## STATISTICS OF INCOME

## Corporation INCOME TAX RETURNS

with accounting periods ended<br>July 1963 - June 1961


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SHELDON S. COHEN

Commissioner

WILLIAM H. SMITH<br>Deputy Commissioner

ALBERT W. BRISBIN
Assistant Commissioner (Planning and Research)

## STATISTICS DIVISION

Vito Natrella
Director
JAMES M. JARRETT
Assistant Director
THOMAS F. McHUGH
Chief, Income, Finance, and Wealth Branch
TED E. McHOLD
Chief, Statistical Techniques Branch
ALFRED J. McKEON
Associate Chief, Statistical Techniques Branch
ROBERT J. TOLLIVER
Chief, Program Management Branch


#### Abstract

This report was prepared under the direction of Robert A. Wilson, Assistant Chief of the Income, Finance, and Wealth Branch. Important contributions were made by Mrs. Hazel A. Beatty of the Corporatıon Statistıcs Staff. Other branches of the Statistics Division assisted in development of the sample design and the computer systems design, the preparation of processing procedures, and the post-tabulation review of the data. Statistical and computer processing of the data were conducted by the service centers at Chamblee, Georgia, Kansas City, Missouri; Lawrence, Massachusetts; Phıladelphia, Pennsylvanıa; and Ogden, Utah.


[^0]Treasury Department, Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., March 5, 1968.

## Dear Mr. Secretary:

1 am transmitting the Statistics of Income--1963, Corporation Income Tax Returns with accounting periods ended July 1963 through June 1964. 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.

Included in this report are the annual benchmark statistics for corporations, with information about receipts, deductions, profits, income tax liability, investment credit and related items, and distributions to stockholders.

New presentations include the major components from cost of sales and operations schedules, book net income compared to tax net income, fully depreciated assets still in use, and gain or loss on dispositions of depreciable and other business property as determined under Code sections 1231 and 1245.


Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

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## Contents

Guide to tables by subject,

## Section

1 Corporation income tax returns, 1963:
Period covered and returns included, 1
Summary of 1963, 2
lnvestment credit, 3
Depreciation, 5
Dispositions of property under sections 1245 and 1231,8
Cost of sales and operations, 12
Salaries and wages, 13
Inventories, 14
Net income per books of account, 18
Size of income tax, 23
Unincorporated businesses electing to be taxed as corporations, 23
Changes from previous reports:
Changes in terminology, 24
Changes in balance sheet, 24
Changes in law:
Insurance companies other than life insurance companies, 24
Gains on sales or exchanges of certain depreciable property, 28
Includable income of Controlled Foreign Cor porations, 28
Dividends from foreign corporations:
'Gross-up" of dividends, 28
Sales of foreign stock, 29
Sales of patents to Controlled Foreign Corporations, 29
Bad debt deduction, 29
Income tax:
Tax rates, 30
Statutory special deductions and income subject to tax, 30
Foreign tax credit, 30
Depletion, 31
Changes in industrial classification, 31
Statistical population, 32
Explanation of terms, 33
Tables for 1963, 51
Corporation income tax returns, historical summary, 1954 through 1963:
Historical comparability of terms, 289
Historical tables, 293

Description of the sample and limitations of the data, 303
Source Book of Statistics of Income, 1926 through 1951 and 1953
through 1963, 319

Index, 425

# Guide to Tables . . . by Subject 

Industry measurement:
Minor industry (Table 1), 54
Major industry, balance sheets and income statements (Table 3), 62
Major industry, selected balance sheet and income statement items, by size of total assets (Table 4), 69

Major industry, selected items by size of business receipts (Table 5), 104

Size distributions:
Total assets (Table 2), 60
Business receipts (Table 5), 104
Net income or deficit (Table 9), 153
Income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates (Tables 11-16), 158-172
Income tax before credits (Tables 17, 19), 180, 192
Income tax after credits (Table 18), 188
Investment credit (Table 19), 192

Tax liability by type:
Regular and alternative tax (Tables 11-15), 158-166
Income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, by size (Tables 11-16), 158-172

Statutory special deductions, by major industrial group
(Table 8), 144
Payments on declarations of estimated tax:
By size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates (Tables 11-15), 158-166
By size of income tax before or after credits, by accounting period (Tables $17,18,20$ ), 180,188,196
Region and district of filing:
Selected income and tax items (Table 6), 141
Number of returns, by size of total assets (Table 7), 142
*Cost of sales and operations (description on page 12)
(Table 21), 197

Inventories (description on page 14):
Beginning and ending inventories, by major industrial group, by accounting period (Table 22), 206
Method of valuation, by major industrial group (Table 23), 220
*Inventory writedowns (Table 24), 222

Accounting periods:
Tax items (Table 10), 157
Size of tax before and after credits (Tables $17-$ 19), 180-192

Payments on declarations of estimated tax (Table 20), 196

Inventories (Table 22), 206
*Book net income or deficit (description on page 18) (Table 25), 225
Consolidated returns: Industrial division or size of total assets (Tables 26-28), 231-240

Returns with net income: Major industrial group (Table 29), 247

Small Business Corporation Returns, Form 1120-S (Tables 30-33), 254-257

Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation returns (Tables 34, 35), 258, 260
*Unincorporated businesses filing under section 1361 (description on page 23) (Table 36), 262
Depreciable assets:
At beginning and end of year, by major industrial group or by size of total assets (Tables 37, 38), 264, 266
*Fully depreciated assets still in use, by major industrial group, or by size of total assets (description on page 7) (Tables 39, 40), 267, 270
Investment credit (description on page 3 ):
Size of tax before credits, by size of investment credit (Table 19), 192
Major industrial group, by size of total assets (Table 41), 271

Guideline depreciation (description on page 5): Major industrial group (Table 42), 276 Size of total assets, by industrial division (Table 43), 278

Gains or losses on sales of depreciable property under sections 1231 and 1245 (description on page 8)
(Tables 44-46), 282-286
Historical statistics, 1954 through 1963 (Tables 4751), 293-300

[^2]
# Corporation Income Tax Returns, 1963 

## PERIOD COVERED AND RETURNS INCLUDED

Income and financial statistics for 1963 presented in this report were derived from a sample of the $1,382,000$ corporation income tax and information returns that covered accounting periods ended July 1963 through June 1964.

