - |  |
| rien tax cred | 33,399 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8,567 |  | 12,816 | 3,429 | - |  |
| Investment credit..... Distri iutions to | 74,067 | 2,095 | 1,535 | 3,572 | 16,634 | 7,963 | 17,269 | 4,942 | 7,089 | 3,493 | 4,838 | 4,637 | - |  |
| tock............................ | 565,491 | 38,267 | 22,776 | 26,638 | 133,588 | 58,332 | 84,341 | 38,455 | 56,271 | 3, 150 | 4, ,813 | 26,860 | - | - |

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 5. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTED BALANCE SHEET, INCOME STATEMENT, AND TAX ITEMS, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS,
BY SIRE OF BUSINESS RECETPTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY -Continued


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Major industry, item} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total active corporation returns} \& \multicolumn{13}{|l|}{Size of business receipts} \\
\hline \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Under } \\
\$ 25,000
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\$ 25,000 \\
\text { under } \\
\$ 50,000
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\$ 50,000 \\
\text { under } \\
\$ 100,000
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \$ 100,000 \\
\& \text { under } \\
\& \$ 500,000
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\$ 500,000 \\
\text { under } \\
\$ 2,000,000
\end{gathered}
\] \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \$ 5,000,000 \\
\& \text { under } \\
\& \text { unde, } 000,000
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \$ 10,000,000 \\
\& \text { onder, } \\
\& \$ 0,000,000
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \$ 50,000,000 \\
\text { \$100, } 1000,000
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{|l|}
\$ 100,000,000 \\
\$ 2.50,0,000,000 \\
\$ 2000
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \$ 250,000,000 \\
\& \text { under } \\
\& \$ 500,000,000
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{c}
\$ 500,000,000 \\
\text { under } \\
\$ 1,000,00, ~ u v u
\end{array}\right|
\] \& \[
\left.\right|_{\mid+1,000,000,0 c o ~} ^{\text {ur more }}
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
SErvicas: business servicis \\
Number of returns \\
With and wi thout net income \\
 \\
own stock........................................................ \\
With investnent credit.
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{(1) \({ }^{\text {(1) }}\)} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{(2)

27,277

10,588} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{| (3) |
| :--- |
|  |
| $\begin{array}{r}10,316 \\ 6,042\end{array}$ |
| 1080 |} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{(4)

$\substack{10,197 \\ 7,253}$} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 17,098 \\
& 12,450
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{gathered}
2,829 \\
2,25
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,873 \\
& 1,599
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& (8) \& (9) \& (10) \& (11) \& (12) \& (13) \& (14) <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{158

137} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{| 213 |
| :--- |
| 96 |} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{18

15} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{| 1 |
| :---: |
| 12 |
| 12 |} \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 3 \& - \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& - \& <br>

\hline \& $\underset{16,329}{6,077}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,257 \\
& 2,461
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,830
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,105 \\
& 2,748
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,068 \\
& 6,494
\end{aligned}
$$
\] \& ¢20

1,523 \& 1,033 \& 42
124 \& 51
92 \& 14 \& 8
12 \& $33_{3}^{3}$ \& - \& <br>
\hline Total assets. \& 15,805,748 \& 982,981 \& 475,617 \& 696,220 \& 2,574,530 \& 1,184, 892 \& 2,44, 824 \& 1,249,181 \& 2,959,697 \& 1,041,816 \& 723, 153 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& 480,735 \& 26,331 \& \& 12,383 \& 78,550 \& 39,457 \& \& 19,465 \& 43,432 \& 19,114 \& 52,814 \& 1,92,222 \& - \& <br>
\hline  \& 何, 488,749
$7,995,010$ \& 385,690
550,206 \& 174,092
276,536 \& 2888,449

48899 \& | $1,224,102$ |
| :--- |
| $1,390,084$ | \& 600,084

614,966 \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,16,165,601 \\
& 1,545,286
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 415,525

674,053 \& ( | 818,965 |
| :---: |
| $1,548,384$ | \& 516,555

468,204 \& 359,086
159,077
$\substack{\text { che }}$ \&  \& : \& <br>
\hline Current liabiiities ${ }^{\text {a }}$. \& $5,209,146$ \& 273,682 \& 124,923 \& 234, 219 \& -869,547 \& 457,628 \& 1,016,666 \& 366,401 \& 1, 628,381 \& 408,948 \& \& - 483,968 \& - \& <br>
\hline Net worth................................
cost of property used for investrent credit... \& $5,418,201$
$1,287,252$ \& 278,299
55,997 \& 218,536
35,375 \& 28,259
54,304 \& 929,455
254,459 \&  \&  \& 337,044

100,824 \& | $1,288,781$ |
| :---: |
| 140,419 | \& 2083,288

3
3,725 \& 268,23
13,289 \&  \& - \& - <br>
\hline fotal receipts. \& 18,376,093 \& 385,160 \& 397, 351 \& \& 3,703,278 \& 1,939,889 \& \& \& \& \& 1,922,581 \& \& \& <br>
\hline Busiress receipts. \& 17,673,073 \& 188,544 \& 378,405 \& 739,322 \& 3,580,745 \& 1,894,348 \& 3,486,404 \& 1,038,882 \& 2,004,289 \& 1,286,, 83 \& 1,901,505 \& 1,174,146 \& \& <br>
\hline Cost of sales and ${ }_{\text {dax }}$ \& 11, 263,610 \& 80,605
13,878 \& 154,641
13,590 \& 340,257

24,323 \& ${ }^{1,978,831} 108$ \& \begin{tabular}{|}
1,176, 207 <br>
51,071

 \&  \& 

702,022 <br>
29,574 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular} \& $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,395,295 } \\ \hline 0,983\end{array}$ \& - 901,875 \& 1,594,012 \& 693,003 \& \& <br>

\hline Interest paid. \& 298,017 \& 16,010 \& 9,926 \& 10,098 \& 52, 1715 \& 22,406 \& 66,225 \& ${ }_{\text {25,022 }}$ \& 61, ${ }^{2} \times 24$ \& 22,980 \& 5,259 \& 40,472 \& \& <br>
\hline Depreciation... \& 906,692 \& 60,168 \& 30,104 \& 47,438 \& 169,754 \& 78,916 \& 189,892 \& 67,933 \& 170,806 \& 4,794 \& 15,413 \& 31,474. \& \& Z <br>
\hline Het inccme (less deficit) \& 671,4,3 \& -35,641 \& 4,652 \& 36,080 \& 123,195 \& 51,991 \& 104,929 \& 80,973 \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Het income.... \& 1,046,871 \& 45,369 \& 33,200 \& ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{6,506}$ \& 22, 9667 \& ${ }^{88,114}$ \& 159,326 \& 88,775 \& 7,990 \& 65,904 \& 72,449 \& 129,361 \& - \& <br>
\hline Income subject to ta \& - 376,371 \& $\stackrel{31,010}{34,588}$ \& $\underset{28,579}{28,488}$ \& 28,426

49,420 \& | 101,772 |
| :--- |
| 162,905 | \& 36,123

70,373 \& 54,397 \& 7,812 \& 30,279 \& 7,161 \& \& \& - \& <br>
\hline Incure tax, total... \& 382, 392 \& 10,006 \& 7,248 \& 14,280 \& 54,212 \& 27,016 \& 56,788 \& 38,029 \& 36,037 \& 3, 4 , 212 \& 37,079 \& 128,667 \& \& <br>
\hline Surcharge. \& 30, 34, \& 469 \& 396 \& \& 3,513 \& 1,838 \& 4,690 \& 3,240 \& 3,092 \& 2,910 \& 3,275 \& 6,130 \& \& <br>

\hline | Foreign tax credit |
| :--- |
| Investment credit. | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10,546 \\
& 26,709 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

\frac{4,4}{4,625}

\] \& 681 \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
19 \\
1,879
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
99 \\
5,281
\end{array}
$$
\] \& 153

2,340 \& $$
\begin{gathered}
1,263 \\
6,916
\end{gathered}
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 185 \\
& 2,4 \\
& \hline 4
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
842 \\
1,233
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,808 \\
& 1,775
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 2,232 \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
902 \\
1.762
\end{array}
$$
\] \& - \& - <br>

\hline stock.......................... \& 192,103 \& 7,541 \& 3,757 \& 21,0,44 \& 34,647 \& 17,767 \& 17,699 \& 9,901 \& 21,007 \& 27,963 \& 13,917 \& 26,860 \& \& <br>
\hline SERVICES: AUTOMOBHE SERVICES AND
MISCHLIANEOUS REPAIR SERVICES \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Number of returns: \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline With and without net ince \& 32,990 \& 8,952 \& 4,573 \& \& 12,045 \& 1,195 \& 88 \& (*) \& 16 \& - \& 1 \& - \& - \& - <br>
\hline With iet income............................ \& 21,188 \& 3,746 \& 2,661 \& 4,315 \& 8,939 \& 976 \& 29 \& \& 13 \& \& \& \& - \& <br>

\hline | own stock. |
| :--- |
| With investrent credit | \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,333 \\
& 9,270
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{gathered}
4797 \\
794
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
230 \\
1,009
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

\underset{\substack{211 <br> 1,817}}{2}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,095 \\
& 4,544
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 188 \\
& 668
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

{ }_{420}^{120}
\] \& (*) \& 888 \& = \& 1 \& - \& - \& - <br>

\hline Total assets.. \& 5,145,961 \& 292,689 \& 178,980 \& \& 1,625,012 \& \& \& \& \& - \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Inventories .................... \& 258,680 \& 7,568 \& 7,166 \& 17,199 \& 113,595 \& 50,0,4 \& \& *) \& 17,396 \& \& 2,864 \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline Current assets other than inventories ${ }^{2}$.
Depreciable assets..................... \& 1,181,64.5 \& 67,366 \& 38,860 \& 200, 779

292,129 \& - \begin{tabular}{l}
413,720 <br>
$1,482,027$ <br>
\hline

 \& 

142,718 <br>
685 <br>
\hline 153
\end{tabular} \& - $24.0,777$ \& *) \& 133,673 \& \& 26,395 \& - \& - \& <br>

\hline Depreciable assets............ \& 4,850, 2,029 \& 237,505
88,277 \& 149,700

58,862 \& 292,129 \& 1,482,027 \& | 685,353 |
| :--- |
| 24,091 | \& 1, ${ }^{1,048,964}$ \& **) \&  \& - \& 165,572

29,413 \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline Net worth.. \& 1,362,057 \& 84,034 \& 63,603 \& 108,076 \& 493,088 \& 178,822 \& 230,028 \& *) \& 152,4,42 \& 三 \& - 36,461 \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline Cost of property used for investment \& 4,44,150 \& 22,636 \& 15,868 \& 25,822 \& 97,897 \& 50,249 \& 104,911 \& (*) \& 48,678 \& - \& 37, 234 \& \& - \& <br>
\hline Total receipts. \& 5,592,971 \& 134,487 \& 181,240 \& 486,208 \& 2,345,879 \& 855,991 \& \& \& 422,738 \& - \& 109,532 \& \& \& <br>
\hline  \& $5,346,976$
2,797872 \& 93,436
40,918 \& 167,683 \& 467,784
$\substack{35,616}$ \& 2, 278,168 \& 822,891
483,147 \& -955,903 \& (*) \& 394,675 \& \& 104,938 \& - \& \& - <br>
\hline Taxes paid............. \& ${ }^{2} \times 188,674$ \& \& -12,512 \& 235,616
17,612 \& 1,273,12 76,17 \& - ${ }_{\text {25,066 }}$ \& 456,151 \& (*) \& 182,616
11,116 \& - \&  \& - \& - \& - <br>
\hline \& 160,082 \& 6,910 \& 3,995 \& ${ }_{50,739}^{10,435}$ \& 49,173 \& 24,150 \& 35,690 \& \& 19,573 \& \& 4,613 \& \& \& - <br>
\hline Depreciation... \& 852,536 \& 31,143 \& 24,153 \& 50,169 \& 254,590 \& 124,654 \& 185,941 \& (*) \& 124,195 \& \& 23,990 \& \& - \& - <br>
\hline Net income (less ueficit) \& 188,422 \& -3,043 \& \& 9,657 \& 84,789 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline Net income
Dericit.. \& $\begin{array}{r}275,450 \\ 87,008 \\ \hline\end{array}$ \& 10,890 \& 13,883 \& 22,514 \& ${ }^{108,176}$ \& 3, 817 \& 54,446 \& (*) \& 18,855 \& - \& 6,734 \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline Income subject to tax. \& 226,54\% \& 13,008 \& 11,724 \& 16,691 \& 87,639 \& 8,135
30,04 \& ${ }_{47,579}^{13,018}$ \& (*) \& -6,032 \& - \& \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline Income tax, total. \& 82,539 \& 1,530 \& 2,895 \& 4,333 \& 26,933 \& 21,445 \& 22,359 \& (*) \& 7,365 \& - \& $3{ }_{3}^{6,548}$ \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline Surcharge..... \& 5,400 \& 16 \& 51 \& 167 \& 1,444 \& 848 \& 1,838 \& (*) \& 503 \& - \& 323 \& - \& \& - <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& (4) \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& - \& - \& <br>
\hline Investment credit......................... \& 13,247 \& 249 \& 333 \& 447 \& 3,538 \& 1,429 \& 3,612 \& (*) \& 2,826 \& - \& 1,787 \& - \& - \& - <br>
\hline stock.................................. \& 23,176 \& 1,156 \& 2,006 \& 637 \& 6,270 \& 2,824 \& 5,302 \& (*) \& 3,180 \& - \& 1,772 \& - \& - \& - <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

active corporation returns
Table 5. - number of returns, selected baiance sheet income statement, and tax tiems cost of property used for investment credit, and distributions to stockholders,



(-) Estimate is not shom separately, becauee of high sampling variabilit;. Houever, the jata are included in the appr priat, istals.
Lncludee accounts payable, mortgages, nctes and bends payable in less than the war, and "other qurent liatilities. $\$ 500$ per return.
NOTE; Number of returns may not add to totals because of rounding. See text for explanatiry statements and for "Destription if the Sample and Limitati ns it the Data.

ACTIVE CORPORATION RFTURNS





| 1. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{T} \text { tal } \\ & \text { antive } \\ & \text { ratatat } \\ & \text { retuma } \end{aligned}$ | Heramitare, <br> Frectry. Lud <br> 「i hnerie: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tital } \\ & \text { mizium } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\frac{\text { Manw indurtry }}{\text { Minm }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | NetalFunim |  |  |  | Tentract <br> -unctmo <br> ticm | Manufacturimg |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\text { antial },}{\substack{\text { muin, }}}$ | Brade fetr lear -4nd liat ars !. | rejueral <br> (expef <br> ficl <br> munty |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ttal } \\ & \text { manufac- } \\ & \text { turing } \end{aligned}$ | Food and <br> kindred <br> products |
| $\square$ | 1.1 | 1.2 | (3) | , |  | (to | 17. | (8) | (1) | (10) |
|  | 2, 541, <al | $11 . .4{ }^{1 / 4}$ | 2, | 171 | $\text { L. } \because 1 / 1$ | $1.17 *, 52$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 125,977 \\ 1,723,619 \end{array}$ | 191,915 | $\begin{array}{r} 16,024 \\ 3,500,401 \end{array}$ |
|  | $3=\sim 1.100$ |  | 1, 13, 37 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,3.229 \\ & 1,138.97 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  Fandendr regenved deductim. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,4 \\ & 3,410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15, x_{2}, 6 \\ x, y+5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1+t \\ 5,1,17 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $29,72$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 70,5+1 \\ & 14, ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 26.933 \\ 2.312 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 245,364 \\ 25.7+1 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 124,382 \\ 38,880 \end{gathered}$ |
|  4t.11, ty :th R.o.......................................... | 22, | - |  | - | - | - |  |  | - | - |
|  | ... - $\cdot 173$ | 5, | 1.755, 117 | 41 | -1, ${ }^{2}$ | 1,23, 307 | 177.179 | 1, 231.217 | -4.212.165 | 3,653,664 |
|  |  | $\stackrel{1}{1}, \varphi_{1}, x_{1}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.30,103 \\ & 57.314 \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{04,591}{7,091}$ | $7, e^{2}+155$ <br> 011,957 | $\begin{array}{r} 22,427.233 \\ 1,058.503 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,857,328 \\ 157,053 \end{array}$ |
|  | 121, , 51.4 | 1, 11 | 1,111 | 138 | $4,4+7$ | 743 | 4 4 | 5,5t, | 70.255 | 9,415 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 36,{ }^{21} \\ & 37,31 \end{aligned}$$3,0+0,0,13$ | $\begin{aligned} & 117 \ldots, \ldots \\ & 1.2, \ldots, \\ & 1, \ldots \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & x_{1,627} \\ & 0,6,6151 \\ & 0,4,7+7 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 721,4,3 \\ & 713,559 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,819,482 \\ & 21,125,055 \\ & 18,517,304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,699,427 \\ & 1,753,384 \\ & 1,595,483 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 Etipatel tish havmenti . . . . . . . . | 21, $3: \ldots, 47 n$ | 30, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 132.137 | 4n+..41 | 12.355 | 49.620 | 25,8, 1 | 204.573 | 12,473,037 | 1,160,953 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,1,4 \\ & 1,1 m 7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1, \cdots 1 \\ & 1,3+i \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{20}{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107 \\ & 215 \end{aligned}$ | $\operatorname{cic}_{4}^{5 \cdot 5}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 74 . \\ & 343 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -3,8 \\ & 2,342 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,910 \\ 13,901 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 715 \\ & 877 \end{aligned}$ |
| ianatrative taxable innome ir m related foreipu utp rations: <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $00.51$ | 7 | (1) | 312 | $-$ | $:$ | - | 1, 452 | 160 +7.532 | 19 5,285 |
| Armint <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,285 |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | 13. 31 | 11. 120 | - | 2-4 | - | 13 7,392 | $\begin{array}{r} 671 \\ 873.575 \end{array}$ | 95,428 |
|  with net incime |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $20 \mid$ thaner it return...ther thas F ir 117 . when |  | 1.1.73 | - 17 | \% |  | 3.174 | 1,7,1 | 1.5.228 | 116,704 | 9,331 |
| 21 Net | $\cdots,+74.4 \times 1$ | 415.079 | 1, $134,33.6$ | 34, ScI $^{1}$ | 45, $72 \cdot \mathrm{c}$ | 1,303,186 | 201.369 | 2,163.928 | 40,415,174 | 3,770,632 |
| 22 Etatutory afecial deductions. tutal. | $5,965,71) \%$$2.612,1 \%$$2,922.297$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,3-2 \\ 7+0.75 \\ 7,728 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123,4+2 i \\ 35,2+5 \\ 55, k \rightarrow 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.457 \\ & 28.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1, .715 \\ 8.129 \\ 0,786 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,435 \\ & 57,130 \\ & 18,230 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,+37 \\ 10,28+ \\ 2,12 n \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \div, 149 \\ & 210,534 \\ & 23,576 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,228,974 \\ 798,898 \\ 1,118,632 \end{array}$ | 117,37380,71831,871 |
| 23 Net operatiof, 1 ss carryuer....... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 Dividends recelved dehuttiun............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 Deduction fim dividends faid on certain public | 22. 513 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - - | - |  |
| 26 Hestern Henichhere Trade arporation <br> deductin. $n$. | 354,714 | 3, 3 3, | 42,858 | 29,124 | - | 1.575 | 12,237 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,039 \\ 1,929,779 \end{array}$ | 311.46 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,784 \\ 3,653,259 \end{array}$ |
| 27 'let income less tatutsry special dedreti | $\begin{array}{r} 80,533,702 \\ 11,50^{\prime \prime} \end{array}$ | 321,737 | 1,752,341) | 278,304 | 71,034 | 1,226.251 | 176,711 |  | 44, 186,200 |  |
| 28 :10: 50, |  | 308 | 1,471 | - | 7 | 2,307 | 157 | 07 | 1,188 | 276 |
|  |  | 071 | 2,183 | 717 | 233 | 209 | 324 | 2,373 | 25,442 | 222 |
|  | 4,672 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | . |  |
|  |  |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |
| 32. Income subjeut to tax, total,....... | $\begin{aligned} & 5,232,432 \\ & 41,415,4 ; 4 \end{aligned}$ | 322.724 | 1,755, 17.3 | 274.178 | 71,275 | 1,238.387 | 177,193 | 1,221,702 | 4,212,131 | 9,653,664 |
| 39 . Het lons-telm capital gain taxed at 25 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 30,571 \\ 242,153 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 71,375 \\ 1,684,589 \end{array}$ | $31,3 \mathrm{mt}$$347,712$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,956 \\ 14,339 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,517 \\ 1,209,370 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,506 \\ 102,087 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 60.312 \\ 1,7+1.390 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,880,256 \\ 42,331,875 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121,389 \\ 3,532,275 \end{array}$ |
| 34. Income taxed at normal tax and surtax rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 Income tax, tetal............................ | 39,684.231 | 131.71.8 | 897.833 | 139,136 | 38,1050 | 630,073 | 94, 57\% | 767.587 | 22,424,117 | 1,856,631 |
| 36 Surcharge................................... | 3,429,645 | 10,539 | 41,227 | 12,619 | 2,993 | 57.339 | 7,281 | 67, 857 | 1,958,502 | 157,053 |
|  | 117,857 | 12 | 1,2117 | 138 | 2,683 | 763 | 52t. | 4.994 | 67,149 | 8,718 |
| 38/Poreign tax aredit. | 3, 0.3 .819 | 14,657 | -202,10? | 92, 027 | 27 | 540.406 | 9,969 | 40,092 | 2,607,751 | 157,901 |
| 39 Investment uredit. | 2,384, $0 \rightarrow 1$ | 11,400 | $43,17 \%$ | 10,338 | 4,180 | 11, 24.2 | 16,717 | 54.605 | 1,302,178 | 103,944 |
|  |  |  |  | ¢5t, 509 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,698,730 |
| $\because$ Fureign tax uredit only, | $\begin{aligned} & 3+, 020,41 ? \\ & 37,301,14 \end{aligned}$ | 172,111 | $\begin{aligned} & 255,800 \\ & 854.65 t \end{aligned}$ | \% 4 4, | 38,723 33,870 | 30,609 $+123,131$ | 27,005 67,857 | 722,982 | 19,416,366 | 1,652,730 |
| \% Fireign tax and investment ored | 33, $63 \mathrm{l}, 3$ ? 1 | 105,711 | $212,629$ | 46.171 | 33,843 | 74.727 | 57,888 | 666,290 | 13,514,188 | 1,54,786 |
| 43 Estimated tax pinymente....................... | 21,200, 34, 7 | 34, 8R8 | 130,331 | 4,4,20.1 | 12,318 | 48,195 | 25,557 | 206,417 | 12,450,732 | 1,159.117 |
| Conctructive taxable income tron related foreigh corpcration: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Includable in uthe of euntrolled fireimn | 98, 11 | 7 | 312 | 312 | - | - | - | 1,952 | 60,333 | 4.621 |
| -5 Foreign dividend income resulting from foreign taxer deemnd paid.. | 1781).195 | 713 | 12,037 | 12.138 n | - | 24 | - | 7,3+2 | 872,962 | 35,224 |

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 6. - TAX ITEMS: NITBER OF RETURNS, NET INCOME OR DEFICIT, STATUTORY SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, SELECTED INCOME TAK, CREDIT, AND PAMMENT JTEMS, CONSTRLCTIVE FOREIGN INCOME, SMALE BUSINESS CORPORATION (FORM IIZOS) INCOME AND TAX, AND NUMBER OF RETURNS BY TYPE OF TAX, BY' MAJOR INDUSTRY-Continued


Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Linitations of the Data.

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

 OF TAX. PY MAJOR I:DISTRY-CsmLinued


## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 6. -TAX items: nUMber of returns, Net income or deficit, statutory spectal deductions, income subject to tax, selected income tax, CREDIT. AND PAYMENT ITEMS, CONSTRUCTIVE FOREIGN INCOME, SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION (FORM lizOS) INCOME AND TAX, AND NUMBER OF RETURYS BY TYPE of tax, by major industry - Continued
[loney amounts in thousands of foliars]


Footnotes at end of tatle. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sarple and Limitations of the Iata."
 OF IAX, PY MA TOR INDUSTRY-Cont inued
[Wuney mounte in thousunas al dullars]


## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 6. -TAX ITEMS: NUMBER OF RETURNS. NET INCOME OR DEFICIT, STATUTORY SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS. INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, SELECTED INCOME TAK CREDIT. AND PAYMENT ITEMS, CONSTRUCTIVE FOREIGN INCOME, SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION (FORM II2OS) INCOME AND TAK, AND NUMBER OF RETURNS BY TYPE OF TAX, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY-Continued


Footnotes at end of table. Bee text $i$ explanatory stutements and for "Demeription of the Eample and limitations of the Data.

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Tahle f. - IAX ITHM: NUMBER OF RETURNS, NET INCOME OR DEFICIT, STATUTORY SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, SELECTED INCOME TAX, CRYOLI. AND PAYMENT ITEMS, CONSTRUTIIVE FGRFIGN INCOME, SMALE BUSINESS CORPORATION (FORM ILIOS) INCOME AND TAX, AND NUMBER OF RETURNS BY TYPE OF TAX. BY MA IOR INDUSTRY - Comtinued
[Moriey amounes i: thousands of hollare]


## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 6. -TAX ITEMS: NUMBER OF RETURNS, NET INCOME OR DEEICIT, STATUTORY SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, SELECTED INCOME TAX CREDIT, AND PAYMENT ITEMS, CONSTRUCTIVE FOREIGN INCOME, SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION (FORM II $2 O S$ ) INCOME AND TAX, AND NUMBER OF RETURNS BY TYPE OF TAX, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY-Continued
[ Woney anouns in thousands of dollars]


Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Deseription of the Sample and Limitation of the Data."

ACTINE CORPORATION RETURNS
「GbIE क-TAK ITEMS NLMBER UF RETURNS, NET INCOME OR DEFICIT. STATITORY SPECIAL DEDUCTIUNS. INCOME SUBJFCT TO TAX, SELECTED INCOME TAX CREDIT. SND PAYMFNT ITEMS, CONSIRIMTIVE FOREIGN INCOME, SMAIE BUSINFSS CORPORATION (FORM IILOS) INCOME AND TAX, AND NUMBER OF RETURNS BY TYPE OF TAX, BY MA JISR INDESTRY-Continued


## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 6. -TAX ITEMS: NUMBER OF RETLIRNS, NET INCOME OR DEFICIT, STATLTORY SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, SELECTED INCOME TAX, CREDIT, AND PASMENT ITEMS, CONSTRUCTIVE FOREICN INCOME, SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATIDN (FORM $112 O S$ ) INCOME AND TAX, AND NUMBER OF RETURNS BY TYPE OF TAX, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY-Continued
[Money arounts in thousands of dollars]


[^15]
## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table h. -TAX ITEM NHMBER OF RETURNC. NET INCOME OR DEFICIT, STATUTORY SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, SELECTED INCOME TAX, CREDIT, AND FAMAENT IIFMS, CONSTRUCTIVF FORFITN INGOME, SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION (EORM II IOS) INCOME AND TAX, ANO NUMBER OF RETURNS BY TYPE OF TAX, BY MAJOR INDITSTRY - GUNEinued


## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 6. -TAX ITEMS: NUMBER OF RETLRNS, NET INCOME OR DEFTCIT, STATUTORY SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS, INCOME SUBJEGT TO TAX, SELECTED INCOME TAX CREDIT, AND PAYMENT ITEMS, CONSTRUCTIVE EOREICN INCOME, SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION (FORM IIZOS) INCOME AND TAX, AND NUMBER OF RETURNS BY TYPE OF TAX, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY - Continued
[:ioney amounts in 'housands or dollars]

(*)Estimate is not shown separately because of high sampling variability, However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.

"Incoone tax" in the Explanation of terms,
${ }^{3}$ Less than $\$ 500$ per return.
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Desoription of the Sample and Linitations of the Data."
ACTIE CORPORATION RETLGNS OTHER THAN FQRM 1120s


| Income status and size of incems taxed at nurnal taz and surtax rates | Returns with regular tax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Hectaras with alt riative tix |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { :lumber } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wet } \\ \text { income or } \\ \text { iderkc1t } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inecone } \\ \text { taxed at } \\ \text { normal tax } \\ \text { mint curtax } \\ \text { rates } \end{gathered}$ | Income tax before addition or tax from recomputing prior year investment credit |  |  | Tax from recortputine prioryear invectment credit | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fore } 1 \text { Ig } \\ \text { tos } \\ \text { cresit } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Invest } \\ \text { m.nt } \\ \text { crosit } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Met } \\ \text { income or } \\ \text { deficitit } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Iticours subjuct to tax |  | 2ricome tax before addition af cas frim reerompution: pricos zrur lnventment crith |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inve in } \\ \text { mont } \\ \text { romill } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Surcharge | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tax after } \\ \text { foreifer } \\ \text { tax and } \\ \text { 1nvest- } \\ \text { trasit } \\ \text { neralite } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | Hret lonetrem capital pain texad at 25 procent |  | Total | wstharer |  |  |  |  |
| ```Total......................... Retumns with net ineone, tritel...... With incoms: taxed at, normal tay and burtry rateg, total..........``` | (29) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (2.6) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (35) | (3) | (32. | (33) | (\%) | (35) | (\%) | (\%) |
|  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 7 k_{k}, 524 \\ 70 k, 503 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,155,548 \\ & 33,161,877 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 31,729,763 \\ & 31,978,629 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $(14,6,65,245$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} 12,899,845 \\ 12,899,328 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,817 \\ & 35,177 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 959,550 \\ & 959,958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 755,143 \\ & 755,433 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,226 \\ & 39,2<6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,228,730 \\ & 52,228,7350 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 4,728,761 \\ & 45,778,76,1 \end{aligned}\right.$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,19,1 \% \\ & 0,19,1 \cdots \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 20,612,1 \times 6 \\ 211, b 12,126 \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | , | ,238,523 | 31,728,529 | $14,514,644$ | 2,210,473 | 12,899,253 |  | M, 958 | 155,633 | 137,521 | 51,328,456 | 3.223,809 | 4.5.72月,24 |  |  |  |  | , $0^{\prime \prime}$ | 1,6x, 1. |
| 13nder $85,000 . . . . .$. | 278,678 | $584,214$ | $441,754$ |  | 14.6 |  |  | 136 | 11, $3 \%$, | 1,2\% | 57,850 | 47,751 |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 2 \pi, \% \\ ,, \ldots, \ldots \end{array}\right\|$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000 \text { under } \$ 10,000 . \\ & \$ 10,000 \text { und } 2 \mathrm{r} \\ & \$ 15,000 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & 109,801 \\ & 70 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $835,571$ | $\begin{array}{ll} 740,864 \end{array}$ | 178,130 |  | 156,362 | 1,29 |  | 1-1,611 | 1,5,55 | 84.303 | 14,3,551 | (11, 301 | -1, | I, | 12 |  | \% | \% |
|  | 70,228 | 901,562 |  |  | 399 | 184,204 | 1,199 |  | 20.712 | 1,411 | 73,8, 13 | 48,090 | 15,693 | 14, "ne |  | 15,01 | $1 \cdot 7$ | \% | , |
| p20,000 under ${ }^{\text {a } 25,000}$ | 40,9,927 | 1,225,597 | ${ }_{1}^{1,979,61,550}$ | 220,637 274.475 | 2.391 17.409 | 193,791 246,517 | 1,757 | \% | $2,1,487$ 27,186 | 1, \% 1,0 | 今,1\% |  | 20, | 22, \%\% | , | 19,6] | 410 | $\%$ |  |
| \$25,000 under \$30,000. | 32,312 | 889,180 | R.5,500 | 233,908 | 25,6\% ${ }^{2}$ | <12,58, | 1,212 <br> 778 <br> 763 <br> $7 / 26$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 501 \\ & 123 \\ & 103 \\ & 1461 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 157,517 \\ 16 x, 71 \\ 11,349 \\ 89,723 \\ 81,529 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,985 \\ & 25,254 \\ & 3,25 \\ & 20,763 \\ & 15,64 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 139 \\ & 15 \\ & 10 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \vdots \\ \because \\ \because \\ \% \\ \cdots \\ \cdots \end{gathered}$ |  |
| 130, 000 under ${ }^{\text {3 }} 35,000$. | 15,824 | 521,709 | 50, 364 | 12,0,07\% | 14,756 | 147,177 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,432 | 4.3, 197 | 458.654 | 158,782 | 12,163 | 146,666 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 4,06 x, \text { under } \\ & \$ 45,000 \text { under } \$ 50,0000 \text {. } \end{aligned}$ | 7, 173 8,162 | 398,145 393,107 | 394,205 | 141,318 145,410 | 10,111 13,916 | 133,627 126,767 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1550,050 under 260,500 . |  |  | 37, 9 9 | 146,410 | 23,916 | 126, 767 | 313 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \%rfe, | 8,036 | 532, 196 | 526,019 | 258,039 |  | 235,832 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 827 \\ & 23 \\ & 1123 \\ & 207 \\ & 89 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 171,157 \\ & 135,95 \\ & 132,239 \\ & 132,7755 \\ & 105,440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,783 \\ & 31,4,4 \\ & 33 \\ & 3,204 \\ & 31,54 \\ & 31,83, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 270, 006 under $880,000$. | 6,4ch | 485,994 | 4/16,419 | 208, 725 | 17,922 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 880,000 under 490,000 | 4,471 | 387,289 | 39\%,022 | 168, 857 | 12, 25.56 | 15\%, 13, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \%90, 000 under $\$ 1000$, 50 | 3,590 | 350,217 | 339,190 | 154, $\times 4,1$ | 2,922 | 147,230 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100,000 urder \$150,050........ | 21,383 | 1,492,147 | 1,4,40,315 | 6,78, 56, | 57,198 | 6, 47, 315 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,149 \\ & 1,512 \\ & 1,216 \\ & 1,2,55 \\ & 1,55 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$150,000 under $\$ 2000,009 . . . . . .$. | 5,750 | 1, $19 \% 7$, 277 | -191,957 | 1, 13,018 | 41,122 | 4.63, 58, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,450, 38,5 | 846,800 $2,359,750$ | (1,19,818 | [3, $\begin{array}{r}3,567 \\ 101,455\end{array}$ | 1,140, 4,081 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$500, 5 ¢ under \$ \$1,050, $000 .$. | 3,180 | 2,239,155 | $\cdots 171,600$ | 1,120,858 | 101, 960 | 1,164, 1,65717 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,224 \\ 26.6 \\ 113 \\ 44 \\ 21 \\ 12 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 2,230,590 \\ 875,726 \\ 891,795 \\ 811,346 \\ 84,3,857 \\ 3641,891 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,038,738 \\ 734,9607 \\ 7,7,1,567 \\ 6,37,371 \\ 6,57,77(1) \\ 1,554,325 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1,21,8 \\ 4,6, \\ 1,01 \\ 133 \\ 1,1 \\ 23 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$10,0050, 1000 under $\mathrm{P} 25,000,000 .$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With no, Income taxed at normel tax and gurtax retaf, total.......... | (*) | (*) | - | (-) | (*) | (*) | - | - |  | $1,15$ | $y(x), 6, \%$ | $\begin{aligned} & 172,265 \\ & 774,26,5 \end{aligned}$ | - |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 170,6,614] \\ & 1 V^{\prime \prime}, 6,6,61 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \because, y+\cdots \\ & \therefore, r+\cdots \end{aligned}$ |  |
| With incrine tax before addetion |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\mid$ |  |  |
|  | (-) | (*) | - | (-) | (-) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Withi incom. tay frofl recomputiong priar juar Investrment credit |  |  | - | (*) | (*) | (.) | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mily........................ |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| kiontsyabl |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roturre without neta inoma, tatal. | 21 | -6, 329 | 2,196 | S2e | 47 | 97 | (1) |  |  | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| What ineame tay before addition of tay 1 rom reconiputing prior year invertinent credit.......... | 21 | $-6,37 \%$ | 1,136, | 4,4, | 4 | 517 | (1) | $t$ |  | - |  | - |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| With fresens: tay from erecomputine príos yoar inyeritagnt crealt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| only |  | - |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^16]

Table 8. - murber of returns, net income, dividenns received by type, statutory sfecial deductions, aid distributtons to stockholders, by size of income taxed at vormal tax and surtay rates, or by size of deficit-Continued

(*)Estimate is not shown separately because of high sampling variability. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.
${ }_{2}$ Includes dividends amounting to $\$ 300,000$ from wholly amed foreign subsidiaries subject to 100 percent deduction.
${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 500$ per return
NOTE: Number of returns may not add to totals because of rounding. See text for explanatory statements and for "Tescription of the Sample and timitations of the Data.

ACTIE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM $1120 S$
[atie - - YMBPR OF RETYRN, YBT INCOME. INVESTMENT CREDIT ITEMS, DEPRECLABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECIATLON DEDUCTION, BY SIZE OF INCOME TAXED AT NORMAL TAX ANO SURTAX RATES, OR BY SIZE OF DEFIEIT


## active corporation returns other than form 1120 S

Table 9．－Number of returns，net income，investment credit ttems，depreciable assets，ano depreciation oeouction，by size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates，or by size of deficit－Continued
［Muney amounts in thousands of dollars］

| Income status and sise $f$ inecme taxed at normal tax and eurtan rates，or size of dericit | Ru－turns with investment credit items－Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  | Returne wath investment cradif freater tha tentativ investment rredit |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Inceme ta．． |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Investment } \\ \text { erodit } \end{gathered}$ | Unused investment aredit |  | Depreciable ascets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nepreuiu } \\ & \text { tion } \\ & \text { deductiun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { uit } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Tenta－ tive invest－ ment eredit． | $\begin{gathered} \text { Invest- } \\ \text { ment } \\ \text { credit } \\ \text { carry- } \\ \text { uvar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Incume tas } \\ \text { available } \\ \text { for us = f } \\ \text { investiment } \\ \text { eredit } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Invest- } \\ \text { ment } \\ \text { credit } \end{gathered}$ | Unusea invest－ <br> ment creait |  |
|  | T tul | $\begin{gathered} \text { Available } \\ \text { far us: oit } \\ \text { investmant } \\ \text { crodit } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Amunt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { return } \end{aligned}$ | Amouit |
| Total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Returns with net income，total．．．．． <br> With income taxed at nomal tax and surtax rates，tutal．．．．．．．．．． | （14） | 11：1 | （16） | 17） | （18） | （19） | 10） | （21） | （22） | （23） | （24） | （25） | （20） | 127） |
|  |  | 34.220 .511 | 2，3－4，344 | 151， 482 | 2，103，005 | 653，337， 271 | 3\％，035， 4 ， | 3－24．3 | －4127， 111 |  | ¢，53，，1，31 | 1，51，2－2 | 1，755 | 203，314 |
|  | $3{ }^{34}, 356,11$ | 34．220．590 | 2，204，011 | 5，5，44 | 1，243，271 | 545，34，，111 | 35，034，035 | 35.244 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 45 | 4，530， 235 | －51．230， | 4， 3 ， 3 | 203，＂＝ |
|  | 37，707，135 | 34，JE2，120 | ＜，302， 245 | $27.10^{\prime} 5^{\prime}$ | 1， 229,273 | 570．479．753 | $34,0 \div 1,24$ | 38，1uT | 4，2，432 | 424,023 | 4，＋\％，502 | 133，773 | 0.723 | 195，31： |
| Under $\$ 5,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. <br> $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,100$. | 4， 4 ，20\％ | 42,201 $+7,242$ | 11,435 22,180 | 15,028 4,049 | 49,303 24,951 | $7,003,177$ $5,741,025$ | 54.253 44.701 | 14.45 c 0.450 | 571 | 15,030 10,00 | 71，206 | 4,540 0,340 | 2,803 1,115 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,782 \\ 4,467 \end{array}$ |
| \＄10，000 under \＄$\$ 15,000$ | 122，4．3 | 121，220 | 21，74， | 2.143 | 15， 9.6 | 4，+33.14 | 440， 34 | 3， 3 ， 6 | 1，171 | －3，202 | 12，405 | 5，378 | 1， 033 | 3，350 |
| \＄15，000 under \＄20，000 | 1ヶ，． 3,5 | 145，mu | 23，443 | 2，213 | －7，739 | $4,5+3,216$ | 420，390 | 2，50，4 | 1.373 | 7．528 | 12，275 | 0，032 | 373 | 2，284 |
| \＄20．000 under \＄25，000 |  | 1＊1，122 | 28，085 | 1，186 | 11，559 | $5,3,4,472$ | 424，715 | 2，540 | 2，17： | 3，000 | 15．134 | 7，970 | 383 | 3.063 |
| \＄25，000 under \＄30，000 | 184， $4 \rightarrow 7$ | 183．517 | 25，503 | 081 | D，030 | 4，001，320 | 421，463 | 1，707 | 2，207 | 0.851 | 13，005 | 7，251 | 324 | 1，424 |
| \＄30，000 under $\$ 35,000$ | 128，304 | 127，370 | 15.117 | 281 | 5，138 | 2，806，507 | 230， 344 | $90{ }^{\circ}$ | 1，304 | 3，420 | 9，710 | 3.438 | （－） |  |
| \＄35，000 under \＄40，000 | 137，21U | 130，061 | 15.545 | 321 | 3，174 | 2，710，002 | 233．797 | 710 | 1，233 | 5，172 | 9.913 | 5，445 | 183 | 4，4，37 |
| \＄40，000 under \＄45，000 | 120．472 | 125，312 | 13，500 | $2 \div 1$ | 3，044 | 2，030，405 | 173．14 | 575 | 1，534 | 4，417 | 9，740 | 4，5in 3 | 122 | 1，430 |
| \＄45，000 under \＄50，000 | 131．742 | 130，341 | 11，383 | 101 | 7，295 | 2，404，105 | 204，208 | 535 | 1，250 | 5，190 | 10，424 | 4，190 | 90 | 2，284 |
| \＄50，000 under \＄$\$ 00,000$ | 238，201 | 237.652 | 17，589 | 120 | － 4,529 | 3，393，542 | 291，87以 | 534 | 1，344 | 3，932 | 12，510 | 4，4，20 | 44 | 95.4 |
| \＄00，000 under \＄70，000 | 214，003 | 212，902 | 10.390 | 143 | 3，405 | 3，034，654 | 253，324 | 51.4 | 2，021 | 4.771 | 14，278 | 4，879 | 54 | 1，939 |
| \＄70，000 under \＄80，000．．．．．．．．．． | 214，120 | 213，201 | 13，944 | 80 | 1，90 | 2，577．459 | 212，042 | 284 | 790 | 2，005 | 10.48 | 3，008 | （＊） | （＊） |
| \＄80，000 under \＄90，040．．．．．．．．．． | 180，209 | 174，051 | 12，123 | $8!$ | 7，598 | 2，395，870 | 143，720 | 206 | 079 | 3，071 | 7．9U6 | 2，477 | 34 | 1，315 |
| \＄90，000 under \＄100，000．．．．．．．． | 100，474 | 100，478 | 10，928 | 110 | 1，732 | 1，971，597 | 170，250 | 238 | 1，334 | 3，235 | 10，281 | 3，891 | （－） | （＊） |
| \＄100，000 under \＄150，000． | 750，801 | 752，587 | 40，050 | 151 | 12，232 | 7，712，448 | －30，540 | 444 | 3， 1009 | 10，211． | 43，272 | 9，804 | 71 | 3.398 |
| \＄150，000 under \＄200，000． | 501.030 | 559，431， | 28，159 | 105 | 21，104 | U，043，24 | 420，200 | 298 | 2，700 | 0，908 | 25， 4 | 0，679 | 53 | 3，004 |
| \＄200，000 under \＄250，000． | 512，003 | 509，125 | 24，360 | 88 | 32，185 | 0，350，508 | 421.772 | 131 | 1，027 | 7，704． | 21，489 | 5，280 | 39 | 4，007 |
| \＄250，000 under \＄500，000． | 1，005，974 | 1．595，870 | 72，908 | 141 | 24，770 | 15，4ine， 153 | 1，110，20－1 | 35：7 | 10，103 | 17，551 | 74，233 | 16，295 | 55 | 7，457 |
| \＄500，000 under \＄1，000，000． | 1，544，4， 42 | 1，570， 317 | 109，200 | 33 | 24，082 | 15，105，130 | 1，1347，200 | 230 | 7，292 | 23，311 | 89，734 | 17，194 | 48 | 13，905 |
| \＄1，000，000 under \＄5，000，000 | 4，245，012 | 4．138，447 | 234，287 | 113 | 204， $44{ }^{2}$ | 54，＋14，241 | 3，571，U72 | 254 | 23，422 | 50，1以4． | 310，159 | 54，182 | 38 | 24， 24.4 |
| \＄5，000，000 under \＄10，000，000．．． | 2，210，251 | 2，122，807 | 147，144 | 30 | 21，237 | 33，952，258 | 1，吹7，24u | 58 | 18，883 | 23，055 | 198，985 | 29，348 | $\bigcirc$ | 13，192 |
| $\$ 10,000,000$ under $\$ 25,000,000$. | 3，537，900 | 3．340，021 | 261，039 | 22 | 147，037 | 00，741，052 | 3，100．591 | 4 | 41，152 | －2，171 | 399，824 | 61，340 | 6 | 42.281 |
| \＄25，000，000 under \＄50，000，000．． | 3，359，448 | 3．029，670 | 300，270 | 18 | －8，－83 | $73,150,244$ | 3，702．483 | 34 | 08，932 | 71，605 | 023，507 | 107，330 | － | 33，203 |
| \＄50，000，000 under \＄100，000，000． | 4，140，043 | 3，027，975 | 317，709 | $\square$ | 38， 238 | 72，002，470 | 3，712．：3） | 20 | 73，153 | 34，058 | 024，989 | 97，507 | 2 | 8,607 |
| \＄100，000，000 or more．．．．．．．．．． | 12，834，269 | 10，541，773 | 000，21， |  | 200，291 | 103，404，528 | 9，751，059 | 12 | 131，454 | 25，714． | 1，922，234 | 157，003 | － | － |
| With no income taxed at normal tax and surtex rates，total．．．．． | 151，323 | 144,522 | 21，840 | 23，300 | 203， 46 | 13，307，353 | 1，143，395 | 133 | 5，420 | 15，743 | 45，117 | 12，403 | 19 | 8，739 |
| With income tax befure addition of tax from recomputing pricr year investment credit．．．．．．．．． | 150，969 | 144， 522 | 21， 24 | 50 | 24，08＊ | 4，442，30E | 202，008 | 133 | 5，420 | 15，743 | 45.217 | 12，403 | 19 | 8，739 |
| ```With income tax frrm recom- puting prior year investment credit only Nontaxable.......................``` | 354 | － | ， | 512 27.743 | $\begin{array}{r} 25,396 \\ 213,918 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,435,208 \\ 11,990,34 \end{array}$ | 105,224 775,498 | － | － | － | － | － | － | ， 7 |
| Returns without net income，total．． | 5，968 | 281 | $E$ | 90．50］ | 370，414 | 57，450，300 | 3，800，730 | 3 | 3 | 54 | $\bigcirc$ | $\bigcirc$ | 2 | 50 |
| With income tax before addition of tax from recomputing prior year investment credit． <br> With income tax from recomputing prior year investment credit only．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 282 5,036 | 281 | 8 | 4 4.100 | 81，431 | 9,523 $9,801,442$ | 732 733,074 | 3 | 3 | 59 | － | 6 | 2 | 56 |
| Deficit： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \＄5，000． | 372 | － | － | 37，784 | 30，078 | 2，661，674 | 214，435 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| \＄5，000 under \＄15，000． | 134 | － | （2）－ | 25，817 | 55，648 | 4，866，250 | 432，531 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| \＄15，000 under \＄25，000．．．．．．．．． | 129 | 2 | （2） | 9，045 | 22，571 | 2，071，533 | 138， 090 | － | － | － | 2） | － | － | － |
| \＄25，000 under \＄50，000．．．．．．．．．． | 245 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | （2） | 10，22 | 39，588 | 3，140，358 | 238，505 | 1 | － | ${ }^{2}$ ） | （2） | （2） | － | － |
| \＄50，000 under \＄100，000．．．．．．．．． | 373 | （2） | 1 | 0.147 | 40，847 | 3，233，332 | 237，385 | － | － | ， | ） | － | － | － |
| \＄100，000 under \＄500，000． | 424 | 198 | 4 | 5，527 | 104，314 | 8，170，060 | 549.630 | 1 | 2 | 8. | 4 | 4 | 1 | $\bigcirc$ |
| \＄500，000 under \＄1，000，000．．．．．． | 702 | 72 | （2） | 038 | 84， 301 | 5，117，516 | 314，586 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| \＄1，000，000 under \＄10，000，000．．． | 2，092 |  |  | 524 | 204，24， | 15，313，532 | 998， 221 | 1 | 1 | 51 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 50 |
| \＄10，000，000 or more．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，333 |  |  | 33 | 222，225 | 13，410，093 | 675，747 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |

[^17]${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 500$ per return．
NOTE：Number of returns may nct add to totals because of rounding．See text for explanatory statements and for＂Description of the Sample and limitations of the Data．＂

ACTIEF CORPORATION RETURNS
Thle 10, -INVESTMENT CREDTT ITEMS MMBER OF RETURNS, COST OF PROPERTY, INVESMENI OUALIFIED FOR CREDIT, TENTATIVE CREDIT, CARRYOVER, inCOME TAX,




Fwthcter at end or table. See text ir explanatiry ftatements and for "Description al the Sarmle and Limitations of the Data.

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 10. - investment credt items: number of returns, cost of property, investment qualified for credit. tentative credit. carryover, income tax, investment credit, unused credit, deprectable assets, deprectation deduction, and returns with carryover used, by major industry- Continued
[Woner amounts in thousands of dollars]


[^18]ACTIVE CORPORATION RE TURNS


［honey armate in thun：ands if＋11ars］

|  | Returns a th investnent uredit freater thall tentative investnurat ereddt－－Csisinned |  |  |  | Mall Busmues，Curk ratı\％Returus｜Firm 11 ： with investment urednt items |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Incore tau } \\ \text { avalable } \\ \text { f cuser min } \\ \text { investraent } \\ \text { ared! } \end{gathered}$ | Investrent sredıt | Hulused invezthent cresit |  | thuiterer retiomes |  | Inves tment qualified Mr redit ancluting <br>  period FF perty） | Depreciable assets | Deprecia－ tion deduction |
|  |  |  | Number al returns | Anount |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $12+$ | ． | ． 1 | 12.1 | ， 231 | 1 －－ | （25） | （20） | （27） |
| A1：：$: 11$ ： | －，53r， 2.41 | 151，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ＇， | ？ 3.14 | ．？ 9 | 712．1．4 | 1．311， 123 | 5．414，472 | 537.248 |
| Agrioulture ：rectry，whatimerie | 7． 1.17 | $\therefore \therefore 13$ | $\therefore$－ | ， | 74 | $\cdots \cdots{ }^{1}+7$ | 34.737 | 517．1， 185 | 48.034 |
| Mirintu＇． | 47，4311 | 17．24． | 15.1 | ． 57. | ？ | ，431 | 12，325 | 119，742 | 14，963 |
| Metal mitunn．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． isil miviut | －1 | $\because$ | ．－ | ．－ |  | －${ }^{3}$ | ＋147 | （－2）${ }^{2}$（2016 | （＊） 195 |
| Drude fe：r．leum and nstursl t゙ま．．．．．．．．．．．．．． thantulli rastural．lescept fuel：minit | －1t， 71 | 4.17 $\because 500$ | ＊ | ，15 | －2 | 2， $5 \cdot 173$ | 3.15 -195 | 29，714 58,13 | 4,596 6,654 |
|  | 47.503 | 14.208 | $\cdots$ | 4，14 | ¢， $1 \sim$ | 11， 110 | －． 311 | 5412045 | 69.324 |
| Mrnuf د．turıne．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1．279， 2 nc 4 | 177，297 | 1，308 | 45.3. | ＋． 75 | 12，，，145 | 130． 557 | 1，458，296 | 127.782 |
| Funt nd nindred Emdubti ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 21： | 28，232 | 176 | 2．7］ | 153 | $\underset{\sim}{\square}+123$ | 17，3n4 | $\begin{aligned} & 23 *, 407 \\ & (*) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,864 \\ & (*) \end{aligned}$ |
| Iextule mill prolurts． | $2+671$ | $\cdots 1 .+$ | （＊） |  | 7 | $\therefore 1+1$ | 2，117 | 19.394 | 1，437 |
| Atwarel whe ther fabrigated textale pruduet Lwher and $N$ aid trinuete，excelt furniture． | 4， 47.107 | ＋7．709 | ＊＊ | ： | 1, | 12， 20.35 | $5,34.3$ 13.127 | 55.911 72.712 | 6，213 6,996 |
| Furnitare and fixtures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，2－ | 1，177 | ＋ | － | 20 | $\therefore$ | 2，253 | 51，158 | 3.585 |
| Faper sum allied fr aucte | 102． 5 5 | －1800 | 8. | 11．45 | ＊ |  |  |  |  |
| Fratioter aut fublishme．． | 74，1，5 | $7,=25$ | ， | ＊－ | 1，539 | 15，247 | 13，362 | 199，${ }^{6}$ ¢ 1 | 15，679 |
| Cneniusis and allued preaueti－ | $\because 5$ | 12，50， | 7 | 1．5． 55 | 437 | 1，25m， | 3，579 | 10， 260 | 8，422 |
| fetry leam refinme ard related inductri | 271， | 87．23t |  |  | 1 | ． 1.5 | 28 | 1.118 | 85 |
| Rubber and misceliane Li flastics froduct | －7．．． | 11，7\％ |  | 20.5 | 257 | 3，32， | 7，687 | 45.166 | 4，849 |
| Leather and leather frowuctr． | （－ | ＊ | － | － |  | $1 *$ | （＊） | （＊） | （＊） |
| st ne，alay，and elasa products． | 12．． 770 | 15．154， | 111 | 1．533 | 1，75 | 51，8， 7 | 44.535 | 117.067 | 11，307 |
| Prinary metal industrier．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Fabrizated fetal f | 11．．．uk | 18，240 | a | $P 12$ | 209 | 1，976 | 1．351 | 47，780 | 3，194 |
| 䍖： 11. | 112． 31 | 15．537 | 1.03 | 1，541 | 1，\％ m | 22：＊） | P．380 | 139，884 | 12，831 |
| Wauhtury，ercept electrical．．． | － | $\cdots$ |  |  | 257 | 23.210 | $\therefore 0,03$ | 265.113 | 17，370 |
| Electrisal equifment and sumplee |  | $\cdots 200$ |  | $\therefore 50$ | 27， | $\therefore 237$ | $\therefore 34$ | 23．567 | 2，598 |
| N t r velizies and equifnerat．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 707.713 | 3． 2.93 | ＊ | $\bullet$ | （＊ | ＋1 | （＊） | $(-)$ | （＊） |
| Trancy rtation equifment．excelt ont rehiclu．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 24，34， | ，2＋ | ＊ | ． | （＊ | － | ＊） | （＊） | （－） |
| soientirie instrumente，phutugrafuic equifurat，watohes <br>  | －2t．ous | 1.173 | － | － | ＊） | （＊） | （＊） | （＊） | （＊） |
| Macellalent marniactured fr duete，and manmacturing not <br>  | 12．432 | 1，154 | ＊ 1 | ＊ 1 | Snir | 4.217 | 41230 | 38，215 | 5，451 |
| Tratas ratilu，curomuizath the electric，gas．arm sanitury cervices． | 6 i． |  | 933 | 110，0．59 | 3，101 | 12ter lew | 10E， 179 | 528．700 | 46．382 |
| Tranefurtatisn． | 211．347 | こ．．．7 | 00.2 | －5．5．－\％ | $\therefore .327$ | 5i，吹3 | 30.453 | 309，605 | 34.257 |
| Cimsmicat：n．．．．．．． | －42． 83 | 5－．5＝ | 123 | $\therefore 101$ | soc． | 53， 230 | 52，721 | 200，343 | 6，101 |
| Electri－，ras，and santary services | －7． 17. | $\rightarrow 1.1=$ | 14. | 25．2， 24 | 260 | 1 $1+5.5$ | 13.005 | 58.752 | 6，024 |
| finlesale and retaii trade． | 20， 10 ln 3 | 41.76 | 1．101 | 1．1．240 | 19，700 | 131．219 | 107.229 | 1，415．658 | 120，490 |
| mulesale trade．．． | 132．7\％ | 1－，137 | $\rightarrow 10$ | 2,077 | 5，791 | ＋9，4．7 | 38，294 | 555.529 | 47，845 |
| bincerres and yelated praducts． | $\therefore 1.12$ | $\therefore 11$ | in | 32 | 753 | 6．765 | 4． 507 | 53，901 | 5，635 |
| Machareri，equipurat，and Eupplie | 18．728 | 1，bes | （a） | ＊） | 753 | 4， 40.8 | 4.223 | 47.943 | 6，254 |
| Miscellathens wit lesale trade．．．． | 74．0 105 | 3， 3 ， | 33．1 | 1，${ }^{3}$ | 4，294＊ | 37，44 | 2a，5t， 4 | 453，685 | 35，950 |
| Retarl trade．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 182．774 | 27，254 | 1，522 | 7．\％．， | 1．，\％ 4 | 82,138 | 68.832 | 859，202 | 72，583 |
| Bunding materials，hardware and ramm equipnent．．．．．．．．．． | ， $2 \rightarrow$ | $33 i$ | （－） |  | 1，2ul | ＋1， $2 \times 3$ | －4．289 | 93，304 | 7，175 |
| Genural rerchanase strea．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 73．089 | 0， 2.05 | 111 | OH1 | 712 | 0，76 | 0，171 | 63，679 | 5，565 |
| F．ust rec．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 52．0．43 | 4，2－9 |  | ．． 75 | 1， 517 | 11，154 | 14．547 | 172，17 | 15，480 |
| Autura tive dealere and sery－ee atat．．．n！． | 1.43 | 1．+51 | 172 | 59. | 2，570 | 12，512 | 7，969 | 180，996 | 14，484 |
| Apparel and accuss．xy zturen ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，4，3 | 1，5． | ＊ | （＊） | 1，25im | 3，959 | 2，369 | 25，712 | 2，928 |
| Pumiture，hente turnithim ．and equindent ot res．．．．．．．．．． | 1.117 | 1.20 | － | － | 1，270 | 3，832 | 2，631 | 39，907 | 4，231 |
| Eatint and drin 2 metace－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 14．332 | 5，681 | 329 | 1，502 | 1，072 | 19，377 | 18.636 | 134，271 | 10，647 |
| Miscellanerus retail ：tr ree．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 15．773 | 3，241 | 1811 | 87 | 3.401 | 18， 311 | 13，719 | 149，326 | 12，073 |
| Whulesale and retail trade＂t allucable． | 1.595 | 30.3 | － | （－） | （＊） | （＊） | （＊） | （＊） | （＊） |
| Finarice，insurance，and real entate．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 135．419 | 13．24 | $5!$ | 2，6iz | 3，222 | 10，459 | 14．033 | 83，526 | 8，682 |
| Bxtkine．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13.50 | $\cdots$ | ＇．4 | 789 | － | － | － | － | － |
| cred．t axenzies ther than buthr．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 24， 41 | $\therefore 129$ | 19 | 204 | $\cdot 1$ | （＊ | （＊） | （＊） | （＊） |
| iemulty and cumbity brusers，dealecs，exchanyes． and fervinec．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3．20．4 | 121 | － | ． | （＊） | （4） | （＊） | （＊） | （＊） |
| H．iding and ther investment © mpanies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5，3，3 | 205 | － | － | （－） | （＊） | （＊） | （－） | （＊） |
| Insuranse carrier：．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 5b， 12 | 3.511 | ＊ 1 | ＊） | （＊） | （＊） | （＊） | （＊） | （＊） |
| Insuramce arents，brakers，tad service | 4， $1_{1}$ | 172 | ＊ 1 | （＊） | 1，4612 | 4.719 | －，．212 | 22，935 | 2，470 |
| Real estate．．．． | 22， 311 | － 77.3 | 3088 | 1.530 | 1.105 | 8． 41 | 7.930 | 52，58t | 4，942 |
| Services． | 8，10t | 20.35 | 1．613 | 19，345 | 17， $2 \times 1$ | 14\％，20．2 | 122．651 | 1．172．995 | 101，591 |
| Hotele ard ther lindeinf H1gues． | 1－． 57 | 3， 53.4 | 24 | 1，435 | 1，279 | 41,31 | 30.345 | 495．976 | 35，648 |
| Pers．nal servipeg．，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1．220 | 2.924 | 331 | 829 | 2,524 | 24，175 | 21，588 | 248.265 | 22，558 |
| Businere rervige：．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2． 1.6 | $\therefore 819$ | －7 | $0 .+6$ co | 2,150 | 4， 4.731 | 32， 200 | 91．540． | 10，915 |
| Autumbile services und mascellane ius repair bervices．．．．．．．． | 16，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | S，01 | 265 | 4，227 | 1．2c年 | 26， 61 | 14，4，48 | 80.724 | 11，423 |
| Ampement and reareah is survices．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，055 | 3， 350 | 223 | 5，217 | 302 | 3，758 | 7，0．51 | 108，\＄12 | －9，522 |
| ther cervines．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1． 1.32 | $\cdots, 173$ | 143 | 0.178 | $\therefore 2183$ | 12，013 | 4，719 | 141，362 | 11，525 |
| Nature if burness nut alluable．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |

[^19]| [tem | Total | Returns aith investment credit. by size af aredit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Fotal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Under } \\ & \$ 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ | \$2,500 under $\$ 6,000$ | \$6,000 under \$10,000 | \$10,000 under \$15,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { ruer } \\ & \$ 5,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \alpha, \text { uoc } \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,0 c c \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5 . \mathrm{cc}, \mathrm{cce} \end{aligned}$ | \$500,000 under \$2,000,000 | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1, \text { cor,ccl } \\ & \text { rider } \\ & \$ 0, \text { cer, wo } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$10, occe,coc } \\ & \text { or mure } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (1.) | (16) |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,324,486 \\ 1,343,032,326 \\ 84,014,458 \\ 81,406,578 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 405,729 \\ 1,079,017,701 \\ 79,315,296 \\ 76,148,862 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 265,431 \\ 153,245,573 \\ 6,25,387 \\ 6,223,427 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,308 \\ 126,120,871 \\ 6,94,423 \\ 6,693,484 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 24,872 \\ 57,311,243 \\ 3,14,934 \\ 3,272,402 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,182 \\ 38,206,552 \\ 2,378,635 \\ 2,301,143 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,047 \\ 25,835,247 \\ 1,697,784 \\ 1,634,553 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,224 \\ 20,206,863 \\ 1,265,41 \\ 1,194,705 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 1,175 \\ 14,783,239 \\ 1,178,406 \\ 1,094,394 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,501 \\ 45,704,488 \\ 3,348,350 \\ 3,202,876 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,250 \\ 43,422,220 \\ 3,42,113 \\ 3,25+, 302 \end{array}$ | 804$\begin{array}{r} 65,093,543 \\ 4,826,387 \\ 4,602,585 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ 67,273,769 \\ 5,726,776 \\ 5,551,027 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 215 \\ 58,990,047 \\ 4,988,732 \\ 4,870,612 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 314 \\ 260,635,276 \\ 20,60,64 \\ 20,101,173 \end{array}$ | 19 |
| Business receipts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 161,108,777 \\ 12,717,380 \\ 12,240,777 \end{gathered}$ |
| Income subject to tax.... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income tax before tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, total.. Surcharge........................ Tax after foreign tax credit. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 39,566,896 \\ 3,42,912 \\ 35,903,070 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,667,853 \\ 3,292,590 \\ 34,226,807 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,362,422 \\ & 180,194 \\ & 2,342,111 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,044,782 \\ & 255,956 \\ & 2,525,906 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,521,934 \\ 126,649 \\ 1,509,982 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,128,262 \\ 27,074 \\ 2,121,943 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 812,997 \\ 69,727 \\ 803,199 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 600,803 \\ & 51,733 \\ & 591,831 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 556,157 \\ 4 e, 734 \\ 466,895 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,6,21,039 \\ 140,538 \\ 1,585,162 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,635,243 \\ 142,414 \\ 1,580,652 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,34,763 \\ & 2,24,632 \\ & 2,221,044 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,972,679 \\ 254,059 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,317,324 \\ 222,040 \\ 2,2^{113,560} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,245,335 \\ 976,045 \\ 8,758,13 \end{array}$ | $0,462.108$$5,92,195$$5,48,685$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,677,700 |  |  |  |
| Zrivestment credit............... <br> Foreign tax credit............. <br> investment credit............. | 2,384,099$3,663,820$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,384,099 \\ & 3,441,046 \end{aligned}$ <br> 98,041 | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{1}\right) \\ & 20,312 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115,192 \\ & 518,876 \end{aligned}$ | 92,73811,952 | 65,7326,319 | 47,4879,708 | 37,3108,972 | 25,84989,262 | $\begin{aligned} & 84,177 \\ & 35,0,77 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,40 \\ & 54,591 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 124,434 \\ & 123,007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128,807 \\ & 194,913 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 154,426 \\ & 223,769 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 760,353 \\ 1,67,21 E \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 486 .+24 \\ & 65.433 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 126,509 |  | 2,985 | 5,225 | 5,037 | 3,077 | 2,306 | 2,890 | 954 | $\therefore, 00$ | 3,625 | , 562 | 4,307 | 5,154 | 33, 181 | 1',443 |
| Total assets................. | $\begin{array}{r} 2,189,174,540 \\ 721,070,828 \\ 278,036,336 \\ 43,314,239 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,672,672,539 \\ 577,233,532 \\ 226,748,332 \\ 34,677,717 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 178,996,635 \\ 22,268,369 \\ 11,117,248 \\ 1,886,328 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169,339,661 \\ 26,080,522 \\ 12,114,556 \\ 2,135,013 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 89,521,202 \\ 15,757,535 \\ 7,217,793 \\ 1,301,966 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 62,71,866 \\ 10,284,162 \\ 4,72 c, 293 \\ 836,523 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 43,808,154 \\ 3,345,1,398 \\ 583,493 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34,136,242 \\ 7,37,37 \\ 2,902,201 \\ 515,165 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} 25,311,591 \\ 6,102,547 \\ 2,781,218 \\ 395,766 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} 86,6,4,434 \\ 14,060,946 \\ 5,83,730 \\ 1,104,150 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 215,393,231 \\ 24,27,338 \\ 10,242,47 \\ 1,631,541 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 179,43,090 \\ 30,48,183 \\ 11,593,690 \\ 1,15,981 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98,212,87 a \\ 38,423,7,38 \\ 24,237,6 \cdots 1 \\ 2,143,452 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Depreciable assets............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depreciation deduction......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of property used for investment credit. | 53,492,190 | 46,468,429 | 942,919 | 2,096,556 | 1,603,063 | 1,001,0'71 | -122,957 | 634,471 | 482,562 | 1,444,47 | 1,592, 22 | 2, U24, $00^{9}$ | 2,447,809 | 3,483,43 | 19, 21.82 E | 8,890,344 |
| Investment qualified for credit (including suspension period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| property) $\ldots$................ Tentative investment credit.. | $\begin{array}{r} 48,605,079 \\ 2,917,309 \\ 1,030,666 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42,337,029 \\ 2,489,732 \\ 882,947 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 670,865 \\ 13,297 \\ 16,705 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,626,854 \\ 116,764 \\ 42,635 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,305,741 \\ 90,403 \\ 28,585 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 865,963 \\ 59,433 \\ 12,083 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 638,083 \\ & 43,476 \\ & 14,802 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 542,839 \\ 30,566 \\ 21,849 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 414,599 \\ 28,323 \\ 12,923 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,253,098 \\ 84,234 \\ 31,746 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,378,717 \\ 92,882 \\ 35,683 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,831,260 \\ 12,520 \\ 42,269 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,221,029 \\ 38,08 \\ 48,050 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,276,772 \\ 103, t 44 \\ 62,606 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,436,928 \\ 431,348 \\ 76,727 \end{array}$ |
| Investment credit carryover |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Returns , iith Unused Inve.tnent Credit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| twurber of | $\begin{array}{r} 151,982 \\ 1,859,956 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,491 \\ 5,183,745 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,357 \\ & 57,100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,726 \\ 47,220 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,268 \\ 87,211 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,229 \\ 42,580 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 329 \\ 36,064 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121 \\ 198,516 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 483 \\ 83,347 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 219 \\ 164,424 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 312 \\ 1 e 4,245 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57 \\ 22 \mathrm{E}, 518 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 20,4,40 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76 \\ 3,373,506 \end{array}$ | $408, \ldots 2$ |
| Net income (less deficit).. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Insome tax before tax from recomputing prior year in- | $\begin{array}{r} 2,108,147 \\ 186,906 \\ 1,126,451 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| vestment credit, total........ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,016,082 \\ 178,734 \\ 1,126,387 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,116 \\ & 869 \\ & 11,105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,789 \\ & 12,028 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,52^{\prime \prime \prime} \\ & 27,387 \\ & 488 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,557 \\ 21,261 \\ 13,354 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,751 \\ & \because, 665 \\ & \because, 915 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6,649 \\ 503 \\ 6,5+6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 76,966 \\ 6,968 \\ 3,768 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.5 \\ 24,24 \\ 24,329 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2 \alpha_{1} \\ & 8,25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92,587 \\ 9,1,2 \\ 05,1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,346, \\ & 12 C, \\ & \text { ELt, } 212 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192,183 \\ & 17,186 \end{aligned}$ |
| Uurcharge.................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{(2)} 11$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12,389 \\ & 142 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,634 \\ 73,199 \end{array}$ | 15,462 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,762 \\ & 21, \mathrm{til1} \\ & 27,179 \\ & 2,19 \\ & 42,698 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,546 \\ & 6,9,99 \\ & 20,6,35 \\ & 34,66 \\ & 37,655 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,632 \\ & 36,888 \\ & 35,143 \\ & 41,36 \\ & 57,26 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,(41 \\ \cdots, 145 \\ 77,612 \\ 55,247 \\ 161,818 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Rnvestmert | $\begin{array}{r} 481,584 \\ 981,696 \\ 1,152,331 \\ 1,492,943 \\ 2,163,685 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9,464 \\ & 4,756 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 8,651 \\ 203 \end{array}$ | $\underset{36}{5,+24}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,529 \\ 103 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,568 \\ & 1,824 \\ & 2,32 \\ & 4,32 \\ & 27,586 \end{aligned}$ |
| Foreign tax oredit.......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Investment oredit carryover |  |  | 13,2905 | 2-1,860 | 19,982 | 16,163 | 7,539 | 8,43 | 8,091 | 23,602 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urused investment credit.. |  |  | 30,002 | 44,153 | 26,150 | 11, $\mathrm{t}^{\prime \prime}$ | 831 | 21,058 | 14,381 | 32, 3108 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\frac{\text { Returns. } \% \text { ith Investrient }}{\text { Credit Greater than Tenta- }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| lhamber of returns........... | 38,243 | 38,243 | 13,931 | 14,393 | 4,693 | 2,193 | . | 559 | 254 | ${ }^{\text {© }} 1$ | 298 | 182 | $\cdots$ | 53 | 84. | if |
| Tentative investment credit.... | 407., ${ }^{\text {a }} 11$ | 407,911 |  | 1,296 | 4,756 | 5,115 | 3,112 | 3,372 | 2,5:1 | 7,4,47 | 9,111 | 14,373 | 25,028 | 24, 275 | 181,123 | 137,342 |
| Irvestment credit carryover.... | 44,485 | 145,485 | 7,660 | 23,613 | 19,575 | 15,301 | 12,1u8 | 8,927 | 5,528 | 20,878 | 26,226 | 33,588 | 24,906 | 27,94i | 148,897 | 7.6 |
| Tax after foreigr tax credit... | 4,536,631 | $4,536,031$ | 31. | 91,164 | 63,580 | 52, BC | 54,902 | 37,103 | 27,436 | 83,175 | $26 e, 558$ | 193,614 | 225,487 | 3uc, $\mathrm{c}_{24}$ | 2,154,458 | 1, $558,0 \% 3$ |
| Investment credit........ | 651,242 | 051,242 | (1) | 18,276 | 17,797 | 16,055. | 10,892 | n,263 | 5,400 | 20,378 | 20, 512 | 27, 154 | 25,50E | 39,023 | 25C, 159 | 180, $2^{7 \prime}$ ? |
| Unused investment credit... | 203,814 | 203,814 | '7,000 | 8,002 | 6,71e | 4,624; | 4,432 | 3,024 | 1,600 | 7,953 | 8,a;2 | 19,999 | 14,421 | 13,292 | 7a, 266 | 24, 2 mb |

[^20]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM 1120 S


| Size of income tax before addition f surcharge and of tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, and before foreign tax and investment credits | Foreign tax credit |  | Investment credit |  | Income tax before reconputing prioryear investment credit |  |  |  | Cost of property used for investment credit | Totalqualifiedinvestment(excludingsuspensiorperiodproperty ) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tentative } \\ \text { invest- } \\ \text { ment } \\ \text { credit } \end{gathered}$ | Invest-mentcreditcarryover | Unused investment credit |  | Returns with investment credit greater thantentative credit |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number or returns | Anount | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Amount | After foreign tax credit |  | After foreign taxand investment credits |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { of } \end{gathered}$ | Amount | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { retilitris } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Tentative } \\ \text { invest- } \\ \text { ment } \\ \text { credit. } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Invest- } \\ \text { ment } \\ \text { credit } \\ \text { carryover } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Invest- } \\ & \text { nent } \\ & \text { credit } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \text { liumber } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { returns } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | Amount | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hamber } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | Anount |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total$\qquad$ fietums with net income, total..... With Lucone tax before additions aud credits, total ${ }^{1}$............... | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) | (33) | (34) | (35) | (36) | (37) |
|  | 7,110 | 3,663,820 | 405,719 | 2,384,099 | 743,262 | 35,903,070 | 689,051 | 133,518,971 | 53,492,190 | 48,344,792 | 2,917,309 | 1,630,666 | 151,98 | ,163,685 | 38,243 | 407,911 | 445,485 | 651,42 | 203,814 |
|  | 7,109 | 3,663,819 | 405,709 | 2,384,091 | 743,241 | 35,902,545 | 689,034 | 33,518,454 | 47,901,093 | 43,363,466 | 2,577,255 | 1,200,248 | 35,4i4 | 1,293,21 | 38,240 | 407, 008 | $445,2 i 6$ | $651, \ldots 36$ | 203,758 |
|  | 7,109 | 3, 1,63,819 | 405,709 | 2,384,091 | 743,241 | 35,902,545 | 089,034 | 33,51.8,454 | 47,100,675 | 42,679,115 | 2,531,441 | 400,748 | 27,219 | 1,053,95\% | 38,240 | 407, 008 | 445,426 | 651,:36 | 203,758 |
| Inder $\$ 6,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. $\$ 6,000$ under $\$ 0,000 . . . .$. | $\begin{array}{r}2,034 \\ 457 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 1,024 814 | 663,776 34,261 | 99,720 37,702 | 557,007 52,766 | 950,603 408,681 | 505,008 51,548 | 850,883 370,779 | - 545,450 604,574 | <, 004,133 $5 \times 6,6,28$ | 118,925 34,100 | 82,397 10,156 | 23,860 1,117 | 100,988 12,554 | 29, 220 | 4,48, |  |  |  |
| \$10,000 under $\$ 15,000 . . . . . . . .$. |  | 602 | 20,721 | 27,180 | 29,625 | 380,495 | 29,089 | 352,775 | 474,019 | 526,618 | -3,100 | 10,156 12,482 | $\xrightarrow{1,117}$ | 12,554 | - | 2,0,4 | 21,584 10,913 | $\begin{array}{r}11,942 \\ 8,74 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3,218 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000......... | (*) | (+) | 14,146 | 24,360 | 18,495 | 339,338 | 18,181 | 314,978 | 363,723 | -95,708 | 17,488 | 12,157 | 337 | 7,318 | 1,063 | -,i1: | 1,973 | 8, 800 | 3,801 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,00 | 196 | 821 | 10,158 | 17,710 | 13,172 | 314,067 | 13,044 | 296,357 | 322,306 | . 750 | 27,060 | 5,912 | 140 | E,337 | 40\% | 1,517 | $\therefore 156$ | 3, 007 | 1,619 |
| \$ $\mathbf{\$ 5 , 0 0 0}$ under \$ $500,000 \ldots \ldots . .$. | 48 | 1,681 | 24,9724 | 59,828 | 30,118 | 1,141,604 | 30,216 | 1,081,776 | 1,089,855 |  | 58,502 | 20,041 | 425 | 18,807 | 1,357 | $\therefore 051$ | 15,008 | 15,530 | 4,005 |
| \$50,000 under $875,000 \ldots . . . .$. | 239 | 2,686 | 10,609 | 37,488 | 12,321 | -812,326 | 12,318 | 1774,8,38 | 616,318 | 513,343 | 34,605 | 12,658 | 139 | 9,828 | ${ }^{593}$ | 2,778 | 9,383 | 12,182 | 3,041 |
| \$75,000 under $\$ 100,000 \ldots \ldots . .$. | 188 695 | 1,710 $\mathbf{1 5 , 3 8 8}$ | 5,971 11,960 | 27,400 88,507 | 6,789 13,125 | 635,336 $2,181,056$ | 6,789 13,121 | 605,870 $2,093,727$ | ${ }^{\text {+ }}$ +77,681 | 436,333 $1,486,355$ | 29,167 101,49 | 11,701 | 132 209 | 11,406 | 270 | 2,006 | - 3 ,415 | D,931 | 3,231 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000......... | 695 562 | $1,3,388$ 20,607 | 11,960 4,263 | 88,507 69,681 | 13,125 4,566 | 1,181,056 | 13,506 | 2,093,147 | 1, 1, 160, 18. | $1,486,335$ $1,014,378$ | 101,419 66,990 | 40,594 35,893 | 209 | 59,540 33,189 | 520 258 | 7,050 6,270 | 19,34. | 19,038 16,225 | 28,358 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000...... | 479 | 39,241 | 2,278 | 84,635 | 2,368 | 1,755,645 | 2,306 | 1,671,010 | 1,592,000 | 1,371,124 | 91,570 | 47,663 | 63 | 54,400 | 139 | 8,090 | 25,205 | 17,818 |  |
| \$1,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000 .$. | 1,015 | 288,690 | 2,399 | 488,463 | 2,446 | 7,012, 13 | 2,4,45 | 6,52c,145 | 10,173,695 | -4,458,275 | 597,390 | -48,143 | 10. | 357,062 | 228 | 714,213 | 115,123 | 11:,470 | -1,368 |
| \$10, 000, 000 under $\$ 50,000,000 .$. | 288 | 990,561 | 379 | 723,143 | 380 | 7,816,475 | 880 | 7,103,332 | 12,826,905 | 12,154,096 | 695,279 | 185,312 | 31 | 167,453 | us | 152,040 | 112,955 | 22, 129 | - 2 , 815 |
| \$50,000,000 under $\$ 200,000,000$. | 36 | 50<,196 | 42 | 274,036 | 42 | 2,753,882 | 42 | -, 479,846 | 4,850,570 | 4,615,182 | 282,797 | 80,182 | 4 | 88, 123 | 5 | 66,028 | 27,359 | 23,387 |  |
| \$100,000,000 or mor? . . . . . . . | 21 | 1,797,170 | 22 | 331,567 | 22 | 7,705,126 | 2 | 7,373,559 | 8,002,649 | 7, $268,1.17$ | 354,259 | 89,05\% | 3 | 117,348 | 7 | 68,584 | 1,531 | -0,115 |  |
| Withuat income tax betiore additions ard medits ${ }^{2}$................ | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  | 800,418 | 684,351 | ,76 | 143,550 | ,256 | -35,314 |  | - |  |  |  |
| fieturns withont net income, total.. | 1 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 21 | 525 | 17 | 527 | 5,501,097 | 4, $1881,3{ }^{2} 6$ | 340,054 | 530,368 | 96,508 | 8\%0,414 | 3 | , | 59 | - | 56 |
| With income tax before additions and credits ${ }^{2}$........................ | 1 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 21 | 525 | 27 | 517 | 235 | <23 | 8 | 45 | 4 | 95 | 3 | 3 | 59 | $\bigcirc$ | 56 |

