## STATISTICS OF INCOME . . . 1959-60

## Corporation income tax RETURNS

with accounting periods ended July 1959-June 1960
U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT •INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE


# INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE 

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# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL 

Treasury Department,<br>Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,<br>Washington 25, D. C., August 22, 1962.

Dear Mr. Secretary:
I am transmitting the Statistics of Income-1959-60, Corporation Income Tax Returns with accounting periods ended July 1959 through June 1960. This report was prepared in partial fulfillment of the requirements of section 6108 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which provides that statistics be published annually with respect to the operation of the income tax laws. The statistics in this report were obtained for more than one million corporation income tax and information returns, Forms 1120, 1120L, 1120 M , and $1120-\mathrm{S}$.

In addition to the annual presentations of income statement and balance sheet benchmarks, a wide variety of other statistics are shown. Comprehensive information on the corporation income tax base as contrasted with net income is published for the first time. New data are shown classified by year of incorporation. Separate statistics are presented for Western Hemisphere trade corporations. Beginning and ending inventories of manufacturing and trade corporations are summarized and the inventory turnover ratios for these same corporations are also shown. Overall, detailed statistics are provided for some 100 separate items of assets, liabilities, receipts, deductions, profits, tax liability, and distributions to stockholders.

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& \text { Wlortiene the Coplie } \\
& \text { Commissioner of Internal Revenue }
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Hon. Douolas Dillon,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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## 1. Corporation Income

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# CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS WITH ACCOUNTING PERIODS ENDED JULY 1959 THROUGH JUNE 1960 

## PERIOD COVERED AND RETURNS INCLUDED

The income and financial statistics for 1959-60 contained in this report were derived from a sample of $1,120,000$ corporation income tax and information returns with accounting periods ended July 1959 through June 1960. The number of returns filed for 1959-60 was about 90,000 more than 1958-59.

Active corporations filed more than 1,074,000 returns, including 71,000 information returns of small business corporations taxed through their shareholders. Active corporation returns were the basis for all financial statistics presented in this report.

Inactive corporation returns were returns showing no income or deductions which were filed because domestic and resident foreign corporations in existence at any time during the year, unless they were expressly exempt, had to file a return. Financial data from inactive corporation returns were excluded from all basic tables. So, too, were data shown in a few special tables from the returns filed by unincorporated businesses which chose to be taxed as corporations.

Corporation statistics for 1959-60 were based not only on returms with accounting periods coinciding with the calendar year 1959, but also on returns with noncalendar accounting periods. The span of months comprising accounting periods covered by this report is shown in chart 1. Chart 2 shows the proportion of full-year returns, their net income and their tax, by calendar year and noncalendar year status. Though excluded from chart 2, partyear returns were used in the compilation of the totals shown in all 1959-60 tables.

Returns were due to be filed within two and a half months after the close of the corporate accounting period. However, many companies were granted extensions of time in which to file, so that

some of the returns for the accounting periods covered by this report were not filed until late 1960 or early 1961 and the last included returns were not available for statistical processing until the spring of 1961.

More recent financial information, for manufacturing corporations only, is estimated quarterly by the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission and published in the Quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations.

## COMPARABILITY WITH PREVIOUS REPORTS

The statistics presented reflect revisions made in the preliminary estimates for 1959-60 based upon further analysis of the source data used in their preparation. Comparability of the statistics with those shown in reports for periods prior to 1959-60 is affected by changes in law and changes in content.

Changes in law relevant to the interpretation of 1959-60 statistics were several: those provisions of the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959 which did not become effective until January 1959; the inclusion of certain excess foreign taxes paid in the previous year in the computation of the current-year foreign tax credit under the tax credit carryback and carryover conditions specified in the Technical Amendments Act of 1958; and the filing of some returns under rules applicable to the small business investment companies which were created under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 and taxed under provisions added to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 by the Technical Amendments Act of 1958. These developments are discussed further under the text heading, Changes in Law.


There are several changes in content as a result of the following: balance sheet data were estimated for all corporation returns and, therefore, income statement tabulations unaccompanied by balance sheet amounts were discontinued; data were compiled for returns with zero assets by identifying the returns of corporations without assets at the end of their accounting period; there was a more precise distinction between current and noncurrent accounts on the 1959 corporation return balance sheet schedules; new statistics relating to the tax base were prepared, including information about certain statutory special deductions from net income, including the net operating loss deduction, and estimates of income subject to tax; the data were classified by size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates and by size of business receipts; date of incorporation was abstracted from the returns for the first time since the $1946-47$ report; a new ratiosize classification was introduced to show the variation in the relation of inventory to business receipts; new information was obtained about certain taxpayment patterns, nonexempt corporate cooperatives, and unincorporated businesses electing to be taxed as corporations. These additional statistics are described on the following pages.

SUMMARY OF 1959-60
The $1959-60$ period was one in which corporations generally improved their economic position. Also, the number of active corporation returns moved past the one million mark.

Total assets reported on tax returns continued to climb, from the $\$ 1,064,481,000,000$ reported for 1958-59 to a new high of $\$ 1,136,668,000,000$. Business receipts which had grown by less than \$1l,711,000,000 between 1957-58 and 1958-59, increased sharply by more than $\$ 76,321,000,000$ to a record $\$ 772,915,000,000$. All other receipts, mainly investment income, grew by $\$ 5,140,000,000$ to an alltime high of $\$ 43,885,000,000$. The total increase in receipts, amounting to $\$ 81,462,000,000$, was the largest single-year increment reported since 1955-56.

But profits again failed to keep pace with receipts. Since 1955-56, operating and manufacturing costs and other business expenses gradually increased. Thus, while net profits increased from $\$ 39,224,000,000$ for $1958-59$ to $\$ 47,655,000,000$ for 1959-60, the total fell short of the record net profit benchmark of \$47,949,000,000 established in 1955-56. Similarly, though net income, defined as the difference between taxable receipts and allow-

Table A. -ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS: TOTAL ASSETS, TOTAL COMPILED RECEIPTS, AND NET INCOME, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, 1959-60 AND 1958-59

| Size of total assets | Accounting periods ended- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July 1959-June 1960 |  |  |  | July 1958-June 1959 |  |  |  |
|  | Number of returns | Total <br> assets <br> (Thousend dollara) | Total compiled receipts <br> (Thousend dolfers) | Net income (less deficit) <br> (Thousend dollars) | Number of returns | Total assets (Thousand dollars) | Total compiled receipts (Thousand doltars) | Net income (less deficit) <br> (Thousand dothere) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |
| Totel. | 1,074,120 | 1,136,667,759 | 816,799,884 | 46,797,267 | 990,381 | 1,064,480,945 | 735,338,092 | 38,522,869 |
| Zero assets... | 56,353 |  | 9,844,985 | 227,070 | ${ }^{2} 62,746$ |  | 17,091,350 | ${ }_{2}^{1} 256,388$ |
| \$1 under \$ $25,000$. | 256,536 | 2,826,198 | 9,508,846 | ${ }^{2} 165,891$ | 227,173 | 2,536,537 | 8,359,009 | ${ }^{2} 177,691$ |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 155,564 | 5,643,229 | 12,980,411 | 116,574 | 143,584 | 5,212,076 | 11,866,279 | 54,238 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 177,542 | 12,774,365 | 26,227,001 | 491,746 1443809 | 166,581 | 13, 050,168 | 24,371,527 | 338,270 |
| \$ 200,000 under $\$ 250,000$ | 212,573 | 33,841,719 | 64,463,640 | 1,443,809 | 195,025 | 31,089,825 | 58,619,313 | 1,119,695 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.. | 99,583 | 34,739,259 | 63,630,937 | 1,544,880 | 88,311 | 30,827,321 | 54,947,355 | 1,218,793 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 | 52,048 | 36,138,214 | 61,856,542 | 1,611,802 | 46,346 | 32,052,518 | 53,076,919 | 1,343,097 |
| \$1,000,000 under $\$ 2,500,000$ | 32,756 | 50,536,962 | 69,065,889 | 2,452,999 | 31,003 | 47,823,486 | 61,632,657 | 2,049,198 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000... | 13,348 | 46,691,317 | 45,416,914 | 2,025,059 | 12,318 | 43,378,382 | 40,523,180 | 1,657,456 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000. | 8,022 | 55,994,172 | 40,876,898 | 2,222,480 | 7,870 | 54,796,544 | 38,335,207 | 1,852,798 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000. | 5,472 | 84,510,528 | 51,721,522 | 3,325,467 | 5,322 | 80,941,468 | 47,291,539 | 2,902,748 |
| \$25,000,000 under $\$ 50,000,000$ | 2,004 | 69,625,082 | 37,712,314 | 2,690,585 | 1,898 | 65,224,452 | 34,356,972 | 2,209,325 |
| \$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000. | 1,043 | 73,108,120 | 43,458,668 | 3,360,198 | 1,001 | 69,914,774 | 40,610,029 | 2,728,207 |
| \$200,000,000 under $\$ 250,000,000$ | 736 | 114,218,863 | 63,845,924 | 5,215,572 | 691 | 105, 446,767 | 57,911,065 | 4,272,911 |
| \$250,000,000 or more.... | 540 | 516,019,732 | 216,189,393 | 20,234,918 | 512 | 482,786,627 | 196,345,691 | 16,797,496 |

${ }_{2}^{1}$ Includes data for a small number of corporations which did not supply balance eheet information.
${ }^{2}$ Deficit.

Table B. -ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS: NUMBER OF RETURNS, BUSINESS RECEIPTS, AND NET INCOME OF MANUFACTURING AND NONMANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, 1959-60 AND 195B-59

| Item and size of total assets | Total |  |  | Manuracturing corporations |  |  | Nonmanufacturing corporations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1959-60 | 1958-59 | Increase | 1959-60 | 1958-59 | Increase | 1959-60 | 1958-59 | Increase |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active corporations, total. | 1,074,120 | 990,381 | 83,739 | 156,297 | 150,696 | 5,601 | 917,823 | 839,685 | 78,138 |
| $\$ 100$ million or more Under $\$ 100$ million. . | $\begin{array}{r} 1,276 \\ 1,072,844 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,203 \\ 989,178 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73 \\ 83,666 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 293 \\ 156,004 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 279 \\ 150,417 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 5,587 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 983 \\ 916,840 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 924 \\ 838,761 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59 \\ 78,079 \end{array}$ |
|  | (wilion dollara) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active corporations, total. | 772,915 | 696,594 | 76,322 | 356,973 | 324,135 | 32,838 | 415,942 | 372,459 | 43,483 |
| With total asseta of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100 million or more. | 260,661 | 237,395 | 23,266 | 160,584 | 143,952 | 16,632 | 100,07? | 93,443 | 6,634 |
| Under $\$ 100$ million... | 512,254 | 459,199 | 53,055 | 196,389 | 180,183 | 16,206 | 315,865 | 279,016 | 36,849 |
| Net income (less dericit): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Active corporations, total.. | 46,797 | 38,523 | 8,274 | 24,986 | 18,500 | 6,486 | 21,811 | 20,023 | 1,788 |
| With totel assets of- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100 million or more. | 25,450 | 21,070 | 4,380 | 14,261 | 10,262 | 3,999 | 11,189 | 10,808 | 381 |
| Under $\$ 100$ million... | 21,347 | 17,453 | 3,894 | 10,725 | 8,238 | 2,487 | 10,622 | 9,215 | 1,407 |

Table C. -ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS: RECEIPTS, DEOUCTIONS, TAX, AND PROFITS.

| Item | Accounting periods ended- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July 1959- <br> June 1960 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 1958- \\ & \text { June } 1959 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (Billion dollars) |  |
| Total compiled receipts.................................. | 816.8 | 735.3 |
| Business receipts...................................... | 772.9 | 696.6 |
| other receipts.......................................... | 43.9 | 38.7 |
| Total compiled deductions................................ | 769.1 | 696.1 |
| Cost of sales and operationa. | 557.1 | 505.3 |
| Other deductions............ | 212.1 | 190.9 |
| Compiled net profit?.. | 47.7 | 39.2 |
| Income tax. | 22.5 | 18.8 |
| Complied net prorit less income tax ${ }^{1}$................... | 25.1 | 20.4 |

${ }^{1}$ Inc ludes net profits of $\$ .4$ billion for 1959-60 and $\$ .1$ billion for 1958-59 reported on Forms $1120-\mathrm{s}$, returns of small business corporations. These corporation income tax.

Chart 3.-BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, 1959-60

able business deductions, showed an increase of from $\$ 38,523,000,000$ for $1958-59$ to $\$ 46,797,000,000$ for 1959-60, this total, too, fell short of both the $\$ 47,478,000,000$ reported for 1955-56 and also the $\$ 46,885,000,000$ reported for 1956-57.

The number of returns, total assets, total receipts, and net income, classified by size of total assets for 1959-60 and 1958-59, are compared in table A. Table B shows a comparison of business receipts and net income for large and small manufacturing and nonmanufacturing corporations. A sumnary showing the relationships existing among receipts, deductions, net profit, and income tax liability for 1959-60 and 1958-59 is presented in table C. Chart 3 shows a distribution of corporate business receipts by industrial divisions.

The extent to which corporations improved their position for 1959-60 is indicated by the statistics for returns with net income and for those without net income. There were 671,000 returns with net income, almost 10 percent more than in 1958-59. Net income reported on these returns set a record at $\$ 51,651,000,000$, about $\$ 8,162,000,000$ more than in 1958-59. Returns without net income increased too, by 6.4 percent, to 404,000 . The deficit reported on these returns declined relatively little, from $\$ 4,967,000,000$ in 1958-59 to \$4,854,000,000. Chart 4 shows the relative amounts of these totals, net income and net deficit, which were reported on

Chart 4.-PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NET INCOME AND DEFICIT, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, 1959-60


Table 0.-CORPORATION RETURNS: NUMBER, NET INCOME OR OEFICIT, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, AND TAX

| Item | Accounting periods ended- |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Increase or } \\ & \text { decrease (-) } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 1959- } \\ & \text { June } 1960 \end{aligned}$ | July $1958-$ June 1959 | Number or amount | Percent |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Number of returns, total.............. | 1,119,835 | 1,032,632 | 87,203 | 8.4 |
| Active corporations, total........... | 1,074,120 | 990, 381 | 83,739 | 8.5 |
| Form 1120-S....................... | 71, 140 | 43,945 | 27,195 | 61.9 |
| Inactive corporations. | 45,715 | 42, 251 | 3,464 | 8.2 |
| Active corporations: |  |  |  |  |
| Returns with net income: |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total........... | 670,581 | 611,131 | 59,450 | 9.7 |
| Fortr 1120-S...................... | 46,037 | 25, 203 | 20,834 | 82.7 |
| Net income, total...... thous. dol.. | 51,651,374 | 43,489,773 | 8,161,601 | 18.8 |
| Forms $1120,-1,-M .$. . thous. dol. . | 51,046,076 | 43,201,908 | 7,844,168 | 18.2 |
| Form 1120-S. . . . . . . . thous. dol. . | 605,298 | 287, 865 | 317,433 | 110.3 |
| Income subject to tax, Forms $1120,-L,-M^{1} \ldots$ thous. dol.. | ${ }^{2} 47,648,078$ | 239, 277, 551 |  |  |
| Income tax: | 4,7,648,078 | 39,27,351 | (2) | (2) |
| Number of returns................... <br> Amount ${ }^{1}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . thous. dol. . | $\begin{array}{r} 537,252 \\ 322.524,687 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 511,760 \\ 3_{18,} 814,304 \end{array}$ | 25,492 $33,710,383$ | 5.0 3 |
| Returns without net income: |  |  |  |  |
| Nunber of returns, total........... |  | 379,250 | 24,289 | 6.4 |
| Form 1120-S. . | 25,103 | 18,742 | 6,361 | 33.9 |
| Deficit, total......... thous, dol.. | $4,854,107$ | 4,966,904 | -112,797 | -2.3 |
| Form 1120-S. . . . . . . . . thous. dol. . | 209,999 | 198,975 | 11,024 | 5.5 |

${ }^{1}$ Income subject to tax and income tax include amounts reported on returns without net income by insurance companies and mutual savings banks having life insurance departments. See description of income subject to tax on pp. 11-14.
${ }^{2}$ Amounts for 1959-60 and 1958-59 are not completely comparable because or additions to income subject to tax resulting from newly effective provisions of the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959. See changes in law on pp. 17 and 21. Also, income subject to tax for 1958-59 does not include mutual insurance company income subject to special rates, estimated at about $\$ 1.2$ billion. See description of income subject to tax on pp. 11-14.
${ }^{3}$ Amounts for 1959-60 and 1958-59 are not completely comparable because of the increase in the life insurance company tax base for 1959. Also, income tax for 1959-60 includes some 1957 liability of life insurance companies as prescribed by law. See changes in law on pp. 17 and 21.
returns with net income and returns without net income, classified in each industrial division for 1959-60.

Paralleling the increase in net income since 1958-59 as shown on returns with net income, income subject to tax, found mostly on these same returns, rose to $\$ 48,253,000,000$. Of this amount, $\$ 605,000,-$ 000 was taxable to the shareholders of small business corporations for which an election was made to
be taxed at the shareholder level. The remainder, totaling $\$ 47,648,000,000$ was income subject to the corporate rates: $\$ 46,360,000,000$ subject to the regular rates (including the capital gain rate), and $\$ 1,288,000,000$ subject to the special rates applied under certain conditions to mutual insurance company gross income. With the increase in the corporate tax base, the corporation income tax liability totaled $\$ 22,525,000,000$, and was the largest ever reported.

Table $D$ shows a comparison of the number of corporation returns with and without net income, levels of net income and deficit, income subject to the corporation income tax, and the corporate tax liability for 1959-60 and 1958-59.

## GROWTH AND AGE OF CORPORATIONS

The 1959-60 period was the first for which more than one million active corporation returns were filed. The total number, including returns of inactive corporations, was $1,120,000$. This was more than four times the 262,000 returns for 1909, the first year corporations were taxed on income. More than two-thirds of the growth in numbers occurred since the end of World War II. While the increase in numbers provides a measure of economic growth, it also reflects changes in law, and may also indicate an increasing preference for the corporate form of organization by previously unincorporated businesses.

Tables 15, 16, 24 , and 38 for $1959-60$ present new statistics classified by the year of incorporation reported by corporations in answer to a question on the tax return. The number of incorporations over a period of time is not an indicator of the number of existing corporations. Some corporations are formed for single ventures and disappear after completion of the venture. Other types of liquidation as well as mergers account for most of the other differences between the number of incorporations in a particular period and the number of these corporations existing at the end of the period. The relationship between the number of incorporations and the number of existing corporations when based on tax return data is also affected by the consolidated return filing privilege whereby a parent corporation may file a single return for all of the corporations in the affiliated group.

For $1944-45$, there were 412,000 active corporation returns. In sharp contrast to the 662,000 increase in the number for 1959-60 over 1944-45, was the number of returns for 1959-60 which showed a date of incorporation after 1944. Incorporations during the period 1945-46 through 1959-60 were reported on more than 818,000 of the 1,074,000 active corporation returns for 1959-60. Based on the date of incorporation as indicated on returns for 1959-60, only about 230,000 of the 412,000 active corporations which filed returns for 1944-45 were still filing. (Some 26,000 returns for $1959-60$ did not show the date of incorporation.)

The number of active businesses incorporated after 1944 accounted for three-fourths of the total number of returns for 1959-60, but only 19 percent of the total assets, 34 percent of the total receipts, and 19 percent of the net income.

Previous studies relating to incorporations may be used with the 1959-60 statistics. In the statistics for $1954-55$, table 23 explored the origins of newly incorporated businesses. Of the companies represented in this table as both filing corporation income tax returns for the first time and providing complete answers to a question then appearing on the tax returns concerning previous business, 67 percent were new businesses, 26 percent were previously unincorporated businesses, and 7 percent were reorganized older corporations.

Year-of-incorporation statistics presented in the 1946-47 statistics, when compared with the 1959-60 statistics in table 15, show that the number of returns filed for 1959-60 with dates of incorporation 1940 through 1944 were 49 percent of the similar number shown on returns filed for 1946-47, but that the number of returns filed for 1959-60 with a date of incorporation prior to 1899 was 92 percent of the similar number filed for 1946-47. Overall, the number of 1959-60 returns showing years of incorporation prior to 1944 was 62 percent of the number shown on 1946-47 returns.

Subchapter $S$ of chapter 1 which was added to the Internal Revenue Code by the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 introduced a new impetus to the growth in the number of corporate enterprises. The Act created a new type of corporate tax entity, the small business corporation, taxed through shareholders. Its purpose was to provide owners of generally small businesses with the opportunity to choose the most beneficial form of legal organization without undue regard for tax considerations. There were 44,000 small business corporation returns for 1958-59 filed under this Act as a result of decisions made late in 1958 by owners of certain corporations and formerly unincorporated businesses. For 1959-60, the first full period of operation under the new law covered by Statistics of Income, the number had risen to 71,000 .

While about 18 percent of the corporation returns, other than those of electing small business corporations, showed a year of incorporation after 1957 on their returns for 1959-60, more than 34 percent of the returns of these small business corporations showed 1958 or 1959 as the year of incorporation. These new small business corporations accounted for about 12 percent of all incorporations after 1957. Older companies electing to be taxed under the provisions of subchapter $S$ accounted for only 5 percent of the total incorporations before 1958.

## DEPRECIATION

The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provided for the use of several methods to compute tax depreciation, a deduction which amounted to nearly $\$ 20,500,000,000$ on corporation returns for 1959-60. Table E and chart 5 show the use made of several methods to compute the depreciation claimed each year from 1954-55 through 1959-60. The straight line method whereby an equal part of the asset cost is written off for each year of its useful life and which was used to compute 89 percent of the depreciation claimed for 1954-55, was used to compute only 58 percent of the total claimed for 1959-60. The declining balance and sum of the years-digits methods of accelerating

Table E, -PERCENTAGE OF THE AMOUNT OF DEPRECLATION CLAIMED, BY

| Year | Depreciation method (Percent) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Straight line | Declining balance | Sum of the years digita | Other |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1959-60......................... | 100 | 58 | 22 | 16 |  |
| 1958-59........................ . | 100 | 61 | 17 | 16 |  |
| 1957-58........................ | 100 | 70 | 16 | 11 |  |
| 1956-57......................... | 100 | 74 | 12 | 9 |  |
| 1955-56......................... | 100 | 81 | 10 | 6 |  |
| 1954-55........................ | 100 | 89 | 5 | 2 |  |

Chart 5. -PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEPRECIATION BY METHOD, 1954-55 THROUGH 1959-60

depreciation, authorized specifically by Code section 167, whereby a larger proportion of the asset cost is written off during the earlier years of its useful life, were used to compute only 7 percent of the total depreciation claimed for 1954-55, but accounted for 38 percent of 1959-60 depreciation. The mechanics of these two accelerated methods are described on page 281 in the tax return filing instructions.

The percentages shown in table $E$ and chart 5 provide but approximate measures of changes in practices. For 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1959-60, they were based on depreciation information reported on the majority of the corporation returns. The 1956-57 and 1958-59 information was based on studies of all large corporation returns (returns with total assets of $\$ 50,000,000$ or more), which accounted for almost half of the total corporate depreciation reported. The percentages for 1957-58 were derived from all corporation income tax returns for that period.

The 1959-60 study was unique in that in addition to depreciation method information, it provided information about the type of depreciable assets used in the various industry groups, the cost of

Table F. - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COST OF DEPRECLABLE PROPERTY AND OF 1959-60 DEPRECIATION DEDUCTION, BY DEPRECIATION METHOD, BY YEAR OF ACQUISITION

| Depreciation method | All years | Year of acquiaition |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Berore 1954 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Arter } \\ 1953 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| COST OF DEPRECTABLE PROPERTY | Percent |  |  |
| All methods, totel. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Straight line. . | 70 | 93 | 4 |
| Declining balance. | 15 | 1 | 31 |
| Sum of the years-digits. | 10 | (1) | 21 |
| Other. . . . . . . . | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| 1959-60 DEPRECLIATION DEDUCTION |  |  |  |
| All methods, total. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Strsigbt line... | 58 | 93 | 38 |
| Deciining balance.. | 22 | 1 | 34 |
| Sum or the years-digita. | 16 | (1) | 26 |
| Other. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 4 | 6 | 2 |

${ }^{1}$ Lesa than 0.5 percent.
NOTE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Table G. -DEPRECIABLE PROPERTY ACQUIRED AFTER 1953: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF COST AND OF 1959-60 DEPRECIATION DEDUCTION, BY DEPRECIATION METHOD, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS

| Depreciation method | Active corporation returns, total | Size of total assets |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Under } \\ \$ 1,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| COST OF DEPRECLARLE PROPERTY | Pereent |  |  |  |
| All methoda, total. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Straight line. | 44 | 67 | 55 | 40 |
| Declinting balance.. | 31 | 27 | 36 | 32 |
| Sum of the years-digits. | 21 | 6 | 8 | 25 |
| Other................ | 3 | 1 | (1) | 3 |
| 1959-60 DEPRECIATION DEDUCTION |  |  |  |  |
| All methods, total............ | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Straight line............ | 38 | 63 | 50 | 32 |
| Declining balance..... | 34 | 29 | 39 | 34 |
| Sum of the yeara-digita. | 26 | 6 | 10 | 31 |
| Other................ | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |

${ }^{1}$ Less than 0.5 percent.
NORE: Detail may not add to 100 percent because or rounding.
depreciable assets acquired prior to 1954 and subsequent to 1953, and the range in the useful life and average life of these assets. Tables $F$ and $G$ were derived from data contained in the study. The study is described more fully on page 258.

Methods used to compute the depreciation deduction by sole proprietorships and partnerships for 1959-60 are presented in Statistics of Income-1959-60, U. S. Business Tax Returns.

## UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES ELECTING TO BE TAXED AS CORPORATIONS

Tables $H$ and I provide a limited amount of information about the sole proprietorships and partnerships which chose to be taxed as corporations under provisions of section 1361 of the 1954 Code. Table $J$ shows that relatively few unincorporated businesses made the election. The tax returns of businesses taxed under section 1361 were not used to derive the data shown in the basic tables in this report.

In order to qualify for the election to be taxed as a corporation, sole proprietorships and partnerships had to be owned by a citizen or resident individual, or by a domestic partnership consisting of not more than 50 members. No proprietor or partner having more than a 10 percent interest in the profits or capital of such an enterprise could

| Industrial division and form of organization | Returns with and without net income |  |  | Returns with net income |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Business receipts <br> (Thousend dollars) | Net income (less deficit) (Thousand dollara) | Number or returns | Business receipts <br> (Thousand dolfara) | Net income <br> (Thousand dollers) | Income tax <br> (Thousand dollara) |
| Industrial divisions, total. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) |
|  | 445 | 405,146 | 25,478 | 322 | 393,369 | 26,974 | 9,420 |
| Mining. | 2 | 117 | ${ }^{1} 27$ | 1 | 65 | द | 1 |
| Manuracturing. . . . . . | 78 | 84,462 | 3,154 | 71 | 81,609 | 3,220 | 1,340 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.................. | 184 | 220,412 | 5,406 | 127 | 214,776 | 5,520 | 2,321 |
| Finance, insuranse, and real estate....... | 73 | 17,843 | 11,049 | 42 | 16,302 | 12,159 |  |
| Services.. | 29 | 38,305 | 3,567 | 15 | 38,095 | 3,581 | 1,079 |
| All other. | 79 | 60,399 | 2,329 | 66 | 42,522 | 2,490 | 803 |
| Returns on which form of organization was stated, total........... | 388 | 400,193 | 25,501 | 318 | 391,814 | 26,653 | 9,260 |
| Sole proprietorships.. | 219 | 230,197 | 12,678 | 195 | 224,597 | 12,956 | 4,566 |
| Partnerships. | 169 | 169,996 | 12,823 | 123 | 167,217 | 13,697 | 4,694 |

${ }^{1}$ Dericit.

| Size of net income | Number of retums | Business receipts <br> (Thousand dollary) | Net <br> income or deficit (Thousand dolfers) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Income } \\ \text { tex } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total returns. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|  | 445 | 405,146 | 25,478 | 9,420 |
| Returns with net income, total. <br> Under $\$ 10,000$. | 322 | 393,369 | 26,974 | 9,420 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 77 \\ & 70 \\ & 82 \\ & 63 \\ & 11 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,316 \\ 31,554 \\ 109,163 \\ 118,315 \\ 32,803 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 226 \\ 1,008 \\ 2,420 \\ 4,290 \\ 1,666 \end{array}$ | 522957901,822802 |
| \$10,000 under \$20,000. |  |  |  |  |
| \$20,000 under \$ $50,000$. |  |  |  |  |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. |  |  |  |  |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000 |  |  |  |  |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000. $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$. $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 10,000,000$. | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 14 \\ 2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,510 \\ 37,838 \\ 34,870 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 910 \\ 7,798 \\ 8,656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 456 \\ 2,607 \\ 2,596 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Returns without net income, total......... | 123 | 11,777 | ${ }^{1} 1,496$ | - |

${ }^{1}$ Deficit.

be an owner having more than a 10 percent interest in the profits or capital of any other unincorporated business enterprise taxed as a corporation. Also, the business had to be one in which capital was a material income producing factor, or 50 percent or more of its gross income had to consist of gains, profits, or income derived from trading as a principal or from buying and selling real property, stock, securities, or commodities for the account of others. The election to be taxed as a corporation could be terminated only by changes in ownership whereby the interest of the owners who had made the election decreased to 80 percent or less.

## NONEXEMPT CORPORATE COOPERATIVES

In their answers to the questions on the corporation income tax return, Form l120, a total of 3,746 corporations identified themselves as nonexempt corporate cooperatives: 2,181 as nonexempt farmers' marketing or purchasing cooperatives, 276 as consumers' cooperatives, and 1,289 as organizations other than farmers' or consumers' cooperatives.

Most corporate cooperatives were designated taxexempt under sections 501 and 521 of the Internal Revenue Code and were called tax-exempt cooperatives. All other corporate cooperatives were commonly referred to as nonexempt or taxable cooperatives. The most important difference between these nonexempt organizations and other cooperatives was that they were allowed to exclude or deduct patronage dividends paid from their gross income.

| Item | Number or amount |
| :---: | :---: |
| Number of returns. | 3,746 |
| Total assets. | 2,742,018 |
| Total compiled receipts. | 3,422,872 |
| Business receipta. | 3,278,665 |
| All other receipts. | 144,207 |
| Total compiled deductions.. | 3,385,975 |
| Cost of sales and operations. | 2,911,981 |
| All other deductions........ | 473,994 |
| Net income (less deficit).. | 36,897 |
| Number of taxable returns. |  |
| Income subject to tax. | 42,572 |
| Income tax.. | 17,775 |



Based on data on these 3,746 returns, table 29 shows information about nonexempt cooperatives, farmers', consumers', and others. Table $K$ is a summary of data shown in table 29. For farmers' cooperatives, information was previously published in Statistics of Income for 1953-54. Table L presents a comparison of the 1959-60 and 1953-54 statistics.

Nonexempt corporate cooperatives are discussed further in the Explanation of Terms.

## STATUTORY SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS

There were four statutory special deductions that accounted for most of the difference between net
income and the taxable income defined by law. These deductions were:

Net operating loss carryforward (Code section 172)

Dividends received deduction (Code sections 243 through 246)
Deduction for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities (Code section 247)

Western Hemisphere trade corporation deduction (Code section 922).
Because these deductions were not related to cur-rent-year business expenses, they were not used in arriving at net income.

Partially tax-exempt interest was denoted as a special deduction by Code section 242 and was deducted in computing income subject to normal tax. But for purposes of this report, such interest was included in income subject to tax because it was subject to the 22 percent surtax. Other special deductions not included in the statistics were unique to two types of corporations, to life insurance companies under special provisions of the law, and to regulated investment companies for dividends paid. Also, any deduction resulting from the carryback of net operating losses which occurred after 1959-60 is excluded.

Some special deductions, as explained below, were available to corporations even though they had no net income for the current year. In such cases, the deductions became part of the current-year net operating loss as defined by the Code. Also, these deductions could serve to wipe out current-year net income, and, under certain conditions, could create a net operating loss for the year. As a result, the deductions shown by the statistics reveal the exceptions to the general statement that net income less statutory special deductions equals income subject to tax.

The sum of the four deductions included in this report as statutory special deductions is distributed in appropriate tables by industry and by size of total assets. Table 6 shows the amount of each deduction as well as the amounts of income subject to tax and partially tax-exempt interest, by industrial divisions. Only the net operating loss deduction (for losses carried forward from previous years), and the Western Hemisphere trade corporation deduction have been shown separately in the Statistics of Income reports of past years. The estimates should be used with some caution because of the limitations described below and also because of certain peculiarities in taxpayer methods of reporting based on the interrelationship of the net operating loss deduction and certain other statutory special deductions.

## Net operating loss deduction

A. "net operating loss" for a year could be used to reduce taxable income over a specified carryback and carryover period unless fully absorbed before the end of the period. Such a loss arose when business deductions used in arriving at net income exceeded receipts so that the corporation reported a deficit for the year, and when certain special
nonbusiness deductions from net income actually were greater than net income. Only two of the special deductions, those for dividends received and dividends paid, could either contribute to or cause a "net operating loss." In order for these two deductions to contribute to a "net operating loss," the corporation must have reported a deficit for the year, in which case, the entire amount of what otherwise would have been deductions from net income, was combined with the deficit to produce the "net operating loss." In order for the deductions to cause a "net operating loss," they had to exceed net income and the excess over net income became the "net operating loss."

Losses first had to be carried back over the specified carryback period. Such carrybacks applied to prior-year net income could not be shown on the current-year tax return and are therefore not shown in Statistics of Income. Amounts remaining after the carryback could be carried forward over a period not exceeding 5 years beyond the loss year. Losses sustained after 1957 could be carried back 3 years; losses sustained in 1954 through 1957 could be carried back only 2 years. The net operating loss deduction shown in this report was from losses, incurred since 1953-54, which were in excess of available net income during the appropriate writeoff periods before 1959-60.

The net operating loss deduction for prior-year losses carried forward to 1959-60 as shown in the statistics is, in general, the effective amount for the year, that is, the amount of prior-year loss which could be offset against an available amount of net income for the current year. However, some corporations failed to report the two special dividend deductions to which they were entitled. Had they claimed these deductions, they would have reduced the amount of net income available for offsetting net operating losses. The amount shown may therefore be somewhat greater than the true effective deduction because of the failure of these corporations to limit their net operating loss deduction to net income after the dividends received and paid deductions.

No deduction for net operating losses was allowed regulated investment companies taxed under section 852 of the Code, mutual insurance companies taxed under section 821 , and electing small business corporations taxed through shareholders under section 1372. However, net operating losses of the latter type of corporation were allocable as deductions to shareholders under section 1374. But, such losses could be carried back by shareholders in recomputing their taxable incomes only to 1958.

## Dividends received deduction

A dividends received deduction was allowed most corporations for dividends from corporations which were themselves subject to the corporation income tax. These corporations were domestic corporations except (1) those operating under provisions of the China Trade Act of 1922 to stimulate trade with China (now limited to Taiwan and Hong Kong), (2) those, under Code section 931, which during the current tax year as well as the 2 preceding tax years
derived 80 percent of their gross income from sources within United States possessions other than the Virgin Islands, and 50 percent of their gross income from trade or business within such United States possessions, and (3) those designated taxexempt under Code sections 501 and 521 and including charitable, educational, farmers' cooperatives, and other nonprofit-seeking organizations. Also, no deduction was allowed any corporation if the dividends were from stock held for less than a prescribed number of days, or if the dividends failed to meet certain other conditions summarized on page 282 in the tax return filing instructions.

The dividend deduction was also allowed for dividends received from resident foreign corporations other than foreign personal holding companies, if such dividends were paid from profits considered earned in the United States. The foreign corporation had to engage in trade or business in the United States for a period of at least 3 years (unless more recently organized), and had to earm at least half of its gross income in the United States.

The dividends received deduction was, in general, equal to 85 percent of the dividends received. However, small business investment companies operating under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 were allowed to deduct 100 percent of the dividends received from domestic corporations (except dividends on certain public utility stock). The deduction for dividends received on this preferred public utility company stock was, for all eligible corporations, equal to 62.115 percent of the dividends. The stock to which this smaller deduction applied is described below in connection with the deduction for dividends paid.

No dividends received deduction was allowed to regulated investment companies or to electing small business corporations taxed through shareholders. These two groups of corporations received \$420,000,000 in dividend income during 1959-60.

If the deduction for dividends received was less than net income, the deduction was restricted and could not exceed 85 percent of net income minus partially tax-exempt interest and any Western Hemisphere trade corporation deduction. Thus for these returns, the dividends received deduction was the smaller of the amount computed on dividends or of 85 percent of net income as adjusted. This restriction was not applicable to small business investment companies.

The deduction for dividends received was not restricted for corporations with deficits or for corporations for which the deduction exceeded net income and became part of the corporation's "net operating loss." This meant that returns classified for this report as having net income may have had a "net operating loss," under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, which was equal to the excess of the dividend deduction over net income. For returns classified as having deficits, the "net operating loss" was equal to the sum of the deficit and the dividends received deduction.

The estimates shown for the dividends received deduction are the sum of amounts actually used in determining current-year income subject to tax, as well as of amounts eligible for carryback and carryforward treatment. But the estimates shown are
somewhat smaller than the anounts actually available to corporations. In some cases, corporations without net income failed to report the 85 percent of dividends received since it could not be used as a deduction for the current year. Also, corporations with a net operating loss carryforward which either equaled or exceeded current-year net income, sometimes reported only this loss deduction, failing to limitit properly to amounts of net income remaining after subtraction of the current-year dividends received deduction.

## Dividends paid deduction

The special deduction for dividends paid by public utilities shown in this report was that allowed for dividends on certain preferred stock and paid from public utility earnings. The amounts shown were reported on public utility company returns and on consolidated returns of corporations classified in other industries but with public utility subsidiaries. The deduction was equal to 26.923 percent of such dividends. However, if the dividends were greater than taxable income (net income reduced by partially tax-exempt interest, and the net operating loss, dividends received, and Western Hemisphere trade corporation deductions), the deduction could not exceed 26.923 percent of such taxable income. As in the case of the dividends received deduction, the full amount was available to the company if there were no net income for the year, to be added to the company's "net operating loss" used in computing the net operating loss deduction for prior and future years. Also, if 26.923 percent of the dividends exceeded taxable income as defined above, this amount was used as the deduction, first, of $f$ setting any taxable income, and then, creating a "net operating loss" for the year which was eligible for deduction purposes during the prescribed carryback and carryforward period. The estimates shown for the deduction include the amounts used in arriving at current-year income subject to tax as well as the amounts included in the "net operating loss" of corporations with no current-year income subject to tax.

For the purpose of this deduction, public utilities were defined in Code section 247 as corporations furnishing telephone, electric, gas, or water utilities, and with rates established or controlled by a government regulatory body. The certain preferred stock was stock issued before October 1, 1942 (or deemed to have been so issued), nonparticipating, and with cumulative dividends, payable in preference to dividends on other stock. Further information on this stock and dividends are outlined in section 247 of the Code.

Dividend payments allowed as deductions to regulated investment companies are not shown in this report. The return form does not provide a place for the separate reporting of such amounts and no attempt was made to obtain this information from the corporations' own schedules.

## Western Hemisphere trade corporation deduction

The Westerm Hemisphere trade corporation deduction was available to domestic corporations operating outside the United States but, except for incidental
purchases, entirely within the Western Hemisphere including United States possessions. To qualify, corporations had to earn at least 90 percent of their gross income from a trade or business and had to receive 95 percent or more of their gross income from sources outside the United States. Before the deduction could be taken, these conditions had to be met over a 3 year period, including the year of the deduction. The Western Hemisphere trade corporation deduction was equal to 26.923 percent of taxable income (net income minus partially taxexempt interest, and the special deductions for net operating losses, and dividends received and paid). This deduction could not be taken if the corporation had a deficit for the year or if net income minus the dividends received and paid deductions resulted in a net operating loss.

The deduction was taken on 721 of the 759 Western Hemisphere trade corporation returns identified for 1959-60. Additional statistics on Western Hemisphere trade corporation returns are shown in tables 33, 34 , and 35 . A discussion of these returns is presented in the Explanation of Terms section of this report.

## INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX

The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provided several income tax bases for different types of corporations. These included: the "taxable income" base defined by section 63, used by most corporations, and to which the regular normal tax and surtax rates of 30 and 22 percents applied; a variation of this base in combination with net long-term capital gain when the maximum 25 percent tax on long-term capital gain was used; the several tax bases applicable to insurance companies; and the amounts taxable to regulated investment companies. The concept, income subject to tax, which combines the amounts of these several income tax bases, was introduced on a limited and aggregate basis in Statistics of Income-1958-59. Again, for 1959-60, the combined income subject to tax aggregate is included in each of the basic tables, but the several component tax bases are shown in more detail in table ll. Income subject to tax does not include the net income of electing small business corporations taxed through shareholders, since such taxable income was not subject to the corporate rates. The concept is a more inclusive one for 1959-60 than for 1958-59 in that it takes into account certain mutual insurance company provisions not taken into consideration for 1958-59.

Although the tax base for most corporations was the net income shown in this report, minus the statutory special deductions described above, this subtraction made with aggregated data from many returns will not give the income subject to tax shown in the statistics. There are several reasons. First, the special dividend deductions shown on a return with net income may have actually exceeded net income. The results were that income subject to tax was reduced to zero, the return with net income became a nontaxable return, and the excess deductions produced a net operating loss for the year which was eligible, as a statutory special deduction, for carryback and carryforward treatment
for other years as previously explained. Therefore, the aggregate statistics for statutory special deductions include, in addition to those used on taxable returns with net income in arriving at income subject to tax, certain amounts reported on nontaxable returns with net income by particular corporations whose income subject to tax was zero. Thus the aggregate statistics for statutory special deductions include amounts which actually should not be used in the subtraction from net income statistics to arrive at the income-subject to tax statistics. Second, income subject to tax could also exceed net income less statutory special deductions in those instances where net long-term capital gain was used as the only tax base. This possibility is discussed below under the explanation of the alternative tax base and also in the explanation of the life insurance and regulated investment company income tax bases. Third, regulated investment company and some insurance company tax bases, described below, were not defined as net income less statutory special deductions. Finally, smaller differences between net income less statutory special deductions and income subject to tax could also have occurred because of reporting variations by certain corporations and because of the rounding of amounts to thousands of dollars in the course of statistical processing.

## Regular tax base

The most important part of income subject to tax was the base used by corporations in general, that is, by the corporations other than certain insurance and investment companies and by certain corporations with net long-term capital gain. This tax base is defined for this report as net income less special deductions for (1) net operating losses of prior years, (2) dividends received, (3) dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities, and (4) Western Hemisphere trade corporations. Each of these deductions is described under Statutory special deductions above. Interest received on certain United States Government obligations which was subject only to the surtax rate is included in this base even though the taxable portion of this interest was determined by means of statutory special deduction from income subject to normal tax. Had this income been treated in the statistics as a statutory special deduction instead of including it in income subject to tax, the regular tax base would have been the same as the "taxable income" defined by the Code.

The normal tax of 30 percent was applicable to this taxable income (excluding interest subject only to surtax). The 22 percent surtax rate was applicable to this taxable income (including the above partially tax-exempt interest) minus a $\$ 25,000$ exemption from surtax. If a consolidated return was filed, an additional 2 percent tax was charged, with two exceptions, to the entire taxable income. The additional 2 percent tax was not applicable to any part of the consolidated taxable income attributable to regulated public utilities as defined by Code section 1503, or to Western Hemisphere trade corporations. Unlike the definition of public utilities for purposes of the special deductions previously explained, section 1503 added regulated trans-
portation utilities to the definition of public utilities for purposes of computing tax on consolidated returns.

## Alternative tax base under section 1201

The 1954 Code provided that net long-term capital gain (reduced by net short-term capital loss) could be subject to a maximum tax of 25 percent. Corporations other than regulated investment companies and life insurance companies could choose the lesser of (1) the regular normal tax and surtax on the entire taxable income, or (2) the altemative tax, using the 25 percent rate on long-term capital gain and the regular rates on the balance of taxable income. The 2 percent additional tax on consolidated filings described under the regular tax base was also applicable to consolidated returns with alternative tax.

For most corporations, use of the alternative tax did not affect the amount shown as income subject to tax. But occasionally it did. In a situation where capital gain was larger than net income, or larger than net income less statutory special deductions and the 25 percent rate on the larger amount of capital gain was less than the 30 percent rate, or the 30 and 22 percent rates used in combination on the smaller amount of net income less statutory special deductions, the income tax liability was computed on the net long-term capital gain income and there was no income subject to normal tax and surtax. In this situation, the only tax base was long-term capital gain, and this amount was used, in lieu of the smaller net income less statutory special deductions, as income subject to tax.

## Life insurance company tax bases

Taxable income of life insurance companies as defined by section 802 of the Code excluded partially tax-exempt interest but included net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss and withdrawals from the special policyholders surplus account. Such taxable income constituted the amount used as income subject to tax for these corporations. Taxable income of life insurance companies was not derivcd from the net income shown in this report, but was based instead on the lesser of taxable investment income or gain from operations. When based on investment income, life insurance company taxable income included half the difference between taxable investment income and gain from operations.

Taxable investment income and gain from operations are not shown in this report. Taxable investment income was, in general, gross taxable income from investments less costs attributable to investment income, the deduction for dividends received, and provisions for insurance reserves and other insurance obligations. Gain from operations included net investment income plus premiums and other income, less death benefits, operating costs, statutory special deductions, provisions for insurance reserves and other special deductions allowed only to life insurance companies. Net income shown in the statistics, was based on gain from operations and
was derived from the tax return by adding back the statutory special deductions allowed corporations in general.

The computation of life insurance company taxable income is shown on lines 1 through 4 on page 289 in the return form facsimile, and is described in detail in the instructions to the life insurance company income tax return.

The regular normal tax and surtax rates were imposed on life insurance company taxable income. In addition, beginning in 1959, the 25 percent rate on long-term capital gain was imposed separately on capital gains of life insurance companies. While the combination of rates, regular normal tax and surtax on income other than long-term capital gains plus the separate tax on such capital gains, was thus the same as those used by corporations choosing the alternative tax computation formula, life insurance companies were given no choice as to the tax computation formula available to them. Also, the tax on net long-term capital gain was imposed even though the company had no other taxable income, and even though its tax return showed no net income as defined above.

Taxable income as defined by the Code also included withdrawals beginning 1959 from a special insurance company policyholders surplus account which is described under Changes in Law. Since this account was not required before 1959, the year 1959 was the first for which such withdrawals were included in income subject to tax. To temper the impact of new taxes under the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959, only about a third of the tax which would have been due on this income at the 30 percent normal tax and 22 percent surtax rates was included in the income tax.

As was true in the case of long-term capital gain, it was possible for a return to show income subject to tax attributable to withdrawals from the policyholders surplus account even though there was no other taxable income and even though the return showed no net income. Because of the additions of long-term capital gain and withdrawals from the policyholders surplus account to the life insurance company income tax base, statistics for income subject to tax for 1959-60 are not altogether comparable with 1958-59.

Some 1959 returns of life insurance companies showed some tax attributable to an adjustment to 1957. These adjustments resulted from a changeover to the accrual method of accounting as called for by the 1959 Act. By law, the total 1957 tax adjustment had to be included in the 1959 tax liability, but the income adjustments did not have to be reported. As a result, the income on which this 1957 tax was recomputed was not included in income subject to tax for 1959. The presence of a tax liability attributable to 1957 on returns for 1959 also resulted in certain instances in an income tax reported on returns without net income.

The life insurance company tax provisions also accounted for some income subject to tax and tax on returns of mutual savings banks without net income. Mutual savings banks maintaining separate life insurance departments computed tax separately for such departments under the insurance company tax provisions. For Statistics of Income, data for
separate insurance and banking departments were combined and insurance company income subject to tax and the income tax were included in the industry statistics for mutual savings banks. If the deficit from one department was greater than the net income from the other department, or, beginning 1959, if the deficit from the insurance department exceeded the net income from the banking department or if both departments operated at a deficit, but in either of these instances, the life insurance department had long-term capital gain or withdrawals from the policyholders surplus account, the result was a return without net income, but with income subject to tax. It was also possible for the only tax to be 1957 tax as described above, in which case the result was a return without net income and without income subject to tax, but with income tax.

Table M summarizes the amounts of income subject to tax and tax found on returns classified for Statistics of Iricome as returns without net income. For purposes of the basic tables in this report, such income subject to tax and tax were added to the statistics for returns with net income.

Table M. - INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX AND INCOME TAX ON RETURNS WITHOUT NET INCOME, 1959-60

| Type of company | Number of returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Income } \\ & \text { sub ject } \\ & \text { to tax } \\ & \text { (Thowasand } \\ & \text { dollara) } \end{aligned}$ | Income tax <br> (Thous and dollers) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
| Total...................................... | 181 | 10,108 | 418 |
| Life insurance companies filing Form 1120L....... | 156 | 1,117 | 323 |
| Mutual insurance companies filing Form 1120M..... | 17 | 8,967 | 86 |
| Mrtual savings banks with separate life insurance departments. | 8 | 24 | 9 |

## Mutual insurance company tax bases

Mutual insurance companies were uniquely subject to a tax on gross income, or if the tax was larger, to a tax on net investment income. If the tax on gross income was larger, income subject to tax for the company was defined as the gross amount of taxable income from investments other than capital gains, and from net premiums, less dividends paid to policyholders. (Net premiums were premiums including assessments and deposits, less return premiums and premiums paid or incurred for reinsurance.)

If the tax on net investment income was larger, income subject to tax for the company was defined as net investment income including capital gains, minus the special deduction for dividends received. No net operating loss deduction was allowed these companies. The alternative tax under section 1201 was available to companies computing tax on investment income, and occasionally the net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss was the only amount included in income subject to tax. (See description of the alternative tax base, above.)

Mutual insurance companies to which these definitions applied were mutual companies other than life or marine, and other than fire insurance companies issuing perpetual policies. More than half of these companies had a higher tax on gross income than on net investment income. Therefore, for more than
half of the companies, gross income was the amount included in income subject to tax. For the remaining companies, income subject to tax was net investment income less the dividends received deduction, or in a very few instances, net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss.

Mutual insurance companies reported only items of investment income and expense in the ir tax return income statement. (Net premiums were reported in the tax computation schedules, but no related deductions were available on the tax return.) Therefore, the net income used for Statistics of Income is the net investment income. Because of the tax on gross income, returns classified as without net income showed both income subject to tax and income tax.

The tax rates for these companies were, in general, 1 percent of gross income, or the regular normal tax and surtax (or alternative tax) on net investment income. However, mutual insurance companies with gross income of not more than $\$ 75,000$ were exempt from taxation under Code section 501 (and are excluded from this report), and certain modifications and limitations in the tax were applicable to other mutual insurance companies with comparatively small incomes. The methods of computing the tax, with the modifications and limitations, are shown on the tax return facsimile on page 312.

Unlike 1959-60, income subject to tax for mutual insurance companies as shown in the statistics for 1958-59 included only the tax base of those companies paying the regular or alternative tax. It did not include the gross income base.

## Regulated investment company tax base

Regulated investment companies were treated as income conduits and were not subject totax on income distributable to shareholders. One of the qualifications for filing an income tax return as a regulated investment company was that at least 90 percent of income other than long-term capital gain be distributed. Distributions of income from either investment income or from capital gains could be actual, or in the form of consent dividends, that is, dividends declared but, with the consent of the stockholders, retained by the company as additional capital from the stockholders, even though credited to the stockholders for taxation. Tax was imposed on long-term capital gain and on other income separately and these companies were not allowed the alternative tax privilege under Code section 1201.

Retained income other than long-term capital gain was the only income of regulated investment companies included in income subject to tax for purposes of Statistics of Income. Income subject to tax is thus defined as net income less net long-term capital gain reduced by net. short-term capital loss, and less distributions to shareholders other than from capital gains. These companies were not allowed the net operating loss and dividends received special deductions as were most other corporations. Tax was computed on this income at the regular 30 and 22 percent normal tax and surtax rates.

The 25 percent tax was paid on any net long-term capital gain (less net short-term capital loss) not distributed. The small amount of retained gain taxable to the company was not included in income subject to tax. The return form did not provide for reporting the amount not distributed and no attempt was made to determine the exact amount from schedules attached to the return. A tax of $\$ 328,000$ was paid on retained investment income of $\$ 170,000$ and on the retained net long-term capital gain not tabulated.

Presentation of statistics on income subject to tax
Income subject to tax is shown as a total in each appropriate table. The several components of the total are shown in table 1l, where net income, income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, net long-term capital gain,income tax, and foreign tax credit are shown by type of tax liability and by size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates.

Part I of tablell summarizes the detail from Parts II-V. Parts II-III are for nonconsolidated and consolidated returns for other than life and mutual insurance companies. The income subject totax in Parts II-III is income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates and net long-term gain reported by companies using the alternative tax formula. Data from returns where long-term gain subject to alternative tax exceeded net income less statutory special deductions are shown on the line, Taxable returns, under the heading, Returns with noincome taxed at normal tax and surtax rates. This line also includes data for regulated investment companies with retained long-term capital gain but no other retained income. Returns with net income but no tax are those with statutory special deductions in excess of net income and those of regulated investment companies with no retained income.

Part IV is for life insurance companies. The income subject to tax is income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates and net long-term capital gain taxed at 25 percent. Income subject to normal tax and surtax includes the total withdrawals from policyholders surplus accounts. These subtractions are shown separately as is the two-thirds tax reduction on the subtractions. Also shown is the increase in tax for 1957 caused by changes to the accrual accounting method. All this tax was included in the 1959 liability although it was payable over ten years. Payments deferred on 1957 tax are shown. A few inconsistencies in life insurance company data may be attributable to unfamiliarity with the new law or failure to carry all computations to return lines.

Part V is for mutual insurance companies filing Form ll20M. The income subject to tax is income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, net long-term capital gain on returns with alternative tax, and gross income taxed under section 821 (a)(2). Returns with no income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates are those showing gross income taxed and those with net long-term capital gain in excess of net income less the dividends received deduction which showed alternative tax.

## NEW SIZE CLASSIFICATIONS OF CORPORATION RETURN DATA

In addition to the classifications by size of total assets and size of net income, this report
contains two tables in which data are classified by size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates and by size of business receipts.

## Size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates

Table 11 adds to the information heretofore available about the corporation income tax base. Size of income subject to normal tax and surtax rates was used to classify data on returns for which the regular tax computation was used, on returns for which the alternative tax computation was elected, on life insurance and regulated investment company returns which had an excess of net long-term capital gain subject to the mandatory tax rate of 25 percent, and on returns of taxable mutual insurance companies (except life or marine, and except mutual fire insurance companies issuing perpetual policies), if these insurance companies used the normal tax and surtax (or alternative tax) base. This size classification was not applicable in those instances where the mutual insurance company tax base was gross income subject to the special rates. See the discussion of income subject to tax on pages ll-14.

## Size of business receipts

Table 5 presents a classification of data by size of receipts and by industrial division. For all divisions except Finance, insurance, and real estate, the receipts are the gross amounts from sales and operations, that is, business receipts. For the Finance, insurance, and real estate division in which investment income is a large component, total compiled receipts were used as the basis for classification. Selected data from corporation returns were previously classified by size of receipts in Statistics of Income-1958-59, U. S. Business Tax Returns.

## RATIO SIZE CLASSIFICATIONS

In table 21, the number of returns and business receipts of manufacturing and trade corporations are shown classified by the corporations' inventory turnover ratio and by rate of profit on business receipts. These ratios were computed separately from the data for each corporation and reveal the range that is submerged in an average calculated by using aggregate data for a group of returns. As shown in table 2, net income for manufacturing corporations totaled $\$ 24,985,884,000$ for 1959-60, while business receipts for these same corporations totaled \$356,972,649,000. The average rate of earnings for these firms based on these aggregates was 7.0 percent. But, as shown in table $N$, only six returns in each hundred showed a net income to business receipts ratio near the group average. Table N also shows the range of the rate of earnings for 1958-59 and 1957-58.

Net income reflects the income and business deductions recognized for tax purposes. Inventories are those shown in the balance sheet. But, the significance of net income ratios may vary with the size of the corporation. For example, a low ratio may not indicate unsatisfactory operating results

Table N. - MANUFACTURING CORPORATION RETURNS: PERCENTAGE OISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF RETURNS BY SIZE OF NET INCOME ON BUSINESS RECEIPTS RATIO ${ }^{1}$

| Size or ratio: Net income on business receipte | Accounting period ended- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 1959- \\ & \text { June } 1960 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July 1958- } \\ & \text { June } 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { July 1957- } \\ \text { June } 1958 \end{array}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|  | (Percent) |  |  |
| Total. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Deficit and zero percent............................ | 34.3 | 36.7 | 36.6 |
| Greater than zero, under 2 percent................. | 18.8 | 22.0 | 20.7 |
| 2 under 4 percent....................................... | 14.5 | 12.5 | 12.4 |
| 4 under 6 percent. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 9.3 | 9.1 | 8.7 |
| 6 under 8 percent. ..................................... | 6.2 | 5.6 | 5.8 |
| 8 under 10 percent.................................... | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| 10 under 15 percent. ................................... | 6.3 | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| 15 under 25 percent.................................... | 4.1 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| 25 percent or more..................................... . | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.6 |

${ }^{1}$ Ratios for 1959-60 were derived from the total number of returns; those for 1958-59 and 1957-58 were derived from returns with assets greater than zero.
when shareholders' salaries and wages constitute a relatively large part of the total deductions claimed on the income tax return.

## PRIOR YEAR NET INCOME

Prior year statistics shown in table 12 relate net income and deficits of the same corporations for the three years, 1959-60, 1958-59, and 1957-58. These statistics were obtained from answers to questions on the current-year tax return forms about prior-year net income or deficit. Returns with amounts show for both 1958-59 and 1957-58 were selected for the 3 year comparison of corporate income.

Of the 1,074,000 returns for 1959-60, almost 734,000 reported an amount of income or deficit for the 2 preceding years. Among the remaining 340,000 returns, about 2,500 were returns of insurance companies filing Forms 1120L or 1120M which did not provide for reporting this information. Also included in the nonresponse group were the completely new corporations filing first-orsecond-year returns which were counted among the 196,000 returns showing 1958 or 1959 as the year of incorporation, and the 76,000 returns with accounting periods of less than one year.
Returns showing 2 prior years accounted for 90 percent of the total net income reported for 195960 but only 68 percent of the total net deficit. This undercoverage is explained by the new corporations (returns showing 1959 or 1958 as the year of incorporation accounted for about 15 percent of the total deficit for 1959-60), by insurance companies, and part-year returns, and by the failure of a few corporations to respond to the questions on the tax return.

The prior-year incomes and deficits are as reported by the corporations on their returns for 1959-60, but the amounts shown for the 3 years may not be altogether comparable. During the period, some corporations may have acquired or disposed of a business unit, or may have reported for an accounting period of less than 12 months. In some cases, there may have been a change during this period from consolidated to nonconsolidated return filing or vice versa. Some, but not all, corporations with changes during the period apparently adjusted prior-year incomes and some may not have answered the questions because of such differences.

## 'OTHER RECEIPTS" AND 'OTHER DEDUCTIONS'

Among the sources of income included in the statistics for Other receipts in this report are rents and royalties which were reported in combination on certain 1959 corporation income tax returns, Form 1120, and which could not be separately identified from any information provided by the corporation in attached statements. Although the tax return called for separate entries for each of these two income sources, it also allowed for their summation in a single entry. Nearly 9,000 returns showed only the sum of the two, the separate entries for rent and royalty income having been omitted. Rents and royalties combined, totaling more than $\$ 146,000,000$, were tinen allocated to Other receipts during the course of statistical processing. By way of contrast, the total amount of Other receipts was in excess of $\$ 6,000,000,000$.

Statistics for Other deductions totaled \$107,000,000,000 for 1959-60. Of this amount, almost \$47,$000,000,000$ was for salaries and wages reported as a separate deduction on 633,000 returns. The total compensation of employees is not show by this statistic. Such a total would have to include relatively large amounts of salaries and wages deducted as a cost of sales and operations. Although compensation of officers was specifically called for on the tax return form, many corporations chose not to identify this compensation apart from other salaries and wages paid. Employee compensation undoubtedly was included in certain other specified deductions, such as repairs and advertising where the component part attributable to salaries and wages paid was not identified.

Also added to Other deductions were losses by fire, storm, or other casualty, or by theft reported on about 10,000 returns and totaling $\$ 106,000,000$. Casualty and theft losses exclude 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. Losses incurred on insured property were aggregated with income and losses from the sale or exchange of real and depreciable property held for more than 6 months, and with gains from the involuntary conversion of such property and of capital assets used in the production of income and held for more than 6 months. Net losses resulting from this aggregate were included in net losses from sales other than capital assets which is described in the Explanation of Terms.

In addition to the amounts of salaries paid and uninsured casualty and theft losses specified by the corporation as separate deductions but included in the statistics for Other deductions, the amounts shown as Other deductions include combinations of bad debt losses with rents paid reported on 4,000 returns and totaling more than $\$ 29,000,000$, combinations of taxes paid with interest paid reported on over 3,000 returns and totaling nearly $\$ 10,000,-$ 000 , and combinations of amortization with depletion reported on about 2,500 returns and totaling about $\$ 16,000,000$. In each case, the corporation failed to itemize the separate components in the spaces provided for this purpose on the 1959 Form 1120 return and reported only the sum of the two items.

Table O-ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS: COMBINED AMOUNTS OF RECEIPTS OR DEDUCTIONS; SALARY AND WAGE, AND CASUALTY OR THEFT LOSS COMPONENTS OF

| Industrial ditision | Total number of active orporation returns | Total campiled receipts <br> (Thousand dol/ises) | Itens included in "Other receipts" |  |  |  | Total compiled deductions <br> (Thoustinnd dollern) | Items included in "Other deductions" |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Total <br> (Thoustand dolfors) | Returns showing combined amounts of rents and roysities |  | Other noncategorized receipts <br> (Thousend dollors) |  | (Thousand dollers) | Salaries and wages not included in cost of soles and operations or in otherspecific deductions |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Thousand dol/ars) |  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Thow iand dollare) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| All industrial divisions | 1,074,120 | 816,799,884 | 6,316,956 | 8,788 | 146,326 | 6,170,628 | 769,145,288 | 107,135,900 | 632,978 | 46,591,039 |
| Agrioulture, forestry and fishuries. | 15,603 | 3,837,620 | 45,512 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | (3) | 45,136 | 3,731,152 | 623,638 | 6,825 | 238,046 |
| Mining | 12,920 | 10,354,855 | 106,336 | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 106,217 | 9,706,239 | 1,278,465 | 5,321 | 322,237 |
| Sonstructior. | 66,260 | 32,140,410 | 260,252 | 202 | 1,902 | 258,350 | 31,559,343 | 2,249,586 | 35,703 | 975,029 |
| Manufacturing. | 156,297 | 363,157,167 | 1,552,482 | 870 | 6,715 | 1,545,767 | 338,131,185 | 37,408,455 | 105,659 | 16,038,109 |
| Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 43,195 | 62,308,546 | 397,926 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | (2) | 393,513 | 55,510,982 | 5,077,960 | 18,539 | 1,394,374 |
| Wholosale end retail trade | 334,717 | 256,647,744 | 2,451,851 | 1,206 | 7,431 | 2,446, 420 | 251,074,686 | 31,050,973 | 278,270 | 18,569,450 |
| Wholesale trade. | 109,648 | 125,702,917 | 958,417 | 311 | 2,283 | 956,136 | 123,136, 303 | 10,758,144 | 85,684 | 5,657,121 |
| Retail trade. | 199,624 | 120,151,714 | 1,358,757 |  | 3,648 | 1,355,109 | 117,386,949 | 18,872,817 | 174,666 | 12,100,658 |
| Trade not sllocable | 25,45 | 10,793,113 | 134,677 | ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ |  | 133,177 | 10,551,434 | 1,420,012 | 17,920 | 811,671 |
| Finance, insurance and real estat | 318,592 | 65,911,758 | 1,142,827 | 5,595 | 104,739 | 1,038,088 | 57,962,894 | 24,284,593 | 123,489 | 6,40,341 |
| Ser'ices.. | 110,005 | 22,227,256 | 351,588 | 575 | 20,571 | 331,017 | 21,256,848 | 5,076,694 | 56,700 | 2,540,833 |
| Neture of business not sllocable | 16,531 | 214,528 | 8,180 | (2) | (1) | 8,120 | 211,959 | 85,536 | 2,472 | 22,620 |
| Industrial division | Items include! in "Other dedustions"一Contirued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Losses by fire, stora, other casualty, and theft |  | Returns showing combined amourts of- |  |  |  |  |  | Other noncstegorizeddeductions |  |
|  |  |  | Bad debts and rents paid |  | Texes and interest faid |  | Amortization and depletion |  |  |  |
|  | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Thousend dolleres | Number of returns | Amount (Thousand dol/ars) | Number of returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Anount } \\ & \text { (Thow and } \\ & \text { dof fars) } \end{aligned}$ | Number of returns | Anount <br> (Thourand dollors) | Number of returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { (Thousend } \\ & \text { dollers) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15 | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) |
| All industrial divisions. | 10,641 | 106,426 | 4,102 | 29,543 | 3,210 | 9,875 | 2,464 | 35,828 | 989,787 | 60,383,189 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fisheries. | 259 | 3,914 | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 14,128 | 381,123 |
| Mining | 213 | 1,756 | (1) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (1) | (2) | (2) | 11,397 | 952,807 |
| Construction. | 559 | 543 | 215 | 1,890 | (1) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 206 | 485 | 62,628 | 1,27, 261 |
| \%anufacturing . . . . . . . . . . . | 1,516 | 51,199 | 552 | 5,110 | 297 | 2,201 | 421 | 3,493 | 151,203 | 21,308,443 |
| Transportation, commuication, electric, gas and sanitary services | 983 | 14,787 | (1) | ( ${ }^{1}$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | 39,653 | 3,667,132 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 4,293 | 18,438 | 1,763 | 11,642 | 1,038 | 3,033 | 591 | 765 | 326,407 | 12,447,645 |
| Wiolesale trade. | 860 | 6,598 | 432 | 1,712 | 218 | 885 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | 106,029 | 5,091,643 |
| Retail trade. | 3,090 | 11,197 | 1,092 | 9,263 |  | 1,863 | (1) 404 | 4.68 | 196,424 | 6,749,368 |
| Trade not allocable | 343 | 643 | 179 | 667 |  | (1) | (1) |  | 23,954 | 606,634 |
| Finance, insurance and real estat | 1,486 | 12,088 | 860 | 5,794 | 1,123 | 3,556 |  | 1,832 | 274,272 | 17,770,982 |
| Services... | 1,311 | 3,699 | 490 | 3,691 | 293 | 174 | 292 | 7,347 | 102,629 | 2,520,950 |
| Nature of business not allocable................ | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | (1) | 1 | (2) | 7,470 | 62,846 |

iSampling ariability of ahis eatimate ia coo large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totals.
${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 500$.

Other deductions also includes an additional $\$ 60,000,000,000$ which was reported on nearly all of the returns for the 1959-60 period. Representative other deductions as well as items treated as "other deductions" are listed in the Explanation of Terms.

These facts are summarized in table 0 . Table 17 presents separate statistics for salaries and wages paid and not included in the cost of sales or operations or in other specified deductions by major industrial group.

## "OTHER CURRENT ASSETS" AND "OTHER CURRENT LIABILATIES"

The balance sheet on the 1959 income tax returns provided two new accounts which improved the statistics for current assets and current liabilities: Other current assets and Other current liabilities. Previously, only selected accounts on the balance sheet could be regarded as current or noncurrent. Assets and liabilities, either current or noncurrent, whose identification was not specifically called for, were grouped together in Other assets and Other liabilities.

With the two new accounts, Notes and accounts receivable and Accounts payable became chiefly trade accounts, that is, accounts arising from sales or services to customers and business purchases, on credit, during the ordinary course of trade or
business. Nontrade accounts, such as capital stock subscriptions, loans to or from officers, employees, and stockholders, were generally included in Other current assets and Other current liabilities. Also included in Other current assets was Prepaid expenses and supplies, a separate asset account in prior years, as well as some of the assets previously included in Other investments and Other assets. Also included in Other liabilities was Accrued expenses, formerly shown separately, and certain liabilities previously included in Other liabilities.

Corporations with accounting periods ended July through November 1959 generally filed on 1958 corporation income tax returns, and the balance sheets on these returns did not provide lines for Other current assets or Other current liabilities. However, it was possible, especially in the case of returns of large corporations with these earlier accounting periods, to allocate certain assets and liabilities to the new accounts on the basis of information provided in supporting schedules to the tax return.

## RETURNS WITH ZERO ASSETS

Returns with zero assets have been added as a category used in classifying returns by size of total assets. Included in this new category were (1) returns of liquidating or dissolving corpora-
tions which had disposed of all assets and liabilities and filed final income tax returns, (2) returns of merging corporations whose assets and liabilities were included in the returns of the acquiring corporations, and (3) returns of resident foreign corporations (corporations incorporated abroad but doing business in the United States) other than foreign insurance company returns with balance sheet information for United States branches.

Balance sheet information was estimated for all other returns. Asset and liability estimates for returns of corporations which failed to provide this information were based on schedules in the tax return other than the balance sheet, and relationships between income statement and balance sheet items on returns in the Statistics of Income sample of returns which had both statements and which were classified in the same industrial subgroup.

There were 56,351 returns with zero assets for 1959-60, of which 20,544 were returns with net income. By way of contrast, there were 62,746 returns with assets zero or not reportedir 1958-59, of which 24,385 showed net income. The statistics for 1959-60 and 1958-59 are not altogether comparable because of the estimating procedures applied to the nonresponse group for 1959-60. The resulting elimination of the nonresponse group makes it possible to drop the distinction formerly made between returns with assets zero or not reported and returns with assets greater than zero, and between returns without balance sheets and returns with balance sheets, classifications used prior to 1959-60. In addition, it makes it possible to discontinue the separate tables restricted only to income statement statistics.

## FREQUENCY WITH WHICH CORPORATIONS USE BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT COMPONENT ACCOUNTS

Tables 46 and 47 show the number of returns that had dollar amounts reported for 1958-59 income statement items and balance sheet accounts, classified by major industrial group (table 46), and by size of total assets (table 47). Similar statistics were included in the Source Book of Statistics of Income for 1958-59 for 217 industrial subgroups classified by size of total assets. (The Source Book is described on pages 255-258.) Out of 990,000 active corporation returns, 46,000 showed dividends received from domestic corporations, while 14,000 showed depletion and 821,000 showed depreciation. Also,118,000 returns showed distributions to stockholders in cash and assets other than in the company's own stock.
Frequency information not only describes corporate practices in using accounts on the tax return thus providing a degree of perspective with which to evaluate the amount associated with a frequency, but also offers a rough indication of the relative sampling variability to associate with balance sheet and income statement amounts. Items that occur rarely on returns with total assets less than $\$ 1,000,000$ may be characterized by a comparatively large sampling variability. In making this association, the text descriptions of the sample and limitations of the data which appear in this and in the $1958-59$ reports should be consulted.

## INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

The system of industrial classification used for this report conforms closely to the 1957 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification issued by the Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President. By combining appropriate groups, the Standard Industrial Classification, developed to classify separate establishments, has been applied to a legal entity or ownership basis for Statistics of Income. Groups, defined in accord with the Standard Industrial Classification, were combined so as to take account of special provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Regulated investment companies and life and mutual insurance companies, for example, are among the 217 groups for which data are provided in the Statistics of Income tables.

Though there have been no changes in the system of industrial classification since 1958-59, year-to-year changes in the industrial classification of specific corporations result from mergers, or other alterations in corporation activity, organization, and from the privilege of filing consolidated returns.

Returns were classified into industrial groups on the basis of the business activity of the corporation which accounted for the largest percent of total receipts. Even though a corporation had numerous kinds of activities, all of the data from its return were included in a single industrial group. In terms of the amount of depreciable assets used in various activities, table $P$ provides some indication of the diversification inactivity within the industrial groupings used in this report. Though table P statistics were derived from a special survey and not based directly on data in the income tax returns used in the Statistics of Income sample, these two data sources were tied together for statistical purposes. Since the corporations included in the special survey were among the largest in their respective industries, they probably account for much of the diversification present within industry groups. Not every corporation surveyed found it practical to provide information about all its diversified operations so that there is greater diversification within group activity than table $P$ indicates.

## CHANGES IN LAW <br> Life Insurance Companies

While most of the provisions of the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959 were retroactive to the 1958 income tax returns of life insurance companies, a few provisions of the Act did not become effective until January 1, 1959.

The principal change which was effective for 1958 related to the reporting and taxation of operating income from premiums and any other sources except capital gains. Previously, life insurance companies had been taxed orly on their investment income. Similarly, while only investment income expenses had been deductible prior to 1958, beginning with 1958, deductions were revised to include benefit payments, insurance losses, and other ordinary business expenses. Provisions pertaining to reserve and other special needs were also revised to place
Table P. -DEPRECIABLE ASSETS OF SELECTED CORPORATIONS, BY TYPE OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIUITY FOR WHICH THEY WERE USED, BY PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY OF THE CORPORATION


CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, JULY 1959-JUNE 1960
table p. - depreciable assets of selected corporations, by type of industrial activity for which they were used, by principal industry of the corporation - Continued

|  | Item and induatrial activity for which asset was used | Principal industry of corporation-Contirued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Petroleum refining and related industries | Rubber and neous plastic product | $\begin{gathered} \text { Leather and } \\ \text { leather } \\ \text { products } \end{gathered}$ | Stone, clay, products | $\begin{gathered} \text { Primary } \\ \text { metal } \\ \text { industries } \end{gathered}$ | Fabricated metal products (includint ordnancee) except ma- chinery and transportation equiment | Machinery, except and transportation equipment | Rlectrical equipment and supplies | Transportation except vehicle Venicle | Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment | Professional, sclentifictend controulling instruments; photographic and optichel goocis; watches and clocks alo | $\begin{gathered} \text { Other } \\ \text { manurac- } \\ \text { turing } \\ \text { industries } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| 2 | Number of antive corporation returns, <br> Number of selected corporations... | $\begin{array}{r}828 \\ 42 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,932 \\ 20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,711 <br> 9 | $\begin{array}{r}6,884 \\ \hline 37\end{array}$ | 3,655 <br> 77 | $\begin{array}{r}14,690 \\ \hline 76\end{array}$ | 16,275 <br> 91 | 6,593 43 | 2,076 | 1,292 | 2,730 37 | 10,000 $-\quad 36$ |
|  |  | (Thousand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Gross depreciable assets ahown on active corporation re | 33,165,080 | 2,878,555 | 532,804 | 6,794,656 | 22,778,970 | 6,218,222 | 10,149,204 | 5,024,078 | 3,398,481 | 10,425,018 | 2,060,392 | 1,993,797 |
|  | Grosa deprectable assets, selected corporations, to | 23,251,518 | 1,586,539 | 146,456 | 3,221,786 | 18,796,656 | 2,797,64, | 5,596,023 | 3,803,361 | 2,293,285 | 9,181,585 | 1,519,702 | 603,797 |
|  | Beversge industries. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Meet.producta....... Crain mill products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 | Crain mil products.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,791 |
|  | Tobacco maruractures............................................................................ |  | 26,076 |  | 5,735 |  |  |  | - | - |  |  |  |
| 12 | Apparel and other finished products made from fabrice and similar materials. |  | 3,798 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 |  | 2,057 |  |  |  | 11,580 | 3,211 | 214 | 16,536 |  | 2,240 | - | - |
|  |  | 25,688 |  |  | 182,907 |  | 339,687 |  |  | - |  |  | 13,180 5,096 |
| 12 |  |  | 130,738 |  | 48,853 | 20,419 | 4,448 | 17,79 |  | 65,969 | 13,845 | 231,654 | 63,085 |
| 17 | Crude petroleum and natural gas; and petroleum rerining. ..................... | 20,337,107 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,565 |  |  |  |  | 9,973 |
| 28 19 |  | 10,092 104,462 | 1,322,325 | 137,097 | 2,677,479 | $\begin{array}{r}20,118 \\ 7,488 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 113,817 |  | - |  | 23,261 |  |  |
|  | Primary metal in industries.......................................................... |  |  |  | 2,9,792 | 15,853,516 | 172,912 | 130,152 | 5,423 |  |  |  | 12,780 |
| ${ }_{22}^{21}$ | Aircrart; Aircrart parts............ |  |  |  |  |  | 5,191 2,605 | 46,276 | 29,620 | $\xrightarrow{1,264,074} 1$ | 31,639 |  |  |
|  |  | 25,471 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  | 8.788 | 23,931 | 14,429 | 167,918 | 22,670 | 47,911 | 8,736,836 | 10,922 | 1,235 |
|  | Metaluorking mathinery and equifment................................ |  |  |  | 8,788 | ${ }^{3,086}$ | 9,671 | 509,271 238,142 | 3,261,404 |  | 26,185 |  | 14,173 |
| 27 | Professional, sclentiris, end control 1 ing instrunents; photographic and | 3,259 |  |  |  |  | 12,656 | 30,807 |  | 3,695 |  | 848,178 |  |
| 28 | Machinery, exeept electrical, transportation, and metalworsing machinery |  | - |  | - | 10,056 | 145,705 | 3,469,009 | 11,400 | 8,268 | 2,748 | - |  |
| 29 | and equipment. <br> Fabricated metal products, except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment. |  |  |  | 33.300 | 1,464,906 | 1,869,142 | 580,951 | 225,613 | 202,137 | 229,469 | 25,002 | 137,178 |
|  | Other manufacturing industries, including ordnance. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Agriculture, forestry, and risheries...................................... |  | 1 |  | 189, |  | 283 |  | 160, |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Mining, except crude petroleun and natural gas................................. | 16,017 |  |  | 33,836 | 857,253 |  | 779 | 345 |  | - | - |  |
|  |  | 183,731 |  |  |  | 28,070 | 19,360 | 1,853 |  |  | - | : |  |
| 35 | Taxicebs Intercity passenger tri.......1............................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1,285 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | Transportstion services and traneportation not aliocable........................ |  |  |  |  | 3,966 |  | 93,117 |  | 49,158 |  |  |  |
| 38 | Radio broadcasting and television; communication services not elsewhere classified. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
|  | Real estate, tnouding lessors of butidings and real property............. | 1,605 |  | - | - | 5,400 | 482 | 19,565 | - | - | 2,209 | - |  |
| 4.1 | Finance end Insurancs. . .i. ............................................ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | = |  | - |  |  |
|  | neous aifreraft, marina, and automotive dealers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ¢505,322 <br> 317,753 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | 4,656 |
| 4 | Retoil trada, except automotiva dailers and gasoline service stations....... |  | ${ }_{29,267}^{12,96}$ | 670 |  |  | 3,117 | ${ }_{41,843}^{20,53}$ | 53,974 |  | 125 | 4,031 |  |
| 45 | Services, except automobile repair, servicss, and garagss................. | 103,881 | 62,392 |  | 12,667 | 4,967 | 6,149 | 74,194 | 22,832 |  | 4,576 |  |  |
|  | Gas companies end systems,......................................... |  | - | - |  |  | - | - | - | = | - | : |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | Mectric companise and systems, and combinstion oonpanisa and systems....... |  |  |  |  | 6,050 |  |  | - |  | - | : |  |
| 49 | Railroad transportation; local and suburban transit........................ |  |  |  |  | 11,476 |  |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 51 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Pipel ine transportation. ............................................... | 1,194,727 |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| 52 | Trenportation by air................................................................... |  | - |  |  |  | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| 53 <br> 54 |  |  |  |  |  | 209,133 | 1,191 | 25,385 | - |  |  | 9,867 |  |

Table P. -DEPRECIABLE ASSETS OF SELECTED CORPORATIONS, BY TYPE OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY FOR WHICH THEY WERE USEO, BY PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY OF THE CORPORATION-CONTIAUEd


[^0]the determination of each company's deductions on the basis of its own needs and experience.

Provisions of the law which were not effective until 1959 included: (1) the reporting and taxation of capital gains, (2) the taxation of withdrawals from untaxed underwriting income set aside by stock life insurance companies under section 815 of the Internal Revenue Code, (3) a partial exemption from tax of income from pension plan reserves, and (4) any tax adjustment for 1957 resulting from the required changeover to the accrual method of accounting.

A sumnary of life insurance company statistics for the 3 years, 1957, 1958, and 1959, is shown in table Q. The statistics for 1957 were based on provisions of law in effect for 1955 through 1957.

| Item | Accounting period ended December- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1959 | 2958 | 1957 |
| Number of returns with and without net income.... | (1) | (2) | (3) |
|  | 1,676 | 1,473 | 1,466 |
|  | ( $\mathrm{M}_{\text {l/lion dollars) }}$ |  |  |
| Total asaeta | 117,039.1 | 107,828.2 | 102,701.5 |
| Total compiled receipte.............................. | 23,509.4 | 21,392. 3 | 3,955.1 |
| Business receipts.................................... | 18,474.0 | 16,861.0 | - |
| Net short-term capital gain reduced by net longterm capital loas | 0.9 | - | (1) |
| Net long-term capital gain reduced by net shorta term capital loss. | 5, 1.7 | 4 | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |
| All other receipta. | 5,032.8 | 4,531.3 | 3,955.1 |
| Total complied deductions.......................... | 22,352.6 | 20,331.6 | 392.5 |
| Cost of sales and operations..................... | 10,369.0 | 9,591.3 | - |
| Other regularly itemized deductions, other than costs or other deductions. | 685.6 | 500.8 | 129.1 |
| Other deductions (including special life insurance company deductions for 1958 and 1959)..... | 11,298.0 | 10,239.5 | 273.4 |
| Compiled net profit (less net loss) ${ }^{2}$................. | $1,156.8$ | 1,060.7 | 3,562.6 |
| Net income (less deficit) ${ }^{2}$................................. | $1,036.3$ | 967.6 | 3,481.0 |
| Income subject to tax, total | $991.5$ | 880.3 | 1527.8 |
| Withdrawala from policyholders aurplus account. | 29.6 | - | - |
| Income tax, total. | 555.9 | 455.3 | 294.4 |
| Current-year liability. | 501.9 | - | - |
| 1957 tax adjustment (net).......................... | 54.0 | - | - |
| Compiled net profit less income tax................ | 600.9 | 605.4 | 3,268.2 |
| Distributions to stockholders: <br> Cash and asseta other than own atock............. | 148.1 | 103.5 | 106.1 |

${ }^{1}$ Capital gains for 1957 were excluded by law from gross inveatment income (shown as total compiled receipta). However, some capital gains attributable to nonlife insurance reserves were taxable and were included in income subject to tax for 1957.
${ }_{2}$ For 1959 and 1958 derived from gain or loss from operations aiter
${ }^{\text {For }} 1959$ and 1958 derived from gain or loss from operations atter special deduc-
tions applicable only to life insurance companies. For 1957, derived from net investtions applicable only to life insurance com
ment income before all apecial deductions.

For 1959, life insurance companies reported about $\$ 2,600,000$ in net capital gains. Of this total, about $\$ 1,700,000$ was net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss. All such gain was taxable and at the 25 percent rate, although life insurance companies were not allowed the alternative tax privilege. While the 259 life insurance companies reporting this long-term gain could thus be taxed in the same manner as corporations using the alternative tax formula, this method was mandatory for life insurance companies and not elective as in the case of most other corporations. About $\$ 900,000$ in net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss was also reported and taxed at the regular rates. None of these gains was reported or taxed for 1958, but a small portion of the gains for 1955, 1956, and 1957 was taxable under provisions of previous law. As a result of the reporting and taxation of capital gains, statistics for life insurance company income reflect
increases to the extent of these gains, and correspondingly, the tax liability is increased to the extent of the tax on these gains.

The income tax liability of life insurance companies included tax based on withdrawals from a "policyholders surplus account," the creation of which was prescribed for stock life insurance companies under section 815, added to the Code by the 1959 Act. This account was set up to receive certain underwriting income earned after 1958 and not taxed in the year earned. As described in sections 802 and 815 of the Code, these earnings became taxable upon their withdrawal from the account. By law, the tax on amounts withdrawn and distributed to stockholders was reduced by twothirds for 1959. Reductions of tax by only onethird are prescribed for 1960. Tax will be reduced not at all for 1961, so that for 1961, all withdrawals from this account will be fully taxed. The policyholders surplus account was not required for 1958. That part of 1958 underwriting income which might otherwise have been set aside in this account was tax-exempt and was not includible in the policyholders surplus account.

The tax on withdrawals, computed at the regular normal tax and surtax rates, was considered to be part of the total withdrawals for the year. However, amounts withdrawn in excess of distributions to stockholders, such as for the tax on withdrawals, were not eligible for the special tax reductions for 1959 and 1960. The two-thirds reduction in tax on amounts withdrawn and distributed during 1959 was reported on 164 taxable returns and totaled $\$ 10,000,-$ 000; the withdrawals from the policyholders surplus account for the year were reported on 183 taxable returns and totaled \$29,600,000.

The third change involved an exemption from tax of income from pension plan reserves which reduced the amount of "taxable investment income" as described in Code sections 804 and 805 . The effect of this change was to reduce income subject to tax if taxable investment income rather than gain from operations constituted the tax base as described above in the explanation of income subject to tax. As in the case of withdrawals from the policyholders surplus account, this provision was transitional, applicable to only one-third of the companies' income from pension plan reserves in 1959, two-thirds in 1960, and fully effective in 1961.

The fourth effective change related to any tax adjustment for 1957 authorized by section 818(e) of the Code. This adjustment resulted from a conversion to the accrual method of accounting by companies not previously employing this method. Such a conversion was required under Code section 818(a). A changeover was made by 364 life insurance companies. In almost all cases, the changeover resulted in an increase in 1957 tax. The net increase in 1957 tax totaled $\$ 54,000,000$ and was reported as part of tax liability for 1959. But payments of this 1957 tax could be spread over a 10 -year period and 251 life insurance companies chose to pay $\$ 48,300,000$ in future years.

## Foreign Tax Credit

The tax credit allowed a domestic corporation for income, war-profits, and excess profits taxes paid
or accrued (or deemed to have been paid under certain conditions specified in Code section 902) to foreign countries or United States possessions could be limited to an amount less than the actual foreign tax paid or accrued based on the relationship between foreign taxable income and total taxable income, computed on a per country basis. Under section 904 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the credit for foreign taxes paid, accrued, or deemed paid to any foreign country or United States possession could not exceed an amount which was computed by multiplying the total United States Federal income tax before credit by the rate obtained by dividing the taxable income from the foreign country or United States possession by the total taxable income from all sources. However, taxable income from the foreign country or United States possession could not exceed total taxable income for purposes of this computation.

However, section 904(c), added to the Internal Revenue Code by the Technical Amendments Act of 1958, provided for a carryback and carryforward of that portion of foreign taxes paid or accrued which could not be used in the current-year's credit by reason of the per country limitation. Under this provision, the excess amount of foreign taxes paid or accrued for tax years beginning after December 31, 1957, could be carried back until used, first, to the 2 preceding years (but not to tax years beginning before January l, 1958), and then carried forward to the 5 succeeding tax years. However, amounts carried back or carried forward could be used in any of these years only to the extent that the taxes paid or accrued to the foreign country or United States possession were less than the current-year's per country limitation on the foreign tax credit.

## Small Business Investment Companies

The Small Business Investment Act of 1958 authorized the formation of a special type of investment corporation, the small business investment company, as a means of providing equity capital and long-term debt capital for small business concerns. In order to operate under the Act, the small business investment company first had to be approved by the Small Business Administration. The law specified that the investment companies had to be privately owned, had to have at least ten shareholders, and had to have a paid-in capital and surplus of at least $\$ 300,000$ which could be obtained in several ways. At least $\$ 150,000$ had to be obtained from private sources through the issuance of common stock, while a loan of not more than $\$ 150,000$ could be obtained from the Small Business Administration through the sale to the Administration of debenture bonds subordinated to all other liabilities of the investment corporation except capital stock. In addition, the small business investment company could obtain additional loans from the Small Business Administration, but not in excess of 50 percent of the company's total paid-in capital and surplus, as well as from private sources.

The small business investment company was authorized to make loans to small business concerns and also, in the case of incorporated small businesses, to provide debt capital by purchase of debenture bonds convertible to common stock. In return, the
incorporated small business concern was required to purchase stock in the small business investment company amounting to between 2 and 5 percent of the debenture bonds sold to the investment company. But the investment company's total investment in any small business concern, either through equity capital or outstanding loans, could not exceed 20 percent of the small business investment company's paid-in capital and surplus.

Special tax treatment of small business investment companies was prescribed in provisions added to the Internal Revenue Code by the Small Business Tax Revision Act of 1958 through the Technical Amendments Act of 1958. Losses sustained on the convertible debenture bonds,including stock received under the conversion privilege, acquired in connection with the supplying of long-term equity type capital to incorporated small businesses (including losses because of worthlessness and losses from sales or exchanges of the debenture bonds) were fully deductible as ordinary losses in the year incurred under section 1242 of the Code. Security losses were generally deductible as capital, losses which could be offset only to the extent of capital gains over a 6 -year period. The investment companies were allowed a special deduction from net income in arriving at income subject to tax under Code section 243(b) for 100 percent rather than the usual 85 percent of the dividends received from taxable domestic corporations. Code section 542(c) provided that small business investment companies were not subject to the personal holding company tax unless any of their shareholders also held at least a 5 percent interest in a small business concerm receiving loans from the investment company. Finally, under sections 1242 and 1243, shareholders in small business investment companies were allowed an ordinary loss deduction rather than a capital loss allowance on losses arising from the worthlessness or from the sale or exchange of their investment company stock.

Provisions of the law, effective for tax years beginning after September 2, 1958, are reflected in the statistics for returms with accounting periods ended, in general, September 1959 through June 1960, accounting periods covered by this report. Data from 95 returns identified as having been filed by small business investment companies are included in the industrial subgroup statistics in table 1 for Other holding and investment companies, and in the major industrial group statistics in other tables for Holding and other investment companies.

## Other Changes in Law

Other changes in law which affect the statistics in this report include the method of enumerating husband and wife shareholders of electing small business corporations taxed at the shareholder level, and the percent of estimated tax payable upon filing a declaration of estimated tax.

Previous to the issuance of tax regulations for small business corporations filing under Codesection 1372, husband and wife shareholders were, in general, counted separately in determining the ten shareholder limit prescribed for these companies by law. Effective with tax years beginning after December 3l, 1959, husband and wife were regarded, as a rule, as one single shareholder.

Under transitional provisions of Code section 6154 , the amount of estimated tax payable on declaration of such estimated tax, was increased from 40 to 50 percent of the estimated liability, effective with tax years ended on or after December 31, 1959.

These changes in law are discussed further in the Explanation of Terms under the Number of shareholders of small business corporations, and under Payments on declaration of estimated tax.

## POPULATION OF CORPORATIONS FOR THE PERIOD COVERED

There were 1,120,000 corporation returns for 195960 , of which 46,000 were returns of inactive corporations; there were 1,074,000 returns of active corporations of which 998,000 were full-year returns and 76,000 were part-year returns. Part-year returns reflected reorganizations, liquidations, and changes in accounting periods. Full-year returns comprised 499,000 returns with calendar-year accounting periods ended December 31, 1959, and about the same number of returns with noncalendar-year accounting periods ended July 31 through November 30, 1959, and January 31 through June 30, 1960.

The number of corporation returns for the period covered differs from the total number of nongovernment corporations in existence in 1959-60 for several reasons. The Internal Revenue Code permitted affiliated groups of corporations to file a single return showing the combined financial data for the group. As shown in table $R$, there were 14,951 subsidiary corporations reported on 4,060 consolidated returns of domestic corporations for the 1959-60 period, as compared with 13,656 subsidiary corporations reported on some 3,719 consolidated returns for the 1958-59 period.

Also, nonprofit organizations designated taxexempt under section 501 of the Code were excluded from the population of corporations used for this report. Amons them were charitable, educational, religious, scientific, and literary organizations, as well as certain mutual and cooperative societies. However, some of these corporations were partially taxable and, under special conditions, at the corporate rates. Educational and charitable organizations were taxed on the income derived from business activities which were not substantially related to the purpose constituting the basis for their exempt status.

Table R. - NUMBER OF CONSOLIDATED RETURNS AND SUBSIDIARIES, BY INDUSTRLAL DIVISION

| Industrial division | Number of consolidated returns with accounting periods ended- |  | Number of subsidiaries with accounting periods enced- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\text { July } 1959-$ $\text { June } 1960$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 1958- \\ & \text { June } 1959 \end{aligned}$ | July 1959June 1960 | July 1958June 1959 |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| A1l industrial divisions. | 4,060 | 3,719 | 14,951 | 13,656 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. | 23 | 21 | 71 | 69 |
| Mining... | 165 | 209 | 578 | 601 |
| Construction. | 139 | 135 | 306 | 307 |
| Manufacturing.......................... | 1,040 | 1,001 | 3,696 | 3,509 |
| Transportation, conmunication, electric, gas, and sanitary services.... | 370 | 336 | 1,959 | 1,862 |
| Wholesale and retail trade........... | 947 | 829 | 2,983 | 2, 888 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate.. | 937 | 808 | 3,111 | 2,559 |
| Services. | 429 | 374 | 2,232 | 1,852 |
| Nature of business not allocable. | 10 | 6 | 15 |  |

Cooperatives were included in the population only if they were nonexempt. Thus, public utility types such as rural electrification cooperatives were omitted since they were tax-exempt under section 501. Farmers' cooperatives designated tax-exempt under section 521 were also omitted even though they were taxed at the corporate rates on earnings not distributed to patrons.

Exempt organizations, even though partially taxable under certain conditions, did not file on corporation income tax returns. On the other hand, some other mutual societies such as mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations were taxable on corporation income tax returns in a manner similar to corporations, but they were allowed to deduct interest paid to depositors and reserves for future losses, while mutual insurance companies other than life or marine, and other than mutual fire insurance companies issuing perpetual policies, were taxable only if their gross incomes exceeded \$75,000.

Regulated investment company returns were included in the population. These companies were treated as conduits of income if they met certain specified requirements and were taxable as corporations only on their undistributed earnings. Electing small business corporations were also included even though by law, they were not taxed as corporations and were taxed instead through their individual (or fiduciary) shareholders at the individual (or fiduciary) income tax rates.
The term corporation as defined by the Internal Revenue Code, included associations, joint stock companies, and insurance companies. Even though many of these companies were not legally organized as corporations, they were taxed as corporations on corporation income tax returns and were included in the population of corporations used for this report. These companies have many of the characteristics of the corporate form, such as continuity of life, centralization of management apart from ownership, transferability of interests, and limited liability of owners. On the other hand, sole proprietorships and partnerships for which an election was made to be taxed as corporations, do not generally possess these characteristics, and although they were taxed on corporation income tax returns, they were excluded from the population.

In general, this report covers corporate business activities in the United States as reported on returns of domestic and resident foreign corporations. However, domestic corporations, that is, corporations organized within the United States, could report certain income from foreign sources, such as dividends remitted from foreign subsidiaries. Also, a United States corporation, operating abroad through a branch, reported all of its income from such foreign branches. With regard to resident foreign corporations, that is, corporations incorporated abroad but engaged in trade or business in the United States, they reported only the income from United States sources. Nonresident foreign corporations, that is, corporations incorporated abroad and not engaged in trade or business in the United States, were taxable on investment income from United States sources, but information relating to them was not included in Statistics of Income.

Both domestic and resident foreign corporations, unless expressly exempt, were required to file corporation income tax returns. By law, a corporation in existence at any time during the year, was required to file a return regardless of the size of its income. However, certain mutual insurance companies as previously noted, filed only if their gross income exceeded $\$ 75,000$. This report, sumarizing corporate financial activities for 1959-60, is derived from returns with accounting periods ended July 1959 through June 1960. Income tax law required that returns be filed for the annual accounting period customarily used by the corporation in keeping its books, and that in general, the accounting period close at the end of the month. Corporations tend to choose annual accounting periods that best fit their business needs and an increasing number file noncalendar year returns. A return was due on or before the 15 th day of the 3rd month following the close of the corporate accounting period. For corporations with accounting periods coinciding with the calendar year 1959 (including, by law, all insurance companies), a return was due on or before March 15, 1960. However, about half of the total number of corporations indicated noncalendar year accounting periods. The filing date for returns with the earliest accounting period covered by this report, was on or before October 15, 1959. Returns were due for corporations with the most recent accounting period covered, by September 15, 1960. However, many corporations were granted extensions of time in which to file, so that the last included returns for this report were not filed until 1961.

Thus, returns from which statistics were derived for this report include calendar year returns with accounting periods ended December 1959 and noncalendar year returns with accounting periods ended July through November 1959 and January through June 1960. Although representative of the period 1959-60, a span of some 23 months existed between the beginning of the first included accounting period on August 1, 1958, and the end of the last included accounting period on June 30, 1960. Thus, business receipts is the sum of the business receipts for some corporations for the 12 months ended July 1959, plus the business receipts for corporations with other accounting periods and as a result, includes some receipts foreach of 23 different months. Also, balance sheet items, such as end-of-year inventories and depreciable assets, are combinations of data representative not only of the position of many corporations at December 31, 1959, but of some companies at July 31, 1959, and of other companies 11 months later, at June 30, 1960.

## DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE AND LIMITATIONS OF DATA

## Description of Sample

## Sources of data

Statistical information in this report was estimated from a sample of unaudited corporation income tax returns and small business corporation information returns of income filed in the district
offices of the Internal Revenue Service and with the Office of International Operations in the National Office. The sample reflected the activities of the total number of domestic and resident foreign corporations filing returns with accounting periods ended July 1959 through June 1960. The total number of returns filed was estimated to be $1,120,000$. This total represented returns, Form 1120 (U. S. Corporation Income Tax Return), Form ll20L (U. S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return), Form 1120M (U. S. Mutual Insurance Company Income Tax Return), as well as Form ll20-S (U. S. Small Business Corporation Return of Income).

The sample was drawn to represent the total number of returns with accounting periods ended July 1959 through June 1960, regardless of when these returns were filed. Prior-year delinquent returns were included for the purpose of estimating data for current-year returns filed after the cutoff date for this report. It was felt that the characteristics of returns due but not yet received for the 1959-60 income year could be represented best by the previousyear delinquent returns which were received during the current-year filing period. The number of prioryear delinquent returns filed during this period was 40,000.

About 46,000 returns of inactive corporations were counted among the total number of returns filed, but no data were tabulated from them. Not counted in the total were tentative returns, amended returns not associated with the original return, returns in the Form 990 series filed by organizations designated tax-exempt and the 445 returns of unincorporated businesses electing to be taxed as corporations.

## Sample selection

Returns were stratified by type of return, by size, and by the 61 district offices and the Office of International Operations in Washington, D. C. Stratification by size was based chiefly on size of total assets. Returns filed during 1960 and 1961 were so stratified and accounted for 90 percent of the 163,000 return sample.

The remaining 10 percent of the sample, consisting of returns filed late in 1959 by corporations with accounting periods ended, for the most part, July through September 1959, was stratified by size according to the reported volume of business. Volume of business, that is, size of gross sales, gross receipts, or total income, had been used as the basis for size stratification in the sampling of returns for 1958-59. In changing over to the assetsize stratification for 1959-60, returns filed in 1959 were allocated to sample classes based on size of gross sales, gross receipts, or total income. It was felt that such an allocation would have coincided with an allocation by size of total assets for a significant number of these returns in most industries.

The sample rates for each sample class were determined so as to achieve approximate optimum allocation of the sample with respect to total assets reported. The sample design was adapted to fit the regular return sorting and grouping procedures employed by district offices to facilitate the processing of returns for revenue collection and
audit purposes. Uniform methods of grouping returns by type of return and by size of total assets were prescribed for each office.

Within each of the groups, returns were assigned consecutive account numbers and the sample was selected systematically by withdrawing from the various groups all returns with designated account numbers. For sampling purposes, these groups were combined into sample classes which can be identified as follows:
I. Forms $1120,1120 \mathrm{~L}$, and 1120 M :

Sample class A.-Returns with net income or deficit of $\$ 1,000,000$ or more, or total assets of $\$ 10,000,000$ or more.

Sample class B.-All of the following special types of returns which were not included in sample class A: consolidated returns, returns with personal holding company schedules attached, life and mutual insurance company returns, returns of unincorporated business electing to be taxed as corporations, and returns with overpayment of tax. In addition, other returns with net income or deficit under $\$ 1,000,000$ and total assets of $\$ 1,000,000$ under \$10,000,000.

Sample class C.-Returns other than the special return types described under sample class $B$, with total assets of $\$ 100,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ in the case of current-year returns, and with total assets either under $\$ 1,000,000$ or not reported in the case of prior-year delinquent returns.

Sample class D.-Current-year returns other than the special return types described under sample class B, with total reported assets greater than zero but less than $\$ 100,000$.

Sample classes E and F.-Current-year returns other than the special return types described under sample class B, which showed assets zero or not reported. After sampling in accordance with prescribed sampling rates, returns were separated into class E (active corporation returns) and class $F$ (inactive corporation returns). In order to provide estimates of assets for returns of active corporations whose assets were not reported, returns in sample class $E$ were then given special treatment.
II. Form 1120-S:

Sample class G.-Returns with net income or deficit of $\$ 1,000,000$ or more, or total assets of $\$ 10,000,000$ or more.

Sample class H.-Current-year returns with net income or deficit under $\$ 1,000,000$ and total assets of $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 10,000,000$, and all prior-year delinquent returns not included in sample class G.

Sample class I.-Current-year returns with total assets less than $\$ 1,000,000$, or with total assets zero or not reported. The few returns with total assets zero or not reported were separated into two groups, one for active corporation returns, and the other for inactive corporation returns, and the active corporation returns were then given special treatment in order to provide estimates of the unreported assets and liabilities.
For each of these classes, the number of returns filed by corporations, the number of returns in the sample, and the prescribed and achieved sampling rates are shown in table $S$. Returns of unincorpo-

Table S. - NUMBER OF CORPORATION RETURNS FILED, NUMBER OF RETURNS IN SAMPLE, AND THE PRESCRIBED AND ACHIEVED SAMPLING RATES, BY SAMPLE CLASSES , 1959-60

| Sample class ${ }^{1}$ | Number of returns ${ }^{2}$ |  | Sampling rates |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Filed | In sample | Prescribed | Achieved |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| Grand total, all returns............ | ${ }^{3} 1,119,700$ | 162,953 | - | - |
| Forms 1120,-L and $-M$, total............... | 1,048,271 | 154,577 | - | - |
| A.............................................. | 11,054 | 11,054 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| B............................................... | 75,961 | 75,951 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| C. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 367,788 | 36,898 | 0.1000 | 0.1003 |
| D............................................................................... | 546,032 | 26,028 | 0.0500 | 0.0477 |
| E.............................................................................. | 32,702 | 1,805 | 0.2000 | (4) |
| F.. | 14,734 | 2,830 | 0.2000 | 0.1921 |
| Forms 1120-S, total......................... | 71,429 | 8,376 | - | - |
| G. | 8 | 8 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
|  | 1,736 | 1,736 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| I. | 69,685 | 6,632 | 0.1000 | 0.0952 |

${ }^{1}$ Size of total asseta was the predominant criterion of size. However, there are included in the above classes, about 122,000 returns filed represented by 16,000 sample returns which were allocated to sample classes on the basis of gross sales, gross receipts, or total income. See text description of sample selection.
${ }^{2}$ Returns of unincorporated businesses taxed as corporations under Code section 1361 are excluded
There is a slight disparity between the total number of returns in this table and see text description of sample in tabses D.
rated businesses taxed as corporations under Code section 1361 were excluded from the table.

Differences between prescribed and achieved sampling rates occurred for the following reasons. Returns were ordinarily assembled and numbered in the district offices in packs of 100 within each of the return processing groups used for revenue collection and audit purposes, and were sampled according to designated account numbers within each hundred. However, to facilitate field processing, some packs were closed with less than 100 returns. Therefore the prescribed rates, based on packs of 100 returns, were not always achieved. Also, some returns with account numbers designated for the sample were unacceptable as in the case of tentative returns, or unavailable. Unavailable returns of large corporations were later obtained through a field followup of name cases prior to the cutoff date for this report.

## Method of estimation

The total number of returns filed was determined from counts made and submitted by the district offices and the Office of International Operations in Washington, D.C. The adequacy of response by sample class was reviewed by applying the prescribed sample rates to the number of returns filed and comparing this expected sample size with the number of sample returns actually received from each office. National estimates for the total number of returns filed were determined by multiplying the sample data by weights obtained by dividing the number of returns filed within a sample class in all offices by the total number of sample returns received in that class for all offices and then summarizing the data for all classes.

The quality of the statistics presented in tables 18 and 19 for internal revenue districts and regions was improved for 1959-60 by the use of weighting factors for the district estimates which were different from those used for the national estimates. Achieved sampling rates varied sufficiently among the districts to warrant the adoption of two separate sets of weights. The weights for the national
estimates were derived from the total number of returns filed throughout the United States and the former Territories of Alaska and Hawaii for each of the return processing groups used for revenue collection and audit purposes based on counts received from each district office. Based on these same
counts, the second set of weights was derived for the first time for the number of returns filed in each separate district. As a result of using the two sets of weights, the sums of the district estimates show slight differences from the estimates based on the national weights.

Table t.-ACtive corporation returns: relative sampling variability at the 95 percent level of estimated number of returns, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1959-60

## All industrial groups.

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, total.
Mining, totel..
Metal mining.
Biturinous coal ar ingnite mining
Crude petroleum and nar ural gas.
Mining and quarry:ng of ronvetalic minerals, and anthracite mining.
Construction.
Manufacturing, totel....
Beverage industries.....
Food and kindred product:.
Tobacco manufactures..
Apparel and other finished produciz made from fabxics and ainllar materials.
Lumber and wood products, except furnizore.
Furniture and rixtures..
Paper and allied producta.
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.
Chemicals and allied products.
Petrolewn refining and related industries.
Rubber and miscellaneous plasties products.
Leather and leather products.
Stone, clay, and glass products.
Primary metal industries.
Fabricated metal producta, (inciuding ordnance), except machinery and transportation equipment.
Machinery, except electrical and transportation equipment.
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies...
Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles.
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment
professional, acientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.
ther manuracturing industries.
Transportstion, coursunication, electric, gas, and sanitary services, total.
Transportation
Communication.
Electric and gaa companies and systems..........................................
Water supply and other sanitary services.
Wholesale and retail trade, total..
Wholesale trade, total.
Groceries and related products.
Electrical goods, hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.
Other wholesalers..
fetail trade, totel.

## Food....

General merchandise.
Apparel and accesaorles.
Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment
Automotive dealers and gesoline service stations.
Eating and drinking places..
Building materiels, hardware, and farm equipment.
Other retail stores.
Wholesale and retall trode not aliocable.
Finance, insurance, and real estate, total.
Bark zing. . .
Credit agencies other than banka.
Holding and other investment companies.

Insurance carriers....
Insurance agents, brokers, and service. ...............................
Real estate, except lessors of real property other then buildings.
Lessors of real property, except buildings..
Services, total.
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other iodging places.
Persanal aervicea.
Business services................................................................................
Automobile repair, servicea, and garages, and other repair services.
Motion pictures.
Amusement and recreation services, except motion picturea.
Other gervices.
Nature of business not allocable

| Active corporstion returns |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total returns |  | Small business corporation returns, Form 1120-S |  |
| Number ${ }^{1}$ | Relative sampling variability <br> (Percent) | number | Relative sampling variability (Percent) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1,074,120 | 0.13 | 71,140 | 0.19 |
| 15,603 | 6.12 | 1,485 | 15.65 |
| 12,920 | 6.41 | 832 | 21.20 |
| 1,099 | 22.96 | 13 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| 1,961 | 17.29 | 141 | 51.80 |
| 6,673 | 8.95 | 434 | 29.55 |
| 3,187 | 12.40 | 24 | 39.00 |
| 66,260 | 2.91 | 6,137 | 7.51 |
| 156,297 | 1.67 | 11,8.9 | 5.14 |
| 2,941 | 11.93 | 242 | 38.25 |
| 15,530 | 5.40 | 983 | 19.11 |
| 204 | 37.21 | 13 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| 5,706 | 8.60 | 379 | 31.94 |
| 16,287 | 5.81 | 1,805 | 14.22 |
| 7,963 | 7.83 | 620 | 24.04 |
| 5,832 | 9.45 | 475 | 28.12 |
| 3,236 | 11.12 | 238 | 38.87 |
| 18,706 | 5.57 | 1.699 | 14.71 |
| 8,226 | 7.93 | 455 | (2) ${ }^{28.48}$ |
| 828 | 21.08 | 23 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| 3,932 | 11.51 | 258 | 37.98 |
| 2,711 | 12.48 | 324 | 34.16 |
| 6,884 | 8.03 | 520 | 26.74 |
| 3,655 | 10.00 | 210 | 42.03 |
| 14,690 | 5.68 | 1,092 | 18.52 |
| 16,275 | 5.57 | 917 | 20.07 |
| 6,593 | 8.43 | 421 | 30.42 |
| 2,076 | 15.10 | 136 | 51.88 |
| 1,292 | 18.88 | 45 | 90.91 |
| 2,730 | 13.72 | 178 | 45.71 |
| 10,000 | 7.45 | 818 | 21.52 |
| 43,195 | 3.68 | 2,510 | 11.99 |
| 32,454 | 4.30 | 1,863 | 13.98 |
| 5,894 | 10.06 | 378 | 31.25 |
| 1,112 | 16.47 | 55 | 83.33 |
| 3,735 | 13.21 | 214 | 42.25 |
| 334,727 | 1.07 | 31,616 | 2.57 |
| 209,648 | 2.08 | 9,182 | 5.92 |
| 12,870 | 6.30 | 1,274 | 16.89 |
| 11,613 | 6.47 | 1,010 | 18.81 |
| 85,165 | 2.40 | 6,898 | 6.96 |
| 199,624 | 1.55 | 20,310 | 3.63 |
| 14,009 | 6.49 | 1,367 | 16.27 |
| 13,153 | 6.52 | 1,100 | 18.27 |
| 24,138 | 4.93 | 2,475 | 12.08 |
| 20,099 | 5.36 | 2,295 | 12.50 |
| 35,681 | 3.80 | 3,580 | 9.88 |
| 28,826 | 4.81 | 2,450 | 12.18 |
| 21,485 | 5.00 | 2,328 | 12.68 |
| 42,233 | 3.76 | 4,715 | 8.72 |
| 25,445 | 4.85 | 2,124 | 13.02 |
| 318,592 | 1.13 | 7,480 | 6.69 |
| 15,182 | 2.59 | 99 | 60.00 |
| 45,505 | 3.30 | 617 | 24.59 |
| 10,350 | 7.10 | 13 | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ |
| 2,848 | 13.96 | 109 | 58.33 |
| 3,904 | 5.46 | 34 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| 15,931 | 6.45 | 1,504 | 15.74 |
| 216,331 8,541 | 1.47 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}5,070 \\ 34\end{array}\right.$ | (2) $^{8.24}$ |
| 120,005 | 2.30 | 8,652 | 6.17 |
| 11,890 | 7.01 | 910 | 19.96 |
| 20,109 | 5.66 | 2,183 | 12.87 |
| 29,122 | 4.74 | 1,978 | 13.57 |
| 17,463 | 6.16 | 1,352 | 16.81 |
| 6,712 | 9.60 | 4.46 | 28.89 |
| 11, 890 | 7.36 | 930 | 19.85 |
| 12,819 | 7.27 | 855 | 20.90 |
| 16,531 | 6.89 | 579 | 25.13 |

[^1]Table U. - ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS: RELATIVE SAMPLING VARIABILITY AT THE 95 PERCENT LEVEL OF SELECTED FREQUENCY ESTIMATES, 1959-60:

| Industrial groups | Total returns of active corporations |  | Returns with- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Business receipts |  | Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss |  | Amortization |  | Depreciation |  | Amounts contributed under pension plans |  | ```Amounts contributed under other employee benefit plans``` |  |
|  | Number | Relative sampling variability <br> (Percent) | Number | Relative sampling variability <br> (Percent) | Number | Relative sampling variability <br> (Percent) | Number | Relative sampling variability <br> (Percent) | Number | Relative sampling variability <br> (Percent) | Number | Relative <br> sampling <br> varia- <br> bility <br> (Percent) | Number | Relative sampling variability (Percent) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| All industrisl groups | 1,074,120 | $0: 13$ | 817,757 | 0.44 | 120, 229 | 2.75 | 161,845 | 1.73 | 876,996 | 0.38 | 67,174 | 2.03 | 254,720 | 1.53 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fisheries... | 15,603 | 6.12 | 14,889 | 6.29 | 3,003 | 12.45 | 2,568 | 14.72 | 13,918 | 6.39 | 314 | 29.62 | 982 | 21.79 |
| Mining. . | 12,920 | 6.41 | 11,218 | 6.79 | 2,902 | 11.65 | 2,361 | 14.74 | 10,647 | 6.75 | 722 | 15.93 | 1,734 | 13.55 |
| Construction. | 66,260 | 2.91 | 62,215 | 2.99 | 7,770 | 7.43 | 11, 115 | 7.21 | 55,507 | 3.11 | 4,688 | 9.26 | 15,465 | 5.60 |
| Manufacturing. | 156,297 | 1.67 | 152,165 | 1.69 | 25,185 | 3.47 | 22,658 | 4.60 | 143, 245 | 1.72 | 20,494 | 3.34 | 44, 144 | 2.83 |
| Transportation, comnunication, electric, gas, and sanitary services..... | 43,195 | 3.68 | 41,616 | 3.76 | 6,440 | 8.03 | 6,266 | 9.30 | 38,670 | 3.83 | 4,035 | 9.24 | 9,095 | 7.18 |
| Wholesale and retail trade............ | 334,717 | 1.09 | 327,976 | 1.11 | 32,199 | 3.46 | 47,137 | 3.43 | 293,423 | 1.18 | 19,740 | 4.21 | 52,976 | 2.78 |
| Wholesale trade. | 109,648 | 2.08 | 106,536 | 2.11 | 12,708 | 5.24 | 76,035 | 5.79 | 90,180 | 2.23 | 9,619 | 5.47 | 17,705 | 4.57 |
| Retail trade....................... | 199,624 | 1.55 | 196,787 | 1.57 | 17,145 | 4.98 | 27,440 | 4.61 | 183, 282 | 1.62 | 8,716 | 7.03 | 32,187 | 3.73 |
| Wholesale and retail trade not allocable............................... | 25,445 | 4.85 | 24,653 | 4.91 | 2,346 | 13.04 | 3,663 | 12.86 | 19,962 | 5.28 | 1,406 | 15.22 | 3,084 | 11.74 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate... | 318,592 | 1.13 | 100,590 | 2.15 | 32,801 | 3.61 | 49,316 | 3.33 | 226, 505 | 1.39 | 13,050 | 3.82 | 17,061 | 4.23 |
| Services................................ | 110,005 | 2.30 | 101,345 | 2.42 | 9,443 | 7.36 | 18,719 | 5.75 | 91,050 | 2.50 | 4,043 | 10.46 | 13, 104 | 6.33 |
| Nature of business not allocable. | 16,531 | 6.89 | 5,743 | 11.79 | 485 | 39.38 | 1,705 | 20.41 | 4,031 | 13.37 | 88 | 70.45 | 159 | 66.67 |

${ }^{1}$ Each estimate includes Form 1120-S returns of electing small business corporations taxed through shareholders. See also table $V$ below.
 subtracted from the estimate provides the celculated upper and lower limits within which 95 percent of similarly deri ed estimates would be expectied to fall.

TabIe V. - SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM 1120-S: RELATIVE SAMPLING VARIABILITY AT THE 95 PERCENT LEVEL OF SELECTED FREQUENCY ESTIMATES,

| Industrial group | Total returna of Betive corporations |  | Returns with- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 8usiness receipts |  | Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss |  | Anortization |  | Depreciation |  | Amounts contributed under pension plans |  | Anounts contributed under other employee benefit plans |  |
|  | Number | Relative sampling variability (Percent) | Number | Relative sampling variabilty (Percent) | Number | Relative sampling variability (Percent) | Nusmber | Relative sampling veriability (Percent) | Nunber | Relative sampling variability <br> (Percent) | Number | Relative sampling variability (Percent) | Nurber | Relative <br> sampling <br> varia- <br> bility <br> (Percent) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| All industrial groups. | 71,140 | 0.19 | 65,395 | 0.69 | 7,270 | 6.73 | 13,927 | 4.65 | 63,610 | 0.80 | 2,741 | 11.20 | 14,295 | 4.54 |
| Agriculture, forestry and fisheries.. | 1,485 | 15.65 | 1,391 | 16.25 | 298 | 34.90 | 324 | 33.95 | 1,349 | 16.46 | 11 | (1) | -119 | 55.46 |
| Mining. . | 832 | 21.20 | 747 | 22.22 | 177 | 45.20 | 157 | 47.77 | 756 | 22.09 | - |  | 83 | 63.86 |
| Construction. | 6,137 | 7.51 | 5,921 | 7.60 | 627 | 24.24 | 1,366 | 16.40 | 5,714 | 7.75 | 416 | 29.33 | 1,905 | 13.75 |
| Manufacturing. | 11,849 | 5.14 | 11,631 | 5.18 | 1,419 | 15.86 | 1,952 | 13.63 | 11,167 | 5.30 | 841 | 20.57 | 3,665 | 9.77 |
| Transportation, comnunication, electric, gas, and sanitary services..... | 2,510 | 11.99 | 2,459 | 12.12 | 437 | 28.83 | 629 | 24.32 | 2,374 | 12.34 | 188 | 44.15 | 786 | 21.63 |
| Wholesale and retail trade.. | 31,616 | 2.57 | 31,245 | 2.59 | 2,924 | 10.88 | 5,725 | 7.74 | 29,522 | 2.72 | 906 | 19.43 | 5,762 | 7.62 |
| Wholesale trade.................... | 9,182 | 5.92 | 9,024 | 5.97 | 972 | 19.03 | 1,805 | 14.13 | 8,319 | 6.25 | 445 | 27.42 | 1,817 | 13.87 |
| Retail trade...................... | 20,310 | 3.63 | 20,104 | 3.65 | 1,731 | 14.33 | 3,489 | 10.09 | 19,311 | 3.75 | 394 | 29.95 | 3,536 | 9.93 |
| Wholesale and retail trade not allocable. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2,124 | 13.02 | 2, 117 | 13.08 | 221 | 40.72 | 431 | 29.23 | 1,892 | 13.85 | 67 | 73.13 | 410 | 30.00 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate... | 7,480 | 6.69 | 3, 147 | 10.68 | 813 | 21.28 | 1,844 | 14.05 | 4,577 | 8.74 | 87 | 65.52 | 453 | 28.26 |
| Services. | 8,652 | 6.17 | 8,449 | 6.25 | 555 | 25.77 | 1,825 | 14.08 | 7,853 | 6.52 | 282 | 36.17 | 1,490 | 15.64 |
| Neture of business not allocable. | 579 | 25.13 | 405 | 30.37 | 21 | (1) | - 106 | 59.43 | 298 | 35.57 | 11 | (1) | 32 |  |

${ }^{1}$ No reliable estinate of relative sampling variability obtainable
NOTE: The relative sempling variability at the 95 percent level is the sampling variability expressed as a percent of the estimate. The sampling variability when added to and subtracted from the estimate provides the calculated upper and lower limits within which 95 percent of sinilariy derived estimates would be expected to fall.

## Limitations of Data

## Sampling variability

The relative sampling variability is the sampling variability expressed as a percent of the estimate. The sampling variability can be obtained by applying the percent to the estimate. The relative sampling variability at the 95 percent level when applied to an estimate, provides the sampling variability which, when added to and subtracted from the estimate, gives the computed upper and lower limits within which 19 out of 20 estimates derived from similarly selected samples would be expected to fall.

The relative sampling variabilities for selected frequency estimates are shown in tables $T, U, V$, and $W$. Table $W$ shows, for estimates of the number of returns, a conservative range in percent that would not be exceeded in 19 out of 20 estimates prepared from similarly selected samples. The first
three columns apply to tables in this report in which returns are classified by size of total assets. The fourth column applies to all of the other tables in this volume. Thus, for example, if 25,000 was the number of returns with total assets of $\$ 100,000$ under $\$ 250,000$, the relative sampling variability would be expected to be less than 4 percent. As another example, if 2,500 was the number of returns with any particular characteristic as shown in a table in which data were not classified by size of total assets, then the relative sampling variability would be expected to be less than 17.9 percent. This second example is, as might be expected, slightly higher than the relative sampling variability for the number of returns with one specific characteristic. For example, it is higher than the relative sampling variability of 14.72 percent for the estimated 2,568 returns with amortization in the industrial division, Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries as

Table W. - ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS: RELATIVE SAMPLING VARIABILITY AT THE 95 PERCENT LEVEL OF THE ESTLMATED NUMBER OF RETURNS, 1959-60


NOTE: An epproximate upper limit formule was used to compute the relative sampling variability estimates shown in this table. Therefore, the relative sampling variability estimates are higher than those which would have been obtained by using th more exact general formula. The disparity is generally less for tables showing classification by size of total assets than for other tables.
shown in table U. Generally, the first three columns in table $W$ provide closer estimates of the relative sampling variability than does the last column.

In many instances the relative sampling variability of a frequency estimate may be larger than (and therefore, represent a conservative estimate of) the relative sampling variability of the related money estimate. This may arise when the large corporation returns (sample classes A, B, G, and H) which are sampled at a 100 percent rate, account for a larger part of a total amount estimate but for a smaller part of the related total number of returns estimate.

Data have been deleted from the tables where the actual sampling variability was judged to be excessive. Where such a deletion has been made, the applicable tables have been appropriately footnoted.

## Other sampling limitations

Returns selected for the sample represented about 14 percent of the total number of returns filed. Therefore, the absence of statistics for items presented in the tables and indicated by means of a dash may be interpreted in either of two ways. Either there were no returns with the particular characteristic in the total population, or because of their rarity, there were no returns in the sample with the characteristic.

## Response and other nonsampling limitations

In processing retums for collection purposes in the district offices and, later, in processing the sample of 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, in the district orfices before they were made available for sample selection. Any corrections resulting from mathematical verification of the corporations' entries are reflected in the statistics published.

In transcribing and tabulating the information from the sampled returns, additional checks were imposed to improve the quality of the resulting estimates. Returns which showed data in accompanying schedules, but not on appropriate return lines, and returns with obvious errors, were edited and properly transcribed. Mechanical transcribing was verified by the process of repeat card punching, and, prior to tabulating, numerous tests for consistency were applied,using an electronic computer, to assure that the proper balance and relationship between return items and statistical classifications were maintained.

An extensive system of sample management and control was used to insure the selection of the prescribed sample and prevent inaccuracies in estimating the number of returns filed. Sample controls were maintained on a district basis by the most detailed sampling groups. In addition, a name control file (for internal use only) containing a historical record of tax return information for taxpayers in sample classes A and $G$ provided a further check on the completeness of the sample.

However, the controls maintained over the selection of the sample returns and the processing of the source data in the field offices did not completely eliminate the possibility of error. Also, practical operating considerations necessitated allowance of reasonable tolerance in controlling the statistical processing of the data.

## EXPLANATION OF TERMS

These explanations include definitions and limitations based on income tax 1 aw, descriptions and 1 imitations of classifications used, and adjustments made in preparing the statistics.

Accounts and notes payable, shown in table 4, consists of accounts payable and bonds, notes, and mortgages payable with maturity of less than 1 year.

Accounts payable, in general related only to trade accounts, that is, to accounts between the company and its trade creditors payable within a year and not represented by notes. The addition to the balance sheet of the new account, Other current liabilities, permitted the separation of trade and nontrade accounts payable. This separation was not possible on returns with accounting periods ended before December 1959, so that Accounts payable may include some nontrade payables. However, in the case of large corporation returns with these earlier accounting periods, it was possible to identify payables which did not arise during the ordinary course of business based on information supplied in supporting schedules, and these amounts were then regarded as Other current liabilities.
Accrued expenses were shown as a separate liability account for 1958-59 and for certain previous periods, and tables 46 and 47 show the number of returns for 1958-59 with an account for accrued expenses. Accrued expenses comprised such items as
accrued payrolls, taxes, rent, and other payables, generally due to be paid within a year.

In general, Accrued expenses for 1959-60 were shown as a separate account only by corporations with accounting periods ended July through November 1959 which filed on 1958 income tax return forms. The expenses shown on these returns were added to the statistics presented in this report for Other current liabilities.

Active corporation returns were returns showing any items of income or deduction. They comprised the vast majority of returns and were the basis for all of the financial statistics presented in this report.

Advertising expenses, paid or incurred, were deductible if they were ordinary and necessary and bore a reasonable relation to the business activity of the corporation. The amount shown in the statistics includes advertising reported as a cost of sales or of operations, as well as advertising reported as a business deduction.

Alternative tax under section 1201 of the Internal Revenue Code was the income tax liability computed at the altermative rates. It consisted of an elective tax of 25 percent on net long-term capital gains reduced by net short-term capital losses, plus the normal tax and surtax at the regular rates on the balance of taxable income as defined by the Code. Alternative tax was used only if it was less than the regular normal tax and surtax on the entire taxable income.