All domestic and resident foreigncorporations in existence at any time during the year, unless expressly exempt, were required to file a return regardless of the size of their income. More than $1,323,000$ returns were filed by active corporations, including about 139,000 information returns of income filed by Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through their shareholders. Active corporation returns were the basis of all financial statistics presented in this report. Inactive corporation returns, defined as those showing no income or deductions, were filed by approximately 58,000 corporations. Financial data from inactive corporation returns, as well as from returns filed by the few unincorporated businesses which chose to be taxed as corporations, were excluded from most tables.

In order to facilitate economic and financial analysis, corporation statistics were based not only on returns with accounting periods coinciding with the calendar year, but also on returns with the eleven noncalendar year accounting periods ended July of one year through June of the following year. By defining the income year in this way, noncalendar year accounting periods are considered to be centered at the calendar year. As a result, corporation statistics for the income year 1963 are based on returns with calendar year accounting periods ended December 1963 and noncalendar year accounting periods ended July 1963 through June 1964. The span of months comprising the twelve accounting periods covered by this report is shown in chart 1 . Chart 2 shows some information about the use of calendar year and noncalendar year accounting periods.

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

Returns were due to be filed within 2-1/2 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 peri-


Chart 2.-RETURNS, NET INCOME, AND INCOME TAX: PERCENT BY CALENDAR AND NONCALENDAR YEAR STATUS, $1963^{\circ}$


- Excludes part-year returns
ods covered by this report were not filed until early 1965 and were therefore not available for statistical processing until later in the year.

More current financial information, on a different basis and 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.

## SUMMARY OF 1963

Total receipts, summarized in table A, amounted to more than $\$ 1$ trillion in 1963. This was $\$ 59.4$ billion or 6 percent more than 1962 and represented the first time that the total receipts reported on corporation returns reached the trillion dollar mark. Number of returns, total assets, receipts, and net income are compared for the 2 years by size of total assets in table B. Chart 3 shows a percentage distribution of receipts and profits for 1963 by industrial division. Table C presents a comparison of receipts and net income for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing corporations.

| Iter |  |  | 1902 | 1903 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | (Biliton dollares) |  |
| Total receipts <br> Business receipts <br> Other receipts. |  |  | . 949.3 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,008.7 \\ \begin{array}{r} 49.5 \\ 59.2 \end{array} \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | - 895.1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total deductions.,Cost of sales andOher deductions |  |  | 805.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 953.0 \\ & 673.0 \\ & 280.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | 038.0 |  |
|  |  |  | 200.4 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 54.329.1 |
|  |  |  | 26.5 |  |
| ${ }^{1}$ Includes net profit of * 0.7 billion for 1902 and $\$ 6.8$ tillion for 1903 not subject corporation incone tax becsuse it was reported by Small business Carporations which nad elected to be taxed through sharetolders. <br> Note: [petail ma, fot add to totals because of romaling. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Table B. --ACtIVE CORPORATION returns: number of returns, total assets, total receipts, and net income, by size of total assets, 1962 and 1963 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Year , lve a tilal asbete | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nuntior of } \\ & \text { ret aruis } \end{aligned}$ | Tetal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Totul } \\ & \text { receipts } \end{aligned}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Net income } \\ \text { (leficit) } \end{gathered}\right.$ |
|  |  | assets |  |  |
|  |  | (Thoucand dollire) | (Moweand dalfere) | (Thousand dollara) |
|  | (1) | c) | (3) | (4) |
| 2 ar 2 | 1,26P, प42 | 388, 121, 5n | 449, 305.342 | 49,000,038 |
| Serc assets <br> \$1 under \$100, 000 <br> \$100,000 under \$1,000,000. <br> \$1,000, 000 Hider \$2:,300,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 32,771 \\ 708,113 \\ 454,730 \\ 07,200 \end{array}$ |  | $5,857,505$$58,244,724$ | 137.510371,721 |
|  |  | 25,132,14, |  |  |
|  |  | $130,270,484$ <br> 271 <br> 153,380 | 220, 2853,818 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,172,779 \\ & 9,052,300 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 271,453,380 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}2,390 \\ \times 1284 \\ 404 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 82, 917.027 | -n, 376, 560 | 2,517, 103 |
|  |  | 34, 585,772 |  | $\because 2.917,209$ |
|  |  | 239, 575,414 |  | 24,254,251 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| $1+63$ |  |  |  |  |
| I. tal | 1,323, $18 \%$ | 1,431, 235 | , 408, 742, 704 | 24,284,940 |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26,54,710 \\ & 29,+11,38 \\ & 285,712,319 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,824,330 \\ 01,102,514 \\ 234,43,320 \\ 24,1,14 m, 842 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
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About 8 percent of the increase in receipts was due to the change in reporting requirements prescribed for most mutual fire and casualty insurance companies by the Revenue Act of 1962. The new law, described in more detail in the Changes in Law section of this report, required the reporting of premiums (reflected in the statistics for '"business receipts") as well as receipts' from investments. Previously, only the receipts from investments were reported (although premiums were taken into account in the computation of tax). Mutual insurance company receipts for 1962, from investments only, totaled $\$ 257.5$ million. With the reporting of premiums for 1963 , total receipts increased to $\$ 5,189.1$ million.

Total corporate net income for tax purposes amounted to $\$ 54.3$ billion in 1963 , and, as shown in table $D$, this was $\$ 4.7$ billion more than in 1962. The size of this increase in profits was also affected by the 1962 changes in law, particularly by those that dealt with mutual insurance companies and with mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations.