${ }^{3}$ Less than $\$ 500$ per return.
NOTE: Nuber of returns may not add to totals because of rounding. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the fhta,"

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM 1120 S
tabli 17. - nimber of returns, selected income and spectal deduction items, income tax, credits, payments, and undsed investment creait, by tax status before credits, by accounting perlod
[Money amour.'s it, thousands of de:lars]

| A. - unting feriod ended |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "untiver of? } \\ & \text { roturn } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | Net income | Dericit | uting f | year inv | Income tax |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Income = at.wet to tax |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { apital } \\ \text { Eai: } \\ \text { reduced by } \\ \text { net chort } \\ \text { term } \\ \text { cayital } \\ \text { coss } \end{gathered}$ | Total | Intragrour domesti dividends qualifying for 100 per serit deduction |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net long- } \\ \text { tera } \\ \text { capital } \\ \text { gain } \\ \text { taxed at } \\ 25 \text { percent } \end{gathered}$ | Income <br> taxed at <br> normal <br> tax and <br> rates | Total | Tax before recomputing prior year investment credit |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Surcharge |
|  | (1) | (.) | (i) | (4) | (5) |  | (6) | (7) | (8) | 19 | (10) | (11) | (12) |
| ¢ | 1, 14, 54 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 763,7541 | $4.4+x^{\prime}, 772$ | 3,135,207 | 384, 坡3 | 85,390,007 | 12,324 | 3,948,054 | 77,458,524 | 39,683,790 | 39,5EE, 890 | 3,428,712 |
| Annual ruturis, total. | 1,230.1773 | 780.428 | - , 274, 44.4 | 1, $12.44,016$ | 381, ¢ $^{74}$ | 83,084,925 |  | 6.780. 535 | 75.430,345 | 38,559,199 | 38,548,440 | 3,342,942 |
| Lho.enter 1 | $555^{2} .44$ | 310.44 | 1,128.800 |  | 321.757 | 60,45 , 72 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | C, 120 | 2, 912, 433 | 54,477, 878 | 28,652,178 | 28,572,055 | 2,572,919 |
| Nomalmar year, tutal | +.80, 4 ¢ $7^{\prime}$ | 41,5, 1234 | 1,154, +64 | 379.51. | ${ }^{69}, 7,71$ | 22.032,14. | 16. | 7088.05 2 | 4. 9552.467 | 10,007,021 | 9,976,385 | 770,023 |
| July | 4R,417 | (2, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 305 | 40, 4.24 | 18.254 | 3,248 | 1, 乐, \% | - | 54,027 | 1,424,982 | 057.415 | 655,389 | 33,913 |
| Aupurt 140............... |  | 277, 0.36 | 102, 5.54 | 30, 12 | 5,939 | 1, 1 18, $\ldots$ |  | 43, 44 | 1,265,521 | 597,485 | 595,923 | 35,309 |
| Aeptember 1409............ |  | 6.7.727 | 14, 1777 | 47.400 | 6,4 | 3, 150,14 |  | 120,052 | 3,125,863 | 1.4,5,018 | 1,440,112 | 93,894 |
| Q. tober $1+6-\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$. | 4,01 | 3, ${ }^{2}$ | 97,332 | 54,777 | 4, 1288 4,298 | -10,3,431 | 169 | 78.227 | $2,009,012$ $1,281,990$ | 970,095 023,740 | 965.035 620,969 | 71,117 50,681 |
| November 1 the............ | 3, 1,11 | 14, *x | $5,5,1,46$ | 14,974 | 4, 2998 | 2,477,407 | - | 4, 120 | 1,281,990 | 623,740 |  |  |
|  | 38, 51.108 | $\therefore 3.408$ | 71,862 74,745 | 30,48 15,590 | 877 1,573 | $3,538,327$ $1,160,218$ | $-$ | 02,842 63.252 | 2, 425,746 $1,056,927$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,220,742 \\ 505,109 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,219,203 \\ 503,885 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 109,255 \\ & 43,929 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 3, 314 | 74,745 141,382 | 15,590 | 1,573 4,347 | $1,160,218$ $-674,231$ | $-$ | 63.252 168.212 | $1.056,927$ 2,42,028 | 505,109 $1,268,481$ | 1,164,3884 | 100,328 |
|  | 1, 1 , | 18,761 | 21, 4 , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1, 2 ¢ 7 | 3,034 | 1,354,449 | - | 60,924 | 1,248.330 | 580,488 | 584,846 | 49,679 |
|  | 47, 1\%4 | 23, 10, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (\%), 773 | $18.80 \%$ | 517 | 1,108, 271 |  | 80,192 | 990,443 | 467,788 | , 466,228 | 39,580 |
| dupy 1 1.4................. | 1.4, ${ }^{4}$ | -1, 281 | 175,459 | 67,341 | 19.847 | 3,970,625 | - | 141,874 | 3,099,619 | 1,764, 640 | 1,760,411 | 142,338 |
| Fart year returni. total...... | 85, 5 5! | 37.321 | 189,323 | 80,251 | 3,4\% | 2,305,692 | - | 167.514 | 2,028,179 | 1,024,591 | 1,018,450 | 85,770 |
| July 1" | S,.eno | $\therefore+8$ | 5,894. | 1,323 |  | 140,384 | - | 5,83b | 132,637 | 65,391 | 4,931 | 5,263 |
| Aurut 1\%................. | 4,36, | $\therefore 0161$ | 15.594 | 2,630 | 520 | 93,484 | - | 12,355 | 76,874 | 39,006 107146 | 38,266 | 3,080 |
| Geptember 1 1 m............. | 9,577 | 4,274 | -3,147 | 498 | - | 237,772 | $=$ | 22,177 7,0185 | $\begin{array}{r}212,310 \\ \hline 193,962\end{array}$ | 107.146 98.964 | 106,869 98,54 | 9,087 |
|  |  | 2, 314 1,74 | 15,12040 | 11,003 | - | 211,743 230,998 | - | 7,1085 4,446 | 193,962 223,684 | 98,964 113,524 | 98,541 113,295 | 8,681 9,760 |
| December $1+18 . \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | 23,1, ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 8.829 | (1),432 | 50,148 | - | 583,011 |  | 67,775 | 406,304 | 244,613 | 24,3,334 | 20,773 |
| Januery 1-tri 9 . | -, 27 | 2,643 | 2,358 | 1,678 | 375 | 121,39n | - | 2,326 | 124,684 | 54,759 | 54,085 | 4,818 |
| Fubuary 1 | 3,4.47 | 1,18t | 1,181 | 1,034 |  | 56,171 | - | 1,154 | 52,492 | 24,536 | 24,448 | 1,965 |
| Maswh $17+$ e. | \%. 301 | 3,274 | 6,837 | 5,472 | 800 | 187.355 |  | -,545 | 173,774 | 34.922 50 | 84,289 | 6,878 |
|  | 4,783 | - 1,364 | 27,878 | ${ }^{1,424}$ |  | 119,819 | - | 21,404 4,100 | 93,690 92,608 | 50,178 45.186 | 49,473 44,748 | 3,768 3,718 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,507 \\ 20,207 \end{array}$ | 1,552 4,542 | 2. 14.328 |  | 1,775 | 23,347 226,157 | - | - 2,408 | 91,608 199.160 | 45.186 96,306 | $4.2,748$ 96,771 | 3,718 7,979 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Re | nis with in | come tax bef | re addition | tax from | omputing | prior year | estment or | t-Contin |  |  |
|  | Incom | e tax--Contin | red |  |  | Income tar | after for | ign tax |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tax berore r | ecamputing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | prior year credit-- 0 | investment ontinued |  |  |  |  | Before reromput | ax iram ng prior | Gredit for |  | Payments |  |
| Accourting period ended | Additional controlled | tax under group pro- | $T \mathrm{Ex}: \Gamma_{1} \mathrm{~m}$ <br> ras mfutite | $\underset{\text { tix }}{\text { F-ricit }}$ | Investment |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { year iny } \\ \text { cre } \end{gathered}$ | stment <br> it | paid on nhighwa | Estimated <br> tax | cations for extension | Tax due at time |
|  |  |  | priver year |  |  | Total |  |  | gas and | paypent | of flling | of filing |
|  | Reduction <br> in surtax <br> exemption <br> under sec- <br> tion 1501 | Multiple surtax exemptions under section 1502 |  |  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount | lubricat- ing oil |  | time |  |
|  | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| Total | 18.596 | 115,181 | 110,900 | 3,063,820 | 2,384,099 | 33,6,35,871 | 689,051 | 33,518,971 | 23,329 | 21,257,020 | 6,499,427 | 6,635,676 |
| Ansual returns, total. | 2r, 708 | 108,224 | 110,759 | 3,631,078 | 2,330,110 | 32,698,011 | -55,812 | 32,587,252 | 22,675 | 20,778,804 | 6,234,655 | 6,391,992 |
| Lecember 1948, | 8,223 |  | 80,123 | 3,365,910 | 1,790,876 | 23,488,392 | 290,897 | 23.408,269 | 10, 157 | 26,312,187 | 4,646,505 | 3,045,940 |
| *ncolendar year, total... | 8,485 | 05,2.24 | 34,03t | 264, 168 | 533,234 | 7, 209, 114 | 364,915 | 9,178,983 | 0.518 | 4,406,617 | 1,588,150 | 3,346,052 |
| July 1 \%, $\ldots$............. | 704 | 5,126. | $\therefore$,120 | 27,052 | 40,625 | 589,738 | 26,439 | 587,712 | 356 | 260,843 | 125,723 | 219,358 |
| August 1768. |  | 4.030 | 1, 682 | 15,320 | 29.725 | 552,434 | 25,208 | 550,872 | 340 | 255,091 | 75,794 | 234,731 |
| Septemiter 1968........... | 8 in | 10,24. | $\cdots, 906$ | 34, 335 | 97.000 | 2,313,083 | 62,558 | 1,308,777 | 934 | 574,807 | 228,146 | 548,208 |
| Ontober 1\%68. | 527 | ¢, 1.18 | , vol | $\rightarrow 8,290$ | 54. 207 | 867.592 | 30,329 | 852,532 | 824 | 430,753 | 168,136 | 287,293 |
| November 1\%68............. | 620 | 3,140 | $\therefore 771$ | 14,885 | 26,799 | 582.056 | 17,845 | ¢79, 28.5 | 561 | 209.079 | 115,738 | 211,959 |
| January 1969............ | rim | 0,00t | 1,539 | 10,183 | -2,574 |  |  | 1,206, 4,46 | 851 | 729.336 | 218,298 | 239,667 |
| February 14\%............. | $\because 2$ | 3,798 | 1.28: | 21,135 | 20,273 | 1.408 .701 | 21,761 | 4407,477 | 395 | 226,841 | 68,854 | 179,841 |
|  | 1,173 | 8,4,54 | -1,197 | 30,202 | 01,890 | 1,076,329 | 4.988 | 1,072,232 | 675 | 489,624 | 187,551 | 417,042 |
|  | 1, ${ }_{282}$ |  | 1,0012 | 13,220 5,311 | 31,360 22,952 | $5,1,808$ 439,525 | 20,775 23,999 | 5,0,206 $4.37,465$ | 239 379 | 235.695 174.483 | 78,357 63,052 | 238,779 209,192 |
| June $146+\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$, | 1,117 | 10, $2 \times 20.0$ | 1,080 | 55,103 | 22,982 99 |  | 23,959 43,347 | 1,605, 019 | 379 958 | 820,065 | 258,451 | 559,982 |
| Part year returne, total.... | 1,888 | 7.158 | e, 14, | 32,742 | 53,989 | 937,860 | 33,234 | 931,71\% | 656 | 478,216 | 264,772 | 243,684 |
| Ju1y 1* | 55 | 030 | 400 | $\therefore .006$ | 2,807 | 00,58.2 | 2.379 | 00,122 | 17 | 41.497 | 11,453 | 18,456 |
|  | 5 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 740 | 235 | $2.40{ }^{\text {2 }}$ | 30,307 | 1,770 | 35,507 | 25 | 20.024 | -9,028 | 11,113 |
| September 1948........... | 10* | 923 | 277 | 328 | -,915 | 101,903 | 4,000 | 101,626 | 11 | 49,361 | 23,384 | 31,006 |
|  | 150 | sta' | 423 | 2,440 | 7.567 | 88,757 | 2,063 | 88,334 | 73 | 49.141 | 25,119 | 15,900 |
| Novertber 1, \#R............. | 245 | '19 | 229 | 1,98b | 3,107 | 108.431 | 1,613 | 108,202 | 27 | 77.859 | 17,679 | 15,435 |
| Deventer 196R............. | 557 | 1, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,279 | 11,410 | 14,379 | 218,824 | 7,820 | 217,545 | 384 | 97,85 | 79,732 | 49,217 |
| January 1469............... | $55_{6}$ | 47 | 074 | 338 | 1,584 | 52,837 | 2.035 | 52, 163 | 19 | 19.055 | 19,338 | 15,254 |
| February 19*............. | 8 | 454 | 88 | 179 | 426 | 23,931 | 1,058 | 23, 84.3 | 2 | 8,949 | 5,910 | 10,336 |
|  | 182 | 493 | 033 | 7,220 | 7,079 | 70,017 | 3,051 | 09,984 | 22 | 22.508 | 26,145 | 24,261 |
| April 1 m, $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | 126 | 33.1 | 705 | 377 | 2,069 | 47,132 | 2,020 | 46,427 | 15 | 19,524 | 14,769 | 16,420 |
|  | ' | 336 | 43, | 865 | 3,311 | 41,010 | 1,i+1 | 40,572 | 24 | 21,126 | 9,156 | 13,129 |
| June lurs.................. | $20 \%$ | $4 \%$ | 145 | 5.150 | 3,681 | 87,529 | 3,964 | 87,334 | 35 | 44,608 | 23,059 | 23,157 |

Fuotnutes at end of table. Bee text lof explanatury ntatement: and zor "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM 1120 S

'Table 13. - NLMBER of RETURNS, SELECTED INCOME AND SPECIAL DEDUCTION ITEMS, tNCOME TAX, CREDITS, PAYMENTS, AND UNUSED LNVESTMENT CREDIT, by tax status before credits, by accounting period-Continued
[ :Nriey mounts in chousardz of dollars $]$


[^21]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURAS WITH ESTIMATED TAX PAYMENTS
table 14. - mbarber of beturns, het income, income subject to tax, income tax, credits, payments. and tax due or overpayment, by accounting pertod



[^22]| Type it return, $s i z e$ of ince me tax tefore addition of tax trcm recomputing priur year inv-stment creait but after surcharge and after fureign tax and invostment credits | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { number of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { receipts } \end{aligned}$ | Net income | Dericit | Statutory special deductions |  |  |  | Income <br> subject <br> to tax | Income tax |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Het operating loss carryover | Dividends received deduction | Deduction for dividends paid on certain public utility stock | WesternHerisphereTradeCorporationdeduction |  | Total | Tax before recomputing prior year investment credit |  | Tax from recomputing prior year investment credit |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Surcharge |  |
| Total active corporation returns. <br> Returns other than Form 1120 S, total. <br> Returns with tax due at time of filing, total. $\qquad$ With incone tax after credits and before recomputing prior year investment credit, totali....................... | (2) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (B) | (9) | (10) | (-1) | (12) | (12) |
|  | 1,541,570 | 1,507,785,705 | 95,202,002 | 9,140,016 | 2,610,294 | 3,06-,495 | 22,50: |  | 409.673 | 29,604,253 | 39,567, | 3,42, 775 | 120,509 |
|  | -,324,435 | -,,4,6,020,089 | 92,479,496 | 3,465,038 | -, b-0,194 | 2,061,495 | 22,503 | 290, 00 | $\therefore \times, \therefore$ 2n,573 | 39,695,399 | 29,566.290 | $\cdots 23,7-2$ | 20.594 |
|  | 671,465 | 74,5,149, 725 | 28,162.578 | 320,157 | 507,137 | 1,4,22,061 | 8.661 | 73.501 | -5, 41,061 | 2+,680,32. | 21.6.0,175 | -.832,345 | 73, 4.46 |
|  | 659,262 | 726,170, 129 | 27,966,505 | 1,850 | $4.40,57$ | i, 385, $\ldots 27$ | 8,66. | 7-,395 | 46,011,635 | 2.,0.39, 2.25 | 2, 575,24 | -,330,001 | 60,032 |
|  | 476,865 57,941 27.796 -6.972 $.2,512$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121,376,561 \\ 38.772,167 \\ 24,339,-660 \\ 19,620,-10 \\ 45,286,8.6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,733,035 \\ & 1,57,23 \\ & 1,070,3-6 \\ & 84,06 \\ & 769, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}48 \\ 179 \\ \hline 9 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 186,772 25,833 20,764 15,052 12,24 | 37,526 27,488 19.580 22,527 15,683 | ${ }^{16}$ | .696 630 212 372 66 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,375,064 \\ 1,521,626 \\ 1,030,13 \\ 802,527 \\ 721,812 \end{array}$ | 830,148 430,632 35,235 303,698 289,291 | 823,879 $-23,984$ 350,20 302,650 288,080 | 9,006 48,505 28,518 25,988 20,053 | $\begin{array}{r}6,269 \\ +648 \\ +, 028 \\ \hline, 048 \\ \hline, 2.1\end{array}$ |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 28,969 | 54,057,460 | 2,549,70\% |  | 27,978 | 65,285 | 17 | 2,022 | 2,498,906 | .,069,632 | .,066,433 | 89.6 im | 2,199 |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000. | A, , 8, | 31,540,7.8 | 1,674,223 | 822 | 24,281 | 37,332 | 19 | 83 | 1,610,565 | 769,231 | 746,68? | 64, 885 | 2,54, |
| \$75,000 under $\$ 100,000$. | 6,75 | 22,390,226 | 1,322,247 |  | - 4.727 | 32,2i2 | $\sim$ | \% 65 | +, 271,785 | $\begin{array}{r}599.993 \\ -934.794 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 598,678 1929678 | 50,683 | 2,3,5 |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000. | , 27 |  | $4,052,44$ $3,083,901$ | 426 | 38,259 24,929 | 96.500 199,197 | 70 100 | 3,290 2,678 | 3,917,708 $2,859,104$ | 1,934,794 | $1,929,678$ $1,288,246$ | +64,522 | $5, \ldots 6$ 3,530 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \text { undr } \mathrm{r} \text { \$1,000,000 } \ldots . . \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \text { under } \$ 20,000,000 . . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38 ? \\ & 2,54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 55,580,06 \\ =0,533,555 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,590,319 \\ 10,156,808 \end{array}$ | - | 10,523 27,052 | 72,827 500,109 | + $\begin{array}{r}31 \\ +255\end{array}$ |  | 2,701,898 $3,585,171$ | $1,374,427$ $4,001,988$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,372,163 \\ & 4,883,839 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { +17,508 } \\ +26,92 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ | 2,266 $-2,096$ |
| $\$ 10,000,000$ under $\$ \$ 0,000,000 .$. |  | $-6,587,239$ | 6,70, 0.5 |  | 2,370 | -0:,284 | 5,697 | 23,770 | 6,585,245 | 3,39.,9-6 | 3,383.863 | 299, 4.8 | 3,083 |
| \$50,000,000 under \$100, 000000 |  | 15,215,237 | 1,564,537 | - | ${ }^{1} 183$ | 22, 2007 | 329 | 4,626 | -,536,692 | 809,013 | 808,018 | 72,016 | -95 |
| \$100,000,000 or more......... | 7 | 37,556,473 | 6,015,375 |  | \$,670 | 76,170 | 526 | 73? | 6,033,398 | 3,171,321 | 3,463,578 | -87,599 | ,, 74 |
| Without income tax after credits and before recomputing prior year investment credit, tatal ${ }^{2} \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. | 12,003 | 23.373,594 | 20, 373 | 378,307 | 67,020 | 37,03i | - | 1,50\% | 200,2.36 | 50,.96 | $\therefore .132$ | 2,274 | 9,06\% |
| Returns without tax due at time of filing, tota | 653,038 | 700, 870,964 | -4,317,918 | 8,08-3,881 | 2,103,007 | -.639,034 | 13,342 | 317,103 | 35,294, \%17 | 18,004,078 | 17,950,715 | 1.595,367 | 53,363 |
| With income tex after oredits and before recomputing prior year investnent crcdit, tota $1^{1} \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . .$. | 29,577 | - 472,273,590 | 36,584,770 | 87 | 382,571 | -, 282,548 | 13,814 | 296,828 | 36, 758,955 |  | 17,742,603 | 1,579,297 | -e, 808 |
| Under \$6,000. | 18,042 | 10,290,448 | 224,835 | 65 | 16,371 | 8,147 | - | 27 | 163,100 | 4.4,148 | 4,697 | -1,399 |  |
|  | 2,308 | 2,922,013 | 72, 21.6 | - | +,859 | 2,783 | - | 559 | 69,113 | 21,218 | $2 . .073$ | 2,265 | 145 |
|  <br> 315,000 under \$20,000 | +,320 | $2,787,996$ $1,705,583$ | 60,769 43.556 | 2. | -,595 | 2,005 $6,80$. | - | $4{ }^{4}$ |  |  | 21,062 $.5,050$ | ,+ 570 $\because, 209$ |  |
|  | 790 649 | 1,705,583 $1,583,888$ | 23.556 4.773 | 2. | 2,251 | 6,88 1,868 | - | - | 38,652 40,465 | 15,111 16,583 | +5,000 $+6,537$ | ,+ 209 $-3 \times 2$ |  |
| \$25,100 under \$50,000.. | 1,432 | 7,572,413 | 341,072 | - | 16,323 | 9,872 | - | 39,567 | 276,184 | 132,023 | 131,239 | 12,310 |  |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000. | 622 | 4,308,903 | 115,342 |  | 9,051 | 13,360 | - | 785 | 95,611 | 43,662 | 43,438 | 3,662 |  |
| \$75,000 under \$ $\$ 00,000$. | 517 | 5,016, 105 | 132,249 | - | 16,335 | 3,562 | 20 | 353 | 212,713 | 53,544 | 52,710 | -,276 | 836 |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000 | 1,388 | 15,762,714 | 618,776 | - | 22,352 | 35,901 | - | 1,676 | 560,466 | 270.024 | 268,825 | 22,777 | -,190 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000 | 796 | 19,289,104 | 1,784, 326 | - | 15,560 | 4,428 | - | 18,547 | 1,704,997 | 880,309 | 878,913 | 78,349 | 1,396 |
| \$500,000 under \$ $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots$ | 571 | 24,259,397 | 1,022,624 | - | 22,396 | 38,632 | 116 | 2,478 | 957,420 | 471,868 | 469,717 | -0,012 | 2,151 |
| \$2,000,000 under \$10,000,000......................... | 856 | 131,722,959 | 8,092,655 | - | 106,258 | 469,484. | 2,301 | 127,623 | 7,374,299 | 3,728,147 | 3,76,9,954 | 326,216 | 12, 193 |
| \$10,000,000 under $\$ 50,000,000$. | 195 | 119,231,992 | 10,022,857 |  | +38,388 | 206,574 | 8,065 3,312 | 15,975 8,699 | $9,653,852$ $3,764,830$ | 4,909,305 | $4,894,806$ <br> , 955 | - 3 -3,875 | 14,497 |
| a $50,000,000$ under $\$ 100,000,000$ $\$ 200,000,000$ or more........ | 24 10 | $38,251,710$ $89,588,365$ | $3,818,520$ $10,178,860$ | - | 9,561 | 32,115 205,501 | 3,312- | 8,699 80,225 | $3,764,830$ $9,890,606$ | 1,962,391 $5,221,911$ | 1,955,784 5,212,796 | -72, 473,884 | 6,607 9,115 |
| Whout income tax after credits and before recomputing <br>  | 623,461 | 228,597, 374 | 7,736,248 | 8,084,794 | 2,720,3.6 | 556,486 | 28 | 20,231 | 535,762 | 212,667 | 208,112 | 15,470 | 4,55 |
| With net income. | 161,616 | 91,874,935 | 7,736,148 | - | 1,720,336 | 424,673 | 28 | 20,231 | 535,734 | 209,502 | 208,205 | 15,470 | 2,39 |
| Without net incore. | 461,845 | 136,722,439 | - | 8,034,794 | - | 132,813 | - | - | 28 | 3,266 | 7 | (2) | 3,150 |
| Small Business Corporstion Returne, Form 11200 . | 217,284 | 61,765,016 | 2,622,506 | 674,976 | - | - | - | - | 3,095 | 854 | 854 | 63 |  |

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

|  <br>  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ， 0.5 |  | 边 | $\therefore .500$ | 为 | （20\％ | （2） | －，¢ | $\therefore$ ， 3 |  | $\cdots$ |  |
|  |  | 3,54 3,58 5,39 5,27 $3,-05$ |  |  |  | ＊＇ | \％ | 令 | － | － | or |  |
| \＄500，000 undrer \＄． <br> $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 10,00$, <br>  <br>  <br> $\$ 120,000$ ，j00 or mor． |  |  |  |  |  | \％ | 2，${ }^{2}$ ， 5 | 35 0 9 |  | $\therefore$ $\therefore 0$ | \％ |  |
| without ineome tax ift．r credits thi befire recompurin prís jear investmirnt sredit，totali²．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． | 6－．13－ | －，55： | － |  | 0，0i＊ | Q，53： | ， 33 | －，es： | ，＇bor |  |  |
| With net inc sak．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdots 3$. | 0.24 | $\ldots$ | － | －0，．．． | －，765 | ， .78 | 2 | ＊．， | ， | $\cdots$－ |  |
| Without net income． | － | 7 | $\therefore 150$ | － | 02，674 | 2，914 | －5，-2.5 | 3， 127 | －${ }^{7}$ |  | ，-1 |  |
| Small Dusiness Curpurition Return＝，Form 12Gs．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － | － | 354 | 254 | ， | － | － | （＊） | $\cdot$ | －，548 | gue |  |


| Type of returr, size of income tax berore addition of tax from recumputing prior jear investajent credit but credits | Tax overpayment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | To be credited on |  | To be refunded |  | To be partially credited and partially refunded |  | Whe ther refund or credit nut stated |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nunber of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Amount | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nunber of } \\ & \text { returnns } \end{aligned}$ | Anount | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nunber of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Amount | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount of } \\ & \text { overpayment } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { turber of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Anount of overpayment | llumber of returns | $\underset{\substack{\text { Tota } 1 \\ \text { pasyments }}}{ }$ |  |
|  | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) | (32) | (33) | (3.) | (25) | (36) | (37) | (38) |
| Total active corporation returns... | 4,647 | 870,714 | 21,295 | 381,836 | 26,554 | 369,006 | 1,071 | 103,234 | 5,727 | 16,638 | 3,9\%1 | 236, 80 | 816,531 |
| Returns other than Fora 11205 , total.. | 41,049 | 869,785 | 12,295 | 381,836 | 26,517 | 368,996 | 2,071 | 203,23\% | 2, 156 | 15,719 | 3, | -36, 280 | 60:,2-8 |
| Returs with tax due at time of filing, to | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| With income tax after eredits and before recomputing prior year investment credit, total ${ }^{1} . . . . . . . .$. | - |  | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$. <br> \$10,000 under \$15,000. <br> \$15,000 under 00000 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |
|  | - | - |  |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$ 25,000 under $\$ 50,000$. |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | $=$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | = |  |
|  | = | = | - | - | - | $=$ | - | $\bar{Z}$ | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$500, 000 under $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots . . .$. ................. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | - | = | - | - | - | - | - | $\bar{Z}$ | - | - | - | - |  |
| $\$ 50,000,000$ under $\$ 100,000,000$ <br> $\$ 100,000,000$ or nore. | = | = | - | - | - | - | - | $\bar{Z}$ | - | - | - | 三 |  |
| Without income tax after credits and before recomputind prior year investment credit, total ${ }^{2}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| R.eturns without tax due at time of rining, totai. | 42,049 | 869,785 | 11,295 | 381,836 | 26,517 | 365,996 | 1,071 | 103,234 | 2, 160 | 15,719 | 8,462 | 436, 180 | 603,048 |
| With incone tax after credits and before recomputing prior year investment credit, total | 21,492 | 765,713 | 8,567 | 370,261 | 11, 222 | 28.,675 | 265 | 101,330 | 1,038 | 12, ,hi | 8,085 | 434,740 |  |
|  | 12,501 |  |  |  | 7,602 |  | 177 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{1,626}$ | 8,355 | 798 | 4,033 | - 594 | 3,063 | 295 | 2,431 |  | 252 |  | 5,246 |  |
|  | 478 | $\therefore, 110$ | 1812 | -2,143 | 235 | 2,054 | -) |  |  | $-1{ }^{-1}$ |  | 5, 210 |  |
| \$20,000 under \$ $25,000 . .$. | 500 | 4,944 | 285 | 1,189 | 133 | 2, 152 | 50 | 1,535 |  |  | 1-3 | 3,0) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000. | $\begin{aligned} & 510 \\ & 403 \end{aligned}$ | 16,615 13,995 | $\begin{array}{r}243 \\ 189 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 4,126 <br> $4,69 \%$ <br> , 09 | 193 178 178 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,769 \\ & 4,774 \end{aligned}$ | 70 38 | 4,636 4.398 | 5 | ${ }^{47 \%}$ | 111 | 6,784 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,203 \\ 2,203 \end{array}$ | 52,276 |  | 17,397 | 4.63 | 23,566 |  | 10,9\% |  |  |  | 31, 67 |  |
|  | ${ }_{671}$ | 61,539 | 362 | 18,936 | $\bigcirc 63$ | - 37, | 12 | 12, 195 | $(-)^{57}$ |  | 1.5 | -3,20 |  |
| \$500,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 793 193 | 233,187 299,103 | 472 437 4 | $1.22,129$ <br> 120,160 | 258 | ${ }^{8} 8.6667$ | 20 | -4, 123 |  | 5,268 | 92 | 24,0,25 |  |
|  | ${ }_{24}^{193}$ | + |  | 120,160 20,550 |  | -1,22 | - |  |  |  |  | 20,805 |  |
| \$100, 000, 000 or nore .................................... | 10 | 40,585 | ${ }_{8} 8$ | -8,088 | $\bigcirc$ | 22,499 |  |  |  | - |  | - |  |
| Without incone tax after credits and before reconputing prior year investnent credit, tota $1^{2}$. | 19,557 | 104,072 | 2,228 | 12,575 | 15,4\% | 87,321 | 206 | ,904 | 228 | 3,272 | 856 | 1,436 |  |
| With net income. | 8,366 | 4,3,622 | 1,528 | 5,918 | 5, $<40$ | 35,64. | 24 | 1,400 | 476 | 90 | 317 | 7. | 152, |
| Without net income............. | 11,191 | 60,450 | 1,200 | 5,657 | 9,554 | 51,707 | 82 | 50 | 654 | 2,582 | (-) | (-) | 450,615 |
| Small Business Corporation Returns, Form $11205 . . . . . . . . .$. | 3,599 | 929 | - | - | (-) | (-) | - | - | 3,561 | 919 | - | - | 213,483 |

${ }^{3}$ Less than $\$ 500$ per return.
HOTE: Mumber of returns may not add to totals because of rounding. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sanple and Limitations of the Data."

A ( TIYE CORPORATION RI: TURNS OTHER THAN FORN 1120 S
 BY SIZE OF INCOMT TAX LESS FOREIGN TAX AND YNVESTMENT CREDITS


TabIe 16. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, NET INCOME, inCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, iNCOME TAX, CREDITS, PAYMENTS, TAX DUE OR OVERPAYMENT, AND UNUSED INVESTMENT CREDIT, by Size of income tax less foreicn tax and investment credits - Continued
[Money amounts in thousands of dollars]

| Size of income tax before addition or tax irom recomputing prior year investment credit but after surcharge and after roreign tax and investment credits | Investment credit |  | Income tax before recomputing prior year investment credit |  |  | Total incane tax after foreigri tax and investinent credits | Credit ror U.S. tax paid on nonhighway cas and lubricating oil | Ertimated tax paynents | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Payments } \\ \text { with appli- } \\ \text { cations } \\ \text { for exterl- } \\ \text { sion of } \\ \text { filins } \\ \text { time } \end{array}\right\|$ | Tax due at tims of filing | Tax overpayment | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unused } \\ \text { investment } \\ \text { credit } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returis | Anount | $\begin{aligned} & \text { After foreign tar } \\ & \text { credit } \end{aligned}$ |  | Afterroreigntax andinvestmentcredits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | Amount |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| RETURNS WITH AND WITHUUT ESTMMTED TAX PAMEUTS <br> Total $\qquad$ | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
|  | 405,719 | 2,384, | 743,262 | 35,903,070 | 33,518,971 | 33,045,480 | 27,195 | 21,306,476 | 6,519, 541 | $0,041,058$ | 869,785 | 2,163,685 |
| ```Returns with net income, total.............. With income tax tefcre credits}\mp@subsup{}{}{1}.......... With income tax after credits, total...``` | 405,704 | 2,384,041 | 743,241 | 35,902,545 | 33,518,454 | 33,630,321 | 23,804 | 21,200, 24 | 0,503,901 | 0,635,969 | 809,223 | 1,243,271 |
|  | 405.709 | 2,384,091 | 743,241 | 35,902,545 | 33,518,454 | 33,635,3520 | 23,325 | 21,250,022 | 0,434,107 | 0,035,404 | 800,696 | 1,053,957 |
|  | 351.438 | 2,315,740 | 0¢¢, 021 | 35,834,144 | 33, 518,454 | 33,031,344.4. | 22,033 | 21, 257,507 | ,492,275 | 5,032,920 | 755.601 | 356,430 |
| Under $\$ 0,000$. <br> \$6,000 under $\$ 10,000 \cdot$................. <br> \$10,000 under $\$ 15,000 \cdot \ldots .$. <br> \$15,000 under $\$ 20,000 \cdot \ldots . .$. <br> $\$ 20,000$ under $\$ 25,000$. . . . . . . . . . . . . | 208,735 30,700 14,700 12,811 10,039 | 84,905 20,439 22,875 10,722 14,575 | 444,893 00,308 29,107 17,702 13,161 | 803,781 448,031 300,050 310,029 303,301 | 773,870 422,142 343,184 29,267 288,726 | $\begin{aligned} & 780,550 \\ & 423,985 \\ & 344,297 \\ & 300,370 \\ & 289,983 \end{aligned}$ | 1,027 342 027 239 201 | 37,995 32,212 30,110 32,982 39,42 | $\begin{aligned} & 70,378 \\ & 48,561 \\ & 45,260 \\ & 30,558 \\ & 3 e, 880 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 075,225 \\ & 340,874 \\ & 208,009 \\ & 231,016 \\ & 210,300 \end{aligned}$ | 20,473 8,355 0,306 4,008 4,4060 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,134 \\ 7,050 \\ 11,041 \\ 5,153 \\ 2,061 \end{array}$ |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 24,404 | 54,8 | 30,401 | 1,111,658 | 1,05n,821 | 1,000, 224 | cter |  | 101,780 | 775,641 | 21,832 | 38,096 |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000. | 10,443 | 32,838 | 12,434 | 781,842 | 749,004 | 751,772 | 374 | 178,572 | 108,034 | 541,879 | 10,015 | 15,291 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000 | 0,284 | 20,026 | 7,233 | 047,167 | 620,541 | ,622,040 | 305 | 120,054 | 101,741 | 408,506 | 13,995 | 4,619 |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000 | 12,338 | 88,459 | 13,565 | 2,170,527 | 2,082,008 | 2,088.383 | 2,572 | 708,410 | 362 , 34.4 | 1,007,852 | 52,270 | 43,040 |
| \$250,000 under \$500, 000 | 4,457 | 79,495 | 4,800 | 1,734,405 | 1,054,470 | 1,059,390 | 1,230 | 440,175 | 250,40 | 523,039 | 01,539 | 48,636 |
| $\$ 500,000 \text { under } \$ 1,000,0$ | 2,305 |  | 2,400 |  |  |  | 1,421 | 1,215,507 | 270,814 | 370,480 | 60,511 | 9'9, 089 |
| $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 10,000,000 . . . . .$. . . . | 2,454 | 015,079 | 2,500 | 7,503,143 | $0,8 e 7,40 \%$ | $0,410,751$ | -,089 | 5,098,267 | 1,272,324 | 704, 513 | 233,187 | 533,002 |
| $\$ 10,000,000$ under $\$ 50,000,000 \ldots . .$. <br> $\$ 50,000,000$ under $\$ 100,000,000 \ldots .$. . . . | 337 | 043,070 | , 339 | 7,073,797 | 0.982,721 | 7,005,301 | 4,308 | $5,444,450$ | 1,453,004 | 252,573 | 199,102 | 27,742 |
| $\$ 50,000,000$ under $\$ 100,000,000 \ldots . .$. $\$ 100,000,000$ or morc. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 35 | 147.883 | 35 | 2,530,000 | 2,388,183 | 2, 305,785 | 730 | 1,854, 324 | 488,508 | 73,487 | 21,872 | - |
| , | 17 | 8,300 | 17 | 7,574,131 | 7,201,705 | 7,278,023 | 1,044 | 5,402,053 | 1,701,70? | 108,454 | 44.535 | - |
| Without income tax after | 221 | 68,351 | 54,221 | 08,351 | - | 4.01 U | 1,290 | 2才, 325 | 832 | 2,54i | 35,195 | 197,527 |
| Without income tax before credit |  |  | - | - | - | 90 ? | 535 | 3,927 | $\rightarrow, 0 \pm 4$ | 505 | 2,527 | 239,314 |
| Returns without net income | $1 \cup$ | 8 | 21 | 525 | 517 | 9,159 | 3,335 | -5.627 | 15,740 | 5,086 | 00,562 | 870,414 |
| RETURNS WITH ESTMMATED TAX PAMENTS Total | 12,175 | 2.074,996 | 121,2912 | 32,400.752 | 36,385,750 | 30,434,475 | $12.3 \geqslant 1$ | $=1,300,470$ | 5,701,285 | 4,259, 219 | 801,424 | 739,512 |
| Returns with net income, | 42,174 | 2,074, | 121,2 290 | 32,400, 730 | 30,385,735 | 30, 422, 52k | 18,281 | 21,200, 24 | 5,048,979 | 4,259,698 | 754,681 | 658,953 |
| With income tax before credits | 92,174 | 2,074, | 121,240 | 32,400,734 | 30,385,735 | 30,482,232 | 18,257 | 21,250,922 | 5,097,756 | 4,259,090 | 750,028 | 650, 2.43 |
| With income tax after credits, totel | 84,772 | 2,008,029 | 118,867 | 32,454, 304 | 30,385,735 | $30,421,44$ | 17.055 | 21,427,597 | 5,0\%0,550 | 4,259,527 | 719,032 | 589,671 |
| Under \$0,000... | 12, 775 | 14,054 | 21,717 | 77,511 | 03,457 | 04,834 | 155 | 37, 795 | 8,811 | 32,256 | 13,066 | 3,969 |
| \$6,000 under \$10,000 | 10,423 | 8,270 | 10,035 | 124,530 | 110,254 | 120.800 | 70 | 32,212 | 11,651 | 77,399 | 6,288 | 1,834 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000 | 8,045 | 8,858 | 12,131 | 152,308 | 143,510 | 143,817 | 109 | 36,116 | 13,842 | 98,304 | 4,557 | 2,903 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 0,403 | 7,933 | 8,924 | 158,453 | 150,520 | 150,490 | 34 | 32.984 | 17,343 | 103,569 | 3,060 | 1,078 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000. | 5,695 | 7,591, | 7,407 | 170,083 | 102,4920 | 103,035 | 1.37 | 39,432 | 19,280 | 102,443 | 4 4,301 |  |
|  | 15,045 | 29,437 | 18,428 |  | (042,473 | 4-4, 178 |  | 1-4,40 |  |  |  |  |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000. | 7,179 | 19,703 | 8,321 | $522,700$ | $502,997$ | 564, 321 | 210 | $118,572$ | 57, 345 | 341.161 | 13,031 | 5,094 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000 | 4,026 | 18,750 | 5,284 | 472,508 | 453,812 | 455,061 | 220 | 120,054 | 58,081 | 282,379 | 12,195 | 2,208 |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000 | 10,197 | 70,577 | 11,086 | 1,795,228 | 1,724,651 | 1,729,729 | 1,754 | 708,410 | 238,389 | 825,879 | 47,287 | 21,928 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000 | 4,125 | 69,118 | 4,431 | 1,598,435 | 1,529,317 | 1,533,607. | 1,154 | 940,175 | 198,109 | 453,933 | 59,781 | 35,194 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000 | 2,244 | 88,182 | 2,325 | 1,704,922 | 1,olb,740 | 1,620,624 | 1,229 | 1,215,507 | 224,340 | 336,854 | 57,159 | 46,430 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$10,000,00 | 2,309 | 577,650 | 2,410 | 7,252,4-1 | 6, 074,791 | -0,702,062 | 0,251 | 5,090,267 | 1,097, 360 | 720,061 | 219,742 | 422,219 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$ $\$ 50,000,00$ | 335 | 692,245 | 337 | 7,647,018 | 0,954,773 | 0,977,332 | 4,288 | 5,404,456 | 1,424,664 | 252,573 | 198,052 | 27,792 |
| $\$ 50,000,000$ under $\$ 100,000$, | 35 | 147,883 | 35 | 2,530,000 | 2,388,183 | 2,395,785 | 730 | 1,354,924 | -488,508 | 73,487 | 21,872 | - |
| $\$ 100,000,000$ or more | 17 | 308,360 | 17 | 7,570,131 | 7,261,765 | 7,278,623 | 1,044 | 5,443,053 | 1,701,767 | 108,454 | 40,585 | - |
| Without income tax arter | 2,402 | 6,366 | 2,402 | 6,360 | - | 28 | 504 | 29,325 | 1,206 | 169 | 30,096 | 61,172 |
| Without income tax before credits |  |  |  |  | - | 346 | 22 | 3,927 | 1,223 | 2 | 4,653 | 8,110 |
| Returns without net income | (-) | (-) | $(\bullet)$ | (-) | (-) | 1,894 | 010 | 45,627 | 2,306 | 121 | 46,743 | 80,559 |
| returns withour estmated tax padeents Total. | 313,542 | 309,10 | 622,970 | 422,318 | 3,133,215 | 3,201,005 | 8,308 | - | 818,250 | 2,381,239 | 108,361 | 1,424,173 |
| Feturns with net income, $t$ | 313,535 | 309,096 | 621,951 | 3,441, | 3,132,79 | 3,253,740 | 5,533 | - | 804,822 | 2,376,271 | 54,542 | 634,318 |
| With income tax before credits | 313,535 | 309,096 | 021,951 | 3,421,815 | 3,132,719 | 3,153,122 | 5,072 | - | 801,351 | 2,375,708 | 50,608 | 403,214 |
| With income tax after credits, total | 261,717 | 247,111 | 570,133 | 3,379,830 | 3,132,719 | 3,149,940. | 4,280 | - | 795,725 | 2,373,393 | 45,069 | 206,759 |
| Under \$6,000.... | 195,960 | 75,851 | 473,176 | 786,270 | 710,419 | 775,762 | 803 | - | 67,507 | 642,909 | - 50.507 | 15,105 |
| \$6,000 under \$10,000. | 26,337 | 18,163 | 44,274 | 324,101 | 305,938 | 307,185 | 272 | - | 30,910 | 269,475 | 2,067 | 5,816 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 11,655 | 14,017 | 16,976 | 213,691 | 199,674 | 200,480 | 518 | - | 31,418 | 169,765 | 1,749 | 8,233 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 6,347 | 8,829 | 8,838 | 157,576 | 148,747 | 149,380 | 205 | - | 22,315 | 127,447 | 948 | 3,475 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000 | 4,344 | 6,984 | 5,754 | 133,218 | 126,234 | 126,948 | 04 | - | 19,600 | 107,863 | 643 | 803 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000................. | 9,420 | 25,400 | 11, 973 | 439,748 | 414,348 | 416,646 | 506 | - | 85,826 | 333,866 | 3,776 | 21,517 |
| \$50,000 under \$75,000.. | 3,314 | 13,135 | 4,113 | 259,142 | 246,007 | 247,451 | 164 | - | 50,189 | 200,718 | 3,584 | 10,197 |
| \$75,000 under \$100,000. | 1,658 | 7,870 | 1,949 | 174,599 | 106,729 | 167,629 | 139 | - | 43,060 | 126,127 | 1,800 | 2,411 |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000 | 2,141 | 17,882 | 2,479 | 375,299 | 357,417 | 358,654 | 818 | - | 123,955 | 238,973 | 4,989 | 21,718 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000 | 333 | 10,877 | 375 | 136,030 | 125,153 | 125,789 | 76 |  | 58,387 | 69,100 | 1,758 | 13,442 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 | 121 | 9,243 | 135 | 100,670 | 91,427 | 91,958 | 192 | - | 52,474 | 42,632 | 3,352 | 52,659 |
| $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 10,000,000 \ldots . .$. | 85 | 38,029 | 90 | 250,707 | 212,678 | 214,089 | 438 | - | 175,024 | 44,452 | 13,4,5 | 111,423 |
| $\$ 10,000,000$ under $\$ 50,000,000 \ldots . .$. | 2 | 831 | 2 | 28,779 | 27,948 | 27,969 | 20 | - | 29,000 | - | 1,051 | - |
| $\$ 50,000,000$ under $\$ 100,000,000 \ldots . .$. |  |  | - |  | - - | 27, - | 2 | - | - | - | - - | - |
| Without income tax after credits.. | 51,819 | 61,985 | 51,819 | 61,985 | - | 3,182 | 792 | - | 5,626 | 2,375 | 4,999 | 136,355 |
| Without income tax before credits | - |  | - |  | - | 618 | 511 | - | 3,471 | 503 | 3,874 | 231,204 |
| Returns without ret income. | 9 | 7 | 19 | 503 | 490 | 7,265 | 2,725 | - | 13,434 | 4,968 | 13,819 | 789,855 |

[^23]${ }^{1}$ Excludes returns with only income tax from recomputing prior year investroent credit.
${ }^{2}$ Includes retums with only income tax rrom recomputing prior year investment credit.
NOTE: Number of returus may not add to totals because of rounding. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Semple and infitations of the Data."
[Money amounta in thousands of dollars]


Footnotea at end of table. See text for explanatory statementa and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

Table 17. -balance sheets and income statements, by size of total assets, by industrial division-Continued
(Money amounts in thousands of doilars)

|  | Item and industry diviaion | S1ze of total assete-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 10,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 250,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 290,000,000 \\ \text { ur more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | ALL imblistrial diviciun | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|  | Number of consolidated returns, | $\begin{array}{r} 4,356 \\ 2,373 \\ 10,6604 \end{array}$ | 1,087 | 1,473 | 4074.323 | 3724.2894.245 | $3 \times 8$ |  |
|  | With net income.............. |  |  | 1.794 5.833 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 200 \\ 5,131 \end{array}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}384 \\ 14.784\end{array}$ |
|  | Number or subsidiaries |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16, 787 |
| 4 | T | 20, 653,450 | 7,678,9604 | 16,808,353 | 18,070,205 | 26, 120,765 | 50, 734, 581 | 1 1-121, (42 |
|  | Cash........................... | 74,5,683 | 443,442 | 1,1541,4,29 | 1. W8, 128 | 1,704,327 | 2,688,108 | 4, $2,851,465$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,441,937 \\ 63,707 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,3+4,388 \\ 0.7,931 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,742,285 \\ 83,779 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,156.343 \\ 31,130 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,117,528 \\ 167,543 \end{array}$ | 10,059,365 | 161,076,567 |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 398.153 | 3, 391,323 |
| 8 | Inventories....................................................................... | 1,783,738 | 1,245,104 | 2,191,196 | 2,436, 268 | 2,839,299 | 5,713,796 | 43,558,024 |
|  | Investments in Government obligations: <br> United State6................................. | $\begin{array}{r} 136,354 \\ 30,508 \end{array}$ | 138,032 | 416.202 | 433,315 <br> 277,655 | 861,562 |  | $23.421,959$ |
| 0 |  |  | 52,025 | 218,498 |  | 508,058 | -793,866 | 22,796,645 |
| 11 | Other current ass | $\begin{array}{r} 375,010 \\ 51,254 \\ 75,167 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 246,379 \\ 7,332 \\ 41,303 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 708,841 \\ 17,887 \\ 324,911 \end{array}$ | 771,46824,803681,44 | $\begin{gathered} 891,492 \\ 14,305 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,658,696 \\ 33,27 \div \end{array}$ | 15,042,329 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Mortgage and resl estate loans.................................................. |  |  |  |  | 392,138 | 2,751,448 | 15,43,962 |
| 14 | Other investments.. | -933,596 | 713,960 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,817,477 \\ & 7,564,860 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,111,424 \\ & 7,612,355 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,756,16 \\ 16,779,203 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} u, 813,236 \\ 25,904,974 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 76,499,475 \\ 333,567,214 \end{array}$ |
| 15 | Other investments. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $5,149,143$$2,318,938$ | 3, 61, 3149 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 | Less: Accumulated depreciation........................................... |  | 1,501,373 | 2,985,292 |  | 4, 082,302 | $9,459,309$ | 124,901,520 |
| 17 | Depletable assets. | 124,578 | 30,882 | $\begin{aligned} & 249,459 \\ & 113,490 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 333,566 \\ & 114,747 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 544.108 \\ & 202,561 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1.026,984 \\ 392,497 \end{array}$ | $11,782,789$$4,95,672$ |
| 8 | Land................. | $\begin{array}{r} 74,330 \\ 583,702 \end{array}$ | 34, 340 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 |  |  | 361,675 | $\begin{aligned} & 113,490 \\ & 909,524 \end{aligned}$ | 717,215 | 8.24 .417 | 1,299,832 | 5, 20,370 |
| 20 | Intangible ascets (amortizable) Less: Accumulated anortizat | $\begin{aligned} & 70,396 \\ & 20,077 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 86,115 \\ & 23,754 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 174,156 \\ 33,121 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89,957 \\ & 23,392 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 199,797 \\ 58,847 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 318,515 \\ & 116,939 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,003,690 \\ 15,057,866 \end{array}$ |
| 2 | Other assets..... | 429,436 | 377,776 | 907,750 | 790,865 | 1,238,174 | 1,896,023 |  |
| 23 | Total | 10,453,450 | 7, w'78,964 | 16,808,353 | 18,070,205 | 2te, 120,'765 | 50,734.591 | 1.37.120,64. |
| 24 | ounts payable........... | $\begin{array}{r} 1,563,635 \\ 1,519,953 \\ 819,736 \\ 159,015 \\ 2,512,570 \\ 147,265 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 985,573 \\ 1,11,838 \\ 306,590 \\ 75,753 \\ 1,916,315 \\ 377,093 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,685,512 \\ 1,904,036 \\ 2,141,165 \\ 107,041 \\ 4,015,376 \\ 902,085 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,800,825 \\ 2,00,971 \\ 2,572,835 \\ 119,002 \\ 3,345,34 \\ 345,478 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,321,586 \\ \therefore, 384,414 \\ 4,086,520 \\ 128,089 \\ 5,794,127 \\ 1,784,012 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,700,552 \\ 4,158,598 \\ 8,361,575 \\ 175,123 \\ 11,789,124 \\ 2,813,020 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,043,468 \\ 29,228,623 \\ 181,266,422 \\ 1,11,0163 \\ 11,356,901 \\ 32,643,376 \end{array}$ |
| 25 | Mortgages, notes, and bunds payable in lese than one y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | Other current liablifies. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | Loans from stockholders |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 | Murtgages, notes, and bunds payable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 29 | Other liebilities. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | Capitai atoek. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,315,837 \\ 814,926 \\ 32,717 \\ 1,344,221 \\ 180,425 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 745,389 \\ & 710,244 \\ & 40,754 \\ & 977,21 \\ & 74,345 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,552,510 \\ 1,659,178 \\ 57,372 \\ 2,831,894 \\ 148,422 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,476, d 66 \\ 1,802,195 \\ 67,122 \\ 3,444,678 \\ 107,791 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,330,470 \\ 2,712,291 \\ 152,032 \\ 4,609,805 \\ 122,581 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,711,304 \\ 4,792,401 \\ 341,051 \\ 3,900,353 \\ 268,570 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53,234,285 \\ 51,157,234 \\ 7,140,375 \\ 123,187,950 \\ 1,510,151 \end{array}$ |
| 31 | Paid-in or capital surplus |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Retained earnings, appropria |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 33 | Retained earnings, unappropria |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 | Less: Cost of treasury stock. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | Total receipts............... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{aligned} & 10,34,2,826 \\ & 15,614,<14 \end{aligned}$ | 10,353,326 | 28, 101,117$17,169,198$ | $18,731, \text { vet }$ | -2, 191, 273 | 45,797,451 | 356.517, 320 |
| 36 | Busíness receipts........................ <br> Interest on Government obligations: |  | 9,851,252 |  |  | 21,180,291 | 43, 401,682 | 335,513,728 |
| 7 |  |  |  | 17,169, 198 | 18,731, U6ㅋ․ |  |  |  |
| 38 | United States <br> State and locai | $\begin{aligned} & 7,158 \\ & 1,027 \end{aligned}$ | 5,73 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,151 \\ 7,865 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,422 \\ & 1,1,381 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,010 \\ & 16,766 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,658 \\ & 35,486 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 970,072 \\ & 747,663 \end{aligned}$ |
| 39 |  |  | 56,753 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 40 | Other inteRents..... | $\begin{array}{r} 74,951 \\ 141,061 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 151,428 \\ & 172,981 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179,127 \\ & -56,410 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 301,578 \\ 183,140 \end{array}$ | 617,273 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,2+, 35 \\ & 2,077,751 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 104,3) |  |  |  | 393,486 |  |
| 41 | Roy | 71,391 | 3.8 | 34,742 | 33,054 | 50,689 | 171. | 817.362 |
| 2 | Net short-term capital gain reduced by net lorg-term capital loss............ <br> Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss............ <br> Net gain, noncapital ascets. <br> Dividends, domestic corporations. <br> Dividends, foreign corporations <br> Other receipts. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,316 \\ 89,748 \\ 21,145 \\ 10,609 \\ 2,303 \\ 205,903 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 755 \\ 64,785 \\ 57,132 \\ 8,694 \\ 2,591 \\ 195,84 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,725 \\ 127,741 \\ 215,702 \\ 25,510 \\ 4,331 \\ 261,743 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,527 \\ 126,734 \\ 38,408 \\ 36,032 \\ 18,269 \\ 248,954 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,910 \\ 250,267 \\ 236,704 \\ 37,368 \\ 26,647 \\ 367,703 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,455 \\ 192,470 \\ 166,022 \\ 75,391 \\ 66,717 \\ 617,208 \end{array}$ |  |
| 43 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1,414.674$ |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 573,052 |
| 45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1,461,678$ |
| 46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1,438,332$ |
| 47 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3, 143, 170 |
| 48 | Total deduc | 15,98t, 267 | 10,077,840 | 17,432,412 | 18,791,457 | 22,713.544 | 43.414.541 | 326,281,566 |
| 49 | cost of sales and operation | 11,510,846 | 7,493,265 | 12,711,035 | 13,559,072 | 14, 221,178 | 30,289,708 | 217,888,589 |
|  | compensation of ofric | 344,514 | 140, 160 | 235,219 | 181,934 | 286,217 | 280,580 | 1,070,018 |
| 51 | Repaira...... | 82,560 | 55,573 | 111,640 | 130,556 | 189,967 | 464,914 | 4,642,427 |
| 52 | Bad debts..... | 55,466 | 37,528 | -29,654 | 58,825 | 128,360 | 111,060 | 1,065,313 |
| 3 | Rent paid on busineas pr | 237,311 | 125.140 | $<27.381$ | 232,058 | 285,330 | 665, 165 | 4,504,947 |
| 5 | Taxes paid. | 357,276 | 200,234 | 454,748 | 557,628 | 711,896 | 1,160,860 | 13,780,233 |
| 55 | Interest paid. | 280,032 | 192,491 | 377,711 | 389,776 | 539,083 | 1,038,523 | 10,733,554 |
| 6 | Contributions | 7,447 | 5,280 | 22,322 | 13,699 | 19,889 | 38,370 | 324,211 |
| 57 | Anortization. | 3,600 | 4,177 | 9,134 | 2.818 | 5,557 | 7,558 | 87,888 |
| 5 | Depreciati | 371,929 | 257.399 | 510,584 | 499,800 | 695,278 | 1,556,297 | 17,397,780 |
| 59 | Depletion.. | 63,399 | 18,752 | 30,990 | 40,708 | 32,825 | 232,457 | 4,444,155 |
| 60 | Advertising .......... | 142,460 | 95,070 | 200,746 | 279,329 | 335,760 | 661,901 | 4,107,276 |
| 61 | Pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, annuity plans | 60, 309 | 40,524 | 101,547 | 97,358 | 142,383 | 344,939 | 4,003,383 |
| 62 | Other employee benerit plar | 47,984 | 19,437 | 60,702 | 58,013 | 95,903 | 183,049 | 2,440,123 |
| 63 | Net loss, noncapital asset | 10,675 | 14,419 | 11.422 | 21,643 | 52,200 | 51,796 | 304,982 |
| 64 | Other deductions. | 2,390,459 | 1,379,491 | 2,307,578 | 2,668,180 | 3,422,737 | €,327,164 | 29, 330,785 |
| 65 | Total receipts less total deductions | 356,559 | 275,4 ¢ | b68,705 | 870. 16u | 777,629 | 2.34., 310 |  |
| 66 | Constructive taxable income from related foreign corporations | 1,274 | 2,076 | 3,143 | 10,739 | 20,721 | -39,704 | 30, 660,295 |
| 67 | Net incone (less dericit) ( 65 plus 66 minus 38). | 356,806 | 276,364 | 663,983 | 870,818 | 487,584 | 2,387,128 | 30, 154,992 |
| 68 | Net income | 612,590 | 3e0,050 | 883,924 | 1,050,489 | 1,223,891 | 2, 025,381 | 30,527,330 |
| 69 | Defic | 261,784 | 103,686 | 219,941 | 179,672 | 236,307 | 258.253 | 372,338 |
| 70 | Statutory special deductions, to | 80,963 | 67,650 | 100,930 | 120,6i1 | 115,642 | 149,269 | 1,910,895 |
| 71 | Net operating loss carryover. | 72,007 | 60,579 | 78,473 | 78,312 | 82,700 | 75,970 | 312,713 |
| 72 | Dividends receíved deduction.......................... | 8,891 | 7,071 | 21,437 | 30,117 | 31,416 | 63,901 | 1,254,817 |
| 773 | Deduction for dividends paid on certain public utility |  |  | 5 | 30 | 91 | 270 | 21,638 |
| 74 | Western Henisphere Trade Corporation deduc |  |  | 515 | 2,182 | 1,435 | 9,028 | 331,727 |
| 75 | Income subject to | 540,453 | 314,876 | 788.705 | 943,309 | 1,116,110 | 2,504,294 | 28,735,081 |
| 76 | Income tax, tota | 257,787 | 153,387 | 389,921 | 477, 183 | 544,524 | 1,283,159 | 14,879,440 |
| 77 | Surcharge....... | 20,954 | 12,679 | 33,170 | 41,093 | 45,965 | 114,359 | 1,337,407 |
| 78 | Investment credit.. | 13.365 | 7,390 | 22.733 | 25,778 | 37,013 | 80,296 | 1,097,870 |
| 79 | Net income (less deficit) after tax ( 67 minus 76 plus 78) | 112, 384 | 132,367 | 296,795 | 419,413 | 420,073 | 1,184,265 | 16,373,422 |
| 80 | Net income after tax......... Distributions to stockhoiders: | 374,283 | 236,142 | 516,942 | 599,349 | 716,636 | 1,443,227 | 16,746,654 |
| 81 | Cash and property except own stock | 53,201 | 33.734 | 136,956 | 177,113 | 303,805 | 839,507 | 13,748,625 |
| 82 | Corporation's am stock....... | 11,980 | 14,487 | 36,546 | 54,26,2 | 68,341 | 182,711 | 641,038 |

[^24]

Fonthites at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

Table 17. -bALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION -Continued
[Money amounts in thousands of collars]


[^25]

[^26][Money amounts in thousands of dollars]

|  | Itenr and industry division | Size of total assets-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000,000 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { unc } 25,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \text { inder } \\ \$ 100,000,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Mitint | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|  | Nunber of consolidated returns, | 73 |  | 42 | 2310 | 18 | 13 | 10 |
|  | Whth net income. |  | (*) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number of subaidiaries | 124 |  | 205 | 106 | 124 | 132 | 179 |
|  | Total asaets | 203,599 | (*) | 698,442 | 811,674 | 2,294,152 | 1,988,751 | 6,227,681 |
|  |  | 14,314 | (*) | 52,04992,801 | 45,016 | $\begin{array}{r}111,318 \\ \hline 168,379\end{array}$ | 101,499 | 316,345756,171 |
|  |  | 29,744 |  |  | 126,413 |  | 224,906 |  |
| 8 |  | 4,49 3,839 | (-) | 31,750 | 1,196 30,515 | 47,637 | 1,670 | 362,152 |
|  |  | 3,839 |  |  |  |  | -1, |  |
|  |  | 5,134 | (*) | $\begin{aligned} & 3,283 \\ & 2,690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,206 \\ 2,035 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,657 \\ & 10,066 \end{aligned}$ | 5,080 | 52,06325,376 |
| 10 | State and local. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 | Other current assets | 6,881 | (*) | 20,452 | 25,548 | 20,034 | 26,723 | 67,34526 |
| 12 | Loans to stockholders. | - | (*) - | 540 | 409 |  |  |  |
| 13 | Mortgage and real estate loans................................................................. |  |  | 53.4 | 3,333 |  | 54,079 | ${ }^{26}$ |
| 14 |  | 43,980 | (* | 81,485 | 108,079 | 193,585 | 317,575 | 1,406,129$4,335,821$ |
| 15 | Depreciable assets. | 122,948 | ** | $5,35,389$258,815 | 538,545276,660 | 782,321 | $1,265,091$486,239 |  |
| 16 | Less: Accumulated depre | 68,902 |  |  |  | 219,308 |  | 1,905,352 |
| 17 | Depletable assets... | 55,979 | (-) | 163,704 | 230,910 |  | 334,502 | 1,284,995 |
| 18 | Less: Accurnulated depl | 24,405 | (*) | 83,511 | 88,229 | 134,273 | 124,679 |  |
| 19 | Land. | 4,610 | (*) | 22,073 | 31,123 | 16,509 | 28,005 | 812,548 40,080 |
| 20 | Intangible assets (amortizable) | 55 | (*) | 14,356 | 9, 417 | 69,286 | 28,255 | 167,035 |
| 21 | Less: Accunulated amortizatio | 5 | (*) | 5,405 | 5,171 | 37,097 | 13,510 | 38,458 |
| 22 | 0 ther assets. | 9,046 |  | 25,494 | 28,681 | 46,701 | 91,988 | 171,201 |
| 23 | Total liabilities . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 203,599 | (*) | 698,42 | 811,074 | 1,294,252 | 1,988,751 | 6,227,681 |
| 24 | Accounts payable. Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in less than one year.................................. | $\begin{aligned} & 22,138 \\ & 11,477 \end{aligned}$ | (*) | 66,459 | $\begin{aligned} & 76,018 \\ & 47,699 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,566 \\ 64,081 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 126,948 \\ & 117,710 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 254,009 \\ 98,548 \end{array}$ |
| 25 |  |  | (*) | 51,017 |  |  |  |  |
| 26 | Other current liabilities. | 9,156 |  |  | 31,046 | 41,843 | 75,628 | 928,532 |
| 27 | Loans from stockholders. |  | (*) | 4,559 | 2,773 |  | 7,130 | 60,897725,048 |
| 28 | Murtgages, notes, and bunds payable in one year or muz | 24,675 |  | 29,456 | 177,20920,980 | 252,263 | 106,432 |  |
| 29 | Other liabilities. | 25,657 | (*) |  |  | 65,404 |  | 227,113 |
| 30 | Capital stock. | $\begin{array}{r} 58,170 \\ 50,042 \\ 3,586 \\ -5,553 \\ 1,749 \end{array}$ | (*) | 94,098 | 89,391 | 147,595 | 144,079 | $\begin{array}{r} 407,611 \\ 899,559 \\ 36,724 \\ 2,626,942 \\ 37,302 \end{array}$ |
| 31 | Paid-in or capital surplus. |  |  | 107,090 | 133.623 | 200, 100 | 248,884 |  |
| 32 | hetained earnings, appropriat |  | - | 1,213 | 13,826 | 35,214 | 5,120 |  |
| 33 | Retained earnings, unappropriat |  | (*) | 214,880 | 217,722 | 412,505 | 639,046 |  |
| 34 | Less: Cost of treasury stock |  | (-) | 3,456 | 4,611 | 32,419 | 6,317 |  |
| 35 | Total receipts........................................................... | $\begin{aligned} & 128,851 \\ & 117,408 \end{aligned}$ | (*) | 598,339 | 659,991 | 831,266 | 1,074,723 | 4,247,774 |
| 36 | Business receipts..................... Interest on Governnent obligations: |  | (*) | 549,053 | 618,173 | 797,582 | 3,029,020 | 4,072,044 |
|  |  | 117,408 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | United States. | 24516 | (*) | $\begin{aligned} & 860 \\ & 190 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 515 \\ 89 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 566 \\ & 361 \end{aligned}$ | 231 | 3,3907,478 |
| 38 | State and local. |  | (1) - |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 | Other interest. | 3,894 | (+) | 3,174 | 4,787 | 7,712 | 9,190 | 16,694 |
| 40 | Fents.... | 325 | (*) | 2,583 | 3,157 | 1,472 | 3,433 | 11,863 |
| 41 | Hoyalties | 740 | (*) | 21,629 | 4,336 | 5,223 | 3,943 | 7,688 |
| 42 | Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss. | 076 | - | 2,539 | \% | 535 |  | ${ }^{1}$ ) |
| 43 | Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-tera capital loss. | 1,885 | (*) | 11,750 | 23,023 | 2,808 | 2,927 | 12,058 |
| 44 | Net gain, noncapital assets. | 20 | (*) | 1,916 | 457 | 1,267 | 2,521 | 967 |
| 46 | Dividends, donestic corporations. | 346 | (*) | 1,325 | 634 | 2,890 | 917 | 31,609 |
| 46 | Dividends, foreign corporations | 142 | - | 14 | 233 | 5,429 | 3,300 | 65,690 |
| 47 | Other receipts. | 3,154 | (*) | 12,706 | 4,508 | 5,421 | 19,231 | 18,293 |
| 48 | Total deductions | 129,356 | (*) | 594,246 | 639,942 | 802,967 | 1,046,467 | 2,985,083 |
| 49 | Cost of salea and operation | 76,292 | (-) | 417,503 | 455,659 | 567,484 | 624,720 | 1,629,113 |
| 51 | Compensation of officers. | 3,422 | (*) | 7,179 | 6,252 | 4,743 | 9,075 | 9,624 |
| 51 | Repairs.............. | 392 | (*) | 6,215 | 12,879 | 7,390 | 20,877 | 19,283 |
| 52 | Bad debts.................. | 294 | (*) | 2,031 | 48 | 937 | 4,803 | 969 |
| 54 | Hent paid on business proper | 1,275 | *) | 4,696 | 3,749 | 6,574 | 8,873 | 27,443 |
| 55 | Taxes paid........... | 4,293 | (*) | 15,777 | 13,484 | 17,391 | 32,523 | 97,060 |
| 56 | Contributions or gift | 131 | (*) | 12119 | 13, 349 | 17,694 | $\begin{array}{r}29,837 \\ \hline 47\end{array}$ | 40,511 4,032 |
| 57 | Amortization. | 2) | (*) | 86 | 204 | 1,350 | 582 | 26 |
| 58 | Depreciation. | 9,404 | (*) | 35,843 | 32,366 | 54,240 | 70,103 | 216,399 |
| 59 | Depletion.... | 6,058 | (*) | 18,910 | 28,080 | 41,728 | 62,897 | 606,112 |
| 60 | Advertising. | 154 | (*) | 1,597 | 682 | 691 | 5,142 | 1,458 |
| 61 | Pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, annuity plans | 132 | (*) | 2,033 | 2,748 | 2,788 | 8,776 | 20,506 |
| 62 | Other employee benefit plans. | 4 | (*) | 5,536 | 4,992 | 3,157 | 5,583 | 20,912 |
| 63 | Net loss, noncapital assets. | 394 | (*) | 335 | 465 | 36 | 186 | 890 |
| 64 | Other deductions......... | 23,015 | (*) | 65,538 | 61,422 | 76,717 | 162,120 | 290,745 |
| 65 | Total receipts less total deductions. | -505 | (*) | 4,093 | 20,049 | 28,299 | 28,256 | 1,262,691 |
| 66 | Constructive taxable income from related foreign corporations. |  | (*) - |  |  | 28,23 | 28,28 | 1, 11,330 |
| 67 | Net income (less deficit) ( 65 plus 66 minus 38). | (4) ${ }^{-521}$ | (*) | 3,903 | 19,960 | 27,938 | 28,324 | 1,266,543 |
| 68 | Net income........ | (*) 7 , 180 | (*) | 20,603 | 36,304 | 40,618 | 49,229 | 1,266,543 |
| 69 | Deri | 7,180 | (*) | 26,700 | 16,344 | 12,680 | 20,905 |  |
| 70 | Statutory special deductions, total. | 2,393 | (*) | 6,888 | 14,622 | 7,018 | 11,759 | 47,285 |
| 71 | Net operating loss carryover....... | 2,108 | (*) | 5,695 | 12,985 | 4,562 | 9,313 | 13 |
| 72 | Dividends received deduction............................................. | 285 | (*) | 1,124 | 537 | 2,456 | 779 | 26,869 |
| 73 | Deduction for dividends paid on certain public utility stock................ | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |
| 75 |  |  | (*) | 69 14,545 | 1,100 21,779 |  | 1,667 | 1,20,403 |
|  |  |  |  | 14,545 | 21,779 | 34,965 | 37,922 | 1,219,4+9 |
| 76 | Income tax, total. | (') | (*) | 5,382 | 10,434 | 18,168 | 19,955 | 641,616 |
| 77 | Surcharge...... | (-) | (*) | 461 | 949 | 1,644 | 1,810 | 58,304 |
| 78 | Investment credit. |  | (*) | 1,578 | 774 | 2,849 | 1,794 | 16,955 |
| 79 80 | Net incone (less deficit) after tax ( 67 minus 76 plus 78)... | **) ${ }^{-2,380}$ | (*) |  | 10,300 | 12,619 | 10,163 | 641,882 |
| 80 | Net income after tax.......................................................... |  | (*) | 26,799 | 26,651 | 25,299 | 31,070 | 641,882 |
| 81 | Distributions to stockholders: Cagh and property except own stock........................................ ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 193 | (*) | 5,807 | 11,860 | 26,464 | 30,593 |  |
| 82 | Corporation's own stock.................................................... | - | ( | 4,831 | 1,820 | 26,42 | 12,860 | 9,756 |

Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."


Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Deacription of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

Table 17. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION-CONtinued
[Money amounts in thousands of dollars]


[^27]

Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory atatementa and for "Description of the Sample and Litoftations of the Data."

Table 17. -balance sheets and income statements, by size of total assets, by industrial division-Continued
[Money amounts in thousands of dollars]


Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations or the Data


Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations or the Data."