Alternative tax did not include the nonelective 25 percent tax on life insurance and regulated investment company net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss, plus the normal tax and surtax on the balance of taxable income of these companies since, under other provisions of the law, these corporations were not allowed the alternative tax privilege. However, the formula for computation of this tax was identical with the alternative tax computation formula.

To the extent that a return with alternative tax was filed by an affiliated group of companies, the statistics also include the additional 2 percent tax on consolidated filings.

Amortization was the sum of (I) deductions taken in lieu of depreciation for Government-certified emergency facilities for the national defense (under section 168 of the 1954 Code), and grain storage facilities (section 169), and (2) the amounts of deferred expenses written off in 1959-60 for research and experimental expenditures (section 174), exploration and development expenditures (sections 615 and 616), organizational expenditures (section 248), and trademark and trade name expenditures (section 177). Prior to the enactment of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, amortization under the 1939 Code pertained only to the writeoff of emergency and grain storage facilities.

Each type of deduction comprising amortization was elective. Because of the choice of treating some amortizable expenditures as fully deductible current expenses and because of the nature of the various expenditures being written off, most of the deduction was attributable to the writeoff of emergency facilities. Section 168 provided for the amortization of such facilities over a 60 -month period, with the privilege of changing to regular
depreciation at any time. A considerable lapse in time between certification as an emergency facility and the beginning of amortization could result from (1) the time necessary to complete the facility and (2) an election to begin amortization with the next full tax year after acquisition or completion of the facility. Full amortization of some facilities brought into production in the early part of the Korean emergency period may be reflected in the gradual decrease in the total amortization claimed in recent years.

Since 1951-52, the statistics for amortization include amounts identified as a cost of sales and operations as well as amounts reported separately as a deduction. Previously, the amounts shown for amortization represented only the separate amounts reported as an allowable business expense apart from selling and operating costs. However, on certain 1959 retums, amortization was combined with depletion as an ordinary and necessary expense and could not be separately identified from supporting schedules. In these instances, the combined total was transferred to Other deductions. The components of Other deductions are shown in text table 0.

Arounts contributed under other employee benefit plans, excluding pension plans within the purview of section 404 of the 1954 Code, consisted of employer contributions to insurance plans, noninsured death benefit plans, and health, accident, and other welfare benefits deductible under section 162. The statistics for these contributions include any amount reported as a cost of sales or operations

Amounts contributed under pension plans consisted of employer contributions deductible under section 404 of the Code. Pension plans include pension, annuity, stock bonus, profit sharing, or other deferred compensation plans. The statistics for these contributions also include amounts reported as a cost of sales or operations.

Amounts taxable as ordinary income to shareholders of electing small business corporations consisted of current-year net income (reduced by the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss) which was either distributed or deemed distributed for taxation purposes. The capital gain retained its character in the hands of the shareholders. Ordinary income did not include dividend distributions which were eligible for the 4 percent tax credit and $\$ 50$ exclusion from gross income because such distributions were not made from current-year net income.

Amounts taxable as ordinary income were obtained from the schedule of income and distributions (Schedule K), Form 1120-S. The quality of the statistics may not be as high as can be expected when corporations become more familiar with the provisions of the law and with this complex schedule on the returm form, new to many of the corporations using it.

Annual returns, or full-year returns, were returns representing twelve-month accounting periods. Included were calendar year returns ended December 1959 as well as noncalendar year returms with accounting periods ended during the months July through November 1959 and January through June 1960.

Bad debts occurring during the year or a reasonable addition to a bad debt reserve could be taken as a deduction. In the case of mutual savings banks,
domestic building and loan associations, and cooperative banks without capital stock and operated for mutual purposes without profit, the amount claimed was deemed reasonable, by law, so long as it did not exceed the lesser of (1) taxable income before the bad debt deduction, or (2) the excess of 12 percent of deposits at the end of the year over the sum of surplus, undivided profits, and reserves at the beginning of the year. Where a bad debt deduction was not separated from other deductions on the 2959 tax return form and could not be separately identified in supporting schedules, the total was included in Other deductions. Bad debt recoveries were regarded as an income item and included in Other receipts.

Bonds, notes, and mortgages 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, longterm obligations maturing within the coming year were reportable together with short-term obligations, as having maturity of less than one year. The amounts are presented as reported.

Small business corporations taxed through shareholders were required to report separately, the bonds, notes, and mortgages payable to banks, small business investment companies, shareholders, and others.

Book income or deficit of small business corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders was reported as part of the reconciliation of taxable income by most electing corporations. Differences between net income as recorded on the corporation's book of accounts and the amount reported for tax purposes were attributable to nontaxable income and expenses either not deductible for tax purposes (such as insurance premiums paid on the life of any officer where the corporation was the beneficiary), or not currently deductible for tax purposes (such as contributions in excess of the 5 percent limitation or the excess of capital losses over capital gains). Depreciation and depletion were additional examples of deductions which could vary for book accounting and tax accounting purposes.

Business receipts was, in general, the gross operating receipts of the corporation reduced by the value of returned goods, rebates and allowances. It was the sum of gross sales and gross receipts from operations, formerly shown separately. Cost of sales and operations are shown as a deduction from Total compiled receipts.

Business receipts included rents reported as a principal business income by real estate operators and by certain types of manufacturing, public utility, and service corporations. These corporations included manufacturers who frequently rented rather than sold products, such as tabulating or electronic equipment, lessors of public utility facilities such as docks, warehouses, and pipelines, and rental services such as automobile and clothing rental agencies.

Receipts reported on certain nonconsolidated returns of financial corporations required special treatment for statistical purposes. For security and commodity brokers, dealers, and exchanges, and real estate subdividers, developers, and operative
builders, the net profit or loss from sales of securities or real estate was treated as net gain or loss from sales of property other than capital assets. Therefore, the amounts reported for these sales and their corresponding costs were excluded from the business receipts and cost of sales and operations for these industries.

Throughout the Finance division, business receipts itemized on the return were included in specific income items such as interest or rents. Rent and cooperative apartment assessment rent reported by real estate operators were exceptions. These were treated as business receipts.

Business receipts to end-of-year inventories ratiosize information was developed only from returns classified in manufacturing and trade. This indicates the number of times inventory was turned over during the accounting period. For example, a ratio of 1 under 2 indicates that inventories turned over less than twice but at least once during the accounting period. Since the inventory base was the value reported on the balance sheet, the ratio only approximates the actual physical tumover.

Calendar year returns were returns with full-year accounting periods ended December 1959.

Capital assets less reserves shown in table 4 was the sum of the net value of three end-of-year balance sheet accounts (Depreciable, Depletable, and Intangible assets less accumulated amortization, depreciation, and depletion), plus Land. Capital assets used in this sense differ from capital assets as defined for tax purposes in Code section 1221 and described below in the explanation of Net capital gains.

Capital stock, comnon and preferred, comprised the issued shares of ownership in the corporation. If capital stock shown on the balance sheet could not be identified as common or preferred, it was included with common stock.

The Form ll20-S return filed by small business corporations taxed through shareholders did not require identification as to type of capital stock. The entire amount was treated as common stock for purposes of the summary tables for all types of returns.

Cash reported as an asset on the end-of-year balance sheet, included such items as bank deposits, checks, deposits in or shares of building and loan associations, savings accounts, and cash in sinking or other funds.

Compensation of officers of the corporation included amounts reported in the income statement of the return or identified in supporting schedules for salaries and wages, directors' fees, stock, bonuses, or bonds paid to officers for personal services rendered. On many returns, officers' compensation was combined with certain other deductions and could not be identified.

Compensation paid to shareholders of small business corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders was reported in Schedule K, Form ll20-S. The amount comprised salaries and wages, and other payments, including director's fees, for services rendered. Such compensation was not necessarily equal to the amount deducted for compensation of officers as part of the company's income statement for the year.

Compiled net profit or loss before income tax is shown as the difference between Total compiled receipts, including wholly tax-exempt interest, and Total compiled deductions. While net profit takes tax-exempt interest into account, net income as used in this report does not, and is defined as the difference between total taxable receipts and Total compiled deductions. Total compiled deductions is the sum of the ordinary and necessary business expenses recognized for tax purposes, plus cost of sales and operations and net loss from sales of other than capital assets.

The amount shown for Compiled net profit less income tax is not completely comparable with previous years. Beginning with 1958-59, it does not reflect the income tax liability of small business corporations taxed through shareholders. The profit of these corporations was included in the income tax returns of shareholders and the individual (or fiduciary) income tax liability based on this profit was not identifiable.

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 proportionsof stock of each other member of the group were owned within the group.

The filing of a consolidated return constituted an election of group reporting which had to be followed, with certain exceptions 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: (l) regulated investment companies, (2) corporations deriving a large percentage of their gross income from sources within a United States possession, (3) insurance companies not affiliated with other insurance companies of the same type and taxed under the same provisions of the law, (4) corporations designated taxexempt under Code section 501, and (5) China Trade Act corporations organized to stimulate trade with China (now limited to Taiwan and Hong Kong).

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

An additional surtax of 2 percent on taxable income computed before deductions of partially taxexempt interest, and by excluding taxable income of regulated public utilities and Western Hemisphere trade corporations was imposed on affiliated groups filing consolidated returns.

Contributions or gifts for charitable purposes were deductible but could not exceed 5 percent of net income before the deduction. The deduction included a carryover of excess contributions from the two preceding years as permitted by section 170 of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code. No contributions or gifts were reported for tax purposes by
mutual insurance companies since by law they reported only investment expenses.

Cost of sales and operations, an offset against business receipts shown in this report as a deduction from total receipts, is equivalent to the sum of cost of goods sold and cost of operations. Separate totals were shown in prior reports. Included were such items as costs of materials, labor, and inventories (beginning-of-year less end-ofyear). Treated as costs were benefit payments and losses on contracts reported by life insurance companies. Because the income or loss from sales of securities or real estate by certain financial industries was transferred from Business receipts as explained above, and the net profit or loss from these transactions included in Net gain or loss, sales other than capital assets, the costs of such sales were excluded from cost of sales and operations.

Beginning with the statistics for 195l-52, cost of sales and operations were reduced by any identifiable amounts of taxes paid, depreciation, depletion, amortization, advertising, and contributions under pension plans, and, beginning with 1952-53, contributions under other employee benefit plans. For 1950-51, only amortization and pension plan contributions were removed from the cost of sales and operations. All of these items for the years involved were transferred to their respective deduction headings

Current assets consisted of short-term assets convertible to another form generally withina year. Although inventories are regarded as current assets, they are shown separately in table 5. Current assets other than inventories in table 5 comprise the following: Cash; Investments in Government obligations; Notes and accounts receivable (less reserve for bad debts); and Other current assets.

Current liabilities consisted of short-term obligations which were convertible to another form, or which mature. generally, within a period of one year. Current liabilities in table 5 is the sum of the following: Accounts payable; Deposits and withdrawable shares; Bonds, notes, and mortages payable with maturity in less than one year; and Other current liabilities.

Depletable assets represented, in general, the gross 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. In some instances, depletable assets may have been reported as Land, or included in Other investments. Accumulated depletion represented the cumulative adjustment to these assets shown on the corporation's book of accounts.

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

Depletion allowed for the wastage of natural deposits or timber, could be based on cost or, in the case of natural deposits, on a fixed percentage of gross income, less rents and royalties paid, from the depletable property. Percentage depletion could not, however, exceed 50 percent of the taxable in-
come from the property, computed without the depletion deduction. Percentage depletion rates for each type of deposit sre listed in section 613 of the code and range from 5 to $27-1 / 2$ percent. Prior to the enactment of the 1954 Code, percentage depletion had gradually replaced another form of depletion known as discovery depletion which was based on the value of the property at the time its profitability was established. Discovery depletion was eliminated by the 1954 statute.

Beginning with the 1951-52 statistics, depletion included amounts identified in the cost of sales or operations schedules, as well as the amounts reported separately as a business deduction. For 1950-51, depletion excluded any amount reported as an operating or manufacturing cost, such amounts being included in cost of sales and operations for this one time period only. On certain 1959 returns, Form 1120, corporations failed to itemize the amounts of depletion deducted, including them instead in a combined total for depletion and amortization. If this depletion could not be identified from information in supporting schedules, the combined total was transferred to Other deductions. The components of Other deductions are shown in table 0.

In relating the current-year depletion deduction to the balance sheet items, Depletable assets and accumulated depletion, it should be noted that the balance sheet reflects amounts reported on the corporation's books, while the depletion deduction is the amount claimed for tax purposes.

Deposits and withdrawable shares consisted primarily of deposits held by banks and savings institutions. Other taxpayers occasionally used this item on the return form to report such liabilities as contingent and contract deposits. The amounts are shown as reported.

Depreciable assets as reported by the corporation on the end-of-year balance sheet was, in general, the gross value for buildings and other fixed depreciable assets. Depreciable property was generally defined as tangible assets, such as plant and equipment, having a useful life of more than one year. Included were grain storage facilities and assets certified as emergency facilities for the national defense which were eligible for amortization. In some instances, the reported amount included fully depreciated or fully amortized assets and assets for which no depreciation deduction was taken, such as buildings under construction. Accumulated depreciation and amortization represented the cumulative adjustment to these assets as shown on the corporation's book of accounts.

For life and mutual insurance carriers filing returns on Forms ll20I or Il20M, and for all other insurance carriers which filed balance sheets in the form required by State laws in lieu of the income tax schedule, depreciable assets included only the home and branch office buildings and equipment. Other real estate holdings of these companies were included in Other investments.

For the industry group, Real estate except lessors of real property other than buildings, land and buildings were included in Other investments, Depreciable assets, or Land, depending on the method of reporting used on the tax return.

In relating depreciable assets and accumulated depreciation and amortization to the current-year
depreciation and amortization deductions, it should be noted that the balance sheet accounts reflect amounts reported on the corporation's book of accounts, while the deductions are those claimed for tax purposes. Also, depreciable assets as noted above included certain assets subject to amortization. The depreciation deduction related only to the assets which were subject to depreciation including certain intangible assets, such as patents, which were excluded from the depreciable assets balance sheet account.

Depreciation claimed for tax purposes for the exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of business property was a composite amount resulting from application of the straight-line method as well as certain accelerated methods authorized under the 1954 Code, such as the declining balance and sum of the years-digits methods. These methods are described in detail in the instructions to the Form 1120 tax return reproduced on page 281. Statistics on depreciation methods are shown in this report on page 7. The accelerated methods of depreciation were applicable, in general, to tangible property acquired after December 31, 1953. Also included in the deduction were amounts claimed on leasehold improvements, patents, and copyrights, as well as small amounts of additional first-year depreciation allowable on certain property. Depreciation was not allowed on inventories, or land apart from the physical improvements or developments added to it.

Depreciation statistics since 1951-52 have included amounts identified in the cost of sales and operations schedules as well as amounts reported separately as a business deduction. Previously, amounts reported as an operating or manufacturing cost were omitted from the amounts shown in Statistics of Income and were included instead, in the composite amounts shown for cost of goods sold or cost of operations.

In relating the statistics for depreciation with those shown for depreciable assets and accumulated depreciation and amortization, it should be noted that the balance sheet accounts reflect amounts recorded on the corporation's book of accounts, while the deduction is that claimed for tax purposes. Also, depreciable assets include certain assets subject, as emergency or grain storage facilities, to amortization rather than to depreciation. The depreciation deduction related only to the assets actually subject to depreciation which also included certain intangible assets, patents or copyrights for example, which were not included in Depreciable assets.

Distributions to stockholders consisted of distributions of the corporation's own stock, and of cash and other assets, generally reported as part of the analysis of earned surplus and undivided profits shown on the tax return. Distributions of cash and assets other than in the company's own stock consisted of the actual distributions of corporate profits to shareholders. Distributions of the company's own stock on the other hand, have the effect of converting retained earnings into permanent capital, or of redividing shares of ownership, and do not usually change the equity of the shareholder in the corporation.

In the case of regulated investment companies, distributions to stockholders in other than the
company's own stock did not include amounts of net long-term capital gain actually retained by the company but deemed distributed to shareholders for taxation. In the case of small business corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders, distributions to stockholders in other than the company's own stock did not include amounts of net income actually retained by the company but deemed distributed to shareholders for taxation. Distributions of electing small business corporations were reported in a separate distributions schedule, one item in which provided for the reporting of nondividend distributions. As described in the law, these nondividend distributions included disbursements of previously taxed income which had been retained by the company. These small business corporation nondividend distributions were included in the grand totals of distributions to stockholders in cash and assets other than in the company's own stock in the summary tables for all active corporation returns and for small business corporation returns, but were not included in the statements for the various industry groups or size classes.

Distributions to stockholders exclude liquidating dividends.

Dividends entitled to credit and exclusion and paid by electing small business corporations taxed through shareholders were distributions eligible, in the hands of the shareholders, for the 4 percent individual (or fiduciary) income tax credit under Code section 34 and the $\$ 50$ exclusion from individual (or fiduciary) gross income under Code section 116. These dividends were paid out of (l) current-year earnings and profits in excess of taxable income, such as from the excess of percentage depletion used for tax purposes over cost depletion used for book accounting purposes, or from tax-exempt interest, reduced by deductions not recognized in computing the corporation's taxable income, but recognized in computing earnings and profits out of which dividends were paid, (2) earmings and profits in excess of taxable income for any other year for which the corporation existed as an electing small business corporation, and (3) accumulated earnings and profits of the corporation for years prior to its election to be taxed as a small business corporation.

Dividends entitled to credit and exclusion were obtained from the schedule of income and distributions (Schedule K), Form ll20-S. The quality of the statistics may not be as high as can be expected when corporations become more familiar with the provisions of the law and with this complex schedule on the return form, new to many of the corporations using it.

Dividends paid deduction on certain preferred stock of public utilities is discussed under Statutory special deductions on page 10.

Dividends receivedfrom domestic corporations were distinguished from dividends received from foreign corporations whether resident or nonresident. However, certain domestic corporation distributions reported on Forms 1120, 1120L, and ll20M were excluded. Excluded dividends were added to Other receipts and comprised dividends from special classes of corporations: companies organized to stimulate trade with China and known as China Trade Act corporations, corporations deriving a large percent of
their gross income from sources within a United States possession as described under Code section 931, and charitable, educational, religious, scientific, and literary organizations, and mutual and cooperative societies including farmers' cooperatives, each designated tax-exempt under Code sections 501 or 521. None of the distributions from these companies was eligible for the special deduction for dividends received. While the full amount of dividends was reported in arriving at net income, dividends received from all other domestic corporations as well as from certain foreign corporations whose dividends were deemed earmed within the United States, were reduced, in general, by an 85 percent special deduction from net income in arriving at income subject to tax. The special deduction is shown in table 6, and is included in the statistics for Statutory special deductions described on pages 8-1l and shown in many of the tables in this volume.

By law, small business corporations taxed through shareholders could not be even partly owned by another corporation, so that the statistics for dividends received from domestic corporations exclude dividends from small business corporations.

The sources of dividends received by electing small business corporations were not reported on the Form ll20-S returns and all dividends received reported on this form were treated as dividends received from domestic corporations.

Dividends received deduction allowed domestic and resident foreign corporations for domestic dividends is discussed under Statutory special deductions on pages 9-10.

Earned surplus and undivided profits, a capital account, consisted of accumulated earnings and profits of the corporation less any reserves. In the summary tables for all returns, including Form ll20-S returns of electing small business corporations taxed through shareholders, the two small business corporation accounts, Earned surplus and undivided profits accumulated and Shareholders' undistributed taxable income, each explained separately below, were combined and added to the statistics for Earned surplus and undivided profits. The statistics shown are net figures after deduction of any deficit amounts.

Earned surplus and undivided profits accumulated was a special account on the balance sheet of small business corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders. It consisted of corporate accumulations less reserves from years prior to the election under the 1958 Act, as well as earnings and profits in excess of taxable income for years subsequent to the election. Examples of the latter were earnings and profits resulting from tax-exempt interest and the excess of percentage depletion used for tax purposes over cost depletion used for ordinary book accounting purposes. Distributions from this account were taxable to shareholders as dividends eligible for the 4 percent tax credit and the $\$ 50$ exclusion from gross income.

The statistics shown are net figures after reduction by any deficit amounts.

In the summary tables for all returns, including Form ll20-S returns of electing small business corporations, Earned surplus and undivided profits
accumulated, and Shareholders' undistributed taxable income (accumulated net income previously taxed, less deficits) were combined and included in the statistics of Earned surplus and undivided profits.

Excess profits tax as shown in the historical tables for 1950-51 through 1954-55 was imposed by the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950. Certain provisions of this act were amended by the Revenue Act of 1951. The tax was, in general, 30 percent of adjusted excess profits net income. A general limitation on the amount of tax was provided by each revenue act. Under the 1950 Act, the total excess profits tax plus normal tax and surtax was limited to 62 percent of the excess profits net income. Under the 1951 Act, the limit, applicable to the excess profits tax alone, was 18 percent of the excess profits net income. There were also a number of specific relief provisions and limitations of tax, applicable to specified types of corporations or industries.

In determining excess profits net income, capital gains and losses and dividend receipts were excluded from income. With these income exceptions and a few other minor adjustments, excess profits net income was similar to net income. Excess profits net income was adjusted, before applying the 30 percent tax rate, by deduction of a special credit based on earnings over a specified base period or on a specified percentage of invested capital. A minimum creditof $\$ 25,000$ was allowed all corporations, and a computed credit amounting to more than the excess profits net income for the year could be credited to certain other years.

The amounts shown are after limitation and adjustments and before foreign tax credit. The tax became effective July 1, 1950, and was terminated December 31, 1953. For returns with accounting periods beginning before and ending after these dates, the tax was a prorated amount determined according to the number of days in the accounting period falling within the effective period.

Excess profits tax is discussed in more detail in the Statistics of Income reports for 1951 and 1950.

Foreign tax credit was the reduction from the gross amount of income tax liability allowed domestic corporations for income, war-profits, and excess profits, or similar taxes, paid or accrued, or under certain conditions, deemed to have been paid, during the tax year to foreign countries or possessions of the United States. Income tax as shown in this report is before the foreign tax credit.

When the foreign tax credit was taken, the alternative option, a business deduction from gross income for foreign taxes paid, could not be taken in computing taxable income. The credit allowable for any year with respect to each country or United States possession to which tax was paid, was limited to the proportion of the United States Federal income tax before foreign tax credit, which the taxable income from the foreign country (but not in excess of the entire taxable income from all sources) bore to the entire taxable income from all sources. But for years beginning after December 31, 1957, the excess of taxes paid or accrued to any country or United States possession over the allowable credit per country under the above formula, could
be carried back first to the two preceding years (but not to years beginning before January l, 1958), and then forward to the five succeeding years. But such excess foreign taxes could be used in computing the per country credit for a year only to the extent that the credit based on current-year foreign taxes paid was less than the per country limitation for the year. The foreign tax credit shown in the statistics includes for the first time, any amount of tax credit carryforward for taxes paid or accrued in excess of the per country limitation for the previous year (which was within the per country limitation for the current year) and reported on returns with accounting periods ended, in general, December 1959 through June 1960.

Foreign taxes eligible for credit included amounts deemed paid by a domestic corporation through a foreign corporation in which the domestic corporation held at leastal0 percent voting 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 to dividends paid out of accumulated profits by the foreign company, to its total accumulated profits.

The comparability of the statistics from year to year is affected by the provisions of the law which allowed a corporation to take a deduction in one year for foreign taxes paid or accrued and a tax credit in another year. Also, prior to the enactment of the 1954 Code, in addition to the per country limitation on the tax credit, there was overriding, a further limitation: the total credit computed on the per country basis was limited to the same proportion of total income tax as taxable income from all sources outside the United States bore to total taxable income from all sources. As a result of this overriding limitation, the amount allowable as a credit was reduced in those instances where foreign losses from operations within one country were offset against any income from operations in another country, thus reducing the total taxable income from sources outside the United States. On the other hand, foreign taxes not offset against income tax could also be claimed as a credit against excess profits tax subject to the same per country and overall limitations.

Form 1120-S returns are discussed under Small business corporation returns below.

Inactive corporation returns are defined as those which showed no item of income or deduction. Returns were filed by inactive corporations in accordance with the regulation that a corporation existing during any portion of a year must file a return. Returns of inactive corporations are excluded from the basic tables, but the number of these returns is shown in text table D and in table 41.

Income tax was the gross amount of liability reported on the tax return before credit for foreign taxes paid or accrued. As such it could not represent the final income tax liability for the year which would reflect the effects of subsequent audit or the carryback of future-year net operating losses applied against current-year taxable income.

Income tax consisted of normal tax, surtax, and alternative tax, as well as the tax imposed on the excess of net long-term capital gain over net shortterm capital loss of life insurance and regulated investment companies, and a special tax imposed on mutual insurance company gross income under certain conditions. Income tax for 1959-60 also included the net increase in 1957 income tax of life insurance companies resulting from the required changeover to the accrual method of accounting by companies not previously using this method, as well as the tax (after reduction by two-thirds) on actual distributions from the new policyholders surplus accounts of life insurance companies described under Changes in Law.

Normal tax was 30 percent of taxable income as defined by the Internal Revenue Code. Surtax was 22 percent of taxable income (plus partially taxexempt interest) in excess of $\$ 25,000$. Alternative tax under Code section 1201 consisted of a tax amounting to 25 percent of net long-term capital gain reduced by any net short-term capital loss, plus the regular normal tax and surtax on the balance of taxable income. The alternative tax computation formula was elective and could be used only if the tax so computed was less than the normal tax and surtax on total taxable income. Life insurance and regulated investment companies did not have the alternative tax privilege, but they were subject to the 25 percent rate, on a mandatory basis, on the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss. The tax on such capital gain was in addition to the regular normal tax and surtax on the balance of taxable income. Excluded from the statistics was the tax on those net long-term capital gains of regulated investment companies which were deemed distributed and taxed to shareholders. In lieu of the regular or alternative tax, mutual insurance companies could have been liable to a special tax on gross income. This tax generally amounted to 1 percent. The special tax was imposed if it was larger than the normal tax and surtax, or alternative tax, on net investment income.

As a result of the special provisions affecting insurance companies and mutual savings banks having separate life insurance departments, there was included with the income tax for returns with net income, a relatively small amount of tax reported on returns without net income.

Income tax also included the 2 percent additional tax on consolidated returns. It did not include the income tax liability of small business corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders. The taxable income of these firms was not subject to the corporate rates and was included in the income of shareholders. The amount of individual (or fiduciary) income tax attributable to the corporate profits could not be separately identified. Because the income tax which otherwise would have
been due from these corporations is not available, historical statistics for 1959-60 and 1958-59 are not altogether comparable with previous years.

The tax liability as reported on returns for the period in which income was earned as shown in this report is not completely comparable with the amount of tax collected for any given period as reported in the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances, the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Federal Tax Collections because of certain factors among which are the following: (1) While most of the tax reported was collected and included in the collection statistics for the fiscal year ended June 30 as presented in the Annual Reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, certain payments of estimated tax for the income year would have been collected during the fiscal year ended June 1959, while certain installment payments made within three months of filing as prescribed by law were collected during the fiscal year ended June 1961. Certain other differences in comparability arise when using statistics in Federal Tax Collections which are based on a calendar year. Collections attributable to returns included in Statistics of Income would have been made primarily during the calendar year 1960, but certain other payments were made during 1959 and 1961. (2) Also, with regard to life insurance company returns for 1959-60, Statistics of Income included the whole 1957 tax adjustment as part of the 1959 tax liability as prescribed by law. However, actual payments of this 1957 tax could be spread over a ten-year period. The tax liability included in Statistics of Income totaled $\$ 54,000,000$, but only the amount payable for 1959 totaling $\$ 5,700,000$ would have been included in collection statistics for the year. (3) Collection statistics were based on the income tax liability after foreign tax credit. The tax liability used for Statistics of Income was before foreign tax credit. (4) Tax collected for any year included amounts resulting from audit, both of current-year returns and of prior-year returns currently audited. The tax liability shown in Statistics of Income was before audit. (5) Delinquent taxes as well as interest and penalties thereon collected during the year were not reflected in Statistics of Income. On the other hand, Statistics of Income included in the tax liability relatively small amounts of tax which may have been uncollectible. (6) Included among collections were the 2 percent income tax withheld at source by issuing corporations on interest earned on tax-free covenant bonds issued before 1934 (such interest was deemed taxed to recipients), as well as the 25 percent income tax withheld at source by regulated investment companies on retained net long-term capital gains (such gains were deemed distributed and taxed to shareholders). Neither of these taxes was included in the tax liability shown in Statistics of Income. (7) Collection statistics also included personal holding company tax under Code section 541, tax on unincorporated businesses electing to be taxed as corporations under Code section 1361, tax on income derived from United States sources by nonresident foreign corporations, tax on retained earnings of farmers'
cooperatives designated tax-exempt under Code section 521, and tax on unrelated business income of organizations designated tax-exempt under Code section 501. From time to time, separate tax liability statistics have been presented in Statistics of Income for personal holding company tax (\$559,000 for 1958-59), for tax on unincorporated businesses electing to be taxed as corporations (\$9,420,000 for 1959-60), and for tax on retained earnings of farmers' cooperatives designated tax-exempt (\$639,000 for 1953-54).

Income subject to tax is discussed on pages 11-14.
Industrial groups and divisions by which returns were classified are discussed under Industrial Classification on page 17.

Intangible assets were separately reported on the balance sheet if they were subject to amortization. Other intangible assets, not subject to amortization, 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, vary from business to business, no definitive description of this item can be given. Accumulated amortization shown as an adjustment to intangible assets, represented the cumulative decrease in asset value as of the end of the year.

Interest on Government obligations issued by the United States or its instrumentalities on or after March 1, 1941, was wholly taxable.

Interest on United States savings bonds and Treasury bonds owned in excess of the principal amount of $\$ 5,000$ issued prior to March 1, 1941, and interest on obligations of instrumentalities of the United States issued prior to March 1, 1941, was subject to surtax only. However, this interest, when included in the net income of a small business corporation reporting on Form ll20-S, lost its identity and was fully taxable to the shareholder.

Interest on obligations of a State, Territory, United States possession, or their political subdivisions, or of the District of Columbia, and interest on United States obligations issued on or before September 1, 1917, and on all postal savings bonds was wholly tax-exempt. Amounts shown are less amortizable bond premium.

Interest paid in connection with business indebtedness was deductible as an ordinary and necessary expense. On certain 1959 returns, interest paid was combined with taxes paid and could not be separately identified from supporting schedules.
In such cases, the combined total was transferred to Other deductions. Separate statistics on the combined total are presented in text table 0.

Internal Revenue districts and regions in which the returns were filed, is the only geographic basis for classifying corporation income tax returns used in Statistics of Income. This classification shows the location of a domestic corporation's principal office or principal place of business in the United States including the Territories of Alaska and Hawai.i, except that returns with addresses in Alaska were filed in the Seattle, Washington district and returns with addresses in the District of Columbia were filed in the Baltimore, Maryland district. However, returns of domestic corporations with for-
eign addresses including addresses in United States possessions were filed with the Office of International Operations in Washington, D. C. Returns of resident foreign corporations including those incorporated in United States possessions, although filed in the district wherein the principal office or principal place of business in the United States was located, were also included in the statistics for the Office of International Operations. A map showing the internal revenue district and region boundaries for 1959-60 is shown on page 140.

Data on the tax return are the sum of all units and activities of a corporation regardless of the location of the units and regardless of whether its activities occur in one State or many. This applies to both consolidated and nonconsolidated returns. Therefore it is not possible torelate with accuracy the place of filing with the place of origin of the income or tax. This is particularly true in the case of large corporations. Returns of large corporations show most of the income and tax.

Because of the limitations of a geographical classification of corporation return data, it is not emphasized in this report and only selected items on the return were so classified. Also, no attempt was made to combine district data in order to show separate statistics by States.

Inventories, as shown in the corporation return balance sheet, included such items as raw materials, finished and unfinished goods, and merchandise on hand or in transit. Also included were 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 included in Other investments.

The amounts shown were obtained from the end-ofyear balance sheet. However, amounts were also obtained from the beginning-of-year balance sheet for manufacturing and trade corporation returns as shown in table 20.

About 6.5 percent of the overall increase in inventories for 1959-60 was attributable to a change in the treatment of about $\$ 600,000,000$ in one manufacturing industrial group, Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles. This amount represented payments on uncompleted contracts which were included in inventories. Comparable payments in this industrial group were included in Notes and accounts receivable for 1958-59. However, the change in treatment was applicable only to specific returns and did not constitute abasic change in statistical procedures.

Identification of inventories was accomplished by use of generally accepted methods such as "firstin, first-out" (FIFO), but the special method known as "last-in, first-out" (LIFO) was authorized by section 472 of the Code under certain conditions. Under this method, inventory was taken at cost and not the lower of cost or market value and items identified in inventory by the LIFO method were treated as being those contained in the opening inventory ( to the extent thereof), plus those acquired during the year. Items treated as having been in the opening inventory were taken in order
of acquisition. Additions to inventory during the year were taken according to several optional methods: (1) in order of acquisition, (2) on the basis of most recent purchases, (3) at an average cost of acquisitions, or (4) by any other method which was determined to reflect income clearly.

Investments, Government obligations, listed as an asset on the balance sheet, comprised bonds or other obligations of a State, Territory, 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 Govermment. Government obligations which could not be identified as to type were classified as Investments, Government obligations, not stated.

Land owned by a corporation was reported as a separate capital asset on the balance sheet. Although land was not ordinarily subject to depreciation,land acquired and certified as an emergency facility for the national defense was anortizable under the provisions of section 168 of the 1954 Code relating to emergency facilities. The corporation was required to report only the net value of such land on the tax return balance sheet, after deduction of this amortization.

Life insurance companies and the methods of taxation applicable to them are discussed under Income subject to tax on pages 12-13 and under Changes in Law.

Loans to shareholders were shown as a separate asset account only on the balance sheet provided on Form ll20-S returns of small business corporations for which an election was made to be taxed through shareholders. Short-term loans to shareholders of all other types of corporations were includible in the Other current assets account and based on the assumption that loans to shareholders of electing small business corporations were mostly short-term in duration, the amount of such loans was added to the statistics for Other current assets for the summary tables in this report which include data from Form ll20-S returns.

Long-term Aebt, in the historical tables, consisted of Bonds, notes, and mortgages payable with date of maturity one year or more from the date of the balance sheet for years beginning 1954-55. Prior to 1954-55, long-term debt comprised Bonds, notes, and mortgages payable with original maturity one year or more. The definition was revised during 1954-55 so that statistics for this one period comprised data reported under both the old and new definitions.

Mortgages and real estate loans were reportable apart from other receivables on the balance sheet. 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 reserve for bad debts, which is 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 bad debt reserve.

Mutual insurance companies and the methods of taxation applicable to them are discussed under Income subject to tax on page 13 .

Net capital assets except land in the historical tables consisted of depreciable, depletable, and in-
tangible assets less accumulated depreciation, amortization, and depletion.

Net capital gains comprised net short-term capital gain reduced by any net long-term capital loss and net long-term capital gain reduced by any net shortterm capital loss. Included were gains and losses of life insurance companies, not reportable for 1958-59. Short-term related to gains or losses from property held 6 months or less. Long-term related to gains or losses from property held more than 6 months.

Capital gain or loss was (1) the gain or loss from sales or exchanges of "capital assets" as defined by section 1221 of the 1954 Code, and (2) the aggregate net gain from sales or exchanges of certain business property and from the involuntary conversion of such property and of capital assets held more than 6 months as provided in section l231. An aggregate net loss from the sale of these assets and from certain involuntary conversions was fully deductible as a net loss from sales or.exchanges of property other than capital assets. Involuntary conversions of business property and capital assets resulted from theft, seizure, destruction, requisition, or condemnation. But uninsured losses from theft, or from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty were excluded in determining gain or loss from involuntary conversions. Such losses were fully deductible as ordinary losses and are included in Other deductions.

According to section 1221, capital assets consisted of all property held by the taxpayer except: (1) property includible in inventory, or property held primarily for sale in the ordinary course of trade or business; (2) depreciable and real property used in trade or business; (3) accounts and notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from sale of property includible in inventory or ordinarily held for sale; (4) Govermment obligations 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 date of issue; and, (5) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions or similar property.

Property eligible for capital gains treatment under section 1231 was that used in trade or business, including real and depreciable property, held for more than 6 months (but not certain copyrights and similar property), as well as timber, coal, unharvested crops, and livestock.

Losses from sale or exchange of capital assets were allowed only to the extent of capital gains, but a net capital loss on assets as described in section 1221, reduced by capital gains in intervening years, could be carried over to the 5 succeeding years as a short-term loss. If the capital loss carryover was not eliminated during the 5-year period, it could not be used.

On certain 1959 returns, the corporation made no distinction in its income statement between gain or loss from sales or exchanges of capital assets and gain or loss from sales or exchanges of other property, and no schedule D was filed in support of such sales or exchanges. In such cases, the entire amount was treated as net gain or loss, sales other than capital assets.

Net gain or loss, sales other than capital assets was the net gain or loss from sale or exchange of: (1) depreciable and real property used in trade or business; (2) accounts and notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from sale of property includible 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 one year from date of issue; (4) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions or similar properties; and, (5) securities by dealers. Although an aggregate net gain from sales or exchanges of certain depreciable and real property used in trade or business, and from the involuntary conversion of such property and of capital assets held for over 6 months, was treated as a capital gain under section 1231 of the Code, an aggregate net loss was reportable as a net loss, sales other than capital assets. Losses arising from involuntary conversions of uninsured property by casualty or theft were excluded from the computation of net gain or loss under section 1231. These losses were fully deductible as ordinary losses and were included in Other deductions.

Also included in net gain or loss were amounts reported as profit or loss from sales of securities and real estate by security and commodity brokers, dealers, and exchanges, and profit or loss from sales of real estate by real estate subdividers, developers, and operative builders. These amounts were transferred from Business receipts and adjusted for any cost of sales.

Whereas amounts presented as income from capital gains consist of net gains reduced by any net losses, net sales of property other than capital assets were separated from net losses, with net gains shown as an income item in arriving at Total compiled receipts, and net losses as a deduction from these receipts.

On certain 1959 returns, the corporation made no distinction in its income statement between gain or loss from sales or exchanges of capital assets and gain or loss from sales or exchanges of other property, and no schedule D was filed in support of such sales or exchanges. In such cases, the entire amount was included in the statistics for net gain or loss, sales other than capital assets.

Net income or deficit was the difference between gross taxable receipts and the ordinary and necessary business deductions allowed by the Code. For life insurance companies, net income or deficit was the gain or loss from gross taxable receipts reduced by all reserve and other special deductions pertinent only to these companies.

Net income or deficit is shown in this report as the difference between Net profit (total compiled receipts less total compiled deductions) and Wholly tax-exempt interest. The difference between net income and the generally smaller amount on which the corporation income tax was imposed is described on pages 8-14 in the explanations of Statutory special deductions and Income subject to tax. But for small business corporations for which an election was made to be taxed through shareholders, net income was the equivalent of taxable income, which was however subject to the individual (or fiduciary) income tax rates imposed on shareholders.

Net income or deficit of electing small business corporations taxed through shareholders was either distributed or deemed (but not actually) distributed for taxation purposes. Undistributed net income or deficit was either the end-of-year shareholders' share of the company's retained net income for the year, or the shareholders' share of the corporation's net operating loss for the year which was allocable to each shareholder who was an owner during the year. Distributed net income was either net longterm capital gain or ordinary income and was termed dividends, though not dividends eligible for the 4 percent tax credit and the $\$ 50$ exclusion from gross income in the hands of the shareholders.

Net income to business receipts ratio as an indicator of profitability is frequently stated as net income "on" business receipts (net to sales). This operating ratio when based on tax return data is affected by reporting requirements. Net income does not take into account tax-exempt interest. Furthermore, net income is after deduction of the ordinary and necessary business expenses recognized for tax purposes. The significance of the ratio may vary with the size of the corporation. For example, a low ratio may not indicate unsatisfactory operating results when shareholders' salaries and wages constitute a relatively large part of the total deductions claimed on the tax return.

Net long-term capital gain taxable to shareholders of electing small business corporations consisted of net long-term capital gain reduced by net shortterm capital loss, but only to the extent of taxable income for the year. Such net gains, distributed or deemed distributed for taxation, retained their character in the hands of the shareholders. The excess of net capital losses (long-term or shortterm) over net capital gains was not distributable and could only be used by the corporation in computing its capital loss carryover as described in the explanation of Net capital gains.

Net long-term capital gain taxable to shareholders was obtained from the schedule of income and distributions (Schedule K), Form ll20-S. The quality of the statistics may not be as high as can be expected when corporations become more familiar with the provisions of the law and with this complex schedule on the return form, new to many of the corporations using it.

Net operating loss deduction is discussed under Statutory special deductions on page 9.

Net worth, in general, consists of capital stock and surplus. In the statistics, it is the sum of Capital stock, preferred or common, Paid-in or capital surplus, Surplus reserves, and Earned surplus and undivided profits, each of which is separately explained. In the historical tables, net worth for 1954-55 includes the Reserves for estimated expenses, which were shown on the corporation return balance sheet for the one year only.

Noncalendar year returns included returns with full-year accounting periods ended during the span of months, July through November 1959 and January through June 1960.
Nondividend distributions as reported in the schedule of income and distributions on returns of electing small business corporations taxed through shareholders consisted of (1) distributions not out of earnings and profits, such as those resulting
from deductions not recognized for tax purposes, for book depreciation in excess of tax depreciation for example, and (2) cash distributions during the current-year of any portion of the shareholders' share of the corporation's retained net income accumulated during the years of operation as a small business corporation, reduced by operating deficits for any year. The income was deemed (but not actually) distributed to the same shareholders for taxation in the year earned and was not again taxable upon actual distribution; operating deficits were allocable to shareholders in the year incurred.

The quality of the statistics may not be as high as can be expected when corporations become more familiar with the provisions of the law and with the complex schedule (Schedule K, Form ll20-S) from which the statistics were obtained, new to many of the corporations using it.

Nondividend distributions are included in the grand totals of distributions to stockholders in cash and assets other than in the company's own stock in the summary tables for all active corporation returns and for small business corporation returns, but are excluded from all statements for the various industry groups or size classes other than those itemizing the schedule of income and distributions to small business corporation stockholders.

Nonexempt corporate cooperatives, or taxable cooperatives, farmers', consumers', or other, were identified by means of the questions provided for this purpose on the corporation income tax return, Form ll20. A cooperative is a type of business organization formed for the purpose of providing goods to, or selling products of, patron-owners. Cooperatives were allowed to deduct from gross income amounts, regarded as rebates or discounts, which were distributed or allocated to patrons as patronage dividends on the basis of business done with the cooperative, if such payments were made in accordance with pre-existing contract.

A taxable cooperative, irrespective of its exact legal form of organization, was considered a corporation for tax purposes. Income and deductions were computed in the same manner as for other corporations with the exception of the treatment of patronage dividends, while the regular corporate rates were imposed on taxable income, which was after deduction of patronage dividends and statutory special deductions. Investment income was fully taxable at the cooperative level, but income derived from business carried on with or for patrons was taxable at the cooperative level only if it was not paid or allocated as patronage dividends, based on previous agreement, in the year in which such income was earned or by the time the corporation income tax return for the year was due to be filed.

Nonexempt corporate cooperatives comprised organizations not designated tax-exempt under sections 501 or 521 of the Code. Thus, they did not include the public utility type, such as rural electrification cooperatives, which were fully tax-exempt under section 501. Nor did they include farmers' cooperatives designated tax-exempt under section 521 , even though such cooperatives could be taxed to alimited extent, on retained earnings not allocated to patrons, and at the corporate rates. Returns of
organizations designated tax-exempt under Code sections 501 and 521 are excluded from this report.

Under section 521, tax-exempt status was granted only to those farmers' cooperatives, including fruitgrowers', livestock growers', dairymens', and like associations, meeting specific requirements with regard to operations and financial structure. These cooperatives had to be organized (1) to market products of members as well as nonmembers and to return to each of them on a proportionate basis, the proceeds less marketing expenses, or (2) to purchase supplies and equipment for use of members and nonmembers on the basis of cost plus necessary expenses. Farmers' cooperatives having capital stock could qualify as exempt corporations if their dividend rate didnot exceed the greater of 8 percent, or the legal rate of interest in the State of incorporation on the issuing price of the stock; if substantially all of their stock, other than nonvoting preferred stock with fixed dividends, was owned by producers or purchasers who marketed their products or purchased their supplies or equipment through the association; and, if their transactions with nonmembers did not exceed specified proportions of overall operations. Farmers' cooperatives not meeting these qualifications were nonexempt corporate cooperatives.

Nontaxable returns are defined as returns which showed no corporation income tax liability. In this report, they do not include returns without net income of small business corporations since these companies are taxed through shareholders and are not subject to the corporation income tax. The tax liability used in determining taxable and nontaxable returns was before foreign tax credit. No provision was made for returns which became nontaxable as a result of the foreign tax credit.

Most nontaxable returns were returns without net income. But returns with net income could become nontaxable if the net operating loss or other statutary special deductions from net income, either equaled net income or exceeded net income. Returns with net income of regulated investment companies could become nontaxable if these companies chose to distribute their entire taxable income to shareholders for taxation.

However, not all returns without net income were nontaxable. There were a few returns of insurance companies and mutual savings banks with separate life insurance departments which showed no net income, but which became taxable in these instances based on special provisions of the law affecting these companies. Because of their rarity, no attempt was made to classify taxable returns without net income by size of deficit or to separate them from other returns without net income except by footnote. Therefore, the number of nontaxable returns is very slightly overstated by the number of these returns. Taxable returns without net income are discussed in the text explanation of income subject to tax on pages 12 and 13 and are shown separately in text table M.

Notes and accounts receivable were, in general, the gross amounts of current trade items, that is, items arising from sales or services to customers on credit during the ordinary course of business, which would probably be converted to another form,
such as cash, within the coming year. The introduction of the new account, Other current assets, on the 1959 tax return form, provided a place for the first time for reporting current nontrade receivables, such as capital stock subscriptions and loans to officers, employees, and stockholders. However, certain nontrade receivables, construction contracts for example, which could not be identified as current or long-term from information in supportting schedules to the tax return, were allocated to Other assets. Nontrade items were previously added to Notes and accounts receivable for Statistics of Income.
Returns with accounting periods ended July 1959 through November 1959 did not provide an account on the balance sheet for Other current assets. However, identifiable amounts of most nontrade items shown in supporting schedules of returns for large corporations were treated as Other current assets rather than as Notes and accounts receivable.

The reserve for bad debts shown as an adjustment to Notes and accounts receivable, included the reserves for the separate account, Mortgages and real estate loans. As a result, the reserve may exceed the amount of Notes and accounts receivable in certain instances.

Number of returns excludes returns of inactive corporations except in tables D and 41 where inactives are included in the total number of returns. The number of small business corporation returns of income, Form ll20-S, is included in each total and is also shown separately in each appropriate table.

The 445 returns of unincorporated businesses for which an election was made to be taxed as corporations under section 1361 of the 1954 Code are excluded from all basic tables.

Number of shareholders of small business corporations for which an election was made to be taxed through shareholders, according to law, could not exceed ten. All shareholders were individuals (or estates), and none could be nonresident aliens. Each had to consent to the election, and each new shareholder during the year had to signify consent so that the election could be reaffirmed. If stock was held jointly, each owner was ordinarily regarded as a separate shareholder, even when (in the case of corporations with accounting periods beginning before January l, 1960) the joint owners were husband and wife.

However, effective with corporation tax years beginning after December 31, 1959, stock which was community property of a husband and wife, or which was held jointly by them, was regarded as owned by one shareholder for purposes of qualifying for the election by the corporation to be taxed through shareholders. Even if the husband or wife owned stock individually and both also were joint owners of stock, the law prescribed that they be counted only once with respect to all of their stock. But if each of them owned stock separately and also owned stock jointly, they continued to be regarded as two shareholders, unless the stock was community property.

Although the husband and wife were thus generally considered as one shareholder, each had to consent to the election by the corporation and each had to include in his gross income his share of the dis-
tributed and undistributed net income of the company. Actual distributions of net income were made to all shareholders who were owners during the year. A net operating loss for the year was allocated in a similar manner. However, amounts of net income deemed, but not actually distributed, were allocated only among end-of-year shareholders.

Number of shareholders as shown in the statistics is based on the number of shareholder names listed in the schedule of income and distributions. If the holding period of stock ended on the last day of the corporation's tax year, the shareholder was counted among Number of shareholders, end-of-taxyear. If the end of the holding period of stock preceded the end of the corporation's tax year, the shareholder was counted among Number of other shareholders during the year.

With regard to the enumerating of husband and wife shareholders on returns with accounting periods beginning after December 31, 1959, a general rule was applied whereby both were counted as one shareholder. In order to facilitate statistical processing, no allowance was made for the one situation in which both husband and wife owned stock individually as well as jointly and should have been counted as two separate shareholders. Since the change in law whereby husbands and wives were generally counted as only one shareholder was possible only on partyear returns with accounting periods beginning after December 1959 and ended by June 1960, most husband and wife shareholders enumerated for this report were counted as two separate shareholders.

Number of subsidiaries consists of the number of affiliated corporations, active or inactive, other than the common parent corporations which were included in consolidated income tax returns.

Other assets, in general, comprised assets regarded as noncurrent which were not allocable to specific accounts, as well as certain accounts for which no distinction could be made between current and noncurrent status. Noncurrent means that the accounts probably will be held for more than a year before being converted to another form. Included are such assets as sinking or other funds, deferred charges regarded as noncurrent by the taxpayer, interest discounts, guaranty and other 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 or real estate, and bonds and stocks in excess of book value.

In limiting Notes and accounts receivable to trade receivables only, most identifiable amounts of nontrade items were allocated to Other current assets. However, construction contracts, included in Notes and accounts receivable in previous years, were treated as Other assets in those instances where they were shown in supporting schedules to the tax return as long-term or where they were shown in such schedules without distinction as to whether they were current or noncurrent assets.

Returns with accounting periods ended before December 1959 did not provide a separate account for Other current assets. As a result, items such as dividends receivable reported on these returns were includible as Other assets. However, if the
contents of this account were itemized in supporting schedules of large corporation returns, it became possible to regard certain of these assets as Other current assets rather than as Other assets.
Other capital assets as shown in table 5, consists of the gross amounts of the three end-of-year balance sheet accounts, Depletable and Intangible assets, and Land. Depreciable assets, the fourth capital asset account on the balance sheet, is shown separately. These capital assets should not be confused with the capital assets defined for tax purposes in section 1221 of the Code and described above in the explanation of Net capital gains.
Other current assets including short-term marketable investments was a new account which comprised current assets not allocable to a specific current account. In general, current means convertible to another form, such as cash, within a year. Identifiable amounts of nontrade receivables which were formerly included with trade accounts in Notes and accounts receivable were reported, for the most part, in Other current assets. Included in nontrade receivables were items not arising during the ordinary course of business, such as capital stock subscriptions and loans to officers, employees, and stockholders. Prepaid items and deferred charges regarded as current by the taxpayer could also be reported as Other current assets. Most of these items were included in Prepaid expenses and supplies, shown as a separate account in past years. Also includible in the new account were certain assets previously regarded either as Other investments, such as short-term nongovernment securities and short-term loans to subsidiaries, or as Other assets, such as dividends receivable.
Returns with accounting periods ended July 1959 through November 1959 did not provide a separate account for Other current assets. As a result, certain current assets could have been included in Other assets. However, identifiable amounts of current assets shown in supporting schedules of returns for large corporations were regarded as Other current assets rather than as Other assets. The account for Prepaid expenses and supplies shown separately on these returns is included in the statistics for Other current assets.

Other current liabilities, shown as a separate account on the balance sheet for the first time, included for the most part certain amounts due and payable within the coming year. The new account comprised Accrued expenses, formerly a separate account, as well as current payables not arising from the purchase of goods and services and not evidenced by bonds, notes, and mortgages, which were formerly includible in Accounts payable, and certain other accounts which were included in Other liabilities in the past. 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, and accrued interest or rent.

Amounts which were shown in the separate account for Accrued expenses on returns with accounting periods ended before December 1959 were added to Other current liabilities. Other liabilities payable within a year were not specified on these returns and were includible in Accounts payable and in Other liabilities. Any amounts which could be
identified as current, based on information provided in supporting schedules of returns of large corporations, are included in the Other current liabilities account statistics.

Other deductions include administrative, general, and office expenses; salaries and wages, but only the amount so specified on the line appearing on the tax returns and not those salary and wage payments deducted as part of cost of sales and operations or in other specified deductions; bonuses and commissions; delivery charges; freight and shipping expenses; payments in connection with lawsuits; sales discount; selling costs; travel expenses; unrealized profits on installment sales; losses by abandonment, theft, fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, including war losses and uninsured casualty or theft losses on real and depreciable property and capital assets held more than 6 months; negative amounts reported under income; and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation assessments reported by banks. Also included are business expenses not itemized on life insurance company returns, as well as reserve and other deductions unique to these companies. In addition, amounts deducted for bad debts, rents, taxes, interest, amortization, and depletion, which could not be separately identified on the tax return form, were allocated to Other deductions. (See tables 0 and 17.)

Other interest consisted of amounts received on loans, notes, mortgages, bonds, bank deposits, and corporate bonds less amortizable bond premium. Corporate bonds included bonds, debentures, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by a corporation and bearing interest, with interest coupons, or in registered form.

Other investments were, in general, long-term nongovernment investments and investments which could not be classified at all. Nongovernment investments generally not held for conversion to another form within the coming year included certain 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 reportable as Other investments.

The new account, Other current assets, could include accounts such as short-term nongovernment investments. However, in the case of returns with accounting periods ended before December 1959, these were includible in Other investments. But identifiable amounts of other short-term investments found in supporting schedules of large corporation returns were transferred to Other current assets.

Also included in Other investments 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 liabilities were either noncurrent accounts, in general, not convertible to another form within a year, and not evidenced by bonds, notes, and
mortgages, or other accounts which could not be identified as current or long-term. Other liabilities of life insurance companies included net value of outstanding policies and annuities, and borrowed money, while other liabilities of banks included bank notes in circulation.

Additional examples of Other liabilities were provisions for future taxes based on the effects of either accelerated depreciation, or possible income tax adjustments, corpus of employee and other funds, deferred or unearned income, and borrowed securities.

Returns with accounting periods ended July 1959 through November 1959 did not provide for a differertiation between Other current liabilities and Other liabilities. As a result, Other liabilities may include some current accounts. However, in the case of large corporation returns with supporting schedules, it was possible to separate the current from the noncurrent other liabilities, and to include only the latter in Other liabilities.

Other noncategorized deductions consist of those amounts included in the statistics for Other deductions for which no separate detail was prepared. Selected components of Other deductions are presented in table 0 and table 17 only. Other deductions are described above.

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; bad debts recovered; cash discounts; income from claims, license rights, judgments, and joint ventures; net amount under operating agreements; profit from commissaries; profit on prior years' collections (installment basis); profit on purchase of corporation's own bonds; recoveries of bonds, stocks, and other securities; refunds for cancellation of contracts, insurance management expenses, and processing taxes; and income from sales of scrap, salvage, or waste. Also regarded as Other receipts were dividends received from special classes of corporations comprising those organized to stimulate trade with China (now limited to Taiwan and Hong Kong) and known as China Trade Act corporations, corporations deriving a large percent of their gross income from sources within a United States possession, and charitable, educational, religious, scientific, and literary organizations and mutual and cooperative societies including farmers' cooperatives, each designated tax-exempt. In addition, where rents could not be separated from royalties on the 1959 tax return form, the combined amounts were allocated to Other receipts.

Paid-in or capital surplus for additions to capital from other than earnings, is a net figure after deduction of any deficit amounts reported. Includible were surpluses by donation, appreciation of assets, premiums on capital stock, sales of stock in excess of stated value, stock redemptions or conversions, and others.

Part year returns were those with accounting periods of less than 12 months resulting from newly organized businesses, liquidations, reorganizations, mergers, and changes to new annual accounting periods. Part year returns used in preparing this volume were those with accounting periods ended in the months July 1959 through June 1960.

Partially tax-exempt interest is discussed under the heading, Interest.

Payments on declaration of estimated tax were required of a corporation if its estimated income tax liability could reasonably be expected to exceed $\$ 100,000$ plus any overpayment credit from previous years, any estimated foreign tax credit for the current tax year, any estimated credit for tax withheld by regulated investment companies on retained capital gains deemed distributed for taxation, plus any other payment credits. The amounts shown in the statistics are the sum of estimated taxpayments plus any credits claimed for taxes previously paid, such as for overpayments in previous years or for taxes withheld at source.

For corporations with accounting periods ended July through November 1959, forty percent of the estimated tax was payable either (a) in full with the declaration on the fifteenth day of the ninth month of the corporation's tax year, or (b) in two equal installments due on the fifteenth days of the ninth and twelfth months of the corporation's tax year. For corporations with accounting periods ended December 1959 through June 1960, the amounts payable had to equal fifty percent of the estimated tax liability. If a corporation did not meet the requirements for filing a declaration of estimated tax in time for payment during the ninth month, the entire amount of estimated tax payable was combined into a single payment during the twelfth month. If the requirements for filing were not met in time for the twelfth month payment, no declaration or payment of estimated tax was required for the year. An amended declaration could be filed under certain conditions showing either more or less estimated tax and payments on the declaration could be adjusted accordingly. In any case, the balance of tax was payable either in full at time of filing the tax return, or in two equal installments, one due at time of filing, and the other within three months thereafter.

In some instances, the tax return showed only a combined total for payments on declaration of estimated tax and payments with request for extension of time in which to file and the combined amounts could not be separately identified and were omitted from the statistics related to payments on declaration of estimated tax.
Payments with request for extension of time in which to file income tax returns are shown in the taxpayment statistics in table 14. Payment of the income tax was required on or before the regular due date even though a corporation was granted an extension of time in which to file its return. The tax was due within two and one-half months after the end of the accounting period, except that half of the taxpayment could be deferred for three months under an installment privilege. When an extension of time in which to file a return was requested, at least half of the unpaid balance of the tax liability tentatively determined for the year was due with the application. If the installment privilege was not used by the corporation, the entire unpaid tentative tax was due. (Payments on declarations of estimated tax and any other payment credits were subtracted from the tentative liability in determining the unpaid balance). If the tax liability as finally determined exceeded the ten-
tative amount shown on the request for extension of filing time, the additional tax was subject to 6 percent interest beginning with the original due date two and one-half months after the close of the accounting period.

Corporations providing reasons for delay were granted an automatic extension of three months in which to file returns. Under certain conditions, a second extension of three months could be granted.

In some instances, the tax return showed only a combined total for payments with request for extension of time in which to file and payments on declaration of estimated tax so that the amounts shown in the statistics for payments with request for extension of time in which to file are slightly understated.
Prepaid expenses and supplies were shown as a separate asset account for 1958-59 and for certain previous periods. The number of returns for 195859 which showed an account for prepaid expenses and supplies is presented in tables 46 and 47 . Prepaid expenses and supplies included prepaid rents, insurance, and interest, certain deposits, and other prepaid expenses, plus supplies not reported in inventory.

In general, Prepaid expenses and supplies for 1959-60 were reported as a separate asset account only by corporations with accounting periods ended July through November 1959 which filed on 1958 income tax return forms. They were added to the statistics presented in this report for Other current assets.

Prior-year net income or deficit statistics are discussed on page 15.

Regular tax was the incometax liability computed, as a rule, at the normal tax and surtax rates. Normal tax was 30 percent of taxable income as defined by the Code. Surtax was 22 percent of taxable income so defined (plus partially tax-exempt interest), in excess of $\$ 25,000$.

All taxable returns other than those on which alternative tax was used were regarded as returns with regular tax. Therefore, estimates of regular tax also include amounts of tax on the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss computed at the 25 percent rate under nonelective provisions of the Code applicable to life insurance and regulated investment companies. Life insurance companies were not taxed on these gains for 1958-59. Regular tax also included amounts taxed under special provisions of the Code applicable to taxable mutual insurance companies other than life or marine and other than mutual fire insurance companiesissuing perpetual policies. This tax was, in general, one percent of the gross income base and was imposed if the tax so computed was greater than the regular or alternative tax on the net investment income base. Also included in the statistics for regular tax was the two percent additional tax reported on consolidated returns with regular tax.

Rent paid on business property was deductible as an ordinary and necessary expense. Identifiable amounts of taxes and other expenses paid by lessees in connection with rent paid were included in their respective deduction headings. Where only a combined total for certain deductions, including small amounts of rent paid, was reported on the 1959 re-
turn from, the combination was transferred to Other deductions.
Rents received from use of occupancy of property consisted of the gross amounts. Depreciation, repairs, interest, taxes, and other expenses, which were deductible from gross rents, were included in the respective deduction items. However, certain rents were included in Business receipts as described above. Also, if rents were not separated from royalties on the tax return form, the combined amount was allocated to Other receipts.

Repairs reported as an ordinary and necessary business expense were the costs of maintenance and incidental repairs including 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 value of the property were not deductible currently and were chargeable to capital expenditures, which were generally depreciable.

Returns with assets greater than zero are used as a classification of statistics for 1958-59 and earlier years to describe returns of corporations which supplied balance sheet information. The few returns of corporations which had assets but failed to report them were included in a separate classification, returns with assets zero or not reported. For 1959-60, returns with assets greater than zero in the historical tables comprise returns of all corporations which had assets. For an explanation of the classification of returns for 1959-60, see the description of Returns with zero assets on pages 16-17.

Returns with assets zero or not reported as a classification of statistics for 1958-59 and earlier years is reviewed in the description of Returns with zero assets for 1959-60 on pages 16-17.

Returns with foreign tax credit were those returns of domestic corporations which showed a tax credit for taxes paid or accrued to foreign countries or United States possessions regardless of whether or not Form 1118 was filed with the return in support of the credit claimed.

Returns with net income were returns of active corporations showing gross taxable receipts exceeding the ordinary and necessary business deductions allowed by the Internal Revenue Code. See Net income above. Returns without net income were returns for which business deductions exceeded gross taxable receipts. Returns with a breakeven between income and deductions were included with returns without net income.

Returns with net income were not necessarily taxable returns. Some returns with net income showed no income tax liability because net income was prior to the additional adjustments for any net operating loss and other statutory special deductions. Since electing small business corporations were not allowed these statutory special deductions from net income, a return with net income for these corporations was equivalent to a taxable return.

Returns without net income were returns for which the ordinary and necessary business deductions recognized for tax purposes exceeded or equaled gross taxable receipts. Almost all returns without net income were nontaxable. However, because of special provisions affecting life and mutual insurance com-
panies and mutual savings banks having separate life insurance departments, a few returns without net income were taxable. Because of their rarity, the income subject to tax and tax found on these nontaxable returns were added to the statistics for returns with net income. (See table M.)

Returns with zero assets are discussed on pages 16-17.

Royalties consisted of gross amounts received for the use of property and the exhaustion of the value of property. Included were earnings from such items as copyrights, patents, trademarks, and natural resources under lease such as timber, mineral mines, and oil wells. Expenses relating to this income, depletion or taxes for example, were not deducted from the income, but were reported among the deductions from total receipts. Where royalties could not be distinguished from rents on the tax return form, the combined amount was included in Other receipts.

Salaries and wages not included in cost of sales and operations or in other specific deductions on the return form was the largest single component of the statistics for Other deductions. These statistics do not represent the total amount of employee compensation in that the corporation could have reported salaries and wages paid in any of several places on the return form and the total amount disbursed was not always identifiable.

Shareholders' undistributed taxable income was a special capital account on the return form balance sheet of electing small business corporations taxed through shareholders. It consisted of retained net income accumulated during years, including the current year, of operation under the 1958 Act, which was deemed distributed and taxed to shareholders in the year earned. The amounts contained in this special account were reduced by operating losses for any year; such losses were allocable to shareholders Distributions of previously taxed income (reduced by deficits) could be made at any time to shareholders as nondividend distributions.

In the summary tables for all returns including small business corporation returns, the two capital accounts, Shareholders' undistributed taxable income and Earned surplus and undivided profits accumulated, were combined and included in the statistics for Earned surplus and undivided profits.

Size of business receipts as a classification of corporation return data is discussed on page 14.

Size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates as a classification of tax return data is discussed on page 14. See also the description of income subject to tax on pages 11-14.

Size of net income or deficit classification of corporation income tax returns was based on the difference between gross taxable receipts and the ordinary and necessary business deductions allowed for tax purposes. The classification by size of net income is not equivalent to a distribution by size of taxable income, because net income is before the net operating loss and other special nonbusiness deductions. Not all returns with net income are taxable for this reason. Also, not all returns without net income are nontaxable because of the special provisions of the Code affecting insurance companies and mutual savings banks with life insurance departments. Income subject to tax is described on pages 11-14.

Size of total assets classification of returns was based on the total shown on the end-of-year balance sheet of active corporations. This classification, including the classification of returns with zero assets, is discussed on pages 16-17.

Small business corporation returns, Form 1120-S, were information returns of income, filed by corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders under subchapter S of chapter 1 , added to the Internal Revenue Code by the Technical Amendments Act of 1958. However, the term small business was generally indicative of ownership rather than of size. To qualify as a small business corporation, a firm had to be a domestic corporation with no more than ten shareholders, each of whom was an individual (or an estate) and no one of whom 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. Also, it could not receive more than 20 percent of its gross receipts from personal holding company income (rents, royalties, interest, annuities, and gains from sales or exchanges of stock and securities), and could not receive more than 80 percent of its gross receipts from sources outside the United States.

Net income of small business corporations, whether or not distributed, was taxed directly through each shareholder. It was computed in the same manner as for most corporations. However, the net operating loss deduction and the additional statutory special deductions allowed corporations, such as those for partially tax-exemptinterest and dividends received, could not be taken. No foreign tax credit was available to the corporation.

Generally, the income of the small business corporation was taxable to its shareholders as ordinary income. But net long-term capital gain retained its character in the hands of the shareholders. Shareholders were allowed to deduct their share of the corporate net operating loss from other forms of individual (or fiduciary) income. Undistributed income previously taxed to shareholders was distributable tax free.

Income and balance sheet statements for Form 1120-S returns were comparable (though not identical) with those on corporation income tax returns, Form ll20. Financial data from the two types of returns were combined in the summary tables for all returns. Loans to shareholders, though shown separately in the statistics for small business corporations in tables 36 and 37 , were added to the statistics for Other current assets in the summary tables which include Form ll20-S returns, the assumption being that most loans were short-term in duration. With regard to the capital accounts under liabilities, Earned surplus and undivided profits accumulated and Shareholders' undistributed taxable income, each account unique to subchapter S corporations, were included in the summary statistics for Earned surplus and undivided profits. Also, small business corporations (but not other corporations) were required to identify the amount of bonds, notes, and mortgages which were payable to banks, small business investment companies, shareholders, and others. Most differences in the income statement were attributable to terminology rather than definition, and the terminology used on the return was
also used for the most part to identify the statistics. However, dividends received were not identified as to source and on the assumption that most dividends were received from domestic corporations, they were added to the summary statistics in tables $2,3,22$, and 23 for dividends received from domestic corporations. Distributions to shareholders shown in tables 36 and 37 comprised both the actual distributions of current-year net income and the nondividend distributions of income taxed in previous years. It did not include amounts of currentyear net income retained by the company but deemed distributed to shareholders for taxation.
Nondividend distributions of electing small business corporations were included only in certain of the small business corporation statistics. With regard to the summary statistics for all corporations, they were included in the total of Distributions to stockholders in cash and assets other than own stock, but not in the industry detail, although the amount classified by industrial groups is shown separately in table 39 relating to small business corporations. Nondividend distributions of these companies were also excluded from the summary statistics presented by size of total assets, business receipts, and net income, although they were included in the grand totals of Distributions to stockholders in cash and assets other than in own stock.

All sumnary tables which include data from Form 1120-S returns of electing small business corporations show number and net income form Form li20-S returns separately. Only in the case of small business corporations did net income equal taxable income, but since such income was taxable to shareholders it was not included in the corporation statistics for income subject to tax.

The amount of income tax liability arising from the profits of electing small business corporations was not available, since the profits of these companies were included with other income on the individual (or fiduciary) income tax returns of shareholders, and the tax attributable to the corporate profit could not be separately identified on these returns. The amounts of income tax and compiled net profit less income tax as shown for all returns are not completely comparable with previous years to the extent that they are affected by the nonreporting of tax by small business corporations filing Form llaO-S.

Schedule K (Schedule of income and distributions) of Form 1120-S provided information on the number of small business corporation shareholders, the compensation paid them by the corporation, distributions, and the portion of net income attributable to long-term capital gain. Data from Schedule $K$ are summarized in tables 39 and 40. The explanations of terms used in the schedule are separately presented under their respective headings. The quality of the statistics based on this schedule is affected by its complexity and the fact that the Form ll20-S return form was new to many of the corporations using it for 1959-60.

Specified current assets, except investments as shown in the historical tables consisted of Cash; Notes and accounts receivable less reserve for bad debts; Inventories; and for banks and trust companies, Mortgages and real estate loans. For $1954-$

55 through 1958-59, Specified current assets also included Prepaid expenses and supplies, an account that was encompassed in Other current assets for 1959-60, and the more inclusive Other current assets account was substituted in Specified current assets for 1959-60. Therefore, beginning with 1959-60, Specified current assets actually included all of the current accounts on the balance sheet other than investments. Previously, the total amount of current assets could not be obtained from the tax return, hence the designation in the historical tables.

Specified current liabilities for 1950-51 through 1953-54 as shown in the historical tables consisted of Accounts payable and Bonds, notes, and mortgages payable with original maturity of less than one year. Beginning with 1954-55, it consisted of Accounts payable and Bonds, notes, and mortgages payable with maturity less than one year from date of balance sheet. The definition of Bonds, notes, and mortgages payable was revised during 1954-55 so that the statistics for this one period comprised data reported under both the old and new definitions. Beginning with 1957-58, Specified current liabilities also included Deposits and withdrawable shares. For 1954-55 through 1958-59, the statistics included Accrued expenses. This account was encompassed in Other current liabilities for 1959-60, and the more inclusive Other current liabilities account was substituted in Specified current liabilities for 195960. Therefore, beginning with 1959-60, Specified current liabilities included all of the current accounts on the balance sheet. Previously, the total amount of current liabilities could not be obtained from the tax return, hence the designation in the historical tables.

Statutory special deductions from net income are discussed on pages 8-1l.

Surplus and undivided profits in table 4 consists of surplus reserves, paid-in or capital surplus, and earned surplus and undivided profits.

Surplus reserves were those retained earnings set aside for specific purposes and not available for distribution to stockholders. Included were guaranty funds and reserves such as for plant expansion, bond retirements, and contingencies for extraordinary losses. Specifically excluded were the reserves for bad debts, depreciation, depletion, and amortization, which are shown separately, and reserves for taxes, and unrealized profits or unearned income, which were includible in Other liabilities or Other current liabilities.

Taxable income is included in the income subject to tax statistics which are described on pages 11-14.

Taxable returns were defined as returns which showed a corporation income tax liability. They do not include returns with net income of small business corporations since these companies were taxed through shareholders and were not subject to the corporation income tax. Because the corporation income tax liability used in determining taxable returns was before foreign tax credit, certain taxable returns actually became nontaxable after reduction of tax by this credit. No provision was made to determine the number of such returns.

Almost all taxable returns were returns with net income. But not all returns with net income were taxable because net income is before the net operating loss and other statutory special deductions.

Also, regulated investment companies could distribute their entire net income to stockholders for taxation. When this occurred or when special deductions equaled or exceeded net income, the return became nontaxable.

A few taxable returns are actually excluded from the number shown as taxable in this report. These are returns without net income which showed an income tax liability before foreign tax credit. This combination occurred in certain instances as a result of the special provisions of the law affecting life and mutual insurance companies and mutual savings banks with separate life insurance departments. Because of their rarity, taxable returns without net income are often shown in the statistics only by means of a footnote. Their income subject to tax and tax, also shown separately in many tables by footnote, were added to the grand totals of income subject to tax and tax presented for taxable returns with net income, and no attempt was made to distribute these returns by size of deficit. In the summary statistics for returns with net income, income subject to tax and tax reported on returns without net income are combined with the amounts representative of returns with net income. Additional statistics from taxable returns without net income are shown in text table $M$ and the conditions under which they become taxable are described in the explanation of Income subject to tax on pages 11-14.

Taxes paid reported as an ordinary and necessary business deduction included ordinary State and local taxes paid or accrued during the year, as well as social security and payroll taxes, unemployment insurance taxes, import and tariff duties, and business, license, privilege, excise, and stamp taxes. Also included were income and profits taxes paid to a foreign country or a United States possession unless claimed as a credit against income tax. Any identifiable amounts of taxes paid reported as a Cost of sales or operations were added to the statistics for taxes paid.

Excluded from taxes paid were Federal income and excess profits taxes; estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, and gift taxes; taxes assessed against local benefits; Federal taxes paid on interest on tax-free convenant bonds; and unidentifiable amounts of taxes included in Cost of sales and operations.

On certain 1959 returns, taxes paid were combined with interest paid and could not be separatelyidentified from supporting schedules. In such cases, the combined deduction was transferred to Other deductions. Components of Other deductions are summarized in text table 0 .

Total assets shown in this report were reported on the end-of-year balance sheet. The total was after reduction by accumulated depreciation, amortization, and depletion, and by the reserve for bad debts. Reserves when shown on the return as liabilities were used to reduce corresponding asset accounts.

Total liabilities shown in this report consisted of the debts, obligations, and capital accounts reported on the tax return end-of-year balance sheet. Reserves shown on tax returns as liabilities were used to reduce corresponding asset accounts and total liabilities were derreased by the amount of such reserves.

Total compiled deductions included the ordinary and necessary business deductions from gross income, as well as cost of sales and operations, and net loss from sales other than capital assets. These deductions were applied against Total complied receipts in arriving at Net profit or loss as shown in this report. Components of Total compiled deductions are shown in the income statement, table 2.

Total compiled receipts included the gross taxable receipts before deduction of cost of sales and operations and net loss from sales of property other than capital assets. It also included nontaxable interest, but excluded all other nontaxable income recognized by the corporation. The income statement in table 2 shows the components of Total compiled receipts.

Western Hemisphere trade corporation deduction is discussed under Statutory special deductions on pages 10-11.

Western Hemisphere trade corporation returns were returns filed by domestic corporations (1) all of whose business (except incidental purchases) was done in North, Central, or South America, or in the West Indies including Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, (2) 95 percent or more of whose gross income for the three-year period ending with the close of the income year (or for which part of the period as the corporation was in existence) was derived from sources outside the United States, and (3) 90 percent or more of whose gross income for such period was derived from active conduct of trade or business. These companies were giented a tax concession equal in effect to about a 27 percent reduction of taxable income. (See the description of the Western Hemisphere trade corporation deduction under Statutory special deductions on pages 10-11.)

Income and tax statistics shown for Western Hemisphere trade corporations reflected operations other than Western Hemishpere trade activity since aggregate data from 51 predominantly large consolidated returns of affiliated corporations are included. Data from a consolidated return were included if any member of the affiliated group qualified as a Western Hemisphere trade corporation, although in many cases the consolidated return reflected only a small amount of Western Hemisphere trade corporation experience. When included in an affiliated group of companies filing a consolidated return, the income of the Western Hemisphere trade corporation was exempt from the 2 percent additional tax imposed on corporations filing consolidated returns

The number of Western Hemisphere trade corporation returns is probably understated because in most instances the only means of identifying them was by the presence of the 27 percent special deduction. The understatement is probably concentrated among returns without net income where there was no taxable income to reduce by means of the deduction and consequently no deduction was shown. But the deduction may have also been omitted on certain returns with net income where a net operating loss carryforward, or in some instances a special deduction for dividends received, or both, completely offset the taxable income before Western Hemisphere trade corporation deduction. Also, a consolidated return with net income may not have shown a Western Hemisphere trade corporation de-
duction if the Western Hemisphere trade corporation member of the affiliated group had a deficit for the year. An understatement in the number of Western Hemisphere trade corporations could also result from the fact that several members of an affiliated group filing a consolidated return may have been Western Hemisphere trade corporations, but since they were represented by a single tax return, they were counted only once.

Year of incorporation reported on the income tax return indicated the year the firm incorporated and not necessarily the year the business began. Some incorporations merely represented corporate reorganizations or changes in the legal form of a previously
existing business. Some of the differences between the number of returns classified by year of incorporation in this report and the number shown in the 1946-47 incorporation statistics are attributable to (1) liquidations, mergers, and changes in active or inactive status during the intervening years, (2) use of the consolidated return filing privilege for one year but not the other, and (3) corporations reporting year of incorporation on the one year's return but not on the other year's return. Associations taxed as corporations may not have substituted the year of organization for the year of incorporation on the tax return and may thus have contributed to the nonresponse category.
2. Tables Compiled from

## Corporation Income Tax Returns,

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\text { July } 1959 \text { - June } 1960
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active corporation returns

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ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

active corporation returns
table 1.-TOTAL COMPLLED RECEIPTS, NET income, income subject to tax, tax, and distributions to stockholders, by minor industrial group-continued


"Sampling variability of this estimate is too large to warrant showing sepsrately. However, tae data sre included in totals.
SExludes companies with gross income under $\$ 75,000$ which are tax-exempt under section 501.
Nore: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is

Table 2. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRLAL GROUP


Table 2. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP—Continued

| Item |  | Major industrial group-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Menufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Food and kindrea products | Tobaceo marufactures | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Textile } \\ & \text { mill } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ | Apparel <br> and other <br> finished <br> products <br> made from <br> fabrifs and <br> similar <br> materials | Lumber and wood products, except furniture | Furniture and fixtures | Paper and allied products | Printing, publishing, and allied industries | Chemicals and allied products | Petroleum refining and related industries | Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products |  |
|  |  Form 1120-S. . | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 15,530 \\ 983 \end{array}$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)^{204}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,706 \\ & 379 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 16,287 \\ 1,805 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,963 \\ 620 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,832 \\ 475 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,236 \\ 238 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,706 \\ 1,699 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,226 \\ 455 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{\text {i) }}{ }^{828}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,932 \\ 258 \end{array}$ | 2 |
|  |  | (Thousand dollara) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  | 18,010,406 | 3,306,120 | 8,929,065 | 4,507,669 | 5,333,283 | 2,449,833 | 9,977,017 | 8,146,482 | 23,202,242 | 39,748,483 | 4,906,503 | 3 |
| 10 | Cash | 2,428, | 210,204 | 549,539 | 406,341 | 328,947 | 200,222 | 534,085 | 890,887 | 1,290,063 | 1,526,052 | 308,330 | 4 |
|  | Notes and accounts receivab | 3,306,557 | 254,896 | 1,768,424 | 1,362,776 | 877,503 | 621,190 | 1,178,668 | 1,730,544 | 3,107,577 | 5,049,103 | 1,250,016 | 5 |
|  | Less: Reserve for bad de | 71,223 | 3,715 | 1, 24,448 | 1, 26, 332 | 16,000 | 14,415 | 1,25,018 | 1,63,430 | 3, 67,817 | 137,573 | 1,26,807 | 6 |
|  | Inventoriea, total. | 4, 219,545 | 2,458,927 | 2,536,652 | 1,71, 718 | 1,063,028 | 721,055 | 1,397,097 | 953,126 | 3,890,493 | 3,241,845 | 1,310,499 | ? |
|  | Last-in, firs | 4,683,967 | 845,398 490,368 | 180,170 | 73,491 803,014 | 69,204 380,551 | 33,466 361,670 | 86,129 569,131 | 56,291 503,993 | 180,058 <br> $1,314,459$ | 359,388 434,163 | 121,479 735,398 | 8 9 |
|  | Not stated... | 2,135,453 | 2,123,161 | 1,392,351 | 835,113 | 613,273 | 325,919 | 741,837 | 392,842 | 2,395,976 | 2,448,294 | 453,532 | 0 |
|  | Investments, Goverrment obligations: <br> States, Territories, and U. S. posbessions <br> United States obligations. <br> Not atated. . <br> ................................. | ,153 | 1,535 | 29,511 | 6,646 | 17,887 | 17,011 | 22,367 | 77,788 | 191,431 | 317,670 | 5,280 |  |
| 12 |  | 421,782 | 13,475 | 234,610 | 44,758 | 214,239 | 88,509 | 453,524 | 418,868 | 1,551,156 | 2,044,955 | 97,407 | 2 |
| 13 |  | 24,213 |  | 15,834 | 9,873 | 9,088 | 3,381 | 24,529 | 16,821 | 105,231 | 50 | 4,249 | 13 |
| 14 | Other current aaaets, including short-term marketable investments. | 306,202 | 7,904 | 80,237 | 55,865 | 66,111 | 32,284 | 95,885 | 127,967 | 273,956 | 389,278 | 35,443 | 14 |
| 1516 | Mortgage and real eatate loana. Other investments. | 23,973 | 778 | 21,177 | 6,2876 | 5,877 | 1,578 | 8,427 | 15,409 | 5,100 | 22,783 | 3,626 | 5 |
|  |  | 1,583,732 | 94,227 | 768,220 | 292,636 | 490,053 | 139,949 | 1,132, 268 | 1,007,035 | 3,239,694 | 7,303,072 | 488,009 | 16 |
| 161718 | Depreciable assets.................................. | $11,364,721$ $5,406,659$ | 589,532 258,188 | $5,407,823$ $2,668,840$ | 1,003,362 517,087 | $2,721,013$ $1,350,722$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,038,925 \\ 491,174 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 7,79,703 | 4,024,367 | $16,922,838$ $8,328,776$ | $33,165,080$ $16,427,024$ | $2,878,555$ $1,568,388$ | 17 |
|  | Less: Accumulated amortization and depreciation. | 5,406,659 | 258,188 | 2,668,840 | 517,087 | 1,350,722 | 491,174 | 3,273,831 | 1,795,218 | 8,328,776 | 16,427,024 | 1,568,388 | 8 |
| 9 | ciation. <br> epletable asseta.................................... | 17,189 | 2,081 | 2,269 | 2,257 | 744,235 | 12,061 | 507,801 | 1,721 | 291 | 3,587,499 | ,091 | 19 |
|  | Land................... | 395, 377 | 13,638 | 54,626 | 29,200 | 97,749 | 4, 3 , 2829 | -115,028 | 273,042 | 286,094 | 1,791,660 | 65,014 | 21 |
| 2122232424 |  | 29,950 | 761 | 6,463 | 8,924 | 10,636 | 2,450 | 10,634 | 70,017 | 79,975 | 1,177,609 | 9,629 | 22 |
|  |  | 3,797 | 295 | 1,380 | 1,197 | 1,051 | 423 | 2,816 | 6,336 | 36,972 | 763,327 | 5,491 | 23 |
|  | ther assets | 319,758 | 20,594 | 149,651 | 112, 551 | 111,359 | 44,698 | 160,501 | 504,762 | 504,857 | 481,514 | 49,052 | 24 |
| 25 | Total liabilitiea.. | 18,010,406 | 3,306,120 | 8,929,065 | 4,507,669 | 5, 333,283 | 2,449,833 | 9,977,017 | 8,146,482 | 23,202,242 | 39,748,483 | 4,906,503 | 25 |
| 26 | Accounts payable................................... <br> Depoaits and withdrawable shares.............. <br> Bonds, notea, mortgages payable maturing in less than one year. | , 156 | ,247 | 425 | 13,074 | ,885 | ,881 | 825 | 3,824 | 33 | ,304,568 | 522,337 | 26 |
| 7 |  | 839 | ${ }^{660} 8785$ |  | 4, 4.62 | [ 6378 |  |  | 2,147 340,310 | 2,274 421,555 | $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ 302,525 \end{array}$ |  | 28 |
| 28 |  | 1,158,517 | 360,745 | 99,573 | 499,67 | 379,656 | 173,240 | 359,820 | 340,310 | 421,555 | 302,525 | 127,491 | 28 |
| 2930 | Other current liabilities...................... Bonds, notes, mortgagea payable maturing in one year or more. | 1,086,803 | 202,108 | 478,729 | 320,601 | 255,985 | 187,126 | 504,326 | 602,852 | 1,683,499 | 1,120,444 | 367,659 | 29 |
|  |  | 2,194,035 | 552,211 | 856,360 | 302,597 | 749,332 | 195,105 | 1,591,545 | 813,658 | 3,359,104 | 5,032,130 | 886,362 | 30 |
| 31 | Other liabilities.................................... <br> Gapital stock, preferred. <br> Capital stock, common.. <br> Paid-in or capital surplus. <br> Surplus reserves. <br> Earned surplus and undivided prorits........... | 481,332 | 60,240 | 169,325 | 121,773 | 117,234 | 85,645 | 269,360 | 605,055 | 523,687 | 954,033 | 106,967 | 31 |
| 32 |  | 656,622 | 282,455 | 222,564 | 152,283 | 87,434 | 40, 339 | 256,473 | 302,527 | 774,458 | 335,277 | 132,744 | 32 |
| 33 |  | $\begin{array}{r}3,290,085 \\ 767 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 570,968 | 1,533,452 | 807, 884 | 1,042,222 | 476,035 | 1,700,052 | 1,274,193 | 3,489,868 | 10,176,730 | 573,381 | 33 |
| 34 |  | 767,379 299,644 | 156,787 <br> 81,768 | 536,774 103,632 | 144,868 | 491,964 4,034 | 106,562 | $1,067,047$ 80,326 | 372,401 259,855 | $3,226,803$ <br> 284,039 | $5,121,525$ 706,872 | 391,912 | 34 |
| 36 |  | 6,185,994 | 1,043,910 | 3,705,165 | 1,224,212 | 1,708,900 | 858,954 | 3,523,685 | 2,939,660 | 7,797,722 | 12,694,340 | 1,652,320 | 36 |
| 37 | Total compiled receipts | 50,479,312 | 4,835,840 | 14,360,098 | 11,907,200 | 7,517,284 | 5,002,234 | 11,845,655 | 12,567,293 | 26,699,483 | 37,592,756 | 7,842,427 | 37 |
| 38 | Busineas receipts.................................... Interest on Govermment obligations (leas amortizable bond premium): | 50,112,458 | 4,817,872 | 14,196,673 | 11,843,834 | 7,193,236 | 4,945,371 | 11,579,374 | 12,238,036 | 26,065,022 | 36,004,854 | 7,737,607 | 38 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 49 |  | 27 | 450 | 7,092 | 1,084 | 3,871 | 2,209 | 11,555 | 11,542 | 2,415 | 60,268 | 4,847 | 39 |
| 42 | Subject to surtax only $\qquad$ <br> Whally tox exempt. | 2,633 | 79 | 1,000 | 345 | 803 | 2,642 | 1,795 | 2,063 | 4,967 | 2,550 | 367 | 41 |
| 42 | Wholl | 41,245 | 2,113 | 19,963 | 4,463 | 12,129 | 2,907 | 16,057 | 11,631 | 28,500 | 69,899 | 9,024 | 42 |
| 43 | Rents | 39,645 | 1,368 | 20,116 | 6,270 | 13,137 | 2,991 | 12,866 | 34,008 | 26,727 | 273,275 | 7,595 | 43 |
| 4 | Royalties........................................... Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss.. | 12,162 | 1,478 | 12,403 | 8,771 | 3,884 | 647 | 6,887 | 29,175 | 97,925 | 64,697 | 4,326 | 4 |
| 4 |  | 305. |  | 258 | 316 | 88 | 35 | 128 | 245 | 1,421 | 4,640, | 180 | 45 |
| 46 | Net long-term capital gain reduced by net ahort-term capital loss. | 48,030 | 553 | 25,1 | 5,848 | 7, | 10,0 | 128,806 | 44,29 | 70,1 | 100,7 | 12,521 | 46 |
|  | Net gain, sales other than capital asseta... Dividends, domestic corporations. | 3,165 | 32 | 1,160 | 322 | 4,841 | 1,578 | 4.7 | 752 | 2,259 | 1,031 | 825 | 47 |
| 47484950 |  | 17,520 | 1,020 | 9,122 | 2,635 | 6,205 | 949 | 16,064 | 32,621 | 180,087 | 426,975 | 6,896 | 48 |
|  | Dividends, foreign ${ }^{\text {Dom }}$ | 37,765 | 1,339 | 2,105 | 632 |  | 1,680 | 19,960 | 5,656 | 93,524 | 269,062 | 36,701 | 49 |
|  |  | 148,725 | 9,532 | 64,944 | 32,572 | 50,806 | 31,206 | 51,447 | 157,079 | 86,343 | 314,562 | $\underline{\underline{21,536}}$ | O |
| 51 | Total compiled deductions.................... | 48,732,276 | 4,288,527 | 23,658,154 | 11,643,753 | 7,088,908 | 4,792,437 | 10,78,27 | 12,634,671 | 23,230,779 | 35,907,338 | 2,307,537 | 52 |
|  | Cost or sales and operations.................. Compensation of ofricers. | 39,979,152 | 2,749,653 | 12,369,75 | 9,289,642 | 5,526,542 | 3,664,471 | 7,917,101 | 8,111,786 | 15,460,943 | 27,128,251 | ,370,730 | 52 |
|  |  | 376,195 | 11,279 | 184,460 | 322,741 | 130,677 | 131,699 | 122,561 | 398,742 | 250,037 | 55,189 | 84,797 | 53 |
| 52535354555657585959 | Rent paid on business property | 223,438 | 3,818 | 77,389 | 114,054 | 33,584 | 48,825 | 63,133 | 125,555 54,284 | 130,008 | 434,236 | 65,947 | 54 |
|  | Repairs... | 393,543 54,731 | 9,295 | 126,713 14,949 | 22,092 17,248 | 55,914 14,162 | 26,064 12,239 | 261,586 8,620 | 54,284 36,872 | 434,291 29,904 | 493,146 30,948 | 114,121 17,320 | 55 |
|  | Bed debts | 175,979 | 29,156 | 81,627 | 53,035 | 53,511 | 20,645 | 80,559 | 64,689 | 177,329 | 199,684 | 42,978 | 57 |
| 58 | Taxes paid | 572,997 | 962,218 | 234,683 | 174,291 | 138,500 | 88,807 | 226,226 | 220,055 | 425,959 | 942,225 | 265,532 | 58 |
| 59 | Contrib | 24,368 | 2,536 | 12,6 | 7,628 | 4,006 | 4,870 | 11,719 | 18,771 | 32,593 | 13,513 | 4,840 | 59 |
| 60 | Anortization | 4,353 | 236 | 2,847 | 562 | 2,993 | 318 | 28,340 | 3,304 | 92,633 | 106,116 | 2,233 | 60 |
| 61 | Depreciation | 741,033 | 35,096 | 307,802 | 79,586 | 195,469 | 71,504 | 427,242 | 259, 188 | 1,102,299 | 1,328,949 | 202,975 | 61 |
| 62 | Depletion.. | 4,630 | 137 | 136 | 11566 | 230,908 |  | 24,052 | 92.167 | 92,139 | 1,527,908 | 127 237 | 62 |
| 63 | Advertising. | 963,744 | 263,388 | 88,34.4 | 115,827 | 28,558 | 60,459 | 97,458 | 92,601 | 986,856 | 164,859 | 127,152 | 63 |
| 64 65 | Ancunts contributed under pension plana... Amounts contributed under other employee |  | 23,187 5,405 | 46,815 33,17 | 25,112 47,034 | 17,340 13,598 | 18,199 18,930 | 81,971 34,826 | 97, 202 | 299,580 78,046 | 282,185 93,131 | 53,816 34,518 | 64 |
| 65 | Amounts contributed under other erployee benerit plans. | 120,360 | 5,405 | 33,17 | 47,034 | 13,598 | 18,930 | 34,826 | 41,712 | 78,046 | 93,131 | 34, 518 | 65 |
| 66 67 | Net loss, sales other than capital assets. Other deductions........................ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,498 \\ 4,904,681 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 494 \\ 191,658 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,730 \\ 1,054,147 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,928 \\ 1,371,807 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,992 \\ 639,155 \end{array}$ | 1,375 623,995 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,685 \\ 1,328,193 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,75 \\ 2,103,028 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,860 \\ 3,638,302 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 996 \\ 3,106,002 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,061 \\ 919,280 \end{array}$ | 66 67 |
| 68 | Compil | 1,747,036 | 547, 313 | 701,944 | 263,447 | 428,376 | 209,797 | 1,127,384 | 932,622 | 3,468,704 | ,685,418 | 534,890 | 68 |
| 69 | Net income (less deficit), total (68 less 41) | 1,744,403 | 547,234 | 700,94 | 263,102 | 427,573 | 207,1 | 1,125,5 | 930,55 | ,463,7 | 1,682,868 | 534,52 | 69 |
|  | Returns other than Form 1120-5: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | Net incame (leas deficit) (69 less 75) | 1,730,278 | 547,495 | 696,936 | 252,744 | 411,285 | 206,402 | 1,123,466 | 921,79. | 3,458,629 | 1,682,699 | 533,865 | 70 |
| 71 | Statutory special deductions | 50,322 | 1,208 | 7, 122 | 21,659 | 25,615 | 8,164 | 33,700 | 60,008 | 185,822 | 500,320 | 17,945 | 7 |
| 72 | Income subject to tax | 1,802,819 | 548,866 | 680,254 | 297,232 | 44,098 | 241,350 | 1,117,462 | 920,849 | 3,345,064 | 1,243,072 | 551,067 | 72 |
| 73 | Income tax.................................. | 900,388 | 284,575 | 337,650 | 136,129 | 163,059 | 115,225 | 540, 330 | 441,9288 | 1,705,845 | 621,246 | 278,266 | 73 |
| 74 | Total compiled net profit less income tax on returns other than Form 1120-S (68 less 73).. | 846,648 | 262,738 | 364,294 | 127,318 | 265,317 | 94,572 | 587,054 | 487,694 | 1,762,859 | 1,064,172 | 256,624 | 74 |
| 75 | Form 1120-S, net income (less deficit) ( 69 less 70). | 14,125 | ( ${ }^{2}$ | 4,008 | 10,358 | 16,288 | 753 | 2,123 | 8,840 | 5,108 | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 658 | 75 |
|  | Distribution to stockholders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 76 <br> 77 | Cash and assets other than own stock. Corporation'a own stock........... | 429,488 45,929 | $\begin{array}{r}150,382 \\ \hline 889\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}131,2666 \\ 29,481 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 33,873 <br> 17,502 | $\begin{array}{r}101,638 \\ 15,634 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 34,011 11,446 | $\begin{array}{r}290,896 \\ 55,473 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}189,625 \\ 39,907 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,146,175$ 123,540 | $1,414,877$ 269,710 | $\begin{array}{r}144,891 \\ 50,124 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 76 77 |


|  |  |  |  |  | Ma | r industrial | group-Cont | ued |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Manurazturin | ng -Continue |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Item | Leather and leather products | Stone, clay, and glass products | Primary metal industries | Fabrizated metal products (including ordnance), except machinery and transportation equipment | Machinery, except electricsl and transportation equipment | Flectrical machinery, equipment, and supplies | Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles | Motor vehisles and motor vehicle equipment | Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographis and optical goods; watches and clocks | Other manufacturing industries |  |
|  |  | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) |  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | Number of returns, t Form 1120-. . . . . . | $\begin{array}{r} 2,711 \\ 324 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,884 \\ 520 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,655 \\ 210 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,690 \\ 1,092 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,275 \\ 917 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,593 \\ 421 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,076 \\ 136 \end{array}$ | $(1,292$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,730 \\ 178 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,000 \\ 818 \end{array}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (Thousand | dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Total | 1,843,319 | 8,713,029 | 26,282,013 | 11,772,597 | 20,137,931 | 14,300,144 | 4,094,529 | 10,561,217 | 4,545,251 | 4,518,551 | 3 |
| 4 | Cash. | 141,549 | 609,131 | 1,440,332 | 917,701 | 1,345,370 | 388,469 | 575,503 | 740,281 | 249,344 | 359,622 | 4 |
| 5 | Notes and sccounts | 511,585 | 1,374,305 | 3,286,995 | 2,346,959 | 4,265,557 | 3,607,858 | 2,507,977 | 1,787,365 | 1,050,327 | 1,083,951 | 5 |
| 6 | Less: Rusurve for bed | 9,513 | 1,32,072 | 50,032 | 42,703 | - 72,639 | -68,889 | 12,587 | 18,007 | 15,814 | 1,32,668 | 6 |
| 7 | Inventories, total.. | 627,798 | 1,332,475 | 5,051,288 | 3,229,207 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 5,959,678 } \\ \hline 084\end{array}$ | 3,983,710 | 3,837,825 | $\begin{array}{r}3,382,363 \\ 339 \\ \hline 165\end{array}$ | $1,34,3,802$ 98,881 | $1,252,439$ 45,826 | 7 |
| 8 | Last-in, first-out. Other than last-in, | 22,186 276,842 | 62,161 722,225 | 1,736,833 | 285,643 $1,558,031$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68,418 \\ 2,678,505 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 472,110 \\ 1,664,474 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,110 \\ 1,025,960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 339,745 \\ 1,258,277 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98,881 \\ 774,280 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45,826 \\ 757,368 \end{array}$ |  |
| 10 | Not stated......... | 276,842 | 5 518,889 | 1,869,849 | 1,385,433 | 2,596,755 | 1,847,126 | 2,795,755 | 1,784,341 | 470,641 | 449,247 | 10 |
|  | Investments, Governm nt obligations: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 11 \\ & 12 \end{aligned}$ | States, Territories, and U. S. posse | 8,26 | 48,193 522,212 | 1,938, 1215 | $66,477$ $361,055$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72,818 \\ 919,014 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 205,352 \\ & 802,987 \end{aligned}$ | $28,395$ | $\begin{array}{r} 239,338 \\ 2,465,197 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,481 \\ 350,081 \end{array}$ | $28,043$ | 11 |
| 13 | Not stated... | 5,396 | 22,329 | 1, 8,283 | 31,000 | 17,475 | 35,962 | 3,343 | 2,4,674 | 16,104 | 5,332 | 13 |
| 14 | Other current assets, including short-tern marketable investments. | 17,565 | 120,407 | 234,544 | 131,189 | 161,836 | 139,473 | 155,571 | 239,238 | 39,917 | 46,821 | 14 |
| 15 | Nortgage and rcal estate loans............... | 2,195 | 5,208 | 14,596 | 10,658 | 11,075 | 7,434 | 1,696 | 1,786 | 2,340 | 5,153 | 15 |
| 16 | Other investments.. | 207,067 | 624,772 | 1,989,512 | 855,644 | 1,727,350 | 1,349,603 | 451,347 | 2,090,365 | 300,100 | 387,046 | 16 |
| 17 | Depreciable assets.. | 532,804 | 6,794,656 | 22,718,970 | 6,218,222 | 10,149,204 | 5,014,078 | 3,398,481 | 10,425,018 | 2,060,392 | 1,993,797 | 17 |
| 18 | Less: Accumulated amcrtization and depreciation. | 280,117 | 3,142,275 | 21,592,268 | 2,798,857 | 5,015,71 | 2,105,019 | 1,669,465 | 5,241,524 | 988,413 | 967,830 | 18 |
| 19 | Depletable assets.......................... | 30 | 189,208 | 987,686 | 58,947 | 25,811 | 64,289 | 2,885 | 8,879 | 645 |  | 19 |
| 20 | Less: Accurul | 21 | 56,935 | 554,331 | 20,910 | 9,042 | 57,506 | ${ }^{726}$ | 4,370 | 412 | 11,179 | 20 |
| 22 | Land.............. | 15,144 | 146,160 15,80 | 436,012 34,596 | 183,383 32,727 | 249,014 89,524 | 103,178 39,799 | $\begin{array}{r} 116,482 \\ 13,253 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 118,194 \\ 72,582 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47,836 \\ & 29,399 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56,155 \\ & 19,660 \end{aligned}$ | 21 22 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 23 \end{aligned}$ | Intangible assets... <br> Less: Accumulated | 1,510 260 | $\begin{array}{r} 15,804 \\ 1,907 \end{array}$ | 34,596 17,885 | $\begin{aligned} & 32,727 \\ & 11,029 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 89,524 \\ & 33,625 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,799 \\ & 11,642 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,253 \\ 2,502 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72,582 \\ 5,349 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 29,399 \\ 6,942 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,660 \\ 5,281 \end{array}$ | 22 23 |
| 24 | Other assets.. | 35,617 | 141,158 | 224,090 | 202,967 | 275,222 | 301,008 | 172,995 | 258,187 | 57,064 | 120,855 | 24 |
| 25 | Total liabilit | 1,843,319 | 8,713,029 | 26,282,013 | 11,772,597 | 20,137,931 | 14,300,144 | 9,694,529 | 16,561,217 | 4,545,251 | 14,518,551 | 25 |
| 26 | Accounta payable | 248,267 | 569,329 | 2,002,499 | 1,196,159 | 1,916,084 | 2,045,001 | 1,595,056 | 1,457,202 | 356, 312 | 532,781 | 26 |
| 27 | Depocits and withdrawable shares... | 111 | 4,437 |  | 1,256 | 1,447 |  |  |  |  |  | 27 28 |
| 28 | Bonds, notes, mortgages payable maturing in less than one year. | 140,897 | 252,613 | 458,936 | 622,300 | 952,259 | 563,196 | 907,333 | 164,661 | 24,316 | 336,154 | 28 |
| 29 | Other current liabilities........ | 122,829 | 564,517 | 1,694,088 | 818,622 | 1,205,593 | 1,162,247 | 853,657 | 2,038,347 | 495,834, | 340, 293 | 29 |
| 30 | Bonds, notes, mortgages payable maturing in one year or more. | 195,822 | 991,216 | 4,852,074 | 1,273,942 | 2,482,089 | 1,858,178 | 880,553 | 1,232,561 | 573,505 | 454,520 | 30 |
| 31 | Other liabilitie | 4,116 | 254,506 | 712,650 | 325,269 | 723,626 | 535,741 | 1,382,525 | 331,253 | 171,217 | 312,604 | 31 |
| 32 | Capital stock, pref | 63,500 | 238,934 | 1,005,840 | 299,004 | 450,584 | 260,650 | 71,602 | 394,447 | 100,035 | 161,205 | 32 |
| 33. | Capital stock, common. | 317,539 | 1,625,771 | 3,935,174 | 1,969,195 | 4,060,254 | 2,021,623 | 813,024 | 1,366,881 | 784, 801 | 737,103 | 33 |
| 34 | Paid-in or capital sur | 86,140 | 692,013 | 1,611,370 | 720,803 | 1,450,280 | 1,253,254 | 874,706 | 1,369,763 | 545,664 | 375,758 | 34 |
| 35 | Surplus reserves. | 49,466 | 135,528 | 540,758 | 122,335 | 250,865 | 190,425 | 74,726 | 386,100 | 63,462 | 36,27 | 35 |
| 36 | Earned surplus and undívided | 574,652 | 3,383,665 | 9,468,064 | 4,423,652 | 6,644,850 | 4,409,783 | 2,240,940 | 7,839,965 | 1,210,070 | 1,421,425 | 36 |
| 37 | Total compiled receip | 3,936,069 | 10,763,574 | 27,522,119 | 18,963,602 | 25,383,611 | 22,763,762 | 16,578,046 | 24,64,4,023 | 6,293,363 | 7,351,738 | 37 |
| 38 | Business rece | 3,907,359 | 10,581,391 | 27,194,223 | 18,712,082 | 24,938,517 | 22,500,260 | 16,465,594 | 24,273,354 | 6,200,826 | 7,249,222 | 38 |
|  | Interest on Govermment obligations (less amortizable bond premium): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 | Wholly taxable... | 74.4 | 13,267 | 62,746 | 9,580 | 30,188 | 19,726 | 4,099 | 76,351 | 8,252 | 3,776 | 39 |
| 40 | Subject to surtax only..................... | 24 | 147 |  | 66 | 163 |  | 158 | 139 |  | 13 | 40 |
| 41 | Wholly tax-exempt | 204 | 1,879 | 4,491 | 1,567 | 2,234 | 2,960 | 265 | 4,955 | 362 | 997 | 41 |
| 42 | Other interest. | 3,936 | 14,652 | 38,702 | 17,436 | 51,043 | 37,260 | 13,656 | 36,518 | 7,899 | 9,880 | 42 |
| 43 | Rents......... | 3,321 | 11,130 | 16,450 | 17,582 | 43,257 | 19,705 | 9,006 | 16,631 | 5,397 | 10,146 | 43 |
| 4 | Royalties........................ | 765 | 12,971 | 18,548 | 10,643 | 66,285 | 37,257 | 16,054 | 7,620 | 10,924 | 3,786 | 4.4 |
| 45 | Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss. | 46 | 413 | 390 | 1,937 | 1,425 | 1,725 | ,468 | 1,188 | 100 | 195 | 45 |
| 46 | Net long-terma capital gain reduced by net short-tern capital loss. | 1,034 | 23,409 | 68,752 | 29,014 | 44,425 | 26,533 | 10,326 | 9,509 | 9,094 | 18,103 | 46 |
| 47 | Net gain, sales other than capital assets..... | 66 | 1,429 | 1,110 | 3,748 | 3,938 | 2,457 | 413 |  | 982 | 1,491 | 47 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | Oividends, domestic corporations.............. | 1,524 | 21,436 27,470 | 52,642 8,702 | 21,669 42,585 |  | 9,158 39,146 | 6,770 6,551 | 55,685 125,985 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,474 \\ & 21,764 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,950 \\ & 4,362 \end{aligned}$ | 48 49 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 49 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | Dividends, foreign corporations. Other receipts. | 13 27,033 | $\begin{aligned} & 27,470 \\ & 53,980 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,702 \\ 55,315 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 42,585 <br> 95695 | 49,208 112,004 | 39,146 67,487 | $\begin{array}{r}6,551 \\ 43,686 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}125,985 \\ 35,003 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,764 \\ & 23,385 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,362 \\ 42,817 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 49 50 |
| 51 | Total complled deducti | 3,789,587 | -,674,185 | 25,322,513 | 17,879,608 | 23,216,247 | 21,051,824 | 16,100,307 | 21,657,260 | 5,651,824 | 6,978,596 | 51 |
| 52 | coat of sales and operatio | 3,069,3,1 | 6,905,913 | 19,484,687 | 13,617,365 | 16,353,239 | 15,568,625 | 13,781,091 | 17,267,277 | 3,868,156 | 5,022,301 | 52 |
| 53 | Compensation of office | 78,241 | 170,675 | 190,534 | 423,034 | 479,850 | 238,065 | 80, 161 | 70,363 | 89,318 | 207,718 | 53 |
| 54 | Rent paid on business property | 28,730 | 53,404 | $\begin{array}{r}84,650 \\ \hline \text {, 269,984 }\end{array}$ | 127,777 | 156, 335 | 141,556 | 88,749 186,959 | 34,761 312,079 | 50,642 | 70,353 61,626 | 54 55 |
| 55 | Repairs. | 17,064 | 257,908 | 1,269,984 | 239,455 | 321,733 | 187,044 | 186,959 9,801 | 312,079 6,182 | $71,866$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61,626 \\ & 18.924 \end{aligned}$ | 55 56 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ | Bad debts... | 5,745 19,870 | 19,596 57,997 | 17,042 250,521 | 30,118 98,093 | 28,406 173,558 | 29,025 111,848 | 91,401 | 6,182 77,452 | 41,002 | - | 57 |
| 58 | Taxea paid. | 66,018 | 211,562 | 570,415 | 335,721 | 520,552 | 543,036 | 285,298 | 930,640 | 111,707 | 140,178 | 58 |
| 59 | Contributions | 3,132 | 10,447 | 18,890 | 13,992 | 24,123 | 21,458 | 9,174 | 16,389 | 10,029 | 5,005 | 59 |
| 60 | Amortization. | 151 | 15,291 | 179,389 | 7,581 | 17,679 | 27,262 | 73,063 | 7,246 | 5,330 | 2,940 | 60 |
| 61 | Depreciation | 38,451 | 421,108 | 945,500 | 415,895 | 820,815 | 434,782 | 215,134 | 693,852 | 100,584 | 141,011 | 61 |
| 62 | Depletion... |  | 156,928 | 115,989 | 2,281 | 3,438 | \% 157 | 120 | 196,811 |  | 3,031 | 62 |
| 63 | Advertiaing. | 43,585 | 74,279 | 118,575 | 167,205 | 262,160 | 389,261 | 46,287 | 196,745 | 139,994 | 133,726 | 63 |
| 64 | Amounts contributed under pension plans...... Amounts contributed under other employee benem | 17,835 | 80,275 39,841 | 349,488 135,746 | 128,837 89,219 | 258,964 116,751 | 257,763 118,243 | 155,318 73,212 | 250,057 173,027 | 91,319 42,595 | 39,112 | 64 65 |
| 65 | Amounts contributed under other employee benem fit plans. | 11,414 | 39,841 | 135,746 | 89,219 | 116,751 | 118,243 | 73,212 | 173,027 | 42,595 | 27,129 | 65 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & 67 \end{aligned}$ | Net loss, sales other than capital assets..... Other deductions....................................... . . . | $\begin{array}{r} 2,603 \\ 387,393 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,814 \\ 1,196,147 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,624 \\ 1,577,479 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,267 \\ 2,168,768 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,686 \\ 3,669,978 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,798 \\ 2,978,901 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,597 \\ 1,001,864 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,531 \\ 1,616,798 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 146 \\ 933,404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,235 \\ 1,062,383 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 66 67 |
| 68 | Compled net prorit (leas net losa) (37 lesa ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ) |  | 1,089,389 | $\frac{1,519,606}{2,190}$ | 1,083,994 | 2,167,364 | 1,711,938 |  | $\frac{1,96,763}{2,986}$ | 641,539 | 373,142 | 68 |
| 69 | Net income (ieas deficit), total ( 68 less 41)... | 146,278 | 1,087, 510 | 2,195,115 | 1,082,427 | 2,165,1,30 | 1,708,978 | 477,474 | 2,981,808 | 641,177 | 372,145 | 68 69 |
|  | Returns other than Form Lizo-s: | 146, 278 | 1,087,110 | 2,195,115 | 1,082,427 | 2,163,130 | 1,708,978 | 477,474 | 2,981,808 | 64,1,177 | 372,145 | 69 |
| 70 | Net income (less dericit) (69 leas 75). | 144,842 | 1,083,168 | 2,191,444 | 1,070,243 | 2,151,915 | 1,711,218 | 477,497 | 2,981,706 | 638,248 | 368,030 | 70 |
| 71 | Statutory special deductions................... | 9,779 | 28,311 | 103,934 | 49,312 | 2, 95,758 | 40,246 | 9,469 | 113,332 | 10,791 | 24,155 | 71 |
| 72 | Income aubject to tax....... | 153,287 | 1,095,981 | 2,145,933 | 1,163,262 | 2,238,991 | 1,751,990 | 629,112 | 2,890,899 | 651,310 | 400,864 | 72 |
| 73 | Income tax................................ | 74,562 | 552,084 | 1,093,083 | 570,171 | 1,127,203 | 893,883 | 321,639 | 1,498,355 | 332,528 | 191,709 | 73 |
| 74 | Total compiled net profit less income tax on returns other than Form 1120-S (68 less 73). | 71,920 | 537,305 | 1,106,523 | 513,823 | 1,040,161 | 818,055 | 156,100 | 1,488,408 | 309,011 | 181,433 | 74 |
| 75 | Form 1120-S, net income (less deficit) ( 69 less 70). | 1,436 | 4,342 | 3,671 | 12,184 | 13,215 | ${ }^{3} 2,240$ | ${ }^{3} 23$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 2,929 | 4,115 | 75 |
|  | Distributions to atockholders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 76 | Cash and assets other than own stock. | 30,402 | 297,129 | 674,669 | 266,092 | 470,727 | 4,6,391 | 197,931 | 841,695 | 158,606 | 83,567 | 76 |
| 77 | Corporation's own stock......................... | 1,653 | 95,611 | 40,573 | 54,346 | 197,953 | 69,264 | 25,153 | 43,527 | 11,352 | 18,236 |  |

Table 2. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


Table 2. - balance sheets and income statements, by major industrial group-Continued





${ }^{1}$ Sampling variability of this estimate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totals. ${ }^{2}$ Loss after tax. ${ }^{3}$ Dericit.
 Distribution of this amount by major industrial group is shown in table 39.
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. $11-1 /$.