Table $C,-A C T I V E$ CORPORATION RETURNS: NUMBER OF RETURNS, BUSINESS RECEIPTS, AND NET INCOME OF MANUFACTURING AND NONMANUFACTURING CORPORATIONS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, 1962 AND 1963


Table D. -CORPORATION RETURNS: NUMBER, NET INCOME OR DEFICIT, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, INCOME TAX, AND INVESTMENT CREDIT, 1962 AND 1963


The same provisions of the 1962 law that called for the reporting of business receipts by certain mutual insurance companies, also allowed for the deduction of their business losses and expenses as well as of dividends paid to policyholders. As a result of the reporting of business receipts and deductions, profits for this industry declined from $\$ 136.5$ million in 1962 , to a deficit of $\$ 108.4$ million in 1963. Companies with net income reported a profit totaling $\$ 136.8$ million for 1962 , as against $\$ 39.5$ million for 1963. Because of the decline in profits and also because of a redefinition of the mutual insurance company income tax base under the 1962 Act , income tax declined from $\$ 49.2$ million to $\$ 10.8$ million. A summary of the effect of the new law on mutual insurance company statistics is provided in table $M$ in the Changes in Law section of this report.

The Revenue Act of 1962 also placed new limitations on the bad debt deductions allowed mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations. The effect of the new law on the statistics for these corporations is summarized in table N in the Changes in Law section. Because of these new restrictions, the deduction reported by mutual savings banks declined from $\$ 129.5$ million to $\$ 87.9$ million. The smaller deduction contributed to an increase in mutual savings banks net income, from an overall deficit of $\$ 7.9$ million in 1962, to an overall profit of $\$ 60.3$ million in 1963. Profits of banks reporting net income increased from $\$ 32.1$ million to $\$ 74.0$ million. But, after subtracting from profits the statutory special deductions for dividends received and for prior-year net operating losses, income subject to tax for these banks increased only from $\$ 7.0$ million to $\$ 10.3$ million. This was because of the size of the net operating loss deduction claimed for 1963. Therefore, despite the sharp increase in profits for the industry, income tax increased only from $\$ 1.6$ million to $\$ 3.6$ million.

The effect of the new limitations on the bad debt deduction was even more pronounced in the case of savings and loan associations, whose profits for tax purposes increased from $\$ 5.4$ million in 1962 to $\$ 248.2$ million in 1963, reflecting in part, the drop in the allowable deduction for bad debts from $\$ 804.3$ million to $\$ 489.8$ million.

Also, whereas only one-fourth of savings and loan associations reported a net income for 1962, about three-fourths did so in 1963. The net income of these profit-reporting firms was $\$ 272.2$ million as opposed to $\$ 23.1$ million for 1962. Income tax for these two years was $\$ 118.4$ million and $\$ 7.3$ million respectively.

In addition to the 1962 law changes, some provisions of the Revenue Act of 1964 also affected the 1963 statistics. But despite the lower tax rates allowed under this Act, income tax before credits, shown in table D, increased from $\$ 23.9$ billion reported for 1962 to $\$ 26.3$ billion for 1963. This was partly because the change in law was not effective until January 1, 1964. Therefore, for purposes of this report, it was applicable, in general, only to corporations with accounting periods ended January through June 1964 and, as explained in the Changes in Law section, to only part of the tax they computed for the year. About 430,000 of the more than $1,300,000$ corporations reporting for 1963 were thus subject to the change in tax rates. These corporations account for less than 15 percent of the income tax.

The foreign tax and investment credits used to reduce income tax for 1963 are compared with similar amounts for 1962 in table D. The foreign tax credit allowed for foreign income and related taxes either paid or accrued, for the most part on income remitted to United States corporations increased to $\$ 1.9$ billion for 1963 . The investment credit allowed for purchases of certaindepreciable property increased to $\$ 1.1$ billion. Some corporations disposed of property for which they had claimed a credit in 1962 (and to a limited extent in 1961), but because the credit was allowed only if the intended useful life of the property was 4 years or more, these corporations had to pay back as added tax for 1963 the credit they had previously claimed. As shown in table D, the tax from recomputing prior-year investment credit was, $\$ 16.2$ million.

## INVESTMENT CREDIT

The investment credit, allowed under the Revenue Act of 1962 , enabled more than 294,000 corporations to reduce their 1963 income tax liability by $\$ 1.1$ billion. These corporations represented about one-fifth of the more than $1,323,000$ corporations that filed income tax returns, and almost half of the 609,000 that reported an income tax.

Manufacturing corporations reported over 50 percent of the total credit for 1963, while public utility corporations reported about 30 percent. As shown in table E, the total cost of the depreciable assets purchased and eligible for the investment credit in 1963 was $\$ 27.8$ billion. For comparison, total gross depreciable assets in 1963 as presented in this report were valued at $\$ 503.7$ billion.

The total cost of depreciable assets eligible for the investment credit included $\$ 449.3$ million attributable to Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through their shareholders. The cost for these companies was apportioned to shareholders for use in computing their own investment credits. Consequently, the investment qualified for credit based on this cost, as well as the credit and the items involved in its computation were reported by the shareholders on their individual (or fiduciary) income tax returns and are therefore not reflected in the statistics in this report.
Table E. - ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS: NUMBER OF RETURNS AND INVESTMENT CREDIT ITEMS, 1962 AND 1963

| Item |
| :--- |

Investment qualified for credit, also shown in tables E and $F$, amounted to $\$ 24.3$ billion. This was an amount derived from the cost, upon which the "tentative credit'" was based. The size of the qualified investment depended on the length of the useful lives of the property purchased, but could not exceed $\$ 50,000$ in the case of used property. The longer the property life, the larger the percentage of its cost that was recognized as qualified investment. As shown in table F , investment qualified for credit was over 85 percent of the property cost reflecting the predominance of investments in longer lived depreciable assets. The actual percentages used in computing qualified investment were 33-1/3 for property lives of 4 but less than 6 years, $66-2 / 3$ for property lives of 6 but less than 8 years, and 100 for property lives of 8 years or more. Property with a useful life of less than 4 years was not eligible for the investment credit.

There was a limitation on qualified investment for purposes of public utility property. The amount qualified could not exceed three-sevenths of the total obtained after applying the percentages previously described. However, in completing Form 3468, 'Computation of Investment Credit" (reproduced at the back of this report), corporations that purchased public utility property were asked to report qualified investment before this limitation. Since this form was the source of the statistics on the items related to the investment credit, ' 'investment qualified for credit'" as used in this report is somewhat higher than "qualified investment" defined in the law.