Table 17. -balance sheets and income statements, by size of total assets, by industrial division-Continued
[Money amounts in thousands of dollars]


Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanstory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

Table 17. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY SI2E OF TOTAL ASSETS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION -Continued
[Money amounts in thousands of dollars]


Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and ror "Description of the Sample and Liritations of the Data-"

Table 17. - balance sheets and income statements, by size of total assets, by industrial division-Continued [Money amounts in thousands of dollars]


Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory ststementa and for "Deacription of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

Table 17. -balance sheets and income statements, by size of total assets, by industrial division-Continued
[Money amounts in thousands or dollars]


[^28]

[^29]Table 17. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION-CONEINUEd
[Money amounts in thousands of dollars]


[^30]NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data,
consolidated returns with net income


## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OF MEMBERS OF CONTROLLED GROUPS OTHER THAN FORMS $1120 S$

Table 19．－members of CONTROLLEO GROUPS：number of returns，total assets，receipts，net income，income tax，ano oistributions to stockholoers， BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
［Maney amount．：in thousands of dnllars］

| Major industry | Total returns of menbers of contrilled groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns |  | Numberofsubsi－diariesinciutedin con－soli－datedreturns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tetal } \\ & \text { assets } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { receipts }}{T}$ | Total <br> dividends received <br> fron <br> domestic <br> corpora－ <br> tions | Divicends received deduction | let income |  | Deficit | $\|$Income tax berore ad <br> dition of Tax from <br> recompu ing prior year <br> inves＇ment credit |  | istritu：ions to stockholders excep ${ }^{+}$ in own stock |  |
|  | Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 11 \text { umber } \\ \text { if } \\ \text { ret urns } \end{array}\right\|$ | Amiceit |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Aココiさえ，nal <br> tä urier <br> －ritriled <br> हг＂」 <br> surtax： <br> exemption <br> provisions | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { or } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Anount |
|  | （1） | $(2)$ | （3） | （4） | $(5$ | （b） | （7） | （3） | （ 1 ） | （13） | 111 | 112 | （12） | 114 |
| Nll induastries | 231，778 | 2－6in 8 | 0.0 .073 | 1，223，086，458 | 54，00，， 3 3 | ${ }^{-}$ | 5．． 91 | 17．974 | 5.9 | ， |  | $1^{-} .777$ | 32，390 | 22，818， 334 |
| Agricuiture，forestry，and fisheries | 2，134 | 105 | 255 | 2，255，916 | 2，815，065 | 5，166 | 5.206 | 1，579． | 173，210 | 37，031 | 62，509 | 2，113 | 151 | 25，539 |
| Mining． | 2，795 | 340 | 1，253 | 25，247，128 | 10，708，884 | 57，989 | 49，495 | 1，124 | 1，664，382 | 145，970 | 799，020 | 746 | 374 | 1，047．067 |
| Metal mining |  | 16. | 136 | 4，654，591 | 2，238，366 | 33，693 | 29，641 | 20 | 261，828 | 33，038 | 106，094 | 89 | 15 | 169，114 |
| Coal mining | 292 | 103 | 262 | 1，376，886 | 2， $4.40,677$ | 2，631 | 2，299 | 17 | 53，576 | 17.508 | 22，921 | 153 | 53 | 13，897 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas．． Nonmetallic minerals（except， | 795 | 180 | 695 | 6，965，419 | 5，307，744 | 13．777 | 16，950 | 617 | 1，210，664 | 72，936 | 609.591 | 126 | 155 | 902，393 |
| fuels）mining．．．． | 661 | 40 | 160 | 2，250，232 | 1，718，097 | 1，888 | 1，615 | 459 | 138，314 | 15，588 | 50，414 | 378 | 150 | 61.163 |
| Contract construct | 11，610 | 908 | 2.112 | 15，104，040 | 22，759，893 | 23，859 | 21，437 | 7，752 | 798.160 | 202，664 | 331，929 | －，852 | 1，105 | 104.637 |
| Manufacturing． | 32，455 | 4，124 | 21，385 | 437，309，278 | 522，4，2，754 | 1，286，139 | 1，115，204 | 25，937 | 39，959．562 | ， 226.629 | 19，457，338 | 24，462 | $\square, 537$ | 13，161，4， 7 |
| Food and kindred produ | 3，098 | 467 | 2.292 | 34，906，806 | 64， 723,993 | －1．351 | 36，593 | 2，380 | 3，192，703 | 120，387 | 1，590，530 | 2，375 | 500 | 912，502 |
| Tobacco manuractures．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 28 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 24 | 4，573，174 | 6，070，945 | －，029 | 5，193 | 2 t | 738.499 | 5.798 | 386，267 | 36 | 17 | 236，785 |
| Textile mill products．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，400 | 50 | 598 | 10，724，206 | 14，347，594 | 2，40 | 2.231 | 1，214． | P46， 075 | 45.131 | 419.712 | 1，317 | 314 | 205，952 |
| textile products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，088 | 267 | 1，194 | 7，285，797 | 12．120，112 | 9，410 | 8，001 | 2，－m | 568.540 | 43，907 | 266，575 | 2，130 | 388 | 65，890 |
| furniture．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，108 | 95 | 359 | 5，994，097 | 6，825，729 | 2，787 | 2，450 | 963 | 584.877 | 12，591 | 218.566 | 70 | 19.4 | 128，936 |
| Furniture and rixtures．． | 823 | 91 | 281 | 1，990，745 | 3，545，765 | 1，206 | 912 | 680 | 268，856 | 12，953 | 134，065 | 567 | 120 | 36，54？ |
| Faper and allied product | 828 | 117 | 567 | 14，998，608 | 15，623，473 | $39,0 \cdot 4$ | 37.514 | 737 | 1，190，710 | 38，284 | 539，138 | 794 | 205 | 414.034 |
| Printing and publishing．． Chemicais and allied prod | $\begin{aligned} & 3,628 \\ & 2,078 \end{aligned}$ | 465 <br> 298 | 2,018 1,548 | $12,054,219$ $40,608,582$ | $15,373,140$ $46,413,015$ | 51,636 81,092 | 45,693 73,245 | 2，653 | $1,489,033$ $5,308,036$ | 92，722 | 717，526 | 2，480 | 76.1 | 288，640 |
| Petroleum refining and related |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1．095 |  | 103.256 | 77，73？ | 564 | 525 | ，806，979 |
| industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． fubber and misceilaneous plastics | 407 | 52 | 1，728 | 77，168，949 | 66．906，004 | 743，787 | 632.228 | 329 | 4，171，990 | 4．520 | 1，740，880 | 207 | 101 | 2，831，315 |
| products．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 927 | 107 | 378 | 8，215，712 | 10，375，295 | 11，500 | 10，441 | 733 | 808，436 | 15，832 | 401,694 | 692 | 152 | 192，993 |
| Leather and leather produc | 587 | 38. | 463 | 2，523，591 | 3．925，375 | 16，841 | 14，319 | 500 | 236，307 | 4，013 | 107，942 | 459 | 108 | 59，273 |
| Stone，clay，and glass products．． | 1，899 | 27. | 695 | 10，004， 827 | 10，320，580 | 22，638 | 19.698 | 1，382 | 804，461 | 51，722 | 390，421 | ． 21. | 338 | 307，820 |
| Primary metal industries．．．．．．．．． Fabricated metal products，except machinery and transportation | 1，032 | 114 | 1，029 | 41，833，526 | 37，823，043 | 117．526 | 101，970 | 003 | 1，955，576 | 74，815 | 871，534 | 981 | 300 | 920，3．1 |
| equipment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，349 | 416 | 1，442 | 17，559．170 | 23，154，584 | 23，824 | 20，864 | 2，713 | 1，726，533 | 99，545 | 848，252 | 2，947 | 678 | 421，948 |
| Machinery，except electrical．．．．． Electrical equipment and supplies | 3，154 | 395 | 1，656 | 33，114，804 | 38，270，602 | 31，921 | 29，359 | 2，476 | 4，089，987 | 147，796 | 2，081，295 | 2，195 | 722 | 969.956 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies Motor vehicles and equipment．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r}1,960 \\ \hline 402\end{array}$ | 378 65 | 2，222 | $32,496,151$ $42,666,013$ | 41，172，636 $56,829,725$ | 18,547 37,840 | 16,537 34,148 | 1，421 | $2,956,916$ $5,498,099$ | 129,874 9,852 | $1,483,276$ $2,847,571$ | 1，299 | 286 98 | 801,742 $1.771,543$ |
| Transportation equipment，except motor vehicles． | 500. | 122 | 1，008 | 23，979，382 | 31，630，188 | 0，690 | 8，465 | $4{ }_{4}$ | 1，481，020 | 105，217 | 2，847，51 700,465 | 458 4.51 | 98 130 | $1.771,543$ 354,214 |
| Scientific instruments，photo－ graphic equipment，watches and clocks． | 792 | 125 | 525 | 9，140，038 | 11，197，080 | ，690 | 1，272 | 621 | 1，611，791 | 48，267 | 830,672 | 4.31 | 130 | 33,803 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured proiucts，and manufecturing not allocable | 1，569 | 128 137 | 462 | 4，810，881 | 5，803，856 | 1044 7,642 | 1,272 7,222 | 621 1.218 | $1,611,791$ 429.367 | 48,167 30,349 | 830.672 197.220 | 890 | 146 | 33,803 74,804 |
| Transportation，commurication，elec－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tric，gas，and samitary se | 12，442， | 1，027 | 5，817 | 198，477，003 | 88，790，633 | 189，825 | 161，683 | 9，584 | 9，303，831 | 504， 536 | 4，675，957 | 0，685 | 1，608 | 4，555，829 |
| Transportation．．．．．．．．．． | 9，288， | 669 | 3，409 | 62，985，893 | 36，872， 503 | 91，915 | 77，650 | 7.250 | 1，328，466 |  |  | 4，403 |  | 780，498 |
| Comminication．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Electric，gas，and sanitary | 1，714 | 219. | 1，252 | 56，259，919 | 25，482，677 | 61，188 | 52，027 | 1，057 | 4，638，366 | 47，260 | 2，379，084 | 1，285 | 1，297 | 1，622，720 |
| services．．．．．．．．．． | 1，421 | 239 | 1，156 | ，232，191 | 26，435，453 | 36，722 | 31，997 | 1.277 | 3，336，499 | 7，274 | 1，701，971 | 997 | 290 | 2，152，601 |
| Wholesale and retail | 69，793 | 2，954 | 11，450 | 88，893，081 | 218，892，339 | 133，764 | 215，306 | 55，149 | 6，427，742 | 397，004 | 2，982，204 | 51，581 | 9，276 | 1，210，624 |
| Wholesale trade．．．． | 25，055 | 1，431 | 4，423 | 37，878，887 | 96，346，982 | 74，330 | 64，918 | 20，589 | 2，500，777 | 168，104 | 1，142，306 | 19.212 |  |  |
| Groceries and related products． Machinery，equipment，and | 2，223 | 157 | 486 | 3，926，967 | 19，572，326 | 8，701 | 7，562 | 1，724 | 282，947 | 13，507 | 133，695 | 1.570 | ＇392 | 52，835 |
| supplies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，641 | 269 | 647 | 4，131，621 | 7，424，544 | 4，142 | 3，539 | 2，721 | 276，453 | 28，360 | 125．150 | 2，245 | 432 | 30，．73 |
| Miscellaneous wholesale trade．． | 19，191 | 1，005 | 3，290 | 29，820，299 | 69，350，112 | 61，487 | 53，817 | 16，144 | 1，941，377 | 126，237 | 883，461 | 15，397 | 2，693 | 254．339 |
|  | 4．4，127 | 1，511 | 6，962 | 50，667，839 | 121，700，087 | 58，259 | 49，387 | 34，089 | 3，904，848 | 226，848 | 1，831，253 | 32，031 | 5，693 | 870.961 |
| and farm equipment stores．．．．． | 3，174 | 132 | 335 | 1，997，069 | 3，808，035 | 3，049 | 2，637 | 2，500 | 144，336 | 17，951 | 60，326 | 2，155 | 649 | 13，600 |
| General merchandise stores．．．．． | 4，592 | 208 152 | 1，341 | 25，842，179 | 43，740，470 | 21，264 | 18，143 | 3，924 | 1，881，709 | 38．415 | 944，099 | 4，123 | 769 | 532，542 |
| Food stores．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Autanotive dealers and service | 2，914 | 152 | 612 | 6，796，668 | 35，356，491 | 4，286 | 3，685 | 2，266 | －598，692 | 25，566 | 292，833 | 2，372 | 385 | 162，646 |
| stations．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6，187 | 226 | 408 | 3，922，061 | 14，905，831 | 1，810 | 1，537 | 4，692 | 247，092 | 37，773 | 105，286 | 4，634 | 715 | 12，241 |
| Apparel and accessory stores．．． furniture，home furnishings， | 9，872 | 186 | 1，625 | 3，391，162 | 7，497，226 | 22，057 | 9，879 | 8，209 | 370，508 | 22，799 | 151，484 | 7，908 | 1，456 | 55，387 |
| and equipment $s$ tores．．．．．．． | 2，795 | 110 | 458 | 1，735，691 | 3，001，214 | 1，687 | 1，438 | 2，020 | 102，458 | 15，245 | 41，328 | 1，728 | 307 | 14．433 |
| Eating and drinking places． | 5，741 | 219 | 1，329 | 2，189，489 | 4，410，522 | 3，002 | 2，538 | 3，727 | 202，542 | 39，998 | 84，630 | 3，301 | 595 | 20，724 |
| Miscellaneous retail stores． | 8，854 | 278 | 854 | 4，793，520 | 8，980，298 | 11，104 | 9，530 | 6，762 | 357，501 | 29，101 | 151，267 | 5，810 | 813 | 59，388 |
| Wholesale and retail trade not allocable． | 11 | 13 | 65 | 346，355 | 845，270 | 1，175 | 1，001 | 471 | 22，117 | 2，052 | 8，645 | 338 | 67 | 1，716 |
| Finance，insurance，and real estate | 73，207 | 3，517 | 15，102 | 540，482，279 | 06，555，498 | 1，148，284 | 946，308 | 53，518 | 5，959，173 | 705，734 | 2，127，097 | 32，214 | 11，053 | 2，473，818 |
| Eanking． | 1，434 | 308 | 1，004 | 327，477，555 | 16，930，698 | 27，4，8 | 23，808 | 1，299 |  | 61，322 |  |  |  |  |
| Credit agencies other than banks． Security and commodity brokers， | 18，785 | 558 | 4，456 | 68，384，510 | 7，606，895 | 48，288 | 41，403 | 13，461 | － 800,143 | －620，682 | 601，193 330,857 | 10，467 | －2，184 | 1， 2671,637 |
| dealers，exchanges，and services Holding and other investment | 778 | 139 | 348 | 9，976，775 | 2，429，954 | 11，275 | 9，871 | 642 | 491，971 | 16，253 | 242，119 | 42 | 102 | 33，937 |
| companies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 7，143 | 332 | 864 | 15，245，004 | 1，630，183 | 425，998 | 364，588 | 4，483 | 834，928 | 60，175 | 112，832 | 1，503 | 2，422 | 360，401 |
| Insurance carriers．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，087 | 155 | 1，698 | 88，006，756 | 30，789，626 | 592，50？ | 471，098 | 853 | 1，520，027 | 83，737 | 469，411 | 832 | 291 | 575，932 |
| service．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，733 | 205 | 500 | 1，557，696 | 1，039，529 | 9，088 | 7，869 | 2，278 | 158，257 | 5，538 | 67．271 | 1，380 | 330 | 34，781 |
| Real estate | 41，247 | 1，820 | 6，2321 | 29，833，983 | 0，128，©13 | 33，680 | 27，671 | 30，501 | 919，737 | 258，028 | 303，414 | 15，528 | 4，599 | 189，288 |
| Services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 27，686 | 1，483 | 5，299 | 25，282，116 | 21，087，754 | 47，351 | 40，328 | 19，242 | 1，489，341 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels and other lodging places． Personal services．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2，532 3 3 | 222 | 1，093 | 3，561，680 | 2，298，687 | 7，352 | 6，237 | 1，24．4 | 222，935 | 19，578 | 84，029 | 691 | 189 | 26，786 |
| Personal services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3,284 10,685 | 134 472 |  | $1,196,794$ $10,575,660$ | 1，802，077 | 5，086 | 4，234 | 2，607 | 123，684 | 8，487 | 53，232 | 1，465 | 419 | 22，196 |
| Automobile services and miscelis－ | 10，685 | 472 | 1，458 | 10，575，660 | 9，313，695 | 16，996 | 14，574 | 7，788 | 610，093 | 155，153 | 272，360 | 4，989 | 809 | 119，219 |
| neous repair services．．．．．．．．．． | 4，043 | 120 | 204 | 2，224，602 | 1，699，496 | 3，506 | 2，987 | 2，921 | 107．304 | 22，990 | 38，523 | 1，801 | 234 | 8，600 |
| Amusement and recreation services | 4，153 | 287 | 1，579 | 5，880，102 | 4，014，896 | 10，671 | 9，017 | 2，521 | 291，904 | 48，851 | 126，730 | 1，637 | 443 | 48，653 |
| Other services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，989 | 247 | 631 | 1，843，278 | 1，958，903 | 3，740 | 3，229 | 2，161 | 130，421 | 35，006 | 56．528 | 1，530 | 193 | 14.535 |
| Nature of business not allocable．．． | 606 |  | － | 35，617 | 8，363 | － |  | 99 | 636 | 1 | 290 | 11 | － | － |

Footnotes at end of table．See text for explanatory statements and for＂Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data．＂

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OF MEMBERS OF CONTROLLED GROUPS OTHER THAN FORM $112 O S$
Table 19．－MEMBERS OF CONTROLLED GROUPS：NHMER OF RETURNS，TOTAL ASSETS，RECEIPTS，NET INCOME，TNCOME TAX，AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY－Continued

| Major industry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | IWaber ur ruturn： | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a tal } \\ & \text { a. pet. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { [tal } \\ \text { pereipt } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dividund: } \\ & \text { ry ived } \\ & \text { irum } \\ & \text { dumertin } \\ & \text { UrFora- } \\ & \text { tions } \end{aligned}$ |  | Yout ituome |  | ［ 4 －1iri\％ | Inzome tax before addition of tax from recomputing frior year investment credit |  | ```Disurimmione to ctoukholders exeept in oum ctac%``` |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ancurit |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | rutaz | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { Aditional } \\ \text { tax under } \\ \text { ：：ontrolled } \\ \text { group surtax } \\ \text { exemption } \\ \text { provisions }\end{array}\right.$ | Wunber of returns | Amount |
|  | $1 '$ | 121 | （17） | （13） | （1） | （20） | 1.1 | $2{ }^{2}$ | 123 | 12.1 | $125 ;$ | （26） |
| All indu－t | 14.4 | $\begin{array}{ccc} x+1 & \cdots \\ 1,+\cdots, \end{array}$ |  |  | 2，127，1 kac | －＇，＇th＇ |  | －．723．96， | －2，361，934 |  |  | 18，682，403 |
| Agri muture，furperry，and fiaher | 1．＇${ }^{\prime}$ |  |  |  | －． 14 | ．．． | ＂．．．． | －3．14 | －．17 | 15，5．4． | 13，467 86 | 20，378 |
| Minint＇ | 14. |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,12,11 \\ \cdots, 12,3 n \\ 1,17+31, \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1, I^{4} \\ & \therefore+3 \\ & \therefore 1+1 \end{aligned}$ | $+4,4, \cdots$ |  | $1 \cdot 101:$$\cdots$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1+5 \cdot 4 \\ 1+\cdots+20 \\ +\quad \end{array}$ | 115 | 212 | $1.009,938$ $169,144$ |
|  | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 169,144 \\ 10.809 \\ 782,477 \end{array}$ |
| rud minitur．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\therefore$ |  | $\cdots$ |  | is．ay： | ¢ | 1，141．111 | 24， 23.8 | $579.32 \cdot 2$ | 21 | $122$ |  |
|  mining．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.11=\text {, H } \\ & 1 \approx 1+1.0_{31} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 771 \\ 13,2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 38．19 | $\begin{array}{r}29 \\ 0 \\ \hline 6.7\end{array}$ | 3562 | $\begin{aligned} & 47,536 \\ & 84,833 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,1,1 \text {. } \\ 3+1,1+2 \end{gathered}$ |  | $11,2+3$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { is. is t } \\ & \text { ise. Vef. } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Manta＊urine－ | $\cdots$ |  |  | 2．14，32 | 1，4t，358 |  | $\therefore " 14.3$ |  | 14．259，3\％${ }^{2}$ | 3． $5 \%$ | $\therefore$ ，96， 3 | $\begin{gathered} 10,764,144 \\ 678,276 \end{gathered}$ |
| F．ad and rindrud produrts．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1．4．11 |  |  | 23， 25 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore \quad \text { 19. }, 97 \\ & =11, n+3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.24 \\ & \therefore \quad, \\ & i+2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 340 \\ ? \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 365 \\ 8 \end{array}$ |  |
| Tpxtide maili produ be．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1 | －24\％ | ． 34.4 －650 | $5,4,28$ | $\cdots 20$ | 312 | $131+3$ |  | 7．730 | 昭 | 08 | $\begin{array}{r} 198,212 \\ 42,095 \end{array}$ |
| Affarel and other fabrisatud uxtile <br>  | 1．1＊： | －2＂ |  | ，，eres | 4． | $\because \because$ | $211,12^{2}$ | 29＋1 m | 89.532 | at | 14.4 | 22，978 |
| Lumber and wend Erudu ts．Ex－ert <br>  | $1{ }^{1}$ | －${ }^{1}+17$. |  | $\cdots$ | $1 . .88$ | $\because ;$ |  | $\therefore .72$ |  | 125 | 91 | 93，092 |
| Fupniturn and fixtur，．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdots$ | －，．1，11－ | 1．．35，3e | －7＊ |  |  | 20， 74 | $\because .24 t$$3 \pm .122$ |  | 34 | 17 10，340 |  |
|  | $\cdots$ |  | ＂， |  | 30， 30 | $\begin{aligned} & 4 ; \\ & \\ & 14 \end{aligned}$ | 72，${ }^{7118}$ |  | 4， 4203 | ¢9 | $67 \quad 240.795$ |  |
| Pricing and fukdi－hine． | $\cdots$ |  |  | 34,241 04.212 | 50.333 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 131,4-6 \\ & 1,417, ~ 192+ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore, 1,7 \\ & 71,75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.2,31 n \\ & 1.751,615 \end{aligned}$ | 348 | 236 | 203,169 1.300 .478 |
| truleman rilininp and relatra induitris．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1.12 | 20，42m， 3 |  | 742.184 | － 31.038 | 132 | $\cdots$－109， 50 | 43，028 | 1，711．036 | 1 | 71 | 2，803，305 |
|  Erodu＇t | ［－1．） |  | －，145， 24 | $\begin{array}{r} .354 \\ -, 70 c \end{array}$ | $3: 34$ | ＂1＂ | 382．An， 3 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,973 \\ & 2,071 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 155,859 \\ 12,833 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 47 \\ 7 \end{gathered}$ | （＊）${ }^{69}$ | $\begin{gathered} 75,604 \\ (*) \\ 241,545 \\ 728,754 \end{gathered}$ |
| Leather and lonther fridurt．．．．．．．．．． | － 4 |  |  |  |  | 103 | 34，112 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Stone，clay，and glaw froducta．．．．．． | P 40 | $7.873,585$$33.811,341$ | 27，769，482 | 29，427 | 78．046 | 520 391 | 443.246 1.327 .321 | 46．112 | 263,273 565,820 | 211 | $147$ |  |
| Primary metal induitrin．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Fabriogted metal product：，excopt | 1.74 |  |  |  |  | 391 | 1，327，821 | 38， $\sin 2$ | 565.820 |  |  |  |
| Fabricated metal product：，excopt machinery and trancportation equip－ ment． | 2，28n | 10．040．0．077 | 13，334，223 | 16，451 | 14，247 | 419 | 1391.096 | 65， 197 | 488，28．4 | 532 | 306 | 273，129 |
| Wachinery，＂xuepit electribal．．．．．．．．．． | 1，．．13 | $25.833, \ldots 13$ | 28，896，716 | 27.347 | 25，533 | 1．1134 | $\therefore 262,514$ | 127.139 | 1． 667.212 | 308 | 393 | 814，411 |
| Ele＇trical equipment and surplie．．．．． | 96 ¢ | 2t．01 $\cdot 7.748$ | 32，30，${ }^{2} 780$ | 15，192 | 13，088 | 632 | 2，292，036 | 112，784 | 1，143，378 | 269 | 171 | 679，197 |
| Lotor vehicles and equipmont．．．．．．．．． | 152 | －17．103，733 | 53，172，572 | 37，325 | 33.709 | 132 | 5，142，954 | 5，952 | 2，697，477 | 145 | 53 | 1，694，589 |
| Transfortation equipment，except mutor velille＝ | 201 | 20．217．354 | 20，141，037 | 6， | 0.125 | 10） | 1．1．71．039 | 33．47 | 500.320 | 138 | 81 | 309，006 |
| Seientiriz intoment：Fhotographie equipment．wat ther and p20015．．．．．．． | （5） | 0.753 .173 | 3，404，280 | $4{ }^{4}$ | －61 | $2 \cdot 9$ | 1．345．286 | 35．501 | 727，398 | 4 | 63 | 293，436 |
| ：his sellantou：manufactured froducti． and manuraturing nat allonable．．．．． | R．35 | $\therefore 210.76$ | 20，35，103 | 5.763 | 5.623 | 02. | 205.029 | 26.374 | 115，344 | 131 | 84 | 55，036 |
| Transportation，zommunization，plec－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | －1，124 4.508 | 181，153，224 | 778，440， 933 | 178,803 85,070 | 152,312 72,862 | 4,060 5，101 | $8,4146,486$ 015,158 | 462.398 413,481 | $\therefore \begin{array}{r}\text { 241，895 } \\ 403,261\end{array}$ | $1,74.5$ 1.048 | 857 577 | $4,236,733$ 708,367 |
| Communivarion．．．． | 4.933 | 54，271，430 | $2 \cdot .506 .913$ | 59，590 | 50，003 | $\stackrel{109}{ }$ | －． 509,128 | －2，597 | 2，317，720 | 456 | 123 | 1，586，831 |
| E．ectri ，gas，and senitary services． | 019 | 71，2u1．0220 | i4，13， 965 | 34，131 | 29.788 | 530 | 2，981．500 | 0，720 | 1，520，914 | 241 | 158 | 1，941，535 |
| Wholesale and retail trade． | 22，583 | 4－4，760，919 | 41，．554，622 | 27．416 | －2，529 | 15，811 | 2．570，274 | 246.523 | 1．222，336 | 5，322 | 2，633 | 632，295 |
| Whulesala trade．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $9.78{ }^{\circ}$ | 18，354， 378 | 38， 489,875 | 29.766 | 27.333 | 7.270 | 808，612 | 120． 393 | 401，321 | 2，707 | 1，282 | 165，043 |
| Groceries and related froducta．．．．． | 715 | ， | 0，219．078 | 2，700 | 2，052 | 613 | 83.722 | 9，876 | 37.810 | 148 | 167 | 8，579 |
| Manninry，equipment，and suptios． | 2，，3， | ， $239.8 .8{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 3．02k． 212 | 1．342 | 1.174 | 1.094 | ＋17，184 | 20， 700 | 41，922 | 191 | 157 | 11，603 |
| Misvellanvour wholesale trade．．．．．． | i． 310 | 24．839．0．4 | 28．447，935 | 25，518 | 23，507 | ．4is | 1717，706 | $8 \rightarrow$ ， 873 | 320，579 | 2，427 | 959 | 144，861 |
| Rrathil trade．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1．， 135 |  | ＇ $12.114,81{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1\％．020 | 15．19， | 9．4． | 1．481，237 | 124.794 | 817，860 | 2，555 | 1，349 | 466，570 |
| Huildint materigl，hardware，and ！＇arm rquifment ftores．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，＇12t |  | 1，275，611 | 1，173 | 151 | P，87 | 28，615 | 12.122 | 7，920 | 268 | 225 | 2，367 |
| Thateral merchandisp stores．．．．．．．．． | ． 171 | 18．507．571 | ．$\#, 177.217$ | 10.193 | 3，427 | 545 | 1．227，444 | 14.972 | 025.260 | 55 | 94 | 401，095 |
| Frod tiptr．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $1 / 13$ | 1，74．4， 78.8 | 0.1651 .944 | 1.753 | 1.672 | 374 | 143，081 | 14，934 | 71，305 | 22 | 48 | 35，380 |
| Als：urt tive durater，ard servine thticns．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | －只明 |  | 1，1220．49 | 843 | T18 | 1，230 | 1．8．452 | 24，014 | 26.098 | 2，183 | 297 | 4，147 |
| Apparel and acmeszory toren．．．．．．． | 1，碞 | 1\％，以15 | 2，132，780 | 2ter． | $\therefore 12$ | 1．ath | －10， $73 \times$ | 9，452 | 30，302 | 514 | 158 | 6，096 |
| Furniture，home furniehitgs，and equipment sturer．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，1～1 | 7．1．27 | 1，159， 60 ， | 0.91 | 093 | 心杨 | 2R，178 | 7，88u | 10，124 | 92 | 56 | 1，916 |
| Eating and drinkine plarec．．．．．．．． | 1，7，3， | 8，47， 99 | 1，527．0197 | 851 | 710 | 1． 163 | －5，75\％ | 23．6．74 | 17，768 | 173 | 102 | 5，396 |
|  | 二， | 2．．137． 515 | 2.374 .105 | 1，231 | 1，227 | 1， | 63，129 | 13，131 | 27，093 | 248 | 368 | 10，173 |
| Whulerule and retail trade rot sli－ catle． | ， 41 | 10\％，16\％ | 34． 9234 | 21 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)^{2}$ | 217 | 10， 325 | 1，362 | 12，205 | － | （＊） | （＊） |
| Finamee，incuran ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，and roal－－thte．．．． | －3．alu |  | $51,337,304$ | 272，437 | 302， 615 | $\therefore \therefore 139$ | 3， 3 30，312 | 567.655 | 1，323，698 | 5，182 | 5，020 | 1，780，050 |
| Eancing ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1212 | 290， 295 | 11，934，201 | 23，3－k． | 17．737 | 2， 713 | 321，113 | 39，623 | 395，802 | 826 | 722 | 713，251 |
| rredit agencles other than banki．．．．． |  | 3.151 .150 | 4， 249.730 | 7．$\cdot 67$ | 0，363 | 2， 404 | －118，423 | 173，745 | 118，519 | 538 | 464 | 90，763 |
| Serurity and＂omodity breinar． demler：exchanges，and ervicos．．．． | －． 5 | 7，035，61 | 1．430．5．5e | 0.78 C | 4.054 | 344 | 365，910 | 13，14．4 | 193，712 | 1 L | 66 | 26，903 |
| Holdine and other investment ampania | 1，2men | ＇，＋2，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， 14 | 1，141，星安 | 3540.1 | 4014．$+51+$ | ニップ | 133，47e | 40,1070 | 13，991 | 4 CH | 1，422 | 282，879 |
| It uran＊Arrier．．．． | $0 \cdot 17$ |  | $27.58 . \times 154$ | 57，144 | 24， 704 | 2，1\％ | 1，117＋a， | 75，235 | 397，280 | 341 | 185 | 525，941 |
|  | 1.11 | 4.7 .51 | 186，－ 5 | ． 715 | $\therefore$ 名 4. | 1，214 | 12， $44 \times$ | 5，241 | 37，8489 | 801 | 122 | 22，448 |
| Real entate．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1， 1.8 | 18．0 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， |  | 12．771 | 15， 0.9 | 1．3．3，2 | $44^{2}$ | 215.442 | 12r， 547 | 2，085 | $\therefore \times 640$ | 117，865 |
| Survine．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13．711 | 13，76，1， 3 7 | 13， 3610 ， 798 | 2P．80．5 | 11， 174 | 9， 1.8 .1 | 34，1．294 | 22r， 512 | 354， 50 m | 1，729 | 1，036 | 154，034 |
| Hhter 2．and othor loderine playe－ | $4 \cdot 3$ | $\therefore 15+5$ |  | $5 \cdot 4$ | 4，，，， | 744 | 1．5， 1.55 | 17，71，2 | 54，942 | 85 | 82 | 17，592 |
| Parciont aprvices，．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1， 21 |  | 1．57．00e | 75： | （49 | 91. | $\therefore 3,554$ | 0，34，2 | 8，148 | 10 f | 102 | 2，686 |
| Busine．\％rurvicer．．． | $\cdots$ | （1－4．00） | ＋，14\％，8488 | 3.035 | 3，3＋3 | 1．2＋3 | 11， 4,034 | 123，635 | 14， 200 | 531 | 449 | 90.180 |
| Autrmobilo strviug and miscellaneuls ravir servirg，．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，4，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1，1＂，ごい | 8195.837 | 1.43 | su4， | 1， $2^{\prime \prime 2}$ | 3n， 823 | 16，295 | 13，250 | 254 | 116 | 3，084 |
| Anvisement and recreation Servicoc．．． | ． 1117 | $4.63, \ldots$ ， | ．，M1．1－1 | $\cdots 3 \mathrm{c}^{\text {a }}$ | $4,23$. | 1， 2 | 181，712 | 38，751 | H2， 554 | 397 | 211 | 30，833 |
| Dther ervice ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\cdots 37$ |  | 1． 181.9 | 3，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， 7 | $\therefore \times 107$ | 1.132 | \％2， 102 | 23，707 | 20，412 | 347 | 75 | 9，659 |
| Nature al bue ine not allunt | ！ | 1．3．．． | $\cdots$ |  |  | ＊ | ＊） | （2） | 31 | － | － | － |

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OF MEMBERS OF CONTROLLED GROUPS OTHER THAN FORM 1120 S

Table 19. - Members of controlled groups: number of returns, total assets, receipts, net income, income tax and distributions to stockhoiders BY MAJOR INDUSTRY-Continued
(M tee amurte ith thensards if alluars

| Major industry | Returns of members of contronled groups electing multiple surtax exemptions under sention 1rnz |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Tatal assete | Total receipts | 2ividendreceivedfrontdomesticzorpora-tions | Dividerd: reseived deruction | Net incorre |  | Dericit | Incume tax before addition or tax from reanmituing friur year nvestment credit |  | Sistributionz <br> stacktiolaers e seft ir Jm ことock |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 'lumber or returns | Ancast |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | T. tat | Additional <br> tia. ancer conitr lied ET dF Eurtar evention !r vi=ions | ?hmber of returne | Amount |
|  | (.7) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (3) | (32) | 1301 | (34) | 1.54 | (st) | (37) | (18) |
| All industries.. | 232,313 | 332.151 .201 | 511,699,157 | 40.945 | 317,921 | $1.38 \cdot 150$ | 13.alt, it | 74., 7104 | 2,24.847 | 125.183 | 17.42 | 4,134,531 |
| Africulture, forestry, and fisheries.. | 1,12\% | 795.611 | 1,430,71.5 | 2,063 | 29. | 717 | - , 7.4.7 | 2.407 | 27,241 | 7iA | 17 | 5.11 .1 |
| Mining. | 1,89 | 1,581.679 | 1,516, 571 | 4., 774 | 5,171 | 542 | 1-1.017 | 4,819 | 17.536 | 6.31 | 102 | 37.131 |
| Metal mining. ...................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal mining..... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 207 | 288,313 | 26-, 858 |  | ${ }^{2 i 4}$ | 81 | 32,143 | 225 | 11,001 | 116 | (*) | (*) |
| Crude petroleum and natural gac..... Nonmetallic minerals (except fuels) | 20 | 720,4,48 | 542,010 | 4,801 | 4, 183 | 153 | 14,553 | C.104 | - 3,25 | 145 | 37 | 25,42t |
| mining................................. | 38.2 | 663, 87/2 | 709,703 | 285 | 84.4 | 308 | +1.374 | -99 | 21, | 35. | 115 | 13, 27 |
| Contract construction................. | 4,8747 | 5,082,913 | $9.698,042$ | -0,040 | 3,418 | 3,672 | 331.154 | 70,049 | 157,484 | 4.984 | 443 | 14,793 |
| Manufacturing.. | 18,507 | 95,911,253 | 136,948,6,55 | 127, 279 | 108.341 | 15,057 | 1u.ini. 519 | 311.742 | 5.148, 11 | 27.205 | 3, 574 | 2,397,301 |
| Food and kindred products........... | 1,838 | 9,457,656 | 21,033, 187 | 7,943 | 4, 774 | 1,523 | 1.125.826 | $2 . .391$ | 572.19.7 | 2,035 | $\bigcirc 3.35$ | 223, 212 |
| Tobacco manuractures. . . . . . . . . . . . | (*) |  |  | (*) | (*) | (*) | ${ }_{\text {7 }}(*)$ |  | -1. | (-1 | (.) | (*) |
| Textile mill prodyate................. Apparel and other fabricated textile | 96 | 7,88b,334 | 20,903,130 | 4.008 | - 49 | 92 | 1.75, 1.52 | <4, 4 19 | <9. | 1,228 | 24. | 163,857 |
| Lumber and wood products, except | 1,893 | 3,760,981 | 7.161.71.3 | 2,746 | 2,-332 | 1,542 | 357.411 | 15,4,3 | 197, 3 ci4 | 2,043 | 244 | 42.912 |
| furniture. | 593 | 2,148,725 | 2,245,106 | 1,223 | 2.022 | 528. | 185.218 | , Buo | $\cdots 5$ | +.55 | 103 | 35,844 |
| Furniture and ¢ixtures | 470 | 1,300,641 | 2,259,839 | 307 | 257 | 413 | 135,782 | 5,547 | 01.282 | 528 | 53 | 22,208 |
| Paper and allied product. | 592 | 5,484.120 | 6,182,953 | 8,836 | 7,584 | 573 | -bte.020 | . 102 | 12.238 | 725 | 138 | 172,279 |
| Printing and publishine... | 1,473 | 4,347,337 | 5,461,177 | 12.195 | 11.356 | 1,672 | 557.114 | 48, 5 | 275,219 | 1,474 | 4.5 | 35,4, 1 |
| Chemicals and ollied products.. | 1,078 | 11,819.079 | 13,995,377 | 16, 881 | 12,021) | 975 | 1, 317,95 | 21.5uc | 124, 122 | 1,215 | 28: | 506,501 |
| Petroleum reisining and related industries.............................. Rubber and miscellaneous plestics | 340 | 1,24, 01' ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,669, 06.1 | 1,398 | 1.290 | 196 | 4.578 | 1. | 29, $2,4,4$ | 21.4 | (*) | (*) |
| products. | 5.4 | 4,082,750 | -, 23, 0424 | 6.1ert | 5,2-1 | 434 | 483.573 | $7, \ldots 30$ | 2.5.935 | \% | E, | 117,289 |
| Leather and leather fryducts........ | ses | 1,965,854 | 2,983.253 | 12,161 | 11.320 | 338 | E2UC. 295 | 1,3+4* | 75, 104 | 45 | 74 |  |
| Stone, clay, and rlase producte..... | 1.002 | 2,791, 24.2 | 3,185,288 | 3.211 | - 0129 | 862 | 201.375 | 5,1,193 | 127,148 | . 70 | 185 | 120,275 |
|  | 558 | 8.032,136 | 10,053,94, | 28,16e | 23.933 | 512 | 0.125 .755 | 36, 373 | 3.15,714 | 770 | 153 | 292,117 |
| Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Machinery, except el.ectrical...... | 2, 102 |  | $4,820,361$ $9,373.885$ | 7,773 | 1.117 | 1.3.2 | 730.477 | 33.548 | 4, . $\mathrm{7u} \mathrm{E}^{2}$ | 2.410 | 372 | 148,819 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies... | 1, 704 | 5,485.413 | 3,809,85 | 3,355 | 2, 34 | 1.403 | - 74.2828 | 20,057 | 3141, 498 | 1, 1,180 | -119 | 125,545 |
| Notor vehicles and equipment........ | 251 | 2,012,280 | 3,057,153 | 515 | - 430 | 227 | 305.145 | 3,4010 | 150,094 | ${ }^{1} 123$ | 4.5 | $7 \mathrm{7}, 1,954$ |
| Transportation equipnent, except motor veticles......................... | 260 | 3,760,332 | 5,489,151 | 2,781 | 2340 | 234 | 341,381 | 21,710 | 2.1145 | 313 | 40 | 05,208 |
| Scientific instrumente, photographic equipment, watches and clocks.... | 442 | $2.386 .09 \%$ | 2.732,900 | 754 | 312 | 373 | 21. 505 | 12.00 | $119.2 \%$ | 571 | 101 | 45,30.7 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured producte, and manufacturing not allocable.... | 178. | 1.606.413 | 2.168.693 | 1,878 | 1.574 | 544 | 114, 732 | $3.45 \%$ | 92, 89\% | 759 | 42 | 29,768 |
| Transportation, communication, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| electric, gas, and sanitary : ervices. | 6,322 | 17.323,779 | 10,783,700 | 11.02 | 2,371 | 5. 544 | 247.345 | 42.238 | 434,002 | 4,340 | 751 | 319, บet |
| Transportation..................... | 4.720 | $7.210,123$ | 7,507,468 | -1,830 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45 |  |
| Commmicntion...................... | 78 | 1,988,489 | 975,764 | 1.592 | 1,3nt | 0688 | 128.938 | $\rightarrow \rightarrow .003$ | -12, 314 | 829 | 174 | 35,884 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 822 | 8,125,167 | 2,300,488 | 2.541 | 2,239 | 747 |  | 554 | 191,257 | 757 | 132 | 211,0re |
| Wholesale and retail trade.. | 47,210 | 43,926,162 | 128,341,717 | 80,358 | 2, 2.777 | 30.337 | . 837.568 | 150,481 | 1,750, 4.8 | 41,250 | 17,143 | 578, 324 |
| Wholesale trade. | 15,267 | 19, 524,309 | 58,25\%.707 | 44.514 | 37,585 | 1,418 | 1.,142,105 | -47,711 | 741,905 | 11, 4.45 | 34 | 172.964 |
| Groceries and related products.... Machinery, equipment, and supplies | 10.629 | 2.647,624 | 13,152,028 | 5,795 | 4,910, | 1.111 | 199,225 | 3,593 | 45. 8.85 | 1,7.2 | 235 | 4,254 |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies Miscellaneous wholestle trade..... | 2,011 | 1,893,792 | 3,302.332 | 2,800 | 2,305 | 1.027 | 174.209 | 7.054 | 23.228 | 2, 54 | $2{ }^{205}$ | 19,2\% |
| Miscellaneous wholesule trade..... Retail trade..................... | 11, 028 | 14,982, 703 | 41,1.2.1.7 | 35,909 | 30.310 | 14.080 | 1,2:3.4i1 | 34, 31.4 | 54.2 .832 | 12.970 | 2,54 | 109,478 |
| Retail trade............................ Building materials, hardware, und | 31.590: | 23,201, m5 | 6,9,585.208 | 40,019 | 34.192 | 25,065 | 2,223,612 | 102,059 | 1,1123.393 | 29,471 | 4, 344 | 414.341 |
| farm equipnent stores............. | 1, 258. | 1,278,487 | 2,532.424 | 1.974 | 1.680 | 1.013 | 115.921 | 5,829 | 50, 4 ¢ 6 | 1,887 |  | 11.233 |
| General merchandise stores....... | 3.021 | 7.334,0u8 | 16,563.253 | 16.271 | 8,716 | 3.379 | 054.215 | 18,843 | 318.839 | 4,008 | 6.75 | 1,31,447 |
| Food stores. Automotive dealers and service | $2 \cdot 201$ | 5,249,880 | 26,915.497 | -,583 | 2,213 | 1,895 | 455.011 | 14, 027 | 221,528 | 2.349 | 340 | 127,2010 |
| stations...................... | 3.289 | $\therefore 2,251,845$ | 8,883,382 | 9177 | 819 | $2.76{ }^{\text {c }}$ | 178.140 | 13,759 | 74,188 | 3.451 | 418 | 8,044 |
| Apparel and accessory stores...... Furniture, home furnishings, and | 8,333 | 2,394,545 | 5,44.460 | 11.791 | 9,668 | 0,945 | 293,774 | 13.347 | 121,182 | 7,305 | 1.298 | 19,241 |
| equiprent stores............... Eating and driming places | 1,053 | 994.451: | 1,848.703 | 1,206 | ${ }^{858}$ | 1.313 | 74.296 | 7,305 | 31,214 | 1,430, | 251 | 12,517 |
| Eating and drinking places........ Miscellaneous retail stores...... | 4.005 | 1.341,850 | 2,983,425 | 2.151 | 1.928 | 2.080 | 150.788 | 10, 315 | 24,862 | -128 | 493 | 25,329 |
| Miscellaneous retail stores...... | t, 231 | 3,555.944 | $6.64,133$ | 9,874 | 8,203 | 5.078 | 244.372 | 15,970 | 124,174 | 5,562 | 445 | 4.215 |
| Wholesale and retail trade not |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| allocable........................ | 351 | 200.208 | 499.342 | 1.175 | 1.001 | 254 | 11,792 | 711 | -,480 | 3.38 | 14 | 1.034 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate... | 39,501 | 158,995,544 | 15,218.189 | 170.647 | 143,803 | 31,479 | 2,028,861 | 238,279 | 803.349 | 27,033 | 2.033 | 69:.768 |
| Banking. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 533 | 98,396.840 | 5,096,497 | 2,142 | 1,0771 | 507 | 414,107 |  | 205.392 | 74.7 |  |  |
| Credit agencies other than banks.... Security and commodity brokers, | 14,195 | 31,233.354 | 3,357,105 | 41,241 | 15,040 | 11.057 | 531,220 | 40,036 | 212,338 | 9,929 | 1,720 | 276,874 |
| dealers, exchanges, and services... Holding and other inve. tment | 353 | 2.341,162 | 499,398 | 4,495 | 3,817 | 295. | 204.055 | 2,109 | 48,407 | 317 | $3 \cdot$ | 7,034 |
| compenies. | 3,300 | 5,256,495 | 438,359 | 09,977 | 59.072 | 2.004. | 199,942 | 14.100 | $\cdots$ | 1,21" |  |  |
| Insurance carriers.................. | 479 | 10,016,228 | 3,206,307 | 35,310 | 24,394 | 437 | 200,001 | 8,602 | 72,231 | 491 | 106 | $\begin{aligned} & 77,522 \\ & 44,991 \end{aligned}$ |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service. | 1, 082 | 610,177 | 358,779 | 3,573 | 3.023 | 1,002 | 00,065 | 297 | 29,423 | 2.088 |  |  |
| Real estate, , ........................ | 19,558 | 12,141,288 | 2,261,624 | 14,909 | 12,380 | 20.119 | 512,272 | 42,536 | 18b, 86 | 1.088 | $\begin{array}{r}2018 \\ \times, 559 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 12,337 71,42 |
| Services...................... | 13.770 | 8,520,578 | 7.747.656 | 28,506 | 24,149 | 10,501 | 648.157 | 63,553 | 2\%6,8915 | 10.384 | 1.251 | 25.955 |
| Hotels and other lodging places | 559 | 996,010 | 4,40,342 | 1,853 |  | 487 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal services.................... | 2,843 | 724,541 | 1,145,071 | 4,334 | 1,535 | 2,696 | 120.138 | 1,816 2,125 | 29.087 45,188 | 1,3069 | 107 | 9,19\% 19,510 |
| Business services................. Automobile services and | 5,629 | 3,513,570 | 3,158,847 | 13,161 | 11,211 | 4.495 | 244.057 | 1,518 | 103,100 | 4,459 | 360 | 29,039 |
| miscellaneous repair services...... | 2,083 | 1,008,866 | 813, 4.15 | 2,803 | 2,4i1 | 1,630 | 54, 481 | ¢,695 | 25,273 | 1,547 | 118 | 5.510 |
| Arusement and recreation services... Other services. | 2,040 1,610 | $2.147,322$ 870,269 | 1, 112,755 | 5,802 | 4,885 | 1,224 | 203,192 | 10,120 | 44,176 | 1.240 | 232 | 17,820 |
| Nature of business not allocable...... | 270 | 10,282 | 870,982 7.742 | 493 | 422 | 1.030 | 67.319 | 11,299 | 30.116 | 1,174 | 118 | 4.876 |
|  | 270 | 10,282 | 7,742 | - | - | 49. | 563 | 1 | 259 | 13 |  |  |

Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and lismitations of the Data."

ACTIEE CORPORATION RETURNS OF MEMHERS OF CONTROLLED GROUPS OTHER THAN FORM $1120 S$
Able 19 . -MEMBERS OF CONTROLLED CROUPS NIMBER OF RFTURNS, TOTAL ASSETS, RECEIPTS, NET INCOME, INCOME TAX, AND OISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY - Continued
'rertey amounts in thew and of dunar


Foutnoter at end ; table. Sew text fur explanatory : tatement: and for "Derription or the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

## active corporation returns of members of controlled groups other than form 1120 S

Table 19. - members of CONTROLLED GROUPS: NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL ASSETS, RECEIPTS, NET INCOME, INCOME TAX, AND DISTRIbUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRY - Continued


| Major indurtry | Returns of members of trether-ister groupe |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { accete } \end{aligned}$ | Total receipte | Net income |  | Dericit | Income tax before sadition of tax from recomputine prior jear investment credit |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Dictributione } t \\ & \text { stockhslders except } \\ & \text { in own atociz } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number if returns | tmount |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Additional tax under controlied group surtax exemption provisions | Number if returns | imount |
|  | 151) | (52) | (53) | (56) | (55) | (50) | 57) | (58) | (59) | 160) |
| All industries. | 92,773 | 31,373,887 | 49,036,660 | D2,536 | 2,059.263 | 365,528 | 205,-28 | 37, 864 | 8,530 | 141,329 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries.. | 1,273 | 41.45 | 598,210 | 427 | --, 5.9 | , 32. | ${ }^{7}, 235$ | 495 | 7. | 472 |
| thning. | 624 | 376,956 | 315,397 | 382 | -3,839 | 20,5-3 | E,--9 | 29 | - | *) |
| Metal mining. | - |  |  | - |  |  | - | ${ }^{-}$ | - | - |
| Coal mining,............. | 89 203 208 | 49,376 202,402 | 24,288 $-28,462$ | 35 -55 -5 | $2,-64$ $4,2.7$ | 23 $\times 27$ | 边 | 74 | (-) |  |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas........... | 222 | 202,402 125,178 | -2e, 22,658 | - 25 | 6,253 | , se | 2, $2,-6$ | 65 | $\because$ | $\theta$ |
| Contract construction | 6,8i1 | 2,873,746 | 5,53-, 483 | - 331 | -68,900 | 5:,549 | 27.596 |  | 452 | 2,65,6 |
| Manufacturing. | 9,712 | -6,856,587 | -0,481, 485 | 7,892 | 554, 225 | 65,450 | 25:,545 | 5.750 | 052 | 27, 322 |
| Food and bindred products | 654 | 50,070 | 7,631, $\ldots 3$ | 539 | 4,3,772 | 9, 33i | -9,5\% | 450 | 92 | $\cdots$ |
| Tobaces manuractures............................ Textile mill products....................... | - |  |  | $38:$ |  |  |  | 557 | 7 |  |
| Textile mill products........................... | 1,062 | 307,500 454,226 | 635,153 $2,302,115$ | 3807 | 29,509 40,802 | $\xrightarrow{-430}$ | -2,337 | 357 | 72 | -,328 |
| Lurrber and wood products, except furniture...... | -4,6 | 248,343 | -492,975 | 411 | 32,973 | 2,635 | 14,547 | 35. | 56 | 57\% |
| Furniture and fixtures................. | 146 | 74,667 | [83,333 | 116 | 6,554 | 665 | 3,120 | 47 |  | - $\cdot$ |
| Paper and allied product | 153 | 125,493 | 237,057 | 25 | +3,710 | - | -,57? | 336 | 42 | 2,539 |
| Printing and publishing. | 1,207 | 289,730 | 564,324 | 9.1 | 35,983 | 6,3:7 | -5,723 | 571 | 70 | 9,238 |
| Chemicals and allied products.................... | , 518 | 339,275 | 584, 810 | 451 | 34,225 | 2,562 | -5,805 | 27. | $\cdot$ |  |
| Petroleum refining and related industries....... | 185 | 63,234 | 156,876 | 120 | 6,039 | 4.03 | 2,465 | 88 | $\cdot$ | (-) |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products...... | 255 | $\begin{array}{r}83,469 \\ \hline 15,366\end{array}$ | 177,256 | 238 | +2,474 | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 742 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5,290 | 159 80 | - - |  |
| Leather and leather products................... Stone, clay, and glass products............ | 203 788 | 115,366 254,309 | $235,15 i$ $\rightarrow 38,77$ | 170 512 | 21,867 | 3, $\begin{array}{r}7.3 \\ 3,28\end{array}$ |  | 80 450 4 |  | (-) 380 |
| Primary metel industries........ | 260 | 182,173 | 420,392 | 253 | 27,333 | 2,000 | 3,202 | -55 | 36 | 719 |
| Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment..... | 919 | 470,122 | 915,145 | 780 | 53,507 | ¢, 11- | 23,540 | 65\% | -5, | 2,576 |
| Machinery, except electrical.................... | 1,134 | 565,596 | 974.570 | 899 | 66,408 | 9,397 | 30,9+9 | 692 | . | 2,420 |
| Electrical equipment and supplies............ | 312 | 217,008 | 425,185 | 276 | 25,182 | 5,570 | -1.,575 | 230 |  |  |
| Motor vehicles and equipment.............. | 66 | 67,539 | 200,437 | 52 | 3,99. | -,093 | 3,505 | 42 |  |  |
| Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles. | 112 | $460, \cdots 5$ | 256,837 | - 88 | 15,782 | 1,590 | 7,724 | 9 | 30 | 206 |
| Scientific instruments, photographic equipment, watches and clocks..................................... | 180 | 134,-07 | 225,912 | 3 | 3-,257 | $\therefore .933$ |  | :95 | $\therefore$ | 698 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products, and manu- |  | , | 22, | - | , |  | , |  |  |  |
| facturing not allocable........................ | 670 | 212,354 | 433,089 | 470 | 27,700 | 2,354 | -2, $2 \times 9$ | 228 | - | - |
| Transportation, conmunication, electric, gas, and saritary services. | 5,828 | 2,097,732 | 2,382,337 | -,5-8 | -00,740 | 22,35 | 32,328 | 2,077 | 3.4 | 22,992 |
| Transportation. ....... | 5,188 | 1,951,856 | .,831,299 | 4,357 | 75,328 | +9,959 | 24,258 | 1,536 | 307 | 2,604 |
| Commurication..... | 355 | 933,095 | -473,852 | 253 | 19,256 | 2.634 | 7,082 | 205 | 32 | 20,290 |
| Electric, gas, and manitary services | 285 | 202,800 | 10,286 | 227 | 6,146 | 260 | 2,488 | 23.4 |  |  |
| wholesale and retail trade.. | 22,280 | 7,715,226 | 24,534,748 | 17,338 | 601,392 | 7.,523 | 242, 225 | -2,323 | -,960 | 25,407 |
| Wholesale trade............ | e,818 | 3,595,088 | 20,987.121 | 7,2-1 | 302,278 | 15,817 | 127,974 | 5,545 | 75. | D, 515 |
| Groceries and relsted products... | , 904 | 375,952 | 2,220,672 | 683 |  |  | 16,422 | 431 500 | 14.2 55 | 1,485 |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies | 1,181 | 421,190 | -933,122 | 915 | 38,363 | -,5-7 | -6,22 | 530 | 55 | ${ }_{6} 62$ |
| Miscellaneวus wbolesale trade...... | 0,733 | 2,797,945 | 7,833,327 | 5,542 | 227,031 | 12,097 | 94,432 | 4,584 | 557 | -,003 |
| Retat1 trade.................................. | 13,064 | 2,000,563 | 13,164,291 | 9,798 | 291,496 | 54,584 | 1:2,730 | 5,599 | 2,180 | 9,847 |
| Suilding materials, hardware, and farm equipment stores. | 1,283 | 234,714 | 986,749 | 1,048 | 27,677 | 6,316 | 10,192 | 76 | 278 | 1,4,26 |
| General merchandise stores..................... | , 562 | 330,817 | 1,004,984 | - 526 | 39,739 | 277 | 12,3,27 | 592 | 29 | -698 |
| Food stores............................ | 879 | 195,957 | 948,155 | 54.1 | 16,976 | 5,517 | 6, $0 \times 1$ | $4-7$ | 57 | +,399 |
| Automotive dealers and service stations...... | 3,674 | 1,750,913 | 7,40,686 | 2,725 | 107,051 | 4,7,660 | 43,973 | -,967 | 24.4 | 805 |
| Apparel and accessory stores................ Furniture, bome furnishings, and equi pment | 1,183 | 210,124 | 436,034 | 1,079 | 16,754 | 3,481 | 5,485 | 539 | 58 | 448 |
| Furniture, bome furnishings, and equipment عtores................................................. . . | 1,173 | -29,610 | 828,855 | 857 | 24,223 | 3,045 | 9,004 | 572 | 122 | 40 |
| Eating and drinking places. | 1,970 | 230,129 | 556,998 | 1,292 | 25,529 | 13,542 | 7,820 | 938 | $-30$ | 3,213 |
| Miscellaneous retail stores. | 2,340 | 418,899 | 961,830 | 1,730 | 33,537 | 4,246 | 11,888 | 829 | 253 | 820 |
| Wholesale and retail trade not allocable.. | 398 | 119,575 | 383,335 | 300 | 7,529 | 1,222 | 2,421 | 279 | (-) | - $\cdot$ |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.. | 32,718 | 10,504,642 | 2,091,735 | 23,846 | 378,90- | 79,930 | 113,979 | 9,323 | , 4, <2,4 | 56,9:5 |
| Banding. ................................... |  | 415,734 | 22, 34.3 |  | 2,863 | 100 |  | $-2$ |  |  |
| Credit agencies other than banks. | 3,622 | 2,106,220 | 160,124 | 2,260 | 29,283 | 6,691 | 20,230 | 710 | 350 | 2,080 |
| securfty and comodity brokers, dea ers, ex- | 255 | -68,638 | 94,721 | 247 | 13,239 | 2,674 | 4,229 | 120 | - |  |
| Holding and other investment companies.......... | 2,825 | 830,800 | 72,516 | 2, $2 \div 6$ | 38,982 | 6,216 | 5,835 | 326 | 1,230 | 17,565 |
| Insurance carriers............................. | 230 | 369,608 | 177,677 | 219 | 15,633 | 2,803 | 5,252 | 103 | 2 | 2.5 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service......... | 1,055 | 188,921 | 112,500 | 974 | 17,683 | 114 | 5,979 | 603 | (*) |  |
| Real estate.................................. | 26,591 | 7,126,721 | 1,469,384 | 28,066 | 262,216 | 61,332 | 8-,719 | 7,489 | 2,381 | 34, 956 |
| Services.................................... | 13,296 | 2,50<,343 | 2,997,174 | 9,225 | 209, 233 | 38,263 | 76,92- | 4,990 | 686 | -0,125 |
| Hotels and other lodging places. | 853 | 207,692 | 316,783 | . 803 | 30,327 | i,081 | -2, 49.1 | $\because 3$ | 79 | 2,397 |
| Personal services.... | 1,476 | 187,477 | 344,225 | 1,052 | 21,806 | 2,078 | 8,278 | 609 | 56 | 845 |
| Pusiness services............................ | 4,740 | 722,430 | 960,165 | 3,562 | 67,061 | 13,545 | 23,273 | 2,927 | 227 | 4,671 |
| Autoroblle services and miscelleneous repair services. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Amusement and recreation services | 2,085 | 394,376 | 418,375 | 1,041 | 27,158 | 11,957 | 10,567 | 638 | 72 | ${ }_{4}^{4} 86$ |
| Other services................................. | 1,927 | 232,635 | 429,282 | 1,037 | 25,527 | 6,173 | 8,257 | 497 | 55 | -,598 |
| Nature of business not allocable................ | 230 | 3,249 | 49. | (*) | (-) | I | - | - | - | - |

(*) Estimate is not show separately because of high sampling variability. However, the data are incluofed in the appropriate totals.
${ }^{1}$ Includes $\$ 502,171,000$ of intragroup dividends qualifying for 100 percent deduction.
${ }_{2}$ Less than $\$ 500$ per return.
${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 500$ per return.
NOTE: Mumber of returns may not add to totals because of rounding. See text for explanatory statements and for miescription of tbe Sample and timitations of the Data."

ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM 1120 S
Table 20 -SELECTED BALANCE SHEET ANO INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS. INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, TAX, ANO DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS by Size of total assets, by industrial division



ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM III20S
Table 20.-SELECTED balance sheet and income statement items, inCome subject to tax, tax, ano distributions to stockholders, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION-Continued
[ Woney arounts in thousands of aullars]


Footnotes at end of tables. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS. FORM 1120 S
Table $2 \cap$ - SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND LNCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, TAX, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS BY: SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, BY INDESTRIAL DIVISION-C Ontinued ['witey surnt: in thutands of xular's]



ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM 1120 S
Table 20. - SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS. INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, TAX, ANO DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION-Continued
[Winey amounts in thousands of dullars]

| indurine s2:ision, item | TetalactivesnallCusineseCrorationreturns | izs uf total asmet? |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Fe: } \\ \text { zsse:: } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { inder } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 45,300 \\ \text { und } \\ 20, ~ 000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 2,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 5,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { urder } \\ \$ 10,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 25,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000,000 \\ & \text { or more } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $(1$ | (2) | (3) | $(-)$ | ( 5 | (c) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2=+0+3 \\ & 2=, 718 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,838 \\ & 3,583 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,330 \\ & 2,58 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,11 \\ & 1,542 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 851 \\ & 508 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235 \\ & 138 \end{aligned}$ | 82 | - | - | - |
| Number li roturne: |  | $1, \frac{32}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With and without riet income............ uith not income...................... | 42,156 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| With income tax.......................... | 2, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :=tal assete............................... | 3,286, 290 | - | 455,135 | 406,893 | 670,084 | 736,313 | 508, 935 | 402,245 | 46,894. | - | - | - |
| Hates and accourits recelvatle, net....... | -33,754 | - | 03,438 | 47,802 | 10t, 331 | 86.837 | 729,428 | 30,120 | . 818 | $\square$ | - | - |
| Inventoriャs......................................... rish, rovernment obligations, ans other | 217,347 | - | 25,7t4 | 25,032 | 2t, 286 | 20,132 | 13,365 | 4,233 | 1,935 | - | - | - |
| current assets.................................. | $40_{1}, Q_{3}$ | - | 122,181 | -9,9,975 | 79.733 | 101,813 | - 4,714 | 33,106 | 10,401 | - | - | - |
| ther investments and loans ${ }^{2}$............ | 199,194 | - | 24,39 | 32,599 | [9,127 | 35,098 | 42,386 | 13,403 | 134. | - | - | - |
| Defreciable assets......................... | 2,305,263 | - | -13,365 | 337 ${ }^{17} 664$ | 575,420 | 058,480 | 423,951 | 363,386 | 32,997 | - | - | - |
| Less: Accumulsted depreciation......... | 2,254,341 | - | 233,712 | 260,434 | 2t5,509 | 242,821 | 143, 613 | 101,565 | 6,687 | - | - | - |
| ther capital assets less reserves ${ }^{3}$...... | 245,49 | - | 10,423 | 24,752 | 56.737 | 54,097 | 4,4,033 | 4.726 | 4,491 | - | - | - |
| Accountz and notes pavable ${ }^{4}$.............. | $72 ., 333$ | - | 129,74 | 79,946 | I-4,355 | 152,192 | 129,675 | 72,351 | 12,140 | - | - | - |
| 'ther current liabilities................. | 222,6,93 | - | $-3,3 \times 9$ | 23,434 | 43.032 | -4.924 | 58,669 | 11,649 | 1,550 | - | - | - |
| Worteses, notps, and bonds payable in one year or more. | 1,021,900 | - | 58,534 | $0.3,003$ | 15t.52t | 298,093 | 211,259 | 228,056 | 21,905 | - | - | - |
| let morth................................... | 384, 1\% | - | 113,949 | 210, $0^{4}$ | 22t. 23 | 202,835 | 128, 050 | 42,595 | -3,437 | - | - | - |
| Total rereipte............................. | 5,-2,3,3 | 50, | 1,225,714 | Q $3,6 \in 2$ | 952,523 | 896,132 | $5 \times 4,877$ | 305,72 | 17,057 | - | - | - |
| Business receipts......................... | 5,309, 727 | 5 5,534 | 1,940, 595 | P5e, 72 ? | $929.57 \pi$ | 868,:12 | 522,774 | 259,477 | 12,927 | - | - | - |
|  short-terti capital lose....................... | 9,995 | 151 | 2,526 | 965 | 1,5t 1 | 919 | 322 | 2,551 | - | - | - | - |
| Cost ur zalea and uferations............. | 2,424,425 |  | 889,392 | 494,064 | 491,393 | 4, 349 | 321,581 | 156,308 | $\cdots, 989$ | - |  | - |
| Tuxe: paid. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 190,340 | 1,326 | 5n,033 | 2",n31 | 31,967 | 34,790 | 16,490 | 13,050 | +960 | - | - | - |
| Inverest paid................................ | 92,350 | 222 | 8,51m | 0,899 | 16,617 | 18,121 | 13,962 | 16,320 | 1,742 | - | - | - |
| Depreciation.............................. . . . | 2sile 5 ct | 2,00 |  | 29,784 | 49.023 | 55,754 | 25,151 | 25,406 | 3,446 | - | - | - |
| Employe = benefit plans..................... | 55,24 | 1,70 | 24,033 | 1,106 | 4,4,22 | C,930 | 5,935 | 2,096 | 115 | - | - | - |
| Net incone (less duficit).................. | 1-1., 21 | - , - , | 34, 478 | 24,866 | 3,481 | 50,767 | 31,330 | 10,809 | -1,172 | - | - | - |
| Net income. | 33-414 | 2,134 | 97,974 | 48,487 | 53,179 | 76,526 | 37,550 | 20,800 | 1764 | - | - | - |
| Dericit..................................... | 190,703 | 5,792 | $\varepsilon^{-}, 694$ | 23,021 | -9,699 | 25,759 | 0,220 | 9,991 | 1,936 | - | - | - |
| Income subject to tax. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Income tax, total.......................... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Surcharge................................. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| redit for U.S. tax paid on nonhighway gas and lubricating oil....................... | 32 | - | 32 | - | - | $1{ }^{5}$ | - | (5) | - | - | - | - |
| Distributions to stocknolders except in כwा : tock.......................................... | 159,593 | 529 | 53, 2 91 | 27,907 | 2,016 | 35,7e4 | 29.898 | 12,452 | 3,521 | - | - | - |

- Es:imat: is not shom separately because of high sampling varisbility. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.
${ }^{2}$ I..."Hes "Mature of business not allocable" "hich is not show separatel.
${ }^{2}$ Incluze louns tc $z$ *ockholders, portgage and real estate loans and "t thr investments."
${ }^{3}$ include defletable assets less accumulated depletion, land, und intargible assets less accumulated amortization.
AncIudes accounte payatie and mortgrges, notes and bonds payable in less than one year.
${ }^{5}$ Less than $\$ 500$ per $r$ turn.
NT TE: Humber of returns may not add to totals because of riurding. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description or the Sarple and Limitations or the Data."


## Explanation of Terms

The following explanations include definitions and limitations of classifications used, and adjustments made in preparing the statistics. These explanations are designed to aid the user in interpreting the statistical content of this report and should not be construed as interpretations of the Internal Revenue Code, or related regulations, procedures, or policies. Code sections cited were those in effect for 1968.

## Accounting periods

These are discussed in section 1.

## Accounts payable

Accounts payable were liability amounts of relatively short duration not secured by notes of indebtedness. Generally, only liabilities which arose during the normal course of conducting the trade or business were included. Nontrade payables were includable in the statistics for "other current liabilities."

Deposits and withdrawable shares may have been reported in accounts payable by banks and savings institutions. When identified, such amounts were transferred to "other current liabilities."

## Accumulated amortization

See "Intangible assets."

## Accumulated depletion

See "Depletable assets."

## Accumulated depreciation

See "Depreciable assets."

## Active corporation returns

Active corporation returns were those with any items of income or deduction. They comprised the vast majority of the returns filed and were the basis for all financial statistics presented.

## Additional tax under controlled group provisions

Included in this item were (1) the increase in tax for members of controlled groups which allocated a single surtax exemption among the members of the group under the provisions of section 1561 of the Internal Revenue Code, and (2)
the 6 percent penalty tax imposed by the provisions of section 1562 on members of those controlled groups which elected to claim multiple surtax exemptions.
For those corporations which allocated a single surtax exemption under section 1561, the additional tax was derived to represent the extra tax, computed at the surtax rate, which resulted from the difference between the exemption normally allowed corporations and the corporation's share of the group exemption.
Under section 1562 each group member was allowed a full surtax exemption. The 6 percent penalty tax was required for each member of the group reporting taxable income and was in addition to regular normal tax and surtax (or alternative tax) on taxable income. However, if only one member of the group reported taxable income, no penalty tax was required of that member. Additional tax was computed at 6 percent of the surtax exemption. Since the exemption could not exceed $\$ 25,000$, the maximum penalty tax per return was $\$ 1,500$.
In order to provide more representative statistics, special treatment was required in the course of data processing. The additional tax was a derived amount rather than the amount reported on the tax return line. This was because data were processed in thousands of dollars. Therefore, in order to avoid distortion caused by rounding the penalty tax to either $\$ 1,000$ or $\$ 2.000$, the tax was derived instead by taking 6 percent of the first $\$ 25,000$ of taxable income and prorating the results according to the number of months in the accounting period for which the corporation was subject to the "controlled group" provisions. Results in full dollars were later processed in thousands of dollars.

Income tax shown throughout this report includes the additional tax under controlled group provisions. For additional information on controlled groups, see the discussion of "Members of controlled groups."

Additional tax under controlled group provisions for multiple surtax exemptions under section 1562

See "Additional tax under controlled group provisions."
Additional tax under controlled group provisions for reduction in surtax exemption under section 1561

See "Additional tax under controlled group provisions."

## Additional tax under controlled group surtax exemption provisions

See "Additional tax under controlled group provisions."

## Adjustment for certain investment companies

This is a derived amount representing a special deduction allowed regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts. This adjustment represented a deduction involved in determining the income subject to tax for the amounts distributed or deemed distributed to shareholders.

## Advertising

Advertising expenses were allowable as a deduction under Code section 162 if they were ordinary and necessary and bore a reasonable relation to the trade or business of the corporation. The amount shown in the statistics includes advertising identified as a cost of sales or operations as well as advertising separately identified as a business deduction.

The types of expenditures covered by the advertising deduction may have varied somewhat from company to company and a few companies did not separately identify advertising when it was included in the cost of sales and operations. In addition, certain kinds of advertising expenditures, such as for billboards, were capitalized and recovered only as part of depreciation. For these reasons, a more definitive explanation of the advertising deduction statistics is not possible.

## Allowance for bad debts

Allowance for bad debts, as reported on the balance sheet, was the reserve or allowance set aside to cover uncollectible or doubtful notes, accounts, and loans. See also, "Notes and accounts receivable."

## Alternative tax

Alternative tax is discussed under "Income tax" in this section.

## Amortization

Amortization was the sum of:
(1) Deferred expenses written off for-
(a) Research and experimental expenditures (section 174)
(b) Exploration and development expenditures (sections 615 and 616)
(c) Organizational expenditures (section 248)
(d) Trademark and tradename expenditures (section 177)
(2) Any remaining deductions in lieu of depreciation for emergency facilities for the national defense, certified by the Federal Government before 1960. Actual amortization over the $60-$ month period provided by Code section 168 may have been delayed by (a) the time required to complete the facility and by (b) the election to begin amortization with the next full taxable year after acquisition or completion of the facility.

Amounts shown include amortization reported as a manufacturing or operating cost.

## Annual returns

Annual returns were filed for twelve-month accounting periods ended in July 1968 through June 1969.

## Bad debts

Bad debts occurring during the year, or a reasonable addition to an allowance or reserve for bad debts, were allowable as a deduction under Code section 166 .

When bad debts which were not recovered during a year were deducted using the reserve method the amount recovered was regarded as an income item and included in "other receipts." Scction 593 of the Code defined the acceptable reserve method of accounting for had debts (and limited the deduction) for banking and savings institutions.

For banks and domestic building and loan associations, corporate or government debts evidenced by certain bonds which became worthless during the year were chargeable as had debts under Code section 582. For other corporations, such losses were subject to the special capital gain or loss provisions of the law.

## Business receipts

Business receipts were, in general, the gross operating receipts of the corporation reduced by the cost of returned goods and allowances.

Busincss receipts included rents reported as a principal business income by real estate operators and by certain types of manufacturing, public utility, and service corporations. The latter corporations included manufacturers that frequently rented products rather than sold them, such as automatic data processing equipment; lessors of public utility facilities such as docks, warehouses, and pipelines; and companies engaged in rental services, such as the rental of automobiles or clothing.

Some corporations treated excise and related taxes which were included in the sales price of their products as part of their gross receipts from sales; others reported their receipts after adjustment for these taxes. When treated as receipts, excise and related taxes were deducted on the tax return as part of the cost of goods sold or were included in the separately itemized deduction for tases paid. In any case, the receipts as reported by the taxpayer were included in the statistics. See also, "Cost of sales and operations."

In the finance division, business receipts included such banking itcms as fees, commissions, trust department earnings, exchange collections, discounts, and service charges, when identified in schedules attached to the return. In some instances, such income included interest which was not separately identified. (Interest, the principal operating income of banking and savings institutions, is shown separately in the statistics and is therefore excluded from business receipts.) Premium income of most insurance companies was also included in business receipts. However, certain mutual insurance companies with total receipts of less than $\$ 500,000$ were not required to report premium income. Therefore, total business receipts for insurance carriers are slightly understated.

Generally, in the finance division, income from investments, when identified in schedules attached to the return, was allocated to one of the specific types of investment income for which statistics are shown separately. Rent or cooperative apartment assessments reported by real estate operators, however, were accepted as business receipts.

Business receipts reported by security and commodity brokers, dealers, and exchanges, and by real estate subdividers, developers, and operative builders, required spe-
cial statistical treatment. For these returns, net profit or loss from sales of securities or real estate, when identifiable, was allocated to the statistics for net gain or loss from noncapital assets. If the corporation reported both business receipts and cost of sales without identifying the source, and the cost of sales was 50 percent or more of the business receipts, the items were considered to include security or real estate transactions and only the net gain or loss was used for the statistics. Otherwise, business receipts for these companies were used as reported and included commissions and service fees.

## Calendar year returns

These were returns filed for the twelve-month accounting period ended December 1968.

## Capital stock

Capital stock represented amounts of outstanding shares, both common and preferred, of ownership in the corporation as shown in the balance sheet.

## Cash

Cash, as reported in the balance sheet, was the amount of currency or instruments and claims generally used and accepted as money.

## Compensation of officers

Compensation of officers of the corporation included amounts reported in the income statement of the return (or in supporting schedules) as salaries, wages, stock bonuses, bonds, or other benefits, if the item was identified as having been paid to officers for personal services rendered. It was sometimes not possible to identify officer compensation on returns when the amount was included in another deduction item such as in an overall employee compensation figure.

## Consolidated returns

Consolidated returns were income tax returns which contained the combined financial data of two or more corporations meeting the following requirements: (1) a common parent corporation owned at least 80 percent of the voting power of all classes of stock and at least 80 percent of each class of nonvoting stock (except stock which was limited and preferred as to dividends) of at least one member of the group, and (2) these same proportions of stock of each other member of the group were owned within the group.

The filing of a consolidated return for a parent corporation and its subsidiaries constituted an election of group reporting, which, with certain exceptions, had to be followed in subsequent years. By law, the consolidated filing privilege could be granted to all affiliated domestic corporations connected through stock ownership with a common parent corporation except: (1) regulated investment companies, (2) real estate investment trusts, (3) corporations deriving a large percentage of their gross income from sources within a United States possession, (4) corporations designated tax-exempt under Code section 501, and (5) China Trade Act corporations. Affiliated insurance companies were allowed to file a consolidated return if they were taxable under the same provisions of the Code; however, noninsurance companies with which they also may have been affiliated could not be included in the same return.

A consolidated return, filed by the common parent company, was treated as a unit, each statistical classification being determined on the basis of the combined data of the affiliated group. Therefore, filing changes to or from a consolidated return basis affect year-to-year comparability of the statistics.

## Constructive taxable income from related foreign corporations

This represented the sum of (1) includable income of Controlled Foreign Corporations, and (2) foreign dividend income resulting from foreign taxes deemed paid. Each of these items is discussed under separate headings.

## Contributions or gifts

Contributions or gifts to charitable, religious, educational, and similar organizations were deductible under Code sections 170,809 , and 882 . In general, the deduction was limited to 5 percent of net income computed without regard to this deduction; certain additional adjustments were required in the case of life insurance companies. Amounts contributed in excess of this limitation during the 5 preceding years could be carried forward to the current year so long as the sum of the current-year contributions and the amounts carried forward did not exceed the limitation based on current-year net income.

## Controlled groups

See "Members of controlled groups."

## Cost of property used for investment credit

Cost of property used for investment credit was the total amount invested in certain depreciable assets, principally machinery and equipment with a useful life of 4 years or more, that was reported in connection with the computation of the investment credit. Included were amounts reported for which the credit could not be claimed for 1968 either wholly or in part, because of the absence of income tax against which the credit was applied, or because of the limitations on the size of the allowable credit in any one year. Also included were amounts allocated by Small Business Corporations filing under Code section 1372, for use by their shareholders in computing their investment credit.
The cost of used property eligible for investment credit was limited to $\$ 50,000$. Additional information about the depreciable property eligible for investment credit may be found under the heading, "Investment credit."
Although corporations gencrally reported their investments at cost, most corporations claiming the investment credit for leased property used the fair market value instead.
Cost of property used for investment credit included the cost of property subject to the suspension of the investment credit. The total cost of such property was not required to be reported separately and, therefore, is not available. Corporations were allowed to exempt no more than $\$ 20,000$ of the cost or basis of property (less any exemption that may have been used in 1966 and 1967) which otherwise would have been considered as suspension period property, and to claim investment credit on that exempted amount. For taxable year 1968, then, the amount available for exemption was $\$ 20,000$, less any amounts claimed as exemptions for taxable years

1966 and 1967. The amount selected for exemption from suspension period property was also limited by some restrictions and exclusions. For example, "affiliated groups," defined in terms of 50 percent stock ownership, were allowed only one exemption for the group as a whole. Also, an exemption was not allowed for property involved in transactions between certain related taxpayers. In the case of leased property, the exemption (and the credit based on it) could not be passed on to the lessee even though for ordinary investment credit purposes this treatment was allowed. However, a lessor in the business of leasing property could claim a credit on exempted property. (See "Suspension period property" in this section.) Suspension period property should continue to affect the statistics for some years to come since the investment is reported and the credit is claimed in the year the property is placed in service.

## Cost of sales and operations

Cost of sales and operations generally comprised the direct costs incurred by the corporation in producing goods or providing services. Included were cost of materials used in manufacturing, cost of goods purchased for resale, direct labor, and operating expenses.

Operating expenses, considered part of the cost of goods sold, included excise and related taxes only if the corporation treated these taxes as part of the sales price of their product. When these taxes were identified in cost of goods sold schedules, they were added to the statistics shown for the separate deduction for taxes paid. Similarly, operating expenses for depreciation, depletion, amortization, rent of buildings or real estate, advertising, contributions to pension plans, and contributions to other employee benefit plans, were transferred to their respective deduction categories when identified in cost of sales and operations sehedules.

The income or loss from sales of securities or real estate by certain financial institutions was transferred from business receipts, and the net profit or loss from these transactions included in net gain or loss from sales or exchanges of noneapital assets. Therefore, the cost of such sales was excluded from cost of sales and operations. (See "Business receipts.")