Table 3. - balance sheets and income statements, by size of total assets


Table 3. - BALANCE SheETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, ay SIZE of TOTAL ASSETS-Continued


[^2]NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."
active corporation returns
table 4. - SELECTED ASSETS, LIABilities, receipts, and COSTS, income sub ject to tax, tax, and distributions to stockholders, by size of total assets, by major industrial group

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS









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|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |




active corporation returns









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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |


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 Deposite current hiabilities ...........
othds, notes, morttages payabie ma-
Bond Bonds notes, nortgage payabie.....
tur Ing in one year or more....... Capital atock.........................
Surplua and undivided prof its...... Ausiness receipts....................
 Net income (lees deficit), total...
Returns other than Form H2O-s:.

active corporation returns

| Major industrial group, selected $\underset{\substack{\text { itens }}}{\text { man }}$ | Total ectivecorporstion raturns | 12 e |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { asserot }}{\text { aero }}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ \$ 0,000 \\ & \text { nider } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { andea, } \\ & \text { and, }, 500,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \text { under } \\ \hline 0,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 25,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000,000 \\ & \text { unde } \\ & \$ 100,000,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \$ 250,000,000,000 \\ \$ \end{array}\right.$ |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| maturacturang: foci AND HNAR Froducts |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total. Returns other than Form 1120-5 Form 1120 -s. | $\begin{aligned} & 15,530 \\ & 14,547 \\ & 983 \end{aligned}$ | $(1)^{426}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,770 \\ & 1,969 \\ & (1,595 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,798 \\ & 1,689 \\ & \hline 109 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,197 \\ & 1,981 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,487 \\ 3,192 \\ 295 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,326 \\ 2,144 \\ 182 \\ 142 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,667 \\ & 1,587 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,097 \\ \begin{array}{c} 1,085 \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{array} \mathbf{1} \end{gathered}$ | 3396 | ${ }_{178}^{178}$ | ${ }_{101}^{101}$ | 30 30 | 32 | 17 | $\stackrel{8}{-}$ |


aCtive corporation returns


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

| $\underset{\substack{\text { itens }}}{\text { Major industrial group, selected }}$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Total sative } \\ \text { copporsation } \\ \text { returns }}}{ }$ returns | 1ze of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Zero } \\ \text { assets } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { unnder } \\ & \$ 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 500,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 2,500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 10,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ 0 \\ \$ 25,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \text { inder } \\ & \$ 250,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| MaNUFACTURINO: LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT FURNITURE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total. | $\begin{aligned} & 7,963 \\ & 7,343 \\ & 620 \end{aligned}$ | 257 257 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,128 \\ & 1,1064 \\ & \left(1^{1}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,130 \\ 1,002 \\ 128 \\ 128 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,233 \\ 1,123 \\ 110 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,668 \\ & 1,558 \\ & 110 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,198 \\ 1,109 \\ 149 \\ \hline 149 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 675 \\ \left({ }^{6}\right)^{631} \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 426 \\ 413 \\ 13 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 134 \\ 133 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 63 \\ 62 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | 35 35 | 8 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
|  | dotl |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 328,947 |  | 1,385 | 4,829 | 6,209 | 18,327 | 37,990 | 33,483 | 48,788 | 36,501 | ${ }_{68,653}^{28,65}$ | 29,942 | 12, 34, | -11,998 | 19,585 | 38,939 |
| Notes and scounts receivabie, net... Inventories...................... | 861,503 $1,063,028$ |  | $\xrightarrow{3,221} 2$ | 11,948 <br> 8,264 | 28,686 <br> 20,874 | 64,823 67,774 | 97,581 114,037 | 112,962 | 133,652 <br> 180,084 | 79,968 120,011 | 68,653 95,635 | rer $\begin{array}{r}61,938 \\ 100,93\end{array}$ | 30,823 4,952 | 4, 42,395 | ${ }_{93,633}^{47,44}$ | ${ }_{85,339}$ |
| Government obligations and other current assets | 307,325 |  | 126 | 862 | 716 | 10,159 | , ,403 | 13,217 | 26,168 | 22,503 | 16,947 | 47,918 | 14,618 | 2,024 | 18,293 | 123,371 |
| Mortgages, real estate loans, and other investrents....... | 495,930 |  | 66 | 1,645 | 3,336 | 11,044 |  | 35,269 | 43,274 | 47,534 | 35,994 | 49,436 | 4, 4888 | 60,565 | 21,530 | 119,254 |
| Capital asseta leas reserves........ | 2,165,191 |  | 5,052 | 14,155 | 26,195 | 88,388 | 128,192 | 141,856 | 205,710 | 1.56,796 | 176,955 | 256,943 | 129,475 | 35,156 | 314,251 | 485.867 |
| Total assets.. | 5,333,283 |  | 13,266 | 42,897 | 89,269 | 267,654 | 419,706 123,820 |  | 658,278 | 477,410 90,673 |  | 37, | 275,242 15 | 176,852 | 521,987 | 945,572 49,583 |
| Accounts and notes payable. <br> Deposits and withdrawsble shares, and other current liabllities. <br> Bonds, notes, wortgages payable maturing in one year or more. <br> Surplus and undivided prorita. | 836,541 |  | 6,172 | 14,888 | 29,184 | 90,910 | 123,820 | 123,613 | 141,024 | 90,673 |  | 37,985 | 15,242 | 33,770 | 19,361 | 49,583 |
|  | 256,623 |  | 1,480 | 2,670 | 4,441 | 12,383 | 23,005 | 24,896 | 40,026 | 23,116 | 15,540 | 21,670 | 10,909 | 5,651 | 33,103 | 37,733 |
|  |  |  | 3,384 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 139,720 |  |
|  | 1,128,655 |  | 9,473 | 18,758 | 29,794 | 69,139 | 105,892 | 101,126 | 149,70 | 87,723 | 75,224 | 94,918 | 61.548 | 25,729 | 55,241 | 244,390 |
|  | 2,244,898 |  | ${ }^{29,343}$ | 256 | 9,029 | 52,630 | 102,017 | 158,600 | 217,084 | 206,504 | 209,776 | 322,222 | 158,088 | 79,621 | 274,562 | 463,852 |
| Total complied receipts. | 7,517,284 | 60,4 | 4,657 | 120,807 | 234,160 | 654,111 | 965,025 | ${ }^{830,614}$ | 1,162,745 | 708,573 | 580,017 | 575,620 | 273,286 | 179,744 | 260,381 | ${ }_{668,103}$ |
| Business receipts... | 7,193,236 | 56,539 | 43,129 |  | 229,445 | 647,259 | 950,465 | 807,613 | 1,131,064 | 683,326 | 557,269 | 528,981 | 252,827 | 170,829 | 4,31,587 | 583,829 |
| Cost or sales and operations... | 5,526,541 | 4,293 | 2, ${ }_{2}^{2,459}$ | 88,482 | 175,860 | 512,933 | 771,317 | 656,257 | 908,725 | 546,735 | 434,293 | 377,982 | 280,431 | 132,982 | 321,944 | 344,848 113,197 |
| Compiled net prorit (less net loss).. |  | -1,628 | ${ }_{2}^{2,116}$ | 399 | ${ }_{674}^{6 / 4}$ | 6,818 | 22, 22,727 | 31,212 31,178 | 48,740 | 32,222 | 35,819 | 60,805 | 23,660 | 10,745 | 40,077 | 113,197 |
| Returns other than Form 1120-s: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income ( (ess de ficlt)..... | 411,285 | 1,628 | ${ }^{2}, 2251$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{584}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,318 \\ 14620 \end{array}$ | 23, ${ }_{2}^{19,396}$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,777 \\ 29,351 \end{gathered}$ | 45, 190 50,871 | $\begin{aligned} & 32,250 \\ & 35,292 \end{aligned}$ | 34,535 <br> 34,880 | 60,809 60,437 | 22,660 | $\xrightarrow{10,745} 9$ | 39,959 | 113,197 |
| Incone tex............. | 163,059 | ${ }^{2} 832$ |  |  | 1,210 |  | 8,949 |  |  |  |  | 22,139 | 7,134 | 3,546 | 13,415 | 37,931 |
| Form $1200-3$ net tincome (1ess dericit) | 16,288 |  | $\left(^{2}\right)^{20}$ | 1,025 | 90 | 500 | 3,331 | (2) | 3,550 |  | 1,234 |  |  |  |  |  |
| dither | 101,638 | 01 | - | 883 | 86 | 786 | 2,132 | 4,490 | 20,253 | 6,647 | 5,731 | 14,986 | 6,927 | 1,192 | 9,205 | 38,259 |
| manvacturing: franiture and fixtrres |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, totel.. Returns other than Form $1120-\mathrm{s} . .$. Form 1120-S. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,357 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }_{68}^{674}$ | $(1)^{927}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 965 \\ & 106 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,133 \\ & 1,129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 713 \\ 97 \end{gathered}$ | (2) ${ }^{4.15}$ | 275 | 83 | 32 | 20 |  | 1 |  |  |
|  | (Thou sand dollers) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notes and sccounts receivable, net... | -606,775 |  | 2,345 <br> 2,160 | ${ }^{9,319}$ | 18,560 | 57,723 | 99, 033 | 71,656 | 106,187 | 66,578 | 54,575 | 64,616 | 50,639 | 9,174 |  |  |
| Inventor 1 es...................... | 721,055 |  | 2,160 | 9,773 | 23,544 | 60,666 | 88,336 | 99,129 | 139,030 | 86,300 | 65,154 | 75,744 | 49,250 | 21,959 |  |  |
| $\qquad$ | 141,185 |  | 74 | 475 | 3,045 | 4,779 | 8,962 | 10.896 | 16,869 | 10,018 | 10,058 | 32,086 | 36,377 | 7,550 |  |  |
| Nortgages, real estate loane |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | 2,302 | 1,386 <br> 8,524 <br> 1, | 18,863 18,79 | 4,699 43,352 | cres, 12,709 | ${ }_{80,636}^{11,125}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,916 \\ & 99,755 \end{aligned}$ | 77, 77027 | $\xrightarrow{14,8,930}$ | 25,815 | 18,106 49,409 | 7,192 21,194 |  |  |
| Total assets................ | 2,449,833 |  | 8,890 | 34,645 | 77,098 | 196,009 | 294,803 | 298,936 | 434,796 | 278,109 | 217,883 | 311,136 | 223,798 | 73,730 |  |  |
| Accounts and notes payable........... | 486,121 | - | 5,226 | 13,345 | 31,826 | 62,949 | 93,667 | 63,747 | 80,477 | 47,962 | 33,111 | 37, 209 | 12,211 | 4,391 |  |  |
| Deposits and witharsuable shares, and other current 1abilitites........ | 187,648 |  | 1, $\alpha_{2}$ | 3,207 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bonda, notea, mortgages payabie ma- |  |  | 1, $<2$ | 3,207 | 7,472 | 14,102 | 22,314 | 32,130 | 36,274 | 24,035 | 16,615 | 15,722 | 11,575 | 3,160 |  |  |
| turing in one | 195 | - |  | 4,301 | 13,364 | 17,768 | 25,586 | 27, 262 | 31,937 | ${ }^{24,556}$ | 13,480 | 16,329 |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus and undivided prosits......... | 978,440 | - | ${ }_{26,109}^{6,899}$ | ${ }^{11,480}$ |  | 4, 0,772 | 79,345 |  | -90,581 | $\begin{array}{r}58,315 \\ 115,861 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | - | 63,397 | 14, ${ }^{37,385}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,413 \\ \hline 5,479 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Total compiled recelpts | 5,002,234 |  |  | 107,064 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Busineas receipts........ | 4,945, | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 36,092 | 106,524 | 227,385 | 533,276 | 796,755 | 630, 202 | 882,485 | 491,886 | 389,296 | 422,914 | 292,110 | 115,260 |  |  |
| Cost of sales and operations. | 3,664,471 | (2) |  | ${ }^{75,662}$ | 177,559 | 406,379 | 600,553 | 486,504 | 657,113 | 357,087 | 284,374 | 291,853 | 204, 365 | 77,871 |  |  |
|  | 207,155 | (2) | ${ }_{21}$ | 21,199 | - | 7,067 | 12,592 | 20,442 | 37,736 | ${ }_{27,878}$ | 28,488 | 36,685 | 36, 331 | 10,527 |  |  |
| Returnis other than Form 1120-s: ${ }^{\text {a }}$. |  |  |  |  |  | 7,067 | 12,592 | 20,441 | 37,655 | 27,847 | 28,373 | 36,636 | 33,766 | 10,527 |  |  |
| Net income (1eas deficit).... | 206,402 |  | ${ }^{2} 1,575$ | ${ }^{2} 1,180$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10,527 |  |  |
| Income subject to tax........... | 241,350 |  |  | 1,038 | 3,546 | 13,30 | 15,205 | 23,482 | 41,333 | 机 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Form 1220-s, net income (iess dericit) | 115,253 |  |  | (1) ${ }^{260}$ | $1,134$ | ${ }_{4}^{4631}$ | 5,837 1,861 | $\left.{ }_{\left(2^{2}\right)}\right)^{847}$ |  | 15,213 | 14,655. | 19,072 | 17,456 | 5,341. | - |  |
| Distributions to stockholders other than in own stock | 34,011 | $\left(^{1}\right)$ | 171 | , | 140 | 578 | 2,057 | 1,372 | 4,315 | 2,714 | 3,084 | 8,293 | 7,789 | 3,486 |  |  |

table 4．－SElected assets，liabilities，receipts，and costs，income subject to tax，tax，and distributions to stockholders，by size of total assets，by major industrial group－Continued

| Major industrial group，selected | Total sctive corporstion raturns | Stze of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { agerots }}{\substack{\text { zero }}}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \mathbf{u n n e x}=0 \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \text { under } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 2,500,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \mathbf{2 0 , 0 0 0 , 0 0 0} \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 10,000,000$ | $\left[\left.\begin{array}{l} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \$ 50,0000,000 \\ \text { onder } \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | $\left[\left.\begin{array}{c} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \$ 100,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （21） | （12） | （23） | （14） | （15） | （16） |
| MANUFACTURING： <br> PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns，total． Returna other than Form 1120－s Form 1120－S． | $\begin{array}{r} 3,236 \\ 2,998 \\ 2,938 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{98}^{98}$ | $\begin{gathered} 286 \\ (1)^{253} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 303 \\ \text { (2) }^{250} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 401 \\ \left(\text { ( }^{3}\right)^{4.7} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 491 \\ (1)^{468} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 336 \\ ()^{325} \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 307 \\ & 307 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 133 \end{aligned}$ | 81 81 81 | ${ }_{48}^{48}$ | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 25 25 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ |  |




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| :---: | :---: |











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 Mortgeges，seai
other 1 Investments．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Total assets．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Accounts and notes payale．．．．．．．
Denasts and withrewbble shsres，snd

 Capital stock．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Surplus and undulded proots．
 Cost or sales and operations．．．．．．．．．．
comptiled ret，pror it（less net loss
Net income（less der icit），total． Nee urna other than Form 1120－S：
Ret
Net Income（ 1 ess deficit）．．．．．．





















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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { £ñ } \\ & \text { min } \\ & \text { nin } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a } \\ & \text { a } \\ & \text { on } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 落ぎ － |  |
|  |  |  |  <br>  |  niö |






## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

| Total active corporation returna | Stze of total asseta |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { zero } \\ \text { essets } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { \$1 under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25,000 \\ \text { undsi } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { undur } \\ & \text { und } 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 120,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 500,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { und } 9 \mathrm{r} \\ & \$ 2,500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { ano } 000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \end{array}\right.$ | $\$ 250,000,000$ or nore |
| （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （11） | （12） | （13） | （16） | （15） | （16） |
| $\begin{array}{r} 8,226 \\ 7,771 \\ 455 \end{array}$ | 410 | $\begin{gathered} 2,005 \\ 1,874 \\ 131 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 707 \\ (1)^{631} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,425 \\ & 1,266 \\ & 159 \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (1) }^{\substack{799 \\ \hline 96 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 703 \\ ()^{7692} \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 461 \\ 459 \\ 29 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{164}^{164}$ | 102 <br> 202 | 79 79 | 37 <br> 37 | 36 <br> 36 | 26 26 | 14 |
| （Thous ond dol lore） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 3,151 5 4,031 4,713 | 2,985 <br> 6,787 <br> 5,891 | $12,657$ $\begin{aligned} & 19.467 \\ & \hline 189 \end{aligned}$ $18,88$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27,071 \\ & 57,94 \\ & 52,293 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,729 \\ & 95,199 \\ & 9,1997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48,108 \\ 1299,129 \\ 123,870 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 72,002 \\ \hline 165,209 \\ 173.898 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60,483 \\ 123,198 \\ 125,052 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 53,006 \\ 132,091 \\ 164,719 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 80,716 \\ 196,952 \\ 19,575 \end{gathered}$ | 110,054 191,632 2 <br> 237，594 | $\begin{aligned} & 153,801 \\ & 331,696 \\ & 380,656 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 222,886 \\ & 557,900 \\ & 862,619 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 413,414 \\ 1,017,405 \\ 1,437,781 \end{array}$ |
| 2，121，774 |  | 445 | 399 | 1，699 | 6，292 | 12，694 | 21，385 | 37，504 | 47，612 | 64，261 | 121，645 | 123，447 | 204，721 | 422，226 | 1，057，444 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 3,244,794 \\ 23,10,501201 \\ 23,202,242 \\ 2,060,788 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 725 \\ 20,49 \\ 78,92 \\ 2,920 \\ 2,020 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,179 \\ 60,895 \\ 239,328 \\ 68,309 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,536 \\ 85,024 \\ 335,190 \\ 74,328 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,017 \\ 111,40 \\ 487,433 \\ 126,351 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,938 \\ & 190.43 \\ & 698.077 \\ & 134,898 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 60,599 \\ 1599999 \\ 590,966 \\ 83,250 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,377 \\ & 240,599 \\ & 771,932 \\ & 11,192 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 119,167 \\ 49,9,97 \\ 1,22,2327 \\ 129,244 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 81,283 \\ 44,472 \\ 1,227,856 \\ 129,670 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 310,49 \\ 1,98,95 \\ 4,41,559 \\ 484,587 \\ \hline 34,457 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,188,082 \\ 4,281,170 \\ 10,540,283 \\ 1072,226 \end{array}$ |
| 1，685，773 |  | 1，027 | 07 | 4，449 | 13，790 | 21，197 | 39，482 | 55，024 | 43，949 | 43，685 | 67，093 | 78，854 | 192，990 | 358，205 | 765，121 |
| $\begin{array}{r} 3,359,104 \\ 4,264,326 \\ 11,308,564 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,1244 \\ c_{1}^{5,1,141} \\ 210,799 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,101 \\ 4,4,367 \\ 23,054 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,902 \\ 30,526 \\ 15,594 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,771 \\ & 63^{3,485} \\ & 68,027 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 42,4,47 \\ & 90,451 \\ & 97,668 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,146 \\ & 112,732 \\ & 154,588 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,600 \\ 136,311 \\ 289,836 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 36,703 \\ 131,503 \\ 277,719 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76,026 \\ & \text { a23, } 223 \\ & 337,629 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 229,024 \\ & 220,418 \\ & 554,132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137,518 \\ & 175,408 \\ & 674,568 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 446,205 \\ 481,017 \\ 1,196,259 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 557,042 \\ 7,04,314 \\ 2,274,994 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,702,492 \\ & 1,9161330 \\ & 5,381,459 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 196，719 | 561，780 | 660，836 | 1，041，488 | 1，346，461 | 934，938 | 1，068，618 | 1，354，835 | 1，582，043 | 2，727，199 | 5，120，886 | 9，787，852 |
| 26，065，022 | 215，684 | 47，945 | 59，225 | 193，743 | 554，974 | 655，990 | 1，035，760 | 1，330，207 | 917，785 | 1，052，950 | 1，323，964 | 1，539，183 | 2，669，393 | 5，024，2433 | 9，443，976 |
| 15，460，943 | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{149,351}$ | － 28.621 |  | $\begin{array}{r}129,168 \\ 8,122 \\ \hline 182\end{array}$ | 376,049 16,877 | $\begin{array}{r}467,646 \\ \hline 25,793 \\ \hline 20\end{array}$ | 726,303 41,318 4 | 916,271 <br> 81,438 <br> 18 | 555,535 87,332 | 627,005 91,932 | 752,028 156,623 | 883,277 218,576 | 1，448，072 |  | 5， $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1，737，900 } \\ & 1,734,970\end{aligned}$ |
| $3,688,704$ <br> $3,463,737$ | ${ }_{216,863}^{216,828}$ |  | ${ }_{21}^{21,717}$ | 8,222 8,222 | 16，857 | 25,793 25,776 | 41,318 41,38 | 81,263 81,36 | ${ }_{87,162}^{87}$ | ${ }_{91,573}^{91,932}$ | 156，198 | 218，225 | 374，220 | 652,271 | 1，732，700 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3，488，629 | 13，665 | ${ }_{407}$ | ${ }_{728}$ | 9,204 | 18，601 | 28，409 | 39，746 | 82,708 | 85，735 | 94，823 | 147，772 | 216，003 | 369，290 | 644，394 | 1，593，573 |
| 1，7205， <br> 5,108 <br> 1,108 | 6，802 | 287 2396 | （2）${ }^{230}$ | $\left.{ }^{3}{ }^{3}\right)^{390}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,036 \\ & 6,36 \\ & 1,618 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.{ }^{11} 13\right)^{874}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1}{ }^{1} 3^{9} 96$ | 40，614 | 43，379 | 48，651 | 72，820 | 110，659 | 189，117 | 333，182 | 820，863 |
| 1，146，17s | 3，725 | 63 | 127 | 1，644 | 2，260 | 2，265 | 3，798 | 11，199 | 13，745 | 18，369 | 25，432 | 47，672 | 105，150 | 198，215 | 712，511 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27 | （1）${ }^{(2)}$ | （ ${ }^{1}$ | $\left.()^{1}\right)^{1,13}$ | 182 | 125 | 95. | （1）${ }^{60}$ | 23. | 20 | ${ }^{21}$ | ${ }^{20}$ | 10 |  | 20 |
















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[^3]ash．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Inventortes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． current assets．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Capital assets leas reserves．．．．．．．．．．．
 other current liabilities．．．．．．．．．．．．
Bonds，notes，mortgages payable ma－
turing in one year or more．．．．．．．．． Capital atock．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
Surplus and undivided profits．．．．．．．．
Total compiled receipts．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．


 Net income（less deficit）．．．．．．

 Footnotes at end of table．See te
aCtive corporation returns


| Total sctive corporstion raturns | or total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underset{\text { zegets }}{\substack{\text { 2ero }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { Lunder } \\ & \$ 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 500,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 2,500,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 2,500,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 5,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 0,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{\|c\|} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \text { under } \\ \hline 0.000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,00,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \text { nudder } \\ \$ 250,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （11） | （12） | （13） | （24） | （15） | （16） |
| $\begin{gathered} 3,932 \\ 3,674 \\ 258 \\ 258 \end{gathered}$ | 67 67 | $\begin{gathered} 823 \\ \left.\mathbf{( 1 )}^{881}\right)^{823} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 641 \\ { }^{641}{ }^{609} 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} 526 \\ \left({ }^{4}\right)^{43} \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 802 \\ & 685 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 477 \\ \left({ }^{4}\right)^{454} \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{287}^{187}$ | 62 62 | 30 30 | 17 17 | 8 8 - | 2 2 - | 2 <br> 2 | 4 |







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|  |  |  |  |
| \％${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  <br>  |  |


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


| Major industrial group, selected $\underset{\text { 1tens }}{\substack{\text { in }}}$ | Total sctive corporstion returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { zero } \\ \text { asaeta } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { undur } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \$ 40, e \\ \$ 1200,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$100,000 } \\ & \text { umder } \\ & \$ 200,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 1,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 1,000,0000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 2,500,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$=0,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { unddr } \\ \$ 25,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\left[\left.\begin{array}{c} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 250,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (12) | (15) | (16) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total Returns otber than Form 1120 ms Form $1120-\mathrm{S}$.. | $\begin{aligned} & 6,884 \\ & 6,364 \\ & 520 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \binom{189}{\left.()^{1}\right)^{2}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 798 \\ & 698 \\ & 100 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 608 \\ 522 \\ 86 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 962 \\ { }^{98)^{987}} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,798 \\ & 1,677 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,198 \\ & c_{1}^{1,113} \\ & \left.2^{2}\right)^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 624 \\ \left({ }^{65}\right)^{600} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 386 \\ 374 \\ 12 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 133 \\ & 131 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 80 \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}53 \\ 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 26 26 | ${ }_{16}^{26}$ | 12 12 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ |


| Nat |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |






active corporation returns


|  | Total sctivecopporationreturns | S1ze of total aaseta |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { zero } \\ \text { assets } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \$ 25,000 \\ \text { wnder } \\ \$ \$ 0,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { \$200 } \\ & \text { \$500, } 0000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 2,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 2,500,000 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { wnder } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 12,000,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 25,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \$ 1000,000,000 \\ \$ 1000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \\ \$ 2500,000,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
| MANUFACTURING: FABRICATEO METAL PRODUCTS (IMCLUDINO ORDNANCE), EXCEPT MACHINERY ANO TRANSPORTA-TION EQUIPMENT | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8787 | 2525 | 1313 |  <br>  <br> 5 <br> 5 | 333 |
| Number of returns, total Returns other than Form $1120-5$ Form $1120-5$. | 14,690 13,598 1,092 | $\left(\begin{array}{r} 216 \\ ()^{203} \end{array}\right.$ | 2,156 2,016 140 | 1,783 1,538 245 | 2,400 2,154 246 | $\begin{array}{r}3,517 \\ 3,235 \\ 282 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,881 <br> 1,770 <br> 111 |  | $\begin{array}{r}880 \\ 860 \\ 20 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 332 332 | 160 160 |  |  |  |  |  |













active corporation returns

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
table 4. - SELECTED ASSETS, LiABilitites, receipts, and costs, income subject to tax, tax, and distributions to stockholders, by size of total assets, by major induistrial grour - Continued

active corporation returns

aCtive corporation returns
table 4.-SELECTEO ASSETS, LIABILITIES

| Mojor industrial group, selected | Total activecorporationreturos | Stze of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Zero } \\ \text { Bseets } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \$ 1 \text { under } \\ \$ 25,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \$ 25,000 \\ \text { inder } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { \$under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \$ 2,5002,000 \\ \$ 2,500,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 0,000,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 25,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left.\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000,000 \end{aligned} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000,000 \\ & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { ar } \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| transportafion, commnication, eiectric, Gas, AND SAIITARY SERVICES: transportarton |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total. Raturns other than Form 1120-S Form 1120 ms . | $\begin{gathered} 32,454 \\ 30,591 \\ 1,863 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | (2) $\begin{gathered}1,865 \\ \text { (2) }\end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,160 \\ 9,56 \\ 704 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,383 \\ 5,030 \\ 353 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,653 \\ 4,387 \\ 466 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,249 \\ 4,888 \\ 361 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,277 \\ 2,159 \\ 118 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,173 \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right)^{2} 160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 867 \\ 858 \\ 9 \end{gathered}$ | 345 342 3 | 196 195 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 123 \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | 55 <br> 55 | 40 | 35 35 | ${ }^{33}$ |
|  | (Thousand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cash... | 1,870,776 |  | 15,736 | 27,079 | 44,216 |  | 104,239 | 104,328 | 145,742 | 119,8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notes and accounts receivable, net... | 2,875,938 |  | 27,930 | 39,372 | 76,854 | 178,954 | 161,427 | 156,223 | 238,048 | 211,155 | 194,1566 | 179, 393 | 219,462 | 195,627 | 275,547 | 721,790 |
| Inventories Government obligations and other current assets. | 856,287 |  | 1,257 | 3,539 | 4,271 | 14,074 | 9,565 | 14,262 | 18,567 | 21,035 | 27,622 | 41,837 | 35,965 | 66,174 | 103,445 | 494,674 |
|  | 2,223,996 |  | 4,977 | 7,283 | 14,667 | 33,740 | 32,976 | 37,522 | 85,742 | 75,420 | 81,697 | 101,960 | 117,649 | 126, 452 | 245,108 | 1,258,798 |
| Mortgages, real eatate loans, and other investments. <br> capital assets less reserves <br> Totel asseta. | 4,001, 823 |  | 3,4 | 8,668 | 10,317 | 45,64 | 37,058 | 55,273 | 96,526 | 105,985 | 95,260 | 133,177 | 177,281 | 100,414 | 193,646 | 2,4,5,144 |
|  | 34, |  | ${ }_{113,662}^{4,240}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}82,369 \\ 193,066\end{array}$ | - | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{408,96 \\ 822,8}}$ | 415,186 796,585 |  | \% $\begin{array}{r}655,258 \\ 1,309846\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}649,2998 \\ 1,2639\end{array}$ | - $\begin{array}{r}\text { 824, } 32,287 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1, $1,8279,724$ |  | 2, $2,109,505$ | 3,3, 3055,982 | ${ }^{22,084,599575}$ |
| Accounts and notes payable Depoaits and withdrewsble shares, and other current liabilities. | 3,805,914 |  | 47,248 | 63,198 | 105,845 | 217,000 | 217,333 | 212,892 | 288,774 | 250,495 | 267,594 | 224,785 | 223,882 | 251,055 | 373,111 | 1,062,703 |
|  | 1,661,493 |  | 7,180 | 11,382 | ,960 | 66,5 | 48,007 | 50,366 | 89,119 | 70,276 | 78,732 | 88,301 | 59,064 | 105,133 | 189,450 | 794,998 |
| Bonds, notes, mortgages payable maturing in one year or more. Surplus and undivided profits. | 15,117,487 |  | 20,981 | 36,360 | 50,077 | 161,946 | 163,800 | 149,302 | 283,915 | 286,025 | 361,720 | 733,510 |  |  | 2,034,017 |  |
|  | 9,181,324 |  |  | 69,601 | 83, 151 | 186,242 | 132,652 | 148,145 | 214,452 | 216,967 | 191,082 | 354,070 | 268,215 | 429,341 | 1,045,036 | 5,795,224 |
|  | 16,065,752 |  | ${ }^{2} 27,734$ | 4,652 | 53,752 | 173,140 | 200,439 | 24,3,670 | 389,671 | 345,099 | 419,269 | 356,701 | 687, 333 | 998,614 | 1,479,204 | 10,731,942 |
| Total compiled reoeipts..................... | 29,972,244 | 373,950 | 361,130 | 409,660 | 788,350 | 1,462,205 | 1,419,639 | 1,542,206 | 2,120,948 | 1,634,011 | 1,793,728 | 1,372,640 | 1,264,530 | 1,580,948 | 2,673,947 | 11,194,352 |
|  | 28,743,486 | 354,407 | 354,830 | 397,521 | 773,893 | 1,431,945 | 1,386,087 | 1,516,221 | 2,072,365 | 1,589,012 | 1,744,298 | 1,324, 264 | 1,213,344 | 1,512,416 | 2,527,923 | 10,544,960 |
| Susines reeespte................ | 19,658,454 | 246,240 | 124,447 | 223,841 | 438,278 | 856,213 | 873,837 | 1,033,815 | 1,425,248 | 1,080,406 | 1,270,408 | 944,415 | 908,782 | 1,041,203 | 1,664,927 | 7,456,394 |
|  | 1,228,506 | 8,694 | ${ }^{2} 2,861$ | 1,973 | 20,805 | 42,770 | 41,709 | 52,600 | 90,071 | 71,419 | 77,533 | 69,760 | 39,896 | 117,703 | 134,299 | 461,137 |
|  | 1,224,868 | 8,694 | ${ }^{2} 1,864$ | 1,973 | 20,798 | 42,726 | 4,660 | 52,503 | 89,844 | 71,188 | 77,387 | 68,676 | 39,698 | 117,633 | 134,039 | 459,913 |
| turna other than Form Hizo-s: <br> Net Income (less derlcit)... <br> Tncome tax <br> Incone subject to tax | 1,215,652 | 8,817 | ${ }^{2} 2,016$ | 1,980 | 20,098 | 37,724 | 40,110 | ${ }_{52,142}$ | 88,649 |  |  |  |  |  | 134,039 |  |
|  | 1,445,992 | 18,107 | 6,173 | 11,603 | 24,060 | 57,272 | 50,453 | 55,881 | 94,559 | 85,528 | 82,418 | 90, 722 | 55,023 | 136,145 | 263,323 | 514,725 |
| Forn $1120-4$, net incone (ieas deficit) Distributions to stockholders other then in om stock, | 684,000 9,216 | (1) ${ }^{8,528}$ | 1,815 | 3,464, | 7.4.3 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 19,667 } \\ 5,002 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 19,153 1,550 | $\begin{aligned} & 24,501 \\ & \left({ }^{2},\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,171 \\ 1,195 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{4,169 \\ 478}}{4}$ | 40, 792 | 44,583 | 26,443 | 66,552 | 82,150 | 253,589. |
|  | 548,744 | 792 | 784 | 2,337 | 641 | 7,416 | 4,910 | 6,545 | 15,823 | 13,906 | 13,264 | 29,668 | 29,916 | 53, 136 | 79,387 | 290,214 |
| transportation, comunication, blectRIC, GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES: comunication |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total. Returns other than Form $1120-5$ Form 1120-S. | 5,894 | ${ }^{63}$ | 348 | 717 | 1,013 | 1,098 |  |  |  | 91 |  | 21 | 10 | 6 | ${ }^{3}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}5,516 \\ \hline 78\end{array}$ | (2) ${ }^{751}$ | (2) ${ }^{753}$ | $(1)^{674}$ | 896 117 | ${ }_{(1)}^{1,043}$ | (1) ${ }^{599}$ | (1) ${ }^{380}$ | 227 2 | 91 | 5 | ${ }^{21}$ | 10 | 6 | - | $?$ |
|  | (Thourand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notes and accounts recelvable, net... | 442,545 |  | 1,891 |  |  | 13,286 | 15,578 | 24,123 | 25,118 |  |  | 12,748 |  | 11,565 |  |  |
|  | 698.610 |  | 1,710 | 3,758 | 15,859 | 21,592 | 22,014 | 21,440 | 28,953 | 22,333 | 23,240 | 14,620 | 26,698 | 18,193 | 43,170 | 435,130 |
| Inventories current aasets. obligations and other | 787,629 |  | 173 |  | 433 | 1,630 | 2,100 | 3,944 | 5,007 | 3,053 | 4,271 | 5,067 | 6,901 | 13,056 | 3,739 | 738,167 |
| current asaets ................. | 2,559,145 |  | 104 | 576 | 1,134 | 7,070 | 4,357 | 12,778 | ,86 | 30,839 | 24,475 | 5,735 | 34,937 | 6,602 | 30,255 | 2,383,522 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| apital assets less reaerves otal assets | 22,411,507 |  | 5,586 | 17,185 | 38,687 | 216,087 | 159,394 | 197,952 | 222,656 | 208,971 | 35,608 265,471 | 265, 894 | 257,268 | 386, 4 4,829 | 238,055 | $1,251,763$ $20,031,880$ |
|  | 28,533,965 | - | 10,540 | 25,886 | 70,887 | 179,680 | 235,319 | 286,536 | 3,4,4,413 | 323,854 | 386,700 | 330,988 | 373,492 | 449,023 | 369,414 | 25,147, 233 |
| cocounts and notes payable............ |  |  | 2,497 | 6,271 | 11,337 | 23,857 | 32,393 | 52,942 | 38,091 | 42,317 | 30,540 | 20,625 | 19,268 | 17,232 | 47,878 | 235,163 |
| other current 11abilities.......... | 2,45,585 | - | 164 | 1,454 | 3,745 | 7,5 | 9,763 | 12,278 | 17,004 | 16,401 | 20,335 | 15,786 | 16,532 | 22,341 | 16,492 | 2,296,701 |
| turing in one year or more apital stock. <br> urplus and undivided prorita. | 8,727,987 |  |  |  | 22,272 |  | 111,907 |  | 147,635 | 110,0 | 145,082 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 10,059,014 |  | 8,683 | 13,316 | 27,903 | 48,092 | 49,363 | 54,700 |  | 65,7 | 86,136 | 96,094 | 93,364 | 153,910 | 123,502 | 7,542,935 $9,158,248$ |
|  | 407,970 |  | ${ }^{21,935}$ |  |  | 29,131 | 22,570 | 44,155 | 48,577 | 82,529 | 91,532 | 53,729 | 127,656 | 81,353 | 108,141 | 5,719,686 |
| otal compiled receipta.............. | 24,025,643 | 25,186 | 16,517 | 29,547 | 82,046 | 120,933 | 124,585 | 176,740 | 187,673 | 176,349 | 185,552 | 112,547 | 258,846 | 149,892 |  | 12,089,134 |
| Cost of sales and operations......... ompiled net profit (less net loss). . | 13,822,664 | ${ }^{23,929}$ | 16,082 | 28,586 | 79,493 | 117,794 |  | 172, 4.6 | 183,732 | 168,131 | 179,628 | 111,288 | 154,226 | 148,091 | 387,081 | 11,927,065 |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\substack{6,960,680 \\ 2,687,474}}$ | 13,962 <br> 1,781 |  | -9,622 | 32,421 | 39,730 7,876 7,86 | 50,869 <br> 8,802 <br> 8.82 |  | 70,404 | -65,838 | 72, 274 | 4, 4,966 | 62,4,66 | 61,564 | 275,960 | 6,077,372 |
| let income (lese dericit), tota1...... | 2,685,464 | 1,781 | 2557 | 2525 | 4,013 | 7,866 | 8 8,802 | 14,358 | 27,692 | 35,094 | 46,552 | 24,022 | 4,288 <br> 4,155 <br> 4. | ${ }_{28,335}^{28,335}$ | 42,559 42,556 | $2,403,030$ $2,401,320$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,401,320 |
| Net incove (less deficit) Income subject to tax. | 2,682,166 | 1,168 | ${ }^{2} 521$ | ${ }^{2} 382$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,656,191 | 3,915 |  | ${ }^{789}$ | 4,647 | 10,097 | 9,747 | 15,890 | 26,519 | 34,739 | 4,167 | 22,650 | 43,322 | 28,252 | 42,115 | 2,369,068 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1,3,298 } \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | (2) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | (2) ${ }^{205}$ | 1, 895 | ( ${ }^{3,230}$ | (1) ${ }^{3,762}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{7,155}$ | 12,800 216 | 16,864 | 22,215 | 11,643 | 22,257 | 14,561- | 21,881 | 1,234,075 |
| Distributions to stockholders other than in own atock....................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 928,465 | - | 9,926 | 84 | 1,565 | 1,086 | 1,3,8 | 2,019 | 3,490 | 5,577 | 6,944 | 7,295 | 9,727 | 11,084 | 6,712 | 861,603 |

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

| Total get1vecorporstion raturns | Slze of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { zero } \\ \text { Besets } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { under, } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { 2nder } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { qnice } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 2,500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{l} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000,000 \end{array}\right)$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \$ 10,000,0000 \\ \text { unddo } \\ \$ 25,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\$ \begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （11） | （12） | （13） | （14） | （15） | （16） |
| $\begin{gathered} 1,1122 \\ { }^{1,1057} \\ \left({ }^{(1)}\right)^{2} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{2}{ }^{2}\right. \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ & (2) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1668 \\ \left(\text { ( }^{1}\right)^{1 / 5} \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 293 \\ \text { ( } \left.^{2}\right)^{272} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 73 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}75 \\ 75 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\text { (1) } \begin{gathered} 95 \\ \hline 94 \end{gathered}$ | 47 | ${ }_{41}^{41}$ | $\begin{array}{r}53 \\ 53 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 37 37 | 22 22 | $\begin{array}{r}55 \\ 55 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 65 <br> 65 |
| （Thousand dollurs） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 退1，193，425 | （1） | $\begin{aligned} & 548 \\ & 534 \\ & 76 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,799 \\ & 6,893 \\ & 819 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,267 \\ 2,869 \\ 473 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,27 \\ & 2,061 \\ & 1,541 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,201 \\ 12,677 \\ 5,497 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,922 \\ 11,022 \\ 4,203 \\ 4,503 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,999 \\ 23,932 \\ 7,366 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,39 \\ & \text { an, 153 } \\ & 20,815 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,233 \\ & 71,170 \\ & 37,788 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40,789 \\ & 68,854 \\ & 33,896 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 195,783 \\ & 267,418 \\ & 202,116 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 847,098 \\ 1,279,820 \\ 1,029,907 \end{array}$ |
| $643,995$ |  | 228 |  |  | 2，093 | 201 | 296 | 3，043 | 4，319 | 4，976 | 26，054 | 28，945 | 15，583 | 83，833 | 494，424 |
| $1,298,698$ $52,178,330$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,84 \\ 2,366 \\ 4,257 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 792 \\ 29,16 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,730 \\ 14,903 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 41， 617 417 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 6，145 } \\ 125,720 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 5，402 125，692 |  | $\begin{array}{r}17,516 \\ 697,426 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,755 \\ 1,423,026 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}156,473 \\ \text { 8，073，898 } \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,051,175$ <br> $40,350,036$ <br> 18708 |
| rer $\begin{array}{r}\text { 59，357，594 } \\ 2,432,555 \\ 2,29,09\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  | 4，4，400 | 23,712 <br> 5,970 | 50,206 4,578 |  | 165，382 | 293,323 29,099 | 842,334 88,592 | 1，307，874 90.428 | 1，611，013 | $\begin{array}{r} 9,081,579 \\ 333,860 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45,779,093 \\ 1,740,907 \end{array}$ |
| 2，317，097 |  | 353 |  |  | 1，505 | ${ }^{828}$ | 1，990 | 12，276 | 9，013 | 18，605 | 34，100 | 50，472 | 70，113 | 376，141 | 1，741，701 |
| 15，664，402 <br> $27,688,311$ $15,664,402$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 549 \\ 1,943 \\ \hline 549 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,697 \\ \text { a, } 1,677 \\ 8,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,234 \\ & 3,870 \\ & 7,259 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,876 \\ & 11,811 \\ & 10,398 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,806 \\ & 361,26 \\ & 31,2729 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63,524 \\ & 33,383 \\ & 38,2788 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 122,276 \\ 64,866 \\ 42,088 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 360,519 \\ & 176,892 \\ & 155,309 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 599,991 \\ 2895978 \\ 285,798 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 737,547 \\ & 332,318 \\ & 318,012 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,268,780 \\ & 2,371,45 \\ & 1,517,258 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,498,512 \\ 12,328,663 \\ 7,205,588 \end{array}$ |
| 17，825，023 |  |  |  |  | 40，304 | 19，278 | 21，598 | 102，337 | 85，012 | 145，354 | 335，498 | 491，652 | 623，113 | 2，765，165 | 13，126，514 |
| 17，602，025 | （2） | 4，5914， 5912,466 |  |  | 38，619 | 18，918 | 21，450 | 101，434 | 83，191 | 144，338 | 332，991 | 481，040 | 616，906 | 2，730，204 | 12，964，470 |
| 8，535，232 | （1） |  |  |  | 27,349 $\substack{1,046 \\ 1,06}$ | 13,182 1,17 1,12 | 11， 2,894 | 68，507 | 51,686 <br> 10,685 <br> 10,65 | 93，524 16，540 | 198,392 44,830 | 267,392 74,268 | 331,417 89,316 | 1，298，182 |  |
|  | ${ }_{(1)}^{(1)}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,466 \\ 381 \\ 381 \end{array}$ |  |  | 1，046 | $1,1,47$ | 2,838 2,833 | 9,762 9,750 | 10,685 10,688 |  | 44，830 | 74,268 74,047 | 89,316 89,314 | 471,639 471,517 | 2，075，1188 $2,074,556$ |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 315 \\ 356 \\ (115 \\ (1) \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\xrightarrow{2,781,206}$ | （1） |  |  |  | 1，133 | 1，526 | 2，746 | 10，083 | 10，435 | 16，082 | 44，041 | 74，076 | 88，299 | 475，237 | 2，042，320 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1,40,120 \\ & (13)^{1246} \end{aligned}$ | （1）${ }^{(1)}$ |  |  |  | $\left({ }^{1}\right)^{329}$ | 569 | 1，076 | $\left.{ }^{4}{ }^{4}\right)^{3,32}$ | 5，216 | 8，081 | 22，613 | 38，312 | 45，814 | 245，847 | 1，059，675 |
| 1，540，990 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 2 |  |  | 99 | 80 | 72 | 2，645 | 1，863 | 5，777 | 17，791 | 29，734 | 36，534 | 251，856 | 1，189，015 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3,735 \\ & 3,521 \\ & 314 \end{aligned}$ | 414 | $\begin{gathered} 1,333 \\ \left(t^{2}\right)^{991} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 475 \\ \left(\left(^{2}\right)^{432}\right. \end{gathered}$ | $\left(1^{4.44}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 556 \\ \left({ }^{5}\right)^{88} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{9}^{96}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24 \\ & 24 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 2020 | 9 | 7 | 7 |  | 1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left.{ }^{231}-1{ }^{(1)}\right)^{107}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ． |  | － |  |
| （Thousand dollors） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




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 Cash．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
 TRANSPORTATION，COMMNICATION，
ELICRTIC，GAS，AND SAIITARY
SERVICES：EIDCTRIC AND GAS
COMPANIES AND SYSTRMS COMPANIES AND SYSTEMS
Number of returns，total．．
Returns other than Form

Mo jor industrial group，selected
－
CTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


active corporation returns


active corporation returns


|  | Total sctive corporstion raturns | Size of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { zero } \\ \text { agsett } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$1 under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \$ \mathbf{k n d e r} \\ & \$ 0,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \$ 0000 \\ \$ 1.00,000 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { wander } \\ & \$ 250,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 500,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 2,500,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 0,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\left.\begin{array}{c} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000,000 \\ & \text { inder } \\ & \$ 000,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \text { nudder } \\ \$ 250,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
| WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: WHOLESAIE: OTHER WHOLESALERS | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (12) | (22) | $\xrightarrow{(13)}$ | (14) | (15) | (16) |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,373 \\ 2,213 \\ 160 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,119 \\ 15,72 \\ 1,327 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,656 \\ 9,725 \\ 931 \\ 931 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,0,47 \\ & 12,625 \\ & 1,222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,330 \\ 18,374 \\ 1,956 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,560 \\ 9,847 \\ 9723 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,727 \\ & 5,397 \\ & 315 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,928 \\ 2,859 \\ 69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 801 \\ 796 \\ 5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 367 \\ & 367 \end{aligned}$ | 192 <br> 192 | 4 | 1818 | 11 | 7 |
| Number of returns, total. Returns other than Form 1120-S. Form 1120-S. | $\begin{gathered} 85,165 \\ \substack{9,267 \\ 6,898 \\ 6,898 \\ \hline} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Thousend dollers) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash............................... | $\begin{array}{r} 2,654,724 \\ 11,618,530 \\ 8,982,027 \end{array}$ | $=$ 38,235 <br> 59,967  <br>  32,642 |  | 58,349 | 138,493 |  | 357,142 |  |  | 213,925 |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 61,963 \\ 418,496 \\ 239,092 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cop,737} \\ & 599,922 \\ & 325,858 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Notes and accounts receivabie, net... |  |  |  | 133,838 | 369,028 | 1,177,877 |  | 1,441,738 | 1,423,773 | 910,567 | $\begin{aligned} & 192,964 \\ & 944,082 \\ & 778,662 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 187,645 \\ 1,060,642 \\ 766,733 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95,598 \\ & 654,213 \\ & 374,834 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{149,350 \\ 881,502 \\ 339,324} \end{aligned}$ |
| Inventorie Government obligations and other current sssets. |  |  |  | 103,1129,197 | 279,55320,689 | 957,91274,936 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,155,862 \\ 94,438 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,206,923 | - | 3,844 |  |  |  |  |  | 131,433 | 76,910 | 59,226 | 77,859 | - | 217,131 | 143,329 | 120,432 |
| Mortgages, real estate loans, and other investments. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,888,942 \\ 3,821,881 \\ 32,596,825 \\ 11,196,980 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 6,200 \\ 26,709 \\ 178,849 \\ 0,8,59 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 13,857 \\ 51,819 \\ 38,8100 \\ \hline 100 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 38,424 \\ 146,102 \\ 1,02,306 \\ 362,461 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 153,754 \\ 48,078 \\ 3,29,960 \\ 1,24,44,483 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 189,824 \\ 49,083 \\ 3,579,699 \\ 1,262,951 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 236,283 \\ \hline 48,780 \\ 3,965,190 \\ 1,402,957 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 317,904 \\ & 478,141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 221,416 \\ 275,618 \\ 2,721,355 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 228,987 \\ 2,46,919 \\ 2,46,594 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 327,012 \\ 34,227 \\ 2,74,905 \\ 1,034,588 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 215,398 \\ 103,9191 \\ 1,534,592 \\ 1,599920 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 237,926 \\ 11,301 \\ 1,192,425 \\ 454,043 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 341,954 \\ 257,58 \\ 1,801,982 \\ 449,248 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,230,103, \\ & 3,155,2606 \\ & 3,1702 \end{aligned}$ |
| Copital assets less reserves........... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,366,966 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Accounts and notes peyabie. |  |  | 88,597 |  |  |  |  |  | 1,619,647 | 1,064,284 | 957,826 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposits ard withdrswbil ehsres, | 1,463,296 |  |  | 24,042 | 55,096 | 178,544 | 188,994 | 198,995 | 231,104 | 143,093 | 94,377 | 105,909 | 54,747 | 31,322 | 91,473 | 52,538 |
| Bonds, notes, mortgages payable maturing in one year or more........... | $\begin{array}{r} 3,308,592 \\ 5,391,899 \\ 10,133,744 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 22,438 \\ \begin{array}{c} 101,683 \\ 262,419 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 33,705 \\ 122,450 \\ 30,261 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95,955 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 987,212 \\ 177,922 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 267,381 \\ & 782,652 \\ & 8821,647 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 300,705 \\ 716,240 \\ 1,084,023 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 358,260 \\ 681,392 \\ 1,182,451 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 327,403 \\ 729,312 \\ 1,330,330 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 189,940 \\ & 430,002 \\ & 830,528 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 36,395 \\ 340,256 \\ 802,237 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 220,250 \\ & 382,940 \\ & 958,394 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1119,647 \\ & \text { 136,320 } \\ & 545,042 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,681 \\ 957,337 \\ 432,891 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 251,472 \\ & 204,0,0, \\ & 691,159 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}812,160 \\ 38385 \\ 1,309,368 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Capital stock............. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus and undivided profits |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total compiled receipt | $91,262,896$$900,030,300$90 $2,34,228$$2,098,677$2, | $\begin{aligned} & 570,586 \\ & 551,731 \\ & 456,799 \\ & 21,797 \\ & 21,756 \\ & 21,76 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 900,120 \\ & 883,893 \\ & 659,896 \\ & .122,394 \\ & 212,394 \end{aligned}$ | $1,437,337$$1,40,129$$1,080,040$16,87216,8660 |  |  | $12,120,560$$11,964,814$$10,075,985$224,052223,990 | $\begin{array}{r} 11,845,260 \\ 11,700,1,193 \\ 9,884,373 \\ 257,157 \\ 256,532 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12,89,181 \\ 12,731,243 \\ 10,888,239 \\ 289,43 \\ 289,144 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,144,571 \\ & 7,050,67 \\ & 6,007,207 \\ & 1997,296 \\ & 196,911 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 6,763,936 \\ 6,694,46 \\ 5,726,54 \\ 5,795 \\ 195,098 \\ 194,958 . \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4,064,876 \\ 4,029,123 \\ 3,618,676 \\ 109,444 \\ 149,127 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,112,337 \\ & 5,037,122 \\ & 4,72,593 \\ & 70,666 \\ & 69,519 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3,724,775 \\ 3,576,478 \\ 3,123+250 \\ 123,957 \\ 123,907 \end{array}$ |
| Business receipts.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of sales and operstions......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Income (less def ficit), tots1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Returns other than Form H20-s; | $\begin{aligned} & 2,044,554 \\ & 2,102,751 \\ & 945,303 \\ & 54,123 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,655 \\ 20,188 \\ 9,293 \\ 101 \\ 9,074 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 211,444 \\ 9,946 \\ 2,890 \\ 2,890 \\ 2,234 \\ 2, \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,312 \\ & 25,43 \\ & 7,531 \\ & 2,554 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,064 \\ & 6,544 \\ & 19,466 \\ & 9,461 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 179,333 \\ & 217,212 \\ & 72,313 \\ & 18,315 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 212,391 \\ 223,199 \\ 84,496 \\ 12,599 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 248,868 \\ 250,012 \\ 107,895 \\ 7,664 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 286,605 \\ & 289,625 \\ & 136,253 \\ & \hline, 539 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 197,171 \\ 196,105 \\ 97,056 \\ 2,260 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 180,886 \\ 178,287 \\ 89,088 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 194,958 } \\ & \text { 87,870 } \\ & 94,674 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 109,127 \\ 99,53 \\ 50,506 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 69,519 \\ & 68,585 \\ & 35,270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 182,202 \\ 184,673 \\ 93,102 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 87,808 \\ 45,510 \\ - \\ 46,274 \end{array}$ |
| Income subject to tax... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Income tax............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Form $1120-5$ net incone (1ess defictt) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Distributions to then in own stock................ | 349,884 |  |  | 1,829 | 4,267 | 26,308 | 22,123 | 30,427 | 33,578 | 25,098 | 37,112 | 30,904 | 14,947 | 6,983 | 68,726 |  |
| hholesale and retail trade: total retail |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,395 \\ & 6,946 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 49,380 \\ & 4,687 \\ & 4,373 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35,739 \\ 31,387 \\ 4,322 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 41,750 \\ 37,347 \\ 4,403 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,769 \\ 13,67 \\ 1,122 \\ 1,122 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 544 \\ 541 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 239 <br> 239 | $\begin{array}{r} 147 \\ 14 ? \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 46 <br> 46 | 20 <br> 20 | 10  <br> -9  <br> -9 10 |  |
| Number of returns, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Urns other than Form 112 | 179,314 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



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| MsJor industrial group, selected | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total sctive } \\ \text { corporstivo } \end{gathered}$seturns | Size of tots1 ss8ets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { zero } \\ \text { assets } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$1 under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \$ 1000 \\ \text { undier } \\ \$ 1,000,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { under }, ~ \\ \$ 2,500,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 10,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 25,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 0,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\$ \begin{aligned} & \$ 0,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { und } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \text { ander } \\ \$ 250,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\$ 250,000,000$ or more |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| Wholesale and fetatl trane: retail: <br> Number of returns, total <br> Returns other than Form $1120-5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash. ........................................................ Inventories <br> Government obligations and other current assets <br> Mortgages, real estate loans, and other investments. <br> Cap1tal assets less reserves. <br> Total assets. <br> Accounts and notes payable <br> Deposits and withdrswsble sheres, snd other current liabilities. <br> Bonds, notes, mortgages payable maturing in one year or more.. <br> Cepital stock. <br> Surplus and undjvided profits... | $\begin{aligned} & 697,163 \\ & 406,196 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,536 \\ & 6,740 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 212,393} \\ & 11,112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,031 \\ & 19,439 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,293 \\ & 47,170 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,082 \\ & 37,356 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,521 \\ & 28,899 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,031 \\ & 35,822 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,947 \\ & 16,947 \end{aligned}$ | 29,221 <br> 18,5056 <br> 18 | 67,691 36,393 | 43,422 30,364 364 | 37, ${ }^{37} 97$ | 82,719 81,882 817 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4,631,196 } \\ & 1,639 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 49,738 | 90,402 | 54,748 | 83,202 | 144,753 | 115,461 | 86,646 | 217.689 | 532,130 |
|  | 187,636 |  | 1,378 | 990 | 5,44 | 11,315 | 5,30 | 3,972 | 8,023 | 7,315 | 9,557 | 17,394 | 18,889 | 34,992 | 20,809 | 42,245 |
|  | 305,077 |  | 1,323 | 1,785 | 7,405 | 23,834 | 9,948 | 10,009 | 19,829 | 12,557 | 13,816 | 25,996 | 28,588 | 27,268 | 88,739 | 33,980 |
|  | 1,785,684 |  | 21,490 | 34,553 | 6, 6,506 | 134,521 | 109,876 | 53, ${ }^{545}$ | 111,475 | 72, 1930 1933 | - $\begin{array}{r}81,676 \\ 265,016\end{array}$ | ${ }_{466,779}^{165,54}$ | 145,075 <br> 397.806 |  | - 2363,736 | - 43787.224 |
|  |  |  | 56,920 26,808 | 92, 2 292 30,506 | 171.971 <br> 51,248 | - | 275,443 | - | - ${ }_{\text {38,894 }}$ | 52,857 | ${ }_{58,031}$ | 87,323 | 79,190 | 28,609 60,977 | 120,052 | -275,577 |
|  | 372,562 |  | 2,759 | 4,478 | 10,64 | 27,977 | 18,121 | 14,711 | 21.955 | 12,843 | 15,472 | 30,947 | 27,191 | 21,192 | 56,617 | 107,653 |
|  | 761,954 <br> 822,46 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,989 \\ 00.590 \end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{15,077}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,459 \\ & 49,918 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67,877 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ 83,300 | 48,109 <br> 50,834 | $\begin{aligned} & 15,029 \\ & 36,263 \\ & \text { 36, } \end{aligned}$ | $43,233$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,708 \\ & 32,550 \end{aligned}$ | 29,572 37,812 | $\begin{aligned} & 82,492 \\ & 65,331 \end{aligned}$ | 92,353 60,484 | ${ }_{23,856}^{66,194}$ | 135,216 124,479 | 96,656 126,275 |
|  | 1, 822,436 $1,872,631$ |  | ${ }^{2917,414}$ | 12,015 2,154 | - | 83,100 73,102 | 56,332 | 30,941 | 78,992 | 58,757 | 99, 24,2 | 182,739 | 134,869 | 107,358 | 318,948 | 727,430 |
| Total comptied receipts. | 28,477,337 | 3,706,003 | 422,591 | 530,170 | 1,206,869 | 2,228,606 | 1,474,777 | 1,201,061 | 1,745,830 | 974,199 | 1,155,548 | 2,047, 777 | 1,695,471 | 1,347,470 | 3,4,66,282 | 5,324,983 |
| Busineas receipts.. | 28,302,003 |  |  | 576,358 | 1,103,051 | 2,215,594 |  | 1,194,222 | 1,732,62 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,778,572 | 4,257,394 |
| Cost of sales and op | 22,856, 216 | 3,050,999 | -322,802 <br> 23,335 <br> 2,585 | 467.128 | - | 1,804,651 | 2,198,504 |  | 1,399,493 | 776,3921 | 912,772 | $\xrightarrow{1,602,48}$ | 1,32,140 | 1,062, 29,604 | ${ }^{2,78,291}$ | 4,157,355 |
| Net income (less deficit), totsl Returns other then Form 1120-S: Net income (lesa dericit). Income subject to tax. Income tax., Form 1120-S, net income (less deficit) Distributions to stockholders other than in own stock. | 年 5311,622 | 59,792 59,792 | 2, 23,335 23,355 | 2590 250 | 3,887 3,806 3,06 | ${ }_{25,136}^{25,136}$ | 17,745 | 13,475 | 19,202 | 14,889 | 22,772 | 51,206 | 32,139 | 29.603 | 88,287 | 157,355 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 525,716 | 59,985 62,018 | 23,603 1,101 | $\begin{gathered} { }^{2}, 319 \\ 2,832 \end{gathered}$ | 3,436 <br> 8,364 <br> 2,58 | - ${ }_{28,514}^{22,53}$ | 16,762 20,606 | $\begin{aligned} & 12,615 \\ & 15,477 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{21}^{12,830}$ | 16,205 | ${ }_{22,873}^{22,17}$ | 52,057 | 32,396 | 29,602 | 87,901 | 149,144 |
|  | 240, 247 | ${ }_{32,139}$ | ${ }_{268}$ | ${ }^{2}$ 905 | 2,497 | 9,882 | 8,300 |  | 10,433 | 7,931 | 11,695 | 26,542 | 15,624 | 15,033 | 45,136 | 77,386 |
|  | 5,766 | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 268 | 729 | 370 | 2,604 | ${ }^{83}$ | ( ${ }^{\text {) }}$ | 145 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 114,920 | 8,788 | 899 | 185 | 913 | 1,70 | 537 | 980 | 1,717 | 1,195 | 2,350 | 7,050 | 8,406 | 13,300 | 24,163 | 42,728 |
| WHOLESALE AND RETALL TRADE: RETAIL: GENERAL MERCHANDISE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total. Returns other than Form 1120-s Form 1120-S. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12,053 1,100 | (1) ${ }^{548}$ | 2,618 280 | 1,713 160 | 259 | 2,490 | ${ }_{(1)}^{1,1075}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (Thousand dolltere) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash.......................... | $\begin{aligned} & 1,095,752 \\ & 3,2991,776 \\ & 3,581,635 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3,290 |  |  |  |  | 37,593 | 45,979 |  | 44,306 |  |  |  |  | 455,573 |
|  |  |  | 4,412 | 10,622 | 24,722 | 82,462 | 73, 7 , 35 | 99,927 | 146,583 | 125,058 | 147,600 | 199,354 | 266,544 | 322,338 218,385 | 414,536 $4.50,236$ |  |
| Inventories Govermment obligations and other current sasets. |  |  | 15,760 | 34,190 | 83,277 | 184,652 | 133,595 | 130,207 | 164,887 | 150,246 | 235,575 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 347,672 |  | 759 | 698 | 3,174 | 12,488 | 13,74 | ,72 | 8,728 | 20,311 | 22,729 | 17,393 | 27,188 | 29,689 | 2,57 | 109,459 |
| Mortgages, resl estate loans, and other investrents Capital sesets less reserves Total assets.. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,064,090 \\ & 2,934,269 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 1,703 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 6,302 | 11,940 | 39,74, | 87,937 | 90,883 | 79,572 | 99,728 | 103,569 | 96,796 | 190,963 | 194,483 | ${ }^{284}, 747$ | 504,438 | 2,143,158 |
|  | 12, 226,114 <br> $1,633,762$ |  | 32,312 | 69,351 | 183,280 |  | 401,268 | 389,483 <br> 76,384 | 533,155 |  | $522,0,4$ 69,576 | 820,000 145,644 | 681,654 | 927,799 99,811 | $1,820,911$ 248,591 | 5,200, 600 $4,20,399$ |
| Total assets. Accounts and notes payable |  |  | 13,681 | 20,938 | 43,074 | 125,950 | 87,104 | 76,384 | 108,378 | 84,268 | 69,576 | 145,644 | 89,964 | 99,811 | 248,591 | 420,399 |
| Deposits and withdrawable shares, and other current liabilities. Bonds, notes, mortgages psyable ma- | 923,236 |  | 1, | 3,905 | 8,76 | 23,84, | 27,367 | 27, |  | 32,640 | 30,598 | 39,125 | 38,917 | 55,595 | 159,883 | 42.351 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| turing in one year or more Capital stock. Surplus and undivided profits. | $\begin{aligned} & 2,696,201 \\ & 2,241,326 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3,8 | 11,006 |  | 122 | $\begin{array}{r}38,685 \\ \hline 10250\end{array}$ | 27 | 48,5 |  | 47. |  | 100,587 83,107 | $142,4,4$ <br> 181,759 | 270, 307 | 795,186 |
|  |  |  |  | 26,835 2,761 | 62,099 40,434 | 122,556 123,243 | 102,530 137,048 | 113,746 | 129,992 19965 | 100,299 218,408 | 102,024 | 160,728 342,299 | 83,107 356,042 | - 1881,789 | 332,983 | 2,716,934 |
| Total compiled receipts. Business receipts. Cost of sales and operations. Compiled net profit (less net loss).. Returns other than Form 1120-S: |  | 174,264 <br> 172,181 |  |  | ${ }_{4}^{458,090} 4$ | 1,141,546 | 890,735861,899 | 887,840 <br> 857,115 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,084,866 \\ & 1,0,0,2965 \end{aligned}$ | 927,628896,211 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,035,721 \\ & 1,005,457 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,575,499 \\ & 1,532,997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,181,517 \\ & 1,156,844 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3,145,434 <br> 3,098,521 | 9,846,060 |
|  | $23,656,304$$15,319,557$$1,245,560$ |  |  | 196,461 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 116,426 | 68,797 | 136,646 | 313,251 | 778,144 | 600, 365 | 587,177 | 707,172 | 597,852 | 647,662 | 1,033,304 | 737,191 | 605,456 | , 1886,322 | 6,103, 792 |
|  |  | 2,934 | ${ }^{2} 2,596$ | 1,707 | 10,115 | 32,8 | 27,8 | 26,422 | 32,74 | 31,293 |  | 52,465 | 4, 368 | 68,498 | 125,286 | 745, 7853 |
|  | 1,24,142 | 2,946 | ${ }^{2} 2,596$ | 1,707 | 10,115 | 32,839 | 27,875 | 26,420 | 32,740 | 31,274 | 45,682 | 52,438 | 44,353 | 68,438 | 125,260 | 745,66 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2,0,533 \\ & 1,24,5357 \\ & 625,165 \\ & 4,609 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,940 \\ & 6,142 \\ & 2,148 \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,123 \\ { }^{202} \\ 202 \\ 222 \\ 2473 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,232 \\ & 4,140 \\ & 1,225 \\ & 1,275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,501 \\ 13,324 \\ 3,296 \\ 614 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 29,872 \\ 27,962 \\ 9,298 \\ 2,963 \\ 2,963 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 33,553 \\ & 32,917 \\ & 15,723 \\ & 15813 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45,682 \\ & 44,43 \\ & 22,530 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52,438 \\ & 52,697 \\ & 27,029 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,3,33 \\ & 47,99 \\ & 24,929 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68,438 \\ & 69,883 \\ & 35,122 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Income aubject to tax..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Form $1120-5$, net income (leas deficit) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| distridutions to stockholders other than in own stock............ | 371,521 | 216 | 56 | 653 | 1,361 | 3,918 | 4,179 | 2,362 | 4,884 | 6,014 | 9,205 | 16,843 | 17,245 | 23,406 | 49,769 | 231,410 |

active corporation returns



active corporation returns

active corporation returns
table 4. - selected assets, liabilities, receipts, and costs, tncome subject to tax, tax, and distributions to stockholders, by size of total assets, by major industrial group - Continued

active corporation returns


CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, JULY 1959-JUNE 1960
ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


| Major industrial group, selected | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total sotive } \\ \text { cotrporstive } \\ \text { returna } \end{gathered}$returns | Size of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { zero } \\ & \text { assetata } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { undar } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und,000,000 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 2,500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 10,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 25,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) |  | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (20) | (12) | (22) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash. <br> Notes and accounts receivable, net. Inventories | $\begin{array}{r} 50,530,667 \\ 107,613,123 \end{array}$ |  | 5,264 406 | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,057 \\ & 1,683 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,250 \\ & 4,679 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,018 \\ & 26,673 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 151,332 \\ & 304,535 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,049,555 \\ & 2,161,904 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,077,059 \\ & 4,348,985 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,118,976 \\ & 6,771,247 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,191,825 \\ & 9,634,431 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,279,363 \\ & 7,844,675 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,964,887 \\ & 6,692,140 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,273,215 \\ 10,610,152 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,386,520 \\ & 59,211,619 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government obligations and other current asseta | 82,106,792 |  | 492 | 75 | 2,671 | 4,694 | 24,006 | 322,480 | 2,226,689 | 4,534, 883 | 7,097,203 | 9,796,534 | 7,820,420 | 6,745, 262 | 9,414,157 | 34,118,226 |
| Mortgages, real estate loans, and other investments. <br> Total assets. <br> assets less reserves | 41,514,165 |  | 126 |  |  |  | 6,649 | 75,159 | 438,806 | 957,687 | 1,487,858 | 2,923,764 | 3,014,116 | 3,446,924 | 7,037,704 | 22,125,305 |
|  | , 1515165 |  | 25 | 59 | 1,269 | 22 | 2,118 | 8,198 | 55,015 | 128,256 | 221,403 | 353,817 | 281,012 | 244,726 | 357,629 | 1,500,321 |
|  | 287,861,462 |  | 7,512 | 7,791 | -9,306 | 16,172 | 77,993 | ${ }^{865,009}$ | 5,953,242 | 12,079,055 | 18,734,540 | 26,984,443 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{22,375,628} 5$ | 20, 224,478 | 32,946,431 | 47,579,862 |
| Accounts and notes payable Deposits and withdrswsble shares, snd other current liabilities............. | 3,134,664 |  | 1,791 | 3,553 | 1,525 | 1,101 | 31,756 | 67,944 | 498,003 | 756,296 | 181,145 | 181,397 | 56,534 | 385,660 | 375,585 | 592,354 |
|  | 254,976, 183 |  | 631 | 1,574 | 1,306 | 5,793 | 43,371 | 664,168 | 4,741,699 | 10,070,72.5 | 16,830,807 | 24,315, 175 | 20,138,532 | 17,852,259 | 29,328,635 | 130,981,518 |
| Bonds, notes, mortgages payable maturing in one year or more Capital stock. Surplus and undivided profits. | 291,615 |  |  |  | 407 | 1,825 |  | 1,897 | 14,436 | 16,754 | 9,834 | 50, 813 | 16,717 | 383 | 85,948 | .591 |
|  | 5,991,248 |  | 5,774 | 1,714 | 1,492 | 4,113 | ${ }_{2}^{20,017}$ | 36,273 | 179,787 | 303,04, |  |  |  |  |  | 3,060,651 |
|  | 18,707,207 |  | ${ }^{2}$ 2,008 |  | 4,476 | 3,300 | ${ }^{222,687}$ | 72,816 | 451,435 | 791,102 | 1,128,580 | 1,576,653 | 1,331,194 | 1,259,246 | 2,042,586 | 10,068,768 |
| Total compiled receipts..............lusiness receipts............. | 11,611,198 | 112,018 | 7,336 | 6,219 | 3,711 | 2,466 | 5,477 | 37,359 | 263,355 | 490,589 | 760,703 | 1,122,046 | 930,969 | 815,464 | 1,362,975 | 5,690,511 |
|  | 1,581,218 | 15,821 | 5,854 | 6,201 | 2,419 | 1,824 | 1,518 | 5,183. | 30,726 | 53,545 | 90,625 | 148,869 | 117,045 | 97,231 | 179,833 |  |
| Business receipts. Cost of sales and operations Compiled net profit (less net loss) Net income (less deficit), totsi.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 145,131 |  |  | 1,127,555 |
|  | 2,174, 573 $1,773,040$ | 33, 36,482 | ${ }_{161}^{161}$ | ${ }_{498}$ | 11 | 457 | ${ }^{27,673}$ | 7,378 | 55,390 | 92,261 | 120,524 | 153,462 | 206,098 | 94,252 | 139,324 | 1,1917,511 |
| turns other than Form 1120-s: Net income (less deficit) Income subject to tax. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,723,033 | 33, |  |  |  |  | , 673 | 2,378 |  | 92,26 | 20,5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - 453,267 |
| Form $1120-3$ net income (iess deficit) Distributions to stockholders other than in own stock. | 808,740 7 | 17,006 | (1) ${ }^{20}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{1} 1\right. \\ & (1) \end{aligned}$ | 127 | 218 | , 353 | $\begin{array}{r}17,788 \\ 210 \\ \hline 10\end{array}$ | 32,066 | 48 | 69,750 | 50,894 | 45,576 | 70,758 |  |
|  | 820,599 | 5,572 | 78 | 65 | - | 5 | 312 | 2,284 | 14,619 | 27,437 | 41,753 | 56,713 | 82,843 | 39,939 | 68,886 | 480,093 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE: CREDIT AGENCIES OTHER THAN BANKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total <br> Returns other than Form 1120-S. Form 1120-S. | $\begin{array}{r} 45,505 \\ 4,, 888 \\ 617 \end{array}$ | (12) $\begin{aligned} & 3,332 \\ & \text { (278 } \\ & \text { (2) }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}8,133 \\ 175 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,781 \\ 4,621 \\ 460 \\ 160 \end{array}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{5,732 \\(1)}}^{5,23}$ |  |  | 1,682 |  |  |  |  | 75 | $\begin{array}{r}27 \\ 27 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,656 \\ 130 \end{array}$ |  | 3,255 <br> (1) | 2,753 |  | 1,245 | 1,103 | 394 | 181 |  |  |
|  | (Thousand doltors) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash............................. | 4,126,290 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,929 \\ & 70,337 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 38,763 } \\ .355,776 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102,367 \\ & 778,625 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 108,819 \\ 1,352,008 \\ 56 \end{array}$ | 1,449,033 ${ }_{4}^{97}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 231,891 \\ 2,136,273 \\ 16 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 315,928 \\ 2,142,749 \\ 8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 412,207 \\ 1,751,960 \\ 125 \end{array}$ | 1, $\begin{array}{r}739,479 \\ 1,962,262\end{array}$ | ,549,453 <br> $1,538,174$ |  | 2, ${ }^{39612,876}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 661,622 \\ 10,652,485 \\ 8,101 \end{array}$ |
| Notes and accounts receivable, net.... Inventories....................... | 27, ${ }_{\text {8,424 }}$ |  | 35,834 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Inventories Goverment current assets.$\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5,570,101 |  | 2,833 | 7,346 | 10,952 | 45,404 | 91,759 | 75,929 | 254,406 | 351,633 | 528,623 | 1,025,417 | 876,454 | 854.376 | 730,754 | $\begin{array}{r} 714,215 \\ 6,502,864 \\ 104,576 \\ 18,704,340 \\ 4,780,131 \end{array}$ |
|  | 58,466,16 |  |  |  | 95,085 | 265,748 | 373,529 | 512,143 | 1,572,027 | 3,016,761 | 5,943,401 | 13,025,290 | 10,394,257 | 9,052,784 | 7,654,523 |  |
| Capital assets Total assests.................... | 1,637, |  | 6,097 | 19,001 | 32,666 |  |  |  | 107, $\mathrm{\alpha}_{2}$ | 110,064 | 143,839 | 340,643 | 225,847 | 173,453 | 139,519 |  |
| Total assets........................ | 98,368,498 |  | 90, 300 | 173,471 | 343,298 | 1,291,028 | 2,040,229 | 2,262,827 | 4,370,306 | 6,003,303 | 8,827,671 | 17,128,477 | 13,618,431 |  |  |  |
| eposits and withdrswable shsres, snd other current liabilities. Bonds, notes, mortgages payable maturing in one year or more. Capital stock. <br>  | 14,024,079 |  | 28,756 | 28,641 | 73,566 | 324,838 | 635,017 | 604,674 | 1,051,986 | 1,043,009 | 1,135, 828 | 1,116,820 | 896,998 | 1,013,762 | 1,290,053 |  |
|  | 54,324,024 |  | 3,352 | 5,530 | 15,092 | 77,085 | 184,438 | 361,306 | 1,446,724 | 3,133,847 | 5,789, 516 | 12,727,972 | 10,359,573 | 8,604,595 | 7,256,49 | 4,358,499 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 14,236,896 \\ 3,674,478 \\ 7,054,283 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 60,273 | 73,629 | 218,713 | 321,564 | 371,23 | 265,8 | 491,637 | 652,737 356,246 | 232,697 | 1,203,703 | 765,974 <br> 137,642 | 1,038,095 | 1,340,225 | 6,172, 6 , 61 |
|  |  | - | ${ }^{2} 18,785$ | 24,878 | 46,571 | 2359,385 | 345,529 | 387,969 | 433,579 | 542,594 | 676,102 | 1,176,607 | 996,115 | 869,805 | 691,029 | 1,241,645 |
| Total complled recelpts................ Business recelpto............... Net income (less def1cit), totsl..... Complled net prof it (less nat loss).. | $\begin{array}{r} 7,109,809 \\ 2,145,61 \\ 1781,101 \\ 784,1092 \\ 777,957 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,922 \\ 8,956 \\ 2,32 \\ 3,322 \\ 3,248 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,361 \\ & 99,438 \\ & 2,48 \\ & 2_{2}, 828 \\ & 22,828 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 33,686 \\ 19,065 \\ 2 \\ 2,193 \\ 2,185 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,032 \\ & 19,663 \\ & 20,063 \\ & 10,063 \\ & 10,039 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 271,502 \\ & 151,189 \\ & 61.189 \\ & 26,041 \\ & 26,811 \\ & 26,815 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 313,503 \\ 107,907 \\ 55,026 \\ 55,13 \\ 55,009 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 319,159 \\ & 140,179 \\ & 11,735 \\ & 56,775 \\ & 56,634 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 485,921 \\ & 197,436 \\ & 21,083 \\ & 44,416 \\ & 44,118 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 430,871 \\ 138,850 \\ 10,607 \\ 46,820 \\ 46,539 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 557,646 \\ 124,519 \\ 600 \\ 44,763 \\ 44,363 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 965,274 \\ 176,580 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 691,090 \\ & 142,856 \end{aligned}$ | 659,425 184,499 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,470,302 \\ 549,989 \\ 54,885 \\ 309,284 \\ 307,780 \\ 304 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,159 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 45,423 | 42,420 | 40,149 | ${ }_{59,348}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 44,236 | 41,846 | 39,155 | 58,818 |  |
| Net inoome (Lese dericit)........ Income subject to tax........ | $\begin{aligned} & 771,759 \\ & 779,829 \\ & 344,354,194 \\ & \hline 6,198 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,208 \\ & 8,957 \\ & 3,611 \\ & \text { (1) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2_{2}^{2}, 464 \\ 3,198 \\ \hline 796 \\ 2_{364} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,113 \\ & 5,235 \\ & 1,405 \\ & 1,42 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 23,631 \\ 32,65 \\ 9,818 \\ 9,184 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 43,980 \\ & 62,44 \\ & 23,992 \\ & 238 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,539 \\ & 46,124 \\ & 18,602 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,3,363 \\ & 4,3,05 \\ & 18,151 \\ & 18,251 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,236 \\ & 41,264 \\ & 19,387 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,846 \\ & 38,895 \\ & 19,141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,155 \\ & 34,874 \\ & 17,767 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 58,818 \\ & 4,4,93 \\ & 43,263 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 307,780 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 275,975 \\ 144,244 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| Income subject to tax............................... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Form $1120-5$, net income (iess derioit) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oistriduutions to stockholders other than in oum stock........... | 316,295 | 4,34.7 | 18,745 | 1,364 | 1,121 | 5,880 | 10,774 | 13,316 | 13,958 | 11,529 | 12,129 | 18,697 | 17,997 | 18,075 | 24,939 | 243,424 |

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


active corporation returns
table 4.-selecteo assets, liabilities, receipts, and costs, income subject to tax, tax, and distributions to stockholders, by size of total assets, by major inoustrial group -Continued -

| Major industrial group, sel.geted $\underset{\text { 1tems }}{\substack{\text { and } \\ \hline}}$ | Totol sctive corporation returna | Stize of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { Wunder } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { \$under } \\ & \$ 250,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \$ 1,000,0000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 2,500,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 10,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 25,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000,000 \\ & \text { under, } \\ & \$ 50,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30,000,000 \\ & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 250,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (20) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| ESTATE: REAL ESTATE, EXCEPT LESSORS OF REAL PROPRRTY OTHER THAN BUXLDINGS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of returns, total Returns other than Form 1120-S porm 120-S | $\begin{gathered} 216,331 \\ 211,261 \\ 2,020 \\ \hline, 07 \end{gathered}$ | 13,678 13,388 280 | 38,689 37,280 1,409 | $\begin{array}{r} 33,297 \\ 32,392 \\ 906 \\ \hline 906 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40,901 \\ 39,968 \\ 9933 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 51,383 \\ 50,412 \\ 971 \\ 971 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,147 \\ 21,690 \\ 457 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,911 \\ 9,833 \\ 78 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,640 \\ 4,609 \\ 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,115 \\ 1,113 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 382 380 2 | 141 140 1 | 35 35 | $?$ | 4 |  |


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


| Major industrial group, selected | Total setive aorporation rsturne | Stze of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zoro } \\ & \text { asseta } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,00 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { under } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 2,500,000 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { undder } \\ \$ 10,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \$ 25,000,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { nnder } \\ \$ 50,000,000 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000,000 \\ & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \text { und } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
| total services <br> Number of returns, total.. Rsturns other than Form 1120 ms Forin 1120-s.. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (24) | (15) | (16) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 110,005 \\ 101,353 \\ 1,5,552 \end{gathered}$ | 7,337 6,994 643 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,147 \\ 39,653 \\ 3,494 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,228 \\ 15,3,30 \\ 1,888 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,924 \\ 14,54 \\ 1,375 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15,245 \\ 14,109 \\ 1,236 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,115 \\ & 5,872 \\ & 243 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,912 \\ & 2,780 \\ & 132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,363 \\ & 1,326 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ | 422 418 4 | ${ }_{\substack{174 \\ 174}}$ | 85 <br> 85 | 32 <br> 32 | ${ }_{8}^{8}$ | 12 | 1 |
|  | - ${ }^{\text {a }}$ (Thousand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash, .............................. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,736,205 \\ & 3,16,273 \\ & 806,603 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ,342 | 156,977 | 248,910 | 187,664 | 172,898 | 180, 116 |  |  | 108,208 | 83,556 |  |  |  |
| Notes and account racsivable, net... |  |  | 81, 20.1 | 125,528 | 224, 4,8 | 380,165 | 337,961 | 288,257 | 346,471 | 301,343 | ${ }_{213,633}$ | 286,163 | 256,738 | 85,324 | 217,206 | ${ }_{\text {15,515 }}^{13,142}$ |
| Inventories <br> Government obligations and othsr current assats. |  |  | 22,355 | 25,569 | 45,210 | 69,414 | 61,997 | 60,794 | 53,130 | 31,570 | 28,325 | 43,499 | 61,623 | 37,274 | 258,956 |  |
|  | 796,160 |  | 13,540 | 17,542 | 40,148 | 91,813 | 76,404 | 92,882 | 114,739 | 62,897 | 88,916 | 52,857 | 61,864 | 22,973 | 57,219 | 2,366 |
| other investments......... | $\begin{array}{r} 2,293,385 \\ 8,737,497 \\ 18,354,967 \\ 4,002,889 \end{array}$ |  | 13,903 | 31,557 | 59,022 | 166,073 | 141,356 | 168,260 | 247,933 | 193,644 | 179,613 | 236,020 | 168,707 | 145,825 | 526,577 | 14,895 |
| Capital assets less reserves.......... |  |  | 191,651 | 238,140 611,040 | 2, $\begin{aligned} & 54,4,667 \\ & 129661\end{aligned}$ | 2, $1,326,224$ | $\xrightarrow{1,205,944}$ | 1,215, 216 | 1,030,452 | 729,487 | 529, 303 | 509,403 | 315,761 | 185,397 | 570,895 | 194,957 |
| Accounts and notes payabls. Deposits and withdrewsble shares, and other current liabllitiss. <br> Bonds, notes, mortgages paysbls ma- <br> turing in ons yaar or more... <br> Capitel stock. <br> Surplus and undivided profite. |  |  | 168,514 | - 178,349 | 1, 273,67107 | 2, 395,348 544,979 | 2,115,842 | 1,988,701 | 2,064,957 | 2,490,550 370,623 | $\underset{\substack{2,195,987 \\ 235 \\ \hline \\ \hline 17}}{ }$ | $\xrightarrow{1,272,48,847}$ | $\begin{array}{r}2,025,294 \\ 246,744 \\ \hline 2 .\end{array}$ | 523,581 76,883 | $\begin{array}{r}1,850,256 \\ 267,745 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 255,905 29,901 |
|  | 994,359 |  | 39,806 | 41,916 | 64,068 | 122,909 | 125,108 | 100,060 | 128,512 | 70,63 | 50,028 | 72,838 | 54,399 | 26,510 | 99,705 | 7,872 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,790,353 \\ & 3,056,603 \\ & 4,48,414 \end{aligned}$ |  | 80,486 | 105,666 | 227, \%23 | 594,267 | 593,875 | 624,641 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 190,874 |  |  | 391,6 | 292,618 | ,312 | 209,033 |  |  |  |  |  | 62,061 |
|  |  |  | 297,893 | 52,148 | 228,347 | 509,654 | 483, 238 | 407,320 | 479,799 | 316,706 | 382,876 | 324,085 | 360,813 | 223, | 734,994 | 43,236 |
| Total complied rscsipts... | $4,2,48,414$ $22,227,256$ | 513,848 | 1, $1,493,129$ | 1,380,680 | 1,901,743 | 3,222,043 | 2,429,947 | 2,198,056 | 2,062,740 | 1,935,057 | 1,061,984 | 2,417,907 |  |  | 1,320,049 |  |
| Business recsipts... |  |  |  | 1,336,112 | 1,826,921 | 3,042,423 | 2,258,475 | 2,050,882 | 1,902,285 | 1,823,550 | 2,013,626 | 1,374,828 | 860,094 | 196,283 | ,979 | 147,342 |
| Cost of amee and operations........ |  | 322,08611,489 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,43,894 \\ 614,399 \\ 20,335 \\ 20,3 \end{array}$ | 612,792 | 896,959 | 1,496,670 | 1,103,878 | 1,120,891 | 1,090,954 | 1,207,688 | 630,391 | 836,388 | 495,791 | 120, 197 | 748,568 | 63,133 |
| Complied net prorit (lees net loss).. | 11,350,725 968,252 970,408968,252 |  |  | 28,674 | 69,927 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92,606 | 90,409 | 17,239 | 139,069 | 2,193 |
| Net Income (1ess derfoit) , total |  | ${ }_{12,489}^{11}$ |  | 28,501 | 69,900 | 118,039 | 97,148 | 86,36 | 91,727 | 76,054 | 68,787 | 92,223 | 90,110 | 17,23? | 139,006 | 2,293 |
| Net income (1ess deficit). | $\begin{array}{r} 939,822 \\ 1,153,54, \\ 49,1097 \\ 28,430 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 11,232 \\ 23,50 \\ 9,705 \\ 957 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 220,981 \\ 25,437 \\ 7,303 \\ 7,353 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,539 \\ & 40,579 \\ & 12,168 \\ & 4,962 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66,045 \\ & 86,482 \\ & 27,1,493 \\ & 3,855 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106,882 \\ & 144,535 \\ & 49,205 \\ & 41,257 \\ & 1,195 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 92,145 \\ 4155826 \\ 44,101 \\ 4,101 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 87,978 \\ \hline 14,196 \\ 53,312 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 76,686 \\ & 8,464 \\ & 41,45 \\ & 4,875 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 68,787 \\ & 70,213 \\ & 33,276 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92,223 \\ 102,516 \\ 51,039 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 90,120 \\ & 87,36 \\ & 43,814 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,237 \\ & 18,072 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 139,006 \\ & 130,0032 \end{aligned}$ | 2,1932,0591,099 |
| Income subject to tax.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ditan in own stock......... | 212,463 | 5,658 | 1,418 | 3,558 | 5,359 | 14,848 | 12,159 | 18,668 | 38,541 | 11,297 | 13,443 | 23,100 | 20,824 | 6,604 | 36,986 |  |
| SERVICES: HOTELS, ROOMINO HOUSES, CAMPS, AND OTHER LODGINO PLACES | $\begin{gathered} 11,890 \\ 10,980 \\ 9120 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 701 \\ \text { (1) } \\ (1)^{69} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,384 \\ 2,125 \\ \hline 199 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,506 \\ 1,369 \\ 137 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,948 \\ & 1,736 \\ & 1212 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,835 \\ 2,585 \\ 250 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,277 \\ 1,179 \\ \hline 98 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 687 \\ \left(3^{643}\right. \end{array}{ }^{643} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}357 \\ 342 \\ 15 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1241213 | 40 | 24 |  |  |  | 1 <br> 1 |
| Number of returns, total............ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Returns other than Form 1120-S..... Form $1120-5$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | - - - - (Thousand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cosh.... | $\begin{array}{r} \begin{array}{r} 219,565 \\ 277,355 \\ 56,315 \\ 92,801 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 3,391 \\ 3,299 \\ 545 \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notse and bccounts recelvable, nst... |  |  |  | 3,239 | 9,818 | 21,642 | 20,394 | 24,360 | 30,919 | 32,441 | 24,685 | 45,481 | 31,192 |  | 14,4,40 | 15,515 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,435 | 1,900 | 4,571 | 3,301 | 5,320 | 5,575 | 8 8,129 | 4,187 | 5,864 | 5,738 |  | 2,863 | 6,837 |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}526 \\ 17 \\ 17295 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,693 | 2,470 | 9,300 | 7,828 | 15,571 | 2,910 | 9,393 | 9,54 | 4,457 | 549 |  | 7,1 | 2,366 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 410,436 \\ 2,755,475 \\ 3,951,925 \\ 527,670 \end{array}$ |  |  | 1,227 | 12,956 | +19,519 | 20,458 |  |  |  |  | 92,718 | 33,109 | - | 105,339 | $\begin{gathered} 14,895 \\ \hline 194,957 \\ 255,955 \\ 29,901 \end{gathered}$ |
| Capital asets lees reserves.......... |  |  |  | 39,922 |  |  |  | 361,478 | 379,618 | 315,083 | 194,354 |  |  |  | 190,956 |  |
| Totai asseta........................ |  |  | ${ }^{26,764}$ | 55,03\% | 143,534 |  | 447,692 | 458,589 | 529,259 | 425,874 | 284, 281 | 361,005 | 135,877 |  | 365, |  |
| Deposite and w1thdrswable shbres, sind |  |  |  | 14,550 | 26,395 | 82,252 | 58,198 | 30,808 | 66,305 | 50, 223 | 25,705 | 44,978 | 19,963 |  | 10,68 |  |
| other current 11abilitilie.... | 150,058 |  | 1,392 | 3,644 | 5,907 | 14,579 | 17,395 | 15,570 | 23,374 | 18,726 | 10,453 | 14,926 | 3,468 |  | 12,762 | 7,872 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,699,959 \\ 686,222 \\ 704,239 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cepitail stook., |  |  | 14,921 | 13, 356 | 62,469 | 198,80 | 200,05 | 211,949 | 226,235 | 197,807 | 101,848 | 150,859 | 34,462 | - | 132,665 | 262,061 |
| Surplus and undivided profits......... |  |  | ${ }_{\text {2, }}^{18,070}$ | ${ }_{22,527}^{18,187}$ | ${ }_{21}{ }_{1}$ | 30,505 |  | 78,252 <br> 53,534 | $\begin{array}{r}100,309 \\ 99 \\ \hline 139\end{array}$ | ${ }_{73,696}^{64,621}$ | ${ }_{94,843}^{42,426}$ | ${ }_{6}^{62,471}$ | ${ }_{49,330}^{13,051}$ |  | -4,951 |  |
| Total compiled recoipts. | $2,666,669$$2,23,182$$1,050,731$59,95359,7775 |  |  |  |  | 381,615323,8961391297352121,05621,056 | $\begin{aligned} & 263,729 \\ & 211,580 \\ & 61,477 \\ & 6,675 \\ & 6,625 \\ & 6,625 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 293,443 \\ & 232,543 \\ & 927,567 \\ & 24,276 \\ & 24,303 \end{aligned}$ | 342,538273,345127,9225,3255,3635 | 269,271 100,785 8,7838,810 | 268,391153,264 88,648 10,69010,60 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 167,792 } \\ & 147,495 \\ & 79,095 \\ & 13,430 \\ & 13,419 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9,816 \\ 84,369 \\ 54,4,45 \\ 6,744 \\ 6,734 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 172,228 \\ & 160,081 \\ & 89,746 \\ & 16,535 \\ & 16,514 \end{aligned}$ | 185,757 <br> 63,133 <br> 2,193 2,193 |
| Susinges receiptte................. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cost of ealee and operstions......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comp11ed net pror (t (198s ngt 10ss).. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income (less defteit).... | $\begin{gathered} 64,353 \\ 210,556 \\ \hline 1,559 \\ \hline 5,076 \\ \hline 5,076 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & { }^{2}, 487 \\ & 311 \\ & (107 \\ & \left({ }^{107}\right. \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,311 \\ 768 \\ 198 \\ 2981 \\ 2381 \\ 14 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2785 \\ & 894 \\ & 251 \\ & 251 \\ & 627 \\ & 778 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 879 \\ 3,040 \\ 2,94 \\ 21,785 \\ 210 \\ 210 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2508 \\ 8,374 \\ 8,628 \\ 2548 \\ 1,825 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,584 \\ \begin{array}{r} 6,538 \\ 3,69 \\ 3,41 \\ 41 \\ 1,629 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2_{2}, 260 \\ & 7,707 \\ & 7,734 \\ & (1,514 \\ & 1,674 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,904 \\ 14,625 \\ 5,669 \\ 6,651 \\ 6,669 \\ 4,649 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,317 \\ 12,230 \\ 5,273 \\ 5,734 \\ 1,533 \\ 1,832 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,660 \\ 11,428 \\ 5,005 \\ \hline \\ \hline 3,378 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,419 \\ 14,166 \\ 5,619 \\ 1,507 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,734 \\ 6,460 \\ 1,971 \\ 1,97 \\ 814 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,293 \\ 2,059 \\ 1,099 \\ 1,09 \\ \hline \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| Incone subject to tax........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | : | 20,256 |  |
| Forrm 1220 , net Income (iess deficitit) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 8,398 |  |
| Distributions to ctookholders othsr than in own stock............ | 23,501 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

active corporation returns

| Ma.jor industrial group, aelected | Total zetivecorporation returns | Size of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Zero } \\ \text { geseats } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 121 \text { under } \\ \$ 25,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \text { \$100,000 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000 \\ & \$ 2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 1,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 2,500,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 20,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \$ 25,000,000 \\ \$ 25,000 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|l\|} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \text { inser, } \\ 1250,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \$ 250,00 i, 000 \\ \text { or more } \end{array}$ |
| SERVICES: PERSOMAL SERVICES <br> Nunber of returns, t.tal. <br> Returns other than Form 1120 -S. Form $1120-5$. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (26) |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 20,109 \\ 17,926 \\ 2,183 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 950 \\ & 854 \\ & 854 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8,216 \\ 7,334 \\ \hline 882 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,834 \\ & 3,325 \\ & 309 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,312 \\ 2,909 \\ 2,03 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,502 \\ & 2,245 \\ & 257 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \quad \begin{array}{c} 900 \\ ()^{865} \end{array}{ }^{865} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 278 \\ & 278 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{r} 87 \\ 86 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | 19 19 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | 4 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | (Thiousand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash................................ Inventories <br> -covernnent obligations and other <br>  other investments. <br> Capital assets less reserves Total assets. <br> Accounts and notes payable. Deposita and withdrswable shares, and other current liabilitiea. Bonds, notes, mortgages payable rasturing in one year or more. surplus and undivided prorits. Total compiled receipts. Business receipts.. <br> Cost sales and operations. Net income (lesa deficit), tot loss).. Returns other than Form ilizo-S: <br> Net income (less deficit)... <br> Income subject to tax.. Income tax. <br> Form 1120-S, net income (less deficit) Distributions to stockholders other than in own stock... |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,530 \\ & 32,818 \\ & 38,206 \\ & 4,664 \\ & 4,626 \\ & 4,527 \\ & 6,668 \\ & 3,020 \\ & 3, \\ & 97 \\ & 2,279 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,589 \\ 9,831 \\ 4,126 \\ 2,740 \\ 2,168 \\ 57,469 \\ 94,860 \\ 34,428 \\ 7,133 \\ 21,755 \\ 40,396 \\ 217,263 \\ 267,239 \\ 264,460 \\ 110,745 \\ 2,781 \\ 2,881 \\ 2,81 \\ 2,313 \\ 4,134 \\ 1,240 \\ 2568 \\ \hline 2 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,461 3,556 2,764 4,31 436 346 18,287 28,854 4,859 724 724 3,600 19,390 55,254 34,872 36,095 8,320 8,320 8,230 8,320 4,313 2,095 2,095 |  |  |  |
| STRYICES: BUSINESS SERVICES Number of returne, total. Returne other than Form $1120-S$ <br>  | $\begin{gathered} 29,122 \\ 27,144 \\ 1,978 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 12,751 \\ 11,690 \\ 1,061 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,610 \\ & 4,216 \\ & 494 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,766 \\ & 3,529 \\ & 3,57 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,326 \\ & 3,154 \\ & 3 \\ & 172 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,536 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 1,550 \\ (1)^{2} \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(1)^{662}}^{675}$ | $\begin{array}{r}321 \\ 319 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 132 132 | 58 58 | 30 30 | 15 |  | 3 | $:$ |
|  | (Thousend dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cssh. <br> Notes and acoounts recsivabls, net. Inventories. <br> Government obligations and other current sssets <br> Mortgagea, real estate loans, and other invastmenta. <br> Capltal assets less reserves Total asseta. <br> Accounts and notes paysble. <br> Deposits and withdrewsble shsrss, and other current liabilitiea. <br> Bonds, notea, mortgeges paybble ma- <br> turing in one year or more <br> Capital stock. <br> Surplus and undivided profits. <br> Total complled receipts.. <br> Business receipts <br> Cost of sales and operations. <br> Compiled net profit (less net logs). Net income (legs deficit), total..... <br> Returna other than Form 1120-S. <br> Net income (leag deficit).. <br> Income subject to tax. <br> Form $1120-5$, net income (less dericit) <br> Distributions to stockholders other <br> than in own etock. |  | 177,764 154,876 <br> 1,462 <br> 1,462 <br> 1,187 3,759 <br> $\left({ }^{1}\right)^{1}{ }^{1} 388$ <br> 973 |  |  |  |  | 68,948 149,596 12,124 <br> 17,589 <br> 51,385 534,484 137,023 <br> 40,015 <br> 103, 120 <br> 120,767 <br> 783,318 732,434 <br> 409,062 <br> 34,204 <br> 33,206 <br> $11,2,478$ $(2$, <br> 2,008 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}2,901 \\ 37,76 \\ 10,715 \\ 697 \\ 62,545 \\ 2,545 \\ 25,93 \\ 101,052 \\ 6,907 \\ 5,542 \\ 16,584 \\ 113,154 \\ 53,20 \\ 5,673 \\ 48,683 \\ 8,310 \\ 8,740 \\ 8,740 \\ 8,740 \\ 8,699 \\ 4,481 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 27,269 59,630 13,328 10,954 203,854 127,257 444,327 69,027 31,129 106,307 31,109 201,54 245,498 197,696 56,042 57,494 57,44 57 | $:$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ |

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

active corporation returns


| Major industrial group, selected | Total active aorporation returns | Size of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\underset{\text { egerosts }}{\text { aege }}$ | $\$ 1$ under $\$ 25,000$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 200,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 250,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 500,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 2,500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,00,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \$ 5,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 20,000,000 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,00,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 100,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 250,000,000 \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
| NATURE OF BUSINESS NOT ALLDCABLE <br> Number of returns, total. <br> Returns other than Form 1120-S..... <br> Form $1120-5$. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 16,531 \\ 15,952 \\ 579 \end{array}$ | 3,941 3,845 96 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,743 \\ 8,465 \\ 278 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,437 \\ 1,341 \\ 96 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,257 \\ & 1,224 \\ & (2) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 743 \\ (1)^{689} \\ \hline 69 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 225 \\ { }_{(1)}^{204} \\ \hline 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 116 \\ 216 \\ - \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 46 | $\begin{array}{r}16 \\ 15 \\ 1 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 6 6 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
|  | (Thousand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cash................................. | 73,277 | - | 11,132 | 6,442 | 15,067 | 12,182 | 3,121 | 17,520 | 3,323 | 3,294 | 136 | 1,060 |  | - | - |  |
| Notes and accounts raceivable, net... | 140,083 |  | 12,791 | 14,815 | 27,096 | 28,999 | 12,146 | 19,996 | 18,130 | 3,606 | 163 | 2,341 |  | - | - |  |
| Inventories........................ | 12,672 |  | 1,524 | 3,302 | 1,536 | 2,859 | 227 | 20 | 2,043 | 1,161 |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| Governnent obligations and other current вasets.......................... | 35,021 | - | 785 | 3,769 | 1,108 | 9,201 | 3,131 | 1,192 | 3,006 | 8,692 | 4,137 | - |  |  | - |  |
| Mortgages, real astate loans, and other invsstments....................... | 165,863 |  | 6,348 | 9,313 | 11,664 | 14,017 | 15,586 | 26,973 | 28,280 15,298 | 22,443 9,206 | 31,168 | 71 13.167 |  | - | - |  |
| Capital assets less reserves.......... Total assets...................... | 146,403 630,619 |  | 12,010 51,844 | 7,720 50,956 | 18,446 88,010 | 35,715 111,735 | 28,417 70,737 | 6,424 72,807 | 15,298 72,478 | 9,206 55,120 | $41,293$ | 13,167 16,639 |  | - | - |  |
| Accounts and notes payable............ | 184,259 | - | 41,011 | 13,914 | 29,496 | 38,695 | 8,467 | 8,036 | 15,801 | 15,828 | 6,238 | 6,773 |  |  | - |  |
| Deposits and withdrewable shares, snd other current liablifties............. | 46,411 | - | 20,489 | 2,243 | 3,264 | 6,841 | 930 | 10,388 | 1,693 | 450 | 113 | - |  | - | - |  |
| Bonds, notes, mortgages payable maturing in one ysar or mors............ | 105,406 | - | 7,863 | 4,876 | 5,380 | 21,926 | 20,826 | 15,396 | 10,859 | 10,775 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capital stock........................ | 241,785 | - | 242,763 | 14,272 | 49,223 | 37,536 | 13,285 | 30,905 | 23,711 | 22,193 | 7,897 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Surplus and undivided prorita........, | 11,540 |  | ${ }^{2} 67,413$ | 21,985 | ${ }^{2} 6,258$ | 2,047 | 19,161 | 7,570 | 10,835 | 4,357 | 19,540 | 9,716 |  |  |  |  |
| Totsi conpiled recoipts............. | 214,528 | 11,115 | 57,408 | 49,817 | 24,940 | 29, 272 | 16,346 | 6,114 | 8,752 |  | 213 | 1,252 |  | - | - | - |
| Business receipts................... Cost of sales and operationa,....... | 193,679 74,341 | 8,512 4,423 | 53,695 <br> 21,143 | 48,175 12,153 | 21,839 10,013 | 27,584 9 9869 | 14,351 7,384 | 4,914 | 7,013 3,868 | 7,499 5,488 | 97 | - |  | - | - |  |
| Complied net profit (less net loss).. | 2,569 | +18 | 24,059 2 | 1,141 | -976 | ${ }^{21} 1,117$ | 2,272 | 2,375 | -361 | 942 | 42 | ${ }_{2}^{2} 382$ |  |  |  |  |
| Net income (less derieit), total..... Returns other than Form lizo-s: | 1,729 | 18 | ${ }^{24,059}$ | 1,141 | 410 | ${ }^{2} 1,127$ | 2,272 | 2,375 | 357 | 798 | ${ }^{2} 74$ | 382 |  | - | - |  |
| Net income (leas def1c1t).......... | 1,792 | 204 | 23,747 | 214 | 284 | ${ }^{2} 1,595$ | 2,345 | 2,375 | 357 | 811 | 274 | 2382 |  |  |  |  |
| Income subject to tax............. | 15,826 | 2,190 | 2,222 | 1,722 | 1,991 | 1,624 | 2,583 | 1,706 | 895 | 893 | - | - |  | - | - |  |
| Form $2120-5$, net income (jess deficit) | 5,248 | 538 2186 | 589 2312 | 600 373 | (1) ${ }^{635}$ | $(1){ }^{587}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}739 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 412 | 350 213 | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Distributions to stockholders other than in own atock. | 2,479 | 588 | 233 | 145 | 96 | 132 | 160 | 977 | 118 | 30 | - | - | . |  | - | - |

[^4]

[^5]Table 5. -SELECTED INCOME AND BALANCE SHEET ITEMS, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION-Continued



Table 5. - SELEGTED INCOME AND BALANCE SHEET LTEMS, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION-Continued

| Industrial division and size of business receipts | Number of returns | Businesa receipts <br> (Thousand dollars) | Cost of salea and operations <br> (Thousand doltors) | Total compiled receipts <br> (Thousend dollors) | Net incoms (less deficit) |  | Income subject to tax, returns other than Form 1120-S (Thousand dollars) | Income tax <br> (Thousand dollara) | pistributionsto stock-holdersother thanin own stock(Thousanddollers) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \end{aligned}$ dollera) | Returns other than Form 1120-S (Thous and dollars) |  |  |  |
| TRANSPORTATION, COMMMICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS, ANDSANITARY SERVICES | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
|  | 43,195 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota |  | 60,609,006 | 35,330,333 | 62,308,546 | 6,790,796 | 6,774,258 | 6,949,807 | 3,528,249 | 3,039,916 |
| Under \$25,000. | $\begin{array}{r} 12,514 \\ 5,637 \\ 6,724 \\ 5,992 \\ 5,357 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123,045 \\ 207,780 \\ 487,293 \\ 848,91 \\ 1,699,991 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 43,669 \\ 88,326 \\ 214,500 \\ 419,075 \\ 923,173 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 152,790 \\ 216,045 \\ 505,952 \\ 87,597 \\ 1,740,181 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{3} 1,149 \\ 6,933 \\ 27,365 \\ 36,338 \\ 76,509 \end{array}$ | 32,7986,231 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 10,875 \\ 13,043 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,082 \\ & 3,865 \end{aligned}$ | 11,03311,270 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. |  |  |  |  |  | 24,753 34,334 | 33,303 45,583 | 10,649 | 5,498 7,590 |
| \$100,000 under $\$ 200,000$ |  |  |  |  |  | 34, 334 | 45,583 85,43 | 15,403 | 7,590 10,587 |
| \$200,000 under \$ 500,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 70,381 | 85,435 | 32,457 |  |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 2,253 | 1,563,372 | 970,540 | 1,594,046 | 64,516 | 63,703 | 80,184 | 35,229 | 11,897 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000... | 2,2532,254376 | $4,734,584$$2,582,639$ | 2,99b, 113$1,691,286$ | 4,854,264 | 302,014 | 299,743 | 321,709 | 154,880 | $\begin{aligned} & 71,470 \\ & 51,218 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$5,000,000 under \$ $\$ 10,000,000$. |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,647,097 \\ & 7,399,426 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171,561 \\ & 721,599 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 171,653 \\ & 721,014 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 190,480 \\ & 753,298 \end{aligned}$ | 384,454 | $326,841$ |
| \$10,000,000 under \$ $\$ 50,000,000$. | 376 337 | 7,215,884 | $4,490,419$ $2,960,535$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100,200,000 under \$250,000, | 54 | 8,18t, 370 | 462,878 | 8,49,226 | 1,173,930 | 1,173,930 | 1,183,110 | 609,816 | $\begin{array}{r} 603,895 \\ 702,570 \\ 24,875 \\ 691,630 \\ 986 \end{array}$ |
| 50,000,000 under \$500,000, | 36 | 12,397,355 | 7,510,627 | 12,767,311 | 1,180,707 | 1,180, 707 | 1,163,500 | 594,704 |  |
| \$ $\$ 00,000,000$ under $\$ 1,000$ |  | 4,945,193 | 2,969,201 | 5,112,148. | 507,873 | 507,873 | 507,457 | 262,857 |  |
| \$1,000,000,000 or more... | 2 | 10,728,943 | 5,589,991 | 10,936,965 | 2,051,076 | 2,051,076 | 2,033,715 | 1,058,941 |  |
| No business receipts reported | 1,579 |  |  | 29,194 | 206 | 340 | 6,939 | 2,434 |  |
| WHOLESALE AND RETALL TRADE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 334,717 | 252,867,764 | 202,994,607 | 256,647,744 | 5,567,128 | 5,412,404 | 5,853,008 | 2,639,506 | 1,130,805 |
| Under \$25,000. | $\begin{aligned} & 34,720 \\ & 31,224 \\ & 49,591 \\ & 59,820 \\ & 73,333 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 378,935 \\ 1,158,650 \\ 3,611,476 \\ 8,592,697 \\ 23,450,025 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 237,434 \\ 712,005 \\ 2,324,745 \\ 5,913,083 \\ 17,309,125 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 436,327 \\ 1,218,541 \\ 3,694,626 \\ 8,77,326 \\ 23,904,396 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 341,128 \\ 325,842 \\ 310,851 \\ 93,234 \\ 429,803 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 336,229 \\ & { }^{3} 31,895 \\ & { }^{3} 12,601 \\ & 74,312 \\ & 382,718 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,809 \\ 21,324 \\ 68,762 \\ 162,071 \\ 482,784 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,650 \\ 6,137 \\ 20,790 \\ 4,138 \\ 154,957 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,579 \\ 3,985 \\ 6,619 \\ 19,494 \\ 57,331 \end{array}$ |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$50,000 under \$100,003. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100,000 under \$ $\mathbf{2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 37,723 \\ 35,996 \\ 3,410 \\ 1,805 \\ 156 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,46,028 \\ & 71,019,761 \\ & 23,116,529 \\ & 34,357,892 \\ & 10,675,021 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,791,063 \\ 59,009,199 \\ 19,472,119 \\ 28,524,603 \\ 8,931,068 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,899,984 \\ & 72,064,738 \\ & 23,458,440 \\ & 34,817,702 \\ & 10,791,620 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 447,456 \\ 1,261,842 \\ 495,245 \\ 832,142 \\ 273,970 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 415,880 \\ 1,203,814 \\ 490,752 \\ 830,121 \\ 273,970 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 503,195 \\ 1,251,302 \\ 497,750 \\ 830,400 \\ 272,661 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 177,882 \\ & 527,081 \\ & 240,874 \\ & 417,952 \\ & 139,244 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,065 \\ 161,962 \\ 70,581 \\ 142,254 \\ 62,984 \end{array}$ |
| \$ $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 5,000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$5,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\$ 10,000,000$ under $\$ 50,000,000$ $\$ 50,000,000$ under $\$ 100,000,00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100,000,000 under \$ 250,000 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 11,43,871 \\ 9,573,765 \\ 10,867,449 \\ 18,175,665 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,276,917 \\ 7,78,675 \\ 8,763,011 \\ 13,946,960 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,619,161 \\ 9,717,248 \\ 11,000,604 \\ 18,232,293 \\ 20,722 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 341,040 \\ & 353,530 \\ & 342,873 \\ & 775,456 \\ & 31,642 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 341,040 \\ & 353,530 \\ & 342,873 \\ & 775,456 \\ & 31,337 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 303,542 \\ 348,889 \\ 341,424 \\ 750,819 \\ 4,276 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150,007 \\ 277,658 \\ 177,041 \\ 389,712 \\ 1,383 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,337 \\ 133,153 \\ 104,272 \\ 217,624 \\ 1,565 \end{array}$ |
| \$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,000,000,000 or more...... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No business receipts repo |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 318,592 | 36,062,139 | 16,084,779 | 65,911,758 | 7,152,612 | 7,093,937 | 6,957,510 | 2,559,002 | 3,283,340 |
| Under \$25,000. | $\begin{array}{r} 106,976 \\ 51,172 \\ 34,696 \\ 20,002 \\ 12,137 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 324,858 \\ 508,224 \\ 693,746 \\ 861,814 \\ 1,113,103 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,772 \\ 19,571 \\ 41,703 \\ 82,938 \\ 144,656 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,499,371 \\ & 1,81,610 \\ & 2,422,704 \\ & 2,775,793 \\ & 3,699,597 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 68,260 \\ 377,355 \\ 422,833 \\ 421,19 \\ 490,116 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 63,440 \\ 337,820 \\ 405,176 \\ 410,893 \\ 481,542 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 330,950 \\ & 429,544 \\ & 48,125 \\ & 491,648 \\ & 604,313 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 72,359 \\ 10,584 \\ 132,125 \\ 144,319 \\ 182,367 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 106,630 \\ 61,376 \\ 107,464 \\ 140,058 \\ 153,820 \end{array}$ |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$500,000 under \$ $\$ 1,000,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,282 \\ 3,500 \\ 479 \\ 474 \\ 74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 962,604 \\ 2,695,270 \\ 1,480,226 \\ 5,364,269 \\ 3,293,657 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 164,984 \\ 722,400 \\ 529,209 \\ 2,122,337 \\ 1,564,983 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,958,699 \\ & 7,173,809 \\ & 3,412,443 \\ & 9,713,273 \\ & 5,178,557 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 361,795 \\ 905,558 \\ 485,816 \\ 1,378,602 \\ 673,098 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 357,897 \\ 899,878 \\ 48,816 \\ 1,357,602 \\ 673,098 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 580,564 \\ 1,075,843 \\ 434,172 \\ 730,673 \\ 313,891 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 135,353 \\ & 313,660 \\ & 126,006 \\ & 368,143 \\ & 160,530 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 153,141 \\ & 461,028 \\ & 282,448 \\ & 761,278 \\ & 595,845 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$1,000,000 under $\$ 5,000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$50,000,000 under \$ $\$ 100,000,00$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100,000,000 under \$ $\$ 250,000$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41 \\ 17 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 4,732 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,620,111 \\ & 3,977,067 \\ & 2,520,041 \\ & 7,67,149 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} , 493,687 \\ 2,247,991 \\ 1,461,926 \\ 4,49,422 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,325,609 \\ & 5,566,032 \\ & 3,527,094 \\ & 9,847,167 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 473,760 \\ & 507,509 \\ & 264,290 \\ & 418,178 \\ & 365,737 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 473,760 \\ & 507,509 \\ & 264,290 \\ & 418,178 \\ & 363,962 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 392,246 \\ 456,757 \\ 233,756 \\ 398,325 \\ 703 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 207,198 \\ 242,105 \\ 127,711 \\ 237,236 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 190,064 \\ 185,104 \\ 70,129 \\ 12,500 \\ 2,455 \end{array}$ |
| \$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$500,000,000 under $\$ 1,000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,000,000,000 or more........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SERVICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota | 110,005 | 20,954,310 | 11,350,725 | 22,227,256 | 968,252 | 939,822 | 1,153,544, | 491,087 | 215,463 |
| Under $\$ 25,000$. | $\begin{aligned} & 31,231 \\ & 17,461 \\ & 20,708 \\ & 15,249 \\ & 10,939 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 317,650 \\ 637,288 \\ 2,482,039 \\ 2,136,094 \\ 3,370,469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,412 \\ 23,43,053 \\ 569,302 \\ 895,430 \\ 1,664,660 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 389,275 \\ 696,699 \\ 1,551,979 \\ 2,220,980 \\ 3,526,711 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,876 \\ 33,957 \\ 54,497 \\ 70,589 \\ 132,747 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31,171 \\ 3,167 \\ 50,692 \\ 63,281 \\ 122,861 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,223 \\ 35,715 \\ 72,513 \\ 96,689 \\ 155,770 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,769 \\ 10,986 \\ 22,353 \\ 31,570 \\ 56,869 \end{array}$ | 1,764 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,237 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4,749 12,958 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12,958 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14,517 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 3,259 | 2,226,987 | 1,165,388 | 2,379,402 | 92,092 | 88,080 | 94,050 | 38,191 | 16,854 |
| \$1,000,000 under $\$ 5,000,000$. | 2,149 | 3,957,480 | 2,127,644 | 4,138,371 | 203,199 | 199,055 | 222,681 | 102,887 | 43,801 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 | 191 | 1,330,203 | 802,832 | 1,372,744 | 84,479 | 84,479 | 88,270 | 43,600 | 14,399 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$50,000,00 | 135 | 3,179,955 | 2,188,391 | 3,284,385 | 200,438 | 200,438 | 205,609 | 106,522 | 47,862 |
| \$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000 | 12 | 867,801 | 607,828 | 893,486 | 57,248 | 57,248 | 56,933 | 28,253 | 16,240 |
| \$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000... | 11 | 1,448,364 | 1,001,785 | 1,539,629 | 88,201 | 88,201 | 83,035 | 38,522 | 18,217 |
| \$250,000,000 under \$500,000, (00. . |  |  |  |  | - | - |  | - |  |
| $\$ 500,000,000$ under \$1,000,000,000 $\$ 1,000,000,000$ or more.......... |  |  |  |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| No business receipta reported | 8,660 |  |  | 233,535 | 13,595 | 9,825 | 25,056 | 8,505 | 20,865 |
| NaTURE OF BuSiness not allocabie |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tote | 16,531 | 193,679 | 74, 341 | 214,528 | 1,729 | 1,792 | 15,826 | 5,248 | 2,479 |
| Under \$25,000... | 4,120 | 23,592 | 6,306 | 25,453 | $3^{3}, 486$ | ${ }^{3} 2,192$ | 2,211 | 579 | 156 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000.. | 734 | 25,979 | 6,622 | 26,694 | 2,537 | 2,519 | 2,352 | 754. | 42 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. | 460 | 32,360 | 7,420 | 33,143 | 2,789 | 2,173 | 2,576 | 962 |  |
| \$100,000 under \$ $\$ 200,000$ | 271 | 35,703 | 19,769 | 36,861 | 2,224 | 2,104 | 2,058 | 821 |  |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000. | 151 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 757 | 101 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000... |  | 60,004 |  | 6,480 | 27 | 2,27 |  |  |  |
| \$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000. |  | 10,660 | 8,485 | 11,272 | 295 | 295 | 152 |  | 25 |
| \$5,000,000 urder \$10,000,000. |  | 5,381 | 4,761 | 5,381 |  | 54 | 54 | 23 |  |
| \$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000. | - |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$50,000,000 under \$ $100,000,00$ |  |  | - |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| \$100,000,000 under $\$ 250,000,000$. | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |
| \$250,000,000 under \$ $500,000,000$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000 | - |  | - |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| \$1,000,000,000 or more. |  |  |  |  | 35, - | 3 - | - | - |  |
| No business receipts reported. | 10,788 | - | - | 15,236 | 35,957 | 35,434 | 4,597 | 1,299 | 1,516 |



Table 5. - SELECTED INCOME AND BALANCE SHEET ITEMS, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION-Continued


[^6]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OTRER THAN FORM 1120-S
Table 6. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, NET INCOME, STATUTORY SPECIAL OEOUCTIONS, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, TAX, ANO FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

| Item | Number of returns and amount of item, by industrial division |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nutber of returns | Anount <br> (Thowssnd dollars) | Number of returns | Amount (Thousand dollara) | Nurber of returns | Anount <br> (Thousend dollars) | Number of returns | Arount <br> (Thousand dollars) | Number of returns | Amount (Thowe knd dollars) |
| RETURNS WITM AND WITHOUT NET INCONE <br> Net incare (less deficit)............. ............................ <br> Statutory special deductions, total. $\qquad$ <br> Net opersting loss carryforward. $\qquad$ <br> Dividends received deduction...................................... <br> Deduction for certain dividends psid by public utilities <br> Western Memisphere trade corporation deduction........... <br> RETURNS WITH NET INCOME <br> Net income | All industrial divicions |  | Agriculture, forestry, and risheries |  | Minin' |  | Construction |  | Menufacturing |  |
|  | 1,002,930 | 46,401,968 | $\begin{aligned} & 14,118 \\ & \text { (1) } \\ & 2,331 \\ & 806 \\ & - \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 110,722 | 12,088${ }^{(1)}$ | 645,613 | 60,123 | 545,331 | 144,448 | 24,878,089 |
|  | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 3,066,683 |  | 32,129 |  | 182,952 | ( ${ }^{1}$ | 89,469 | (2) | 1,476,916 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 222,127 \\ 54,510 \\ 345 \\ 721 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,436,016 \\ 1,993,225 \\ 23,284 \\ 214,163 \end{array}$ |  | 24,331 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,964 \\ 969 \\ 2 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 69,980 \\ 65,140 \\ 47,826 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,914 \\ 1,648 \\ 2 \\ 14 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 74,009 \\ 12,701 \\ 2 \\ 2,757 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 569,017 \\ & 780,795 \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ & 127,056 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 5,157 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2,642 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 624,544 | 51,046,076 | 7,816 | 193,002 | 5,718 | 1,136,335 | 34,490 | 871,964 | 94,783 | 26,281,933 |
| Statutory specisl deductions, total | - | 3,613,300 | - | 32,002 | - | 277,570 | - | 89,196 | - | 1,470,046 |
| Net operating loss carryforwar | 122,127 | 1,436,016 | 2,331 | 24,331 | 1,564 | 69,980 | 7,914 | 74,009 | 18,250 | 569,017 |
| Dividends received deduction. ............................ | 50,531 | 1,939,986 | 74.1 | 5,030 | 784 | 59,759 | 1,464 | 12,429 | (2),581 | 773,959 |
| Deduction for certain dividends psid by public utilities Western Hemisphere trade corporation deduction........... | 292 721 | $\begin{array}{r} 23,135 \\ 214,163 \end{array}$ | 2 |  | 1 36 |  | 1 14 | 1 2,757 | (2) 55 | $\begin{aligned} & \left(^{2}\right) \\ & 127,056 \end{aligned}$ |
| Income aubject to tax, tota | ${ }^{3} 537,24.2$ | 47,648,078 | 6,087 | 104,251 | 4,524 | 959,680 | 28,982 | 783,090 | 81,638 | 24,811,362 |
| Partially tax-exempt interest, Forms 1120 , $1120 \mathrm{M} . . .$. |  | 76,100 |  | [ 33 | 1, $1^{3}$ |  | (2) ${ }^{2}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}372 \\ 17 \\ \hline 851\end{array}$ |  |
| Net long-terin capital gain taxed at 25 percent........... | $72,367$ | 1,714,691 | 1,428 | 34,649 | 1,117 | 55,601 | 4, 215 | 41,977 | $17,251$ | $787,123$ |
| Other. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 531,483 | 45,857,287 | 5,978 | 129,769 | 4,391 | 904,049 | 28,819 | 741,048 |  | $24,022,615$ |
| Income tax. | 537,252 | 22,524,687 | 6,087 | 62,242 | 4,524 | 472,708 | 28,982 | 331,590 | 81,638 | 12,435,056 |
| Foreign tax credi | 3,993 | 1,179,313 | 24 | 5,382 | 122 | 265,694 | 132 | 12,018 | 1,651 | 723,223 |
| RETURNS WITH AND WITHOUT NET INCOME | Transportstio tion, electr sanitary | , cormunica- <br> c, gas, and <br> ervices | Wholesale tra | nd retail | Finance, ins resl | rance, and tate | Servi |  | Nature of bu slloc | siness not able |
| Net income (lees defici | 40,685 | 6,774,258 | 303,101 | 5,412,404 | 311,112 | 7,093,937 | 101,353 | 939,822 | 15,952 | 1,792 |
| Statutory special deductions, total | (1) | 232,747 | (1) | 406,937 | (1) | 1,122,114 | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | 118,907 | (1) | 4,517 |
| Net operating lass carryforward. | 5,329 | 93,161 | 38,585 | 241,082 | 33,100 | 274,921 | 14,030 | 85,857 | 1,024 | 3,659 |
| Dividends received deduction. | 1,464, | 113, 3\%i | 12,823 | 140,626 | 24,919 | 845,316 | 3,579 | 29,288 | 169 | 858 |
| Deduction for certain dividends psid by public utilities Western Hemisphere trade corporation deduction........... |  | $\begin{array}{r} 21,884 \\ 4,358 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{(2)} 483$ | (2) 24,962 | ${ }^{(2)} 68$ | $\left(^{2}\right) 801$ | $\text { (2) } 1$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}4 \\ \text { (2) }\end{array}\right.$ | - | - |
| RETURNS WITH NET INCCME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net income. | 25,286 | 7,161,355 | 196,717 | 6,261,575 | 299,791 | 7,851,337 | 56,707 | 1,268,372 | 3,236 | 20,204 |
| Statutory special deductions, totsl | - | 213,265 | - | 405,418 | - | 1,104,089 | - | 117,217 | - | 4,517 |
| Net operating loss carryforward. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 5,329 | 93,161 | 38,585 | 241,081 | 33,100 | 274,921 | 14,030 | 85,857 | 1,024 | 3,659 |
| Dividends received deduction............................... | 1,395 | 93,842 | (11,936 | 139,107 | $23,135$ | $827,406$ | 3,326 | 27,598 | 169 | 858 |
| Deduction for certain dividends psid by public utilities Western Hemisphere trade corporation deduction. | 186 10 | 21,884 | (2) 483 | (2) | (2) 68 | (2) 801 |  |  | - | - |
| Income subject to tax, total. | 21,717 | 6,949,807 | 168,948 | 5,853,008 | ${ }^{3} 175,888$ | 6,957,510 | 46,994 | 1,153,544 | 2,464 | 15,826 |
| Partially tax-exempt interest, forms 1320, $1120 \mathrm{M} . . . . . .$. |  |  | 336 | 497 | 2,645 | 72,393 | 73 | 1,217 |  | (2) |
| Net long-term cspitsl gain taxed st 25 percent. | $3,940$ | $149,294$ | 19,564 | 127,006 | 19,019 | - 36,167 | 5,653 | 90, 311 | -190 | 2,763 |
| Other. | 21,457 | 6, 000,344 | 168,025 | 5,735,505 | 172,860 | 6, 6 cosi 8,950 | 46,434 | 1,062,016 | 2,393 | 12,991 |
| Incore tax. | 21,717 | 3,528,249 | 168,948 | 2,639,506 | 175,898 | 2,559,002 | 46,994 | 491,087 |  |  |
| Foreign tax credit | 157 | 19,079 | 429 | 73,440 | 1,168 | 2,51,393 | 299 | 29,082 | (2) | (2) |

${ }^{1}$ Not tabulsted.
${ }^{2}$ Sampling variability of this estimate is too large to Warrant chowing separately. However, the dats are included in totals.
${ }^{3}$ Excludes 10 regulsted investment company returns with tax on net long-term cspital gsin reduced by net short-term capital loss not distributed to shareholders.
Less than $\$ 500$.
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explsined on pp. $11-14$.
table 7. - total compiled receipts, net income, income subject to tax, tax, and distributions to stockholders other than in own stock, by size of net income or



ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

| Industrial division and size of net income or dericit | Returns with net income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Returns without net income |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns |  | Total compiled receipts | Net income |  | Income aubJect to tax, returns other than Form 1120-S (Thousand dollar: | Incone tax |  | Distribu-tions tostockholdersother thanin own stock(Thousanddolfars) | Number of returns |  | Total compiled receipts | Deficit |  | Distributions to stockholders other than in own stoak <br> (Thousand dollarg) |
|  | Totel | Form 1120-S |  | Returns <br> other than <br> Form 1120-5 <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Form 1220-S } \\ \text { (Thourand } \\ \text { dollary) } \end{array}$ |  | Number of returns | Amount Thousand dollara) |  | Totsl | Form 1120-S |  | Returns other then Form llizo-S (Thouzand dollars) | (Thousand dollara) |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (1.4) | (15) |
|  | 3,460 | 224 | 142,037 | 20,204 | 1,115 | 15,826 | 2,464 | 5,248 | 1,722 | 13,071 | 355 | 72,491 | 18,412 | 1,178 | 757 |
| Under \$5,000........... | 2,555 | 160 |  |  | - ${ }^{226}$ |  | 1,732 385 | 4 |  | 12,174 460 | (5) 266 | 59,039 4,051 | 4,837 2,544 2,54 | (5) 349 | 757 |
| $\$ 5,000 \text { under } \$ 10,000 . . .$ $\$ 10,000 \text { under } \$ 15,000 . .$ | 4 | (5) | 26,137 9,540 | $\begin{aligned} & 2,912 \\ & 1,347 \end{aligned}$ | $\} \quad(5)$ | 2,454. | 385 69 | 276 | 235 | 167 |  | 3,661 | 1,951 | 13 |  |
| \$10,000 under $\$ 15,000$.. <br> \$15,000 under \$20,050.. <br> \$20,000 under \$25,000.. | 131 | - | 6,021 | 2,408 |  | 2,408 | 131 | 676 | - | 115 | 12 | 2,520 | 1,933 | 249 |  |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 117 | (5) | 21,363 | 3,895 | (5) | 2,490 | 75 | 813 | 175 | 135 | - | 1,043 | 4,223 | - |  |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000.. | 55 | - | 10,984 | 3,392 |  | 3,393 | 54 | 1,214 | 8 | 4 | - | 791 | +278 | - |  |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000.. | 17 | - | 6,258 | 2,587 | - | 1,787 | 16 | 831 | 320 | 14 | - | 1,252 | +660 | - |  |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000... | 3 | - | 1,199 | 1,051 | - | 688 | 2 | 269 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | - | - |  | - |  | - | - |  | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |
| \$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$5,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000 .$. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$25,000,000 under $\$ 50,000,000$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$50,000,000 under \$ $100,000,000$ | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |  | - |  |  | - | - | - |  |
| \$100,000,000 or more.................. | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^7]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

| Accounting period ended | Returns with and without net income |  | Returns with net income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Returns without net income |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returna | Percent of total number of returns | Number of returns | Percent of total number of returns with net income | Net income |  |  |  | Incomesubject totax, returnsother thanFormo 120 .(hhousanddoultars) | Percent of total income subject to $\operatorname{tax}$ | Income tax <br> (Thousand dollars) | Percent of total income tax | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Dericit <br> (Thous and dollara) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent of total net income | Re turns other than Form $1220-5$ (Thousand dollar:) | Percent of total returns other than Form $1120-S$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (12) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| Total............................................... | 1,074,120 | 100.0 | 670,581 | 100.0 | 51,651,374 | 100.0 | 51, 046,076 | 100.0 | 47,648,078 | 100.0 | 22,524,687 | 100.0 | 403,539 | 4,854,107 |
| Annual returns: December 1959. | 499,176 | 46.5 | 313,891 | 46.8 | 37,657,221 | 72.9 | 37,378,737 | 73.2 | 35,313,510 | 74.1 | 16,863,852 | 74.9 | 185,285 | 2,401,954 |
| Noncalendar year, total. | 499,113 | 46.5 | 323,670 | 48.3 | 13,170,352 | 25.5 | 12, 882,434 | 25.2 | 11,603,127 | 24.4 | 5,334,923 | 23.7 | 175,443 | 2,113,669 |
| July 1959.... | 36,351 | 3.4 | 23,282 | 3.5 | 783,411 | 1.5 | 772, 258 | 1.5 | 711,709 | 1.5 |  | 1.4 | 13,069 | 138,482 |
| August $1959 . .$. | 38,463 60,682 | 3.6 5.6 | 24,942 39,751 | 3.7 5.9 | 893,199 $1,737,011$ | 1.7 3.4 | 883,300 $1,718,845$ | 1.7 | 806,097 $1,504,212$ | 1.7 3.2 | 365,924 699,046 | 1.6 3.1 | 13,521 20,931 | 14,7,192 229,495 |
| Ootober 1959... | 39,761 | 3.7 | 25,957 | 3.9 | 1,494,598 | 2.9 | 1,475,038 | 2.9 | 1,207,527 | 2.5 | 565,166 | 2.5 | 13,804 | 184,015 |
| November 1959. | 27,278 | 2.5 | 18,679 | 2.8 | 1,051,863 | 2.0 | 1,035,284 | 2.0 | 899,147 | 1.9 | 422,857 | 1.9 | 8,599 | 183,726 |
| January 1960.. | 33,109 | 3.1 | 22,761 | 3.4 | 1,648,710 | 3.2 | 1,612,621 | 3.2 | 1,522,371 | 3.2 | 742,584 | 3.3 | 20,34,8 | 124,754 |
| February 1960. | 32,764 | 3.1 | 20,783 | 3.1 | 649,104 | 1.3 | 627,500 | 1.2 | 579,447 | 1.2 | 258,403 | 1.1 | 11,981 | 128,370 |
| March 1960. | 61,191 | 5.7 | 39,535 | 5.9 | 1,288,887 | 2.5 | 1,235,634 | 2.4 | 1,133,903 | 2.4 | 510,089 | 2.3 | 21,656 | 265,596 |
| April 1960. | 43,468 | 4.0 | 27,101 | 4.0 | 869,474 | 1.7 | 843,056 | 1.7 | 751,236 | 1.6 | 326,885 | 1.5 | 16,367 | 173,425 |
| May 1960.. | 37,959 | 3.5 | 23,499 | 3.5 | 744,621 | 1.4 | 725,024 | 1.4 | 668,596 | 1.4 | 300,524 | 1.3 | 14,460 | 258,389 |
| June 1960. | 88,087 | 8.2 | 57,380 | 8.6 | 2,017,474 | 3.9 | 1,953,874 | 3.8 | 1,818,882 | 3.8 | 824,261 | 3.7 | 30,707 | 380,225 |
| Part year returns, total. | 75,831 | 7.1 | 33,020 | 4.9 | 823,801 | 1.6 | 784,905 | 1.5 | 731,441 | 2.5 | 325,912 | 1.4 | 42,811 | 338,484 |
| July 1959.. | 4,616 | . 4 | 2,301 | . 3 | 55,356 | .1 | 54,632 | . 1 | 51,911 | . 1 | 21,759 | . 1 | 2,315 | 18,481 |
| August 1959.... | 3,929 | . 4 | 1,655 | . 2 | 38,561 | .1 | 36,898 | . 1 | 35,381 | . 1 | 15,288 | . 1 | 2,274 | 20,375 |
| September 1959. | 6,638 | . 6 | 3,247 | . 5 | 89,745 | . 2 | 85,577 | . 2 | 80,496 | . 2 | 35,438 | . 2 | 3,391 | 28,369 |
| October 1959.. | 4,455 | . 4 | 1,859 | . 3 | 61,959 | . 1 | 60,404 | . 1 | 57,699 | . 1 | 26,161 | . 1 | 2,596 | 21,524 |
| November 1959. | 3,895 | . 4 | 1,773 | . 3 | 150,913 | . 3 | 150,222 | . 3 | 142,300 | . 3 | 70,476 | . 3 | 2,122 | 17,902 |
| Decerber 1959. | 23,472 | 2.2 | 8,995 | 1.3 | 163,770 | . 3 | 153,088 | . 3 | 242,567 | . 3 | 63,308 | . 3 | 14,477 | 89,898 |
| January 1960.. | 3,938 | . 4 | 2,122 | . 3 | 33,947 | . 1 | 28,098 | . 1 | 23,865 | . 1 | 9,466 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 1,816 | 9,636 |
| February 1960. | 3,209 | . 3 | 1,589 | . 2 | 26,817 | . 1 | 23,631 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 22,452 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 8,957 | (2) | 1,620 | 9,882 |
| March 1960.. | 5,559 | . 5 | 2,554 | .4 | 45,690 | . 1 | 43,589 | . 1 | 38,430 | . 1 | 16,182 | . 1 | 3,005 | 26,068 |
| April 1960. | 4,112 | .4 | 1,605 | . 2 | 55,855 | .1 | 54,984 | . 1 | 49,907 | . 1 | 23,105 | (2) 1 | 2,507 | 22,932 |
| May 1960.. | 3,978 | . 4 | 1,722 | . 3 | 32,128 | .1 | 29,670 | . 1 | 26,274 | . 1 | 10,834 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | 2,256 | 27,685 |
| June 1960..... | 8,030 | . 7 | 3,598 | .5 | 69,060 | . 1 | 64,112 | . 1 | 60,159 | . 1 | 24,938 | . 1 | 4,432 | 45,732 |

${ }^{2}$ Less than 0.05 percent.
Norte: See text for explanstory statements snd for "Description or Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explisined on pp. 11-14.

CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, JULY 1959-JUNE 1960



[^8]Table 10. - Regular and alternative tax liability, by size of net income or deficit

 mutual savings banks with life insurance departnents under Code sections 821(a)(2), 802(a) and 818(e) (3), and 594, respectively.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Included in the total but not in the detail is $\$ 383,000$ of long-term capital gain reported on 105 returns without net income taxed under Code section 802 (a) ( 2 )
${ }^{3}$ Included in the total but not in the detail is $\$ 9,725,000$ of income subject to tax reported on returns without net income. See footnote 1.
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. $11,-14$.

ACTIVE CORPGRATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FURM $1120-S$
 SELECTED INSURANCE COMPANY ITEMS, BY SIZE OF INCOME TAXED AT NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX RATES, BY TYPE OF TAX LIABILITY PART I.-SUAMARY, NONOONSOLIDATED AND CONSOLIDATED RETURNS, FORM 1120, AND INSURANCE CONPANY RETURNS, FORMS $1120 L$ AND $1120 M$


[^9]CONSOLIDATED RETURNS WITH NET INCOME, FORM 1120
Table 11.-NUMBER OF RETURNS, NET INCOME, INCOME TAXED AT NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX RATES, NET LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN, TAX, FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, AND SElected insurance company items, by size of income taxed at normai tax and surtax rates, by type of tax liability -Continued

Part III. - CONSOLIDATED RETURNS WITH NET INCONE FILED ON FORM 1120, TAXABLE and NONTAXABLE


[^10]LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY RETURNS WITH NET INCOME OR WITH TAX
Table 11. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, NET inCOME, inCOME TAXED AT NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX RATES, NET LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN, TAX, FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, AND SELECTED inSURANCE COMPANY ITEMS, BY SIZE OF INCOME TAXED AT NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX RATES, BY TYPE OF TAX LIABILITY-COntinued
PART IV.-NONCONSOLIDATEO ANO CONSOLIDATED RETUFNS, FORM 112OL, FILEO UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE APPLICABLE ONLY TO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES



## MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY RETURNS WITH NET INCOME

Table 11. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, NET INCOME, INCOME TAXED AT NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX RATES, NET LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN, TAX, FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, AND SELECTED INSURANCE COMPANY ITEMS, BY SIZE OF INCOME TAXED AT NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX RATES, by tYpe of taX liability - Continued
PART V.-RETURNS, FORM 1120 M , FILED UNDER PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNAL REVENE CODE APPLICABLE ONLY TO MUTUAL INSURANCE CONPANIES OTHER THAN LIFE OR MARINE INSURANCE CONPANIES OR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES ISSUING PERPETJAL POLICIES


[^11]Anounts from a few life insurance company returns with oo income tax shown but with small amounts of net long-term capital gain, subtractions from policyholders aurplus
accounts, or with increasea in 1957 tax are included in the atatistics.
${ }_{4}^{3}$ Less than $\$ 500$.
4Dericit.
${ }^{3}$ There were $\$ 24,000$ of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates and $\$ 9,000$ of income tax on returna without net income filed by mutual aavings banka with iffe insurance
departments included in theae totela.
${ }^{6}$ This tax is included in income tax throughout this report. Feturns with decreases in 1957 tax were excluded. Theae decreases amounted to $\$ 3,000$.
${ }^{7}$ There was $\$ 86,000$ of income tex on $\$ 8,967,000$ or gross income reported on 17 returns without net income.
NOTE: See text for explanatory atatements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax ia explained on pp. $11-14$.