Tentative or earned credit was 7 percent of qualified investment and, as shown in table E totaled $\$ 1.4$ billion. in arriving at this amount, corporations that purchased public utility property were asked to compute the tentative credit as 3 instead of 7 percent of the qualified investment in this type of property, in order to offset the reporting of the total amount of qualified investment before limitation.

Table F.-ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS: INVESTMENT CREDIT ITEMS FOR MANUFACTURING AND PUBLIC UTILITY CORPORATIONS, 1963

| Item |
| :--- |

These modifications to the computation required in determining the investment credit for public utility property in no way affected the size of the credit allowed. They should be taken into consideration though in compar ing the statistics for investment qualified for credit with the statistics for the tentative investment credit.

Although the "public utility property" could have been purchased by any corporation and was therefore not limited to the cost of property shown for public utility corporations, the statistics for the utility divisıon most clearly reflect the limitations prescribed in the law. Thus, table F shows that while the investment qualified for credit was fairly close as between manufacturing and public utility corporations, the tentative credit for public utility corporations was much less than for manufacturing corporations.

Corporations were not always able to use in any one year all of the credit they earned on that year's investments. For example, corporations with no income tax to report were unable to use any of the credit, and corporations reporting an income tax were limited by law in the amount of credit they could claim based on the size of their income tax liability. Unused credit could be carried back, and then if necessary carried forward in computing the investment credit for a prescribed number of years. (The investment credit carryforward is discussed further in the Explanation of Terms.)

Unused investment credit for 1963 amounted to $\$ 625.5$ million. This amount was cumulative, that is, it also included any carryforward from 1962 (and to a limited extent, from 1961 accounting periods ended January through June 1962) which could not be included in the credit claimed for 1963. Unused investment credit as shown in the statistics was not reported as such on the tax return, but was derived for the statistics by subtracting the investment credit from the sum of tentative credit and investment credit carryforward on a return by return basis. When there was no investment credit, the sum of tentative credit and investment credit carryforward became the unused credit through this subtraction.

This subtraction did not always work because in some cases the investment credit exceeded the sum of tentative credit and investment credit carryforward. In part, this may have reflected the inclusion in the investment credit of a carryforward of prior unused amounts. Since there was no provision made on the return form used by corporations with 1963 accounting periods ended July through October 1963 for reporting any prior year unused invest-
ment credit carried forward, there was no way to verify the inclusion of a prior year amount in the eurrent year credit. For purposes of the statistics though, it was assumed for these returns that the result of the subtraction deseribed above was zero and that there was no unused credit as a result.

Some corporations failed to include in their tax returns all of the information needed to substantiate their investment credit. If only part of the information was lacking, it became possible to derive estimates for most of the missing data. These estimates are reflected in the 1963 statistics. (Estimating was not employed for 1962 so the statistics for the 2 years are not strictly comparable.) lf no information at all was reported, no estimating was possible; no attempt was made to reconstruct the investment credit carryforward by using prior year records. Because of incomplete reporting not resolved by estimating, and because of the reason described in the previous paragraph, the subtraction of investment credit from the sum of tentative credit and credit carryforward will not vield the statistics shown for the 1963 unused credit.

The statistics for the investment credit carryforward for 1963 are closely related to the unused investment c redit shown in Statistics of Income for 1962. As a rule, the 1963 statistics are slightly lower for reasons such as the following: (1) some corporations with an unused credit for 1962 had liquidated by 1963 , (2) corporations with 1963 accounting periods ended January through June 1964 were able, because of the effective date of the investment credit provisions, to first carry back any 1962 unused credit to 1961 accounting periods, before carrying forward the remainder to 1963.

This relationship is generally borne out by the statistics. There were exceptions in some industries and because of them the total amount carried forward to 1963 appears to be somewhat larger than the 1962 figure for unused credit. This is principally due to taxpayer reporting variations. The unused credit, as previously described, was a derived amount. Therefore any variations in the reporting of tentative investment credit could lead to variations in amounts derived for the unused credit. In addition, corporations did not have to file Form 3468 (or its equivalent) if they had no income tax that could be offset by investment credit. Thus, for example, they might not have reported the necessary information with which to derive the unused credit for 1962 if they had no tax for 1962. If they had a tax for 1963, an amount based on the 1962 unused credit would have been reflected in the investment credit carryforward reported in connection with their 1963 credit computation.

Of all the tables in this report with information about the investment credit, table 19 is the most unique in that it distributes the investment credit by its size in relation to the size of the income tax. The statistics show that the 149 returns with investment credit of $\$ 1$ million or more accounted for 45 percent of the total amount claimed by corporations, and that 26 of these returns showed an income tax liability of $\$ 1$ million but less than $\$ 10$ million while 123 showed an income tax liability of $\$ 10$ million or more.

Table 19 also shows that over 200,000, or nearly 70 percent of the returns with investment credit, showed a credit of less than $\$ 500$. About two-thirds of these 200,000 returns also showed an income tax of less than $\$ 5,000$.

However, the amount of the investment credit reported on returns showing a credit of less than $\$ 500$ is not available because data were rounded to the nearest thousand dollars for statistical processing. It was therefore not possible to tabulate these amounts. Furthermore, the statistics for income tax after investment credit and for unused investment credit were derived amounts, obtained by subtracting the rounded amounts of investment credit from the rounded amounts of income tax and of tentative investment credit and investment credit carryforward. These subtractions could not be made for returns with investment credit of less than $\$ 500$. This limitation of the statistics has to be taken into account when using the aggregated statistics for income tax after investment credit and for unused investment credit.

## DEPRECIATION

Six tables in this report present statistics on the general subject of depreciation, including depreciable assets, fully depreciated assets, and use of the 1962 guidelines.

## Depreciation Under Revenue Procedure 62-21

Revenue Procedure 62-21 applicable to income tax returns filed on or after July 12, 1962, provided new guidelines and rules for determining the useful lives of depreciable assets and the reasonableness of the depreciation claimed for tax purposes. The guideline lives were in most cases substantially shorter than those authorized previously and were based on broad industry groupings, rather than on an item-by-item basis without regard to industry.