## Cost of treasury stock

Cost of treasury stock was the total value of issued common or preferred stock, which had been reatquired, was held at the end of the year by the issuing corporation, and was available for resale or cancellation. The issuing corporation may have reacquired the capital stock by purchase, by donation to the corporation, or in settlement of a deht due the corporation. Treasury stock was not part of capital stock outstanding and did not include unissued capital stock.

The amounts shown may be somewhat understated. Treasury stock intended for resale may have been reported as an asset on some tax returns and if not clearly identified would have been included in the statistics for "other investments."

## Credit for United States tax paid on nonhighway gasoline and lubricating oil

This was a credit allowed in full or in stated amounts by section 39 of the Code for gasoline used on farms for farming purposes or for gasoline used for off-highway purposes or by local transit systems, or for lubricating oil used in other than
highway motor vehicles. This credit against payment of income tax, allowed only if taken on a timely filed return, was devised to provide a more efficient administration of gasoline and lubricating oil excise tax refunds allowed under sections 6420, 6421, and 6424.

## Deduction for dividends paid on certain public utility stock

> See "Statutory special deductions."

## Deficit

See "Net income or deficit."

## Depletable assets

Depletable assets represented, in general, the gross end-ofyear value of mineral property, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits, standing timber, intangible development and drilling costs capitalized, and leases and leaseholds, each subject to depletion. Accumulated depletion represented the cumulative adjustment to these assets shown on the corporations' books of account. In some instances, depletable assets may have been reported as land, or as "other investments," and could not be identified for this report.

The value of depletable assets and accumulated depletion may not be closely related to the current-year depletion deduction. The balance sheet accounts reflected book values; the depletion deduction reflected the amount claimed for tax purposes.

## Depletion

Depletion was a deduction allowable for the exhaustion of natural deposits or timber. The depletion was computed on the basis of cost for standing timber. In the case of natural deposits the depletion could be computed either on the basis of cost or upon a fixed percentage of the gross income, less rents and royalties, from the depletable property. Generally, for gas and oil wells the gross income was the actual sales price, or representative market or field price if the oil or gas was later converted or manufactured prior to sale. For other minerals, gross income was the gross income from mining, defined to include not only the extractive processes, but also certain treatment processes. Also included as gross income were exploration expenditures, previously deducted, that were required under certain provisions of Code section 617 to be recaptured when the mine reached the production stage.

Percentage depletion, though based on percentages of gross income from the depletable property, was limited. It could not exceed 50 percent of the taxable income from the property, computed without the depletion deduction. The percentage rates for each type of deposit were listed in Code section 613 and ranged from 5 to $271 / 2$ percent.

Under elective provisions of the Code, exploration and development expenditures connected with certain domestic natural deposits (except oil and gas), generally, could be deducted currently, treated as deferred expenses, or capitalized. The amounts deferred or capitalized were not to be reported as depletion.

The amounts shown in the statistics also include any identifiable depletion reported as a cost of sales or operations.

## Depreciable assets

Depreciable assets, reported on the corporation's end-ofyear balance sheet, consisted of tangible property (such as buildings and equipment) which was used in the trade or business or held for the production of income and which had a useful life of one year or more. The statistics for depreciable assets exclude those intangible assets which were depreciable for tax purposes. Such assets, patents and copyrights for example, were includable in intangible assets. The amounts shown as accumulated depreciation represent the portion of the assets that were written off in the current year as well as in prior years.

The statistics for this item include Government-certified emergency facilities which were eligible for five-year amortization in lieu of regular depreciation. Also included, when the corporation reported them in its balance sheet as depreciable, were fully depreciated assets and partially completed assets for which no deduction was allowable.

The amounts shown are, in general, the gross amounts before adjustments for depreciation charged in current and prior years. Some corporations, however, reported only the net amount of depreciable assets after adjusting for these depreciation charges.

Among the corporations reporting only a net amount of depreciable assets were many insurance carriers reporting balance sheet information in the format required by state insurance regulations. This format usually provided for the reporting of only net depreciable assets and only the home and branch office buildings and equipment were included. Other real estate holdings of these corporations were reported as "other investments."

For the industrial group, Real estate (except lessors of real property other than buildings), the book value of land and buildings was included in "other investments," depreciable assets, or land, depending on how the corporation reported it.

The value of depreciable assets and accumulated depreciation may not be closely related to the current-year depreciation deduction. The balance sheet accounts reflected book values; the depreciation deduction reflected the amount claimed for tax purposes.

## Depreciation

Depreciation deducted as a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of business property was allowable under Code section 167. A deduction for depreciation was not allowable on inventories, or land apart from the physical improvements or developments added to it.

Several methods of computation could have been used in determining the deduction for the year. The most common method was straight line, whereby an equal amount is deducted in each year of the useful life of the asset. The declining balance and the sum of the years-digits methods, whereby a larger portion of the asset's cost is written off during the earlier years of its life than during its later years, were also commonly used. These latter methods were specifically authorized by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and were generally permissible in the case of assets acquired after December 3], 1953. Revised standards based on replacement practices, which could be used to establish the reasonableness of the allowance, were issued in 1962 and modified in 1965.

Amounts shown as depreciation include any identifiable depreciation reported as an operating or manufacturing cost. Also included in the statistics are amounts deducted on leasehold improvements, patents, and copyrights, as well as small amounts of additional first-year (section 179) depreciation. To comply with the definition of depreciation under the Internal Revenue Code, so-called amortization on station connections in the communications industry and of capitalized film production costs in the motion picture industry reported elsewhere in the return were also included in the statistics.

## Distributions to stockholders

Distributions to stockholders consisted of the corporation's own stock, and of cash and other property, generally reported as part of the analysis of unappropriated retained earnings. Liquidating dividends, when identified, were excluded.

In those instances where a corporation reported one total for distributions to stockholders and did not identify this distribution as cash or stock, the total was treated as a distribution to stockholders in cash and property other than in the company's own stock.

For Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders, distributions of money made within $21 / 2$ months after the close of the tax year were considered to be distributions of the corporation's undistributed taxable income of the preceding taxable year. Otherwise, the statistics do not include amounts taxed but not actually distributed to stockholders in 1968. Conversely, the statistics do include amounts taxed through stockholders in previous years but not distributed until 1968.

## Dividends on certain public utility stock subject to a 62.462 percent deduction

These dividends are discussed under, "Dividends received from domestic corporations."

## Dividends received deduction

See "Statutory special deductions." See also, "Dividends received from domestic corporations."

## Dividends received from domestic corporations

Dividends received from domestic corporations represented most distributions from current as well as accumulated earnings and profits of companies incorporated in the United States. For the most part, dividends received from domestic corporations included those recognized in computing the special deduction from net income for domestic intercorporate dividends received. (See "Statutory special deductions" in this section.)

Certain domestic dividends, although not deductible, were nevertheless included in dividends received from domestic corporations. They were dividends received by regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, and Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders. Certain other dividends not deductible were treated for the statistics as "other receipts" except where shown separately as "other dividend income" in table 8. See "Other dividend income" in this section.

For most of the domestic dividends received, the deductible portion was equal to 85 percent (about 62 percent for dividends received on certain public utility stock). However, a 100 percent deduction was allowed for dividends received by members of a controlled group from other members of the same controlled group. This deduction was allowed when the group did not elect to file a consolidated return and agreed instead to apportion a single $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption among the group members.

Dividend distributions among member corporations electing to file a consolidated return were eliminated as part of the consolidated reporting of tax accounts. For tax purposes, dividends reported on these returns represented amounts received from corporations that were outside the tax-defined affiliated group.

Table 8 of this report shows statistics for the types of dividends included in domestic dividends for this report.

## Dividends received from foreign corporations

These dividends were paid from current as well as accumulated earnings and profits of companies incorporated in foreign countries.

Dividends from foreign corporations included (1) dividends, subject to the 85 percent deduction, received by United States corporations from those foreign corporations at least 50 percent or more of whose gross income was effectively connected with business conducted in the United States, (2) dividends, subject to the 100 percent deduction, received by United States corporations from wholly owned foreign subsidiaries all of whose gross income was effectively connected with the conduct of United States trade or business, and (3) any other foreign dividends including (a) minimum distributions of Controlled Foreign Corporation profits under subpart F of the Internal Revenue Code, (b) certain gains from the sale, exchange, or redemption of Controlled Foreign Corporation stock, and (c) foreign dividends received by Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders.

Excluded from the dividend statistics was the "gross-up" of foreign taxes paid or deemed paid from the earnings and profits from which the dividends of subsidiaries incorporated in "developed" countries were distributed. This was done even though gross-up was considered by law to be part of the dividends received. Dividends only constructively received from foreign subsidiarics reported on the tax returns as "includable income from Controlled Foreign Corporations" were also excluded. If these amounts were actually distributed at a later date, they were neither retaxed nor reported.

Foreign dividend statistics presented in this report may be somewhat understated because of variations in taxpayer reporting. Some corporations reported certain foreign dividends as "includable income from Controlled Foreign Corporations," since both were reported in the schedule for dividends received. Where identified, the amounts were treated as foreign dividends for the statistics.

## Dividends subject to 85 percent deduction

See "Dividends received from domestic corporations" and "Dividends received from foreign corporations."

## Estimated tax payments

See the discussion in the Changes in Law section of this report.

## Exemption from suspension period property

For a discussion of this item in connection with investment credit, see "Suspension period property."

## Foreign dividend income resulting from foreign taxes deemed paid

Foreign dividend income resulting from foreign taxes deemed paid related to certain foreign taxes on foreign profits of subsidiary companies incorporated in "developed countries" (defined in Code section 955). If dividends were distributed to a domestic corporation (from these foreign profits), the domestic corporation was required to increase (or "gross-up") such dividends by a proportionate amount of the foreign taxes deemed paid on the foreign profits for which the domestic corporation claimed a foreign tax credit. See also, "Foreign tax credit."

Generally, for the statistics, foreign dividend income resulting from foreign taxes deemed paid was added to includable income of Controlled Foreign Corporations, and the sum of both types of income is shown as "Constructive taxable income from related foreign corporations." Table 8, however, shows the items separately.

## Foreign tax credit

Foreign tax credit, based on Code section 901, was the reduction from the gross amount of income tax liability (including the surcharge, but excluding tax from recomputing prior year investment credit) claimed for income, war profits, excess profits, and like taxes, paid or accrued, or under certain conditions, deemed to have been paid under sections 902 and 960 , to foreign countries or United States possessions.

Taxes deemed to have heen paid included amounts paid by a domestic corporation through a foreign corporation in which the domestic corporation held at least a 10 percent woting stock interest and from which the domestic corporation received dividends during the year, or through a foreign subsidiary, 50 percent of whose voting stock interest was held by the foreign corporation, in which the domestic corporation held at least a 10 percent voting stock interest. In the latter situation, the foreign subsidiary had to have paid dividends to the foreign corporation, which in turn had to have paid dividends to the domestic corporation during the tax year. The amount of foreign tax deemed paid by the domestic corporation in either case was equal to a proportion of the taxes paid by the foreign corporation or its subsidiary based on the ratio of dividends paid out of accumulated profits by the foreign company to its total accumulated profits. The foreign tax deemed paid also included amounts paid on certain income only constructively received from foreign sources. See the explanations of "Dividends received from foreign corporations" and "Includable income of Controlled Foreign Corporations."

Foreign corporations engaged in trade or business in the United States were also allowed the credit for the taxes paid
on income effectively connected with the conduct of United States trade or business.
The credit was limited by law. Either an "overall" limitation or a "per country" limitation could be used. Under the "overall" limitation the total credit allowable for all foreign taxes could not exceed that proportion of the United States tax which the total taxable income from outside the United States bore to the corporation's total taxable income. In contrast, under the "per country" limitation the credit allowable for taxes imposed by any one foreign country could not exceed that proportion of the United States tax which taxable income from that country bore to the corporation's total taxable income. However, Code section 904 provided for the carryback and carryforward of foreign taxes which were in excess of the limitations. Generally, such amounts could be carried back first to the 2 preceding taxable years and then forward to the 5 succeeding years. But, for the foreign corporations described above, no amount could be carried to or from a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1967. The amount of excess foreign taxes carried back for inclusion in the recomputed prior-year foreign tax credit is not available in Statistics of Income. Amounts remaining after carryback were carried forward and, to the extent they were within the limitation for 1968, were reflected in the foreign tax credit statistics for 1968.

As a result of the carryback provisions of the law, the foreign tax credit statistics for 1968 cannot represent the final amounts credited against tax. Such an amount would have to reflect, in addition to the results of subsequent audit, the carryback of some foreign taxes from 1969 and 1970.

The special capital gains tax imposed on Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders could not be reduced by foreign tax credit since these companies were not eligible to claim the credit.

Income tax as shown in this report is before foreign tax credit.

## Forms 1120 S

## See "Small Business Corporation returns."

## Inactive corporation returns

Inactive corporation returns were those showing no item of income or deduction. Returns could be filed by an inactive corporation in accordance with the regulation that a corporation in existence during any portion of the taxable year must file a return. The number of inactive corporation returns is presented in tables B and 21. Financial data from the returns of inactive corporations are excluded from this report.

## Includable income of ControlledForeign Corporations

Under Code section 951, this income represented constructive distributions of certain undistributed earnings of foreign corporations controlled by United States corporations. A corporation was considered controlled if more than 50 percent of its voting stock was controlled by United States persons (including corporations), each of which owned at least 10 percent of such voting stock.

The includable undistributed earnings comprised:
(1) Code subpart F income consisting of -
(a) "foreign base company income," which included foreign personal holding company income (income derived from specified types of investments), foreign base company sales income (generally income from the sale of property produced in the United States or a foreign country by one corporation and sold by a related corporation organized in another country for use outside that country), and foreign base company service income;
(b) income attributable to premiums received on United States risks by foreign insurance companies that were Controlled Foreign Corporations.
(2) Any previously excluded subpart F income (subpart F income was not taxed if it was invested in qualified assets in less developed countries until withdrawn or remitted to the United States parent).
(3) Any increase in Controlled Foreign Corporation earnings due to investments in United States property.

Income from qualified investments in less developed countries, or from sales of United States exports, was specifically excluded from foreign base company income.

No constructive distribution of undistributed earnings was required if a certain minimum distribution of the earnings and profits of the Controlled Foreign Corporation was made. (See "Dividends received from foreign corporations.")

An analysis of some large corporation returns revealed instances of amounts reported as includable income of Controlled Foreign Corporations that were in fact dividends received from foreign corporations (both were reported in the schedule for dividends received). Where identified, they were transferred to the statistics for foreign dividends. Because the full extent of such variations in taxpayer reporting is not known, the amounts shown in the statistics may be somewhat overstated.

## Income resulting from foreign taxes deemed paid

See "Foreign dividend income resulting from foreign taxes deemed paid."

## Income subject to tax

Income subject to tax was defined for the statistics as the amount upon which the corporation income tax was imposed. The 1954 Code provided several income tax bases for different types of corporations. These included the "taxable income" base defined by Code section 63, used by the majority of corporations, and to which the regular normal tax and surtax rates applied; a variation of this base in combination with long-term capital gain when the 25 -percent tax on capital gain was applicable; the special capital gains tax base of Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through their shareholders (see "Small Business Corporation returns") ; the several tax bases applicable to insurance companies; and the amounts taxable to regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts. All of these tax bases are reflected in income subject to tax. However, small amounts of regulated investment company undistributed long-term capital gains were excluded.
For most corporations, income subject to tax consisted of net income minus certain additional deductions summarized in this report as statutory special deductions. (See "Income

Tax Surcharge, Effect on Income Subject to Tax and Other Data" in the "Changes in Law" section of this report. Also see "Statutory special deductions" in this section.) However, there were certain exceptions where total net income minus statutory special deductions did not equal income subject to tax. In some cases, the statutory special deductions for dividends received and for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilitics exceeded net income. For these returns, income subject to tax was reduced to zero and the excess of the two special deductions became the statutory loss for the year available for deduction purposes over the prescribed carryback and carryover period.

Also, the tax base applicable to life insurance companies, and to regulated investment companies, and real estate investment trusts was not defined as net income less statutory special deductions.

For life insurance company statistics, net income was derived from gain or loss from operations (which included the "company's share" of investment income) to which statutory special deductions were added back. Income subject to tax was the smaller of gain from operations and the "company's share" of investment income minus the deductions applicable, plus, when this investment income was the smaller, half the difference between investment income and gain from operations. To this total was added any amount subtracted from the policyholders' surplus account (which contained income nontaxable in the year earned, but taxable later on when withdrawn from this reserve account, even if the company had no current year net income).

In addition, the life insurance company provisions applied to mutual savings banks with life insurance departments; the banking and insurance departments were each separately taxed although data for the two departments were combined for the statistics. In the case of regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts, any net long-term capital gain (reduced by net short-term capital loss) which was not distributed to shareholders was taxed to the companies always at a rate of 25 percent, while the balance of undistributed income was taxed at the regular rates. Alternative tax, described under "Income tax," was not allowed. Undistributed net long-term capital gain taxed at 25 percent was not available in the tax return form and no attempt was made to obtain it from attached schedules for the statistics.

## Income tax

Income tax was the gross amount of tax liability before deducting the investment and foreign tax credits, and included the surcharge imposed by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 on corporations with accounting periods ended January through June 1968 (see "Changes in Law"). Unless otherwise indicated, it also included the tax from recomputing prior year investment credit. (See "Tax from recomputing prior year investment credit.")

The tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, as well as the special provisions of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to insurance businesses, account for the tax shown in this report for returns without net income. These returns account for only a very small number of returns with tax.
In general, the income tax (before surcharge and tax from recomputing prior year investment credit) consisted of (1) normal tax of 22 percent on total taxable income plus (2) surtax of 26 percent on total taxable income in excess of $\$ 25,000$, or (3) alternative tax comprising 25 percent of the
excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, and normal tax and surtax on the balance of taxable income. Alternative tax was used only if it was less than the normal tax and surtax on total taxable income. Income tax also included (4) the special tax on certain long-term capital gains of Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through their shareholders, and (5) the 25 percent tax on net long-term capital gain (reduced by net short-term capital loss) applicable to regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts.

Statistics for income tax do not reflect the Personal Holding Company tax nor do they reflect any adjustments to the tax liability such as those resulting from (1) recomputation of 1968 taxable income to reflect the carryback of the net operating losses of certain future years, (2) reduction of income tax by investment and foreign tax credits recomputed to take account of the carryback of unused investment credit and foreign taxes of certain future years, (3) audit examinations and other enforcement activities, and (4) uncollectible taxes. The statistics presented therefore differ somewhat from the actual income tax collections and the final income tax liability of corporations for 1968.

## Income tax after foreign tax credit

Income tax after foreign tax credit was the amount available for reduction by investment credit. It does not, therefore, include tax from recomputing prior year investment credit.

## Income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates

(See "Income subject to tax" and "Income tax.")

## Industrial divisions and groups

Industrial divisions and groups were used as a basis for classifying tax return data according to the principal business activity of the corporation. Returns were classified in that industry which accounted for the largest portion of total receipts even though the return may have been for a company engaged in many business activities or may have been a consolidated return filed for the members of an affiliated group of corporations.

Year-to-year changes in the classification of specific corporations could have resulted from mergers and other changes in organization or from filing consolidated returns as well as from a change in the principal source of total receipts.

The industry groupings conform with the Enterprise Standard Industrial Classification issued by the Office of Statistical Policy in the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President. The structure of the classification follows closely along the lines of the Standard Industrial Classification, which was designed as a means of classifying separate establishments rather than the companies of which establishments were part. As in prior years, some departures from the classification sytem were made for Statistics of Income for the finance industries in order to reflect particular provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

See "Changes in Industrial Classification" and also section 6, Industrial Classification.

## Intangible assets

Intangible assets were separately reported on the balance sheet if they were amortizable. Other intangible assets, not
amortizable, were included with "other assets." Intangible assets could be amortized for income tax purposes only if they had a definite life and value. Since definition, valuation, and life of intangible assets subject to amortization varied from business to business, no definitive description of this item can be given. Accumulated amortization represented the cumulative adjustment to intangible assets shown on the corporations' books of account.

## Interest on State and local obligations

Interest on State and local obligations was exempt from the income tax. Such obligations were issued by States, municipalities and other local governments, the District of Columbia, and U.S. possessions. Amounts shown are less amortizable bond premium.

Wholly tax-exempt interest usually was reported in schedule M-1, Reconciliation of income per books with income per return, rather than in the income statement on page 1 of the return (see facsimile, Form 1120). In this report it is considered as part of the income statement and is included in total receipts.

## Interest on United States obligations

Interest on United States obligations consisted of taxable interest received from obligations issued by the United States, its agencies, or its instrumentalities.

## Interest paid

Interest paid in connection with business indebtedness was deductible as an ordinary and necessary business expense. Included in the statistics was interest paid on deposits and withdrawable shares by banking and savings institutions. For installment purchases, interest paid included amounts stated in the contract and certain unstated amounts of interest, as provided in Code section 483.

## Intragroup dividends qualifying for 100 percent deduction

See "Dividends received fom domestic corporations" and "Dividends received from foreign corporations."

## Inventories

Inventories, as shown in the corporation return balance sheet, included such items as raw materials, finished and partially finished goods, merchandise on hand or in transit, and growing crops reported as assets by agricultural concerns. Amounts reported on nonconsolidated returns by investment and holding companies (other than operating holding companies), security and commodity brokers, dealers and exchanges, and real estate developers and operative builders, were excluded (and included in "other investments").

## Investment credit

Investment credit was the reduction, after limitations, of income tax (including the surcharge) allowed corporations based on their investments in certain depreciable property with a useful life of 4 years or more. If property was disposed of prior to the life used when computing the credit, the credit taken had to be paid back as an additional tax for the year in
which the disposition occurred. (See "Tax from recomputing prior year investment credit.")

In general, the investment credit before limitations was equal to 7 percent of "total qualified investment (excluding suspension period property)," an amount derived from the cost of property and designed to give weight to investments in longer-lived assets. (See "Investment qualified for credit.") The credit claimed could equal the income tax available for investment credit-income tax (including surcharge but excluding tax from recomputing prior year investment credit) less foreign tax credit-unless the tax available for the credit was in excess of $\$ 25,000$. Then, the investment credit was limited to $\$ 25,000$ plus 50 percent of the excess over $\$ 25,000$.

The amount of credit allowable was also subject to limitation by the "suspended investment credit," i.e., the amount that would ordinarily have been allowed as investment credit but for the suspension period. The effect of the requirement was to further reduce investment credit by reducing the tax against which the credit could be applied. Generally, the investment credit that could not be claimed became the unused investment credit for the current taxable year and could be used to reduce the income tax liability in other years. See "Unused investment credit."

Property purchased and eligible for the credit was: (1) tangible personal property; (2) real property (except buildings and their structural components), if the real property was used as an integral part of manufacturing or production, or was used in furnishing transportation, communications, electrical energy, gas, water, or sewage disposal services, or constituted a research or storage facility used in connection with any of these activites; and (3) elevators and escalators. However, property with a useful life of less than 4 years was not eligible for the investment credit, and used property was further limited in that it could not exceed $\$ 50,000$. Also ineligible for investment credit was (1) property used for lodging, (2) property used by certain tax-exempt corporations, (3) property leased to or owned by government units, (4) property consisting of livestock, and (5) property (except certain aircraft) used predominantly outside the United States.

Other limitations applied to affiliated corporations, cooperatives, certain banking and savings institutions, and investment companies, as well as to investments in public utility property.

The special capital gains tax imposed on Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders could not be reduced by investment credit since these companies were not eligible to claim the credit (their investments were allocated among the shareholders who then claimed the credit).

Unless otherwise indicated income tax is before investment credit.

## Investment credit carryover

Investment credit carryover represented that part of the tentative or earned credit brought forward from previous years because it exceeded the limitations based on the size of income tax, or there was no income tax against which it could be applied. The law provided that unused credit could be carried back and applied against income tax of the 3 preceding taxable years (but only to taxable years ended after December 31, 1961) and any unused balance could then be carried forward and applied against income tax in each of the 7 succeeding years.

Unused credits accumulated after 1968 and carried back to this year were not reportable on the current year returns as filed, and, therefore, could not be reffected in the statistics.

## Investment qualified for credit

Investment qualified for credit was a prescribed proportion of the cost of property having a uscful life of 4 years or more and otherwise eligible for the investment credit. Purchases of new property and, to a limited extent, purchases of used property were taken into account, however, the total investment in used property could not exceed $\$ 50,000$ for a taxable year. For corporations in general, total investment qualified for credit equaled the sum of the full amount invested in property with a useful life of at least 8 years, two-thirds of the amount invested in property with a useful life of at least 6 years hut less than 8 years, and onc-third of the amount invested in property with a useful life of at least 4 years but less than 6 years.

For public utility property, qualified investment was equal to three-sevenths of the sum determined above. However, in completing Form 3468, Computation of Investment Credit, corporations with investment in public utility property were asked to report the full amount of qualified investment, but to use a reduced percentage in computing the tentative investment credit. (See "Tentative investment credit.") Therefore, qualified investment as defined in the law is some what overstated in the statistics. This should be taken into consideration in relating qualified investment to tentative investment credit. Other limitations applied to certain banking and savings institutions, investment companies, and cooperatives.

For 1968, investment qualified for credit includes suspension period property. The base, however, upon which the tentative or earned investment credit was computed is shown in the statistics as "Total qualified investment (excluding suspension period property)." The computation of the base was: investment qualified for credit minus qualified investment in suspension period property plus qualified exemption.

## Investments in Government obligations

This balance sheet asset item comprised bonds or other obligations of a State, or United States possession, including obligations of political subdivisions and of the District of Columbia. United States obligations included those of instrumentalities of the Federal Government. In those instances where a corporation reported only one total for investments in Government obligations and did not indicate whether the obligations represented those of the United States or of State and local Governments, the total was treated as investments in U.S. obligations.

## Land

Land was reported as a separate capital asset on the balance sheet. Although not ordinarily subject to depreciation, land certified as an emergency facility for the national defense was amortizable. If such land was still being amortized in 1968 on the books of account, the corporation could report in the balance sheet only the net land value, after reduction by this amortization.

## Loans from stockholders

Loans from stockholders were regarded as long-term in du-
ration and may have included loans from individuals and corporations as well as from other stockholders.

## Loans to stockholders

Loans to stockholders were regarded as long-term in duration and included loans to individuals and corporations as well as to other stockholders.

## Major industry

See "Industrial divisions and groups."

## Members of controlled groups

Members of controlled groups were those corporations which were related to one another generally through 80 percent or more common stock ownership and which filed separate tax returns under the provisions of Code sections 1561-1563. These provisions also effectively covered the filing prerequisites for most consolidated returns since the stock ownership requirement used to define an affiliated group eligible to file a consolidated return was similar to the controlled group ownership requirements. (See "Consolidated returns.")
The controlled group provisions applied when a common parent corporation had 80 percent or more control of one or more chains of subsidiaries (parent-subsidiary group), or when an individual, estate or trust had 80 percent or more control of two or more corporations (brother-sister group). Combination groups were also possible when an individual, estate or trust controlled two or more corporations, one of which was the parent of one or more subsidiary corporations. Also, two or more related life insurance companies were required to be treated as a controlled group separate from any other corporation to which they may have been related.
In all cases control was based, in general, on the total combined voting power or total value of all classes of outstanding shares. Certain stock was disregarded altogether and special constructive stock ownership rules applied depending on the type of controlled group involved. Certain corporations were not considered as members of "controlled groups." Included in this category were franchised corporations, tax-exempt organizations, foreign corporations with income not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, and corporations which were members of the controlled group for less than one-half the days in their taxable year that preceded December 31.

Code section 1561 limited the $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption to one per group. Under Code section 1562, members of a group could elect to claim separate exemptions on their income tax returns; however, each member had to pay an additional tax equal to 6 percent of its surtax exemption. See "Additional tax under controlled group provisions."

## Members of groups allocating one surtax exemption under section 1561

See "Members of controlled groups."

## Members of groups electing to use multiple surtax exemptions under section 1562

See "Members of controlled groups."

## Minor industry

See "Industrial divisions and groups."

## Mortgage and real estate loans

Mortgage and real estate loans were, in general, the total amount which a corporation loaned on a long-term basis, accepting mortgages, deeds of trust, land contracts, or other liens on real estate as security. This was the largest asset item reported for mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations. Because the return form did not provide a separate place for reporting any reserve for uncollectible mortgage and real estate loan accounts, such reserves were often included in the allowance for bad debts, shown in this report as an adjustment to notes and accounts receivable. If a separate reserve was indicated in supporting schedules, it was therefore added to the allowance for bad debts.

## Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable

Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable were separated on the balance sheet according to the length of time from maturity of the obligations. Length of time from maturity was based on date of balance sheet rather than date of issue. Accordingly, long-term obligations maturing within the coming year were reportable together with short-term obligations, as having maturity of less than one year. Deposits and withdrawable shares may have been reported in mortgages, notes, and bonds payable by banks and savings institutions. When identified, such amounts were transferred to "other current liabilities."

## Multiple surtax exemptions under section 1562

See "Additional tax under controlled group provisions."

## Net capital gains

Net capital gains represented the excess of gains over losses, principally from the sales or exchanges of capital assets. Gains and losses were short-term (if the asset was held for 6 months or less) or long-term (if the asset was held for more than 6 months). For tax purposes, corporations were required to reduce net short-term gains by any net longterm losses, and net long-term gains by any net short-term losses. The resulting net gains are shown in the statistics.

A net short-term gain was taxed as ordinary income. But a net long-term gain was taxed at a maximum tax rate of only 25 percent. Net losses could be offset against net gains but not against any other type of income. Excess net losses could be carried forward as short-term losses to be applied against the net capital gain of the 5 succeeding years. If the unused capital loss carryover was not eliminated within this span of years, it could not be taken.

Code section 1221 defined the "capital assets" to which this special treatment applied as all property held by the corporation except (1) stock in trade, or property of a kind includable in inventories, (2) property held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, (3) notes and accounts receivable acquired in the ordinary course of business, (4) certain short-term Government obligations sold at a discount, (5) depreciable property used in the trade or business, (6) real property used in the trade or business, (7) certain copyrights, literary and musical compositions or similar property,
(8) certain gains on the sale or exchange of patents, inventions or designs, secret formulas or processes, or similar property rights by a domestic corporation to its more than 50 percent owned Controlled Foreign Corporations, and (9) certain sales, exchanges, or redemptions of Controlled Foreign Corporation stock. (See "Dividends received from foreign corporations.")
But net gains from dispositions of some of the property types specifically excluded from the definition of capital assets under section 1221, could receive capital gains treatment under special conditions set forth in Code section 1231. Gains and losses from these transactions had to be aggregated first. If the overall result was a net gain, it was included in the computation of net long-term capital gain. But if the overall result was a net loss, it was included in the computation of net gain or loss from sales of property other than capital assets. Thus, a net gain under section 1231 could receive the more beneficial treatment of a long-term capital gain taxable at a maximum rate of only 25 percent, while a net loss under section 1231 received the more beneficial treatment as an ordinary loss fully deductible against all types of income and not just against capital gain income.
The types of property (or transactions) to which section 1231 applied were (1) real and depreciable property used in the trade or business, held for more than 6 months, and not includable in inventory or held for sale in the ordinary course of business; (2) timber cut by the taxpayer during the year if owned, or held under contract to cut, for more than 6 months before the beginning of the taxable year, and if an election was made under section 631 to treat the cutting as a sale or exchange of property used in trade or business; (3) domestic iron ore, timber, or coal, held for more than 6 months, if disposed of under a royalty contract whereby the owner retained an economic interest in the property, so that under section 631, the net gain or loss on the royalty income was treated as a net gain or loss on a sale or exchange of property used in trade or business; (4) unharvested crops disposed of with the land used in the business of farming if the land was held for more than 6 months; and (5) livestock, except poultry, held for drafting, breeding, or dairying purposes, and held for 12 months or more.
The amount of gain eligible for capital gains treatment in the case of depreciable property dispositions was limited. Code section 1245 provided that eligible gain for most depreciable property other than certain realty be based on the amount of depreciation allowed prior to January 1, 1962. Code section 1250 provided that eligible gain for certain depreciable realty be based on the amount of depreciation allowed prior to January 1, 1963, as well as on the method used to compute depreciation after this date and the length of time the property was held from the time it was acquired until the time it was disposed of. Neither of these provisions had any effect on the treatment under section 1231 of losses resulting from disposition of such depreciable property. For a description of the depreciable property to which sections 1245 and 1250 applied, see the explanation of "Net gain or loss, noncapital assets."

Net gain or loss under section 1231 was also defined to include gains and losses from involuntary conversions not only of the property types or transactions otherwise covered by section 1231, but also of the capital assets defined in section 1221, but only if they were held for more than 6 months. Such involuntary conversions resulted from theft, seizure, de-
struction, requisition, and condemnation. But if losses resulting from involuntary conversions by theft, or from fire, storm, shipwreck or other casualty, were uninsured, they were excluded from the section 1231 computation and were fully deductible, instead, as ordinary losses and included in the statistics for "other deductions."

Finally, with respect to the statistics shown for net capital gains, if the corporation made no distinction in its income statement between gain or loss from sale or exchange of capital assets and gain or loss from sale or exchange of other property, and no Schedule D was filed in support of these transactions, the entire amount was treated as a net gain or loss from noncapital assets.

## Net gain or loss, noncapital assets

Net gain or loss, noncapital assets was the net gain or loss from sale or exchange of: (1) certain depreciable and real property used in trade or business; (2) accounts and notes reccivable acquired in the ordinary course of business for services rendered or from sale of property includable in inventory or ordinarily held for sale; (3) Government obligations issued on or after March 1, 1941, on a discount basis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not exceeding 1 year from date of issue; (4) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions or similar properties; (5) securities by dealers; and (6) certain patents, inventions or designs, secret formulas or processes, and similar property rights by a domestic corporation and its more than 50 percent owned Controlled Foreign Corporation.

As cxplained under the definition of "Net capital gains," a net gain from dispositions of (or certain transactions involving) specified types of business assets that were considered noncapital assets based on Code section 1221, could receive capital gains treatment under section 1231. Gains and losses from these dispositions or transactions first had to be aggregated. If the overall result was a net gain, it was included in the computation of net long-term capital gain. But if the overall result was a net loss, it was included in the computation of (and reflected in the statistics for) net gain or loss, noncapital assets.

The amount of gains (though not losses) on dispositions of most depreciable property includable in the computation of net gain or loss under section 1231, was reduced as a result of sections 1245 and 1250. To the extent the amount eligible for capital gains treatment was thereby reduced, the amount included in the computation of net gain or loss, noncapital assets was increased.

The depreciable property to which section 1245 applied was (1) personal property other than livestock, whether tangjble (such as machincry and equipment), or intangible (such as patents or copyrights) ; and (2) other tangible property including certain realty other than buildings and their structural components, if it was an integral part of certain specificd business activities, or which constituted research or storage facilities used in connection with such activities. The business activities qualifying were manufacturing, production, or extraction, or the providing of transportation, communications, electrical energy, gas, water, or scwage disposal services.

The depreciable property to which section 1250 applied was real property not already covered by section 1245 . In general, this property consisted of buildings or their structural components in the case of tangible property, or represented lcaseholds of land, in the case of intangible property.

The amount of gain on dispositions of depreciable property under sections 1245 and 1250, treated as ordinary income and included in the computation of net gain or loss, noncapital assets, generally depended upon the amount of depreciation claimed on the asset after a certain date, prior to its disposition, althougl other factors were also considered in the case of section 1250 dispositions.

Under section 1245, the amount of gain treated as ordinary income was based on the depreciation (or amortization in the case of emergency facilities) allowed or allowable after Deccmber 31, 1961. This "depreciation recapture" applied to dispositions of property made during taxable years beginning after Dccember 31, 1962.

Under section 1250, the amount of gain treated as ordinary gain was based, in general, on the depreciation allowed or allowable after December 31, 1963. But this "depreciation rccapture" was further qualified so that if the property was held for more than 1 year before it was disposed of, ordinary gain was reduced to the difference between the depreciation computcd under some accelerated method, and the depreciation computed assuming the straight line method. If the property was held for more than 20 months, the "recapture" was further reduced to a proportion of this difference until, when the property was held for 10 years, the "recapture" as ordinary gain was not applicable at all.

Finally, with respect to the statistics for net gain or loss, noncapital assets, two assumptions were made. The first assumption had to do with sales of securities by security and commodity brokers, dealers, and exchanges, or sales of real estate by real estate subdividers, developers, and operative builders. If these transactions were reflected in business receipts and cost of goods sold in the tax return, instead of in net gain or loss, noncapital assets, the resulting profit or loss on the transactions, representing the difference between the receipts and the cost of sales, was transferred to the statistics for net gain or loss, noncapital assets, but only if the cost of sales was more than 50 percent of the receipts. (See "Business receipts.") The statistics for business receipts and cost of sales were then adjusted accordingly. The second assumption had to do with returns where no distinction was made or could be made between sales or exchanges of capital assets and sales or exchanges of other property. In such cases the reported amount was included in the statistics for net gain or loss, noncapital assets.

## Net income after tax

This amount was derived by subtracting income tax (including surcharge and tax from recomputing prior year investment credit) after investment credit from net income. It does not take into account (1) the additional credit for foreign taxes paid or accrued, or (2) the income tax liability of shareholders of Small Business Corporations electing to have their profits taxed at the shareholder level at the individual income tax rates.

## Net income or deficit

Net income or deficit was the difference between gross taxable reccipts and the ordinary and necessary business deductions, as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. Net income reflects not only actual receipts by a corporation, but also certain income from related foreign corporations only constructively received. For additional information about foreign
income, see "Includable income of Controlled Foreign Corporations" and "Foreign dividend income resulting from foreign taxes deemed paid."
Net income is generally larger than income subject to tax because the net income of Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders is, with the exception of certain long-term capital gains, excluded from income subject to tax. Net income is also larger because certain statutory special deductions from net income were allowed most corporations in computing their income subject to tax.

For mutual insurance companies other than life or marine, and other than certain fire or flood insurance companies, the net income used for Statistics of Income was the sum of the net investment income or loss, the statutory underwriting income or loss, the subtractions from the Protection Against Loss (PAL) account and the statutory special deductions allowed corporations generally. Thus, net income reflects not only the ordinary business deductions but the statutory deductions from underwriting income allowed only to these mutual insurance companies. It also reflects the additions (if any) to taxable income of amounts previously deferred from taxation in the PAL account. Statutory deductions from underwriting income and subtractions from the PAL account are described in the return form and instructions at the end of the report, and in Code sections 823 and 824.

Net income for some small mutual insurance companies reporting under Code section 821(c) was net investment income only. The provisions of the section were applicable only to companies with income from investments (other than capital gains) and premiums of less than $\$ 500,000$, and with no reserve in the PAL account. The provisions were elective. Electing companies were not required to report underwriting income.

For life insurance companies, net income or deficit comprised gross taxable receipts reduced by the ordinary and necessary business deductions and reduced by additions to required reserves and certain other statutory deductions pertinent only to these companies. To arrive at net income or deficit for these companies the gain or loss from operations (which included both underwriting and investment income) was adjusted by adding back the statutory special deductions for intercorporate dividends received and for operations losses.

## Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss

See "Net capital gains."

## Net long-term capital gain taxed at 25 percent

This was the part of the tax base allowed under section 1201 for those returns where the alternative tax rate resulted in a lower tax liability than would have resulted from using normal tax and surtax rates on total taxable income.

Income subject to tax for returns with alternative tax was the sum of (1) net long-term capital gain (reduced by net short-term capital loss) and (2) income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates (the balance of taxable income).

For most corporations, use of alternative tax did not affect the amount shown as income subject to tax. However, when
net long-term capital gain was greater than "taxable income" (net income minus statutory special deductions) but the 25 percent rate applied to the capital gain was less than the regular rates applied to "taxable income," the capital gain, rather than "taxable income," became the tax base and was used for the income subject to tax statistics.

## Net operating loss carryover

> See "Statutory special deductions."

## Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss

See "Net capital gains."

## Net worth

Net worth represented the stockholders' equity in the assets of the corporation in contrast to the claims of creditors. In the statistics it comprises the net sum of the items (1) Capital stock, (2) Paid-in or capital surplus, (3) Retained earnings, appropriated, (4) Retained earnings, unappropriated, less (5) Cost of treasury stock, each of which is explained under its own heading.

## Noncalendar year returns

Returns filed for a twelve-month accounting period ended during July through November 1968 and during January through June 1969 were included in this classification.

## Nontaxable returns

Nontaxable returns were defined for the statistics as those that showed neither income tax liability before foreign tax and investment credits nor tax from recomputing prior year investment credit. Not included were returns of Small Business Corporations for which an election was made to be taxed through shareholders.

Most nontaxable returns were without net income. But many returns with net income were nontaxable if net income was offset by statutory special deductions, or by the deduction for amounts distributed for taxation to shareholders of regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts. (See "Income subject to tax" and "Statutory special deductions' in this section.)

## Notes and accounts receivable

Notes and accounts receivable were, in general, the gross amounts of current trade items, that is, amounts receivable arising from sales or services to customers on credit during the ordinary course of trade or business which would normally be converted to cash within one year. Nontrade receivables were generally included in "other current assets."

Loans and mortgages may have been reported in notes and accounts receivable by savings and loan associations. When identified, such mortgage loans were transferred to "other investments."

The allowance for bad debts, shown as an adjustment to notes and accounts receivable, may include the reserves for the separate account, mortgage and real estate loans. As a result, it was possible for the reserve to exceed the amount of notes and accounts receivable.

## Number of returns

Returns of inactive corporations were excluded except in tables B and 21 where inactive corporation returns are included in the total number and are also shown separately. (See "Inactive corporation returns.", The number of Form 1120 S returns filed by Small Business Corporations for which an election was made to he taxed through shareholders is included in each total and is also shown separately in some of the tables. The few returns of unincorporated businesses for which elections were made to be taxed as corporations, under Code section 1361 were excluded from all tables.

## Other assets

Other assets comprised. in general. noncurrent assets whicb were not allocable to a specific account on the return form balance sheet, and certain accounts for which no distinction could be made between current and noncurrent status.

Includable were such items as deferred charges reported as noncurrent by the corporation. interest discounts, guaranty deposits, and intangible assets not subject to amortization. Other assets of banks included property held in trust if included in the banks' assets. while other assets of life insurance companies included market value of real estate, and that portion of stock and bond holdings in excess of book ralue.

## Other current assets

Assets not allocable to a specific current account in the return form balance sheet, and assets specifically reported as short-term by the corporation. as well as marketable securities other than Govermment obligations comprised this classification.

Included were prepaid expenses, nontrade receivables, coupons and dividends receivable. claims and judgments, and similar items. For construction corporations, amounts reported as a current item for contract work in progress in excess of billings were also included.

Also included in other current assets were amounts reported as inventories on nonconsolidated returns of investment and holding companies (other than operating holding companies / security and commodity brokers. dealers. and exchanges; and real estate subdividers. developers, and operative builders.

## Other current liabilities

Other current liahilities included for the most part certain amounts due and payable within the coming year. The account comprised accrued expenses, as well as current payables not arising from the purchase of goods and services and not evidenced by bonds, notes, or mortgages. Examples of other current liabilities were taxes accrued or payable, accrued employee accounts such as for payrolls and contributions to benefit plans, dividends payable, overdrafts, accrued interest or rent, and deposits and withdrawable shares of banking and savings institutions.

For construction corporations, amounts of advances or deposits on uncompleted contracts or jobs in progress were included in this item if reported as current.

## Other deductions

Other deductions comprised (I) business expenses which were not allorable to a specific deduction item on the return
form, and (2 certain amounts which were given special treatment in the course of statistical processing.
The first category included such items as administrative, general. and selling expenses: bonuses and commissions; delivery, freight, and shipping expenses; sales discounts; travel and entertainment expenses: and similar items.

The second category included salaries and wages not reported as a cost of sales and operations and not reported as a part of another deduction item: unrealized profit on currentyear installment sales: reported amounts of negative income; business deductions not itemized on life and most mutual insurance company returns and certain reserve and other deductions unique to these companies; and losses by abandonment, theft. fire. storm or other casualty. Casualty and theft losses excluded any losses on capital assets and on real and depreciable property if such assets were held for more than 6 months and if any compensation from insurance was received for such losses.

## Other dividend income

Other dividend income comprised those dividends for which a special deduction was not allowed, and included dividends from: (1) China Trade Act Corporations, (2) corporations whose dividends would qualify for the 85 percent deduction except the taxpayer had not held the stock long enough, (3) corporations whose income was from U.S. possessions, ( 4 ) exempt (nontaxable) corporations (charitable, educational. religious, scientific, literary organizations, and mutual and cooperative societies including farmers' cooperatives). (5) real estate investment trusts, (6) regulated investment companies (which are not subject to the 85 percent deduction), (7) Federal Home Loan Bank stock and, (8) Federal Reserve Bank stock. Other dividend income is shown in table 8.

## Other employee benefit plans

Contributions made by employers to such plans as death plans, health or accident and sickness plans, and other welfare plans, were deductible under Code section 162. The statistics for this item include amounts identified in the cost of sales or operations schedules.
Excluded were deductions claimed for employer contributions to pensions plans and certain other deferred compensation plans within the purview of Code section 404. (See "Pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity plans.")

## Other foreign dividends

Other foreign dividends are discussed under, "Dividends received from foreign corporations."

## Other interest

Other interest consisted of amounts received on loans, notes, mortgages, bonds, bank deposits, and corporate bonds less amortizable bond premium. For installment sales, interest received included amounts stated in the contract and certain unstated amounts of interest, as provided in Code section 483.

## Other investments

This category generally included long-term non-Government investments and certain investments for which no dis-
tinction could be made as to their current or long-term nature. Non-Government investments generally not held for conversion to another form within the coming year included stocks, bonds, loans on notes or bonds, loans to subsidiaries, and other types of financial securities.

Real estate not reported as a capital asset could also be included. In certain instances, land and buildings owned by real estate operators (except lessors of real property other than buildings), and real holdings of insurance carriers, other than their home office and branch office buildings and equipment, were reported as "other investments."

## Other liabilities

Other liabilities were obligations which were not allocable to a specific account on the return form balance sheet and were either noncurrent accounts, in general not due within one year, or accounts which could not be identified as either current or long-term.

Examples of "other liabilities" were deferred or unearned income not reported as part of a current account, provisions for future taxes based on the effects of either accelerated depreciation or possible income tax adjustments such as for the investment credit, and principal amounts of cmployee and similar funds.

## Other receipts

Other receipts included amounts not elsewhere reported on the return, such as: profits from sales of commodities other than the principal commodity in which the corporation dealt; income from minor operations; cash discounts; income from claims, license rights, judgments, and joint ventures; net amount earned under operating agreement; profit from commissaries; profit on prior-years' collections (installment basis) ; profit on purchase of corporation's own bonds; recoveries of losses and bad debts previously claimed for tax purposes; refunds for cancellation of contracts; and income from sales of scrap, salvage, or waste. Also included was "other dividend income," which comprised certain dividends for which a special deduction was not allowed. (See "Other dividend income.")

## Paid-in or capital surplus

This comprised additions to the corporation's capital from sources other than earnings. The amount shown is after deducting any negative amounts.

Includable were amounts of surplus occasioned by donation, appreciation of assets, receipts from sale of capital stock in excess of stated value, stock redemptions or conversions, and similar transactions.

## Part-year returns

Part-year returns were those filed for accounting periods of less than 12 months which ended in the period July 1968 through June 1969. Such returns were filed as a result of business liquidations, reorganizations, mergers, and changes to new accounting periods.

## Payments on declarations of estimated tax

See the discussion in the Changes in Law section of this report.

## Payments with applications for extension of filing time

Data for this item were derived from the income tax returns rather than from the applications for extension of time in which to file, Form 7004, or its equivalent. Corporations which filed the form on time and paid the required amount of tax liability (tentatively determined) were granted an automatic extension of 3 months in which to file returns. A second extension of 3 months could be granted under certain conditions.

Requesting the extension of time to file the return did not postpone the payment of tax. When an extension was requested, at least half of the unpaid balance of the tax liability tentatively determined (taking into account any credits against tax, as well as any estimated tax payments) was due. If the option of paying the tentatively determined tax liability on an installment basis (with the balance due on or before 3 months after the regular filing date) was not used, the entire amount was due with the application.

The statistics may be slightly understated because of taxpayer reporting variations and because of the inability to identify the total amount from the tax returns.

## Pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity plans

Contributions made by employers to these plans were deductible under Code section 404. The Code imposed limitations on the amounts deductible for the taxable year and provided a carryover feature for certain amounts paid in excess of the limitation. Deductions were also allowed for employer contributions made to benefit plans established for certain United States citizens employed by foreign subsidiaries and branches of domestic corporations. The statistics for this item include such amounts identified in the cost of sales or operations schedules. (See also, "Other employee benefit plans.")

## Reduction in surtax exemption under section 1561

See "Additional tax under controlled group provisions."

## Rent paid on business property

These deductions for ordinary and necessary expenses consisted of rents paid for the use of land or structures; delay rentals for oil and gas companies; rents paid for leased roads, rolling stock, and work equipment for railroad companies. Identifiable amounts of taxes and other expenses paid by lessees in connection with rent paid were included in their respective deduction headings.

## Rents

Rents received for the use or occupancy of property consisted of the gross amounts. Depreciation, repairs, interest, taxes, and other expenses which were related to rents were not deducted directly from the rental income, but were reported among the various business deductions from total receipts. For manufacturing, public utility, and service corporations which frequently leased, rather than sold, their products, the rental income so derived was included in business receipts.

## Repairs

Repairs reported as an ordinary and necessary business expense were the costs of maintenance and incidental repairs and could include the cost of labor, supplies, and other items which did not add to the value or appreciably prolong the life of the property. Expenditures for new buildings, machinery or equipment, or for permanent improvements which increased the cost or basis of the property were not deductible currently and were charged to capital expenditures, which were generally depreciable.

## Retained earnings, appropriated

Earnings set aside for specific purposes and not available for distribution to stockholders were included under this heading. Included were guaranty funds and reserves such as those for plant expansion, bond retirements, and contingencies for extraordinary losses. Specifically excluded were the reserves for bad debts, depreciation, depletion, and amortization, which were shown separately; and, reserves for taxes, and unrealized profits or unearned income, which were included in "other liabilities" or "other current liabilities."

## Retained earnings, unappropriated

Retained earnings, unappropriated consisted of the retained earnings and profits of the corporation less any reserves. The statistics shown are net figures after deduction of any negative amounts.

## Returns other than Form 11205

Returns other than Form 1120S was the term used in the statistics to distinguish the returns filed for corporations subject to the regular income tax from Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders.

## Returns with net income

Returns with net income were those showing gross taxable receipts exceeding the ordinary and necessary business deductions allowed by the Code.

## Returns without net income

Returns without net income were those for which ordinary and necessary business deductions exceeded gross taxable receipts. In addition to deficit returns, this classification also included returns where gross taxable receipts and business deductions were equal. (See "Net income or deficit" in this section.)

## Royalties

Royalties were payments received, generally on an agreed percentage basis, for the use of property. Included were amounts received from such properties as copyrights, patents, and trademarks; and from natural resources such as timber, mineral mines, and oil wells. The amount reported was the gross amount. Expenses relating to royalties, depletion or taxes, for example, were not deducted directly from the income, but were reported among the various business deductions from total gross income.

Excluded were certain royalties received under a lease agreement on timber, coal deposits, and domestic iron ore de-
posits, which were allowed special tax treatment. Under elective provisions of Code section 631, the net gain or loss on such royaltics was included in the computation of net gain or loss on sales or exchanges of certain business property under section 1231. If the overall result of this computation was a net gain, it was eligible for treatment as a long-term capital gain, taxable at a maximum rate of 25 percent. If the overall result was a net loss, it was fully deductible in the current year as an ordinary noncapital loss.

## Size of business receipts

Size of business receipts was based on the gross amounts from sales and operations for industries except those in the Finance, insurance, and real estate division. For the finance industries, total receipts, which is the sum of business receipts and investment income, was used as the basis for classification.

## Size of total assets

Size of total assets was based on the amount reported in the end-of-year balance sheet. Returns with zero assets were used as a classification for returns of (1) liquidating or dissolving corporations which had disposed of all assets and whose income tax returns were final returns, (2) merging corporations whose assets and liabilities were included in the returns of the acquiring corporations, and (3) foreign corporations with income effectively connected with the conduct of trade or business within the United States (except foreign insurance companies providing balance sheet irformation for United States branches). (See also, "Total assets and total liabilities.")

## Small Business Corporation returns

Form 1120S, U.S. Small Business Corporation Income Tax Return, was filed by corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders under section 1372 of the Code.

To qualify as a Small Business Corporation, a firm had to be a domestic corporation with no more than ten shareholders, each of which was an individual (or an estate) and no one of which was a nonresident alien. The corporation could have only one class of stock and could not be a member of an affiliated group eligible to file a consolidated return. It could not receive more than 80 percent of its gross receipts from sources outside the United States. It also could not receive more than 20 percent of its gross receipts from passive investments (interest, rents, royalties, annuities, and gains from sale or exchange of stock and securities), except if during the first 2 years of business the passive investment income for the year was less than $\$ 3,000$.

Net income of Small Business Corporations was computed in the same manner as for most corporations. The net operating loss deduction and other statutory special deductions allowed most corporations, such as for dividends received, could not be taken. The electing corporation was generally not taxed. However, it could be subject to a special 25 percent tax on net long-term capital gain (reduced by net short-term capital loss) if (1) the net long-term capital gain exceeded net short-term capital loss by more than $\$ 25,000$, and was more than 50 percent of net income, and (2) net income exceeded $\$ 25,000$. Foreign tax credit and investment credit were not available to the corporation to reduce this tax
(although the cost of investment credit property was allocated to shareholders for their use in computing the credit).
Generally, the income of the Small Business Corporation was taxable to its shareholders as ordinary income. But net long-term capital gains (reduced by any tax paid on them by the corporation) retained their character in the hands of the shareholder. Also, shareholders were allowed to deduct their share of the corporations' deficit from other forms of individual (or fiduciary) income as part of their net operating loss deduction. Undistributed income earned in previous years was taxable to shareholders in the year it was earned, and could be distributed during the current year without any further tax.

## Statutory special deductions

Statutory special deductions is the term used for the statistics to describe the four deductions for (1) net operating losses of prior years, (2) intercorporate dividends received, (3) dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities, and (4) Western Hemisphere Trade Corporations. Since these deductions were allowed by law, in addition to ordinary and necessary business deductions, they are shown as deductions from net income.

Two of the four deductions and part of the intercorporate dividends received deduction (dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities) were based on a formula tied to the combined normal tax and surtax rates. Since the combined normal tax and surtax rates were affected by the surcharge, the percentages used for the deductions were also affected. For additional detail see the "Changes in Law" section and "Surcharge" in this section.

In general, net income less the statutory special deductions equaled income subject to tax. However, the two dividend deductions were not restricted to returns with net income, nor, in general, to the amount of net income, and thus became part of the statutory loss for some corporations. Statutory special deductions were not allowed to Small Business Corporations for which an election was made to be taxed through shareholders, nor to regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts.

Statistics for statutory special deductions are subject to certain limitations inherent in the method of reporting these amounts. For example, where there was no net income to reduce (and consequently no income subject to tax), the special deduction for dividends received may not have been reported even though the deduction was allowable as part of the statutory net operating loss. Also, where both a net operating loss deduction and a dividends received deduction were available, the corporation may have used only the net operating loss deduction to offset net income instead of using the net operating loss deduction to offset only that portion of net income remaining after subtracting the dividend deduction. This would result in an overstatement of amounts shown in the statistics for the net operating loss carryover and an understatement in amounts shown for the dividends received deduction.

Definition of the four statutory special deductions are:
(1) Net operating loss carryover.-The total net operating loss deduction was based on statutory losses of prior or subsequent years which could be used to reduce taxable income for a specified number of years. The amount shown in this report, however, consists only of losses from prior years
actually used to reduce taxable income for 1968. Losses incurred after 1968 and carried back to that year at a later date could not be reported on the returns used for this report. In general, losses were carried back over a 3 year period and any amount not offset against income during that time could then be carried forward against income for a period not exceeding 5 years. Longer carryover periods were allowed for certain foreign expropriation losses, and for corporations applying for tax assistance under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, for regulated transportation corporations, and for new life insurance companies. The carryover period was also extended under certain conditions for corporations with unused investment credit.
Net operating losses upon which the current-year deduction was based included (a) the excess of ordinary and necessary business expenses over income in the loss year, and (b) statutory deductions claimed in the loss year for dividends received and for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities (or any excess of such deductions over net income).
The net operating loss deducted for the current year was limited to net income reduced first by the deductions for dividends received and for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities.
(2) Dividends received deduction.-The dividends received deduction, under Code sections 243-246, presented in this report was the sum of the following components:
(a) A deduction equal to 85 percent of dividends received from domestic corporations which were themselves subject to the income tax. This particular deduction accounted for the major portion of the dividends received deduction.
(b) A deduction equal to 85 percent of certain dividends received from foreign corporations (1) which had been engaged in a trade or business within the United States for at least 3 years, and (2) which also had at least 50 percent of their gross income effectively connected with the United States trade or business.
(c) A deduction equal to 100 percent of certain intragroup dividends allowed members of controlled groups not electing to filc consolidated returns but instead sharing a single surtax exemption under Code section 1561.
(d) A deduction equal to 100 percent of dividends received from wholly owned foreign subsidiaries whose entire gross income was effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.
(e) A deduction equal to about 61 percent of dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities for which a dividends paid deduction, described below, was also allowed the distributing corporation. The applicable percentage was based on the income tax rate, as described earlier, and because of the income tax surcharge varied from 61.3 percent (for corporations with accounting periods ended July through December 1968) to 62.5 percent (for corporations with accounting periods ended January through June 1969).
(f) A deduction equal to 100 percent of dividends received by small business investment companies.

For returns with net income for the taxable year, there was a limitation on the deduction, based on net income, for dividends received not subject to the 100 percent deduction. For these net income returns the deduction could not exceed 85 percent of net income less any Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation deduction (described below) and less any 100
percent deduction for domestic intragroup dividends. This limitation was not applicable if the corporation had no net income for the year. In this case, the deduction became part of the statutory net operating loss previously described.
(3) Deduction for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities.-For public utility companies, as defined by law, a special deduction was allowable under Code section 247 for dividends paid on certain preferred cumulative stock decmed issued prior to October 1, 1942. This deduction, based on the income tax rate as described earlier, varied because of the income tax surcharge from a maximum deduction of 27.8 percent of the dividends paid on such stock (for corporations with accounting periods ended July through December 1968), to a deduction of 26.5 percent (for corporations with accounting periods ended January through June 1969.)

If the dividends paid were greater than net income reduced (in gencral) by all other statutory special deductions for the year, the deduction could not exceed the abovedescribed percentage, of nct income after this adjustment.
(4) Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation deduction.This deduction was allowed certain domestic companies which qualified under section 921 of the Code. These companies conducted almost all of their business outside the United States, but within the Western Hemisphere. This special deduction was computed at the same percentage rates as those described for the deduction for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities. It ranged from 27.8 percent of net income after all other statutory special deductions (for corporations with accounting periods ended July through December 1968), to 26.5 percent (for returns with accounting periods ended January through June 1969).

## Surcharge

Surcharge was imposed on the income tax of corporations at a 10 percent annual rate, effective January 1, 1968, and continuing through December 1969. For corporations with accounting periods beginning before the effective date (accounting periods beginning July through December 1967 for purposes of this report) the surcharge was computed on a pro rata basis according to the number of days remaining in the taxable year after December 31, 1967.

The income tax surcharge was based on tax before foreign tax and insestment credits and before the addition of tax from recomputing prior year investment credit. Although the surcharge was imposed on income tax computed at the alternative tax rates, it was not used in the determination of whether alternative tax (when the tax computed at alternative rates was less than the tax computed at the regular rates), or the regular tax was more advantageous. In the case of controlled groups of corporations electing to take multiple $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemptions, where each member corporation had to pay an additional tax equal to 6 percent of its exemption, the additional tax was part of the tax upon which the 10 percent tax surcharge was computed.

In this report the statistics for income tax include surcharge.

## Suspension period property

Suspension period property as shown in the statistics represented the investment qualified for credit (see "Investment qualified for credit") made by corporations in certain prop-
erty acguired or constructed during the suspension period, October 10, 1966 through March 9, 1967; or before May 24, 1967, pursuant to an order placed during the suspension period. If not for the suspension of the investment credit provisions, such acquisitions or construction would have been eligible for the investment credit. Although not allowed, this "suspended investment credit" had to be taken into account when determining the investment credit allowable for the taxable year. (See "Investment credit.")

Corporations were allowed to exempt no more than $\$ 20,000$ of the cost or basis of property (less any exemption that may have been used for 1966 and 1967) which otherwise would have been considered as suspension period property, and to claim investment credit on that exempted amount. Also, only one $\$ 20,000$ exemption was available for the entire suspension period. Because investment was reported and credit claimed (or credit carryover determined) in the year the property was placed in service, the reporting of the total contractual investment made during the suspension period and subject to the suspension provisions could be spread over several future years.

Certain other property (described in Code section 48(h)) constructed, or acquired during the 5 month suspension period, continued to be eligible for the credit and, therefore, was not required to be treated as suspension period property.

## Tax due

Tax due was the amount of income tax liability reported as due at the time the return was filed. To show a tax due the return had to have income tax after foreign tax and investment credits. For this purpose, the income tax included tax from recomputing prior year investment credit and tax on undistributed Personal Holding Company income (which was not tabulated or included in the income tax presented in this report). Tax due, then, was the amount payable after taking into account (a) credit from regulated investment companies; (b) payments with applications for extension of time in which to file; (c) payments on estimated tax; and (d) credit for U.S. taxes paid on certain nonhighway use of gasoline and lubricating oil.
The entire tax due could be paid with the return at the time of filing; or the corporation could elect to pay the tax due in two equal installments. One installment had to be paid at the prescribed time of filing. The balance was due on or before 3 months after that date.

The amounts shown do not reflect adjustments made after the return was filed. The results of tax audit, carryback of net opcrating losses, carryback of foreign taxes paid or accrued in future years, or the carryback of unused investment credit, may affect the final tax liability and the tax due.

## Tax from recomputing prior year investment credit

This tax, a recapture of investment credit, resulted when certain depreciable property used in computing the investment credit was disposed of prior to the useful life assumed at the time the investment credit was originally computed. The tax was payable for the year in which the property was disposed of and amounted to the difference between the credit previously taken on such property and the credit which would have been allowed had the actual life been used.

Unless otherwise indicated, tax from recomputing prior year investment credit is included in the statistics for income tax for this report.

## Tax overpayment

This was the amount reported as the excess of payments and credits over total income tax liability at the time the return was filed. For this purpose, the income tax liability included surcharge, tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, and tax on undistributed Personal Holding Company income (which was not tabulated or included in the income tax presented in this report) and was after reduction by the foreign tax and investment credits. Overpayment, then, was the excess of payments and credits after taking into account (a) credit from regulated investment companies; (b) payments with applications for extension of time in which to file; (c) payments on estimated tax; and (d) credit for U.S. taxes paid on certain nonhighway use of gasoline and lubricating oil.

The overpayment could be credited toward the following year's estimated tax, refunded, or partially refunded and partially credited. Some taxpayers, however, failed to indicate the way in which the overpayment was to be treated.

The amounts shown do not reflect adjustments made after the return was filed. The results of audit, the carryback of net operating losses incurred in future years, the carryback of certain foreign taxes paid or accrued in future years used to increase the current-year foreign tax credit, or the carryback of unused investment credit, may affect the final tax liability and the tax overpayment.

## Taxes paid

Taxes paid included the amounts reported as an ordinary and necessary business deduction as well as identifiable amounts reported as part of the cost of sales and operations. Included among the deductible taxes were ordinary State and local taxes paid or accrued during the year; social security and payroll taxes; unemployment insurance taxes; import and tariff duties; and business, license, and privilege taxes. Income and profits taxes paid to forcign countries or United States possessions were also deductible unless claimed as a credit against income tax. Not deductible were such taxes as Federal income and excess profits taxes, gift taxes, taxes assessed against local benefits, and Federal taxes paid on interest from tax-free covenant bonds.

Some corporations reported excise and stamp taxes, which were part of the sales price of their products, as receipts. When this occurred, an equal and offsetting amount was usually included in the cost of sales and operations or as part of the separate deduction for taxes paid. When included in the cost of sales and operations, these taxes often were not identifiable and therefore could not be added to the statistics for taxes paid.

## Tentative investment credit

Tentative investment credit represented the earned credit before taking into account the statutory limitations based on the size or presence of income tax. For most corporations, the tentative credit was equal to 7 percent of total qualified investment which was based on the cost of certain depreciable purchases and was designed to give weight to longer-lived as-
sets. (See "Investment qualified for credit".) An exception was made for investment in certain public utility property. The law specified that for such property the otherwise qualified investment should be reduced to three-sevenths of the total amount. As a matter of practical computation, however, the full qualified investment was usually reported, and a 3 percent rate substituted for the 7 percent rate in order to obtain the legal tentative credit. See facsimile of Form 3468.

## Total assets and total liabilities

Total assets and total liabilities were those reported in the end-of-year balance sheet in the corporations' books of account. Total assets were net after reduction by accumulated depreciation, amortization, and depletion, and by the reserve for bad debts. When these reserves were reported as liabilities, they were treated as reductions from the asset accounts to which they related and the totals of assets and liabilities were adjusted accordingly.

Asset and liability estimates for the few returns of corporations that failed to provide balance sheet information were derived from schedules in the tax return other than the balance shect, for example, the schedules for depreciation, bad debts, and cost of goods sold; and, from relationships between income statement and balance sheet items on similar returns which had both statements and which were classified in the same industrial group.

Because Forms 1120L and 1120M used by life and certain mutual insurance companies did not provide for the complete reporting of balance sheet information, asset and liability data for these companies were obtained from balance sheets filed with the returns (or from reference books) in the form required by State law. These sources were also used for any other insurance companies, not filing returns on Forms 1120L or 1120 M , which filed balance sheets in the form required by State law in lieu of the income tax return schedule.

## Total deductions

As derived for the statistics, total deductions comprised (1) the ordinary and necessary business deductions from gross income, (2) the cost of sales and operations, and (3) net loss from sales of noncapital assets. Components of total deductions are shown in the income statement segment of tables 2 and 3.
For certain mutual insurance companies, with total receipts under $\$ 500,000$, total deductions represented only investment expenses; business expenses were excluded by law.

## Total liabilities

See "Total assets and total liabilities."

## Total qualified investment

See "Investment qualified for credit."

## Total receipts

The components of total receipts are shown in the income statement segment of tables 2 and 3 . This computed amount was derived for the statistics as follows:

Included items-(1) Gross taxable receipts (before deduction of cost of sales and operations and net losses from sales of noncapital assets); (2) Nontaxable interest received from State and local government obligations.

Excluded items-(1) Other nontaxable income recognized by the corporation, (2) Certain taxable income from related foreign corporations only constructively received.

For certain mutual insurance companies, with total receipts under $\$ 500,000$, the gross taxable receipts included in the statistics represented only the receipts from investments; operating income was excluded by law.

## Total receipts less total deductions

This item differed from net income for tax purposes in that it included nontaxable interest received from State and local government obligations and excluded certain income from related foreign corporations only constructively received.

## Unused investment credit

Unused investment credit was the portion of the tentative investment credit plus investment credit carryover whichexceeded the amount which could be used to reduce the tax liability for the current year. The unused credit could be carried over to other years. See "Investment credit carryover" in this section. The amounts shown in 1968 were derived for the sta-
tistics by subtracting the actual investment credit from the tentative credit plus investment credit carryover on a return by return basis. Inasmuch as corporations without tax did not have to report information relating to their unused investment credit, the amounts shown may be somewhat understated.

## Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation deduction

See "Statutory special deductions."

## Zero assets

This category was used in classifying returns by size of total assets. Included were: (1) final returns of liquidating or dissolving corporations which had disposed of all assets, (2) final returns of merging corporations whose assets and liabilities were reported in the returns of the acquiring corporations, and (3) returns of foreign corporations with income "effectively connected" with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States other than foreign insurance company returns with balance sheet information for United States branches.

## Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data

## Description of the Sample

## Sources of data

The statistics in this report are estimates based on a stratified sample of corporation income tax returns selected after revenue processing but before audit. The sampled returns were used to represent the business activities of the total number of corporations engaged in business in the United States and filing returns with accounting periods ended July 1968 through June 1969.
The corporate population from which the sample was drawn numbered about $1,626,000$. This population included:
(1) Form 1120 (Corporation Income Tax Return), (2) Form 1120L (Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return), (3) Form 1120M (Mutual Insurance Company Income Tax Return), (4) Form 1120S (Small Business Corporation Income Tax Return), and (5) Form 1120-F (Income Tax Return of Foreign Corporation). Returns not counted in the corporate population were, for the most part, in the Form 990 series filed by tax-exempt organizations.

The number of returns in the population differs from the total number of profit-oriented corporations in existence in 1968 chiefly because the Internal Revenue Code permitted single returns presenting the combined financial data of an entire "affiliated group" to be filed by parent corporations. Over 14,000 consolidated returns were filed by parent corporations for 1968 with data for 63,000 subsidiaries. (See table 17.)

The population may be said to represent the total number of returns for income year 1968 regardless of when the returns were actually filed. Thus, prior year delinquent returns were used to estimate data for 1968 returns filed too late to be included in the sample. It was felt that the characteristics of returns due but not yet received could be represented best by prior year delinquent returns received during the filing period.
As described later, some of the returns in the population were not used. This was done to limit the statistics to active corporations doing business in the United States, to prevent any duplication of income and financial data, and to exclude data for certain corporations filing solely for information purposes under special provisions of the law.

## S̀ample selection

The statistics are estimates based on a stratified random sample of corporation income tax returns. In order to reduce
sampling variability (described below) the larger corporations were sampled at higher rates.
Because of a transition to new sample selection and stratification procedures the 1968 statistics are based on returns obtained under two selection systems. Returns received and selected during 1968, chiefly those with accounting periods ended July through September 1968 (classified as Type 1 and described below), were sampled under the same system used in 1967. Under this procedure, returns for the sample were manually withdrawn from "blocks" of returns by using specified digits of a "document locator number" assigned to each return. These digits were specified for each group described below and were based on the applicable sampling rate for the group. A number of sampling plans were used in sequence to reduce the effect of oversampling and undersampling of blocks of less than the normal 100 returns.
Returns received and selected after 1968, generally those with accounting periods ended October 1968 through June 1969 (Type 2), were stratified into newly defined groups by computer which then identified returns having specified employer identification numbers (generally a permanent number assigned each corporation) picked to yield the sampling rate prescribed for each group.

In general, the selection of returns with accounting periods ended July through September 1968 (Type 1) was based on size of total assets, while returns with accounting periods ended October 1968 through June 1969 (Type 2) were selected on the basis of both size of total assets and size of net income or deficit. The sample groupings may be described as follows:

## Forms 1120, 1120L, 1120M, and 1120-F

Type 1.-Returns filed before January 1, 1969 (generally with accounting periods ended July through September 1968) selected, in general, by size of total assets:

Sampling Group A.-Returns with total assets zero or not reported unless they were prior year delinquent returns or returns with overpayment of tax (included in sampling group B), or special categories of returns (included in sampling group E ).
Sampling Group B.-Except for special categories of returns included in sampling group $E$, returns with total assets reported and "greater than zero" but less than $\$ 100$ thousand. In addition, returns with overpayment of tax or prior year delinquent returns with total assets zero or not reported, or "greater than zero" but less than $\$ 1$ million.

Sampling Group C.-Returns with total assets $\$ 100$ thousand but less than $\$ 1$ million unless they were prior year delinquent returns or returns with overpayment of tax (included in sampling group B), or special categories of returns (included in sampling group E ).

Sampling Group D.-Returns, including prior year delinquent returns, with total assets $\$ 1$ million but less than $\$ 10$ million unless they were returns with overpayment of tax or special categories of returns (included in sampling group E).

Sampling Group E.-Except for special eategories of returns described below, (1) all returns with total assets $\$ 10$ million or more, and (2) returns with overpayment of tax with total assets $\$ 1$ million but less than $\$ 10$ million. In the case of returns in the following special categories, all returns regardless of size of total assets: consolidated returns, returns with Personal Holding Company schedules attached, life (Form 1120L) and mutual (Form 1120M) insurance company returns, foreign corporation returns (Form 1120-F), and returns of unincorporated businesses electing to be taxed as corporations.
Type 2.—Returns filed after December 31, 1968 (generally with accounting periods ended October 1968 through June 1969) selected, in general, by combinations of size of total assets and size of net income or deficit:

Sampling Group F.-Except for special categories of returns included in sampling groups M and N , returns with both total assets zero or not reported, or "greater than zero" but less than $\$ 50$ thousand, and net income or deficit less than $\$ 25$ thousand.

Sampling Group G.-Except for special categories of returns included in sampling groups M and N . (1) returns with both total assets $\$ 50$ thousand but less than $\$ 100$ thousand, and net income or deficit less than $\$ 50$ thousand, and (2) returns with both total assets zero or not reported, or "greater than xero" but less than $\$ 50$ thousand, and net income or defieit $\$ 25$ thousand but less than $\$ 50$ thousand.

Sampling Group H.-Except for special categories of returns included in sampling groups $M$ and $N$, (1) returns with both total assets $\$ 100$ thousand but less than $\$ 250$ thousand, and net income or deficit less than $\$ 100$ thousand, and (2) returns with both total assets zero or not reported, or "greater than zero" but less than $\$ 100$ thousand, and net income or deficit $\$ 50$ thousand but less than $\$ 100$ thousand.

Sampling Group I.-Except for special categories of returns included in sampling groups M and N , (1) returns with both total assets $\$ 250$ thousand but less than $\$ 500$ thousand, and net income or deficit less than $\$ 250$ thousand, and (2) returns with both total assets zero or not reported, or "greater than zero" but less than $\$ 250$ thousand, and net income or deficit $\$ 100$ thousand but less than $\$ 250$ thousand.

Sampling Group J.-Except for special categories of returns included in sampling groups M and N , (1) returns with both total assets $\$ 500$ thousand but less than $\$ 1$ million and net income or deficit less than $\$ 500$ thousand, and (2) returns with total assets zero or not reported, or "greater than zero" but less than $\$ 500$ thousand, and net income or deficit $\$ 250$ thousand but less than $\$ 500$ thousand.

Sampling Group $K$.- Except for special categories of returns included in sampling groups M and N , (1) returns with both total assets $\$ 1$ million but less than $\$ 5$ million, and net income or deficit under $\$ 750$ thousand, and (2) returns with both total assets zero or not reported, or "greater than zero"
but less than $\$ 1$ million, and net income or deficit $\$ 500$ thousand but less than $\$ 750$ thousand.

Sampling Group L.-Except for special categories of returns included in sampling groups $M$ and $N$, (1) returns with both total assets $\$ 5$ million but less than $\$ 10$ million, and with net income or deficit under $\$ 1$ million, and (2) returns with total assets zero or not reported, or "greater than zero" but less than $\$ 5$ million. and net income or deficit $\$ 750$ thousand but less than $\$ 1$ million.

Sampling Group M.-Returns with total assets $\$ 10$ million or more regardless of size of net income or deficit, and returns with net income or deficit $\$ 1$ million or more regardless of size of total assets. Included in the first group were the following special categories of returns: consolidated returns, returns with Personal Holding Company schedules attached and returns of unincorporated businesses electing to be taxed as corporations. In addition, all returns in the following special categories with total assets zero or not reported, or "greater than zero" but less than $\$ 10$ million regardless of size of net income or deficit, if they were filed in smaller district offices of the Internal Revenue Service or with the Office of International Operations: all returns of the special types mentioned above, plus life (Form 1120L) and mutual (Form 1120 M ) insurance company returns, foreign corporation returns (Form 1120-F) and returns of certain domestic corporations with foreign operations or conducting their operations abroad.

Sampling Group N.-Returns in each of the special categories described in sampling group $M$, filed in all but the smaller district offices of the Internal Revenue Service, with total assets zero or not reported, or "greater than zero" but less than $\$ 10$ million.

## Form 1120 S

Type 1.-Returns filed before January 1, 1969 (generally with accounting periods ended July through September 1968) selected, in general, by size of total assets:

Sampling Group O.-Returns with total assets zero or not reported, or "greater than zero" but less than $\$ 1$ million.

Sampling Group P.-Returns with total assets of $\$ 1 \mathrm{mil}-$ lion or more.

Type 2.-Returns filed after December 31, 1968 (generally with accounting periods ended October 1968 through June 1969) selected, in general, by size of total assets and by size of net income or defficit:

Sampling Group Q.-Returns with total assets zero or not reported, or "greater than zero" but less than $\$ 1$ million.
Sampling Group $R$.-Returns with total assets $\$ 1$ million or more.

In each of these cases, the total number of returns filed, the total number of returns in the sample, and the prescribed and achieved sampling rates, are given in table $G$.