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

| Major industrial group | Total active corporation returns, 1959-60 |  |  |  | Returns with net incomes or deficits shown for two prior years |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nunber of returns | Net income or deficit |  |  | Number of returns | Net incone or dericit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total(Thousanddollere | Net income <br> (Thou annd doliars) | Dericit <br> (Thousand dollars) |  | 1959-60 |  |  | 1953-59 |  |  | 1957-58 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total (Thousand dollara) | Net income (Thousand doltare) | Deficit <br> (Thousand dollars) | Total <br> (Thousand dollars) | Net Income (Thousand dallars) | Deficit <br> (Thousand dollers) | Total <br> (Thousand dollars) | Net income (Thousand dollers) | Deficit <br> (Thousand dolfare) |
| Friance, insurance, and real astate. <br> Banking. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Credt agencies other than banks. $\qquad$ Holding and other investment companieg.......................... <br> Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services.. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
|  | ${ }^{1318,592}$ | ${ }^{17} 7,152,612$ | ${ }^{17} 7,921,686$ | ${ }^{1769,074}$ | 219,093 | 5,528,239 | 6,002,919 | 474,680 | 6,111,013 | 6,639,150 | 528,137 | 4,976,806 | 5,573,326 | 596,52 |
|  | 15,182 | 1,713,040 | 1,758,272 | 45,232 | 13,423 | 1,622,701 | 1,656,937 | 34,236 | 2,708,596 | 2,718,482 | 9,896 | 1,970, 258 | 1,986,843 |  |
|  | 45,505 | 777,957 | 873,764 | 95,807 | 29,194 | 735,513 | 815,011 | 79,498 | 2,726,200 | 2,826,642 | 100,442 | 7,70,193 | 1,841,929 | 81,736 |
|  | 10,350 | 1,611,745 | 1,647,647 | 35,902 | 7,376 | 1,474,257 | 1,507,608 | 33,351 | 1,258,698 | 1,286,275 | 27,577 | 1,149,619 | 1,192,606 | 42,987 |
|  | 2,848 | 123,688 | 141,809 | 18,121 | 1,903 | 87,130 | 95,507 | 8,377 | 75,411 | 81,716 | 6,305 | 55,774 | 65,726 | 9,952 |
| Insurance carriers. | 13,904 | 11,576,923 | 11,705,511 | ${ }^{1} 128,588$ | 1,068 | 424,707 | 469,284 | 4, 5777 | 277,315 | 368,994 | 91,679 | 44,982 | 192,551 | 147,569 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service...................... Real estate, except leasors of real property other than | 15,931 | 129,707 | 145,329 | 15,622 | 11,181 | 113,083 | 122,823 | 9,740 | 109,097 | 119,868 | 10,771 | 103,029 | 110,572 | 7,543 |
| buildings. <br> Lessors of real property, except buildings...................................................................... | 216,331 8,541 | $\begin{array}{r}1,121,404 \\ 98,148 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $1,532,863$ 116,491 | 411,459 18,343 | 148,987 5,961 | 985,083 85,765 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,238,099 \\ 97,650 \end{array}$ | 253,016 11,885 | 872,419 83,287 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,139,752 \\ 97,421 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 267,333 \\ 14,134 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 807,528 \\ 85,423 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,082,524 \\ 100,575 \end{array}$ | 274,996 15,152 |
| Services.. | 110,005 | 968,252 | 1,321,429 | 353,277 | 67,407 | 920,532 | 1,132,655 | 212,123 | 701,984 | 948,584 | 246,600 | 815,148 | 986,392 | 171, 24 |
| Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging pleces. | 11,890 | 59,777 | 127,302 | 67,525 | 7,535 | 73,014 | 114,462 | 41,448 | 58,756 | 99,288 | 40,532 | 77,354 | 105,860 | 28,506 |
|  | 20,109 | 103,085 | 138,314 | 35,229 | 12,976 | 89,378 | 110,067 | 20,689 | 84,060 | 103,526 | 19,466 | 92,778 |  | 16,042 |
|  | 29,122 | 413,140 | 483,230 | 70,090 | 17,566 | 393,397 | 433,323 | 39,926 | 316,764 | 361,025 | 4,261 | 330,514 | 368,002 | 37,488 |
| servicea............................................. | 17,463 | 95,555 | 124,937 | 29,382 | 10,933 | 83,468 | 101,918 | 18,450 | 52,136 | 75,154 | 23,018 | 52,978 | 70,850 | 17,872 |
| Motion pictures........................................ | 6,712 | 104,710 | 163,213 | 58,503 | 4,892 | 94,180 | 132,923 | 38,743 | 13,870 | 89,514 |  |  | 100,412 | 38,961 |
| Anusement and recreation services, except motion pictures.... Other services. | 11,890 12,819 | 92,228 99,757 | 148,180 136,253 | 55,952 36,496 | 6,160 7,345 | 95,806 91,289 | 123,679 | 27,873 | 92,614 | 117,500 | 24,886 | 91,838 | 108,719 | 16,881 |
| Other services........................................... | 12,819 | 99,757 | 136,253 | 36,496 | 7,345 | 91,289 | 116,283 | 24,994 | 83,784 | 102,577 | 18,793 | 108,235 | 123,729 |  |
| Nature of businass not allocsble................................ | 16,531 | 1,729 | 21,319 | 19,590 | 7,628 | 8,532 | 14,058 | 5,526 | ${ }^{2} 130$ | 13,217 | 13,347 | ${ }^{2} 12,417$ | 11,789 | 24,206 |

[^12]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS WITH PAYMENTS ON DECLAFATIONS OF ESTIMATED TAX
 PERIOD ENDED

| Accounting period ended | Returns with net income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Returns without net income ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns |  | Income subject to tax |  |  | Income tax <br> (Thous and dollars) | Foreign tax credit <br> (Thousend dollers) | Payments on doclarations of estimeted tax <br> (Thousand dollars) | Nunber of returns | Deficit <br> (Thousend dollars) | Payments on declarations of estimated tax <br> (Thousand dollars) |
|  |  | Net income | Total | Net longterm capital gain taxed at 25 percent rate | Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dolfars) } \end{aligned}$ | (Thousand dohlars) | $\qquad$ | (Thousand dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (21) |
| Grand total. | 2\%,851 | 37,665,726 | 36,828,238 | 1,110,806 | 35,727,432 | 18,351,784 | 862,491 | 6,226,775 | 269 | 94,076 | 8,969 |
| Arnual accounting periods, total. | 14,561 | 37,374,873 | 36,543,636 | 1,105,454 | 35,438,282 | 18,206,202 | 856,322 | 6,169,868 | 265 | 94,037 | 8,964 |
| July 1959. | 345 | 424,467 | 412,227 | 19,527 | 392,700 | 207,285 | 788 | 59,018 | (2) |  | (2) |
| August 1959. | 373 | 466,0< | 461,300 | 27,364 | 433,936 | 230,946 | 3,597 | 63,284 | (2) 9 | (2) 375 | 54 |
| September 1959 | 656 | 878,242 | 865,915 | 15,9,9 | 849,966 | 4,42,516 | 8,377 | 122,473 | (2) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  |
| October 2959. | 4.72 | 834,054 | 807,405 | 32,992 | 774,413 | 408,496 | 15,923 | 97,781 | 9 | 1,990 | 286 |
| November 1959. | 571 | 603,731 | 595,028 | 12,310 | 582,718 | 303,139 | 9,350 | 80,304 | 7 | 2,376 | 312 |
| December 1959. | 9,083 | 30,228,817 | 29,538,010 | 893,542 | 28,644,468 | 14,649,001 | 797,311 | 5,029,119 | 158 | 74,631 | 6,916 |
| January 1960. | 461 | 1,187,352 | 1,162,204 | 14,479 | 2,147,725 | 598,225 | 2,667 | 202,171 | (2) | (2) | (2) |
| February 1960. | 301 | 323,678 | 313,261 | 10,084 | 303,177 | 158,336 | 2,232 | 59,769 | 5 | $3,154$ | $138$ |
| March 1960.... | 573 | 634,231 | 621,885 | 21,369 | 600,516 | 315,194 | 2,546 | 216,545 | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left(^{2}\right)$ |
| April 1960. | 398 | 374,063 | 373,955 | 30,446 | 343,509 | 182,902 | 2,555 | 61,302 | $9$ | (29 | 27 |
| May 1960. | 325 | 374,271 | 362,318 | 10,418 | 351,900 | 184, 129 | 636 | 63,043 | 4 | 207 | $53$ |
| June 1960. | 1,003 | I, 045,983 | 1,030,128 | 16,974 | 1,013,154 | 526,033 | 17,340 | 215,059 |  | (2) | (2) |
| Part-year accounting periods. | 290 | 290,853 | 284,602 | 5,352 | 279,250 | 245,582 | 6,269 | 56,907 | 4 | 39 | 5 |

[^13]
## ACIIVE CORPORATION FETURNS OTHER THAN FORM $1120-S$

Table 14. - INCOME TAX, FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, PAMENTS ON DECLARATIONS OF ESTIMATED TAX, AND PAYMENTS WITH REQUESTS FOR EXTENSION OF TIME IN
WHICH TO FILE RETURNS, BY MONTH IN WHICH ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDED


[^14]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 15. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL COMPILED RECEIPTS, NET INCOME, TOTAL ASSETS, GROSS OEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND OEPRECIATION, BY YEAR OF INCORPORATION, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP

| Year of incorporation | Number of returns | Total compiled receipts (Thowasend dollars) | Net income (less deficit) <br> (Thousand dol/ars) | Total assets <br> (Thousand dollers) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { depreciable } \\ \text { assets } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars }) \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Depreciation <br> (Thousand dollars) | Number of returns | Toter 1 compiled receipts <br> (Thowsand dallers) | Net Income (less deficit) (Thousand dollers) | Total assets <br> (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { depreciable } \\ \text { assets } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dalliers) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Depreciation <br> $\begin{array}{c}\text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollers) }\end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All industrial groups |  |  |  |  |  | Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.. | 1,074,120 | 816,799,884 | 46,797,267 | 1,136,667,759 | 397,167,908 | 20,493,626 | 15,603 | 3,837,620 | 105,884 | 3,586,542 | 2,147,560 | 164,480 |
| $1959{ }^{1}$ | 96,433 | 14,404,442 | 235,920 | 11,510,610 | 4,087,342 | 308,256 | 1,929 | 157,321 | 29,836 | 209, 661 | 98,114 | 9,021 |
| 1958. | 99,879 | 21,376,608 | 473,421 | 16,421,903 | 5,431,421 | 47,253 | 1,660 | 202,019 | 29,561 | 211,163 | 108,072 | 11,034 |
|  | 84,987 | $20,156,386$ $24,935,345$ | 474,525 609,835 | $17,496,888$ $16,970,211$ | 5,923, 052 $6,652,816$ | 521,841 594,963 | 1,397 | 302,065 | , 571 | 200,775 | 116,887 | 11,496 |
| 1955. | 76,770 | 25,153,462 | 751,398 | 18,739,454 | 7,37,716 | 608,995 | 981 | 314,936 | 4,565 | 157,882 | 72,160 | 8,284 |
| 1954. | 60,005 | 18,358,201 | 530,296 | 13,467,283 | 5,380,369 | 465,032 | 708 | 135,939 | 4,740 | 108,516 | 66,291 | 6,403 |
| 1953. | 48,143 | 16,664,685 | 621,520 | 12,121,128 | 5,543,331 | 399,070 | 738 | 133,200 | 2,093 | 95,423 | 57,449 | 5,682 |
| 1952. | 40,061 | 15,324,484 | 434,091 | 11,429,185 | 4,576,479 | 340,100 | 711 | 115,511 | 1,008 | 93,521 | 56,292 | 4,901 |
| 1951. | 32,263 | 10,973,032 | 367,223 | 9,050,655 | 4,021,252 | 273,966 | 519 | 79,250 | 5,333 | 102,066 | 49,775 | 4,406 |
|  | 34,296 | 13,574,787 | 425,819 | 11,224,354 | 5,875,117 | 344,972 | 577 | 114,904 | 2,650 | 105,441 | 69,415 | 5,471 |
| 1945-1949. | 162,512 | 99,043,877 | 3,710,817 | 74,996,761 | 36,708,868 | 2,216,355 | 2,220 | 675,461 | 25,189 | 641,446 | 393,974 | 31,174 |
| 1940-1944. | 39,051 | 27,009,899 | 1,350,589 | 35,029,604 | 11,912,258 | 648,287 | 379 | 141,151 | 7,022 | 93,503 | 48,172 | 3,531 |
| 1930-1939. | 83,322 | 95,486,062 | 4,939,430 | 119,398,142 | 34,163,873 | 2,034,606 | 841 | 325,017 | 9,043 | 310,874 | 166,226 | 11,476 |
| 1920-1929. | 53,219 | 139,683,773 | 9,058,032 | 180, 275,601 | 74,591,309 | 3,486,083 | 832 | 222,131 | 10,717 | 296,246 | 150,229 | 9,231 |
| 1910-1919. | 25,484 | 94,778,731 | 8,559,614 | 115, 386,178 | 52,656,430 | 2,673,760 | 307 | 77,233 | 9,252 | 121,306 | 56,222 | 3,004 |
| 1900-1909.. | 17,834 | 66,096,371 | 4,994,106 | 103,115,699 | 40,247,041 | 1,686,410 | 157 | 91,936 | 11,653 | 138,785 | 42,881 | 2,509 |
| 1859 and pr | 1,653 | 14,089,891 | 1,22,651 | -19,737,093 | r $\begin{array}{r}\text { 8,979,849 }\end{array}$ | 330,729 360,152 | ) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not shown. | 25,538 | 5,719,043 | 158,183 | 9,767,311 | 1,791,707 | 129,762 | 406 | 34,459 | ${ }^{21,416}$ | 35,378 | 16,888 | 1,615 |
|  | Mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total mining |  |  |  |  |  | Metal mining |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 12,920 | 10,354,855 | 645,874 | 16,039,390 | 11,919,528 | 691,008 | 1,099 | 1,873,814 | $82,989$ | 4,211,305 | 2,682,028 | 100,805 |
| $1959{ }^{1}$ |  | 159,565 | 27,944 | 206,640 | 143,259 | 13,144 | (3) ${ }_{54}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 117 \\ 17\end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  | $\left(^{3}\right)$ |
| 1958. | 1,960 | 259,142 | 219,794 | 284, 015 | 157,194 | 18,808 | 54 | 117,525 | 24,777 | 82,768 | 55,849 | 8,539 |
| 1957. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,077 \\ & 1,366 \end{aligned}$ | 262,000 450,223 | ${ }^{7}$ | 322,574556,046 | 384,441 | 24,071 50,495 |  | (3) |  | (3) ${ }^{5,673}$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) ${ }^{1,992}$ |
| 1955. |  | 450,223 330,826 |  |  | 384,441 334,031 | 50,495 30,968 | (3) 69 | 54,534 | ${ }_{26,590}$ | (3),759 | (53,432 | (3,102 |
| 1954. | 698 | 258,483 | 450288 | 351,220 | 180,723 | 18,961 | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | (3) |  | (3) |
| 1953. | $\begin{aligned} & 542 \\ & 471 \end{aligned}$ | 145,647 |  | 336,640 | 236,031 | 21,727 | 37 | 72,682 | 5,137 | 113,370 | 91,390 | 6,209 |
| 1952. |  |  | 220,9892,597 | 458,151 | 144,644 | 12,504 |  | $(3){ }^{9,729}$ | 220,208$(3)$ | $\left.{ }^{255}\right)^{2574}$ | 5,933 | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ |
| 1951. | 486 | 160,152 |  | 193,136$4.44,297$ | 153,217233,541 | 12,713 |  |  |  |  | (3) |  |
| 1950. | 389 | 274,719 | 6,639 |  |  |  | 13 | 28,180 | 3,276 | 41,059 | 23,456 | 1,981 |
| 1945-1949. | 1,333 | 1,230,252 | 130,679 | 1,729,585 | 2,556,428 | 95,201 | 81 | 387,803 | 82,301 | 659,444 | 642,914 | 22,042 |
| 1940-1944. | 430 | 1,43,693 | ${ }^{2} 86,363$ | 940,577 | 787,508 | 33,817 | 68 | 22,931 | 296,793 | 429,627 | 377,249 | 6,967 |
| 1930-1939. | 1,171 | 1,766,364 | 347,383 | 2,560,729 | 2,256,416 | 108,584 | 77 | 91,980 | ${ }^{2} 42,842$ | 381,527 | 255,574 | 7,803 |
| 1920-1929. | 792 | 1,754,665 | 110,528 | 2,869,041 | 2,195,116 | 110,172 | 53 | 136,918 | 2,389 | 201,518 | 129,266 | 5,114 |
| 1910-1919. | 339 | 1,188,026 | 72,751 | 2,232,946 | 1,465,346 | 60,784 | 51 | 354,412 | 61,386 | 917,586 | 478,823 | 11,228 |
| 1900-1909. | 137 | 471,762 | 78,013 | 660,072 | 422,628 | 22,365 | 36 | 124,357 | 56,959 | 123,399 | 103,105 | 3,264 |
| 1880-1899. | 121 | 890,352 | 40,766 | 1,278,433 | 976,154 | 33,876 | 64 | 265, 267 | 29,765 | 599,146 | 308,233 | 10,109 |
| 1860-1879. | 2 | 24,985 | 1,578 | 49,128 | 26,938 |  | 1 | 24,604 | 1,588 | 47,718 | 25,007 | ${ }^{71}$ |
| Not shown. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 420 | $57,083$ | $25,906$ | $74,150$ | $39,782$ | 4,519 | (3) | (3) |  | (3) | (3) | (3) |
|  | Mining-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Bituminous coal and lignite mining |  |  |  |  |  | Crude petroleum and natural gas |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 1,961 | 1,951,445 | 30,572 | 2,324,810 | 1,819,649 | 115,695 | 6,673 | 4,676,119 | 449,604 | 7,146,456 | 5,650,317 | 347,529 |
| 19591. | $\begin{array}{r} 281 \\ \mathbf{( 3 )}^{285} \\ 190 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,795 \\ 33,157 \\ (3) \\ 45,822 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,086 \\ 2,080 \\ (3), 690 \\ \left(\begin{array}{l} 2824 \end{array}\right. \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18,151 \\ \left(\frac{15,459}{3}\right. \\ 39,491 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,076 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 14,522 \\ (3) \\ 45,046 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,617 \\ \begin{array}{r} 3,058 \\ (3) \\ 5,589 \end{array} \end{array}$ | 620 495 | 85,348 75,201 | $\begin{array}{r} 2_{3}, 139 \\ 2_{10}, 772 \end{array}$ | 124,881145,856 | 94,70055,989 | $\begin{aligned} & 7,666 \\ & 5,285 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1958. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 495 525 | 75,201 114,112 |  |  |  |  |
| 1957. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { ( } \\ \left\{\begin{array}{l}739 \\ 544 \\ 375 \\ 371 \\ 371 \\ 274 \\ 256 \\ 175\end{array}\right.\end{array}\right.$ | 114,112 290,184 | $2,4,49$ 1,307 | $\begin{aligned} & 390,078 \\ & 252,739 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111,712 \\ & 248,836 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 32,654 \\ & 16,147 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1955. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 152,915 | 24,739 |  | $151,552$ |  |
| 1954. | 234 | 96,111 | ${ }^{2}, 283$ | 80,182 | 83,403 | 7,166 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}375 \\ 377 \\ 371 \\ 274 \\ 256 \\ 175\end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,925 \\ 121,830 \\ 7,896 \\ 77,374 \\ 187,774 \end{array}$ | 22,06526,72721,775291,196 | 186,118 | 102,216122,044 | 10,31313,032 |
| 1953. |  | 24,719 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1952. | 34 |  | 1,171 | $\begin{aligned} & 34,627 \\ & 48,492 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,662 \\ & 40,581 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,4,18 \\ & 2,553 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 67,082 78,325 | 6,63012,223 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1951 . \\ & 1950 . \end{aligned}$ | \} 265 | 45,223 | 1,547 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 361,041 | 78,325 179,655 |  |
| 1945-1949. | 242 | 130,395 | 62 | 120,135 | 134,002 | 11,5409,064 | 572 | 475,775 | 31,616 | 713,963 | 588,231 | 43,527 |
| 1940-1943. | 126 | 165,815 | 3,664 | 228,748 | 156,363 |  | 175 | 154,919 | 3,052 | 215,508 | 211,554 | 13,162 |
| 1930-1939. | 122 | 107,527 | 5,877 | 132,162 | 107,159 | 5,901 | 717 | 1,385,926 | 374,319 | 1,852,882 | 1,738,337 | 80,953 |
| 1920-1929. | 113 | 540,664 | 4,192 | 626,848 | 489,023 | 28,983 | 459 | 716,707 | 77,925 | 1,509,939 | 1,173,064 | 57,706 |
| 19101919. | 59 | 523,536 | 12,481 | 690,870 | 512,548 | 28,274 | 119 | 36,820 | ${ }^{2} 873$ | 134,088 | 72,430 | 4,067 |
| 1900-1909. | 27 | 151,490 | 3,359 | 202,237 | 135,961 | 7,724 | 31 | 24,898 | 1,080 | 45,099 | 32,631 | 1,686 |
| 1880-1899. | 9 | 21,572 | 808 | 67,853 | 43,055 | 1,735 | 5 | 551,252 | 6,093 | 548,373 | 586,481 | 19,134 |
| 1860-1879.. |  | - | - | - |  | - | 1 | 381 |  | 1,410 | 1,931 |  |
| 1859 and prior Not shown. .... | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 220 | 4,885 | 25,426 | 61,314 | 33,547 | 3,481 |

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 15. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL COMPILED RECEIPTS, NET INCOME, TOTAL ASSETS, GROSS DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECIATION, BY YEAR OF INCORPORATION, BY MAJOR INDUSTRLAL GROUP - Continued

| Year of incorporation | Number of returns | Total compiled receipts (Thousand dolfars) | Net income (less deficit) (Thousand doltars) | Total assets <br> (Thousand dollors) | Gross depreciable assets (Thousand dollars) | Depreciation <br> (Thous and dollars) | Number of returns | Total compiled receipts <br> (Thousand doffars) | Net income (less deficit) (Thousand doltars) | Total assets <br> (Thoussind dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { depreciable } \\ \text { assets } \\ \text { (Thoussnd } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{gathered}$ | Depreciation <br> (Thousand dollors) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Mining-Continued |  |  |  |  |  | Construction |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Mining and quarrying of nonmetalic minerals, and anthracite mining |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 3,137 | 1,853,477 | 82,709 | 2,350,819 | 1,767,534 | 126,979 | 06,260 | 32,140,410 | 579,108 | 14,221,541 | 4,896,979 | 602,495 |
| 19591. | 248 | 37,248 | 22,367 | 51,472 | 30,239 | 3,694 | 8,508 | 1,397,812 | 17,335 | 546,026 | 175,707 |  |
| 1958. | 226 | 33,249 | ${ }^{2} 2,555$ | 39,932 | 30,83, | 2,926 | 8,495 | 1,857,818 | 21,177 | 769,254 | 241,120 | 38,802 |
| 1957. | 389 | 84,124 | 92.4 | 64,031 | 59,489 | 7,843 | 7,055 | 1,950,122 | 14,261 | 714,814 | 251,470 | 40,841 |
| 1956. | 372 | 08,818 | 710 | 63,253 | 57,872 | 6,684 | 6,533 | 2,079,979 | 32,943 | 801,062 | 263,700 | 40,942 |
| 1955. | $24{ }^{\circ}$ | 59,077 | 31 | 86,653 | 62,879 | 5,801 | 5,901 | 2,087,704 | 36,244 | 815,944 | 273,395 | 37,836 |
| 1954.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\{4,375$ | 1,781,957 | 18,280 | 635,680 | 251,923 | 35,783 |
| 1953. | 218 | 72,093 | 749 | 67,941 | 45,806 | 5,474 | $\{3,040$ | 1,309,219 | 17,441 | 499,080 | 142,313 | 18,467 |
| 1952. |  |  |  |  |  |  | f 2,305 | 1,000,916 | 8,505 | 418,552 | 138,006 | 18,654 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1951 . \\ & 1950 . \end{aligned}$ | 348 | 120,037 | 2,435 | 109,567 | 94,695 | 9,093 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1,944 \\ 1,821\end{array}\right.$ | $1,074,551$ $1,023,974$ | 11,365 21,3000 | $4,47,769$ 450,841 | 121,999 185,898 | 13,488 16,893 |
| 1945-1949. | 438 | 236,279 | 16,700 | 236,043 | 191,281 | 18,092 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1940-1946. | (3) | (3) ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | (3) ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{(3)}{ }^{18}$ | 8,179 1,043 | 6,379,580 $1,036,613$ | 119,253 18,262 | $2,890,024$ 498,769 | $1,105,382$ 155,449 | $\begin{array}{r} 132,360 \\ 18,691 \end{array}$ |
| 1930-1939. | 255 | 180,931 | 10,029 | 294,158 | 155,346 | 13,930 | 2,721 | 3,221,978 | 69,757 | 1,675,245 | 543,627 | 60,724 |
| 1920-1929. | 167 | 350, 376 | 32,022 | 530,736 | 403,763 | 18,369 | 1,909 | 3,487,651 | 103,241 | 1,648,750 | 507,059 | 48,782 |
| 1910-1919. | 120 | 273,258 | ${ }^{2} 243$ | 490,402 | 401,545 | 17,215 | 706 | 1,347,073 | 24,803 | 632,663 | 226,746 | 22,914 |
|  | 43 | 171,017 | 16,615 | 289,337 | 150,931 | 9,691 | $339$ | 1,008,102 | 33,925 | 541,341 | 208,381 |  |
|  | 43 | 52,261 | 4,100 | 63,061 | 38,386 | 2,898 | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | ${ }^{3}$ ) | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ ) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 2 | 7 |
|  | (3) | (3) | (3) | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | 2.233 | 312,984 | 5,030 | 132,569 | 62.392 | 228 |
|  | Monufacturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total manuracturing |  |  |  |  |  | Severage industries |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 156,297 | 363,257,107 | 24,985,884 | 252,134,247 | 159,141,011 | 9,227,824 | 2,941 | 8,307,678 | 500,155 | 5,248,563 | 2,999,470 | 189,570 |
| 1959. | 10,219 | 3,370,663 | 114,296 | 2,142,245 | 1,002,803 | 65,687 |  | 132,979 | 4,653 | 95,180 | 41,471 | 4,020 |
| 1958. | 11,270 | 5,031,996 | 201,427 | 2,741,579 | 1,267,302 | 99,844 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957. | 10,351 10,508 | $4,442,270$ $5,662,557$ | 145,898 211,692 | 2,018,911 $3,001,072$ | 931,450 $1,738,803$ | 91,227 139,013 | \} 218 | 120,781 | 6,078 | 71,735 | 32,69u | 3,889 |
| 1955. | 9,112 | 7,506,160 | 338,287 | 4,075,133 | 2,112,709 | 180,139 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 195\%. | 7,947 | 4,724,595 | 101,161 | 2,082,984 | 1,081,535 | 124,078 | \} 264 | 200,779 | 12,2067 | 97,152 | 81,622 | 6,777 |
| 1053. | -,186 | 5,441,342 | 265,601 | 2,774,832 | 1,379,434 | 112,391 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1952. | 5,688 | 5,260,129 | 158,161 | 2,665,042 | 1,135,313 | 97,183 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951. | 4, 591 5,307 | $3,290,551$ $3,800,999$ | 114,539 124,765 | $2,060,899$ $1,778,933$ | $1,242,523$ 876,747 | 92,756 72,369 | 248 | 134,637 | 3,294 | 63,517 | 39,276 | 2,883 |
|  | 5,307 | 3,800,999 | 124,765 | 1,778,933 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1945-1949. | 30,573 | 34,168,726 | 1,593,831 | 16,804,249 | 9,268,117 | 728,113 | 593 | 555,053 | 34,272 | 324,045 | 167,296 | 15,151 |
| 1940-1944. | 5,746 | 20,941,215 | 648,389 | 7,321,519 | 4,384,130 | 263,949 | 128 | 570,924 | 22,484 | 448,185 | 128,781 | 7,439 |
| 1930-1939.. | 13,497 | 41,375,015 | 2,384,409 | 25,358,331 | 12,976,929 | 838,127 | 539 | 2,249,945 | 114,054 | 1,297,268 | 1071,022 | 44,252 |
| 1920-1929. | 10,485 | 77,461,415 | 5,045,167 | 55,721,254 | 37,970,436 | 1,944,848 | 219 | 1,990,958 | 119,361 | 1,370,107 | 939,673 | 51,285 |
| 1910-1919. | 5,774 | 64,602,233 | 6,788,577 | 49,889,255 | 34,565,524 | 2,020,256 | 188 | 1,048,635 | 101,670 | 801,102 | 356,203 | 22,548 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1900-1909...... } \\ & \text { 1880-1899....... } \\ & 1800-1879 . . . . . \\ & 1859 \text { and prior. } \\ & \text { Not shown...... } \end{aligned}$ <br> Total. . |  | 32,487,821 | 2,684,380 | 24,887,438 | 17,507,028 | 841,823 | 141 | 408,436 | 28,545 | 227, 61 | 187,507 | 12,123 |
|  | 1,856 | -5,660,776 | 3,605,767 | 40,615,124 | 26,125,110 | 1,307,515 | 49 | 723,823 | 47,948 | 375,671 | 285,765 | 14,872 |
|  | 160 | 5,756,120 | 310,186 | 5,001,891 | 2,871,361 | 154,823 | 2 | $104,187$ | 3,198 | 48,746 | 39,563 | 1,787 |
|  |  | $702,119$ | 45,707 | 484,305 | 366,131 | $20,495$ |  | $2,860$ |  | $1,098$ | (3, 3,595 |  |
|  | 2,156 | $1,463,805$ | 43,64, | 704,251 | 337,020 | 27,198 | (3) | $\left(^{3}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ |
|  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Food ond kindred products |  |  |  |  |  | Tobacco msnuractures |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15,530 | 50,479,312 | 1,744, 403 | 18,010,400 | 21,364,721 | 741,033 | 204 | 4,835,840 | 547,234 | 3,30u,12u | 584,532 | 35,070 |
| 19591. | 1,031 | 968,688 | 56,884 | 477,092 | 325,552 | 19.78u | 1 | 26. | ${ }^{2} 14$ | 1,238 | 354 | 7 |
| 1958. | 936 796 | 647,243 662,218 | 3,509 10,503 | 163,413 151,555 | 92,365 100,443 | 8,199 9,775 | $\}$ (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) |
| 1956. | 889 | 849,182 | 17,113 | 277,939 | 162,222 | 14,435 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1955. | 645 | 792,689 | 10,398 | 238,057 | 160,032 | 11,720 | 3 | 6,370 | 697 | 3,941 | 2,730 | 394 |
| 1954. | 566 | 779,087 | 8,811 | 180,420 | 118,373 | 12,304 | - |  | - | - | - | - |
| 1953. | 515 | 556,324 | 12,549 | 144,756 | 79,351 | 7,554 | 3 | 5,422 | 260 | 2,094 | 470 | 7 |
| 1952. | 476 | 092,588 | 11,539 | 219,849 | 147,466 | 12,068 | 1 | 3,247 | 25 | 3,006 | 78 | 3 |
| 1951. | 411 | 430,464 | 11,959 | 148,005 | 92,622 | 9,031 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1950. | 564 | 577,937 | 7,535 | 152,399 | 103,847 | 7,907 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1945-1949. | 3,029 | 5,917,038 | 139,135 | 1,823,418 | 1,191,261 | 90,376 | (3) | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| 1960-1944. | 636 | 1,223,546 | 28,114 | 340,709 | 234,359 | 15,271 | (3) | (3) | (3) |  |  | (3) |
| 1930-1939. | 1,701 | 3,909,727 | 199,275 | 2,212,250 | 2,291,238 | 89,439 | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | (3) | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) $73.467$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ |
| 1920-1929. | 1,632 | 23,514,748 | -009,121 | 5,057,237 | 3,208,084 | 202,314 | 35 | 550,404 | 38,609 | $336,040$ | $73,467$ | 4,620 11.569 |
| 1910 1919....... | 697 | 4,446,289 | 181,130 | 1,803,845 | 1,159,563 | 65,452 | 12 | 1,505,937 | 163,192 | 1,102,19u | 204,004 | 11,569 |
| 1900-1909. | 466 | 0,019,996 | 155,179 | 2,089,080 | 1,158,831 | 70,915 | 9 |  | 142,792 | 894,913 | 138,176 | $8,002$ |
| 1880-1899. | 184 | 5,839,332 | 219,508 | 2,340,916 | 1,044,759 | 87,414 | 2 | 1,298,194 | 193,444, | 879,693 | 140,952 | 8,918 |
| 1860-1879. | 5 | 32,431 | 2,110 | 29,586 | 26,794 | 1,313 | - |  | - | - | - | - |
| 1859 and prior. Not shown...... | - 369 | 359,979 |  | 93,880 | 66, 959 | 5,64, | 11 | $98,397$ | 6,125 | 24,798 | $891$ | $120^{-}$ |
| Not shown. . | 369 | 359,979 | 275 | 93,880 | 60,959 | 5,646 | 11 | 98,393 | 6,125 | 24,798 | 891 | 120 |

[^15]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 15. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL COMPILED RECEIPTS, NET INCOME, TOTAL ASSETS, GROSS DEPRECTABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECIATION, BY YEAR OF INCORPORATION, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued

| Year of incorporation | Number of returns | Total compiled receipts (Thousand doflers) | Net income (less deficit) <br> (Thousand dolJars) | Total assets <br> (Thousand doflars) | Gross <br> depreciable <br> assets <br> (Thousend <br> dolhars) | Depreciation <br> (Thousand dollars) | Manber of returns | Total compiled receipts (Thousend dol (Jars) | Net income (less deficit) (Thousand dollars) | Total assets <br> (Thoussand dolfars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Gross } \\ \text { depreciable } \\ \text { assets } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Depreciation <br> (Thousand dollars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manuracturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Textile mill products |  |  |  |  |  | Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 5,706 | 14,360,098 | 700,944 | 8,929,065 | 5,407,823 | 307,802 | 16,287 | 11,907,200 | 263,102 | 4,507,669 | 1,003,362 | 79,586 |
| 1959? | 234 | 111,271 | 3,474 | 58,623 | 26,630 | 2,180 | 1,306 | 310,308 | 3,156 | 111,442 | 22,255 | 1,719 |
| 1958. | 291 | 117,325 | 7,327 | 74,760 | 30,192 | 2,532 | 1,639 | 539,486 | 11,699 | 171,617 | 41,515 | 4,114 |
| 1957. | 257 | 183,319 | 5,913 | 80,921 | 34,075 | 2,792 | 2,242 | 441,023 | 3,989 | 115,240 | 25,279 | 3,161 |
| 1956. | 212 | 178,887 | 6,954 | 74,283 | 4,4,418 | 4,116 | 1,139 | 446,232 | 10,346 | 116,845 148,837 | 26,799 25,921 | 3,221 3,058 |
| 1955. | 338 | 457,991 | 18,315 | 204,553 | 122,096 | 8,363 | 895 | 515,771 | 11,985 | 148,837 | 25,921 | 3,058 |
| 1954. | 299 | 183,075 | 3,545 | 57,559 | 26,340 | 2,541 | 883 | 499,446 | 9,443 | 232,222 | 34,826 | 3,974 |
| 1953. | 199 | 253,669 | 5,259 | 100,112 | 46,728 | 4,102 | 753 | 354,533 | 8,723 | 99,763 | 20,421 | 1,857 |
| 1952. | 193 | 125,834 | 3,310 | 44,846 | 18,520 | 2,003 | 576 | 273,552 | 3,911 | 77,776 | 13,097 | 1,688 |
| 1951. | 84 | 201,990 | 6,718 | 108,378 | 58,832 | 4,386 | 538 | 270,764 | 1,303 | 82,885 | 18,441 | 1,742 |
|  | 188 | 235,038 | 11,879 | 141,386 | 64,208 | 4,668 | 544 | 350,801 | 5,003 | 114,685 | 20,236 | 1,735 |
| 1945-1949. | 1,329 | 2,226,472 | 76,567 | 1,048,763 | 519,344 | 37,405 | 3,457 | 3,089,406 | 65,980 | 1,070,945 | 206,754 | 18,140 |
| 1940-1944. | 197 | 301,542 | 5,598 | 158,665 | 96,117 | 6,267 | 650 | 492,782 | 5,944 | 178,713 | 39,077 | 3,117 |
| 1930-1939. | 727 | 1,745,186 | 80,394 | 1,165,495 | 682,130 | 39,453 | 1,398 | 1,563,529 | 24,836 | 662,049 | 130,777 | 9,828 |
| 1920-1929. | 451 | 3,342,536 | 174,701 | 2,425,066 | 1,479,621 | 77,399 | 518 | 1,285,240 | 36,928 | 638,916 | 156,403 | 10,231 |
| 1910-1919. | 282 | 1,257,678 | 68,116 | 789,119 | 537,141 | 29,938 | 324 | 775,996 | 29,054 | 408,508 | 85,884 | 5,113 |
| 1900-1909. | 231 | 1,081,383 | 54,055 | 725,646 | 480,511 | 24,501 | 80 | 211,404 | 9,870 | 125,625 | 35,607 | 1,966 |
| 1880-1899. | 123 | 1,787,159 | 132,735 | 1,292,677 | 886,104 | 43,985 | 15 | 317,930 | 18,818 | 172,706 | 75,432 | 3,694 |
| 1860-1879. | 15 | 287,226 | 23,295 | 231,570 | 175,734 | 6,907 | 2 | 25,473 1,725 | ${ }_{2}^{774}$ | 24,600 1,028 53 | 13,293 641 | 498 38 |
| 1859 and prior. Not shown... | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | ${ }_{(3)}^{205,660}$ | $\left({ }^{13}\right) 305$ | (318,431 | ${ }_{(30,363}$ | $(3)^{3,623}$ | 327 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,725 \\ 141,799 \end{array}$ | 1,354 | 53,267 | 10,710 | $\begin{array}{r}38 \\ 692 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
|  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Lumber and wood products, except furniture |  |  |  |  |  | Furniture and fixtures |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 7,963 | 7,517,284 | 427,573 | 5,333,283 | 2,721,013 | 195,469 | 5,832 | 5,002,234 | 207,155 | 2,449,833 | 1,038,925 | 71,504 |
| 19591. | 615 | 159,010 | 2868 | 96,112 | 40,314 | 3,791 | 285 | 85,4,46 | ${ }^{2} 316$ | 69,484 | 27,480 | 1,356 |
| 1958. | 602 | 223,984 | 3,347 | 93,323 | 57,181 | 8,666 | 457 | 137,499 | 1,879 | 50,407 | 19,977 | 2,261 |
| 1957. | 446 | 211,564 | 7,638 | 86,333 | 4, 34, | 5,859 | 418 | 177,910 | 3,650 | 54,941 | 21,705 | 2,448 |
| 1956. | 660 | 367,480 | 10,935 | 170,490 | 88,547 | 9,172 | 335 | 186,819 | 5,174 | 76,217 | 27,175 | 2,330 |
| 1955. | 542 | 473,135 | 29,381 | 430,434 | 164,481 | 11,299 | 322 | 162,995 | 6,330 | 70,543 | 23,363 | 2,308 |
| 1954. | 464 | 261,912 | 6,563 | 139,165 | 67,098 | 7,487 | 361 | 141,752 | 3,621 | 55,54,5 | 27,179 | 2,263 |
| 1953. | 305 | 182,780 | 6,193 | 67,184 | 41,419 | 3,539 | 226 | 70,862 | 1,368 | 28,734 | 16,455 | 1,295 |
| 1952. | 244 | 159,090 | 3,308 | 65,421 | 27,968 | 2,619 | 250 | 119,542 |  | 39,433 | 12,432 | 1,298 |
| 1951. | 305 | 211,604 | 6,119 | 96,714 | 46,601 | 3,957 | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | $(3)^{3}$ | (3) |  |  |
| 1950. | 380 | 214,272 | 5,524 | 104,761 | 56,607 | 4,845 | 257 | 120,761 | ${ }^{2} 800$ | 42,979 | 17,866 | 1,544 |
| 1945-1949. | 1,570 | 2,284,004 | 56,669 | 705,881 | 374,769 | 30,858 |  | $1,112,241$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1940-1944. | 387 | -302,994 | 15,494 | 218,084 | 101,976 | 8,242 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| 1930-1939 | 448 | 1,060,572 | 73,519 | 774,825 | 409,115 | 23,494 | 485 | 733,936 | 29,178 | 389,483 | 163,715 | 11,232 |
| 1920-1929 | 381 | 860,307 | 52,812 | 808,047 | 321,067 | 18,198 | 285 | 699,258 | 4,808 | 415,398 | 182,018 | 11,593 |
| 1910-191 | 259 | 337,269 | 12,801 | 251,738 | 128,648 | 6,691 | 208 | 540,219 | 40,077 | 347,045 | 143,170 | 7,584 |
| 1900-1909 | 222 | 864,994 | 121,533 | 959,981 | 636,540 | 38,843 | 112 | 288,538 | 16,780 | 165,184 | 83,439 | 4,094 |
| 1880-1899. |  | $\left.{ }^{277}\right)^{37} 995$ | ${ }^{(3,112}$ | ${ }_{(3)}^{226,254}$ | (39,998 | (3) 6,977 | 32 | 120,152 | 8,942 | 79,073 | 37,116 | 1,544 |
| 1859 and p | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) |  |  | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
|  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Paper and allied products |  |  |  |  |  | Printing, publishing, and allied industries |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.. | 3,236 | 11,845,655 | 1,125,589 | 9,977,017 | 7,719,703 | 427,241 | 18,706 | 12,567,293 | 93U, 559 | 8,146,482 | 4,024,367 | 259,188 |
| 19594. | $\} \begin{aligned} & 213 \\ & 460 \\ & 131\end{aligned}$ | 97, 264 | 2,809 | 88,276 | 51,455192,986 | 2,21313,115 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}1,359 \\ 1,387 \\ 1,051 \\ 1,326 \\ 1,133\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 474 \\ 7,795 \\ 8,837 \\ 18,594 \\ 6,929 \end{array}$ | 127,750202,343125,624 | 68,00984,8547,691 | 4,5796,5904,805 |
| 1958. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957. |  | 440,762 | 20,390 | 294,437 |  |  |  |  |  | 217,535 | 153,281 | 12,209 |
| 1955. |  | 269,353 | 11,792 | 247,063 | 212,853 | 14,078 |  |  |  | 222,680 | 65,463 | 5,243 |
| 1954. | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) <br> (3) ${ }^{195}$ <br> (3) <br> 96 | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{3}\right) \\ & 65,147 \\ & (3) \\ & 200,775 \\ & (3) \\ & (3) \end{aligned}$ | (3) ${ }_{2251}$ ( ${ }^{3}$ ) 3,187 | ${ }^{3}$ )$\begin{aligned} & 95,646 \\ & \text { (3) }^{258,556} \\ & (3) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & (3) \\ & (3,799 \\ & (3) \\ & 12,769 \end{aligned}$ | 848853650 | 173,081213,387 | 9,287 | 90,71599,227 | 47,08248,015 | 3,7744,521 |
| 1953. |  |  |  |  | 73,720 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1952. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 650 | 142,988 123, | 9,501 | 99,227 72,610 | 31,522 | 2,618 3,904 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1951 . \\ & 1950 . \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 479 | 223,102 166,821 | $\begin{aligned} & 18,701 \\ & 22,017 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 137,690 \\ & 107,555 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43,116 \\ & 64,494 \end{aligned}$ | 4,861 |
| 1945-1949. | 520 | 759,487 | 54,487 | 514,923 | 371,175 | 24,890 | 2,54, | 1,162,816 | 76,504 | 647,675 | 343,661 | 27,133 |
| 1940-1944. | 117 | 1,160,805 | 155,495 | 1,165,558 | 806,752 | 46,732 | 2, 656 1,974 | 616,672 | 54,021 | 442,431 | 205,357 | -27,792 |
| 1930-1939. | 314 | 1,469,134 | 137,824 | 1,415,409 | 1,137,401 | 57,686 | 1,974 |  | 130,223 |  |  |  |
| 1920-1929. | 351 | 3,338,777 | 399,946 | 2,549,294 $1,004,176$ | $1,877,464$ 829,849 | 108,736 43,095 | 1,736 | $2,971,953$$1,082,123$ | 207,07387,570 | $2,131,979$668,645 | $\begin{aligned} & 860,159 \\ & 352,538 \end{aligned}$ | 48,97921,304 |
| 19101919. | 223 | 1,335,447 | 108,457 | 1,004,176 | 829,849 | 43,095 | 857 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1900-1909. | 126897 | 589,970 | 50,420100,672 | 4,44,554 | 375,399 | 20,76370,748 | 351 | 1,076,044 | 93,496113,672 | $\begin{aligned} & 765,753 \\ & 832,661 \end{aligned}$ | $526,008$ | 24,736 |
| 1880-1899. |  | 1,662,737 |  |  | 1,395,383 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 27,619 |
| 1860-1879. | 7 | 33,303 | 4,973 | 25,217 | 21,940 | 1,044 | 26 | 524,461 | 56,961 | 351,943 | 221,927 | 11,955 |
| 1859 and prior. | 17 | 28,289 | 1,457 | 19,332 | 8,040 | 642 |  | $143,42 \overline{9}$ | $22,391$ |  | 51,419 | 3,641 |
| Not shown........ | 17 | 28,289 | 1,457 | 19,332 |  |  | $364$ |  |  |  |  |  |

[^16]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP - Continued


[^17]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 15. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL COMPILED RECEIPTS, NET INCOME, TOTAL ASSETS, GROSS DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECLATION, BY YEAR OF INCORPORATION, by Major inoustrial group - Continued


[^18]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 15. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL COMPILED RECEIPTS, NET INCOME, TOTAL ASSETS, GROSS DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECIATION, BY YEAR OF INCORPORATION,


[^19]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 15. - NIMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL COMPILED RECETPTS, NET INCOME, TOTAL ASSETS, GROSS DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECIATION, BY YEAR OF INCORPORATION,

| Year of incorporation | Nunaber of returns | Total compiled receipts (Thoessand doflars) | Net income (less đel'icit) (Thousand dollars) | Total assets <br> (Thousand dollors) | Gross depreciat:e asseさs (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{array}{c}\text { Depreciation } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) }\end{array}$ | Number of returns | Total compiled receipts (Thousand dollars) | Wet income (less deficit <br> (Thousand dollars) | Total assets <br> (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { depreciable } \\ \text { assets } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Depreciation <br> (Thousand dollars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Wholesale and retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total wholesals and retail trade |  |  |  |  |  | Wholesale trade: Total wholesale trade |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 334,717 | 250,647,744 | 5, 567,128 | 87, 556, 508 | 23,457,136 | 1,969,449 | 109,648 | 125, 702,917 | 2,562,827 | 40,988,898 | 7,453,990 | 647,180 |
| $1959{ }^{1}$ | 33,620 | 7,739,994 | 72,283 | 2,704,416 | ¢56,045 | 64,852 | 9,24.3 | 3,476,742 | 45,103 | 1,098,851 | 183,578233,465 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 19,864 \\ 31,610 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |
| 1958. | 32,918 | 11,161,047 | 142,025 | 3,101,730 | 751,623 | 92,209 | 9,927 | 4, 773,725 | 79,566 | 1,367,637 |  |  |
| 1957. | 26,829 | 10,149,842 | 173,441 | 2,804,651 | 637,048 | 79,812 | 8,503 | 4,746, 048 | 97,414 | 1,298,053 | 193,248 | 26,25524,414 |
| 1956. | 24,850 | 13,347,436 | 195,214 | 3,290,462 | 769,271 | 89,757 | 7,819 | 6,652,590 | 97,499 | 1,373,973 | 216,119 |  |
| 1955.. | 22,805 | 11,478,049 | 194,872 | 3,109,619 | 792,199 | -2,530 | 7,322 | 5,271,276 | 100,092 | 1,385,923 |  | 24,44 28,000 |
| 1954. | 18,466 | 9,009,273 | 138,199 | 2,563,839 | 696,949 | 74,687 | 6,329 | 4,511,225 | 67,230 | 1,277,045, | $\begin{aligned} & 242,712 \\ & 179,110 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 1953. | 14,8111 | 7,107,257 | 114,679 | 2,045,529 | 562,303 | 56,237 | 4,982 | 3,460,404 | 62,362 | -969,971 |  | 25,832 19,338 |
| 1952. | 12,221 | 6,745,030 | 121,738 | 2,043,165 | 446,513 | 47,231 | 4,042 | 3,552,863 | 76, 847 | 1,065, 394 | 1.37,168 | 16,02313,948 |
| 1951. | 9,658 | $4,321,842$ | 119,030 | 1,585,150 | 396,124 | 39,115 | 3,542 | 2,646,876 | 78,741 | 900,585 | 134,896 |  |
| 1950. | 10,569 | 6,276,662 | 111,233 | 1,930,432 | 509,723 | 49,405 | 3,455 | 2,861,216 | 65,989 | 941,240 | 147,827 | 14,162 |
| 1945-1949. | 56,535 | 43,355,920 | 742,286 | 15,032,629 | 3,622,768 | 316,185 | 20.550 | 23, 298,510 | 4-5,016 | 7,925,991 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,326,095 \\ 309,946 \end{array}$ | 124,445 |
| 1940-1944. | 11,464 | 3,557,079 | 137,012 | 3,006,493 | 745,949 | 59.016 | 3.959 | 5,540,978 | 89, 283 | 1,818,682 |  | 124,445 25,850 86,754 |
| 1930-1939. | 25,790 | 31,936,609 | 538,867 | 11,216, 532 | 2,736,159 | 213,214 | 8,189 | 18,555,258 | 336,803 | 6,325,367 | 2,117,332 | 86,764 |
| 1920-1929. | 14,808 | 36,247,423 | 1,111,829 | 13,667, 391 | 3,978,959 | 276,988 | 5,297 | 17,021,894 | 456,669 | 5,689,321 | 1,138,507 | $\begin{aligned} & 81,036 \\ & 34,712 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1910-1919. | 6,374 | 18,979,670 | 591,574 | 8,528,623 | 2,752,308 | 171,604 | 2.504 | 7,857,362 | 181,230 | 3,124,003 | 501,670 |  |
| 1900-2909. | 4,219 | 21,300,765 | 823,436 | 7,177,463 | 2,125,617 | 162,972 | 1,549 | 6,223,355 | 141,248 | 2,162,315 | 503,459 | 32,50914,742 |
| 1880-1899 | 1,035 | 5,280,764 | 190,670 | 2,325,821 | 602,275 | 41,232 | 510 | 3,387,188 | 110,044 | 1,317,480 | 245,657 |  |
| 1860-1879. | 30 | 137,511 | 2,347 | 66,166 | 22,306 | 1,481 | 4 | 82,086 |  | 30,126 | 9,767 | 6832,670 |
| 1859 and pr |  | 35,463 | 664 | 107,203 | 81,904 | 2,670 |  | 35,463 | 664 | 107,203 | 81,904 |  |
| Not shown. | 7,714 | 2,830,108 | 45,723 | 1,24,9,294 | 511,088 | 38,252 | 1,921 | 1,647,858 | 31,100 | 809,738 | 354,236 | 2,670 24,323 |


| Total | Wholesale and retail trade-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Wholesale trade: Groceries and rolated products |  |  |  |  |  | Wholesale trade: El |  | ectrical goods, hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies |  |  |  |
|  | 12,870 | 22,578,714 | 205,558 | 3,974,427 | 1,017,847 | 24,728 | 11,613 | 11,861,307 | 258,592 | 4,417,646 | 578,705 | 47,996 |
| 1959 ${ }^{1}$ | 967 | 484,339 | 208. | 92,291 | 29,803 | 3,801 | 978 | 447,608 | 5,543 | 145,886 | 9,298 | 1,199 |
| 1958. | 1,046 | 703,764 | 2,992 | 103,037 | 26,129 | 3,533 | 2,084 | 420,509 | 10,752 | 132,557 | 13,187 | 1,597 |
| 1957. | 952 | 850,081 | 11,626 | 139,289 | 34,237 | 5,040 | 897 | 462, 323 | 10,883 | 155,982 | 16,381 | 2,037 |
| 1956. | 775 | 842, 378 | 11,399 | 115,758 | 29,409 | 3,416 | 808 | 359,639 | 8,701 | 123,319 | 11,963 | 1,378 |
| 1955. | 926 | 1,038,879 | 3,344, | 139,131 | 34,198 | 4,154, | 780 | 439,567 | 10,858 | 166,011 | 19,727 | 2,421 |
| 1954. | 738 | 1,134,105 | 8,570 | 160,772 | 34, 454 | 3,803 | 918 | 466,827 | 10,018 | 281,082 | 40,891 | 3,733 |
| 1953. | 557 | 572,174 | 3,607 | 88,359 | 27,499 | 2,451 | 617 | 375,914 | 5,894 | 123,330 | 15,225 | 1,792 |
| 1952. | (3) 355 | 335,218 | $3^{3,053}$ | (3, 536 | 13, ${ }^{3}$,793 | 1,360 | 492 | 477,137 | 9,370 | 156,000 | 11,268 | 1,557 |
| 1951. | (3) ${ }^{3}$ | (3) <br> 569, | (3) ${ }^{3}$, 56 | (3) | (3) ${ }^{3}$ ) | (3) | 376 | 216,245 | 2,954 | 82,741 | 9,291 | 850 |
| 1950. |  | 569,188 | 9,561 | 133,597 | 15,026 | 1,628 | 371 | 320,810 | 9,545 | 123,906 | 12,679 | 1,475 |
| 1945-1949. | 2,553 | 3,975,911 | 28,757 | 687, 545 | 187,363 | 17,407 | 2,919 | 2,571,125 | 53,602 | 879,198 | 108,299 | 9,813 |
| 1940-194.4. | 522 | 3,046,651. | 14,798 | 252,257 | 72,151 | 5,093 | 349 | 349,339 | 7,356 | 133,629 | 18,789 | 1,658 |
| 1930-1939. | 1,111 | 3,385,354 | 36,468 | 585,383 | 142,720 | 12,735 | 890 | 1,377,153 | 22,088 | 462,493 | 51,061 | 4,346 |
| 1920-1929. | 777 | 3,321,109 | 35,885 | 621,095 | 183,070 | 14,473 | 527 | 1,725,500 | 42,631 | 599,483 | 89,213 | 5,953 |
| 1910-1919. | 316 | 2,129,490 | 14,725 | 332,826 | 68,447 | 5,675 | 161 | 585,267 | 13,576 | 230,783 | 39,928 | 2,343 |
| 1900-1909. | 325 | 1,030,703 | 7,938 | 247,663 | 56,599 | 4,264 | 188 | 605,171 | 12,559 | 304,422 | 54,559 | 2,929 |
| 1880-1899. | 105 | 669,145 | 7,070 | 134,337 | 41,433 | 3,048 | 76 | 648,203 | 19,971 | 285,682 | 51,778 | 2,526 |
| 1860-1879. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 10,134 | 277 | 4,128 | 846 | 29 |
| Not shown. | 224 | 281,667 | 2,384 | 49,717 | 13,825 | 1,148 | 180 | 62,836 | 2,014 | 27,015 | 4,322 | 360 |
|  | Wholesale and retail trade-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wholessle trade: Other wholesalers |  |  |  |  |  | Retail trade: Total retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 85,165 | 91,262,896 | 2,098,677 | 32,596,825 | 5,857,438 | 505,056 | 199,624 | 120,151,72 | 2,762,884 | 42,081,879 | 14,598,660 | 1,208,265 |
| $1959{ }^{1}$ | 7,298 | 2,544,795 | 39,352 | 860,674 | 144,477 | 14,864 | 21,048 | 3,801,828 | 23,378 | 1,412,474 | 412,112 |  |
| 1958. | 7,797 | 3,749,452 | 65,822 | 1,132,043 | 194,149 | 26,480 | 20,082 | 5,699,212 | 58,300 | 1,525,729 | 472,073 | 55,094 |
| 1957 | 6,654 | 3,433,644 | 74,905 | 1,002,782 | 142,730 | 19,178 | 16,20e | 5,014,145 | 70,952 | 1,366,448 | 411,27, | 49,884 |
| 1956 | 6,236 | 5, 50,573 | 77,399 | 1,134,896 | 155,922 | 19,620 | 15,239 | 6,216,710 | 92,036 | 1,714,186 | 525,593 | 60,543 |
|  | 5,616 | 3,792,830 | 85,890 | 1,080,781 | 162,194 | 21,425 | 13,943 | 5,729,672 | 85,754 | 1,554,415 | 524,809 | 58,538 |
| 1954. | 4,673 | 2,910,293 | 48,642 | 835,192 | 167,367 | 18,298 | 10,987 | 4,104,580 | 60,776 | 2,143,286 | 415,560 |  |
| 1953. | 3,808 | 2,512,316 | 52,862 | 758,282 | 136,386 | 15,095 | 9,020 | 3,462,787 | 49,506 | 992,596 | 353,038 | 33,942 |
| 1952. | 3,195 | 2,740,508 | 64,424 | 857,858 | 113,102 | 13,106 | 7,346 | 2,897,641 | 39,617 | 881,531 | 289,436 | 28,935 |
| 1951. | 2,977 | 2,222,073 | 72,604 | 778,010 | 116,820 | 11,997 | 5,524 | 2,045,693 | 35,803 | 604,181 | 239,800 | 23,348 |
| 1950 | 2,652 | 1,971,218 | 46,883 | 683,737 | 120,122 | 11,059 | 6,334 | 3,124,185 | 41,738 | 890,905 | 326,087 | 31,785 |
| 1945-1949. | 16,078 | 16,751,474 | 362,657 | -0,359,248 | 1,030,433 | 97,225 | 32,292 | 18,190,703 | 254,922 | 6,289,350 | 2,017,118 | 168,012 |
| 1940-1944. | 3,088 | 4,144,988 | 67,129 | 1,432,795 | 219,006 | 19,099 | 6,728 | 2,618,301 | 39,421 | 1,019,810 | 377,168 | 28,244 |
| 1930-1939. | 6,188 | 23,852,751 | 278,247 | 5,277,491 | 923,551 | 69,683 | 15,822 | 12,059,879 | 171,800 | 4,340,626 | 1,435,581 | 112,569 |
| 1920-1929. | 3,993 | 11,975,285 | 378,153 | 4,468,743 | 866,224 | 60,610 | 8,089 | 17,821,277 | 616,87 | 7,357,353 | 2,666,045 | 184,659 |
| 1910 1919. | 2,027 | 5,142,605 | 152,939 | 2,560,394 | 393,295 | 26,694 | 3,332 | 10,520,241 | 393,241 | 5,127,695 | 2,160,066 | 131,398 |
| 1900-1909. | 1,036 | 4,587,481 | 120,751 | 1,610,230 | 392,301 | 25,316 | 2,299 | 14, 509,946 | 668,537 | 4, 759,472 | 1,549,117 | 125,772 |
| 1880-1899. | 329 | 2,069,840 | 83, 003 | 897,461 | 152,446 | 9,168 | 437 | 1,256,774 | 45,985 | -87, 234 | 278,214 | 18,337 |
| 1860-1879.. |  | $\begin{aligned} & 71,952 \\ & 35,463 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} { }^{2} 350 \\ 664 \end{array}$ | 25,998 107,203 | 8,921 <br> 81,904 | 654 2,670 | 25 | 49,771 | 2,202 | 33,569 | 11,765 | 735 |
| Not shown. 18. | 1,517 | 1,303,355 | 26,702 | 733,006 | 336,088 | 22,815 | 4,871 | 1,028, 369 | 12,065 | 381,019 | 138,807 | 12,504 |

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

Table 15. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL COMPILED RECEIPTS, NET INCOME, TOTAL ASSETS, GROSS DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECIATION, BY YEAR OF INCORPORATION, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP - COntinued


[^20]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 15. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL COMPILED RECEIPTS, NET INCOME, TOTAL ASSETS, GROSS DEPRECLABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECLATION, BY YEAR OF INCORPORATION, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP - Continued

| Year of incorporation | Number of returns | Total <br> compiled <br> receipts <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | (less dericit) <br> (Thousand dollers) | Total assets <br> (Thowsand dollars) | Gross depreciable assets (Thousand dollors) | Depreciation <br> (Thousand dollara) | Number of returns $\qquad$ | Total compiled receipts (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net income } \\ & \text { (Iess } \\ & \text { deficit) } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dollors) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Total assets <br> (Thousend dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cross } \\ \text { depreciable } \\ \text { assets } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dol/ars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Depreciation <br> (Thoursand dollara) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Wholesale and retail trade-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Retail trade: Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment |  |  |  |  |  | ill trade: Other retail stores |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 21,485 | 7,629,129 | 145,505 | 3,830,454 | 929,503 | 78,270 | 42,233 | 11,590,835 | 254,828 | 5,234,712 | 1,717,784 | 148,683 |
| $1959{ }^{1}$ | 1,661 | 304, 247 | 4,208 | 156,799 | 27,872 | 2,958 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,475 \\ & 4,344 \\ & 3,182 \\ & 2,828 \\ & 2,627 \end{aligned}$ | 562,435 | 9,308 | 268,487 | 84,566 |  |
| 1958. | 1,583 | 343,219 | 3,515 | 149,607 | 25,237 | 3,195 |  | 684,286 | 7,553 | 285,715 | 87,837 |  |
|  | 1,351 | 383,482 | 6,285 | 167,922 | 31,304 | 3,674 |  | 660,797 | 16,728 | 248,765 | 78,810 | 9,489 |
| 1956 | 1,369 | 420,546 | 9,175 | 170,586 | 31,934 | 3,781 |  | 693,161 | 18,498 | 403,341 | 80,261 | 10,3028,058 |
| 1955. | 1,229 | 435,162 | 5,754 | 168,139 | 38,154 | 4,234 |  | 600,124 | 10,208 | 231,585 | 76,095 |  |
| 1954. | 993 | 275,156 | 4,391 | 115,375 | 23,259 | 2,313 | 2,300 | 518,228 | 9,65811,299 | 196,699211,382 | 75,90897,697 | 7,8437,258 |
| 1953 | 990 | 338,200 | 4,258 | 128,021 | 30,777 | 3,111 | 1,725 | 48,501 |  |  |  |  |
| 1952 | 990 | 285,349 | 5,047 | 125,291 | 28,143 | 2,971 | 1,614 | 399,601 | 21,299 8,206 | 211,382 | 51,382 | 4,4373,829 |
| 1951. | 508 | 120,926 | 1,213 | 60,650 | 28,966 | 1,665 | 1,172 | 230,299 | 4,537 | 101,183 | 50,108 |  |
| 1950. | 715 | 218,265 | 3,371 | 101,083 | 25,250 | 2,621 | 1,365 | 282,386 | 4,385 | 118,112 | 39,329 | 3,829 3,816 |
| 1945-1949. | 4,078 | 1,620,876 | 26,345 | 808,210 | 187,981 | 16,128 | 6,355 | 2,037,389 | 42,564 | 933,171 | 301,704 | 26,226 |
| 1940-1944 | 547 | 250,337 | 4,922 | 148,705 | 41,4,33 | 2,968 | 1,258 | 379,409 | 6,933 | 171,740 | 60,742 | 4,980 |
| 1930-1939 | 1,852 | 723,909 | 13,482 | 374.138 | 96,385 | 6,817 | 4,349 | 1,556,978 | 33,013 | 668,263 | 213,732 | 16,985 |
| 1920-1929 | 1,322 | 748,130 | 20,694 | 425,710 | 126,206 | 8,705 | 1,936 | 1,280,578 | 36,586 | 671,393 | 220,737 | 15,042 |
| 1910-1919. | 926 | 459,889 | 14.408 | 295,377 | 77,479 | 5,252 | 833 | 374,807 | 11,438 | 183,921 | 63,405 | 4,304 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1900-1909. . . . . } \\ & \text { 1880-1899. . . . . } \\ & \text { 1860-18'79...... } \\ & 1859 \text { and prior. } \\ & \text { Not shown. . . . . } \end{aligned}$ | $\text { (3) }^{826}$ | $\begin{gathered} 466,810 \\ \left({ }^{3}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,170 \\ & \left({ }^{3}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 288,160$(3)$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75,784 \\ & \left({ }^{3}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 5,011 | $\left\{\left.\begin{array}{rr} \left.{ }^{3}\right)^{621} & 1 \\ 1,094 \end{array} \right\rvert\,\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 580,449 \\ & \left.{ }^{3}\right) \\ & 11,463 \\ & 180,595 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,136 \\ & (3) \\ & 1,094 \\ & 1,712 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 267,934 \\ & \left(\begin{array}{l} 3 \end{array}\right), \\ & 13,080 \\ & 73,394 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 88,118 \\ \left.\mathbf{(}^{3}\right) \\ 3,944 \\ 27,566 \end{array}$ | 5,889120 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 93,637 | 2,318 | 50,840 | 11,289 | 1,122 |  |  |  |  |  | 2,956 |
|  | le and retail trade-cont |  |  |  |  |  | Finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wholesale and retail trade not allocable |  |  |  |  |  | Total finance, insurance, and real estate |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 25,445 | 10,793,113 | 241,417 | 4,485,731 | 1,404,486 | 114,004 | 318,592 | 65,911,758 | 7,152,612 | 606,824,809 | 38,142,133 | 1,763,098 |
| $1959{ }^{1}$ | 3,329 | 461,424 | 3,802 | 193,091 | 60,355 | 5,735 | 22,468 | 498,633 | 41,306 | 4,336,517 | 1,061,933 | 39,422 |
| 1958. | 2,909 | 588,110 | 4,159 | 208,364 | 46,085 | 5,505 | 26,304 | 1,14, 320 | 139,138 | 7,430,184 | 1,739,669 | 73,612 |
| 1957. | 2,120 | 389,649 | 5,075 | 120,150 | 32,529 | 3,673 | 22,584 | 1,110,906 | 78,194 | 9,157,947 | 1,955,119 | 97,055 |
| 1956. | 1,792 | 478,136 | 5,679 | 202,303 | 46,384 | 4,800 | 24,907 | 1,124, 340 | 120,428 | 7,284, 539 | 1,850,949 | 93,061 |
| 1955. | 1,540 | 477,101 | 9,026 | 169,281 | 51,271 | 5,992 | 24,818 | 1,365,510 | 106,430 | 8,271,141 | 2,301,664 | 118,143 |
| 1954. | 1,150 | 393,468 | 10,293 | 143,508 | 37,677 | 4,142 | 18,091 | 956,651 | 135,003 | 6,268,050 | 1,828,572 | 92,300 |
| 1953. | 809 | 184,066 | 2,811 | 82,962 | 30,155 | 2,957 | 14,444 | 837,136 | 106,000 | 4,683,657 | 1,690,417 | 76,310 |
| 1952. | 833 | 294,526 | 5,274 | 96,240 | 19,909 | 2,273 | 11,683 | 666,533 | 97,594 | 4,124,563 | 1,346,269 | 58,585 |
| 1951. | 592 | 229,273 | 4,486 | 80,384 | 21,428 | 1,819 | 10,396 | 556,901 | 69,415 | 3,822,568 | 1,244,065 | 53,392 |
| 1950. | 780 | 291,261 | 3,506 | 98,287 | 35,814 | 3,458 | 10,525 | 646,466 | 80,476 | 4,104,659 | 1,523,315 | 61,368 |
| 1945-1949. | 3,693 | 1,866,707 | 42,348 | 817,288 | 279,555 | 23,728 | 41,745 | 3,249,332 |  |  |  | 245,486 |
| 1940-1944. | 777 | 397,800 | 8,308 | 168,001 | 64,835 | 4,922 | 14,844 | 2,592,421 | 408,674 | 18,972,578 | 1,656,602 | 77,870 |
| 1930-1939. | 1,779 | 1,371,472 | 30,264 | 550,539 | 183,246 | 13,881 | 27,891 | 6,008,508 | 964, 202 | 65,138,219 | 3,535,976 | 156,078 |
| 1920-1929. | 1,422 | 1,404,252 | 38,289 | 620,717 | 174,407 | 11,293 | 17,957 | 7,302,727 | 1,311,677 | 7,601,210 | 3,342,528 | 141,829 |
| 1910-1919 | 538 | 602,067 | 17,103 | 276,925 | 90,572 | 5,494 | 8,908 | 3,949,762 | 657,628 | 42,446,229 | 1,554,756 | 61,790 |
| 1900-1909. | 371 | 567,464 | 13,651 | 255,676 | 73,041 | 4,691 | 7,185 | 4,973,311 | 502,958 | 52,711,936 | 1,533,555 | 70,333 |
| 1880-1899. | 88 | 636,802 | 34,64, | 321,107 | 138,404 | 8,153 | 4,653 | 5,763,882 | 453,306 | 70,416,576 | 1,364,682 | 75,737 |
| 1860-1879. | 1 | 5,654 | 218 | 2,471 | 774 | 63 | 1,214 | 13,290,749 | 820,864 | 110,099,269 | 1,330,985 | 83,136 |
| 1859 and prior |  |  |  |  |  |  | 566 | 9,313,781 | 54,3,154 | 78,179,132 | 922,739 | 68,84, |
| Not shown. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 922 | 153,881. | 2,584 | 58,437 | 18,045 | 1,425 | 7,409 | 559,889 | 66,871 | 7,255,974 | 556,785 | 18,746 |
|  | Finance, insurance, and real estate-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Banking |  |  |  |  |  | Credit agencies other than banks |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | , 182 | 11,611,198 | 1,713,040 | 287,861,462 | 3,422,710 | 252,891 | 45,505 | 7,109,809 | 777,957 | 98,368,498 | 1,588,263 | 86,254 |
| $1959{ }^{1}$ | 230 | 7,300 | ${ }^{2} 1,413$ | 272,807 | 10,407 | 382 | 2,896 | 55,908 | 23,128 | 837,700 | 33,700 | 786 |
| 1958. | 184 | 26,588 | 830 | 619,607 | 15,460 | 1,132 | 2,687 | 110,052 | 4,932 | 1,185,924 | 27,931 | 1,228 |
| 1957. | 211 | 120,155 | 11,886 | 3,292,645 | 50,945 | 3,172 | 3,023 | 213,200 | 23,144 | 2,149,446 | 38,448 | 3,031 |
| 1956. | 141 | 24,708 | 2,973 | 525,066 | 13,948 | 1,370 | 3,580 | 230,032 | 30,330 | 2,750,477 | 61,680 | 3,389 |
| 1955. | 167 | 60,192 | 5,360 | 1,404,452 | 26,693 | 1,996 | 3,793 | 288,547 | 29,106 | 2,235,073 | 53,009 | 3,306 |
| 1954. | 109 | 49,132 | 3,233 | 1,097,775 | 16,157 | 1,263 | 2,679 | 149,283 | 20,994 | 1,628,825 | 50,765 | 1,790 |
| 1953 | 183 | 36,063 | 5,048 | 710,43 | 24,591 | 1,293 | 2,181 | 127,761 | 13,201 | 1,120,847 | 21,171 | 1,586 |
| 1952. | 138 | 27,027 | 4,161 | 532,568 | 8,255 | 736 | 1,614 | 128,542 | 14,782 | 1,141,234 | 34,428 | 2,165 |
| 1951 | 131 | 42,973 | 7,127 | 1,066,617 | 11,685 | 981 | 1,524 | 91,648 | 2,980 | 853,861 | 28,750 | 1,773 |
| 1950 | 106 | 45,707 | 3,422 | 995,358 | 13,262 | 1,025 | 1,359 | 105,819 | 18,820 | 855,704 | 24,611 | 1,776 |
| 1945-1949. | 687 | 228,685 | 28,592 | 5,010,700 | 63,719 | 5,957 | 5,848 | 497,976 | 90,467 | 5,037,113 | 101,152 | 8,649 |
| 1940-1944. | 342 | 117,415 | 12,931 | 2,762,038 | 42,091 | 3,598 | 1,697 | 313,497 | 45,562 | 3,633,663 | 54,261 | 3,518 |
| 1930-1939. | 1,804 | 1,012,510 | 163,605 | 26,049,193 | 356,722 | 27,823 | 4,278 | 1,600,685 | 96,081 | 24,996,724 |  |  |
| $1920-1929$. 19101919. | 1,705 | $1,873,886$ 779,760 | 323,289 125,804 | 45,909,964 19,199,567 | 486,167 221,268 | 37,132 21,681 | 3,111 1,278 | $1,249,800$ 882,093 | 187,697 182,479 | $15,842,079$ $12,987,561$ | 213,628 97,749 | 13,676 7,940 |
| 1910 | 2,248 | 779,760 | 125,804 | 19,199,567 | 221,268 | 21,681 | 1,278 | 882,093 | 182,479 | 12,987,561 | 97,749 | 7,940 |
| 1900-1909. | 3,425 | 1,406,306 | 237,145 | 35,801,552 | 437,251 | 36,075 | 792 | 185,907 | 6,937 | 3,578,627 | 211,182 |  |
| 1880-1899. | 1,775 | 1, 840,129 | 253,168 37018 | 4, 931,9373 $55,133,181$ | 563,566 618,345 | 43,456 <br> 39,004 | 1,707 | 728,560 54,198 | 10,915 203 | $14,585,443$ $1,164,456$ | 200,267 15,240 | 8,359 |
| 1860-1879.. | 809 | 2,180,827 | 370,184 | 55,133,181 <br> $39,564,814$ | 618,345 | 39,004 21,485 | 144 | 54,198 637 | 203 60 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,164,456 \\ 42,941 \end{array}$ | 15,240 13,386 | 567 |
| 1859 and prior Not shown..... | 308 479 | $1,573,932$ 157,903 | 135,811 19,884 | $38,564,814$ $3,975,642$ | 405,220 36,968 | 21,485 3,330 | 1,310 | 637 95,664 | 60 2,395 | 42,941 $1,740,800$ | 13,386 24,043 | 1,062 |

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

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
 BY MAJOR INOUSTRLAL GROUP-Continued


[^21]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 15. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL COMPILED RECEIPTS, NET INCOME, TOTAL ASSETS, GROSS DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECIATION, BY YEAR OF INCORPORATION, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP - Continued


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

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 15. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL COMPILED RECEIPTS, NET INCOME, TOTAL ASSETS, GROSS DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND OEPRECIATION, BY YEAR OF INCORPORATION,


[^22]active corporation returns


|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | 11111 11111111111 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 000 \\ & \overbrace{0} \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |
|  | 1 | 111111111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q } \\ & \text { స్Ñ } \\ & \text { N్N } \end{aligned}$ | － |
|  |  |  <br>  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & \\ & \stackrel{0}{n} \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & n \\ & \tilde{n} \\ & \tilde{0} \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \stackrel{n}{n} \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  <br>  ベ ベ๓ัก゙ નiべ |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 00 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \stackrel{1}{0} \\ -2 \\ \stackrel{n}{n} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  స్ల゙ <br>  |
|  |  |  <br>  <br>  |
|  |  |  <br>  |


| N |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| N |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{\sim} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\approx} \\ & \underset{\sim}{v} \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |
| $\begin{gathered} \vec{e} \\ \tilde{n} \\ \tilde{n} \\ m \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7 \\ & -7 \\ & \vdots \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \end{aligned}$ |  <br>  |
| $\left.\begin{gathered} \stackrel{*}{0} \\ n \\ n \\ n \\ n \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  <br>  |
|  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \sim \end{aligned}$ |  |
| \％ |  |
| $\left.\begin{gathered} 0 \\ 0 \\ \tilde{n} \\ \hat{0} \\ i \\ i \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ |  |
| － |  |
| \％ | 8すt <br>  |
| 号 |  <br>  |



| Year of incorporation | Humber of returns |  |  |  | Deprecis- tion (Thounond (dollara) | Total assets (Thousand doollaras) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net worth } \\ \text { (Thounand } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{gathered}$ | Number of returrs |  |  | Cross depreciable ossets (Thousand dollara) |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { Beseets } \\ \text { (Thound } \\ \text { doullars) } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net wor th } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { (Thousond } \\ \text { dollorere } \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total assets $\$ 250,000$ under \$500,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tots1 sseets $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 99,583 | 63,630,937 | 1,544,380 | 15,677,100 | 1,187,925 | 34,739,259 | 15,434,781 | 52,048 | 61,856, 56, | 1,61.2,802 | 15,724,261 | 1,133,743 | 36,138,21. | 15,514,423 |
|  | 5,272 | 1,950, 278 | 28,687 | 719,586 | 50, 824 | 1,808,372 | 487, 126 | 2,653 | 1,017,660 | 16,503 | 387, 897 | 21,898 | 1,135,845 | 333,007 |
|  |  |  | 32,829 <br> 81,635 | ${ }^{758,121}$ | 77, 77272 | ${ }^{2} 1,9603,236$ |  | 2,151 | 1,611,609 | -1,127 | 709,772 | 45,751 | li, $1,478,893$ | 347,885 $348,94.4$ |
|  | 5,672 | 3,599,099 | 81,635 200,893 | 818,296 865,731 | \% | 2,189,452 | 675,355 | 2,706 | 3,054,919 | 88,002 | 829,327 | 73,513 | 1, $1,824,42$ | 477, 4 4, |
|  | ¢, 6.1 | 3,863,285 | 124,666 | 929,717 | 81,833 | ${ }_{2,178,151}^{2,182}$ | 642,560 | 2,437 | 2,765,246 | 65,626 | 652,998 | 53,398 | 1,665,029 | 392,361 |
| 19,..................................... | 5,057 | 3,526,693 | 74, 307 | 733,887 | ${ }^{61,807}$ | 1,739,080 | 534, 322 | 2,017 | 2,500,639 | $\begin{array}{r}78,839 \\ 49,025 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 554,283 <br> 634,450 | 48,013 43,946 | 1,359,174 | 406,992 398,594 |
| 53 | 4,078 | 2, $2,326,13,133$ | 65,831 | 683,067 010,402 | $57,4.3$ <br> 52,970 | \% $1,2522,380$ | 507,526 477,260 | 1, | 2,301,012 | 52,382 | 541,6 | 45,541 | 1,233,585 | 398,595 <br> 342,654 |
| 195 | 2,969 | 1,937,457 | 68,171 | 430,018 | 32,166 | 1,023,563 | 431,061 | 1,005 | 1,791,518 | 57,684 | 54,3,464 | 38,953 | 1,11,548 | 363,252 |
|  | 3,474 | 2,218,961 | -0., 125 | 592,074 | 41,:04 | 1,188,821 | 499,373 | 1,03E | 2,311,596 | 60,947 | 521,049 | 40,467 | 1,182 |  |
| 1945 | 21,201 | 16,146,485 | 369,165 | 3,435,490 | ${ }^{260,651}$ | 7,417,593 | 3,723,668 | 21,243 | 15,4icc, 398 | 205, 533 1093 | 3,451,4.42 | 259,923 56,362 | 7,731,971 | 3,581,538 |
| 1960 | 9,082 | 2, $2,528,8854$ | -71,020 | 1,603,243 | ${ }_{\text {105,620 }}^{40,61}$ | 3,4,49,0114 | 2,033,058 | 0,260 | 0 | ${ }_{212,077}^{100,47}$ | 2,061,092 | 146,322 | 4,44, 4 , 034 | 2,506,861 |
| 1920 | 7,546 | 4,905,125 | 136,671 | 1,303,467 | 76,916 | 2,728,002 | 1, 191, 74.3 | 4,005 | 5,982, 7 75 | 100,503 | 1,451,625 | ${ }^{86,4.429}$ | 3,246,563 | $2,049,742$ |
| $1 \times 1 \mathrm{C} 1919$ | $\therefore$-,350 | 2,017,452 | -t, 201 | 573,543 | 33,625 | 1,167,015 | 221,917 | ,036 | 3,376,595 | 102,067 | 636,434 | 47,231 |  |  |
| $1903-290$ | 2,554 | 1,405,271 | $\underset{46,810}{4,141}$ | $470,375$ $161,803$ | $\begin{gathered} 24,792 \\ 4,943 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 928,782 \\ & 368,544 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 641,100 \\ & 216,09 \end{aligned}$ | $2,216$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,123,059 \\ & 934,284 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 56,838 \\ & 22,423 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 641,256 \\ & 291,848 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,079 \\ & 33,105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 1,527,113 } \\ 660,929 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 869,7866 \\ & 397,940 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1886 |  | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
|  | 2,329 | 771,795 | 24,060 | 190,695 | 15,572 | 454,671 | 210,071 | 661 | 801,583 | 9,527 | 279,930 | 13,169 | 451,305 | 160,944 |
|  |  |  |  |  | \$2,500, |  |  |  |  |  | 500,000 | 45,000 |  |  |



ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


| Year of incorporation | Number of returns | Total compiled receipts (Thousand dallara) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net income } \\ \text { (Iess } \\ \text { deficit) } \\ \text { (Thausand } \\ \text { dallars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{c\|} \text { Gross } \\ \text { depreciable } \\ \text { assets } \\ \text { (Thousond } \\ \text { dallars) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Depreciation (Thousand dallars) | Total assets <br> (Thousand dollars) | Net worth <br> (Thousand <br> dollars) | Nurber of returns | Total compiled receipts (Thousand doflars) | Net income (2ess deficit) (Thousand dalfars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gross } \\ & \text { depreciable } \\ & \text { assets } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dollars) } \end{aligned}$ | Depreciation <br> (Thousand dollars) | Total assets <br> (Thousand dotiars) | Net worth <br> (Thousand dollars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Total assets $\$ 25,000,000$ under $\$ 50,000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total assets \$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,004 | 37,712,31/4 | 2,690,585 | 15,819,319 | 876,487 | 69,625,081 | 21,100,517 | 1,04, | 43,458,668 | 3,360,198 | 20,957,599 | 1,046,866 | 73,108,120 | 24,876,233 |
| 19591. | 13 | 335,923 | 21,603 | 97,697 | 3,210 | 425,688 | 208,7 | 2 | 7,050 | 3,298 | 58,321 | 2,201 | 121,853 | 59,893 |
|  | 17 | 499,789 | 43,537 | 261,242 | 15,263 | 625,132 | 357,273 | 6 | 401,985 | 14,876 | 243,354 | 22,421 | 424,079 | 194,589 |
| 1957 | 22 | 721,567 | 38,785 | 353,399 | 19,251 | 723,340 | 247,388 | 3 | 26,663 | 3,525 | 155,747 | 9,743 | 165,813 | 61,693 |
| 195 | 25 | 483,391 | 12,362 | 407,336 | 36,157 | 824,488 | 24,306 | 12 | 2,383,089 | 35,529 | 115,866 | 12, 367 | 853,866 | 277,63/4, |
| 1955 | 19 | 638,047 | 42,407 | 298,481 | 19,460 | 665,965 | 231,394 | 10 | 421,986 | 36,105 | 367,100 | 17,422 | 755,220 | 294,932 |
| 1954 | 31 | 617,477 | 43,899 | 405,358 | 20,863 | 1,014,664 | 362,346 | 14 | 252,251 | 21,509 | 285,028 | 12,079 | 954,105 | 301,090 |
| 195 | 23 | 176,419 | 16,713 | 240,732 | 9,337 | 482,085 | 149,865 |  | 68,721 | 3,763 | 96,328 | 2,632 | 314,691 | 71,993 |
| 19 | 20 | 538,258 | 35,077 | 59,936 | 6,986 | 664,713 | 224,032 | 8 | 188,926 | 25,998 | 182, 331 | 10,457 | 545,144 | 196,976 |
| 1951 | 7 | 130,795 | 11,912 | 182,674 | 6,974 | 238,355 | 67,743 | 9 | 505,854 | 24,766 | 414,974 | 29,165 | 636,911 | 238,732 |
| 1950 | 15 | 425,738 | 8,503 | 198,255 | 7,061 | 508,690 | 220,974 | 7 | 241,336 | 37,172 | 249,771 | 7,039 | 476,484 | 252,644 |
| 1945-1949 | 110 | 2,753,205 | 214,229 | 1,247,897 | 76,020 | 3,813,555 | 1,332,647 | 34 | 94,3,258 | 79,591 | 689,588 | 39,272 | 2,198,888 | 845,063 |
| 1940-1944 | 66 | 1,086,794 | 78,734 | 558,975 | 34,328 | 2,285,497 | 674,953 |  | 1,661,966 | 109,181 | 805,792 | 40,082 | 2,102,993 | 776,779 |
| 1930-193 | 348 | 6,147,812 | 408, 364 | 2,004,190 | 119,869 | 12,212,390 | 3,023,993 | 210 | 7,503,234 | 599,079 | 3,488,158 | 198,685 | 14,931,468 | 4,428,297 |
| 1920-192 | 395 | 9,994,744 | 738,141 | 4,015,912 | 212,647 | 13,719,147 | 5,387, 369 | 1.87 | 10,934,839 | 864,794 | 4,516,543 | 242,701 | 13,007,772 | 5,781,416 |
| 1910-1 | 215 | 4,707,443 | 341,068 | 1,932,432 | 106,284 | 7,600,679 | 2,624,699 | 12.2 | 6,751,347 | 583,510 | 2,843,259 | 144,141 | 7,835,091 | 3,435,200 |
| 1900-1909. | 204 | 4,314,094 | 334,244 | 1,812,117 | 102,209 | 6,952,142 | 2,403,970 | 108 | 5,478,148 | 451,456 | 2,640,85? | 114,046 | 7,525,639 | 2,826,092 |
| 1880-189 | 274 | 2,901,44, | 232,405 | 1,289,314 | 60,198 | 9,565,270 | 2,085,197 | 150 | 4,160,074 | 328,000 | 2,425,455 | 100,138 | 10,600,148 | 2,838,334 |
| 1860-1879 | 125 | 634,912 | 31,641 | 228,558 | 11,537 | 4,338,070 | 627,955 | 85 | 1,007,018 | 78,522 | 980,519 | 26,388 | 5,944,871 | 1,194,676 |
| 1859 and | 72 | 501,120 | 29,398 | 193,191 | 7,264 | 2,541,992 | 512,478 | 44 | 522,671 | 47,647 | 367,805 | 14, 366 | 3,153,979 | 787,536 |
| Not shown | 13 | 103,341 | 7,563 | 31,623 | 1,569 | 423,219 | 1.14, 371 | 9 | 98,252 | 11, 877 | 30,803 | 1,521 | 560,105 | 72,604 |
|  |  | Tot, | 1 amaete $\$ 10$ | ,000,000 und | er \$250,000, |  |  |  |  | Total asset | \$250,000,0 | or more |  |  |
| Tota | 736 | 63,845,924 | 5,215,571 | 38,800,848 | 1,774,333 | 114, 213,863 | 39,893,582 | 540 | 216,189,393 | 20,234,918 | 193, 230,747 | 7,816,529 | 516,019,732 | 163,712,256 |
| 19592. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 363,394 | 49,234 | 212,146 | 8,808 | 272,426 | 193,597 |
| 1958. | 6 | 418,867 | 72,662 | 172,776 | 8,896 | 898,781 | 647,72E | 4 | 684,859 | 108,959 | 184,849 | 12,426 | 1,588,879 | 511,554 |
| 1957 | 6 | 59,408 |  | 307,886 | 3,570 | 1,224,922 | 251,191 | 2 | 137,453 | 9,137 | 37,453 | 2,194 | 3,252,675 | 414,526 |
| 195 | 8 | 764,657 | 32,773 | 655,404 | 32,217 | 1,161,958 | 361,475 | 2 | 30,783 | 6,922 | 5,202 | 149 | 788,486 | 110,675 |
| 195 | 8 | 1,188,571. | 76,876 | 605,700 | 50,032 | 1,324,116 | 509,587 | 3 | 957,790 | 9,709 | 313,054 | 30,987 | 1,731,762 | 259,975 |
| 1954. | 2 | 37,760 | 2,150 | 28,462 | 1,990 | 361,712 | 39,528 | 1 | 16,670 | $2^{664}$ | 1,954 | 127 | 373,724 | 36,515 |
|  |  | 1,737,534 | 178,893 | 881,232 | 43,441 | 1,550,053 | 853,510 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| 1952 | 3 | 178, 383 | ${ }^{2} 13,507$ | 100,039 | 6,259 | 573,458 | 177,315 | 2 | 1,683,045 | 16,491 | 626,751 | 30,155 | 1,377,144 | 279,881 |
| 195 | 2 | 134,541 | 6,752 | 200,730 | 10,709 | 215,386 | 105,918 | 1 | 23,579 | 4,645 | 3,609 | 276 | 672,377 | 60,799 |
| 1950 | 4 | 121,957 | 3,310 | 304, 876 | 9,562 | 487,760 | 117,789 | 2 | 302,817 | 23,213 | 1,189,554 | 41,386 | 1,409,432 | 454,507 |
| 1945-1949 | 19 | 2,093,253 | 207,131 | 1,743,432 | 104,675 | 2,765,090 | 904,460 | 23 | 5,456,243 | 645,769 | 11,610,907 | 389,304 | 15,930,571 | 6,841,234 |
| 1940-194 | 23 | 1,453, 201 | 113,877 | 1,223,244 | 51,128 | 3,359,985 | 1,155,635 | 12 | 3,671,909 | 330,257 | 3,817,261 | 136,136 | 13,289,655 | 4, 46, 534 |
| 1930-193 | 104 | 9,337,449 | 652,822 | 4,331,171 | 223,721 | 15,286,392 | 2,232,787 | 54 | 13,423,928 | 1,073,982 | 9,156,580 | 445,647 | 27,713, 315 | 9,006,849 |
| 1920-1929 | 156 | 17,933,271 | 1,522,356 | 10,245,541 | 487,195 | 24,038,182 | 11,188,139 | 103 | 46,741,050 | 3,431,448 | 41,096,925 | 1,645,626 | 84, 332,462 | 32,214,316 |
| 1910-191 | 87 | 11,383,240 | 987,140 | 6,324,519 | 286,664 | 14,367,001 | 5,987,587 | 61 | 43, 344,228 | 5,294,460 | 33,542,214 | 1,653,405 | 57,012,882 | 29,720,337 |
| 1900-1909. | 91 | 7,063,594 | 606,969 | 5,472,355 | 205,003 | 14,575,804 | 4,804,938 |  | 25,068,547 | 2,473,705 | 23, 616,439 | 873,929 | 45,065,439 | 16,908,371 |
| 1880-189 | 100 | 7,556,507 | 599,117 | 4,669,412 | 201,025 | 15,587,986 | 4,824,231 | 90 | 46,267,103 | 5,256,072 | 54,702,375 | 1,989,494 | 91,016,922 | 4, 4,62,146 |
| 1860-1879 | 53 | 1,254,935 | 114,528 | 802,559 | 30,046 | 7,765,843 | 1,265,551 | 61 | 15,285,342 | 874,714 | 6,215,415 | 227,85\% | 94,187,447 | 11,092,708 |
| 1859 and | 50 | 1,069,002 | 48,608 | 566,383 | 17,514 | 8,012,583 | 1,309,279 | 61 | 11,544,454 | 597,850 | 11,610,362 | 310,900 | 73,436,550 | 12,128, 30, |
| Not shown | 5 | 59,594 | 2,595 | 163,077 | 686 | 661,341 | 156,836 | 6 | 486,199 | 28,994 | 287,677 | 17,726 | 2,562,534 | 569,126 |

[^23]Table 17. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, TOTAL COMPILED DEDUCTIONS, "OTHER DEDUCTIONS," AND SALARY AND WAGE COMPONENT OF "OTHER DEDUCTIONS," BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS


NOTE: See text for explanatory statementa and for "Deacription of Sample and Limitations of Data."

Table 18. - NET INCOME AND TAX, BY DISTRICT IN WHICH RETURNS WERE FTLED


[^24]Map of Internal Revenue Regions and Districts


Table 19. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, BY DISTRICT IN WHICH RETURNS WERE FILED, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS

 nue district are described on pp .25 m 26 and account for the differences between the totals in this table and other totals in this volume.

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 19. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, BY DISTRICT IN WHICH RETURNS WERE FILEd, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS - Continued

| Size of total assets | Cincimati Region, by district |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dallas Region, by district |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Cincinnat | Cleveland | Indianapolis | Louisville | Parkersburg | Richmond | Total | Albuquerque | Austin |
|  | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) | (31) |
| Crand total. | 108,466 | 18,505 | 33,430 | 21,420 | 9,888 | 8,116 | 17, 107 | 74, 155 | 3,257 | 22,325 |
| Returns with net income, total. | 70,726 | 12,220 | 21,644 | 14, 381 | 6,440 | 5,055 | 10,984 | 46, 140 | 2,017 | 13,464 |
| Zero assets...... <br> $\$ 1$ under \$25,000. | 2,216 9,817 | (1) | 4,487 | 818 | 812 | 270 | 34.2 | 1,154 | (1) | 355 |
| \$ 25,000 under $\$ 50,000$. | 8,886 | 1,435 | 3,25 2,831 | 1, 1,699 | 888 | 865 | 1,647 | 6, 178 5,600 | ${ }^{(1)} 282$ | 2,070 1,587 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 13,733 | 2,478 | 4,534 | 2,596 | 1,221 | 971 | 1,933 | 8,507 | 368 | 2,394 |
| \$100,000 under \$ 250,000 | 17,459 | 3,285 | 5,163 | 3,673 | 1,588 | 1, 288 | 2,462 | 11,919 | 601 | 3,082 |
| \$250,000 under \$500, 000. | 8,213 | 1,302 | 2,318 | 1,981 | 715 | 395 | 1,502 | 5,384 | 276 | 1,684 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 4,368 | 836 | 1,313 | 853 | 396 | 211 | 759 | 2,995 | 167 | 1,968 |
| \$1, 000, 000 under \$2,500, 000. | 2,899 | 612 | 742 | 663 | 301 | 184 | 397 | 2, 108 | 71 | 641 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000.. | 1,321 | 217 | 314 | 286 | 205 | 106 | 193 | 1,019 | 26 | 314 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000, 000. | 833 | 148 | 207 | 184 | 102 | 63 | 129 | 645 | 28 | 172 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$25, $000,000$. | 589 | 124 | 174 | 134 | 45 | 39 | 73 | 397 | 18 | 120 |
| \$25,000,000 under \$50,000, 000.. | 182 | 34 | 62 | 39 | 12 | 5 | 30 | 109 | 1 | 36 |
| \$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000. | 88 | 16 | 30 | 18 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 64 | 2 | 23 |
| \$100,000,000 under \$250,000, 000 | 70 | 18 | 25 | 9 | 9 | - | 9 | 29 | 1 | 6 |
| \$250, 000,000 or more..... | 50 | 15 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 32 | - | 12 |
| Returns without net income, total. | 37,742 | 6,285 | 11,786 | 7,039 | 3,448 | 3,061 | 6, 123 | 28,015 | 1,240 | 8,861 |
| Zero sssets..... | 3,749 | 432 | 745 | 801 | 394 | 352 | 1,025 | 2,298 | 119 | 513 |
| \$1 under \$25,000...... | 11,974 | 2,248 | 4,290 |  | 1,132 | 809 | 1,575 | 8,657 | 219 | 2,930 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000.. | 6,003 | 683 | 1,938 | 1,246 | - 496 | 529 | 1,111 | 3,797 | 197 | 1,106 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000... | 6,213 | 1, 146 | 2,045 | 1,090 | 517 | 638 | 777 | 4, 174 | 301 | 1,367 |
| \$100, 000 under \$ $250,000$. | 5,262 | 833 | 1,570 | 1,098 | 439 | 404 | 918 | 4,712 | 234 | 1,615 |
| \$250,000 under \$500, 000... | 2, 193 | (1) ${ }^{426}$ | 568 | 396 | (1) 186 | (1) 220 | 397 | 2,067 | (1) | 675 |
| \$ $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 1,200,000 .$. | 944 692 | ${ }_{173}$ | $\begin{array}{r}278 \\ 179 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 159 155 | (1) 59 | (1) 37 | $\begin{array}{r}165 \\ 89 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$ | 1,002 706 | 17 | 274 230 |
| \$2,500, 000 under \$5,000,000... | 281 | 93 | 58 | 64 | 26 | 15 | 25 | 263 | 10 | 60 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000. | 196 | 53 | 40 | 57 | 24 | 8 | 14 | 174 | 6 | 45 |
| \$10,000, 000 under \$ $225,000,000$. | 141 | 34 | 34 | 37 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 112 | 2 | 26 |
| \$25,000,000 under $\$ 50,000,000 \ldots$. | 65 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 9 | 28 | - | 12 |
| \$100,000,000 under $\$ 250,000,000$ | 79 | 2 1 | 13 | 3 | 1 | - | - | 16 | - | 5 |
| \$250,000,000 or more........ |  | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | 7 2 | - | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ |
| Size of total asseta | Dallas Region, by district-Continued |  |  |  | New York City Region, by district |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dallas | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Little } \\ & \text { Rock } \end{aligned}$ | New Orleans | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oklahama } \\ & \text { City } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Albany | Brooklyn | Burfalo | Manhattan | Syracuse |
|  | (32) | (33) | (34) | (35) | (36) | (37) | (38) | (39) | (40) | (41) |
| Grand total............... | 20,035 | 5,555 | 13,344 | 9,639 | 215,903 | 10,552 | 61,727 | 15,263 | 119,685 | 8,676 |
| Returns with net income, total.. | 12,752 | 3,723 | 8,141 | 6,043 | 130,763 | 6,063 | 35,41 | 9,331 | 74, 163 | 5,765 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Zero assets............... } \\ & \$ 1 \text { under } \$ 25,000 . . . . . \\ & \$ 25,000 \text { under } \$ 50,000 . . . \\ & \$ 50,000 \text { under } \$ 110,000 \ldots \\ & \$ 100,000 \text { under } \$ 250,000 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 151 \\ 1,693 \\ 1,631 \\ 2,202 \\ 3,466 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 207 \\ & 425 \\ & 487 \\ & 629 \\ & 953 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 176 \\ 1,121 \\ 799 \\ 1,839 \\ 2,369 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 215 \\ 743 \\ 814 \\ 1,073 \\ 1,468 \end{array}$ | 3,82428,84721,97824,58726,469 | $\begin{array}{r} 325 \\ 1,052 \\ 827 \\ 1,229 \\ 1,469 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 925 \\ 8,988 \\ 6,901 \\ 7,005 \\ 6,559 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 161 \\ 1,436 \\ 1,568 \\ 1,765 \\ 2,182 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,257 \\ 16,683 \\ 11,687 \\ 13,414 \\ 14,914 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 688 \\ 995 \\ 1,174 \\ 1,345 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$250,000 under \$ $5000,000 .$. | $\begin{array}{r} 1,528 \\ 830 \\ 574 \\ 277 \\ 218 \end{array}$ |  | 876 | 1,468. | 12,178 | 627 | 2,682 | 1,061 | 7,179 | 629 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000.. |  | 284 | 346 | 400 | 5,999 | 211 | 1,296 | 532 | 3,575 | 385 |
| $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 2,500,000$ |  | 176 | 311 | 335 | 3,688 | 143 | 705 | 339 | 2,315 | 186 |
| \$ \$5, 0000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000$. |  | 106 53 | 124 93 | 172 81 | 1,698 | 74 | 179 | 126 | 809 | 55 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$25,000, 000. |  |  | 93 | 81 | 525 | 42 | 49 |  | 43 |  |
| \$25,000,000 under \$50,000, $000 .$. | 3823 | 10 | 54 13 | 67 11 | 251 | 37 10 | 28 | 17 | 362 182 | 28 14 |
| \$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000. |  | 1 | 9 | 3 | 158 | 1086 | 12 | 11 | 121112 | 682 |
| \$100, 000,000 under \$250, 000, 000. | 8 | 1 | 7 |  | 147 |  | 12 | 9 |  |  |
| \$250,000,000 or more. |  |  | 7 |  | 132 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 110 |  |
| Returns without net income, total........................... | 7,283 | 1,832 | 5, 203 | 3,596 | 85,140 | 4,489 | 26,286 | 5,932 | 45,522 | 2,911 |
| zero sssets...... | $\begin{array}{r} 445 \\ 2,235 \\ 1,082 \\ 1,009 \\ 1,252 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 238 \\ & 335 \\ & 213 \\ & 393 \\ & 363 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 623 \\ 1,729 \\ 755 \\ 574 \\ 701 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 360 \\ 1,209 \\ 444 \\ 530 \\ 547 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,230 \\ 39,211 \\ 13,542 \\ 10,101 \\ 8,676 \end{array}$ | ${ }^{(1)} 1,542$ | 2,38713,003 | 2722,402 | 3,260 | (1) |
| \$1 under \$25, $000 . .$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 21,329 | (1) 935 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000.. |  |  |  |  |  | 1,157 | 4,392 | 2,923 | 6,693 | 37 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. |  |  |  |  |  | 1628 | 2,667 | 886 | 5,360 | 560 |
| \$100,000 under \$250, 000. |  |  |  |  |  | 598 | 2,123 | 796 | 4,637 | 522 |
| $\$ 250,000$ under \$500,000... $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ | 536 303 | 210 | $\begin{aligned} & 426 \\ & 192 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 184 \\ & 134 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,689 \\ & 1,592 \end{aligned}$ | (1) 183 | 914359 | 429 | 1,962 | (1) $\begin{array}{r}209 \\ 39 \\ 19 \\ 13\end{array}$ |
| \$1,000, 000 under $\$ 2,500,000$ | 303 220 |  |  | $\frac{134}{100}$ |  |  |  | 99 78 |  |  |
| \$2,500,000 under $\$ 5,000,000$ | 9262 | 15 | 4 | 100 37 | 1,141 | 41 30 | $\begin{array}{r}266 \\ 88 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 30 | 717 285 |  |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000......... |  |  | 24 | 23 | 201 | 11 | 30 | 6 | 141 |  |
| \$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000.. | 346331 | 7 | 23 | 20 | 163 | 11 | 23 | 6 141  <br> 14 207  <br> 2 40 8 <br> 2 17 6 <br> 2 15 3 <br> - 7 1 |  |  |
| \$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000... |  |  | 8 | 1 | 70 | 10 | 13 |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\$ 50,000,000$ under $\$ 100,000,000$.. <br> $\$ 100,000,000$ under $\$ 250,000,000$. |  | - | 2 | 6 | 37 27 | 4 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$250, 000, 000 or more........... |  | - | $-$ | 1 | 27 8 | - | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |

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

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 19. - NuMber of returns, by district in which returns were filed, by Size of total assets-Continued


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

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 19. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, BY DISTRIGT IN WHICH RETURNS WERE FILED, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS-CONtInued

| Size of total assets | San Francisco Region, by district |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | orfice of International Operations ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Boise | Helena | Honolulu | Los Angelea | Phoenix | Portland | Reno | Salt Lake City | San Franc faco | Seattle |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total | Alaeka |  |
|  | (61) | (62) | (63) | (64) | (65) | (66) | (67) | (68) | (69) | (70) | (71) | (72) | (73) |
| Grend total. | 133,530 | 3,192 | 3,861 | 3,088 | 59,136 | 6,525 | 9,076 | 1,958 | 4,806 | 25,809 | 16,079 | 1,094 | 603 |
| Returns with net income, total. | 82,253 | 2,015 | 2,379 | 1,850 | 36,034 | 3,813 | 5,432 | 1,208 | 2,867 | 16,682 | 9,973 | 655 | 389 |
| Zero assets...... | 2,530 10,932 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}1 \\ (1)\end{array}\right.$ | (1) | 3 325 | 1,163 | (1) | 159 | (1) ${ }^{1}$ | 106 | $\begin{array}{r}463 \\ \hline, 632\end{array}$ | . 377 | ( ${ }^{1}$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ |
| \$1 under \$25,000..... | 10,932 | (1) | 284 | 325 | 5,665 | 319 | 716 | 119 | 344 | 1,632 | 1,412 |  |  |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000.. | 11, 144 | 253 | 264 | 234 | 5,313 | 589 | 573 | 237 | 283 | 2,097 | 1,301 | $180$ |  |
| \$50, 000 under \$100,000. | 14,664 | 427 | 306 | 286 | 6,703 | 758 | 1,115 | 182 | 515 | 2,617 | 1,755 | $1$ |  |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000. | 20,725 | 635 | 847 | 492 | 8,426 | 904 | 1,486 | 243 | 786 | 4,495 | 2,411 | 186 | 248 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000... | 10,816 | 287 | 295 | 193 | 4,468 | 573 | 546 | 151 | 451 | 2,531 |  |  |  |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000... | 5,760 | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | 257 | 157 | 2,115 | 323 | 389 | 152 | 162 | 1,464 | - 730 | $\}^{(1)}$ |  |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000. | 3,311 | 54 | 75 | 78 | 1,346 | 159 | 261 | 68 | 113 | 783 | 374 | 28 | 28 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000. | 1,086 | 20 | 49 | 39 | 383 | 32 | 94 | 22 | 43 | 264 | 140 | 6 | 13 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000. | 617 | 15 | 28 | 15 | 209 | 26 | 60 | 11 | 37 | 137 | 79 | 6 | 10 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000. | 365 | 8 | 11 | 14 | 130 | 9 | 22 | 7 | 17 | 108 | 39 | 4 | 16 |
| \$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000. | 138 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 52 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 42 | 11 | 2 | 4 |
| \$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000. | 70 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 21 | 10 | - | 4 |
| \$100,000, 000 under $\$ 250,000,000$ | 49 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | 10 | 8 | - | 1 |
| \$250,000, 000 or more. | 46 | 1 | - | 2 | 15 | 2 | 2 | - | 1 | 18 | 5 | - | - |
| Returns without net income, total. | 51,277 | 1,177 | 1,482 | 1,238 | 23,102 | 2,712 | 3,644 | 750 | 1,939 | 9, 127 | 6,106 | 439 | 214 |
| Zero aasets..... | 5,314 | (1) | 110 | (1) | 2,215 | 201 |  | (1) | 307 | 769 | 676 | (1) | 13 |
| \$1 under \$25,000...... | 17,433 | 234 | 342 | 406 | 8,770 | 964 | 1,088 | 236 | 546 | 2,658 | 2,189 | \} 189 |  |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 7,479 | 241 | 153 | 302 | 3,269 | 450 | - 509 |  | \{ 297 | 1,234 | 2, 917 | \} 289 |  |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000.. | 7,226 | 202 | 353 | 176 | 3,081 | 358 | 517 |  | $\{244$ | 1,451 | 729 |  | \} 176 |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000. | 7,487 | 277 | 301 |  | ( 3,213 | 336 | 440 |  | 260 | 1,511 | 938 | 194 | , 176 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000.. | 3,020 |  |  | $\} \quad 242$ |  | 222 |  | 160 |  | 744 | 315 |  |  |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 1,718 | (1) | (1) | $15$ | - 686 | (1) | 216 | - 160 | 1112 | 391 | 158 | - |  |
| \$1,000,000 under \$2,500,000. | 887 | 14 | 18 | 14 | 351 | 39 | 52 | 34 | 42 | 227 | 96 | 6 | 7 |
| \$2,500,000 under \$5,000,000. | 290 | 5 | 17 | 8 | 103 | 16 | 24 | 9 | 15 | 63 | 30 | 2 | 5 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000. | 194 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 88 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 39 | 23 | 2 | 3 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000. | 112 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 44 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 18 | 20 | - | 7 |
| \$25,000,000 under \$50,000,000. | 61 | 2 | - | 2 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 10 | - | 3 |
| \$50,000,000 under $\$ 100,000,000$ | 28 | - | - | 2 | 16 | 2 | 3 | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | - | - |
| \$100,000, 000 under \$250,000,000. | 18 | 1 | - | - | 10 | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 3 | - | - |
| \$250,000,000 or more........ | 10 | - | - | - | 8 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - |

${ }^{1}$ Sempling variability of thia eatimate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totals.
${ }_{3}^{2}$ Includea the District of Columbia.
This office receives returns of dameatic corporations with foreign addresses and returns of resident foreign corporations
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."