The procedure included a "reserve ratio" test which could be used by a company to justify continued use of the guidelines useful lives, or to facilitate the adoption of asset lives even shorter than those suggested as long as they were consistent with retirement and replacement practices actually used by a company. This ratio was based on the approximate relationship between useful lives and replacement practices and, in addition to the lives used, took into consideration the depreciation methods utilized and the rate of growth of a company's assets. The reserve ratio, computed for each class of assets described in the guidelines, was equal to the sum of current and prior year depreciation on the assets in the class, divided by the cost of the assets. In general, the slower the rate of asset replacement, the higher the ratio. Ranges within which the resulting ratios could fall without being challenged were also provided.

The results of the reserve ratio test were not neces sarily binding. The company was allowed the right to establish the reasonableness of its depreciation in other ways. Even if the class life used had to be lengthened, no penalty was assessed for the years in which the depreciation deduction was based on too short a class life.

A new company was allowed to use the guideline lives throughout the first replacement cycle before having to justify them. Thereafter, if the company's replacement practices did not meet the reserve ratio test, the company could, by the use of established procedures, resort to other factors to demonstrate that its retirement and replacement practices were consistent with the class life being used.

Under a transitional rule, the reserve ratio test was considered to be met for the first three taxable years (for which returns were due to be filed after July 12, 1962), but the three-year grace period was not applicable to any taxable year ended after March 31, 1965, in the case of corporations. Under another transitional rule, the reserve ratio was considered met if the company demonstrated during a specified period of years that it was moving in the direction of replacement practices consistent with the life claimed for tax purposes.

Almost 105,000 corporations reached a decision to use the new guidelines in 1963, compared to 93,000 in 1962. Total depreciation reported under Revenue Procedure 62-21 amounted to $\$ 10.3$ billion in 1963, an increase of almost 15 percent over the $\$ 9.0$ billion reported in 1962 . Guideline depreciation accounted for over one-third of the $\$ 29.5$ billion in total corporate depreciation in 1963. As shown in table 43, corporations with assets totaling $\$ 25$ million or more reported $\$ 8.8$ billion of the total depreciation computed under the procedure.

A corporation could elect to have the procedure apply to some asset classes, but not to others. However, once made, the election was applicable to all of a corporation's assets in a given class. Also, all assets of all divisions of a corporation which were within a guideline class had to be included, once an election was made to have the class covered by the procedure. In the case of an affiliated group filing a consolidated return, the guideline lives could be applied to each corporation separately, regardless of the fact that the corporations were represented in a single income tax return. There were more than 19,000 returns on which only part of total depreciation was determined under Revenue Procedure 62-21. These returns, however, accounted for 80 percent of the depreciation under the guidelines.

Smaller companies were less inclined to use the Revenue Procedure because in many instances they were already using depreciable lives shorter than those used by the larger firms. This may be evidenced by comparing the statistics for depreciation to depreciable assets in table 2, for example, which shows that the smaller the corporation, the larger is depreciation in relation to depreciable assets.

Not all of the corporations electing the guideline rules may have indicated this fact on their tax returns. The rules provided that the election could be affirmed at the time the income tax return was filed, or later on, either through an amended return, by claims for refund, or at time of any subsequent audit of the income tax return by the Internal Revenue Service. The depreciation statistics in this report are based on taxpayer decisions that were reflected on their income tax returns for 1963 as originally filed. Data from amended returns are, in general, not reflected in the tables. As a result, the depreciation statistics under the guideline procedure may he somewhat understated.

The source of the statistics on depreciation claimed under Revenue Procedure 62-21 was the statement in the income tax return in support of total depreciation. The corporation income tax return forms required that the amounts computed under the guidelines be separately summarized. Not all corporations with depreciation included a supporting statement in their income tax returns.

The extent to which these corporations may have used Revenue Procedure 62-21 for their depreciation is therefore unknown.

## Total Depreciation

As previously pointed our, the depreciation under Revenue Procedure 62-21 was obtained for the statistics from the statements filed as part of the income tax return in support of total depreciation claimed. But total depreciation reported in these statements did not always coincide with the amount reported as the depreciationdeduction in the tax return income statement for reasons which are explained below, even after certain adjustments were made to the deduction for the statistics. Therefore, two different sets of depreciation statistics were tabulated based on the two different data sources. In addition, a third set was also tabulated because in some cases corporations did not include in their income tax returns the statements in support of depreciation. Each set of depreciation statistics is described separately below.

## Returns with depreciation deduction

The depreciation deduction is the amount shown as "depreciation" in the income statement statistics such as in table 2 of this report. Where two sets of depreciation statistics appear in the same table, such as in table 42, this amount is described as the "depreciation deduction."

Corporations in most industries reported almost all of their depreciation as a separate deduction on the line provided for this purpose on the various return forms. Depreciation could also be properly included in certain other deduction items on the return, principally as part of the cost of sales and operations. In those instances when depreciation could be found in cost of sales and operations schedules, the amount was transferred to the depreciation deduction statistics. The results show:

> Number of returns with depreciation deduction
> 1,088,935
> Depreciation deduction
> $\$ 29.6$ billion

## Returns with depreciation statements

Total depreciation accounted for in supporting statements and shown in table 42 included not only the amounts reported by the corporation for its depreciation deduction, but amounts included in other deductions as well. The latter comprised the depreciation in the cost of sales and operations and, in addition, smaller amounts in such other deduction items as advertising for the office equipment in an advertising department. The depreciation statements did not indicate which specific deductions in the income statement included depreciation.

In many cases, there was no difference at all between the depreciation deduction and the depreciation in statements and this is partially evidenced by the statistics in table 42 which show, for some industry groups, that the two depreciation amounts were equal. This equality was attributable in part to the statistical adjustment described ahove for the depreciation identified in cost of sales and operations schedules.

Table 42 statistics also show, in total and for many of the industry groups, that the depreciation deduction even after adjustment remained somewhat less than the depreciation from statements. This was due to the inability to identify for the statistics all of the depreciation included in the various deductions in the income statement. Also, not all returns with depreciation statements included a separate deduction for depreciation. The deduction was reported on 2,477 fewer returns than the number of returns with depreciation statements. This anomaly was attributable to those instances when all depreciation was included in some unidentified deduction in the income statement.