Differences between the prescribed and achieved sampling rates occurred for several reasons. In part, they were caused by fluctuations in the frequency of occurrence of the digits in the numbers used to designate returns. In part, they were also attributable to a few returns that were designated for the sample but not obtained after follow-up.

Differences also occurred when occasionally characteristics of a return differed considerably from the characteristics of the sampling group in which it was included through error.

Such returns were reassigned to other classes using guidelines provided for this purpose. One of these guidelines stipulated that the reassignment would not increase the "weighting factor" (defined below) applied to the return.

## Method of estimation

Totals for returns filed were based on counts made and submitted by each Internal Revenue district office and service center, and by the Office of International Operations in Washington, D.C. The adequacy of response to requests for sample returns was reviewed, by sampling group, by applying the prescribed rates to the number of returns actually received from each office. When receipts appeared to be inadequate, a follow-up was conducted to locate the missing returns.

Sample data were expanded to the sampling group totals by using "weighting factors," determined by dividing the number of returns filed per sampling group by the number of sample returns for that group.

## Number of returns in the statistics compared with number of returns filed

The total number of returns filed, shown in column 1 of table $G$ represents the total that was subject to sampling. However, a comparison of the estimated total number of returns shown in tables 1 and 2 of this report with the total number of returns filed reveals a difference of about 85,000 . This difference occurred for the following reasons:

1. About 73,000 returns with neither income nor deductions were classified as returns of inactive corporations. Although inactive corporation returns are excluded from most tables they are shown separately in tables B and 21.
2. About 5,000 were either amended returns or surcharge computation schedules filed separately and not associated with the original returns at time of sampling. Data from them were excluded from all tables in order to avoid duplication.

| Sampling group | Wumber of returns |  | Sampling rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Filed | In sample |  | Achieved |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Total | 1,626,141 | 105.430 | - |  |
| Forms 1120, 1120L, 13201, 1120-F, total...... Type 1: | 1,403,140 | 99,449 | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,170 | 1,730 | . 0222 | .025 .024 |
| c. | 46,920 | 2,862 | . 060 | . 061 |
|  | 4,069 | 1,514 | . 375 | . 372 |
|  | 2,046 | 2,046 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Type 2: |  |  |  |  |
|  | 529,108 | 10,769 | . 020 | . 020 |
| G........................................ | 189,318 | 5,846 | . 030 | . 031 |
|  | 235,521 126,036 | 12,118 7,829 | .050 <br> .060 | . 052 |
| J. | 126,036 70,395 | 5,156 | . 070 | . .073 |
|  | 56,462 | 17,005 | . 300 | . 309 |
|  | 7,802 | 3,929 | . 400 | . 504 |
|  | $23,7.81$ 28,304 | 23,181 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
|  | 28,304 | 5,195 | . 200 | . 193 |
| Form 1120 , totaz | 223,001 | 6,031 | - | - |
| Type 1: |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,241 | 403 | . 022 | . 026 |
|  | 218 | 118 | 1.000 | 1.000 |
| Type $2:$Q.... |  |  |  |  |
|  | 205,972 | 3,840 | . 020 | . 019 |
|  | 1,670 | 2,670 | 1.000 | 1.000 |

3. About 6,000 returns were not represented in the tables either because they were tentative returns or because they were returns of special groups of companies. Tentative returns were excluded to avoid duplication since the revised returns may have been subject to sampling later on. The special groups of companies excluded from the tables were: (a) unincorporated businesses electing to be taxed as corporations (Code section 1361), (b) foreign corporations without income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, (c) corporations conducting most of their business operations in U.S. possessions and thereby exempt from taxation (section 931), (d) certain joint undertakings such as "cost companies" and other "captive" companies whose income and financial data were also included in the returns filed by the owner corporations, (e) foreign investment companies (section 1247), (f) foreign corporations, notably owners or operators of ships, aircraft, or communications satellite systems, exempt from U.S. and foreign taxation under reciprocal treaty arrangements (section 883 ), and ( g ) returns filed for certain mutual insurance companies that were exempt from tax under section 501 of the Code.
4. A small difference was attributable to the fact that frequencies were based on weighting factors rounded to two decimal places.
5. In addition, as previously pointed out, there were small differences that resulted from factors inherent in the revenue processing system.

## Limitations of the Data

## Sampling variability

Unless based on all of the returns in the population, each entry in the tables of this report is based on a sample and can be expected to differ more or less from the corresponding value that would be obtained by aggregating data from the total population. A statistical measure that pertains to the difference that might be expected to result is called the "standard deviation of the estimate."
The "relative sampling variability" is the standard deviation of the estimate expressed as a percent of the estimate. The standard deviation when added to and subtracted from the estimate provides the theoretical upper and lower limits within which approximately two out of three estimates derived from similarly selected samples would be expected to fall. Table I, at the end of this section, shows the relative sampling variability for selected frequency and amount estimates for each minor industry.
"Upper limit" relative sampling variability estimates based on a special formula are shown in table H for frequency estimates in general. These percentages are somewhat higher than those which would have been yielded by the standard formula. The first four columns of table H apply to frequency estimates in tables 4 and 17 of this report where returns are classified by size of total assets; the fifth column may be applied to the 1968 frequencies presented in all other tables.


The relative sampling variability of a frequency, as determined from table H , may be used as a rough estimate of the relative sampling variability that applies to the associated amount. The relative sampling variability associated with aggregate amounts is generally less than that associated with the frequencies related to the aggregate amounts. This is because returns of large corporations, sampled at the rate of 100 percent and therefore not generally subject to sampling variability, account for a larger proportion of the total amount estimates, but for a smaller proportion of the estimates for the related total number of returns.

Frequencies and amounts considered subject to excessive sampling variability are not shown in the tables, although they are reflected in the appropriate totals. Where sampling variability was judged to be excessive, data in particular cells have been deleted or have been combined in such a way as to present combined totals for groups of cells, the combined sampling variability for which was not judged to be excessive. Where deletions were made in tables, the applicable cells are footnoted. Where combinations of data were made, the combined totals are presented alongside the bracketed cells to which they relate.

## Other limitations due to sampling

A dash, rather than a frequeney or amount, in any given table cell indicates that because of its rarity, instances of that particular characteristic did not appear in the returns in the
sample. However, for statistics based on returns selected at the 100 pereent sampling rate, a dash indicates a presumption of no returns with the particular characteristic.

## Sample management and processing controls

An extensive system of sample management and control was used by the National Office Statistics Division to insure the selection of the prescribed sample and to provide counts of the number of returns filed in each sampling group. Sample controls for the most detailed sampling groups were maintained for each Internal Revenue district office. In addition, many returns of large corporations were controlled on a name basis as a further check on the completeness of the sample.
In processing returns for collection purposes in the seven Internal Revenue service centers throughout the country, and later, in processing the sample of these returns for statistical purposes, several steps were taken to reduce taxpayer reporting errors and other errors introduced in data processing operations. A large proportion of the returns were mathematically verified (but not audited) before they were made available for sample selection.

In editing, transcribing, and tabulating the information from the sampled returns at the Internal Revenue Service Data Center in Oak Park, Michigan, additional checks were imposed to improve the quality of the resulting estimates. Returns that showed data in accompanying sehedules but not on the appropriate lines of the return forms as well as returns with obvious errors were edited and properly adjusted.

Returns with total assets of $\$ 250$ million or more, except those filed by life (Form 1120L) and mutual (Form 1120M) insurance companies, were edited and verified 100 percent (and corrected when necessary) in the National Office Statistics Division. The quality of the statistical editing of other returns, performed at the Data Center, was maintained by a verification and correction sampling plan.

Keypunching of all data was also key verified in the Internal Revenue Service Data Center. Prior to tabulation numerous tests for internal consistency were designated by the Statistics Division and applied to the data using electronic computers. This assured that proper balance and relationships among the return items and statistical classifications were maintained. Inconsistencies which could not be resolved readily, especially those that involved returns of the larger corporations, were referred to the Statistics Division for resolution.
Finally, prior to publication, all statistics were reviewed for accuracy and reasonableness, in light of provisions of tax law, accounting practices, taxpayer reporting variations and limitations, economic conditions, comparability with other statistical series, and assumptions made in processing the data.
However, the controls maintained over the selection of the sample returns, the processing of the source data, and the review of the statistics did not completely eliminate the possibility of error. In addition, practical operating considerations necessitated allowance of reasonable tolerances in the statistieal processing of the data.
Minor industry
All 1nustrec．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Agriculture，forestry，and fisherles．
uning．．


Manufacturing．

Grain mill products．
Bakery products．
Sugar．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Aicoholic beverages，except malt liquors and malt．
Bottled soft drinke and flavorings
Other food and kindred products．．．
Tpxlile mill products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Apparel and other fabricated textile products．
Men＇s and boys＇clothing．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．





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Table I. - ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS:

| Minor industry |  | Number of returns |  | Total receipts |  | Net income |  | Deficit |  | Incone tax |  | Investraent credit |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Distributions to stock- } \\ & \text { holders except in } \\ & \text { own stock } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Relative sanpling variability (Percent) | Amount | Relative sampling variability (Percent) | Amount | Relative sampling variability (Percent) | Anount | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Relative } \\ \text { campling } \\ \text { variability } \\ \text { (Percent) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Amount | Relative aampling variability (Percent) | Amount | Relative sampling variability (PGrcent) | Amount | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hrlativ. } \\ \text { eamplitut } \\ \text { variabilit. } \\ \text { (Percent) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whilesale and retail trade-Cuntinued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 166 | Wholesale and retall trade not allocabile.. | 4,265 | 8.00 | 3,004,693 | 8.42 | 71,917 | 9.09 | 7,691 | 24.48 | 25,199 | 10.50 | 1,190 | 17.06 | 5.461 | 20.68 |
|  | Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 407, 199 | 0.74 | 146,905, 082 | 0.24 | 16,998,989 | 0.40 | 1,924,296 | 2.04 | 4,226,144 | 0.67 | 96,647 | 0.70 | 7,395,002 | 0.77 |
| 168 169 |  | 13,496 480 | $\begin{array}{r}1.33 \\ \mathbf{L} .67 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $30,232,237$ $3,854,717$ | 0.10 0.00 | 2,403,108 124,965 | 0.20 0.34 | 130,391 17,381 | 1.13 0.54 | $1,079,785$ 12,726 | 0.17 1.48 | 46,487 948 | 0.23 0.32 | 1,481,431 | 0.10 |
| 169 170 | Mutual savings banks......................................... Banks and trust companies, except mutus savings beans. | 13,016 | 1.38 | 26,377,520 | 0.11 | 2,278,143 | 0.21 | 113,010 | 1.30 | 1,068,059 | 0.17 | 45,539 | 0.23 | 1,481,431 | 0.10 |
| 171 | Credit agencies other than banks. | 54,722 | 2.18 | 16,081,182 | 0.65 | 1,263,399 | 1.28 | 427,776 | 6.58 | 499,741 | 1.02 | 18,730 | 0.46 | 4.27,899 | 5.09 |
| 172 | Sevings and loan associations.. | 5,622 | 2.42 | 8,588,459 | 0.39 | 331,544 | 0.65 | 36,156 | 5.54 | 137,263 | 0.30 | 1,984 | 1.16 | 65,973 | 2.28 |
| 173 | Personal credit agencies...... | 16,789 | 3.34 | 2,878,800 | 1.98 | 410,022 | 2.40 | 77,645 | 9.25 | 150,728 | 2.49 | \% 6.545 | 8.50 0.33 | 182, 160 | 7.32 5 |
| ${ }_{175}^{176}$ | Dusiness credit agencles............................. | 2,632 29,679 | 9.54 3.45 | 3,056,481 $1,557,462$ | 2.37 2.26 | 300,618 221,215 | 1.56 5.32 | - 250,622 | 8.63 10.62 | 141,211 | 4.04 | 15,568 | 0.75 | 85,870 93,96 |  |
| 175 | Other credit agencies, and finance not allocable....... |  |  | 1,557, |  | 221,21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 176177178 | Security and comodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services. | 3,390 | 8.88 | 3,704,686 | 2.54 | 802,715 | 5.92 | 26,173 | 11.68 | 383,519 | 6.32 | 3,077 | 2.05 | 46,253 | 4.71 |
|  | Security brokers, dealers, and flotation compantes..... | 2,251 | 10.26 | 3,302,285 | 2.37 | 713,840 | 6.36 | 17,656 | 13.14 | 341,396 | 6.80 | 2,514 | 1.67 | 35,456 | 5.57 |
|  | commodity brokers and dealers; security and commodity exchanges; and allied services........................... | 1,139 | 16.94 | 402,401 | 12.98 | 88,875 | 15.95 | 8,517 | 23.36 | 42,123 | 16.72 | 563 | 8.17 | 10,697 | 8.49 |
| 179 | Holding and other investment companies | 33,824 | 2.66 | 8,083,855 | 0.55 | 6,442,136 | 0.35 | 129,700 | 7.31 | 198,464 | 2.59 | 1,238 | 6.54 | 4,083,461 | 0.36 |
| 280 | Regulated investment companies.. | 511 | 7.46 | 5,542,644 | 0.09 | 5,217,298 | 0.08 | 3,140 | 0.10 |  | 10.64 |  |  | 3,441,942 | 0.09 |
| 181 | Real estate 1 nveatment trusts.... | 188 | 32.45 | 116,160 | 5.87 | 15,310 | 10.20 | ( 2.512 | (*) ${ }^{27.23}$ | (*) ${ }_{5} 744$ |  |  |  | 25,701 3,134 | 6.31 28.49 |
| 182 | Small business investment companies. | 458 | ${ }^{18.56}$ | 56,032 | 11.77 | 25,943 $+183,585$ | 8.80 1.84 | (21) ${ }^{\text {(2) }}$ | (*) 7.73 | 5,744 192,663 | 4.65 2.67 |  | ${ }^{(1)} 6.55$ | 3,134 612,884 | 28.49 2.31 |
| 183 | Other holding and investment companles................. | 32,667 | 2.74 | 2,369,019 | 1.84 | 1,183,585 | 1.84 | 121,499 | 7.73 | 192,663 | 2.67 | -,237 | 6.55 | 612,884 |  |
| 184 | Insurance cerriers. | 5,116 | 5.24 | 69,005,992 | 0.17 | 3,442,946 | (1) 0.28 | 300,956 | ${ }^{1.88}$ | 1,335,399 | 0.16 | 14,525 | 0.71 | 667,471 | 0.36 |
| 181818 | Life insurance...................................... | 1,733 | (1) | 42,655,145 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 2,468,283 | ${ }^{1}$ ) | 124,768 | (1) | 1,142,608 | (1) | 8,488 |  | 314,158 | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
|  | Mutual insurance, except life or marine and certain fire or flood insurance companies ${ }^{3}$ | 877 | ${ }^{1}$ ) | 8,079,447 | ${ }^{1}$ ) | 136,631 | (1) | 92,584 | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 25,064 | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 422 | (1) | - | - |
|  | Other insurance compentes...................... | 2,506 | 10.69 | 18,271,400 | 0.63 | 838,032 | 0.74 | 83,604 | 6.78 | 167,727 | 1.26 | 5,615 | 1.83 | 353,313 | 0.67 |
| 188 | Insurance agents, brokers, and servi | 28,772 | 3.65 | 3,321,428 | 5.98 | 326,201 | 4.50 | 33,986 | 12.27 | 100,219 | 4.80 | 1,153 | 15.96 | 78, 23 | 10.02 |
| 1881818 | Real eatate. | 267,879 | 0.98 | 16,475,702 | 1.44 | 2,318,484 | 1.69 | 875,314 | 2.80 | 629,017 | 1.83 | 12,437 | 5.46 | 610.353 | 8.16 |
|  | Real estate operators (except developers) and lessors of buildings. | 185,549 | 1.17 | 9,979,679 | 1.24 | 1,388,4664 | 1.96 | 535,293 | 3.11 | 380,105 | 2.18 | 6,254 | 7.37 | -111,722 | 11.03 |
| 191 | lessors of mining, ofl, and similar property........... | 2,016 | 12.90 | 728,063 | 14.43 | 115,227 | 8.03 | 10,389 | 13.26 | 4,4,653 | 6.74 | 1,017 | 7.08 | 55,576 | 7.74 |
|  | Lessors of railroad property, and of real property not <br> elsewhere clasolfied. |  | 7.17 | 159,404 | 7.71 | 43,531 | 12.35 | 11,202 | 26.15 | 13,913 | 14.17 | (*) | (*) | 12,413 | 15.4 |
| 193 | Subdividers, developers, and operstive builiders.......... | 45,130 | 2.63 | 2,831,013 | 2.66 | 506,460 | 3.91 | 273,600 | 5.67 | 126,920 | 4.56 | 2,391 | 6.19 | 74,437 | 22.25 |
| 19 | Other real estate and combinations of real estate, $1 \mathrm{n}-$ surance, loan, and law offices........................... | 28,632 | 3.68 | 2,777,543 | 5.73 | 264,802 | 6.67 | 4,4,831 | 20.31 | 63,426 | 6.99 | 969 | 15.27 | 56,205 | 20.10 |
|  | Services.................................................... | 228,904 | 1.19 | 51,046,273 | 1.39 | 3,083,792 | 1.72 | 1,061,916 | 4.31 | 1,032,010 | 1.69 | 74,067 | 2.57 | 565,491 | 5.46 |
| 19 | Hotels and other lodging places | 16,850 | 4.31 | 5,330,219 | 3.71 | 417,775 | 4.95 | 154,020 | 15.94, | 128,127 | 3.10 | 8,019 | 5.54 | 72,964 | 18.11 |
|  | Personal service | 36,491 | 3.33 | 6,088,786 | 4.06 | 319,435 | 5.42 | 57,325 | 10.20 | 93,478 | 6.18 | 6,943 | 7.63 | 75,806 | 18.24 |
| 19 <br> 19 <br> 20 | Buainess services. | 69,889 | 2.32 | 18,376,093 | 2.66 | 1,046,87. | 2.76 | 375,428 | 5.30 | 382.392 | 2.45 | 26,709 | 4.87 | 192,103 | 7.16 |
|  | Advertising. | 9,240 | 6.46 | 5,789,173 | 5.59 | 236,965 | 4.93 | 31,623 | 28.18 | 97,729 | 4.58 2.88 | 2,098 | 10.39 5.22 | 40,097 152,006 | 13.64 8.31 |
|  | Busineas services, except advertiain | 60,649 | 2.51 | 12,586,920 | 2.91 | 809,906 | 3.26 | 343,805 | 5.54 | 284,663 | 2.88 | 24,612 | 5.22 | 152,006 | 8.31 |
| 202020 | Automoblle services and miacellaneous repair servicea.... | 32,990 | 3.38 | 5,592,971 | 3.61 | 275,450 | 4.69 | 87,008 | 10.64 | 82,539 | 5.75 | 13,247 | 6.63 | 23,176 | 15.36 |
|  | Automobile parking, repair, end services................ | 23,670 | 3.92 | 4,236,737 | 4.04 | 211,513 | 5.16 | 67,520 | 12.65 | 64,686 | 6.23 | 12,150 | 7.03 | 16,34, | 17.39 |
|  | Repalr services, except automoblle....................... | 9,320 | 6.75 | 1,356,234 | 7.98 | 63,937 | 10.84 | 19,488 | 18.37 | 17,853 | 14.09 | 1,097 | 19.05 | 6,827 | 31.39 |
| 20202020 | Amusement and recreation services. | 31,859 | 3.39 | 7,824,847 | 2.88 | 547,496 | 4.42 | 227,341 | 11.81 | 201,916 | 4.29 | 11,738 | 5.43 | 105,406 | 10.9 |
|  | Motion picture production, distribution, and related services...................................................... | 4,382 | 9.38 | 2,595,416 | 4.01 | 153,184 | 5.32 | 37,244 | 14.99 | 67,915 | 5.43 | 4,724 | 6.86 | 26,718 |  |
|  | Motion picture theaters | 4,149 | 8.89 | 1,197,653 | 7.03 | 94,778 | 9.42 | 9,452 | 27.25 | 30,658 | 11.64 | 2,797 | 11.12 | (-) | (-) |
|  | Other arwsement and recreation services................. | 23,328 | 4.00 | 4,031,778 | 4.51 | 299,534 | 7.01 | 180,645 | 14.47 | 103,343 | 6.76 | 4,217 | 10.72 | 56,056 | 14.69 |
| 208 | Other services. | 40,825 | 3.08 | 7,833,357 | 3.87 | 476,765 | 4.92 | 160,794 | 10.17 | 143,558 | 6.05 | 7,411 | 7.29 | 96,036 | 16.67 |
| 209 | Medical services. | 12,122 | 5.42 | 3,300,805 | 6.13 | 196,717 | 7.87 | 45,629 | 25.69 | 58,259 | 9.36 | 3,401 | 12.50 | 43,263 | 30.93 |
| 211 | Educstional services................................................. | 6,122 | 8.17 4.27 | 926,984 | 10.26 | 50,840 | 12.45 | 36,184 | 16.39 | 15,859 | 15.31 | 731 | 25.03 | (.) | (*) |
| 211 | services not elsewhere clasifled....................... | 22,582 | 4.27 | 3,605,568 | 5.70 | 229,208 | 7.21 | 78,981 | 12.34 | 69,440 | 9.10 | 3,279 | 8.51 | 47,986 | 18.0 |
| 212 | Nature of business not allocable. | 6,051 | 8.46 | 120,239 | 30.64 | 6,494 | 33.82 | 8,494 | 30.29 | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (-) | (-) |

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## Corporation Income Tax Returns, Historical Summary, 1959 through 1968

Statistics on corporation income and tax first became available when an excise tax, based on corporation income, was imposed by the Tariff Act of 1909. A so-called direct tax on income was imposed in 1913 following adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Three years later the Revenue Act of 1916 directed that statistics concerning the operation of the income tax laws be published annually.

From 1909 through 1915, some corporation statistics were published in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of In. ternal Revenue. The first volume of Statistics of Income was published for 1916. The fiftieth anniversary report, Statistics of Income, 1965, presented historical background and summary statistics for 1916 through 1965.

The historical information in tables 21 through 25 was selected from tables published in the Statistics of Income for

1959 through 1968 and includes comprehensive balance sheet and income statement information for the 10 -year period.
The following notes explain changes in the definition of terms over the 10 -year period covered by the historical tables. The explanations cover items that are either unique to the historical tables or for which comparability was affected substantially enough to require additional information. Changes in comparability resulted from changes in law, in the format and types of tax returns, and in statistical treatment. In many instances the explanations supplement the more detailed and current definitions presented in the Explanation of Terms in this report. When making detailed comparisons of historical statistics, the text of the annual Statistics of Income reports should be referred to for description of changes in law that are pertinent to the statistics. In general though, the statistics shown in the historical tables are comparable from year to year.
Historical statistics by industry in greater detail than those shown throughout the published Statistics of Income reports are presented in the Corporation Source Book of Statistics of Income. They are available as unpublished worksheets and contain, for 1968, all balance sheet and income statement items shown in table 2, cross-classified by total assets size classes shown in table 4, for the industries listed in table 1. In using data for these industries, it should be noted that the limitations described in the Explanation of Terms under "Industrial divisions and groups" are increasingly important for the more detailed industry groupings. Information about the specific content and cost of Source Book data for 1968 or prior years may be obtained by writing the Director, Statistics Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20224.

## Historical Comparability of Terms

## Accounts Payable

Accounts payable included loans from stockholders prior to 1960. Beginning with 1960, loans from stockholders appeared as a separate balance sheet account. For railroad corporations, short-term loans and bills payable were included in accounts payable prior to 1960. Since 1960, they were contained in "other current liabilities." Beginning with 1963, any deposits and withdrawable shares (a separate balance sheet item in prior years) reported in accounts payable by banks and savings institutions, were included in "other current liabilities." Also, beginning with 1966, if accounts payable for banks and savings institutions was the largest liability item, it was included in "other current liabilities."

## Amortization

For 1959 through 1961, amortization included amounts deducted for the rapid writeoff of grain-storage facilities completed after December 31, 1952 and before January 1, 1957.

## Bad Debts

Bad debts deducted were affected by the more restrictive provisions applicable to mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations begimning with 1963.

## Business Receipts

Business receipts included underwriting income of most mutual fire and casualty insurance companies beginning with 1963. These amounts were previously not reported for tax purposes.

## Cost of Sales and Operations

Cost of sales and operations included underwriting losses of mutual fire and casualty insurance companies beginning with 1963. Previously these amounts were nondeductible inasmuch as the business income to which they were related was nontaxable.

## Depreciation

Depreciation begimning with 1962 reflects the new liberalized standards set forth in Revenue Procedure $62-21$ which could be used to establish the reasonableness of the deduction claimed for tax purposes and to determine the useful lives of depreciable assets. These standards were further liberalized in 1965. In addition, beginning with 1963 the statistics include so-called amortization on station connections in the communications industry and amortization of capitalized film production costs in the motion picture industry. Previously these items were reflected in "other deductions." Restrictions imposed in 1966 on the use of accelerated depreciation methods for certain real property not eligible for the investment credit were terminated in 1967.

## Dividends Received Deduction

Dividends received deduction was affected by the controlled group provisions of the Revenue Act of 1964 . Beginning with 1964, the deduction included the elective 100 percent deduction allowed for certain intragroup dividends. These dividends were received by controlled group members filing nonconsolidated returns and sharing a single surtax exemption for the group under section 1561.

Previously such dividends were eligible for the 85 percent deduction allowed for most intercorporate dividends. The 1964 provision permitted affiliated groups filing nonconsolidated returns to elect treatment with respect to dividends similar to that obtained by filing consolidated returns. However, affiliated groups electing the 100 percent deduction were subject to special limitations imposed by the law.

Beginning with 1967, a 100 percent deduction for dividends received from, eertain wholly owned foreign subsictiaries was inchuded.

## Dividends Received, Domestic Corporations

Dividends received, domestic corporations, prior to 1966 included any foreign dividends received by Small Business Corporations clecting to be taxed through shareholders. Beginning with 1966 it was possible to distinguish the foreign dividends and to exclude them from these statistics.

## Dividends Received, Foreign Corporations

Dividends received, foreign corporations, beginning in 1963 were "grossecl-up" by the foreign taxes paid on the income from which the dividends were paid. The "gross-up" applied only to the dividends paid by foreign companies incorporated in "developed countries" and only if the U.S. corporation clamed a foreign tax credit for such taxes.

Beginning with 1965, identifiable amounts of "gross-up" were exeluded from foreign dividends received and included in "Constructive taxable income from related foreign corporations." A separate line for the "gross-up" first appeared on the 1966 return form.

Certain "mininum distributions" of Controlled Foreign Corporation profits, as well as certain gains from the sale, exchange, or redeuption of Controlled Foreign Corporation stock, were also included in the statistics for 1963 and later years.

Dividends subject to the 100 percent deduction, received hy U.S. corporations from wholly owned foreign subsidiaries all of whose gross income was effectively connected with the conduct of a U.S. trade or business, were included beginning with 1967.

Prior to 1966 any foreign dividends received by Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders were exchuded. Beginning with 1966 it was possible to distinguish the foreign clividends and to inchude them with these statistics.

## Foreign Tax Credit

Foreign tax credit statistics shown in the historical tables reflect different methods of computing the statutory limitation on the amount allowable. For 1959 and 1960 only, the "per country" limitation was applicable. Beginning with 1961, corporations could elect an "overall limitaton," except that beginning with 1963, the "overall limitation," was mandatory with respect to the taxes paid on certain interest income.

Also beginning with 1963, new rules applied in computing foreign taxes deemed paid on dividend income from foreign subsidiaries operating in "developed countries." In addition, credit was allowed for taxes paid on income only constructively remitted from such subsidiaries.

The Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966 added new Code section 906 entitling certain foreign corporations to the foreign tax credit for taxes paid or accrued on income "effectively connected" with a United States trade or business.

Carryback and carryforward of foreign taxes in excess of the current year limitation was provided for years beginning after December 1957. Generally, amounts had to be first carried back 2 years (but not to years beginning before January 1958), and then carried forward to the 5 succeeding years. 'The statistics reflect amounts attributable to current year
foreign taxes plus amounts carried forward from prior years. Amounts carried back are not reported on the current year tax return and are thercfore not reflected in the historical tables.

## Income Subject to Tax

Income subject to tax, beginning with 1959, included for life insurance companies amounts subtracted from the "policyholders' surplus account" and net long-term capital gain. The net long-term capital gain was taxable and at a 25 percent rate, although life insurance companies were not allowed the alternative tax privilege until 1962.

The tax base for mutual fire and casualty insurance companies was revised to include underwriting profits in 1963, and excluded the gross income base used in prior years.

Income subject to tax statistics for the years 1964, 1965, 1967, and 1968, were affected by adjustments in the computation of percentages used for certain statutory special deductions made necessary by the change in income tax rates for 1964 and 1965 and the surcharge in 1967 and 1968.

Beginning with 1966, income subject to tax also included the tax base of Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders.

## Income Tax

Income tax statistics, besides being affected by changes in law applicable to income and deduction items, were affected by changes in tax rates and inclusion (or exclusion) of income tax components applicable to certain years.

Income tax liability of life insurance companies included the tax on amounts subtracted from 'policyholders' surplus account." Also, beginning with 1962, the alternative tax privilege was granted to life insurance companies. Prior to this the tax on capital gains was imposed separately regardless of other income.

Starting with 1963, the statistics for total income tax included the tax from recomputing prior year investment credit. Also, beginning with 1963, there was a change in the method of taxing fire and casualty insurance companies. As a result, these companies were effectively taxed at the regular tax rates on all of their taxable income including underwriting income; previously a special 1 percent tax on total gross income was required whenever it exceeded the regular tax on investment income only.

Income tax statistics were affected by the reduction in corporate income tax rates applicable, in general, beginning in 1964. Fundamental changes applicable to affiliated groups (beginning in 1964) reduced the tax for corporations electing to file consolidated returns and increased the tax for members of controlled groups electing to be taxed under Code sections 1561 and 1562.

Beginning with 1966, the statistics for income tax included the special 25 percent capital gains tax payable by Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders.

The income tax surcharge imposed by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 is included in the 1968 statistics and to some extent in the 1967 statistics. The 10 percent surcharge which was effective January 1, 1968 was prorated for corporations whose 1967 accounting period overlapped the effective date.

## Investment Credit

Investment credit for 1967 and 1968 was affected by the suspension of the investment credit from October 1966 through March 1967 and the repeal of the investment credit for property acquired, constructed, or reconstructed after April 18, 1969.

For taxable years ending before March 10, 1967, investment credit could not exceed the first $\$ 25,000$ of tax liability plus 25 percent of the tax liability in excess of $\$ 25,000$. For taxable years ending on or after that date, the limitation was 50 percent of tax liability over $\$ 25,000$.

See Changes in Law section and "Investment Credit" in the Explanation of Terms section of this report.

## Investment Qualified for Credit

Investment qualified for credit represented the base upon which the tentative credit was computed. For 1966 through 1968, this term was used in the historical tables to represent the credit base, after excluding suspension period property, and is comparable to the item "Total qualified investment (excluding suspension period property)" shown in the basic tables of this report. See "Investment qualified for credit" and "Suspension period property" in the Explanation of Terms section of this report.

## Loans from Stockholders

Loans from stockholders first appeared as a separate balance sheet account on income tax returns for 1960. In 1959, when identified, this item was included in "other liabilities."

## Loans to Stockholders

Loans to stockholders first appeared as a separate balance sheet account in 1960. In 1959, when identified, this account was included in "other current assets."

## Long-term Debt

Long-term debt is the abbreviated title given mortgages, notes, and bonds payable and maturing in 1 year or more from date of the balance sheet. Mortgages, notes and bonds payable are discussed in the Explanation of Terms section.

## Mortgage and Real Estate Loans

Mortgage and real estate loans were included in "other investments" from 1963 through 1965. From 1959 through 1961 and 1966 through 1968 a separate balance sheet account on the tax return permitted this item to be included in the statistics. (The item was available on the return for 1962 but was not tabulated.)

## Net Capital Assets, except Land

Net capital assets, except land, consisted of depreciable, depletable, and intangible assets less accumulated depreciation, depletion, and amortization.

## Net Capital Gains

The year-to-year comparability of net capital gains was affected by changes which occurred in 1962 and 1964. Gains on the dispositions of certain depreciable assets such as ma-
chinery and equipment starting with 1962 and buildings (starting with $196 t$ were no longer eligible for capital gains treatment.

## Net Gain or Loss, Noncapital Assets

Net sain or loss. noncapital assets reflected additional amounts beginning with 1962 and 1964 caused by the denial of capital qains treatment to eains realized on dispositions of certain depreciable assets. See "Net capital gains." above.

## Net Income or Deficit

Net income or deficit was affected by law changes applicable to income and deduction items. Beginning with 1963, underwriting profits of most mutual fire and casualty insurance companies were included in net income. Previously these amounts were not reported for tax purposes. Also. beginning with 1963. certain income from related foreign corporations constructively received was reflected in net income.

## Net Operating Loss Carryover

Net operating loss carryover statistics were affected by the redefinitions of the carryover periods during which losses could be offset against net income. The losses carried forward comprised any amount remaining after the 3 year carryback of losses incurred in prior years.

Net operating loss carryover statistics include amounts attributable to mutual fire and casualty insurance companies beginning in 1964. During the 10 -year period. new or revised carryover periods were also introduced for regulated transportation corporations (1963), new life insurance companies (1959 . and for foreign expropriation losses (1964).

## Notes and Accounts Receivable

Notes and accounts receivable included railroad company short-term loans and bills rectivable for 1959 . These items were treated as "other current assets" beginning with 1960. For 1963-1965. the item may include some unidentifiable amounts of mortgage and real estate loans included by savings and loans associations because the return form for these years did not have separate lines for those accounts. (Where identified, mortgage, and real estate loans were included with "other investments."।

## Other Current Assets

Other current assets included loans to stockholders for 1959. For 1960 and subsequent years, statistics for "other current assets" included amounts of railroad company shortterm loans and bills receivable which were treated as notes and accounts receivable for 1959 .

## Other Current Liabilities

For 1960 and subsequent years, statistics for "other current liabilities" included amounts of railroad company short-term loans and bills payable, which were treated as accounts payable for 1959. "Other current liabilities" also included deposits and withdrawable shares of banking and savings
institutions even though separate statistics for this account were available for 1959 through 1961.

## Other Deductions

Other deductions included special business deductions unique to most mutual fire and casualty insurance companies beginning with 1963. Previously these amounts were not deductible for tax purposes inasmuch as the underwriting income to which they were related was nontaxable.

## Other Employee Benefit Plans

Other employee benefit plans included amounts deducted by life insurance companies beginning with 1960 . Life insurance company contributions to employee benefit plans were not separately reported in 1959 and were therefore, not available.
With respect to mutual fire and casualty insurance companies, employee benfit plan contributions and all other business: expenses became deductible for tax purposes for the first time for 1963. (Previously, only investment expenses could be deducted.

## Other Investments

Other investments included mortgage and real estate loans for 1963 through 1965. From 1959 through 1962, and for 1966 through 1968, mortgage and real estate loans was a separate balance sheet account on the return form and was shown as a separate item in the statistics. For additional information see "Mortgage and real estate loans."

## Other Liabilities

Other liabilities included items which through the years have become separate balance sheet accounts on the tax return. Loans from stockholders were included for 1959 only. Appropriated retained earnings of mutual fire and casualty insurance companies, included in "other liabilities" prior to 1960, were included in the retained earnings, appropriated, statistics for 1960 and subsequent years.

## Other Specified Current Assets

Other specified current assets consist of cash, notes and arcounts receivable (less reserves for bad debts), "other current assets." and for 1959 through 1961, mortgage and real estate loans of banks and trust companies.

## Pension, Profit Sharing, Stock Bonus, and Annuity Plans

Pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, and annuity plans included contributions deducted by life insurance companies. These contributions were not separately reported in 1959 and were, therefore, not available.

For mutual fire and casualty insurance companies, employce benefit plan contributions and all other business expenses became deductible for tax purposes for the first time in 1963. (Previously, only investment expenses could be deducted.)

## Retained Earnings, Appropriated

Retained earnings, appropriated was entitled "Surplus reserves" in years prior to 1966 . Beginning with 1960. surplus reserves of mutual fire and casualty insurance companies were included. Prior to 1960 , they were treated as "other liabilities."

## Retained Earnings, Unappropriated

Retained earnings, unappropriated was entitled "Earned surplus and undivided profits" in years prior to 1966 . Except for the more current heading, the statistics are comparable.

## Short-term Debt

Short-term debt is the abbreviated title given mortgages. notes. and bonds payable and maturing in less than 1 year from date of the balance sheet. Mortgages, notes. and bonds payable are discussed in the Explanation of Terms section.

## Specified Current Liabilities

Specified current liabilities included accounts parable, mortgages, notes. and bonds pasable. with maturity less than 1 vear from date of balance sheet and "other current liabilities."

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CORPORATION RETURNS
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\text { Table 21. - NCMBER OF RETCRSS. } 1950 \text { IHROLGH } 1068
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[^31]
ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS



[^32]


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1059 throuft 1968 appears in the arnual volumes for these years.

active corporation returns
Table 24.-SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, 1959 THROUGH 1968—Continued


[^34]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 25. -SElected batance sheet and income statement items, by size of total assets, 1959 throlgh 1968
[Money anounts in thourends of dollars]


[^35]Table 25.-SELECted balance sheet and ingome statement items, by size of total assets, 1959 through 1968-Continued


[^36]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

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[^37]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 25.-selected balance sheet and income statement items, by size of total assets, 1959 through 1968 -Continued

${ }^{2}$ Includuded in in total but not in detail is $\$ 61,347,000$ of nondividend distrifoutions reported on Form 21200 returns of Small Eusiness Corporations taxed through shareholdars. The distribution of this anount by size of total assets is NOTE: For definitions and limitations of classifications used, see Explanation of Terms and Historical Comparability of Terms sections of this report. Description of the Sumple and Limitations of the Data for cach of the years
1959 through 1968 appears in the annual volunes for these years.

Comparison of Standard Industrial and Enterprise Standard Industrial Classifications with Groupings Used for Statistics of Income, 1967 and 1968
COMPARISON OF STANDARD industrial and enterprise standard industrial classifications with groupings used for statistics of income. 1967 and 1968

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| Enterprise Standard Industrial Classification 1968 Revision <br> (2) |
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2211 broad woven fatric mills, cotton.................
2212 broad woven fauric mills, man-made fiber and
2213 Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool
2220 broad woven fouric mills and finishing, wool. .
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2299 Textile mill products not allocable............
Apparel and other fobricated textile products......
2310 Men'c and boys' clothing.........................
2310 Men's and boys' clothing:


Comparison of standard industrlal and enterprise standard industrial classifications with groupings used for statistics of income, 1967 and 1968


COMPARISON OF STANOARD industrial and enterprise standard industrial classifications with groupings used for statistics of income, 1967 and 1968

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COMPARISON OF STANDARD INDUSTRIAL AND ENTERPRISE STANDARD INOUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATIONS WITH GROUPINGS USEO FOR STATISTICS OF INCOME, 1967 AND 1968

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Comparison of standard industrial and enterprise standard industrial classifications with groupings used for statistics of income, 1967 and 1968

COMPARISON OF STANDARD INDUSTRIAL AND ENTERPRISE STANDARD induStrial classifications with groupings used for statistics of income, 1967 and 1968


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Schedule 1-SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS
1 (a) $85 \%$ of line 1 , Schedule C
(b) $62.462 \%$ of line 2, Schedule C (for taxable years ending after June 30, 1969, see instructions)
(c) $85 \%$ of line 3 , Schedule C .
(d) $100 \%$ of line 4 , Schedule C

2 Total-May not exceed $85 \%$ of (line 28, page l, less the sum of lines 3 and 5 of this schedule). The $85 \%$ limitation does not apply to a year in which a net operating loss occurs
$3100 \%$ of line 8 , Schedule C
4 Dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utlities (see instructions)
5 Western Hemisphere trade corporations (see instructions).
6 Total special deductions-Add lines 2 through 5. Enter here and on line 29(b), page 1
Schedule J-TAX COMPUTATION (For taxable years ending after June 30, 1969, see page 6 of instructions)
1 Taxable income (line 30, page 1).
2 Surtax exemption (line 1, $\$ 25,000$, or amount apportioned under section 1561 , whichever is lesser)
3 Line 1 less line 2.
4 (a) $22 \%$ of line 1
(b) $26 \%$ of line 3
(c) If multiple surtax exemption is elected under section 1562, enter $6 \%$ of line 2.

5 (a) Income tax (line 4, or line 24 of separate Schedule D. whichever is lesser)
(b) Tax Surcharge- $10 \%$ of line 5(a).

6 Foreign tax credit (attach Form 1118).
7 Line 5 less line 6.
8 Investment credit (attach Form 3468)
Line 7 less line 8.
(a) Personal holding company tax (attach Schedule 1120 PH )
(b) Tax Surcharge- $10 \%$ of line 10(a).

11 Tax from recomputing a prior year investment credit (attach computation).
12 Total tax-Add lines 9, 10, and 11. Enter here and on line 31, page 1
Schedule K—RECORD OF FORM 503 FEDERAL TAX DEPOSITS (List deposits in order of date paid)


H Date incorporated
I (1) Did you at the end of the taxable year own directiy or indirectly $50 \%$ or more of the voting stock of a domestic corporation?

Yes $\square \quad$ No $\square$
(2) Did any corporation, individual, partnership, trust, or association at the end of the texable year own directly or indirectly $50 \%$ or more of your voting stock?.
(For rules of attribution, see section 267 (c).)
If the answer to (1) or (2) is "Yes," attach a schedule showing:
(a) name, address, and identifying number; and
(b) percentage owned.

If the answer to (1) above is "Yes." also show the taxable income (or loss) from line 30, page l. Form 1120 of such corporation for the taxable year ending with or within your taxable year.
J Did you have any contracts or subcontracts subject to the Renegotiation Act of 1951 ? Yes $\square$ No $\square$. If "Yes," enter the aggregate gross dollar amount billed during the year.
$K$ Did you claim a deduction for expenses connected with:
(1) Entertainment facility (boat. resort, ranch, etc.) .
(2) Living accommodations (except employees on business)
(3) Employees' families at conventions or meetings .
Yes No
$\square \quad \square$
(4) Employee or family vacations not reported on form W-2
L Taxable income (or loss) from line 30, page 1, form 1120 for: 1965 .........., 1966 .. 1967

M Refer to page 7 of instructions and state the principal: Business activity
Product or service.
N Were you a member of a controlled group subject to the provisions of:
(1) Section 1561? . . . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(2) Section 1562? . . . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$

If answer to (1) or (2) is "Yes." check type of relationship:
(a) parent-subsidiary
(b) brother-sister
(c) combination of (a) and (b) $\square$ (see section 1563)

If answer to (2) is "Yes," does section $1562(\mathrm{~b})(1)(\mathrm{A})$ apply (nonap. plication of $6 \%$ additional tax under section 1562)? . Yes $\square$ No $\square$

O Were you liable for filling Forms 1096 and 1099 or 1087 for the cal. endar year 1968? . . . . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$
If "Yes," where were they filed?
P Were you a U.S. shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation? Yes $\square$ No $\square$. (See sections 951 and 957.) If "Yes," attach Form 3646 for each such corporation.

Q Did you pay dividends (other than stock dividends and distributions in exchange for stock) during the taxable year which you considered to be partially or wholly nontaxable to shareholders? Yes $\square$ No $\square$. (See sections 301 and 316 .) If this is a consolidated return, answer here for parent corporation and on Form 851. Affiliations Schedule, for each subsidiary.
R Did you ever declare a stock dividend? . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$


# 1058 Instructions for Form 1120 U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return 

(References are to the Internal Revenue Code.)

## Some Notes About Your <br> U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return

Use of the Preaddressed Form and Mailing Label
To provide efficient and economical service to the public, the Internal Revenue Service uses an automatic system to process data from millions of Federal tax returns filed yearly. This Automatic Data Processing System requires the use of specific information and uniformity in reporting. For instance, the name, address, and identifying number you use on your return must appear exactly as recorded on our Business Master File. Otherwise, there may be delays in processing your return.
That's why we urge you to use the preaddressed tax form we mailed you, and ask that you follow the instructions explicitly when preparing your return.

If your preaddressed form becomes unusable, remove the top part of your address label (the adhesive used permits this) and attach it to the form you file.
If for any reason you cannot use the preaddressed label, then print your name. address, and identifying number on the form you file, exactly as shown on the label. You should be extremely careful not to drop or add "letters" or words which are a part of your true name. (Ampersands (\&) and hyphens (.) are considered to be "letters.") Such additions or deletions will cause a mismatch in the Master File. (For example: "ABC Corporation" cannot appear variously as "A-B-C Corporation" or "AB\&C Corporation.")
If the preaddressed label is incorrect, please cross out the incorrect parts and enter the correct information.

## Filling in the Form

If you have an item of income or a deduction for which a line is provided on page 1 of the form, please enter it on that line even though you also enter it on an attachment.

Please do not alter, substitute, or cross out the line titles printed on the form.

## Where to File

Corporations in most states are now required to mail their returns directly to a specified Internal Revenue Service Center, instead of to a District Director's office. (See General Instruction C-Where to File.)

## Depositary Method of Payment

All corporation income and estimated income tax payments must be deposited in a Federal Reserve bank or an authorized commercial bank depositary. A Form 503 (Federal Tax Deposit, Corporation Income Taxes) must accompany each deposit. (See General Instruction G-Deposit of Tax.)

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Taxpayers required to file Form 1120.

1. Domestic corporations, wheth er or not having any taxable income, un. less exempt under section 501.
2. Real estate investment trusts defined in section 856.
3. Regulated investment companies defined in section 851.
4. Partnerships and proprietor. ships electing to be taxed as domestic corporations. (See section 1361.)
5. Insurance companies de. scribed in section 831.

660-16-~-1
B. Returns required of certain orga-nizations.-

1. Foreign corporations other than life and mutual insurance compa. nies filing Forms 1120-L and 1120M—file Form 1120-F.
2. Life insurance companies (section 802)-Form 1120-L.
3. Mutual insurance companies (section 821)-Form 1120-M.
4. Exempt farmers' cooperatives (section 1381)-Form 990-C.
5. Exempt organizations with un. related trade or business incomeForm 990-T.
6. Small business corporations (section 1372(a))-Form 1120-S.
C. Where to file.-

| If the corporation's princlpal business, office, or agency la located in | Use thls addrass |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Delaware, Distriet of Golumbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia | Internal Ravanue Service Center <br> 11601 Roosevalt 8oulevard Phitadelphia, Pa. 19155 |
| Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennesssa | Internal Revenue Service Center 4800 Buford Highway Chamblea, Georgia 30006 |
| Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia | Internal Revanua Servica Canter <br> Cincinnati, Ohio 45298 |
| Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas. Louisiana, Naw Maxico, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming | Internal Revenua Servica Center 3651 Interragional Highway Austin, Texas 78740 |
| Alaska, Arizona, Californio, <br> Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, <br> Nevada, Oregon, Utah. Washington | Internal Ravanua Servica Canter <br> 1160 Wast 1200 South Straet <br> Ogden, Utah 84405 |
| Illinois, Lowa, Nabraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri, Minnasota, Wisconsin | II filed in 1969, mail to your District Director. If filed in 1970, mail to: Internal Revenus Servica Center <br> 2306 E. 8annistar Road Kansas City, Missouri $64170^{\circ}$ |
| Connacticut, Maina, Massachusetts, Now Hampshira, New York, Rhode island, Vermont | If filad in 1969, mail to your District Dírectar <br> if filad in 1970, mail to: Internal Revenue Servica Center <br> 310 Lowall Street <br> Andover, Mass. 01812 |

Note: Corporations which have a principal place of business outside the United States or which claim the benefits of section 931 (relating to income from sources within possessions of the United States) or section 941 (relating to special deduction for China Trade Act corporations) must file with the Director of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20225.
D. When to file.-In general, Form 1120 must be filed on or before the 15 th day of the 3d month following the close of the taxable year. Request for automatic extension of 3 months for filing Form 1120 must be made on Form 7004.
E. Other information returns and forms which may be required.-

1. Forms $\mathrm{W}-2$ and $\mathrm{W}-3$. - Statement of wages, other compensation, and tax withheld; and reconciliation of tax withheld.
2. Forms 966, 1099-L, and 1099-M.—Information returns regarding dissolution or liquidation, distributions in liquidation, and distributions by regulated investment companies.
3. Forms 1096 and 1099.-Information returns concerning certain
dividends, earnings, interest, patronage dividends, rents, royalties, annuities, pensions, foreign items; and prizes, awards, and commissions to nonemployees.
4. Form 1118.-Computation of foreign tax credit.
5. Form 2950.-Statement in support of deduction for payments to an employees' pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, trust or annuity plan and compensation under a deferred-payment plan.
6. Forms 2952 and 3646.—Returns relating to controlled foreign corporations.
7. Form 3468.-Computation of investment credit.
8. Forms 3921, 3922, and 4067.-Information returns concerning exercise of certain stock options and the transfer of stock acquired by certain options.
9. Form 4136.-Computation of credit for Federal tax on nonhighway gasoline and lubricating oil.
10. Schedule PH (Form 1120).Computation of U.S. personal holding company tax.
F. Period to be covered by return.Returns shall be filed for the calendar year 1968 or fiscal year beginning in 1968 and ending in 1969 If the return is for other than a calendar year, fill in the taxable year space at the top of the form.

FINAL RETURNS.-If the corporation ceases to exist, write "FINAL RETURN" at the top of the form. If the corporation liquidates within one calendar month pursuant to section 333 , attach a computation (following the format in Revenue Procedure 65-10, C.B. 1965-1, 738) of accumulated earnings and profits including all items of income and expense accrued up to the date on which the transfer of all property is completed.
G. Deposit of tax. -The balance of tax due must be paid in full when the return is filed or in two installments, 50 percent by the 15 th day of the 3 d month and 50 percent by the 15 th day of the 6th month following the close of the taxable year.

Corporations must deposit all income tax payments with an authorized commercial bank depositary or Federal Reserve bank, and all deposits must be accompanied by a Federal Tax Deposit Form 503. Please enter the serial number of Form 503 on your remittance. Do not remit directly to Internal Revenue Service. All deposits made for the year should be listed in Schedule K.

Timeliness of deposits will be determined by the date the deposit was
received by the commercial bank depositary or Federal Reserve bank. However, a deposit received after the due date will be considered timely if the corporation establishes that it was mailed on or before the second day before the prescribed due date.

A supply of Forms 503 will be mailed to corporations on a cyclical basis depending on the taxable year of the corporation. Corporations needing Forms 503 may obtain them only by applying to the Director of a service center (or District Director). The application should include the corporation's name, identification number, address, and the taxable year to which the deposits relate.

Corporations which surrender Treasury bills to Federal Reserve banks in payment of corporation income or estimated income taxes must submit with the securities a Form 503 on which the face amount of the bills has been entered in the space provided for the amount of the deposit. The Federal Reserve bank will acknowledge receipt of the bills and will effect the deposit on the date the taxes become due. Corporations should not submit with their tax returns the receipts for Treasury bills surrendered to Federal Reserve banks.
H. Accounting period.-To change your accounting period, see section 1.442-1 of the regulations and Form 1128, Application for Change in Accounting Period.
I. Accounting methods. - Taxable income must be computed using the method of accounting regularly used in maintaining the corporation's books and records. In all cases the method adopted must clearly reflect taxable income. (See section 446.)

Unless the law specifically permits, a taxpayer may not change the method of accounting used to report income in prior years (for income as a whole or for any material item) without first securing consent on Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method.

Rounding off to whole-dollar amounts.-The money items on your return and accompanying schedules may be shown as whole-dollar amounts by eliminating any amount less than 50 cents and increasing any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar.
J. Estimated tax. - Corporations which can expect their "estimated tax" to be $\$ 40$ or more must make estimated tax payments. "Estimated tax" is the amount of the corporation's expected income tax (after credits) less an
exemption from estimated tax. (In general, after taking the exemption into account, a tax liability of $\$ 5600$ or more will result in estimated tax of $\$ 40$ or more.)

For taxable years beginning in 1969, the exemption is the sum of $\$ 5500$ and an amount which is $60 \%$ of the difference between the tax liability (not to exceed $\$ 100,000$ ) and $\$ 5500$. (For taxable years beginning in 1970 the $60 \%$ will drop to $40 \%$.)

Members of a controlled group of corporations which must share one $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption among all members must substitute $22 \%$ of their share of the surtax exemption for the above-mentioned $\$ 5500$.

Form 1120-W may be used as a worksheet to compute corporate estimated tax.

If you have an underpayment of estimated tax and believe an additional charge should not be asserted, attach Form 2220 to your return.

A corporation which has overpaid its estimated tax may apply for a "quick refund' of the overpayment if it is (1) at least $10 \%$ of the corporation's expected income tax liability AND (2) $\$ 500$ or more. Use Form 4466.
K. Consolidated returns.-The parent corporation must attach Form 851, Affiliations Schedule, to the consolidated return. For the first year a consolidated return is filed, each subsidiary must attach a Form 1122.

Supporting schedules in columnar form must be filed for each corporation included in the consolidated return showing, both before and after adjustments, the items of gross income and deductions, a computation of taxable income. balance sheets as of the beginning and end of the taxable year, and a reconciliation of retained earnings. In addition, attach consolidated balance sheets and a reconciliation of consolidated retained earnings.
L. Stock ownership in foreign cor-porations.-If you owned 5 percent or more in value of the outstanding stock of a foreign personal holding company, attach statement required by section 551(d).

If you control a foreign corporation or were a 10 percent or more shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation, you may be required to file Forms 2952 and 3646.
M. Financial statements.-The balance sheets must agree with your books and records or any differences must be reconciled. Copies of balance sheets required by Federal, State, etc., authorities may be used in place of. Schedule L. Certificates of deposit should be in-
cluded as cash on line 1 of the balance sheet.

Banks, insurance companies, and other corporations required to submit substantially similar statements of income and expense to any Federal, State, etc., authority may submit copies of such statements in place of the in. formation required on lines 1 through 30, page 1. Railroads may substitute Form 1090. In such cases taxable income must be reconciled in Schedule M-1 with the net profit shown on the statement and entered as line 30 , page 1.
N. Attachments.—Attachments may be used if the lines on the form sched. ules are not sufficient. They must contain all the required information and follow the format of the schedules on
the return. If an attachment is used in place of a schedule having a summary line on page 1 , the total need not be entered on the schedule but must be entered on page 1.

Your name and identifying number should be entered on all attachments exactly as shown on your preaddressed form.
O. Unincorporated business enterprises which elected under section 1361 to be taxed as a domestic corpora-tion.-All elections were automatically terminated on January 1, 1969, and unincorporated business enterprises are not considered as domestic corpora. tions for any period after December 31, 1968.
P. Tax on improperly accumulated earnings.-In order to prevent accu-
mulation of earnings and profits for the purpose of enabling shareholders to avoid the tax on individuals, section 531 provides an additional tax upon the accumulated taxable income of corporations formed or availed of for the purpose of such tax avoidance.
Q. Signature.-The return must be signed either by the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, or by any other corporate officer (such as tax officer) who is authorized to sign. A receiver, trustee, or assignee must sign any return which he is required to file on behalf of a corporation.
R. Total assets.-If there are no assets at the end of the taxable year, show the total assets as of the beginning of the taxable year.

## SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS (Numbered to correspond with the line numbers on page 1)

1. Gross receipts.-Enter gross receipts or sales from all business opera. tions except those required to be reported in lines 4 through 10.

If you use the installment method of reporting, enter on line 1 the gross profit on collections from installment sales and carry the same amount to line 3. Attach a schedule showing for the current and 3 preceding years: (a) Gross sales, (b) cost of goods sold, (c) gross profits, (d) percentage of gross profits to gross sales, (e) amount collected, and (f) gross profit on amount collected.
2. Cost of goods sold.-Once an inventory method is adopted it may not be changed without permission. Application for permission to change must be made on Form 3115 within 90 days after the beginning of the taxable year in which it is desired to make the change.

A corporation electing to use the last-in, first-out method of valuing inventory provided in section 472 must file Form 970 with its return for the first year of the election. Thereafter, attach a schedule showing (1) a summary of all inventories and (2) with respect to any inventories computed under section 472, the computation of the quantities and cost by acquisition levels.

Cost of operations (where inventories are not an income-determining fac-tor).-If the amount entered on line 2 includes an amount applicable to cost of operations, attach a schedule showing (1) salaries and wages and (2) other costs in detail.
4. Dividends.-(Numbered to correspond with line numbers in Schedule C.)

1. Enter dividends received from
domestic corporations subject to income tax, and which are subject to the 85 -percent deduction under section 243 (a)(1).

Small business investment companies enter dividends received from domestic corporations subject to income tax even though a deduction is allowed for the entire amount of such dividends in line 1 of Schedule I. For dividends received from a regulated investment company, see section 854 for the amount subject to the 85 . percent deduction.

So called dividends or earnings received from mutual savings banks, etc., are in fact interest and should not be treated as dividends.
2. Enter dividends received on the preferred stock of a public utility which is subject to income tax and which is allowed the deduction provided in section 247 for dividends paid.
3. Enter dividends received from foreign corporations and which qualify for the 85 -percent deduction provided in section 245(a).
4. Enter dividends received from wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries and which are eligible for the 100 -percent deduction provided in section 245(b). In general, this deduction applies to dividends paid out of the earnings and profits of a foreign corporation for a taxable year during which (1) all of its outstanding stock is owned (directly or indirectly) by the domestic corporation receiving such dividends and (2) all of its gross income from all sources is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

The 100 -percent deduction does not apply to any dividends if an election under section 1562 (election of multi-
ple surtax exemptions by a controlled group of corporations) is effective for either (1) the taxable year of the domestic corporation in which such dividends are received, or (2) the taxable year of the foreign corporation out of the earnings and profits of which such dividends are paid.
5. Enter foreign dividends (including minimum distributions under subpart $F$ ) which are not reportable on lines 3 and 4. Distributions of amounts constructively taxed in the current year or in prior years under subpart $F$ should be excluded.
7. Include gross up attributable to income under subpart $F$.
8. Enter only those dividends subject to the elective provisions of section 243(b).
9. Include dividends (other than capital gain dividends) received from regulated investment companies and which are not subject to the 85 -percent deduction; dividends from tax-exempt organizations; dividends (other than capital gain dividends) received from a real estate investment trust which, for the taxable year of the trust in which the dividends are paid, qualifies under sections 856-858; dividends not eligible for a dividends-received deduction because of the holding period of the stock or an obligation to make corresponding payments with respect to similar stock; and any other taxable dividend income not properly reported above.
6. Other interest.—Enter interest on loans, notes, mortgages, bonds, bank deposits, corporate bonds, tax refunds, etc.

The term "corporate bonds" includes bonds, debentures, notes, certificates of indebtedness or other evi-
dences of indebtedness issued by any corporation and bearing interest, with interest coupons or in registered form.

Do not offset interest income against interest expense.
7. Gross rents.-Enter the gross amount received for the rent of property. Any expenses, including repairs, interest, taxes, and depreciation should be included in the proper lines for deductions.
9. Gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and other property.-Every sale or exchange of property, even though no gain or loss is indicated, must be reported in Schedule D .

If the net long.term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, or in case of only a net long.term capital gain, a computation of the alternative tax should be made on separate Schedule D.
10. Other income.-Include recoveries of bad debts deducted in prior years under the specific charge-off method. Refunds of taxes deducted in prior years should be reported here and not offset against current year's taxes.

If "other income" consists of only one item you may identify it by showing the account caption in parentheses on line 10.
12. Compensation of officers.Column 8 of Schedule E must be comoleted for your 25 highest paid officers. To determine the highest paid officers, all allowances including expense account allowances must be added to each officer's compensation. Column 8 need not be completed for any officer for which the combined amount is less than $\$ 10.000$.

This information is to be submitted by each member of an affiliated group included in a consolidated return.

For this purpose an officer is a person who is elected or appointed to office or who is designated as such in the corporation's charter or bylaws such as regular officer, chairman of the board, etc.
14. Repairs.-Enter the cost of incidental repairs, including labor, supplies, and other items, which do not add to the value or appreciably prolong the life of the property.
15. Bad debts.-Bad debts may be treated in either of two ways-(1) as a deduction for debts which become worthless in whole or in part, or (2) as a deduction for a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. (Section 166.)

Application for permission to change the method of computing bad debts must be made on Form 3115 within 90
days after the beginning of the taxable year for which it is desired to make the change.
17. Taxes.-Enter taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year and attach a schedule showing the type and amount of tax. Do not include Federal income, estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, or gift taxes; foreign or United States possession income taxes if a foreign tax credit is claimed; Federal taxes paid on bonds containing a tax-free covenant, or taxes not imposed upon the taxpayer. See section 164(d) regarding apportionment of taxes on real property between seller and purchaser.
18. Interest.-Enter business interest but do not include interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is wholly exempt from income tax. (Section 265.)

Mutual savings banks, building and loan associations, and cooperative banks, enter amounts paid or credited to the accounts of depositors as dividends, interest, or earnings.

See section 267 for limitation on deductions for unpaid expenses and interest in the case of transactions be. tween related taxpayers.
19. Contributions.-Enter contributions or gifts actually paid within the taxable year to or for the use of charitable and governmental organizations de. scribed in section 170(c).

Corporations on the accrual basis may elect to deduct contributions paid on or before the 15th day of the 3d month following the close of the taxable year if the contributions are authorized by the board of directors during the taxable year. A declaration, signed by an officer, must be attached to the return stating that the resolution authorizing the contributions was adopted by the board of directors.

The amount claimed may not exceed 5 percent of taxable income computed without regard to (1) this deduction, (2) the "special deductions" in line 29(b), and (3) any net operating loss carryback to the taxable year under section 172.

Do not deduct as a business expense charitable contributions that exceed the 5 -percent limitation.

Charitable contributions paid during the taxable year in excess of the 5 -percent limitation may be carried over to the five succeeding taxable years.

Attach a schedule showing the name of each organization and the amount paid. If a contribution is made in property other than money, state the kind of property contributed and the method
used in determining its fair market value. If a contribution carryover is included, show the amount and how the carryover was determined.

Special rule for contributions of certain property.-The amount of a contribution of property must be reduced by any gain that would have resulted from the application of section 617(d) (1), 1245(a), or 1250(a) if the property were sold at its fair market value.
20. Casualty or theft losses.-Enter losses sustained during the year arising from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty. To determine the amount deductible, see section 165(b). Theft losses are deductible only in the year in which discovered.
21. Amortization.-If a deduction is claimed for amortization, attach a schedule showing: (1) A description of the expenditures being amortized; (2) date acquired, completed, or expended; (3) amount being amortized; (4) amortization deducted in prior years; (5) amortization period (number of months); (6) amortization for this year; and (7) the total amount of amortization less the amount claimed in Schedule $A$ and elsewhere on the return.
22. Depreciation.-See instructions for Schedule G.
23. Depletion.—Attach Form $\mathbf{T}$ if a deduction is claimed for depletion of timber.

Expenditures to be deferred and deducted ratably under the election provided in sections 616(b), relating to certain expenditures in the development of mines, and 615(b), relating to deductions for mine exploration, are not to be taken into account in determining the adjusted basis for property for the purpose of computing a deduction for depletion under section 611.

25(b). Other employee benefit plans.-Enter deductions for contributions to employee benefit plans other than those claimed on line 25(a), such as insurance, health, or welfare plans. Attach a schedule for each plan showing: (1) nature of benefits, i.e., groupterm life insurance, group permanent life insurance, non-insured death benefit, hospitalization, surgical, medical, sickness, accident, major medical expense, unemployment benefit, or other welfare benefits; (2) method of financing, i.e., insured, industry or areawide fund, self-insured fund, or direct benefit payments; (3) amount of deduction; (4) amount of employee contributions; (5) number of employees covered; and (6) if a self-insured plan, the amount of benefits paid during the taxable year.

Also show the number of employees employed by the corporation.
26. Other deductions.-No deduc tion is allowable for any amount allocable to a class of exempt income other than exempt interest income. Items directly attributable to wholly exempt income shall be allocated thereto, and items directly attributable to any class of taxable income shall be allocated to such taxable income.

If an item is indirectly attributable both to taxable income and exempt income, a reasonable proportion thereof, determined in the light of all the facts and circumstances in each case, shall be allocated to each.

Attach a statement showing (1) the amount of each class of exempt income and (2) the amount of expense items allocated to each such class (the amount allocated by apportionment being shown separately).

29(a). Net operating loss deduc-tion.-The "net operating loss deduction" is the sum of the net operating loss carryovers and carrybacks to the taxable year. (Section 172(a).) Generally, a net operating loss may be carried back 3 years and carried over 5 years. The net operating loss must first be carried to the earliest of the 8 taxable
years to which it may be carried, then to the next earliest year, etc. The portion of such loss which may be carried to each of the other 7 taxable years is the excess, if any, of such loss over the sum of the taxable income for each of the prior taxable years to which the loss may be carried. (Section 172(b).)

The term "net operating loss" means the excess of allowable deductions over gross income, computed with the following modifications under section 172(d):
(1) No net operating loss deduc. tion is allowed.
(2) The special deduction provided in section 922 (Western Hemisphere trade corporations) is not allowed.
(3) The special deductions in line 1 of Schedule I are computed without regard to the 85 -percent limitation provided in section 246 (b). See section 1.172-2 of the regulations.
(4) The special deduction allowed by section 247 (dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities) is computed without regard to the provisions of section 247 (a)(1)(B).

As stated, the net operating loss deduction is the sum of the carryovers and carrybacks. However, the following modifications must be taken into ac-
count in determining the taxable income which must be subtracted from a net operating loss to determine the portion of such loss which will still be available to carry to a subsequent year:
(a) The special deduction provided in section 922 (Western Hemisphere trade corporations) is not allowed.
(b) The net operating loss deduction is determined without regard to the net operating loss for the loss year or any taxable year thereafter, and under certain circumstances, without regard to any portion of a net operating loss attributable to a foreign expropriation loss.

If you have a net operating loss carryback and desire a "quick refund" of taxes, file Form 1139 within 12 months after the close of the taxable year in which the net operating loss is sustained. (Section 6411.)

If a net operating loss carryback creates an unused investment credit in a preceding year, the unused credit may be carried back to the 3 preceding years, and, under the provisions of section 6411, a quick refund of the taxes affected may be obtained by filing Form 1139.

29(b). Special deductions.-See instructions for Schedule 1.

If a deduction is claimed for depreciation of property, leasehold improve. ments, patents, or copyrights, fill in Schedule G.

Salvage value must be taken into account in determining the depreciation deduction (except under the declining balance method) for real property; and for personal property to the extent it exceeds 10 percent of the cost or other basis of the property.
(a) Alternative depreciation guidelines and rules.-Revenue Procedure 62-21 (supplemented by Revenue Procedure 65-13) sets forth alternative standards and procedures for determining depreciation. Taxpayers who wish to use these provisions must use them for all assets in a particular guideline class.
(b) Depreciation methods.-Depre. ciation may be computed using the methods set forth in section 167 (b). Property, whether new or used, may be depreciated under the straight line

## SCHEDULE G-DEPRECIATION

method or the declining balance method at a rate not to exceed $11 / 2$ times the applicable straight line rate.

New tangible property with a useful life of 3 years or more may also be depreciated under (1) the double declining balance method, (2) the sum of the years-digits method, and (3) any other method which does not result in accumulated allowances at the end of any year (during the first two thirds useful life of the property) greater than the total which could have been deducted if the double declining balance method had been used.
(c) Real property-Suspension period property.-In general, in the case of certain real property whose construc. tion, reconstruction, or erection was completed during the taxable year but which (1) began during the period beginning on October 10, 1966, and ending on March 9, 1967, or (2) began, pursuant to an order placed during such period, before May 24, 1967, the
methods described in the preceding paragraph for new property apply only to that portion of the basis attributable to work done after May 23, 1967. For provisions relating to exceptions and $\$ 50,000$ exemption, see section 167(I).
(d) Section 179-Additional firstyear depreciation allowance.-For the first year a depreciation deduction is allowable, corporations may elect to write off 20 percent of the cost (before adjustment for salvage value) of tangible personal property (whether new or used) with a useful life of 6 years or more, up to an aggregate cost of $\$ 10,000$.

Total additional first-year depreciation must be shown on line 1 of the depreciation schedule.

If the additional first-year allowance is elected, the basis of the property must be reduced by the amount of the deduction and salvage value when computing ordinary depreciation.

## SCHEDULE I-SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS

## (Numbered to correspond with line numbers in Schedule I)

1. A small business investment company operating under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 may deduct 100 percent of dividends received
from domestic corporations subject to income tax. (Section 243(a)(2).)

In general, no dividends-received deduction will be allowed on any share of
stock (a) which is disposed of if the corporation has held such share for 15 days or less, or (b) to the extent the corporation is under an obligation to
make corresponding payments with respect to substantially identical stock or securities.
2. Limitation on dividends-received deduction.-In a year in which a net operating loss occurs, sections 172(d) and 246 (b) provide that the 85 -percent limitation on the amount of these special deductions does not apply even if the loss is created by the dividends. received deduction. In the case of a small business investment company, the dividends-received deduction of 100 percent included in line 2 is not subject to the overall 85 -percent limitation.
4. Deduction for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utili-ties.-Section 247 allows public utilities a deduction of a certain percentage of the lesser of (1) dividends paid on its preferred stock during the taxable year,

1. Tax Surcharge.-The $10 \%$ tax surcharge for corporations is effective January 1,1968 . Since it is to expire June 30, 1969, corporations with taxable years ending after that date must prorate the $10 \%$ rate on the basis of the number of days in their taxable year during which the surcharge was in effect. (That is, the number of days before July 1, 1969.)

Corporations with taxable years ending after June 30, 1969, may compute their surcharge by multiplying lines 5(a) and 10(a) by the applicable rate in the following table:

| TAXABLE YEAR |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { APPLICABLE } \\ \text { RATE }}}{ }$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beginning } \\ & \text { in } 1968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ending } \\ & \text { in } 1969 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Aug. 1 | July 31 | . 09150685 |
| Sept. 1 | Aug. 31 | . 08301370 |
| Oct. 1 | Sept. 30 | $.07479452$ |
| Nov. 1 | Oct. 31 Nov. 30 | .06630137 .05808219 |
| Dec. 1 | Nov. 30 | . 05808219 |

If the corporation prefers, the surcharge may be computed using the following formula:
Amount on lines $\left.\times 10 \% \times \begin{array}{l}\text { No. days in taxable year } \\ \text { 5(a) and } 10(a)\end{array}\right) \frac{\begin{array}{l}\text { Nefora } 7 / 1 / 69\end{array}}{\text { No. days in taxable year }}$
Corporations which have a 52-53 week taxable year which ends after June 30, 1969, must use the formula to compute their surcharge.
2. Surlax exemption.-The surtax exemption is $\$ 25,000$ except for certain controlled corporations to which section 1561 applies.

Section 1561 provides that if a corporation is a component member of a controlled group of corporations (as defined in section 1563) on December 31
or (2) taxable income computed without regard to this deduction. For taxable years beginning in 1968 and ending on or before June 30, 1969, this percentage is 26.515 percent. For taxable years ending after such date, see instruction 6. In a year in which a net operating loss occurs, section 172 (d) provides that the deduction shall be computed with. out regard to section 247 (a)(1)(B).
5. Deduction for Western Hemisphere trade corporations.-Section 922 allows Western Hemisphere trade corporations a deduction of a certain percentage of taxable income computed without regard to this deduction. For taxable years beginning in 1968 and ending on or before June 30,1969 , this percentage is 26.515 percent. For taxable years ending after such date, see instruction 6.

## SCHEDULE J-TAX COMPUTATION

of its taxable year, the surtax exemp. tion shall be-
(a) $\$ 25,000$ divided by the number of component members on such December 31 , or
(b) If all members consent to an apportionment plan, their portion of $\$ 25,000$ determined in accordance with the plan. The sum of amounts so apportioned may not exceed $\$ 25,000$. See section 1561 and the regulations thereunder for time and manner of making the consent.
If the surtax exemption is determined under (a) or (b) above, the additional 6-percent tax under section 1562 does not apply.
3. Election of multiple surtax exemptions by a controlled group of cor-porations.-Subject to the provisions of section 1562, a controlled group of corporations may elect. with respect to a specified December 31, to have each of its component members claim a sep. arate $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption without having to divide equally or apportion one $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption among all component members.

If the group elects to claim multiple surtax exemptions, each component member must pay an additional tax of 6 percent on its first $\$ 25,000$ taxable
6. Taxable years ending after June 30, 1969. - The deductions on line (b)-dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities, line 4-dividends paid on certaín preferred stock of public utilities, and line 5deduction for Western Hemisphere trade corporations, are computed using a formula which includes a fraction. the denominator of which is the sum of the normal tax and surtax rates. The denominator must be increased to reflect the 10 -percent surcharge. For example, the denominator for calendar year 1968 corporations is 52.8 (48, the sum of normal tax and surtax rates, plus $10 \%$ of 48 ).
For taxable years ending after June 30, 1969 (the expiration date of the surcharge) the denominator must be increased to reflect the applicable surcharge rate shown in Schedule $J$ instructions below.
income. If only one member of the group has any taxable income, the 6 -percent tax does not apply. (Section 1562(b) (1)(A).)
4. Mutual savings banks conducting life insurance business.-The tax under section 594 consists of the sum of (1) a partial tax computed on Form 1120 on the taxable income of the bank determined without regard to income or deductions allocable to the life insurance department; and (2) a partial tax on the taxable income computed on Form 1120-L of the life insurance department. Enter the combined tax on line 5(a) of the Form 1120 tax computation schedule. Attach Form 1120-L as a schedule and identify as such.
5. Tax from recomputing a prior year investment credit.-If property is disposed of prior to the life used in computing the investment credit, the tax for the year of disposition must be increased by the difference between the credit taken (including carrybacks and carryovers) on such property and the credit which would have been allowed had the actual life been used. (Section 47.) The tax from recomputing a prior year investment credit may not be offset against the current year's investment credit.

[^38]
## Codes for Principal Business Activity and Principal Product or Service

These industry titles and definitions are based on the Standard Enterprise Classification systerm developed by the Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President, to classify enterprises by type of activity in which engaged. The system follows closely the Standard Indu.trial Classification used to classify establishments.

Using the list below, enter on page 1, under D, the code for the specific industry group from which the largest percentage of "total receipts" is derived. "Total receipts" means gross receipts (line 1, page 1) plus all other income (lines 4 through 10, page 1). On page 3. under M, state the principal business activity and principal product or service which account for the largest percentage of total receipts. For example, if the principal business activity is "Grain mill products," the principal product or service may be "Cereal preparations."

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRT, sod Code
0110 Farms.
0120 Agricultural services and buntiag 0130 and trapping. 0140 Fisthertes.

## MINing

1010 Irod ores
1020 Copper, lead and zinc, gold and silver
1098 Other metal miniag.
100 Anthracite and bituminous cosl and lignite dem.
Crude petroleum and natural gas:
1310 Crude petroleum, natural ges, and 380 Oll and pas feld services.
Nonmetallic minerals (ertept faels) mining:
1410 Stone, sand, and gravel.
198 Other non metallic minerals, except uels.

Generth eontractors:
1510 Building construction.
1520 H IRDw8y and street construction, and other beary construction.

53i Plumbing, beating, and sir condltloning.
632 Electrical work
538 Other speclal trade contractors. manufacturing
Food and kindred products:
2010 Meat prodncts.
2030 Canniog and preserving frults, vege-
tables, and sea foods.
2040 Oralo mill products.
2050 Bakery products.
2050 Bakery
2000 Surar.
2070 Confectlonery and related products. Malt hquors and malt.
${ }^{2} 85$ Dlstlled arandy and brandy spirits.保, rectined, and blended Sort drinks, flavoring extracts, and sirups.
marine and edible falls, and animal
Other iood sod kindred products.
2100 Tobacto menulactlares.
Tertila mill products:
2211 Broad woven tahrle mills, cotton.
2212 Broad woven (abric mllls, man-mad tber and slik.
213 Dyeing sind finishlng, except wool
2220 Broad wovea
Knltting mills.
2270 Carpets and ruks
2280 Yarn and thread mills.
201 Narrow fabrics.
aner mill products.
Appareitend ather labrictited lestile prodocis:
2330 Women's, chlldren's, and infants
2360 Clotining. Hass , ceps, millunery, fur goods, aod 2398 Other apparel and accessorfes.
Lumber nond wood products, escept furaiture:
Lrgeing camps and logging con-
tractors, sawmlls, and planing mills.
2430 Millwork, veneers, plywood, and prefabricated structural mood prod
2488 Wooden cantainers and other wood products.
2510 Houschold furnitur
2590 Furniture and 0xtures, except bouse bold furniture.
Paper and allied products.
2611 Pulp mills.
2614 Paper, faperboard, bullding paper snd bullding board mills.
converted paper and paperboard
2650 products, axcept containers.
Printing, publiationg and allied indalnera
2711 Newspapers: publishlng, publishlng
2712 Peritidiciliog.
and printio publisbling, publisbla
2713 Bookg: publishlag, publlshing and printing; and miscellaneous pub-
${ }_{2720}^{\text {Codg }}$ Commercial printing, including book printing, mailold buslosss forms, nd greethag cards.
2780 Bookblading, related ladustries, a ad pre trabo services.
Chemiesle ond ilied producta:
2811 Industrisl forganle and organic
2812 Plastles materials, synthetic resios,
syothetic rubber, and man-mado
fibers, alcept glass.
2830 Drugs.
2841 8oaps, datargents, and cleaolng
2842 Praparstlons.
perfumeps, cosmatics, acion otior toilet
2850 Paints and allied products, Including 2870 gum sod wood chemlcals.
2898 Chemicals. Ot .
2898 Other chemlcal products.
Petroleum refiniog and related industries:
2911 Potroleum rafning without extrac 2912 tlon.
912 integrated
oxtract lon.
2998 Paving and rootlog materlals, and
ot ber products of petroleum and cosl
Rubber and miscellaneous platica products:
3010 Tires and loner tubes.
3020 Rubber lootwas, reclaimed rubber, and other fabrlcated rubber products.
0988 Milscellaneous plastles products.
Leatber and leather produces:
3140 Foot wear, except rubber.
3198 Leather tanning and finishing, and ot her lasther products.
Stone, clay, and alast products:
3210 Olass and glass products.
3210 Olass and glass prod
3240 Cement. bydraulle.
3240 Cembot. Dydraulle.
3250
Structural clay products.
3260 Pottery and related products.
3270 Conerate. gypsum, sod plaster
products.
Cut stove and stone prodacts, and abresive. asbestos. and
tallic mineral products.