Table 20. - beginning and ending inventories, business receipts, and total assets, by industrial group

| Industrial group | Returns with and without beginning- and end-of-year inventories |  |  |  | Returns with both begiming-and end-of-year inventories |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Busineas receipts <br> (Thousand dollara) | Total assets <br> (Thousand dollara) | Inventory, end-ofyear <br> (Thousand dollara) | Number of returns | Busineas receipts <br> (Thousend dollars) | Total assets <br> (Thousand dollara) | Inventory, beginning-of-year (Thousand dollari) | Inventory, end-ofyear <br> (Thousend dollers) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| - | 156,297 | 356,972,649 | 252,134,247 | 54,798,833 | 114,481 | 336,977,946 | 240,760,169 | 47,667,810 | 52,285,557 |
| Beverage industries | 2,941 | 8,215,474 | 5,248,563 | 1,294,553 | 2,502 | 7,904,532 | 5,104,518 | 1,183,019 | 1,267,449 |
| Food and kindred prod | 15,530 | 50,112,468 | 18,010,406 | 4,219,545 | 12,086 | 47,242,511 | 17,040,156 | 3,874,408 | 3,982,843 |
| Tobacco manufacturea. | 204 | 4,817,872 | 3,306,120 | 2,458,927 | 191 | 4,812,180 | 3,300,954 | 2,346,777 | 2,457,867 |
| Textile mill products.............................................. | 5,706 | 14,196,673 | 8,929,065 | 2,536,652 | 4,392 | 13,213,570 | 8,380,538 | 2,235,890 | 2,417,983 |
| Apparel and other finished products made from fabrica and aimilar materials............................................................. | 16,287 | 11,843,834 | 4,507,669 | 1,711,618 | 10,738 | 10,643,605 | 4,131,154 | 1,387,123 | 1,623,407 |
| Lumber and wood products, except furni | 7,963 | 7,193,236 | 5,333,283 | 1,063,028 | 5,615 | 6,563,944 | 4,933,070 | 897,061 | 1,011,090 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 5,832 | 4,945,371 | 2,449,833 | 721,055 | 4,861 | $4,652,089$ $10,556,289$ | 2,314,204 | 623,824 $1,170,114$ | 694,821 $1,294,771$ |
| Paper and allied products...... | 3,236 | 11,579,374 | 9,977,017 | 1,397,097 | 2,459 10,578 | 10,556,289 | 9,168,797 | $1,170,114$ 827,884 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,294,771 \\ 914,904 \end{array}$ |
| Printing, publishing, and allied indus Ghemicals and allied products......... | 18,706 8,226 | $12,238,036$ $26,065,022$ | $8,146,482$ $23,202,242$ | 953,126 $3,890,493$ | 10,578 6,242 | $10,707,611$ $25,146,329$ | $7,180,250$ $22,573,612$ | 827,884 $3,478,001$ | $\begin{array}{r} 914,904 \\ 3,803,308 \end{array}$ |
| Petroleum refining and related industries...................... | 828 | 36,004,854 | 39,748,483 | 3,241,845 | 601 | 34,798,717 | 38,747,619 | 2,982,400 | 3,129,321 |
| Rubber and miacellaneous plastics products..................... | 3,932 | 7,737,607 | 4,906,503 | I, 310,409 | 2,821 | 7,406,606 | 4,730,058 | 1,137,602 | 1,276,364 |
| Leather and leather products.............. | 2,711 | 3,907,359 | 1,843,319 | 627,798 | 2,284 | 3,675,895 | 1,762,893 | 549,948 | 607,680 |
| Stone, clay, and glass product | 6,884 | 10,581,391 | 8,713,029 | 1,332,475 | 5,487 | 9,782,595 | 8,250,244 | 1,116,234 | 1,265,718 |
| Primary metal industries...... | 3,655 | 27,194,223 | 26,282,013 | 5,051,288 | 3,024 | 26,215,637 | 25,575,166 | 4,820,532 | 4,911,865 |
| Fabricated metal products, (including ordnance), except machinery and transportation equipment.............................. | 14,690 | 18,712,082 | 11,772,597 | 3,229,107 | 11,657 | 17,597,557 | 11,186,615 | 2,868,565 | 3,099,870 |
| Machinery, except electrical and transportation equipment.... | 16,275 | 24,938,517 | 20,137,931 | 5,959,678 | 12,015 | 23,801,741 | 19,385,308 | 5,043,798 | 5,793,805 |
| Electrical machinery, equi pment, and supplies.. | 6,593 | 22,500,260 | 14,300,144 | 3,983,710 | 4,955 | 21,668,271 | 13,850,656 | 3,334,329 | 3,858,641 |
| Transportation equi pment, except motor vehicl | 2,076 | 16,465,594 | 9,694,529 | 3,837,825 | 1,411 | 13,683,333 | 8,059,174 | 2,828,647 | 3,022,664 |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment... | 1,292 | 24,273,354 | 16,561,217 | 3,382,363 | 1,098 | 24,186,311 | 16,499,784 | 2,766,818 | 3,363,773 |
| profesaional, acientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.............. Other manufacturing industries. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{array}{r} 2,730 \\ 10,000 \end{array}$ | $6,200,826$ $7,249,222$ | $4,545,251$ $4,518,551$ | $1,343,802$ $1,252,439$ | 2,186 7,278 | $5,865,097$ $6,853,526$ | $4,337,264$ $4,248,135$ | $1,128,293$ $1,066,543$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,288,007 \\ & 1,199,406 \end{aligned}$ |
| Wholesale and retail trade, total.................................. | 334,717 | 252,867,764 | 87,556,508 | 26,704,284 | 236,495 | 219,792,799 | 76,748,510 | 23,027,873 | 24,645,557 |
| Wholesale trade | 109,648 | 124,124,376 | 40,988,898 | 11,774,899 | 71,034 | 106,943,991 | 34,832,799 | 10,291,073 | 11,020,128 |
| Groceries and related products. | 12,870 | 22,365,266 | 3,974,427 | 1,151,418 | 8,407 | 19,262,854 | 3,386,329 | 2,047,102 | 1,075,246 |
| Electrical goods, hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.............................................. | 11,613 | 11,728,810 | 4,417,646 | 1,641,454 | 8,527 |  | 3,973,127 | 1,402,957 |  |
| Other wholesalers.................................................. | 85,165 | 90,030,300 | 32,596,825 | $8,982,027$ | 54,700 | $77,165,207$ | 27,473,343 | 7,841,014 | $8,385,298$ |
| Retail trade | 199,624 | 118,156,300 | 42,081,879 | 13,669,677 | 149,724 | 103,491,859 | 37,936,496 | 11,660,187 | 12,444,360 |
| Food. | 14,009 | 28,302,003 | 5,185,868 | 1,631,699 | 10,052 | 21,879,024 | 4,243,185 | 2,223,534 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,286,920 \\ & 3,489.781 \end{aligned}$ |
| General merchandise. | 13,153 | 23,656,304 | 12,526,114 | $3,581,635$ $1,390,708$ | 9,563 19,301 | $22,846,235$ $7,061,860$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,200,191 \\ 3,245,123 \end{array}$ | $3,220,587$ $1,209,292$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,489,781 \\ & 1,281,271 \end{aligned}$ |
| Apparel and accessoriea.......... | 24, 138 | 7,716,537 | 3,523,553 | 1,390,708 | 19,301 | $7,061,860$ | $3,245,123$ $2,841,580$ | $1,209,292$ 796,292 | $1,281,271$ |
| Furniture, home rurnishings, and equipment................. Autonotive dealers and gasaline service atations......... | 20,099 | $5,484,531$ $29,232,114$ | $3,204,448$ $6,805,578$ | 955,953 $2,778,495$ | 15,797 27,248 | $4,740,834$ $26,161,605$ | $2,841,580$ $6,026,314$ | 796,292 $2,368,192$ | 853,168 $2,484,515$ |
| Autonotive dealers and gasoline service atations........... | 35,681 | 29,232,114 | 6,805,578 | 2,778,495 | 27,248 | 26,161,605 | 6,026,314 | 2,368,192 | 2,484,515 |
| Eating and dranking places. | 28,826 | 4,922,001 | 1,771,152 | 132,938 | 17,461 | 3,944,489 | 1,361,252 | 111,863 | 116,307 |
| Building materials, hardware, and farm equipmen | 21,485 | 7,488,628 | 3,830,454 | 1,471,292 | 17,818 | 6,758,465 | 3,481,380 | 1,265,344 | $1,355,025$ |
| 0ther retail stores............................... | 42,233 | 11, 354,189 | 5,234,712 | 1,726,957 | 32,484 | 10,099,347 | 4,537,471 | 2,465,083 | 1,577,373 |
| Wholesale and retail trade not allocable. | 25,445 | 10,587,088 | 4,485,731 | 1,259,708 | 15,737 | 9,356,949 | 3,979,215 | 1,076,613 | 1,181,069 |

NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Lamitations of Data."
MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 21. - NOMBER of returns and business recetpts, by ratio of business receipts to end-of-year inventories, by percent of net incone on business receipts, by size of total assets,


| Net income on business receipts, by industrial group, by size of total assets | Total ${ }^{1}$ |  | Business rece ipts to endoof-year inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No ratio computed ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grester than zero, } \\ & \text { under } 4 \text { times } \\ & \text { ume } \end{aligned}$ |  | 4 under 6 times |  | 6 under 10 times |  | 10 under 16 times |  | 16 under 24 times |  | 24 or more times |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { retirns } \\ & \text { retif } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Business } \\ & \text { Beecipts } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { doour lars) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Business receipts (Thousand dahars | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { returns } \\ & \text { retur } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | Business receipts (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Business receipts (Thousand | Number return of | Eusiness rece ipts (Thousond (mousons) dollars) | Number returns | Eusiness receipts rThous sent dollor, | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Business receipts (Thusasnd dallars) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (II) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| manvacturina: bevirage indusiters |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ${ }^{1}$ <br> Deficit and zero percent | 2,941 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,215,474 \\ & 773,247 \end{aligned}$ | 213 75 75 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,406,567 \\ 216,225 \end{array}$ | (4) 218 | $\begin{gathered} 1,237,829 \\ (4) \end{gathered}$ | 472 <br> 146 <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,318,005 \\ 238,589 \end{array}$ | 559 168 | $1,395,958$ 126,139 | 497 60 50 | $\begin{gathered} 1,085,499 \\ 58,152 \end{gathered}$ | 715 <br> 111 <br> 115 <br> 18 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,675,089 \\ 81,590 \end{array}$ | (4) ${ }^{267}$ | $\left.{ }^{965} 4{ }^{4}\right)^{227}$ |
| Greater than eroro, under 2 | 456 | 920,695 | 45 | 399,275 |  | 179,016 | 81 39 | 68,762 466688 | 62 65 | 43,989 197690 | 52 <br> 92 <br> 9 | - $\begin{array}{r}60,206 \\ 130,029\end{array}$ | 157 | 260,778321 <br> 208 |  |  |
| 2 under 4 percent. | 369 303 | 1, $1,8999,475$ | ${ }_{36}$ | 1525230 353,619 | 29 | 970,735 |  | 466,668 | 51 | 197,690 52,990 | 32 39 | +171,642 | 116 95 | 321,708 <br> 265,814 |  |  |
| 6 under 8 percent. | 238 | 1,378,422 |  |  |  |  | (\} 117 | 155,567 |  | 600,717 |  |  |  | 352,111 | 4 | 5,850 |
| 8 under 10 percent. | 166 | ${ }_{5}^{544,611}$ |  |  |  | 72,687 |  |  |  | 256,393 83,606 |  |  | 78 | 58,2,4,4 |  |  |
| 10 under 15 percent........................................ | 312 154 | 7730,356 343,861 |  | 172,340 |  |  | (\} 86 | 138,955 |  | 83,606 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}60 \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ | 156,596 | 68 52 | 224,263 |  |  |
| 25 percent or more........................................ | 30 | 258,676 | (2) | ${ }^{(4)}$ |  |  |  | 249,464 | $\}_{(4)}{ }^{30}$ | (4) ${ }^{\text {c }}$ 27 |  |  | 2 | 2,957 <br> 56 | 2 |  |
| No percent computed ${ }^{\text {a }}$...................................... | 168 | 14,486 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | (4) |  | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) |  |  |  | (4) |
| Total as3ets $\$ 1$. under $\$ 11,000,000$, to Dericit ard zero percent. | 2,443 | $1,009,802$ 127,056 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 49,416 \\ & \left.(4)^{4}\right)^{2} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{138}^{432}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 202,509 \\ 40,992 \end{array}$ |  | 181,594 27,725 |  | $\begin{gathered} 188,494 \\ \left({ }^{4}\right) \end{gathered}$ |  | $\underset{(4)}{326}{ }_{(1)}^{372}$ |  |  |
| Dericit and eero percent | 663 406 | 127,056 181,016 | (4) | (4) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\text { ( } \left.{ }^{6}\right)$ |  | 40,992 | ${ }^{148}$ | 27,725 | (6) |  | (1) ${ }^{(453}$ |  | \% (4) |  |
| 2 under 4 percent...... | ${ }_{3} 304$ | 174,865 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \} 111 | 891 |  |  |  | 20 | (6) |  |
| ${ }^{6}$ under 6 percent. | 194 | 106,501 | (*) | (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 under 10 percent. | 115 | 43,852 |  |  |  |  | 294 | 161,517 |  | 65 |  | 168,275 |  | 139, | (4) |  |
| ${ }_{15}^{10}$ under $\begin{aligned} & \text { under } \\ & 25\end{aligned} 15$ percent | 258 106 | 157,168 80,326 |  | = |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 percent or more. |  | 3,172 |  | (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No percent computed ${ }^{\text {a }}$..... | 137 | 13,329 |  |  | (4) | (4) |  |  |  | (4) | (4) | (4) |  | 56 | (4) |  |
| Tots1 assets $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 5,000,000$, | 294 | 1,070,826 | 56 | 204,472 |  | 69,933 | $\stackrel{29}{5}$ | 109,394 |  | 205,982 |  | 191,461 |  | 278,153 | 2 | 11,431 |
| Dericit and zero percent.... Greater than zero, under 2 |  |  | 7 | 20,056 22,741 |  | 4,738 12,168 | 5 | 21,228 <br> 36,395 |  | 38,971 24,304 | 8 8 8 | ${ }_{38,373}^{4,275}$ | 5 | 15,056 40,903 | - | 4,410 |
| 2 under 4 percent... |  | 189,844 | ${ }^{6}$ | 23,544 |  | 20,542 | 5 | 18,534 | 9 | 27,996 | ${ }^{6}$ | 19,538 | 8 | 79,710 | - |  |
| 4 under 6 percent.. | 4 | 199,339 | $\stackrel{21}{2}$ | 110,285 5 | 3 | 9,445 | 3 | 10,825 | 7 | $\xrightarrow{26,538}$ | 4 | 23,723 | 7 | 18,523 | = |  |
| 6 under 8 percent.. 8 under 10 percent. |  |  |  | 3,771 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |  | 1 |  | 5 6 | 26,6064 | 7 4 4 | 19, 194 |  | 29,215 15,722 | : |  |
| 10 under 15 percent. | 39 | 141,494 | 4 | 14,557 |  |  | 5 | 13,459 | ${ }_{9}^{9}$ | 37,973 | 7 7 | 15,688 | 13 | 52,496 | $i$ | 7,021 |
| ${ }_{25}^{15}$ perder 25 percent. |  | 65,377 7,576 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2,1782}$ | 11 | 7,015 | 3 | 4,776 2,020 | 5 <br> 2 | 12,825 2,167 | 7 | 15,012 | 8 <br> 2 | 23,57 2,957 | - |  |
| ${ }^{25}$ No percent computed ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 2 | 1,157 | 2 | 1,157 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | - | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ |  | - |  |
| Total assets $\$ 5,000,000$ under $\$ 25,000,000$, total |  | 1,605,176 | 22 | 253,111 |  | 172,528 |  | 4,775 |  | 186,746 | 20 | 416,268 |  | 512,232 | 1 |  |
| Dericit and zero percent.......... |  | 1-157,426 |  | 8,169 46,902 | - | 52,792 | ${ }_{1}^{2}$ | 27,4,68 |  | 59,4, | i |  |  | 4,117 16,093 | 1 | 19,516 |
| 2 under 4 percent.............. |  | 195,790 | 3 | 31,839 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 18,526 | 3 | 72,340 | 2 | 73,085 | : |  |
| 4 under 6 percent. | 12 15 | 2988,919 <br> 313,270 |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{-}$ | 79,048 | - |  |  |  | ${ }_{8}^{2}$ |  | 5 | 147,283 | : |  |
| 6 under 8 percent 8 under 10 percen | 15 | 313,270 87,761 | $\stackrel{1}{4}$ | 19,428 28,110 |  |  | = |  | 4 | 77,667 8,490 | 8 2 2 | $\begin{array}{r}198,789 \\ 34,776 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 17,386 16,385 | - |  |
| 10 under 15 per | 13 | 279,084 |  | 77,698 | 1 | 30,619 | - |  |  | 8,669 | 1 | 21,504 | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | 141,594 | - |  |
| 15 under 25 perc | 11 | 143,405 | 2 | 15,482 | 1 | 10,069 | 1 | 9,128 | 1 | 9,624 | 3 | 41,814 | 3 | 57,289 | - |  |
|  |  |  | - | : |  |  | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Tota1 assets $\$ 25,000,000$ or more, t | 33 | 4,495,518 |  |  |  | 945,952 |  |  |  | 821,636 | 3 | 289,276 | 5 | 558,432 | - |  |
| Deficit and zero percent..... Grester than zero, under 2 P |  | 329,323 <br> 430,862 | 1 | 180,133 323,977 |  |  | 1 | 149,190 | - | - | - | , | i | 106,885 | - |  |
| 2 under 4 percent... | 6 | ${ }^{818,813}$ | 1 | 96,847 | 1 | 72,150 | 2 | 424,964 | 1 | 121,962 | - |  | 1 | 102,890 | - | - |
| ${ }_{4}^{4}$ under 6 percent. |  | 1,238,930 | ${ }_{1}^{3}$ | 20,655 33,448 |  | 873,802 | i | 84,976 |  |  | 1 | 99,780. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 60,693 287,964 | - | : |
| 8 under 10 percent | 2 | 333,057 152,610 |  |  |  | - | - |  | 1 | 216,386 | 1 | 116,671 |  | 27, | - | : |
| 10 under 15 percen | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 152,610 54,753 | 1 | 79,785 | - | - | i |  | - | - | 1 | 72,825 | - | - | - | - |
| 25 pertent on woum | 2 | 247,44. | - | - | - |  | $\stackrel{1}{2}$ | 247,4414 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 21. - NOMBER of returns and business receipts, by ratio of business receipts to end-of-year inventories, by percent of net incone on business receipts, by size of total assets,

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS


Table 21. - NIMBER of returns and business receipts, by ratio of business receipts to end-of-year inventories, by percent of ner incone on business receipts, by size of totai assets,


[^25]manufacturing and trade corporation returns
Table 21. - NMMBER of RETURNS AND BUSINESS HECEIPTS, BY RATIO OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS TO END-OF-YEAR INUENTORIES, BY PERCENT Of NET INCONE ON BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS

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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
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CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, JULY 1959-JUNE 1960
manufacturing and trade corporation returns
Table 21. - NUMBER of returns and business receipts, by ratio of business receitts to end-of-year inventories, by percent of net income on business receipts, by size of total assets,

| by sizze or total assets <br> Not incoote on business receipts, by industrial group, | Total ${ }^{1}$ |  | Business receipts to endoor-year inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No ratio computed ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Greater than zero, under 4 tives |  | 4 under 5 times |  | 5 under 7 times |  | 7 under 9 timea |  | 9 under 16 times |  | 16 or more times |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { returns } \\ \text { ret } \end{gathered}$ | Business receipts (Thoustand dnH (Iars) | Number of returne |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Business } \\ \text { reecipts } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dol/ /ar. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { Nef } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Business receipts (Thousand (8) | of <br> returns | Business <br> recoipts <br> (Thowsand <br> dol | Number of returns | Business receiptz (Thousand dollora) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Business } \\ & \text { receptpts } \\ & \text { (Thosond } \\ & \text { ool Sar } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Number } \\ \text { rofurns } \end{array}$ | Business receipta (Thoussand |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| FURNITURE <br> MANUFACTURXNG: LlUABER AALD WOOD PRODUCTS, EXCEPT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ${ }^{1}$.. | 7,963 | 7,193,236 | 1,047 | 767,832 | 475 | 1,131,874 | 1,135 | 1,455,231 | 681 | 1,303,524 | 1,464 | 1,147,306 | 1,458 | 1,069,520 | 1,663 | 317,949 |
| Deficit and zero percent........... | 2,665 | - 9 979, 2222 | 492 <br> 195 | ${ }_{1}^{185,616}$ | 176 <br> 110 |  |  | 201,450 325,921 |  |  |  |  |  | 173,519 <br> 235,169 <br> 1 |  |  |
| Creater than zero, under 2 percent | 1,515 | $1,254,140$ <br> $1,23,737$ | 195 80 80 | 161,114 | $\begin{array}{r}110 \\ 45 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}112,800 \\ 70,505 \\ \hline 12050\end{array}$ | 287 | 325,921 282,376 17 | 126 <br> 14.4 | 108,864 <br> 227,057 <br> 1023 | 363 231 1 | 239,870 <br> 242,851 <br> 1827 | 253 <br> 318 | 235,169 291201 | 181 106 | 70,402 |
|  |  | 807,960 658,259 | 72 | 88,900 | 51 | 120,451 | 123 | 179,777 | 73 <br> 11 | 89,623 <br> 37,466 | 151 67 | 189,837 42,107 | ${ }_{91}^{91}$ | ${ }_{\substack{111,884 \\ 84,680}}^{25,18}$ | 116 | 46,955 |
|  | 340 301 |  | 79 | 112,346 | 47 | 436,351 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}84 \\ 46\end{array}\right.$ | 96,837 63,516 | ${ }_{31}^{11}$ | 37,466 17,57 | 67 32 |  |  | 84,680 |  |  |
| 10 under 15 percent. | 398 | 880,387 | 43 | 37,983 | 31 | 250,287 | 28 | 248,981 | 46 | 114,886 | 68 | 129,9717 | 168 | 119,989 | 112 | 21,218 |
| 15 under 25 percent. | ${ }^{270}$ | 744,751 | 52 | 107,056 |  | 26,055 |  | 52,619 |  | 460,039 | ${ }_{(4)}{ }^{85}$ | (79) 104 |  | 37,612 | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}69 \\ 132\end{array}\right.$ | 24,634 |
| 25 percent or more. No percent computed | 226 512 | 93,854 <br> 40,344 <br> 20, | (4) | (4) |  | 16,195 1,990 | (4) | (4) | (4) ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }_{(4)}^{15,516}$ | (4) | (4) | (4) |  | $\left(\begin{array}{l}132 \\ 318\end{array}\right.$ | 15,730 6,945 |
| Total asgets $\$ 1$ under $\$ 1,000,000$, total | 7,032 | 2,796,985 | 896 | 227,162 | 382 | 178,858 | 978 | 527,231 | 589 | 266,939 | 1,365 | 622,78 | 1,398 | 754,741 | 1,384 | 229,336 |
| Deficit and zero percent. | 2,481 | 506,947 | 456 | 75,865 | 160 | 38,263 |  | 123,414 | 212 | 54,208 |  | 115,968 | 365 | 141,237 |  |  |
| Oreater than zero, under 2 | 1,386 | 702,417 | 174 | 62,658 |  |  | ${ }^{258}$ | 140,634 |  |  |  | 163,130 | ${ }^{242}$ | 169,759 | 162 | 64,923 |
| ${ }_{2}^{2}$ under 4 percent. | ${ }_{5} 995$ | ${ }^{6664,824}$ |  |  |  |  | 161 | 129,279 |  |  | ${ }^{218}$ | 153,617 |  | 208,232 |  | 31,087 |
| ${ }_{6} 4$ under ${ }^{\text {under }} 8$ percent. | 523 273 | 148,705 |  |  | $\left\}^{223}\right.$ | 140,266 |  |  | \} 356 | 222,395 |  | 69,334 |  | 49,647 |  |  |
| $8{ }^{8}$ mader 10 der pereent. 15. | 222 | 83,098 | 212 | 86,525 |  |  |  | 130,090 |  |  |  | 104,525 |  |  | $\left\}^{153}\right.$ | 42,169 |
| 10 15 15 under er 25 25 | 317 206 | 193,112 52,133 |  |  | 1 |  |  |  | J |  |  | 104,525 | 3349 | 175,687 | \{ |  |
| 25 percent or more | 200 | 12,393 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \} 188 | 27,796 |
| No percent computed ${ }^{3}$. | 435 | 28,222 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | $(4)^{-}$ | (4) | (4) | ${ }^{4}{ }^{4}$ | (4) | (4) | 244 | 5,369 |
| Total asaets $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 5,000,000$, total | 560 | 1,814,390 | 123 | 291,069 | 72 | 233,768 | 134 | 453,945 |  | 273,960 |  | 312,814 |  | 218,684 |  | 30,150 |
| Dericit and zero percent. ${ }_{\text {dieater }}^{\text {Greater than zero, under }} 2$ | 105 102 | - 278,236 | 32 <br> 18 | 7,295 53,922 | 13 15 15 | 40,660 49,863 | ${ }_{27}^{26}$ | 58,116 108,067 | 16 | 23,968 <br> 58,084 | 14 16 | ${ }_{76,740}^{47,667}$ |  | 32,282 40,217 |  | 4,248 |
| 2 under 4 percent..... | ${ }_{87}$ | - 325,989 | 17 | 43, 4 , 538 | 12 | -4, 40,806 | ${ }_{25}^{27}$ | ${ }_{91,670}^{108,067}$ | 11 | 50,200 | 10 | 4, 4 , 619 | 10 | 46, 4228 | $\overline{3}$ | 10,968 |
| $4{ }^{4}$ under 6 percent. | ${ }_{68}^{68}$ | 256, 8,4 | 15 | 32,981 | 7 | 24,466 | 16 | 74,232 | 11 | 46,245 | 11 | 51,297 | 6 | ${ }^{27,676}$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 2,348 |
| ${ }_{6}^{6}$ under 8 percent. | 4 | 137,560 146,805 | 5 <br> 16 | 8,412 43,269 4 | 11 | 40,767 | 10 12 | 33,979 | ${ }^{6}$ | 16,275 30,419 | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ |  | 4 | 23,729 12,21 | $\overline{2}$ |  |
| 10 under 15 percent. | 40 | 148,509 | 17 | $4,2,29$ 25,69 | 6 | 17,086 | 12 | 19,287 | 13 | 39,975 | ${ }_{9}^{6}$ |  | 4 | 12,211 | $\stackrel{2}{-}$ | 2,390 |
| 15 under 25 percent | 38 | 98,392 |  | 5,419 | 5 | 11,196 | , | 28,402 | 1 | 2,495 | 9 | 24,027 | 4 | 20,685 | 5 |  |
| 25 percent or more. ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 15 | 24,613 10,546 | 1 | 3,956 | 1 | 8,013 1,661 | $\stackrel{2}{-}$ |  | $\stackrel{1}{-}$ | 6,299 | 1 | 230 | 1 | 1,298 <br> 5,287 <br> 18 | 4 | 4,028 |
| Total aasets $\$ 5,000,000$ under $\$ 2$ |  | 1,086,250 |  |  |  |  | 22 | 361,550 | 13 | 137,970 | 16 | 159,796 | 5 | 96,095 |  |  |
| Deficit and zero percent.... Greater than zero, under 2 | 10 | 78,617 |  | 38,456 |  | 18,317 |  | 19,920 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1,924 |
|  | ${ }^{7}$ | 135,723 <br> 160,963 | $\stackrel{2}{-}$ | 20,906 | 1 | 8,669 | 2 | 77,220 61,427 | 1 | $\begin{array}{r}3,735 \\ 17,880 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{36,361}^{25,193}$ | - | = |
| 4 under 6 percent. | 10 |  | 2 |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9,1776 | 3 |  | 1 | 11,894 | 1 | 7, 7 , 268 | 2 | 34,561 | - |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{6}$ under 8 percent. |  | +66,822 |  | 17,667 | 2 | 20,296 | 1 | 22,798 10,29 | 2 | 17,309 |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| 10 under 15 percent | 14 | 207, 336 | 1 | 10,052 | 3 | 4,774 | 6 | 111,325 | 1 | 5,867 | 3 | 35,318 | - | - | - |  |
| ${ }_{25} 15$ under 25 percent or oreent.. | 23 | 142,94,5 | 9 | 62,524 | 3 | 14,859 |  |  | 5 | 27,823 | 4 | 37,739 | - |  | - |  |
| ${ }^{25}$ percent or more... ${ }^{\text {a }}$. | 9 | 54,705 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 11,688 | 2 | 8,182 | 3 | 21,803 | 1 | 9,217 | 1 | 3,815 | - |  | - |  |
| Total assets $\$ 25,000,000$ or more, tota | 16 | 1,439,072 | 2 | 44,959 | 6 | 594,975 | 1 | 112,505 | 6 | 624,655 | 1 | 61,978 | - | - | - |  |
| Deficit and zero percent............ |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  | - |  | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| 2 under 4 percent.......... | 1 | 73,4,37 | - |  | - |  |  | - | $\overline{1}$ | 73,437 | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| 4 4nder 6 percent.... | 2 | 119,540 | - |  | 1 | 57,562 360,922 | - | = | - |  | $\pm$ | 61,978 | - | - | - |  |
| 8 under 10 percent |  | 151,358 | - |  |  |  |  |  | $\overline{2}$ | 85,685 | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| 10 under 15 percent | 3 | 324,808 | i |  | 1 | 176,491 | 1 | 212,505 | 1 | +35,812 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | $\stackrel{3}{-}$ | 451,052 | $\underline{-}$ |  | - |  | - | - | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | 429,721 | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | - | - | - |  | - |  | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |

manufacturing and trade corporation returns


MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS


| Net income on business receipts, by industrial group, by size of total assets | Tota ${ }^{1}$ |  | Business receipts to end-of-year inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No ratio computed ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Grester than zero, under 6 times |  | 6 under 7 times |  | 7 under 8 t1mes |  | 8 under 9 t1mes |  | 9 under 12 times |  | 12 or more times |  |  |  |
|  | Number of returns | Business rece1pts (Thousand dollars) | Number of returns | Business recelpts (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Business receipts <br> (Thousand dollars) | Number of returns | Business receipts <br> (Thousand dolfors) | Number of returns | Business receipts (Thousant dol/nrs) | Number of returna | Business recelpts <br> (Thousand dollars) | Number of returns | Business receipts (Thousand dolfars) |  | Business receipts (Thousmad dolfors) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (II) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
| MANUFACTURING: PAPER AND ALLIED FRODUCTS Totsl ${ }^{1}$ | 3,236 | 11,579,374 |  | 1,173,551 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deficit and zero percent. | 690 | 614,616 | 1 142 | 179,882 | (4) | 2, (4) | (6) | (4) | (6) | , | (4) | (4) | 1,166 | 2,051,156 | 94 | 369,671 |
| Grester than zero, under 2 p | 671 | 1,084,586 | 90 | 150,999 | 40 | 97,050 | 51 | 184, 361 | 61 | 79,112 | 83 | 174,701 | 292 | 375,671 |  |  |
| 2 under 4 percent........................................ | 527 | 1,034,772 | 112 | 184,706 | 12 | 115,866 | 65 | 188,611 | 17 | 104,506 | 57 | 266,608 | 222 | 251,640 |  | 45,527 |
| 4 under 6 percent. | 357 | 805,163 | 59 | 187,812 | 13 | 112,940 | 23 | 76,331 | 39 | 65,446 | 67 | 147,245 | 139 | 168,644 |  |  |
| 6 under 8 percent... | 152 | 1,279,288 | 18 | 93, 838 | 11 | 245,666 | 4 | 47,366 | 10 | 178,502 | 61 | 379,788 | 45 | 291,823 | 45 | 125,184 |
| 8 under 10 percent.. 10 under 15 percent. | 177 218 | 812,568 $3,650,646$ | 23 15 | 89,553 212,625 | 17 | 266,280 $1,309,452$ | 20 <br> 10 | 107,506 534,597 | 75 | 254,049 |  | 106,693 | 50 | 140,102 |  |  |
| 15 under 25 percent | 179 | 1,723,422 | 20 | 212,625 66,606 |  | 1,309,452 |  | 534,597 | 8 |  |  | 846,804 261,515 |  | 464,236 |  | 136,979 |
| 25 percent or more. | 43 | -563,628 | (6) | (4) ${ }^{4}$ |  | 499,255 |  |  | 2 | 54,291 |  | 26,103 | \} 73 | 200,795 |  | 136,979 |
| No percent computed ${ }^{3}$ | 222 | 10,692 | (4) | (4) |  |  | 1 | 399 |  |  |  |  | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Total essets $\$ 1$ under $\$ 1,000,000$, totsl $\ldots$. . . . . . . . . . . | 2,496 | 1,315,482 | 376 | 170,505 | (6) | (4) | (4) 134 | (22,730 |  | 202, 399 |  | 212,083 | 1,002 | 576,299 | 446 | 125,361 |
| Defteit and zero percent. | 583 555 | 158,206 | 116 | 26,319 | (4) | (4) |  |  |  | (4) | $\left({ }^{(6)}\right.$ | (4) | 220 | 47,072 | 152 | 33,126 |
| Greater than zero, under 2 percent..................... | 555 430 | 411,160 | ) 198 |  | $f^{(4)}$ | (b) |  |  | ) |  | (\} 117 |  |  | 186,222 |  |  |
| ${ }^{2}$ under 4 percent.................................... | 430 | 303,244 192,766 | 198 | 126,480 | $\left\{\right.$ (4) $^{-}$ | (4) - | \} 102 | 87,503 | 143 |  | $\left\{{ }^{117}\right.$ | 138,891 | $\left[\begin{array}{l}202 \\ 121\end{array}\right.$ | 160,711 86,431 |  |  |
| 6 under 8 percent........................................ | 67 | 50,965 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 80,141 |  |  |  |  | $147$ | 91,228 |
| 8 under 10 percent. | 1208 | 57,538 <br> 76,581 <br> 8. | (4) |  |  | (4) | (4). | (4). |  |  | \} 139 | 62,896 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 under 15 percent | 118 | 76,581 48,782 | (4) | (4) | $(4)$ | (4) - |  |  | - |  | l |  | \} 162 | 93,913 |  |  |
| 25 percent or more. | 31 | 5,548 | (4) | (4) | (1) |  | - |  |  | - |  | - | $10$ |  |  |  |
| No percent computed ${ }^{3}$ | 221 | 10,692 | (4) | (4) | - |  | 1 | 399 | - | - | - | - | (*) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Total sssets $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 5,000,000$, total | 440 | 1,746,814 | 103 | 337,909 | 50 | 200,904 | 46 | 181,670 | 46 | 192,979 | 67 | 290,396 | 125 | 529,528 | 2 | 13,428 |
| Defieit and zero percent..... | 4 | 147,710 | 19 | 43, 894 | 6 | 25,785 | 2 | 5,985 | 1 | 5,774 | 4 | 15,230 | 12 | 51, 042 |  |  |
| Greater than zero, under 2 percent 2 under 4 percent............... | 79 | 356,484 287,246 | 22 15 | 79,241 39,799 | 7 | 24,864 36,206 | 9 12 | 25,870 47,721 |  | 50,418 44,853 | 10 | 56,111 | 22 20 | 119,980 90,929 | - |  |
| 4 under 6 percent.. | 70 | 273,899 | 13 | 48,661 | 71 | 57,094 | 9 | 39,915 | 7 | 26,934 | 14 | 57,738 46,384 | 20 15 | 90,929 | - |  |
| 6 under 8 percent. | 51 | 213,345 | 13 | 55,163 | 6 | 23,328 | 3 | 12,432 | 5 | 15,947 | 9 | 34,017 | 15 | 72,458 | 1 |  |
| 8 under 10 percent. | 37 | 155,515 | 8 | 31,849 | 1 | 5,635 | 5 | 25,289 | 14 | 70,509 | 5 | 26,705 | 14 | 48,333 |  |  |
| 10 under 15 percent | 54 | 219,829 | , | 26,525 | 6 | 18,047 | 4 | 16,164 | 1 | 7,509 | 9 | 32,320 | 16 | 63,134 | - |  |
| 15 under 25 percent | 29 | 82,334 | 5 | 12,777 | 4 | 9,945 | 2 | 8,294 | 2 | 5,725 | 7 | 19,701 |  | 25,892 | 1 | 10,834 |
| ${ }^{25}$ percent or more. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 4 | 10,452 | - | - | - |  | - | - | 1 | 2,819 | 1 | 2,190 | $\stackrel{2}{-}$ | 5,43 | - |  |
| Total asseto $\$ 5,000,000$ under $\$ 25,000,000$, total. | 129 | 1,743,470 | 32 | 310,702 | 15 | 189,649 | 21 | 401,881 | 15 | 193,100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defleit and zero percent. | 10 | 101,986 | 4 | 43,960 | - |  | 2 | 28,569 | 1 | 12,066 | 1 | 11,369 | 22 | 6,022 | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | 1,774 |
| Greater than zero, under 2 percent | 8 | 102,174 | 3 | 19,937 | - |  | 1 | 35,195 |  |  |  | 21,709 | 2 | 25,333 |  |  |
| 2 under 4 percent. | 12 | 244, 501 | 3 | 31,367 | 2 | 24,783 | 3 | 115,467 | 1 | 6,024 | 3 | 66,860 | - |  | - |  |
| 4 under 6 percent.. | 11 | 116,458 | , | 35,205 | - | 2,183 | 2 | 19,873 | $-$ | 6,024 | 2 | 31,484 | 3 | 29,896 | - |  |
|  | 21 22 | 331,360 | 5 | 38,675 |  | 20,348 | 1 | 34,934 | 2 | 41,933 | 4 | 92,960 |  | 100,767 | 1 | 1,743 |
| ${ }^{8}$ under 10 percent......................................... | 22 21 | 284,653 294,309 | 4 | 35,723 54,518 | 4 | 39,254 39,894 | 5 4 4 | 78,879 | 9 | 101,560 | 4 | 67,755 | 3 | 24,643 | - |  |
| 15 under 25 percent | 21 | 252,034 | . 5 | 51,317 | 4 | 65,370 | 3 | 64, 24,636 | 2 | 31,517 | 2 4 4 | 62,523 57,923 | 4 | 9,883 29,124 |  |  |
| 25 percent or more. | 3 | 15,995 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31,517 | 4 | 57,923 | 4 | 29,124 |  |  |
| No percent computed ${ }^{3}$. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 8,123 |  |  |
| Total assets $\$ 25,000,000$ or more, totsl | 73 | 6,544,500 | 9 | 354,435 | 19 | 2,263,481 |  | 688,925 | 10 | 1,217,089 | 12 | 1,309,022 | 17 | 721,548 | - |  |
| Deficit and zero percent. ${ }^{\text {c....... }}$ Greater than zero, under | 8 | 178,866 |  | 65,909 | - |  | 1 | 16,066 |  | - | 1 | 44,732 |  | 52,159 | - |  |
| Creater than zero, under 2 percen 2 under 4 percent............. | 5 | 201,117 190,007 | 1 | 21,525 55,622 | 1 | 57,697 54,877 | 1 | 77,759 | - |  | - | , | 2 | 44,136 | - |  |
| 4 under 6 percent.. | 4 | 179,742 | 2 | 65,680 | 1 | 54,768 | - | - | 1 | 79,508 | $\overline{1}$ | 47,579 | - |  |  |  |
| 6 under 8 percent. | 12 | 643,072 | , |  |  | 201,990 | - | - | 2 | 119,437 | 4 | 236,588 | 3 | 85,202 |  |  |
| 8 under 10 percent. | 6 | 286,773 | 1 | 14,181 | 4 | 219,390 | - |  | 1 | 62,636 | - |  | 1 | 53,202 | - |  |
| 10 under 15 percent. 15 | 10 | 3,016,067 |  | 131,518 | 7 | 1,251,511 | , | 454,103 | - |  | 3 | 740,934 | 5 | 375,365 | - | - |
| 15 under 25 percent. | 10 | $1,317,223$ 531,633 | - | - | 2 | 423, 248 | 2 | 140,997 | 4 | 892,321 51,472 | 1 | 182,276 56,913 | 3 | 102,629 | - | - |
| No percent computed | - | 53, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 51,472 | $-$ | 56,13 | - | - | - | - |




| Net income on business receipta, by industrial group, by size of total assets | Total ${ }^{1}$ |  | Busineas receipta to end-of-year inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No ratio computed ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Greater than zero, under 4 timea |  | 4 under 5 times |  | 5 under 6 timea |  | 6 under 7 timea |  | 7 under 9 timea |  | 9 or more times |  |  |  |
|  | Number returns | Business recelpts (Thowsand | of returns | Business (Thousond doltars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Businese receipta (Thousant dol (nrs) | Number returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Business } \\ & \text { receipto } \\ & \text { (Thousant } \\ & \text { dooltars } \end{aligned}$ | Number returne | Business receipts (Thousand (Thousand doll/nrs) (10) | Number of returns retur | Business receipts (Thousand dol/ars) | or | Business <br> reeeptpts (Thousanddol lure) | Nunber of returna |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defioit and zero percent | 2,399 | 26,797,433 | 518 | 90,184 | 107 | 81,762 | 181 | 53,834 | 74 | 79,322 | ${ }^{284}$ | 5,164,312 | -651 | 5, 2129,060 | ${ }_{584}^{372}$ | 323,490 98,959 |
| Greater than zero, 2 under 4 percent... | 1,0029 | $\underset{\substack{1,302,327 \\ 2,045,138}}{2,102}$ | 95 | 246,364 |  | $\xrightarrow{2454,192}$ | 68 | 67,588 | 65 79 | 111,962 127,209 | ${ }_{215} 113$ | 196,128 194,004 | 554 532 | 640,655 <br> 506,657 | 6 | 62,823 |
| 4 under 6 percent. | ${ }^{1} 688$ | 1,722,450 | 20 | 117,182 |  | 128,155 | 80 | 673,729 | 65 | 97,905 | ${ }_{81}$ | 1940,295 | 532 410 | 1,034,954 |  |  |
| 6 under 8 percent |  | 2,675,920 | 23 | 309,375 | ${ }^{23}$ | 949,348 | ${ }_{5}^{23}$ | 401,859 |  | 264,237 |  | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{246,621}$ | 239 | 535,569 | 49 | 26,058 |
| ${ }_{8}^{8}$ under 10 percent | 336 586 | 2,134,404 | 29 66 | 220,333 97,590 | ${ }_{31}^{24}$ | $4,07,678$ $4,13,553$ | ${ }_{31}^{55}$ | 1,077,333 |  | 1,685,150 |  | + $\begin{array}{r}267,004 \\ 1,095,745\end{array}$ | 190 | 398,341 |  | 93,677 |
| 15 under 25 percent |  | 6,301,762 | 1129 |  |  | 1,709,449 | 69 | 1,0239,653 |  | -887,100 | ${ }_{30}$ | 1,936,717 | 287 | 1,620,512 | 143 | 40,849 |
| 25 percent or more | 269 | 3,818,227 |  | 62,171 |  | 356,580 |  | 1,239,653 |  |  |  | 2,435,603 | 102 | 344,910 |  |  |
| No percent computed | 957 | 40,238 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | 73 | 7,020 | (4) | (*) | (*) | (4) | 190 | 26,161 | 470 | 924 |
| Total assets $\$ 1$ under $\$ 1,000,000$, total. <br> Greater than zero, under 2 percent... <br> 2 under 4 percent.. <br> 4 under 6 percent. <br> 8 under 8 percent. <br> 10 under 15 percent. <br> 15 under 25 percent. <br> 25 percent or more. <br> No percent computed ${ }^{3}$ | 6,897 | 2,547,637 | 840 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 394,847 | 2,986 | 2,466 | 析 |  |
|  | 2,064 | 358,481 | 494 | 28,424 | ${ }^{(4)}$ | (4) |  | 31,308 |  | (5) |  | -66,282 |  | 145,6 |  | 10,887 |
|  | - 889 | -683,854 |  |  |  |  |  | 59,540 |  |  |  | 195,015 |  | 4,35,309 |  |  |
|  | 568 | 294,647 | 6 | 47,622 |  | 146,24, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 184,309 |  |  |
|  | 339 | 215,374 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 160,766 |  |  |  | 124,557 | 241 | 47,793 |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{24}$ | 14,8,970 |  |  |  |  |  | 29,354 |  |  | 263 | 130,9 |  | ${ }_{97,199}$ |  |  |
|  | 412 | 111,257 | 167 | 207 |  | 17,266 |  |  | J |  |  |  |  | 51,411 |  |  |
|  | 198 866 |  | (4) | (4) | (b) ${ }^{-}$ | (4) |  | (4) |  |  | (4) | (4) | $\begin{array}{r}73 \\ 190 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{26,241}^{20,161}$ |  | 4.56 |
| Total assets $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 5,000,000$, total <br> Deficit and zero percent.............. Greater than zero, under 2 percent. <br> 2 under 4 percent.. <br> 6 under 6 percent. <br> 8 under 10 percent <br> 10 under 15 percent <br> 15 under 25 percent. <br> 25 percent or more.. <br> No percent computed ${ }^{3}$ | 625 | 2,247,992 |  | 14,8,841 |  | 219,939 |  | 170,722 |  | 227,846 | 110 | 413,751 |  | 1,032,235 | 11 | 34,658 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{86}^{86}$ | 324,878 <br> 323,304 <br> 1020 | $\begin{array}{r}6 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 10 7 7 | 27,757 <br> 27,561 | 11 | 35,421 <br> 10,943 <br> 184 |  | 41, 41,47 21,556 | 14 17 | 42,515 61,160 |  | 162,259 |  | 25,188 |
|  |  |  |  | 15,734 |  | 39,124 |  |  |  | 32,408 | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ¢90 | 240,112 216,229 | 4 | 21,233 | 4 | 16,187 |  | 28,943 | ${ }_{4}^{6}$ | 21,997 | 120 | 4,4,963 |  | 122,851 | 1 | 3,938 |
|  | 100 | 390,694 |  | 18,774 | 11 | 20, <br> 4,290 <br> 2,290 |  | 21,984 | 13 | 46,261 | 27 | -124,525 |  | - 130,600 | i | 3,260 |
|  |  | 197,682 |  | 15,808 |  | 17,088 |  | 29,623 |  | 29,366 |  | 20,602 |  | 95,195 |  |  |
|  | 37 | 86,417 |  |  |  | 8,457 |  | 6,717 |  | 4,799 |  | 2,033 |  | 62,810 |  | 10 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |
| Total aseets $\$ 5,000,000$ under $\$ 25,000,000$, total <br> Dericit and zero percent <br> areater than zero, under 2 percent. <br> 2 under 4 percent <br> 6 under 8 percent <br> 8 under 10 percent. <br> 10 under 15 percent <br> 15 under 25 percent. <br> 25 percent or more. <br> No percent computed ${ }^{3}$ | 181 | 2,376,914 | $\stackrel{26}{5}$ | 233,418 30,653 | 27 | 368,011 | 24 | 345, 299 | 22 | ${ }^{281,931}$ | 26 | 403,758 |  | 730, 8.85 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 14,012 |
|  |  | 119, 141 |  |  |  | 31,462 |  |  |  | 5,919 | 2 | 29,251 |  | 4,3,087 |  |  |
|  |  | 88,947 |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{12,218}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 63,233 | - |  |
|  | 22 <br> 25 | 301,464 <br> 40,339 <br> 1029 |  | 40,418 29,126 | 3 5 | 42, 4 7, 109 | 4 | 56,425 <br> 86,084 <br> 684 | 4 | 36,016- | 3 | 4,4,546 40,972 |  | (74,950 | - |  |
|  | 22 | 338,167 |  | 38,260 38.20 |  |  |  | 66,797 |  | 40,198 | 3 | 60,287 |  | - ${ }_{85,847}^{181,793}$ | - |  |
|  | 33 | 449,415 | 5 | 50,518 | 9 | 132,253 | 4 | 62,741 | 6 | 68,497 |  | 72,008 |  | 64,398 | - |  |
|  |  | 390,458 127,539 |  | 17,450 13,117 |  | 3,509 5,902 |  | 31,31,20 <br> 7,935 |  | 70,079 33,269 |  |  |  | 173,991 |  |  |
|  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets $\$ 25,000,000$ or more, total <br> Dericit and zero percent. <br> Greater than zero, under 2 percent. <br> 2 under 4 percent. <br> 6 under 8 percent. <br> 8 under 10 percent. <br> 10 under 15 percent. <br> 15 under 25 percent. <br> 25 percent or more <br> No percent computed ${ }^{3}$ | 113 | 18,676,795 | 10 | 665,160 | 18 | 3,863,306 | 18 | 3,655, 277 | 21 | 3,034,075 | 22 | 4,566,627 | 24 | 2,892,350 | - | - |
|  |  | -32,654 <br> 173,271 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32,654 62,191 |  | - | - | - |
|  | 7 | 1,059,691 |  | 159,319 |  | 321,017 | 3 | 529,473 |  | 49,882 |  |  |  |  | - |  |
|  |  | 1,807,086 | 5 | -60,699 |  |  |  |  | $\overline{2}$ | 163,709 |  | -91,994 |  | 637,339 |  |  |
|  | 11 | 1,453,413 |  | 156,412 |  | 332,042 | 3 | ${ }_{680,476}^{293}$ |  | 160, 09 | 2 | 160,062 | 2 | 124,421 | - | - |
|  | ${ }_{28}^{26}$ | 4,173,196 $5,517,270$ |  | $\stackrel{\text { 22,296 }}{ }$ |  | 1,671,586 |  | 1,018,681 |  | 1,561,590 |  |  |  | -474,847 <br> $1,299,915$ |  |  |
|  | 17 | 3,577,859 |  |  |  | -342,221 |  | -146,185 |  | 448,397 |  | 2,40, 0 , 596 |  | 1,293,460 | - |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS


MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS



MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 21. - NUMBER of returns and business receipts, by ratlo of business recelpts to end-of-year inventories, by percent of net incone on business recelpts, by size of total assets,



Fochrotee at end of table. See text for explanstory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."
MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 21. - NuMber of returns and business receipts, by ratio of business receipts to end-of-year inventories, by percent of net tncone on business receipts, by size of total assets,

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Table 21. - NMMBER of returns and business receipts, by ratio of business receipts to end-of-year inventories, by percent of net incone on business receipts, by size of total assets,

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS




manufacturing and trade corporation returns
Table 21. - NUMBER OF RETURNS AND BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY RATIO OF BUSINESS RECETPTS TO END-OF-YEAR INVENTORTES, BY PERCENT OF NET INCOME ON BUSTNESS RECEIPTS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS,

| Net incone on business receipta, by industrial group,by size of total assets | Tota1 ${ }^{1}$ |  | Business rece ipts to endoof-year inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No ratio computed ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\text { under } 4 \text { times }$$\begin{aligned} & \text { Grester than zero, } \\ & \text { under } 4 \text { times } \end{aligned}$ |  | 4 Under 6 times |  | 6 under 7 timea |  | 7 under 10 times |  | 10 under 12 times |  | 12 or more times |  |  |  |
|  | Number of returns retur | Business receipts (Thousand | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Nuunber } \\ \text { returns } \end{array}$ | Business receipts (Thousand dollars) | returns | Business receipts (Thouvant dol Inara) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { oturns } \end{gathered}$ | Businees receipts (Thousand <br> (Thousms dolthrs) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { returns } \\ & \text { ref } \end{aligned}$ | Business receipts (Thousnnd doltars) | Number of returns return | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pusineas } \\ & \text { recelpts } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { doultars) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Business recelpts (Thuusend <br>  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (12) | (12) | (13) | (12) | (15) | (26) |
| manufacturina: motor vehtcles and motar vehicle EQUIPMENT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ${ }^{1}$. | 1,292 | 24, 273, 354 | 231 | 1,231,820 | 269 | 2,194,662 | 53 | 10,170,722 | (4) 257 | 3,585,990 | 45 | 6,833,405 | 06 | 200, 187 |  | 6 |
| Greater than zero, | 264 | 255,180 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( ${ }^{4}$ |  |
| 2 under 4 percent. | 162 | 418,270 | 5 |  | 3 | 150,837 | 32 | 235,073 | , |  |  |  | 101 | 47,2,3 | (4) |  |
| 4 under 6 percent. | 78 96 | 622,363 <br> 832,063 | 36 | 213,636 | 57 | 584,965 |  |  |  | 107 |  | 112,09 | ${ }^{38}$ | 50,973 |  |  |
| 8 under 10 percent. | 49 | 2,128,299 |  |  |  | 154,868 |  | 32,050 |  | 496,092 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{20}^{10}$ under $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & \text { under } \\ & 25 \\ & \text { percent. } \\ & \text { percent }\end{aligned}$ | 90 | 7,549, 935 |  |  |  | 1,197,373 |  | -306,990 |  | 127,949 |  | 5,859,539 | ) 38 | 40,777 |  |  |
| ${ }_{25}{ }^{5}$ under percent or 25 percent | 57 | 9,759,565 | (4) | (4) | ) ${ }^{1}$ | 1,19,373 |  | 9,459,898 | \} | 117,949 |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ | (4) ${ }^{7} 135$ | 1 | ,518 |
| ${ }^{25}$ percent or more Nercent computed ${ }^{\text {j }}$. | 115 | 12,740 | (4) | (b) | (4) | (4) ${ }^{9,758}$ |  |  | (4) | (4) |  |  | (4) |  | (*) | (4) |
| Total sseets $\$ 1$ Under $\$ 2,000,000$, | 1,071 | 463,255 |  |  |  |  | (4) | (4) | (4) ${ }^{223}$ | 130,131 | (6) | (4) |  |  |  | (4) |
| Deficit and zero percent. Greater than zero, under 2 perc | 285 263 | $\begin{gathered} 82,977 \\ 170,268 \end{gathered}$ | (4) | (4) | (4) | (^) | (4) | (4) |  | (4) |  |  | (4) | (4) | $\left(\begin{array}{c}\text { (4) } \\ \text { (i) }\end{array}\right.$ | (4) |
| ${ }_{4}^{2}$ under 4 under 6 percent... | 184 | 103,025 | (4) | (4) |  |  | (4) | $\text { ( }{ }^{2}$ |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { (4) } \\ \text { (4) }\end{array}\right.$ | (4) |  |  | (4) | (4) |
| 6 under 8 \%erceent. | ${ }_{88}$ | 54,797 | (4) | (4) | 27 | 75,049 | (4) | (4) | 158 | 105,095 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 under 10 percent. |  |  | (6) ${ }^{-}$ | (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 75,984 |  |  |
| 15 under 25 percent | 93 | ,454 | ( |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 158 | 12,740 | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |  | - | (4) |  |  |  |  | (4) | ${ }_{(4)}$ - |  |
| Total sssets $\$ 1,000,000$ under |  |  |  |  |  |  | 14. | 67,362 |  |  | 8 | 45,626 |  |  |  |  |
| Deficit and zero percent |  | 42,879 |  | 12,413 |  | 15,372 |  |  |  | 6,453 |  |  |  | 8,661 |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\text {Greater than zero, }}$ |  | 67,968 98,313 |  | 18,139 9,860 | 1068 | 16,491 | 3 <br> 2 <br> 2 | $\begin{array}{r}8,308 \\ 16,685 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 3 | $\xrightarrow{12,365}$ | $\stackrel{1}{1}$ | 3,407 | $\frac{1}{1}$ | - 9,258 |  |  |
| ${ }_{4}^{2}$ under 4 mercent. | 16 | 64, 382 |  | 13,991 | 10 2 5 | 11,009 | 1 | 12,616 | 4 |  | i | 6,737 | ${ }_{3}$ | 2,96 11,322 | - |  |
| 6 under 8 percent. | 19 | 75,556 <br> 49,156 |  | 8,969 | 5 | 21,115 |  | 14,781 | 2 | 6,174 |  | 4,861 | 4 | 19,656 |  |  |
| 8 mider 10 dereent. | 12 28 | 49,154 115,643 | 2 | -9,455 | $\begin{array}{r}3 \\ 10 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | +15,162 |  |  | 4 | 15,537 15,719 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 4,392 26,229 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 4,608 | - |  |
| 15 under 25 percen | 9 | 30,882 | 1 | 2,121 | 4 | 16,462 | 1 | $3_{3,798}$ | 1 | 1,366 | - |  | 2 | 8,135 |  |  |
| ${ }^{25}$ percent or more. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ No. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel assets $45,000,000$ under $\$ 25,000,000$, total. Defticit and zero percent............. | 53 | 1,075,488 |  | ${ }^{203,614 .}$ |  | 397,288 | 12 |  |  |  |  | 43,705 | 1 | 13,724 |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{16,944}^{43,26}$ |  | ${ }^{28,852}$ |  |  |  | 8,552 | 1 | 5,812 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ? | 113,349 |  | 29,002 | 1 | 29,902 | ${ }^{2}$ | 31,777 | - | - | i | 22,668 | - | - |  |  |
| 44 under 6 eprcent. | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }_{\substack{123,454 \\ 21219}}$ | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ |  | $\frac{2}{3}$ |  | 2 | 42, 24 | $\overline{-}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88 under 10 pere |  | 215,924 |  | 13,460 |  |  | 2 | 30,745 |  | 33,358 |  | 21,037 | - | - |  |  |
| ${ }_{15}^{10}$ under ${ }^{\text {under }} 25$ percent. | $\frac{12}{3}$ | 254,7822 | $\stackrel{3}{-}$ | 45,094 |  | ${ }^{81,667}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | 27,334 <br> 86,842 | $\stackrel{3}{-}$ | 86,963 | - | - | 1 | 13,724 | - |  |
| 15 under 25 percent. <br> 25 percent or more. | 3 1 1 | 86,842 |  |  | i | 9,758 |  | 86, 842 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| No percent computed ${ }^{3}$ | - | , |  |  |  | 9,\% |  | - | - | - | = | - |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets $\$ 25,000,000$ or m | 24 | 22,185,773 | 6 | 949,660 | 9 | 1,514,436 | 3 | 9,839,358 |  |  |  | 6,691,694 | - |  |  |  |
| Dertioit and zero percent........... | 1 | 2,512,844 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2,512,844 |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{2}^{\text {Greater than zero, under }}$ 2 percent. |  |  | $\overline{2}$ | 79,000 |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| 4 under 6 percent. | 2 | 399,391 |  |  |  | 102,979 | - |  |  | 296,412 | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{8}^{6}$ under 8 merder 10 perce |  | 1, $\begin{array}{r}507,127 \\ 1,846,585\end{array}$ |  |  |  | 305, 509 |  | 201,618 | i |  |  |  | = | - | - |  |
| ${ }_{10} 15$ under 15 mer 25 per | ${ }^{8}$ | 7, 1, 54,017 $9,629,557$ | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 263,830 | 3 <br> 2 | 788,395 260,299 | 1 | - $\begin{array}{r}268,482 \\ 9,369,258 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $=$ |  |  | 5,833, 310 | - | - | - |  |
| ${ }_{25} 15$ under 25 percent or or | 3 | 9,629,557 |  |  | $\stackrel{2}{-}$ | 260,299 |  | 9,369, 258 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| No percent comput | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^26]MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS

CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, JULY 1959-JUNE 1960
manufacturing and trade corporation returns
Table 21. - NUMBER of RETURNS AND bUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY RATIO OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS TO END-OF-YEAR TNUENTORIES, BY PERCENT OF NET INCONE ON BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS


[^27]MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS



MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 21. - NMMBER of RETURNS AND business receipts, by ratio of business receipts to end-of-year inventories, by percent of net income on business receipts, by size of total assets,



Table 21, - NUMBER of RETURNS AND BUSINESS RECEIPTS, by RATIO OF buSiness receipts to end-of-year inventories, by percent of net income on business receipts, by size of total assets,

manufacturing and trade corporation returns

| Net income on business receipts，by industrial group， by size of total assets | Total ${ }^{1}$ |  | Business recelpts to endoof－year inventorites |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No ratio computed ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Grester than zero， under 5 times |  | 5 under 7 times |  | 7 under 10 times |  | 10 under 14 times |  | 14 under 20 timea |  | 20 or more times |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { returns } \\ \text { ref } \end{gathered}$ | Eusiness receipts （Thuosand dol dolns） | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { roturns } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { Business } \\ \text { reecipt } \\ \text { rehasand } \\ \text { (Thousar } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Business } \\ & \text { receipt } \\ & \text { renousand } \\ & \text { (ool lars) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { ofturns } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Business } \\ & \text { receips } \\ & \text { remousand } \\ & \text { (Thollors) } \\ & \text { dol } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Business } \\ & \text { rece } \begin{array}{l} \text { rpts } \\ \text { (Thousant } \\ \text { (dollara) } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | Business receipts 个Thousand （Thousand dollars） | Number returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Busine ss } \\ & \text { receipts } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dollorar } \end{aligned}$ | Number returns | Business receipts （Thosand |
|  | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （II） | （i2） | （13） | （14） | （15） | （16） |
| total retail trade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ${ }^{1} \ldots . . .$. | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{\text {12，972 }}$ | （128，156，300 $16,814,662$ | 55,665 22,123 | － $4,4667,024$ | 24,191 6,903 | $23,156,036$ | $\begin{gathered} 22,205 \\ 6,702 \end{gathered}$ | $17,640,360$ | 37，193 | $\begin{gathered} 26,075,435 \\ 2,250,332 \end{gathered}$ | 15,160 5,001 | 20，526，815 | $\begin{gathered} 37,170 \\ 73,262 \end{gathered}$ | $19,157,453$ | 27,660 <br> 13,970 | 6，633，177 |
| Def1cit and zero percent．．．．． | －72，922 | 退 $0,981,676$ | 22，663 | 3，323，841 | 6，300 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\substack{2,163,871 \\ 4,26108}}$ | 6，353 | 5，572，329 | 5，529 | －${ }^{2,194,390}$ | 4，609 | 7，297，233 | 9，218 | 8，339，342 | 1，672 | 3，680，970 |
| 2 under 4 percent． | 2，118 | 28，904，326 | 7，240 | 3，384，630 | 3，988 | 2，772，218 | 3，3，292 | 3，421，212 | 2，371 | 3，877，086 | 2，121 | 9，338，757 | 5 5，348 | 4，345，265 | 1，758 | 1，242，258 |
|  | 14，229 | $\underset{\substack{13,054,14 \\ 7,176,835}}{ }$ | c， | － $1,726,685$ | 2,130 1,261 |  | 1，807 | $2,817,199$ $1,288,233$ | 1，182 | 756,250 <br> 283,386 |  | 2，117，722 <br> 190,738 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{2,605 \\ 1,274}]{ }$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1，648，} 54.2 \\ 621,800 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1，160 | 170，425 |
| 6 under 8 under 10 pera 10 | 7,236 4,320 | 6，913，880 | 1，277 | 462， 4,91 | ${ }_{826}$ | 4，670，560 | 547 | 1，161，117 | 245 | 150，365 | 327 | 93，623 | ${ }_{727}$ | 325，901 | 371 | 150，284 |
| 10 under 25 pe | 4，239 | 1，319，534 | 1，224 | 282，57\％ | 584 | 314，909 | 499 | 202，593 | 413 | 113，431 | 175 | 69，781 | 766 | 281，715 | 578 | 54，531 |
| 15 under 25 per | 1，883 | 295，730 | 378 | 63，291 | 242 | 39，219 | 137 | 27，044 | － 116 | 15，018 | 101 | 14，304 |  | 105，883 | 673 | 41，707 |
| ${ }^{25}$ percent or more．．． | －${ }_{22,883}^{1,410}$ | 2，595，858 | 5，954 | 23，520 650，098 | 1，860 | ［6，501 | 26 2,046 | 10，301 397,289 | 1，825 | 425，477 | 1，494 | 250，430 | 3，487 | 22,157 461,924 | 755 5,017 | 26，4，40 137,485 |
| assets \＄1 under | 6，487 | 16，304，958 | 34，077 | 2，823，019 | 13，642 | 1，836，018 | 12，872 | 2，100，800 | 9，875 | 1，858，067 | 9，289 | 1，552，236 | 28，130 | 5，039，372 | 18，422 | 1，095，446 |
| icit |  | 5，472，185 | 16，117 | 1，073，459 |  | 561,023 | 4，695 | 632，839 | 3，676 | 565，350 | 3，810 | 541，080 |  | 1，621，516 | 8，873 | 476，918 |
| ${ }_{2}^{\text {Greater }}$ under than zero， 4 | 21,953 <br> 13,600 | li，7／0，016 | －4，701 |  |  |  | 2，956 | －655,196 <br> 272,908 | 2，025 | 562,698 <br> 249,895 | ${ }^{2,121}$ | 533,669 178,335 | 6，098 | 1，693，207 | ＋976 | 154，074 |
| ${ }_{4}$ Under 6 percent． | 7，162 | 1，070，656 | 1，914 | 182，601 |  | 133，94，5 |  | 178，068 | 642 | 113，132 | 391 | 72，4，47 | 1，521 | 313，372 |  | 77，091 |
| ${ }_{8} 6$ under 8 dereent． 8 prer | 3，783 | 503，175 | 2，004 | 91， 720 50708 | 493 <br> 358 | 74，909 |  | 83，592 |  |  | ${ }_{223}^{292}$ | 39， 3127 |  | 134，809 |  |  |
| 88 under 10 percent． | $\xrightarrow{2,316}$ |  | ${ }_{640}^{650}$ | 50,708 51,499 | 358 <br> 326 | 54,805 40,853 | ${ }_{201}^{232}$ | 36,960 31261 | ${ }_{223}^{137}$ |  |  | 31，278 |  |  | ${ }_{400}^{221}$ | 17，${ }_{20,50}^{17}$ |
| 15 under 25 percent | 1，261 | 67，859 |  |  | 190 | 951 | \｛（4） | （4） | ${ }^{(4)}$ | （1） | \} 192 | 15，80 | （400 | 20，062 | 545 | 20，725 |
| 25 percent or more．${ }^{\text {do }}$ |  | － $\begin{array}{r}31,567 \\ \text { 2，660，54 }\end{array}$ | （6）969 | （，） | ） 1,563 | 9，951 |  |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | （4） |  | 140，207 |  |  |  | 111，594 |
| Total assets $\$ 100,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$ ， | 62，382 | 46，436，224 | 20，740 | 7，376，717 | 9，867 | 6，070，025 | 8，947 | 7，369，307 | 6，876 | 8，118，009 | 5，541 | 7，673，340 | 8，629 | 9，080，180 | 1，762 | 74，8，646 |
| Defteit and zero | ，067 | 8，423，179 | 5，842 | 1，799，996 | 1，838 | 1，147，011 | 1，951 | 1，657，703 | 1，271 | 1，364，151 | 1，153 | 2，179，757 | 1，508 | 1，098，288 |  | 176，273 |
| Greater than zero，ur | 20，817 | 21，470，003 | 5，733 | 2，413，182 | 2，970 | 2，236，679 | 3，191 | 3，207，042 | 3，285 | 4，791，509 | 2，353 | 4，457，952 | 2，964 | 4，090，995 | 321 | 272，645 |
| 2 under 4 percent | 11，487 | 9，177，405 | 3，309 | 1，361，984 | 2，121 | 1，351，451 | 1，637 | 1，239，984 | 1，132 | 1，232，397 | 1，139 | 1，471，581 | 1，902 | 2，373，485 | 247 | 146，523 |
| 4 under 6 percent． | 6，471 | 3，463，607 | 2，470 | ${ }^{853,001}$ | 1，134 | 553，787 | 779 | 521，772 | 513 | 364，833 |  | 310，599 | 1，033 | 820，172 | 132 | 39，663 |
| ${ }^{6}$ Under 8 perc | 3， | $\xrightarrow{1,429,641}$ | ${ }_{580}^{941}$ | 333，196 | 721 | 341，103 | ${ }_{2}^{1,61}$ | 246，087 | 199 | $105,0,5$ <br> 47,43 | ） 196 | 79，852 |  | 230,820 129 120 |  | （4， 4,538 |
| 10 under 15 percen | 1，716 | 666，738 | 562 | 160，790 | 239 | 106，595 |  | 141，402 |  | 62，100 | ） 154 | 63，334 | 281 | 143，985 | 102 | 28，775 |
| 15 under 25 percen | 549 | 152，642 | 168 | 26，481 |  | 2， 2,137 | （4） | （4） | （4） | （4） |  |  |  | 64， 335 | 169 | 18，230 |
| 25 percent or more | － $\begin{array}{r}350 \\ 2,123\end{array}$ | 33，184 902,897 | 152 983 | 10,778 256,173 | ${ }^{(4)}{ }_{297}$ | ［ ${ }_{327,744}$ | （4）${ }_{285}$ | $\stackrel{(4)}{189,100}$ | ${ }^{(4)}{ }_{148}$ | （4） 142,172 | ${ }_{135}^{13}$ | ${ }_{110,023}^{42}$ |  | ${ }_{72,489}^{(4)}$ | 132 | 18，2996 |
| Total sssets \＄$\$ 1,000,000$ under | 2，879 | 13，215，522 | 765 | 2，986，674 | 552 | 1，995，180 | 479 | 2，020，034 | 81 | 2，138，848 | 278 | 2，071，216 | 369 | 2，816，617 |  | 186，953 |
| Defticit and zero per |  | 1，444，815 | 152 | 301，001 |  | 249，635 | 48 | 210, |  |  |  | 2， 238,844 |  | 199，857 |  | 45，888 |
|  | 1，062 | 5，849，640 | 221 <br> 142 <br> 1 | － $\begin{aligned} & 596,1146 \\ & 404,219\end{aligned}$ | 167 <br> 137 | （ $\begin{aligned} & \text { 616，238 } \\ & 500,112\end{aligned}$ |  | 856,418 <br> 468,552 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1，277，343 } \\ 504,607 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 121 79 | $\begin{array}{r}1,080,170 \\ 609,903 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 148 <br> 91 <br> 1 | － $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1，332，} 298 \\ 754,631 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 17 | 91，027 |
| 4 under 6 percent | 343 | 1，357，895 | 112 | 371，496 |  | 296，214 | 61 | 240，657 | 22 | 77，995 | 19 | 87，669 |  | 281，118 | 2 | 2，746 |
| ${ }_{8}^{6}$ Under 8 mer | 187 | 703，702 | 58 <br> 5 | 171，191 |  | 176，796 |  | 145，381 | 11 | 43，025 | 14 | 34，815 | 20 | 130，623 | 1 | 1，871 |
| 8 \％under 10 perceent． 15 percent． | ${ }_{71}$ | 34， 369,901 | 35 19 | 年3，800 |  | 118，757 | $1{ }_{12}$ | 25，939 | 8 |  | $\stackrel{3}{3}$ | 5，291 | $1{ }_{16}$ | 52， 52,400 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2，820 |
| 15 under 25 percent | 29 | 43，473 |  | 10，561 | ， | 4，531 | 3 | 4，708 | 1 | 1，865 | 3 | 5，514 | 5 | 10，153 | 5 | 6，141 |
| ${ }^{25}$ peroent or more．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ． |  | － | $\stackrel{16}{2}$ | 㖪， 226 | 2 | 496 | 12 | 5，683 |  |  | 2 | 2，640 | 2 | 2，754 | ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| Total assets \＄ $5,000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deficit and zero percent．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{36} 36$ | 9，059，874 |  | ${ }^{946,369}$ | 10 | 1，762，807 | 9 | 1，934，697 | 5 | 1，721，762 | 38 | 1，687，156 |  | 1，025，228 | ， | 60，142 |
| Greater than zero，w |  | 2，253，646 |  | 102，404 |  | 334，006 | 17 | 370，934 |  | 623，253 | 10 | 467，082 |  | 355，967 | － |  |
| 2 under 4 parcent． | 114 | 3，150，878 |  | 285，520 | 26 | 452，819 | 25 | 728，310 | 18 | 649，867 | 15 | 776，134 | 10 | ${ }^{241,952}$ | 1 | ${ }^{16,276}$ |
| 6 \％nder 8 percent | 4 | 1， 226,646 | 10 | 179,090 158,867 | 21 12 | ${ }_{\substack{472,729}}^{43,576}$ | $\begin{array}{r}18 \\ 12 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 442，900 | 4 | 144，100 |  |  | 7 | $\begin{array}{r}181,339 \\ 75 \\ \hline 5.58 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1 |  |
| 8 under 10 percent． | 25 | 312，746 | 10 | 92，905 |  | 62，298 | 2 | 23，005 | 4 | 59，941 | 1 | 20，325 |  | 54，272 |  |  |
| 10 under 15 percent | 11 | 109，, 60 |  | 33，301 |  | 19，794 |  |  | 2 | 13，387 | 2 | 27，111 |  | 15，857 |  | － |
| ${ }_{25}^{15}$ under ${ }^{\text {uncent }}$ or mercent． |  | 30，774 | 3 | 15，563 | 1 | 3，878 86 | － |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11，333 | － |  |
| ${ }^{25}$ parcent or more．．．． | 1 | ${ }_{\text {（3）}}{ }^{10,286}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 3，150 |  | － |  |  |  |  | 1 | （3）${ }^{1,4}$ |
| Total aesets $\$ 25,000,000$ | 95 |  |  |  |  |  | 23 | 4，215，552 | 10 | 2，255，797 |  |  | 6 | 1，195，356 | 1 | 106，216 |
| Defficit and zero percent．．．． |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,2929 \\ & 33,318 \end{aligned}$ |  | 161，232 |  |  | － | 939，287 |  | $1,4,4,43$ 788,360 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 26 | 10，328，977 |  | 1， $454,3,43$ |  | 215，096 |  | 714，258 |  | 1，260，320 |  | 6，302，804 |  | 275，940 | i | 106，216 |
| 4 under 6 percent． | 22 | 5，435，129 |  | 140，497 |  | 3，49，809 |  | 1，433，802 | 1 | 56，190 | 2 | 332，290 | 1 | 52，541 |  |  |
| ${ }_{8}^{6}$ under ${ }^{\text {under }}$ 8 prercent． | 14 | 3，657，258 |  | 60，836 | 7 | 2，961，027 |  | 635，395 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 88 under 10 per | ${ }_{2}^{7}$ | 5，227，845 |  | 73，932 | 3 2 2 | 4，255，046 |  | 898，867 | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |  |
| 15 under 25 perce |  |  | － | － |  |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| ${ }^{2} 25$ percent or more |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 三 |  |

manufacturing and trade corporation returns


Table 21. - NUMBER OF RETURNS AND Business receipts, by ratio of business receipts to endop-year inventories, by percent of net incone on bus iness receipts, by size of total assets,

Foclintes at end of table. See text for explanatory statementa and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."
MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS


manufacturing and trade corporation returns


| Nst income on business receipts, by industrial group, by size of total assets | Totel ${ }^{1}$ |  | Businesa receipts to endoof-year Inventories |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No rstio computed ${ }^{2}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Greater than zero, under 4 tumes |  | 4 under 5 times |  | 5 under 6 times |  | 6 under 8 times |  | 8 under 14 tmes |  | 14, or more times |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { retump } \\ \text { return } \end{gathered}$ | Business receipts dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { our } \\ \text { returna } \end{gathered}$ | Business receipts (Thousand (Thousars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | Busineas recelpta (noou sand <br> dol 1 rr , | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { Nefurns } \\ \text { retur } \end{gathered}$ | Business recelpto (Thounand dollars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { refturns } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { refturns } \end{aligned}$ | Buainess rece pto (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { refurns } \\ \text { return } \end{gathered}$ |  | return | Business receipts (TM musend doflars) |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (II) | (12) | (13) | (12) | (15) | (16) |
| WHOLESALE AND RETALL TRADE: RETALL: FURNITURE, HOME FURNISHINGS, AND EQUIPNERT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total ${ }^{1}$ $\qquad$ | 20,099 | 5,484,531 | 5,117 | 1,019,437 | 2,555 | 805,495 | 1,862 | 775,309 | 2,968 | 1,051,522 | 3,453 | 1,075,952 | 2,124 | 506, 848 | 2,020 | 209,968 |
| Greater than zero, under 2 pe | 3,836 | 1,573,955 | ${ }_{871}$ | 287,688 | 578 | 238,735 | 474 | 171,025 |  | 390,584 | 1,713 | 266,536 | ${ }_{538}^{705}$ | 187, 14.348 | $)^{1,048}$ |  |
| 2 under 4 percent............ | 2,640 | 1,099, 5964 | 499 <br> 270 | 107,734 98,460 | 402 <br> 298 <br> 28 |  | 15 | 194,042 185 839 |  | 200,998 | 527 | 211,850 | 435 | 154,937 | ) 171 | 71,015 |
| 6 under 8 percent. |  | 274,431 | 186 | 63,882 |  | 33,954 |  |  | 59 | 41,757 | ${ }_{227}^{227}$ | 64,601 |  |  | 1 215 | 47,860 |
| 88 under 10 percent... | 466 447 | ${ }_{\substack{191,282}}^{197,853}$ |  |  | i) |  | \} 1/1 | 77,794 | ${ }^{216}$ | 39,492 | 108 | 48,730 | 70 | 61,786 | 2s |  |
| 15 under 25 percent. | 159 | 1,5,535 | 241 | 36,463 | 2 $\quad 1$ | $\begin{array}{r}35,659 \\ 224 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  | (4) ${ }^{88}$ | (4) ${ }^{39,975}$ | ${ }^{106}$ | 35,983 | 77 | 29,742 | 133 | 8,233 |
| ${ }^{25}$ percent or more. Percent computed |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  | (4) |  |  |  |  |  |
| No percent computed ${ }^{3}$ | 2,221 | 240,670 | 21 | 44,304 | 251 | 36,817 | 159 | 30,883 | 34.8 | 50,471 | 390 | 45,275 | 189 | 23,691 | 453 | 9,229 |
| Totel asseta \$1 under $\$ 1,000,000$, total. | 19,191 | 4,1,353,772 <br> $1,176,920$ | 5,046 2,613 | 884,336 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2,462 } \\ 800 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 578,816 | 1,808 | 455,867 | 2,906 | 872,036 | 3,412 | 847,743 | 2,102 | 565, 133 | 1,466 | 14,9,843 |
| Dertictt and zero pe | 7,421 | 1, $1,349,805$ |  | 3366,352 251,751 |  | ${ }^{136,144}$ |  |  | 917 | 163,201 | 1,100 | 176,748 |  | 149,350 |  | 38,580 |
| 2 under 4 percent.. | 2,568 | 1,779,858 | 490 |  | 395 | 123,551 | 339 | 112,753 |  | 159,630 | ${ }_{507}^{708}$ | 249,849 | 535 | 177,017 | \} 146 | 62,593 |
| 4 under 6 percent.. | 1,538 | 440,159 | 258 | 79,675 | 290 | 76,063 | 243 | 50,207 | 342 | 62, 545 |  | 122,101 | ${ }^{431}$ | 138,480 |  |  |
| 6 under 8 percent.... | 704 | 165,720 | 179 | 34,926 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 224 | 48,831 |  |  |  |  |
| 8 under 10 percent........................................... | ${ }_{4,35}^{43}$ | - 1132,582 |  |  | [ 185 | 41,279 |  | 29,073 | 268 | 0,734 | \} 208 | 61,815 |  | 50,581 | 261 | 43,408 |
| 10 under 15 percent. |  |  | 237 | 33,019 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \} - |  | ' \} 76 | 26,0.2 |  |  |
| ${ }^{25}$ percent or more | ${ }_{2} 259$ | 18,031 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (b) |  |  |  |  |  |
| No percent compute | 2,105 | 235,926 |  | 304 | 251 | 6,817 | 159 | 883 | 348 | 1 |  | 4, | 89 | 23,691 | 338 | 5,262 |
|  | 301 | 617,139 |  |  |  | 148, 375 | 47 | 124,906 |  | 123,026 |  | 94,903 | 10 | 27,524 | 4 | 5,966 |
| Dericit and zero percent........... |  | 1077,769 171,850 |  | 35,937 | 19 |  |  | 19,676 36,566 | 7 | 17,702 |  | 21, 547 | $\overline{3}$ |  |  |  |
| 2 under 4 percent. |  | 144,362 |  | 13,425 |  |  | 12 | 40,685 | 16 | 32,409 |  | 36,190 | 2 | 6,138 |  | 1,677 |
| 4 under 6 percent.. |  |  | 11 |  | $8_{5}^{8}$ | 25,559 |  | 18,811 |  | 17,346 | 4 | 7,003 | 1 | 2,721 |  | 2,302 |
| ${ }_{6}^{6}$ under 8 \% percent.. | 23 | 49,850 |  | 7,569 | 5 | 8,257 |  | 1,878 | 7 | 16,096 |  | 9,504 | 2 | 4,675 | 1 | 1,871 |
| ${ }_{8}^{8}$ under 10 percent.. |  | 33,837 16,917 |  | 31 | 10 | 9,601 | 2 | 5,609 | 2 | 4,507 | 3 | 7,590 | 2 | 6,530 |  |  |
| 15 under 25 percent. |  |  |  | 331 | $\overline{7}$ | $22^{4}$ | 1 | 1,134 | 4 | 7,332 | 2 | 4,274 | 1 | 3,730 | 1 | 116 |
| 25 percent or more. |  | 1,470 | 2 | 322 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 749 |  |  | 1 | 400 |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| No percent computed ${ }^{\text {3 }}$..... | 1 | 1,777 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 40 | $\bar{i}$ | 777 | - |  |  |  |
| Total assets $\$ 5,000,000$ under $\$ 25,000,000$, total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 14,193 |  |  |
| Dericit and zero percent. |  | 513,595 | 2 | 15,492- | ${ }^{3}$ | 30,223 |  | ${ }^{29}$, 505 |  | 26,547 |  | 11,830 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | 170,642 |  |  | 1 | 10,522 |  | 7,053 | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 17,895 8,959 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | -8,669 | 1 | 6,795 |  |  |
| ${ }^{4}$ under 6 percent................................... | 5 | 27,210 <br> 56,978 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,991 | - |  |  | 16,821 |  |  |  |  | 1 | 7,398 |  |  |
| ${ }_{8}^{6}$ under ${ }^{\text {under }} 10$ percenti....................... | 3 | - 27,795 | 1 | 21,367 2,792 | 2 |  |  | 19, 20,504 | - | - |  | 4,0666 | = |  |  |  |
| 10 under 15 percent.......... | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 9,594 |  |  | - |  |  |  | 1 | 3,059 | 1 | 6,535 | - | - |  |  |
| 25 percent or more. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$.................... | i | 3,150 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 3,150 | - | - |  |  |
| No percent computed ${ }^{3}$..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | = | - |  |
| Total asseta $\$ 25,000,000$ or more, total. |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| Dericit and zero percent............... | - |  |  |  | = |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| 2 under 4 percent........... |  |  |  |  | - | - |  |  | = | = | - |  | = |  |  |  |
| 4 under 6 percent. |  | - |  |  | - | - |  |  |  |  | - |  | - | - | - |  |
| ${ }_{6}^{6}$ under 8 \% percent. |  |  |  |  | - |  | - |  |  | - | - | - | = | - | - |  |
| 10 under 15 percent |  |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| ${ }_{25} 5$ upercent or morce. | - | - | = | - | - | - | - | - | = | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| No percent computed ${ }^{3}$ |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS


CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, JULY 1959-JUNE 1960
Table 21 , - NMMEER of RETURNS AND business receipts, by ratio of business receipts to end-of-yEar inventories, by percent of net incone on business receipts, by size of total assets,

wholmsale and retail trane: retail: eating and drinking placts

## 


 reent.
percent.
ercent.
more.


 Total assets $\$ 5,000,000$ under $\$ 25,000,000$, total
Deflicit and zero percent............................ and zero percent.
then zero, under..................
4
6
 10 under 15 percent.
15 under 25 percent.
25 percent or more.
No percent computed .

[^28]Teficit and zero percent.............
$=$


- orgez jo pua 7 s sezcuzqoos
Table 21.-NUMBER of returns and business receipts, by ratio of business receipts to end-of-year inventories, by percent of net incone on business receipts, by size of total assets,


CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, JULY 1959-JUNE 1960
MANUFACTURING AND TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS



CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, JULY 1959-JUNE 1960


Table 22．－BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS，BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\substack{\text { tall } \\ \text { andir } \\ \text { grupa }}$ |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { cotal } \\ \text { einire }}}$ |  |  |  |  | coss |  |  |
| wimer of reima vitu ne | （2） | （2） | （3） | （4） |  | ${ }^{(6)}$ | （7） |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{60} 46,587$ | ${ }^{\text {，} 2595}$ | ${ }_{\text {c，}}^{5,759}$ | 12， $2^{267}$ | （1） | ${ }^{3,265}$ | ${ }_{\text {，}}^{2} \times 7$ |  | ， |  |
|  |  | $2,617,280$ | 11，28， 2,93 | 2，810，066 | 1，62， 126 | $5,197,264$ | 1，662，021 | 85 |  | 4，$\frac{74,420}{36,504}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 边 |  |  |
| Stind |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cosm | cit | cis |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | cin |
| rurrert |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 48,328 \\ \hline, 295 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{58,742}^{51}$ |
| 退 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ceis | ， |  | 边， |  |  |  |  | come |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| weisie |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| maee |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{1,20,1,62}{0,683}$ |  | $\frac{2,561,53}{124,868}$ |  |  |  |
|  | \％ | ${ }^{186,620}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\frac{10,785,885}{2,58,232}$ |  |  |
|  | 2nizan， | 23， |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{875,2 u^{2} \\ 87,22_{2}}}{1,2}$ |  |  |
|  | 20， 2123 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8，692 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| crilid | 79， $26,0,080$ |  | \％，920 |  | $\frac{1}{1,3,2,4,44}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{1,49,2066}$ | $\frac{25,42,766}{2,67,74}$ |  | ， |
|  |  |  | 24,976 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $1,252,362$ | $1,26,4$ ，48 | $\begin{array}{r}3,621,521 \\ 6,127 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 5，978 |  |  |
| Sioct osut |  |  |  |  |  |  | cos | coile | coin |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3,909}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 边 | 9，35 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2,4,65}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {3，}}^{3,50}$ | ${ }_{3,195}^{2,3}$ |  |  |
| 边 |  |  | ${ }_{6,9,976}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,767}$ | 20，68） |  | ${ }^{27,838}$ | 56，412 | 882， 305 |  |
| Sithe alea othar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ditheeras fores |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ，itititar |  |  |
|  | \％ $66,956,4$ | 2，75 | $\frac{7,127,02}{}$ | 1，36， 12 |  | 3，2，22 |  | $\frac{24,20,099}{20,496}$ | 303，595，729 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| deaid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hiloss |  |  |  | 2， |  |  | ， | 20，4， | 20， |  |
| ation． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ，9909 |  |  | 46，28 |  |  | 2，020 | 为 |  |
| ded |  | ， 7 71 |  |  |  |  |  | 退 | 33，26， |  |
|  | cise | $\xrightarrow{2076,507}$ | ， | 边永， | ${ }_{67} 6$, |  | 18，78 | ${ }^{925} 9$ |  |  |
| nomea 6 （6） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ， |  |  | 10，632 | （2） | （2） |  | 2， | cien | 152，766 |  |
|  | 2，09 | cient | $\underbrace{52,}_{\substack{687,2}}$ | （6）， | 3， $3,522^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

Footnotes at end of table．See text for explenatory statements and for＂Description of Sample and Limitations of Data．＂Income aubject to tax is explained on pp． $11-14$.



Table 22. - balance sheets and income statements, by major industrial group - Continued


Footnote at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject ta tax is explained on pp. 1l-l4.

Table 22.-BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRTAL GROUP-Continued




NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. 11-14.

Table 22.-BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


[^29]Table 22. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


${ }^{2}$ Included in the total but not in the detall is $\$ 57,784,000$ of nondividend distribu
holders. Distribution of this amount by major industrial group is shown in table 39. NOTE . See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations or Data." income subject to tax is explained on pp. Il-14.

Table 23. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS

|  | Item | Totsl returns with net income | Size of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Zero assets | \$1 under $\$ 25,000$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 250,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 250,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 1,000,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Number of returns with net income, total <br> Form 1120-S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 670,581 \\ 46,037 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20,546 \\ 820 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 107,864 \\ 9,151 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 93,820 \\ 8,587 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,598 \\ 10,610 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 158,033 \\ 11,355 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 77,547 \\ 3,988 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,294 \\ 1,203 \end{array}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|  |  | (Thousand dollare) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Total Esae | 978, 345,823 | - | 1,354,199 | 3,425,112 | 8,734,733 | 25,322,802 | 27,082,704 | 28,720,586 | 3 |
| 4 | Cash......................... | $\begin{array}{r} 84,823,918 \\ 213,847,865 \end{array}$ | - | 265,981 327,590 | $\begin{array}{r} 516,237 \\ 787,761 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,129,973 \\ & 2,117,040 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,652,031 \\ & 6,603,643 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,57,532 \\ & 7,682,426 \end{aligned}$ | $2,567,402$ $8,011,575$ | 4 |
| 6 | Less: Reserve for bad debts........................... | 3,792,178 | - | 16,777 | 10,718 | $35,856$ | $123,374$ | 143,653 | 183,256 | 6 |
| 7 | Inventories, total | $78,191,144$ |  | 169,380 | 519,898 | 1,446,550 | 4,284,590 | $4.611 .322$ | 962, 309 |  |
| 8 | Last-in, first-out | 6,930,129 |  | -4,131 | 11,689 | 1,45,303 | 4,284,457 | 4.611, 332 | 90,238 | 7 |
| 9 | Other than last-in, firs | 31,204,396 | - | 85,839 | 264,717 | 700,436 | 2,134,282 | 2,401,358 | 2,648,451 | 9 |
| 10 | Not stated.. | 40,056,619 | - | 79,410 | 243,492 | 710,811 | 2,064,851 | 2,123,628 | 2,223,620 | 10 |
| Investments, Govermment obligations: <br> States, Territories, and U. S. possesaions............. . <br> United Ststes obligstions........................................... <br> Not stated. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $27,647,593$ $93,972,062$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 1,223 \\ & 7,038 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,444 \\ 14,097 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,096 \\ 59,722 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,898 \\ 214,258 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 57,610 \\ 335,287 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 152,799 \\ & 738,492 \end{aligned}$ | 11 |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 93,972,062 \\ 1,838,660 \end{array}$ | - | $\begin{aligned} & 7,038 \\ & 2,886 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,097 \\ 8,100 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,722 \\ 9,032 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 214,258 \\ 44,400 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 335,287 \\ 45,902 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 738,492 \\ 48,516 \end{array}$ | 13 |
| 14 | Other current assets, including short-term marketable investiments. | 7,037,415 | - | 23,105 | 55,063 | 120,043 | 345,581 | 355,105 | 360,752 | 14 |
| 15161718 | Mortgage and real estate loans.................................. Other investments. | 70,349,016 | - | 12,354 | 29,189 | 84,685 | 239,579 | 316,609 | 361,601 | 15 |
|  |  | 149,897, 167 | - | 63,510 | 199,291 | 523,984 | 1,790,851 | 2,012,181 | 2,534,636 | 16 |
|  | Depreciable assets..................................................... . . . <br> Less: Accumulsted amortization and depreciation. | 342,341,751 |  | 725,619 | 1,734,655 | 4,281,952 | 11,505,807 | 11,813,776 | 12,140,898 | 17 |
|  |  | 128,670,284 | - | 383,890 | 820,664 | 1,957,722 | 4,885,731 | 5,095,412 | 5,315,304 | 18 |
| 192027222324 | Depletable assets. <br> Less: Accumulated depletion <br> Land. <br> Intangible sssets.................................................... . . . . <br> Less: Accumulated amortization. <br> Otber assets. | 9,578,509 |  | 20,654 | 21,081 | 31,737 | 118,214 | 106,456 | 174,751 | 19 |
|  |  | 4,176,012 |  | 14,4,49 | 13,260 | 9,600 | 45,324 | 51,399 | 82,796 | 20 |
|  |  | 12,710,204 |  | 56,703 | 209,977 | 584,204 | 1,77,296 | 1,669,581 | 1,431,513 | 21 |
|  |  | 2,116,885 |  | 10,364 | 19,724 | 38,830 | 76,092 | 70,848 | 60,415 | 22 |
|  |  | 981,453 |  | 1,901 | 4,409 | 9,268 | 17,237 | 27,572 | 16,280 | 3 |
|  |  | 21,613,561 | - | 84,809 | 154,636 | 310,331 | 757,228 | 752,105 | 772,563 | 24 |
| 25 | Total liabilities............................................ | 978,345,823 | - | 1,354,199 | 3,425,112 | 8,734,733 | 25,322,802 | 27,082,704 | 28,720,586 | 5 |
| 26 | Accounts psysble. | 51,797,876 | - | 257,814 | 562,751 | 1,335,320 | 3,672,636 | 3,870,202 | 3,976,213 | 26 |
| 27 | Deposits and withdrawable shares..................... | 247,039,665 | - | 2,212 | 1,980 | 8,739 | 33,158 | 119,213 | 795,543 | 27 |
| 28 | Bonds, notes, mortgages psyable maturing in less than one year. | 33,311,872 | - | 145,212 | 317,134 | 826,622 | 2,553,924 | 2,864,852 | 2,829,563 | 28 |
| 29 | Other current liabilities............................. | 30,523,259 | - | 96,293 | 196,679 | 459,863 | 1,277,636 | 1,404,649 | 1,491,797 | 29 |
| 30 | Bonds, notes, mortgages payable maturing in one year or more. | 113,133,314 | - | 184,280 | 476,609 | 1,351,637 | 4,106,257 | 4,425,979 | 4,814,688 | 30 |
| 313233343536 | Other liabilities. | 147, 822,630 | - | 101,457 | 174,259 | 406,989 | 1,089,177 | 1,223,836 | 1,332,217 | 31 |
|  | Capital stock, preferred | 14,768,389 | - | 17,563 | 29,038 | 79,180 | 277,408 | 376,726 | 481,657 | 32 |
|  | Capital stock, common. | 102,579,916 | - | 549,178 | 985,201 | 2,131,094 | 5,258,545 | 4,800,417 | 4, 385,393 | 33 |
|  | Paid-in or capital surplu | 51,875,946 |  | 49,568 | 102,473 | 194,507 | 625,588 | 72, 778 | 788,667 | 34 |
|  | Surplus reserves. | 12,459,477 | - | 3,978 | 11,293 | 31,710 | 113,039 | 158,005 | 199,213 | 35 |
|  | Earned aurplus and undivided p | 173,033,479 | - | 153,356 | 567,695 | 1,909,072 | 6,315,434 | 7,126,047 | 7,625,635 | 36 |
| 1 <br> 2 <br> 3 <br> 4 <br> 5 <br> 6 <br> 7 | Total compiled receipts................................ | 719,416,050 | 7,902,667 | 4,923,080 | 8,528,585 | 19,428,770 | 51,937,023 | 53,596,722 | 52,983,153 | 37 |
| 38 | Business receipts........................................................ Interest on Government obligations (less amortizable bond premium): | 682,186,185 | 7,542,209 | 4,721,775 | 8,147,773 | 18,641,777 | 49,935,882 | 51,630,047 | 51,197,283 | 38 |
| 39 | Wholly taxable..................................... | 2,727,290 | 28,945 | 225 | 359 | 1,007 | 4,768 | 9,644, | 19,506 | 39 |
| 40 | Subject to surtax o | 76,366 | 674 | 3 | 4 | 80 | 273 | 511 | 920 |  |
| 41 | Wholly tax-exempt. | 808,260 | 3,301 | 91 | 636 | 469 | 1,970 | 2,300 | 13,914 | 41 |
| 42 | Other interest. | 13,809,765 | 100,133 | 4,250 | 11,168 | 29,377 | 129,406 | 219,702 | 231,084 | 42 |
| 43 | Rents. | 5,346,910 | 73,076 | 63,860 | 154,912 | 327,079 | 817,342 | 707,447 | 587,387 | 43 |
| 44 | Royalties........... | 788,820 | 5,827 | 9,613 | 7,752 | 12,741 | 18,796 | 25,666 | 18,048 | 4.4 |
| 45 | Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term cspital loss. | 57,555 | 415 | 917 | 3,036 | 1,120 | 7,354 | 5,834 | 4,897 | 45 |
| 46 | Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss. | 2,789,454 | 40,241 | 29,134 | 24,781 | 50,050 | 120,627 | 128,184 | 135,466 | 46 |
| 47 | Net gain, sales other than cspital sssets............ | 1,627,284 | 39,206 | 41,124 | 76,267 | 162,435 | 320,084 | 242,577 | 156,729 | 47 |
| 48 | Dividends, domestic corporations.......................... | 2,845,853 | 26,846 | 1,024 | 4,131 | 6,273 | 24,107 | 36,310 | 50,044 | 48 |
| 49 | Dividende, foreign corporations.......................... | 1,032,571 |  | 100 |  |  | 927 | 305 | 1,204 | 49 |
| 50 | Other receipta........... | 5,319,637 | 41,385 | 56,954 | 97,669 | 196,330 | 555,487 | 588,195 | 566,671 | 50 |
| 515253545556 | Total compiled deductions................................. | 666,956,416 | 7,442,867 | 4,699,341 | 8,129,687 | 18,551,083 | 49,819,660 | 51,555,167 | 50,904,189 | 51 |
|  | Cost of salea and operstions | 486,790,620 | 5,818,761 | 2,880,021 | 5,326,747 | 13,086,667 | 37,232,607 | 39,872,351 | 39,894,918 | 52 |
|  | Compensation of ofricers.................................. | 11,023,739 | 72,624 | 427,199 | 589,147 | 1,045,579 | 2,076,061 | 1,619,246 | 1,246,909 | 53 |
|  | Rent pald on buaineas property | 6,495,168 | 73,287 | 167,019 | 212,654 | 384,742 | 706,282 | 544, 568 | 460,989 | 54 |
|  | Repairs.................... | 5,998,027 | 38,160 | 21,411 | 38,676 | 95,770 | 220,478 | 204,181 | 229,361 | 55 |
|  | Baç debts | 1,527,404 | 9,454 | 6,380 | 16,360 | 42,436 | 124,502 | 118,018 | 116,430 | 56 |
| 57 | Interest paid | 9,078,121 | 63,063 | 14,192 | 38,983 | 107,244 | 326,460 | 367,503 | 381,267 | 57 |
| 58 | Taxes prid... | 16,753,957 | 119,502 | 83,997 | 160,390 | 333,864 | 797,084 | 783,767 | 778,179 | 58 |
| 59 | Contributions or girta | 471,995 | 2,465 | 654 | 1,394 | 5,375 | 17,695 | 21,885 | 26,040 | 59 |
| 60 | Amortizatio | 1,271,291 | 4,895 | 982 | 2,334 | 4,815 | 8,549 | 13,205 | 12,584 | 60 |
| 61 | Depreciation | 17,592,188 | 133,877 | 81,185 | 163,659 | 375,166 | 925,367 | 918,201 | 906,861 | 61 |
| 62 | Depletion... | 2,945,307 | 18,608 | 2,462 | 1,987 | 3,580 | 12,530 | 21,550 | 22,329 | 62 |
| 63 | Advertising. | 7,718,602 | 59,981 | 49,038 | 82,535 | 164,527 | 427,724 | 389,293 | 436,932 | 63 |
| 64 | Amounts contributed under pension plans................. | 4,317,978 | 29,378 | 2,083 | 5,180 | 11,399 | 48,014 | 82,926 | 106,902 | ${ }_{64}^{64}$ |
| 65 | Amounta contributed under other employee benefit plens.. | 1,928,941 | 19,901 | 4,855 | 11,068 | 24,768 | 73,844 | 91,413 | 95,516 | 65 |
| 66 | Net loss, sales other then capital assets... | 1,016,086 | 2,087 | 763 | 821 | 2,211 | 5,147 | 5,590 | 6,119 | 66 |
| 676869 | Other deductions. | 92,026,992 | 976,824 | 957,100 | 1,477,752 | 2,862,940 | 6,817,316 | 6,501,470 | 6,182,853 | 67 |
|  | Compiled net profit ( 37 less 51). | 52,459,634 | 459,800 | 223,739 | 398,898 | 877,687 | 2,117,363 | 2,041,555 | 2,078,964 | 68 |
|  | Net income, totsl ( 68 less 41). | 57,651,374 | 456,499 | 223,648 | 398,262 | 877,218 | 2,115,393 | 2,039,255 | 2,065,050 | 69 |
|  | Returns other than Form 1120-S: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 | Net income (69 less 75).. | 51,046,076 | 449,333 | 190,79 | 348,516 | 781,620 | 1,934,083 | 1,912,292 | 2,001,513 | 70 |
| 71 | Statutory special deductions | 3,613,300 | 54,695 | 66,968 | 60,470 | 106,114 | 179,171 | 137,4,9 | 155,831 | 7 |
| 72 | Income subject to tax. | 47,648,078 | 394,904 | 124,4,2 | 295,167 | 677,964 | 1,766,819 | 1,791,270 | 1,879,109 | 72 |
| 73 | Income tax. | 22,524,687 | 182,737 | 34,326 | 85,500 | 207,755 | 575,124 | 662,112 | 782,930 | 73 |
| 74 | Total compiled net profft less income tax on returns other than Form 1120-s ( 68 leas 73). | 29,934,947 | 277,063 | 189,413 | 313,398 | 669,932 | 1,542,239 | 1,379,443 | 1,296,034 | 74 |
| 75 | Form 1120-s, net income ( 69 less 70)...................... | 605,298 | 7,166 | 32,929 | 49,746 | 95,598 | 181,310 | 126,963 | 63,537 | 75 |
| 76 | Diatributions to atockholders: Cash and assets other than own stoc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 77 | Cash and assets other than own stock.................... Corporation's own atock........................ | $215,796,685$ $2,091,226$ | 87,325 16,350 | 24,603 1,361 | 37,287 1,793 | 81,438 4,602 | 181,297 40,321 | 201,359 78,860 | 253,474 88,979 | 76 <br> 77 |

[^30]|  | Item | Size of total assets-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 2,500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 10,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 10,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 25,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 50,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 50,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 250,000,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Number of returns with net income, total...................... <br> Form 1120-5........................................................... | (9) | (20) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |  |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | 26,167 296 | 10,691 21 |  | 4,164 | 1,510 | 832 | 621 | 496 |  |
|  |  | (Thounand dollare) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Cash. <br> Notes and accounts receivable <br> Less: Reserve for bad debts.................................... | 40,459,942 | 37,373,323 | 44, 523,229 | 64, 340, 818 | 52,654,761 | 58,584,688 | 96,600,559 | 489,168,367 | 3 |
| 4 |  | $4,091,810$ $11,48,077$ | $4,102,991$ $10,899,050$ | $5,109,381$ $12,908,438$ | $6,711,271$ $16,861,055$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,174,747 \\ 13,331,214 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,940,546 \\ 12,772,411 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,153,200 \\ 19,538,503 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36,836,816 \\ & 90,599,082 \end{aligned}$ | 4 |
| 6 |  | 186,949 | 168,056 | -226,415 | 289,882 | $256,524$ | $246,961$ | $446,680$ | $1,457,077$ |  |
| 7 | Inventories, total. <br> Last-in, first-out <br> Other than last-in, first-cut. <br> Not stated. | 6,178,578 | 4,453,671 | 4,246,038 | 6,212,099 | 4,469,088 | 5,116,458 | 8,125,720 | 23,395,443 |  |
| 8 |  | 190,875 | 187,754 | 244,762 | 553,633 | 493,743 | 578,321 | 831,568 | 3,536,319 | 8 |
| 9 |  | 3,306,179 | 2,357,312 | 2,225,414 | 3,222,712 | 1,832,105 | 2,040, 352 | 2,486,426 | 5,498,813 | 10 |
| 10 |  | 2,681,524 | 1,908,605 | 1,775,862 | 2,435,754 | 2,143,240 | 2,497,785 | 4,807,726 | 14,360,311 | 10 |
| 3 | States, Territories, and U. S. possessions. <br> United States obligations. <br> Not stated. | 525,191 | 988,483 | 1,780,838 | 2,655,082 | 2,201,600 | 2,355,841 | 3,044,211 | 13,826,277 | 1 |
|  |  | 2,739,584 | 4,383,949 | 6,384,873 | 9,239,756 | 7,603,216 | 7,379,529 | $10,326,592$ 180,047 | $44,545,659$ 187,128 | 3 |
|  |  | 134,171 | 207,740 | 251,206 | 320, 503 | 226,771 | 172,258 | 180,047 | 187,128 |  |
| 14 | Other current assets, including short-term marketable investments. | 458,495 | 356,461 | 335,985 | 366, 363 | 338,525 | 392,804 | 692,592 | 2,836,521 | 14 |
| 15 | Mortgage and real estate loans. <br> Other investments............................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 666, 656 | 929,40 | 1,397,979 | 3,309,052 | 2,954,980 | $3,786,096$ $8,173,959$ | 6,736,737 | 49,524,094 | 15 |
| 16 |  | 3,860,949 | 3,511,894 | 4,382,953 | 7,174,362 | $6,338,949$ $13,578,863$ | $8,173,959$ $18,451,237$ | 35,031,933 | 194,881,203 | 17 |
| 17 | Depreciable assets <br> Less: Accumblated amortization and depreciation...... | $14,263,249$ $6,340,502$ | $10,521,270$ $4,589,445$ | $10,693,710$ $4,579,452$ | $15,697,256$ $6,395,544$ | $13,578,863$ $5,457,300$ | $18,451,237$ $7,082,917$ | 35,031,933 $12,865,995$ | 181,901,526 62 | 8 |
| 19 | Depletable assets....................................................... <br> Less: Accumulated depletion. | 272,133 | 243,870 | 415,049 | 797, | 712,284 | 649,214 | 706,928 | 5,309,041 | 9 |
| 20 |  | 114,874 | 104,348 | 129,447 | 292,695 | 304,120 | 272,622 | 166,212 | 2,574,866 | 0 |
| 21 | Land............................................................................. | 1,384,532 | 838,436 | 696,887 | 742,403 | 423,629 | 457,519 | 763,862 | 1,733,662 | 1 |
| 22 | Intangible assets........................................ Less: Accurulated amortization................... | 85,274 | 59,654 | 93,297 | 119,269 | 164,249 | 86,209 | 111,628 | 1,121,042 | 2 |
| 23 24 | Other assets..................... | 31,820 $1,065,388$ | 20,824 759,122 | 23,323 785,232 | $\begin{array}{r} 29,077 \\ 1,142,338 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,635 \\ +, 204,225 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,444 \\ 1,464,651 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 64,810 $2,283,858$ | 673,853 $10,077,075$ | 23 |
| 25 | Total Ilabilities...................................... | 40,459,942 | 37,373,323 | 44,523,229 | 64,340,818 | 52,654,761 | 58,584,688 | 96,600,559 | 489, 168,367 | 25 |
| 26 | ccounts payabl | 5,001 | 3,693,358 | 2,903,787 | 3,171,540 | 2,388,240 | 2,753,635 | 4,355,437 | 13,855,591 | 26 |
| 28 | Deposits and withdrawable | 4,887,735 | 10,220,415 | 16,988,284 | 24,689,721 | $19,339,633$ $1,830,565$ | $16,995,009$ $1,867,132$ | $26,564,375$ $2,698,689$ | $126,393,648$ $6,229,390$ | 28 |
|  | Bonds, notes, mortgages payable maturing in less than one year. | 3,592,372 | 2,472,865 | 2,349,725 | 2,733,827 | 1,830,565 | 1,867,132 | 2,698,689 | 6,229, 390 | 28 |
| 2930 | Other current liabilities. | 1,975,175 | 1,433, 334 | 1,194,388 | 1,710,570 | 1,384,472 | $1,728,868$ $5,930,117$ | $3,108,604$ $11,761,587$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,060,931 \\ & 58,467,131 \end{aligned}$ | 29 30 |
|  | Bonds, notes, mortgages payable maturing in one year or more. | 5,168,495 | 3,619,149 | 3,539,924 | 5,101,713 | 4,185,748 | 5,930,117 | 11,761,587 | $58,467,131$ | 30 |
| 31 | Other liabilities....................................................... <br> Capital stock, preferred. $\qquad$ <br> Capital stock, common. $\qquad$ <br> Paid-in or capital surplus. $\qquad$ <br> Surplus reserves. <br> Earned surplus and undivided profits............................ | 1,869,892 | 1,579,555 | 1,980,103 | 3,978,150 | 4,765,075 | 6,517,944 | 10,962,629 | 111,841, 347 | 31 |
| 32 |  | 772,482 | 669,589 | 633,204 | 888,781 | 762,137 | 1,151,934 | 1,997,729 | 6,631,961 | 32 |
| 33 |  | 5,225,297 | 3,779,387 | 3,707,552 | $5,265,253$ $3,457,325$ | $3,850,147$ $3,197,041$ | 4,788,002 | $8,797,280$ $7,798,026$ | 26, $24,050,898$ | 34 |
| 34 |  | 1,302,331 | $1,231,055$ 392,669 | $\begin{array}{r}1,791,220 \\ \hline 16,755\end{array}$ | 3,457,325 | 3,197,041 | 4,384,469 | 1,432,890 | $\begin{array}{r} 26,240,898 \\ 6,812,733 \end{array}$ | 5 |
| 35 36 |  | 10,310,647 | 8,281,947 | 8,918,287 | 12,570,482 | 10,193,753 | 11,566,956 | 17,123,313 | 70,577,567 | 36 |
| 3 | Total compiled receipts....................................... | 60,460,993 | 39,743,627 | 36,060,487 | 46,630,461 | 33,988,845 | 40,860,325 | 60,398,371 | 201,972,940 |  |
|  | iness | 58,233, 233 | 38,026,603 | 34,367,609 | 44,299,237 | 32,250,166 | 38,882,483 | 57,118,977 | 187,191,131 | 38 |
|  | Interest on Government obligations (less amortizable bond premium): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 39 | Wholly taxable. | 81,663 | 125,145 | $\begin{array}{r}185,680 \\ 5,003 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 264,341 7,148 | 214,548 4,631 | 0,523 | 8,180 | 289,756 | 39 40 |
| 40 | Subject to surtax | 6,078 | $\begin{array}{r}7,188 \\ \hline 27\end{array}$ |  |  | 4,631 61,727 |  | 89,57 | 395,112 | 41 |
| 41 | Wholly tax-exempt | 15,542 | 27,727 454,949 | 52,707 638,562 | 921,802 | 740,850 | 734,287 | 1,196,015 | 8,010,838 | 42 |
| 42 43 | Other interest | 3890,598 | 311,948 | 155,899 | 173,482 | 84,645 | 116,619 | 195,698 | 986,618 | 43 |
|  | Royalties.................. | 45,572 | 41,161 | 44,393 | 79,107 | 70,758 | 82,317 | 128,749 | 198,320 | 4 |
| 45 | Net short-term capitsl gain reduced by net long-term capital 105s. | 4,505 | 2,675 | 2,223 | 5,388 | 2,411 | 2,062 | 3,267 | 11,451 |  |
|  | capital loss. | 193, | 140,7 | 178,1 | 246, | 198,2 | 210,1 | 338, | 761,360 |  |
| 46 | Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss. | 193,203 | 870,434 | 49,762 |  |  |  |  | 174,536 |  |
| 47 | Net gain, sales other than capital assets | 165,380 94,682 | 87,434 104,429 | 49,762 115,258 | 61,656 219,355 | 136,977 | 265,846 | 313,730 | 1,446,841 | 48 |
| 48 | Dividends, domestic corporations. | 94,682 3,758 | 104,429 6,295 | 111,068 | 27,132 | 41,053 | 44,119 | 166,092 | 730,080 | 49 |
| 50 | Oividends, foreig | 638,956 | 407,351 | 254,202 | 248,042 | 170,999 | 212,957 | 533,806 | 750,633 | 50 |
| 51 | Total compiled deductions.................................... | 57,536,695 | 37,407,919 | 33,586,483 | 42,983,051 | 31,105,486 | 37,340,980 | 54,930,328 | 180,963,480 | 51 |
| 525555 | Cost or sales and operations........................... | 45,080, 702 | 28,887,451 | 25,531,385 | 31,840,610 | 22,604,443 | 27,503,561 | 39,031,998 | 2,198,398 | 52 |
|  | Compensation of officers | 1,131,302 | 631,758 | 476,489 | 484,720 | 272,013 | 222,165 | 259,479 | 469,048 | 53 |
|  | Rent paid on business pr | 447,473 | 280,805 | 268,663 | 322,067 | 254,733 316,398 | 260,378 448,866 | 469,535 743,557 | $1,641,973$ $2,589,461$ | 54 55 |
|  | Repairs...... | 261,354 | 215,605 80,824 | 217,936 93,891 | 356,813 120,313 | 316,398 88,434 | 448,866 79,606 |  | 2,589,461 | 5 |
| 56 | -parct | 119,715 | 80,824 | 93,851 | 120,313 | 88,434 | 79,606 | 121,383 |  | 57 |
| 57 | Interest paid. <br> Taxes paid. <br> Contributions or gifta. <br> Amortization. <br> Depreciation. | 479,912 | 388,097 | 440,397 | 626,983 | 486, 229 | 563,738 | 928,001 | 3,866,052 | 57 |
| 58 |  | 921,523 | 665,014 | 699,382 | 146,930 | 868,84 | ,043,592 | 536,108 |  | 58 |
| 59 |  | 39,055 | 31,172 | 32,663 | 44, 321 | 29,368 | 37,420 | 49,499 1913 | 132,989 846,982 | 59 60 |
| 60 |  | 20,554 | 17,373 | 16,094 | 29,913 | 40,419 750,861 | 61,244 945,340 | 191,348 $1,663,824$ |  | 60 |
| 61 |  | 1,003,3 | 719,523 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 62 | Depletion.. <br> Advertising <br> Amounts contributed under pension plans.................... <br> Amounts contributed under other employee benefit plans.. <br> Net loss, sales other than capital assets................. <br> Other deductions. | 58,793 | 59,106 | 71,594 | 144,009 | 148,255 | 169,332 | 212,507 | 1,998,665 | 62 |
| 63 |  | 536,295 | 402,246 | 435,111 | 640,453 | 540,342 | 622,604 | ,014,813 | 91 | 63 |
| 64 |  | 182,508 | 164,831 | 185,657 | 293, 845 | 240,518 | 316,120 | 483,013 | 2,165,604 | 64 |
| 65 |  | 132,120 | 106,103 | 100,884 | 128,819 | 96,893 | 108,343 | 191,737 | 742,677 | 65 |
| 66 |  | 7,111,547 | 16,871 $4,741,140$ | 35,135 $4,265,061$ | 67,522 5,797,721 | 4, 61,344 $4,306,389$ | 4,880,396 |  |  | 67 |
| 67 |  | 7,111,547 | 4,741,140 | 4,265,061 | 5,797,721 | 4,306,389 | 4,890,396 |  | 27,22, 162 |  |
|  |  | $2,924,298$$2,908,756$ | 2,335,708 | 2,474,004 | 3,647,410 | 2, 883,360 | 3,519,345 | 5,468,043 | 21,009,460 | 68 |
| 6 | Compled net proilt ( 37 lesse, total ( 68 less 41).. |  | 2,307,981 | 2,421,297 | 3,570,504 | 2,821,633 | 3,453,058 | 5,378,472 | 20,614, 348 | 69 |
|  | Returns other than Form 1120-S: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20,614, 348 | 7 |
| 70 | Net income (69 lese 75).. | 2,870,254 225,625 | 2,304,329 | $\begin{aligned} & 415,402 \\ & 181,492 \end{aligned}$ | $272,827$ | 2,82,60, 04 | 3,270,409 | 281,507 | 1,268,505 | 7 |
| 71 | Statutory special deduction |  |  | 2,315,491 | 3,400,096 | 2,886,869 | 3,251,708 | 5,042,634 | 18,891,282 | 72 |
| 72 | Income subject to tax... | 2,720,143 | 2,1,024,954 | 1,084,597 | 1,611,906 | 1,291,441 | 1,549,153 | 2,454,658 | 9,749,926 | 73 |
|  | Encome tax.......................................... | 1,696,730 | 1,310,754 | 1,389,407 | 2,035,504 | 1,591,919 | 1,970,192 | 3,013,385 | 11,259,534 | 74 |
| 74 | Total compiled net profit less income tax on returns other than Form 1120-s ( 68 less 73). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 75 | Form 1120-5, net income ( 69 less 70)...................... | 38,502 | 3,652 | 5,895 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Distributions to stockholders: |  |  | 451,816 | 858,643 | 786,160 | 1,105,062 | 1,900,356 | 8,984,914 | 76 |
| 76 | Cash and assets other than own atock, | 422,384 125,303 | $92,774$ | 102,507 | 175,696 | 152,501 | 179,728 | 216,264 | 81/,187 | 77 |
|  | corporation's own |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 Included in the total but not in the detail is $\$ 57,784,000$ of total assets is not available.
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Oata." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. $11-14$.
RETURNS WITH NET INCOME
table 24．－Number of returns，total compiled receipts，net income，gross deprectable assets，depreciation，total assets，and net worth，by year of incorporation，by size of total assets

| Number of returns |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net Insome } \\ \text { (Thouasnd } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cross } \\ \text { deprecisble } \\ \text { assets } \\ \text { (Thounend } \\ \text { dollare) } \end{gathered}$ | Deprecia－ tion （Thouand doliary） |  | Net worth <br> （Thousand doller：） | Number of returns |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Net income } \\ \text { (Thousend } \\ \text { dollera) } \end{array}$ |  | Deprecia－ tion （Thousend dolllera） | Total asseta <br> （Thowiend <br> dollare） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total returns witb net income |  |  |  |  |  |  | Zero assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 670，581 | 719，416，050 | 51，651，374 | 34，341，751 | 17，592，188 | 978，345，823 | 354，717，207 | 20，546 | 7，902，667 | 456，499 |  | 133，877 |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 4,599 \\ & 51,531 \\ & 51,325 \\ & 52,553 \\ & 48,44, \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $6,559,248$ $10,618,52$ 12,649 12,512 $12,212,17$ $13,919,472$ |  | 1,115 1,132 1,159 1,629 1,186 |  | $\begin{array}{r}9,885 \\ 6,320 \\ 17,307 \\ 12,911 \\ 17,963 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 1,856 <br> 2,967 <br> 4,280 <br> 3,263 <br> 4,656 <br> 4,65 | － |  |
| 38，894 | 15，055，234 | 740，138 | 3，866，208 | 323，099 | 10，085，514 | 3，400，394 | 958 | 100，621 | 13，852 | － | 2，205 |  |  |
| 32,196 | 13，875，196 | 781，204 | 4，355，571 | 313,733 | 9，687，510 | 3，754，438 | 885 | $\begin{array}{r}55,906 \\ \hline 14.326\end{array}$ | 7，097 |  | 8，746 |  |  |
| 26，258 20,870 | $\underset{\substack{13,115,081 \\ 9,197,772}}{ }$ | 576,258 <br> 499,738 | $3,526,703$ $2,981,899$ | 267,879 211,851 | $\xrightarrow{8,934,976} 7$ | $3,138,711$ $2,629,670$ | 830 598 | 147,326 96,973 | －12， 22 |  | 3,477 3,366 |  |  |
| 22，603 | 11，189， 265 | 541，176 | 4，750，950 | 272，661 | 9，130，400 | 3，362，858 | 643 | 65，625 | 3，399 |  | 1，582 |  |  |
| 208，702 | 82，966，614 | 4，325，477 | 31，423，520 | 1，851，682 | 64， 207,080 | 29，187，177 | 2，457 | 635， 859 | 57，229 | － | 22，930 |  |  |
| 26，368 56,613 | $23,280,890$ $83,131,840$ | 5， 5 ， 5957,7878 | 10，173，821 | 1，754，071 | $29,812,19$ $92,423,451$ | 11，919，349 | －8， 8 2， 46 | 702，231 | 15,740 <br> 38,407 |  | －6，875 |  |  |
| 37，452 | 126，406，362 | 9，463，287 | 67，128，778 | 3，148， 453 | 160，580，554 | 70，352，714 | 1，257 | 585，511 | 54，876 |  | 11，575 |  |  |
| 18，399 | 88，666，360 | 8，783，647 | 46，633，838 | 2，489，660 | 102，971，321 | 49，792，074 | 589 | 517，609 | 31，296 |  | 18，852 |  |  |
| 13，037 | 59，939，687 | 5，153， 163 | 37，659，475 | 1，581，885 | 94，845，329 | 34，885，746 |  | 3，767，587 | 98，632 | － | $\begin{array}{r}20,469 \\ 3,408 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  |  |
| ¢，202 | 70，215，035 | 7， $7,219,339$ | 65，650，619 | 2，523，991 | 133，315，740 | 58，273，629 |  |  | 25，382 |  | 3，408 |  |  |
|  | 11，703，155 | －128，303 | 7，187，922 | 227，069 | 77，762，787 | 11，683，003 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | （2） |  |  | ${ }^{2}$ ） |  |  |
| 12，404 | 4，478，150 | 230，774 | 1，411，817 | 99，212 | 7，052，368 | 2，010，982 | 2，000 | 65，383 | ， 536 |  | 1，611 |  |  |
| Total assets \＄1 under $\$ 25,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tota1 aagets $\$ 25,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { m } \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \\ & \underset{A}{2} \end{aligned}$ |  |

RETURNS WITH NET INCOME


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 60L＇tET |  | ${ }^{559}{ }^{\circ} 6$ | LEO「\％t | 979 9 9 ¢ | ¢T¢ 855 | 59\％ |
| （z） | （2） | （z） | （z） | （2） | （2） | （2） |
| ${ }^{02}{ }^{\text {f } 6 ¢ 8}$ | E5s ${ }^{\text {ches }}$ | 708\％ 6 | L6E ${ }^{\text {ctiz }}$ | гะ9＇โ¢ | $89 \mathrm{c}^{\text {crizl }}$ | OTL |
| 2L968 4 | ${ }^{688}$＇882＇土 |  |  | L05＇92 |  | ${ }^{85}{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ ¢ |
| LE8 $8880{ }^{\text {ct }}$ | 2E8＇sz8، ${ }^{\text {ct }}$ |  | $\mathrm{T}^{129} 669^{69}$ | 065 ＇ $72 \pi$ | ${ }^{669}{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{Lz8}{ }^{\text {r } 2}$ | zes ${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
|  | ${ }^{5 L 2} 5$ | ${ }_{6 \times 8}^{6 E 69} 6$ |  | ${ }^{079} 9$ | ${ }^{200} 8{ }^{\text {ctits }}$ |  |
| LL5 6 62 | $8 \pi^{\text {c } 625}{ }^{\text {c }}$ T | ${ }_{596}{ }^{64} 6$ | Tと̌＇099 | 629＇ctr | $985^{\prime 069}$＇ 2 | $76 \mathrm{~T}^{\prime}$ c |
| 266 ＇02 8 | ${ }^{884} 8855^{\prime \prime} 9$ | ¢zて＇ヶtz | E0\％ 5884 | 079 $8_{8 L}{ }^{\prime}$ | 990 ＇685＇$\varepsilon \tau$ | $806^{\prime} 6$ |
| $6 \mathrm{6c}$ ¢88 | LZE 066 | 950 ＇$¢$ | 920 666 | $476{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{OL}$ | 8EL＇206＇T | TT）${ }^{\text {ct }}$ |
| T57＇zec |  | ¢58＇zE |  | ${ }^{209} \times 19$ |  | 649 |
| ¢ $¢$ |  |  | ${ }_{995}^{98 \%}$ |  |  |  |
| T98＊086 | 75\％ $5 \times \pi \times$ | 880 ¢ ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 775 9 95\％ | $69{ }^{\text {ch }} 6$ | ¢5L＇gě 2 | ¢89＊ |
|  | ${ }_{56 \%}$＇202＇t | ELS＇th | L50 2.5 ¢ | E96＇\％6 |  | 28L＇${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| ${ }^{\text {PT6 }}$ ¢ 2 T\％ | L88E＇T | Ezo＇9¢ | $655 \% 009$ |  |  | ${ }^{870}$ \％ 2 |
| ${ }^{0969}{ }^{0962}$ | ${ }^{208}{ }^{60666}$ |  | $6^{625} \times 2 \mathrm{Lm}$ | － 597 ＇ 59 |  |  |
| 2TE ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ |  | \％ 68.2 く |  | $\begin{aligned} & 66 L^{\prime} 89 \\ & 020^{\prime} 96 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8.60^{\prime 2} 69^{\circ} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | ${ }_{\substack{566 \\ 0 \% 6}}$ |
| ¢95＊087‘¢ | 985 ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{OLL}$＇8 8 | T98＇906 | $868{ }^{\text {con }} \mathrm{T}^{\text {t } 2 \tau}$ | 050＇s90＇z | ¢รT＇E86＇z¢ | $76 z^{\prime}$ ¢ ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |
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RETURNS WITH NET income


[^31]Table 25. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

${ }^{1}$ Loss or deficit. ${ }^{2}$ Loss after tax.
NOTE: See text for explanatory atatements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. 11-14.

Table 26. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS



Table 26. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS-Continued

|  | Item | Size of total assets-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 2,500,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2,500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 5,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 10,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 25,00,000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 50,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \$ 50,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 100,000,000 \end{array}$ | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \$ 100,000,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \text { und } \\ \$ 20,000,000 \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 250,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | Number of consolidated returns....................................................... Number of subsidiaries.. | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 659 \\ 1,731 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 347 \\ 1,394 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 266 \\ 1,418 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 209 \\ 1,557 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 101 \\ 1,208 \end{array}$ | 58 771 | 1,052 | $\begin{array}{r} 103 \\ 2,262 \end{array}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|  |  | (Thousand dollare) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Total assets. <br> Cash............... <br> Notes and accounts receivable. <br> Less: :Heserve for bad debts. <br> Inventories, total. <br> Last-in, first-out. <br> Other than last-in, first-out <br> Not staved. <br> Investments, Government obligationa: <br> States, Territories, and U. S. possessions <br> United States obligations. <br> Not stated.. | 1,056,556 | 1,237,429 | 1,876,967 | 3,347,755 | 3,585,695 | 4,159,725 | 10,249, 262 | 126,392,686 | 3 |
| 4 |  | 71,860 | 84,935 | 146,690 | 205,634 | 208,504 | 283, 346 | 622, 208 | 4, 137,524 | 4 |
|  |  | 225, 266 | 231,161 | 326,687 | 588,125 | 608,722 | 664,447 | 1,045,967 | 11,433,489 | 5 |
|  |  | 6,567 | 4,583 | 7,638 | 15,421 | 17,157 | 21,358 | 17,937 | 247,635 | 6 |
|  |  | 140, 125 | 185,947 | 270,690 | 369,340 | 358,161 | 359,386 | 815, 005 | 5,076,867 | 7 |
|  |  | 3,359 | 3,781 | 5,334 | 18,323 | 9,609 | 9,221 | 44, 139 | 375,556 | 8 |
|  |  | 41,728 | 50, 444 | 94, 834 | 142,893 | 129,543 | 688, 254 | 201,573 569,293 | 861,678 $3,839,633$ | 10 |
| 10 |  | 95,038 | 131,722 | 170,522 | 208,124 | 219,009 | 281,911 | 569, 293 | 3,839,633 | 10 |
| 11 |  | 1,817 | 2,381 | 11,579 | 12,768 | 34,772 | 98,831 | 160,253 | 1,039,329 | 11 |
| 12 |  | 11,943 | 21,811 | 41,975 | 60,317 | 95,517 | 171, 195 | 510, 329 | 5,696,568 | 12 |
| 13 |  | 2,291 | 2,059 | 11,422 | 1,414 | 27,044 | 5,782 | 1,119 | 104,615 | 13 |
| 4 | Other current assets including short-term marketable investments. Mortgage and real estate loans. | 16,3746,990 | 21,84810,112 | 32,69710,261 | 43,199 <br> 28,314 | $\begin{aligned} & 37,816 \\ & 18,232 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}41,598 \\ 81,806 \\ 571,425 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,64,461 \\ \hline 942,042\end{array}$ | 14 <br> 15 <br> 16 |
| 15 |  |  |  |  | 28,314 <br> 538,660 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 | Other inveatments. | $\begin{aligned} & 137,362 \\ & 579,438 \\ & 240,467 \end{aligned}$ | 672,462 | 1,051,184 | 1,715,491 | 2,168,678 | 2, 347, 194 | 6,403,735 | 107,766,522 | 16 77 |
| 18 | Less: Accumulated amortization and depreciation.................. Depletable assets. |  | 2776,37922,309 | 451, 042 | 647,529273,235 | 835,733196,099 | 928,516340,789 | 2, 108,679 | 31, 358,385 |  |
| 19 |  | $240,467$ |  | 67,672 |  |  |  | 76,995 | 3,895,988 | 8 18 |
| 20 |  | 16, 12518,5714, | 6,803 |  | 117,666128,738 | 53,523 | 155, 273 |  | 1,905,320 20 |  |
| 27 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}38,262 \\ 7,208 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 81,521 <br> 20,489 |  | 110,89432,412 | 121,6199,723 | 336,787 | 968, 289 |  |
| 22 | Land........ | 48,571 9,064 |  |  | 128,738 37,837 |  |  | 78,793 | 1,162,530 | 9 21 <br> 22  <br> 23  <br> 23  |
| 23 | Less: Accurulated aOther assets......... | 2, 18139,167 | 1,90746,462 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,596 \\ 66,726 \end{array}$ | 10,400135,699 | $\begin{array}{r} 7,271 \\ 139,823 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 168, 132 | 45,852357,426 | $\begin{array}{r} 733,436 \\ 1,964,990 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | Total liabilities.. | 1,056,556 | 1,237,429 | 1,876,967 | 3,347,755 | 3,585,695 | 4, 159,725 | 10, 249, 262 | 126,892,686 | 25 |
| 25 <br> 26 <br> 2 <br> 28 <br> 29 <br> 30 <br> 3 | Accounts payable. <br> Deposits and withdrawable shares. <br> Bonds, notes, mortgagea payable maturing in less than one year... <br> Other current liabilities. <br> Bonda, notes, mortgages payable maturing in one year or more..... | $\begin{aligned} & 144,411 \\ & 482 \\ & 135,399 \\ & 40,325 \\ & 311,736 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 140,598 \\ 43 \\ 165,668 \\ 47,051 \\ 348,874 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 202,255 \\ & 140 \\ & 169,179 \\ & 120,894 \\ & 545,717 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 289,317 \\ 19,912 \\ 301,40 \\ 179,902 \\ 1,059,908 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 313,204 \\ 49,407 \\ 230,069 \\ 139,256 \\ 1,045,049 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 257,991 \\ & 120,111 \\ & 224,045 \\ & 188,362 \\ & 951,019 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 734,084 \\ 386,216 \\ 296,331 \\ 330,784 \\ 2,768,989 \end{array}$ | 4,427,253 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 6,302,905 | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & 28 \\ & 29 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,961, 606 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5,019,164 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 34,923, 100 |  |
| 3233333 | Other liabilities. <br> Capital atock, preferred. <br> Capital stock, common. <br> Paid-in or capital surplus. <br> Surplus reserves.. <br> Earned surplus and undivided profits. | $\begin{array}{r} 44,364 \\ 35,714 \\ 142,206 \\ 94,433 \\ 12,066 \\ 95,420 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 59,330 \\ 52,718 \\ 152,753 \\ 112,737 \\ 19,317 \\ 138,940 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 126,401 \\ 54,713 \\ 207,355 \\ 251,716 \\ 23,829 \\ 774,768 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164,853 \\ & 711,843 \\ & 344,676 \\ & 403,493 \\ & 49,511 \\ & 482,901 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 191,180 \\ 99,635 \\ 363,901 \\ 473,121 \\ 75,634 \\ 605,239 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 373,354 \\ 136,313 \\ 423,313 \\ 488,823 \\ 84,674 \\ 911,720 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 777,379 \\ 292,714 \\ 1,110,359 \\ 1,264,350 \\ 252,435 \\ 2,035,621 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,265,376 \\ 38,147,414 \\ 28,467,973 \\ 10,345,946 \\ 2,472,801 \\ 24,559,148 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 37 | al complied receipts............................................. | 1,456,207 | 1,715,471 | 2,147,901 | 3,062,131 | 3,057,433 | 3,337,341 | 6,772,127 | 64,211,900 | 37 |
| 8 | Busineas recelpta. <br> Interest on Government obligations (less amortizable bond premium): | 1,401,821 | 1, 64,6,689 | 2,073, 315 | 2,898,521 | 2,924,935 | 3,204,436 | 6,430, 376 | 61, 557, 523 | 38 |
| 394044243 | Wholly taxable. <br> Subject to surtax only <br> Wholly tax-exempt. Other interest. Rents. | $\begin{array}{r} 318 \\ 6 \\ 63 \\ 6,506 \\ 13,473 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}1,455 \\ 53 \\ \hline 309\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,648 \\ 176 \\ \hline 93\end{array}$ | 2,691 | 4,6593,1103,065 | 13,291 7 | 156,341 39 <br> 1,183 40 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 134 | 309 675 | 13,748 | 19,519 | 19,065 | 47,548 | 34,088 505,592 | 42 |
|  |  |  | 4,939 | 6,515 | 30,539 | 20,516 | 31,015 | 73, 352 |  |  |
|  |  |  | 16,38313,254 | 18,379 |  |  |  |  | 580,665 43 <br> 62,673 4 |  |
| 4 | Royalties.................................................. | 1,579 |  |  | 15,343 |  | 7,17735,928 | 22,49714140,264 | 62,673  <br> 5,427 4.4 |  |
| 45 |  |  | 11, 156 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2, } \\ 32 \\ 327 \\ \hline 15\end{array}$ | 41,012 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 46 | Net long-tern capital gain reduced by net short-terw capital loss | $\begin{aligned} & 9,999 \\ & 5,864 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 35,928 |  | 191,978. 46 |  |
| 47 | Net gain, sales other than capital asseta Dividenda, domestic corporations........ |  | 4,452 | 6,432 2,927 | 14,968 | 5,546 | 13,171 | 32,161 | 573,439 | 46 <br> 47 <br> 48 <br> 49 <br> 40 |
|  | Dividends, foreign corpora | 169 | 1,849 | 1,352 | 3,736 | 1, 227 | 1,130 | 18,411 | 294, 338 |  |
| 50 | Other receipts...... | 14,203 | 13,942 | 19,773 | 37,596 | 29,382 | 16, 381 | 89,464 | 224,728 |  |
| 1 | Totsl compiled deductions..................................... .... | 1,446,717 | 1,707, 371 | 2, 129, 298 | 2,998,221 | 2,995,566 | 3,198, 352 | 6,400,432 | 58,527, 362 | 51 |
|  | Cost of sales and operatio | 1,041,739 | 1,221, 331 | 1,541,213 | 2,114,877 | 2,067,041 | 2,298,893 | 4,402, 960 | 40, 161,718 | 52 |
|  | Compensation of officers. | 27,635 | 23,692 | 28,701 | 33,779 | 28,001 | 23,730 | 31,540 | 100,472 | 53 |
|  | Rent paid on business prope | 22,462 | 24,005 | 25,548 | 38,028 | 47,567 25,727 | 30,155 | 86,694 30,062 | 954,236 655,439 | 54 |
|  | Repaira... | 8,525 | 10,727 | 14, 826 |  |  |  | 30,062 7,632 | 655,439 | 56 |
|  | Bad debts... | 5,197 21,277 | 5,252 25,280 | 4,936 34,456 | 12,302 63,047 | 12,212 59,702 | 4,400 <br> 54,966 | 132,816 | 1, 564,041 | 57 |
|  | Interest pa | 21,277 31,131 | 25,280 33,483 | 34,406 52,05 | 78, 336 | 114,456 | 94,776 | 255, 055 | 2,862,749 | 58 |
| 59 | Contributio | ${ }_{4} 42$ | 482 | 1,009 | 1,019 | 1,298 | 1,859 | 2,279 | 32,905 | 9 |
| 60 | Anortization | 275 | 2,584 | 1,066 | 3,709 | 7,461 | 13, 173 | 32, 219 | 469,838 | 0 |
| 61 | Depreciatio | 36,100 | 49,174 | 72,080 | 108, 283 | 117, 262 | 206, 211 | 241,070 | 3,410, 252 | 61 |
| 62 | Depletion. | 3,103 | 3,133 | 8,145 | 17,862 | 39,893 | 50,428 | 68,545 | 1,418,959 | 62 |
| 63 | Advertising........ | 17,112 | 31, 606 | 23, 646 | 32,643 | 38,574 | $\begin{array}{r}20,140 \\ 17 \\ \hline 172\end{array}$ | 94,371 | 267,671 674,742 | 63 |
| 64 | Amounts contributed under pension plan | 3,250 | 4,656 | 9,585 | 10,792 | 15,002 | 17,532 | 46,496 | 674,742 | 65 |
| 65 | Anounts contributed under other employee benefit plan | 3,058 | 6,491 | 7,287 | 14,191 8,619 | 8,181 2,514 | 7,662 | 17,527 2,035 | 227,347 33,132 | 65 |
| 66 | Net lose, salea other than capital assets. | 1,060 |  | 4,183 300,702 | 8,619 436,392 | 2,514 410,675 | 447,507 | 949,131 | 5,588,119 |  |
| 67 | Otber deduct | 224,351 | 264,748 | 300,702 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 68 | Compiled net profit (less net lose)(37 less 51) | 9,490 | 8,100 | 18,603 | 63,910 | 61,867 | 138,989 | 371,695 | 5,684,538 | 68 |
| 69 | Net income (lesa deficit) (68 less 41). | 9,427 | 7,966 | 18,294 | 63,217 | 61,348 | 135.924 | 367,647 | 5,650,450 | 69 |
| \% | Statutory special deductions.. | 13,754 | 12,941 | 17,892 | 44, 228 | 31,655 | 44,999 | 75, 180 | 693,395 5,096 | 70 |
| 7 | income subject to tax.. | 20,719 | 29,951 | 34, 266 | 68,700 | 83,297 38,758 | 111,478 51,574 | 326,224 165,624 | 5, 096,276 $2,621,877$ | 71 |
| 72 | Income tax.............................. | $\begin{array}{r}8,896 \\ \hline 994\end{array}$ | $\frac{13,689}{25,589}$ | 16,598 2,005 | 31,420 | 38,788 23,109 | 51,54 87,45 | 206,071 | 3,062,661 | 7 |
|  | Compiled net prorit less incone tax (68 less |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Distributions to stockholders: Cash and asaets other than own | 4,987 | 9,043 | 13,662 | 38,864 | 38,372 | 57,579 | 190,088 | 3,222,544 | 74 |
| 75 | Corporation's own stock.... | 259 | , 814 | 1,484 | 6,564 | 8,910 | 19,368 | 21,406 | 324,611 | 75 |

## ${ }_{2}^{1}$ Loss or deficit.

Loss after tax.
Nore: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax la explained on pp. $11-14$.

Table 27.-BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY INDUSTRLAL OIVISION


NOTE: See text for explanatory statementa and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax ia explained on pp. $11-14$.

Table 28.-BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS


Footnote at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. Il-14.
rable 28. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS—Continued


[^32]Table 29. - BUSINESS RECEIPTS, COST OF SALES AND OPERATIONS, TOTAL COMPILED RECEIPTS, NET INCOME, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, TAX, AND TOTAL ASSETS, BY

| Type of cooperative and industrial division | Number of returns | Business receipts <br> (Thoustand dollers) | Cost of sales and operations <br> (Thousand dollars) | Total compiled receipts <br> (Thousand dollers) | Net income (less defteft) <br> (Thousand dollars) | Taxable returns |  |  | Total assets |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of returna | Income subject to tax (Thoumend dollars) | Income tax <br> (Thousand dollers) | Number of returns |  |
| Farmers' cooperatives, total $\qquad$ <br> Agriculture, forestry, and risheries. $\qquad$ | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
|  | 2,181 | 2,328,568 | 2,084,927 | 2,398,402 | 35,637 | 1,540 | 36,483 | 15,468 | 2,023 | 1,214,993 |
|  | 125 | 28,868 | 20,569 | 29,692 | 701 | (1) | ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 89 | 20,081 |
| Mining. |  |  |  |  |  |  | in |  |  |  |
| Construction......................................................................... | 276 | 5,766 639,302 | 4,963 571,161 | 5,803 645,219 | 240 5,870 | 101 | $\begin{array}{r} 11 \\ 6,204 \end{array}$ | $3,214^{3}$ | 220 | 277,334 |
| Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 276 36 | 69,302 27,602 | 16,474 | 27,708 | 3,677 | 12 | 4,016 | 2,074 | 26 | 50,808 |
| Wholesale and retall trade. Finance, insurance, and real estate............. Services. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,616 \\ & (1)^{113} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,619,983 \\ 5,249 \\ (1), 249 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,469,581 \\ \text { 1 } \left.^{1}\right)^{324} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,673,258 \\ 1,069 \\ (1), 069 \end{gathered}$ | 23,261 2,148 $(1)$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,297 \\ \left({ }^{(1)} \quad 87\right. \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,653 \\ 1,973 \\ (1)^{1,973} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,271 \\ { }^{(2)} 7884 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,578 \\ \text { (1) } 95 \end{array}$ | 693,823 165,697 $(1)$ |
| Consumers' cooperatives, total.............................. | 276 | 188,421 | 154,980 | 197,968 | 1,906 | 155 | 2,160 | 845 | 248 | 187,723 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisherie |  |  |  |  | - | - |  | - | - |  |
| Mining. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Construction........................................... | 2 | 11,234 | 9,529 | 11,272 | 320 | $\overline{2}$ | 320 | 155 | 2 | 3,996 |
| Manuracturing. <br> Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services. | (1) ${ }^{2}$ | 11,234 <br> (1) | $\begin{aligned} & 9,529 \\ & \text { (1) } \end{aligned}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Wholesale and retail trade. Finance, insurance, and real estate Services.. Nature of business not allocsble. |  |  | 144,3 | 174,714 |  | 149 | 1,700 | 632 | 183 | 60,073 |
|  |  | 3,074 | (1) | 9,820 | ${ }^{2} 292$ | 3 | 62 | 23 | 41 | 115,731 |
|  | (1) | ${ }^{1}$ ) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other cooperatives, total.................................... | 1,289 | 761,676 | 672,074 | 826,502 | ${ }^{2} 646$ | 405 | 3,929 | 1,462 | 965 | 1,339,302 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries <br> Mining. <br> Construction. <br> Manufacturing. <br> Transportation, comunication, electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 104 | 13,106 | 6,782 | 13,514 | 691 | ( ${ }^{1}$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 36 | 12,318 |
|  |  |  |  |  | (2) ${ }^{-}$ |  |  |  | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |  |
|  | (1) 68 | 68,076 | 58,062 | 68,863 | 358 | (1) | (1) | (1) | 67 | 47,485 |
|  | 203 | 7,602 | 3,844 | 7,739 | ${ }^{2} 863$ |  | ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Wholesale and retail trade. <br> Finance, insurance, and real estate. <br> Servicea. <br> Nature of business not allocable. | 257 | 608,916 | 568,150 | 614,960 | ${ }^{2} 172$ | 110 | 1,146 | 470 | 211 | 122,590 |
|  | 558 | 26,492 | 4407 | 83,620 36,762 |  | (1) 165 | (1, ${ }^{1}$ ) 731 | (1) 592 |  | 1,105,072 |
|  | (3) 68 | 36,441 | 34,178 | ${ }_{(1)}^{36,762}$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)^{2} 92$ |  | (1) | (1) |  |  |

${ }^{2}$ Sampling variability of this astimate is too large to warrant ahowing separately. However, the data are included in totala.
${ }^{2}$ Deficit.
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Deacription of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. 1l-14.