The reverse situation is also evidenced in table 42 for several industry groups. For these groups, the depreciation deduction exceeded the depreciation from statements. These were the result of taxpayer reporting variations that necessitated some additional adjustments to the deduction statistics. Examination of schedules substantiating the amortization deduction occasionally revealed that some corporations had reported the amounts they had written off on assets such as patents or on leasehold improvements as amortization instead of as depreciation. These amounts were then transferred to the depreciation deduction for the statistics, but no similar adjustment was made for the depreciation obtained from statements.

The overall totals for returns with depreciation statements as shown in table 42 are:

> Number of returns with depreciation statements
> 1,043,305
> Depreciation from statements...... $\$ 29.0$ billion
> Depreciation deduction on
> returns with statements........... $\$ 28.9$ billion

## Returns with and without depreciation statements

A comparison of the depreciation deduction shown in the income statement statistics in table 2 with the depreciation from statements in table 42 shows the deduction to be over $\$ 500$ million larger. This apparent inconsistency can be traced to the fact that some returns with a deduction for depreciation did not include the supporting statement. As a result of this nonresponse, while the total depreciation deduction amounted to $\$ 29.6$ billion, the total depreciation obtained from statements was only $\$ 29.0$ billion.

In order to cope with the 46,000 returns without depreciation statements, the depreciation deduction on these returns was substituted in tables $37,38,39$, and 40 for the depreciation that should have been reported in the missing statements. By combining the depreciation from statements with the depreciation deduction on the 46,000 returns, the following third set of depreciation statistics was derived for these tables:

Number of returns with and without depreciation statements....... 1,091,411
Depreciation .............................. $\$ 29.7$ billion
For purposes of tables $37,38,39$, and 40, it had to be assumed for the statistics on guideline depreciation that none of the substituted depreciation deduction was determined under Revenue Procedure 62-21.

## Fully Depreciated Assets Still in Use

The depreciation schedules on corporation income tax returns for 1963 provided for the separate reporting of the cost (or other basis) of fully depreciated assets still in use. Statistics for those returns that showed fully depreciated assets still in use are presented in table 39 (by major industrial group) and in table 40 (hy size of total assets).

The statistics show that there were 102,000 returns, or about 10 percent of the corporations with depreciable assets reported in their balance sheets, with fully depreciated assets still in use. These assets were fully depreciated for tax purposes and not necessarily for book purposes, so this comparison is not entirely valid since the depreciable assets in the statistics generally represent book values. Moreover, in some cases the fully depreciated assets still in use may not have been reflected in the depreciable asset figures at all. Keeping in mind the possible limitations inherent in relating these statistics, tables 39 and 40 show that the cost of fully depreciated assets still in use was nearly $\$ 5.0$ billion, or about 10 percent of the depreciable assets (and 20 percent of the accumulated depreciation) shown on tax returns with these amounts reported, and slightly less than one percent of the depreciable assets for the total number of returns.

The separate reporting of fully depreciated assets still in use often depended on how the corporation accounted for its depreciable assets. Not all accounting methods readily permit such reporting. Single asset accounts whereby assets are individually accounted for, facilitate such identification. These accounts are more generally used by smaller corporations. But multiple asset accounts, whereby assets are grouped together based on some common characteristic, do not automatically provide for such reporting. These accounts are more generally used by the larger corporations. Assets are either left in these accounts until they are physically retired, or removed from then when fully depreciated. In either case, these assets are usually lost for practical consideration unless provision is made for placing them in a special fully depreciated asset account. Thus, for reasons of accounting, the statistics on fully depreciated assets still in use are probably somewhat understated, particularly in the larger asset size classes in table 40.

That the percentage of fully depreciated assets relative to total depreciable assets is so low may thus be attributed in part to the method used to account for depreciable assets. But, it should also be recalled that the cost of such assets reflects the values of a relatively early period in time compared with the values of the overwhelming bulk of depreciable assets which represent more recent acquisitions. Therefore, the growth in depreciable asset accounts based on both real and also price factors, would cause the older, fully depreciated, assets which are still in use to be low when compared with total depreciable assets.

There are other factors that also have a bearing on the interpretation of the fully depreciated asset statistics. One involves the sale or exchange of such assets in order to reestablish some depreciable base. Thus, fully depreciated assets may have been sold or exchanged for similar assets which then became eligible for depreciation. One of the tax advantages accruing from such transactions may
have disappeared with the enactment in 1962 of Code section 1245 which denied capital gains treatment to such dispositions.

A second factor involves assets with short remaining depreciable lives. Faced with the possibility that these assets would become fully depreciated while still in use, some corporations may have extended the remaining useful lives and depreciation deductions instead of allowing the property to fall into the category of fully depreciated assets still in use.

A third factor involves taxpayer nonresponse. There is no way of knowing to what extent corporations restrained from answering the request for information on fully depreciated assets and no attempt was made for the statistics to distinguish answers of "zero"' for fully depreciated assets still in use, from no answer at all.

A fourth factor relates to the use of the depreciation guidelines outlined in Revenue Procedure 62-21. The statistics in tables 39 and 40 show that while only 11,000 , or about 10 percent of the corporations reporting fully depreciated assets still in use, also reported use of the depreciation guidelines, the depreciated assets on their returns exceeded $\$ 2.2$ billion, or nearly half of the total fully depreciated assets reported on corporation income tax returns for 1963. Guideline depreciation reported by these corporations amounted to $\$ 1.3$ billion compared with $\$ 10.3$ billion, the total of corporate guideline depreciation. Guideline depreciation represented nearly one-third of all depreciation claimed by corporations for 1963.

The large proportion of fully depreciated assets still in use reported on returns showing guideline depreciation may have been identified in connection with the changeover to the method of accounting for depreciable assets set forth in the Revenue Procedure. One of the requirements for using the guideline procedures was that corporations first group their depreciable assets into specified types of multiple asset accounts set up along industrial activity lines. This meant that corporatlons using other types of multiple asset accounts had to regroup their holdings along the lines required, while corporations that previously had used single item accounts had to group their assets into these multiple asset accounts. In either case, the Revenue Procedure required that any fully depreciated assets still in use be separately identified and restored to the depreciable asset and accumulated depreciation accounts as part of the prerequisite that depreciable property lives be consistent with actual retirement and replacement practices.