## Primary metal industres:

3310 Blast furoaces, steel works, and troo and steel toundries and forgings.
330 Nonterrous metals: smelting, refin.
og rinding loundrles and forgings 3398 Other primary metal industries.
Fabricated metal products, except marhinery
and transportation equipment:
3410 Mletal cans.
3420 Cutlery, band tools, and general
3430 llaatinge.
3430 lleating apparatus (arcept alectric)
and plumbing fixtures.
ucts.
Screw machioe products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, sod washers.
3481 Metal stamplogs.
3462 Metal coating and engraving.
3498 Fabrlcated wire products and other
inery, except electric:
Machinery, except eletric:
3510 Engloes and turbines
3510 Engines and turbines.
3530 Construction, minlng, sod materia
bandling machinery and equlpment.
3540 Metalworking machlnery a ad equip-
3550 Spectal.
3550 speclal industry machinery and 3560 Qquipment, axcept matalworking. squípment.
3570 Office, computiog, and sccouotlog
3580 machines.
3598 Other machinery, except electrical.
Dectrical machinery, equipment, and uupplies:
3611 Electrical transmission and distribuEloo aquipment.
3612 Eectricalindustrial apparatus.
3630 Honsebald applances.
3050 Radio and television recelvine sets, 69 axcept communlcat ion types.
3662 Communtcation sjulpmant.
3691 Electric Ilgbting sod wiring equip-
3698 Other electrical machinery, aquipOther electrical ma
mant, and supplies.

Coda
Tran
3711
3714
3721
3722
3730
3791

3798

Scien
watc
3810

3830
3860

3870
Misc
lud
3910
3920
3930
Transportation equipment
3711 Motor vehulcles; passenger car, truck, 314 and bus bodjes; and truck trailers.
3721 Alrcratt, and complete guided missiles and space vehicles.
72 Alrcralt parts. and guided mlssileand
30 space vehicle subassemblies.
79 Shlp and boat bullding and repalr.
191 Raltroad equipment inctuding street
Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts, and otber transportation equipment.
Scientific instruments; photographic equipment
810 Scientlife and mechanical measurin Optical, medical, and opbtbalmie Eoods.
Photographle equipment and sup 3800 Photo
3870 Wlies. Watches and clocks
Miscellaneous manolacturing industries, in. $010 \mathrm{~J}_{\mathrm{g}} \mathrm{prel}$ ance and acceasories: 20 Towlry, silverware, and plated waro 230 Ordnance, sporting goods.
091 Costume, $\begin{aligned} & \text { axcept } \\ & \text { gunded missiles. }\end{aligned}$ 3998 Musical ewelry. artists' materials and other and facturing Iodustries.
TRANSPORTATION. COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS, ind SANITARY

## Tranaportation:

4011 Rallroad transportation, terminals,
1020 doch reled services.
Local. suburban, and interctty pas cabs and school husses.
4030 Motor frelght transportation and 4040 Water
4050 Water transportatlon
4040 Pipe line transportation.
4098 Other transportation services.
4810 Telephone communications (wlre or radio).
4820 Telegraph communlcations (wire or
${ }_{4}{ }^{\mathrm{radiO}} \mathrm{Radio}$.
4830 Radio and television broadcastlng.
Electric zar and sanitury ser serv:
4910 Electric companles and systems (95 percent or mores.
4920 Oes companies and systems ( 95 per-
4930 cent or more).
4930 Comblnatioo companies and sys-
4940 Water supply and other sanitary
services.

## WHOLESALE TRADE

5010 Motor vebicles and sutomotive
5020 Uquipment.
5030 Dry goods and apparel.
6047 Mieat and meat products
6048 Poultry and ponliry products, fish and sea foods, and other groceries and
50.50 Farm products-rsw materials.

5060 Electrical goods.
6070 Hardware, and plumbing and heatsos0 log equipment and supplies. 6080 Macbibery, equipment, and supples. 5091 Metals and minerals, except petro5002 Petroleum bulk statlons and terml-
5005 Bals. Wine, and distilled alcoholle bevarages.
5006 Paper acd its products.
5097 Lumber and constructlon materisls.
RETAIL TRADE
Building materials, hardware, and larm equip
ment:
5211 Bullding materlsls.
5215 hardwara stores.
5218 Farm equipment dealers.
Geacral marchandise stores:
5221 Departmant stores
5223 Mall order hous
5228 Other Raneral mercbaodisa stores.
5230
Food uterns.

Code
e dealera and zasoline sarice sta 5241 Automoblle and truck dealers.
5241 Automobile and truck deal
5243 Gasollae service stations.
5248 Tire, battery. and accassory daslars.
and miscellaneous aircrart, marloe. and aut tomotive dealers.
Other retail atorea:
5250 Apparel and accessorles
5260 Furniture, honlue furnishings, and
5270 Eatlng and drinking places.
5291 Druz stores and proprletary stores.
5292 Llyuor strres.
5298 Sporting goods and secondhand stnres. farmand rarden supnly, fued
and ice dealers, and other retall and lce dealers, and other retall
stores.
FINANCE INSURANCE, and REAL ESTATE Banks and trust companies:
Goll Mutual sav/ngs banks.
6012 Banks and trust companles, except mutual savings banks.
6021 Savings and loan, bullding and loan assuciations.
6022 Yersonal credit arencles.
6025 Business credit apencies.
6028 Loan correspondents and brokers,
6028 Loan correspondents and brokers,
and other credit arencles.
Security and commodity brokers, dealers, ex. changes and services-
6033 security brokers, dealers, and fota603s Commonanils.
6038 Commority hrokers and dealers: security and commodity exc'garas; Holding and other inveas.
6042 Regulated Investment companies
6043 Real estate investment trusts, iy60
6044 Act.
6044 Small business investment com6048 Other boldlng and investment cos.

6055 Lile Insurance.
6056 il utual losurance, excert life, or
marine, and certain fra or flood marine, and certaln fre or floo insurance compelifas.
60.5 Other insurance complanies.
Gu60 Insurance agents, brokers, and Service.
6510 Real estate operators (axcept devel6521 oners) and lessors of mining, ofl, sad simblar 6.52 property.

6528 Lessors of raal property other than 65 bulldines, not olsewhere classlfied. 6550 Subdivlders. derelopers, sod oper6591 alive bullders.
6.591 Apents, brokers, and managers.

6592 Tit e abstract conipanles.
6593 Combinatons of real estats, Iosurance, loans, and law offices.

## SERVICES

Hotels, rooming housta, camps, aod otber lodg.
ing places:
7013 Tourtst courts and motels.
7018 Hotels aod ot her lodging placas, ax-
Pere $\mathrm{c}^{2}$ tourst courts and motels
Personsl servicea:
7210 Laundrles, laundry services, cleaning
7220 Photographicstudios, including com.
7298 merclal photography. pressing shops, Iuneral, and other personal eervices.
Business rervices:
7398 Credic raportiog and amploymant agencles, news syndleates, dupllcatlog, malling, stenographle, bulldInz, and ot her buslnese servicas.
Aatomobile snd other repair nervicea:
7510 Automobile parklog, rapalr, and
7510 Aulomobile parting, rapalr, and
75.50 services.
7.
7810 Motlon pleture productlon, distribu.
thon. and related services.

ercept motion pictures.
8020 Educational serfices.
8098 Serices not elaewhera clasified.



## Part IV -TOTAL SCHEDULE D GAINS AND LOSSES

11 Enter excess of net short-term capital gain (line 6) over net long•term capital loss (line 8)
12 Enter excess of net long-term capital gain (line 8) over net short-term capital loss (line 6)
13 Net gain (loss) from property other than capital assets (Ine 10).
14 Total of lines 11, 12, and 13. Enter here and on Form 1120, page 1, line 9.

## Part V -ALTERNATIVE TAX COMPUTATION

15 Taxable income (line 30, page 1, Form 1120)
16 Net long-term capital gain reduced by any net short-term capital loss (line 12) .
17 Line 15 less line 16
18 Surtax exemption (line 17, $\$ 25,000$, or amount apportioned under section 15ظi, whlchever Is lesser)
19 Line 17 less line 18
$2025 \%$ of line 16
$2122 \%$ of line 17
$2226 \%$ of line 19
23 If multiple surtax exemption is elected under sectlon 1562, enter $6 \%$ of line 18 .
24 Alternative tax-Add iines 20 through 23. If applicable, enter here and on Ilne 5(a), Schedule J, Form 1120, and write "alt." in the margin to the right of the entry .


Every sale or exchange of property must be reported in detail even though no gain or loss is indicated.

## PART I

Gain from disposition of depreciable property held more than 6 months (Sectiogs 1245 and 1250).-(Report any gatr from such property held 6 months or less in Part III.) In columns fand $i$, use the 1st heading for section 1245 and the 2nd heading for section 1250 .

Except as provided below, section 1245 property is depreciable (a) personal property (both tangible and intangible) except livestock, (b) elevators and escalators, and (c) tangible real property (except buildings and their structural components) if used as an integral part of certain business activities or as a research or storage facility in connection with such activities. These business activities are manufacturing, production, extraction, or furnishing transportation, communications or certain other public utility serv. ices.

Except as provided below, section 1250 property is depreciable real property (other than section 1245 property).

See sections 1245(b) and 1250(d) for exceptions and limitations involving: (a) disposition by gift, (b) certain tax-free transactions, (c) like kind exchanges, involuntary conversions, and (d) sales or exchanges to effectuate FCC policies and exchanges to comply with SEC orders.

Column f of Part I.-In computing depreciation allowed or allowable for eleva. tors or escalators, enter in column $\{-1$ depreciation prior to July 1, 1963, and in column $f-2$ depreciation after June 30 , 1963.

Column i of Part I, section 1250 property only.-If held 1 year or less enter the smaller of column $h$ or column $f-2$.

If held more than 1 year, enter the result of multiplying the smaller of:
(1) column h, or
(2) column $f-2$ less the amount of depreciation computed for the same period using the straight line method,
by the percentage obtained by subtracting from $100 \%$, one percentage point for each full month the property was held in excess of 20 months.
If substantial improvements were made in the last 10 years, see section 1250(f).

For provisions relating to recapture of exploration expenditures on the sale or exploration expenditures on the saition of mining property, see section 617.

Section 1231 property.-After determining which part of the total gain from disposition of depreciable property is ordinary gain (line 2), combine the total other gain (line 3) with other gains and losses from section 1231 property to determine if there Is a net gain or net loss. If the result is a net gain, all gains and losses are reported in Part IJ as long. term capital gains and losses. If the result is a net loss, all gains and losses are sult is a net loss, all gains and losses are
reported in Part III as ordinary gains and losses.

Section 1231 property applies to gains and losses from-
(a) the sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of land (including in certain conversion of land including in certain land) and depreciable property if they are used in the trade or business and held more than 6 months,
(b) the sale, exchange, or involuntary conversion of livestock held for dralt. breeding, or dairy purposes (but not in. cluding poultry) and held 1 year or more.
(c) the cutting of timber or the disposal of timber, coal, or domestic iron ore, to which section 631 applies, and
(d) the involuntary conversion of capital assets held more than 6 months.

Gain on sale by a controlled corpora-tion.-A gain on the sale of depreciable property between an individual and his controlled corporation is treated as ordinary income. Capital gain provisions do not apply. (See section 1239.)

For this purpose, a corporation is controlled if the individual, his spouse, and his minor children and minor grandchildren own more than $80 \%$ in value of the outstanding stock.

## PART II

Capital assets. -A capital asset is property held by the corporation (whether or not connected with its trade or business) except: (1) inventoriable assets or ness) except: (1) inventoriable assets or tomers; (2) depreciable or real property used in the trade or business; (3) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, or similar property; (4) accounts or notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property described in (1) above; or (5) certain short-term Federal, State, and municipal obligations issued on or after March 1, 1941, on a discount basis.

Capital losses. - Capital losses are allowed only to the extent of capital gains. A net capital loss, however, may be carried forward as a short-term capital loss for 5 years ( 10 years to the extent the loss is attributable to a foreign expropriation loss) or until exhausted, whichever comes first.

Short sales of capital assets. - For rules relating to certain short sales of stock or other securities and transac. tions in commodity futures, see section 1233.

Long-term capital galns from regulated investment companies.-Report as a long-term capital gain the amount the corporation has been notified constitutes its share of the undistributed capital gains of a regulated investment company.

Worthless securities. - Except for banks, if securities which are capital assets become wholly worthless during the taxable year, the loss is to be treated as a capital loss as of the last day of the taxable year.

Losses not allowable.-No loss is al. lowed for wash sales of stock or securities. (See section 1091.) No loss is allowed (distributions in liquidation excepted) on transactions between related persons. (See section 267.)

Basis.-In determining gain or loss, the basis of property will generally be its cost. If property was acquired by bequest, gift, tax-free exchange, involuntary conversion. or wash sale of stock, see sections 1014, 1015, 1031, 1033, and 1091. respectively. Attach an explanation if the basis used is other than actual cash cost of the property.

म U. S , GOVERNMENT PRIMING OFFICE: :106-0-200-028

Bonds, etc., losses of banks.-Net losses from sales or exchanges of securities by banks are deductible in full. Cap. ital loss limitations do not apply. The term securities includes bonds, debentures, notes, certificates, etc., issued by any corporation, a government, or political subdivision.

Dealers in securities.-A gain by a dealer in securities from the sale or exchange of a security is not a capital gain unless (a) the security was, before the expiration of the 30 th day after its acquisition, clearly identified in the dealer's records as a security held tor investment, and (b) the security was not, at any time after such 30th day, held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of trade or business. A loss from the sale or exchange of a security is a capital loss if it was clearly identified in the dealer's records as a security held for investment. (See section 1236.)

Instructions for insurance compa-nies.-Companies taxable under section 831 having losses from capital assets sold or exchanged to obtain funds to meet abnormal insurance losses, etc., shall attach a schedule corresponding to Schedule A-3 of Form 1120M. For companies taxable under section 821, all references to line numbers on Form 1120 are to be considered as references to the appropriate line on Form 1120 M .

## PART III

Include gain from disposition of depreciable property held 6 months or less.

If after grouping all section 1231 trans. actions the losses exceed the gains, each transaction is to be reported in Part III as an ordinary gain or loss.

## PART V

Alternative tax.-If the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, or if there is only a net long. term capital gain, the tax should be computed using the alternative method (section 1201) to determine if the resulting tax is less than the tax computed using the regular method.

The alternative tax is the sum of (1) a partial tax computed at the normal tax and surtax rates on the taxable income decreased by the excess of net long-term capital gain over any net short-term capital loss and (2) $25 \%$ of such excess

In computing the alternative tax, deductions subject to a limitation based upon taxable income (such as contributions and the special deductions in Schedule 1) do not have to be recomputed.

## Installment Sales

If you sold personal property for more than $\$ 1000$ or real property regardless of amount, you may be eligible to report any gain under the installment method if (1) there are no payments in the year of sale or (2) the payments in the year of sale do not exceed $30 \%$ of the selling price. (See section 453. )

For treatment of a portion of payments as "unstated interest" on deferred payment sales, see section 483.
Name
NOTE: Complete Section I to compute tax on income from United States sources which is NOT effectively connected with the conduct of a trade
or business within the United States.
Complete Section II to compute tax on income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.
Corporations having both income effectively connected and income not effectively connected must complete both Section I and Section II.
Cong only income which is NOT effectively connected need file only pages 1 and 2 .

A Country of incorporation
8 Name of foreign country under laws of which income reported on this return is subject to tax

C Date incorporated
D The corporation's books are in care of

## located at

...........
E Was the corporation at any time during the taxable year engaged in a trade or business within the U.S.? . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$
F Did the corporation have a permanent establishment in the United States at any time during the taxable year within the meaning of section 894(b) and any applicable tax convention between the United States and a foreign country? . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If "Yes," name the foreign country $\qquad$

G (1) Did you at the end of the taxable year own directly or indirectly $50 \%$ or more of the voting stock of a U.S. corporation?

Yes $\square \quad$ No $\square$
(2) Did any corporation, individual, partnership, trust, or association at the end of the taxable year own directly or indirectly $50 \%$ or more of your voting stock?
(For rules of attribution, see section 267(c).)
If the answer to (1) or (2) is "Yes," attach a schedule showing (a) name, address, and identifying number, and (b) percentage owned.

If the answer to (1) is "Yes," also show the taxable income (o loss) from line 30, page 1, form 1120 of such corporation for the taxable year ending with or within your taxable year.
H if the corporation filed a United States income tax return for the preceding taxable year, indicate the Internal Revenue office with which filed
1 Did the corporation at any time during the year have an agent In the U.S.? Yes $\square$ No $\square$. If "Yes,' complete the following: Kind of agent
Name
Address
$J$ Is the corporation a foreign personal holding company under section 552? . . . . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$
If "Yes," have Forms 957 and 958 been filed? . Yes $\square$ No $\square$ (See section 6035.)
$K$ is the corporation a personal holding company? . Yes $\square$ No $\square$ (See instruction M.)
$L$ Is the corporation a controlled foreign corporation as defined in section 957? . . . . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$
$M$ Has the corporation excluded from gross income any amount other than foreign source income not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the U.S.? . Yes $\square$ No $\square$
If "Yes." attach a statement setting forth the amount, nature, and source of each such item of income and the reason it has been excluded.

2 Tax from Section II (line 11, Tax Computation Schedule, page 5).
3 (a) Personal holding company tax (attach Schedule 1120 PH ) .
(b) Tax Surcharge- $10 \%$ of line 3(a) (For taxable years ending after June 30, 1969, see page 7 of instructions for applicable rate).
4 Total tax
5 Credits:
(a) Tax paid with Form 7004 application for extension (attach copy)
(b) 1968 estimated tax payments (include 1967 overpayment allowed as a credit-do not include any "quick refund" of overpayment of 1968 estimated tax applied for on Form 446̂6)
Internal Revenue office where paid
(c) United States income tax paid or withheld at the source
(d) Credit from regulated investment companies (attach Form 2439)
(e) Credit for U.S. tax on nonhighway gas and Jube oil (attach Form 4136)

6 TAX DUE (line 4 less line 5). See instruction D for tax deposit system.
7 OVERPAYMENT (line 5 less line 4).


8 Enter amount of line 7 you want: Credited on 1969 estimated tax
Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I heve examinad this raturn, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to tha best of my knowiodge and boliaf it is trua, correct, and complete. If prepared by a person other than the taxpayer, his declaration is based on all information of which he has any knowledgs.


SECTION I-TO BE COMPLETED FOR INCOME FROM UNITED STATES SOURCES WHICH IS NOT EFFECTIVELY CONNECTED WITH THE CONDUCT OF A TRADE OR BUSINESS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES ON WHICH THE TAX HAS NOT beEn fully satisfied at the source
Include only those iterrs of income on which United States income tax was not fully paid at source unless the form is to be used as a claim for refund of tax withheld at source. However, tax credits resulting from undistributed long-term capital gains of regulated investment companies and from the tax deemed to have been paid under section 337(d) (relating to gain or loss on sales or exchanges in connection with certain liquidations) are not considered tax withheld at source. The rate of tax on each item of income listed below is $\mathbf{3 0 \%}$ unless limited by tax treaty. Fill in treaty rates where applicable.

| Name of treaty country, if any: |
| :--- |
| 1 Interest . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |

Schedule A-EXPLANATION OF LINES 1 THROUGH 10 (Enter each individual item of income)

| 1. Payer of income snd, it known. witholding agent (name ond addrass) | 2. Neture of income (such as interest, dividends, etc.) | 3. Gross amount of income | 4. Date of payment | 5. Amount of United States income tax paid of withereid at 30 urco |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$ |  | \$ |
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| Total of column 3 | . . . . . . | \$ |  | $\sqrt{2} \pi N$ |
| Total of column 5. Enter here and on line 5(c), page | 1. | . . . . . . | . . . | \$ |



1. Business Code No.
2. Principal business activity
3. Principal product or senice $\qquad$
$\qquad$

B Were you a member of a controlled group subject to the provisions of:
(1) Section 1561 ?
Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(2) Section 1562? . . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$

If answer to (1) or (2) is "Yes," check type of relationship;
(a) parent-subsidiary
(b) brother-sister $\square$
(c) combination of (a) and (b) $\square$ (see section 1563)

If answer to (2) is "Yes," does section $1562(\mathrm{~b})(1)(A)$ apply (nonapplication of $6 \%$ additional tax under section 1562)?

Yes $\square$ No $\square$
C Did you have any contracts or subcontracts subject to the Renegotiation Act of 1951? . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If "'Yes." enter the aggregate gross dollar amount billed during the year

D Amount of taxable income (or loss) from line 30, page 3 for: 1965 ..................... 1966 ....................... 1967

E Did you claim a deduction for expenses connected with:
(1) Entertainment facility (boat, resort, ranch,
etc.)? . . . . . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(2) Living accommodations (except employees on business)?No 口
(3) Employees' families at conventions or meatings? . . . . . . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(4) Employee or family vacations not reported on Form W-2?
Yes $\square$ No $\square$

F Were you liable for filing Forms 1096 and 1099 or 1087 for the calendar year 1968? . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If "Yes," where were they filed? $\qquad$
$\qquad$

G Was there any substantial change in the manner of determining quantities, costs, or valuations between opening and closing inventory? . . . . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If "Yes." attach explanation.


Schedule C--DIVIDENDS (See instruction 4)
1 Domestic corporations subject to the $85 \%$ deduction 2 Certann preferred stock of public utilities.
3 Foreign corporations subject to the $85 \%$ deduction
4 Other dividends from foreign corporations
5 Foreign dividend gross-up (section 78) 6 Other

7 Total-Enter here and on line 4, page 3
Schedule D-Separate Schedule 0 (Form 1120) should be used in reporting sales or exchanges of property (See instruction 9) Schedule E-COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS (See instruction 12)


Schedule F-BAD DEBTS-RESERVE METHOD (See instruction 15)


## Schedule H-SUMMARY OF DEPRECIATION



Schedule 1—SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS
1 Dividends.received: (a) $85 \%$ of line 1 . Schedule C

$\qquad$
2 Total-May not exceed $85 \%$ of tine 28 , page 3 . The $85 \%$ limitation does not apply to a year in which a net operating loss occurs .
$\qquad$
4 Total special deductions-Add lines 2 and 3 . Enter here and on line 29(b), page 3
Schedule J-OTHER DEDUCTIONS
Explanation

## tAX COMPUTATION SCHEDULE



11 Total of lines I and 10 . Enter here and on line 2, page 1


# ग968 Instructions for Form 1120-F 

## Income Tax Return of Foreign Corporation

(References are to the Internal Reverue Code)

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Who must file.-Form 1120$F$ must be filed by any foreign corporation (except one required to file Form $1120-\mathrm{L}$ or $1120-\mathrm{M}$ ) having (1) income from United States sources which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States (section 881), and or (2) income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States (section 882).

If a corporation not engaged in a trade or business within the United States has only income referred to in (1) above, no return is required if the tax liability is fully satisfied at the source. (For exception, see instruction P.)

If a receiver, trustee in dissolution, trustee in bankruptcy, or assignee has possession of or holds title to all or substantially all the property or business of a corporation, whether or not the property or business is being operated, he must make a return of income for the corporation in the same manner and form required of other corporations. (Section 6012.)
B. Where to file.-All foreign corporations (whether or not engaged in a trade or business within the United States) must file their return with the Director of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20225.
C. When to file.-Foreign corporations having an office or place of business within the United States must file on or before the 15th day of the 3 d month following the close of the taxable year.

Foreign corporations NOT having an office or place of business within the United States must file on or before the 15th day of the 6th month
following the close of the taxable year.

Request for automatic 3 -month extension of time to file form 1120-F must be made on form 7004.

## D. Payment of tax

(1) Foreign corporations having an office or place of business within the United States.-The balance of tax due must be paid in full when the return is filed or in two install. ments- 50 percent on or before the 15 th day of the 3 d month and 50 percent on or before the 15th day of the 6th month following the close of the taxable year.

All payments must be deposited with an authorized commercial bank depositary or Federal Reserve bank. All deposits must be accompanied by a Federal Tax Deposit Form 503.

Please enter the serial number of Form 503 on your remittance. Do not remit directly to Internal Revenue Service.

Timeliness of deposits will be determined by the date the deposit was received by the commercial bank de. positary or Federal Reserve bank. However, a deposit received after the due date will be considered timely if the corporation establishes that it was mailed on or before the $2 d$ day before the prescribed due date.

Corporations needing Forms 503 may obtain them only by applying to the Director of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20225. The application should include the corporation's name, identification number. address, and the taxable year to which the deposits relate.
(2) Foreign corporations not having an office or place of business within the United States.-The balance of tax due must be paid in full when the return is filed or in two in. stallments- 50 percent on or before the 15th day of the 6th month and 50 percent on or before the 15th day of the 9 th month following the close of the taxable year.

The tax may be paid in cash or by check or money order drawn to the
order of "Internal Revenue Service" and remitted to the Director of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20225.

Please enter your employer identification number on all remittances.
E. Taxation of foreign corpora-tions.-Foreign corporations are taxed at regular corporate tax rates on income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States (see instruction F), and at a 30 percent or lower treaty rate on income from United States sources which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States. (See instruction G.)
F. Income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.Foreign corporations engaged in a trade or business within the United States are taxed at regular corporate tax rates on such income which includes the following:

1. All income, gain, or loss from United States sources except as provided in the next paragraph.
2. Certain fixed or determinable annual or periodical income from United States sources and gain or loss from United States sources from the sale or exchange of capital assets will generally be treated as effectively connected income if (a) the income, gain, or loss is derived from assets used in or held for use in the conduct of the corporation's trade or business, or (b) the activities of the corporation's trade or business were a material factor in the realization of the income, gain, or loss.
3. Under certain circumstances, limited categories of income from foreign sources will be treated as effectively connected income.

A foreign corporation not engaged in a trade or business within the United States will have no effectively connected income unless (1) it makes the election under section 882(d) to treat real property income as effectively connected income (see instruction H ), or (2) it is a corporation created or organized in a U.S. possession carrying on the banking business and which receives interest on U.S. obligationsin such case the interest will be
treated as effectively connected in. come.

For further details relating to effectively connected income, etc., see section 864.

Complete Section II of the form to compute the tax on such income.
G. Income from United States sources not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.-In general, whether or not a foreign corporation is engaged in a trade or business, the gross amount of such income is subject to tax at a 30 percent or lower treaty rate and consists of the following types of income described in section 881 (to the extent not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States):

1. Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, salaries, wages, premiums, 'annuities, compensation, remunerations, emoluments, and other fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits, and income.
2. Gains described in section 631 (b) or (c) from disposal of timber, coal, or domestic iron ore with a retained economic interest.
3. Amounts received on the retirement, sale or exchange of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued after September 28, 1965, which are treated under section 1232 as gains from the sale or exchange of property which is not a capital asset.
4. Certain gains from the sale or exchange after October 4, 1966, of patents, copyrights, and other intangible property, as described in section 881(a)(4).

No deductions are allowable against such income since the tax is imposed upon the gross amount received.

Complete Section I of the form to compute the tax on such income.
H. Election to treat real property income as effectively connected in-come.-A foreign corporation having income from real property located in the United States, or from any interest in such real property, including (1) gains from the sale or exchange of such real property or interest therein, (2) rents or royalties from mines, wells, or other natural deposits, and (3) gains de2
scribed in section 631 (b) or (c), may elect under section 882(d) to treat such income as being effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

The election may be made by attaching to the return for the year to which the election is to apply (1) a statement to the effect that the election is being made, (2) a complete schedule of all real property, or any interest in real property, of which the taxpayer is titular or beneficial owner, which is located in the United States, (3) a statement indicating the extent to which the taxpayer has direct or beneficial ownership in each such item of real property, or interest in real property, (4) the legal identification and location of the real property or interest therein, (5) a description of any substantial improvements on any such property, and (6) any other information as may be required by regulations.

If this election is made, complete Section II to compute the tax on such income.
I. Deductions and credits.-No deductions are allowed against in. come which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States since the 30 percent or lower treaty rate is imposed upon the gross amount of such income.

If a return is filed, deductions and credits are allowed against income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, but only to the extent that they are connected with such income. Charitable contributions may be deducted under section 170, however, whether or not they are so connected.

For further details see section 882(c).
J. Source of income.-Gross income of a foreign corporation includes only (1) gross income which is derived from sources within the United States and which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, and (2) gross income (regardless of source) which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

Except' as may otherwise be pro. vided by tax convention, the source of income is determined in accord.
ance with the provisions of sections 861 through 864 and the regulations thereunder.
K. Trade or business within the United States.-A foreign corporation which is a member of a partnership or is a beneficiary of an estate or trust will be considered to be engaged in a trade or business within the United States if the partnership, estate, or trust is so engaged.

Under certain circumstances this phrase does not include the trading of stocks, securities, or commodities through a resident broker, commission agent, custodian, or other independent agent. Special rules apply when the corporation is trading for its own account.

For details concerning trading in stocks, securities, or commodities see section 864(b)(2).

## L. Accounting period.-

 To change your accounting period, see section 1.442-1 of the regulations and Form 1128, Application for Change in Accounting Period. If the corporation ceases to exist, write "FINAL RETURN" at the top of the form.M. Personal holding compa-nies.-A foreign corporation which is a personal holding company, as defined in section 542, but not a foreign personal holding company as defined in section 552 , is subject to the tax imposed by section 541 on undistributed personal holding company income. Section 541 imposes a tax upon the undistributed personal holding company income (as defined in section 545) of corporations classified as personal holding companies. Every foreign corporation which is a personal holding company under section 542 must file a Schedule 1120 PH with its Form 1120-F.

Under the provisions of section 542, a corporation is a personal holding company if 60 percent or more of its adjusted ordinary gross income for the taxable year is personal holding company income, and if at any time during the last half of the taxable year more than 50 percent in value of its outstanding stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for not more than five individuals. Certain foreign corporations owned entirely by nonresident alien individuals are not personal
holding companies. (Sections 541547.)
N. Foreign personal holding com-panies.-Section 551(a) requires that the undistributed foreign personal holding company income of a foreign personal holding company, as defined in section 552 , shall be included as a dividend in gross income of U.S. shareholders in the amount provided by section 551(b). Schedule 1120 PH is not required, but Forms 957 and 958 must be filed by the officers, directors, and certain U.S. shareholders. (Section 6035 and regulations thereunder.)
O. Signature.-The return must be signed either by the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, or by any other corporate officer (such as tax officer) who is authorized to sign. A receiver, trustee, or assignee must sign any return which he is required to file on behalf of a corporation.

> FOREIGN CORPORATIONS HAVING INCOME FROM UNITED STATES SOURCES WHICH IS NOT EFFECTIVELY CONNECTED WITH THE CONDUCT OF A TRADE OR BUSINESS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES
P. Claim for refund.-Where a foreign corporation has only income which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States and this form is being used as a claim for refund, include all income from sources within the United States even though the tax thereon has been fully satisfied at the source except where the refund results solely from the credit for the tax paid by a regulated investment company on undistributed capital gains or from the tax deemed to have been paid under section 337 (d) (relating to gain or loss on sales or exchanges in connection with certain liquidations).

Where the refund results solely from such credits, enter the amount claimed on lines 5(d) and 7, page 1, and attach Copy B of Form 2439; no entries are required to be made on page 2.

Where the refund is reduced by any additional tax due on items of income upon which the tax has not
been fully satisfied at the source, the items creating the reduction must also be shown on the appropriate lines on pages 1 and 2.
Q. Tax treaties.-Section 881 provides a tax of 30 percent. However, if a taxpayer is a resident of, or a corporation created under the laws of any country which has a treaty to which the United States is a party, refer to the income tax convention entered into by the United States with your respective country to as. certain the exemption from, and reduced rates of, United States income tax to which you may be entitled.

For purposes of applying any exemption from, or a reduction of, any tax provided by any treaty to which the United States is a party with respect to income which is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States, a foreign corporation shall be deemed not to have a permanent establishment in the United States at any time during the taxable year. (See section 894(b).)

For additional information regarding such tax convention consult the Director of International Operations, Internal Revenue Serv. ice, Washington, D.C. 20225.

## FOREIGN CORPORATIONS <br> ENGAGED IN A TRADE OR BUSINESS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

R. Accounting methods: - Taxable income must be computed using the method of accounting reg. ularly used in maintaining the corporation's books and records. In all cases the method adopted must clearly reflect taxable income. (See section 446.)

Unless the law specifically permits, a taxpayer may not change the method of accounting used to report income in prior years (for income as a whole or for any material item) without first securing consent on Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method.

Rounding off to whole-dollar amounts.-The money items on your return may be shown as wholedollar amounts by eliminating any amount less than 50 cents and increasing any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar.
S. Estimated tax.-Corporations which can expect their "estimated tax" to be $\$ 40$ or more must make estimated tax payments. "Estimated tax" is the amount of the corporation's expected income tax (after credits) less an exemption from estimated tax. (In general, after taking the exemption into account, a tax liability of $\$ 5600$ or more will result in estimated tax of $\$ 40$ or more.)

For taxable years beginning in 1969, the exemption is the sum of $\$ 5,500$ and an amount which is 60 percent of the difference between the tax liability (not to exceed \$100, 000 ) and $\$ 5,500$. (For taxable years beginning in 1970 the 60 percent will drop to 40 percent.)

Members of a controlled group of corporations which must share one $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption among all members must substitute 22 percent of their share of the surtax exemption for the above-mentioned $\$ 5,500$.

Form 1120-W may be used as a worksheet to compute corporate estimated tax.

If you have an underpayment of estimated tax and believe an additional charge should not be asserted, attach Form 2220 to your return.

A corporation which has overpaid its estimated tax may apply for a "quick refund' ' of the overpayment if it is (1) at least 10 percent of the corporation's expected income tax liability AND (2) at least $\$ 500$. Use Form 4466.
T. Information at the source.Forms 1096 and 1099 must be filed concerning certain dividends, earnings, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, pensions, foreign items; and prizes, awards, and commissions to nonemployees.
U. Consolidated returns.-Except for certain corporations organized under the laws of Canada or Mexico and maintained solely for the purpose of complying with the laws of such country as to title and operation of property, a foreign corporation is not an includible corporation for purposes of the privilege of making a consolidated return by an affiliated group of corporations.
V. Balance sheets.-The balance sheets must agree with your books and records or any differences must be reconciled. Copies of bal-
ance sheets required by Federal, State, etc., authorities may be used in place of Schedule L.

Certificates of deposit should be included as cash in line 1 of the balance sheet.
W. Attachments.-Attachments may be used if the lines on the form schedules are not sufficient. They must contain all required information and follow the format of the schedules on the return.

If an attachment is used in place of a schedule having a summary line on page 3 , the total need not be entered on the schedule but must be entered on page 3.

Your name and identifying number should be entered on all attach. ments.

## SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR SECTION II

INCOME.-Enter in lines 1 through 10 gross income (regardless of source) which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

1. Gross receipts.-Enter gross receipts or sales from all business operations except those required to be reported in lines 4 through 10.

If you use the installment method of reporting, enter on line 1 the gross profit on collections from installment sales and carry the same amount to line 3. Attach a schedule showing for the current and 3 preceding years: (a) Gross sales, (b) cost of goods sold, (c) gross profits, (d) percentage of gross profits to gross sales, (e) amount collected, and ( $f$ ) gross profits on amount collected.
2. Cost of goods sold.-Once an inventory method is adopted it may not be changed without permission. Application for permission to change must be made on Form 3115 within 90 days after the be. ginning of the taxable year in which it is desired to make the change.

A corporation electing to use the last-in, first-out method of valuing inventory provided in section 472 must file Form 970 with its return for the first year of the election. Thereafter, attach a schedule showing (1) a summary of all inventories
4
and (2) with respect to any inventories computed under section 472, the computation of the quantities and cost by acquisition levels.

Cost of operations (where inventories are not an income-determining factor). -If the amount entered on line 2 includes an amount applicable to cost of operations, attach a schedule showing (1) salaries and wages and (2) other costs in detail.
4. Dividends.-(Numbered to correspond with line numbers in Schedule C.)
(1) Enter dividends received from domestic corporations subject to income tax and which are subject to the 85 -percent deduction under section 243(a)(1). For dividends received from a regulated investment company, see section 854 regarding the amount subject to the 85 -percent deduction.

So-called dividends or earnings received from mutual savings banks, etc., are in fact interest and should not be treated as dividends.
(2) Enter dividends received on the preferred stock of a public utility which is subject to income tax and which is allowed the deduction provided in section 247 for dividends paid.
(3) Enter dividends received from foreign corporations and which qualify for the 85 -percent deduction provided in section 245(a).
(5) If a taxpayer claims the foreign tax credit, the amount of taxes deemed paid under section 902(a) (1) (relating to credit for corporate stockholder in foreign corporation) shall be treated as a dividend received from the foreign corporation. (See section 906(b)(4).)
(6) Include dividends (other than capital gain dividends) received from regulated investment companies and which are not subject to the 85 -percent deduction; dividends from tax-exempt organizations; dividends (other than capital gain dividends) received from a real estate investment trust which, for the taxable year of the trust in which the dividends are paid, qualifies under sections 856-858; dividends not eligible for a dividends-received deduction because of the holding period of the stock or an obligation to make corresponding payments with respect to similar stock; and any other taxable dividend income not properly reported above.
6. Other interest.-Enter interest on loans, notes, mortgages, bonds, bank deposits, corporate bonds, tax refunds, etc.
The term "corporate bonds" includes bonds, debentures, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any corporation and bearing interest with interest coupons or in registered form.

Do not offset interest income against interest expense.
7. Gross rents.-Enter the gross amount received for the rent of property. Any expenses, including repairs, interest, taxes, and depreciation should be included in the proper lines for deductions.
9. Gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and other property.-The computation of gains and Josses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and property other than capital assets must be made on separate Schedule D (Form 1120) and filed with form 1120-F.

Every sale or exchange of property, even though no gain or loss is indicated, must be reported in detail.

If the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, or in case of only a net long. term capital gain, a computation of the alternative tax should be made on separate Schedule D (Form 1120).
10. Other income.-Include recoveries of bad debts deducted in prior years under the specific charge-off method.

Refunds of taxes deducted in prior years should be reported here and not offset against current year's taxes.

If "other income" consists of only one item you may identify it by show. ing the account caption in parentheses on line 10 .

## DEDUCTIONS

In computing the taxable income of a foreign corporation engaged in a trade or business within the United States, the deductions otherwise allowable are allowed only, if, and to the extent that, they are connected with income which is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

For allocation of deductions, see regulations under section 882.

The deduction under section 170 for charitable contributions, however, is allowed whether or not it is so connected with effectively connected income.
12. Compensation of officers.Column 8 of Schedule E must be completed for your 25 highest paid officers. To determine the highest paid officers, all allowances includ. ing expense account allowances must be added to each officer's com. pensation. Column 8 need not be completed for any officer for whom the combined amount is less than $\$ 10,000$.

For this purpose an officer is a person who is elected or appointed to office or who is designated as such in the corporation's charter or bylaws, such as regular officer, chairman of the board, etc.
14. Repairs.-Enter the cost of incidental repairs, including labor, supplies, and other items, which do not add to the value or appreciably prolong the life of the property.
15. Bad debts.-Bad debts may be treated in either of two ways(1) as a deduction for debts which become worthless in whole or in part, or (2) as a deduction for a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. (Section 166.)

Application for permission to change the method of computing bad debts must be made on Form 3115 within 90 days after the beginning of the taxable year for which it is desired to make the change.
17. Taxes.-Enter taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year and attach a schedule showing the type and amount of tax. Do not include Federal income, estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, or gift taxes; foreign or U.S. possession income taxes if a foreign tax credit is claimed; Federal taxes paid on bonds containing a tax.free covenant; or taxes not imposed upon the taxpayer. See section 164(d) regarding apportionment of taxes on real property between seller and purchaser.

Section 906(b)(1) provides that certain foreign taxes imposed with respect to income from U.S. sources may not be taken as a deduction.
18. Interest.-Enter business interest but do not include interest on indebtedness incurred or continued
to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is wholly exempt from income tax. (Section 265.)

See section 267 for limitation on deductions for unpaid expenses and interest in the case of transactions between related taxpayers.
19. Contributions.-Enter contributions or gifts actually paid within the taxable year to or for the use of charitable and governmental organizations described in section 170(c).

Corporations on the accrual basis may elect to deduct contributions paid on or before the 15th day of the 3d month following the close of the taxable year if the contributions are authorized by the board of directors during the taxable year. A declaration, signed by an officer, must be attached to the return stating that the resolution authorizing the contributions was adopted by the board of directors.

The amount claimed may not exceed 5 percent of taxable income computed without regard to (1) this deduction, (2) the "special deductions" in line 29(b), and (3) any net operating loss carryback to the taxable year under section 172.

Do not deduct as a business expense charitable contributions that exceed the 5 -percent limitation.

Charitable contributions paid during the taxable year in excess of the 5 -percent limitation may be carried over to the five succeeding taxable years.

Attach a schedule showing the name of each organization and the amount paid. If a contribution is made in property other than money, state the kind of property contributed and the method used in deter. mining its fair market value. If a contribution carryover is included, show the amount and how the carry. over was determined.

Special rule for contributions of certain property.-The amount of a contribution of property must be reduced by any gain that would have resulted from the application of section 617 (d)(1), $1245(\mathrm{a})$, or 1250 (a) if the property were sold at its fair market value.
20. Casualty or theft losses.Enter losses sustained during the year arising from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty. To determine the amount deductible, see section 165(b). Theft losses are de-
ductible only in the year in which discovered.
21. Amortization.-If a deduc. tion is claimed for amortization, attach a schedule showing: (1) A description of the expenditures being amortized; (2) date acquired, completed, or expended; (3) amount being amortized; (4) amortization deducted in prior years; (5) amortization period (number of months); (6) amortization for this year; and (7) the total amount of amortization less the amount claimed in Schedule A and elsewhere on the return.
22. Depreciation.-If a deduction is claimed for depreciation of property, leasehold improvements, patents, or copyrights, fill in Schedule G.

Salvage value must be taken into account in determining the depreciation deduction (except under the declining balance method) for real property, and for personal property to the extent it exceeds 10 percent of the cost or other basis of the property.
(a) Alternative depreciation guidelines and rules.-Revenue Procedure 62-21 (supplemented by Revenue Procedure 65-13) sets forth alternative standards and procedures for determining depreciation. Taxpayers who wish to use these provisions must use them for all assets in a particular guideline class.
(b) Depreciation methods.-Depreciation may be computed using the methods set forth in section 167 (b). Property, whether new or used, may be depreciated under (1) the straight line method, and (2) the declining balance method at a rate not to exceed $11 / 2$ times the applicable straight line rate.
New tangible property with a useful life of 3 years or more may also be depreciated under (1) the double declining balance method, (2) the sum of the years-digits method, and (3) any other method which does not result in accumulated allowances at the end of any year (during the first two-thirds useful life of the property) greater than the total which could have been deducted if the double declining balance method had been used.
(c) Real property-Suspension period property.-In general, in the case of certain real property whose
construction, reconstruction, or erection was completed during the taxable year but which (1) began during the period beginning on October 10, 1966, and ending on March 9, 1967, or (2) began, pursuant to an order placed during such period, before May 24, 1967, the methods described in the preceding paragraph for new property apply only to that portion of the basis attributable to work done after May 23, 1967. For provisions relating to exceptions and $\$ 50,000$ exemption, see section 167 (i).
(d) Section 179—Additional first-year depreciation allowance.For the first year a depreciation de. duction is allowable, corporations may elect to write off 20 percent of the cost (before adjustment for salvage value) of tangible personal property (whether new or used) with a useful life of 6 years or more, up to an aggregate cost of $\$ 10,000$.

Total additional first-year depreciation must be shown on line 1 of the depreciation schedule.

If the additional first-year allowance is elected, the basis of the property must be reduced by the amount of the deduction and sal. vage value when computing ordinary depreciation.
23. Depletion.-Attach Form T if a deduction is claimed for depletion of timber.

Expenditures to be deferred and deducted ratably under the election provided in section 616(b), relating to certain expenditures in the development of mines, and 615(b), relating to deductions for mine exploration, are not to be taken into account in determining the adjusted basis for property for the purpose of computing a deduction for deple. tion under section 611.

25(b). Other employee benefit plans.-Enter deductions for contributions to employee benefit plans other than those claimed on line 25 (a), such as insurance, health, or welfare plans. Attach a schedule for each plan showing (1) the nature of benefits, i.e., group-term life insurance, group permanent life insurance, noninsured death benefit, hospitalization, surgical, medical, sickness, accident, major medical expense, unemployment benefit, or 6
other welfare benefits; (2) method of financing, i.e., insured, industry or areawide fund, self-insured fund, or direct benefit payments; (3) the amount of deduction; (4) the amount of employee contributions; (5) the number of employees cov. ered; and (6) if a self-insured plan, the amount of benefits paid during the taxable year. Also show the number of employees employed by the corporation.
26. Other deductions.-No deduction is allowable for any amount allocable to a class of exempt income other than exempt interest income, including income exempt by tax convention. Items directly attributable to wholly exempt income shall be allocated thereto, and items directly attributable to any class of taxable income shall be allocated to such taxable income.

If an item is indirectly attributa. ble both to taxable income and exempt income, a reasonable proportion thereof, determined in the light of all the facts and circumstances in each case, shall be allocated to each.

Attach a statement showing (1) the amount of each class of exempt income and (2) the amount of expense items allocated to each such class (the amount allocated by apportionment being shown separately).

29(a). Net operating loss deduc-tion.-The "net operating loss deduction" is the sum of the net operating loss carryovers and carrybacks to the taxable year.(Section 172(a).) Generally, a net operating loss may be carried back 3 years and carried over 5 years. The net operating loss must first be carried to the earliest of the 8 taxable years to which it may be carried, then to the next earliest year, etc. The portion of such loss which shall be carried to each of the other 7 taxable years shall be the excess, if any, of the amount of such loss over the sum of the taxable income for each of the prior taxable years to which such loss may be carried. (Section 172(b).)

The term "net operating loss" means the excess of allowable deductions over gross income, computed with the following modifications under section 172(d):
(1) No net operating loss deduc. tion is allowed.
(2) The special deductions in line 1 of Schedule I are computed without regard to the 85 -percent limitation provided in section 246(b). See section 1.172-2 of the regulations.
(3) The special deduction allowed by section 247 (dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities) is computed without regard to the provisions of section 247(a)(1)(B).

As stated, the net operating loss deduction is the sum of the carryovers and carrybacks. However, in determining the taxable income which must be subtracted from a net operating loss to determine the portion of such loss which will still be available to carry to a subsequent year, the net operating loss deduction is determined without regard to the net operating loss for the loss year or any taxable year thereafter, and under certain circumstances, without regard to any portion of a net operating loss attributable to a foreign expropriation loss.

If you have a net operating loss carryback and desire a "quick refund' ' of taxes, file Form 1139 within 12 months after the close of the taxable year in which the net operating loss is sustained. (Section 6411 .)

If a net operating loss carryback creates an unused investment credit in a preceding year, the unused credit may be carried back to the 3 preceding years, and, under the provisions of section 6411, a quick refund of the taxes affected may be obtained by filing Form 1139.

29(b). Special deductions.-See instructions for Schedule I below.

## Schedule I-Special Deductions

## (Numbered to correspond with line numbers in Schedule 1)

1. In general, no dividends-received deduction will be allowed on any share of stock (a) which is dis. posed of if the corporation has held such share for 15 days or less, or (b) to the extent the corporation is under an obligation to make corresponding payments with respect to substantially identical stock or other securities.
2. Limitation on dividends-received deduction.-In a year in which a net operating loss occurs, sections 172 (d) and 246(b) provide that the 85 -percent limitation on
the amount of these special deductions does not apply even if the loss is created by the dividends-received deduction.
3. Deduction for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities.-Section 247 allows public utilities a deduction of a certain percentage of the lesser of (1) dividends paid on its preferred stock during the taxable year, or (2) taxable income computed without regard to this deduction. For taxable years beginning in 1968 and ending on or before June 30, 1969, this percentage is 26.515 percent. For taxable years ending after such date, see instruction 4. In a year in which a net operating loss occurs, section 172(d) provides that this deduction shall be computed without regard to section $247(a)(1)(B)$.
4. Taxable years ending after June 30, 1969.-The deductions on line 1(b)-dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities, and line 3-dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities, are computed using a formula which includes a fraction, the denominator of which is the sum of the normal tax and surtax rates. The denominator must be increased to reflect the 10 -percent surcharge. For example, the denominator for calendar year 1968 corporations is 52.8 (48, the sum of the normal tax and surtax rates, plus 10 percent of 48).

For taxable years ending after June 30, 1969 (the expiration date of the surcharge) the denominator must be increased to reflect the applicable surcharge rate shown in tax computation instructions below.

## TAX COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Tax surcharge.-The 10 percent tax surcharge for corporations is effective January 1, 1968. Since it is to expire June 30, 1969, corporations with taxable years ending after that date must prorate the 10 -percent rate on the basis of the number of days in their taxable year during which the surcharge was in effect. (That is, the number of days before July 1, 1969.)

Corporations with taxable years ending after June 30, 1969, may compute their surcharge by multiplying line $5(a)$, page 5 , and line

3(a), page 1 , by the applicable rate in the following table:

| TAXABLE YEAR |  | APPLICABLERATE |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Beginning } \\ & \text { in } 1968 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ending } \\ & \text { in } 1969 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Aug. 1 | July 31 | . 09150685 |
| Sept. 1 | Aug. 31 | . 08301370 |
| Oct. 1 | Sept. 30 | . 07479452 |
| Nov. 1 | Oct. 31 | . 06630137 |
| Dec. 1 | Nov. 30 | . 05808219 |

If the corporation prefers, the surcharge may be computed using the following formula:
Amount on line No. days in taxable yaas
 page 1

No. days in taxable year
Corporations which have a 52-53 week taxable year which ends after June 30, 1969, must use the formula to compute their surcharge.
2. Surtax exemption.-The surtax exemption is $\$ 25,000$ except for certain controlled corporations to which section 1561 applies.

Section 1561 provides that if a corporation is a component member of a controlled group of corporations (as defined in section 1563) on December 31 of its taxable year, the surtax exemption shall be-
(a) $\$ 25,000$ divided by the number of component members on such December 31, or
(b) If all members consent to an apportionment plan, their portion of $\$ 25,000$ determined in accordance with the plan. The sum of the amounts so apportioned may not exceed $\$ 25,000$. See section 1561 and the regulations thereunder for time and manner of making the consent.

If the surtax exemption is determined under (a) or (b) above, the additional 6-percent tax under section 1562 does not apply.
3. Election of multiple surtax exemptions by a controlled group of corporations.-Subject to the provisions of section 1562, a controlled group of corporations may elect, with respect to a specified Decem-
ber 31, to have each of its component members claim a separate $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption without having to divide equally or apportion one $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption among all component members.

If the group elects to claim multiple surtax exemptions, each component member must pay an additional tax of 6 percent on its first $\$ 25,000$ taxable income. If only one member of the group has any taxable income, the 6 -percent tax does not apply. (Section 1562(b)(1)(A).)
4. Foreign tax credit.-A foreign corporation engaged in a trade or business within the United States is allowed a credit under section 901 for income, war profits, and excess profits taxes paid (or deemed paid under section 902) or accrued during the taxable year to any foreign country or U.S. possession with respect to income effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States. For further details and exceptions, see section 906 and Form 1118.
5. Tax from recomputing a prior year investment credit.-If property is disposed of prior to the life used in computing the investment credit, the tax for the year of disposition must be increased by the difference between the credit taken (including carrybacks and carryovers) on such property and the credit which would have been allowed had the actual life been used. (Section 47.) The tax from recomputing a prior year investment credit may not be offset against the current year's investment credit.
6. Change in accounting pe-riod.-If a corporation changes its accounting period, it must file an income tax return for the short period (the period between the close of the old period and the beginning of the new). See section 443(b) for computation of tax.

Tax Guide for Small Business (Publication 334) contains answers to most questions which arise if you start, operate, or dispose of a business. Explanations and examples are provided to illustrate the application of Federal income, excise, social security, and withholding taxes to sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations. This booklet may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washingion, D.C. 20402, or from your District Director, for 60 cents.

## Codes for Principal Business Activity and Principal Product or Service

These industry titles and definitions are based on the Standard Enterprise Classification system developed by the Bureau of the Budget，Executive Office of the President，to classify enterprises by type of activity in which engaged．The system follows closely the Standard Industrial Classification used to classify establishments．

Using the list below，enter on page 3，under $A$ ，the code for the specific industry group from which the largest percentage of＂total

## AGRICULTURE，FORESTRY，and

715 Books：publishing，publishing and printing；and miscellaneous pub－ 720 Commercial printing，inefuding book printing，manitold business forms，and greeting cards．
2780 Booktinding，related industries， and printing trade services．
Chemicals and alled products：
2811 industrial inerganic and organic 1 chemicals．
Pastics materials，synthetic resins，
synthetic rubber，and man－mado synthetic rubber，and man－made
2830 Drugs．
2841 Soaps，detergents，and eleaning 842 preparations．
842 Pertumes，cosmetics，and other toilet preparations．
2850 Paints and allied products，in
cluding gum and wood chemicals
870 Fertilizers and other agricultura
chemicals．
2898 Other chemical products．
Petroleum relining and related
ndustries：
2911 Petroleum relining witheut extrac． 212 Iion．
12 integrated petroleum refining and 2998 Paving and roofing materials，and other products of petroleum and coal．
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics
produrts：
3010 Tires and inner tubes．
3020 Rubber footwear，reclaimed rubber and other labricated rubber prod
3098 Miscellaneous plastics products．
Leather and leather products：
3140 Footwear，except rubber．
3198 Leather tanning and finishing，and Leather tanning and fini
other leather products．
5tone，clay，and glass products：
3210 Glass and glass product
3240 Sament，hydraulic．
3260 Pottery and related products．
3270 Concrete，gypsum，and plaster 3298 Cult stone and stone products，and culasive，asbestos，and other non abrasive，asbesios，and
metallic mineral products．
Primary metal industries：
3310 日last furnaces，steelworks，and iren and steel loundries and lorgings． 330 Nonterrous metals：smelting，re． fining，rolling，drawing，and alloying，including foundries an
forgings．
other primary metal industries
398 other pri
fabricated metal products orcept
chinery and transportation equipment：
3410 Matal cans．
3420 Cutlery，hand tools，and genera hardware
3430 Heating apparatus（except electric） 3440 Fabricated struetural．

1 Muts，screws，ivels，and washers
3461 Metel stampings．
3462 Metal coating and engraving．
3498 Fabricated wire products and other fabricated metal products．
Mathinery，except electric：
3510 Engines and turbines．
520 Farm machinery and equipment 3530 Construction，mining．and mate rials handling machinery and 3540 Metalworki
king machinery and equip－
550 Special industry machinery and 3560 General Industrial machinery and 560 General industrial machinery and 3570 equipment．
570 orfice，computing，and accounting
3580 Sarvice Industry machinas．
3598 Other machinery，except electrical． Electrical machinery，equipment，and ppios：
3611 Elactrical transmission and dis． 3612 Elactrical industrial
612 Electrical industrial apparatus．
3650 Rousehold applianees．
except communication teiving sets
661 Communication equipment．
3662 Electronic components and acces
receipts＂is derived．＂Total receipts＂means gross receipts（line 1, page 3）plus all other income（lines 4 through 10 ，page 3）．On page 3，under A，state the principal business activity and principal product or service which account for the largest percentage of total receipts For example，if the principal business activity is＂Grain mill products，＂ the principal product or service may be＂Cereal preparations．＂

Code
3691 Electric lighting and wiring equip． 3698 Other electrical machinery，equip－ ment，and supplies．
3711 Motor vehicles：passenger car truck，and bus bodies；and truck trailers．
3714 Motor vehicle parts and accessories．
3721 Aireraft，and complete guided mis
3722 Aires and space vehicles．
and space vehicle subassemblies．
Ship and boat building and repair．
3791 Railroad equipment，including
3798 street cars．
3798 Motorcycles，bicycles，and parts， and other transportation equip．
Sclentific instruments；pholographle
equipment；watches and clocks：
3810 5cientific and mechanical measur． ing instruments．
3830 Optical，medical，and ophthalmic
3860 Photographic equipment and sup．
3870 Watches
Miscellaneous manufacturing Industries，
ncluding ordnance and arcessorles：
3910 Jewelry，silverware，and plated wafo．
3920 Toys and sporting goods．

3998 Musical instruments，office and artists＇materials，and other man．
Ufacturing industries．
ELECIRIC，GAS，\＆nd SANITARY
SERVICES
4011 Railroad Iransportation，terminels． 0 and related servies
4020 Local，suburban，and intercity pas． senger transportation，including taxicabs and school busses．
4030 Moter lreight transportation and 4040 Water transportation．
4050 Air transportalion．
4060 Pipeline transportation．
4098 Other transportation services．
Communitatlon serviess：
4810 Telephone communications（wire or 4820 radio）．
radio）communitations（wire or
R Radio and television broadcastin
4898 Other communication services．
Electric，gas，and sanltary services：
4910 Electric companies and systems（ 95 4920 Gas cont or mores）．
percent or more）and systems（95
4930 Cercent or more）． tems－gas，electric，or other services．
4940 Water supply and other sanitary Services．WhOLESALE TRADE
5010 Moter vehicles and automotive
5020 equipment．chemicals，and paints．
5030 Dry goods and apparel．
5047 Meat and meat products．
5048 Poultry and poultry products，fish and sea foods，and other groceries
5050 Farm products－raw materials．
5060 Electrical goods．
5070 Hardware，and plumbing and heat 5080 ing equipment and supplies．
080 Machinery，equipment，and sup
5091 Metals and minerals，except petro
5092 leum products and serap．
$5095 \begin{gathered}\text { nals．} \\ \text { Bear，wine，and distilled alcoholic }\end{gathered}$
5096 beverages． 1 Paper and products．
5097 umber and construction materials．
5098 Other wholesale trade．
RETAIL TRADE
Buliding materials，hardwara，and farm
5211 Building materials
5215 Hardware stores．
226 Farm equipment dealers．
5221 Department stores．
5222 Variety steres．
5223 Mail order houses．
5223 Mail．order houses．
5228 Other general merchendise stores．
5230 Food atores．

Code
Autemetive dealers and gasoline sery
ics stations：
5241 Automotiles and truck dealers．
5243 Gasoline serviea stations．
5243 Gasoline service stations．
5248 Tire，battery，and accessory deaters， and miscelleneous aircraft，marine， and autometive dealers．
Othar retall stores：
5250 Appare！and accessories．
5260 Furniture，home furnishings，and 270 Equipment stores．
5291 Drug stores and proprietary stores．
5292 Liquor stores．
5293 Jewelry stores．
298 Sporting goods and secondhend tores，farm and garden supply，fuel and ice dealers，and other retail stores．
FINANCE，IKSURANCE，and REAL
Eanks and trust companles：
6011 Mutual savings banks．
6012 Banks and trust companies，except mutual savings banks．
Credit agencles other than banks：
6021 Savings and loan，building and 22 Poan associations．
6022 Personal credit agencies．
6025 Business credit agencies
6025 Business credit agencies． 6 brokers，
and other eredit agencies．
and
Socchanges and serviles
6033 Security brokers，dealers，end flots．
6038 Commodity
Commodity brokers and dealers； security and commodity exchanges； and other Inyest
6042 Regulated investment companies： 6043 Real estate investment trusts， 1960
6044 5mall business investmenl com－
6048 panies， 1958 Act．and investmen： companies．
Insurante：
6055 tife insurance．
mutual insurunce，except life，or insurance companies．
6058 Other insurance companios
6060 Insurance agents，brokers，and Real service．
6510 Real estate oparators（escest de－ 6521 veloesers）and lessors of buildings． 6521 Lessers of mining，oil，and similar
6522 Lessors of
6522 Lessors of railroad property．
6528 Lessors of real property other than
6550 buildings，not elsewhere classified．
ative buildérs．
6591 Agents，brekers，and managers．
6592 Tille abstract companies．
6593 Combinations of real estata，Insur． ance，loans，and law offices． SERVICES
Hotols，rooming houses，camps，and other lodging plates：
7013 Tourist courts and matels．
7018 hotels and other lodging places，
except tourist courts and metels．
Personal sarvices：
7210 Laundries，laundry sarvices，elean 7220 ing and dyeing plants．
7220 Photographic studios，including
7298 Beauty，barber，shoe repair，and pressing shops，funeral and other personal services．
Business services：
7310 Advertising．
7398 Credit reporting and employment agencies，news syndicates，dupli ing and other business services． omobile and other repalr sorulres：
7510 Automobile parking．repair，and
7550 Services． 7810 Mation pletures：
7810 Mation pieture production，distri
7830 Motion，and related services
7830 Motion picture theaters．
ifas，except motion plctures．
8011 Offices of physicians and surgeons
8019 Other medical services．
8020 Educational sorvices．
8020 Educational services．
8098 Services not slsewhere dessifled



SCHEDULE B.—PART I—POLICY AND OTHER CONTRACT LIABILITY REQUIREMENTS (Sec. 805(a)) (See instructions)


## PART III-EARNINGS RATES (Sec. 805(b))







# 1968 部 <br> US Treasury Depar\}menk Internal Revenue Service Instructions for Form 1120L 

## U.S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return

(References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

## General Instructions

A. Companies required to file a return.Every domestic life insurance company and every foreign corporation carrying on an insurance business within the United States (if with respect to its United States business it would qualify as a life insurance company), which is engaged in the business of issuing life insurance and annuity contracts (either separately or combined with health and accident insurance) or noncancellable contracts of health and accident insurance and of which the life insurance reserves, plus unearned premiums and unpaid losses (whether or not ascertained), on noncancellable life, health, or accident policies not included in life insurance reserves, comprise more than 50 percent of its total reserves, adjusted in each case for policy loans as required by section 801 (d), shall file a return on this form. For this purpose the term "noncancellable" includes guaranteed renewable life, health, and accident insurance which is not cancellable by the company but under which the company reserves the right to adjust premium rates by classes, in accordance with experience under the type of policy involved. The terms "life insurance reserves" and 'total reserves" do not include deficiency reserves.

A burial or funeral benefit insurance company engaged directly in the manufacture of funeral supplies or the performance of funeral services shall be taxable under section 821 or section 831 and shouid file Form 1120M, Mutual Insurance Company, or Form 1120, U.S. Corporation Return. (Section 801 (f).)

If a receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, or assignee has possession of or holds title to all or substantially all the property or business of a corporation, whether or not the property or business is being operated, he must make a return of income for the corporation in the same manner and form as would be required were such corporation required to make its own return. (See sec. 6012.) If a life insurance company disposes of its life insurance business and life insurance reserves under a reinsurance agreement with another company, but continues its corporate existence for the purpose of winding up and liquidating its affairs, it will not be taxable as a life insurance company after the effective date of such agreement.
B. Period covered.-The return shall be for the calendar year ended December 31, 1968, and the taxable income computed on the calendar year basis in accordance with the provisions of section 843. If the corporation liquidates or otherwise ceases to exist and this is the last return the taxpayer is required this is the last return the taxpayer is required
to file, write "FINAL RETURN" at the top of to file, writ
the form.
C. Accounting methods.-A return on this form shall be filed using the accrual method of accounting, or to the extent permitted under regulations, under a combination of an accrual method with any other method under chapter

1, other than the cash receipts and disbursements method.

Accrual method.-Under this method, income is reported in the year when the taxpayer first has a definite right to income, the amount of which can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy while deductions are taken in the year in which there is first established a specific liability, the amount of which can be ascertained with :easonable accuracy. Where the right to income or the liability for expense is uncertain, or the amount of such income or expense cannot be ascertained with reasonable accuracy, accrual is generally postponed until a determination is possible.

Rounding off to whole-dollar amounts.The money items on your return and accompanying schedules required by such return may be shown as whole-dollar amounts. This means that you eliminate any amount less than 50 cents, and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar.
D. Where to file.-Insurance companies whose principal place of business is located in either Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina or Tennessee must file their return for 1968 with Internal Revenue Service Center, 4800 Buford Highway, Chamblee, Georgia 30006.

Foreign Corporations carrying on an insurance business within the United States must file their return with Director of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20225.

All other insurance companies must file their return with the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district in which the company's principal place of business or principal office or agency is located.
E. When to file.-The return must be filed on or before March 15, 1969. Request for automatic extension of 3 months for filing of return must be made on Form 7004. (Sec. 6081 (b).)
F. Deposit of tax.-The balance of tax due must be deposited in full when the return is filed or in two instaliments, 50 percent on or before the 15th day of the 3 d month and 50 percent on or before the 15th day of the 6th month following the close of the taxable year.
All insurance companies must deposit their income tax payments with an authorized commercial bank depositary or Federal Reserve mank. All deposits must be accompanied by bank. All deposits must be accomparied
a Form 503 (Federal Tax Deposi, Corporation Income Taxes). Do not remit directly to In. ternal Revenue Service.
Timeliness of deposits will be determined by the date the deposit was received by the commercial bank depositary or Federal Reserve bank. However, a deposit received after the due date will be considered timely if the corporation establishes that it was mailed on or before the second day before the prescribed due date.
A supply of Forms 503 will be mailed to insurance companies. Companies needing Forms 503 may obtain them by making application to the District Director or Director of a Service Center. The application should include the company's name, identification number, address, and the taxable year to which the deposits relate.

A corporation subject to income tax under subchapter $L$ of chapter 1 (relating to insur. ance companies) must make estimated tax
payments if its income tax hability, after credits and an estımated tax exemption, can be expected to be $\$ 40$ or more. For 1969 the total estimated tax exemption is the sum of a temporary exemption of $\$ 5500$ and a transitional exemption. The transitional exemption is $60 \%$ of the difference between the corporation's expected tax liability (but not more than $\$ 100,000$ ) and the $\$ 5500$ temporary exemp. tion.

In the case of a member of a controlied group which must share one $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption among ail members, the temporary exemption is limited to $22 \%$ of the corporation's surtax exemption.

Lines 15 through 21 of Form 1120-W (Worksheet) may be used by insurance companies to compute their estimated tax installment payments. Foreign corporations must include as part of their tax liability on line 15 any tax imposed by section 881.

If you have an underpayment of estimated tax and believe an additional charge should not be asserted, attach Form 2220 to your return.

If you overpay your estimated tax you may apply for a "quick refund" on or before March 15 but before you file your return. The overpayment must be (1) at least $10 \%$ of your expected income tax liability AND (2) $\$ 500$ or more. Use Form 4466 to apply.
G. Signature.-The return must be signed either by the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer, or by any other corporate officer (such as tax officer) who is authorized to sign. A receiver, trustee, or assignee must sign any return which he is required to file on behalf of a corporation.
H. Information returns and other forms which may be required in addition to Form 1120 L include the following.-

1. Forms $W-2$ and $W-3$.-Statement of wages, other compensation, and tax withheld; and reconciliation of tax withheld.
2. Forms 966 and 1099-L.-Information returns regarding dissolution or liquidation, and distributions in liquidation.
3. Forms 1096 and 1099.-Information returns concerning certain dividends, earnings, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, pensions, foreign items; and prizes, awards, and, commissions to nonemployees.
4. Form 1118.-Computation of foreign tax credit.
5. Forms 2952 and 3646.-Returns relating to controlled foreign corporations.
6. Form 3468.-Computation of investment credit.
7. Form 4136.-Computation of credit for Federal tax on nonhighway gasoline and lubricating oil.
I. Pension deductions.-If amounts contributed under an employees' pension, profitsharing, stock bonus trust or annuity plan and compensation under a deferred-payment plan are included in deductions, attach Form 2950 and a statement listing the items on the return in which such contribution is included and the amount included in each.
J. Stock ownership in foreign cerpora-tions.-If you owned 5 percent or more in value of the outstanding stock of a foreign personal holding company, attach statement required by section 551 (d).
If you controlled a foreign corporation or were a 10 percent or more shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation, you may be required to file Forms 2952 and 3646.
K. Annual statement.-A copy of the annual statement for life insurance companies adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners for the year 1968, as filed with the Insurance Department of the State, or District of Columbia, which shows
the reserves used in computing the taxable income reported on the return, together with copies of Schedule A (real estate) and Schedule D (bonds and stocks), must accompany the return (see Section 1.6012-2(c) of the regulations). Similar copies for the 4 preceding years must also be furnished, if not already filed for such years. In the case of a foreign life insurance company carrying on a life insurance business within the United States, the copies submitted shall be those relating to the United States business of the company. Whare companies use miniature statements, such companies use miniature statements, such
statements may be filed in lieu of the larger statements.
L. Attachments.-Attachments may be used in the preparation of your return if the lines on the form schedules are not sufficient. The attachments must contain all required information, tollow the format of the official schedules, and must be attached to the return in the same sequence as the schedules appear on the official forms.

Your name and identifying number should be entered on all attachments.
M. Consolidated returns.-Subject to the provisions of sections 1501 hrough 1504, section 1552 and the regulations, an affilieted group of corporations, each qualifying as a lifa insurance company, may make a consolidated income tax return in lieu of separate returns. The common parent corporation, returns. The common parent corporation,
when filing a consolidated return, shall attach Form 851. Affiliations Schedule. Each subsidiary must prepare Form 1122 and attach it to the consolidated return for the first taxable year for which such return is made bv the affiliated group.
N. Percentage computations.-In comput. ing earning rates, assumed rates, and policyholders' and company's share of investment yield, the computation should be carried out to a sufficient number of decimal places to insure substantial accuracy and to eliminate any significant error in the resulting tax liability.
O. Insurance llabilities.-Domestic com. pany. -The term "total insurance liabilities" means the sum of the total reserves (as defined in section 801 (c)) as of the end of the taxable year plus (to the extent not included in total reserves) the items referred to in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of section $810(c)$ as of the end of the taxable year. See section 819(a)(2) and instruction P below.

Foreign company.-The term "'total insur. ance liabilities" relates only to United States business.
P. Segregated asset accounts.-All companies with segregated asset accounts must submit a schedule showing section 819(a)(2) total insurance liabilities and section 805(b)(4) assets separately for the regular accounts and for the segregated asset accounts. See Regu. lations at $1.801-8$ (h).

## Specific Instructions

## SCHEDULE A.-Investment Yield

The term "'investment yield" means gross investment income, as defined in section $804(b)$, less the deductions allowed in section 804 (c). The entire amount of the items of income and allowable deductions are to be reported in Schedule A. The purpose of including the entire amount of these items is to provide the basis for the exclusion of the policyholders' share of the investment yield from the life insurance company's taxable income.

Line 1. Interest.-Enter interest from all sources during the taxable year. The gross amount of interest reported as gross income shall be decreased by the amortization of premium and increased by the accrual of discount (except market discount) attributable to the taxable year on bonds, notes, debentures, 2
or other evidences of indebtedness, determined (1) in accordance with the method regularly employed, if reasonable, or (2) in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate. (Attach statement showing method and computation.) (See section 818(b).)

Line 2. Dividends.-
(a) Enter dividends received from a domestic corporation subject to income tax and which are subject to the 85 -percent deduction under section 243(a)(1). Socalled dividends or earnings received from mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, domestic building and loan associations and other savings institutions chartered and supervised as savings and loan or similar associations under fed. eral or State law, are in fact interest and should not be treated as dividends. In the case of dividends received from a regulated investment company, see section 854 regarding the amount subject to the 85 -percent deduction.
(b) Enter dividends received on the preferred stock of a public utility which is subject to income tax and which is allowed the deduction provided in section 247 for dividends paid.
(c) Enter dividends received from foreign corporations and which qualify for the 85 -percent deduction provided in section 245(a).

Also include in this line dividends received from wholly owned-foreign subsidiaries and which are eligible for the 100 -percent deduction provided in section 245(b). In general, this deduction applies to dividends paid out of the earnings and profits of a foreign corporation for a taxable year during which (1) all of its outstanding stock is owned (directly or indirectly) by the domestic corporation receiving such dividends and (2) all of its gross income from all sources is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

The 100 -percent deduction does not apply to any dividend if an election under section 1562 (election of multiple surtax exemptions by a controlled group of corporations) is effective for either (1) the taxable year of the domestic corporation in which such dividends are received, or (2) the taxable year of the foreign corporation out of the earnings and profits of which such dividends are paid.

If dividends received from wholly owned-foreign subsidiaries are included in line 2(c), attach a schedule showing the amount of these dividends included.
(d) Enter only those dividends subject to the elective provisions of section 243(b).
(e) Attach schedule showing separately:
(1) Foreign dividends (including minimum distributions under Subpart F) which are not reportable on line $2(c)$. Distributions of amounts constructively taxed in the current year or in prior years under Subpart $F$ should be excluded.
(2) Income from controlled foreign corporations (file Forms 3646).
(3) Fareign dividend gross-up under section 78, including amount attributable to contralled foreign corporations on line 2(e)(2) above.
(4) Dividends (other than capital gain dividends) received from regulated investment companies and which are not subject to the 85 -percent deduction; dividends from corporations not subject to tax under chapter 1 of the Code; dividends (other than capital gain dividends) received from a real estate in-
vestment trust which, for the taxable year of the trust in which the dividend is paid, qualifies under sections 856858; dividends not eligibla for the 85percent deduction because of the holding period of the stock or an obligation to make corresponding payments with respect to similar stock; and any other taxable dividend income not properly reported above.
Line 3. Rents.-Enter gross amount of rents. Any expenses, including repairs, interest, taxes, and depreciation, should be included in the proper lines under deductions.

Line 4. Royalties.-Enter the gross amount of royalties. If a deduction is claimed for depletion, it must be reported on line 12.

Line 5. Leases, terminations, etc.-Enter the gross amount of income from the entering into (or the alteration or termination) of any lease, mortgage, or other instrument or agreement from which the life insurance company derives interest, rents, or royalties.

Line 6. Net short-term capital gain.-Enter the amount (if any) by which the net shortterm capital gain exceeds the net long-term capital loss. See separate Schedule D, Form 1120 L.

Line 7. Gross income from trade or business other than insurance business.-Enter the gross income from any trade or business (other than an insurance business) carriad on by the life insurance company, or by a partnership of which the life insurance company is a member.

Line 9. Investment expenses.-Enter expenses which are properly chargeable to investment expenses, the total amount of which, if there be any allocation of general expenses to investment expenses, should not exceed line 5 , Schedule $H$. Submit a schadula showing the nature and amount of the items included herein, the minor items being grouped in one amount.

Line 10. Real estate expenses.-Enter the amount of taxes (sec. 164); all ordinary and necessary building expenses, such as fira insurance, heat, light, labor, etc.; and the cost of incidental repairs which neither materially add to the value of the property nor appreciably prolong its life, but keep it in an ordinary efficient operating condition, exclusivaly on or with respect to the real estate owned by the company. Do not include any amount paid for new buildings or for permanent improve. ments or betterments made to increase the value of any-property or any amount expended on foreclosed property before such property is held for rental purposes. These taxes and other expenses should be itemized in an attached schedule. (For limitation on deduction, see instruction 14(b).)

Line 11. Depreciation.-Enter the depreciation on property used for producing gross investment income. The amount determined under section 167 and the regulations is an amount reasonably measuring a portion of the investment in depreciable property which, by reason of exhaustion, wear and tear, or obsolescence, is properly chargeable against the operation for the year. The deduction is limited to the depreciation on the property that is used, and to the extent used, for the purpose of producing the gross investment income specified in section 804(b). (For limitation on deduction, see instruction 14(b).)

If a deduction is claimed for depreciation on property used for producing gross investment income, fill in Schedule K. For reporting purposes, you may (1) group depreciable assets in accordance with the categories specified in Schedule K, or (2) continue to list your assets in the same manner as in prior years.