${ }^{1}$ Sampling variability of thia eatimate is too large to warrant anowing separately. However, the data are included in totals.
NOTE: See text for explanatory atatements and for "Description of Semple and Linitations of Data." Lncome aubject to tax is explained on pp. 1l-14.

## RETURNS WITH FOREIGN TAX CREDIT

Table 31. -NET INCOME, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, TAX, AND FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS

| Size of total assets | Number of returna | Net income <br> (Thoustand dollars) | Income sub ject to tax <br> (Thousand dollars) | Income tax before foreign tax credit <br> (Thousand dollars) | Foreign tax credit <br> (Thousand dollares) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Total. | 3,993 | 23,472,251 | 22,246,371 | 11, 319,837 | 1,179,313 |
| Zero assets...... | 57 | 101,647 | 99,815 | 51,222 | 770 |
| \$1 under \$25,000...... | 34 | 132 | 132 | 43 | 36 |
| $\$ 25,000$ under $\$ 50,000$. | 119 | 902 | 891 | 255 | 179 |
| $\$ 50,000$ under $\$ 100,000$.. <br> $\$ 100,000$ under $\$ 250,000$. | 122 | 1,182 | 1,070 | $\begin{array}{r}341 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 39 468 |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000. |  |  | 6,558 | 2,345 | 468 |
| \$250,000 under $\$ 500,000 . . . . . . .$. | 287 | 12,008 | 10,087 | 4,716 | 1,829 |
| $\$ 500,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots$. <br> $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 2,500,000$. | 354 | 36,978 | 33,366 | 14,864 | 6,170 |
| \$2,500,000 wnder $\$ 5,000,000$. | 563 | 120,550 183,075 | 109,693 | 49,148 79,218 | 7,627 |
| \$5,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000$ | 412 | 351,011 | 336,388 | 157,792 | 14,567 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000. | 440 | 861,495 | 834,577 | 407,400 | 24,967 |
| \$25,000,000 under $\$ 50,000,000 .$. | 253 | 1,027,544 | 1,072,834 | 498,322 | 45,852 |
| \$50,000,000 under $\$ 100,000,000 .$. | 201 | 1,568,943 | 1,498,388 | 766,474 | 65,030 |
| \$250,000,000 or more............ | 213 | 16,058,055 | 3,081,361 $14,995,126$ | $1,537,523$ $7,750,774$ | 126,448 872,609 |

NOTE: See text for explanatory statementa and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on p.

## RETURNS WITH FOREIGN TAX CREDIT

Table 32. - NET INCOME, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, tAX, AND FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, BY SIZE OF NET iNCOME

| Size of net income | Number of returns | Net Income <br> (Thousand dolfara) | Income subject to tax <br> (Thousand dolfars) | Income tex before foreign tax credit (Thousand dolfar:) | Foreign tax credit <br> (Thousund dollars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| Total. | 3,993 | 23,472,251 | 22,246,371 | 11,319,837 | 1,179,313 |
|  | 189 | 407 | 337 | 103 | 32 |
| $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$ | 232 | 1,579 | 1,292 | 366 | 137 |
| \$10,000 under \$15,000. | 156 | 1,875 | 1,640 | 481 | 45 |
| \$15,000 under \$20,000. | 98 | 1,659 | 1,539 3,856 | 4.46 | 176 |
| \$20,000 under \$25,000. | 158 | 3,523 | 3,856 | 926 | 216 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000............ | 309 | 11,396 | 12,363 | $3,185$ | 497 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000.......... | 311 | 22,647 | 37,451 72,757 | 7,331 29,252 | 1,448 4,583 |
| \$100,000 under \$250,000. | 496 | 81,629 145,932 | 72,757 181,204 | 29,252 58,613 | 4,583 8,740 |
| \$250,000 under \$500,000... | 400 385 | 277,189 | 181,204 | 58,613 121,679 | 15,580 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000..... | 704 |  |  |  |  |
| \$5,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000 . . .$. | 215 176 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{1 , 5 2 5 , 1 8 8} \\ & \mathbf{2}, 795,092 \end{aligned}$ | $1,421,356$ $2,584,945$ | $\begin{array}{r} 721,630 \\ 1,322,167 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46,235 \\ 139,543 \end{array}$ |
| \$10,000,000 under \$25,000,000.... | 176 88 | 2,795,092 $3,205,624$ | $2,584,945$ $3,100,755$ | 1, 322,167 | 139,543 731,759 |
| \$25,000,000 under $\$ 50,000,000 .$. | 46 | 3,151,976 | 3,026,995 | 1,553,847 | 108,280 |
| \$100,000,000 or more. . . . . . . . . . | 30 | 10,549,469 | 9,856,945 | 5,119,215 | 659,445 |

NOTE: See text for explanatory atatements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. $71-14$.

## WESTERN HEMISPGERE TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS

TabIe 33.-TOTAL ASSEIS, NET TNCOME, WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION DEDUCTION, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, TAXES, FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, AND INCOME FROM FOREIGN SOURCES, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP



Table 33. -TOTAL ASSETS, NET INCOME, WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION DEDUCTION, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, TAXES, FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, AND INCOME FROM FOREIGN SOURCES, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


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

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 33. -TOTAL ASSETS, NET INCOME, WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION DEDUCTION, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, TAXES, FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, AND INCOME FROM FOREIGN SOURCES, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


[^33]
## WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 33.--TOTAL ASSETS, NET INCOME, WESTERN HEMISFHERE TRADE CORPORATION DEOUCTION, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, TAXES, FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, AND INCOME FROM FOREIGN SOURCES, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued

| Major industrial group | Returns without credit claimed for foreign taxes paid |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Returns with net income |  |  |  |  |  | Returns without net income |  |
|  | Number of returns | Net income <br> (Thousand dolfars) | Western Hemisphere trade corporation deduction |  | Income tax |  | Number of returns | Deficit |
|  |  |  | Totul <br> (Thousand dollars) | Consolidated <br> (Thousand dollers) | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Thousand dollars) |  | (Thouland dolfars) |
|  | (32) | (33) | (34) | (35) | (36) | (37) | (38) | (39) |
| All industrial groups ${ }^{2}$. | 475 | 115,072 | 13,296 | 167 | 461 | 44,318 | 33 | 68,944 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries | 1 | 40 | 11 | - | 1 | 10 | - | - |
| Mining ${ }^{1}$. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . | 2 | 44 | 12 | - | 2 | 10 | 5 | 28,015 |
| Metal mining .... | 1 | 41 | 11 | - | 1 | 9 | - | - |
| Bituminous coal and lignite mining. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | I | - | - | - | - | I | - | 71.969 |
|  | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 11,969 16,046 |
| Construction ${ }^{2}$. | 3 | 2,481 | 642 | - | 2 | 857 | 10 | 1,476 |
| Manufacturing ${ }^{1}$. | 14 | 44,934 | 868 | 165 | 13 | 17,889 | 6 | 33,671 |
| Beverage industries ..... | , | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Food and kindred products | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tobacco manufactures..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Textile mill producte........................................................... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials | 1 | 107 | 27 | - | 1 | 50 | - | - |
| Lumber and wood products, except furniture................................... | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 9 |
| Furniture and fixtures................................................................. | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  |
| Paper and allied producta............................................................. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries................................... | I | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chenicals and allied products ${ }^{1}$...... | 1 | 364 | 6 | 6 | - | - | 1 | 141 |
| Petroleum refining and related industries ${ }^{1}$ | 1 | 39,274 | 136 | 136 | 1 | 16,026 | 4 | 33,521 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastios products. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Leather and leather products...... | $\overline{3}$ | 6 | 52 | (3) | $\overline{-}$ | - |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass producta ${ }^{2}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 2 | $\begin{array}{r}246 \\ \hline 149\end{array}$ | 52 | (3) | 2 | 85 748 | - | - |
|  | 1 | 1,449 | 214 | - | 1 | 748 | - | - |
| Fabricated metal producta (including ordnance), except machinery and transportation equipment | 2 | 275 | 4 | - | 2 | 136 | - | - |
| Machinery, except electrical and transportation equipment................... | 1 | 693 | 260 | - | 1 | 355 | - | - |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies ............................. | 2 | 447 | 144 | - | 2 | 221 | - | - |
| Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles............................... | 1 | 28 | 16 | 16 | 1 | $\overline{7}$ | - |  |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment ${ }^{1}$. .............................. | 1 | 28 | 16. | 16 | 1 | 7 | - | - |
| Professional, acientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks....................................................... Other manufacturing industries ${ }^{1}$. | $\overline{2}$ | 2,051 | 9 | $\overline{7}$ | $\overline{2}$ | 261 | - | - |
| Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services......... | 2 | 19,741 |  |  | 2 |  | 4 | 4,536 |
| Transportation. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 1 | 371 | 100 | - | 1 | 135 | 4 | 4,536 |
| Commication....................... | - |  | 27 | - | I | -989 | - |  |
| Electric and gas companies and systems .......................................... | 1 | 19,370 | 121 | - | 1 | 9,989 | - | - |
| Water aupply and other samitary services.......................................... |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |
| Wholesale and retail trade ${ }^{\frac{1}{2}}$. | 396 | 43,267 | 11,329 | 2 | 396 | 15,034 | 7 | 1,186 |
| Wholesale trade? ${ }^{\text {W }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 395 | 43,180 | 11,306 | 2 | 395 | 15,006 | 7 | 1,186 |
| Groceries and related products ${ }^{2}$............................................ | 2 | 404 | 109 | - | 2 | 144 | 1 | 447 |
| Electrical goods, hardware, and plumbing and heating equipment and sup- <br>  | (4) |  |  | - | (4) | (4) | - | - |
| Other wholesalers ${ }^{1}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 359 | 39,587 | 10,332 | 2 | 359 | 23,711 | 6 | 739 |
| Retail trade. | 1 | 87 | 23 | - | 1 | 28 | - | - |
| Food..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| General merchandise............................................................. | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Apparel and accessories........................................................... | - | 87 | 23 | - | , | 28 | - | - |
| Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment.................................. | 1 | 87. | 23 | - | 1 | 28 | - | - |
| Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations.......................... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Eating and drinking placea |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment................................. Other retail stores............................................................................. | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other retail stores. <br> Wholesale and retail trade not allocable. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate............................................... | 46 | 1,192 | 213 | - | 35 | 354 | - | - |
| Banking . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 | (3) - | (3) | - | 10 | (3) | - | - |
| Credit agencies other than banks ................................................. | 10 2 | (3) 724 | (3) 170 | - | 10 | (3) 219 | - | - |
| Holding and other investment companies........................................ Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services....... | 2 | 724 | 170 | - | 2 | 219 | - | - |
| Insurance carriers.................................................................. | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service....................................... |  | (4) | (4) ${ }^{-}$ | - | (4) | (4) | - | - |
| Real estate, except lessors of real property other than buildings.......... Leasors of real property, except buildings............................................ | (4) | (4) | (4) - | - | (4) | (4) | - | - |
| Services ${ }^{2}$............................................................................ | 11 | 3,223 | (3) | - | 10 | 40 | 1 | 60 |
| Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places.................... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Personal services................................................................. |  |  |  | - | - | - | 7 | 6 |
| Business services . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10 | 150 | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | - | 10 | 40 | 1 | 60 |
| Automobile repair, servicea, and garages, and other repajr servicea....... | , |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | 1 | 3,223 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Amusement and recrearion services, except mation pictures................... | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other services...................................................................... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nature of business not allocable.............. |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |

${ }^{1}$ Includes consolidated returns where one or more of the affiliated corporations within the group was a Western Hemisphere trade corporation.
${ }^{2}$ Deficit.
4 Sampling $\$ 500$.
${ }^{5}$ Income from foreign sources other than dividends was reduced by negative amounts.
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax ia explained on pp. 11-14.

CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, JULY 1959-JUNE 1960

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 34. -TOTAL ASSETS, NET INCOME, WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION DEDUCTION, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, TAXES, FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, AND
INCOME FROM FOREIGN SOURCES, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS


[^34]WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 35.-TOTAL ASSETS, NET INCOME, WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION DEDUCTION, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, TAXES, FOREIGN TAX CREDIT, AND INCOME FROM FOREIGN SOURCES, BY SIZE OF NET INCOME OR DEFICIT


[^35]

Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanstory atatements and for mpescription of Sample and Limitationa of Data."

Table 36. - BALANGE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-COntinued


Footnote at end of table. See text for explanatory atatements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."

## ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM II20-S

Table 36. -balance sheets and income statements, by major industrial group -Continued


Table 36. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."


[^36]CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, JULY 1959-JUNE 1960
ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM 1120-S
Table 36. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


 investment companies, Insurance carriers, and Lessors of real property, except buildings. ${ }^{2}$ Loss or deficit.
${ }^{3}$ Included in the total but not in the detail is $\$ 61,347,000$ of nondividend distributions. Distribution of this amount by major industrial group is sbown in table 39 .
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."

ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM 1120-S
Table 37. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS


[^37]CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, JULY 1959-JUNE 1960
ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM $1120-S$
table 38. - Net income and total assets, by year of incorporation, by industrial division


[^38]
## ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM $1120-S$

Table 39.-NUMBER OF RETURNS AND SHAREHOLDERS, NET INCOME, NET LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN TAXABLE TO SHAREHOLOERS, OROINARY INCOME, OISTRIBUTIONS
TO SHAREHOLDERS, AND BOOK INCOME, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP


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

Table 39. - NUMBER OF RETURNS AND SHAREHOLDERS, NET INCOME, NET LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN TAXABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS, ORDINARY INCOME, DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS, AND BOOK INCOME, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued

|  |  |  |  |  |  | jor industr | rial group-c | Continued |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Manufact | turing-Conti | inued |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Item | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Textile } \\ & \text { mill } \\ & \text { products } \end{aligned}$ | Apparel and <br> other <br> finished <br> products <br> made from <br> fabrics and <br> similar <br> materials | Lumber and wood products, except furniture | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Furndture } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { fixtures } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Paper } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { 日llied } \\ \text { products } \end{gathered}$ | Printing, publishing, and allied industries | $\begin{gathered} \text { Chemicals } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { allied } \\ \text { products } \end{gathered}$ | Rubber and miacellaneous plastics products | Leather and leather products | Stone, clay, and glass products | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Primary } \\ \text { metal } \\ \text { industries } \end{array}$ |  |
|  | TINS WTH AND WTTHOUT NET INCORE | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) |  |
| 1 | Total number of returns | 379 | 1,805 | 620 | 475 | 238 | 1,699 | 455 | 258 | 324 | 520 | 210 | 1 |
| 2 | Net income (less deficit)..........thousand dollars.. | 4,008 | 10,358 | 16,288 | 753 | 2,123 | 8,840 | 5,108 | 658 | 1,436 | 4,342 | 3,671 | 2 |
|  | Returns which showed schedule of income and distributions to shareholders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | Number of returns...................................... | 379 | 1,805 | 620 | 475 | 238 | 1,699 | 4.355 | 258 783 | 324 | $\begin{array}{r}520 \\ \hline, 957\end{array}$ | 210 | 3 |
| 4 | Number of shareholders, end of tax year.............. Number of other ahareholders during year: | 1,081 | 4,533 | 2,441 | $1,624$ | 644 | 4,925 | $1,386$ | 783 | 995 | 1,957 | 841 | 4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 6 \end{aligned}$ | Number of returns <br> Number of shareholders. | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | - | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ \text { (3) }\end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{3}{3}$ | - | - | - | - | 5 |
| 7 | Net Incame (less deffeit)........thousand dollara.. | 4,008 | 10,358 | 16,288 | 753 | 2,123 | 8,840 | 5,108 | 658 | 1,436 | 4,342 | 3,671 | 7 |
| 8 | Distrfbuted net incame (less deficit): <br> Number of returns........................................... . . . <br> Amount. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . thouaand dollara. . | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | 231 3,952 | 138 5,958 | 107 1,736 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3) \\ )\end{array}\right.$ | 267 4,762 | 96 2,193 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | 127 3,217 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | 8 |
| 9 | Amount........................... . . . thouaand dollars. . Undiatributed net income (leas deficit): | (3) | 3,952 | 5,958 | 1,736 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | 4,762 | 2,193 | (3) | (3) | 3,217 | (3) | ${ }^{9}$ |
| 10 | Nnumber of returns.................................... | 371 2,772 | 1,787 6,403 | 593 10,294 | 429 ${ }^{2} 983$ | 226 861 | 1,619 4,044 | 405 2,915 | 258 354 | $\begin{array}{r} 309 \\ 1,352 \end{array}$ | 493 1,125 | 195 1,088 | 10 |
|  | Net long-term capital gain taxable to ahareholders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 | Number of returns. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | (3) | 121 | 67 | (3) | 1 | 118 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 12 |
| 13 | Amount.........................tiousand dollars.. | (3) | 1,244 | 4,242 | (3) | 1 | 188 |  | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) |  | (3) | 13 |
| 14 | Amount taxable as ordinary income: <br> Number of returns. | 274 | 1,246 | 429 | 320 | 150 | 1,099 | 276 | 160 | 226 | 331 | 140 | 14 |
| 15 | Amount......................thousand dollars.. | 5,377 | 13,524 | 15,227 | 4,014 | 2,186 | 13,256 | 6,179 | 2,444 | 2,203 | 6,708 | 3,869 | 15 |
| 16 | Dividends subject to exclusions and credita: Number of returns.............................. |  | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | $(3)^{3}$ | ${ }^{3}$ ) | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | - | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | 16 |
| 17 |  | ${ }^{2}$ | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | - | (3) | (3) | 3) | 17 |
|  | Nondividend distributions: |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{3}$ ) | 158 | (3) | - |  | (3) | - | 18 |
| 18 | Number of returns.................................... | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 758 | (3) | - | (3) | (3) | - | 19 |
|  | Compensation paid to shareholders: |  |  | 463 | 405 | 192 | 1,458 | 340 | 192 | 278 | 426 | 193 | 20 |
| 21 | Number of returns.......................................... | 8,211 | 3, 3 ,204 | 9,174 | 10,698 | 4,444 | 32,569 | 7,916 | 4,409 | 4,446 | 8,587 | 5,815 | 21 |
|  | Book income (lesa lass): |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 206 | 22 |
| 22 | Number of returns..................................... | 360 | 1,725 |  |  | 2,123 | 1,619 |  |  |  |  |  | 22 |
| 23 24 | Net income (leas deficit)........tbousand dollars.. Book income (less loas)......thousand dollars.. | 3,823 3,634 | 10,246 9,875 | 17,047 17,166 | 753 492 | 2,123 | 9,233 | 4,901 | 597 489 | 1,436 1,423 | 4,463 | 3,531 | 24 |
|  | RETURNS WITH NET INCOME |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 | Total number of returns | 280 | 1,252 | 446 | 323 | 153 | 1,125 | 293 | 161 | 227 | 337 | 143 | 25 |
| 26 | Net income..........................thousand dollars.. | 5,279 | 14,889 | 19,647 | 4,145 | 2,817 | 13,532 | 6,285 | 2,457 | 2,273 | 6,876 | 4,103 | 26 |
|  | Returns which showed schedule of income and distributions to shareholders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 | Number of returns...................................... | 280 | 1,252 | 446 | 323 | - 253 | 1,125 | 293 | 161 | 227 | 337 | 143 | 27 |
| 28 | Number of shareholders, end of tax year............. | 818 | 3,095 | 1,765 | 1,136 | 395 | 3,316 | 927 | 453 | 719 | 1,324 | 669 | 28 |
| 29 | Number of other shareholders during year: Number of returns............................... | - | (3) | (3) | (3) | - | (3) | (3) | - | - | - | - | 29 |
| 30 | Number of shareholders | - | (3) | (3) | (3) | - | (3) | (3) | - | - | - | - | 30 |
| 31 | Net income. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . thousand dollars.. | 5,279 | 14,889 | 19,647 | 4,145 | 2,817 | 13,532 | 6,285 | 2,457 | 2,273 | 6,876 | 4,103 | 31 |
|  | Distributed net incone: |  |  |  |  |  |  | 96 |  | (3) |  | (3) | 32 |
| 32 33 |  | (3) | 3,952 | 5,958 | 1,736 | (3) | 4,762 | 2,193 | (3) | (3) | 3,217 | (3) | 33 |
|  | Undistributed net Income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 34 35 |  | 274 4,043 | 1,234 10,937 | $\begin{array}{r} 408 \\ 13,689 \end{array}$ | 277 2,409 | 140 1,555 | 1,066 | 4.255 | 160 2,153 | 214 2,189 | 3,659 | 1,520 | 35 |
|  | Net long-term capital gain taxable to shareholders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 36 37 | Number of returns. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ thousand dollars. | (3) | 1,241 | 67 4,242 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | 1 | 218 188 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | (3) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | 36 37 |
| 37. | Amount taxable as ordinary income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 38 | Number of returns. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 274 | 1,246 |  | 320 | 150 | 1,099 | 276 | 160 | 226 | 331 | 140 | 38 |
| 39 | Anount............................ .thousand dollars.. | 5,377 | 13,524 | 15,227 | 4,014 | 2,186 | 13,256 | 6,179 | 2,444 | 2,203 | 6,708 | 3,869 | 39 |
|  | Dividends subject to exclusions and credits: Number of returns............................... |  |  |  | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | ${ }^{3}$ ) | (3) | - | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | 11 | 40 |
| 41 | Mumber of returns. . . . . . . . . . . . . . .t.e................... | 9 | (3) | 56 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | - | (3) | (3) | 38 | 41 |
|  | Nondividend distributions: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 42 | Number of returns. <br> Amount. $\qquad$ ....................... | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | 147 743 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | - | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3)\end{array}\right.$ | - | 42 |
| 43 | Amount..................................thousand dollars.. Compensation paid to sharebolders: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 44 | Number of returns..................................... | 252 | 1,149 |  | 277 | 128 | 1,054 | 245 | 148 | 205 3.443 | 297 6,838 | 129 4.751 | 45 |
| 45 | Amount......................... thousand dollars. . | 6,578 | 26,547 | 7,965 | 8,930 | 3,925 | 26,195 | 6,581 | 3,548 | 3,443 | 6,838 | 4,751 | 45 |
|  | Book incame (less loss) : |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 46 | Number of returns...................................... | 263 | 1,193 | 419 | 320 |  | 1,118 13,426 |  |  |  |  |  | 4.6 |
| 47 | Net income....................... . , | 5,094 | 14,755 | 18,710 | 4,145 | 2,817 | 13,426 | 6,040 | 2,341 | 2,273 | 6,719 | 4,103 | 47 |
| 48 | Book incame (less loss)..........thousand dollars.. | 4,922 | 14,507 | 18,836 | 4,012 | 2,711 | 13,430 | 6,072 | 2,295 | 2,261 | 6,927 | 4,038 | 48 |

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

ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM $1120-S$
Table 39. - NUMBER OF RETURNS AND SHAREHOLDERS, NET INCOME, NET LONG-TERM GAPITAL GAIN TAXABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS, ORDINARY INCOME, DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS, AND BOOK INCOME, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP -Continued


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

## ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS FORM 1120-S

Table 39. - NUMBER OF RETURNS AND SHAREHOLDERS, NET INCOME, NET LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN TAXABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS, ORDINARY INCOME, DISTRIBUTIONS to shareholders, and book income, by major industrial group Continued


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

## ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM 1120-S

Table 39. - NUMBER OF RETURNS AND SHAREHOLDERS, NET INCOME, NET LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN TAXABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS, ORDINARY INCOME, DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS, AND BOOK INCOME, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-CONLinued


[^39]ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM I120-S
Table 39. - NUMBER OF RETURNS AND SHAREHOLDERS, NET INCOME, NET LONG-TERM CAPITAL GAIN TAXABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS, ORDINARY INCOME, DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS, AND BOOK INCOME, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


 investment companies, Insurance carriers, and Lessors of real property, except buildings.
${ }^{2}$ Loss or deficit.
${ }^{3}$ Sampling variability of this estimate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totala.
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."

ACTIVE SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM 1120-S
 ORDINARY INCOME, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS, BY SIZE OF NET INCOME OR DEFICIT


NOTE: See text for explanstory atatementa and ror "Deacription of Sample and Limitations of Data."
3. Corporation Income Tax Returns, Historical Summary 1950-51 through 1959-60
Corporation income tax returns,historical summary 1950-51 through
Page
1959-60.Historical tables:
41. Number of returms, 1950-51 through 1959-60. ..... 230
42. Number of returms, total assets, receipts, deductions,net income, tax, and distributions to stockholders,1950-51 through 1959-60. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .231
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# HISTORICAL TABLES, CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS 1950-51 THROUGH 1959-60 

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. This provision has been retained through each succeeding change in the revenue law.

From 1909 through 1915, some corporation tax statistics were published in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The first volume of Statistics of Income was published for 1916-17. It contained only five items for corporations, which were distributed geographically and by type of industry. Information for 1909-10 through 1949-50 is summarized in Statistics of Income for 1949, Part 2. For 1909-10, there were 262,490 returns. Net income totaled $\$ 3,590,000,000$ and the tax on income totaled $\$ 20,960,000$. For 1959-60, there were $1,119,835$ returns. Net income totaled $\$ 46,797,267,000$ and the income tax totaled $\$ 22,524,687,000$.

The historical information in tables 41 through 45 were selected from tables published in Statistics of Income for 1950-51 through 195960. Statistics shown in the historical tables are, in general, comparable from year to year. But for 1950-51 through 1958-59, balance sheet items are from returns with assets greater than zero. For 195960, asset and liability estimates are included in the statistics for the few returns of corporations which failed to supply balance sheet information. All items in the tables are described in the Explanation of Terms section of this report. All anounts are in current dollars.

ALL CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 41. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, 1950-51 THROUGH 1959-60

|  | Year | Total | Inactive corporations ${ }^{1}$ | Active corporations |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Consolidated returns |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Parent corporations | Subsidiary corporations |
|  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) |
| 1959-60. |  | 1,119,835 | 45,715 | 1,074,120 | 4, 060 | 14,951 |
| 1958-59. |  | 1,032,632 | 42,251 | 990,381 | 3,719 | 13,656 |
| 1957-58. |  | 984, 516 | 44, 369 | 940,147 | 3,888 | 13,512 |
| 1956-57. |  | 924,961 | 39,214 | 885,747 | 3,594 | 13,131 |
| 1955-56. |  | 842, 125 | 34,822 | 807, 303 | 2,906 | 10,966 |
| 1954-55. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1953-54. |  | 730,974 | 32,999 | 697,975 | 2,408 | 9,670 |
| 1952-53. |  | 705,497 | 33,426 | 672,071 | 2,169 | 9,019 |
| 1951-52. |  | 687,310 | 34,934 | 652, 376 | 1,940 | 7,551 |
| 1950-51. |  | 665,992 | 36,678 | 629,314 | 1,611 | 6,692 |

[^40]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

| Type of return and year | Number ofBetiveorporatiforreturns | Total asseta <br> (Thousand dollara) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { compiled } \\ & \text { recelpta } \end{aligned} \begin{aligned} & \text { (Thousend } \\ & \text { dollars) } \end{aligned}$ | Buainesa receipta <br> (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wholly } \\ \text { tex-exempt } \\ \text { intereat } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{gathered}$ | Dividenda received fram domestic corporations (Thousand dollara) | Dividenda received from foreign oorporations <br> (Thousand dollars) | Depreciation <br> (Thousand dollars) | Amorti- <br> zation <br> (Thousand dollars) | Depletion <br> (Thousand dollars) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Net income } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { deficit } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollara) } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Taxes |  |  | Foreign tax credit <br> (Thousand dollars) | Olatribu- <br> tions to <br> stockholders <br> other than <br> in own stock <br> (Thousand <br> dollasa) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Totel } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dollers) } \end{aligned}$ | Income tax <br> (Thousand dollars) | Excess prof1ts tax <br> (Thousand dollars) |  |  |
| Returns with and without net income: $1959-60^{1}$ <br> 1958-59 <br> 1957-58 <br> 1956-57. <br> 1955-56. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (1.5) | (16) |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,074,120 \\ 990,381 \\ 940,147 \\ 885,747 \\ 807,303 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,136,667,759 \\ 1,064,480,945 \\ 996,400,222 \\ 948,951,108 \\ 888,621,270 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 816,799,884 \\ & 735,338,092 \\ & 720,413,567 \\ & 679,868,168 \\ & 642,248,036 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 772,914,545 \\ & 696,593,934 \\ & 684,883,382 \\ & 646,672,235 \\ & 612,682,730 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 857,329 \\ & 701,223 \\ & 596,906 \\ & 527,736 \\ & 471,045 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,948,191 \\ & 2,829,313 \\ & 2,680,995 \\ & 2,688,181 \\ & 2,571,769 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,040,403 \\ 925,236 \\ 771,942 \\ 758,292 \\ 772,277 \end{array}$ | $20,493,626$$18,677,093$$16,968,312$$14,952,881$$13,418,787$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,565,991 \\ & 1,999,240 \\ & 2,463,876 \\ & 2,625,949 \\ & 2,590,333 \\ & \hline 1,465 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,239,439 \\ & 3,148,433 \\ & 3,346,809 \\ & 3,084,301 \\ & 2,805,495 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 46,797,267 \\ & 38,522,869 \\ & 44,476,464 \\ & 46,884,912 \\ & 47,478,271 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,524,687 \\ & 18,814,304 \\ & 20,581,934 \\ & 21,364,290 \\ & 21,740,890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,524,687 \\ & 18,814,304 \\ & 20,581,934 \\ & 21,364,290 \\ & 21,740,880 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,179,31.3 \\ 1,070,294 \\ 1,052,633 \\ 997,813 \\ 959,418 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,241,581 \\ & 14,951,724 \\ & 14,913,733 \\ & 14,498,400 \\ & 13,592,432 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1954-55 | 722,805 | 805, 300, 082 | 554, 822,450 | 528, 905, 708 | 392,403 | 2,332,226 | 613,140 | 13, 691,465 |  | 2, 358, 630 | 36,328,435 | 16,860,952 | 16,823, 241 | 37,711 | 725,549 | 11, 913,430 |
| 1953-54 | $\begin{aligned} & 697,975 \\ & 672,071 \\ & 652,376 \\ & 629,314 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 761,877,397 \\ & 721,864,264 \\ & 647,523,582 \\ & 598,369,248 \end{aligned}$ | $558,242,262$$513,307,298$$517,039,183$$458,130,069$ | $\begin{aligned} & 544,567,518 \\ & 509,318,667 \\ & 497,20,910 \\ & 499,81,532 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316,784 \\ & 279,196 \\ & 253,936 \\ & 218,006 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 2,388,770 \\ 2,350,246 \\ 2,377,332 \\ 2,459,921 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 576,236 \\ & 547,695 \\ & 629,496 \\ & 643,651 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{r} 10,510,610 \\ 9,60,40,404 \\ 8,829,043 \\ 7,858,130 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,515,294 \\ 831,310 \\ 291,867 \\ 43,341 \end{array}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 2,301,799 \\ 2,126,452 \\ 2,08,066 \\ 1,709,330 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,484,687 \\ & 38,456,179 \\ & 43,555,590 \\ & 42,613,304 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,869,049 \\ & 19,147,694 \\ & 22,082,117 \\ & 17,316,932 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,255,625 \\ & 17,596,969 \\ & 19,623,441 \\ & 15,929,488 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,613,424 \\ & 1,550,725 \\ & 2,458,676 \\ & 1,387,444 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 641,634 \\ & { }^{(2,} 6^{\prime} \\ & 624,9^{\prime 75} \\ & 467,14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,600,757 \\ & 11,262,757 \\ & 11,299,460 \\ & 11,552,963 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1952-53, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1951-52, $1950-51$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959-60! | $\begin{aligned} & 670,581 \\ & 611,131 \\ & 572,936 \\ & 559,710 \\ & 513,270 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 978,345,823 \\ & 912,527,848 \\ & 860,949,019 \\ & 841,146,966 \\ & 797,097,038 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 719,416,050 \\ & 632,342,814 \\ & 625,621,466 \\ & 614,857,002 \\ & 584,975,387 \end{aligned}$ | $682,186,185$$599,575,755$$595,601,667$$586,109,306$$558,996,176$ | $\begin{aligned} & 808,260 \\ & 658,383 \\ & 531,728 \\ & 489,319 \\ & 462,962 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,845,853 \\ & 2,723,163 \\ & 2,522,148 \\ & 2,60,059 \\ & 2,533,766 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,032,671 \\ 914,821 \\ 763,986 \\ 752,126 \\ 769,527 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,592,188 \\ & 15,582,519 \\ & 14,409,184 \\ & 13,170,657 \\ & 11,854,586 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,271,291 \\ & 1,617,923 \\ & 2,140,346 \\ & 2,493,421 \\ & 2,401,022 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,945,307 \\ & 2,783,391 \\ & 2,963,227 \\ & 2,864,822 \\ & 2,629,134 \end{aligned}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} 51,651,37 / 4 \\ 43,899,773 \\ 48,664,002 \\ 50,184,217 \\ 50,328,887 \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,524,687 \\ & 18,814,304 \\ & 20,581,934 \\ & 21,364,290 \\ & 21,740,890 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22,524,687 \\ & 18,814,304 \\ & 22,581,934 \\ & 21,364,290 \\ & 21,740,990 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,179,313 \\ 1,070,294 \\ 1,052,633 \\ 997,813 \\ 959,418 \end{array}$ | $15,796,685$ <br> 14,498,023 <br> 14,402,796 <br> 14, 193, 395 $13,400,660$ |
| 1958-59 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1957-58$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1956-56,...,.,.,.,.,.,.,.,.,., |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1954-55 | 441, 177 | 713, 530,577 | 484, 727, 486 | 462, 063,942 | 384, 322 | 2, 253,062 | 606,952 | 11,686,519 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,198,145 \\ & 2,152,466 \\ & 1,92,465 \\ & 2,005,150 \\ & 1,650,146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,572,830 \\ & 41,819,44,5 \\ & 40,431,697 \\ & 45,333,173 \\ & 44,140,741 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,860,952 \\ & 19,869,049 \\ & 19,147,694 \\ & 22,082,117 \\ & 17,316,932 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,823,241 \\ & 18,255,625 \\ & 17,596,969 \\ & 19,623,441 \\ & 15,929,488 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 37,721 \\ 1,67,424 \\ 1,550,725 \\ 1,450,676 \\ 2,58,67,444 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 641,634 \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right), \\ & 624,915 \\ & 467,144 \end{aligned}$ | 11,590, 81 |
| 1953-54. | 441,767 | 692,854, 707 | 506, 450,081 | 485, 362,717 | 311,473 | 2,364,608 | 573,428 | 9,297, 382 | 1,465,313 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,422,624 \\ & 11,133,098 \\ & 11,180,692 \\ & 11,454,755 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1952-53....... . . . . . . . . . ., , , , , , , | 44,2,577 | 662, 806, 334 | 486, 441, 344 $479,243,451$ | $466,639,140$ $460,689,105$ | 273,759 247,630 | 2,325,027 2, 347,091 | 546,178 627,999 | 8, 634,924 $8,010,570$ 7 | 286,018 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 439,047 $4,26,283$ | 616, 581,011 $571,892,878$ | 479, 243,451 $430,687,780$ | 460, 689,105 $4.3,407,799$ | 247,630 215,215 | 2, 24,091 $2,40,022$ | 640, 660 | 7,146, 212 | 40,855 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Formil 120-s returns | $\begin{aligned} & 7,140 \\ & 43,945 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,633,413 \\ 4,637,397 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,199,731 \\ & 11,579,638 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,858,054 \\ & 11,388,206 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,986 \\ & 2,133 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959-60, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,567 \\ & 1,223 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,355 \\ & 2,166 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 295,201 \\ & 172,780 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 7,027 \\ 2,106 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 395,299 \\ 88,890 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

[^41]${ }^{1}$ Inoludea Form $1120-3$, returna of ama?l busineas corporations taxed through shareholders, which are ahown separately below

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 43. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, INCOME, DEDUCTIONS, TAX, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLOERS, BY INDUSTRIAL OIVISION, $1950-51$ THROUGH 1959-60

 Oata" for each of the periods 1951-52 through 1959-60 appears in the annual volume for those periods.

Table 43.-NUMBER OF RETURNS, INCOME, DEDUCTIONS, TAX, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, 1950-51 THROUGH 1959-60-CONTINUEd


Footnotes at end of table. For explanatory statements and comparability of data, see the texts for the 1959-60 tables and for these historical tables. "Description of Sample and Limitations of Datall for each of the periods $1951-52$ tarough $1959-60$ appears in the annual volume for those periods.

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


|  | Industrial division and year | ```Number of active corporation returns``` | Total compiled receipts <br> (Thousand dollars) | Businesa receipts <br> (Thousend dollars) | Wholly tax-exempt interest <br> (Thowasnd dolfars) | Dividends received from domestic corporations <br> (Thousand dollara) | Dividends received from foreign coryorations <br> (Thoussad dollars) | Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss <br> (Thousand dollars) | Depreciation <br> (Thousand dollars) | Amortization <br> (Thous and dollera) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| 1959-60. |  | 318,592 | 65,911,758 | 36,062,139 | 796,252 | 1,566,888 | 64,540 | 1,24,415 | 1,763,098 | 27,358 |
| 1958-59. |  | 293,928 | 60,013,793 | 33,054,294 | 657,936 | 1,457,699 | 93,245 | 1,538,574 | 1,625,162 | 20,362 |
| 1957-58. |  | 276,935 | 39,571,953 | 15,668,244 | 557,632 | 1,44,306 | 75,524 | 739,522 | 1,438,344 | 21,980 |
| 1956-57. |  | 265,005 | 36,247,414 | 14,198,943 | 501,545 | 1,377,837 | 90,074 | 850,277 | 1,262,833 | 10,845 |
| 1955-56. |  | 234,019 | 32,806,720 | 13,276,403 | 440,839 | 1,238,223 | 65,643 | 885,961 | 1,112,952 | 9,114 |
| 1954-55. |  | 205,339 | 29,795,719 | 12,374,381 | 376,994 | 1,141,815 | 49,841 | 956,021 |  |  |
| 1953-54. |  | 195,207 | 26,174,914 | 10,849,826 | 305,469 | 1,009,567 | 33,038 | 336,849 | 849,293 | 10,796 |
| 1952-53. |  | 185,855 | 23,669,573 | 9,856,982 | 270,125 | 968,550 | 55,188 | 433,872 | 764,640 | 1,788 |
| 1951-52. |  | 177,832 | 20,356,610 | 8,705,973 | 235,427 | 971,518 | 65,037 | 463,660 | 671,371 | 676 |
| 1950-51. |  | 171,841 | 18,574,819 | 7,978,648 | 210,549 | 1,039,934 | 54,617 | 356,373 | 585,201 | 436 |
|  | SERVICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959-60. |  | 110,005 | 22,227,256 | 20,954, 310 | 2,156 | 36,289 | 29,630 | 150,742 | 1,259,953 | 39,906 |
| 1958-59. |  | 97,200 | 18,678,063 | 17,740,643 | 1,217 | 30,315 | 13,388 | 104,599 | 1,057,096 | 75,243 |
| 1957-58. |  | 90,597 | 18,230,523 | 17,329,319 | 1,220 | 32,268 | 10,820 | 81,120 | 1,002,983 | 38,795 |
| 1956-57. |  | 81,598 | 16,531,236 | 15,662,226 | 1,126 | 28,896 | 16,507 | 112,042 | 865,618 | 13,966 |
| 1955-56. |  | 72,892 | 14,477,311 | 13,874,617 | 538 | 30,734 | 12,538 | 64,526 | 687,736 | 16,508, |
| 1954-55. |  | 64,84,5 | 12,593,627 | 12,003,977 | 1,437 | 25,847 | 8,883 | 43,927 |  |  |
| 1953-54. |  | 63,517 | 12,100,550 | 11,587,756 | 397 | 29,164 | 8,104 | 51,090 | 508,272 | 1,058 |
| 1952-53. |  | 61,64,7 | 11,600,566 | 11,067,100 | 592 | 23,057 | 8,633 | 50,24. | 442,740 | 1,942 |
| 1951-52. |  | 58,268 | 10,671,996 | 10,155,861 | 239 | 24,969 | 8,148 | 45,890 | 403,727 | 2,113 |
| 1950-51. |  | 55,233 | 9,593,288 | 9,100,983 | 164 | 31,157 | 6,657 | 41,826 | 352,702 | 1,969 |
|  | NATURE OF BUSINESS NOT ALLOCABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959-60. |  | 16,531 | 214,528 | 193,679 | 840 | 1,052 | 1 | 4,593 | 7,132 | 711 |
| 1958-59. |  | 13,251 | 208,957 | 192,742 | 70 | 476 | 8 | 3,935 | 7,357 | (3) 240 |
| 1957-58. |  | 13,085 | 207,071 | 186,168 | 139 | 707 | 6 | 6,489 | 8,128 | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ |
| 1956-57. |  | 12,868 | 159,909 | 144,288 | 38 | 170 | 220 | 3,121 | 4,803 | 226 |
| 1955-56. |  | 9,989 | 111,348 | 98,275 | 33 | 1,856 | 2 | 2,071 | 5,903 | 72 |
| 1954-55. |  | 9,586 | 125,947 | 113,397 | 127 | 225 | 36 | 3,969 |  | 894 |
| 1953-54. |  | 6,450 | 99,407 | 92,961 | 11 | 506 | - | 927 | 4,492 | 27 |
| 1952-53. |  | 5,655 | 103,198 | 92,395 | (3) | 302 | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | 1,813 | 3,058 | 2 |
| 1951-52. |  | 5,580 | 118,672 | 102,001 | 25 | 1,126 | - | 4,207 | 4,116 | 3 |
| 1950-51. |  | 5,702 | 118,051 | 100,172 | 45 | 1,016 | 17 | 0,170 | 4,4,41 | 32 |

 and Limitations of Data" for each of the periods 1951-52 through 1959-60 appears in the annual volume for those periods.


| Industrial division and year |  | Depletion <br> (Thousand dollars) | Net income (less deficit) <br> (Thousand dollers) | Net operating loss deduction <br> (Thousand dollars) | Taxes |  |  | Foreign tex credi: <br> (Thousund dollors) | Distributions to stoskholders othe. than in own stock <br> (Thousand dollars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Excess profits tax |  |  |
|  |  | (Thousand dollara) |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { (Thoussand } \\ \text { dollers) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | (Thousand dollars) |  |  |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE |  |  | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) |
| 1959-60. |  |  | 130,063 | 7,152,612 | 274,921 | 2,559,002 | 2,559,002 | - | 51,393 | 3,283,340 |
| 1958-59. |  | 120,261 | 7,487,269 | 216,837 | 2,754,397 | 2,754,397 | - | 54,931 | 2,811,824 |
| 1957-58. |  | 156,776 | 8,677,089 | 181,365 | 2,242,331 | 2,242,331 | - | $\left.{ }^{2}{ }^{2}\right)$ | 2,750,395 |
| 1956-57. |  | 118,134 | 8,235,900 | 130,744 | 2,038,036 | 2,038,036 | - | 47,692 | 2,547,375 |
| 1955-56. |  | 103,478 | 8,290,386 | 109,559 | 2,062,530 | 2,062,530 | - | 39,790 | 2,275,824 |
| 1954-55. |  | 78,926 | 8,003,817 | 78,323 | 2,094,190 | 2,093,547 | 64.3 | 27,502 | 2,048,735 |
| 1953-54. |  | 69,328 | 6,921,311 | 74,156 | 1,902,205 | 1,857,697 | 44,508 | 20,817 | 1,832,286 |
| 1952-53. |  | 53,802 | 6,458,941 | 59,732 | 1,765,557 | 1,723,260 | 42,297 | (2) ${ }^{2}$ | 1,735,426 |
| 1951-52. |  | 50,941 | 5,932,944 | 45,438 | 1, 54,3,189 | 1,495,524 | 47,665 | 30,067 | 1,727,499 |
| 1950-51. |  | 45,145 | 5,719, 377 | 39,704 | 1,255,723 | 1,214,064 | 41,659 | 21,499 | 1,778,190 |
| SERVICES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959-60. |  | 1,583 | 968,252 | 85,857 | 491,087 | 491,087 | - | 29,082 | 215,463 |
| 1958-59. |  | 4,141 | 752,746 | 52,877 | 419,776 | 419,776 | - | 14,741 | 182,221 |
| 1957-58. |  | 3,109 | 789,055 | 63,188 | 431,105 | 431,105 | - | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 189,456 |
| 1956-57. |  | 1,2.1.4 | 843,282 | 63,614 | 413,670 | 413,670 | - | 20,596 | 192,825 |
| 1955-56. |  | 923 | 704,098 | 57,503 | 366,907 | 366,907 | - | 17,190 | 176,892 |
| 1954-55. |  | 1,136 | 591,128 | 28,642 | 325,917 | 326, 432 | 1,485 | 15,270 | 159,238 |
| 1953-54. |  | 676 | 608,351 | 28,407 | 323,832 | 302,002 | 21,830 | 11,264 | 162,941 |
| 1952-53. |  | 4.49 | 629,755 | 31,000 | 331,965 | 309,652 | 22,313 | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ | 180,503 |
| 1951-52. |  | 535 | 632,657 | 26,471 | 329,074 | 306,806 | 22,268 | 9,083 | 180,944 |
| 1950-51. |  | 678 | 572,072 | 15,828 | 240,530 | 230,868 | 5,0002 | 6,802 | 172,226 |
| NATURE OF BUSINESS NOT AILJOCABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959-60. |  | 73 | 1,729 | 3,659 | 5,248 | 5,248 | - | 2 | 2,479 |
| 1958-59. |  | 21 | 8445 | 2,502 | 7,106 | 7,106 | - | 8 | 3,165 |
| 1957-58. |  | 433 | 1,396 | 4,759 | 4,210 | 4,210 | - | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 2,336 |
| 1956-57. |  | 34 | 1,069 | 2,276 | 4,656 | 4,656 | - | 17 | 4,088 |
| 1955-56. |  | 14 | 47,159 | 1,799 | 3,155 | 3,155 | - | - | 2,004 |
| 1954-55. |  | 223 | 4,748 | 818 | 4,895 | 4,895 | - | - | 4,109 |
| 1953-54. |  | 83 | 46,290 | 521 | 4,118 | 3,634 | 484 | (2) - | 981 |
| 1952-53. |  | 215 | 1,554 | 1,058 | 3,961 | 3,719 | 242 | (2) | 1,645 |
| 1951-52. |  | 117 | 413 | 539 | 4,771 | 4,597 | 174 | 8 | 3,639 |
| 1950-51. |  | 130 | 6,865 | 2,511 | 4,525 | 4,386 | 139 | 6 | 4,902 |

[^42]Table 44. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET WORTH, 8Y INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, 1950-51 THROUGH 1959-60


Data" for each of the periods 1951-52 through 1959-60 sppears in the annual volume for those periods.

Table 44. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND NET WORTH, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION, $1950-51$ THROUGH 1959-60-CONTINUE

 Data" for each of the periods 1951-52 through 1959-60 appears in the annual volume for those periods.

Table 45. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTED ASSETS, NET WORTH, INCOME, DEDUCTIONS, TAX, AND OISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, 1950-51 THROUGH 1959-60


and Limitations of Data" for each of the perioda 1951-52 through 1959-60 appears in the annual volume for those periods.

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 45. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTED ASSETS, NET WORTH, INCOME, DEDUCTIONS, TAX, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS 1950-51 THROUGH 1959-60-Continued

 and Linitations of Data" for each of the periods 1951-52 through 1959-60 appears in the annual volume for those periods.

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 45. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTED ASSETS, NET WORTH, INCOME, DEDUCTIONS, TAX, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS,

| Size of total assets and year | Number of active corporation returns | Total assets <br> (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \\ & \text { capital } \\ & \text { assets, } \\ & \text { except } \\ & \text { land } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dollars) } \end{aligned}$ | Net worth <br> (Thousand dollars) | Total compiled receipts <br> (Thouland dollars) | Business receipts <br> (Thousand dollars) | Wholly tax-exempt interest (Thousand dollars) | Dividends received from domestic corporstions (Thousand dollars) | Dividends received from foreign corporations <br> (Thousand dollars) | Net long- terim canital ga in reduced by net short-termi capital loss (Thousand dollars) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TOTAL ASSETS $\$ 1,000,000$ UNDER $\$ 5,000,000$ | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (B) | (9) | (10) |
|  | 46,704 43,322 41,780 39,661 40,853 | $97,228,279$ $91,201,868$ $87,461,009$ $85,883,926$ $87,949,863$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,567,934 \\ & 18,616,366 \\ & 17,634,190 \\ & 10,832,848 \\ & 16,686,527 \end{aligned}$ | $37,164,748$ $36,063,239$ $34,207,033$ $33,345,544$ $34,250,895$ | $114,482,803$ $102,155,837$ $101,667,404$ $97,748,305$ $97,582,503$ | $\begin{array}{r} 109,655,279 \\ 97,925,278 \\ 97,773,903 \\ 93,99,943 \\ 93,930,266 \end{array}$ | 46,846 42,517 40,696 38,482 39,436 | $\begin{aligned} & 209,504 \\ & 181,472 \\ & 213,697 \\ & 199,241 \\ & 200,998 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,997 \\ 11,315 \\ 10,560 \\ 8,450 \\ 10,916 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 370,737 \\ & 296,631 \\ & 260,907 \\ & 325,027 \\ & 332,706 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1954-55 | 35,770 | 76,939,617 | 14,843, 300 | 30,319,699 | 82, 324,650 | 79,177,742 | 29,603 | 177,664 | 9,612 | 243,779 |
|  | 33,805 33,579 32,041 30,643 | $72,960,096$ $72,538,703$ $68,596,357$ $65,455,266$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,995,051 \\ & 24,032,036 \\ & 23,955,384 \\ & 12,702,202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29,353,735 \\ & 29,4,, 378 \\ & 28,764,520 \\ & 27,763,952 \end{aligned}$ | $81,804,500$ $81,150,352$ $81,724,379$ $73,902,911$ | $\begin{aligned} & 79,107,707 \\ & 78,363,893 \\ & 79,328,100 \\ & 7,777,869 \end{aligned}$ | 24,479 24,743 27,310 28,831 | $\begin{aligned} & 188,162 \\ & 186,480 \\ & 216,970 \\ & 224,195 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 11,660 \\ 9,672 \\ 9,600 \\ 12,684 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192,105 \\ & 226,350 \\ & 250,459 \\ & 203,479 \end{aligned}$ |
| TOTAL ASSETS \$5,000,000 UNDER $\$ 10,000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959-60. | 8,022 | 55,994,172 | 8,434,227 | 17,746, 278 | 40,876,898 | 38,739,894 | 57,070 | 120,177 | 11,863 | 191,504 |
| 1958- | 7,870 | 54,796,544 | 8,144,610 | 17,479,724 | 38,335,207 | 36,337,291 | 54,037 | 313,647 | 12,641 | 157,603 |
| 1957 - | 7,667 | 53,392,490 | 8,058,845 | 16,639,400 | 38,681,765 | 36,752,885 | 41,085 | 104,644 | 15,092 | 123,396 |
| 1956-57 | 7,295 | 54,199,894 | 7,548,918 | 16,346,073 | 38,048,76? | 36,278,675 | 37,567 | 103,904 | 15,316 9,074 | 143,392 173,824 |
| 1955-56 | 6,794 | 47,606,280 | 7,031,146 | 15,861,839 | 35,488,974 | 33, 904, 367 | 31,016 | 111,774 | 9,074 | 173,824 |
| 1954-55. | 6,324 | 44,204,930 | 6,688,966 | 15,028,472 | 32,268,507 | 30,836,849 | 29,288 | 93,202 | 7,666 | 127,866 |
| 1953-54. | 6,181 | 43,045,612 | 6,613,216 | 14,455,860 | 32,683,625 | 31,324,363 | 22,948 | 96,858 | 5,648 | 97,520 |
| 1952-53. | 6,139 | 42,816,751 | 6,611,247 | 14,653,060 | 32,77, 815 | 31,504,072 | 23,742 | 104,565 | 8,624 | 124,293 |
| 1951-52 | 5,303 | 37,017,547 | 6,236,567 | 13,866,192 | 32,392,848 | 31,359,823 | 22,329 | 111,279 | 7,510 | 99,718 |
| 1950-51 | 4,987 | 34,767,458 | 5,763,518 | 13,406,914 | 28,430,400 | 27,428,916 | 21,307 | 128,435 | 10,155 | 99,345 |
| TOTAL ASSETS $\$ 10,000,000$ UNDER $\$ 50,000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959-60. | 7,476 | 154,135,609 | 22,741,858 | 47,115,904 | 89,433, 836 | 83,852,472 | 152,792 | 375,622 | 70,892 | 478,424 |
| 1958- | 7,220 | 146,165,920 | 21,834,300 | 4, 987,838 | 87, 64, 511 | 76,551,021 | 120,688 | 346,539 | 77,232 | 494, 717 |
| 1957- | 6,769 | 138,248,825 | 21,051,349 | 43,820,557 | 82,826,470 | 78,057,237 | 105,863 | 395,983 | 74,300 | 349,292 |
| 1956- | 6,547 | 134,886,606 | 22,275,448 | 43,265,213 | 83,431,646 | 78,94, 7370 | 94,276 87,699 | 398,515 388,767 | 64,049 58,023 | 437,863 456,292 |
| 1955- | 6,246 | 126,472,025 | 19,484,121 | 41,056,258 | 77,254,257 | 73,058,217 | 87,699 | 388,767 | 58,023 | 456,292 |
| 1954-55. | 5,718 | 116,342,891 | 18,919,573 | 39,177, 367 | 70,566,917 | $66,916,267$ | 73,298 | 366,058 | 54,360 | 373,344 |
| 1953-54. | 5,550 | 112,999,313 | 19,048,788 | 38,464,599 | 73,301,889 | 69,954,485 | 60,079 | 341,113 | 52,754 | 235,303 |
|  | 5,220 | 104,753,261 | 18,459,238 | 36,845,961 | 7,724,769 | 68,646,669 | 54,015 | 336,600 | 59,173 | 290,882 |
| 1951-52 | 4,481 | 90,505,805 | 17,476, 322 | 35,024,920 | 71,509,898 | 68,955,231 | 47,202 | 374,785 | 74,270 | 257,070 |
| 1950-51 | 4,217 | 84,676,223 | 16,467,330 | 33,844,026 | 64,716,978 | 62,290,832 | 40,942 | 418,678 | 76,066 | 208,436 |
| TOTAL. ASSETS \$ $50,000,000$ UNDER $\$ 100,000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959-60. | 1,043 | 73,108,120 | 13,881,175 | 24, 876,233 | 43,458,668 | 40,915,389 | 72,139 | 270,223 | 44,427 | 218,198 |
| 1958-59 | 1,001 | 69,914,774 | 13,601,825 | 24,691,892 | 40,610,029 | 38,255,006 | 60,737 | 288,711 | 59,817 | 221,972 |
| 1957-58 | 955 | 66,769,460 | 13,263,669 | 23,256,590 | 42,301,046 | 40,113,648 | 50,547 | 291,741 | 53,233 | 155,173 |
| 1956- | 896 | 62,303,942 | 12,556,014 | 22,269,831 | 36,598,253 | 34, 554,607 | 4, 3,327 | 282,418 | 67,938 | 222,183 |
| 1955 | 834 | 57,695,846 | 11,644, 219 | 20,350, 334 | 32,559,537 | 30,763,219 | 38,085 | 263,768 | 92,535 | 153, 54.6 |
| 1954-55. | 794 | 55,544,463 | 11,680,753 | 19,877,013 | 31,400,110 | 29,751,923 | 38,072 | 254,636 | 67,024 | 204,891 |
| 1953-54. | 742 | 51,984,086 | 11,416,391 | 18,554,477 | 32,348,535 | 30,863,192 | 23,417 | 239,140 | 69,363 | 91,903 |
| 1952-53. | 708 | 49,986,056 | 11,205,056 | 17,759,841 | 30,361,084 | 29,049, 831 | 19,913 | 214,870 | 62,343 | 100,394 |
| 1951-52. | 627 | 44,175,188 | 11,009,941 | 17,284,355 | 28,711,567 | 27,564,403 | 19,036 | 209,941 | 71,418 | 109,190 |
| 1950-51 | 596 | 41,555,098 | 10,245,345 | 16,133,003 | 27,248,762 | 26,187,826 | 16,754 | 276,163 | 61,392 | 73,300 |
| TOTAL ASSETS $\$ 100,000,000$ OR MORE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959-60. | 1,276 | 630,238,595 | 159,403,773 | 208,605,838 | 280,035,317 | 260,661,304 | 501,560 | 1,809,445 | 897,764 | 1,118,690 |
| 1958-59 | 1,203 | 588,633, 394 | 150,378,817 | 194,919,412 | 254,256,756 | 237,395, 470 | 410, 535 | 1,749,722 | 758,023 | 1,336,094 |
| 1957-58. | 1,129 | 545,514,906 | 141,017,74 | 179,051,767 | 245,047,004 | 229,857,791 | 345,247 | 1,542,799 | 614,286 | 763,813 |
| $1956-57$ | 1,080 | 514,337,864 | 126,910,003 | 166,577,235 | 224,657,605 | 210,670, 54,9 | 303,233 | 1,564,486 | 594,348 | 731,994 |
| 1955-56 | 1,027 | 477,271,947 | 114,808,603 | 151,313,389 | 209,916,669 | 197,804,137 | 255,677 | 1,474,966 | 593,365 | 631,850 |
| 1954-55. | 932 | 432,171,129 | 105,778,606 | 136,121,432 | 177,313,699 | 166,661,713 | 213,773 | 1,321,564 | 468,065 | 637,093 |
| 1953-54. | 915 | 404,991,948 | 97,474,703 | 126,615,589 | 183,537,842 | 173,625,640 | 180,327 | 1,412,482 | 433,823 401517 |  |
| 1952-53. | 854 747 | $378,621,906$ $336,019,841$ | 88,549,794 | 118,402,561 | 164,377,969 | 1155,527,893 | 150, 424 | 1,393,336 | 401,517 461,529 | $\begin{aligned} & 265,211 \\ & 308,697 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1950-51 | 688 | 304,127, 219 | 69,920,332 | 97,757,839 | 126,811,716 | 119,888,657 | 105,904 | 1,275,726 | 475,602 | 194,273 |

NOTE: For explanatory statements and comparability of data, see the texts for 1959-60 tables and for these historical tables. "Description of Sample and Limitationa of Data" for each of the periods 1951-52 through 1959-60 appears in the annual volume for those periods.

Table 45. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, SELECTED ASSETS, NET WORTH, INCOME, OEDUCTIONS, TAX, AND DISTRIBUTIONS TO STOCKHOLDERS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, 1950-51 THROUGH 1959-60-Continued


[^43]
## 4. Addendum,

## Statistics of Income-1958-59,

## Frequency of Returns for

## Balance Sheet and Income

Statement Items

## ADDENDUM, CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, 1958-59

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46. Number of returns, by balance sheet and income statement - items, by major industrial group, 1958-59.................. ..... 246
47. Number of returns, by balance sheet and income statement items, by size of total assets, 1958-59 ..... 253

# ADDENDUM, CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, 1958-59 

Tables 46 and 47 are extracts from the Source Book, Statistics of Income-1958-59, Corporation Income Tax Returns. They are presented here as an addendum to Statistics of Income-1958-59, Corporation Income Tax Returns.

The tables show the frequency of returns by major industrial group and by total asset size for balance sheet and income statement items. These frequencies relate to the number of returns showing money amounts for balance sheet and income statement items either on the income tax return or on supporting schedules of the income tax return. Statistics of this nature have been shown in prior year reports but only for a limited number of items. This is the first complete coverage of the balance sheet and income statement items.

In using these statistics the explanatory statements in this report as well as those presented in the $1958-59$ report should be consulted. The description of the sample used in preparing the statistics is described in Statistics of Income-1958-59, Corporation Income Tax Returns.

|  | Itern | Number of returns by major industrial group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { A11 } \\ \text { industrial } \\ \text { groups } \end{gathered}$ | Agriculture, forestry, and ifsherfes | Mining |  |  |  |  | Construction | Manufacturing |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total mining | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Metal } \\ & \text { mining } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Bitureinous } \\ \text { coal and } \\ \text { lignite } \\ \text { mining } \end{array}\right.$ | ```Crude petroleum and natural gas``` | Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals, and anthracite mining |  | Total manufacturing | Beverage industries |  |
|  |  | ( 1 ) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |  |
| 1 | Total number of returns. | 990,381 | 13,945 | 12,117 | 1,073 | 1,481 | 6,219 | 3,344 | 59,84,7 | 150,696 | 3,394 |  |
| 2 | Form 1120-S...... | 43,945 | 542 | 474 |  | 81 | 190 | , 181 | 3,765 | 15,019 | -206 | 2 |
| 3 | Total returns with asseta and liabilities reported....... | 927,635 | 12,618 | 10,971 | 840 | 1,244 | 5,805 | 3,082 | 56,181 | 145,531 | 3,285 | 3 |
| 4 | Total assets. | 927,635 | 12,618 | 10,971 | 840 | 1,244 | 5,805 | 3,082 | 56,181 | 145,531 | 3,285 | 4 |
| 5 | Cast......................... | 860,070 | 11,134 | 9,802 | 741 | 1,090 | 5,241 | 2,730 | 51,140 | 137,539 | 3,126 | 5 |
|  | Notes and accounts receivable... | 720,682 | 8,776 | 9,104 | 465 | 1,093 | 4,836 | 2,710 | 49,492 | 136,501 | 3,178 | 6 |
| 7 | Less: Reserve for bad debta. Inventories: | 146,492 | 647 | 869 | 7 | 132 | 366 | 364 | 6,682 | 37,069 | 617 | 7 |
| 8 | Last-in, first-our....................................... | 10,021 | 57 | 95 | 4 | 14 | 23 | 54 | 696 | 3,184 | 62 | 8 |
| 9 | Other than last-in, first-out | 235,869 | 2,669 | 2,827 | 125 | 262 | 501 | 949 | 14,944 | 66,891 | 1,520 | 9 |
| 10 | Not gtated....... | 220,329 | 3,034 | 1,896 | 79 | 125 | 932 | 760 | 12,761 | 57,623 | 1,625 | 10 |
| 11 | Prepald expenses and supplies........................................ <br> Inveatmenta, Government obligations: | 437,754 | 4,685 | 5,126 | 263 | 701 | 2,271 | 1,891 | 27,547 | 89,875 | 2,302 | 11 |
| 12 | States, Territories, and U. S. possessions.............. | 18,070 | 99 | 145 | 9 | 43 | 41 | 52 | 340 | 1,622 | 57 | 12 |
| 13 | United Statea obligazions... | 44,643 | 414 | 565 | 48 | 140 | 220 | 157 | 1,087 | 7,629 | 227 | 13 |
| 14 | Not stated................. | 9,853 | 125 | 192 | 7 | 13 | 93 | 79 | 301 | 2,135 | 62 | 14 |
| 15 | Mortgage and real estate Loans.. | 30,471 | 245 | 78 | 3 | 10 | 13 | 52 | 1,140 | 2,039 | 40 | 15 |
| 16 | Other investments.. | 287,087 | 4,628 | 4,000 | 245 | 397 | 2,376 | 982 | 14,574 | 47,379 | 1,190 | 16 |
| 17 | Depreciable asaets..................................... | 787,850 | 11,622 | 9,636 | 641 | 1,094 | 5,019 | 2,882 | 48,425 | 136,766 | 3,220 | 17 |
| 18 19 |  | 745,577 | 10,905 308 | 9,145 | 580 | 1,062 | 4,778 | 2,725 | 46,760 | 132,606 | 3,122 | 18 |
| 20 | Less: Accumulated depletion | 13,365 | 166 | 3,209 | 138 | 339 293 | 2,836 2,148 | 817 | 756 615 | 3,246 1,910 | 54 | 19 |
| 21 | Land....... | 296,595 | 7,724 | 2,811 | 247 | 404 | , 963 | 1,197 | 12,130 | 46,147 | 1,714 | 21 |
| 22 | Intang1ble asseta. | 177,578 | 2,918 | 2,763 | 252 | 173 | 1,846 | 492 | 11,513 | 27,568 | 667 | 22 |
| 23 | Leas: Accumulated amortization. | 70,212 | 1,039 | 1;059 | 91 | 32 | 659 | 277 | 4,775 | 10,853 | 124 | 23 |
| 24 | Other assets. | 622,898 | 8,094 | 7,212 | 614 | 820 | 3,663 | 2,115 | 37,535 | 109,412 | 2,654 | 24 |
| 25 | Total 21sbilities. | 927,635 | 12,618 | 10,971 | 840 | 1,244 | 5,805 | 3,082 | 56,181 | 145,532 | 3,285 | 25 |
| 26 | Accounts payable | 702,070 | 8,657 | 8,988 | 664 | 1,020 | 4,546 | 2,758 | 46,864 | 132,904 | 3,049 | 26 |
| 27 | Depoaits and withdrawable shares. Bonds, notes, mortgages payable: | 36,779 | 116 | 75 | - | 11 | 13 | 51 | 1,274 | 1,911 | 169 | 27 |
| 8 | Maturity less than 1 year. | 409,446 | 5,740 | 4,820 | 279 | 670 | 2,344 | 1,527 | 28,074 | 74,322 | 1,758 | 28 |
| 29 | Maturity 1 year or more | 384,458 | 5,756 | 3,920 | 164 | 404 | 2,007 | 1,345 | 20,110 | 59,911 | 1,686 | 29 |
| 30 | Accrued expenses.. | 640,164 | 6,502 | 6,760 | 322 | 948 | 3,086 | 2,404 | 40,282 | 121,225 | 2,746 | 30 |
| 31 | Other 2labilities..... | 647,480 | 7,672 | 6,861 | 424 | 814 | 3,318 | 2,305 | 40,181 | 107, 062 | 2,579 | 31 |
| 32 | Capital stock, preferred. | 51,776 | 779 | 554 | 26 | 52 | 293 | 183 | 1,805 | 13,134 | 196 | 32 |
| 33 | Capital stock, common.. | 891,706 | 12,311 | 10,657 | 819 | 1,222 | 5,577 | 3,039 | 54,400 | 142,598 | 3,182 | 33 |
| 34 35 | Paid-in or capital surplus Surplus reservea.......... | 166,388 76,272 | 2,924 | 2,775 | 278 | 209 | 1,669 | 619 | 8,713 | 33,086 | 829 | 34 |
| 37 | Total complled receipts | 947,528 | 13,472 | 10,565 | 492 | 1,422 | 5,647 | 3,004 | 56,446 | 147,471 | 3,355 | 37 |
| 38 | Business receipta.......................................................... Interest on Covernment obligations (less amortizable bond premium): | 745,530 | 13,066 | 10,326 | 452 | 1,422 | 5,468 | 2,984 | 55,634 | 146,602 | 3,355 | 38 |
| 39 | Wholly taxable........................................... | 50,911 | 347 | 723 | 57 | 176 | 321 | 169 | 1,073 | 9,407 | 275 | 39 |
| 40 | Subject to surtax only. | 4,337 | 12 | 73 | 2 | 15 | 53 | 3 | 42 | 387 | 10 | 40 |
| 42 | Otber interest....... | 18,122 191,549 | 93 | 155 | 11 | 50 | 46 | 48 | 346 | 1,723 | 49 | 41 |
| 43 | Renta........... | 191,549 247,530 | 2,463 | 1,795 1,863 | 94 88 | 223 <br> 357 | 904 683 | 574 735 | 7,951 | 24,767 22,789 | 534 | 42 |
| 44 | Royalties.............. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 13,555 | 441 | 1,161 | 86 | 154 | 799 | 122 | 129 | 4,308 | 63 | 44 |
| 45 | Net abort-terw capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss. | 14,748 | 261 | 282 | 20 | 25 | 176 | 62 | 576 | 1,735 | 84 | 45 |
| 46 | Net long-term capital gain reduced by net ahort-term capital losa. | 119,698 | 3,055 | 2,650 | 182 | 358 | 1,278 | 832 | 7,329 | 24,599 | 1,158 | 46 |
| 47 | Net gain, salea other tban capital asaets............ | 49,651 | 542 | 511 | 37 | 37 | 400 | 37 | 1,261 | 2,690 | 153 | 47 |
| 48 | Dividends, domestic corporations. | 45,725 | 890 | 654 | 30 | 95 | 299 | 230 | 1,404 | 7,160 | 142 | 48 |
| 49 | Dividends, foreign corporations. | 3,610 | 18 | 89 | 13 | 21 | 49 | 6 | 63 | 852 | 14 | 49 |
| 50 | Other recelpts... | 391,809 | 5,894 | 4,674 | 224 | 577 | 2,395 | 1,478 | 23,884 | 73,074 | 2,253 | 50 |
| 51 | Total complied deductions. | 982,363 | 13,857 | 12,036 | 1,071 | 1,462 | 6,179 | 3,324 | 59,671 | 15c,610 | 3,394 | 51 |
| 52 | Cost of salea and operations. | 633,186 | 11,960 | 9,766 | 432 | 1,412 | 5,094 | 2,828 | 53,701 | 145,075 | 3,336 | 52 |
| 53 54 54 | Compensation of officera...... | 597,946 | 7,673 | 5,814 | 229 | -878 | 2,757 | 1,950 | 43,867 | 119,246 | 2,695 | 53 |
| 54 55 | Rent pald on business property. | 558,238 | 6,011 | 5,068 | 333 | 630 | 2,851 | 1,254 | 35,041 | 103,457 | 1,902 | 54 |
| 55 56 | Repairs....... | 507,552 272,533 | 9,030 | 3,879 | 267 | 557 | 1,450 | 1,605 | 25,623 | 86,829 | 2,383 | 55 |
| $\begin{array}{r}56 \\ 57 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | Interest paid. | 272,533 653,478 | 1,924 | 1,934 | $\begin{array}{r}71 \\ 420 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}171 \\ 847 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,729 \\ 3,555 \\ \hline,\end{array}$ | 963 2,252 | 14,500 39,028 | 59,844 106,964 | 1,416 2,505 | 56 57 |
| 58 | Taxes pald. . | 950,431 | 13,339 | 11,056 | 851 | 1,402 | 5,694 | 3,109 | 57,399 | 146,842 | 3,374 | 58 |
| 59 | Contributions or gif | 273,909 | 2,921 | 2,259 | 4.4 | 355 | 84.2 | 1,018 | 18,196 | 60,042 | 1,602 | 59 |
| 60 | Amortization. | 136,751 | 1,906 | 2,043 | 235 | 95 | 1,227 | 486 | 8,651 | 23,142 | 249 | 60 |
| 61 | Depreciation. | 820,660 | 12,481 | 9,841 | 560 | 1,277 | 5,143 | 2,861 | 50,098 | 138,769 | 3,297 | 61 |
| 62 | Depletion.... | 14,380 | 288 | 5,534 | 269 | 627 | 3,064 | 1,574 | 500 | 2,053 | , 14 | 62 |
| 63 64 | Advertising................................................ | 564,744 61,354 | 5,008 387 | 3,539 | 48 | 332 | 1,337 | 1,822 | 37,479 | 104,783 | 3,094 | 63 |
| 65 | Amounts contributed under pension plans................... | 61,354 | 387 | 762 | 53 | 229 | 241 | 239 | 3,875 | 19,283 | 616 | 64 |
| 66 | Net loas, sales other than cspital asseqs................ | 112,196 37,767 | 997 556 | 1,289 | 42 | 356 | 450 | 441 | 20,760 | 31,872 | 826 | 65 |
| 67 | other deductions............................................... | 936,805 | 13,084 | 17,162 | 38 883 | 1,314 | 5,778 | 3,187 | 2,278 57,610 | 8,808 147,646 | 162 3,394 | 66 67 |
| 68 | Net income or deficit, total. | 990,381 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 69 | Forms 1120-L, $14 .$. | 946,436 | 13,403 | 11,643 | 1,051 | 1,400 | 6,029 | 3,163 | 56,082 | 142,677 | 3,188 | 68 69 |
| 70 | Form 1120-S..... | 43,945 | 542 | 474 | ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ | 81 | 190 | 181 | 3,765 | -8,019 | -106 | 69 70 |
| 71 | Net operating losa deduction. Income tax................ | 107,188 | 1,988 | 1,280 | 72 | 14. | 724 | 340 | 7,095 | 17,427 | 481 | 7 |
| 72 | Income tax.................... | 511,760 | 6,100 | 4,375 | 120 | 624 | 1,993 | 1,638 | 28,441 | 78,603 | 1,76 | 72 |
| 73 74 | Casb and assets other tban own stock. | 117,785 | 1,441 | 1,815 | 62 | 236 | 869 |  |  |  | 717 | 73 |
| 74 | Corporation's own atock... | 6,360 | 1,47 | 1,81 | 62 | 236 16 | $\begin{array}{r}869 \\ 43 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}648 \\ 32 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}4,319 \\ \hline 09\end{array}$ | 24,139 1,399 | $\begin{array}{r}17 \\ 29 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 74 |

[^44]Table 46. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, BY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1958-59—Continued

| Item |  | Number of returns by major industrial group-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Manufacturing-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Food and kindred products | Tobacco manufactures | $\begin{gathered} \text { Textile } \\ \text { mill } \\ \text { products } \end{gathered}$ | Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials | Lumber and wood products, except furniture | Furniture and fixtures | Paper and allied products | Printing, publishing, and allied industries | Chemicals and allie products | Petroleum refining and related industries | Rubber and miacellaneous plastics products |  |
|  |  | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) |  |
|  | Total number of returns. <br> Form $1120-$ S. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br> Total returns with assets and liabilities reported. | $\begin{array}{r} 14,204 \\ 663 \\ 13,556 \end{array}$ | 186 185 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,750 \\ 276 \\ 5,601 \end{array}$ | 15,627 1,382 15,062 | 7,508 375 7,199 | 5,279 181 5,152 | 3,300 144 3,211 | 17,406 1,240 16,807 | $\begin{array}{r} 8,075 \\ 295 \\ 7,739 \end{array}$ | 747 2 730 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,262 \\ & 137 \\ & 3,177 \end{aligned}$ | 1 2 3 |
| 4 | Total assets. | 13,556 | 185 | 5,601 | 15,062 | 7,199 | 5,152 | 3,211 | 16,807 | 7,739 | 730 | 3,177 | 4 |
| 5 | Cash. | 12,77 | 185 | 5,364 | 14,157 | 6,656 | 4,778 | 3,104 | 16,005 | 7,357 | 719 | 3,056 | 5 |
| 6 | Notes and accounts recelvable. | 12,690 | 183 | 5,378 | 13,907 | 6,738 | 4,921 | 3,136 | 15,146 | 7,197 | 709 | 3,036 | 6 |
| 7 | Less: Reserve for bad debts. Inventories: | 3,391 | 24 | 1,074 | 3,606 | 1,430 | 1,484 | 1,089 | 4,184 | 2,067 | 220 | 882 | 7 |
| 8 | Last-in, first-out.............................. | 306 | 88 | 2,382 | 5,943 | 3,040 | 88 | 95 | 209 | 256 | 273 | 101 | 8 |
| 10 | Not stated......... | 5,994 | 88 | 2,388 | 5,943 6,118 | 3,040 3,019 | 2,665 | 1,768 | 5,705 6,210 | 3,675 3,297 | 273 <br> 232 | 1,753 1,039 | 10 |
| 11 |  <br> Investments, Government obligations: | 9,425 | 100 | 3,458 | 8,071 | 4,555 | 3,344 | 2,208 | 9,269 | 4,676 | 462 | 2,201 | 11 |
| 12 13 13 | States, Territories, and U. S. possessions..... Uniled States obligations.................... | 164 | 4 19 | $\begin{array}{r}82 \\ 373 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}40 \\ 294 \\ \hline 77\end{array}$ | 29 278 | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ 195 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}87 \\ 289 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 274 910 | 116 | 13 85 18 | 13 | 12 |
| 14 | Not stated......................................... | 145 |  | 101 | 77 | 82 | 27 | 95 | 377 | 145 | 13 | 42 | 14 |
| 15 | Mortgage and real eatate loans. | 279 |  | 96 | 156 | 157 | 56 | 37 | 183 | 86 | 13 | 32 | 15 |
| 16 | Other investments.. | 5,577 | 53 | 1,870 | 4,032 | 2,178 | 1,539 | 1,346 | 6,182 | 2,584 | 309 | 875 | 16 |
| 17 | Depreciable assets.............................. | 13,177 | 175 | 5,343 | 13,804 | 6,805 | 4,957 | 3,048 | 14,969 | 7,056 | 696 | 3,075 | 17 |
| 18 | Less: Accumulated amortization and depreciation. | 12,700 | 174 | 5,151 | 13,477 | 6,592 | 4,794 | 2,980 | 14,344 | 6,796 | 674 | 3,013 | 18 |
| 19 | Depletable asaets.. | 165 | 12 | 22 | 92 | 889 | 79 | 111 | 253 | 181 | 82 | 46 | 19 |
| 20 | Less: Accumulated depletion.................... | 93 | 11 | 9 | 78 | 241 | 31 | 62 | 183 | 87 | 68 | 43 | 20 |
| 21 | Land..... | 6,946 | 102 | 1,863 | 1,414 | 3,625 | 1,518 | 1,074 | 3,056 | 2,726 | 342 | 684 | 21 |
| 22 | Intangible assets... | 2,392 | 56 | 73 | 1,956 | 1,329 | 895 | 618 | 3,188 | 2,004 | 182 | 872 | 22 |
| 23 24 | Less: Accumulated amortization. | 765 10,163 | 34 141 | 283 4,190 | 1,856 11,761 | 4, 5,204 | 363 3,821 | 244 2,515 | 1,111 12,520 | 618 5,693 | $\begin{array}{r}89 \\ 484 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 529 2,582 | 23 24 |
|  |  | 10,163 | 141 | 4,190 | 11,761 | 5,221 | 3,811 | 2,515 | 12,520 | 5,693 | 484 | 2,582 | 24 |
| 25 | Total liebilities. | 13,556 | 185 | 5,601 | 15,062 | 7,199 | 5,152 | 3,211 | 16,807 | 7,739 | 730 | 3,177 | 25 |
| 26 | Accounts payable.. | 12,573 | 283 | 5,120 | 13,679 | 6,451 | 4,964 | 3,013 | 14,638 | 6,977 | 677 | 2,968 | 26 |
| 27 | Deposits and withdrawable shares. <br> Bonds, notes, mortgages payable: | 188 | 1 | 90 | 82 | 97 | 84 | 38 | 266 | 123 | 11 | 19 | 27 |
|  | Maturity less than 1 year....................... | 7,532 | ${ }_{51}^{91}$ | 2,701 | 7,023 | 4,006 | 2,781 | 1,812 | 7,721 | 3,569 | 395 | 1,595 | 28 |
| 30 | Accrued expenses........ | 11,431 | 168 | 1,980 | 13,05 | 3,680 | 2,219 4,430 | 1,477 | 6,604 13,134 | 2,904 | 375 <br> 566 | 1,273 2,692 | 39 |
| 32 | Other llabilities.. | 9,942 | 134 | 4,041 | 11,415 | 5,126 | 3,834 | 2,449 | 12,041 | 5,297 | 541 | 2,367 | 31 |
| 32 | Capital stock, preferred. | 1,384 | 24 | 715 | 1,293 | 461 | 474 | 2,410 | 1,244 | ,715 | 89 | 266 | 32 |
| 33 | Capital stock, cormon................................. | 13,305 | 182 | 5,530 | 14,784 | 7,044 | 5,098 | 3,149 | 16,316 | 7,599 | 724 | 3,115 | 33 |
| 345 | Paid-in or capital surplus....................... | 3,435 | 32 | 1,194 | 2,651 | 1,601 | 1,197 | 878 | 3,256 | 1,918 | 191 | 654 | 34 |
| 35 | Surplus reserves................................ | 1,379 | 16 | 559 | 949 | 666 | , 302 | 462 | 1,345 | 768 | 126 | 189 | 35 |
| 36 | Earned surplus and undivided profits.............. | 13,391 | 185 | 5,547 | 14,987 | 7,155 | 5,103 | 3,179 | 16,607 | 7,654 | 709 | 3,156 | 36 |
| 37 | Total compiled receipts | 14,127 | 186 | 5,605 | 15,330 | 7,394 | 5,260 | 3,223 | 17,004 | 7,804 | 708 | 3,153 | 37 |
| 38 | Business receipts............................................ Interest on Government obligations (less amortizable bond premium): | 14,088 | 186 | 5,548 | 15,205 | 7,326 | 5,241 | 3,203 | 16,773 | 7,785 | 689 | 3,134 | 38 |
| 39 | Wholly taxable.................................... | 843 | 9 | 469 | 400 | 300 | 202 | 382 | 1,246 | 560 | 79 | 145 | 39 |
| 40 | Subject to surtax only.......................... | 61 | 10 | 19 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 10 | 55 | 14 | 15 |  | 40 |
| 42 | Wholly tax-exempt.. | 191 | 7 | 79 | 40 | 37 | 35 | 83 | 287 | 133 | 16 | 18 | 41 |
| 42 43 | Other interest. Rents........ | 2,619 3,378 | 48 34 | 1,217 | 1,372 879 | 1,452 1,622 | 834 573 | $\begin{array}{r}730 \\ 555 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 2,387 2,202 | 1,385 1,160 | 262 169 | 405 | 42 |
| 44 | Royalties................. | 250 | 6 | 109 | 134 | 147 | 64 | 126 | 71 | 394 |  |  | 4 |
| 45 | Net short-term capital gain reduced by net longterm capital l:ss. | 257 | 4 | 60 | 128 | 105 | 34 | 50 | 157 | 80 | 15 | 12 | 45 |
| 46 | Net long-term capital gain reduced by net shortterm capital loss. | 3,606 | 29 | 1,014 | 1,248 | 1,947 | 723 | 734 | 2,174 | 1,208 | 207 | 465 | 46 |
| 47 | Net gain, sales other than capltal assets........ | 429 | 12 | 36 | 275 | 196 | 103 | 46 | 229 | 135 | 26 | 21 | 47 |
| 48 | Dividends, domestic corporations.................. | 806 | 17 | 367 | 405 | 331 | 136 | 303 | 1,283 | 419 | 84 | 74 | 48 |
| 49 | Dividends, forelen corporation |  | 3 | 34 | 34 | 5 | 7 | 31 | 89 | 108 | 25 | 16 | 49 |
| 50 | Other receipts........... | 7,482 | 97 | 2,928 | 5,038 | 4,143 | 3,006 | 2,049 | 7,589 | 3,568 | 461 | 1,550 | 50 |
| 51 | Total compiled deductions. | 14,204 | 186 | 5,750 | 15,608 | 7,508 | 5,279 | 3,281 | 17,381 | 8,075 | 747 | 3,260 | 52 |
| 52 | Cost of sales and operations. | 14,021 | 176 | 5,488 | 15,192 | 7,287 | 5,259 | 3,203 | 16,158 | 7,686 | 689 | 3,134 | 52 |
| 53 | Compensation of orficers....... | 11,257 | 166 | 4,578 | 12,967 | 5,438 | 4,446 | 2,780 | 13,309 | 5,929 | 517 | 2,596 | 53 |
| 54 55 56 | Rent paid on business property. | 8,843 10,556 | 124 | 3,771 | 13,599 | 3,629 | 3,873 | 2,441 | 12,925 | 5,211 | 509 | 2,552 | 54 |
| 56 | Repairs <br> Bad debts. | 10,556 6,231 | 110 | 3,226 1,629 | 7,811 5,777 | 3,971 2,802 | 3,268 2,746 3,26 | 2,022 | 9,230 7,533 | 4,382 | 390 332 | 2,009 1,294 | 55 56 |
| 57 | Interest pald | 11,054 | 132 | 4,100 | 11,172 | 5,649 | 3,882 | 2,557 | 10,824 | 5,368 | 605 | 2,253 | 57 |
| 58 | Taxes padd............ | 14,042 | 186 | 5,592 | 15,377 | 7,303 | 5,159 | 3,250 | 16,775 | 7,806 | 74.4 | 3,160 | 58 |
| 59 | Contributione or gifts | 6,362 | 72 | 2,502 | 5,823 | 2,678 | 2,096 | 1,659 | 7,126 | 3,196 | 292 | 1,281 | 59 |
| 60 | Amortization. | 1,674 | 35 | 537 | 1,840 | 1,055 | 733 | 473 | 1,953 | 1,136 | 205 | 865 | 60 |
| 61 | Depreciation.. | 13,791 | 186 | 5,302 | 14,210 | 7,025 | 5,059 | 3,134 | 15,013 | 7,127 | 723 | 3,099 | 61 |
| 62 | Depletion.... | 169 | 118 | 12 | 22 | 359 | 33 | 4 | 65 | 114 | 93 | 30 | 62 |
| 63 | Advertising.. | 11,218 | 118 | 3,136 | 9,402 | 4,516 | 4,043 | 2,284 | 10,525 | 5,749 | 459 | 2,230 | 63 |
| 64 65 | Amounts contributed under pension plans.......... | 2,390 | 37 | , 722 | 1,242 | 512 | 654 | 632 | 2,144 | 1,245 | 152 | 353 | 64 |
| 65 | Arounts contributed under other employee benefit plans. | 3,247 | 23 | 1,383 | 3,188 | 1,382 | 1,336 | 910 | 2,902 | 1,348 | 176 | 761 | 65 |
| 66 | Net loss, sales other than capital assets........ | 1,167 | 10 | 554 | 552 | 300 | 254 | 307 | 899 | 428 | 36 | 204 | 66 |
| 67 | Other deductions................................... | 14,136 | 186 | 5,604 | 15,320 | 7,406 | 5,258 | 3,247 | 16,848 | 7,753 | 708 | 3,201 | 67 |
| 68 | Net income or deficit, total. | 14,204 | 186 | 5,750 | 15,627 | 7,508 | 5,279 | 3,300 | 17,406 | 8,075 | 747 | 3,262 | 68 |
| 69 | Forms 1120-L, M. | 13,541 | 186 | 5,474 | 14,245 | 7,133 | 5,098 | 3,156 | 16,166 | 7,780 | 745 | 3,125 | 69 |
| 70 | Form 1120-5... | 663 | - | 276 | 1,382 | 375 | 181 | 144 | 1,240 | 295 | 2 | 137 | 70 |
| 71 | Net operating loas deduction........................ | 1,760 | 13 | 835 | 1,870 | 1,167 | 607 | 317 | 1,724 | 1,221 | 67 | 425 | 72 |
| 72 | Income tax........................................... | 7,866 | 118 | 2,892 | 7,705 | 3,474 | 2,654 | 2,099 | 9,314 | 4,497 | 487 | 1,680. | 72 |
| 73 | Cash and assets other than own stock. . | 2,723 | 70 | 997 | 868 | 890 | 625 | 756 | 3,253 | 1,536 | 206 | 449 | 73 |
| 74 | Corporation's own stock.......................... | 105 | 1 | 40 | 135 | 17 | 25 | 36 | 130 | 87 | 29 | 28 | 74 |

Table 46. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, BY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1958-59-Continued


[^45]Table 46. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, BY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, I958-59-CONTINUE


Footnote at end or table.

Table 46. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, BY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1958-59-COntinued


Table 46. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, BY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1958-59-CONTInUed


[^46]Table 46. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, BY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1958-59 - Continued


[^47]Table 47. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, BY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, 1958-59


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 47. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, BY BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, 1958-59—Continued

${ }^{2}$ Sarpling variability or thla estimate is too large to warrant showing aeparately. However, the data are included in totals.

## 5. Source Book of

Statistics of Income,
1926-27 through 1951-52 and
1953-54 through 1959-60

## SOURCE BOOK OF STATISTICS OF INCOME

Page
Description and use. ..... 257
Source Book sheet reproduction. ..... 259

## SOURCE BOOK OF STATISTICS OF INCOME

Unpublished worksheets showing information by more detailed classifications than those published in Statistics of Income are gathered annually into the Source Book of Statistics of Income. On these worksheets, from which some of the tables in the published report were derived, types of assets, liabilities, receipts, deductions, net income, income tax liability, and distributions to stockholders are cross-classified by more than 200 industrial groups and by size of total assets.

The use of the Source Book, for research purposes, may be requested by writing to the Director, Statistics Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington 25, D. C. After securing permission, the user or his representative may copy the data at the National Office of the Internal Revenue Service in Washington, D. C. Occasionally, however, analysts who need an unusually large volume of data may arrange to borrow, for a short time microfilm of the Source Book. A request to use Source Book microfilm should specify the desired items, industrial groups, total asset size classes, and years.

## Income statement and balance sheet data

A sample sheet from the 1959-60 Source Book is reproduced on page 259. This sheet, for the industrial group, "Wholesale and retail trade: Retail trade; Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations," shows 77 items classified by 15 assetsize classes including a separate category for returns with zero assets. The table thus resembles in format table 3 of the published report. There are similar sheets for each of the 270 industrial groups and subgroups shown in table l of this report. Sets of Source Book sheets provide statistics for the total active corporation returns for an industry and separately for corporation returns with net income for the same industry. Prior to 1955-56, there were separate sheets for returns with net income and for returns without net income, but no summary sheets for the total for an industry.

Source Book information is available for each time period beginning with 1926-27, except for 1952-53. Each period covers returns with accounting periods ended July of one year, through June of the following year. For a description of the items and classifications available for 1926-27 through 195657, see Statistics of Income-1956-57, Corporation Income Tax Returns, pages 134-142. The information in the Source Book has increased over the years but since $1948-49$, when the second general revision of the Standard Industrial Classification was adopted, relatively few changes have occurred. These are listed below, and with these exceptions, statistics for any items shown in the 1959-60 Source Book can be obtained back through 1948-49. However, the present size classification system dates back only to 1954-55. Before that time, there were fewer size of total assets classifications.

General revisions of the industrial groups were made for 1958-59, 1948-49, and 1938-39. Supplemental tables showing these revisions are available in the published reports for 1958-59 and 1938-39. Also, changes in the industrial classification of certain groups were made in 1952-53 and 1949-50:

1. Mutual savings banks, and
2. Savings and loan, building and loan associations became subgroups in 1952-53 when they were made taxable by the Revenue Act of 1951.
3. Jewelry stores became a separate retail trade subgroup in 1948-49. They had formerly been included in other retall stores.

The following items were first shown separately for the indicated time periods:

| Item | Period |
| :---: | :---: |
| Income subject to | 1959-60 |
| Statutory special deduction (including Net operating loss deduction)........................................ | 1959-60 |
| Other current assets (including Prepaid expenses and supplies) | 1959-60 |
| Other current liabilities (including Accrued expenses) | 1959-60 |
| Business receipts (gross sales plus receipts from operations). | 1958-59 |
| Cost of sales and operations (cost of goods sold plus cost of operations)..................................... | 1958-59 |
| Mortgage and real estate loans | 1957-58 |
| Deposits and withdrawable shares | 1957-58 |
| Inventories, last-in, first-out | 1955-56 |
| Inventories, other than last-in, first-out | 1955-56 |
| Paid-1n or capital surplus | 1955-56 |
| Earned surplus and undivided p | 1955-56 |
| Investments, Government obligations; States, Territories, and United States possessions............. | 1954-55 |
| Investments, Govermment obligations: United States obligations. | 1954-55 |
| Depreciable assets (and accumulated depreciation and amortization).. | 1954-55 |
| Depletable assets (and accumulated depletion). | 1954-55 |
| Intangible assets (net amount) | 1954-55 |
| Intangible assets (and accumulated amortization)... | 1955-56 |
| Amounts contributed under other employee benefit plans | 1952-53 |
| Excess profits tax and related data..1950-51 through | 1954-55 |

Before the periods specified above, only totals were available for Inventories, Surplus, Government obligations, and Capital assets. Mortgage and real estate loans of banks were included in Notes and accounts receivable; those of other industries were included in Other investments. Prepaid expenses and supplies and Accrued expenses, included in Other current assets and Other current liabilities, respectively, for 1959-60, were shown separately from 1954-55 through 1958-59. Previously, they had been included in Other assets and Other liabilities, respectively. Also, Other current assets and Other
current liabilities, new for 1959-60, were for the most part included in Other assets and Other liabilities, respectively, in other years. Before 195859, gross sales and receipts from operations and the two related cost totals were shown separately. Also, the Net operating loss deduction, part of Statutory special deductions for 1959-60, was formerly shown separately.

The Source Book contains information in addition to the income statement and balance sheet amounts. For example, the 1958-59 Source Book has frequency estimates for the amounts regularly shown in the Source Book. (See tables 46 and 47 of this volume.) Various statistics classified by Internal Revenue districts and regions are prepared annually and are a part of the Source Book. Classification by geographic area, however, indicates where the tax returns were filed and does not necessarily indicate the place of origin of the income and tax. (See Internal Revenue districts and regions in the Explanation of Terms section of this report.) The 1957-58 Source Book contains unpublished data on methods used by corporations to compute tax depreciation. This information is distributed by industrial groups and by size of total assets. More limited information on depreciation methods is available for 1954-55 through 1956-57 and for 1958-59.

## New depreciation data

The 1959-60 Source Book contains more comprehensive depreciation information than has been heretofore available. This information is provided in tables showing the cost of property that was subject to depreciation in 1959-60, the depreciation claimed in 1959-60, and the accumulated depreciation claimed in prior years. These estimates are presented in distributions by asset type, depreciation method, useful life class, period of acquisition, size of corporation (as indicated by total assets) and major industrial group. Also shown is the average life of property for each classification of property.

The depreciation estimates for 1959-60 were based on depreciation schedule data from 55,000 of the 163,000 corporation returns included in the regular

Statistics of Income sample. Fewer returns were used to arrive at the depreciation estimates for two inain reasons. First, in order to keep the processing workload of these detailed data within manageable proportions while retaining the basic validity of the information, a random subsample at one-half the normal rate was instituted for returns in sample classes B and H (described on page 25) and life (Form 1120L) and mutual (Form 1120M) insurance companies were not covered. Secondly, not all returns included in this modified sample contained depreciation schedules sufficiently complete to be usable in the tabulations. As a rule, those return schedules which did not contain detailed information supporting ninety percent or more of the depreciation deduction were excluded from the study. However, a field followup procedure was devised to obtain supplemental data for corporation returns with total assets of $\$ 50,000,000$ or more.

The statistics in this study are subject to the same linitations described in the Description of Sample and Limitations of Data section of this report, and also to certain other limitations. The estimates are subject to a higher relative sampling variability than that associated with the estimates published in this report because they were based on fewer sample returns. In addition, since not all the returns in the regular sample yielded usable data and because the resulting areas of nonresponse did not represent a random distribution, a possible bias is inherent in the estimates. Also, although the depreciation schedule in the tax return called for seven specific entries, in practice corporations reported their depreciable assets and depreciation deduction in various ways. It was not felt that the variations in reporting methods caused significant distortions in the statistics presented.

Based on the returns in the sample for which complete information on depreciation practices was available, the number of returns represented in the study was 557,000 , which was 52 percent of the total number filed, and the amount of depreciation covered was $\dot{\psi} 12,000,000,000$, which was 59 percent of the total amount claimed. The depreciable assets shown in the balance sheets of the 557,000 returns totaled $\$ 281,000,000,000$, or 71 percent of the amount shown in the balance sheet statistics for 1959-60.
(Size of rotal assets and money figures in thousands of doylara)


6. Synopsis of

Federal Tax Laws,
1950-59

## Affecting the Comparability of Historical Data in Statistics of Income

Corporation income and profits tax returns: Page
A. Tax rates. ..... 263
B. Capital gain and loss provisions. ..... 265
C. Consolidated returns-provisions for filing and tax rates... ..... 266

Table A. -TAX RATES UNDER CORPORATION INCOME AND PROFITS TAX LAW, 1950-59¹

| Federal tax law: ${ }^{2}$ Revenue Acts amending Code (date of enoctment) (1) | Income year ${ }^{3}$ $\qquad$ | Tax base by type of tax ${ }^{4}$ (3) | Tax rate ${ }^{5}$ (percent) <br> (4) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (Aug. 16, 1954), as amended. Technisal Amendmenti Ast of 1958 (Sept. 2, 1958). <br> Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959 (June 30, 1959). <br> Tex Rate Extension Act of 1958 (June 30, 1958). | 1958-59 | Small business sorporations with election under section 1372. Other zorporations - same as 1954-57. | ${ }^{6}$ ) |
| Tax fate Extension Aut of 1957 (Mar. 29, 1957). <br> Tax Rate Extension Act or 1956 (Mar. 29, 1956). <br> Tax Rate Extension Act of 1955 (Mar. 30, 1955). | 1954-57 | Income tax: <br> Normal tax: <br> Taxable income, entire ampunt....................................................................................................... <br> Surtax: <br> Taxable income before deduction of partially tax-exempt interest: $\$ 25,000$ or less... <br> Excess over \$25,000. <br> Consolidated return (additional tax): <br> Consolidated taxable ineome before deduction of partially tax-exempt interest (entire amount) <br> Alternative tax: <br> Net long-tem capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss: Taxable years beginning before Apr. 1, 1954 <br> Taxable years beginning on or arter Apr. 1, 1954 <br> All other taxable income. ............................................................................................................................. | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & 22 \\ & 2 \\ & 26 \\ & 25 \\ & (30,22, \text { and } 2 \text { as ifnme- } \\ & \text { diately above.) } \end{aligned}$ |
| (Internal Revenue Code of 1939 as amended.) | 1952-53 | ```Income tax: Normal tax: Nornal-tax net income, entire amount. Surtax: Surtax net income:```  ```Excess over $25,000. ...................................................................................................... Consolidated return (additional tax): Surtax net income, entire amount. Altermative tax: Net long-term capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss........................................ All other nommal-tax net income and surtax net income............................................................... Excess profits tax: Adjusted excess profits net income, entire amount (terminated Dec. 31, 19537).``` | ```30 22 2 26 30, 22, and 2 as imme- diately above.) 730``` |
| Revenue Act of 1951 (0ct. 20, 1951). | 1951 | Calendar years: <br> Income tax: <br> Normal tex: <br> Normal-tax net income, entire amount. <br> Surtax: <br> Surtax net income: $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Consolidated return (additional tax): <br> Surtax net income, entire anount........................................................................................... <br> Alternative tax: <br> Net long-term capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss....................................... <br> All other normal-tax net income and surtax net incone............................................................ <br> Excess prorits tax: <br> Adjusted excess profits net income, entire amount.......................................................................... <br> Perior beginning Apr. 1, 1951: <br> Income tax: <br> Normal tax: <br> Surtax: <br> Nomal-tex net income, entire amount. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ................................................. <br> Surtax net income: $\qquad$ <br> Excess over $\$ 25,000$. <br> Consolidated return (additional tax): <br> Surtax net income, entire amount.......................................................................................... <br> Alternative tax: <br> Net long-term capital gain in excess or net short-term capital loss: Taxable year beginning berore Apr. 1, 1951. <br>  <br> All other normal-tax net income and surtax net income............................................................. <br> Excess profits tax: <br> Adjusted excess profits net income, entire amount. | ```28-3/4 22 2 25 (28-3/4, 22, and 2 as immediately above.) 30 30 22 2 25 26 (30, 22, and 2 as imme- diately above.) 730``` |
| Revenue Act of 1950(Sept. 23, 1950). <br> Excess Profits Tex Act of 1950 (Jan. 3, 1951). <br> Revenue Act of 1951, excess profits tax provisions only (0ct. 20, 1951). <br> Revenue Aet of 1945 (Nov. 8, 1945). | 1950 | Other tax years begiming in 1951: 8 <br> Period ending Mar. 31, 1951: <br> Tax bases and rates same as income year 1950 period beginning July 1, 1950, and ending Mar. 31, 1951. <br> Calendar years: <br> Incone tax: <br> Normal tax: <br> Normal-tax net income, entire amount. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br> Surtax: <br> Surtax net income: <br> $\$ 25,000$ or less. . ..................................................................................................... <br> Excess over $\$ 25,000$. <br> Consolidated return (additional tax): <br> Surtax net income, entire amount. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br> Alternative tax: <br> Net long-term capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss................................ <br> All other normal-tax net income and surtax net income.................................................... <br> Excess profits tax (effective July 1, 1950): 7 <br> Adjusted excess profits net income, entire amount. | 23 <br> ${ }^{1} 9$ <br> 2 <br> 25 <br> (23, 19, and 2 as immediately above.) <br> 730 |

Table A. -TAX RATES UNDER CORPORATION INCOME ANO PROFITS TAX LAW, 1950-59 ${ }^{1}$-Continued

| Federal tax law: ${ }^{2}$ <br> Revenue Acts amending Code <br> (date of enactment) <br> (1) | Income year ${ }^{3}$ (2) | Tax base by type of tax ${ }^{4}$ (3) | Tax rate ${ }^{5}$ (percent) <br> (द) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1950-Con. | Other tax years beginning in 1950: ${ }^{8}$ <br> Persod beginning July 1, 1950, and ending Har 31, 1951: <br> Income tax: <br> Normal tax: <br> Normal-tax net income, entire amount. $\qquad$ <br> Surtax: <br> Surtax net income: $\qquad$ <br> Excess over $\$ 25,000$ : <br> Taxable year beginning before July 1, 1950. $\qquad$ <br> Consolidated return (additional tax): <br> Surtax net income, entire anount...................................................................................... <br> Alternative tax: <br> Net long-term capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss. <br> All other normal-tax net income and surtax ret income. <br> Excess profits tax: <br> At justed excess profits net income, entire mavant. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . <br> Period ending after Mar. 31, 1951: <br> Tax bases and rates same as income year 1951 period beginning Apr. 1, 1951, except surtax rate which is the some as that shown inmediately above. <br> Period ending June 30, 1950: <br> Income tax: <br> Normal tex: <br> Domestic corporations: <br> Normal-tax net incone in total amount: <br> Not over $\$ 50,000$ - <br> First \$5,003. <br> Next $\hat{1} 15,000$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Foreign corporations engaged in trade or business within the United States: <br> Normal-tax net incone, entire anount......................................................................... <br> Eurtex: <br> Surtax net, income in total amount: <br> Not over $\$ 50,000-$ <br> First $\$ 25,000$. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ <br> Consolidated return (additional tax): <br> Surtax ret income, entire amount. <br> Alternative tax: <br> Net, long-term capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss. <br>  | ```None \[ (25,20,22, \text { and } 2 \text { as } \] immediately alcve.) \[ 730 \] net income. \[ 24 \] \\ 6 \\ 22 \\ 14 of entire surtax net incone. \\ 2 \\ 25 \\ \((6,22,14\), and 2 as imediately above.) ``` |

For footnơtea, aee pp. 267-269.

TabIe b. - PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES UNDER CORPORATION INCOME AND PROFITS TAX LAW, 1950-59¹

| Federal tax law: ${ }^{2}$ Revenue Acts धmending Code (dece of enactment) <br> (I) | Income year ${ }^{3}$ (2) | Definition of capital assets and period held (3) | Treatment of net capital gain ${ }^{11}$ <br> (4) | Treatment or net capital loss $^{11}$ (5) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Internal Revenue Code of 1954(Aug. 16, 1954), as amended. <br> Technical Amendments Act of 1958 (Sept. 2, 1958). | 1958-59 | (1) All property, whether or not connected with trade or business, except : <br> (a) Stock in trade or other property which would properly be included in inventory, or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of trade or business. <br> (b) Property used intrade or business of a character which is subject to allowance for depreciation. <br> (c) Real property used in trade or business. <br> (d) Accounts and notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from sale of property includible in inventory or ordinatily held for sale. <br> (e) Government obligations issued on or after Mar. 1, 1941, on adiscount basis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not exceeding one year from date of issue. <br> (f) Certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, or similar properties (but not a patent or invention). ${ }^{12}$ <br> (2) Gaina and losses are considered as from capital assets, under certain conditions, with respect to: ${ }^{13}$ <br> (a) Retirement of certain bonds, etc. <br> (b) Short sales. <br> (c) Failure to exercise options. <br> (d) Involuntary conversion and sale or exchange of certain business property, if a net gain is realized. ${ }^{14}$ <br> (e) Securities held for investment by security dealers. 15 <br> (f) Worthless stocks and other securities. <br> (g) Cancellation of leases or certain distributors' agreements. <br> (h) Sale or exchange of patents. <br> (3) Gains and losses are not considered as from capital assets, under certain conditions, with respect to: ${ }^{13}$ <br> (a) Certain gain on property to which amortization deduction (sec. 168) is applicable. <br> (b) Net loss from sales or exchanges of certain bonds, etc., by banks. <br> (c) Involuntary conversion and sale or exchange of certain business property if a net loss is realized. ${ }^{14}$ <br> (d) Certain sales or exchanges of stock in a collapsible corporation. <br> (e) Certain sales or exchanges of depreciable property of a controlled corporation. ${ }^{16}$ <br> (f) Loss on Small Business Investment Company stock. ${ }^{17}$ <br> (g) Loss on certain convertible debentures (or stock after conversion) held by Small Business Investment companies. ${ }^{17}$ <br> (4) Short-terin capital gains and losses are those from capital assets held 6 months or less; long-term gains and losses are from capital essets held over 6 months. | Included in taxable income and taxed at regular rates unless the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss in which casethe alternative tax may be used if it is less than the regular tax. The alternative tax is the sum of (1) the regular tax on taxable income reduced by the amount of the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss and (2) 25 percent of such excess for taxable years beginning on or after Apr. 1, 2954. | Carried forward and treated as a net short-term capital loss (deductible against any capital gains) for a period not to exceed 5 years. |
|  | 1954-57 | Same as 1958-59, except <br> $3(f)$ and $3(g)$ were not applicable. | Same as 1958-59, except that tax on excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-termi capital loss was 26 percent for taxable years beginning before Apr. 1, 1954. | Same as 1958-59. |
| (Internal Revenue Cade of 1939 as amended). Revenue Act of 1951 (Oct. 20, 1951). Revenue Act of 1950 (Sept. 23, 1950). | 1950-53 | Same as 1958-59, except: <br> $1(\mathrm{~d})$ and $2(\mathrm{~g}), 3(\mathrm{f})$ and $3(\mathrm{~g})$ were not applicable. | Same as 1958-59, except that tax on excess of net long-tem capital gain over net short-term capital loss was 26 percent for taxable years beginning on or after Apr. 1, 1951, and net capital gain was excluded from the excess profits net income for taxable years ended after June 30, 1950. | Carried forward and treated as a net short-term capital loss (deductible against any capital gains) for a period not to exceed 5 years. <br> Capital gains and losses were excluded in the computation of the excess profits net income for taxable years ended after June 30, 1950. |

For footnotes, see pp. 267-269.

Table C. - CONSOLIDATED INCOME ANO PROFITS TAX RETURNS—PROVISIONS FOR FILING ANO TAX RATES, 1950-591

| Federal tax law: ${ }^{2}$ Revenue Acts avending Code (date of enactment) <br> (1) | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \text { Income } \\ \text { year } \end{array}$ <br> (2) | Type of tax for which a consolidated return was pernitted <br> (3) | Type of corporation permitted to file a consolidated return <br> (4) | Criterion of affiliation <br> (5) | Consolidated return required or optional <br> (6) | Tax rate <br> (7) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (Aug. 16, 1954), as amended. Technical Amendments Act of 1958 (Sept. 2, 1958). | 1954-59 | Income tax and, under certain conditions, personal holding company tax. ${ }^{18}$ | Any corporation except: <br> (1) Corporations exempt from taxation under 1954 Code sec. 501. <br> (2) Life and mutual insurance companics, but they were considered as includible corporations if two or mure such companies alone filed a consolidated return and each was subject to tax under the same section of the 1954 Code. <br> (3) Foreign corporations. ${ }^{19}$ <br> (4) Corporations subject to sec. 931 (relative to incone from sources within possessions of the United States). <br> (5) Corporations organized under the China Trade Act, 1922. <br> (6) Regulated investment companies (taxable under subeh. M, ch. 1, of the 1954 Code). <br> (7) Unincorporated business enterprises taxed as corporations under sec. 1361 of the 1954 Code. | Oneor more chains of includible corporations connected through stock ownership with a common parent corporation which is an includible corpois an includible corpo- ration if (1) stock possessing at least 80 percent of the voting power of all classes of stock and at least 80 percent of each class of the of the includible corporations (except the common parent corporation) is owned directly by one or more of the other includible corporations; and (2) the comnon par- ent corporation owns directly stock possessing et least 80 percent of the voting power of all classes of stock and at class of the nonvoting stock of at least one of the other includible corporations. The term "stock" does not include nonvoting stock which as to dividends. | Optional upon consent of all members of arfiliated group. Election is binding for subsequent taxable years of the affiliated group unless (1) a corporation (other than one created directly or indirectly by a member of the group) becomes an affiliate during a subsequent taxable year, (2) the Conmissioner, for good cause, grants permission to chang, or (3) amendment to the Code or regulations makes filing of consolidated returns less advantageous to affiliated groups asaclass Because of such amendments affiliated groups filing consolidated returns for the preceding taxable year were given new options with respect to- <br> First return due to be filed after Sept. 2, 1955 (includine those riled under an extensi. <br> First return due to be riled after Aug. 16,1954 under an extension of respect to the first taxable year ended after Aug. 16, 1954. | Same as nonconsolidated returns plus 2 percent of taxable income before deduction of partially tax-exempt interest. <br> However, if Western Hemisphere trade corporations or regulated public utilities are included in the consolidated group, the 2 percent additional tax is applied to an amount which exsludes the taxable income of such corporations. (See table A, pp. 263-264.) |
| (Internal Revenue Code of 1939 as amended.) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Revenue Act of 1951 <br> (Oct. 20, 2951). <br> Excess Profits Tax Act <br> of 1950 (Jan. 3, <br> 1951, eifective as <br> of July I, 1950). <br> Revenue Act of 1950 <br> (Sept. 23, 1950). | 1950-53 | Income tax, and excess prorits tax imposed by sec. 430 of the Internal Revenue Code (1939). | Any corporation except: <br> (1) Corporations exempt from taxation under 1939 Code sec. 101. <br> (2) Life and mutual insurance compan nies, but they were considered as includible corporations if two or more such companies alone fileda consolidated return and each was subject to tax under the same section of the 1939 Code. <br> (3) Foreign corporations. 19 <br> (4) Corporations aubject to 1939 Code sec. 251 (relative to income from sources within possessions of the United States). <br> (5) Corporations organized under the China Trade Act, 1922. <br> (6) Hegulated investment companies (taxable under supplement $Q$ of 1939 Code). <br> (7) Personal service corporationa, personal holding companies, foreign trade corporations as defined in 1939 Code sec. 454( f$)$, and certain air mail carriers as defined in 1939 Code sec. 454 (g); but such a corporation might be included in a consolidated return if it had filed a consent to be treated as an includible corporation. <br> (8) Regulated public utilities which elected to compute their excess profits credit under the alternative method provided for such companies in sec. 448 of the $\mathrm{In}^{-}$ ternal Revenue Code (1939). However, two or more such companies alone were permitted to file a consolidated return. | Same as 1954-59, except; that" 80 percent" should read "95 percent." | See 1954-59. New aption granted for theFirst return due to be filed after July 16, 1953. First taxable year ending after Mar. 31, 1951. First taxable year ending arter June 30, 1950. | Same as nonconsolidated returns plus 2 percent of surtax net income. However, if Western Hemisphere trade corporations wite included, the two percent additional tax was applied to an amount which excluded surtax net income of such corporations. (See table A. pp. 263-264.) |

[^48]
## Footnotes for synopsis of laws tables

${ }^{2}$ For income years before 1950, see Statistics of Income1954, Corporation Income TaxReturns, and Statistics of Income for 1950, Part 2.
${ }^{2}$ Returns for the income years 1954-59 were filed under the Internal Fevenue Code of 1954, as amended. Returns for 1950-53 were filed under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code approved Feb. 10, 1939, and the various amendments thereto. There is no one effective date for all provisions of an internal revenue law-some of the provisions may be retroactive, sone apply to the current tax period, and some to a future tax year. Only acts substantially amending pertinent provisions of the Codes are cited in these tables.
${ }^{3}$ The income year is the calendar year and tax years beginning therein.
${ }^{4}$ The tax bases are, in general, the same for all corporations and are derived from the corporation's net income after allowance of certain statutory deductions. Net income is the gross income (exclusive of tax-exempt interest) less the ordinary business expenses deductible under secs. 161 through 171, 173 through 179, and 248 of the 1954 Code (sec. 23 of the 1939 Code). Treatment of the net operating loss deduction, derivation of the tax bases from net income, and significant variations in the bases applicable to certain classes of corporations are shown in (a) through ( $j$ ) below.
(a) The net operating loss deduction is allowed as a deduction against the gross income by sec. 172 of the 1954 Code (sec. 23(s) of the 1939 Code). The net income presented in Statistics of Income is the net income for the current year, i.e., before the deduction permitted with respect to a loss year. Therefore, the net operating loss deduction must be taken into account in relating net income to the tax base. The net operating loss of any tax year is first carried back against the net income of certain preceding tax years and the excess, if any, may then be carried over to certain succeeding tax years. The amount reported on the return and shown in Statistics of Income is the
net operating loss carryover from prior tax years. The carryback and carryover periods for a net operating loss sustained under the 1954 Code is, carryback 2 years, carryover 5 years except that for years ended after Dec. 31, 1957, the carryback is 3 years; under the 1939 Code, the carryback for loss years 1950-53 was 1 year, the carryover 5 years.

For additional information on the net operating loss deduction, see the description on p. 282, par. 25, and appropriate sections of the 1954 and 1939 Codes.
(b) Taxable income.-Under the 1954 Code the tax base, subject to normal tax, is designated "Taxable income." It is the net income less any net operating loss deduction and the statutory deductions shown in the table below. As indicated in footnote (e), under the 1954 Code these deductions can result in a net operating loss. The surtax base is the taxable income computed without deduction of partially tax-exempt interest.

The tax bases under the 1939 Code were computed in essentially the same way but were designated "normal-tax net income" and "surtax net income" and were derived from net income less net operating loss deduction through use of limited credits which could never result in complete elimination of taxable income.

Variations in computation of the two tax bases in the period 1950-59 are shown in the table. Deductions used in computing the amounts subject to normal tax are identified by the symbol ( $N$ ) in the table column, and those used in computing the amounts subject to surtax are identified by the symbol (S).

The terms "taxable income" and "deductions" are used throughout this synopsis in lieu of the "normal-tax net income," "surtax net income" and "credit" designations of the 1939 Code.
(c) Net long-term capital gain in excess of net short-term capital loss.-Capital gain and loss provisions are shown in table B of this synopsis.

| Items for which deduction is allowed | Percent of item deductible- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1954-59 | 1952-53 | 1951 |  |  | 1950 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Other tax years ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Calendar year | Other tax years ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Calendar zear | $\left\|\begin{array}{cc} \text { Part } \\ \text { prior to } \\ \text { Apr. } & 1 \end{array}\right\|$ | Part <br> after <br> Mar. 3! <br> (5) |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Begin- } \\ \text { ning } \\ \text { after } \\ \text { June } 30 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Beginning before } \\ \text { July } 1 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Part <br> prior to <br> July 1 <br> (8) | Part after June $30^{b}$ $(9)$ |
| 1. Partially tax-exempt interest ${ }^{\text {c }}$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & (\mathrm{~N}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & (\mathbb{N}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & (\mathbb{N}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & (N) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & (\mathrm{~N}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & \text { (N) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & (\mathrm{~N}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & (N) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & (N) \end{aligned}$ |
| 2. Dividends received from a domestic corporation subject to the income tax (other than dividends on certain preferred stock of a public utility).d | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ |
| 3. Dividends received on certain preferred stock of a public utility. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52.115^{\mathrm{e}} \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 61 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (N) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \mathrm{~S} \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ |
| 4. Dividends received from certain foreign corporations doing a substantial volume of business within the United States and derived from income earned in the United States.d | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | None | None | None | None |
| 5. Dividends paid on certain preferred stock of a public utility or the net income of the public utility minus the deductions provided in 1 through 4 above, whichever is the lower.f | $\begin{aligned} & 26.923^{\mathrm{e}} \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100 \\ & (\mathrm{~S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ |
| 6. Western Hemisphere trade corporation taxable income computed without regard to this deduction. 8 | $\begin{aligned} & 26.923{ }^{2} \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 27 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30 \\ & (N)(S) \end{aligned}$ | None | $\begin{aligned} & 31 \\ & (\mathrm{~N})(\mathrm{S}) \end{aligned}$ |

[^49]eThis percentage is derived from a formula contained in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which relates the amount of deduction to the tax rate.
fFor treatment of dividends paid with respect to dividends unpaid and accumulated for prior tax years, and for definitions of public utility and preferred stocks as used for this deduction, see sec. 247 of the 1954 Code and sec. $25(\mathrm{~h})$ of the 1939 Code.

GA domestic corporation, all of whose business is done in any country or countries of North, Central, or South America, or in the West Indies, is classifled as a Western Hemlsphere trade corporation if (i) 95 percent or more of its gross income for the 3 -year period 1mmediately preceding the close of the tax year (or for such part of that period as the corporation was in existence) was derived from sources outside the United States and (2) 90 percent or more or its gross income for such period was derived from the active conduct of a trade or business.
(d) Consolidated return provisions are shown in table $C$ of this synopsis.
(e) The adjusted excess profits net income for 1950-53 was the excess profits net income less the amounts of the excess profits credit and the unused excess profits credit adjustment. A minimum credit of $\$ 25,000$ was provided. Excess profits net income and methods of credit computation are discussed on pp. 9-11 of Statistics of Income for 1951 , Part 2. A change in the percentage of average base period net income used in computing the excess profits credit under the income credit method was made on July 1, 1951. For the period July 1, 1950 through June 30, 1951, this percentage was 85 percent. Beginning July 1, 1951, it was 83 percent. The credit was prorated for tax years which began before and ended after July 1, 1951, and an 84 percent intermediate rate was provided for the calendar year 1951 by the 1939 Code.
Special provisions applicable to computation of excess profits credit of certain companies are shown in Statistics of Income for 1951, Part 2, pp. 11-12

The unused excess profits credit, which was the excess of the excess profits credit over the excess profits net income for the tax year, was, for 1950-53, carried back as an unused excess profits credit adjustment to the first preceding tax year, and the remainder, if any, could then be carried forward as an adjustment to succeeding years. The carryforward period was 5 years. No carryback of unused excess profits credit computed under the provisions of the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 could be made to tax years ended before July 1, 1950, and no portion of the minimum $\$ 25,000$ credit could be considered as unused excess profits credit. For computation of the unused excess profits credit adjustment for the years 1950-53, see sec. 432 of the 1939 Code.
(f) Life insurance companies.-Beginning with 1958, life insurance company taxable income is computed under the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959. Under the 1959 Act, underwriting income as well as investment income is included in the tax base. The life insurance company tax base for 1958 and 1959 is further described on pp. 17 and 21.

For 1950-1957, the net income for life insurance companies was the net investment income.

For 1955 through 1957, net investment income was defined as the gross amount of interest, dividends, rents, royalties, and income from trade or business other than insurance and from leases less deductions for investment and real estate expenses, tax-free interest, depreciation, depletion, and noninsurance trade or business expenses. A multiple-tax-base system was in effect, and the income tax was computed according to formulas which embodied in part the normal tax and surtax rates applicable to other corporations but which included a special alternative tax in the case of life insurance companies having nonlife insurance reserves.

Before 1955 the composition of net investment income was substantially the same as above, but royalties, income from noninsurance trade or business, and from leases, as well as the allowances for noninsurance trade or business deductions and for depletion were not specifically delineated. Taxable income and excess profits tax net income were derived in the same manner as for other corporations except that no deduction was allowed for a net operating loss. Before imposition of tax, however, recognition was made of requirements for reserve earnings, deferred dividends, and interest paid. In lieu of deductions for these items, for 1951-1954 special income tax rates (footnote $5(\mathrm{~b})$ ) and a reserve interest credit for companies whose adjusted net income was less than 105 percent of their required interest were used. For 1950, a reserve and other policy liability credit based on representative data for the preceding year was allowed and the regular tax rates were imposed. These provisions were offset, in case of nonlife insurance business, by an adjustment for certain nonlife insurance reserves. In computing the excess profits net income for 1950-53, a deduction based on a reserve and other policy liability credit was allowed. The regular excess profits tax rates were imposed.

Facsimiles of Form ll20L, filed by life insurance companies are included in the Statistics of Income, Corporation Income Tax Returns volumes for each year and provide additional information on the computation of the taxable income and tax.
(g) Mutual insurance companies.-Net income for mutual insurance companies is the net investment income (see definition under "Life insurance companies," above). For mutual insurance companies, however, net investment income includes net gain from sale or exchange of capital assets, and deduc-
tions are allowed for interest expense and for capital losses incurred because of abnormal insurance losses or because of distributions to policyholders. Taxable income is derived in the same manner as for other corporations except that no net operating loss deduction is allowed. See sec. 822 of the 1954 Code (sec. 207 of the 1939 Code). See footnote 5(c) for imposition of tax.
(h) Insurance companies other than life or mutual.-Gross income of these companies includes investment and underwriting incomes, and deductions allowed include general business expenses, losses, and distributions to policyholders as provided by sec. 832 of the 1954 Code (sec. 204 of the 1939 Code). Taxable income is derived as shown in (b) above and the regular tax rates are imposed.
(i) Regulated investment companies meeting the requirements of subch. M, ch. l of the 1954 Code (Supplement $Q$ of the 1939 Code) are taxed only on undistributed income. One of the requirements is that distributions to shareholders, exclusive of capital gain dividends, shall equal 90 percent or more of investment company taxable income (exclusive of capital gains).
Undistributed capital gains are taxed at 25 percent. The regular normal tax and surtax rates apply to all other undistributed taxable income.
(j) Mutual savings banks conducting separate life insurance departments compute net income and tax for such departments under Internal Revenue Code provisions applicable to life insurance companies (see par. (f) above). For Statistics of Income tables, the life insurance department income and tax are added to those reported for the bank department. These banks were exempt from taxation under sec. 101 of the 1939 Code prior to 1952 and were exempt from excess profits tax for 1952-53 under sec. 454 of the 1939 Code.
${ }^{5}$ The tax rates shown are those applicable, in general, to all corporations, domestic and foreign. Credits against the tax and certain exceptions to the rates are shown in (a) through (i) below:
(a) Credits against the tax.-Income and profits taxes paid to foreign countries and possessions of the United States may be used as a credit against the income and excess profits taxes in the manner and to the extent allowed by sec. 901 of the 1954 Code and sec. 131 of the 1939 Code. Differences under the 1954 and 1939 Codes with respect to the limitations imposed on this credit are discussed in Statistics of Income-1954, Corporation Income Tax Returns, p. 11. The tax shown in Statistics of Income is before any credits for foreign taxes paid.
(b) Life insurance companies.-For 1959, there is no provision for alternative tax, but the income tax includes a flat 25 percent rate on net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss. Special income tax rates were provided for the years 1951-54. They were: $3-3 / 4$ percent on the first $\$ 200,000$ of life insurance company taxable income and $6-1 / 2$ percent on that in excess of $\$ 200,000$. (As an offset to these rates, adjustments for nonlife reserves were multiplied by 8.) The regular corporate tax rates were applied in other years. For 1955 through 1957, an alternative one percent tax was applicable to nonlife insurance income if it resulted in a larger total tax. See also, rootnote $4(\mathrm{f})$.
(c) Mutual insurance companies, except life or marine, or fire insurance companies issuing perpetual policies.-Sec. 501 of the 1954 Code (sec. 101(11) of the 1939 Code) exempts sertain of these companies from taxation. Sec. 821 (sec. 207 of the 1939 Code) provides income taxation of those not exempt based, in general, on the regular corporate rates, but. .ith certain alternative provisions and limitations. The excess profits tax rate was the same as that for regular corporations with the exception of a limitation for companies whose gross income from interest, dividends, rents, and premiums (including deposits and assessments) was less than $\$ 125,000$. See sec. $430(\mathrm{~d})$ of the 1939 Code.
(d) Nonresident foreigncorporations, not engaged in trade or business within the United States, are taxed, under sec. 881 of the 1954 Code (sec. 231(a) of the 1939 Code), on income (except interest on bank deposits) trom sources within the United States. The tax is 30 percent of such income except as modified by treaties with other nations. Such corporations were not subject to the excess profits tax. The returns of nonresident foreign corporations are not included in Statistics of Income.