However, some corporations using the guidelines may have refrained from reporting assets as fully depreciated on their tax returns since they had restored them to their depreciation accounts under the guideline rules. Other corporations may have delayed their decision to adopt the new depreciation procedure because of problems in identifying and accounting for fully depreciated assets. Moreover, once identified and restored to the depreciation base, unduly large amounts of fully depreciated assets still in use could result in the company's failing to pass the reserve ratio test that was built into the guideline procedures as a check on the reasonableness of the depreciation deduction. This test, by relating accumulated depreciation to gross depreciable assets, provided anapproximate check on the relationship between group useful lives and replacement practices. Additional information
about the guidelines and on guideline depreciation may be found under the heading, Depreciation, in this report.

## DISPOSITIONS OF PROPERTY UNDER SECTIONS 1245 AND 1231

## Tax Treatment

The tax definition of capital assets differed significantly from the accounting concept of the term. In general, capital assets for tax purposes meant property held as an investment, so that property used in the ordinary course of business operations was excluded. Inventories, property held primarily for sale during the ordinary course of business, and also real and depreciable property, were among the property types specifically excluded from the tax definition of capital assets. As noncapital assets, losses on their sale or exchange could be deducted in full as ordinary business losses. Losses on the disposition of capital assets could be deducted only against capital gains, with a 5 year carryover period allowed for unused losses.

Code section 1231 was designed to provide special tax treatment for gains and losses realized on the disposition of certain types of assets that were not considered capital assets for tax purposes. Losses on the sale or exchange of section 1231 assets in common with other ordinary business losses continued to be deductible in full against all income. Section 1231 also provided that if the property was held for more than 6 months, a gain on its sale or exchange could be treated as if it was a gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, held for more than 6 months, against which capital losses could be offset. As a long-term capital gain, the maximum tax rate was 25 percent. Thus under section 1231, when a disposition of property resulted in a gain, the generally more beneficial treatment as a long-term capital gain was allowed, but if the disposition resulted in a loss, the generally more beneficial treatment as an ordinary loss applied.

Until amended by the Revenue Act of 1962, section 1231 was designed to deal primarily with gains and losses on sales or exchanges of real and depreciable assets used in trade or business. The special tax benefits it afforded on gains from dispositions of most depreciable assets were modified by new Code section 1245. Generally, with respect to depreciable assets, gains and losses are computed based on the difference between the selling price and the unrecovered cost. The size of the unrecovered cost is determined by the depreciation methods and property lives used over the years for tax purposes. If these practices result in larger deductions, particularly in the earlier years of an asset's life, the decline in the value of the property recorded for tax purposes can exceed the actual decline, resulting in a taxable gain. Before enactment of section 1245 , section 1231 provided that this gain could be treated as a long-term capital gain rather than as ordinary income even though the annual depreciation deductions that helped increase the size of the gain had been used to reduce ordinary income. In effect, under the old law ordinary income had been converted to capital gain.

New Code section 1245 provided that any gain realized that was due to depreciation would henceforward be treated as ordinary income. Because Code section 1245 was only enacted in 1962, it was decided that the depreciation
"recapture" would apply only to depreciation (or amortization in the case of Government-certified emergency facilities), allowed or allowable for taxable years ended after December 31, 1961, on assets disposed of during taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962. All other gains from dispositions of depreciable assets not covered by the new law continued to be included in the computation of net gain or loss under section 1231 as described later on.

The depreciable assets to which the ordinary gain treatment under section 1245 could apply comprised:

1. Tangible personal property other than livestock, regardless of the business activity in which used. Tangible personal property meant all property contained in or attached to a building (such as machinery or equipment) and included certain types of property even though it was only accessory to a huilding (such as grocery store counters or printing presses), or physically located outside a building (such as gasoline pumps).
2. Intangible personal property (such as copyrights, patents, or leasehold costs).
3. Tangible real property (excluding buildings and their structural components) which was at some time an integral part of certain specified business activities (such as blast furnaces, oil and gas pipelines, and railroad tracks), or which constituted research or storage facilities used in connection with such business activities. The activities specified were manufacturing, production, or extraction, or the furnishing of transportation, communication, electrical energy, gas, water, or sewage disposal services.

Even with the modifications brought about by Code section 1245, section 1231 continued to deal with real and depreciable property used in trade or business. The special tax treatment it afforded was also extended to sales or exchanges of certain other types of property used in trade or business, and to certain transactions that were equated with sales or exchanges, either of property used in trade or business, or under certainconditions, of tax-defined capital assets.

Taking into account the changes to section 1231 caused by the new law, the "sales or exchanges' of "property used in trade or business" covered under section 1231 were:

1. Certain depreciable property other than realty held for more than 6 months and used in trade or business, but only to the extent that its disposition resulted in a gain under section 1245, which was based on the depreciation allowed or allowable prior to January 1, 1962, in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962. Section 1245 property is described in more detail above.
2. Depreciable property (other than real property and livestock) held for more than 6 months and used in trade or business, if a loss was realized upon its disposition, or a gain in the case of property not covered by section 1245.
3. Real property, depreclable or nondepreciable (in other words, buildings or land), held for more than 6 months and used in trade or business.
4. Timber cut by the taxpayer during the year if owned, or held under contract to cut, for 6 months before the beginning of the taxable year and if an election was made under section 631 to treat the net gain or loss from
such cutting as a gain or loss from sale or exchange of property used in trade or husiness.
5. Coal or timber owned for more than 6 months, if disposed of under a royalty contract whereby the owner retained an economic interest in the property and under provisions of section 631, treated the net gain or loss on the gross royalty as a net gain or loss from sale or exchange of property used in trade or business.
6. Unharvested crops disposed of with the land used in the business of farming if the land was held for more than 6 months.
7. Livestock (except poultry) held for drafting, breeding, or dairying purposes, and held for 12 months or more.
"Sales or exchanges" under section 1231 were also construed to cover involuntary or compulsory conversions not only of the types of property used in trade or business described above, but also of capital assets used in the business and held for 6 months or more. Gain or loss from involuntary conversions resulted from destruction, theft, or seizure, or requisition or condemnation. Uninsured losses from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft, were not taken into account.