Salvage value must be taken into account in determining the depreciation deduction (except under the declining balance method) for
real property; and for personal property to the extent it exceeds 10 percent of the cost or other basis of the property.
(a) Alternative depreciation guidelines and rules.--Revenue Procedure 62-21, supple mented by Revenue Procedure 65-13, sets forth alternative standards and procedures for determining depreciation. Taxpayers who wish to use these provisions must use them for all assets in a particular guideline class.
(b) Depreciation methods.-Depreciation may be computed using the methods set forth in section 167(b). Property, whether new or used, may be depreciated under the straight line method, or the declining balance method at a rate not to exceed $11 / 2$ times the applicable straight line rate.

New tangible property with a useful life of 3 years or more may also be depreciated under (1) the double declining balance method, (2) the sum of the years-digits method, and (3) any other method which does not result in accumulated allowances at the end of any year (during the first two-thirds useful life of the property) greater than the total which could have been deducted if the double declining balance method had been used.
(c) Real property-Suspension period prop-erty.-In general, in the case of certain real property whose construction, reconstruction, or erection was completed during the taxable year but which (1) began during the period beginning on October 10, 1966, and ending on March 9, 1967, or (2) began, pursuant to en order placed during such period, before May 24, 1967, the methods described in the preceding paragraph for new property epply only to that portion of the basis attributable to work done after May 23, 1967. For provislons releting to exceptions and $\$ 50,000$ exemp'ion, see section 167(i).
(d) Section 179-Additional first-year depreciation allowance.-Companies may elect to write off 20 percent of the cost (before adjustment for salvage value) of tangible personal property (whether new or used) with a useful life of 6 years or more, up to an aggregate cost of $\$ 10,000$.

The cost of property does not include so much of the basis of such property as is determined by reference to the basis of other property held at any fime by the person acquiring such property. Further, for this allowance to epply in any case, the basis of the property must not be determined in whole or in part by reference to the transferor's basis. If a taxpayer elects to claim the additional first-yeer allowance under section 179, the besis of the property must be reduced by the emount of the deduction so claimed. Depreclation on the remaining cost of the property may be taken under any of the allowable methods of computing depreciation. Total additional of computing depreciation. Total additional 1 of the depreciation schedule.

Line 12. Depletion.-Enter the total depletion deduction allowed by section 611 on property used for the purpose of producing investment Income. Form $T$ should be submitted if a deduction for timber depletion is claimed.

Line 13. Trade or business.-Enter the total of deductions attributable to any trade or business (other than an insurance business), the income from which is included in the life Insurence company's gross investment income under section 804(b)(3). Do not include (a) losses from (or considered as from) sales or exchanges of cepltal assets, (b) losses from sales or exchenges of property used in the trade or business (as defined in section 1231 (b)), end (c) losses from the compulsory or Involuntary conversion of property used in the trade or business. The deductions to be entered on line 13 will be disallowed to the extent ettributable to the carrying on of the insurance business. The deduction for net operating losses (sec. 172) end the special
deductions (secs. 241-248) shall not be allowed.

Line 14. Total deductions.-(a) Enter the total of lines 9-13.
(b) Limitation on deductions relating to real estate owned and occupied.-The deductions included on lines 10 and 11 on account of real estate owned and occupied for insurance purposes in whole or in part by the company shall be limited to an amount which bears the same ratio to such deductions (computed without regard to the second sentence of section $804(\mathrm{c})(3)$ ) as the rental value of the space not so occupied bears to the rental value of the entire property. Submit detailed schedule.

## SCHEDULE B-

Part I-Policy and Other Contract Liability Requirements (805(a))

Purpose.-The next step after determining investment yield (Schedule A) is to determine the policy and other contract liability require ments. This computation furnishes the numerator, with the total of the investment yield as the denominator, to determine the policyholders' share of investment yield which is not included in computing texable investment income (Schedule C).

Definition.-The term "policy and other contract liability requirements" means the sum of (1) the adjusted life insurance reserves (from Part VI), multiplied by the adjusted reserves rate (from Part III); (2) the mean of the pension plan reserves at the beginning and end of the taxable year (from Part V), multiplied by the current earnings rate (from Part III); and (3) the interest paid (from Part VII).

Part II-Assets (805(b)(4))
Purpose.-This computation is necessary in order to determine the earnings rates in Part III.

Definition.-The term "assets" for this purpose means all assets of the company (including nonadmitted assets). The term includes all moneys but does not include real and per sonal property (other then money) used by the company in carrying on an insurance trade or business.

Valuation.-The amount attributable to real property and to stocks is the fair market value thereof. The amount attributable to other assets is the adjusted basis of such assets for purposes of determining gain on sale or other disposition. This adjusted basis is determined under section 1011 and other re lated provisions of Subtitle A of the Code, without regerd to section 817 (b).

Section 806(a) adjustment.-If, during the taxable year, there is a change in life insurance reserves (either increases or decreases) attributable to the transfer between the taxpayer and another person of liabilities under contracts taken into account in computing such reserves, the mean of the assets is to be appropriately adjusted, on a daily basis, to reflect the amounts involved in such transier. See the regulations. This adjustment should be reflected in an attached schedule.

## Part IIL-Eamings Rates (805(b))

The term "current earnings rate" means the percentage determined by dividing the investment yield for the taxable year (Schedule A), by the mean of the assets at the beginning and end of the taxable year (Part II-Assets). The term "average earnings rate" means the sum of the current earnings rate for the taxable year and the earnings rate for each of the 4 taxable years immediately preceding the taxable year, divided by 5. If, in computing the 5 -year average earnings rate for any taxable year, the company was an insurance company (but not a life insurance company) in any of the 4 years preceding the taxable year, the computation shall be made as if the company were e life insurance company for such year. Where the company was not in existence
or one or more of the 4 preceding years or was not an insurance company for one or more of such years, no entry shall be made for such year or years. The average earnings rate (line 7) is determined by adding the percentages entered, and dividing this sum by the number of years applicable. For example, if entries are made on three lines, divide the sum by 3 . See General Instruction N.

Par: IV-Average Interest Rate Assumed (805(c)(2))

The purpose of this scheduie is to deter mine a rate which is used in the computation of adjusted life insurance reserves (Part VI). See General Instruction N. Exclude pension plan reserves from life insurance reserves for the purpose of determining the taxpayer's as sumed rate under this part. See Part V.

Columns 5 and 6.-Adjustment under 806 (b).-If the basis for determining the amount of any item referred to in 810 (c) (life insurance reserves, etc.) as of the close of the taxable year differs from the basis for such determination as of the beginning of the taxable year, then the amount of the item as of the close of the taxable year shall be the amount computed on the old basis, and the amount of the item as of the beginning of the next taxable year shall be the amount computed on the new basis.

Adjustment under 818(c).-This adjustment is required where the company actually computes its life insurance reserves on one of the recognized preliminary term bases but elects to convert them to a net level premium basis in the computation of the reserves for tax purposes.

Where so elected, the conversion may be made by one of two methods.

Method 1. Exact revaluation: Under this method, the company must compute the reserves for all contracts (with respect to which reserves are computed on a preliminary term basis) on a net level premium basis, using the same mortality assumptions and interest rates for both the preliminary term basis and the net level premium basis.

Method 2. Approximate revaluation: Under this method, with respect to contracts for which reserves are computed under the preliminary term basis, the reserves are increased by the sum of (A) $\$ 21$ per $\$ 1,000$ of insurance in force (other than term insurance), less 2.1 percent of reserves under such contracts; and (B) $\$ 5$ per $\$ 1,000$ of term insurence in force under contracts which at the time of issuance cover a period of more than 15 years, less 0.5 percent of reserves under such contracts.

A life insurance company may elect, under section 818 (c), the approximate revaluation method for all its life insurance reserves, other than noncancellable accident and health reserves, and use the exact revaluation method for all its noncancellable accident and health reserves. (Rev. Rul. 60-61, C.8. 1960-1, 268.)

Column 7.—Adjustment under 806(a).—If during the taxable year there is a change in life insurance reserves attributable to the transfer between the company and another of liabilities under contracts taken into account in computing such reserves, then the means of such reserves shall be appropriately adjusted on a daily basis to reflect the amounts involved in such transfer. See the regulations. This adjustment is applicable whether or not the transferor of the liabilities was the original insurer. However, this adjustment is not applicable to reinsurance ceded by another person to the taxpayer, or by the taxpayer to another person. For the definition of "Life Insurance Reserves," see section 801(b) of the Code.

Part V-Pension Plan Reserves (805(d))
The amount to be taken into account as "pension plan reserves" is 100 percent of the life insurance reserves which is allocable to contracts-
(A) purchased under contracts entered into with trusts which (as of the time the contracts were entered into) were deemed to be (i) trusts described in section 401 (a) and exempt from tax under section 501 (a), or (ii) trusts exempt from tax under section 165 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 or the corresponding provisions of prior revenue laws;
(B) purchased under contracts entered into under plans which (as of the time the contracts were entered into) were deemed to be plans described in section $403(a)$ or plans meeting the requirements of section 165 (a) (3), (4), (5), and (6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939;
(C) provided for employees of the life insurance company under a plan which, for the taxable year, meets the requirements of sec. tion 401 (a) (3), (4), (5), (5), (7), and (8); or
(D) purchased to provide retirement annuities for its employees by an organization which (as of the time the contracts were purchased) was an organization described in sec. tion 501 (c)(3) which was exempt from tax under section 501 (a) or was an organization exempt from tax under section $101(6)$ of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 or the corresponding provisions of prior revenue laws, or purchased to provide retirement annuities for employees described in section 403(b)(1)(A) (ii) by an employer which is a State, a political subdivision of a State, or an agency or instrumentality of any one or more of the foregoing.

These reserves shall be adjusted under sec. tions 806 and 818 (c) as described in Part IV above.
Part VI-Adjusted Life Insurance Reserves (805(c)(1))

This term constitutes the mean of the life insurance reserves (as defined in section 801 (b)), computed under Part IV (excluding pension plan reserves taken into account under Part V), adjusted as set forth in Part V1, Schedule B, of the form.
Part VII-Interest Paid (805(e))
Line 1.-Enter all interest for the taxable year on indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is wholly exempt from taxation.
Line 2.-Enter all amounts in the nature of interest, whether or not guaranteed, for the taxable year on insurance or annuily contracts (including contracts supplementary thereto) which do not involve, at the time of accrual, life, health, or accident contingencies.
Line 3.-Enter all amounts accrued for the taxable year for discounts in the nature of interest, whether or not guaranteed, on premisms or other consideration paid in advance on insurance or annuity contracts.

## SCHEDULE C.—Taxable Investment Income

General.- The policyholders' share of each and every item of investment yield (including tax-exempt interest, and dividends received) of any life insurance company shall not be included in taxable investment income.

Line 1.-Enter the percentage which represents the policyholders' share of each and every item of investment yield. This percentage is determined by dividing the policy and other contract liability requirements (Schedule B) by the investment yield (Schedule A); except that if the amount of the policy and other contract liability requirements exceeds the investment yield, then the policyholders' share of any item shall be 100 percent. See General Instruction N.

Line 2.-Enter the percentage which represents the life insurance company's share of any item of investment yield. This percentage is obtained by ascertaining the percentage required to equal 100 percent when added to the percentage on line 1.

Lines 4-7.-Enter on line 4, column 1, the amount of interest which is wholly exempt from taxation under the provisions of section 103. Where securities of a municipality are originally issued at a price not less than par value and are subsequently acquired by a purchaser at a discount, such discount is not in the nature of tax-exempt interest within the meaning of section 103. Multiply the amount on each line in column 1 by the percentage from line $l$ and enter the product for each line in column 2. The amounts entered in column 2 represent the policyholders' share of these items which is not included in taxable investment income. Enter in column 3 the difference obtained by subtracting column 2 from column 1. The amounts entered in column 3 represent the company's share of these items of investment yield.

## Reductions

Line 9. Interest wholly tax-exempt.-Enter the amount from line 4, column 3. This amount is the company's share of wholly taxexempt interest which like the policyholders' share of such interest (from line 4, col. 2) is not included in taxable investment income.

Line 10. Dividends-received deduction.(a) Dividends received from domestic corporations. -Enter 85 percent of the company's share (line $5(\mathrm{a})$, col. 3) of the amount received as dividends (except dividends on certain preferred stock of public utilities) from domestic corporations subject to income tax. Members of certain affiliated groups may elect to deduct 100 percent of the qualifying dividends received from other members of the same group if an election under section 1562 is not effective for the taxable year. Include the company's share of the 100 -percent deduction on line (a). See section 243.
(b) Dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities.-Enter 62.462 per. cent of the company's share (line 5(b), col. 3) of the amount received as dividends on the preferred stock of a public utility which is subject to income tax and which is allowed a deduction for dividends paid under section 247. See section 244.
(c) Dividends received from foreign corporations subject to 85 percent deduction.Enter 85 percent of the company's share (line $5\left(c^{\prime}, c o l, 3\right.$ ) of dividends received from foreign corporations subject to the 85 -percent deduction.

Also enter on this line 100 percent of the company's share of dividends received from wholly owned-foreign subsidiaries and which are eligible for the 100 -percent deduction provided in section 245 (b).

See section 245 for qualifications and limitations on the amount of these deductions.
(d) Total dividends-received deductions.The total of the dividends-received deductions shall not exceed 85 percent of taxable investment income computed without regard to this deduction.
The limitation for a member of an electing affiliated group is 85 percent of (taxable investment income computed without regard to this deduction less the deduction for 100 percent of the qualifying dividends received from the same group).
In general, no dividends-received deduction will be allowed on any share of stock. (A) which is sold or otherwise disposed of in any case in which the corporation has held such share for 15 days or less, or (8) to the extent the corporation is under an obligation to make corresponding payments with respect to sub-
stantially identical stock or securities. Where the stock has preference in dividends, the holding period is 90 days instead of 15 if the corporation receives dividends with respect to such stock which are attributable to a period or perinds aggregating in excess of 366 days.

Line 11. Small business deduction.-Enter 10 percent of the investment yield (Schedule A) but not to exceed $\$ 25,000$. Members of certain affiliated groups are limited to one $\$ 25,000$ limitation. (Section 243.)

## SCHEDULE E.-Gain and Loss From Operations

General.-The share of each and every item of investment yield (including tax-exempt interest and dividends received) of any life insurance company set aside for policyholders shall not be included in gain and loss from operations.

Line 1.-Enter the percentage which represents the share of any item of investment yield which is set aside for policyholders. This percentage is determined by dividing the required interest (Schedule E-1) by the investment yield (Schedule A); except that if the amount of the required interest exceeds the investment yield, then the share of any item set aside for policyholders shall be 100 percent. See General Instruction N.

Line 2.-Enter the percentage which represents the life insurance company's share of any item of investment yield. This percentage is obtained by ascertaining the percentage required to equal 100 percent when added to the percentage on line 1.

Lines 4-6.-Enter on line 4, column 1, the amount of interest which is' wholly exempt from taxation under the provisions of section 103. Where securities of a municipality are originally issued at a price not less than par value and are subsequently acquired by a purchaser at a discount, such discount is not in the nature of tax-exempt interest within the meaning of section 103. Multiply the amount on each line in column 1 by the percentage from line 1 and enter the product for each line in column 2. The amounts entered in column 2 represent the policyholders' share of these items which is not included in gain and loss from operations. Enter in column 3 the difference obtained by subtracting column 2 from column 1. The amounts entered in column 3 represent the company's share of these items of Investment yield.

Line 9.-Enter the gross amount of premiums and other consideration (including advance premiums, deposits, fees, assessments, and consideration in respect of assuming liabilities under contracts not issued by the company) on insurance and annuity contracts (including contracts supplementary thereto); less return premiums, and premiums and other consideration arising out of reinsurance ceded. Except in the case of amounts of premiums or other consideration returned to another life insurance company in respect of reinsurance ceded, amounts returned where the amount is not fixed in the contract but depends on the experience of the company or the discretion of the management shall not be included. However, amounts rebated or refunded due to policy cancellations or to erroneously computed premiums are to be treated as return premiums.

Line 10(a). Decrease in reserves.-Enter the excess of the sum of the items described in section 810 (c) as of the beginning of the taxable year over the sum of such items as of the close of the taxable year (reduced by the policyholders' share of investment yield not included in gain and loss from operations (from line 7, col. 2)).

Line $10(b)$. Decrease in $811(b)(2)$ re-serves.-Enter the amount (from line 3, Part

II; Schedule E-2) by which the decrease for the taxable year in the reserves for policyholder dividends exceeds the amount of dividends paid to policyholders during such year. Enter also one-tenth of any net decrease in reserves attributable to the operation of section 810(d).

Line 11. Other amounts. - Enter total amount of other income, not included in computing investment yield and not otherwise included above, to the extent that such items are includible in gross income, except that all gains from the sale or exchange of a capital asset or gains considered as gains from the sale or exchange of a capital asset are excluded.

Line 13. Death benefits, etc.-Enter the amount of all claims and benefits accrued (including matured endowments and amounts allowed on surrender) and losses incurred (whether or not ascertained) during the year on insurance, annuity, and supplementary contracts. The term 'losses incurred (whether or not ascertained)" refers to a reasonable estimate of the amount of the losses incurred but not reported, as well as losses reported but where the amount thereof can not be ascertained by the end of the year.

Line 14. Increase in reserves.-Enter the excess of the sum of the items described in section 810 (c) as of the close of the taxable year (reduced by the policyholders' share of investment yield not included in gain and loss from operations (line 7, col. 2)) over the sum of such items as of the beginning of the taxable year. Enter also one-tenth of any net increase in reserves attributable to the operation of section 810(d).

Line 15. Assumption by another person of liabilities under insurance, etc., contracts.Eqter the amount of the consideration (other than consideration arising out of reinsurance ceded) in respect of the assumption by another person of liabilities under insurance and annuity contracts (including contracts supplementary thereto).

Line 16. Interest wholly tax-exempt.-Enter the amount from line 4 , column 3. This amount is the company's share of wholly taxexempt interest which, like the policyholders' share of such interest (from line 4, col. 2), is not included in gain and loss from operations.

Line 17. Investment expenses.-Enter the excess of the total investment expenses over the amount allowed in computing investment yield (Schedule A), and the amount (if any) by which the sum of the deductions allowable (line 14, Schedule A) exceeds the gross investment income (line 8, Schedule A). Attach a schedule showing computations.

Line 18. Small business deduction.-Enter 10 percent of the investment yield (Schedule A) but not to exceed $\$ 25,000$. Members of certain affiliated groups are limited to one $\$ 25,000$ limitation. (Section 243.)
Line 19. Other deductions.-Enter total amount of all other deductions, not included in computing investment yield and not included in lines 21-24 to the extent allowable as deductions in computing taxable income under Subtitle $A$ of the Code except as modified below:

1. Interest.-No deduction is allowed under section 163 for interest in respect of the items described in section 810 (c).
2. Bad Debts.-No deduction is allowed for an addition to reserves for bad debts under section $166(\mathrm{c})$, but a deduction for specific bad debts is permitted to the extent that the other provisions of that section are applicable.
3. Contributions or Gifts.—Attach a schedule showing the name of each organization and the amount paid. If a contribution is made in property other than money, state the kind of property con-
tributed and the method used in determining its fair market value.

If a contribution carryover is included, show the amount and how the carryover was determined. For limitation and the application of charitable contribution carryover, see the regulations.
In applying section 170 , the 5 percent limitation on the total deductions under such section shall be as provided in section 809(e)(3). See Section 1.8096 (c) of the regulations.
Do not deduct as a business expense charitable contributions which are unallowable because they exceed the 5 percent limitation.

Companies on the accrual basis may elect to deduct contributions paid on or before the 15 th day of the 3 d month following the close of the taxable year if the contributions are authorized by the board of directors during the taxable year. A declaration, signed by an officer, must be attached to the return stating that the resolution authorizing the contribution was adopted by the board of directors.

Special rule for contributions of certain property.-The amount of a contribution of property must be reduced by any gain that would have resulted from the application of section 617(d)(1), or $1245(a)$, or 1250 (a) if the property were sold at its fair market value.
4. Amortizable Bond Premiums.-No deduction is allowed under section 171 since a deduction for such premiums has already been taken into account in Schedule A.
5. Net Operating Loss Deduction.The deduction under section 172 is not allowed since in lieu thereof an "operations loss deduction" is allowed. See line 22.
6. Dividends Received.-No deduc. tion is allowed under sections 243, 244, and 245 in view of the deduction allowed under section 809(d)(8). See line 21.
Submit a schedule showing the nature and amount of the items included herein, the minor items being grouped in one amount. If a deduction is claimed for depreciation, attach a schedule similar to Schedule K on the form in support of the deduction.
Line 21. Dividends-received deduction.(a) Dividends received from domestic corpora-tions.-Enter 85 percent of the company's share (line 5(a), col. 3) of the amount received as dividends (except dividends on certain preferred stock of public utilities) from domestic corporations subject to income tax. Members of certain affiliated groups may elect to deduct 100 percent of the qualifying dividends received from other members of the same group if an election under section 1562 is not effective for the taxable year. Include the company's share of the 100 -percent deduction on line (a). See section 243.
(b) Dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities.-Enter 62.462 percent of the company's share (line 5(b), col. 3) of the amount received as dividends on the preferred stock of a public utility which is subject to income tax and which is allowed a deduction for dividends paid under section 247. See section 244.
(c) Dividends received from foreign corporations subject to 85 percent deduction.Enter 85 percent of the company's share (line 5 (c), col. 3) of dividends received from foreign corporations subject to the 85 -percent deduction.

Also enter on this line 100 percent of the company's share of dividends received from wholly owned-foreign subsidiaries and which are eligible for the 100 -percent deduction provided in section 245 (b).

See section 245 for qualifications and limitations on the amount of these deductions.
(d) Section 246(b) limitation.-In applying this 85 -percent limitation to the total divi-dends-received deduction, the gain from operations is computed without regard to the deductions for certain nonparticipating con tracts (line 24(c)); accident and health insurance, and group life insurance (line 24(b)); dividends to policyholders (line 24(a)); the operations loss deduction (line 22); and the dividends-received deduction. Since these items have not as yet been deducted, the 85 percent limitation is applicable to the excess, if any, of line 12 over line 20 .

For a member of an electing affiliated group the 85 -percent limitation is applicable to the excess, if any, of line 12 over (line 20 plus the deduction for 100 percent of qualifying dividends received from the same group).

Exception.-The 85 -percent limitation does not apply to any year for which there is a loss from operations.

See also instructions for line 10 , Schedule C.
Line 22. Operations loss deduction.-This deduction allowed under section 809 (d)(4) and determined under section 812 is, in sub stance, the same as the net operating loss deduction provided by section 172.

The "operations loss deduction" is the sum of the operations loss carryovers and carry backs to the taxable year (sec. 812(a)). A loss from operations may be carried back 3 years and carried over 5 years. If the company is a new company for the loss year, the carry over is for 8 years. For the definition of a new company and for the limitations on the 8 -year carryover, see section $812(\mathrm{e})$ and the regula tions applicable thereto. The loss from operations must first be carried to the earliest of the taxable years to which it may be carried, then to the next earliest year, etc. The portion of such loss which shall be carried to each of the other taxable years shall be the excess, if any, of the amount of such loss over the sum of the offsets for each of the prior taxable years to which such loss may be carried.

For tax treatment of recoveries of foreign expropriation losses, see section 1351.

The term "offset" means, with respect to any taxable year, an amount equal to that increase in the operations loss deduction for the taxable year which reduces the life insurance company taxable income (computed without regard to sec. 802(b)(3)) for such year to zero.
The term "loss from operations" means the excess of allowable deductions (computed with the following modifications) over the amount on line 12:
(a) No operations loss deduction is alowed.
(b) The deductions allowed by section 243 (dividends received by corporations), section 244 (dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities), and section 245 (dividends received from certain foreign corporations) shall be computed without regard to section 246(b), as modified by section 809 (d) (8) (B).

Line 24.-The amount of the deductions for certain nonparticipating contracts; accident and health insurance, and group life insurance; and dividends to policyholders shall not exceed $\$ 250,000$ plus the amount, if any, by which (a) the gain from operations for the taxable year, computed without regard to these deductions, exceeds ( $b$ ) the taxable investment income for the taxable year. The limitation provided in the foregoing sentence shall apply first to the amount of the deduc. tion for dividends to policyholders, then to the amount of the deduction for accident and health insurance, and group life insurance, and finally to the amount of the deduction for certain nonparticipating contracts. See Schedule E-2, Part 1.

5CHEDULE E-1.——Required Interest
The term "required interest" for any taxable year means the sum of the products obtained by multiplying (A) each rate of interest required, or assumed by the taxpayer, in calculaing the reserves described in section 810 (c), by (B) the means of the amount of such reserves computed at such rate at the beginning and end of the taxable year. See General Instruction $N$.
SCHEDULE E-2.-Part I-Limitation on Line 24, Schedule E

Parts II, III, and IV should be completed before making entries in this schedule. Upon the proper completion of this schedule, the limitaiion provided in section $809(f)$ and explained in connection with line 24 , Schedule $E$. automatically applies.

5CHEDULE E-2.-Part II--Dividends to Policyholders

The term "dividends to policyholders" means dividends and similar distributions made to policyholders in their capacity as such. In general, amounts returned where the amount is not fixed in the contract but de. pends on the experience of the company or the discretion of the management are to be treated as dividends to policyholders. The term does not include interest paid (as defined in sec. $805(\mathrm{e})$ ), or, for example, so-called excess interest payments made with respect to supplementary contracts not involving life, accident, or health contingencies merely because such interest payments exceed the amounts guaranteed under such contracts.

The deduction shall be an amount equal to the dividends paid to policyholders during the taxable year plus (or minus) any increase (or decrease) in the reserves for policyholder dividends payable during the immediately succeeding taxable year. For this purpose, reserves for policyholder dividends at the end of any taxable year shall include all amounts set aside before the 16 th day of the third month of the year following such taxable year for payment of policyholder dividends during the year following such taxable year.

If the amount of the decrease for the taxable year in the reserves for policyholder dividends exceeds the amount of dividends paid to policyholders during such year, the amount of the excess shall be taken into account as an income item (line 10 (b), Schedule E).
SCHEDULE E-2.-Part III-Certaln Accident and Health Insurance and Group Life Insurance

This deduction is an amount equal to 2 percent of the premiums for the taxable year attributable to accident and health insurance contracts (other than those to which Sched ule E-2, Part IV applies) and group life insurance contracts. The term "premiums" means the net amount of the premiums and other consideration taken into account in Schedule consideration taken into account in Schedule
E . However, the deduction allowed for the taxable year and all preceding texable years shall not exceed an amount equal to 50 percent of the premiums for the taxable year attributable to such contracts.
SCHEDULE E-2.-Part IV-Certain Nonparticipating Contracts

This deduction is an amount equal to 10 percent of the increase for the taxable year in the reserves for nomparicipating contracts (excluding group contracts) or (if greater) an amount equal to 3 percent of the premiums for the taxable year (excluding that portion of the premiums which is allocable to annuity features) ettributable to nonparticipating contracts (other than group contracts) which are issued or renewed for periods of 5 years or more. The term "reserves for nonparticipatlng
contracts" means such part of the life insurance reserves (exeluding that portion of the reserves which is allocable to annuity features) as relates to nonparticipating contracts (other than group contracts). The term ''premiums" means the net amount of the premiums and other consideration taken into account in Schedule E.

The premiums referred to include only premiums attributable to nonparticipating contracts (other than group contracts) which are issued for periods of 5 years or more or are renewed for periods of 5 years or more, but do not include that portion of the premiums which is allocable to annuity features. The determination of whether a contract meeis the 5 -year requirement will be made as of the date it was issued, or as of the date it was renewed, whichever is applicable. Thus, a 20 -year nonparticipating endowment policy will qualify under section $809(\mathrm{~d})(5)$, even though the individual insured subsequently dies at the end of the second year, since the policy was issued for a period of 5 years or more. However, a 1-year renewable term contract will not qualify, in that, as of the date it was issued (or of any renewal date) it was not issued (or renewed) for a period of 5 years or more. In like manner, a policy originally issued for a 3 -year period and subsequently renewed for an additional 3 -year period will not qualify. However, if this policy were renewed for a period of 5 years or more, the policy would qualify under section 809 (d) (5) from the date it was renewed.

## SCHEDULE F.-Shareholders Surplus Account

Section 815(b)(1) provides that every stock life insurance company (both domestic and foreign) shall establish and maintain a shareholders surplus aecount for its first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1957. The balance remaining in this account as of January 1, 1968, shall be increased by the net additions thereto as provided in section 815 (b)(2) (lines 2-8 of the schedule). In determining the amount to be entered on line 3, the amount, if any, by which the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss shall be reduced by the taxable income (computed without regard to section 802 (b) (3)). For instructions relative to the divi-dends-received deduction on line 4 when the 100-percent dividends-received deduction is applicable, see instructions for line 21, Schedule $E$. There shall be subtracted from this account any amount which is treated under section 815 as a distribution to shareholders. section 815 as a distribution to shareholders. treated as made first out of this account, to the extent thereot.

## SCHEDULE G.-Policyholders Surplus Account

Section 815(c)(1) provides that every stock life insurance company (both domestic and foreign) shall establish and maintain a policyholders surplus account for its first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1958. The year beginning after December 31,1958 . The
balance remaining in this account as of January 1,1968 , shall be increased by the additions thereto as provided by section 815 (c) (2), line 2 of the schedule, and shall be decreased by the subtractions therefrom as provided by section $815(c)(3)$, line 4 of the schedule.

Enter on line $4(a)$ the actual distributions to shareholders in excess of the amount reported on line 9, Schedule F. The amount to be entered on line $4(b)$ is the tex attributable to the amount (which is treated es a subtraction from this account) which after deducting the tax is the amount reflected on line 4 (e). This emount can be determined by epplying
to the amount on line $4(a)$, a ratio, the numerator of which is 100 percent and the denominator of which is 100 percent minus 110 percent of the taxpayer's tax rate (the sum of the normal tax rate plus, if applicable, the surtax rate, excluding the surcharge). See the regulations. The subtractions to be entered on line 4 (c) shall be treated as made only after the subtractions have been made on lines 4 (a) and (b).

Section $815(d)(5)$ provides that if any amount added to the policyholders surplus account increases or creates a loss from operations and part or all of the loss cannot be used in any other year to reduce the company's taxable income, then such loss shall reduce (as of the time the addition to the policyholders surplus account was made) the policyholders surplus account. The reduction from the account shall be made after any addition and before any amounts are subtracted from the account. If the policyholders surplus account has been adjusted under section $815(\mathrm{~d})(5)$ and the balance as of the end of the preceding year is different than the balance as of the beginning of the current year, attach a schedule setting forth the adjustments to reconcile the preceding balance and current balance.

## SCHEDULE J, COLUMN 8.-EXpense Account Allowances

Expense account allowances mean: (1) amounts, other than compensation, received as advances or reimbursements, and (2) amounts paid by or for the corporation, for expenses incurred by or on behalf of an officer including all amounts cherged through any type of credit card.

Column 8 of Schedule $J$ is to be completed for your 25 highest paid officers. To determine the highest paid officers for this purpose all allowances including expense account allowances as described above must be added to each officer's compensation. Column 8 need not be compleied for eny officer for which the combined amount is less than $\$ 10,000$.

The information is to be submitted by each member of an affiliated group included in a consolidated return.
For this purpose an officer is a person who is elected or appointed to office or who is designated as such in the corporation's charter or bylaws such as regular officer, director, chairman of the board, ete.

## Tax Computation Instructions

General.-Section 802(a)(1) provides a normal tax and surtax on the life insurance company taxable income computed at the rates provided in section 11.

1. Normal tax.-Section 11 provides a normal tax equal to 22 percent of taxable income.
2. Surtax.-Section 11 provides a surtax equal to 26 percent of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds the surtax exemption.
3. Surtax exemption.-The surtex exemption is $\$ 25,000$ except for certain controlled corporations to which section 1561 applies.

Surtax exemption under section 1561 for component members of a controlled group of corporations.-If a corporation is a component member of a controlled group of corporations (as defined in section 1563) on December 31 of its taxable year, the surtax exemption shall be-
(a) $\$ 25,000$ divided by the number of component members on such December 31, or
(b) If all members consent to an apportionment plan, their portion of $\$ 25,000$ determined in accordance with the plan.

The sum of the amounts so apportioned shall not exceed $\$ 25,000$. See section 1561 and the regulations thereunder for time and manner of making the consent.
The surtax exemption for a component member which has a short taxable year which does not include a December 31 shall be $\$ 25,000$ divided by the number of component members in the group on the last day of such taxable year.

If the surtax exemption is determined under (a) or (b) above, the additional 6 -percent tax under section 1562 does not apply.
4. Election of multiple surtax exemptions by a controlled group of corporations.-Subject to the provisions of section 1562, a controlled group of corporations may elect, with respect to a specified December 31 , to have each of its component members claim a separate $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption without having to divide equally or apportion one $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption among all component members. If the group elects to claim multiple surtax exemptions, each component member must pay an additional tax of 6 percent on its first $\$ 25,000$ taxable income.
5. Tax from recomputing a prior year investment credit.-If property is disposed of prior to the life used in computing the investment credit, the tax for the year of disposition must be increased by the difference between the credit taken (including carrybacks and carryovers) on such property and the credit which would have been allowed had the actual life been used. (Section 47). The tax from recomputing a prior year investment credit must
not be offset against the current year's investment credit.
6. Foreign Corporations.-A foreign corporation carrying on an insurance business within the United States is taxable in the same manner as a domestic insurance company with respect to its income effectively connected with its conduct of any trade or business within the United States. See section 842. Income from sources without the United States which is attributable to United States business shall be treated as effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States. For further definition of effectively connected income, see section 864(c).

Any other United States sourca income received by a foreign corporation not effectively connected with its conduct of a trade or business in the United States is taxed at a 30 percent (or lower treaty) rate. See section 881. If you have any such income, attach a schedule showing: the nature of income, amount of income, rate of tay ( 30 percent or lower treaty rate), and amount of tax.

Where surpl is of a foreign life insurance company held in the United States is less than a specified minimum, an adjustment is required under section 819 . When this minimum surplus adjustment is applicable, a reduction of tax imposed by section 881 is provided in section 819 (a) (3). Attach a statement showing the computation of reduction of section 881 tax and enter the net amount of the tax im. posed by section 881 on line 13, page 1.
7. Overpayment credited to estimated tax.-If the taxpayer elects to have all or part
of the overpayment shown by his return ap. plied to his estimated tax for his succeeding taxable year, no interest shall be allowed on such portion of the overpayment credited.
8. Tax credits.-Section 39 provides a credit for Federal excise tax on: (1) gasoline used (a) on a farm for farming purposes, (b) other than as fuel in a highway vehicle, and (c) in vehicles while engaged in furnishing certain public passenger land transportation service; and (2) lubricating oil used other than in a highway motor vehicle. Include the credit for U.S. tax on such gasoline and lubricating oil on line $17(\mathrm{~d})$, page 1 , and attach Form 4136. To obtain this credit your return must be timely filed (including any extensions).

Also include on line 17(d) any of the tax included on line 13 , page 1 , which was withheld at the United States source.
9. Tax surcharge.-The 10 percent surcharge imposed by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 is reflected on line 8(b) of page 1.

In addition, the surcharge must be reflected In: (a) the tax liability deduction on line 8 , Schedule F, Shareholders Surplus Account and (b) the deductions for tax increases on lines 4(b) and 4(d) of Schedule G, Policyholders Surplus Account.

The dividends-received deduction for dividends received on the preferred stock of a public utility is also affected by the surcharge. The amount of the deduction has increased from 60.208 percent to 62.462 percent of such dividends received.

| SCHEDULE D (Form 1120 L ) US. Trasury Oepartmen internsal Revenue Service | U.S. Life Insurance Company Schedule of Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Property | FOR CALENDAR YEAR <br> 1098 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Name |  | Number |


| PART I-GAIN FROM DISPOSITION OF DEPRECIABLE PROPERTY UNDER SECTIONS 1245 AND 1250 (Investment Assets-see instructions) Assets Held More Than 6 Months-Where double headings appear, use the first heading for section 1245 and the second heading for section 1250 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Kind of Property (if necessary. attach slatement of descriplive details not shown belowwite 1245 or 1250 to indicate type of assef) |  |  | d. Gross Sales |  | 1. Depreciation Allowed (or Allowable)Since Acquistion |  | $g$ Adjusted Basis (e less sum$i-1$ and $l-2$ ) | h. Tolal Gaın (d less 8) |  | 1. Other (Garn |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 . ...... |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




Page 2


## INSTRUCTIONS

## (References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

A. General.-Sales or exchanges of capital assets and sales or exchanges of property other than capital assets must be reported in derail even though no gain or loss may be indicated.
B. Definition of capital assets.-The term "capital assets" means property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with Its trade or business), but does not include: (1) stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property' of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the otdinary course of uts trade or husiness: (2) propcotty used in the trade or business, of a character which is subfect to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 167. or real prop. erty used in the trade or husiness of the taypayer (see below); (i) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, or similar properties: (f) accounts or notes receivable acquired in the orddnary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property described in (1) abose: or (5) an obligation of the United States or any of its possessions. or of a State or any political subdivision thereof, or of the District of Columbia, issued on or after March 1. 1941. on a discount hasis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not evceeding 1 year from the date of issue (Sec. 1221.)

The above definition is nindified in the case of life insurance conpanies in that the exclusion of item? (property used in a trade or business, etc.) relates only to property used in carrying on an insurance business. (Sec 817(a)(2).)
The retm "property used in carrying on an insurance business" means those assets used in the operation of the maurance trade or husiness. These assets include such items as the home office huld. ing, branch offices, office cquipment, and futnoture ind fivtures These assets do not include the insecfinent assets from which interest. rents, dividends, and royaltucs are derived. Thus, the gatios or losse, from the sale or exchange of deprecintile assers attributable to any trade or business (other than an incutance business) carricd on hy the life insurance company, such as renting warious picces of real estate, or operating a radio station, a housing developmont, or a farm. wall be treated as gans or losics from the sale or exchange of capital assets.
C. Gains from disposition of depreciable property under sections 1245 and 1250 -assets held more than 6 months (Part 1).-(Report any gain from such property held for 6 months or less in Part IV.) Except as provided below, section 1245 property means depreciahle (a) personal property (other than livestock) including intangible personal property. (b) tangible real property (except for buikhess and their structural components) if used as an integral part of manufacturiog. production, of extraction, or of furnishing transportation, communications, electrical enercs gas. water. or sewage disposal scrvices, or used as a researdin or stor age facility in connection with these activities, and (c) elevators and escalators.
Except as provided below, section 1250 property means depreciable real property (other than section 12 is property)

See sections 1245 (b) and 1250 (d) for exceptions and limitations involving: (a) disposition by gift; (b) certnin tax-free transactions; (c) like kind exchanges, involuntary conversions; and (d) sales or exchanges to effectuate FCC policies and exchanges to comply with SEC orders
Column fof Part I.-In computing depreciation allowed or allow. able for elevators or escalators enter in column $f-1$ depreciation prior to July 1. 1963, and in columo f-2 depreciation after June 30. 1963
Column i of Part I, section 1250 property only. -If held for more than 6 months, but not more than 1 year, enter the smaller of
(1) column $h$, ot
(2) column f-2.

If held for more than I year, enter the result of multiplying the smaller of
(1) column $h$, or
(2) column $\{-2$ less the amount of depreciation computed for the same period using the straight-line method.
by the percentage obtained by subtracting from 100 percent, one percentage point for each full month the property was held in excess of 20 months.

Where substantial improvements have been made within the preceding 10 years, see section $1250(f)$.

For provisions relating to recapture of exploration expenditures on the sale or other disposition of mining property, see section 617.

Investment Assets. - Garas or losses from the salc or exchange of investment assets are treated as gains or losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets. See instruction B. All sales of investment assets subject to sections 1245 or 1250 should be reported in Part 1 tegardless of length of time held. If held not more than six months. the other gain reported in column $j$ of Part 1 should be entered on line
6. Part III, and identified as gain from Part I. If held more than six months, the other gan reported in column; of Part I should be entered on line 8 or 10 , whichever is applicable, Part III, and identificd as gan from Part I

Gain on sales by a "controlled" corporation.-In the case of a sale or exchange, directly or indrectly, of property between an individual and a corporation more than so percent in value of the outstanting stock of which is owned by such individual, his spouse, and his minor children and minor grandchildren, any gain recognized to the transferor from such sale or exchange shall be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of property which is nether a capital asset nor property described in section 1231, if such property in the hands of the transferee is depreciable under section 167 . Section 1239.
D. Gains and losses from involuntary conversion and from the sale or exchange of certain property used in the trade or business. - Section 1231 of the Code provides in part that where the gains from the sale or exchange of property used in the trade or business and held more than 6 months exceed the losses, each gain and loss is treated as though it was from the sale or exchange of a long. term capital asset. W'here the losses exceed the gains, then each gain or loss is considered as not being from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, with the result that ordinary gain or loss is realized.
Section 817(a) provides that in applying section 1231(a), the term "property used in the trade or business" shall be treated as including only (1) property used in carrying on an insurance business. of a character which is subiect to the allowince for depreciation provided in section 167. held for more than 6 months, and real property used in carrying on an insurance business, held for more than 6 months, which is not described in section 1231 (b) (1) (A) (relating to property includible in inventory), section 1231 (b) (1) (B) (relating to property held for sale to customers). or section 1231 (b) (1) (C) (relating to a copyright, a literary, musical, or artistic composition. etc.) : and (2) to timber. coal, and domestic iron ore to which section 631 applies. See instruction B.

The total shown on line 5 , page 1 , determines whether the items refleted therein represent a long-term capital gan or an ordinary loss. In euther case. after the intial determination the items must be segregated into (1) assets held on December 31, 1958, where the F.M V.exceeded the adiusted bisis on that date, and (2) other, and the totals entered into the appropriate schedules of Patt III or Part IV
E. Basis.-The "busis" for certain property is not subject to the same rule for reporting gans as for Insses.
(a). Gain in property held on December 31, 1958.-Section $817(b)(1)$. in effect, linnits the amount of gain that is to be recognized on the sale or other disposition of certain property held by the compiny on December 31, 1958. This is accomplished by treating the gain on the sale or other disposition of such property as an amount (hut not less than zero) equal to the amount by which the gain (determined without regard to 817 (b) (1)) exceeds the difference between the fair market value on December 31, 1958, and the adiusted bais (as provided in sec. $1016(a)$ of the Code) for determining gain is of such date. This limitation on the amount of gain recogoized apphes only if (1) the property was held by a life insurance company on Derember 31. 1958, (2) the fair market value of the property on Decomber ${ }^{31 .} 1958$, is greater than the adjusted basis for determining gain is of that date, and (3) the taxpayer has been a life insurance comp,iny at all times on and after December 31, 1958, until the date of sule or other disposition of the property.
(b). Certain substitured property acquired after Decemher 3I, 1998.-Section 817 (b) (2) provides certain rules for property acquired after December 31. 1958. and lioving a cubstituted hasis within the meaning of section 101G(b). Subpiragriph (A) of section 817(b) (2) provides, for purposes of section 817(b) (1), that such property shall be deemed as husing heen held continunusly by the taxpayer since the beginning of the holding period of the property, detcrmined in accord with section 1223. Subparagraph (B) provides. for purposes of section 817 (h) (1). that the fair market value and the adjusted basis shall he that of that property for which the holding period taken into account includes Derember 31, 195s. Subparagraph (C) provides that section 817 (b) (I) shall apply only if the property or properties the holdiag period of which are taken into account were held only by life insurance companies after Decenber 31, 1958. during the holding periods so taken into aciount. Suhparagraph (D) provides that the difference between the fair market value and the adjusted basis referred to in scction $\$ 17$ (b) (1) shall be reduced (but not below zero) hy the excess of (i) the pain that would have heen recognized hut for section 817 (h) on all prinr sales or dispositions atter Decemher 31. 1958. nf properties referred to in section 817 (b) (2) (C), over (ii) the gain that was recognized on such sales or other dispositions. Suhparagraph (E) provides that the bas is of such property shall he determined as if the gain. which would have been recognized but for section 817 (b). were recognized gain.

Section 817 (b) (3) provides that the term "property" (for purposes of (a) and (b), above) does not include insurance and annuity contracts (and contracts supplementary thereto) and property described in paragraph (1) of section 1221 (relating to stock in trade or in-ventory-type property).
(c). Property held on December 31, 1958, and certaia substituted property acquired after December 31, 1958.-In determining loss for such property (described in (a) and (b), above) the basis is cost, adjusted as provided by section 1016 .
(d). Other property acquired after December 31, 1958.-Where property, other than property described in (b) above, was purchased after December 31, 1958, the basis is cost, adjusted as provided in section 1016. Where property was acquired by bequest, gift, involuntary conversion, or wash sale of stock; see sections 1014, 1015 , 1033, and 1091, respectively
F. Losses.-Losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall be allowed only to the extent of gains from such sales or exchanges. However, the amount of a net capital loss may be carried over to each of the 5 succeeding taxable years (or to the extent such loss is attribut able to a foreign expropriation loss to each of the 10 succeeding taxable years). A net capital loss shall be treated in each such succeeding taxable year as a short-term capital loss to the extent not allowed as a deduction against any net capital gains of any taxable year intervening between the taxable year in which the net capital loss was sustained and the taxable year to which carried
1 (a). Losses on securities becorning worthless.-If any securities (as defined below) become worthless within the taxable year and are capital assets, the foss resulting therefrom shall be considered as a loss from the sale ur exchange, on the last day of such taxable year, of capital assets. Section $165(\mathrm{~g})(1)$.
(b). Definition of security. For the purpose of determining capital losses under section 165 , the term "security" means a share of stock in a corporation; a right to subscribe for, or to receive, a share of stock in a corporation; or a bond, debenture, note or certificate. or other evidence of indebtedness, issued by a corpotation or by a government or political subdivision thereof, with interest coupons or in registered form. However, securities issued by certain affiliated corporations shall not be deemed capital assets. Section $165(\mathrm{~g})(\mathrm{3})$.
2. Losses not allowable. - No loss shall be recognized in any sale or other disposition of shares of stock or securities where there has been acquired substantially identical stock or secutities, or there has been entered into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical stock or securities, within 30 days before or after the date of such sale or disposition, except in cases of dealers in stocks and securities which have sustained the loss in a transaction made in the ordinary course of business. Section 1091.

Except in the case of distributions in liquidation. no deduction shall be allowed in respect of losses from sales or exchanges of property, directly or indirectly, between an individual and a corporation in which such individual owns, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock; or (except in the case of dis. tributions in liquidation) between two corporations more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock of each of which is owned. directly or indirectly, by or for the same individual. if either one of such corporations, with respect to the taxable year of the corporation preceding the date of the sale or exchange was, under the law applicable to such taxable year, (1) a personal holding company, as defined in section 542 , or (2) a foreign personal holding company, as defined in section 552. (For the purpose of determining the ownership of stock, in applying this paragraph, see section 267.)
G. Gain on transactions occurring prior to January 1, 1959. Section 817 (d) provides that any gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, and any gain considered as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset which results from sales or other dispositions of property prior to January 1, 1959, shall not be included.
H. Emergency facilities.-If emergency facilities are sold or exchanged, see section 1238.

1. Long-term capital gains from regulated investment com-panies.-Include in income as a long-term capital gain the amount the corporation has been notified constitutes its share of the undistributed capital gains of a regulated investment company.
J. Short sales of capital assets.-For rules regarding tax consequences of certain short sales of stock or other securities (including those dealt with on a "when issued" basis), and transactions in commodity futures, see section 1233.

## Specific Instructions for Parts II Through IV

Column (a) description.-Enter full description of each item of property sold or exchanged, even though no gain or loss may be indicated. Such description shnuld include the following facts: (a) For real estate, location and description of land, description of improvements, details explaining depreciation; (b) for bonds or other
evidences of indebtedness, aame of issuing corporation, description of the particular issue, deoomination, and amount; (c) for stocks, name of issuing corporation, class of stock, number of shates, and capital changes affecting basis (nontaxable stock dividends, other nontaxable distributions, stock rights, etc.).

Column (e) depreciation.-Enter in columa " $e$ " the amount of depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion io respect of the property. This amount shall be the sum of the following:
(a) The amount of depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion which has been allowed (but not less than the amount allowable) ia respect of such property since date of acquisition. For any period after December 31, 1951, the amount of depreciation, etc., allowed (and which is in excess of the amount allowable) shall be disregarded to the extent that such excess does aot result in a reduction for any taxable year of the taxpayer's income tax; and
(b) The amount of depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion actually sustained:
(1) Prior to March 1, 1913, if the property was acquired before that date; or
(2) Since February 28, 1913, and before January 1, 1958 , with respect to property to which section 1016(a) (2) was inapplicable during such period.
Column (f) basis. -If the amount showa as the basis is other than actual cash cost of the property sold or exchanged, full details must be furnished regarding the acquisition of the property. Subsequeat improvements to be entered in column " $f$ " include expenditures for additions, improvements. renewals, and replacements made to restore the property or prolong its useful life. Do not include ordinary repairs, interest, or taxes in column " $f$ " or elsewhere in computing gain or loss. Also, see General Instructioo E.

Column (g) gain (loss).-Except where section 817 is applicable, the gain or loss is the tesult of column "d"plus column "e," less column "f." Where section 817 is applicable, complete columns " $a$ " through " $f$ " and attach a schedule showing the method of computing the gain reported in column "g." See General Instruction E.
Columns (h)-(k). -These columns are to be used only in those cases where the fair market value of such property held or deemed held on December 31, 1958, exceeds the adjusted basis for determining gain as of such date.
Line 4.-Enter each section 1231 item not carried over from line 3.
Line 5.- Enter the net gain or loss of the section 1231 items described in Part 11. See instruction D.

Line 6.-Enter each short-term capital gain (loss). The term "short-term" applies to the category of gains and losses arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets held 6 months or less.
Line 7.-Enter your net short-term capital gain or loss. The term "net short-term capital gain" means the excess of the total of all of the short-term capital gains over the total of the short-term capital losses. The term "net short-term capital loss" means the excess of the total of the short-term capital losses over the total of all of the short-term capital gains. This total should also be entered on line 13.

Line 8.-Enter the total of the applicable items from Part II and each long-term capital gain from assets held on December 31, 1958 , where the fair market value exceeded the adjusted basis on that date. The term "long-term" applies to the category of gains and losses arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets held more than 6 months.

Line 9.-Enter the total of the long-term capital gains described in line 8.

Line 10.-Enter each long-term capital gain (loss) that does not qualify under line 8.

Line 11.-Enter the total of the gains and losses that are shown in line 10 , column $g$.
Line 12.-Enter your net long-term capital gain or loss. The term "net long-term capital gaio" means the excess of the total of all of the long-term capital gains over the total of the long-term capital losses. The term "net long-term capital loss" means the excess of the total of the long-term capital losses over the total of all of the long-term capital gains. This total should also be entered on line 14.
Alternative tax.-If the net long-term capital gain exceeds the aet short-term capital loss, then, in lieu of the normal tax and surtax imposed upon taxable income, there is imposed an alternative tax (if such tax is less than the normal tax and surtax). The alternative tax is the sum of (1) a partial tax, computed at the normal tax and surtax rates on the taxable income determined by reducing the taxable investment income, and the gain from operations, by the amount of the excess of the net long-term capital gain over the net short-term capital loss, and (2) 25 percent of such excess.
Controlled corporations.-Controlled corporations see Tax Computation Instructions of Form 1120 L.

## U.S. Mutual Insurance Company <br> Income Tax Return

IFar Mutual Companies Other Than Life and Certala Marise Insurance Companies and Other Thas Fire or Flood Insurance Compaoies Which Operate on Basis of Perdetual Polletes or Premium Oenosits)

## Name

Number and street City or town, State, and ZIP coda ceding year as required by General Instruction I? Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If "Yes," state Internal Revenue office in which filed.

E Does a copy of the annual statement accompany this return? Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If not, explain why the statement is not attached.

F Did the company at the end of the taxable year own directly or indirectly 50 percent or more of the voting stock of a domestic corporations? Yes $\square$ No $\square$ (For rules of attribution, see section 267(c).) If the answer is "Yes," attach a schedule showing: (a) name, address, and employer identification number; and (b) percentage owned.
G Were you a U.S. shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation? Yes $\square$ No $\square$ (see sections 951 and 957.) If "Yes," attach Form 3646 for each such corporation.

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT

Employer Identification Number

B Date incorporated

C Place incorporated

H Did you claim a deduction for expenses connected with:
(1) Entertainment facility (boat, resort, ranch, etc.)

Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(2) Living accommodations (except employees on business) Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(3) Employees' families at conventions or meetings

Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(4) Employee or family vacations not reported on Form W-2

Yes $\square$ No $\square$

I Were you liable for filing Forms 1096 and 1099 or 1087 for the calendar year 1968? . . . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If "Yes," where were they filed?
J Are you required to prorate your surtax exemption under section 1561 because of an election under section 243(b)? . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$



Schedule A-1.—INVESTED ASSETS BOOK VALUES
(Schedule need not be filled in if no deduction is claimed for any general expenses that are allocated to investment income.)

## 1 Real estate

2 Mortgage loans
3 Collateral loans
4 Policy loans, including premium notes
5 8onds of domestic corporations.
6 Stocks of domestic corporations.
7 Government obligations, etc. (attach schedule)
8 Bank deposits bearing interest.
9 Other interest-bearing assets (attach schedule)
10 Totals of lines 1 through 9.
11 Total of columns 1 and 2, line 10.
12 Mean of the invested assets for the taxable year (one-half of line 11)
13 One-fourth of 1 percent of the mean of the invested assets.
14 Income base (line 9, Schedule A, less the sum of lines 12 through 18, Schedule A)
$1533 / 4$ percent of line 12.
16 Excess (if any) of line 14 over line 15.
17 One-fourth of line 16.
18 Limit on deduction for investment expenses (line 13 plus line 17)
Schedule A-2.-ALTERNATIVE TAX FOR CERTAIN SMALL COMPANIES-Section 821(c)

1 Taxable investment income (Schedule A)
2 Normal tax: The lesser of (a) or (b)
(a) 22 percent of line 1
(b) 44 percent of (line 1 less $\$ 3,000$ ).

3 Surtax: 26 percent of (line 1 minus the lesser of $\$ 25,000$ or amount apportioned under section 1561)
4 Total (lines 2 and 3)
-

5 (a) Amount from line 7, Schedule $A$
(b) Premiums (see instructions)
(c) Total of (a) plus (b) (if $\$ 150,000$ or less, enter zero. If $\$ 250,000$ or more, enter $\$ 250,000$ )
(d)
(e) Excess of line (c) over (d)

6 Amount on line 4 multiplied by line 5(e)
divided by $\$ 100,000$

Schedule A-3.-OTHER CAPITAL LOSSES (See instructions) (Capital assets sold or exchanged to meet abnormal insurance losses and to provide for the payment of dividends and similar distributions to policyholders)

| 1 Dividends and similar distributions paid to policyholders |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 Expenses paid |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 Total of lines 1 through 3 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 Less: Interest received (line 1, col. 3, Sch. A, adjusted to cash method if on accrual method) . . ............................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Dividends received (Schedule E-1, adjusted to cash method if on accrual method) . . . ............................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 Lines 3 through 6 of Schedule A (adjusted to cash method if on accrual method) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 Net premiums received (adjusted to cash method if on accrual method) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 Excess (if any) of line 4 over sum of lines 5, 6, 7, and 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Description of capital asset | 2. Date acquised | 3. Gross sales price | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4. Cost or other } \\ & \text { basis } \end{aligned}$ | 5. Expense of sale | 6. Depreciation atlowed (or allowable) | 7. Lass (col 4 plus 5 less the sum of 3 and 6) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Schedule 8.-STATUTORY UNDERWRITING INCOME OR LOSS-Section 823
1 Gross income (Schedule B-1, line 6).
2 Less: Gross investment income (Schedule A, line 9)
3 Deductions (Schedule B-1, line 26)
4 Less: (a) Schedule A, line 19
(b) Schedule A, line 21

5 Line 2 less line 4
6 Special deduction (Schedule B-2) (not to exceed line 5)
7 Line 5 less line 6
8 Protection against loss deduction (Schedule B-3)
Statutory underwriting income (line 7 less line 8)


Schedule B-1.-INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS



Schedule C.-PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS ACCOUNT


Schedule F.-DEPRECIATION (See instructions)
Taxpayers using Revenue Procedures 62-21 and 65-13: Make no entry in column 2, enter the cost or other basis of assets held at end of year in column 3, and enter the accumulated depreciation at end of year in column 4.


# 1968 Instructions for Form 1120 M 

## U.S. Mutual Insurance Company Income Tax Return <br> References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

General Instructions
A. Companies required to file a retum.Every domestic mutual insurance company (other than a life insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 802 and other than a fire. flood, or marine insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 831) and every foreign corporation carrying on an insurance business within the United States (if with respect to its United States business it would qualify as a mutual insurance company subject to taxation under section 821 ) shall file a return on this form.

Exceptions.-(a) Certain mutual insurance companies exempt under section 501(c)(15).
(b) A mutual insurance company subjest to taxation under section 821 which disposes of its insurance business and reserves or otherwise ceases to be entitled to be taxed under sestion 821 , but continues its corporate existence for the purpose of winding up and liquidating its affairs. See Form 1120.
B. Information retums and other forms which may be required in asdition to Form 1120 M include the following. -

1. Forms $W-2$ and $W-3$.-Statement of wages, other compensation, and tax
and reconciliation of tax withheld.
2. Forms 966 and 1099L.-Information returns regarding dissolution or liquidation. and distributions in liquidation.
3. Forms 1096 and 1099.-Information retums concerning certain dividends. earnings, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, pensions, foreign items; and prizes, awards, and commissions to nonemployees.
4. Form 1118.-Computation of foreign tax credit.
5. Forms 2952 and 3646.-Returns relating to controlled foreign corporations.
6. Form 3468.-Computation of invest. ment credit.
7. Form 4136.-Computation of credit for Federal tax on nonhighway gasoline and lubricating oil.
C. Period covered.-The return shall be for the calendar year. (Section 843.) If the company ceases to exist and this is the last return the taxpayer is required to file, write "FINAL RETURN" at the top of the form.
D. Accounting methods.-Taxable income shall be computed in accordance with the method of accounting regularly used by the taxpayer in maintaining its books and records. In all cases the method adopted should clearly reflect taxable income. (See section 446.) Except in those cases where the law specifically permits it. a taxpayer may not change the method of accounting upon the basis of which it has reported its income in prior years (for its income as a whole or with respect to any material item) without first securing consent on Form 3115. Application for Change in Accounting Method.

Rounding off to whole-dollar amounts. - The money items on your return and accompanying schedules may be shown as whole-dollar schedules may be shown as whols. Eliminate any amount less than 50 cents. and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next higher dollar.
E. Where to file.-Mutual insurance com panies whose principa! place of business is panies whose principal place Florida. Gecrgia, Mississippi. North Carolina, South Carolina or Tennessee must file their return for 1968 with Internal Revenue Service Center. 4800 Buford Highway. Chamblee, Georgia 30006.
Foreign corporations carrying on an insur. ance business within the United States must file their return with Director of International Operations. Internal Revenue Service, Washing. ton. D.C. 20225.

All other insurance companies must file their return with the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district in which the company's principal place of business or pnncipal office or agency is located.
F. When to file.-The retum must be filed on or before March 15, 1969. Request for automatic extension of 3 months for filing of return must be made on Form 7004. (Sec. 6081 (b).)
G. Deposit of tax. - The balance of tax due must be deposited in full when the return is filed or in two instaliments, 50 percent on or before the 15 th day of the third month and 50 percent on or before the 15 th day of the sixth month following the close of the taxable year.
All insurance companies must deposit their income tax payments with an authorized commercial bank depositary or Federal Reserve bank. All deposits must be accompanied by a Form 503 (Federal Tax Deposit. Corporation income Taxes). Do not remit directly to Internal Revenue Service.
Timeliness of deposits will be determined by the date the deposit was received by the commercial bank depositary or Federal Reserve bank. However, a deposit recelved after the due date will be considered timely if the corporation establishes that it was mailed on or before the second day before the prescribed due date.

A supply of Forms 503 will be mailed to in. surance companies. Companies needing Forms 503 may obtain them by making application to the District Director or Director of a Service Center. The application should include the company's name, identification number, address. and the taxable year to which the deposits relate.
A corporation subject to income tax under subchapter $L$ of chapter 1 (relating to insurance companies) must make estimated tax payments if its income tax liability, after credits and an estimated tax exemption, can be expected to be $\$ 40$ or more. For 1969 the total pected to be $\$ 40$ or more. For 1969 the temestimated tax exemption is the sum of a temporary exemption of $\$ 5500$ and a transitional of the difference between the corporation's ex. pecied tax liability (but not more than $\$ 100$. 000 ) and the $\$ 5500$ temporary exemption.
In the case of a member of a controlled group which must share one $\$ 25.000$ surtax exemption among all members. the temporary exemption is limited to $22 \%$ of the corporation's surtax exemption.
Lines 15 through 21 of form 1120-w (Worksheet) may be used by insurance companies to compute their estimated tax installment payments. Foreign corporations must include as part of their tax liability on line 15 any tax imposed by section 881 .

If you have an underpayment of estimated tax and believe an additional charge should not be asserted, attach Form 2220 to your return.

If you overpay your estimated tax you may apply for a "quick refund" on or before March

15 but before you file your return. The overpayment must be (1) at least $10 \%$ of your expected income tax liability AND (2) $\$ 500$ or expected income tax liability AND
more. Use Form 4466 to apply.
H. Stock ownership in fo:eign corpora-tions.-If the corporation owned 5 percent or more in value of the outstanding stock of a foreign personal holding company, attach statement required by section 551 (d).
If you controlled a foreign corporation or were a 10 percent or more shareholder of a controlled foreign corporation, you may be required to file forms 2952 and 3646.
I. Annual statement.-A copy of the annual statement for mutual insurance companies adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners for the year 1968 , as filed with the Insurance Department of the State or District of Columbia, tegether with copies of Schedule A (real estate) and Schedule $D$ (bonds and stocks) must accompany the return (see Section 1.6012-2(c) of the regulations). Similar copies for the preceding year must also be furnished, if not already filed for such year. Where companies use miniature statements, such statements may be filed in lieu of the larger statements.
J. Signature.-The return must be signed either by the president. vice president. treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer. or by any other corporate officer (such as tax officer) who is authorized to sign. A receiver, trustee. or assignee must sign any receiver. trustee. is required to file on behalf of a corporation.
K. Attachments.-Attachments may be used in the preparation of your return if the lines on the form schedules are not sufficient. The attachment must contain all required information. follow the format of the official schedules and must be attached to the retum in the same sequence as the schedules appear on the official forms.
Your name and identifying number should be entered on all attachments.

## Specific Instructions

(Numbered to correspond with the line numbers on the return)

## for page 1 of retum

5. Unused loss deduction. - The amount of the deduction is the total of the unused loss carryovers and carrybacks to the taxable year.

Unused Loss.-The term "unused loss" for any taxable year means the amount by which-
(1) the sum of the statutory underwriting loss and the investment loss, exceeds
(2) the sum of-
(a) the taxable investment income,
(b) the statutory underwiting income, and
(c) the amounts required by section 824 (d) to be subtracted from the protection against loss account.
The unused loss for any loss year shall be (1) an unused loss carryback to each of the 3 taxable years preceding the loss year, and (2) an unused loss carryover to each of the 5 taxable years following the loss year. The en tire amount of unused loss for any loss year shall be carried to the earliest of the taxable years to which such loss may be carried. The portion of such loss which shall be carried to each of the other taxable years shall be the excess (if any) of the amount of such loss over the sum of the offsets (defined below) for each of the prior taxable years to which such loss may be carried.
Oftset defined.-For these purposes the term "offset" means with respect to any taxable year (hereinafter referred to as the "offset year")-
(1) in the case of an unused loss carryback from the loss year to the offset year, the mutual insurance company taxable income for the offset year, or
（2）in the chacenan irycer inss suryover
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3．Rants－Enier Eross amo．nt c：rents A 7 ，experses insiuding reoers，inte＇est tanes and depreatatan．stould be includes a tre proper lines uncies deulu＊ions．

4．Royilt．es．－Eneer the Eross ampunt c o，alties If a deductio：is claimed for deple tion，it must be repcrted on line 15 ．

5．Income from trade ci business other than insurance business．－Enter the gross ．－ come foom eny trade of business fother：ヨn an insurance b ，siness）carried on by the
 ship of whic＇，the mutual insuparce compeny is a member

6．Leases．eic．－Enter the gross amount of ncome receivet from the entering into ic the alterayon or term metion）of ar．lease inortgage or othe：instrument or asreemant form witi＝n the mu＊ualursurance compan；may çrise interest，dwiderids．re7ts．or reyalties

8．Gains and losses from salos 0 －exchanges of capital assets．－Report sales or exchanges of capital zssets in separate schedule $D$ （Forri 1120）（but seo Scheduta A－3．page 3） Every sale or exchange of a cap．tal asset．Even themgin no ga or loss miay be indicatex．M s． be reported ir oesul．

Loeses from sales ir exchanges of oapita zssets（except losses from cap：tel asse：s sold o．evihanged in orcer to otain funds to mee． abnormal insurance losses and to provide fo： the payment of dividends and s．milar distribu－ （ions to polityholders）shall be allowed to the ex＊ant of gains from suzh sales or exchanges， with respect to companies taxable under sec tian 821．The net capita！loss for sich rot？ zanies sha：be the amount oy whitn lojses or such ；car from seles or excharges of cap： at assets exaced the sum of the gains from such sales or exchanges 3od（1）the＊axable ＂vestmert nconz（＝0mputed withs！．t iegard to gans o losses from sales or exchanges of anoita！353．ts）or（2）osses from the sale or ex：range of capital assets soid crexchanged to ob＊ain furds to meet abnormal inslirance usses and to provide for the payment of divi－ dends and similar fistributior：s to polisynold－ ers．Whichever is the lesser．However，the aninunt of a net capita！loss sustained in eny
 t．e 5 sutceedrn taxatle years and treated in eash suz7 suaceeding tarable year as a short－ tert cep：al loss ts the extent not allowed as a deductign aezirs＊ary ret zepital gains of any ：Exable $y$ es？ 1 mervening between the tax－ Eんi：jear th wrich the net capital loss was usteired and the taxable year to which car：áco
FCr f，trer nformation relating to gairs and ＇esses from saies or exchanges of preperty． scs，mst：－do ors aここcrpanying separate Sched－ ミ1）（6がm 112も）

10．Interest wholly exempt from tax－En－ evene Enocrt of interest which is wholly ex． erof 6.0 m t2as：on under the provisions of senvion IC3

11．Irvestment expenses．－Enter expenses Dagr ázrug．iniさん ere properly chargeable rivs．ment e．ferses．the total amont of is hare Leany alicsation of general ex－ pe SE：：～1 Weぶmき－t expenses，should not treer the irt tatom on line 18．Schedule A－I．S．nt a saredule showing the nature zan amount of tie tems included herein，the －nhor tents being grouped in one amount． isee sevich siz2（c，i（2；）

12．Taxes．－－Erter texes paid or ancrued extus．el＇s ufst ree＇estate owred by the compaiy as pioviced in section 164．For －m．＇3：O7 $0^{-}$decuction，see instruction 19（a）

13．Real estate expenses．－Enter all crdi－ a＊：and re－essar，buldirs expenses．paid or c＝nej．such 35 firc insurance，heat，light， isher．etz．．．and the cost of incidental repairs in $c^{\text {h }}$ nsither Tiaterially add to the value of ：re fropet． 70 appreciably prolong its life． but reep ：in an oranary efficient operating oont：－Do not．Tolude eny amount paid out or नe．b buiturss $2^{\circ}$ io permanert improve－ ne－ts o：beterments macie to increase the －z＇ue ci any property or any amount expended on forcolosed propety before such property is eld forth for rental purposes．For limitation ch dedue：on．see imstruction $19($ a）below．
14．Depreciation．－Tine amount deductible for dep．eciat on is an amount reasonably meas．．．नs a gortion of the investment in defreabble prcperty which．by reason of ermaustion．Wear 3nd tear，or obsolescence．is Greperlv chargeab＇e against the operations of ＇le vear．In any event tie ceduction is limited ？we deprecla：on on the property that is ised．and to the extent used，for the purpose $0^{5}$ pror＂ang the incoria specified in section zこ2（b）．For limitation on deduction see instruc－ an 19 （a：For a more detalied explenation of deprefiatun see instructions for Schedule F．
i5．Depletion．－Erter the total depletion geduaton alowed by sestion 511 on property usen for the puroose of producing investment ＝om＝＝crm T smould be sabm：ted if a de－ い－ton for timber deplet：an is ciamed

16．Trade or business deductions．－Enter otal ceduttions atributable to any trade －busness iother than an insurance busi－ nessi，：ite ricome from which is included in the Mル：ve！nstranこe carpany＇s gross investment neone D＇，resson of seation 822 （b）（2）．Do not include（3）lesses from sales or exchanges of caftal assets，（b）sales or exchanges of prop． erty used in the tiaje or business．and（c） insses s－am the compulsery or involuntary conversicn of froperty used in the trade or busiress．

17．inierest．－Enter the amount of inter－ est pais or eccrued during the taxable year on one company＇s indebtedmess．except on indebt Aress matured cr cortinues to purchase or ce：ry albigeticns the interest upon which is

18 Other capital losses．－Enter losses fron capital assets sold or exchanged to pro－ vide funds to meet abnormal insurance losses ane to provide for the payment of dividends and similar distributions to policyholders．Cap ital assets shall be considered as sold or ex－
changed to provide for such funds or payments to the extent that the gross receipts from their sale or exchange are not greater than the excess, if any, for the taxable year of the sum of dividends and similar distributions paid to policyholders, and losses paid, and expenses paid over amount on line 7, and net premiums received. (See Schedule A-3.)
19.(a) Limitation on deductions relating to real estate owned and occupied.-The deduc. tions included on lines 12 to 14 for real estate owned and occupied in whole or in part by the company shall be limited to an amount which bears the same ratio to such deductions (computed without regard to section 822 (d)(1)) as the rental value of the space not so occupied bears to the rental value of the entire property. (Submit schedule.)
(b) Items not deductible.-No deduction is allowable for any amount allozable to a class of exempt income other than exempt interest income. Items directly attributable to wholly exempt income shall be allocated thereto, and items directly attributable to any class of taxable income shall be allocated to such taxable income. If an item is indirectly attributable both to taxable income and exempt income, a reasonable proportion thereof, determined in the light of all the facts and circumstances in each case, shall be allocated to each. A taxpayer receiving any such exempt income or holding any property or engaging in any activity, the income from which is exempt, must attach a statement showing (1) the amount of each class of exempt income, and (2) the amount of expense items allocated to each such class (the amount allocated by apportionment being shown separately).
21. Dividends.received deduction.-See instruction for Schedule E .

The 85 -percent limitation on the dividendsreceived deduction shall not apply for any year in which there is a loss from taxable invest. ment income.
SCHEDULE A-2-Alternative Tax for Certain Small Companies.

Section 821 (c) provides an alternative tax for companies where the gross amount reported on line 7. Schedule A, plus premiums is over $\$ 150,000$ but not over $\$ 500,000$.

The term "premiums" means the total amount of the premiums and other considera. tion provided in the insurance contract with. out any deduction for commissions, return premıums, reinsurance, dividends to policyholders, dividends left on deposit with the company, discounts on premiums paid in advance, interest applied in reduction of pre. miums (whether or not required to be credited miums (whether or not required to be credited
in reduction of premiums under the terms of the contract), or any other item of similar nature. Such term includes advance premiums, premiums deferred and uncollected, and premiums due and unpaid, deposits, fees, assessments, and consideration in respect of assuming liabilities under contracts not issued by the taxpayer (such as a payment or transfer of property in an assumption reinsurance trans. action), but does not include amounts received from other insurance companies for losses paid under reinsurance contracts. (Section 1.821-4(a)(1)(ii), Income Tax Regulations.)

Any mutual insurance company which is subject to the tax imposed by section 821 (c) may elect to be subject to the tax imposed by section 821 (a). See section 821 (d) and the regulations thereunder for election to include statutory underwriting income or loss.

The alternative tax is not available to a company which has a balance in its protection against loss account at the beginning of the taxable year, or to a company which has an election in effect under section 821 (d) to be taxed under section 821 (a).
SCHEDULE A-3—Other Capital Losses
Total gross receipts from sales, line 10 column 3, should not exceed the amount
shown on line 9. If necessary, gross receipts from a particular sale should be apportioned in the above schedule and the excess reported in separate Schedule D, Form 1120.

Except for the apportionment, sales reported in this schedule should not be reported in separate Schedule D. Form 1120.

Enter total other capital losses (line 10. column 7) as line 18, Schedute $A$ and line 13, Schedule B-1.
SCHEDULE B-1-Income and Deductions

1. Investment income.- To all interest, dividends, and rents received during the taxable year, add interest, dividends, and rents due and accrued at the end of the taxable year and deduct all interest, dividends, and rents due and accrued at the end of the preceding taxable year
2. Premiums earned.-From the amount of gross premiums written on insurance con. tracts during the taxable year, deduct return premiums and premiums paid for reinsurance. To the resuit so obtained, add unearned premiums on outstanding business at the end of the preceding taxable year and deduct unearned premiums on outstanding business at the end of the taxable year.
3. Gain from sale or other disposition of property.-Enter the amount of gain (only) from the sale or other disposition of property from Schedule D. Form 1120. Losses should be entered on line 12 or 13 .
4. Decrease in subscriber accounts.-Enter the amount of the decrease for the taxable year in savings credited to subscriber accounts of an interinsurer or reciprocal underwriter. See instruction 20 of Schedule B-1 for savings credited to subscriber accounts.
5. Salaries and wages.-Enter the amount of accrued salarics and wages for the taxable year.
6. Rents.-Enter the amount of accrued rent for business property in which the company has no equity.
7. Interest.-Enter business interest but do not include interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is wholly exempt from income tax. (Section 265.)

See section 267 for limitation on deductions for unpaid expenses and interest in the case of transactions between related taxpayers.
10. Taxes.-Enter taxes accrued during the taxable year and attach a schedule showing the type and amount of tax. Do not include Federal income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes; estate, inheritance, legacy, succession. and gift texes; foreign or United States posses. sion income taxes if any credit is claimed in line 12, page 1; Federal taxes paid on bonds containing a tax-free covenant, nor taxes not imposed upon the taxpayer. See section 164 (d) regarding apportionment of taxes on real property between seller and purchaser.
11. Losses incurred on insurance cun-tracts.-(a) To losses paid during the taxable year, add salvage and reinsurance recoverable outstanding at the end of the preceding taxable year and deduct salvage and reinsurance recov. erable outstanding at the end of the taxable year. (b) To the result obtained in "(a)," add all unpaid losses outstanding at the end of the taxable year and deduct unpaid losses out. standing at the end of the preceding taxable year.
12. Capital losses.-Enter only capital losses to the extent of capital gains from separate Schedule D, Form 1120. Capital gains should be entered on line 3. Also see instruction 8 for Schedule A.
13. Other capital losses.--Enter the amount of losses from capital assets sold or exchanged to provide funds to meet abnormal insurance losses and to provide for the payment of dividends and similar distributions to policy. holders. Also see instruction 18 for Schedule A.
14. Worthless agency balances and bills re-ceivable.-Enter the amount of debts in the nature of agency balances and bills receivable which became worthiess during the taxable yest
15. Interest.-Enter the amount of interest earned during the taxable year which under section 103 is excluded from gross income.
16. Depreciation.-See instructions for Schedule F.
17. Depletion.-See instruction 15 for Schedule A.
18. Contributions.-Enter contributions or gifts actually paid within the taxable year to or for the use of charitable organizations de. scribed in section 170 (c).

Companies on accrual basis may elect to deduct contributions paid on or before the 15th day of the 3d month following the close of the taxable year if the contributions are authorized by the board of directors during the taxable year. A declaration signed by an officer, must be attached to the return stating that the resolution authorizing the contribution was adopted by the board of directors.
Limstation. - The deduction may not exceed 5 percent of line 24 , schedule $8-1$, without taking into account the amount of this deduction.

Do not deduct as a business expense charitable contributions which are unallowable because they exceed the 5 percent limitation.

Any contributions paid during the taxable year in excess of the amount deductible may be carried over to the five succeeding taxable years.

Attach a schedule showing the name of each organization and the amount paid. If a contribution is made in property other than money, state the kind of property contributed and the method used in deter. mining its fair market value. If a contribution mining its fair market value. If a contribution
carryover is included, show the amount and how the carryover was determined.

Special rule for contributions of certain property. - The amount of a contribution of property must be reduced by any gain that would have resulted from the application of section 617 (d)(1), 1245(a), or 1250(a) if the property were sold at its fair market value.
19. Dividends paid or declared to policy. holders.-Enter the amount of dividends and similar distributions paid or declared to policy. holders in their capacity as such.
20. Increase in subscriber accounts.-In the case of a mutual insurance company which is an interinsurer or reciprocal underwriter there is allowed as a deduction the increase for the taxable year in savings credited to subscriber accounts.

The term "savings credited to subscriber accounts" means such portion of the surplus as is credited to the individual accounts of subscribers before the 16 th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year, but only if the company would be obligated to pay such amount promptly to such subscriber if he terminated his contract at the close of the company's taxable year, and only if the subscriber has been notified as required by Section 1.823-6(c)(2)(v). Income Tax Regulations. For purposes of determining his taxable income, the subscriber shall treat any such savings credited to his account as a dividend paid or declared.