Under the provisions of sec. 551 of the 1954 Code (Supplement $P$ of the 1939 Code), income of certain foreign personal holding companies is includible in the income of the shareholders and is not reported by the company for taxation.
(e) Corporations exempt from taxation under sec. 501 of the 1954 Code or sec. 101 of the 1939 Code. - Such corporations include labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, certain types of cooperative and mutual organizations, corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, nonnrofit civic, business, and social organizations, and for 1949-51, certain mutual savings banks, building and loan associations, and cooperative banks. Beginning with 1951 a normal tax and a surtax were imposed on the unrelated business net income in excess of $\$ 1,000$ of certain of these corporations by Supplement U of the 1939 Code. Secs. 501 and 511-515 of the 1954 Code expand and continue these taxes. The rates are similar to the regular corporate income tax rates. However, the returns filed by these corporations are not included in Statistics of Income, Corporation Income Tax

## Returns.

(f) Additional corporations exempt from the excess profits tax (unless a member of an affiliated groap of corporations filing a consolidated return).-Specific exemption from the excess profits tax under the 1939 Code was granted to: (1) Regulated investment companies (defined in sec. 361 of the 1939 Code); (2) personal holding companies (defined in sec. 501); (3) domestic corporations if 95 percent of gross income for the 3-year period immediately preceding the close of the tax year was derived from sources outside of the United States and 50 percent of such income was derived from active conduct of a trade or business; (4) certain corporations subject to provisions of Title IV of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938; and (5) beginning in 1952, certain mutual savings banks, building and loan associations, and cooperative banks formerly exempt from taxation under sec. 101 of the 1939 Code. In addition, personal service corporations might elect to be exempt from the tax on excess profits, tax being imposed under Supplement S of the 1939 Code on the individual shareholders.
(g) Western Hemisphere trade corporations (defined in footnote "h" of note $4(\mathrm{~b})$ above). See table C of this synopsis for exemption from the consolidated return tax for 1.950-59.
(h) Personal holding companies.-Personal holding companies are subject to an additional tax (not included in the income tax), imposed under sec. 541 of the 1954 Code (ch. 2, subch. A of the 1939 Code), and based on the undistributed personal holding company income. For the years 1950-59 the tax was 75 percent of the undistributed personal holding company income not in excess of $\$ 2,000$ plus 85 percent of such income in excess of $\$ 2,000$.

General definitions and differences between the 1954 and 1939 Code provisiuns affecting this tax are discussed in Statistics of Income-1954, Corporation Income Tax Feturns, pp. 14-15.
(i) Mutual savings banks conducting separate life insurance departments. -See note $4(\mathrm{j})$.
${ }^{6}$ Subch. S, added to ch. 1 of the 1954 Code Sept. 2, 1958, permits certain corporations to forego payment of corporate income tax if all shareholders consent to the taxation of corporate profits at the shareholder level. To qualify for subch. S benefits, a corporation must:

1. Be a domestic corporation with no more than 10 shareholders.
2. Be entirely owned by shareholders who are individuals (or estates). Shareholders may not be nonresident aliens.
3. Have only one class of stock.
4. Not be a member of an affiliated group eligible to file a consolidated return.
5. Not receive more than 20 percent of its gross receipts from personal holding company income (rents, royalties, dividends, interest, annuities, and gains from sales or exchanges of stock or securities).
6. Not receive more than 80 percent of its gross receipts from sources outside the United States.
The provisions of subch. S are effective for taxable years beginning after Dec.31,1957, and ending after Sept. 2, 1958.

Taxable income of corporations filing returns, Form 2120-S, under subch. $S$ is reported by the shareholders on their individual income tax returns together with their other income and deductions. Tax rates are those applicable to individuals, determined by the total taxable income of the individual and may range from 20 to 91 percent.

Corporate financial data from Forms ll20-S are included with other corporate data throughout this report.

Provisions of subch. S may be found in secs. 1371 through 1377 of the Internal Revenue Code.
${ }^{7}$ Limitations on the excess profits tax.-The excess profits tax under the Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950 became effective July 1, 1950, and ended Dec. 31, 1953. For tax years which began before or ended after those dates, the tax was the prorated portion applicable to that part of the year the tax was in effect. See footnote 8 . Ceiling rates and special provisions affecting certain companies are discussed on pp. 1213 of Statistics of Income for 1951, Part 2.
${ }^{8}$ When a return is filed for a tax year during which a change in tax rates occurs, tentative taxes are computed applying each rate in effect during the tax year to the entire taxable income. The amounts so determined are then prorated on the basis of the number of days in the year uuring which each rate is in effect. The prorated portions of the tentative taxes are then combined to determine the actual liability which is the amount used for Statistics of Income. To give effect to changes in the deductions from net income used in computing the tax bases, taxable income used in calculating each tentative tax is computed with the deductions applicable to the period to which the tax rate applies.
${ }^{9}$ A tentative surtax was computed at 19 percent of the surtax net income in excess of $\$ 25,000$. The actual liability was then determined by reducing this amount by l percent of the lower of (a) partially tax-exempt interest, or (b) surtax net income in excess of $\$ 25,000$.
${ }^{10}$ For tax years ended after June 30, 1950, the rates shown for the income year 1950 period beginning July 1, 1950, and ending Mar. 31, 1951, were effective after June 30, 1950. For proration of tax, see footnote 8.
${ }^{11}$ Net capital gain is the excess of gains from sales or exchanges of capital assets over losses from such sales or exchanges. Both short- and long-term gains and losses are included. Conversely net capital loss is the excess of losses over gains.
${ }^{12}$ Effective for tax years beginning after Sept. 23, 1950.
${ }^{13}$ See secs. 1231-1243, 165, 341, and 582 of the 1954 Code (secs. $117(\mathrm{f})$ through ( 0 ) and sec. 23(g), (j), and (k) of the 1939 Code).
${ }^{14}$ Applicable to involuntary conversion of capital assets, involuntary conversion, sale, or exchange of real property and property subject to depreciation which was used in the trade or business, amounts received for timber and amounts received or accrued for coal after Dec. 31, 1950, where disposal was by contract under which owner retained an economic interest, all of above property having been held for more than 6 months; timber held for more than 6 months before beginning of tax year in which cut, if taxpayer so elects; certain unharvested crops on business real property held for more than 6 months and sold in a tax year beginning after Dec. 31,1950; and livestock, except poultry, held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes for 12 months (prior to Dec. 31, 1950, holding period was 6 months and poultry was not excluded). Depreciable property in items 3 (a) and (e) of table are excluded.

Beginning with 1958, casualty or theft losses on uninsured property used in the trade or business (as defined by sec. 1231 of the Code) or on capital assets held more than 6 months (as defined by sec. 1221) are deductible as ordinary losses.
${ }^{15}$ Applicable to sales or exchanges made after Nov. 19, 1951.
${ }^{16}$ Applicable to sales or exchanges made after May 3, 1951.
${ }^{17}$ Small Business Investment Companies are defined as those operating under the Small Business Investment Ast of 1958. Secs. 1242 and 1243 dealing with the specified losses are effective for tax years beginning after Sept. 2, 1958.
${ }^{18}$ See sec. $542(\mathrm{~b})$ of the 1954 Code for application of the personal holding company tax in the case of consolidated returns.
${ }^{19}$ See sec. 1504 (d) of the 1954 Code ( sec .141 (g) of the 1939 Code) for exception.

## 7. Corporation Income

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## SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION (See Instruction E)

I declare under the penalties ol perjury that this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and beliel is a true, correct, and complete return. II the return is prepared by a person other than the taxpayer, his declaration is based on all the informatian relating ta the matters required to be reported in the return af which he has knawledge.


Poge 2

Schedule A.-COST OF GOODS SOLD. (See Instruction 2)
(Where inventories are on income determining factor)

1. Inventory at beginning af year
2. Merchandise bought for manufacture or sale
3. Salaries and wages
4. Other costs per baaks (Attach schedule)
5. Total.
6. Less: Inventory at end of year.
7. Cost of goods sald (Enter here and on line 2, page 1).

Schedule B.-TAXES. (See Instruction 15(a))


Schedule C.-INCOME FROM DIVIDENDS

1. Name of Declaring Corporation

Totals
Total of columns 2, 3, 4, and 5 (Enter here and an line 4, page 1)
 Except (a) dividends on certain preferred stock of public utilities, which should be entered in column 3; onid (b) dividends, which should be entered in column 5 , received from Chino Trade Act corporations, from corporations to which section 931 cipplies, and from corporations exempt from tox under sections 501 and 521 .
Schedule D.-Separate Schedule D (Form 1120) should be used in reporting sales or exchanges of property. (See Instructian 8)
Schedule E.-COMPENSETION OF OFFICERS


NOTE Securities which are capitol assels and which lecame worthless within the taxable year stook he reported in separate Scheduie D.
Schedule G.-DEPRECIATION. (See Instruction 19 and Schedule H)

| 1. Kiind of Property (if buildings, state matarial of which constructed). Exclude Land and Other Nondep? Property. List Assets in Groups by Depreciatior Method | 2. Date Acquited | 3. Cost or Other Basis | 4 Depreciation Allowed (ar ailowatle) in Prior Years | 5. Method of Compiting Depreciation | 6. Rate (\%) or Life (yesrs) | 7. Depreciation This Yeal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Less: Amount of depreciation claime | in Schedu | A and elsew | re on return |  |  |  |
| 3. Balance-Enter here and on line 19, |  |  |  |  | . . . . . . . . . | - |

Part A.-OEPRECIATION Part B.-AMORTIZATION

1. Straight line method
2. Declining balance method
3. Sum of the years-digits method.
4. Based on units of production.
5. Addl. Ist year (Sec. 179)
6. Other methods
7. Total depreciation claimed

8. Emergency facilities.
9. Grain storage facilities.
10. Research or experimental expenditures.
11. Exploration and development expenditures.
12. Organizational expenditures.
13. Trademark and trade name expenditures.
14. Total amortization claimed.

## Schedule I.-SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS

1. Deduction for partially tax-exempt interest (See Instruction 5)
2. Dividends-received deductions:
(a) 85 percent of column 2, Schedule C.
(b) 62.115 percent of column 3, Schedule C.
(c) 85 percent of dividends received from certain foreign corporations.
3. Total dividends-received deductions (sum of lines 2 (a), (b), and (c) but not to exceed 85 percent of the excess of line 24, page 1 over the sum of lines 1 and 5). (See Instructions in case of net operating loss or if the corporation is a small business investment company.)
4. Deduction for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities (See Instructions in case of net operating loss).
5. Deduction for Western Hemisphere trade corporations (See Instructions in case of net operating loss).
6. Total special deductions (enter here and on line 27, page 1).

TAX COMPUTATION FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1959 AND TAXABLE YEARS ENDING ON OR BEFORE JUNE 30, 1960 For other taxable years attach Schedule 1120 FY (See tax computation instructions)

1. (a) Line 28 , page I
(b) plus line 1, Schedule I $\qquad$ Enter total here $\rightarrow$
2. If amount of line 1 is:
(a) Not over $\$ 25,000$-Enter 30 percent of line I ( 32 percent if a consolidated return)
(b) Over $\$ 25,000$
 $\square$
3. Adjustment for partially tax-exempt interest.

Enter 30 percent of line I (b) , but not in excess of 30 percent of line 1. .
4. Normal tax and surtax (line 2 less line 3 )
5. Income tax (line 4, or line 20 of separate Schedule D).
6. Credit allowed a domestic corporation for income taxes paid to a foreign country or United States possession (submit Form 1118)
7. Balance of income tax (line 5 less line 6).
8. Tax under section 541 of the Internal Revenue Code (from Schedule 1120 PH)
9. Total income tax (line 7 plus line 8). Enter here and on line 29, page 1.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED

G. Employer Identification No.
H. Date incorporated
I. Did the corporation at any time during the taxable year own directly or indirectly 50 percent or more of the voting stock of a domestic corporation?....................... $\square$ Yes $\square$ No Did any corporation, individual, partnership, trust, or association at any time during taxable year own directly or indirectly 50 percent or more of the corporation's voting stock?. $\square$ Yes No
If either answer is "Yes," attach separate schedule showing:
(1) name and address;
(2) percentage of stock owned;
(3) date stock was acquired; and
(4) the District Director's office in which the income tax return of such corporation, individual, partnership, trust, or association for the last texable year was filed.
J. Did the corporation make a return of information on Forms 1096 and 1099 for the calendar year 1959 in connection with: Taxable dividends............................ $\square$ Yes $\square$ No Other payments (See Instruction $\mathfrak{G}-(i)$. )
K. Did the corporation, during the taxable year, have any contracts or subcontracts subject to the Renegotiation Act of
1951 .......................................... $\square$ Yes $\square$ No

If answer is "Yes," state the approximate aggregate gross dollar amount billed during the taxable year under all such contracts and/or subcontracts. (See Instruction G-(4)).
2. Did the corporation at any time during the taxable year own directly or indirectly any stock of a loreign corporation? $\qquad$
It answer is "Yes," attach statement as required by Inst. K.
M. Enter amount of income (or deficit) from:
(a) line 32, page 3, Form 1120, 1956.
(b) line 32, page 3, Form 1120, 1957.
(c) line 32, page 3, Form 1120, 1958.
N. If corporation is a cooperative association, check whether:
(1) $\square$ farmers' marketing or a larmers' purchasing cooperative association,
(2) $\square$ consumers' cooperative association, or
(3) $\square$ other cooperative association.
O. Business group code No. and principal business activity (see Page 8, instructions)

## Schedule L.-BALANCE SHEETS (See Instructions)

| Schedule L.-BALANCE SHEETS (See Instructions) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS | Beginning of Taxable Year |  | End of Taxable Yeas |  |
|  | Amount | Total | Amount | Total |
| 1. Cash. |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Investments in governmental obligations: |  |  |  |  |
| (a) United States and its instrumentalities. |  |  |  |  |
| (b) State, Territory, ora possession of the U.S., any po- |  |  |  |  |
| litical subdivision thereof, or the Dist. of Columbia. |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Notes and accounts receivable. . |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Less: Reserve for bad debts... |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Inventories: (a) Other than last-in, first-out. |  |  |  |  |
| (b) Last-in, first-out. |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Other current assets including short term marketa ble investments (Attach schedule) |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Mortgage and real estate loans... |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Other investments (Attach schedule). |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Buildings and other fixed depreciable assets. |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Less: Accumulated amortization and depreciation. |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Depletable assets... |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Less: Accumulated depletion |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Land (net of any amortization). |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Intangible assets (amortizable only). |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Less: Accumulated amortization. |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Other assets (Attach schedule). |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Total Assets . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |
| LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL |  |  |  |  |
| 14. Accounts payable.... |  |  |  |  |
| 15. Deposits and withdrawable shares.. |  |  |  |  |
| 16. Bonds, notes, and mortgages payable (maturing less than one year from date of balance sheet)....... |  |  |  |  |
| 17. Other current liabilities (Attach schedule). |  |  |  |  |
| 18. Bonds, notes, and mortgages payable (maturing one year or more from date of balance sheet)........ |  |  |  |  |
| 19. Other liabilities (Attach schedule).. |  |  |  |  |
| 20. Capital stock: (a) Preferred stock. |  |  |  |  |
| (b) Common stock |  |  |  |  |
| 21. Paid-in or capital surplus. |  |  |  |  |
| 22. Surplus reserves (Attach schedule). |  |  |  |  |
| 23. Earned surplus and undivided profits... |  |  |  |  |
| 24. Total Liabilities and Capital.. |  |  |  |  |

## Schedule M.-RECONCILIATION OF TAXABLE INCOME AND ANALYSIS OF EARNED SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS



Note: "Small Business Corporation" file Form 1120-S rather than Form 1120 . See last paragraph of General Instruction H.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Corporations required to make a return on Form 1120.Every domestic and every resident foreign corporation not expressly exempt from taxation under chapter 1 (Section 501), whether or not having any tasable income, must file a return. The term "corporation" is defined by the Code to include associations, joint-stock companics, and insurance companies.

Paıtnerships and proprictorships may elect to be taxed as domestic corporations if an election is made not later than 60 days after the close of the taxable year and if certain qualifications are met. (Section 1361.) If the return is filed by a proprietorship or partnership, electing to be taxed as a corporation under section 1361, it must be signed by the proprietor or a partner.

If a receiver, trustce in dissolution, trustee in bankruptcy, or assignce 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.)

A mutual savings bank not having capital stock represented by shares; a domestic building and loan association, a domestic savings and loan association, a Federal savings and loan association, substantially all the business of which is confincd to making loans to members; and a cooperative bank without capital stock, operated for mutual purposes and without profit, are subject to income tax and must file returns.
13. Period to be covered by return.-Returns sliall be filed for the calendar year 1959 or fiscal ycar beginning in 1959 and ending in 1960. A fiscal year is an accounting period of 12 months ending on the last day of a calendar month other than Dccember, but if a taxpayer has made the election provided in section 441 (f), the term "fiscal year" means an annual period varying from 52 to 53 weeks. If a taxpayer has no annual accounting period, or kecps no books, or has an accounting period which does not qualify as a fiscal year, the return must be filed for the calendar year, except as provided in section 443.

For the procedure to follow in changing an established accounting period, see your District Director.
C. 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. The basic methods of accounting are the "cash receipts and disbursements method" and the "accrual method." Section 446 permits the use of these methods or any other method permitted under the Code or any combination of these methods in accordance with regulations. If a taxpayer engages in more than one trade or business, it may, with respect to each trade or business, use a different method of accounting. Each method must, however, clearly reflect the income of the particular trade or business with which it is used, and separate profit and loss statements for each trade or business must be submitted. 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 separate trade or business) without first sccuring consent. For procedure to be followed in securing consent, sce your District Director.

Cash receipts and disbursements method.-Under this method, a taxpayer includes all items of taxable income (whether cash, property, or services) in the year when it is actually or constructively received and claims as deductible expenses only those expenses actually paid. Income is constructively reccived when the amount is credited to the taxpayer's account, or set aside for it, and is unconditionally subject to its command. This includes uncashed checks, bank interest credited, matured bond coupons, and other similar items which can be immediately turned into cash. Do not deduct capital expenditures.
c53-16—7S412-1

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 iiability, the amount of which can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy: Where the right to income or the liability for cxpense 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.

Other methods.-Scparate provisions are contained in section 453 for installment method of accounting. For other information on accounting methods, see your District Director.
Rounding off to whole-dollar amounts.-If you wish, the money items on your return or accompanying schedules required by such return may be shown as whole-dollar amounts. This means that you climinate any amount less than 50 cents, and increase any amount from 50 conts through 99 cents to the next highest dollar.
D. Filing of return and payment of tax.-Returns of domestic and resident forcign corporations must be filed on or before the 15 th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year with the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district in which the corporation's principal place of busincss or principal office or agency is located. (Scetion 6072.)

Request for automatic extension of 3 months for filing of return must be made on Forin 7004. (Scetion 6081 (b).)
The balance of tax duc as shown on line 31, page l of the return, must be paid in full when the return is filed or in two installments, 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.

If any installment is not paid on or before the date fixed for its payment, the whole amount of the tax unpaid shall be paid upon notice and demand by the District Director. The tax may be paid in cash or by check or money order drawn to the order of "Internal Revenue Service." Cash payment should be made only in person at the District Director's office.

A declaration of estimated tax must be made by every corporation which is subject to income tax under section 11 or 1201 (a), or subchapter $L$ of chapter 1 (relating to insurance companies), if its income tax for the taxable year can reasonably be expected to exceed $\$ 100,000$ plus the amount of any estimated credits against tax. (See Form 1120-ES.) In the case of affiliated corporations filing a consolidated return, sce consolidated return regulations preseribed under section 1502.

Additional charge for underpayment of estimated tax.- Underpayment of installinents of estimated tax will result in additional charges for the period from the due date of each installment until paid, or until the due date for fling the tax return, whichever is the carlicr.

The charge with respect to any underpayment of any installment is mandatory and will be made unless the exceptions specified in section 6655 (d) are applicable.

If you have an underpayment of estimated tax and believe the additional charge should not be asserted due to the applicability of the "relief provisions" of section 6655 (d), attach a statement to your return explaining which of the provisions applies to you, showing any necessary computations. If you wish, you may obtain Form 2220 from the nearest Internal Revenue Scrvice office for this purpose.
E. Signature and verification. - The return must be signed either by the president, vice-president, treasurer, assistant treasurer or chief accounting officer. or by any other corporate officer (such as tax officer) who is authorized to sign. A receiver, trustec, or assignce must sign any return which he is required to file on behalf of Instructions-Form 1120 (1959)

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a corporation. The return must also be signed by any person, firm, or corporation who prepared the taxpayer's return for compensation. If the return is prepared by a firm or corporation, it should be signed in the name of the firm or corporation. This verification is not required if the return is prepared by a regular, full-time employee of the taxpayer.
F. Failure to file, etc.-Substantial additions to the tax are imposed for failing to file a return, for late filing, and for filing a false or fraudulent return.

G-(1). Information at the source.-Every corporation making payments in the course of its trade or business of (1) interest, rents, commissions, or other fixed or determinable income of $\$ 600$ or more during the calendar year 1959 to an individual, a partnership, or a fiduciary, or (2) salaries or wages of $\$ 600$ or more shall make returns on Forms 1096 and 1099, except that the making of such returns will not be required with respect to salary or wage payments included on Form W-2, provided copies of withholding statcments on Form $\mathrm{W}-2$ are furnished. If a portion of such salary or wage payments was reported on a Withholding Statement (Form W-2), only the remainder must be reported on Form 1099.

Except as stated below, the returns on Forms 1096 and 1099 shall also include dividend payments totaling $\$ 10$ or more during the calendar year 1959 to each shareholder who is an individual (citizen or resident of the United States), a resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident. In the case of payments by a building and loan association, a cooperative bank, a homestead association, a credit union, or a savings and loan association, such total shall be $\$ 600$ or more. In the case of payments by a corporation described in sections 501 (c) (12), (15), (16),521 and 522, or in the case of a national farm loan association or a production credit association, such total shall be $\$ 100$ or more.

The returns on Forms 1096 and 1099 shall also include (except in the case of insurance companies taxable under Subchapter L and corporations exempt under section 501 (c) (12) or (15)) patronage dividends, rebates, and refunds totaling $\$ 100$ or more during the calendar year 1959, whether in cash, merchandise, capital stock, revolving fund certificates, retain certificates, certificates of indebtedness, letters of advice, or in some other manner.

G-(2). Information regarding dissolution or liquidation.Every corporation shall, within 30 days after the adoption by the corporation of a resolution or plan for the dissolution of the corporation or for the liquidation of the whole or any part of its capital stock, render a correct return on Form 966 setting forth the terms of such resolution or plan.

Every corporation making distributions in liquidation of the whole or any part of its capital stock shall also make returns on Forms 1096 and 1099L, as required by instructions on Form 1096, for the calendar ycar 1959.

G-(3). Certain transfers of property on or after January 1, 1951.-Under certain circumstances the $\$ 25,000$ exemption from surtax and the $\$ 100,000$ accumulated earnings credit are not allowed or may be reduced to a lesser figure. Section 1551 provides that if a corporation on or after January 1, 1951, transfers all or part of its property (other than mones) to another corporation which was created for the purpose of acquiring such property or which was not actively engaged in busincss at the time of such acquisition and if after such transfer the transferor corporation or its stockholders, or both, are in control of such transferee corporation during any part of the taxable year of such transferce corporation, the transferec corporation shall not for such taxable year (except as may be otherwise determined under section 269 (b)) be allowed either the $\$ 25,000$ exemption from surtax provided in section 11 (c) or the $\$ 100,000$ accumulated earnings credit provided in section 535 (c), unless such transferee corporation shall establish by the clear preponderance of the evidence that the securing of such excmption or credit was not a major purpose of such transfer. For the purposes of section 1551, control means the ownership of stock possessing at least 80 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote or at least 80 percent of the total value of shares of all classes of stock of the corporation. Rules are provided in sections 544 and 1551 for determining ownership of stock. For allocation of the surtax excmption and the accumulated earnings credit in certain cases, see scction 269 (b).

G-(4). Information regarding renegotiable contracts.-Every corporation which held, during the taxable year, contracts or subcontracts which were subject to the Renegotiation Act of 1951 shall, in answer to question K , page 3 , state the actual or, if not accurately determinable, its best estimate of the aggregate gross
dollar amount billed during the current taxable year under all contracts and/or subcontracts.
H. Returns of certain corporations. Domestic corporations entitled to benefits of section 931.-Domestic corporations within the possessions of the United States (except the Virgin Islands) may report as gross income only gross jncome from sources within the United States, provided (a) 80 percent or more of the gross income for the 3 -year period immediately preceding the close of the taxable year (or such part thereof as may be applicable) was derived from sources within a possession of the United States, and (b) 50 percent or more of the gross income for such period or such part thereof was derived from the active conduct of a trade or business within a possession of the United States.

Resident foreign corporations.-Foreign corporations which at any time within the taxable ycar are engaged in trade or business within the United States shall make returns on Form 1120 of income derived from sources within the United States. (Section 882.)

Nonresident foreign corporations.-Forcign corporations not engaged in trade or business within the United States at any time within the taxable year are subject to tax upon gross income from sources within the United States (determined under the provisions of sections 861 through 864 ) consisting of fixed or determinable annual or periodical income and of certain gains derived from the disposal of timber and coal. Returns required from these corporations mist be made on Form 1120NB.

Insurance companies.-Life insurance companies subject to tax imposed by section 802 shall make returns on Form 1120 L . Mutual insurance companics subject to tax imposed by section 821 shall make returns on Form 1120 M . Insurance companies described in section 831, and mutual savings banks described in section 594 and conducting life insurance business, shall make returns on Form 1120. There should be filed with the return a copy of the 1959 annual statement approved by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners which contains the underwriting and investment exhibit.

Regulated investment companies.-If for any given year the investment company satisfies the requirements of section 851 it will be considered a regulated investment company lor that year.

Personal holding companies.-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 personal holding company must file a schedule 1120PH with its return on Form 1120.

Under the provisions of section 542, a corporation is a "persona! holding company" if at least 80 percent of its gross income for the taxable year is personal holding company income as defined in section 543, 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. (Sections 541-547.)

Foreign personal holding companies.-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 the gross income of the United States shareholders in the amount provided by subsection (b). Schedule 1120 PH is not required, but information returns on Forms 957 and 958 must be filed by the officers, directors, and certain United States shareholders as provided by section 6035 and the regulations thereunder.

A foreign corporation which is a personal holding company, as defined in section 542 but not within the definition of section 552, is subject to the tax imposed by section 541 on undistributed personal holding company income and must file a schedule 1120 PH with its return.

Exempl organizations.-Section 511 imposes a tax upon the income derived from an unrelated trade or business of certain excmpt organizations. Every such organization subject to this tax must file a Form 990-T.

Exempl farmers' cooperatives.--Section 522 imposes a tax upon certain cooperatives exempt under section 521. Every such organization subject to tax must file Form 990-C.

Small business corporations.-Corporations which qualify and elect under section 1372 (a) to have their taxable income taxed directly to the shareholders (rather than to the corporation), must file Form 1120-S, instead of Form 1120. To qualify for this
treatment, a company must be a domestic corporation which is not a member of an affiliated group (as defined in section 1504) and which does not have (1) more than 10 shareholders; (2) a shareholder (other than an estate) who is not an individual; (3) a shareholder who is a nonresident alien; and (4) more than one class of stock.
I. Consolidated returns.-Subject to the provisions of sections 1501 through 1552 and the regulations, an affiliated group of corporations may make a consolidated income tax return in lieu of separate returns. The making of a consolidated return shall be upon the condition that all corporations which at any time during the taxable year have been members of the affiliated group consent to all the consolidated return regulations prescribed under section 1502 prior to the last day prescribed by law for the filing of such return. The common parent corporation, when filing a consolidated return, shall attach thereto a schedule showing the names and addresses of all the corporations included in the return. Ferm 851, Affiliations Schedule, should be obtained from the District Director of Internal Revenue and filed as a part of the return. Each subsidiary must prepare two signed copies of Form 1122 authorizing the making of the return on its behalf. One such form shall be attached to the consolidated return as a part thereof, and the other shall be filed, at or before the time the consolidated return is filed, in the office of the District Director for the suosidiary's district.

Supporting schedules shall be filed with the consolidated return, These schedules shall be prepared in columnar form, one column being provided for each corporation included in the consolidation, showing in detail the items of gross income and deductions and the computation of taxable income; one column for a total of like items before adjustments are made; one column for intercompany eliminations ard adjustments; and one column for a total of like items after giving effect to the eliminations and adjustments. The items included in the column for eliminations and adjustments should be symbolized to identify contra items affected, and suitable explanations appended, if necessary. Similar schedules shall also contain in columnar form a reconciliation of surplus for each corporation, together with a reconciliation of the consolidated surplus. A schedule which sets forth the basis of property transferred to or received from an affiliated, subsidiary, or parent corporation must also be attached.

Consolidated balance shects as of the beginning and close of the taxable year of the group shall accompany the consolidated return in a form similar to that required for reconciliation of surplus.
J. Tax on improperly accumulated earnings.-In order to prevent accumulation 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.
K. Stock ownership in foreign corporations.-In addition to the information to be shown in Schedule C of the return, a corporation owning directly or indirectly any stock of a forcign corporation must attach a statement showing the name and address of each company' and the total number of shares of each class of outstanding stock owned during the taxable year. If the corporation owned 5 percent or more in value of the outstanding stock of a foreign personal holding company, attach a statement setting forth in complete detail the information required by section 551 (d).
L. Balance sheets.-The balance shects, Schedule L, should agree with the books of account or any differences should be reconciled. The balance shects for a consolidated return of affiliated corporations should be furnished in accordance with Instruction I. All corporations reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission or to any National, State, municipal, or other public officer, may submit, in lieu of Schedule L, copics of their balance sheets prescribed by such authorities as at the beginning and end of the taxable year.

Line 10 , Schedule $L$, should show land less any accumulated amortization of the land as an emergency facility under the authority of sections 124 and 124A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 or section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Line 15, Schedule L, should be used by banks, building and loan associations, and other financial institutions to report demand and time deposits of customers, including withdrawable shares, share accounts, and investment certificates.
M. Forms other than prescribed by return.-Banks, insurance companies, and other corporations required to submit substantially similar statements of income and expenses to any National, State, municipal, or other public officer may submit with the return a statement of income and expenses in the form furnished to such officer, in lieu of the information requested in lines 1 to 28 , page 1, except that a railroad company may submit with the return a statement on Form 1090. In such cases the taxable income will be reconciled by means of Schedule $M$ with the net profits shown by the income and expense statement submitted, and should be entered as line 28, page 1.
N. Attachments.-Attachments may be used in the preparation of your return and supplemental schedules, provided they contain all of the required information and that summarized totals of the items shown in the attachments are entered on the return and schedules. This does not apply to any tax computation portion of a form or schedule.
O. Total assets.-Enter the total assets as of the end of the taxable ycar as shown on line 13 , Schedule L. In the event there are no asscts 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)

2. Cost of goods sold.-If the production, manufacture, purchase, or sale of merchandise is an income-determining factor in the trade or business, inventories of merchandise on hand should be taken at the beginning and end of the taxable year, and may be valued at cost, or at cost or market, whichever is lower, or by any other permissible method.

An inventory method once properly adopted is controlling until permission to change is obtained from the Commissioner. Application for permission to change an inventory method shall be made in writing and filed with the Commissioner within 90 days after the beginning of the taxable year in which it is desired to effect a change. In case the inventories reported do not agree with the balance shect, attach a statement explaining the diference.

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

Cost of operations (where inventories are not an incomedetermining factor).-If the amount entered on line 2 includes an amount applicable to cost of operations, atcach a schedule showing: (1) Salaries and wages; and (2) other costs in detail.
5. Interest on obligations of the United States, etc.- Enter the interest on line 5; and in Schedule L, the amounts of the various obligations owned. Also enter on line 3, Schedule $\$$, all interest
received or accrued during the year on the various obligations listed therein. The net amount of interest reported on line 5 (a) is also allowable as a deduction. See the instructions for Schedule 1. The amount of interest received or accrued on obligations issued on or after March 1, 1941, by the United States or any agenc:y or instrumentality thereof should be entered on line 5 (b). For provisions relating to amortizable bond premiums, see section 171.

For special rules applicable to dealers in securities, with respect to premium attributable to certain tax-exempt securities, see section 75.

Non-interest-bearing obligations issued at a discount.-Taxpayers on the cash basis may elect, as to all non-interest-bearing obligations issued at a discount and redeemable for fixed amounts increasing at stated intervals (for example, United States Savings Bonds), to include the increase in redemption price applicable to the current year. For the year of election the total increase in redemption price of such obligations occurring between the date of acquisition and the end of the year must be included. Attach statement listing obligations owned and computation of the increase. (Section 454.)
6. Other interest.-Enter on line 6, the amount of interest on loans, notes, mortgages, bonds, bank deposits, corporate bonds, etc. The term "corporate honds" 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. For provisions relating to amortizable bond premium, see section 171 .

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7. Enter in the right-hand column the amount reported as rents in (a) plus the amount reported as royalties in (b).
(a) 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. In the case of a lease entered into prior to January 1, 1954, if both lessor and lessce are corporations and if under the lease the lessee is obligated to pay any part of the lessor's income tax on the rental payment, this tax is excluded from lessor's gross income and may not be deducted by lessec. (Section 110.)
(b) Royalties.-Enter the gross amount received as royalties. If a deduction is claimed for depletion, it must be reported on line 18 (b).
8. Gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and other property.-The computation of gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and property other than capital assets should be made on separate Schedule D and filed with Form 1120. Every sale or exchange of property, even though no gain or loss is indicated, must be reported in detail. If for any taxable year the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net shortterm 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.
9. Other income.-Enter total amount of other income not reported elsewhere in the return and attach sehedule showing details.
10. 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. Expenditures for new buildings, machincry, equipment, or for permanent improvements or betterments which increase the value of the property are chargeable to capital account.
11. Enter in the right-hand column the amount deducted as bad debts in (a) plus the amount deducted as rents in (b).
(a) Bad debts.-Bad debts may be treated in either of two ways- (1) by a deduction from income in respect of debts which become worthless in whole or in part, or (2) by a deduction from income of a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. (Section 166.)

A taxpayer filing a first return of income may select either of the two methods, and that method must be followed for subscquent years, unless permission is granted by the Commissioner to change to the other method. Application for permission to change the method shall be made in writing at least 30 days prior to the close of the taxable year for which it is desired to effect the change.

Worthless debts arising from unpaid rents, and similar items of taxable income, will not be allowed as a deduction unless the income such items represent has been included in the return of income for the year for which the bad debt deduction is claimed, or for a previous year.

For treatment of bad debts of a mutual savings bank not having capital stock represented by shares, a domestic building and loan association, and a cooperative bank without capital stock organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit, see section 593 and the regulations thereunder.
(b) Rents.-Enter rent paid or accrued for business property in which the corporation has no equit). With respect to leases entered into prior to January 1, 195t, sce instruction No. 7(a).
15. Enter in the right-hand column the amount deducted as taxes in (a) plus the amount deducted as interest in (b).
(a) Taxes.- Enter taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year. Do not include. Federal income, war-profits, and excessprofits taxes; estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, and gift taxes; forcign or United States possession income taxes if any credit is claimed in line 6 (tax computation): Federal taxes paid on bonds containing a tax-free covenant, nor taxes not imposed upon the taxpaycr. See section 164 (d) regarding apportionment of taxes on real property between scller and purchaser.
(b) Interest.-Enter interest paid or accrued on business indebtedness. Do not include in line 15(b) interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations (other than obligations of the United States issucd after September 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer) 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.
16. Contributions or gifts paid.-Enter contributions or gifts actually paid within the taxable year to or for the usc of (1) a

State, a Territory, a possession of the United States, or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or the United States or the District of Columbia for exclusively public purposes; (2) a corporation, trust, or community chest, fund, or foundation, created or organized in the United States or in any possession thereof or under the law of the United States, or of any State or Territory, or of the District of Columbia, or of any possession of the United States, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes or the prevention of cruclty to children or animals (but in the case of contributions or gifts to a trust, chest, fund, or foundation only if such contributions or gifts are to be used within the United States or any of its possessions exclusively for such purposes), no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activitics of which is carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation; (3) posts or organizations of war veterans, or auxiliary units of, or trusts or foundations for, any such posts or organizations, if such posts, organizations, units, trusts, or foundations are organized in the United States or any of its possessions, and if no part of their net earnings inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; or (4) nonprofit cemetery or burial companies. The amount claimed shall not exceed 5 percent of the corporation's taxable income computed without regard to (1) this deduction, (2) the "special deduetions" in line 27, and (3) any net operating loss carryback to the taxable year under section 172.

In the case of a corporation on the accrual basis, any contribution or gift will, at the election of the taxpayer made at the time the return is filed, be considered as paid during the taxable year if payment is actually made on or before the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of the taxable year, and if the contribution or gift has during the taxable year been authorized by the board of directors of the corporation. A copy of such authorization must be attached to the return.

Do not deduct as a business expense charitable contributions which come within the above description, but which are unallowable in whole or in part because of the limitation contained in section 170. (Section 162 (b).)

Any contributions paid during the taxable year in excess of the amount deductible may be carried over and deducted in the two succeeding taxable years subject to the 5 percent limitation provided in section $170^{\circ}$ (b) (2). In a taxable year to which there is a net operating loss carryover and charitable contributions in excess of the amount deductible (or a charitable contribution carryover from a preceding taxable year), sec section 170 (b) (3).

Attach a schedule showing the name and address of each organization and the amount paid. If there is included a contribution carryover, show the amount and how the carryover was determined.
17. Losses by fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or theft.Enter losses sustained during the ycar, arising from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty. For determination of the amount deductible, see section 165 (b). Theft losses are deductible only in the year in which discovered.
18. Enter in the right-hand column the amount deducted as amortization in (a) plus the amount deducted as depletion, in (b).
(a) Amortization.-1f a deduction is claimed on account of amortization, attach a schedule showing: (1) A description of the facilities or expenditures being amortized; (2) date acquircd, completcd, or cxpended; (3) amount being amortized; (4) amortization deducted in prior sears; (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. A summary of the total amortization for each facility or expenditure must be shown in Schedule H.

The law makes special provisions for amortization of the following kinds of assets and expenditures:
(a) Emergency facilities.-Section 168;
(b) Grain storage facilities.-Section 169;
(c) Research and experimental expenditures.-Section 174;
(d) Exploration expenditures.-Section 615;
(e) Development expenditures.-Scetion 616;
(f) Organizational expenses.-Section 248; and
(g) Trade-mark and trade-name expenditures.-Section 177.

For details concerning the information which must be furnished in the statements of election required by these sections, consult your District Director.

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(b) Depletion.- If a deduction is claimed on account of depletion, procure from the District Director: Form M (mines and other natural deposits), Form O (oil and gas), or Form T (timber), fill in and file with return. If complete valuation data have been filed with questionnaire in previous years, then file with your return information necessary to bring your depletion schedule up to date, setting forth in full statement of all transactions bearing on deductions from or additions to value of physical assets during the taxable year with explanation of how depletion deduction for the taxable year has been determined. (Sections 611, 612, and 613.) 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 .
19. Depreciation.-If a deduction is claimed on account of depreciation, fill in Schedule G. A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property used in the trade or business or of property held by the taxpayer for the production of income shall be allowed as a depreciation deduction. (Section 167.) The allowance does not apply to inventories or stock-in-trade nor to land apart from the improvements or physical developments added to it. Depreciation on leasehold improvements, patents and copyrights shall be included in Schedule G.

The useful life of an asset can be measured in units of production, etc., but the ordinary practice is to measure useful life in years. Business experience, engineering information, and other relevant factors provide a reasonable basis for estimating the useful life of property. The cost (or other basis) to be recovered should be charged off over the expected life of the property to the taxpayer. For guidance, comprehensive tables of "average useful lives" of various kinds of buildings, machines, and equipment in many industries and businesses have been published in a booklet called Bulletin F, which may be purchased for 30 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. A brief description of the various methods of depreciation follows:
(a) Straight line method.-The most common method of computing depreciation is the "straight line" method. It allows for the recovery of cost in equal annual amounts over the estimated useful life of the property, with only salvage value remaining at the end of its useful life. To compute the deduction, add the cost of improvements to the cost (or other basis) of the asset and deduct both the estimated salvage value and the total depreciation allowed or allowable in past years. Divide the result by the number of years of useful life remaining to the asset-the quotient is the depreciation deduction.
(b) Declining balance method.-Under this method a uniform rate is applied each year to the remaining cost or other basis of property (without adjustment for salvage value) determined at the beginning of such year. For property acquired before January 1,1954 , or used property whenever acquired, the rate of depreciation under this method may not exceed one and one-half times the applicable straight-line rate.
(c) Special rules for new assets acquired after December 31, 1953.-The cost or other basis of an asset acquired after December 31, 1953, may be depreciated under methods proper in the past; or, it may be depreciated under any of the following methods provided (1) that the asset is tangible, (2) that it has an estimated useful life of three years or more to the taxpayer, and (3) that the original use of the asset commenced with the taxpayer and commenced after December 31, 1953. If an asset is constructed, reconstructed, or erected by the taxpayer, so much of the basis of the asset as is attributable to construction, reconstruction, or erection after December 31, 1953, may be depreciated under methods proper in the past; or, it may be depreciated under any of the following methods provided that the asset meets qualifications (1) and (2) above.
(1) Declining balance method.-This method may be used with a rate not in excess of twice the applicable straight-line rate.
(2) Sum of the years-digit method.-Under this method annual allowances for depreciation are computed by applying changing fractions to the taxpayer's cost or other basis of property (reduced by estimated salvage).

The deduction for each year is computed by multiplying the cost or other basis of the asset (reduced by estimated salvage value) by the number of years of useful life remaining (including
the year for which the deduction is computed) and dividing the product by the sum of all the digits corresponding to the years of the estimated useful life of the asset. In the case of a 5-year life this sum would be 15 or $(5+4+3+2+1)$. For the first year five-fifteenths of the cost reduced by estimated salvage value would be allowable, for the second year four-fifteenths, etc.
(3) Other methods.-A taxpayer may use any consistent method which does not result in accumulated allowances at the end of any year greater than the total of the accumulated allowances which would have resulted from the use of the declining balance method. This limitation applies only during the first two-thirds of the useful life of the property.
(d) Section 179-Additional first-year depreciation allow-ance.-Corporations may elect to write off in the year of acquisition 20 percent of the cost of tangible personal property having an aggregate value of not more than $\$ 10,000$. This additional first-year depreciation is allowed in full for the first taxable year for which a deduction is allowable under section 167 , regardless of the date of acquisition. 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. This additional depreciation is limited to property acquired after December 31, 1957, with a remaining useful life of 6 years or more and which is not acquired from an affiliated corporation (as defined in section 1504, except that. "more than 50 percent" stock ownership is substituted for "at least 80 percent" wherever it appears in section 1504 (a)). All members of the affiliated group will be treated as one taxpayer, and the $\$ 10,000$ limitation will be apportioned among the members in the manner prescribed by regulations. 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. Depreciation on the remaining cost of the property may be taken under any of the methods indicated above. The additional first-year depreciation of an asset should be shown on a separate line of the depreciation schedule rather than included on the line used to show the regular depreciation of the asset.

A summary of the total depreciation for each method must be shown in Schedule $H$.
20. Advertising.-Enter on line 20 the total amount paid or incurred during the year for advertising. Expenditures for advertising, to be deductible, must be ordinary and necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the corporation is engaged.
21. (a) Pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity plans.Enter on line 21 (a) the total amount deductible under section 404. A corporation claiming a deduction under section 404 must submit with its return, in addition to the information specified in the regulations concerning such deduction, a statement with respect to each plan showing the type of plan, i. e., pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity, or other plan deferring the receipt of compensation, whether or not the plan is qualified under section 401 (a), and if trusteed, whether or not the trust is exempt under section 501 (a), and the method of funding, i. e., individual annuity or insurance contracts, group annuity contract, group permanent contract, or self-insured trust. If not funded, so indicate. Contributions paid by an employer to or under a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity plan or compensation paid or accrued on account of any employee under a plan deferring the receipt of such compensation, are deductible only under section 404 , and are not deductible under section 162 .
(b) Other employee benefit plans.-Enter on line 21 (b) deductions for contributions to employee 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 employecs employed by the corporation.
22. Other deductions authorized by law.-Enter on line 22 any other authorized deductions for which no space is provided on the return. Any deduction claimed should be explained in an attached schedule.

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No deduction is allowable for the amount of any item or part thereof allocable to a class of exempt income other than interest. For nonallowance of interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry tax-exempt securities, see instruction 15 (b). 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 excmpt 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 shall submit with its return as a part thereof an itemized statement, in detail, 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).

In the case of mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, and domestic building and loan associations, any amounts paid or credited to the accounts of depositors or holders of accounts as dividends on their deposits or withdrawable accounts, if such amounts may be withdrawn on demand subject only to customary notice of intention to withdraw, are allowable deductions in computing taxable income. (Section 591.)

Under section 592 a special deduction in computing taxable income is allowed a mutual savings bank not having capital stock represented by shares, a domestic building and loan association, or a cooperative bank without capital stock organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit, for repayment during the taxable year of loans made before September 1, 1951, by the United States or its wholly owned agencies, or by a mutual fund established under the authority of State law.
25. Net operating loss deduction.-The "net operating loss deduction" is the sum of the net operating loss carryovers and carrybacks to the taxable year. (Section 172 (a).) A net operating loss for taxable years ending after December 31, 1957, 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 carliest 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, for taxable years ending
after December 31, 1953, the excess of allowable deductions over gross income, computed with the following modifications:
(a) No net operating loss deduction is allowed.
(b) The special deductions provided in section 242 (partially tax-exempt interest) and section 922 (Western Hemisphere trade corporations) are not allowed.
(c) The special deductions allowed by section 243 (dividends received by corporations), section 244 (dividends received on certain preferred stock of puhlic utilities), and section 245 (dividends received from certain foreign corporations) are computed without regard to the 85 -percent limitation provided in section 246 (b). See section 1.172-2 of the regulations.
(d) The special deduction allowed by section 247 (dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities) is computed without regard to the provisions of subsection (a) (1) (B) of such section. (Section 172 (d).)

As stated, the net operating loss deduction is the sum of the carryovers and carrybacks. Howcver, the following modifications must be taken into account in determining the taxable income for any year 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 deductions provided in sections 242 (partially tax-exempt interest) and 922 (Western Hemisphere trade corporations) are not allowed.
(b) The amount of the net operating loss deduction is determined without regard to the net operating loss for the loss year or any taxable year thereafter.

With respect to all taxable years, whether they begin before, on, or after January 1, 1954, in determining the amount of any net operating loss carryback or carryover to any taxable year, the necessary computations involving any other taxable year must be made under the law applicable to such other taxable year. (Section 172 (e).)

If the corporation desires prompt adjustment for an overpayment attributable to a net operating loss carryback, an application for a tentative adjustment should be filed on Form 1139 within 12 months after the close of the taxable year in which the net operating loss is sustained. (Section 6411.)

For treatment of net operating loss carryovers in certain corporate acquisitions, see section 381.

For special limitation on net operating loss carryovers in case of a corporate change of owrership, see section 382.

Section 852 (b) (2) provides that no net operating loss deduction shall be allowed in the case of a regulated investment company.
27. Special deductions.-See the instructions for Schedule I.

## SCHEDULE I-SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS

1. Partially tax-exempt interest.-Enter the amount received as interest on obligations of the United States or on obligations of corporations organized under Act of Congress which are instrumentalities of the United States, but only if (1) such interest is included in gross income; and (2). such interest is exempt from normal tax under the Act authorizing the issuance of such obligations. This deduction must be reduced by any amortizable bond premium as provided in section 171.
2. Dividends received deductions.-(a) 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 domestic corporation subject to income tax. Amounts received as dividends from mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, and domestic building and loan associations and allowed as a deduction to such banks or building and loan associations shall not be treated as dividends. In the case of dividends received from a regulated investment company, see section 854 regarding limitations on amount deductible. For taxable years beginning after September 2, 1958, a small business investment company operating under the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 can take as a deduction an amount equal to 100 percent of the dividends received.
(b) Dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities.-Enter 62.115 percent for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1960 ( 59.681 percent for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 1960), of the amount received as dividends on the preferred stock of a public utility which is subject to income tax and is allowed a deduction, as provided in section 247, for dividends paid.
(c) Dividends received from certain foreign corporations.-

Enter 85 percent of dividends received from certain foreign corporations. See section 245 for qualifications and limitations on the amount of this deduction.

In general, no dividend-reccived 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 (B) to the extent the corporation is under an obligation to make corresponding payments with respect to substantially 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 periods aggregating in excess of 366 days.
3. Total dividends-received deductions.-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 shall not apply. In the case of a small business investment company, the dividends received deduction of 100 percent reported on line 36 (a) is not subject to the overall 85 percent limitation.
4. Deduction for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities. - In the case of a public utility there is allowed, in accordance with section 247, an amount equal to 26.923 percent for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1960 (29.787 percent for taxable years beginning on or after July 1, 1960), of the lesser of (1) the amount of dividends paid on its preferred stock during the taxable year, or (2) the taxable income for the taxable year computed without regard to the deduction provided in section 247. In a year in which a net operating loss occurs, section 172 (d) provides that this special deduction shall be computed without regard to section 247 (a) (1) (B).
5. Deductions for Western Hemisphere trade corporations.-In the case of a Western Hemisphere trade corporation, as defined in section 921, there is allowed under section 922 a deduction equal to 26.923 percent for taxable years beginning prior to July 1, 1960 (29.787 percent for taxable years beginning on or after July

1, 1960), of the taxable income of such corporation computed without regard to the deduction provided in section 922 . Under the provisions of section 172 (d), this special deduction is not allowed in a year in which a net operating loss occurs.

## TAX COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Normal tax.-Section 11 provides a normal tax for taxable years beginning before July 1, 1960, equal to 30 percent of taxable income. In the case of a taxable year beginning after June 30,1960 , the normal tax is equal to 25 percent of taxable income.
2. Surtax.-Section 11 provides a surtax equal to 22 percent of the amount by which the taxable income (computed without regard to the deduction, if any, provided in section 242 for partially tax-exempt interest) exceeds $\$ 25,000$.
3. Exceptions.-The tax imposed by section 11 shall not apply to a corporation subject to a tax imposed by-(1) section 594 (relating to mutual savings banks conducting life insurance business), (2) subchapter $L$ (section 801 and following, relating to insurance companies), (3) subchapter M (section 851 and following, relating to regulated investment companies), or (4) section 881 (a) (relating to foreign corporations not engaged in business in United States).
4. Change in accounting period.-Under the provisions of section 443 (b) (1) if a corporation changes its accounting period, the taxable income for the short period beginning on the day after the close of the former taxable year and ending at the close of the day before the day designated as the first day of the new taxable year shall be placed on an annual basis by multiplying the amount thereof by 12 and dividing by the number of months in the short period. The tax shall be that same part of the tax computed on the annual basis which the number of months in the short period is of 12 months.

However, taxpayers may elect to compute the tax for the short period according to the method described below if an application to do so is filed not later than the date when (giving effect to any extensions granted) the return for the first full taxable year after the beginning of the short period must be filed. (Section 443 (b) (2).). For details concerning the form and content of such an application, consult your District Director.

If a proper application is filed, the taxpayer may elect to pay whichever tax under the following two methods is greater, in place of the short period tax under section 443 (b) (1): (1) Establish the actual taxable income for the 12 months beginning with the first day of the short period; then compute the tax on that income. Then determine as a short period tax that part of the tax so computed which bears the same proportion to the total tax so computed as the taxable income of the short period bears to the taxable income of the 12 months. However, a taxpayer which distributes substantially all its assets before the end of the 12 -month period described above, shall employ in the above computation the 12 month period ending with the last day of the short period. (2) Compute a tax on the taxable income of the short period as if the short period were a full taxable year.

In annualizing income of a short period consisting of 7 days or more, but less than 359 days, by reason of a change to a 52-53 week fiscal year, the annualization is made on a daily basis as provided in section 441 (f) (2) (B) (iii).
5. Consolidated returns.-Section 1503 provides that the tax imposed under section 11 (c) or section 831 shall be increased for any taxable year for which an affiliated group of includible corporations makes or is required to make a consolidated return by 2 percent of the consolidated taxable income (computed without regard to the deduction, if any, provided in section 242 for partially tax-exempt interest). If the affiliated group includes one or more Western Hemisphere trade corporations or one or more regulated public utilities, the increase of 2 percent shall be applied only on the amount by which the consolidated taxable income of the affiliated group exceeds the portion (if any) of the consolidated taxable income attributable to the Western Hemisphere trade corporations and regulated public utilities included in such group.
6. Insurance compaoies other than life or mutual.-All insurance companies (other than life or mutual insurance companies), in-
cluding mutual marine insurance companies and mutual fire insurance companies exclusively issuing either perpetual policies or policies for which the sole premium charged is a single deposit, are subject to the taxes imposed by section 11. The taxable income of such insurance companies is defined in section 832 and differs from the taxable income of other corporations. This paragraph does not apply to foreign insurance companies not carrying on an insurance business within the United States. (Section 831.)
7. Life insurance departments of mutual savings banks.-A mutual savings bank not having capital stock represented by shares, authorized under State law to conduct a life insurance business and which conducts such business in a separate department the accounts of which are maintained separately from the accounts of other departments of the bank is taxable under section 594 provided the life insurance department would, if it were treated as a separate corporation, qualify as a life insurance company under section 801 .

The tax consists of the sum of-(1) a partial tax computed under section 11 upon the taxable income of the bank determined without regard to any items of gross income or deductions properly allocable to the business of the life insurance department; and (2) a partial tax upon the taxable income (computed as provided in section 802) of the life insurance department determined without regard to any items of gross income or deductions not properly allocable to such department, at the rates and in the manner provided in subchapter $L$ with respect to life insurance companies.

Tax computation.-For the purpose of computing the first partial tax, a mutual savings bank should use Form 1120, filling in all applicable items (except lines 5 and 7) and schedules. The first partial tax should be computed by using lines 1 to 5 . For the purpose of computing the second partial tax Form 1120L should be used. The first partial tax should be added to the second partial tax and the sum thereof entered on line 5 as the total income tax. Subtract from line 5 the sum of any credits on line 6 and enter on line 7 the balance of income tax. Form 1120L properly filled in should be attached to and made a part of Form 1120 and properly identified as an accompanying schedule. However, any Form 1120 L so used need not be separately executed under the penalty of perjury.
8. Credit for taxes.-If, in accordance with section 901 , a credit is claimed by a domestic corporation on line 6 (Tax Computation), page 3, on account of income, war profits and excess profits taxes paid or accrued to a foreign country or a possession of the United States, Form 1118 should be submitted with the return. In case credit is sought for taxes accrued but not paid, the District Director may require a bond on Form 1119 as a condition precedent to the allowance of the credit. For carryback and carryover of a foreign tax credit, see section 904 (c).

If the corporation is entitled to a credit for taxes paid by a regulated investment company on undistributed capital gains, include the credit on line 30 (b), page 1 , and indicate by amount that such a credit is being claimed. Attach Copy B of Form 2439 to page 1 of the Form 1120.
9. Overpayment credited to estimated tax.-If the taxpayer elects to have all or part of the overpayment shown by his return applied to his estimated tax for his succeeding taxable year, no interest shall be allowed on such portion of the overpayment credited.
io. Resident foreign corporations.-Foreign corporations engaged in trade or business within the United States are subject to tax on their income from sources within the United *States at the rates specified in section 11. (Section 882.)
11. Regulated investment companies.-For provisions relating to the metriod of taxation of regulated investment companies, see sections 851 through 855.

## PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY

In reporting the "Prineipal business activity," on page 3, give the one business aetivity that accounts for the largest percentage of "total receipts." "Total receipts" means gross receipts (line 1), plus all other income (lines 4 through 9). State the broad field of business activity as well as the specific prorluct or service, such as "Mining copper," "Manufacturing cotton broad woven fabric," "Wholesale fond," or "Retail apparel." Where receipts are derived from two or more of the detailed industry groups listed below, shou only one which is the major source of rcceipts. Use the appropriate group under the heading "FINANCE" if over 50 percent of "total receipts" consists of investment ineome.

Enter the "business group code number" on page 3 from the following list. Give the code for the specific industry group from which the largest percentage of "total receipts" is derived.

## agriculture, forestry, and

Code

## FISHERY

## Code 011 <br> 011 Agriculture, lorestry, and fishery.

## MINING AND QUARRYING

## Metal mining:

101 Iron ores.
102 Copper, lead, zine, gold, starer ores. 109 Other metal mining.
121 Bituminous coal and lignite mining.
Crude petroleum and natural gas:
131 Crude petrolenm, natural gas, and natural gas liquids.
138 Oil- and gas-field services.
Noometallic mineral and anthracite mining:
141 Stone, sand, gravel.
149 Other noninrtallic minerals, except
fuels, ineluding anthracite.

## CONSTRUCTION

151 Generel contractors: buildings.
152 Gencral entractors: nther.
155 Special trade contractors.

## Beverages:

## manUfacturing

Beverages:
191 Soit drinks, earbonated waters, and flavoring extracts ond sirups.
192 Malt liquors and malt
194 Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits
195 Distilled, reetified, blended lıquors
Food and kindred products:
201 Meat products.
201 Dairy products, including eombined processing and distribution of milk.
202 Canning, preserving, and freezing Irvits, regetables, and scafoods
203 Orain-mill produets, cercal preparations, wet corn milling, starch. tion for retail, except on premises. Sugar, cane and bect.
206 Confectionery, related products.
2:17 Vegetahle and animal olls and fats, exeept fatey aeids.
208 Other food preparatlons and kindred products, including manofactured ice and sweetening sirups.
211 Tobacco manufacturers.
Textile mill products:
220 Yarn and thread mills, including carpet and rug yarn
221 Broad wosen fabric mills, cottoo.
222 Brad woven fabric mills, mao-made fiber and silk.
223 Broad woren fabrie mills, wool: ineluding dyeing and finishing.
224 Narrow fabries and other small-wares midis: cotton, wool, silk, and man-
225 Knitting mills and converters.
226 Dyeing and finishing textiles,
wool fabries and knit goods.
227 Floor covering mills, except bard 23 surface floor coverings.
228 Other textile goods, ineludlog wool scouring and combing, tow to top mills, tire eortl and fabries.
Apparel, finished products made lrom fabrics,
similar materials; converters:
231 Men's and boys' elothing, exeept fur, Wubber, and leather.
233 Wrmen's clothing, and children's and infants' wear, except fur, rubber, and
237 Other.
237 Other apparel and aceessorice, hats, caps, millinery, fur goods, raincoats,
belts, leather gornients
238 Other fabrieated text
including housefurnishings prodinets, hags, canvos products, stitching, and apparel $\operatorname{indings.~}$
Lumber and wood producls, escepp furniture:
241 Logging eamps, logeing eontraetors, sawnills, and planing nillls.
M.hwork, eneer, ply wood, prefabri-

210 Other wood products, wooden con tainers, cork, wood preserving.
Furniture and fistures, wood or metsl:
2511 Inuschold furniture.
Other turniture. omice and store
fixturs, venetian binds, shades, exeept scientifie and nedieal furnlture

## Paper and allied products:

2 Pil Pulp mills.
26:2 Paper, paper hoard, and hillding paper' aud bullding board mills.

Codo
265 Paperhoard containers ond hoxes, 269 paper cups, sanitary food containers. produets, paper bags.
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:
271 Newspapers
${ }_{272}^{272}$ Perindicals, including comic books.
${ }_{275}^{273}$ Broms.
275. Comniereial printing, manifold busl2 ness forms, grecting eards. service industries for the printing trade.
Chemicals and allied producta:
Chemicals and allice productas
280 Industrial inorginic and organic ehem icals, including gases, pigments. Plasties mitcrials, and synthetic exrept elass
282 Drues und melficines, vitamions,
283 Soap, detersunts, and chaning prepa
 fombeted wils itht assistants.
24.1 Paints, bunishers, herpuers, enamels,

25,
2ns |quicultumi chemicus
 wood, fally acids, and explosires.
Peirolcum refining and rolated industries:
Peirolcumarefining and rola
291 Potroleum ranining.
249 Other petroleum and coal products, exeept toke and byproducts.
Rubber and plastics products:
301 Tires and inner tuhes, camel back
301 Other rubber products, fabries moterials. prodacts, except plastics
Leather and leather products; con
314 Foot wear, except rubber
gloves; leather tauning, fatent leather
ane, clay, and glass products:
Stone, clay, and glass products:
324 Cement, bydraulic.
325 Struetural clay products.
326 Puttery and related products.
327 Concrete, gypsum, and plaster produets, lime, and ready-mixed concrete.
329 Other nonmetallie mineral products, abrasive, asbestos, mineral wool; cut stone and stone products.
Primary metal industries:
331 Blast turnares, stenl works, rolling and finishing mills, cake ovens; sten wire malls, spikes, pipe, cold rolled sheet. hars.
332 Iron and stecl foundries.
333 primary and secondary smoling, refining, rolling, drawing, olloying of 336 Nonferrous foundries.
338 Other primary metal industries, forg ings, nonferrous nsils, spikes.
Fabricated metal products, escept machinery, and transportation equipment:
340 Netul eans.
341 Cuthery, hand tools, general bardware, 342 exeppt all-metal eutiery.
342 Ifeatho apparatus, exeent electric and
343 plumbing fixtures.
343 Fibricated structural metol products boildr shops, heat exehangers, meta doors, windows, screcus.
344 Screw machine products, bolts, nuts.
315 Metal stampings.
347 Ordnanee and enpraving, services.
348 Other tabricat acessorles. fittings, except plumhers' brass coods valves; wire products except insulated wire ond nails.
Machinery, escept electrical ond transportation
350 Engines and turbines, turbine generator set units.
351 Farni machinery and equiprnent
352 Construction, mining, nuaterials handling uachinery and equipment, ele 353 Mers, escalators, monoral systens. ment, including dies and metal molds. 354 Speciol industry maclinery.
355 General industry machinery and equipment, ball bearings, industrial patterns, dielectric heoting units.
356 Office, computing, and accounting machines, except photocopy equipment.

Code
357 Serrtee industry machines, automatie merchandising, comnnercisl cookin Other machinery
358 other machinery, parts, macline shops
Electrical machity and equin
361 Electrical transmission and distrilmcarbon and maphite products deviees
362 Electrical industrial apparatus and renerators cantrols, welding or lon and grapitite products.
363 Honseliold applinees, electrical, nonelectrieal.
364 Electric lichting and wiring erquip${ }^{6}$ ment, except insulated wire.
365 Radio and teleylsion receiving sets, exeept communication types; phonographs, records, and parts.
366 Conmumerion equipment, trens
mitting, signaling apparatus.
367 Electronic components, and acces368 Other elretrieal machincty, equipment, surpties, botteries, equip equipment for internal combustion engines.
Jranspoitation equipment, escept electrical and raotor vchicle equipment:
372 Aireraft parts, rocket motors
3:3 Shlp and boat building, repairing.
37 Railroad equipincut, streetears.
379 Othrr transportation equipment,
or vehicles a
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment,
escept efectrical equipmen::
381 Motor velicios, jueluding bodies and
381 Motor vehicies, jucludiag bodies and track trailers.
384 Motor vehicle parts, aceessories, except tires, glass, trailer coaches.
Professional, seientific, and conlrolling instru-
ments; photographic and optical goods; watches,
ments; photographic and optical goods; watches,

## locks

391 Engineering, scientife, measuring, and coutrolling instrunients.
393 Optical and medical instruments.
396 Photographic equipment and sup
397 Wlies. Watches, clocks, devices, and parts.
Other manulacturing industries:
01 Jcwelry (precious metal), plated aud silverware, all-metal cullery.
02 Costume jewclry, except precions metal.
404 Toys, amusement, athletle goods
08 Other manufacturing, linoleum, except cork, soda foontain equipine
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

## tion.

12 fairoads, tailway express,
412 Local and suburban passenger trans13 Tration.
414 Trucking and warehousing. inclur notor vebiele transportation. Including laxicabs and intereity and chool busses
415 Petroleuny pipeline transportation.
417 Alr transportarion
417 Air transportation. tation.
Communication:
421 Telephone (wiro or radio).
22 Telegraph (wre and radio)
423 Radio and televislon broadcasting
229 Other communication.
Electric and gas otilities:
431 Electrie companies and systems 32 Gas production and distribution except natural gas productlon.
441 Water supply and other public utilities.

## WHOLESALE TRADE

## Food and related products

477 Meat and products, exeept eanned 479 and frozen, or poultry and Gisb.

Elec
486 Electrleal goods.
87 Ilardware, plumbing and beating equipment and supplies.
Other wholesalers:
491 Alcoholic beverages.
4.92 Dry roods and apparel.

493 Drugs, chemicals, paints.

Code
494 Lumber and construetion materlals.
495 Machinery, equipment, and supplies.
497 Farn vencles aud equipmont.
498 Otber wholesalers.
RETAIL TRADE
521 Food.

## General merchandise:

531 Department stores.
532 Mail order houses; general, special.
539 Limited price varicty stores.
511 Apparel and accessories.
551 Furniture, home lurnishings, appliance
radia, music stores.
Automotive dealers and service stations
561 A utomoblles and trucks.
563 Tires, batteries, accussorles; aircraft and other automotlve denlers.
504 Service stations.
581 Eating and drinking placea.
Building materials, hardware, Iarm:
595 Lumber and building niaterials
Other retail trade:
Other retail Irade:
602 Liquot stores.
60 Jevelry stores.
GU8 Otber retail stores.

## FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

21 Banks and trust campanics, excep mutual savings banks.
Critual savings bauks.
632 Savings and lon asmelation
634 Persunsl credit arencles.
633 Business eredit agencies.
Holding and other invest ment companies:
641 Operating-holding companies (com. panies whieb derived less than 90 per. cent bit more than 50 pereent of "total
receipts from investments).
642 Regulated investment companles.
43 Small business investment companics,
1958 Aet.
9 Other investment and holding companies (other companies whleh derived from investments)
651 Security and commodity brokers, dealers eschanges, and services.

## Insurance carriers:

661 LIfe insurance.
2 Mutual, except life or marine, and except inutual fire insurance companies
Other insurunee carricrs.
671 Insurance agents, brokers, and service.

## Real estate:

681 Real estate owners and operators, in.
cluding lessors of huldings (excludes developers of real property and lessors
683 Developers of real property buildings).
33 Developers of real property, includiog raders in own account.
681 Agents, brokers, managers, etc.
689 Other real estate.
Lessers of real property, except buildings:
Lessors of real property, except buildings:
692 Mining, oil, and similar properties.
693 Railroad property.
699 Other real property excent builuiags.

## SERVICES

701 Hotels, camps, other lodging plsces,
Personal services:
721 Laundries, eleaning and dyeing.
723 Photographic studios including com-
mercial photography.
Business services:
.31 Advertising.
739 Other business serviees.
Automabile and ather repair services:
751 Antomobile repair serviees and garages.
759 Other repair serviees.
Motion pictures:
81 Motion picture production, distrlbution, and service industries,
Motion picture tbeaters.
791 Amusement and recreation services escept motion piclures.
Other service organizations, schools.

## SCHEDULE D (Form 1120)

# SCHEDULE OF GAINS AND LOSSES FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF PROPERTY 

or other taxable year beginning
1959, and ending
Name and address

| PART I.-CAPITAL ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a. Description of Property | ¢ $\begin{aligned} & \text { b. Date Acquired } \\ & \text { Mo. } \\ & \text { Day } \\ & \text { Yr. }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mo. Date Sold } \\ & \text { Day } \\ & \text { Dr. } \end{aligned}$ | d. Gross Sales Price (Contract price) | e. Depreciation Allowed (er allowabie) Since Acqulsilion or March 1913 (Attach schedule) | 1. Cost or Other Bass and Cost of ImproveAcquistion or March I, 1913 | g. Expense of Sale | h. Gain or Loss (Column <br> $d$ plus columne less the sum of columns $f$ and $g$ ) |

Short-Term Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Held for Not More Than 6 Months


Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Held for More Than 6 Months


Summary of Capital Gains and Losses


Page 2 Alternative Tax Computation far Calendar Year 1959 and Taxable Years Ending on or Befare June 30,1960 For other taxobte years attach Schedule titory



PART III.-TOTAL SCHEDULE D GAINS AND LOSSES

1. Net shart-ierm capital gain from Part I, page 1 , line 8 .
2. Net long-term capital gain from Part $I$, page 1 , line 9 .
3. Net gain (loss) other than capital assets from Part II, page 2, line 2
4. Total (lines 1-3). Enter here and on Form 1120, page 1, line 8.

State with respect to each item of property reported in Scheaule D (1) and (II): (1) How praperty was acquired
(2) Whether at time of sale cr exchange- (Check appropriate block(s))(a) purchaser owned directly or indirectly more than 50 percent in value of your outstanding stock,
(b) where purchaser was a corporation, more than 50 percent in value of its cap.
ital stock and 50 percent in value of your capital stock was owned directly or indirectly by ar for the same individual or his family, and
(c) where purchaser was a corporation, more than 50 percent in value of its capital stock was owned directly or indirectly by you.

[^50]Gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and other property. -Report sales or exchanges of capital assets and sales or exchanges of property other than capital assets in Schedule D. Every sale or exchange of property, even though no gain or loss may be indicated, must be reported in detail.
Losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall be allowed only to the extent of gains from such soles or exchanges. However, the amount of a net capital loss sustained in any taxable year may be carried over to each of the five succeeding taxable years and 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 :ncluded in the inventory of the taxpoyer 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 toxpayer; 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 Territory, or any political 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 1 year from the date of issue.

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 for 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 lor 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 lollowing 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 ol 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.).
The "basis" for the property is not subject to the same rule for reporting gains as lor losses, if the property was acquired before March 1, 1913. If the property sold or exchanged was acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the basis for determining GAIN is the cost or the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, adjusted as provided in section 1016, whichever is greater, but in determining LOSS the basis is cost so adjusted. If property was acquired after February 28, 1913, basis for both gain and loss is the cost of such property, except as otherwise provided. The exceptions arise chiefly where property was acquired by bequest, gift, tax-Iree 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.
Enter in column "e," the amount of depreciation, exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization and depletion in respect of the property. This amount shall be the sum of the following:
(a) The amount of depreciation, exhaustion. wear and tear,
obsolescence, amortization, and depletion which has been allowed (but not less than the amount allowable) in respect of such property since date of acquisition, or since February 28, 1913, if the property was acquired before that date. 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 not result in a reduction for any taxable year of the taxpayer's income or excess profits taxes. In respect of any period alter February 28, 1913, and belore January 1, 1952, the taxpayer may disregard depreciation, etc., which was in excess of the amount allowable and which did not result in reduction of income or excess profits taxes only if an election is made in accordance with regulations. See section 1020; and
(b) The amount of depreciation, exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion actually sustained prior to March 1, 1913, if the property was acquired before that date.
Subsequent improvements to be entered in column " f " include expendifures 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.
If emergency facilities are sold or exchanged, see section 1238.
Losses on securities becoming worthless.-If any securities (as defined below) become worthless within the taxable year and are capital assets, the loss resulting therefrom shall, in the case of a taxpayer other than a bank, as defined in section 581, be considered as a loss from the sale or exchange, on the last day of such taxable year, of capital assets. Section $165(\mathrm{~g})(1)$.

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 corporation 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 (g) (3).

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 securities, or there has been entered into a contract or aption 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 distributions 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.)

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 recog-c50-16-75411-1

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nized to the transferor Irom 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, il such property in the hands of the transferee is depreciable under section 167. Section 1239.

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 business," 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 the inventory of the taxpayer il 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. Such term also includes timber and coal with respect to which section 631 applies as well as unharvested crops to which section 1231 (b) (4) applies. Such 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 upen the sale or exchange of "property used in the trade or business" and upon the compulsory or involuntary conversion of (1) such prop. erty and (2) capital assets held for more than 6 months. Such gains and losses during the taxable year are treated as gains and losses Irom the sale or exchange of capital assets held for more than 6 months, if the aggregate of such gains exceeds the agaregate of such losses. If, however, such gains do not exceed such 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 ordmary 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.
For special treatment of gain or loss upon the cutting of timber, or upon the disposal of timber or coal under a contract by which the owner retains an economic interest in such timber or coal, see section 631.
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. See Instruction 8 of Tax Computation Instructions, Form 1120, for method of claiming credit of tax paid on such gains.
Alternative tax. -If lor any taxable year the net long-term capital
gain exceeds the net short capmital loss, or il there is only a net long-term capital gain, section 1201 imposes an alternative tax in lieu of the normal tax and surtax imposed upon taxable income, if any, only if such tax is less than the tax imposed by section 11 (relating to normal tax and surtax on corporations), sections 821 and 831 (relating to normal tax and surtax on insurance companies, other than life insurance companies), or section 511 (a) (1) (relating to taxation of business income of certain organizations described in section 511 (a) (2)). The alternative tax is the sum of (1) a partial tax, computed at the normal tax and surtax rates on the taxable in. come decreased 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.

If the corporation computes an alternative tax under section 1201 and is entitled to special deductions for dividends received (sections 243, 244, 245), the special deduction for dividends paid (section 247), the special deduction for a Western Hemisphere trade corporation (section 922), or the special deduction lor a China Trade Act corporation (section 941), such special deductions are to be based upon taxable income including the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss.

Bonds, etc., losses of banks.-ln the case of a bank, as defined in section 581, if the losses in the taxable year Irom sales or exchanges of bonds, debentures, notes, or certlicates, or other evidences of indebtedness, issued by any corporation (including one issued by a government or political subdivision thereof) exceed the gains from such sales or exchanges, such excess shall be considered as an ordinary loss and deductible in full against other income. Section 582.

Dealers in securities. Capital gains and ordinary losses.Under the provisions of section 1236, gain by a dealer in securities from the sale or exchange of a security, as defined in section 1236, shall in no event be considered as gain Irom the sale or exchange of a capital asset unless (a) the security was, before the expiration of the thirtieth day after the date of its acquisticn, clearly identified in the dealer's records as a security held for investment or, il acquired before October 20, 1951, was so identified before November 20, 1951; and (b) the security was not, at any time after the expiration of such thirtieth day, held by the dealer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of trade or business. A loss Irom the sale or exchange of a security shall, if section 582 (c) is not applicable, be considered a capital loss if at any time after November 19, 1951, the security was clearly identilied in the dealer's records as a security held for investment.

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.

## Additional Instructions For Insurance Companies Using This Schedule

Companies taxable under section 831 and having losses from capital assets sold or exchanged in order to obtain funds to meet abnormal insurance losses, etc., shall attach a schedule corresponding to Schedule B, Form 1120M.

For companies taxable under section 831 or section 821 , "net capital loss" means the amount by which the losses for the taxable year from sales or exchanges of capital assets exceed the sum of the gains from such sales or exchanges and the lesser of (1) the taxable income (computed without tegard to gains or losses Irom sales or exchanges of capital assets or to the deduction for partially tax-
exempt interest provided in section 242) or (2) losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets sold or exchanged to obtain lunds to meet abnormal insurance losses and to provide for the payment of dividends and similar distributions to policyholders.

For companies taxable under section 821, all references to "line" numbers, Form 1120, shall be considered as references ta the appropriate "line" in Form l120M.

Lile insurance companies taxable under section 802, see Schedule D (Form 1120L).


## SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION 'See Instruction E)

I declare under the penalties of perjury that this return (including any accampanying scheduies and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete return. If the return is prepared by a person other than the taxpayer, his declaration is based on all the information relating to the matters required to be reported in the return of which he has knowledge.


| SCHEDULE A.-INVESTMENT YIELD (See Instructions) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Line and Instiuction No. | 1. Interest | 2. Accrual of Discount | 3. Amortization of Premium | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 4. Total } \\ & \text { (In Case of Line L. Column } \\ & \text { Plus Column 2 Less Column 3) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 1. Interest on: |  |  |  |  |
| (a) Wholly exempt obligations. (Attach schedule) <br> (b) Uniled States Sovings Bonds and Treosury Bonds owned in excess |  |  |  |  |
| (c) Obligations of instrumentolaties of the United Slates issued prior to Morch 1, 1941 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| (e) Loans, notes, mortgages, bank deposits, bonds, debentures, etc. |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Dividends on stock of: <br> (a) Domestic corporations subject to taxation under Chapt |  |  |  |  |
| (b) Certain preferred stack o! public uthlities taxable under Chapter ! |  |  |  |  |
| (c) Foreign corporations |  |  |  |  |
| (d) Other corporations |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Rents. (Attach schedule) |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Rayalties. (Attach schedule) |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Leases, terminations, etc. |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Net shart-term capital gain reduced by any net long term capital loss (line 15, separate Schedule D, Form 1120L). |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Gross income from trade or business other than insurance business. (Attach schedule) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |
| 8. GROSS INVESTMENT 1NCOME (total lines 1-7) |  |  |  |  |
| Deductions (Section 804(c)) |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Investment expenses. (Attach schedule) (See Schedule H) |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Real estate expenses. (Attach schedule) |  |  |  |  |
| 11. Depreciation. (Attach schedule) |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Depletion of mines, oil and gas wells, timber, etc. (Attach schedule) |  |  |  |  |
| 13. Trade or business deductions as provided in 804(c)(5). (Attach schedule) |  |  |  |  |
| 14. Total deductions (lines 9-13) |  |  |  |  |
| 15. INVESTMENT YIELD (line 8 less line |  |  |  |  |
| SCHEDULE B.-PART I-POLICY AND OTHER CONTRACT LIABILITY REQUIREMENTS (Sec. 805(a)) (See instructions) |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Adjusted hile insurance reserves (from Part VI) <br> 2. Multiplied by the adjusted reserves tate (lesser of lines 1 or 7, Part III) $\qquad$ \% <br> 3. Pension plan reserves (Irom line 5, ,ol. 7, Part V). <br> 4. Multiplied by the current earnings rate (line 1, Part 11I) <br> 5. Interest paid (from Part VII) <br> 6. Policy and other contract liability requirements (tatal of hnes 2,4 , and 5) |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| PART II-ASSETS (Sec. 805(b)(4)) | 1. Beginning of Taxable |  | 2. End of Taxable Year | 3. Mean of Column I and Column $2^{\circ}$ |
| 1. Real estale |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Mortgages: <br> (a) Without service lees |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Collateral loans |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Policy loans, including premiu |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Corporale bonds |  |  |  |  |
| 6. Stocks. |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Government obligations, etc. (Submit delailed schedule) |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Bank deposits, cash, etc. |  |  |  |  |
| 9. Other assets (Attach schedule) |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Totals . |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| PART III-EARNINGS RATES (Sec. 805(b)) |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Current earnings rate (line 15 , Schedule A , divided by line 10 , column 3, Part II) .............. . . . . . . . . . . . ............... \% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Earnings rate lor second preceding year (Attach schedule) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .-.................... \% |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Earnings rate for third preceding year ( $\boldsymbol{A}$ ttach schedule) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .-................... \% |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Earnings rate lor lourth preceding year (Attach schedule) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |
| $6 . \quad$ Total (lines 1-5) |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Average earnings rate (See instructions). |  |  |  |  |

Prge 3
PART IV-AVERAGE INTEREST RATE ASSUMED (Sec. 805(c)(2))

| 1. Nature of Reserve (Life, Annuity. Etc.) <br> Exclude one-third of "qualified" pension plan | 2. Assumed Morbidity or Mortality Table | 3. Assumed Interes Rate | 4. Method of Computation (Ilinoois Standard, Etc.) | 5. Amount of Reserve at Beginning af Taxable Year* | 6. Arrount of Reserve at End of Taxable Year* | 7. Mean of Columns 5 and $6^{* *}$ | 8. Column 3 times Column 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Totals. |  |  |  | . . . . . . . | . |  |  |
| 6. Average rate of interest assumed in computing lite insurance reserves (total ol column 8 divided by total of column 7) . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PART V-PENSION PLAN RESERVES (805(d)) (Include one-third of "qualified" pension plan reserves excluded from Part IV)

1. $805(\mathrm{~d})(\mathrm{l})(\mathrm{A})$ reserves
2. $805(\mathrm{~d})(1)(\mathrm{B})$ reserves
3. 805 (d) (1) (C) reserves
4. 805 (d) (1) (D) reserves
5. Totals


*See Instructions far $806(b)$ and 818 (c) adiusimen!s *Adusled under 806(a) (Attach schedule)

## PART VI-ADJUSTED LIFE INSURANCE RESERVES (Sec. 805(c)(1))

1. Mean of the reserves (col. 7, line 5, Part IV)
2. (a) Multiplied by that percentage which equals
(b) Increased by 10 times the average rate of interest assumed (from line 6, Part JV)
(c) Total.
(d) Reduced by 10 times the adjusted reserves rate (Irom line 2, Part 1, Schedule B)
(e) Line (c) less line (d)
3. Adjusted life insurance reserves (line 1 multiplied by line 2(e))

PART VII-INTEREST PAID (Sec. 805(e))

1. Interest on indebtedness
2. Amounts in the nature of interest
3. Discount on prepaid premiums
4. Total interest paid (lines 1-3)

## SCHEDULE C.-TAXABLE INVESTMENT INCOME (See Instructions)

1. Policyholders' share (Sec. 804) (hne 6, Part I, Sch. B, divided by line 15, Sch. A) but not to exceed $100 \%$
2. Company's share
3. Total.
4. Interest wholly tox-exempt (line ! (a), column 4, Schedule $\bar{A}$ )
5. Interest partially tax-exempt (lines I (b) and (c), column 4, Sch. A).
6. (a) Dividends Ircm line 2 (a), Schedule $A$
(b) Dividends Irom line 2(b), Schedule A
(c) Dividends from line 2 (c), Schedule A
(d) Dividends Irom line 2(d), Schedule A
7. Other items of investment yield (line 15, Schedule A. less 4-6 above)
8. Total (Lines 4-7) REDUCTIONS
9. Interest wholly tax-exempt (line 4, column 3)
10. Interest partially tax-exempt ( $30 / 52$ of line 5 , column 3)
11. Dividends received deduction:
(a) $85 \%$ of dividends from line $6(a)$, column 3.
(b) $62.115 \%$ of dividends from line 6(b), column 3.
(c) $85 \%$ ol dividends from certain toreign corporations Irom line 6(c), column 3.
(d) Total, but not to exceed $85 \%$ of taxable investment income (line 14) computed without. regard to this deduction
12. Small business deduction ( $10 \%$ of line 15 , Schedule $A$, not to exceed $\$ 25,000$ )
13. Total (lines $9,10,11(\mathrm{~d})$, and 12)
14. Taxable investment income (line 8 less line 13, but not less than zero)

## SCHEDULE E.-GAIN AND LOSS FROM OPERATIONS (See Instructions)

1. Policyholders' share (Sec. 809) (Line 5, Sch. E-1 divided, by line 15, Sch. A), but not to exceed $100 \%$
2. Company's share

3. Tolal
4. Interest whol!y tax-exempt (line I (a), column 4, Schedule A)
5. Interest partially tax-exempt (lines l(b) and (c), column 4, Sch. A)
6. (a) Dividends from line 2(a), Schedule A
(b) Dividends from line 2(b), Schedule A
(c) Dividends from line 2(c). Schedule A
(d) Dividends from line 2(d), Schedule A
7. Other items of investment yield (line 15, Schedule A, less 4-6 above)
8. Total (lines 4-7).
9. Gross premiums ..................-------- Less: Return premiums, etc.
10. (a) Decrease in reserves (after adjustment under 810(a)) (Attach schedule)
(b) Decrease in 811 (b) (2) reserves (See line 3, Part iV, Schedule E-2).
11. Other amounts (Attach schedule)
12. Total (lines 8-11).

## DEDUCTIONS

13. Death benefits, etc
14. Increase in reserves (aiter reduction for investment yield under 810 (b)) (Attach schedule)
15. Assumption by another person of liabilities under insurance, etc., contracts
16. Interest wholly tax-exempt (line 4, column 3),
17. Interest partially tax exempt ( $30 / 52$ of line 5, column 3)
18. Investment expenses, etc., not deducted on Schedule A (Attach schedule)
19. Small business deduction ( $10 \%$ of line 15 . Schedule $A$, not to exceed $\$ 25,000$ )
20. Other deductions not deducted on Schedule $\AA$ ( $A$ ttach schedule)
21. Total (lines 13-20)
22. Dividends received deduction (See instructions):
(a) $85 \%$ of dividends received from line $6(a)$, column 3
(b) $62.115 \%$ of dividends from line $6(b)$, column 3
(c) $85 \%$ of dividends Irom certain loreign corporations from line 6 (c), column 3
(d) Total, but not to exceed $85 \%$ of the excess, if any, of line 12 over line 21
23. Operations loss deduction (Attach schedule)
24. Tentative deduction (lines 2!-23)
25. Plus: (a) Group life, accident, and health insurance (line 7, Part I, Schedule E 2) .
(b) Certain nonparticipatıng contracts (line 9, Part I, Schedule E 2).
(c) Dividends to policyholders (line 11, Part I, Schedule E 2)
26. Total deductions (line 24 plus line 25)
27. Gain (loss) Irom operations (line 12 less line 26)

SCHEDULE E-1.-REQUIRED INTEREST (Sec. 809(a)(2))


## SCHEDULE E-2.-PART I-LIMITATION ON LINE 25, SCHEDULE E, DEDUCTION (Sec. 809(f))

1. Statutory amount
2. (a) From line 12, Schedule E
(b) Less: Tentative deduction, Ine 24, Schedule E
3. Gain from operations without regard to line 25 , Schedule $E$
4. Less: Taxable investment income (line 14. Schedule C)
5. Excess of line 3 over line 4 (but nof less than zero)
6. Maximum possible deduction for line 25, Schedule E (line 1 plus line 5)
7. Deduction for group life, accident, and health insurance (Part [I) (Not in excess of line 6)
8. Maximum deduction for certain nonparticıpatıng contracts (line 6 less line 7)
9. Deduchon for certain nonparticipating contracts (Part Ill) (Not in excess of line 8)
10. Maximum deduction for dividends to policyhoiders (line 8 less line 9)
11. Deduction lor dividends to policyholders (Part IV) (Not in excess of line 10)

## PART II-GROUP LIFE, ACCIDENT, AND HEALTH INSURANCE (Sec. 809(d)(6))

1. Net premiums.
2. Multiplied by
3. Tentative deduction (Not to exceed $50 \%$ of line l, less the amount of this deduction for 1958)

PART III-CERTAIN NONPARTICIPATING CONTRACTS (Sec. 809(d)(5))
I. (a) Reserve at the end of the taxable year.
(b) Reserve at the beginning of the taxable year
(c) Increase (II the difference is negative, enter " 0 ")
(d) Multiplied by
2. (a) Net premiums
(b) Multiplied by

3. Tentative deduction-the greater of line 1 or line 2

PART IV-DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS (Sec. 809(d)(3))

1. Dividends paid to policyholders
2. (a) Increased by the excess of (1) over (2):
(1) Reserve as of the end of the taxable year
(2) Reserve as of the end of the preceding taxable year OR
(b) Decreased by the excess of (1) over (2):
(1) Reserve as of the end of the preceding taxable year
(2) Reserve as of the end of the toxable year.
3. If positive, enter on line 11, Schedule E-2; if negative, enter on line 10 (b), Schedule E

SCHEDULE F.-SHAREHOLDERS SURPLUS ACCOUNT (Sec. 815(b))

1. Balance as of beginning of the taxable year
2. Life insurance company taxable income computed without regard to section 802 (b) (3) (line 4 less line 3, page 1)
3. The amount, if any, by which the net long.term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss
4. Partially tax-exempt interest deduction ( $30 / 52$ of lines 1 (b) and (c), column 4, Schedule A)
5. Dividends received deduction:
(a) $85 \%$ of dividends received from line 2 (a), Schedule $\AA$.
(b) $62.115 \%$ of dividends received Irom line 2(b), Schedule A.
(c) $85 \%$ of dividends received Irom certain foreign corporations.
(d) Total, but not to exceed $85 \%$ of line 12 less line 21 , Schedule E.
6. Interest wholly exempt from tax (line 1 (a), column 4, Schedule A).
7. Small business deduction (line 19, Schedule E)
8. Total (lines 1-7).

9. Less: Tax liability lor 1959 under $802(\mathrm{a})$ (compuled without regard to 802 (b)(3))
10. Excess of line 8 over line 9
11. Less: Distributions in 1959 (Not to exceed line 10)
12. Balance as of the end of the taxable year (line 10 less line 11)

## SCHEDULE G.-POLICYHOLDERS SURPLUS ACCOUNT (Sec. 815(c))

1. Balance as of the beginning of the taxable year
2. Add: (a) 50 percent of the excess, if any, of the gain from operations over the taxable investment income (line 2, page 1)
(b) The deduction lor certain nonparticipating contracts (line 25(b), Schedule E)
(c) The deduction for group life, accident, and health insurance (line 25(a), Schedule E).
3. Total (line 1 plus line 2)
4. Less: (a) Actual distributions only in excess of line 10 , Schedule $F$
(b) Tax increase on 4 (a) by reason of 802 (b) (3)
(c) Amounts treated as distributions (See instructions)
(d) Tax increase on 4(c) by reason of 802(b) (3)
(e) Subtractions required under 815(d)
5. Total of lines 4(a)-(d) (Not to exceed line 3) (Enter here and on line 3, page 1)
6. Balance as of the end of the year (line 3 less line 5)


## SCHEDULE H.-LIMITATION OF INVESTMENT EXPENSE DEDUCTION (Schedule $H$ need not be filled in if no deduction ie claimed for

 any general expenses that areallacated ta investrnent income.)1. Mean of the assets for the taxable year (line 10, column 3, Part II, Schedule B)
2. One-lourth of $1 \%$ of the mean of the assets (line 1)
3. Mortgage service lees.
4. The greater ol (a) or (b):
(a) (i) Investment yield computed without regard to investment expenses .
(ii) Three and three-fourths percent of line 1 .
(iii) Excess (line (i) over line (ii)).
(iv) One-lourth of line (iii)
(v) Reduced by mortgage service fees (line 3 ).
(vi) Line (iv) less line (v)
(b) One fourth of $1 \%$ of the amount on line 2(a), column 3, Part II, Schedule B
5. Limit on deduction for investment expenses (Total lines 2-4)

## SCHEDULE J.-REDUCTION UNDER 802(a)(3)

1. Amount of tax (line 5, page 1)
2. Lile insurance company taxable income (line 4, page 1).
3. Amount subtracted from palicyhalders surplus account on lines 4 (a) and (b), Sch. G

4. Il amount of line 4 is:
(a) Not over $\$ 25,000$ -

Enter 30 percent of line 4 ( 32 percent if a consolidated return).
(b) Over $\$ 25,000-$

Enter 52 percent of line 4 ( 54 percent if a consolidated return) Subtract $\$ 5,500$, and enter difference.
6. Excess of line 1 over line 5
7. Line 6 multiplied by $662 / 3 \%$ (Enter here and on line $9(a)$, page 1).
K. Did you at any time during the taxable year own directly or indirectly $50 \%$ or more of the voting stock of a domestic corporation?
$\square$ Yes $\square$ No
L. Did any corporation, individual, partnership, trust, or association at any time during the taxable year own directly or indirectly $50 \%$ or more of your voting stock?
$\square$ II Yeither answer is "Yes," see Instruction N.
M. Did you at any time during the taxable year own directly, or indirectly any stock of a loreign corporation? (If "Yes," attach statement required by General Instruction J.)
$\square$ Yes
$\square$ No
N. Did you file with the District Director a copy of the annual statement for the preceding year as required by General Instruction K?YesNo
11 "Yes," state office in which tiled.
O. If a copy of the annual statement does not accompany this return, state why the statement is not attached.

## How To Prepare Your

# 1959 U.S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return On Form 1120L 

(References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Companies required to file a return.-Every domestic life insurance company and every foreign life insurance company 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 noncancelable contracts of health and accident insurance and of which the life insurance reserves, plus unearned premiums and unpaid losses (whether or not ascertained), on noncancelable 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 $801(\mathrm{~d})$, shall file a return on this form. For this purpose the term "noncancelable" includes guaranteed renewable life, health, and accident insurance which is not cancelable 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.

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 aiter the effective date of such agreement.
B. Period covered.-The return shall be for the calendar year ended December 31, 1959, and the taxable income computed on the calendar year basis in accordance with the provisions of section 843.
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 disbursement 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 reasonable 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.-If you wish, the money items on your return or 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 highest dollar. Your choice as to whether you round off to whole-dollar amounts may not be changed after the due date for filing your return.
D. Time and place for filing.-The return for 1959 must be sent to the District Director of Internal Revenue for the dis-
trict in which the company's principal place of business or principal office or agency is located, on or before March 15, 1960.
E. Signature and verification.-The return must be signed either by the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer or 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 in behalf of a corporation. The statement at the bottom of page 1 of the return is required to be signed by any person, firm, or corporation who prepared the taxpayer's return. If the return is prepared by a firm or corporation, it should be signed in the name of the firm or corporation. The statement is not required if the return is prepared by a regular, full-time employee.
F. Payment of tax.-The tax must be paid in full when the return is filed or in two installments, 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.

A declaration of estimated tax must be made by every corporation which is subject to income tax under subchapter $L$ of chapter 1 (relating to insurance companies), if its income tax for the taxable year can reasonably be expected to exceed $\$ 100,000$ plus the amount of any estimated credits against tax. (See Form 1120-ES.) In the case of affiliated corporations filing a consolidated return, see consolidated return regulations prescribed under section 1502.

Request for automatic extension of 3 months for filing of return must be made on Form 7004. (Sec. 6081,(b).)
G. Failure to file, etc.-Substantial additions to the tax are imposed for failing to file a return, for late filing, and for filing a false or fraudulent return.
H. Information at source.-Every insurance company making payments in the course of its trade or business of (1) interest, rents, commissions, or other fixed or determinable inconse of $\$ 600$ or more during the calendar year 1959 to an individual, a partnership, or a fiduciary; or (2) salaries or wages of $\$ 600$ or more shall make returns on Forms 1096 and 1099, except that the making of such return will not be required with respect to salary or wage payments included on Form W-2, provided copies of withholding statements on Form W-2 are furnished. If a portion of such salary or wage payments was reported on a Withholding Statement (Form W-2), only the remainder must be reported on Form 1099.

The returns on Forms 1096 and 1099 shall also include dividend payments totaling $\$ 10$ or more during the calendar year 1959 to each shareholder who is an individual (citizen or resident of the United States), a resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident.
I. Information by corporation.-1. Contemplated dissolution or liquidation.-Every corporation shall, within 30 days after the adoption by the corporation of a resolution or plan for the dissolution of the corporation or for the liquidation of the whole or any part of its capital stock, render a correct return on Form 966 setting forth the terms of such resolution or plan. (See sec. 6043.)
2. Distribution in liquidation.-Every corporation making distributions in liquidation of the whole or any part of its capital stock shall also make returns on Forms 1096 and 1099 L , as required by instructions on Form 1096, for the calendar year 1959.

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J. Stock ownership in foreign corporations.-A corporation owning any stock of a foreign corporation must attach a statement showing the name and address of each company and the total number of shares of each class of outstanding stock owned during the taxable year. If the corporation owned 5 percent or more in value of the outstanding stock of a foreign personal holding company, attach a statement setting forth in complete detail the information required by section $551(\mathrm{~d})$.
K. Annual statement.-A copy of the anmual statement for life insurance companies adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners for the year 1959, as filed with the Insurance Department of the State, territory, or District of Columbia, which shows the reserves used in computing the net income reported on the return, together with copies of Schedule A (real estate) and Schedule D (bonds and stocks), must accompany the return. Similar copies of 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. Where companies use miniature statements, such statements may be filed in lieu of the larger statements.
L. List of attached schedules.-Attach a list of the schedules accompanying the return, giving for each a brief title and the schedule number. Place name and address of company on each schedule.
M. Consolidated returns.-Subject to the provisions of sections 1501 through 1552 and the regulations, an affiliated group of corporations, each qualifying as a life insurance company, may make a consolidated income tax return in lieu of separate
returns. The common parent corporation, when filing a consolidated return, shall attach thereto a schedule showing the names and addresses of all the corporations included in the return. Form 851, Affiliations Schedule, should be obtained from the District Director of Internal Revenue and filed as part of the return. Each subsidiary must prepare two signed copies of Form 1122 authorizing the making of the return on its behalf. One such form shall be attached to the consolidated return as a part thereof, and the other shall be filed, at or before the time the consolidated return is filed, in the office of the district director for the subsidiary's district.
N. Voting stock ownership.-Where the answer is "yes" to questions $k$ and 1 , attach a separate schedule showing: (1) name and address; (2) percentage of stock owned; (3) date stock was acquired; and (4) the district director's office in which the income tax return of such corporation, individual, partnership, trust, or association for the last taxable year was filed.
O. Percentage computations.-In computing 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.
P. Insurance liabilities.-Domestic company.-The term "total insurance liabilities" means the sum of the total reserves (as defined in section 801 (c)) plus (to the extent not included in total reserves) the items referred to in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of section 810 (c).

Foreign company.-The term "total insurance liabilities" relates only to United States business.

## SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

## SCHEDULE A.-INVESTMENT YIELD

The term "investment yield" means gross investment income, as defined in section $804(\mathrm{~b})$, 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 declared hy the amortization of premium and increased by the accrual of discount attributable to the taxable year on bonds, notes, debentures, 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.)

Line 2. Dividends.-Enter on line $2(a)$ the amount of dividends from a domestic corporation which is subject to taxation under Chapter 1, except dividends on certain preferred stock of a public utility (see sec. 245), dividends from a corporation entitled to the benefits of section 931, and from a corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922. Enter on line 2(b) dividends on certain preferred stock of a public utility which is subject to taxation under Chapter 1. Enter on linc $2(c)$ dividends from foreigi corporations. Enter on line $2(d)$ dividends from all other corporations, including dividends on share accounts in Federal savings and loan associations issued on or after March 28, 1942. Enter on line 1 (c) dividends on sharc accounts in Federal savings and loan associations issucd prior to March 28, 1942. Submit schedule, itemizing all dividends for the year, stating the names of the corporations declaring the dividends and amounts reported from each,

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. In the case of a lease entered into prior to January 1, 1954, if both lessor and lessee are corporations and if under the lease the lessee is obli-
gated to pay any part of the lessor's income tax on the rental payment, this tax is excluded from lessor's gross income and may not be deducted by lessee. (Sec. 110.)

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 short-term capital gain exceeds the net long-term capital loss. See scparate Schedule D, Form 1120L.

Line 7. Gross income from trade or business other than insuranee business.-Enter the gross income from any trade or business (other than an insurance business) carried 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 schedule 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 fire 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, exclusively on or with respect to the real estate owned by the company. Do not include any amount paid out for new buildings or for permanent improvements or hetterments 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 amount allowed by section 167 and the regulations thereunder. In general, the amount deductible 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. In any erent the deduction is limited to the depreciation on the property that is used, and to the extent used, for the purpose of producing the income specified in section 804 (b). (For limitation on deduction, see Instruction 14 (b).)

Line 12. Deplction of mines, oil and gas wells, timber, etc.If a deduction is claimed on account of depletion, procure from the district director: Form M (mines and other natural deposits), Form O (oil and gas), or Form T (timber) ; fill in and file with return.

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 insurance company's gross investment income under section 804 (b) (3). Do not include (a) losses from (or considered
as from) sales or exchanges of capital assets, ( $b$ ) losses from sales or exchanges of property used in the trade or business (as defined in section 1231 (b)), and (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 attributable to the carrying on of the insurance business. The deduction for net operating losses (sec. 172 ) and 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 sccond sentence of section 804 (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 requirements. 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 taxable 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 rescrves 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 personal property (other than 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 asscts 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 related provisions of subtitle A of the Code, without regard 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 transfer. See the regulations. This adjustment should be reflected in an attached schedule.

## PART III-EARNINGS 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 earnings rate for any taxable year prior to 1958 is determined as if the law applicable to 1958 applied to such year, and the earnings rate for any taxable year of the company which, for such year, is an insurance company (but not a life insurance company as defined in sec. 801(a)), is determined as if it were a life insurance company for such year. Therefore, the determination of the current earnings rate for pre-1958 years must be computed on the basis of its investment yield (determined under the provisions of the 1959 act) for those years, and on the basis of the mean of the assets (determined under the 1959 act) for those years even though such provisions are not otherwise in effect for years prior to 1958. 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 earmings 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 a life insurance company for such year. Where the company was not in existence for 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 0 .

## PART IV-AVERAGE INTEREST RATE ASSUMED (805(c)(2))

The purpose of this schedute is to determine a rate which is used in the computation of adjusted life insurance reserves (Part VI). See General Instruction O. For the year 1959, exclude $331 / 3$ percent of the pension plan reserves from life insurance reserves for the purpose of determining the taxpayers assumed 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.

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Adjustment under $818(c)$.-This adjustment is required wherc the company actually computes its life insurance reserves on one of the recognized preliminary term bases but elects to convert them to a net lcvel premium basis in the computation of the reserves for tax purposes.

Where so elected, the conrersion may be n:ade 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 proliminary 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, A pproximate Revalurtion: Under this method, with respect to contracts for which reserves are computed under the preliminary term basis, the rescrves 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 insurance 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.

If the company makes an election of one of the two methods, all contracts for which life insurance reserves are computed on a preliminary term basis must be so converted. Whichever
method is adopted, it must be adhered to in making the computations (other than for purposes of the definition of a life insurance company under sec. 801) for the taxable year of election and all subsequent years, unless a change in the basis of computing such reserves is approved by the Commissioner.

The exception to the above is that if the company elcets for a taxable year beginning in 1958 the approximate revaluation basis, then it may change to the exact revaluation basis for its first taxable year beginning after 1958 without the Commissioner's approval.

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. Sce 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 taxpaycr to another person. For the definition of "Life Insurance Reserves," see excerpts from the Internal Revenue Code, section 801 (b).

## PART V—PENSION PLAN RESERVES (805(d))

For 1959, the amount to be taken into account as "pension plan reserves" is $331 / 3$ percent of that portion or̂ 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 decmed to be plans meeting the requirements of section 401 (a) $(3),(4),(5)$, and (6), or 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 section 401 (a) (3), (4), (5), and (6); or
(D) purchased to provide retirement amuitics 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. These reserves shall be adjusted under sections 806 and 818 (c) as described in Part IV above.

Special Transitional Rule.-For purposes of this part, the amount taken into account as pension plan reserves shall be--
(A) in the case of a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1957, and before January 1, 1959, zero;
(B) in the casc of a taxable year beginning after December 31,1958 , and before January $1,1960,33 \frac{13}{1}$ percent of the amount thereof (determined without regard to this paragraph);
(C) in the case of a taxable year beginning after December 31,1959 , and before January $1,1961,66 \frac{2}{3}$ percent of the amount thereof (determined without regard to this paragraph) ; and
(D) in the case of a taxable year beginning after December $31,1960,100$ percent of the amount thereof.

## 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 $33^{1 / 3}$ percent of the pension plan reserves taken into
account under Part V), adjusted as set forth in Part VI, 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 purchasc 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 annuity 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 premiums 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-cxempt interest, partially taxexempt interest, and dividends received) of any life insurance company shall not be included in taxable investment income.

Linc 1.-Enter on this line the percentage which represents the policyholders' share of each and cvery item of investment yield. This percentage is detcrmined by dividing the policy and other contract liability requirements (Schedulc B) by the investment yield (Schedule A) ; except that if the amount of
the policy and other contract liability requirements exceeds the investment yicld, then the policyholders' share of any item shall be 100 percent. See General Instruction 0.

Line 2.-Enter on this line the percentage which represents the life insurance company's share of any item of investment yield. This percentage is ohtained by ascertaining the percentage required to equal 100 percent when added to the percentage on line 1.

Lines 4-7.-Enter in column 1 the respective amounts from Schedule A. 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 taxable investment income. Enter in column 3 the product obtained by multiplying each amount in column 1 by the percentage from line 2 . The amounts entered in column 3 represent the company's share of these items of investment yield.

## Reductions

Line 9. Interest wholly tix-exempt.-Enter on this line the amount from line 4 , column 3 . This amount is the company's share of wholly tax-cxempt interest which like the policyholders' share of such interest (from line 4, col. 2) is not included in taxable investment income.

Line 10. Interest partially tax-exempt.-The amount to be entered on this line is the product of the company's share of partially tax-exempt interest (from line 5, col. 3) multiplied by the ratio which (A) the normal tax rate for the taxable year prescribed by section 11 (30 percent) bears to ( $B$ ) the sum of the normal tax rate and the surtax rate for the taxable year prescribed by section 11 (normal tax 30 percent plus surtax 22 percent), or, in other words, $30 / 52$ of line 5 , column 3.

Line 11. Dividends received deduction.-(a) Dividends received from domestic corporations.- Enter 85 percent of the company's share (line 6 (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. Amounts received as dividends from mutual savings

## SCHEDULE E.-GAIN AND

General,-The share of each and every item of investment yield including tax-exempt interest, partially 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 on this line 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. Sce General Instruction 0.

Line 2.-Enter on this line 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 in column 1 the respective amounts from Schedule A. 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 product obtained by multiplying each amount in column 1 by the percentage from line 2. 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, fces, 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
banks, cooperative banks, and domestic building and loan associations and allowed as a deduction to such banks or building and loan associations shall not be treated as dividends. In the case of dividends received from a regulated investment company, see section 854 regarding limitations on amount deductiblc.
(b) Dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities.-Enter 62.115 percent of the company's share (line $6(\mathrm{~h})$, 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.
(c) Diridends received from certain foreign corporations.Enter 85 percent of the company's share (line 6(c), col. 3) of dividends received from certain foreign corporations. See section 245 for qualifications and limitations on the amount of this deduction.

In general, no dividend-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 ( $B$ ) to the extent the corporation is under an obligation to make corresponding payments with respect to substantially 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 periods aggregating in excess of 366 days.

Line 12. Small business deduction.-Enter 10 percent of the investment yield (Schedule A) but not to exceed $\$ 25,000$.

## LOSS FROM OPERATIONS

sum of the items described in section 810 (c) (see excerpts from the Code) as of the beginning of the taxable year over the sum of such items as of the close of the taxable yoar (reduced by the policyholders' share of investment yield not included in gain and loss from operations (from line 8, col. 2)).

Line 10 ( 6 ). Decrease in $811(6)(2)$ reserves. Enter the amount (from line 3, Part IV, Schedule E-2) by which the decrease for the taxable year in the reserves for policyholder dividends exceeds the amount of dividends paid to policylolders during such year. Enter also one-tenth of any net decrease in reserves attributable to the operation of section $810(\mathrm{~d})$.

Line 11. Other amounis.-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, excent 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 endownents 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 wherc the amount thereof cannot 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) (see excerpts from the Code) 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 8, col. 2)) over the sum of such items as of the beginning of the taxable ycar. Enter also onetenth of any net increase in reserves attributable to the operation of section $810(\mathrm{~d})$.
Line 15. Assumption by another person of liabilities under insurance, etc., contracts.-Enter 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 thercto).

Line 16. Int.erest wholly tax-exempt.-Enter on this line the amount from line 4, column 3. This amount is the company's share of wholly tax-exempt interest which, like the policyholders' share of such interest (from line 4, col, 2), is not included in gain and loss from operations.

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Line 17. Interest partially tax-exempt.-Enter the product of the amount in line 5 , column 3 , multiplied by $30 / 52$. See the instructions for Schedule C, line 10.

Line 18. 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 , Sclacdule A) exceeds the gross investment income (line 8, Schedule A), Taxes and other expenses should be itemized in an attached schedule.

Line 19. Small business deduction.-Enter 10 percent of the investment yield (Schedule A) but not to exceed $\$ 25,000$.

Line 20. Other deluctions.- Enter total amount of all other deductions, not included in computing investment yield and not included in lines 22-25 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 (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.-In applying section 170 , the limitation on the total deduction shall be 5 percent of the gain from operations computed without regard to djvidends to policyholders; certain nonparticipating contracts; group life, accident, and health insurance; interest wholly tax-exempt; interest partially tax-exempt; dividends received deduction; any operations loss carryback; and the contributions deductions. For limitation and the application of charitable contribution carryover, see the regulations.
4. Anortizable 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 Operiting Loss Deduction.-The deduction under section 172 is not allowed since in lieu thereof an "onerations loss deduction" is allowed. See line 23.
6. Partially Tax-Exempt lntfrest.-No deduction is allowed under section 242 in view of the deduction allowed under section $809(\mathrm{~d})(8)$. See line 17.
7. Dividends Received.-No deduction is allowed under sections 243,244 , and 245 in view of the deduction allowed under section $809(d)(8)$. See line 22.
Also include in the amount reported on line 20 the deduction for certain mutnalization distributions. This deduction represents the distributions to shareholders made in 1959 in acquisition of stock pursuant to a plan of mutualization adopted before January 1, 1958. For limitations on this deduction, see section $809(g)$ and the regu!ations issued thereunder.

Submit a schedule showing the nature and amount of the items included herein, the minor items being grouped in one amount.

Linc 22. Dividends received dedurtion.-(a) Dividends received from domestic corporations.- Enter 85 percent of the company's share (line $6(\mathrm{a})$, col. 3) of the amount received as dividends (excent dividends on eertain rreferred stock of public utilities) from domestic corporations subject to income tax. Amounts reccived as dividends from mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, and domestic building and loans associations and allowed as a deduction to such banks or building and loan associations shall not be treated as divitlends. In the case of dividends received from a regulated investment company, see section 854 regarding limitations on amount deductible.
(b) Lividends received on certain preferocd stock of public utilities.-Enter 62.115 percent of the company's share (line $6(\mathrm{~b})$, 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.
(c) Dividends received from certain forcign comporations.Enter 85 percent of the company's share (line 6 (c), col. 3) of 16-75514-1
dividends received from certain foreign corporations. See section 245 for qualifications and limitations on the amount of this deduction.
(d) Section $246(b)$ limitation. - In applying this 85 -percent limitation to the total dividends-received deduction, the gain from operations is computed without regard to the deductions for dividends to policyholders (line $25(\mathrm{c})$ ) ; certain nonparticipating contracts (line 25 (b)) ; group life, accident, and health insurance (line $25(\mathrm{a})$ ); the operations loss deduction (line 23) ; and the dividends-received deduction. However, 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 21.

Exception.-For any taxable year for which there is a loss from operations, the limitation shall not apply.

See also instructions for line 11, Schedule C.
Line 23. Operations loss deduction.-This deduction allowed under section 809 (d) (4) and determined under section 812 is, in substance, 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 carrybacks to the taxable year (sec. 812 (a)). A loss from operations for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1954, may be carried back 3 years and carried over 5 years. If the company is a new company for the loss year, the carryover is for 8 years. For the definition of a new company and for the limitations on the 8 -year carryover, see section 812 (e) and the regulations applicable thereto. The loss from operations must first be carried to the earliest of the taxable year's 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.

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 allowed.
(b) The deductions allowed by section 243 (dividends received by corporations), section 244 (dividends reccived on certain preferred stock of public utilities), and section 245 (dividends received from certain foreign corporations) shall be computed without regard to section $246(\mathrm{~b})$, as modified by section $809(\mathrm{~d})(8)(\mathrm{B})$.

Special transitional rules for carrybacks.-A loss from operations for any taxable ycar beginning before J anuary 1, 1958, shall not be carried back to any taxable year beginning before January 1, 1955. Furthemore, a loss from operations for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1957, cannot be carried back to any year commencing prior to January $1,1958$.

The loss from operations for all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1954, and before January 1, 1958, shall be determined as if the law applicable to 1958 were in effect for those taxable years.

Examples of the carryback and carryover provisions are as follows:

Company A, organized in 1940, has a loss from operations of $\$ 1,000$ in 1958 ; this loss may not be carried back, but may be carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following 1958. Company B, organized in 1940, has a loss from operations of $\$ 1,200$ in 1959 ; this loss must be carried back to the taxable year 1958 and then carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following 1959. Company C, organized in 1940, had a loss from operations of $\$ 1,300$ for the taxable year 1956 (computed as if this part as in effect for 1958 applied to such year) ; this loss must first be carried back to the taxable year 1955 (computed as if this nar't as in effect for 1958 applied to such year) and then carried forward to each of the 5 taxable years following 1956. Company D, organized in 1958 and mecting the provisions of section 812 (c), had a loss from
operations of $\$ 1,400$ for the taxable year 1958; this loss may be carried forward to each of the 8 taxable years following 1958. Company E, organized in 1954 and meeting the provisions of section 812 (e), had a loss from operations of $\$ 1,500$ for the taxable year 1956 ; this loss must first be carried back to the taxable year 1955 and then carried forward to each of the 8 taxable years following 1956.

Line 25. The amount of the deductions for dividends to policyholders, certain nonparticipating contracts, and group life,
accident, and health insurance 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 deduction for group life, accident, and health insurance, then to the amount of the deduction for certain nonparticipating contracts, and finally to the amount of the deduction for dividends to policyholders. See Schedule E-2, Part I.

## SCHEDULE 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 calculating 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 O .

## SCHEDULE E-2.-PART I-LIMITATION ON LINE 25, SCHEDULE E

Parts II, III, and IV should be completed before making entries in this schedule. Upon the proper completion of this schedule, the limitation provided in section 809 (f) and ex-
plained in connection with line 25 , Schedule E, automatically applies.

## SCHEDULE E-2.-PART II-GROUP LIFE, ACCIDENT, AND HEALTH INSURANCE

This deduction is an amount equal to 2 percent of the premiuns for the taxable year attributable to group life insurance contracts and group acciclent and health insurance contracts. The term "premiums" means the net amount of the premiums and other consideration taken into account in Schedule E.

However, this deduction for the taxable year and all preceding taxable 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 III-CERTAIN NONPARTICIPATING CONTRACTS

This deduction is an amount equal to 10 percent of the increase for the taxable year in the reserves for nonparticipating 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) attributable to nonparticipating contracts (other than group contracts) which are issued or renewed for periods of 5 years or more. The term "reserves for nonparticipating contracts" means such part of the life insurance reserves (excluding 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 meets 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 nomparticipating endowment policy will qualify under section 809 (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 issucd 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 E-2.-PART III—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 depends 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 (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 3 d month of the year following such taxable year for payment of policylzolder 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 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 account for its first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1957. The balance remaining in this account as of January 1, 1959, shall be increased by the net additions thereto as provided in section 815 (b) (2)
(lines 2-9 of the schedule). There shall be subtracted from this account any amount which is treated under section 815 as a distribution to shareholders. Any distribution to shareholders shall be treated as made first out of this account, to the extent thereof.

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## 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. The account shall be established as of January 1, 1959, and the beginning or opening balance shall be zero. This account 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 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 10, Schedule F. The
amount to be entered on line $4(\mathrm{~b})$ is the tax attributable to the amount (which is treated as a subtraction from this account) which after deducting the tax is the amount reflected on line 4 (a). This amount can be determined by applying to the amount on line $4(\mathrm{a})$, a ratio, the numerator of which is 100 percent and the denominator of which is 100 percent minus the taxpayer's tax rate (the sum of the normal tax rate plus if applicable the surtax rate). 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).

## SCHEDULE J.-REDUCTION UNDER 802(a)(3)

Section $802(\mathrm{a})$ (3) provides a $662 / 3$ percent reduction in any tax imposed for 1959 which is attributable to the inclusion in life insurance taxable income of the amount subtracted from the policyholders surplus account. However, this reduction of
tax is limited to subtractions from the policyholders surplus account which result solely from actual distributions made to shareholders during 1959 (from lines 4(a) and (b), Schedule G).

## TAX COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Normal tax.-Section 802 (a) (1) provides a normal tax on the life insurance company taxable income computed at the rate provided by section 11 (b). Such section provides a normal tax for taxable years beginning before July 1,1960 , equal to 30 percent. In the case of a taxable year beginning after June 30,1960 , the normal tax is equal to 25 percent.
2. Surtax.-Section 802 (a) (1) provides a surtax on so much of the life insurance company taxable income as exceeds $\$ 25,000$, computed at the rate provided by section 11 (c). Such section provides a surtax rate of 22 percent.
3. Tax in case of capital gains.-If for any taxable year the net long-term capital gain of any life insurance company exceeds the short-term capital loss, a tax is imposed equal to 25 percent of such excess.
4. Increase in 1957 tax.-Section 818 (e) provides that any increase in tax for 1957, due to the adjustments required by section 818 , shall be treated as a tax imposed for 1950. Such tax shall be payable in 10 equal annual installments except that if for any taxable year the taxpayer is not a life insurance company, the time for payment of any remaining installments shall be the date (determined without regard to any extension
of time) for filing the return for such taxable year. See section 818 and the regulations thereunder.
5. Credit for taxes.-If, in accordance with section 901, a credit is claimed by a domestic corporation on account of income, war profits and excess profits taxes paid or accrued to a foreign country or a possession of the United States, Form 1118 should be submitted with the return. In case credit is sought for taxes accrued but not paid, the District Director may require a bond on Forin 1119 as a condition precedent to the allowance of the credit. For carryback and carryover of a foreign tax credit, see section 904 (c).

If the corporation is entitled to a credit for taxes paid by a regulated investment company on undistributed capital gains, include the credit on line $11(\mathrm{~b})$, page 1 , and indicate by amount that such a credit is being claimed. Attach Copy B of Form 2439 to page 1 of the Form 1120L.
6. Overpayment credited to estimated tax.-If the taxpayer elects to have all or part of the overpayment shown by his return applied to his estimated tax for his succeeding taxable year, no interest shall be allowed on such portion of the overpayment credited.

## EXCERPTS FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

## SEC. 80I. definition of life insurance company.

(a) Life Insurance Company Defined.-For purposes of this subtitle, the term "life insurance company" means an insurance company which is cngaged 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, if-
(1) its life insurance reserves (as defined in subsection (b) ), plus
(2) 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 (as defined in subsection (c)).
(b) Life Insurance Reserves Defined.-
(1) In general.-For purposes of this part, the term "life insurance reserves" means amounts-
(A) which are computed or estimated on the basis of recognized mortality or morbidity tables and assumed rates of interest, and
(B) which are set aside to mature or liquidate, either by payment or reinsurance, future unaccrued claims arising from life insurance, annuity, and noncancellable health and accident insurance contracts (including life insurance or annuity contracts combined with noncancellable health and accident insurance) involving, at the time with respect to which the reserve is computed, life, health, or accident contingencies.
(2) Reseries must be required by Law.-Except-
(A) in the case of policies covering life, health, and accident insurance combined in one policy issued on the weekly premium payment plan, continuing for life and not subject to cancellation,
(B) in the case of policies issued by an organization which meets the requirements of section 501 (c) (9) other than the requirement of subparagraph ( $B$ ) thereof, and
(C) as provided in paragraph (3),
in addition to the requirements set forth in paragraph (1), life insurance reserves must be required by law.
(3) Assessment companies.-In the case of an assessment life insurance company or association, the term "life insurance reserves" includes-
(A) sums actnally deposited by such company or association with State or Territorial officers pursuant to law as guaranty or reserve funds, and
(B) any funds maintained, under the charter or articles of incorporation or association (or bylaws approved by a State insurance commissioner) of such company or association, exclusively for the payment of claims arising under certificates of membership or policies issued on the assessment plan and not subject to any other use.
For purposes of this part, the rate of interest assumed in calculating the reserves described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall be 3 percent.
(4) Deficiency reserves excluded.-The term "life insurance reserves" does not include deficiency reserves. For purposes of this subsection and subsection (c), the deficiency reserve for any contract is that portion of the reserve for such contract equal to the amount (if any) by which-
(A) the present value of the future net premiums required for such contract, exceeds
(B) the present value of the future actual premiums and consideration charged for such contract.
(5) Amount of reserves.-For purposes of this subsection, subsection (a), and subsection (c), the amount of any reserve (or portion thereof) for any taxable year shall be the mean of such reserve (or portion thereof) at the beginning and end of the taxable year.
(c) Total Reserves Defined.-For purposes of subsection (a), the term "total reserves" means-
(1) life insurance reserves,
(2) unearned premiums, and unpaid losses (whether or not ascertained), not included in life insurance reserves, and
(3) all other insurance reserves required by law.

The term "total reserves" does not include deficiency reserves (within the meaning of subsection (b) (4)).
(d) Adjustments in Reserves for Policy Loans.-For purposes only of determining under subsection (a) whether or not an insurance company is a life insurance company, the life insurance reserves, and the total reserves, shall each be reduced by an amount equal to the mean of the aggregates, at the beginning and end of the taxable year, of the policy loans outstanding with respect to contracts for which life insurance reserves are maintained.
(e) Guaranteed Renewable Contracts.-For purposes of this part, guaranteed renewable life, health, and accident insurance shall be treated in the same manner as noncancellable life, health, and accident insurance.
(f) Burial and Funeral Benefit Insurance Com-panies.-A burial or funeral benefit insurance company engaged directly in the manufacture of funeral supplies or the performance of funeral services shall not be taxable under this part but shall be taxable under section 821 or section 831 .
(g) Variable Annuities.-
(1) In general.-For purposes of this part, an annuity contract includes a contract which provides for the payment of a variable annuity computed on the basis of recognized mortality tables and the investment experience of the company issuing the contract.
(2) Adjusted reserves rate; assumed rate.-For purposes of this part-
(A) the adjusted reserves rate for any taxable year with respect to annuity contracts described in paragraph (1), and
(B) the rate of interest assumed by the taxpayer for any taxable year in calculating the reserve on any such contract shall be a rate equal to the current earnings rate determined under paragraph (3).
(3) Current earnings rate.-For purposes of this part, the current earnings rate for any taxable year with respect to annuity contracts described in paragraph (1) is the current earnings rate determined under section 805 (b) (2), with respect to such contracts, reduced by the percentage obtained by dividing-
(A) the amount of the actuarial margin charge on all annuity contracts described in paragraph (1) issued by the taxpayer, by
(B) the mean of the reserves for such contracts.
(4) Increases and decreases in reserves.-For purposes of subsections (a) and (b) of section 810, the sum of the items described in section 810 (c) taken into account as of the close of the taxable year shall, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, be adjusted-
(A) by subtracting therefrom an amount equal to the sum of the amounts added from time to time (for the taxable year) to the reserves for annuity contracts described in paragraph (1) by reason of appreciation in value of assets (whether or not the assets have been disposed of), and
(B) by adding thereto an amount equal to the sum of the amounts subtracted from time to time (for the taxable year) from such reserves by reason of depreciation in value of assets (whether or not the assets have been disposed of).
(5) Companies issuing variable annuities and other contracts.-In the case of a life insurance company which issues both annuity contracts described in paragraph (1) and other contracts, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate-
(A) the policy and other contract liability requirements shall be considered to be the sum of-
(i) the policy and other contract liability requirements computed by reference to the items which relate to annuity contracts described in paragraph (1), and
(ii) the policy and other contract liability requirements computed by excluding the items taken into account under clause (i) ; and
(B) such additional separate computations, with respect to such annuity contracts and such other contracts, shall be made as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection and this part.
(6) Termination.-Paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) shall not apply with respect to any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1962.

SEC. 802. TAX IMPOSED.
(a) Tax Imposed.-
(1) In general.-A tax is hereby imposed for each taxable year beginning after December 31, 1957, on the life insurance company taxable income of every life insurance company. Such tax shall consist of -
(A) a normal tax on such income computed at the rate provided by section 11 (b), and
(B) a surtax, on so much of such income as exceeds $\$ 25,000$, computed at the rate provided by section 11 (c).
(2) Tax in case of capital gains.-lf for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1958, the net long-term capital gain of any life insurance company exceeds the net short-term capital loss, there is hereby imposed a tax equal to 25 percent of such excess.
(3) Special rule for 1959 and 1960.-If any amount is subtracted from the policyholders surplus account under section 815 (c) (3) for a taxable year beginning in 1959 or 1960 on account of a distribution in 1959 or 1960 (not including any distribution treated under section 815 (d) (2)(B) as made in 1959 or 1960), the tax imposed for such taxable year on the life insurance company taxable income shall be the amount determined under paragraph (1) reduced by the following percentage of the amount by which the tax imposed by paragraph (1) is (without regard to this paragraph) increased, on account of the amount so subtracted, by reason of section 802 (b) (3)-
(A) in the case of a taxable year beginning in 1959, $66 \frac{2}{3}$ percent; and
(B) in the case of a taxable year beginning in $1960,331 / 3$ percent.
The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to any payment treated as a distribution under section $815(\mathrm{~d})(3)$.
(b) Life Insurance Company Taxable Income Defined.For purposes of this part, the term "life insurance company taxable income" means the sum of-
(1) the taxable investment income (as defined in section 804) or, if smaller, the gain from operations (as defined in section 809),
(2) if the gain from operations exceeds the taxable investment income, an amount equal to 50 percent of such excess, plus
(3) the amount subtracted from the policyholders surplus account for the taxable year, as determined under section 815.