21 (a).-File Form 2950 to substantiate the deduction claimed for amounts contributed to pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, and annuity plans under section 404. Form 2950 must be filed for years other than the first year a deduction is claimed and may be used for the first year instead of submitting the in. formation required by Section 1.404(a)-2(a), Income Tax Regulations.

21(b). Other employee benefit plans.Enter deductions for contributions to empioyee benefit plans other than those claimed on line 21 (a), such as insurance, health, or welfare plans. Submit with the return a schedule for each plan showing: (1) the nature of benefits, i.e., group-term life insurance, group permanent life insurance, noninsured death benefit, hospitalization, surgical, medical, sickness, accident, major medical expense, unemployment benefit, or other welfare benefits; (2) method of financing, i.e., insured, industry or areawide fund, self-insured fund, or direct benefit payments; (3) the amount of deduction; (4) the amount of employee contributions; (5) the number of employees covered; and (6) if a self-insured plan, the amount of benefits paid during the taxable year. Also show the number of employees employed by the company.
25. Dividends-received deduction.-See instructions for Schedule E.

The 85 -percent limitation on the dividendsreceived deduction shall not apply for any year in which there is a loss from statutory under. writing income.

## SCHEDULE 8-2-Special Deduction

In the case of a taxpayer subject to the tax imposed by section 821 (a), section 823(c) provides that if the gross amount received during the taxable year from the items described in section 822(b) (other than paragraph (I) (D) thereof) and premiums (including deposits and assessments) is less than $\$ 1,100,000$, then there shall be allowed an additional deduction for the purposes of determining statutory underwriting income or loss under section 823 (a) for the taxable year.

For definition of "premiums" see instructions for Schedule A-2.

## SCHEDULE E-Dividends

## Part I-Dividend income

Line 1.-Enter dividends received from a domestic corporation subject to income tax and which are subject to the 85 -percent deduction under section 243(a)(1). So-called dividends or earnings from savings and loan associations, etc., are interest and should not be treated as dividends. In the case of dividends received from a regulated investment company, see section 854 for the amount subject to the 85 -percent deduction.

Line 2.-Enter dividends received on the preferred stock of a public utility which is subject to income tax and which is allowed the deduction provided in section 247 for dividends paid.

Line 3.-Enter dividends received from foreign corporations and which qualify for the 85 -percent deduction provided in section 245(a).

Also include in this line dividends received from wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries and which are eligible for the 100 -percent deduc. tion provided in section 245(b). In general, this deduction applies to dividends paid out of the earnings and profits of a foreign corporation for a taxable year during which (1) all of its outstanding stock is owned (directly or indirectly) by the domestic corporation receiving such dividends and (2) all of its gross income from all sources is effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business within the United States.

If dividends received from wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries are included in line 3, attach a schedule showing the amount of these dividends included.

Line 4.-Enter only those dividends which are subject to the elective provisions of section 243(b)
Line 5.-Attach schedule showing separately:
(a) Foreign dividends (including minimum distributions under Subpart F) which are not reportable on line 3. Distributions of amounts constructively taxed in the current year or in prior years under Subpart $F$ should be excluded.
(b) Income from controlled foreign corporations (file Forms 3646).
(c) Foreign dividend gross-up under section 78 , including amount attributable to controlled foreign corporations on line 5 (b) above.
(d) Dividends (other than capital gain dividends) received from regulated investment companies and which are not subject to the 85 -percent deduction; dividends from corporations not subject to tax under Chapter 1 of the Code; dividends (other than capital gain dividends) received from a real estate investment trust which, for the taxable year of the trust in which the dividend is paid, qualifies under sections 856-858; dividends not eligible for the 85 .percent deduction because of the holding period of the stock or an obligation to make corresponding payments with respect to similar stock; and any other taxable dividend income not properly reported above.
Part Il-Dividends-received deduction
Line 1.-Dividends received from a domestic corporation.-Enter an amount equal to 85 percent of the amount received as dividends (except dividends on certain preferred stock of public utilities) from a comestic corporation subject to income tax.

Line 2.-Dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities.-Enter 62.462 percent of the amount received as dividends on the preferred stock of a public utility which is subject to income tax and is allowed a deis subject to income tax and is allowed a de-
duction, as provided in section 247 , for dividends paid. See section 244.

Line 3.-Dividends received from certain foreign corporations.-Enter 85 percent of dividends received from certain foreign corporations.
Also enter on this line 100 percent of the company's share of dividends received from wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries and which are eligible for the 100 -percent deduction provided in section 245 (b).

See section 245 for qualifications and limitations on the amount of these deductions.

Line 4.-Total. - The total of the dividendsreceived deduction on line 4 is subject to the 85 -percent limitation provided by section 246(b) as follows:
(a) Schedule A-The line 4 total shali not exceed 85 percent of (line 20 . Schedule $A$, less line 5, Schedule E-II).
(b) Schedule B-I-The line 4 total shall not exceed 85 percent of (line 24. Schedule not exceed 85 percent of (line
$8-1$, less line 5 , Schedule E-11).

Line 5.-Dividends received from certain members of affiliated groups. - Members of affiliated groups may elect under section 243(b) to deduct 100 percent of the qualifying dividends received from other members of the same group. Qualifying corporations which elect to take the 100 -percent deduction are limited to one $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption which must be apportioned under section 1561 among the members of the controlled group. See section 243 (b) for qualifications and restrictions applicable to this deduction.

## SCHEDULE F-Depreciation

If a taxpayer elects to claim the additional first-year allowance under section 179, the basis of the property must be reduced by the amount of the deduction.

Salvage value must be taken into account in determining the depreciation deduction (except under the declining balance method) for real property; and for personal property to the extent it exceeds 10 percent of the cost of other basis of the property.

I U.5. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1968-0-290-084
(a) Alternative depreciation guidelines and rules.-Revenue Procedure 62-21 (supple. mented by Revenue Procedure 65-13) sets mented by Revenue Procedure $65-13$ ) sets
forth alternative standards and procedures for determining depreciation. Taxpayers who wish to use these provisions must use them for all assets in a particular guideline class.
(b) Lepreciation methods.-Depreciation may be computed using the methods set forth in section 167(b). Property, whether new or used, may be depreciated under the straight line method, or the dectining balance method at a rate not to exceed one and one-half times the applicable straight line rate.

New tangible property with a useful life of 3 years or more, may also be depreciated under (1) the double declining balance method, (2) the sum of the years-digits method, and (3) any other method which does not result in accumulated allowances at the end of any year (during the first two-thirds useful life of the property) greater than the total which could have been deducted if the double declining balance method had been used.
(c) Real property-Suspension period prop-erty.-In general, in the case of certain real property whose construction, reconstruction, or erection was completed during the taxable year but which (1) began during the period beginning on October 10, 1966, and ending on March 9, 1967, or (2) began, pursuant to an order placed during such period, before May 24, 1967, the methods described in the preceding paragraph for new property apply only to that portion of the basis attributable to work done after May 23, 1967. For provisions relating to exceptions and $\$ 50,000$ exemption, see section 167 (i).
(d) Section 179—Additional first-year depreciation allowance.-Companies may elect to write off 20 percent of the cost (before adjustment for salvage value) of tangible personal property (whether new or used) with a useful lite of 6 years or more, up to an aggregate cost of $\$ 10,000$.

The cost of property does not include so much of the basis of such property as is determined by reference to the basis of other property held at any time by the person acquiring such property. Further, for this allowance to apply in any case, the basis of the property must not be determined in whole or in part by reference to the transferor's basis. If a taxpayer elects to claim the additional firstyear allowance under section 179, the basis of the property must be reduced by the amol'nt of the deduction so claimed. Depreciation on the remaining cost of the property may be taken under any of the allowable methods of computing depreciation. Additional first-year depreciation must be shown on a separate line of the depreciation schedule.

SCHEDULE G, COLUMN 6-Expense account allowances

Expense account allowances means: (1) amounts, other than compensation, received as advances or reimbursements, and (2) amounts paid by or for the corporation, for expenses incurred by or on behalf of an officer including all amounts charged through any type of credit card.

Column 6 of Schedule G must be completed for your 25 highest paid officers. To determine the highest paid officers, all allowances including expense account allowances must be added to each officer's compensation. Column 6 need not be completed for any officer for which the combined amount is less than $\$ 10,000$.

For this purpose an officer is a person who is elected or appointed to office or who is designated as such in the corporation's charter or bylaws such as regular officer, director. chairman of the board, etc.


Under penalties of perjury, I daciare that I have examined this return, Including accompanylng schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledgo and bellef it is true, firect and complete, il prepared by a person other than taxpayer, his declaration is besed on all Information of which he has any knowledge.


Schedule A-COST OF GOODS SOLD (Where inventories are an income-determining factor) (See instruction 2) Method of inventory valuation (specify)-


Schedule E-COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS (See instruction 12)

| 1. Name of officer | 2. Secial security number | 3. Title | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4. Time de- } \\ & \text { voted to } \\ & \text { business } \end{aligned}$ | 5. Percentage of cor poration stock owned | 6. Amount of compensation | 7. Expense account allowances |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | ....................... |
| Total compensation of o | e and on line 12, page |  | $\cdots$ - | $\cdots$ |  |  |

Schedule F-BAD DEBTS--RESERVE METHOD (See instruction 15)


Schedule G-DEPRECIATION (See instruction 22)
Taxpayers using Revenue Procedures 62-21 and 65-13: Make no entry in column 2, enter the cost or other basis of assets held at end of year in column 3, and enter the accumulated depreciation at end of year in column 4.


## 1 Taxable income (line 28, page 1)

2 (a) Enter 48 percent of line 1 (Members of controlied groups see instructions)
(b) Subtract $\$ 6,500$ and enter difference

3 Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss (line 9(b), page 1).
4 Subtract $\$ 25,000$. (Statutory minimum.)
5 Balance (line 3 less line 4)
6 Enter 25 percent of line 5
7 Income tax (line 2 or line 6, whichever is lesser). Enter here and on line 29(a), page 1 .



## 1968



US Treasury Departimenk Internal Revenue Service

## Instructions for Form 1,20S

## U.S. Small Business Corporation Income Tax Return

(References ere to the Internal Rovenue Code) A. Corporations required to ite Form 11205m-Every smell business corporation (as defined In sectlon 1371(a)) which has filed e proper and timely election under section 1372 (a) not to be sublect to the Income tax 1372(a) not to be sublect to the income tax
lmposed by chapter 1 (other then by section Imposed by chapter 1 (other then by section
1378 ) must nie Form 1120 . See Form 2553.
8. Consents of ahareholders_-Consents of all shareholders must be Included on the election form notifying the Dlstrict Dlrector or Senvice Center Director of the election, or in. Sevice Center Director of the election, or in-
cluded es atteraments to the election. Howaver, where the election was made before the first day of the taxable year, tha consents of the persons who beceme shareholders after the date of election end on or before such that day must be filed with the District Director or Service Center Director with whom the election was filed es soon es practicoble after such first day and In no event later than the lamt day prescribed for meking the election. Coplee of such latter consents must be ettached to the Form 1120 S at the time the retum is filed.

New shareholders (any person who was not a shareholder on the first day of the first taxable year for which the electlon is effectlve, or on the day on which the election is mede, whichever Is later) must consent to the elee tion and such statement of consent must be filed with the District Director or Service Conter Dlrector with whom the electlon was filed within a perlod of 30 days after they become sharehoiders or the election is eutomatically termnated. Coples of such consents must also be nated. Coples of such
C. Termination-The election by the corporation Is autometically terminated: (1) by the fallure of a new shareholder to consent to such election as explained In 8 above; (2) where It ceases to be a small business corporation as defined in section $1371(e)$; (3) where it derives more than 80 percent of lts gross recelpts from sources outslde the U.S.; or (4) where it has gross recelpts more than 20 percent of which is passive Investment in. come, except during the first 2 taxable years of ectlve conduct of any trade or business if passive Investment Income is less than $\$ 3.000$ (section 1372(e)(5)). Such termination Is (section $1372(e)(5)$ ). Such termination is
effective for the taxable year In which any one effective for the taxable year In which any one
of the foregoing occurs and for all succeeding taxable years of the corporation.

The election may be revoked for any taxable year after the first taxable yeer for which the election is effective. An electlon to revoke may be made only if all persons who are shere holders on the day on which the revocation Is made consent to the revocation. The revocation is effective (1) for the taxable year In which made. If made before the close of the first month of the taxable year, or (2) for the taxable year following the taxabto year in which made, If made amer the chose of the Arst month; and for an succeedreg taxable yoars. The revocation is to be made in the manner prescribed by regulations.

Where the small business corporation has elected under section 1372(a) end the election has been terminated or revoked, the corpora thon ks not eligible to egain elect under 1372
(a) for 5 yuars unless the Commissloner consents to such an election.
D. Perlod to be covered by return-The return shath be filed for the calender year 1968 or other taxable year beginning in 1968 . If the return is for other than a calendar year, fill In the taxable year space et the top of the form. If the corporation llquldates or otherwise ceases to exist and this is the last return it is required to file, write "FINAL RETURN" at the top of the form.

E Whan to file-The return must be flled on or before the 15 th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year. Request for eutomatic extenslon of 3 months for filling of return must be made on Form 7004. (Section 6081 (b).)
F. Where to file-Corporations whose principal place of business or princlpal office or agency is located In elther Alabema, Florida, Georgla, Mlssisslppl, North Carolline, South Carollns or Tennessee must file thelr Form 1129S retum for 1968 with Intemel Revenue Sarvice Center. 4800 Buford Highway, Chamblea, Georgla 30006. All other corporstions must file thelr return with the District Director must file their return wor the district In which the company's principal place of business is located.
G. Peyment of tax.-The balance of tax due must te pald in full when the retum is filad or In two installments, 50 percent on or filed or In two installments, 50 percent on or
before the 15 th day of the third month and before the 15 th day of the third month and
50 percent on or before the 15 th day of the sixth month following the close of the taxable year.
All corporations must deposit thelr Income tax payments with en euthorized commerclal bank depostary or Federal Reserve bank. All deposits must be accompanled by e form 503 (Federal Tax Deposit, Corporation Income Taxes). Do not remit directly to Internal Revenue Service. Timeliness of deposits will be determined by the date the deposit is recelved by the commercial bank depositary or Federal Reserve bank. However, a deposit recelved after the due date will be considered timely If the corporation establishes that it was malled on or before the second day before the prescribed due date.

Corporatlons needing Forms 503 may obtain them by making epplication to the District Director or Dlrector of a Service Center. The eppilcation should Inciude the corporation's name, Identfication number, address, and the taxable year to which the deposits relate.
H. Accounting methods-Taxable income must be computed in accordance with the method of eccounting regularly used in malntalnlag the corporation's books and records. In all cases the method adopted should clearly reflect taxable income. (See sectlon 446.) Except In those cases where the lew specifiExcept In those cases where the low specifi-
cally permits it. a taxpayer may not change the method of eccounting upon the basls of which it has reported its income in prior yeers (for its Income es a whole or with respect to any material item) without first securing consent on Form 3115. Application for Change in Accounting Method.
Rounding off to whole-dollar amounts.The money tems on your return end ecrompanying schedules -nquired by such return may be shown es whole lolla: amounts. Thls means that you eliminate any amount less than 50 cents. end increase any amount from $\mathbf{9 0}$ cerrim through 99 cents to the next higher doMer.

1. Certain Information retums wilicin may be required -

Forms 1096 and 1099.-wtormation retums to be filed concerning certala dividends, earnings, Interest, rents, royalties, annultres, penslons, forelgn ltems; and prizes, ewards, and commisslons to nonemployses.
For purposes of informatic: returns the term" "dlvidend" does not include any emount which is treated under section 1373 (relating to undistributed taxable income of electing small business corporations) as en emount distributes as a constructive dividend.

Forms 966 end 1099L-information returns regarding dissolutlon or liquldation, and distributions in liquidation.
J. Stock ownershlp in forelan corpors-tehs.-If you owned 5 percent or more in value of the outstanding stock of a forelgen personal holding compeny, ettach statement required by section 551 (d).

If you controlled a forelgn corporation or were a 10 percent or more sindenolder of a controlled foreign corporetion, you may be no quired to flie lorms 2952 end $36: 6$.
K. Balance oheets.-The belano meets. Schedule $L$ shoutd agree with the books of account or any differences should be reconclled. All corporations reportling to the Interstate Commerca Commisston or to any natlonel, State, municlpel, or other iublic offlcer, may submit, In theu of Schedulio 1, coples of their balence sheets prescribed by such outhoritles as of the beginning and end of the taxablo year.

Certificates of deposit should be included as cash on Ilne 1 of the balance sheets.
$L$ Net operating loss and other deduc-tions.-The deduction for net operating losses provided by section 172 and the Special Deprovided by section in part vill (except sectlon ductions provided In Part vill (except section to an electing small business eorporation. (Section 1373 (c).)
M. Atiachmonts-Atrachments may be used In the preparation of your return if the lines on the form schedules ere not sufficient for your needs. The ettochment must contain all required Information. follow the format of the officlal schedules, end must be attached to the return in the same sequence es the scheduhes eppear on the afficlal form. If en ettachment is used in place of a schedule heving a summary line on page 1 of the form, the total summary line on page 1 of the form, the total
need not be entered on the schedule; but must need not be entered on
be entered on page 1 .

Your name and ldertifying number should be entered on all ettachments.
N. Signature-The return must be slgned either by the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer. chlaf accounting ofurer, assistant treasurer. chlef aficeun (such as tax officer) who is euthorized to sign. A recelver, trustee, or assignee must sign eny retum which he is required to file on behalf of a corporation.

## Specific Instructions

(Numbered to correspond with llne
numbers on page 1 of return)

1. Gross recelpts--Enter gross recelpts or sales from ell business ciperatlons except those requlred to be reported on llises 4 through 10.
installment sales.-If you use the installment method of reporting, enter on line 1 the gross profit on collections from installment sales end carry the same emount to llne 3. Attach e schedule showing for the current and 3 preceding yeers: (a) Gross sales. (b) cost of goods sold, (c) gross profits. (d) vercentage of gross profits to gross sales. (e) emount collected, and (I) gross profit on emount cofected.
2. Cost of goods sold-if the production, manufecture, purchase, or sele of merchandise is an income-determining fector In the trade
or bushess, Inventories of merchandise on hand should be taken at the beginning and ead of the taxable year, and may be vafued at cost. of the taxable year, and may be vafued at cost
lower of cost or market, or by any other permissibie method.

Once an Inventory method is adopted in muy not be changed without permission. Application for permisslon to change must be made on Form 3115 within 90 days after the bseginning of the taxable year in which it is desired to make the change.
A corporation electing to use tha last-In. first-out method of valuing Inventory provided In section 472 must file Form 970 with the rotum for the first year of the election. Thersatter, attach saparate schedule showing (1) a summary of all inventories, and (2) with respect to any imventories computed under section 472, the computation of the quantities and cost by acquisition levels.
6. Other Interest,-Enter Intarest on loans, notes, mortgages, bonds, bank deposits, cerporate bonds, etc. See section 171 for amortrable bond premiums
7. Rents_-Enter the gross amount recelved fer the rent of property. Any expenses, Includthe repairs, interest, taxes, and deprecietion should be included in the proper lines fer deductions.
9. Gains and losses from sales of exchenges of capital assets and other prop erty--See separate Schadule $D$ and Instruotions.

If line $9(b)$ exceeds $\$ 25,000$, see the requirements under Instructions for Schedule J-Tax Computation.
14. OHer income-Enter the total amount of other lncome not reported elsewhere In the return and attach a schedule showing datalls in spaces provided are not sufficlent includa recoveries of bad debts deducted in prior yeare under the speclfic charge-off method.

12 Compensation of officers_-Expense oocournt allowance fcolumn 7 ) means: (1) amounts, other than compensation, recolved at odrances or reimbursements, and (2) anounts pald by or for the corporation. fer expenses incurred by or on behelf of an chicer linchuding all amounts charged through any type of credit card.

Cohumn 7 of Schedule $E$ is to be completed fer your 25 highest pald officers. To determine two highest peld, ell allowances (Inciuding expense account) must be edded to each off. oer's compensation. It need not be completed for any officer whers the combined amount is lees than $\$ 10,000$. An officer is one who is dected or appolnted to office, or deslgnated as such in the charter or bylaws stuch 8 a regular officer, chalman of the board, etc.
24. Repairs.-Enter the cost of Incidentad repalrs, treluding labor. supplles, and other items. which do nat edd to the vaiue or appreciebly prolong the life of the property.
16. 日ad debts.-Bad debts may be treated In elther of two ways-(1) as a deduction for debts which become worthless in whole or in pert, or (2) as a deduction for a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. (Section 166.)

Appllcation for permission to change the mathod of camputing bad debts must be mado on Form 3115 within 90 days efter the beglnwing of the taxable year for which it is desired to make the change.
17. Taxes.-Enter taxes pald or accrued during the taxable year and attach a schedute showing the type and amount of tax.
18. Interest-Enter Interest pald or accrued on business indebtedness. Do not include interest on Indebtedness Incurred or continued to purchase or carry abllgatlons, the 2

Interest, on which is wholly exempe trens la come tex. (Section 265.)

See section 267 for Jimitation on deductions for unpaid expenses and interast In the case of transactions between related taxpayers.
16. Contrifutions.-Enter contributions or gifts actually paid withln the taxable year to or for the use of organizations and goverror for the use of organizations and govern-
mental bodies as set forth in section 170(c). The amount claimed shall not exceed 5 percent of takable income computed without regard to this deduction. Do not deduct as a business expense chantable contributions that exceed the 5 -percent limitabion.

Comporations on the accrual basis may elect fo deduct contributions paid on or before the 15 th day of the 3d month following the close of the taxable year if the contributions are authorized by the board of directors during the taxable year. A declaration, signed by an officer, must be aftached to the return stating that the resolution authorizing the contribution was adopted by the board of directors.

Charitabio contributions in excess of the 5 -percent limitation may be carried over ta the five succeeding taxable years.

Atach a schedule showing the name of each organization and the emount paid. If a contribution is made in property ottrer than money, state tho kind of property contributed and the method used in determining its fair markat value. If a contribution cartyover is included, show the amount and how the carrycluded, show the amo
our wes determined.

Spacial rule for contributions of certain property.-The amount of a contribution of property must be reduced by any galn that would have resulted from application of secwould have resulted from application of sec-
tion 617 (d)(1), $1245(\mathrm{a})$, or 1250 (a) if the tion 617 (d)(1), 1245 (a), or 1250 (a) if th
property were sold at its fair market value.
24. Cusuaity or theft losses.-Enter lossen sustained during the taxable yeer, arising sustained during the taxable yeer, arising
from fire, storm, shlpwreck, or other casualty. from fire, storm, shlpwreck, or other casualty.
To determlne the amount deductible, see secTo determine the amount deductible, see sec-
then $165(b)$ and the regulations therounder. Theft losses are deductible only in the year in which discovered.
21. Amortation_-If a doduction ks clalmed for amortization, attach a detalied statement. The law makes special provisions for emortization of the following klinds of expenditures:
(a) Pesearch and experimental expendi-turee-Section 174; (b) Exploration expendf-tures-Sectlon 615; (c) Devalopment expendi. tures - Section 616; (d) Organtzational expenses-Section 248; and (0) Trademark and trade name expenditures_section 177.
22. Depreciation.-If a doduction is cialmed far depreciation of property, leasehold Improvements, patents, or copyrights, fill in Schedule G.

Selvage value must be taken into account In determining the depreciation deduction (except under the declining balance method) for real property: and for personal property to the extent It excaeds 10 percent of the cast or other basis of the property.

Aternative depreciation gujderlnes and rules.-Revenue Procedure 62-21, supplemented by Revenue Procedure 65-13, sets forth alternative standards and procedures for datarmining depreciation Taxpayers who wioh to use these provisions must use them for all assets in a particular guldeline class.

Dopreclation methods.-Depreclatlon may be computed using the methods set farth in section 167 (b) Property may be depraclated under (1) the stralght line method, and (2) the declining balance method at a rate not to exceed one and one-half times the applicable straight line rate.

Mew tangible property with a useful tire of 3 years or more may also be depreciated under (1) the doubte declining balance mettiod, (2) the swin of the years-digits method, end (3) any ofiner method which does not result in accumulated allowances at the end of any year (kuring the first two-thirds useful lile of the pmperty) greater than the total which could hive been deducted if the double decilinirg l/alance method had been used.

Real property-Suspension perlod prop-erty.-In ganeral, in the case of certaln real property whose construction, reconstruction, or erection was completed during the taxable year but which (1) began during the period beginning on October 10, 1966, and ending on March 9, 1967, or (2) began, pursuant to an order placed during such period, before May 24, 1967, the methods described in the preceding paragraph for new proparty apply only to that portion of the basis attributable only to that portion of the basis attributable
to work done after May 23, 1967. For proto work done after May 23, 1967. For pro-
visions relating to exceptions and $\$ 50,000$ exerrapdon, see section 167 (i).

Real property sffected by the suspension perlod may be depreclated under the same methods avallable for used property whlini may include the 150 percent declining balance method.

Section 179-Addftonal first-year depreclation allawance.-For the first year 9 deprecition deduction is allowable, corporations may elect to write off 20 percent of the coot (before adjustment for salvaga value) of tangible personal property (whether new or uesd) with a useful life of 6 years or more, or used) with a useful hife of 6 years or more,
up te an aggregate cost of $\$ 10,000$. Total additional first-year depraciation must be shown on line 1 of the depreciation schedule.

If a taxpayer alects to clalm the additional first-year allowance under section 179, the besis of the property must be reduced by the emount of the deduction and salvage valua when computing ordinary depreciation.
22. Depletion. - Form $T$ should be submitted with your retum if a dechuction for timber deplation is claimed.
25. (b) Other employee benefit plansEnter deductions for contributions to employee benefit plans (other than those clalmed on line 25(a)), such as Insurance, heolth, or wolfare plans. Submilt with the retum o schedule for each plan showing: (1) the nature of benofies, l.o., group-term life Insurence, group permanent life insurance, noninsured denth benefit, hospltalization, surgtcal, medical, slckness, eccldent major medical expensen unemployment benefit of othor walfare bene unernployment benefit or othor wafare bene-
fitc; (2) method of financing, l.a., insured, Industry or areawide fund, seff-Insured fund, or dilrect beneft payments; (3) the amount of deductions; (4) the amount of employee contributions; (5) the number of employees cow ered; end (6) If a self-insured plan, the emount of benafits pald during the taxable year. Aloo show the number of employees employed by the corporation.
26. Other deductions.-Enter any other authorized deductions far which no space is provided on the return and attach e schedulo.

No deduction is allowable for any amount alloceble to a class of exampt income other than exempt interest Income. A taxpayer recaking any such exampt Income or holding any preperty or engaging in any actlvity the income from which is exempt shali submit with its return a statement showing (1) the amount of each class of exempt income, and (2) the amount of expense items allocated to each such class (the amount allacated by apportionment being shown separately).
30. Credits.-Section 39 provides a credit for Federal excise tax on: (1) gasollne used (a) on a farm-lor tarming purposes. (b) other then as fual In a h!ghway vehicle, and (c) In
vehicles whilo engaged In furnishing cartain public passenger land transportabion services; and (2) ubricating oll used ofther then in a int iway motor vehlele.

Errter the credit for U.S. tak on surch gasoUno and lubricating of on live 30(b) and attech Form 4136. To obtain this credit your return must be timely filed (Includine any evtensions). If there is no tax dwe on line 29, so entire credit will be refunded to the corperation.

## GOMEDULE J-Tax Computation

Section 1378 imposes a tax on certal cupital gains of an electing small business corporation. This tax does not apply to sales or ewchanges occurring before February 24, 1966. By answering the following questions, yeu can determine if you are liable for the tax, If net lang-term capital galn reduced by eny not short-term capital loss, line 9(b), page 1. enceeds $\$ 25,000$ and you are not llable for the tax, attach an explanation as to the reason this tax does not apply. Thils page may be uoed for purposes of the attached explanatien.)

If the answers to the following questions $A$, 8 , and $C$ or questions $A, B$, and $D$ are 'Yes," the tax on certain capital galns imposed by section 1378 is applicabla and you must completa Schedule J-Tax Computation on page 2. Otherwisa, you are not liable for the tax
A. Does taxable income, lina 28, page 1, excood $\$ 25,000$ ?

Yes $\square$ No $\square$
B. Dees net long-term capital gain reduced by any net short-term cepital foss, line 9(b), pers 1, exceed $\$ 25,000$, and exceed 50 percent of taxable Income, Ine 28, page 1

Yea $\square$ No $\square$
C. Hevo you been other than an 1120 s corporation ef any time during the three immedlately preceding taxable yaars or sino existencs if leas than 4 years?

Yes $\square$ Na $\square$
D. If answer to Question $C$ is " $\mathrm{No}_{\mathrm{E}}$ " does any long-term capltal galn (line 9, Schedule D) ropresent galn from: Yes $\square$ No $\square$

1. Property acquired during the taxable your or wiftiln 36 months preceding two taxable yesr,
2. Property ecquired, directly or Indtrectly, from a corporatlon which wes not in exdetence as an 1120 S corporation during the taxable year or within 36 months preceding the taxChe year up to the time of the acquistition; and
3. Property having a substituted basts to you?
W the answer to Question D is "Yes," and the tax is applicable, compute 25 percent of the excess of the net long-term capital galn own the net short-term capital loss attributato to property described In Question D. If thens amount Is less than the tax on line 2 or live 6. Schedule J. ettach this computation to the return and ente, this amount on line 7 and note io the left of the amount. "Sub. Basis." (Saction 1378(c)(3).)

For purposes of questons $C$ and $D$ above, a corporation shall not be consldered to be in
existence for any tacable yeer which precedes the first taxable year In which the cor poration has shareholdars or acquires assets or begins business, whichever is first to occur.

If a corporation is a component member of a controlied group of corparations, see seo. tions 1561-1562 and the regulations thereunder to determine the surtax exemption am tex camputation for line 2, Schedule J. Shew the computation in an attachment and enter the amount of such tax on line 2, Schedhrio J.

Tex Surcharge.-Fiscal year corporatione witi taxable years ending after June 30,1961 , entar the amount of tak surcharge on lime 2(b), page 1, determined as fallows:

Matiply the amonat on lian 29 (a) bro Na . or daya In taxabls year before July $1,1969 \times .10$ Ital monar of dirys la taxable year

## SCHEDULE K-Shareholdci's Share of

 IncemeThe Schedula of Distribution and Inoome shauld show complete Informatlon with respect to all the persons who were shareholders of the corporation during any portion of the tacabla year. Under the tax treatmeat pres vided by Subchapter S, shareholders generally tro taxable upon their distributive shares of the current taxable income of the corporation, the current taxable income of the corporation,
whether or not actually distributed. Slnce each whether or not actually distributed. Slace each
sharehoider is required to include his shere in his indluldual return, he should be furmistied the Information applicable to hlm.

Column 2.-If the number of shares owned by shareholder changed during the yeer, show seoparately the number of shares hold fis? each period.

Column 6.-A sharehaider's portion of the undecributed taxable Incame is tha amount which he would have received es a difldend If such income had been distributed pro rat to the shereholders on the last day of the corporation's taxable year. A dividend distribastion of property other than money may carse Ines 3 to exceed the total of column 6.

In the case of a net operating loss for the taxable year, enter in this colurrn for each othareholder who was a charehofder at any time during the corporation's taxablo year his pro rata share of the loss.

Shareholders chaiming a deduction for a nest operating loss must attach to their return - computation of the adjusted basis of thelr stock in the corporation and the adjusted backs of eny Indebtedness of the corporation to the shareholders. See sections 1374 and 1376 and the regulations thereunder for limitation on deduction and required adjustlimitatio
ments.

Column 7.-Enter for each shareholder his net pro rata share of the corporation's excess of net long.term capltal gain over net shortterm capltal loss (line 9b, page 1) reduced by term capltal loss (line 90, page 1) reduced by
any capital galns tax (line 29, page 1). Each any capital galns tax (line 29, page 1). Each
sharehoider is entitled to treat es long-term caplal gain a portion of the sum of the dividends he recetved plus his share of the constructive dividends derlved from tha undistributed taxeble income. A shareholder's portion is determined by applying to such excess the same ratlo that the amount of his dividends (actual and constructive). which aio out of earnings and profits of the current year.
bears to the total dividends (actual and constructival Inctudibla by ax sharetiotidert from the same source. In maing the allocation, the excess of net long-terma capital gain over shortterm capital loss cannot acoeed taxable Incorma (lina 28, page 1). The mmonent entered hore should be reported on Schedule D of his Individuad income tax return as a long-term individua income tax return as a long-term corporation"
Cofsmn 8-Of the amounts lncludible in the erves income of a shareholder es dividends from an electing small business corporation, only tirose which are not considered to be out of tha earnings and profits of the taxable your an entitied to the dividends-recelved exclustom. For purposes of thits rute the eaminge and profits of the taxable year ere decmed not to eaceed the taxable income for the yeer. The dividends entitiad to the exciusion would hecluds, for example. dividends paid out of scournulated earnings and profits. The amounts shown In thls column should be entered by the sharehoiders in Part II, pese 2, of thelr Indiddual income tax neturns, Forms 1040.

Coficmin 9.-Enter for each shareholder the susn of the dividends actually distribubed (colvenn 5) and tha constructive olvidende derived from undistributed taxabla Income (column 6), less the sum of the amount treated as long-term capital gain (column 7 ) and the amount of dividends entliled to the diddends-rece!ved exclusion (column 8). The anounts shown in this column should be enanounts shown in this column should be entrared the shareholders as ordinary Incorne
in Pert 111 , Schedule B, of their Individued lapomes tax returns, Formss 1040.

Cafumn 10.-Enter for each sharehoider the dast and the amount of each distribution of money and property not out of eamings and profits. For taxable yeara after the finst taxable yesr to which the election applles, include any distribution of accumulated undistributed taxable income. See section 1375(d).

Diotributions of maney mede withln 2 months and 15 days after the close of tha taxable year shall be trasted as nondividend cretributions of such years undistributed taxbla income to the extent thay do not exceed tio sharehaider's shara of undistributed takMa Incoma for such year (section 1375()).

Cee Regulations at $1.1375-6(b)$ for election to retroactively apply the provisions of guction 1375(f) to distributions made prio t. April 15, 1966. Corporations have until Inve 25,1969 , to make such election.
imrostment credit-The corporation shell afthech to. Its return a statement showing the allocation of Investment (Inchuding tha Investment in suspension period property) to the herehalders by type of property (new or used), W. years, and the cost or basls of the propory. For additional Information and Ilmitimtione, see Instnuctions far Form 3468.
ghareholders are allowed a tax credit on their individual returns for their allocated porfien of tha investment In certain depreclebla property by the small business carporetion and must attach a Form 3468 to their Individuel roturns.

See Section 1.47-4 of the Regulations for provislons relating to the recapture of Investment cradit

Tex Ouide for Small Business (Pubi:cation 334) centains answers to most questions which arise if you start, cperabo, or dlspose of a business. Explanations and examples are provided to illustrate the application of Federal Income, exclse, social security, and withbolding taxes to sola proprietorships. partnerships, and corporations. This booklet may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from your District Directer, for 60 cents.

## Codes for Principal Business Activity and Principal Product or Service

These Industry tiles and definitions are based on the Standard Enterprise Classification system developed by the Bureau of the Bredget, Executive Office of the President, to classify enterprises by type of ectivity in which engaged. The system follows closely the Standard
industrial Classification used to classify establishments.
Using the list below, enter on pegs 1 , under B, the code for the specific Industry group from which the largest percentage of curtal AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, and FISHERIES

Code
0110 Fans.
0120 Agrieuth
0110 Farms.
0120 Agricultural orrises and hinting
0150 end trapping. 0130 Forestry and forestry amilices.

Metal minlagt
010 Iran ores
Copper, lead ad zinc, gold and silo-
var ores.
098 Other mental mining.
1100 Antrracito and bituminous call and
Grade Dent sol mining mind extural gas:
1310 Code petroleum, attursl gas, and 1380 Of and gas field advices.
rompatille minerals (except fula) millings
1410 Stone, sand, end gravel.
1498 other ganmataillo maven meals, except
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

## 

2520 hin gray and troat construction, Epretal radio extractors:
tug end air condo-
1532 Efoetrical work.
Food and MEANNFACTUPING
Food and kindred Productive
2010 Meat products.
030 Canning end presenting froth, vega-
2040 tables and mas foods.
2050 Bakery production.
070 Confectionary and related products.
022 Malt ilquors and malt.
2084 Wires, brady, end brandy apirits.
2086 liquors drinks, firmoring extracts, and
2091 Vegetable oil wiles and animal, me-
2098 Other food and kindred products.
2100 Tobacco manufactures.
Iexillo all products:
2211 Broad woven fabric mills, cotton,
2213 fibarlang and finishing, except wool
2220 and knit goods.
2250 eluding dyeing and finlshligg.
2250 Knittlus mills.
2270 Carpets end rags.
2280 Yarn and thread mills.
2298 Other textile mill products.
Apparel and other fabricated exile prod-
2310 Men's and boys' clothing.
2330 Women's, ebfidren' $\delta$, end Infants' 2380 Hots, cops
other apparililinery, fur goods, and 2398 Other fabricated taxille product
Lumber and wood prodocts, except furniture:
tors, tuwnille, end opening contras-
2430 Millwork, veneers. otywood and p
2498 Fabricated structural wood products. Wooden commines end other wood
products.
Furmiltare and fixture
2510 Household furniture
2590 Fumiture sind fixtures, except house-
bold furniture
Paper and allied produces
2611 Pulp mills
2614 Paper, paperboard, building papar, 2640 Converted ting bound mills.
2640 Converted paper and paperboard prod-
2650 Paperboard boxes end
Printing, pobllshing, and allied industries:
2711 Newspapers: publishing. p: filishlng 2712 end printiling. publishing, pubilshing 2715 end printing. books: publishing, pubilshing sad
printing; end miscellaneous publish printing; end miscelleneoos publish.
Ing.

printing. manifold buslineen forme and greeting card
2780 Bookbinding cards. Intatiod Industries, and
Chemicals and aneled products:
2813 Industrial finorgenle and angle
2812 Phastlcs materials, synthetic resins yythetle rubber, and mor-made 2830 Dryers,
2841 Soaps, detergents, and cleaning prep. 2842 Perfumes, cosmetics, and other whet 2850 prangs and effed products, Including 2870 Fortiluers and other esticultural 2898 chemicals Other chemical products.
Potroleam rofiolige end ralathod industries s
2911
 Fraction and roofing metariels, and
Pother products of petralavm and other products of petroleum and
cal.
8010 Tres and Incr tubes.
8020 Rubber footwear, recielmed rubber, 9098 Mind other fabricated robber products
leather and leather products:
8140 Footwear, except rubber.
8140 Footwear, encopr rubber.
3188 Leather tanning end finishing, end
Stone, clay, and glass products:
3210 Glass end glass products:
3240 Cement, frydrailtc.
8250
3260 Pottery end related product
3270 Concrete, gypsum, end plaster prod.
3298 cuts, stone and stone products, and abusive, asbestos, end other nos.
PrImary metal Industries:
9310 Blast
3310 blast Iumeces, tain works, end Iron
3330 Nonferrous metals: and forgings. lng, piling, drawing and alloying Including foundries end forgings.
3398 Other pilmary metal industries.
Fabricated metal products, except machinery
410 easportation equipment
3420 Cutlery, band tools, and general hard-
9430 Ware.
3440 and plumbing fixtures.
3440 Febricathd structural metal products. 61 Nuts. screws rivets, and washers. 3461 Metal stampings.
3462 Mots coating and engraving.
3498 Fabricated willa products and
Fabricated wire products and other
fabricated metal products.
Mechlnary, except electric:
9510 EngInes and turbines.
9520 Fern machinery ord equipment.
3530 Construction. mining, and materials
3540 heading machinery and auloment
3550 Specter Industry machinery end equip
3560 meat, except motatworklig.
3570 equipment.
Office, computing, and accounting
3580 Machines. Industry machines.
9598 Other
9598 Other machinery. except electrical
Electrical machinery, equlpreant, and
3611 Electrical transmission and distribs
3512 ton equipment.
3612 Electrical Industrial epparetus.
3630 household evollarices.
3650 Radio end aleviston
3650 Radio end television receIving sets,
3661 except communication types.
3662 Electronic components
3691 Electric. lIghting and wiring equip.
3698 Dent, except insulated wire.
3698 Other electrical machinery, equip met, and supplies.
receipts" is derived. "Total receipts" means gross receipts (lIne 1 page 1) plus all other Income (lines 4 through 10, page 1). On page 3. under J, state the principal business activity and principal product or service which account for the largest percentage of total receipts. For example, If the principal business activity is "Grain mill products," the principal product or service may be "cereal preparations."

Code
3711 Motor vehicles.
ardor vehicles; passenger ear, truck
and bus bodies; and truck trailers.
4 Motor vehicles; parts and accessories.
3721 Alreraft, and complete guIded missiles
$3722 \begin{gathered}\text { and Apace vehicles. }\end{gathered}$
3722 Arcreft parts, and guided missile
373 and apace vehlelo anobassemablless.
3791 Railroad equipment, Including street
9798 Mars, monocycles, bleycles, and puts, and Wotorycies, bleyclos, and if pits,
other transportation equipment.
Scientific Instruments; photographic equip-
3810 Scientific and clocks:
810 Scientific end mechenical massing
3830 Optical, medical, and aphibalmio
3860 photographic equipment end suppliss.
3870 Watches and clocks.
miscellaneous manofactiring Industiles, In-
jading ordinance and acesasorles:
9920 Toys and sporting, end pied ware.
3930 Ordnance, except guided missiles.
9991 Costume jewelry.
Musical Instruments, office end
artists' materials end other artists' materials, and other mam
facturing Industries.
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION,
EEECTRIC, GA5, and SANITARY
Transportation: transportation, terminals
4020 and related services. puburtan, end Intercity pas.
singer transportatigñ, Including taxi-
4030 Motor freight transportation and
4040 Water transportallon.
4050 Alt transportation.
4060 PIpe Una transportation.
4098 Other transportation services.
Communication senticass
4810 Telephone communications (vive or
4820 Tomograph communications (wire or
4830 radio). and television broadcasting.
4898 Other communication cervices.
Electrle, gas, and canitary varices:
4910 Electric companies end systems $\$ 95$
4920 Gas companies and systems (95 per-
4930 cont or mors).
940 tams-sas, electric, or other services.
4940 Water enlpply and other sanitary surv-
WHOLESALE TRADE
5010 Motor vehleles end automotive equip-
5020 Drugs, chemicals, and paints.
5020 Drugs, chemicals, and pal
5030 Dry goods end apparel.
5047 meat and meat protect
5047 wry goods and meat products.
Poultry and poultry products, fish
end sea foods, and other groceries
and related products.
5050 Farm products raw materials.
6060 Electrical goods.
6070 Hardware, end plumbing and teat
5080 Ing equipment sud sappllas.
5091 machine and minerals, except metro
5092 Peumprodipets and scrap.
6095 Beer. wine, and distilled alcohol
6096 Beverages ind its products.
5097 Lumber and construction materials.
5098 Other wholesale trade.
RETAIL trade
Balling materials, hardware, and then
5211 Building moterlak.
5215 Hardware sicres. dealers.
General merchandise stover
General merchandise stope
5271 Department stores.
5222 Variety stores.
5229 Myll-ordar house.
5238 Other genorel merchandise sterns.
5230 Food stores.
Automotive dealers and gesolles sondra sta-
8241 Automobile and track dealers.
${ }_{5}{ }_{5}^{2} 46$
5243 Gasoline service stations.
Tire, battery, and accessory dealers, end automotive dealers.
Other retail stores:
250 Apparel and accessories
60 Furniture, home furmishbegs, and Equipment tors.
6270 Eating and drinking places.
291 Drug stores and proprietary stops.
6293 Jewelry stores.
298 Sporting goods and secondhand stores, lam and garden supply, fuel and fee dealers, and other retail
FINANCE, 1 iNSURANCE, and RERL ESTATE banks and thrust companies:

Bonks and trust companies, exempt mutual savings bents.
Credit ogencles other than banks:
6021 Savings and loan, building and loans
6022 Personal credit agencies.
6025 Business credit egencles.
28 Len correspondents end brokers, and other credit agencies.
Secritity and commodity brokers, dealers,
exchanges and services:
6033 Security brokers, dealers, and flota-
6038 Cion companies. purity and commodity exchanges; and allied services.
Holding and other investment companies:
6042 Regulated Investment companies.
6042 Regulated Investment companies 1960
6043 Rest estate investment trusts, 1960
6044 Act
6044 Small business Investment coma.
6048 Oles, 1958 Act.

## pales.

Insurapers Insurance.
6055 Lifo Int
56 Mutual Insurance, except fife, or ma-
ring, and certain fire or flood Instronce companies,
6058 other insurance companies.
6060 insurance gaits, boaters, as d
service.
Real estate:
6510 Real estate operstors (except develop-
6521 Lessors of mining, ali, end similar
6521 Lessors of mining, all, end
6522 Lessors of railroad property.
$6550 \begin{aligned} & \text { buildings, ont elsewhere classified. } \\ & \text { Subdividers, developers, }\end{aligned}$ Jive builders.
6591 Agents, brokers, and managers.
6592 Till abstract companies.
6593 Combinations of real! estate, Ins ar Comblnetlons of real! estate,
enco, loans, end lew offices.
Metals, rooming houses, carats, and of her
ledglag places:
7013 Tourist courts and sootols.
8 Hotels and other lodging places, av
copt tourist court h and motels
copt tourist court h and motels.
7210 Laundries, laundry annie, eifent
and dyeing plenty amice, famines



Business services:
73:0 AdvertisIng.
7390 Advertising.
egencles. news syndicates, duplicating, mathis, stenographic, building.
and other business cervices.
Automobile end other repair cervices:
7510 Automobile parking, repair, and serf.
7550 Repair
services, except automobile.
Motion pletures:
Motion gictura production, diatribe-
zion, end related services
7830 Motion picture theaters.
7900 Amusement and recreational services, except motion pletures.
3010 Medical services.
8020 Educational services.
gas Services sat elsewhere classtillod.
guib Services nat elsewhere ciassined. Insurapes:

TMMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1988-0-280-006

## pressing shops. funeral and other Dersonel servia



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$\square$


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[^39]SCHEDULE D
(Form 1120S)
U.S. Treasury Department
internal Revenue Senice

Intennal Revenue Serice
Gains and Losses From Sales or Exchanges of Property

PART 1-GAIN FROM DISPOSITION OF DEPRECIABLE PROPERTY UNDER SECTIONS 1245 AND 12LO-Assets Held More Than 6 Months-Where double headings appear, use the first heading for section 1245 and the second heading for section 1250.

PART II-SALE OR EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY UNDER SECTION 1231

| a. Kind of property (if necessary, attach statement of descriptive details not shown below) | b. Oate acquired (mo., day, yr.) | c. Date sold (mo., dey, yr.) | d. Gross sales price | e. Depreciation allowed (or allowabla) since acquisition | f. Cost or othe! basis, cost of subsequent improvements (if not purchased attach explanation) and expense ot sale | g. Gain or loss (d plus oless 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 ............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 Total (If gain, enter on line 9; if loss. | enter on line | Identify | ain or loss | Part II.) . | - . . . . |  |

PART IIL-CAPITAL ASSETS
Short-Term Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Held Not More Than 6 Months


Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Held More Than 6 Months


13 Excess net short-term capital gain (line 8) over net long-term capital loss (line 10). Enter on line 9(a), page 1, Form 1120 S
14 Excess net long-term capital gain (line 10) over net short-term capital loss (line 8). Enter on line 9(b), page 1, Form 1120 S

## INSTRUCTIONS (References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

Calns and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and other property.-Sales or exchanges of capital assets and sales or exchanges of property other than capital assets must be reported in detail even though no gain or loss may be indicated.

Losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall be allowed ooly to the extent of gains from such sales or exchanges. However, a net capital loss may be carried over to each of the five succeeding taxable years (or to the extent such loss is attributable to a foreign expropriation loss to each of the ten succeeding taxable years). A aet capital loss shall be treated in each such succeeding taxable year as a short-term capital loss to the extent not allowed as a deduction against any net capital gains of any taxable year intervening between the taxable year in which the net capital loss was sustained and the taxable year to which carried.

Definition of capital assets.-The term "capital assets" means property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with its trade or business) but does not include: (1) stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business; or (2) property used in the trade or business, of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 167 , or real property used in the trade or business of the taxpayer; or (3) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, or similar properties; or (4) accounts or notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property described in (1) above; or (5) an obligation of the United States or any of its possessions, or of a State, or any politieal subdivision or any of its possessions, or of a State, or any politieal subdivision thereof, or of the District of Columbia, issued on or after March 1 ,
1941 , on a discount basis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not exceeding one year from the date of issue.

For special rules applicable to capital gains of Small Business Corporations, see Section 1.1375-1 of the regulations.

Classification of capital gains and losses.-The phrase "shortterm" applies to the category of gains and losses arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets held 6 months or less, and the phrase "long-term" to the category of gains and losses arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets held more than 6 months.

Enter full description of each item of property sold or exchanged, even though no gain or loss may be indicated. Such description should include the following facts: (a) For real estate, location and description of land, description of improvements, details explaining depreciation; (b) for bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, name of issuing corporation, description of the particular issue, denomination, and amount; (c) for stocks, name of issuing corporation, class of stock, number of shares, and capital changes affecting basis (nontaxable stock dividends, other nontaxable distributions, stock rights, etc.).

Basis.-In determining gain or loss for property acquired after February 28, 1913, use cost except where property was acquired by bequest, gift, tax-free exchange, involuntary conversion, or wash sale of stock. See sections $1014,1015,1031,1033$, and 1091 , respectively. If the amount shown as the basis is other than actual cash cost of the property sold or exchanged, full details must be furnished regarding the acquisition of the property.

If emergency facilities are sold or exchanged, see section 1238.
Losses on securitias becoming worthless.-If any securities become worthless during the taxable year and are capital assets, in the case of a taxpayer other than a bank as defined in section 581, the loss shall be considered a loss from the sale or exchange of capital assets on the last day of such taxable year. Section $165(g)(1)$.

Losses not allowable.-No loss is recognized for wash sales of stock or securities. Section 1091.

No loss is allowed (except distributions in liquidation) between related persons. Section 267.

Gains from disposition of depreciable property under sections 1245 and 1250 -assets held more than 6 months (Part 1). (Report any gain from such property held for 6 months or less in Part IV.-Except as provided below section 1245 property means depreciable (a) personal property (other than livestock) including intangible personal property, (b) tangible real property (except for buildings and their structural components) if used as an integral part of manufacturing, production, or extraction, or of furnishing transportation, communications, electrical energy, gas, water, or sewage disposal services, or used as a research or storage facility in connection with these activities, and (c) elevators and escalators.
Except as provided below section 1250 property means depreciable real property (other than section 1245 property).

See sections 1245(b) and 1250(d) for exceptions and limitatlons involving: (a) disposition by gift; (b) certain tax-free transactions; (c) like kind exchaoges, involuntary conversions; and (d) sales or exchanges to effectuate FCC policies and exchanges to comply with SEC orders.

Column f of Part I.-In computing depreciation allowed or allowable for elevators or escalators enter in column $f-1$ depreciation prior to July 1, 1963, and in column f-2 depreciation after June 30, 1963.
Column $i$ of Part I, section 1250 property only.-If held for more than 6 months, but not more than 1 year, enter the smaller of
(1) column $h$, or
(2) column $\mathrm{f}-2$.

If held for more than 1 year, eater the result of multiplying the smaller of
(1) column h, or
(2) column $\mathrm{f}-2$ less the amount of depreciation computed for the same period using the sttaight line method,
by the percentage obtained by subtractiog from 100 percent, one percentage point for each full month the property was held in excess of 20 montios.
Where substantial improvements have been made within the preceding 10 years, see section 1250 (f).

For provisions relating to recapture of exploration expenditures on the sale or other disposition of mining property, see section 617.
Gain on sales by a "controlled" corporation.-In the case of a sale or exchange, directly or indirectly, of property between an individual and a corporation more than 80 percent in value of the outstanding stock of which is owned by such individual, his spouse, and his minor children and minor grandchildren, any gain recognized to the transferor from such sale or exchange shall be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of property which is neither a capital asset nor property described in section 1231, if such property io the hands of the transferee is depreciable under section 167. Section 1239.

Installment sales.-If you sold personal property for more than $\$ 1,000$ or real property regardless of amount, you may be eligible to report any gain under the installment plan if (1) there are no payments in the year of sale, or (2) the payments in the year of sale do not exceed 30 percent of the selling price. Section 453.
For treatment of a portion of payments as "unstated interest" on deferred payment sales, see section 483.
Gains and losses from involuntary conversion and from the sale or exchange of certain property used in the trade or busi-ness.- The term "property used in the trade or busioess," as used in section 1231, means property which has been held more than 6 months, which is used in the trade or business, and which is either real property or property subject to depreciation under section 167 , and which is not: (a) property of a kind which would properly be includible in iaventory if on hand at the close of the taxable year; (b) property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business; or (c) certain copyrights or similar properties. of its trade or business; or ( $C$ ) certain copyrights or similar properties. 631 applies as well as unharvested crops to which section 1231 (b) (4) applies. The term also includes livestock (but not poultry) held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes and held for 12 months or more from the date of acquisition.

Section 1231 provides special treatment for the gains and losses upon the sale or exchange of "property used in the trade or business" and upon the compulsory or involuntary conversion of (1) such property, and (2) capital assets held for more than 6 months. Such gains and losses are treated as gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for more than 6 months, if the aggregate of such gains exceeds the aggregate of such losses. If, however, the gains do not exceed the losses, such gains and losses shall not be treated as gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets.

In determining whether gains do or do not exceed losses, it is necessary to include the gains and losses to the extent that they would be included if they were all ordinary gains and losses. The limitation of section 1211 on the deductibility of capital losses does not operate to exclude any such losses from the computation as to the excess of gains over losses, but all such losses are included in full.

The total shown on line 5 determines whether the items reflected therein represent a long-term capital gain or an ordinary loss. This total must be entered on line 9 or line 11, whichever is applicable.

For special treatment of gain or loss upon the cutting of timber, or upon the disposal of timber, coal. or domestic iron ore under a contract by which the owner retains an economic interest in the timber, coal, or iron ore, see section 631.

Short sales of capital assets.-For rules regarding tax consequences of certain short sales of stock or other securities (including those dealt with on a "when issued" basis), and transactions in commodity futures, see section 1233.
Form 1120 -FY
U.s. Treasury oapartment
Internal Revenue Sorvice To be used instead ol the Tax Computation Schedule on Forms 1120, 1120-F, 990-c, and 990-I (Trusts see page 2)

NOTE: Corporations which have filed their income tax return without considering the tax surcharge, complete lines 13 and 14 to determine the additional tax due (additional liability arising from the surcharge). See instruction 1.
13. Total tax liability shown on return as previously filed (Specify type return you filed)

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

14. Additional tax due-Line 12 less line 13 $\qquad$
If you have filed your return without considering the surcharge, have you applied for a refund as a result of the carryback of an unused investment credit or foreign tax credit? Yes $\square$ No $\square$. If "Yes," check the type form you filed. Form $1139 \square$, Form $843 \square$, Amended return (specify) $\square$.

> No signature necessary if this form Is attached to your income tax return

Under ponsities af pariury, I declars that I have axamined this larm, including any accompanying schodules and atatament. and ta the beat of my
 any knowledga.

CORPORATE
SEAL
Date

Fiscal Year Tax Computation Schedule for Trusts Filing Form 990-T (Trusts taxable at Individual rotes)

1. Unrelated business taxable Income (line 31, page 2 of Form 990-T)
2. Tax computed on amount on line 1 (from Tax Reta Schadula In instruction 6)
3. If alternative tax computation is made in a separate statement, enter such tax here
4. Line 2 or lina 3, whichevar Is lesser
5. Tax Surcharge-Multiply line 4 by the appliceble rate in instruction 7
6. Total income tax (line 4 plus line 5)
7. Less: (a) Foreign tax credit (attach Form 1116)
(b) Investment credit (attach Form 3468)
8. Line 6 less line 7
9. Taẍ from recomputing a prior year investment credit (attach computation)
10. Total income tax (line 8 plus line 9). Enter here and on line 18, page 1 of Form 990-T
11. Who must use Form 1120-FY.-Corporations with taxable years beginning in 1967 and ending in 1968 and trusts taxable at individual rates with taxabla years beginning in 1967 and ending after March 31, 1968 must use this form instead of the Tax Computation Schedule on Forms 1120, 1120-F, 990-C, and 990-T.

Form $1120-\mathrm{FY}$ must be attached to your income tax return. Taxpayers which have filed their return without considering the surcharge do not have to file an amended return but must complate Form 1120-FY and send it to Internal Revenue at the time they pay their additional tax due (see instruction 2).
2. Due date for psyment of Tex Surcharge.-Taxpayers with taxable years ending befora June 30, 1968, have until September 16,1968 , to pay the additional tax arising from the tax surcharge. (Taxpayers with taxable years ending June 30 and later must pay the entire amount of tax due, including the surcharge, by the regular due date.)

The additional liability will not necessarily be the exact amount of the tax surcharge. For some taxpayers, the surcharge will increase the investment credit or foreign tax credit. In such cases, the additional liability will be less than the amount of the surcharge.

Corporations must deposit the additional tax with an authorized commercial bank or a Federal Reserve Bank. A Federal Tax Deposit Form 503 must accompany this deposit.

In the case of corporations electing to pay their final tax in two installments, if the first installment is due before September 16 and the second installment is due after that date, one-half of the additional tax arising from the surcharge must be paid by September 16 . The remaining one-half due is to be paid as part of the second installment on the due date for that installment. (This will apply only to those taxable years ending on April 30 or May 31, 1968.)
3. Trusts filing Form 990-T. -Trusts taxable at individual rates use the tax computation schedule above.
4. Tax Surcharge for Corporations.-The $10 \%$ tax surcharge for corporations is effective January 1, 1968. The surcharge may be computed using the following formula:
Amount on lines $\times 10 \% \times \frac{\text { No. days in taxable year after } 12 / 31 / 67}{\text { No. days in taxable year }}$ At the option of the corporation, the surcharge may be computed by multiplying lines $5(\mathrm{a})$ and $10(\mathrm{a})$ by the appli. cable rate in the fotlowing table.

| Taxable Year |  | Applicable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Geginning in 1967 | Ending in 1968 | rato |
| Feb. 1 | Jan. 31 | 00849315 |
| Mar. 1 | Feb. 29 | 01639344 |
| Apr. May 1 | Mar. 31 | 02486339 |
| May ${ }^{\text {June }} 1$ | Apr. 30 | . 03306011 |
| July 1 | Jure 30 | . 04972678 |
| Aug. 1 | July 31 | . 05819672 |
| Sept. 1 | Aug. 31 | . 06666667 |
| Oct. 1 | Sept. 30 | . 07486339 |
| Nov. 1 | Oct. Nov | . 08333333 |
| Dec. 1 | Nov. 30 | . 09153005 |

Corporations having a 52.53 -week taxable year must usa the formula to compute their surcharge.
5. Computation of investment credit and foraign tax credit.- In determining the limitation on the amount of the allowable investment credit and foreign tax credit, the term "tax" includes the amount of tax surcherge shown on line 5.

Taxpayers which have filed their return without considering the surcharge do not have to attach Form 1118 or 3468 unless the credit has increased as a result of the tex surcharge.
6. Tax Rate Schedule for Trusts Taxable at Individual Rates

| If amount on line 1 is: | Enter on line 2: |
| :---: | :---: |
| Not over \$500 | 14\% of the emount on line ( |
|  | 570 + $15 \%$ of oxcess over $\$ 500$ |
| $\$ 1,000$ but not over $\$ 1,500$ | \$145+16\% of excess over \$ $\$ 1.000$ |
| \$1,500 but not over \$2,000 | \$225-17\% of excess over \$ $\$ 1,500$ |
| \$2,000 but not over \$4,000 | \$310 + 19\% of excess over \$ $\$ 2.000$ |
| \$4,000 but not over \$6,000 | $\$ 690$ |
| \$6,000 but not over $\$ 8,000$ | \$1,130 + $25 \%$ of excess over $\$ 6.000$ |
| \$8,000 but not over $\$ 10,000$ | \$1,630-28\% of excess over $\$ 8,000$ |
| \$10,000 but not over \$12,000 | \$2,190 - 32\% of excess over |
| \$ $\$ 2,000$ but not over \$ 14,000 | \$2,830 + 36\% of oxcess over |
| \$ $\mathbf{1 4 , 0 0 0}$ but not over $\$ 16,000$ | \$3,550 + 39\% of excess over \$14,000 |
| \$ 16,000 but not over $\$ 18,000$ | \$4,330 - 42\% of excess over \$16,000 |
| \$18,000 but not over \$20,000 | \$5,170 + 45\% of excess over \$18,000 |
| 000 but not over $\$ 22,000$ | \$6,070 + 48\% of excess ovar \$20,000 |
| \$ $\mathbf{2 2 , 0 0 0}$ but not over $\$ 26,000$ | \$7,030 - 50\% of excess over \$22,000 |
| \$26,000 but not over \$32,000 | \$9,030 + 53\% of excess over $\$ 26.000$ |
| \$32,000 but not over \$ 38.000 | \$12.210 + 55\% of axcess over \$32.000 |
| \$38,000 but not over \$44,000 | \$15,510 + 58\% of excess over \$38,000 |
| \$44,000 but not aver \$ $\mathbf{5 0 , 0 0 0}$ | $\$ 18.990+60 \% \text { of excess over }$ |
| \$50,000 but not over \$ $\mathbf{6 0 , 0 0 0}$ | \$22.590 - 62\% of excess over $\$ 50,000$ |
| \$60,000 but not over \$70,000 | \$28,790-64\% of excess over \$ 500.000 |
| \$70,000 but not over $\$ 80.000$ | \$35,190 - $66 \%$ of excess over $\$ 70.000$ |
| \$80,000 but not over $\$ 90,000$ | \$41,790 + 68\% of excess over +10000 |
| $\$ 90,000 \text { but not over } \$ 100,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 48,590+69 \% \text { of excess over } \$ 90,000 \\ & \$ 55,490+70 \% \text { of excess over } \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ |

7. Tax Surcharge for trusts taxable at individual rates.The $10 \%$ tax surcharge for trusts taxable at individual rates is effective April 1, 1968. The tax surcharge may be computed by multiplying line 4 by the applicable rate in the following table:

| Texable Year |  | Applicable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Seginning in 1967 | Ending in 1968 | ra |
| May 1 June 1 | Apr. 30 May 31 | . 000819672 |
| July 1 | Jurie 30 | . 02486339 |
| Aug. 1 | July 31 | . 03333333 |
| Sept. 1 | Aug. 31 | . 04180328 |
| Oct. 1 | Sept. 30 | . 050500000 |
| Nov. 1 | Oct. 31 | . 05846995 |
| Dec. 1 | Nov. 30 | . 06666667 |

Trusts which have filed their return without considering the surcharge must complete Form 1120-FY and send it to Internal Revenue whan they pay their additional tax due on September 16. 1968 . U.s. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 196-0-312-001


1 Investment In new and used property Including any Investment In suspension period property NOTE: Include your share of investment in property by a partnership, estate, trust, small business corporation, or lessor.

| Type al praperty | Line | $\stackrel{(1)}{\text { Life years }}$ | $\stackrel{(2)}{\text { Cost or basis }}$ | (3) <br> Applicable percentage |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NEW PROPERTY | (a) | 4 or more but less than 6 |  | 331/3 |  |
|  | (b) | 6 or more but less than 8 |  | 66\% |  |
|  | (c) | 8 or more |  | 100 |  |
| USED PROPERTY <br> (See Instructlons for dollar IImitation) | (d) | 4 or more but less than 6 |  | $331 / 2$ |  |
|  | (e) | 6 or more but less than 8 |  | 661/2 |  |
|  | ( $)$ | 8 or more |  | 100 |  |

3 (a) Amount of Investment on llne 2 which Is attributable to suspension period property
(b) Amount of exemption from suspenslon period property (cost of suspension period property in column 2, Ilne 1, which is selected to be treated as qualified prop-erty-not to exceed $\$ 20,000$ less any amount selected in prior years).
(c) Enter In column 2 below the amount of Investment on line 3 (b) according to life years:

|  | Lifo years | Cost ${ }^{\text {ar }}$ basls | Applicabla parcentoge | $\text { Column } 2^{(4)} \times \text { calumn } 3$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 4 or more but less than 6 |  | $331 / 3$ |  |
|  | 6 or more but less than 8 |  | 661/3 |  |
|  | 8 or more |  | 100 |  |
| ```(d) Total of column 4 \\ 4 LIne 3(a) less Ilne 3(d). \\ 5 Total quallfied Investment-Line 2 less line 4 \\ 6 Tentatlve Investment credit- \(7 \%\) of line 5 ( \(3 \%\) for public utility property) \\ 7 Carryback and carryover of unused credit(s) (attach computation) \\ 8 TOTAL—Add IInes 6 and 7``` |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

8 TOTAL—Add IInes 6 and 7

## LIMITATION

(a) Individuals-Enter amount from line 12(c), page 1, form 1040.
(b) Estates and trusts-Enter amount from line 27, page 1, Form 1041
(c) Corporations-Enter amount from line 7, Tax Computation Schedule, Form 1120

10 Individuals, estates and trusts:
(a) Forelgn tax credit
(b) Retirement income credit

11 Total-Add IInes 10(a) and (b)
12 LIne 9 less IIne 11

> (Marrled persons fillng separately, affiliated groups, estates and trusts, see instruction 13)

13 (a) Enter amount on line 12 or $\$ 25,000$, whichever is lesser
(b) If line 12 exceeds $\$ 25,000$, enter $50 \%$ of the excess

14 Total-Add IInes 13(a) and (b)
15 Less $7 \%$ of line 4 ( $3 \%$ for public utllity property)
16 Llne 14 less line 15
17 Investment credit-Enter amount on IIne 8 or line 16, whichever is lesser
SCHEDULE A
If any part of your Investment in I above was made by a partnership, estate, trust, small business corporation, or lessor complete the following:

| $\text { (Partnershlp, } \begin{gathered} \text { Nama } \\ \text { Estate, trist, otc.) } \end{gathered}$ | Addrass | Properiy |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Now | Used | Lile years |
| .............................................. | ....... | \$......................... | \$........ |  |
| .-7.0.0.-................................ | .......... | ...... |  |  |
| . |  |  |  |  |
| .............................................. |  |  |  |  |

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Who Must Flie--Any individual, estate, trust, or corporation claiming an investment credit must attach this form to its income tax return. Partnerships must complete the information set forth in Schedule K of Form 1065. Small business corporations must attach a statement to their returns showing the allocation of investment (including any investment in suspension period property) to the shareholders by amount, type and life of property as shown in item 1 of this form. Estates and trusts which apportion the investment between the estate or trust and the beneficiaries should in addition to filing this form attach a statement showing the allocation of the investment (including any investment in suspension period property) among the beneficiaries.
B. When Allowed.-A credit is allowed against your tax for investment in certain depreciable property having an estimated useful life of 4 years or more for the first year such property is placed in service.
C. Property Defined.-The investment credit is applicable to (a) tangible personal property, (b) real property (except for buildings and their structural components) if used as an integral part of manufacturing, production or extraction, etc., or used as a research or storage facility in connection with these activities, and (c) elevators and escalators.
The investment credit is oot applicable to (1) suspension period property; (2) certain property which is used predominantly outside the United States; (3) property used for lodging or in connection with furnishing lodging, except (a) property used in certain commercial facilities located therein (such as a restaurant) or (b) property used by a hotel or motel; (4) property used by a tax-exempt organization (except where the unrelated business income tax ap plies); (5) property used by governmental units; (6) livestock (including racehorses).
D. Election for Leased Property.-A Jessor may elect to treat an investment in new property as if made by the lessee instead of the lessor. See section 48 (d).

E Replacement Property.-Where insured property is damaged or destroyed as a result of a casualty or is stolen, reinvestment of the insurance proceeds in replacement property may not be eligible for the investment credit.
F. Recomputed Tax on Early Disposition of Property. Where property is disposed of prior to the life used in computing the iavestment credit, the tax for the year in which the property is so disposed of must be increased by the difference between the credit taken on such property and the credit which would have been allowed had the actual life been used. Such increase should be reported on the line provided on your tax return.
G. Carryback and Carryover of Unused Credits.-Any part of an investmeat credit which may not be used because it exceeds the amount allowable (including an unused credit created by the carroback of a net operating loss) may be carried back 3 years and forward 7 . A claim for refund based upon the carryback of an unused investment credit mas be made on Form 843 or by filing Form 1040X (individuals) or an amended retum for the year to which the unused credit is carried. Taxpayers who desire a tentative (quick) refund may file Form 1045 (individuals) or Form 1139 (corporations).
H. Basis and Cost-The credit for new property applies to the basis of the property. The credit for used property applies to the cost of the property. The cost of used property daes not include the basis of any property traded in unless the trade-in resulted in the recapture of all or any portion of an investment credit previously allowed or in a reduction of an investment credit carryback or carryover. No adjustment for additional first-year depreciation or salvage value is required.

1. Suspension Period Property_The suspension period is the period which began on October 10, 1966, and ended on March 9, 1967.

Suspension period property is property which would otherwise qualify for the investment credit but does not qualify because it is property-
(1) whose construction, etc., began during the suspension period or began, pursuant to an order placed during such period, before May 24, 1967, or
(2) which was acquired by the taxpayer during the suspension period or acquired by the taxpayer, pursuant to an order placed during such period, before May 24, 1967.
Property referred to in (1) above is suspension period property only to the extent of that portion of the cost attributable to construction, etc., before May 24, 1967.
J. Exemption from Suspension of $\$ 20,000$ of Investment.A taxpayer may select to exempt from suspension of the investment credit up to $\$ 20,000$ of the cost of investment in suspension period property purchased for use in his trade or business. Thus, up to $\$ 20,000$ of the cost of such investments which would otherwise be ineligible for the credit may be selected to be treated as qualified property. This exemption applies to property used in a trade or business but not to property used for the production of income.

The $\$ 20,000$ exemption from suspension is not an annual exemption but is the total amount of suspension period property which may be selected to be treated as qualified property for all taxable pears. In determining the amount selected to be exempt from suspension period propertf, the following rules apply:
(1) The cost of used property is determined under the same rules set forth in instruction H. Property inherited, received as a gift, or asquired from certain related parties does not qualify.
(2) Affliated groups must apportion the $\$ 20,000$ exemption among all members.
(3) The $\$ 20,000$ limitation applies to a partnership and to each partner.
(4) If a husband and wife file separate returns and each has suspension period property, the exemption for each may not exceed $\$ 10,000$.
K. Exceptions to Suspension Period Property.-Section 48(b) (3) through (13) provides exceptions to the definition of suspension period property. In general, if the following type of property is otherwise qualified it will contioue to be eligible for the investment credit: (1) Certain water and air pollution control facilities; (2) certain replacement property; (3) property received in certain transfers; (4) property acquired or constructed, etc., pursuant to a binding contract in existence on and after October 9, 1966; (5) property constructed, etc., if such construction, etc., was begun before October 10 , 1966; and (6) property acquired, or constructed, etc., pursuant to cer1966; and (6) property acquired, or constructed, etc., pursua
tain other legal and economic commitments of the taxpayer.

## SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Line 1. Suspension Period Property.-Although suspension period property is not eligible for the investment credit, the basis of investment in such property must be entered in line 1 since it must be taken into account in lines 3,4 , and 15 in determining the credit allowable for investment in qualified property.

New Property.-Enter the basis of property as described in instrustions $C$ and $H$ placed in service during the taxable year.

Used Property.-Enter the cost (subject to dollar limitation below) of used property placed in service during the tasable year. Property inherited, received as a gift, or acquired from certain related parties does not qualify for the investment credit. See instruction H.

Dollar Limitation on Used Property.-In general, the amount of used property (whether or not suspension period property) taken into account may not exceed $\$ 50,000$. In the case of a husband and wife filing separate returns, and each has used property taken into account, the amount may not exceed $\$ 25,000$. In the case of a partnership the. $\$ 50,000$ limitation applies to the partnership and to each partner. In the case of a corporation electing not to be taxed, the $\$ 50,000$ limitation applies to the corporation and to each shareholder. In the case of affiliated groups, the $\$ 50,000$ limitation shall be reduced for each member of the group by apportioning $\$ 50,000$ among the members of the group in accordance with their respective amounts of used property which may be taken into account.

Estates and Trusts.-In case of an estate or trust the amount of investment is apportioned between the estate or trust and the beaef. ciaries on the basis of income of the estate or trust allocable to each. Line 9.-Individuals and corporations filing forms other than Forms 1040 and 1120, enter the amount of tax liability shown on your return which is comparable to the amount to be used by a taxpayer using Form 1040 or 1120 . For nonresident aliens and foreign corporations, such amount does not include the flat tax of 30 percent imposed by sections 871 (a) and 881.
LIne 13. Limitation.-If the tax liability (line 12) is $\$ 25,000$ or less, the investment credit may not exceed the amount of the tax liability.

If the tax liability exceeds $\$ 25,000$, the credit may not exceed $\$ 25,000$ plus $50 \%$ of the excess.
In the case of a husband and wife filing separate returns and both have qualified investments, the amount specified on lines 13 (a) and (b) shall be $\$ 12,500$ instead of $\$ 25,000$. In the case of affliated groups, the $\$ 25,000$ specified on lines 13 (a) and (b) shall be reduced for each member of the group by apportioning the $\$ 25,000$ among all members. In the case of an estate or trust, the $\$ 25,000$ limitation specified on lines 13(a) and (b) shall be reduced to ao amount which bears the same ratio to $\$ 25,000$ as the amount of qualified investment allocated to the estate or trust bears to the entire qualified investment.

मे GPO : 1968-O-290-108
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$1$


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Characteristics of the sample and limitations of the data are described in section 4.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1} \$ 100,000$ less $\$ 5,500$ in $1 s t$, 5 -jear periad.
    ${ }^{2}$ Payment if estimated tax required uniy if estimated tax exceeds exemptions by $\$ 40$ $r$ more.

[^2]:    Footrotes at end or tatle. See text for explator: statements and for "Nescriptior of the sampe gra Liritatiors of the Inta

[^3]:    Footnotes at end of table, See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

[^4]:    （＊）Estimate ic nut chown separately because of hiph sumpliff variability．However，the data are included in the appropriate totals
    ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500$ per return．
    
    NOTE：See text for explanatory statements and for＂Description of the ample and Limitations of the Data．＂

[^5]:    Footnote at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

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[^7]:    Footnote at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

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[^9]:    Footnote at end of talle. Fiee lext for explanatory statements and for "Rescription of the Sample and Limitations of the Data

[^10]:    Less than $\$ 500$ per return
    HOTE; See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the thata

[^11]:    Footnotes at end of table. Uiee text for expleuratory statements and for "Deseription of the Sample and Linitations of the Data.

[^12]:    (*) Eitimste is not show separately because of hich sanpline varlability. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.
    ${ }^{\text {Includes }}$ loans to stockholders and "other fivestmonts."
    
    
    NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sangle and Linitations of the Dota."

[^13]:    

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[^15]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

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[^17]:    （＊）Estimate is not shown separately because of high sampling variabilit，However，the data are includ

[^18]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

[^19]:    ${ }^{1}$－Eitimate is not shown separately bezause of hath sampling variability．However，the data are included
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[^21]:    (") Estimate is not shown separately Levause if high sampling varistrilit; Huwever, the data are included in the appropriate tutals.
    

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[^23]:    (*) Estimate is not shown separately because of high sampling variability. However the data are included in the appropriate totals.

[^24]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Deacription of the Sample and limitations of the Data.

[^25]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Deseription of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

[^26]:    Foatnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statemente and for "Description of the Sample and Limitstions of the Data."

[^27]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

[^28]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

[^29]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and ror "pescription of the Sample and Limitations of the fata."

[^30]:    ${ }^{1}$ Less than $\$ 500$ per return

[^31]:    -     - …

[^32]:    Mort or the obligations for:
    ${ }^{4}$ For 1963 and $196-$, represents
    ${ }^{5}$ Begiruing with 1966 , includes amp
    
    
    

[^33]:    tis. - Illut available.

[^34]:    ${ }^{1}$ Included in total but not in detail is $\$ 61,347,000$ of nondividend distributions reported on Form 1120 returns of Small Business Corporations taxed throuth shareholderi
    2 Less than $\$ 500$ per return.
    

[^35]:    

[^36]:    

[^37]:    Footnotes at end of table．For defindtions and 11 mitations of classifications used，
    for each of the years 1959 throuch 1968 appears in the annual volunes for these years．

[^38]:    Tax Guide for Small Business (Publication 334) contains answers to most questions which arise if you start, operate, or dispose of a business. Explanations and examples are provided to illustrate the application of Federal income, excise, social security, and withholding taxes to sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations. This booklet may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Cffice, Washington, D.C. 20402, or from your District Director, for 60 cents.

[^39]:    $\square-$
    