## SEC. 810. RULES FOR CERTAIN RESERVES.

(a) Adjustment for Decrease--lf the sum of the items described in subsection (c) as of the beginning of the taxable year exceeds the sum of such items as of the close of the tax-

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able year (reduced by the amount of investment yield not included in the gain or loss from operations for the taxable year by reason of section 809 (a) (1)), the excess shall be taken into account as a net decrease referred to in section 809 (c) (2).
(b) Adjustaient For Increase.-If the sum of the items described in subsection (c) as of the close of the taxable year (reduced by the amount of investment yield not included in gain or loss from operations for the taxable year by reason of section 809 (a) (1)) exceeds the sum of such items as of the beginning of the taxable year, the excess shall be taken into account as a net increase referred to in section 809 (d) (2).
(c) Items Taken Into Account.-The items referred to in subsections (a) and (b) are as follows:
(1) The life insurance reserves (as defined in section 801 (b)).
(2) The unearned premiums and unpaid losses included in total reserves under section 801 (c) (2).
(3) The amounts (discounted at the rates of interest assumed by the company) necessary to satisfy the obligations under insurance or annuity contracts (including contracts supplementary thereto), but only if such obligations do not involve (at the time with respect to which the computation is made under this paragraph) life, health, or accident contingencies.
(4) Dividend accumulations, and other amounts, held at interest in connection with insurance or annuity contracts (including contracts supplementary thereto).
(5) Premiums received in advance, and liabilities for premium deposit funds.
In applying this subsection, the same item shall be counted only once.
(d) Adjustment for Change in Computing Reserves.-
(1) IN GENERAL.-If the basis for determining any item referred to in subsection (c) as of the close of any taxable year differs from the basis for such determination as of the close of the preceding taxable year, then so much of the difference between-
(A) the amount of the item at the close of the taxable year, computed on the new basis, and
(B) the amount of the item at the close of the taxable year, computed on the old basis,
as is attributable to contracts issued before the taxable year shall be taken into account for purposes of this subpart as follows:
(i) if the amount determined under subparagraph ( $A$ ) exceeds the amount determined under subparagraph (B), $1 / 10$ of such excess shall be taken into account, for each of the succeeding 10 taxable years, as a net increase to which section 809 (d) (2) applies; or
(ii) if the amount determined under subparagraph (B) exceeds the amount determined under subparagraph ( $A$ ), 1/10 of such excess shall be taken into account for each of the 10 succeeding taxable years, as a net decrease to which section 809 (c) (2) applies.
(2) Termination as life insurance company.-Except as provided in section 381 (c) (22) (relating to carryovers in certain corporate readjustments), if for any taxable year the taxpayer is not a life insurance company, the balance of any adjustments under this paragraph shall be taken into account for the preceding taxable year.
(3) Effect of preliminary term election.-An election under section 818 (c) shall not be treated as a change in the basis for determining an item referred to in subsection (c) to which this subsection applies. If an election under section 818 (c) applies for the taxable year, the amounts of the items referred to in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) shall be determined without regard to such election. If such an election would apply in respect of such item for the taxable year but for the new basis, the amount of the item referred to in subparagraph ( B ) shall be determined on the basis which would have been applicable under section $818(\mathrm{c})$ if the election applied in respect of the item for the taxable year.
(e) Certain Decreases in Reserves of Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Associations.-

16-75514-1
(1) Decreases due to voluntary Lapses of policies ISSUED BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1958.-For purposes of subsections (a) and (b), in the case of a life insurance company which meets the requirements of section 501 (c) (9) other than the requirement of subparagraph ( $B$ ) thereof, there shall be taken into account only $111 / 2$ percent of any decrease in the life insurance reserve on any policy issued before January $\mathbf{1}, 1958$, which is attributable solely to the voluntary lapse of such policy on or after January 1, 1958. In applying the preceding sentence, the decrease in the reserve for any policy shall be determined by reference to the amount of such reserve as of the beginning of the taxable year, reduced by any amount allowable as a deduction under section 809 (d) (1) in respect of such policy by reason of such lapse. This paragraph shall apply for any taxable year only if the taxpayer has made an election under paragraph (3) which is effective for such taxable year.
(2) Disallowtance of carryoters from Pre-1958 losses FROM OPERATIONS.-In the case of a life insurance company to which paragraph (1) applies for the taxable year, section 812 (b) (1) shall not apply with respect to any loss from operations for any taxable year beginning before Janury 1,1958 .
(3) Election.-Paragraph (1) shall apply to any taxpayer for any taxable year only if the taxpayer elects, not later than the time prescribed by law (including extensions thereof) for filing the return for such taxable year, to have such paragraph apply. Such election shall be made in such manner as the Secretary or his delegate shall prescribe by regulations. Such election shall be effective for the taxable year for which made and for all succeeding taxable years, and shall not be revoked except with the consent of the Secretary or his delegate.

## SEC. 81I. DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS.

(a) Dividends to Policyholders Defined.-For purposes of this part, the term "dividends to policyholders" means dividends and similar distributions to policyholders in their capacity as such. Such term does not include interest paid (as defined in section 805 (e)).
(b) Amocit of Denlection.-
(1) In general.-Except as limited by section 809 (f), the deduction for dividends to policyholders for any taxable year shall be an amount equal to the dividends to policyholders paid during the taxable year-
(A) increased by the excess of (i) the amounts held at the end of the taxable year as reserves for dividends to policyholders (as defined in subsection (a)) payable duling the year following the taxable year, over (ii) such amounts held at the end of the preceding taxable year, or
(B) decreased by the excess of (i) such amounts held at the end of the preceding taxable year, over (ii) such amounts held at the end of the taxable year.
For purposes of subparagraphs (A) and (B), there shall be included as amounts held at the end of any taxable year amounts set aside, before the 16 th day of the third month of the year following such taxable year (or, in the case of a mutual savings bank subject to the tax imposed by section 594 , before the 16 th day of the fourth month of the year following such taxable year), for payment during the year following such taxable year.
(2) Certain amounts to be treated as net decreases.If the amount determined under paragraph (1)(B) exceeds the dividends to policyholders paid during the taxable year, the amount of such excess shall be a net decrease referred to in section 809 (c) (2).
SEC. 815. DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS.
(a) General Rule.-For purposes of this section and section 802 (b) (3), any distribution to shareholders after December 31, 1958, shall be treated as made-
(1) first out of the shareholders surplus account, to the extent thereof,
(2) then out of the policyholders surplus account, to the extent thereof, and
(3) finally out of other accounts.

For purposes of this section, the term "distribution" includes any distribution in redemption of stock or in partial or complete liquidation of the corporation, but does not include any distribution made by the corporation in its stock or in rights to acquire its stock, and does not (except for purposes of paragraph (3) and subsection (e) (2) (B)) include any distribution in redemption of stock issued before 1958 which at all times on and after the date of issuance and on and before the date of redemption is limited as to dividends and is callable, at the option of the issuer, at a price not in excess of 105 percent of the sum of the issue price and the amount of any contribution to surplus made by the original purchaser at the time of his purchase.
(b) Shareholders Surplus Account.-
(1) In general.-Each stock life insurance company shall, for purposes of this part, establish and maintain a shareholders surplus account. The amount in such account on January 1, 1958, shall be zero.
(2) Additions to account. - The amount added to the shareholders surplus account for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1957, shall be the amount by which-
(A) the sum of-
(i) the life insurance company taxable income (computed without regard to section 802 (b) (3)),
(ii) in the case of a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1958, the amount (if any) by which the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss,
(iii) the deduction for partially tax-exempt interest provided by section 242 (as modified by section 804 (a) (3)), the deductions for dividends received provided by sections 243, 244, and 245 (as modified by section 809 (d) (8) (B)), and the amount of interest excluded from gross income under section 103, and
(iv) the small business deduction provided by section 809 (d) (10), exceeds
(B) the taxes imposed for the taxable year by section 802 (a), determined without regard to section 802 (b) (3).
(3) Subtractions from account.-
(A) In general.-There shall be subtracted from the shareholders surplus account for any taxable year the amount which is treated under this section as distributed out of such account.
(B) Distributions in 1958.-There shall be subtracted from the shareholders surplus account (to the extent thereof) for any taxable year beginning in 1958 the amount of distributions to shareholders made during 1958.
(c) Policyholders Surplus Account.-
(1) In general.-Each stock life insurance company shall, for purposes of this part, establish and maintain a policyholders surplus account. The amount in such account on January 1, 1959, shall be zero.
(2) Additions to account.-The amount added to the policyholders surplus account for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1958, shall be the sum of-
(A) an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount by which the gain from operations exceeds the taxable investment income,
(B) the deduction for certain nonparticipating contracts provided by section 809 (d) (5) (as limited by section 809 (f)), and
(C) the deduction for group life and group accident and health insurance contracts provided by section 809 (d) (6) (as limited by section 809 (f)).
(3) SUbTRactions from account.-There shall be subtracted from the policyholders surplus account for any taxable year an amount equal to the sum of-
(A) the amount which (without regard to subparagraph (B) is treated under this section as distributed out of the policyholders surplus account, and
(B) the amount (determined without regard to section 802 (a) (3)) by which the tax imposed for the taxable year by section 802 (a) (1) is increased by reason of section 802 (b) (3).
(d) Special Rules.-
(1) Election to transfer amounts from policyholders SURPLUS ACCOUNT TO Shareholders surplus account.-
(A) In general.-A taxpayer may elect for any taxable year for which it is a life insurance company to subtract from its policyholders surplus account any amount in such account as of the close of such taxable year. The amount so subtracted, less the amount of the tax imposed with respect to such amount by reason of section 802 (b) (3), shall be added to the shareholders surplus account as of the beginning of the succeeding taxable year.
(B) Manner and effect of election.-The election provided by subparagraph (A) shall be made (in such manner and in such form as the Secretary or his delegate may by regulations prescribe) after the close of the taxable year and not later than the time prescribed by law for filing the return (including extensions thereof) for the taxable year. Such an election, once made, may not be revoked.
(2) Termination as life insurance company.-
(A) Effect of termination.-Except as provided in section 381 (c) (22) (relating to carryovers in certain corporate readjustments), if-
(i) for any taxable year the taxpayer is not an insurance company, or
(ii) for any two successive taxable years the taxpayer is not a life insurance company,
then the amount taken into account under section 802
(b) (3) for the last preceding taxable year for which it was a life insurance company shall be increased (after the application of subparagraph (B)) by the amount remaining in its policyholders surplus account at the close of such last preceding taxable year.
(B) Effect of certain distributions.-If for any taxable year the taxpayer is an insurance company but not a life insurance company, then any distribution to shareholders during such taxable year shall be treated as made on the last day of the last preceding taxable year for which the taxpayer was a life insurance company.
(3) Treatment of certain indebtedness.-If-
(A) the taxpayer makes any payment in discharge of its indebtedness, and
(B) such indebtedness is attributable to a distribution by the taxpayer to its shareholders after February 0,1959 ,
then the amount of such payment shall, for purposes of this section and section 802 (b) (3), be treated as a distribution in cash to shareholders, but only to the extent that the distribution referred to in subparagraph (B) was treated as made out of accounts other than the shareholders and policyholders surplus accounts.
(4) Limitation on amount in policyholders surplus ACCOUNT.-There shall be treated as a subtraction from the policyholders surplus account for a taxable year for which the taxpayer is a life insurance company the amount by which the policyholders surplus account (computed at the end of the taxable year without regard to this paragraph) exceeds whichever of the following is the greatest-
(A) 15 percent of life insurance reserves at the end of the taxable year,
(B) 25 percent of the amount by which the life insurance reserves at the end of the taxable year exceed the life insurance reserves at the end of 1958 , or
(C) 50 percent of the net amount of the premiums and other consideration taken into account for the taxable year under section 809 (c) (1).
The amount so treated as subtracted, less the amount of the tax imposed with respect to such amount by reason of section 802 (b) (3), shall be added to the shareholders surplus account as of the beginning of the succeeding taxable year.
(e) Special Rule for Certain Mutualizations.-
(1) In general.-For purposes of this section and section 802 (b) (3), any distribution to shareholders after December 31, 1958, in acquisition of stock pursuant to a plan of mutualization shall be treated-
(A) first, as made out of paid-in capital and paid-in surplus, to the extent thereof,
(B) thereafter, as made in two allocable parts-
(i) one part of which is made out of the other accounts referred to in subsection (a) (3), and
(ii) the remainder of which is a distribution to which subsection (a) applies.
(2) Special kutes.-
(A) Allocation ratio.-The part referred to in paragraph (1) (B) (i) is the amount which bears the same ratio to the amount to which paragraph (1) (B) applies as-
(i) the excess (determined as of December 31, 1958, and adjusted to the beginning of the year of the distribution as provided in subparagraph (B)) of the assets over the total liabilities, bears to
(ii) the sum (determined as of the beginning of the year. of the distribution) of the excess described in clause (i), the amount in the shareholders surplus account, plus the amount in the policyholders surplus account.
(B) Adjustment for certain distributions.-The excess described in subparagraph (A) (i) shall be reduced by the aggregate of the prior distributions which have been treated under subsection (a) (3) as made out of accounts other than the shareholders surplus account and the policyholders surplus account.

## SEC. 8I9. FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(a) Carrying on United States Insurance Business.A foreign life insurance company carrying on a life insurance business within the United States, if with respect to its United States business it would qualify as a life insurance company under section 801, shall be taxable on the United States business of such company in the same manner as a domestic life insurance company.
(b) Adjustment Where Surplus Held in United States Is Less Than Specified Minimum. -
(1) In general.-In the case of any company described in subsection (a), if the minimum figure determined under paragraph (2) exceeds the surplus held in the United States, then-
(A) the amount of the policy and other contract liability requirements (determined under section 805 without regard to this subsection), and
(B) the amount of the required interest (determined under section 809 (a) (2) without regard to this subsection), shall each be reduced by an amount determined by multiplying such excess by the current earnings rate (as defined in section 805 (b) (2)).
(2) Definitions.-For purposes of paragraph (1)-
(A) The minimum figure is the amount determined by multiplying the taxpayer's total insurance liabilities on United States business by-
(i) in the case of a taxable year beginning before January $1,1959,9$ percent, and
(ii) in the case of a taxable year beginning after December 31,1958 , a percentage for such year to be determined and proclaimed by the Secretary or his delegate.
The percentage determined and proclaimed by the Secretary or his delegate under clause (ii) shall be based on such data with respect to domestic life insurance companies for the preceding taxable year as the Secretary or his delegate considers representative. Such percentage shall be computed on the basis of a ratio the numerator of which is the excess of the assets over the total insurance liabilities, and the denominator of which is the total insurance liabilities.
(B) The surplus held in the United States is the excess of the assets held in the United States over the total insurance liabilities on United States business.
For purposes of this paragraph and subsection (c), the term "total insurance liabilities" means the sum of the total reserves (as defined in section 801 (c)) plus (to the extent not included in total reserves) the items referred to in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of section 810 (c).
(c) Distributions to Shareholders.-
(1) In general.-In applying sections 802 (b) (3) and 815 for purposes of subsection (a), the amount of the distributions to shareholders shall be determined by multiplying the total amount of the distributions to shareholders (within the meaning of section 815) of the foreign life insurance company by whichever of the following percentages is selected by the taxpayer for the taxable year:
(A) the percentage which the minimum figure for the taxable year (determined under subsection (b) (2) (A)) is of the excess of the assets of the company over the total insurance liabilities; or
(B) the percentage which the total insurance liabilities on United States business for the taxable year is of the company's total insurance liabilities.
(2) Distributions pursuant to certain mutualiza-TIONS.-In applying section 815 (e) for purposes of subsection (a) -
(A) the paid-in capital and paid-in surplus referred to in section 815 (e) (1) (A) of a foreign life insurance company is the portion of such capital and surplus determined by multiplying such capital and surplus by the percentage selected for the taxable year under paragraph (1); and
(B) the excess referred to in section 815 (e) (2) (A) (i) (without the adjustment provided by section $815(\mathrm{e})(2)(\mathrm{B})$ ) is whichever of the following is the greater:
(i) the minimum figure for 1958 determined under subsection (b) (2) (A), or
(ii) the surplus described in subsection (b) (2) (B) (determined as of December 31, 1958).
(d) No United States Insurance Business.-Foreign life insurance companies not carrying on an insurance business within the United States shall not be taxable under this part but shall be taxable as other foreign corporations.



 14. Net long-term capital loss (line 12, above)
15. Excess of line 13 over line 14 (Enter here
TAX COMPUTATION
16. Net long-term capital gain (line 11, above)...
17. Less: Net short-term capital loss (line 6, above)
18. Excess of line 16 over line 17.
19. 25 percent of line 18 (Enter here and on line 6, page 1, Form 1120L)
Yage 2

Name and address of purchaser

## INSTRUCTIONS

## (References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

A. General.-Report sales or exchanges of capital assets and sales or exchanges of praperty other than capital assets in Schedule D. Every sale or exchange al property, even thcugh na gain or loss may be indicated, must be reported in detail.
B. Definition of capital assets.-The term "capital assets" means praperty held by the taxpayer (whether or not cannected with its trade or business), but does nat include (I) stock in trade of the taxpayer ar ather property of a kind which would praperly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if an hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily far sale to custamers in the ardinary course of its trade or business; or (2) praperty 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 ar business of the taxpayer (see below); or (3) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, or similar properties; or (4) accaunts or nates receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property $\mathrm{d} \epsilon$ scribed in (1) above; or (5) an obligation of the United States or any of its possessions, ar of a State or Territory, or any political subdivision thereol, or af 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 1 year from the date of issue. (Sec. 1221.)

The above definition is modified in the case of life insurance companies in that the exclusion af item 2 (property used in a trade ar business, etc.) relates only to property used in carrying on an insurance business. (Sec. 817(a)(2).)

The term "property used in carrying on an insurance business" means thase assets used in the operation of the insurance trade or business. These assets include such items as the home office building, branch offices, office equipment, and furniture and fixtures, These assets da not include the investment assets from which interest, rents, dividends, and royalties are derived. Thus, the gains or losses from the sale or exchange of depreciable assets attributable to any trade or business (ather than an insurance business) carried on by the life insurance company, such as renting various pieces of real estate, or aperating a radio station, a housing development, or a farm, will be treated as gains or losses from the sales ar ex changes of capital assets.
C. Gains and losses from involuntary conversian and from the sale ar exchange of certain property used in the trade ar business.-Section 1231 of the Code provides in part that where the gains fram the sale or exchange of property used in the trade or business and held for more than 6 months exceed the lasses, each gain and loss is treated as though it was from the sale or exchange of a long-term capital asset. Where the losses exceed the gains, then each gain or loss is considered as not being fram the sale or exchange of a capital asset, with the result that ordinary gain or lass is realized

Sectian 817(a) provides that in applying section 1231 (a), the term "property used in the trade ar business" shall be treated as including anly (1) property used in carrying on an insurance business, of a character which is subject to the allowance far depreciatian 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 camposition etc.); and (2) ta timber and coal to which section 631 applies. See instruction B.
D. Basis. -The "basis" for certain property is not subject to the same rule for reporting gains as for losses.

1(a). Gain on property held on December 31, 1958-Sectian 817(b)(1)-in effect, limits the amount of gain that is ta be recognized on the sale or other dispasition of certain property held by the campany on December 31, 1958. This is accamplished by treating the gain on the sale or other dispositian of such property as an amaunt (but not less than zera) equal to the amaunt by which the gain (determined withaut regard ta $817(\mathrm{~b})(1))$ exceeds the difference between the larr market value on December 31, 1958, and the adjusted basis (as pravided in sec. 1016(a) af the Cade) for determining gain as af such date. This limitation on the amaunt of gain recagnized applies only if (1) the property was held by a life insurance company an December 31, 1958, (2) the fair market value
of the property on December 31, 1958, is greater than the adjusted basis for determining gain as of that date, and (3) the taxpayer has been a life insurance company at all times on and after December 31, 1958, until the date af sale or ather dispasition of the property.

Example: Lite insurance company I owned property X on December 31, 1958, at which time its adjusted basis was $\$ 1,000$ and its fair market value was \$1,800. On January 31, 1960, in a transaction ta which section 1031 (Exchanges of property held for productive use or investment) applies, I receives property Y having a fair market value of \$1,700 plus $\$ 300$ in cash in ex. change for property X. Assuming no adjustment to the basis for the period since December 31, 1958, the gain on the transaction without regard to section 817 (b) is $\$ 1.000$ (the amount received $\$ 2,000$ [F.M.V. of property Y of \$1,700 plus cash of \$300] less the adjusted basis of $\$ 1,000$ ). Under section $817(\mathrm{~b})$ the gain is treated as $\$ 200$ (the amount by which the qain [determined without regard to 817 (b)] of $\$ 1,000$ exceeds $\$ 800$ [the difference between the F.M.V. af $\$ 1,800$ on December 31, 1958, and the adjusted basis for determining gain as of such date of $\$ 1,0001$ ). All of this $\$ 200$ is recognized gain since under sectian 1031, \$300 of the $\$ 1,000$ gain would be recognized.
(b). Certain substituted property acquired after December 31, 1958-Section 817(b)(2) -provides certain rules for praperty acquired after December 31, 1958, and having a substituted basis within the meaning of section $1016(\mathrm{~b})$. Subparagraph (A) of section 817 (b) (2) provides, for purposes of section $817(\mathrm{~b})(1)$, that such property shail be deemed as havina been held cantinuously by the taxpayer since the beginning of the holding period of the praperty, determined in accord with section 1223. Subparagraph (B) provides, for purposes of section 817 (b) (1), that the fair market value and the adjusted basis shall be that of that property for which the holding period taken inta accaunt includes December 31, 1958. Subparagraph (C) provides that section 817 (b) (1) shall apply only if the praperty or properties the holding period of which are taken into account were held only by life insurance companies after December 31, 1958, during the holding periods so taken into account. Subparagraph D provides that the diflerence between the fair market value and the adjusted basis referred to in 817(b)(1) shall be reduced (but nat below zero) by the excess of (i) the gain that would have been recagnized but for section 817 (b) on all prior sales or dispositions alter December 31, 1958, of properties relerred to in section $817(\mathrm{~b})(2)(\mathrm{C})$, over (ii) the gain that was recagnized on such sales or ather dispositions. Subparagraph (E) provides that the basis of such property shall be determined as if the gain which would have been recognized but for sectian 817 (b), were recognized gain.

Example: The basis of property Y ta I (see example in (a)) is determined as if the $\$ 300$ cash received had been recognized gain. Thus the basis of property $Y$ under section 1031 is $\$ 1,000$ (the basis of property X) minus $\$ 300$ (the amount of money received) plus $\$ 300$ (the gain af $\$ 200$ recagnized on the exchange plus $\$ 100$ which wauld have been recognized but for section 817(b)).

If I later sells $Y$ far $\$ 2,200$ cash and its adjusted basis is $\$ 1,000$, the gain is $\$ 1,200$, which under section 817 (b) is treated as a gain of $\$ 500$. Under section 817 (b) (2)(D), the difference of $\$ 800$ between the F.M.V. of $\$ 1,800$ and the adjusted basis of $\$ 1,000$ is reduced by $\$ 100$, the excess of $\$ 300$, the amaunt which would have been recognized under section 1031 but for section 817 (b), over $\$ 200$, the gain recognized under section 817(b).
Section $817(\mathrm{~b})(3)$ pravides that the term "property" (for purposes of (a) and (b), above) does not include insurance and annuity contracts (and contracts supplementary thereta) and property described in paragraph (1) al section 1221 (relating ta stock in trade or inventory type praperty)
(c). Property held an December 31, 1958, and certain substituted property acquired after December 31, 1958.-In determining loss far such praperty (described in (a) and (b), abave) the basis is cost, adjusted as pravided by section 1016.
(d). Other praperty 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 sectian 1016. Where praperty was acauired by bequest, gift, involuntary canversion, or wash sale or stack; see sectians 1014 , 1015, 1033, and 1091, respectively.
E. 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 sustained in 1959 and subsequent years may be carried over to each of the 5 succeeding taxable years and 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 yeur intervening between the taxable year in which the net capital loss was sustained and the taxable year to which carried.

A net capital loss for any taxable year beginning belore january 1, 1959, shall not be taken into account. (Ser 817(c).)

1 (a). Losses on securities becoming worthless.-1f any securities (as defined below) become worthtess within the taxable year and are capital assets, the loss resulting therefrom shall be considered as a loss from the sale or exchange, on the last day of such taxable year, of capital assets. Section $165(\mathrm{~g})(\mathrm{l})$.
(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 indebledness, issued by a corporation 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 $165(\mathrm{~g})(3)$.
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 securities, 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 distributions 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 delined in section 542, or (2) a loreign personal holding company, as defined in section 552. (For the purpose of determining the ownership of stock, in applying this paragraph, see section 267.)
F. 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. Thus, section 817 (d) excludes from section $802(\mathrm{a})$ (2) (relating to the tax in case of capital gains) any gain from the sale of a capital asset consummated before 1959 where the sale was on the instal!. ment method.
G. Emergency facilities.-If emergency facilities are sold or exchanged, see section 1238.
H. Long-term capital gains from regulated investment companies.-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. See Tax Computation Instructions, Form 1120 L, for method of claiming credit of tax paid on such gains.
I. 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

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 should include the following facts: (a) For real estate, location and description of land, description of improvements, detalls explaining depreciation; (b) for bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, name of issuing corporation, description ol the particular issue, denomination, and amount; (c) for stocks, name of issuing corporation, class of stock, number of shares, and capıtal changes allecting basis (nontaxable stock dividends, other nontaxable distributions, stock rights, etc.).

Column (e) depreciation. - Enter in column " $e$ " the amount of depreciation, exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortiza-
tion and depletion in respect of the property. This amount shall be the sum of the following:
(a) The amount of depreciation, exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion which has been allowed (but not less than the amount allowable) in respect of such property since date of acquisition, or since February 28, 1913, if the property was acquired before that date. 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 not result in a reduction lor any taxable year of the taxpayer's income tax; and
(b) The amount of depreciation, exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion actually sustained:
(1) Prior to March 1, 1913, if the property was acquired betore that date; or
(2) Since February 28, 1913, and before January 1, 1958. with respect to property to which section $1016(a)(2)$ was inappli. cable during such period.
Column ( $\mathbf{~}$ ) basis. - 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. Subsequent 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 Instruction D.

Column (h) gain (loss).-Except where section 817 is applicable, the gain or loss is the result of column d plus column e, less the sum of columns $f$ and $g$. Where section 817 is applicable, complete columns " $a$ " through " $g$ " and attach a schedule showing the method of computing the gain reported in column "h." See General Instruction D.

Columns (i) (l). -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 Ior determining gain as of such date.

Line 1.-Enter each short-term capital gain from assets held on December 31, 1958, where the fair market value exceeded the adjusted basis on that date. The term "short-term" applies to the category of gains and losses arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for 6 months or less.
Line 2.-Enter the total of the short-term capital gains described in line 1.
Line 3.-Enter each short-term capital gain (loss) that does not qualify under line 1.

Line 4.-Enter the total of the gains and losses that are shown in $j^{\text {ine } 3, ~ c o l u m n ~ h . ~}$

Line 5.-Enter your net short-term capital gain. The term "net short-term capital gain" means the excess of the total of all of the short-term capital gains over the total ol the short-term capital losses. This total should also be entered on line 13.
Line 6. -Enter your net short-term capital loss. The term "net short-term capital loss" means the excess of the total of the shortterm capital losses over the total of all of the short-term capital gains. This total should also be entered on line 14.
Line 7. - Enter 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 for more than 6 months.
Line 8. Enter the total of the long-term capital gains described in line 7.

Line 9. - Enter each long-term capital gain (loss) that does not qualily under line 7 .

Line 10. - Enter the total of the gains and losses that are shown in line 8, column h.

Line 11. - Enter your net longterm capital gain. The term "net long-term capital gain" means the excess of the total of all of the long-term capital gains over the total of the long.term capital losses. This total should also be entered on line 16 .
Line 12. - Enter your net long.term capital loss. The term "net long-term capital loss" means the excess of the total of the long term capital losses over the tatal of all of the long-term capital gains. This total should also be entered on line 14.

## Tax Computation

If the net long-term capital gain (line 11, above) exceeds the net short-term capital loss (line 6, above), a separate tax equal to 25 percent of such excess is imposed. The amount of the tax should be entered on line 19 of Schedule D and on line 6, page 1, Form 1120 L.


## SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION

I declare under the penalties of perjury that this return (including any accomponying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and beliel is a true, correct, and complete return.
(Dote)

I declare under the penalties af perjury that I prepared this return for the person named herein; and that this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) is, ta the best of my knowledge and beliel, a true, correct, and complete return based on all the information relating to the matters required to be reported in this return of which I have any knowledge.

NORMAL TAX AND SURTAX COMPUTATIONS

1. Mutual insurance company taxable income (line 22, page 1)
2. Net investment income (line 18 , page 1)
3. Less: Dividends received deductions Irom line 21 (d), page 1.
4. Surtax net income.

Except interinsurers and reciprocal underwriters
5. 60 percent of excess of line 1 over $\$ 3,000$ when line 1 is over $\$ 3,000$ and not over $\$ 6,000$. .

7. 22 percent of excess of line 4 over $\$ 25,000$. $\qquad$ 10. 33 percent of excess of line 4 over $\$ 50,000$ when line 4 is over $\$ 50,000$ and not over $\$ 100,000$.
11. 22 percent of excess of line 4 over $\$ 25,000$ when line 4 is over $\$ 100,000$..


COMPUTATION OF TAX ON GROSS AMOUNT OF INCOME
(Section 821 (a) (2)) (Not Applicable to Interinsurers and Reciprocal Underwriters)
13. Total gross income on lines 1 to 5 , inclusive, page 1
14. Net premiums.
15. Total gross amount of income (line 13 plus line 14).
16. Less: Dividends to policyholders.
17. Interest wholly exempt frem tax (line 1 (a), column 4, page 1).
18. Gross amount of income (line 15 less the sum of lines 16 and 17).

Over $\$ 75,000$ and Not Over $\$ 150,000$
19. Tax ( 2 percent of excess of line 18 over $\$ 75,000$ ).

## Over $\$ 150,000$

20. Tox (1 percent of line 18)
21. Tax under section 821 (a) (2) (line 19 or 20), whichever is applicable

Tax Under Section 821 (o) (1) or (2), or (b)
22. Line 12 for interinsurers and reciprocal underwiters; line 12 or 21 , whichever is greater, for others

Limitation ol Tax Under Section 821 (c)
Amounts received of over $\$ 75,000$ and less than $\$ 125,000$ from items ] to 5 . page 1, and from premiums
23. Total of lines 1 to 5 on page 1 .
24. Gross premiums received.
25. Total of lines 23 and 24
26. Limitation under section 821 (c) (line 22, above, multiplied by the ratio which the excess of line 25 , above, over $\$ 75,000$ bears to $\$ 50,000$ )


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(Schedule A Need Not Be Filled In if No Deduction Is Claimed for Any General Expenses That Are Allocated to Investment Income)


## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Companies Required to File a Return.-Every mutual insurance company other than a life or marine insurance company and other than a fire insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 831 (except a foreign mutual insurance company other than a life or marine insurance company or a fire insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 83!-not carrying on an insurance business within the United States) with gross amouni received from sources indicated in section 501 (c) (15), in excess of $\$ 75,000$, shall file a return.
If a mutual insurance company subject to taxation under section 821 disposes of its insurance business and reserves or otherwise ceases to be enlitled to be taxed under section 821. but continues its corporate existence for the purpose of winding up and liquidating its allairs, thereafter it will be taxable in the same manner as corporations generally
B. Period Covered.-The return shall be for the calendar year ended Decomber 31, 1959, and the taxable incorne computed on the calendar year basis in accordance with the provisions of section 843.
C. Accounting Methods.-A return on this form shall be filed using the cash or accrual method of accounting, except that whichever method is adopted in filing the company's first return must be followed until the consent of the Commissioner is received to change the method.

Rounding Off to Whole-Dollar Amounts.-ll you wish, the money iterns on your return or accompanying schedules required by such return may be shown as whole.dollar amounts. This means that you eliminate anv amount less than 50 cents, and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next highest dollar. Your choice as to whether you round off to wholedollar amounts may not be changed after the due date for filing your return.
D. Tirne and Place Ior Filing.-The return must be sent to 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, on or belore March 15, 1960.
E. Signature and Verification.-The return must be signed either by the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer or chief accounting officer, or other corporale officer (such as tax cificer) who is authorized to sign. A receiver, trustee, or assignee must sign any return which he is required to file on behalf oi a corporation. The statement at the bottom of page 1 of the return is required to be signed by any person, firm, or corporation who prepared the taxpayer's return lor compensation. If the return is prepaied by a firm or corporation, it should be signed in the name of the firm or corporation. The statement is not required if the return is prepared by a regular, full-time employee.
F. Payment of Tax. -The tox must be paid in full when the refurn is filed or in two installments, 50 percent on or belore the 15 th day of the third month and 50 percent on or belore the 15 th day of the sixth month following the close of the taxable year.
A declaration of estimated tax must be made by every corporation which is subject to income tax under subchapter L of chapter 1 (relating to insurance companies), if its income tax for the taxable year can reasonably be expected to exceed $\$ 100,000$ plus the amount of any estimated credits against tax. (See Form 1120-ES.) In the case of alfiliated corporations filing a consolidated return, see consolidated relurn regulations prescribed under section 1502.
Additional Charge for Underpayment of Estimated Tax.-Underpayment of installments of estumated tax will resuit in additional charges lor the period from the due date of each instaliment until paid, or until the due date for filing the tax return, whichever is the earlier.

## SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

The Followinq Instructions Are Numbered to Correspond With Li

1. Interest.- Enter interest received or accrued from all sources during the
axable year. The gross amount of interest reported as gross income shall be taxable year. The gross amount of interest reported as gross income shall be decreased by the amorlization of premiums and increased by the accrual of discount attributable to the taxable year on bonds, notes, debentures 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 Secretory or his delegate. (Attach statement showing method and computation.)
2. Dividends.-Enter on line 2 (a) the amount received ar accrued as dividends from a domestic corporation which is subject to taxation under Subtitle A, except dividends on certain preferred stock of a public utility corporation, and dividends received from a corporation entitled to the benelits al section 931 and from a corporation organized under the China Trade Act, 1922. Enter on line 2 (b) dividends received on certain preferred stock of a public utility which is subject to tax under Subtitle A. Enter an line 2 (c) dividends Irom Ioreign corporatians. Enter on line 2 (d) dividends from all other corporalions including dividends on share accounts in Federal savings and loan associations issued on ar aiter March 28, 1942. Enter on line 1 (c) dividends on share accounts in Federal savings and loan associations issued priar to March 28, 1942. Submit schedule, itemizing all dividends received during the year, stating the names and addresses of the corporations declaring the dividends and amounts received from each.
3. Rents and Royalties.-Enter the gross amount received from these sources.
4. Income From Trade or Business Other Than Insurance Business.Enter the gross income from any trade or business (other than an insurance business) carried on by the mutual insurance company, or by a partnership of which the mutual insurance company is a member.
5. Leases, Etc.-Enter the gross amount of income received from the entering inlo (or the alteration or termination) af any lease, mortgage or ather instrument or agreement from which the mutual insurance company derives interest dividends, rents or royalties.
6. Gains and Lossea From Sales as Exchanges al Capital Assets.Report sales or exchanges of capital assets in separate Schedule D (Form 1120)

The charge with respect to any underpayment of any installment is mandatory and will be made unless the exceptions specified in section 6655 (d) are ap plicable.

If you have an underpayment of estimated tax and believe the additional charge should not be asserted due to the applicability of the "relief provisions" of section 6655 (d), attach a statement to your return explaining which of the provisions applies to you, showing any necessary computations. If you wish you may obtain Form 2220 from the nearest Internal Revenue Service office or this purpose
G. Failure to File, Etc.-Substantial additions to the tox are imposed for tailing to file a return, for late filing, and for filing a false or fraudulent return.
H. Information at Source.-Every insurance company making payments in the course of its trade or business of (1) interest, rents, commissions, or other hxed or delerminable income of $\$ 600$ or more during the colendar year 1959 to an individual, a partnership, or a liduciary, or (2) salaries or wages of $\$ 600$ or more shall make returns on Forms 1096 and 1099, except that the making of such return will not be required with respect to salary or wage payments included on Form W-2, provided copies of withholding statements on Form W-2 are furnished. If a partion of such salary or wage payments was reported on a Withholding Statement (Form W-2), only the remainder must be reported on Form 1099.

The returns on Forms 1096 and 1099 shall also include dividend payments totaling $\$ 10$ or more during the calendar year 1959 to each shareholder who is an individual (cilizen or resident of the United States), a resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident.
I. InIormation by Corporations-1. Cantemplated Dissolution of Liq-uidation.- Every corporation shall, within 30 days after the adoption by the corporation of a resolution or plan for the dissolution of the corporation or lor the liquidation of the whole or any part of its capital stock, render a correct return on Form 966, setting lorth the terms of such resolution or plan. (See section 6043.)
2. Distributions in Liquidation.-Every corporation making distributions in liquidation of the whole or any part of its capital stock shall also make returns on Forms 1096 and 1099L, as required by instructions on Form 1096, for the calendar year 1959.
J. Stock Ownership in Foreign Corporations.-In addition to the schedule required by Specific Instruction 2, a corporation owning any stock of a foreign corporation must altach a statement showing the name and address of each company and the total number of shares of each class of outstanding stock owned during the taxable year. If the corporation owned 5 percent or more in value of the outstanding slock of a foreign personal holding company, attach a statement setting forth in complete detail the information reguired by section SSI (d).
K. Annual Statement.-A copy of the annual statement for mutual insurance companies adopted by the Natonal Convention of Insurance Commissioners for the year 1959, as filed with the Insurance Department of the State, Territory, or District of Columbia, together with copies of Schedule A (real estate) and Schedule D (bonds and stocks), must accompany the relurn. Similar copies for the preceding yeor must also be furnishod, it not filed for such year.
L. List of Attached Schedules. - Attach a list of the schedules accompanying the return, giving for each a brief title and the schedule number. Place name and address of company on each schedule.
(but see Schedule $\mathrm{B}_{1}$ page 2). Every sale or exchange of a capital asset, ever though no gain or loss may be indicated, must be reported in detail.
Losses froin sales or exchanges of capital assets (except losses from capital assets sold or exchanged in order to obtain funds to meet abnormal insurance losses and to provide for the payment of dividends and similar distributions to policyholders) shall be allowed to the extent of gains from such sales or exchanges with respect to companies taxable under section 821 (a) or (b). The net capital loss lor such companies shall be the amount by which losses for such year from sales or exchanges of capital assets exceed the surn of the gains from such sales or exchanges and (1) the corporation surtax net income (computed without regard to gains or losses trom sales or exchanges of capital assets) or (2) losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets sold or exchanged to obtain lunds to mee abnormal insurance losses and to provide for the payment of dividends and similar distributions to policyholders, whichever is the lesser. Hawever, the amount of a net capital loss sustaned in any taxable year may be carried over to each of the five succeeding taxable years and trealed 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
For further information relating to gains and losses from sales ar exchanges of property, see instructions accompanying separate Schedule D (Form 1120).
8. Intere3t Wholly Exempt From Tax.-Enter the amaunt af interest which is wholly exempt from taxalion under the provisions of section 103.
9. Investrnent Expenses.-Enter expenses paid or accrued 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 one fourth of 1 percent of the mean of the invested assets reported on line 12 Schedule A, plus, in cases where the taxable income computed without any deducthon for (1) investment expenses and (2) tax free interest exceeds 3 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ percent o! the book value of such mean of the invested assets, one-fourth of such excess. Submit a schedule showing the rature and amount of the items included herein, the minor items being grouped in ane armount. (See section 822 (c) (2).)
10. Taxes.-Enter taxes paid or accrued exclusively upon real estate owned y the company as provided in section 164. For limitation on deduction, see Instruction 13 (b) below.
11. Real Estate Expenses.-Enter all ordinary and necessary building ex penses, paid or accrued, such as lire insurance, heat, light, labor, elc., ond 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 ordinarily efficient operating condition. Do not include any amount paid out for new buildings or for perma nent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or any amount expended on foreclosed property before such property is held forth for rental purposes. For limitation on deduction, see Instruction 17 (b) below.
12. Depreciation.-The amount deductible on account of depreciation is an amount reasonably measuring a partion of the investment in depreciable property which, by reason of exhaustion, wear and lear, or obsolescence, is properly chargeable against the operations of the year. In any event the deduction is limited to the depreciation on the property that is used, and to the extent used, for the purpose of producing the income specified in section 822 (b) The amount of depreciation should be determined upon the basis of the original cost (not replacement cost) of the property, and the probable number of years remaining of its expected useful life.
(a) Straight Line Method.-The most common method of computing depreci ation is the "straight line" method, It allows for the recovery of cost in equal annual amounts over the life of the property, with only salvage value remaining at the end of its useful life. To compute the deduction, add the cost of improve ments to the cost (or other) basis of the assel and deduct both the estimated salvage value and the total depreciation allowed or allowable in past years. Divide the result by the number of years of useful life remaining to the asset; the quotient is the depreciation deduction.
(b) Declining Balance Method.-Under this method a uniform rate is applied each year to the remaining cost or other basis of property (without adiustment for salvage value) determined at the beginning of such year. For property acquired before January 1, 1954, or used properly whenever acquirec the rate of depreciation under this method may not exceed one and one-half times the applicable straight line rate.
(c) Special Rules for New Assets Acquired After December 31, 1953.-The cost or other basis of an asset acquired after December 31, 1953, may be depreciated under methods proper in the past; or, it may be depreciated under any of the following methods provided (1) that the asset is tangible, (2) that it has an estimated useful lite of 3 years or more, and (3) that the original use of the asset commenced with the taxpayer and commenced atter December 31, 1953. It an asset is constructed, reconstructed, or erected by the laxpayer, so much of the basis of the asset as is altributable to constructon, reconstruction or erection after December 31, 1953, may be depreciated under methods proper in the past; or, it may be depreciated under any of the following methods provided the assel meets qualilications (1) and (2) above.
(1) Declining Balance Method.-This method may be used with a rate not in excess ol twice the applicable straight line rate.
(2) Sum of the Years-Digits Method.-Under this method annual allow ances for depreciation are computed by applying changing fractions to the taxpayer's cost or other basis of property (reduced by estimated salvage value). A deduction for each year is computed by multiplying the cost or other basis of the asset (reduced by estimated salvage value) by the number of years of usetul lite remaining (including the year for which the deduction is computed) and dividing the product by the sum of all the digits corresponding to the years of the estimated uselul life of the asset In the case of a five-year life this sum of the estirnaled uselul hle of the assel. In the case colve-year hite this sum would be 15 ( 5 plus 4 plus 3 plus 2 plus 1). For the first year $5-15$ th of the cost reduced by estımaled salvage value would be allowable. lor the second
year 4-15th, etc. year 4-15th, etc.
(3) Other Methods.-A taxpayer may use any consistent method which does nol result in accumulated allowances at the end of any year greater than the total of the accumulated allowances which would have resulted from the use ol the declining balance method. This limitation applies only during the first two-thirds of the useful life of the property.
(d) Section 179 -Additional first•year depreciation allowance.-Corporations moy elect to write off in the year of acquisilion 20 percent of the cost of tangible personal property having an aggregale value of not more than $\$ 10,000$. This additional deprecialion is limited to property acquired atter December 31 . 1957, with a remaining useful life of 6 years or more and which is not acguired trom an affiliated corparation (as defined in section 1504, except that "more than 50 perceni" stock ownership is subslituted for "al least 80 percent" wherever it appears in section 1504 (a)). All members of an affiliated graup will be treated as one taxpayer, and the $\$ 10,000$ limitation will be apportioned among the members in the manner prescribed by regulations. Further, for this allowance to apply in any case, the basis of the property must nol be determined in whole or in part by reference to the transteror's basis. Depreci ation on the remaining cost of the property may be taken under any of the methods indicated above.

Il a deduction is claimed on account of deprecialion, a schedule should be filed with the return showing: (1) description of the property; (2) date of aoquisition of the property; (3) the cost or other basis of the asset; (4) the amount of depreciation allowed and allowable in prior years; (5) the method under which the depreciation allowance is being claimed; (6) rate of depreciation, and expected useful lite; and (7) deprecialion allowance this year. In case obsolescence is included, state separately amount claimed and basis upon which it is computed. Cost or value of land is not subject to depreciation, and when land and building were purchased for a lump sum the cost of the buildings subject to deprecialion must be established.
The adjusted property accounts and the accumulated deprecialian shown in the schedule should be reconciled with those accounts as reflected on the books of the taxpayer. For limitation on deduction, see Instruction 17 (b) below.
13. Depletion of Mines, Oil and Gas Wells, Timber, Etc.-1t a deduction is clamed on account ol depletion, procure from the District Director: Form M
(mines and other natural deposits), Form O (oil and gas), or Form T (timber), fill in and file with return.
14. Trade or Business Deductions.-Enter the total of deductions altributable to any trade or business, the income from which is included in the mutual insurance company's gross investment income by reason of section 822 (b) (2). Do not include (a) losses from sales or exchanges ol capital assets, (b) sales or exchanges of property used in the trade or business, and (c) losses from the compulsory or involuntary conversion of property used in the trade or business, The deductions to be entered on line 14 will be disallowed to the extent attributable to the carrying on of the insurance business.
15. Interest.-Enter the amount of interest paid or accrued during the taxable year on the company's indebledness, except on indebledness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations (ather than abligalions of the United States issued after September 24, 1917, and originally subscribed jor by the taxpayer) the interest upan which is wholly exempt from taxation.
16. Other Capital Loeses. - Enter on line 16 losses from capilal assets sold or exchanged to provide funds to meet abnormal insurance losses and to provide for the payment af dividends and sirmilar distributions to palicyholders. Capital assets shall be considered as sold ar exchanged 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 palicyholders and losses and expenses paid, over the sum of lines 1 to 5, page 1 , and net premiums received. (See Schedule B.)
17. Total Deductions.-(a) Enter the total of lines 8 to 16 , inclusive
(b) Limitation on deductions relating to real estate owned and occu-pied.-The deductions included on lines 10 to 12 on account of real estale 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 nol so cccupied bears to the rentaf value of the entire property. (Submit detailed schedule.)
(c) Items Not deductible.-No deduction is allowable for the amount of any item or part thereof allocable to a class of exempt income, other than wholly tax-exempt interest income. However, for interest on indebledness incurred or continued to purchase or carry tax exempt securities, see instruction 15. Items directly attributable to wholly exempt income shall be allocated thereto, and items directly attributable to any class of taxable incorne shall be allocated to such taxable incame. If an item is indirectly attributable both to taxable income and exempt income, a reasonable proportion thereol, delermined in the light of all the facts and circumstances in each case, shall be allocated to each. A laxpayer receiving any exempt income, other than interest, or holding any property or engaging in any activity the income from which is exempt, shall submil with its return as a part thereof an itemized statement, in detail, 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 apportonment being shown separately).
19. Interest Partiolly Exempt From Tax.-Enter the amount of interest included in gross income which is partially exempt lrom taxation and for which a special deduction is allowed under the provisions of section 242.
21. Dividends Received Deductions.-The deductions provided on line 21 are as lollows: (a) 85 percent of the amount received as dividends (except dividends on certain prelerred stock of public utilities) from a domestic corporation subject to income tax. Amounts received as dividends from mutual savings banks, cooperative banks, and domestic building and loan associations and allowed as a deduction to such banks or building and loan associations shal not be treated as dividends. In the case of dividends received Irom a regulaled investment company, see section 854 regarding limitations on amount deductible; (b) 62.115 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 deduction, as provided in section 247. Jor dividends paid; and (c) 85 percent of dividends received from certain foreign corparations. See section 245 for qualifications and limitations on the amount of this deduction.
Dividends received from a corporation deseribed in section 246 (c) (China Trade Act Corporation, etc.) should be entered on line 2 (d).
Page 1-26. Credit for Income Taxes Paid to a Foreign Country or United States Possession.-II, in accordance with section 901, a credrt is claumed by a domestrc corporation on line 26 , on account of income, war-profits, and excess prolits taxes pard or accrued to a loreign country or a passession of the United States, Fqrm 1118 should be submitted with the return, together with the receipt for each such tax poymient. In case credit is sought tor taxes accrued but nol paid, the lorm must have allached to it a certifed copy of the retum on which each such accrued tax was based, and the District Director may require a bond on Form 1119 as a candition precedent to the allowance of a credil for such accrued taxes. A foreign company is not entitled to clarm this credrt.
If the corparation is entilled to a credit for taxes pard by a regulated invest ment company on undistributed capital gains, include the credti on line 29 B, page 1, and indicate by amount that such a credit is being claımed. Attach Copy 8 of Form 2439 to page 1 of this lorm.

Page 2-14. Net Premiums.-Enter the amount of gross premiums (including deposits and assessments) written or received on insurance contracts during the taxable year, less return premiumis and premums pand or incurred lor reinsurance. Amounts returned where the amount is not fixed in the insurance contract but depends upon the experience of the company or the discrelion of the manaqement are not to be included in relurn premiums but are to be trealed as dividends to policyholders and included on line 16. (See section 823 (1).)
Page 2-16. Dividends to Policyholders.-Enter dividends and simalar distributions paid or declared (depending upan the method of accounting regularly employed) to palicyholders. (See section 823 (2).)

## FORM <br> 1120-S

U. S. Treamary Department Internal Revenue Service
U. S. SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURN OF INCOME
FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1959

and ending

Number and street

City or tawn, postal zone number, State

| Date of election as small <br> business corporation |
| :---: |
| Employer's identification <br> number |
| Total assets from line 14 |
| Sch. L (See instruction N) |

1. Gross receipts

GROSS INCOME
Less: Returns and allowances
2. Less: Cost of goods sold (Schedule A) and/or operations (Schedule B)
3. Gross profit
4. Dividends
5. Interest (Schedule C)
6. Rents
7. Royalties
8. Gains and losses (from separate Schedule D (Form 1120-S))
(a) Net short-term capital gain reduced by any net long-term capital loss
(b) Net lang-term capital gain reduced by any net short-term capital lass
(c) Net gain (loss) from sale or exchange of property other than capital assets
9. Other income (Attach schedule)
10. Total income, lines 3 to 9, inclusive
11. Compensation of officers
12. Salaries and wages (not deducted elsewhere)
13. Rents
14. Repairs (Do not include cost of improvements or capital expenditure)
15. Bad debts (Schedule F)
16. Interest
11. Taxes (Schedule G)
18. Contributions or gifts paid (Schedule H)
19. Losses by fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or theft (Attach schedule)
20. Amortization (Attach schedule)
21. Depreciation (Schedule I)
22. Depletion of mines, oil and gas wells, timber, etc. (Attach schedule)
23. Advertising (Attach schedule)
24. Amounts contributed under:
(a) Pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity plans (Attach schedule)
(b) Other employee benefit plans (Attach schedule)
25. Other deductions (Schedule J)
26. Total deductions in lines 11 to 25 , inclusive
27. Taxable income, line 10 less line 26

## SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION (See Instruction F)

I declare under the penalties of perjury that this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete return.

(Date)
(Signature ol afficer)
I declare under the penalties of perjury that I prepared this return for the taxpayer named herein; and that this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true, correct, and complete return based on all the information relating to the matters required to be reported in this return of which I have any knowledge.

Schedule A.-COST OF GOODS SOLD. (See Instruction 2)
(Where inventaries are an incame-determining factar)

1. Inventory at beginning of year
2. Merchandise bought for manulacture or sale
3. Salaries and wages.
4. Other costs per books (Attach schedule)
5. Total
6. Less: Inventory at end of year
7. Cost ol goods sold (Enter here and on line 2, page 1)

Schedule B.-COST OF OPERATIONS
(Where inventories are nat an incame-determining factor)

1. Salaries and wages
2. Other casts (to be detailed):
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
3. Total (Enter here and on line 2, page 1)

## Schedule C.-INTEREST (See Instruction 5)

1. Interest on loans, notes, mortgages, bonds, bank deposits, etc.
2. Interest on corporation bonds, etc.
3. Interest on obligations of the United States, etc
(a) Issued prior to March 1, 1941-(1) United States savings bonds and Treasury bonds owned in excess of the principal amount af $\$ 5,000$, and (2) obligations of an instrumentality of the United States.
(b) Issued an or after March 1, 1941, by the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof

| Gross Amount of | Less: Amortizable Bond Premium |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
| --.......-....-- |  |

4. Total interest-Enter here and on line 5, page 1

Schedule D.-Separate Schedule D (Form 1120-S) should be used in reporting sales or exchanges of property and filed with this return (See Instruction 8)
Schedule F.-BAD DEBTS. (See Instruction 15)

| 1. Taxable year | A mount of Notes and Accounts Recervable Outstanding at- |  | 4. Taxable Incame Reported | 5. Sales on Account | 6. Bad Cebts of Corporation ir No Reserve Is Carried on Books | It Corporation Carries a Resorve |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2. Beginning of Year | 3. End of Year |  |  |  | 7. Gross Amount Added to Reserve | 8. Amount Charged Agains؛ Reserve |
| 1956. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1957. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1958. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



## Schedule I.-DEPRECIATION. (See Instruction 21 and Summary on Page 3)

| 1. Kind of Property (if buildings, state material of which constructed). Exclude Land and Other Nondepreciable Propenty. List Assets in Graups by Depreciation Methor | 2. Date Acquired | 3. Cost ar Other Basis | 4. Depreciation Allowed (or allowable) in Prior Years | 5. Methad of Computing Depreciation | 6. Rate (\%) or Lite (years) | 7. Depreciation This Yeas |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Total. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Less: Amount of depreciation claimed <br> 3. Balance-Enter here and on line 21, | Schedules A 1 ... | B and else | ere on return |  |  |  |

## SUMMARY OF AMORTIZATION AND DEPRECIATION SCHEDULES

Part A.-Depreciation
Part B.-AMORTIZATION
PePRCIATION $\quad$ Pattach detalled schedule

| Part A.-depreciation | Part B.-AMORTIZATION (Attach detalled schedule) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Straight line method. | 8. Emergency facilities, |  |
| 2. Declining balance method | 9. Grain storage facilities |  |
| 3. Sum of the years-digits method | 10. Research or experimental expenditures. |  |
| 4. Based on units of production. | 11. Exploration and development expenditures. |  |
| 5. Additional first-year depreciation (Sec. 179) | 12. Organizational expenditures. |  |
| 6. Other methods. | 13. Trademark and trade name expenditures. |  |
| 7. Total depreciation claimed. | 14. Total amortization claimed. |  |

Schedule J.-OTHER DEDUCTIONS. (See General Instruction L and Specific Instraction 25)
$\qquad$

## Schedule K.-SHAREHOLDER'S SHARE OF INCOME (See page 3 of the instructions)

Computation of Corporation's Undistributed Taxable Income

1. Taxable income (from line 27, page 1)
2. Less: Money distributed as dividends out of earnings and profits of the taxable year.
3. Corporation's undistributed taxable income.

## Schedule of Distribution and Income



## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED

A. Date incorporated
B. Business group code number and principal business activities. (See new codes on page 4 of instructions.)
$\qquad$
C. Did the corporation derive more than $80 \%$ of its gross receipts from sources outside the United States?.
$\square$ Yes
$\square$ No
Did the corporation derive more than $20 \%$ of its gross receipls from royalties, rents, dividends, interest, annuities, and sales or exchanges of stock or securities (gross receipts from sales or exchanges being taken into account for purposes of this question only to the extent of gains therelrom)
[] Yes
D. Did the corporation during the taxable year, have any contracts or subcontracts subject to the Renegotiation Act of 1951?

```
\(\square\) Yes \(\square\) No.
```

If answer is "Yes," state the approximate aggregate gross dollar amount billed during the taxable year under all such contracts and/or subcontracts. See General Instruction I. \$
E. Enter amount of income (deficit) from:
(a) line 32, page 3, Form 1120, $1956 \$$
(b) line 32, page 3, Form $1120,1957 \$$.
(c) line 27, page 1, Form 1120-S, or
line 32, page 3, Form 1120. 1958 \$

ScheduIe L.-BALANCE SHEETS (See Instructions)

## ASSETS

1. Cash
2. Investments in governmental obligations:
(a) United States and its instrumentalities.
(b) State, Territory, or a possession of the United States, any political subdivision thereaf, or the District of Columbia
3. Nates and accounts receivable.
(a) Less: Reserve far bad debts.
4. Inventaries: (a) Other than last-in, first-out.
(b) Last-in, first-out
5. Other current assets including short term marketable investments (Attach Schedule).
6. Mortgage and real estate laans
7. Loans to sharehalders.
8. Other investments (Attach schedule)
9. Buildings and other fixed depreciable assets.
(a) Less: Accumulated amortizatian and depreciation
10. Depletable assets.
(a) Less: Accumulated depletion
11. Land (net al any amortization).
12. Intangible assets (amortizable only)
(a) Less: Accumulated amortization
13. Other assets (Atfach schedule)
14. Total Âssets.

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL
15. Accounts payable
16. Bonds, notes, and mortgages payable (short-term) to:
(a) Banks
(b) Small business investment companies.
(c) Shareholders.
(d) Others
17. Other current liabilities
18. Bonds, notes, and mortgages payable (lang-term) to:
(a) Banks
(b) Small business investment companies
(c) Shareholders
(d) Others
19. Other liabilities (Attach schedule)
20. Capital stack
21. Paid-in or capital surplus
22. Surplus reserves (Attach schedule)
23. Earned surplus and undivided prolits accumulated
24. Sharehalders' undistributed taxable income.
25. Total liabilities and capital.

## Schedule M.-RECONCILIATION OF TAXABLE INCOME



# Instructions for the 1959 Form 1120-S U.S. Small Business Corporation Return of Income 

## (References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

A. Corporations required to file Form 1120-S.-Every small business corporation (as defined in section 1371 (a)) which has filed a proper and timely election under section 1372 (a) not to be subject to the income tax imposed by chapter 1 must file Form 1120-S. See Form 2553.
B. Consents of shareholders.-Consents of all shareholders are required to be attached to the election form notifying the District Director of the election. However, where the election was made before the first day of the taxable year, the consents of persons who became shareholders after the date of election and on or before such first day must be filed with the District Director with whom the election was filed as soon as practicable after such first day and in no event later than the last day prescribed for making the election. Copies of such latter consents must be attached to the Form 1120-S at the time the veturn is filed.

New shareholders (any person who was not a shareholder on the first day of the first taxable year for which the election is effective, or on the day on which the election is made, whichever is later) must consent to the election and such statement of consent must be filed with the District Director with whom the election was filed within a period of 30 days after they become sharcholders or the election is automatically terminated. Copies of such consents must also be attached to the return.
C. Termination.-The election by the corporation is automatically terminated (1) by the failure of a new shareholder to consent to such election as explained in B above; (2) where it ceases to be a small business corporation as defined in section 1371 (a); (3) where it derives more than 80 percent of its gross receipts from sources outside the U.S.; or (4) where it has gross receipts of which more than 20 percent is derived from rovalties, rents, dividends, interest, annuities, and sales or exchanges of stock or securities (gross receipts from sales or exchanges being taken into account for this purpose only to the extent of gains therefrom). Such termination is effective for the taxable year in which anyone of the forcgoing occurs and for all succeeding taxable years of the corporation.

The election may be revoked for any taxable ycar after the first taxable jear for which the election is effective. An election to revoke may be made only if all persons who are shareholders 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 taxable year in which made, if made after the close of the first month; and for all succecding taxable years. The revocation is to be made in the manner prescribed by regulations.

Where the small business corporation has elected under section 1372 (a) and the election has been terminated or revoked, the corporation is not cligible to again elect under 1372 (a) for five years unless the Secretary or his delegate consents to such an election.
D. Period to be covered by return.-The return shall be filed for the calendar year 1959 or other taxable year beginning in 1959.
E. Time and place for filing.-The return must be filed on or hefore the 15 th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year with the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district in which the corporation's principal place of business or principal office or agency is located. (Section 6072.)
F. Signature and verification.-The return must be signed either by the president, vice president, treasurcr, assistant treasurer or 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. The statement at the bottom of page 1 of the return is required to be signed by any person, firm, or corporation who prepared the taxpayer's return for compensation. If the return is prepared by a firm or corporation, it should be signed in the name of the firm or corporation. The statement is not required if the return is prepared by a regular fulltime employec of the taxpayer.
G. Penalties.-Severe penalties are provided by law for willful failure to make and file a return on time and for willful attempt to evade or defeat payment of tax.
H. 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. The basic methods of accounting are the "cash receipts and disbursements method" and the "accrual method." Section 446 permits the use of these methods or any other method permitted under the Code or any combination
of these methods in accordance with regulations. If a taxpayer engages in more than one trade or business, it may, with respect to each trade or business, use a different method of accounting. Each method must, however, clearly reflect the income of the particular trade or business with which it is used, and separate profit and loss statements for each trade or business must be submitted. 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 separate trade or business) without first securing consent. For procedure to be followed in securing consent, see your District Director.

Rounding off to whole-dollar amounts.-If you wish, the money items on your return or accompanying schedules required by such return may be shown as whole-dollar amounts. This means that you climinate any amount less than 50 cents, and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next highest dollar.
I. (1) Information at the source.-Every corporation making payments in the course of its trade or business of (1) interest, rents, commissions, or other fixed or determinable income of $\$ 600$ or more during the calendar year 1959 to an individual, a partnership, or a fiduciary or (2) salaries or wages of $\$ 600$ or more shall make returns on Forms 1096 and 1099, except that the making of such returns will not be required with respect to salary or wage payments included on Form $\mathrm{W}-2$, provided copies of withholding statements on Form $\mathrm{W}-2$ are furnished. If a portion of such salary or wage payments was reported on a Withholding Statement (Form W-2), only the remainder must be reported on Form 1099.
I. (2) Information regarding dissolution or liquidation.-Every corporation shall, within 30 days after the adoption by the corporation of a resolution or plan for the dissolution of the corporation or for the liquidation of the whole or any part of its capital stock, render a correct return on Form 966 setting forth the terms of such resolution or plan.

Every corporation making distributions in liquidation of the whole or any part of its capital stock shall also make returns on Forms 1096 and 1099L, as required by instructions on Form 1096, for the calendar year 1959.
I. (3) Information regarding renegotiable contracts.- Every corporation which held, during the taxable year, contracts or subcontracts which were subject to the Renegotiation Act of 1951 shall, in answer to question $\mathbf{E}$, page 3, state the actual or, if not accurately determinable, its best estimate of the aggregate gross dollar amount billed during the current taxable year under all contracts and/or subcontracts.
J. Stock ownership in foreign corporations.--A corporation owning any stock of a foreign corporation must attach a statement showing the name and address of each company and the total number of shares of each class of outstanding stock owned during the taxable year. If the corporation owned 5 percent or more in value of the outstanding stock of a foreign personal holding company, attach a statement setting forth in complete detail the information required by section 551 (d).
K. Balance sheets.-The balance sheets, Schedule L, should agree with the books of account or any differences should be reconciled. All corporations reporting to the Interstate Commerce Commission or to any national, State, municipal, or other public offices, may submit, in lieu of Schedule L, copies of their balance sheets prescribed by such authorities as at the beginning and end of the taxable year.
Line 11, Schedule L, should show land less any accumulated amortization of the land as an emergency facility under the authority of sections 124 and 124A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 or section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.
L. Net operating loss and other deductions.-The deduction for net operating losses provided by section 172 and the Special Deductions provided in Part V11I (except section 248) of subchapter B, shall not be allowed to an electing small business corporation. (Section 1373 (d).)
M. Attachments may be used in the preparation of your return and supplemental schedules, provided they contain all of the required information and that summarized totals of the items shown in the attachments are entered on the return and schedules.
N. Total assets.-Enter the total assets as of the end of the taxable year as shown on line 14, Schedule L. In the event there are no assets at the end of the year, show total assets at the beginning of the year.

## SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

## (Vumbered to correspond wilh line numbers on page 1 of relurn)

1. Gross receipes.- Include all income derived from vour trade or business. Enter in the space provided such items as returned sales, rebates, allowances from the sale price or service charge.
2. Cost of goods sold.- If the production, manufacture, purchase, or sale of merchandise is an income-determining factor in the trade or business, inventories of merchandise on hand should he taken at the beginning and end of the taxable year, and may be valued at cost, or at cost or market, whichever is lower, or by any other permissible method.

An inventory method once properly adopted is controlling until permission to change is obtained from the Commissioner. Application for permission to change an inventory method shall be made in writing and filed with the Commissioner within 90 days after the beginning of the taxable year in which it is desired to effect a change. In case the inventories reported do not agree with the balance sheet, attach a statement explaining the difference.

A corporation electing to use the last-in, first-out method of valuing inventory provided for in section 472 must file Form 970 with the return for the first year of the election. Thereafter, attach separate schedule showing: (1) a summary of all inventories; (2) with respect to any inventories computed under section 472, the computation of the quantities and cost bv acquisition levels.
5. Interest. - Enter the total interest from Schedule C. For provisions relating to amortizable bond premium, see section 171.

Non-interest-bearing obligations issued at a discount.-Taxpayers on the cash basis may elect, as to all non-interest-bearing ohligations issued at a discount and redeemable for fixed amounts increasing at stated intervals (for example, United States Savings Bonds), to include the increase in redemption price applicable to the current year. For the year of election the total increase in redemption price of such obligations occurring between the date of acquisition and the end of the year must be included. Attach statement listing obligations owned and computation of the increase. (Section 454.)
6. 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. In the case of a lease entered into prior to Januarv 1, 1954, if both lessor and lessec are corporations and if under the lease the lessee is obligated to pay any part of the lessor's income tax on the rental payment, this tax is excluded from lessor's gross income and may not be deducted by lessee. (Section 110.)
7. Royalties.-Enter the gross amount reccived as rovalties. If a deduction is claimed for depletion, it must be reported on line 31.
8. Gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and other property.- The computation of gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and property other than capital assets should be made on separate Schedule D. Every sale or exchange of property, even though no gain or loss is indicated, must be reported in detail.
9. Other income.-Enter total amount of other income not reported elsewhere in the return and attach schedule showing details, if spaces provided are not sufficient.
13. Rents.-Enter rent paid or accrued for business property in which the corporation has no cquity. With respect to leases entered into prior to January 1, 1954, see instruction No. 6.
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. Expenditures for new buildings, machinery, equipment, or for permanent improvements or betterments which increase the value of the property are chargeable to capital account.
15. Bad debts.- Bad debts may be treated in either of two ways(1) by a deduction from income in respect of debts which become worthless in whole or in part, or (2) by a deduction from income of a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. (Section 166.) No change of method is allowed without permission of the Commissioner.
16. Interesc.- Enter interest paid or accrucd on business indebtedness. Do not include in line 16 interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations (other than obligations of the United States issued after September 24. 1917. and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer) the interest on which is wholly exempt from income tax. (Section 265.)

See section 267 lor limitation on deductions for unpaid expenses and interest in the case of transactions between related taxpayers.
17. Taxes.- Enter taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year. Do not include Federal income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes; estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, and gift taxes; Federal taxes paid on bonds containing a tax-free covenant, nor taxes not imposed upon the taxpayer. Sce section 164 (d) regarding apportionment of taxes on real property between seller and purchaser.
18. Contributions or gifts paid.-Enter contributions or gifts actu-
ally paid within the taxable year to or for the use of organizations and governmental bodies as set forth in 170 (c).

In the case of a corporation on the accrual basis, any contribution or gift will, at the election of the taxpayer, made at the time the return is filed, be considered as paid during the taxable year if payment is actually made on or before the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of the taxable year, and if the contribution or gift has during the taxable vear been authorized by the board of directors of the corporation. A copy of such authorization must be attached to the return.

Any contributions paid during the taxable year in excess of the amount deductible may be carried over and deducted in the two succeeding taxable years subject to the 5 -percent limitation provided in section 170 (b) (2).
19. Losses by fire, storm, shipwreck, or orher casualty, or theft.Enter losses sustained during the year, arising from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty. For determination of the amount deductible, see section 165 (b) and the regulations thereunder. Theft losses are deductible only in the year in which discovered.
20. Amortization.-If a deduction is claimed on account of amortization, attach a detailed statement. The law makes special provisions for amortization of the following kinds of assets and expenditures:
(a) Emergency facilities-Section 168 ;
(b) Grain storage facilities-Section 169 ;
(c) Research and experimental expenditures-Section 174 ;
(d) Exploration expenditures-Section 615 ;
(c) Development expenditures-Section 616:
(f) Organizational expenses-Section 248; and
(g) Trademark and tradename expenditures-Section 177. For details concerning the information which must be furnished in the statements of election required by these sections, consult your District Director.
21. Depreciation.-If a deduction is claimed on account of depreciation, fill in Schedule I. A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property used in the trade or business or of property held by the taxpayer for the production of income shall be allowed as a depreciation deduction. (Section 167.) The allowance does not apply to inventories or stock-in-trade nor to land apart from the improvements or physical developments added to it. Depreciation on leasehold improvements, patents, and copyrights shall be included in Schedule I.

The useful life of an asset can be measured in units of production, etc., but the ordinary practice is to measure useful life in years. Business experience, engincering information, and other relevant factors provide a reasonable basis for estimating the useful life of property to the taxpayer. The cost (or other basis) to be recovered should be charged of over the expected useful life of the property. For guidance, comprehensive tables of "average useful lives" of various kinds of buildings, machines, and equipment in many industries and businesses have been published in a booklet called Bulletin F, which may be purchased for 30 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.
(a) Special rules for new assets acquired after December 31, 1953. - The cost or other basis of an asset acquired after December 31, 1953, may be depreciated under methods proper in the past; or, it may be depreciated under any of the following methods provided (1) that the asset is tangible. (2) that it has an estimated useful life of three years or more, and (3) that the original usc of the asset commenced with the taxpaser and commenced after December 31, 1953. If an asset is constructed, reconstructed, or erected by the taxpayer, so much of the basis of the assct as is attributable to construction, reconstruction, or erection after December 31, 1953, may be depreciated under methods proper in the past; or, it may be depreciated under any of the following methods provided that the asset mects qualifications (1) and (2) above.

1. Declining balance method, using a rate not in excess of twice the applicable straight line method,
2. The sum of the years-digit method, and
3. Any other consistent method which does not result in accumulated allowances at the end of any year greater than the total of the accumulated allowances which would have resulted from the use of the declining balance method. This limitation applies only during the first two-thirds of the useful life of the property:
(b) Section 179 -Additional first-year depreciation allawance.Corporations may elect to write off in the year of acquisition 20 percent of the cost of tangible personal property having an aggrecate value of not more than $\$ 10,000$. This additional first-year depreciation is allowed in full for the first taxable year for which a deduction is allowable under section 167, regardless of the date of acquisition. 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. This additional depreciation is limited to property acquired after December 31, 1957, with a remaining useful life of 6 years or more. 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, Depreciation on the remaining cost of the property may be taken under any of the methods indicated above. The additional first-year depreciation of an asset should be shown on a separate line of the depreciation schedule rather than included on the line used to show the regular depreciation of the asset.
4. Depletion of mines, oil and gas wells, timber, etc.-If a deduction is claimed on account of depletion, procure from the District Director: Form M (mines and other natural deposits), Form O (oil and gas), or Form T (timber), fill in and file with return. If complete valuation data have been filed with questionnaire in previous years, then file with your return information necessary to bring your depletion schedule up to date, setting forth in full statement of all transactions bearing on deductions from or additions to value of physical assets during the taxable year with explanation of how depletion deduction for the taxable year has been determined. (Sections 611, 612, and 613.) 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.
5. Advertising.-Enter on line 23 the total amount paid or incurred during the year for advertising. Expenditures for advertising, to be deductible, must be ordinary and necessary and bear a reasonable relation to the business activities in which the corporation is engaged.
6. (a) Pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity plans.Enter on line 24 (a) the total amount deductible under section 404. A corporation claiming a deduction under section 404 must submit with its return, in addition to the information specified in the regulations concerning such deduction, a statement with respect to each plan showing the type of plan, i. e., pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity, or other plan deferring the receipt of compensation, whether or not the plan is qualificd under section 401 (a), and if trusteed, whether or not the trust is exempt under section 501 (a), and the method of funding, i.e., individual annuity or insurance contracts, group annuity contract, group permanent contract, or selfinsured trust. If not funded, so indicate. Contributions paid by an employer to or under a pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity plan or compensation paid or accrued on account of any employee under a plan deferring the receipt of such compensation, are deductible only under section 404, and are not deductible under section 162.
7. (b) Other employee benefil plans.-Enter on line 24 (b) deductions for contributions to employee benefit plans (other than those claimed on line 24 (a)), such as insurance, health, or welfare plans. Submit with the relurn a schedule for each plan showing (1) the nature of benefits, i. e., group term life insurance, group permanent life insurance, noninsurcd death benefit, hospitalization, surgical, medical, sickncss, accident, major medical expense, unemployment benefit, or other welfare bencfits; (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 corporation.
8. Other deductions authorized by law.-Enter on line 25 any other authorized deductions for which no space is provided on the return. (See General Instruction L.) Any deduction claimed should be explained in Schedule J.

No deduction is allowable for the amount of any item or part thereof allocable to a class of exempt income other than interest. For non-allowance of interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry tax-exempt securities, see instruction 16. 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 shall submit with its return as a part thereof an itemized statement, in detail. 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).

Schedule K. Shareholder's Share of Income.-The schedule of Distribution and Income should show complete information with respect to all the persons who were shareholders of the corporation during any portion of the taxable year. Under the tax treatment provided by Subchapter S, shareholders generally are taxable upon their distributive shares of the current taxable income of the corporation, whether or not actually distributed. Since each shareholder is required to include his share in his individual return, he should be furnished the information applicable to him.
Column 1. - Enter the name and address of each shareholder. Where return of shareholder is filed in an internal revenue district other than that which this return is filed, specify district.
Column 2.-Enter the number of shares of stock owned by each shareholder. If the number of shares owned by a shareholder changed during the year, show separately the number of shares held for each period.
Column 3.-Enter the percentage of time devoted to the business by each shareholder.

Column 4.-Enter salary and other payments to each shareholder for services rendered.

Column 5.-Enter for each shareholder the date and amount of each dividend distribution made in money or property, during the taxable year.
Column 6.-Enter for each shareholder who was a shareholder on the last day of the corporation's taxable year, his portion of the corporation's undistributed taxable income. A shareholder's portion of the undistributed taxable income is the amount which be would bave received as a dividend if such income bad been distributed pro rata to the shareholders on the last day of the corporation's taxable year. A dividend distribution of property other than money may cause line 3 to exceed the total of column 6 .
In the case of a net operating loss for the taxable year, enter in this column for each shareholder who was a shareholder at any time during the corporation's taxable year his pro rata share of the loss. For treatment of, determination of, and limitation on a shareholder's pro rata share of such loss, see section 1374 and the regulations thereunder.
Column 7.-Enter for each shareholder his pro rata share of the corporation's excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss (line 8b, page 1). Each sharcholder is entitled to treat as long-term capital gain a portion of the sum of the dividends he received plus his share of the constructive dividends derived from the undistributed taxable income. A shareholder's portion is determined by applying to such excess the same ratio that the amount of his dividends (actual or constructive) which are out of earnings and profits of the current year bears to the total dividends (actual or constructive) includible by all shareholders from the same source. In making the allocation, the excess of net long-term capital gain over short-term capital loss can not exceed taxable income (line 27, page 1). The amount entered here should be reported on Schedule D of his individual income tax return as a long-term capital gain from an "electing small business corporation."
Column 8.-Enter in this column for each shareholder the amount of money or property includible in the income of the shareholder as dividends from the small business corporation which are entitled to the dividends received exclusion provided in section 116 and the credit provided by section 34. Of the amounts includible in the gross income of a shareholder as dividends from an electing small business corporation, only those which are not considered to be out of the earnings and profits of the taxable vear are entitled to the dividends received exclusion and credit. For purposes of this rule the earnings and profits of the taxable year are deemed not to exceed the taxable income for the year. The dividends entitled to the exclusion and credit would include, for example, dividends paid out of accumulated earnings and profits and from interest on tax exempt securities. The amounts shown in this column should be entered by the shareholders in Schedule A of their individual income tax returns, Forms 1040.
Column 9.-Enter in this column for each shareholder the sum of the dividends actually distributed (column 5) and the constructive dividends derived from undistributed taxable income (column 6), less the sum of the amount treated as long-term capital gain (column 7) and the amount of dividends entitled to the dividends received exclusion and credit (column 8). The amounts shown in this column should be entered by the shareholders as ordinary income in Schedule H of their individual income tax returns, Forms 1040.
Column 10.-Enter in this column for each shareholder the date and the amount of each distribution of money and property not out of earnings and profits. For taxable vears after the first taxable year to which the election applies, include any distribution of accumulated undistributed taxable income. See section 1375 (d).

## GENERAL INFORMATION

1. A net operating loss for any taxable year shall be allowed as a deduction from gross income of the shareholders in the manner and to the extent set forth in section 1374.
2. For treatment of family groups, see section 1375 (c).
3. For the adjustment to basis of stock of, and indebtedness owing to, shareholders, see section 1376 .
4. For special rules applying to earnings and profits, see section 1377.

In reporting the "Principal business activity," on page 3 give the one business activity that accounts for the largest percentage of "total receipts." "Total receipts" means gross receipts (line 1, page 1, plus all other income lines 3 through 9, page 1). State the broad field of business activity as well as the specific product or service, such as "Mining copper," "Manufacturing cotton broad woven fabric," "Wholesale food," or "Retail apparel." Where receipts are derived from two or more of the detailed industry groups listed below, show only one which is the major source of receipts. Use the appropriate group under the heading "FINANCE" if over 50 percent of "total receipts" consists of investment income.

Enter the "business group code number" on page 3, under B of the Additional Information Required, from the following list. Give the code for the specific industry group from which the largest percentage of "total receipts" is derived.

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERY
Code
011 Agriculture, Iorestry, and fishery.

## MINING AND QUARRYING

Metal mining:
102 Copper, lead, zine, gold, silver ores. 102 Copper, lead, zinc, got
121 Bituminous coal and lignite mining.
Crude petroleum and natural gas:
131 Crude petrolcum, natural gas, and natural gas liquids
138 oll- and gas-field services.
Nonmetollic mincral and ant hracite mining:
141 Stone, sand, gravel.
149 Other nonmetallic mincrals, excep fuels, including anthracite.

## CONSTRUCTION

151 General contraetors: huildings. 152 General contractors: ollier. 155 Special trade contractors.

## manufacturing

Beverages:
Soft drinks, earbonated waters, and flavoring extracts and sirups.
199 Wines, brandy, and brandy spirits.
195 Distilled, reetified, blended tiquors.
Food and kindred products:
200 Meat products.
Dairy products, ineluding combined
proeessing and distrihution of milk.
fruits, vegetables, ond seafoods.
203 Grain-mill products, cereal prepara tions, wet corn milling, stareh. Bakery produets, Inelucling produe tlon for retail, except on premises
20.5 Sugar, cane and heet.

206 Confectionery, related products.
207 Vegetoble and aninal oils and fats, except fatty acids.
208 Other food preparations and kindred products, including manufactured ice and sweetening sirups
211 Tobaceo manufacturers.
Textie mill products:
220 Yars and thread mills, including carpet and rug yarn.
221 Broad woven fabric mills, cotton.
222 Broad woven fobrie mills, man-made fiber and sllk.
223 Broad woven fabric mills, wool: Including dyeing and finishing
224 Narrow fabrles and other small-wares mills: rotton, wool, silk, and manmade fiber.
225 Knituing mills and converters.
wool fabrics and ling textiles, except
227 Floor covering mills, exeept hard surface floor coverings.
228 Other textlle goods, including wool scourlng and combing. tow to top mills, tire cord and fabries.
Apparel, finished products made from fabrics,
${ }^{2}$ imilar materiala: converters:
231 Men's and boy s' clothing, except fur, rubber, and leather.
233 Women's clothing, and children's and Infants' wear, except fur, rubber, and leather.
237 Other apparel and accessories, hats, eaps, millinery, fur goods, raincoats,
238 Other fahricated texil
Other fahricated textlie products, bags, eanvas products, stithing, and apparel findings.
Lumber and wood productz, except furniture:
241 Logging camps, logeing contractors,
243 Sawills, and planing mills.
Mimwork, veneer, plywood, prefabri-
249 Oth structural wood produets.
Other wood produets, wooden contalners, cork, wood preserving.
Furnilure and fixtures, wood or metal:
251 Household furniture.
259 Other furniture, office and store fixtures, venctlan blinds, shades, except seientlfic and mediealfurniture.
Paper and allied producta:
261 Pulp mills.
202 Paper, paper board, and building pajer and building board mitls.

## Code

265 Paperboard containers and hoxes, 269 paper cups, sanitiry food contaners. produets, paper hags.
Printing. publishing, and allied induatries:
271 Newspupers.
272
273
273 Books.
275 Commercial urinting, monifold business forms. grweting cards
78 Other muthlshing, hookhindlug, and sorviee industries for the printing trade.
Chemicals and allied products:
280 Industrial joorganic and organic chemieals, including gases, pigments.
281 Plisties materials and synthetle resins, ruhber, and man-made fihers, pxcept glass.
282 Drugs and medicines, vitimins,
283 Soap, detergents, and cleaning preparations, surface active agents, sulfonated oils anti assistants.
284 Paints, Varnishes, laeguers, enamels, 285 putty, except color pigments. preparations.
286 Agricultural chemients.
268 Other chemicals, including gum and wood, fatty acids, and explosives.
etroleum refining and relaked indusiries:
291 Petroleum refining.
299 Other petroleum and coal products, exeept coke and byprodinets.

## Rubber and plastics products:

301 Tires and inner tubes, camelback.
306 Other rubber products, fabrics.
307 Plastics produets, exeept jlastles materials.
Leather and leather products; co
314 lioot woar, execpt rubber
319 Other lenther goods, patent ipather, gloves; leather taming, flishing.
Slone, clay, and glass producls:
321 flass and class products.
324 Cement, hydraulic.
325 Struetural clay products.
326 Puttery and related products.
327 Concrete, gypsum, and plaster prod ucts, lime. and ready-mixed ecnerite 329 Other nonmetallie mineral proflucts abrasive, ashestos, mineral wool; cu stone and stone produets.
Primary metal industries:
331 Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling and nishing mills, coke ovens; sted wire, hails, spikes, lipe, cold rolled sheet
32 Ircta
332 rron and sted foundries. fining rolling drawiug, smelting, renonfertous mitals, alloys, wirc.
33 (j) Nonferrous foundries.
38 Other primary nuetal industries, forg iogs, nonferrous nails, spikes.
Fabricated metal products, escept machinery,
and transportation equipment:
340 Aletal cans.
341 Cutlery, hand tools, general hardware 42 except all-metal cutlery.
42 Ileating apparatus, exeejt ehetric and pumbing fixtures.
43 Fahricated structural metal produets. holler shops, beat exeliangers, metal oors, uindows, sercens
34 Screw machine products, bolts, nuts 45 Hetal stampings.
46 Metal coating, engraving, serviecs.
347 Ordnamee and accussories.
348 Other fihbrieated motal produets, pije, fittings, exeept plumbers' hrass goods valves; wire products execpt insulated wire and mails.
Machinery, except electrical and transportation
350 Engines and turbines, turbune gen
crator set units.
351 Farra machinery and equlpment.
52 Construction, mining, materials han ding machincry and equipinent, ele
53 Mators, escalators, monorat systems.
53 Metalworking machinery and cquip54 Special industry machinery.
355 Qeneral intustry maehine equipnient, hall hearings, industria patterns, dielectrle leating units.
356 Olfiee, computing, and accounting machines, eseept photocojy equinment.

357 Service industry machines, automatic merchandising, commercial cooking and sods fountain equipment.
358 Other machinery. parts, mochine shops.
361 Electrical transmission and distribution equipment, except wiring devices, carbon and graphite products
362 Electrical industrialapparatus, motors and generators, contros, welding, carhon and graphite products
363 Houseliold appllances, eleetrical, nonelectrieal.
364 Electrie lighting and wiring equipment, except !nsulated wire.
365 Radia and television receiving sets cxeept communication types; phono-
36 Communiention equipment mitting sicnaling apparatus, transElectronic components, and accessories, eleetron tubes, eveept X-ray.
Other eleetrical machinery, equipment, supplies, batteries, X-ray,
equipment for internal combustion equipment for internal combustion
engines.
Transportation equipment, except electrical and
motor vehicle equipment:
371 Aireraft, complete
372 Aireralt parts, rocket motors.
373 Ship and boat building, repairing.
374 Rairroad equipnient, streetears. Other transportation equlpment,
motoreycles, bleycles, trailer coaches motoreycles, bleycles, trailer coaches
Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment, except electric al equipment:
381 Motor vehicles, ineluding hodies and truek tratlers.
384 Motor vehicle parts, occessories, ex-
cept tires, cliss, trailer eoaches.
Professional, scientific, and conlrolling instru-
ments; pholographic and optical goods; watehes,
clocks;

## clocks:

391 Engineering, scientific, measuring, and controlling instruments.
393 rhotokraphic erpipment and
39 plies. Other manulacturing induatries:
Other manulacturing induatriez:
401 Jewelry (nrecions metal),
401 Jewelry (precions metal), plated and Silverware, all-metal cutlery.
Costume jewelry,

404 Toys, amusement, athetic goods.
408 Other manufacturing, Ilnoleum, exeept cork, soda fountalis equipme
Industrial patterns, metal mokds.
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, AND OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES

## Transporiation:

411 Railroads, railway eapress.
412 Lacal and suburban passenger transportation.
413 Trucklng and warehousing.
414 Other motor velicle transportation. neluding taxicahs and interelty and scliool busses.
415 Petroletim pipeline transportation.
$41 f$ Water transportation
418 Services, supplementary to transpor lation.
Communication:
421 Telephone (wire or radlo).
422 Telegranh (wire and radio)
423 Radio and television broadcasting.
429 Other communication.
Electric and gas ulilities:
431 Flectrie companies and systems. 432 Gas production and distrib
441 Wates supply and other public utilities.

## WHOLESALE TRADE

477 Neat and produets, except canned and frozen, or poultry and fisli.
479 Othel food and related products.
Electrical gooda, hardware, plumbing:
48fi Elcetrical goods.
487 llardware, plumbing and heating equipment and supplies.
Other wholesulers:
491 Alcoholie heverages.
492 Dry goods and apparel
493 Drugs, chemicals, paints.

Code
94 Lumber and construction materials. 95 Machinery, equipment, and supplies. 96 Motor vehicles sind equipment. 497 Farm products-raw materinds. 498 Other wholesalers.

521 Food.

## RETAIL. TRADE

## General merchandise:

531 Department storps.
532 Mail order houses; general, special. 533 Limited nrice variety stores
539 Other general merchandis
541 Apparel and aceessories.
Furniture, home furnishings, appliance,
radio, music stores. radio, music stores.
Auromotive dealers and zervice ${ }^{3}$.
5 fil A utomobiles and trucks.
563 Tires, batteries, accessories; aireraft
and nther nutomotive dealers.

## ce stations.

Eating and drinking places.
Building materials, hardware, larm: 59 Lumber and building materials.
Other retail trade:
002 Liquor store
607 Jewelry stores.
608 Other retail stores.
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL, ESTATE
Banks and trust companies:
21 Banks and trust companies, exeept 622 Mutual savings banks.
Credit agencies other than bank
632 Savings and loan associations.
634 Personal eredit agencles.
635 Business credit agencles.
Holding and other investment companies
641 Operating-holding companles (com-
panies which derived less than 90 per-
cent but more than 50 percent of "total
receipts" (rom in vestments).
642 Regulated investrent companies.
ins intent companies,
1958 Act.
649 Other in
other intestment and holding com90 percent or miore of total deceipts from investments).
651 Security and commodity brokera, dealers exchanges, and services.
insurance carriers:
662 Mutuatrance
Mutual, exeept life or marine, and exissulng perpetual policies. eompanles Other insurance earriers.
671 Insurance agents, brokerz, and service.

## Real eatate:

681 Real estate owners and operators, Including lessors of buildings (excludes developers of real property and lessor
3 Developers of real property ineludine traders on own aceount.
684 Agents, brokers, managers, ete.
685 Tiille abstraet companies.
689 Other real estate.
Leasors of real property, except buildinga:
692 Mining, oil, and similar properties.
695 Other real property except bulldings.

## SERVICES

701 Hotels, campz, other lodging places.
Personal services:
721 Laundríes, cleaning and dyelng.
723 Pbotographle studios Including com-
729 Other personal services.
Busineas services:
739 Other business scrvices.
Aulomobile and other repair services:
751 Automohile repair services and garages
759 Other renair services.
Motion pictures:
781 Motion picture production, distribu-
tion, and service industries.
791 Amusement and recreation aervices except
motion piclures
-


Name and Address

| (L) CAPITAL ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Short-Term Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Held Not More Than 6 Months |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| a. Kind of proparty (if necessary, attach statement of descriptive details not shown below) | b. Date acquired (mo., day, yr.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c. Date sold. } \\ & \text { (mo., day, yr.) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d. Gross sales } \\ & \text { price (contract } \\ & \text { price) } \end{aligned}$ | e. Depreciation allowed (or Howable) since March 1, 1913 (attach schedule) | I. Cost or other basis and cost of improvements subsequent to March 1. 1913 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8. Ezpense of } \\ & \text { sale } \end{aligned}$ | h. Gain or loss ccolumn d plus column e less sum columns $I$ and B ) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Unused capital lcss carryover | from five prec | ding taxable | ears (attach | tement). |  |  |  |
| 3. Total of short-lerm capital ga | or losses or | iflerence bet | n short-term | pital gains a | es....... | ..... |  |

## Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses-Assots Held for More Than 6 Months



## Summary of Capital Gains and Losses

| Classification | Gain or loss to be tzken into account |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2. Gain | b. Loss |
| 6. Net short-term capital gain or loss trom line 3 . |  |  |
| 7. Net long-term capital gain or loss trom line 5 . |  |  |
| 8. Net short-term capital gain (line 6, col. a) reduced by any net long-term capita loss (line 7, col. b). Enter here and on line 8 (a), page 1, Form 1120-S. |  |  |
| 9. Net long-term capital gain (line 7, col. a) reduced by any net short-term capital loss (line 6, col. b). Enter here and on line 8 (b), page 1, Form 1120-S. |  |  |
| 10. Excess of losses over gains in lines 6 and 7. This excess is not allowable. |  |  |

(II) PROPERTY OTHER THAN CAPITAL ASSETS

| 0. Description of property | b. Date acquired (mo., day, yr.) | c. Date sold <br> (mo., day, yr.) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d. Gross ssies } \\ & \text { price (contrsct } \\ & \text { price) } \end{aligned}$ | e. Depreciation allowed (or Nowable) since tacquisition of March 1, 1913 (attach schedule) | I. Cost or other basis and cost of improvements subsequent to March 1, 1913 | 2. Exponse of | h. Gsin or loss (column d plus column e leas sum columna 1 and $\varepsilon$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Total net gain (or loss). | here and on | 8 (c), pac | 1, Form 112 |  |  |  |  |

State with respect to each item of property reported in Schedule D (1) and (II): (1) How property was acquired
(2) Whether at time of sale or exchange - (Check appropriate block(s))
$\square$ (a) purchaser owned directly or indirectly more than 50 percent in value of your outstanding stock.(b) where purchaser was a corporation, more than 50 percent in value of its capital stock and 50 percent in value of your capital stock was owned directly or indirectly by or lor the same individual or his family, and
$\square$ (c) where purchaser was a corporation, more than 50 percent in value of its capital stock was owned directly or indirectly by you.

## INSTRUCTIONS

## (References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

GAINS AND LOSSES EROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OE CAPITAL ASSETS AND OTHER PROPERTY.-Report sales or exchanges of capital assets and sales or exchanges of property ather than capital asseis in Schedule D. Every sale or exchange of property, even though no gain or loss may be indicated, must be reported in detail.

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 sustained in any taxable year may be carried over to each af the five succeeding taxable years and treated in each such succeeding taxable year as a short-term capital loss to the extent not allawed as a deduction against any net capital gains af 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 ol 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 cr 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; ar (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 af its possessions, or of a State or Territory, or any political 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 1 year from the date of issue.

Classification of capital gains and losses. -The phrase "short-term" applies to the category of gains and losses arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for 6 months or less, and the phrase "longterm" to the category o! gains and losses arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for 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 bunds 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.).

The "basis" for the property is not subject to the same rule for reporting gains as for josses, if the property was acquired before March 1. 1913. If the property sold or exchanged was acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the basis for determining GAIN is the cost or the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, adjusted as provided in section 1016, whichever is greater, but in determining LOSS the basis is cost so adjusted. If property was acquired after February 28, 1913, basis for both gain and loss is the cost of such property, except as otherwise provided. The exceptions arise chiefly 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 amaunt 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 securities becoming worthless.-II any securities (as defined below) become worthless within the taxable year and are capital assets, the loss resulting therefrom shall, in the case of a taxpayer other than a bank, as defined in section 581, be considered as a loss from the sale or exchange, on the last day of such taxable year, of capital assets. Section 165 (g) ( 1 ).

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 stack in a corporation; or a bond, debenture, note, or certificate, or other evidence ol
indebtedness, issued by a corporation or by a government or political subdivision thereof, with interest coupons or in registered form.

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 securities, or there has been entered into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical stock or securities, within 30 days before or atter 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 distributions in liquidation) between two corporations mare 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 corpcration preceding the date of the sale or exchange was, under the law applicable to such taxable year, (l) a personal holding company, as defined in section 542 , or (2) a foreign personal holding company, as defined in section 552. (For the purpase of determining the ownership of stock, in applying this paragraph, see section 267.)

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 in the hands of the transferee is depreciable under section 167 . Section 1239.

Gains and losses from involuntary conversion and from the sale or exchange of certain property used in the trade or business. - The term "property used in the trade or business," 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 wauld properly be includible in the inventary of the taxpayer 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. Such term also includes timber and coal with respect to which section 631 applies as well as unharvested crops to which section 1231 (b) (4) applies. Such term also includes livestock (but not poultry) held for draft, breeding, or darry 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 lasses during the taxable year 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, such gains do not exceed such 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 eyclude any such losses from the computation as to the excess of gains over losses, but all such losses are included in full.

For special treatment of gain or loss upon the cutting of timber, or upon the disposal of timber or ccal under a contract by which the owner retains an economic interest in such timber or coal, 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.


## Nome

Address (Number and street, city or town, postol zone number, Stote)

schedule A.-Credit Claimed Against Income Tax
(File one Schedule A far each country or possession for whase laxes credit is claimed)


| taxes paid or kccrued | In toreign currency <br> (a) | Conversion rate (b) | $\begin{gathered} \text { In dollars } \\ \text { (c) } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Tax withheld at source on dividends (Attach receipt or return) |  |  |  |
| 2. Tax paid or accrued (exclusive of tax withheld at source on dividends) (Attach receipt or return) |  |  |  |
| 3. Tax deemed to have been paid or accrued by a related corporation (line 10, Schedule B) |  |  |  |
| 4. Carryback or carryover (Sec. 904(c)). |  |  |  |
| 5. Total taxes (Sum of lines 1-4) | X X X X X X X X | X X X X X X X X |  |
| 6. Dividends received from sources in item A |  |  |  |
| limitation |  |  |  |
| 7. Taxable income (or loss) from sources in item A |  |  |  |
| 8. Taxable income from all sources reported on Form II20 |  |  |  |
| 9. Total United States income tax reported on Form 1120 |  |  |  |
| 10. Ratio of toxable income from sources in item $A$ to taxable income from all sources (line 7 divided by line 8 ) <br> 11. Amount of tax which may be claimed as credit under limitation of Section 904 (line 9, multiplied by line 10, but not in excess of line 5) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \$ |
| 12. Amount of tax which is available as a carryback and/or carryover (line 5 | less line 11) |  |  |

Signature and Verification.-I declare under the penalties of perjury that this statement (excluding any accompanying schedules and statements), has been examined by me and is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true and complete statement of facts relating to the credit for tax as provided in sections 901 and 905, inclusive, of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Date
19
(Signature of Officer)

SCHEDULE B. - Taxes Paid or Aecrued to a Foreign Country or a Possession of the United States by (l) a Related Foreign Corporation or (2) a Related Darnestic Corparation Entitled to the Benefits af Section 931 or 941 (See Instructions)

| Nome corporation | Incorporated under the lawe of |
| :--- | :--- |
| Address of corporation (Number and street, city or town, country) |  |

Address of corporation (Number and street, cily or town, country)

| A. Capital Stock | Preferred | Common | Totol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Numbe: of :hares outstanding. |  |  |  |
| Number of shares owned by domestic corporation. |  |  |  |
| Which stock has full voting rights?. | ....----.-.-.-.-- ....... |  |  |
| B. Name of foreign country or possession of United Stofes imposing tax | C. Character of tax:Income. War profits. Excess profits. |  |  |

D. Statutes imposing tax (To be named fully and cleanly so as to be eosily identifed)

1. Total amount received during the taxable year as dividends from such related loreign corporation less the amount of the deduction allowable under Secs. 245 and 246 (Show computation or refer to ilem and line numbers on Form 1120)

Date and amount of each dividend.

2. Dividends segregated according to years when profits Irom which they were paid were accumulated.
3. Total profits af related foreign corporation before tax was deducted therefrom.
4. a. Accumulated profits (tatal profits less tax thereon) out of which dividends were paid.
b. Exchange rate.
c. Total dollars
5. a. Amount af taxes actually paid by the related lareign corporation under Section 902 (based upon aftached tax receipts) ar taxes accrued, in foreign money on line 3.
b. Exchange rate
c. Total dallars.
6. Ratio of accumulated prolits to total profits (line 4 divided by line 3).
7. a. Tax actually paid on or with respect to accumulated profits (line 5 c multiplied by line 6)
b. Tax deemed to have been paid
c. Total taxes paid and deemed to have been paid (lines a and b)
8. Ratio of amaunt of dividends received to accumulated profits (line 2 divided by line 4)
9. Amount of tax payments deemed to have been paid on prolits distributed as dividends (line 7c multiplied by line 8)
${ }^{\$}$ ...... .
10. Total of tax payments deemed to have been paid on profits distributed as dividends (total of line 9.) Enter as line 3. Schedule A.


## Instructions for Form 1118

# (References are to the Internal Revenue Code) 

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Corporations required to file Form 1118.-Any domestic corporation claiming a credit on Form 1120 lor (1) the amount of any income, war profits, and excess profits tax paid or accrued during the taxable year to any foreign country or to any possession of the United States; and (2) the taxes deemed to have been paid under section 902, must submit a Form 1118 with its corporation tax return.
The term "income, war profits, and excess profits taxes" includes a tax imposed by statute or decree by a foreign country or by a possession of the U.S. if: (1) Such country or possession has in force a general income tax law, (2) the corporation claiming the credit would, in the absence of a specific provision applicable to the corporation, be subject to such general income tax, and (3) such general income tax is not imposed upon the corporation thus subject to such substituted tax.
Where there is more than one foreign country or possession of the United States to which taxes are paid by the domestic corporation, or more than one related foreign corporation, or more than one foreign country or possession of the United States to which taxes are paid on behalf of a related foreign corporation, additional schedules should be attached.
B. Corporations to whom credit not allowed.-The credit is not allowed to (1) a foreign corporation (882(c) (4)); (2) a China Trade Act corporation (942); (3) a domestic corporation entitled to the benefits of the exemption provided by section 931 for income from possessions of the United States ( $931(\mathrm{~g})$ ); and (4) a requlated investment company which has exercised the election under section 853. (Reg. sec. 1.901-1.)
C. Taxes against which credit not allowed. -The credit for taxes shall be allowed only against the normal tax and surtax for income tax imposed by chapter 1 but shall not be allowed against the following taxes: (1) the tax on accumulated earnings imposed by section 531; (2) the personal holding company tax imposed by section 541 ; and (3) the additional tax relating to war loss recoveries imposed by section 1333.
D. Deduction denied if credit claimed.-II a corporation elects with respect to any taxable year to claim a credit for taxes to any extent, such election shall apply to income, war profits, and excess profits taxes paid or accrued in such taxable year to all foreign countries and possessions of the United States, and no portion of any such taxes shall be allowed as a deduction from gross income in such taxable year or any succeeding taxable year. (164(b)(6) and Reg. sec. 1.901 (c).)
E. Change of election.-The corporation may, with respect to a particular taxable year, claim the benefits of section 901 (or change such election if previously made) at any time prior to the expiration of the period prescribed for making a claim for credit or refund of the tax against which the credit is allowable. ( 6511 and Reg. sec. 1.901 (d).)
F. Exchange or conversion rate.-In all cases where the exchange or conversion rate is required to be entered, attach a statement describing in reasonable detail why and how the particular rate was determined.
G. Taxes of foreign corporation - (a) Domestic corporation owning stock of a foreign corporation. In the case of a domestic corporation which owns at least 10 percent of the voting stock of a foreign corporation from which it receives dividends in any taxable year, the credit for foreign taxes includes the income, war profits, and excess profits taxes deemed to have been paid by such domestic corporation. The amount of taxes so deemed to have been paid by the domestic corporation is determined by taking the same propor tion of any income, war profits, and excess profits taxes paid or accrued to any foreign country or to any possession of the United States by such loreign corporation, on or with respect to the accumulated profits of such foreign corporation from which such dividends were paid, which the amount of any such dividends received bears to the amount of such accumulated profits. 11 dividends are received from more than one such foreign corporation, the taxes deemed to have been paid by the domestic corporation are computed separately for the dividends received from each such foreign corporation. If the credit for foreign taxes includes taxes deemed to have been paid, the taxpayer must furnish the same information with respect to such taxes as it is required to furnish with respect to the taxes actually paid or accrued by it. Taxes paid or accrued by such a foreign corporation are deemed to have been paid by the domestic corporation for purposes of credit only.
(b) Foreign corporation owning stock of another foreign corporation. If any foreign corporation in (a) above owns 50 percent or more of the voting stock of another foreign corporation from which it receives dividends in any toxable year, it shall be deemed to have paid the same proportion of any income, war profits, or excess profits tax paid by such other foreign corporation to any foreign country or to any possession of the United States, on or with respect to the accumulated profits of the corporation from which such dividends were paid, which the amount of such dividends bears to the accumulated profits. Such tax so deemed to have been paid shall then be taken into consideration in determining the amount of income, war profits, and excess profits tax paid or deemed to have been paid by the foreign corporation to any possession or foreign country on or with respect to its own accumulated profits from which the dividends were paid by the foreign corporation to the domestic corporation.
(c) Source of income of foreign subsidiaries and country to which tax is deemed to have been paid. For the purpose of section 904, dividends of a foreign corporation (at least 10 percent of whose voting stock is owned by a domestic corporation) shall be deemed to have been derived from sources within the foreign country or possession of the United States in which such foreign corporation is incorporated, to the extent that under section 862 (a) (2) such dividends are treated as income from sources without the United States. In addition, all income, war profits, and excess profits taxes paid or deemed to have been paid by such foreign corporation to any foreign country or possession of the United States shall be deemed to have been paid to the country or pos. session under whose laws such foreign corporation is incorporated.
H. Special rules for payments from certain wholly-owned foreign corporations.-Qualifications.-Section 902(d) provides a special rule for the purpose of allowing credit for foreign taxes in the case of dividends paid by certain foreign corporations. Certain payments made by a wholly-owned foreign subsidiary to its domestic parent corporation shall be treated as distributions by the foreign corporation to the domestic corporation for purposes of subtitle $\bar{A}$ and thus for purposes of the foreign tax credit of the domestic parent. In order for the payments to qualify for the treatment provided by section 902 (d) all the following conditions must be met:
(1) The domestic corporation must own (directly or indirectly) 100 percent of all classes of outstanding stock of a foreign corporation which is engaged in manulacturing, production, or mining.
(2) Such domestic corporation must receive property (including money) in the form of a royalty, or of compensation, from such foreign corporation pursuant to any form of contractual arrangement under which the domestic corporation agrees to furnish services or property in consideration for the property so received from the foreign corporation.
(3) Such contractual arrangement must provide that the property so received by such domestic corporation shall be accepted by such domestic corporation in lieu of dividends and that such foreign corporation shall neither declare nor pay any dividends of any kind in any calendar year in which such property is paid to the domestic corporation by such foreign corporation.
(b) Amount and Nature of Distribution.- In cases where section 902 (d) applies, the excess of the fair market value of the property so received in lieu of dividends by the domestic corporation over the cost to it of the property and services so furnished by it shall be treated as a distribution of property by the loreign corporation to which section 301 applies. For purposes of section 301 the amount of such distribution in lieu of dividends shall be such excess of the fair market value (on the date of distribution) of the property received by the domestic corporation over the cost of the property and services furnished by it, in lieu of any amount otherwise determined under section 301 without regard to section 902(d). However, the amount determined under the preceding two sentences cannot exceed the amount which would constitute a dividend for the purposes of subtitle $A$, and thus for the purposes of section $902(a)$, if such excess had been declared and paid as a dividend by such foreign corporation. Any adjustment to the earnings and profits of the foreign corporation because of such distribution of property shall be made only in accordance with the provisions of section 312. The basis of the property so received by the domestic corporation shall be the fair market value of such property fon the date of distribution), in lieu of the basis otherwise determined under section 301 (d) without regard to section 902 (d).

Instructions 1118 (Rev. 4-59)
I. Limitation.-The amount allowable as a credit for taxes paid or accrued is subject to the limitation prescribed in section 904. This limitation provides that the credit for taxes paid or accrued to each foreign country or possession of the United States may not exceed that proportion of the tax against which credit is taken which the corporation's taxable income from sources within such country or possession (but not in excess of the corporation's entire taxable income) bears to its entire taxable income for the same taxable year.
J. When credit for taxes may be taken.-The credit may ordi. narily be taken either in the return for the year in which the taxes accrued or in which the toxes were paid, dependent upon whether the accounts of the corporation are kept and its returns filed upon the accrual method or upon the cash receipts and disbursements method. Section 905(a) allows the corporation, at its option and irrespective of the method of accounting employed in keeping its books, to take such credit for taxes as may be allowable in the return for the year in which the toxes accrued. An election thus made under section $905(\mathrm{a})$ (or under the corresponding provisions of prior internal revenue laws) must be followed in returns for all subsequent years, and no portion of any such taxes accrued in a year in which a credit is claimed will be allowed as a deduction from gross income in any year.

If, however, under the provisions of the regulations under section

461, an amount otherwise constituting gross income for the taxable year from sources without the United States is, owing to monetary, exchange, or other restrictions imposed by a foreign country, not includible in gross income of the taxpayer for such year, the credit for income taxes imposed by such foreign country with respect to such amount shall be taken proportionately in any subsequent toxable year in which such amount or portion thereot is includible in gross income.
K. Credit for tazes accrued but not paid. - In the case of a credit sought for a tax accrued but not paid, the district director may, as a condition precedent to the allowance of a credit, require a bond, Form 1119 , from the taxpayer. If such a bond is required, it shall be in such sum as the Commissioner may prescribe, and shall be conditioned for the payment by the taxpayer of any amount of tax found due upon any redetermination of the tax made necessary by such credit proving incorrect, with such further conditions as the district director may require.
L. Signature and verification.-The form must be signed either by the president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer or chiel accounting officer, or by any other corporate officer (such as tax officer) who is authorized to sign. A receiver, trustee, or as. signee must sign any form which he is required to file on behalf of the corporation.

# SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SUMMARY AND SCHEDULES 

Summary of tares allowoble as a credit.-The summary is only required to be completed on one form. If there is but one Schedule $A$, enter the amount from line 11. Where there are more than one Schedule $\AA$, enter the amount from line 11 cf each Schedule $\AA$.

## SCHEDULE A

1. Column (a).-State the amount in the currency of the foreign country or possession of the United States (e.g., pounds, francs, marks).

Column (b). -Give the rate of exchange used and attach a statement describing in reasonable detail why and how this particular rate was determined.
2. Enter the total tax paid or accrued whether or not the income upon which the tax was based was subject to United States Federal income tax.
3. Enter from line 10 , Schedule $B$, the tax deemed to have been paid or accrued by a related corporation.
4. For any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1957, for which the credit is claimed, enter the amount of the excess of the taxes paid or accrued to any loreign country or possession of the U.S. over the limitation in section $904(a)$. Such excess may be carried back 2 years and carried over 5 years. This excess mus: be carried to the earliest of the 7 years to which it may be carried. then to the next earliest year, etc. Where the corporation has used a deduction instead of a credit in any taxable year to which the carryback or carryover is carried, the carryback or carryover is to be considered used in such year in the same manner as though the corporation had clamed the tax credit, instead of a deduction, but no credit is allowed for the credit so used. The $2 \cdot$ year carryback does not include any taxable year before january 1, 1958. (904 (c).) Attach schedule showing your computation.
6. Enter the amount of dividends received from the source indicated in item $A$ (excluding such dividends from a foreign corporation doing 50 percent or more of its business in the U.S. to the extent of the deduction under sections 245 and 246). Also, include any dividends received from a subsidiary of the related corporation.
7. Include all income taxable (or losses allowable) by the U.S. whether or not taxable (or allowable) by the foreign country or United States possession. For special rule for gross income from sources without the United States in case of dividends from a foreign corporation 50 percent cr more of whose gross income is received from sources within the United States, see section 1.861-3 (a)(2) of the Regulations.

## SCHEDULE B

1. Enter the amount of dividends received from the source indicated in item B. The term "foreign corporation" as used herein U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1959-O-50583B
includes a domestic corporation entitled to the benefits of section 931 or 941 . ( 901 (c).) For the purpose of sections 901-905, dividends received from a foreign corporation are treated as income from sources without the U.S. only to the extent such dividends exceed the amount of the deduction allowable under sections 245 and 246 in respect of such dividends. ( 861 (a)(2)(B).)
For the purpose of this form, a foreign corporation is considered a "related foreign corporation" if the domestic corporation owns at least 10 percent of the voting stock of a foreign corporation from which it receives dividends. If the required ownership of at least 10 percent of the voting stock was attained or relinquished during the year by the domestic corporation claiming credit, state the date when such change took place.
2. Tazable periods of related foreign corporations from income of which dividends were paid.-Under the heading "Year," where payments were of taxes accrued for only 1 year, give dates of beginning and ending of such year in the first column. Where the payments were of taxes accrued lor more than ! year, give in separate columns the dates of each annual period during which any part of the tax payments accrued. If dividends received during the taxable year from a related corporation are considered under the stotute to be paid out of the income of such corporation for a period of more than 3 years, attach a schedule containing the information required in lines 2 to 9 , inclusive, of Schedule B, to cover all the years involved. The total of the amounts entered in line 2 must agree with the amount shown in line 1 of Schedule B.
3. The amount to be shown as total profits, should be the profits from all sources whatsoever, whether or not subjected to foreign tax. This includes any dividends received from a foreign subsidiary of the related foreign corporation. The conversion to dollars must be made at the same exchange rate as that used for dividends in line 1.
4. (a) Enter in each column for the annual period named at the top, the amount of the accumulated profits (total profits less tax thereon) in foreign money (e.g., pounds, francs, marks).
(b) The conversion to dollars must be made at the same exchange rate as that used for dividends on line 1 .
5. (a) Enter in each column for the annual period named at the top, the amount of the tax payment paid or accrued, in foreign money (e.g., pounds, francs, marks) with respect to income for such period.
(b) The conversion to dollars must be made at the same exchange rate as that used for dividends on line 1.
6. (b) Enter the portion of the toxes paid by the foreign subsidiary of the related ioreign corporation, which is deemed to have been paid by the related loreign corporation. This amount is to be computed by the method employed in computing the portion of the tax paid by the related forergn corporation, which is deemed to have been paid by the domestic corporation. (See Section 1.902-1 (d) of the Regs.)


DETACH AT THIS LINE $\downarrow$ AND FILE FORM BELOW WITH THE DISTRICT DIRECTOR. PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT PLAINLY

FORM 1120-ES
U. S. Treasury Dopartment

Interna! Revenue Service

## CORPORATION DECLARATION OF ESTIMATED TAX

Name and address of corporation (Number and street, city, zone, State)
 declaration.

## INSTRUCTIONS

(References are to Ioternal Revenue Code)

1. Purpose of Declaration. -This declaration provides a basis for paying currently a portion of the income tax for the taxable year. For taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1959, every corporation having estimated income tax, i. e., a balance as shown on line 3 of this form, must pay 50 percent of the estimated tax. Every corporation must file an annual income tax return after the close of its taxable year. At that time the balance of tax due on the year's income over and above the amount paid as estimated tax must be paid in a single payment on or before the 15 th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year or in two installments, 50 percent on or before the date prescribed for payment as a single payment, and 50 percent on or before the 15 th day of the sixth month following the close of the taxable year.
2. Corporations Which Must Make a Declaration.-A declaration of estimated tax must be made by every corporation if its income tas for the taxable year can reasonably be expected to exceed $\$ 100,000$ plus the amount of any estimated credits against tax. This applies to corporations which are subject to income tax under section 11 or 1201 (a), or subchapter $\mathbf{L}$ of chapter 1 . In the case of affiliated corporations filing a consolidated return, see consolidated returns regulations.
3. Short Taxable Year.-A separate declaration is required where a corporation is required to submit an income tax return for a period of less thao 12 months. No declaration need be filed if-
(a) the taxable year is a short period of less than 9 months, or
(b) the taxable year is a short period of 9 or more months and the requirements specified in Instruction 2 are first met after the first day of the last month in the short taxable year.
If a short taxable year results from a change of annual accounting period, the income must be placed on an annual basis in accordance with section 443 (b) (1) for the purpose of determining whether a declaration must be filed.

The declaration shall be completed by applying the statutory exemption and estimated credits on line 2 against the annualized estimated tax and reducing the result in accordance with the oumber of months in the short taxable year.
4. When and Where To File.-The declaration of estimated tax must be filed on or before the 15 th day of the ainth month of the taxable year. If, however, the requirements specified in Instruction 2 are first met after the last day of the eighth month of the taxable year and before the first day of the 12 th mooth of the taxable year, the declaration must be filed on or before the 15 th day of such 12 th month. For short tax-
able years see section 6074 and the regulations thereunder. The declaration must be filed with the District Director of Internal Revenue for the district in which the corporation expects to file its income tax return.
5. Time for Payment.-A corporation using the calendar year basis, which meets the requirements specified in Instruction 2 before September 1 of the taxable year, must pay a first installment of 25 percent of the estimated tax on or before September 15 and a second installment of 25 percent on or before December 15. Any installment may be paid before the due date. If, however, a corporation is not required to file its declaration on or before September 15, but is required to file on or before December 15, the full 50 percent of the estimated tax must be paid with the December 15 declaration. Check or money order in pay. ment of the tax should be made payable to "Internal Revenue Service."
Fiscal year taxpayers substitute the 15 th day of the ninth month of the fiscal year for September 15 and the 15 th day of the 12 th month for December 15.
Short taxable year taxpayers must substitute the 15 th day of the 9 th month of the taxable year for September 15 and the 15 th day of the last month for December 15 .
6. Amended Declarations.-In making a declaration, the taxpayer must take into account the then existing facts and circumstances as well as those reasonably aoticipated relating to prospective grass income, allowable deductions, and estimated credits for the taxable year. Amended or revised declarations may be made in any case in which the taxpayer estimates that its gross income, deductions, or credits will materially change the estimated tax reported in the previous declaration. An amended declaration may be made on Form 1120-ES, marked "Amended," or on the reverse side of the Notice of Final Installment, and filed with the District Director for the district in which the original declaration was filed. An amended declaration of estimated tax may be filed at any time on or before the 15 th day of the 12 th month (last month in case of a short taxable year) of the taxable year. The installment payable on the 15 th day of such 12th month shall be increased or decreased, as the case may be, so as to reflect the revised estimated tax.
7. Failure To Pay.-Underpayment of installments of estimated tax will result in additional charges for the period from the due date of each installment until paid, or until the due date for fling the tax return, whichever is the earlier. (For exceptions, see section 6655 (d) and the regulations thereunder.)

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## Individual Income I ax Returns for 1960

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## U. S. Business Tax Returns with accounting periods ended July 1960-June 1961, Preliminary SOLE PROPRIETORSHIPS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND CORPORATIONS <br> Number, receipts, profits, depreciation, and inventory. Classifications by industry, size of profit, and of husiness receipts. (October 1962)

Corporation Income Tax Retums with accounting periods ended July 1960 -June 1961 , Preliminary.

Income statement and balance sheet information, net income, income subject to tax, income tax liability, distributions to stockholders Cl assifications by size of total assets (selected items only) and by industrial gmup. Historical summary, $1956-57$ through 1960-61. (Fall 1962)

## Fiduciary, Gift, and Estate Tax Retums filed during 1961

FIDUCIARY INCOME TAX RETURNS FOR 1960: Sources of income, deductions, exemptions, income tax liability, tax credits, taxpayments Cl assifications by trusts (bank-administered and nonbank-administered) and estate, size of total income and taxable income, tax status, types of tax, and States. Historical summary 1951 through 1960.
GIFT TAX RETURNS: Total gifts, exclusions, deductions, specific exemption and tax liability. Classifications by type of gifts, size of taxable gift and total gift, tax status, recurrent donors, consent status, and States.
ESTATE TAX RETURNS: Gross estate, deductions, specific exemption, tax liability, tax credits, out-ofstate real estate, stocks and bonds of unlisted out-of-state copporations, life insurance, and annuities Classifications by type of property, tax status, size of gross estate and net estate before exemption, method of estate valuation, and States. Historical summary 1951 through 1960. (December 1962)

## Recent Publications

Individual Income $T$ ax Returns for 1960, Preliminary. (22 pp., 20 4 )
Sales of Capital Assets reported on individual income tax returns for 1959 ( 21 pp., 254)
U. S. Business Tax Retums with accounting periods ended July 1959-June 1960 ( 182 pp., \$1.00)

Fiduciary, Gift, and Estate Tax Returns filed during 1959 (116 pp., 70 4 )
Farmers' Cooperative Income Tax Retums for 1953 (42 pp., $40 ¢$ )


[^0]:    All other food products excludes Meat products, Grain mill products, and Dairy producta.

[^1]:    ${ }_{2}$ Each estimatc includes Form 1120-S, returns of electing amall business corporations qaxed through shareholders.
     appropriate totals.
     subtracted from the ectimatea provides the calculated upper and lower limits within which 95 percent or similarly derived estimatea would be expected to fall.

[^2]:    ${ }^{2}$ Loss or dericit.
    ${ }^{3}$ Included in the total but not in the detail is $\$ 61,34 \%$, coo of nondividend distributions raported on

[^3]:    MANFACTURING：PETROLEOM
    REFINING AND RELATED
    Number of returns，total．．．．．．．．．．．
    Returns other than Form inio．

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Sampling varisbility of this estivate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totals.
    
    NNegstive amount. Reerves are in excess of notes and accounts receivable, and Limitations of Data." Income subjeat to tax io explained on pp, 11-14.
    NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and

[^5]:    

[^6]:    
    ${ }^{2}$ Included in the total but not in the detail ia $\$ 61,347,000$ of nondividend distributions reported on Form 1120-S, returns of small business corporations taxed
    holders. Diatribution of this amount is not available by aize of business receipts but is available not distributed by size of total compiled receipta.
    $4 \$ 9,166,000$ of imentoriea for the industrial division, Finance, insurance, and real estate were not distributed by size of total compiled receipta.

[^7]:     ma for industrial group and by oize or net income or deficit in tables 39 and 40 .

    SSampling variability of this estimate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totals.
    NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Saruple snd Limitations of Data." Income aubject to tax is explained on pp. $11-14$.

[^8]:    ${ }^{2}$ Included in the total but not in the detail is $\$ 418,000$ of income tax reoorted on returna without net income. Sec footnote 1 .
    NOTE: See text for explanstory statcments and for "Description of the Sample and Iimitations of Data." Income subjoct to tax is xplained on pp. Il-14.

[^9]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for mescription or Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. Il-14

[^10]:    

[^11]:    ${ }_{2}^{1}$ Not tabulated for returns without net income but with tex.

[^12]:    NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Deacription of Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^13]:    
     estimated tax, as well as the income subject to tax and tne income tax shom on these returns are not available.
    ${ }^{2}$ Sampling variability of this estinate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totals.
    NOTE: See text for explanatory Statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. 1l-14.

[^14]:    ${ }^{1}$ Sampling variability of this estimate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totals.
    NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Deacription of Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^15]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^16]:    Footnotes at end or table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description or Sample and Limitations or Data."

[^17]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Deacription of Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^18]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^19]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statenents and for "Deacription of Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^20]:    Footnoteu at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Deacription of Sanple and Limitations of Data."

[^21]:    Footnotea at end of table. See text lor explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^22]:    
    2,976 such returns of which 1,335 had net income.
    ${ }^{2}$ Dericit.
    Sampling variability of this estimate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are incIuded in totals
    NOTE: See text for explanatory statementa and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^23]:    2Delicit. variability of this estimate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totals.
    3Sampling var
    NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sarple and Limitations of Data."

[^24]:    ${ }_{2}^{1}$ Includes the District of Columbia.
    ${ }^{2}$ Deficit.
    ${ }^{3}$ Includes Alaska.
    This office receives returns of domestic corporstions with foreign addreases and returns of resident foreign corporations.
    NorE: See text for explanatory stataments and for "Description of Sanple and Linitations of Data." Weights used for statistics classified by internal revenue district are de-
    scribed on Pp. $25-26$ and eccount for the differences between the totals io this table and other totals in this volume.

[^25]:    Foctnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description or Sample and Iimitations of Data.

[^26]:    Focinntes at end of table, See text for explanatory atataments and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^27]:    Footuntes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data.

[^28]:    Total assets $\$ 25,000,000$ or more, total.

[^29]:    

[^30]:    

[^31]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includea part year returns with accounting periode beginning arter December 31, 1959 and ended on or before June 30, 1960 an
    ${ }^{2}$ Sampling variabilisty of inis estimata 1s too large to warrant showing beparately. However, the data ere included in totals.
    NOTE: See text for explanatory statementa and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^32]:    ºficit,
    NorB: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. 11-14.

[^33]:    Footnotes of end of table. See text for explanatory atatementa and ror "Deacription of Sampla and Limitationa of Data." Income subject to tax explained on pp. ll-14.

[^34]:    ${ }^{1}$ Includes consolidated returns where one or more affiliated corporations within the group was a Western Hemiaphere trade corporation.
    ${ }^{2}$ Sampling variability of tbis estimate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totals.
    ${ }^{2}$ Sampling variability of tbis estimate is too large to warrant showing separately.
    NorE: See text for explenatory atatementa and for "Description of Sample and Iimitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. il-14.

[^35]:    ${ }_{2}^{1}$ Includes consolidated returns where one or more of the affiliated corporations within the group was a western Hemisphere trade corporation.
    ${ }^{2}$ Sampling variability of this estimate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are in totals.
    ${ }^{3}$ Income from foreign sources other than dividends were reduced by negative amounts.
    Nore: See text for explanatory atatementa and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data." Income subject to tax is explained on pp. 1l-14.

[^36]:    Footnotea at end of table. See text for explanatory atatementa and for "Deacription of Sample and Limitationa of Data."

[^37]:    ${ }^{2}$ Lose or deficit.
    ${ }^{2}$ Included in the total but not in the detail ia $\$ 61,347,000$ of nondividend distributions. Oiatribution of this amount by aize of total asseta is not available.
    NOTE: See text for explanatory statementa and for "Deacription of Sample and Limitstions of Data."

[^38]:     3Sampling varisilifty or this sstimate is too large to warrant showing separstely. However, the data are included in totals.
    NOTE: See taxt for explanatory statements and for "Description of Sample and Limitations of Data,"

[^39]:    Footnotes at end of toble. See text for explanstory ststements and for "Deserfption or Sample and Limitations of Data."

[^40]:    
     Data" for eacb of the periods 1951-52 through 1959-60 appears in the annual volume for those periods.

[^41]:     appaara in the annuel volume for thoge perioda.

[^42]:     ers. Distribution of this amount by major industrial group is shown in table 39.
    ${ }^{4}$ Not tabulated.
    ${ }^{3}$ Sampling variability of this estimate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totals.
    Dericit.
     Datal for each of the periods 1951-52 through 1959-60 appears in the annual volume for those periods.

[^43]:    ${ }^{1}$ Sampling yariability of this estimate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totals.
     holders. Distribution or this amount by size of total assets is not available.
    ${ }^{3}$ Not tabulated.
    4 Dericit.
     for eacb of the periods 1951-52 through 1959-60 appears in the annual volume for those periods.

[^44]:    Footnote at end of table.

[^45]:    Footnote at end of table.

[^46]:    Footrote at end of table.

[^47]:    ${ }^{1}$ Sampling variability of this estimate is too large to warrant showing separately. However, the data are included in totals.

[^48]:    For footnote9, see pp. 267-269.

[^49]:    asee footnote 8 for proration of deductions.
    $\mathrm{b}_{\text {For deductions after Mar. 31, 1951, see col. ( } 5 \text { ). }}$
    cUnder the 1939 Code net income less the deduction for partially taxexempt interest was designated "Adjusted net income." (Sec. 13(a) or 1939 Code.)
    dunder the 1954 Code, total deductions for dividends received (lines 2 through 4 of the table) in excess of net income reaults in a net operating loss for the year. However, if the total dividend deduction is less than the net income, the deduction cannot exceed 85 percent of the net income after deduction of partially tax-exempt interest but before any net operating loss deduction. Under the 1939 Code for 1950-53 the total dividends recelved deduction for each tax base could not exceed 85 percent of the net income adjusted by the deduction for partially tax-exempt interest (line 1) but before any net operating loss deduction.

[^50]:    State name and address of purchaser