## Statistics on Sections 1245 and 1231

Statistics for corporations reporting transactions under sections 1245 and 1231 are shown in table 44 by major industry group and in tables 45 and 46 by size of income (taxed at normal tax and surtax rates) or deficit. Table $G$ summarizes some of the major effects of the 1962 law change. Schedule D of the Form 1120 reproduced at the end of this report shows how the gains under section 1245, net gains or losses under section 1231, gains and losses from sales of capital assets, and gains and losses from sales of noncapital assets, are interrelated. The following description summarizes some of the results of these computations in the corporation income tax return by showing how tables 44,45 , and 46 are related to one a nother.

Table G. - NET GAIN OR LOSS UNDER CODE SECTION 1231, GAIN UNDER CODE
SECTION 1245 , AND RELATED ITEMS, 1962 AND 1963

| Item | 1462 | 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NMMBER OF RETUKTS |  |  |
| Petutres with transactions ader section 1.31- |  |  |
| With ret etain or loss................................................... "Other" Eain under sectiot 1245 | 172, 53, | 114,268 53,789 |
| With net gain....... . | 6, 416 | 76, 298 |
| "Wher" gair under section 1 | - | 32,034 |
| Ret mis with ret long-term capital gair. redreed by net shurt-tern capital lass................................................... | 15,2,532 | 238,584 |
| Retums with net gain or loes, noncapital assete............. | 207.492 | 150, 3巴3 |
|  | (\#ition dollara) |  |
| Wet eain or loss under section 1231: |  |  |
| luet eain (less loss)... | 943.1 | 1,883.7 |
| "Dther" gain urder section 1245 | - | 31.0 |
| Ordinary gain wider section 1.451. | - | 170.2 |
| Het gain inter section 1231: |  |  |
| Net gaí.. | 1, 180.1 | 1, 61.4 |
| "Other" Eain whier seceich. | - | 331. |
| Ordinary gain mier section le厶s | - | - $\cdot$ |
|  iose. | 3,760.: | 3,443.2 |
|  | -,396.6 | 1, $45 \%$ |

[^3]Table 44 shows that dispositions of depreciable property under section 1245 were reported on 57,474 returns. Table 45 shows that gains were reported on 53,789 returns so that breakevens between the gross sales price and the unrecovered cost accounted for the remaining 3,685 returns. The total gain under section 1245 was $\$ 591.3$ million. Depreciation "recaptured" (amounts allowed or allowable after December 31, 1961) amounted to $\$ 329.8$ million (table 44 , column 8 ) and, as indicated in tables 44 (column 7) and 45 (column 7), was reported by more than 40,000 corporations. Since ordinary gain treatment applied to the lesser of the amount "recaptured" and the total gain, the actual gain taxed to these corporations as ordinary income was $\$ 170.2$ million. Under prior law this amount would have been eligible for capital gains treatment under section 1231.

Under the new law only the 'other"' gain under section 1245 (the difference between total gain and ordinary gain) was carried into the computation of net gain or loss under section 1231. Therefore, as shown in table 45, column 11, a maximum of $\$ 371.0$ million was eligible for capital gains treatment under section 1231. In fact though, only $\$ 331.5$ million was included in long-term capital gain, because as shown in table 45 (columns 18 and 23), the remainder was offset by losses in the section 1231 computation and was therefore reported on returns with a net loss (or breakeven) under section 1231. By further limiting the statistics to the taxable returns included in column 18 , nearly $\$ 261.5$ million ( $\$ 248.5$ million on returns with income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates and $\$ 13.0$ million on other taxable returns) was taxable to corporations at the 25 percent rate applicable to long-term capital gain.

Tables 44 and 46 show that altogether there were 114,262 returns with net gain or loss under section 1231 . Net gains were reported on 76,298 of these returns and a mounted to $\$ 1,361.9$ million. Net losses (or breakevens between gains and losses) occurred on the remaining 37,964 returns and totaled $\$ 278.2$ million.

Almost half of the time the net gain under section 1231 included the "other" gain under section 1245. Thus, the section 1231 net gain reported on 76,298 returns shown in table 46 (column 12), included the section 1245 "other" gain reported on the 32,684 returns shown in table 45 (column 15). Bearing in mind that the gain under section 1231 is a net amount and that section 1245 applied to gains only, it may be said that as shown in table 46 (columns 16 and 17) about $\$ 331.5$ million or one-fourth of the net gain under section 1231 was attributable to the "other'" gain on dispositions of depreciable assets under section 1245. If it was not for the 1962 law change, net gain under section 1231 would have been at least $\$ 1,486.3$ million, since $\$ 124.4$ million of gain on section 1245 depreciable property dispositions was excluded from the section 1231 computation (table 45 , column 17) and treated instead as ordinary gain from sales of noncapital assets.

Total net gain under section 1231 eligible for capital gains treatment represented about 35 percent of the $\$ 3,943.1$ million in total net long-term capital gain (and 75 percent of the $\$ 1,821.1$ million in net long-term capital gain reported on returns with section 1231 net gain as shown in table 46, columns 16 and 18). The "other" gain under section 1245 that was reflected in the section 1231
net gain represented 8 percent of the $\$ 3,943.1$ million and 18 percent of the $\$ 1,821.1$ million. These comparisons are, of course, subject to limitations because net longterm capital gains are after reduction by capital losses. Thus, when net gain under section 1231 was aggregated with capital gains and losses the result was sometimes a net gain under section 1231 that was larger than the total net long-term capital gain reduced by short-term capital loss. This situation reflects the large offsetting effect of the capital losses.

Most of the net gain under section 1231 ( $\$ 864.2$ million on returns with income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates and $\$ 129.8$ million on other taxable returns, as shown in table 46 , column 16) was reported on returns showing an income tax and was taxable at the 25 percent rate. Income tax on returns with net gain under section 1231 was about 43 percent of the total income tax before credits for 1963 and about 70 percent of the tax reported on returns with alternative tax.

More than half of the 37,964 returns shown in table 46 with net loss (or breakeven) under section 1231 included an "other" gain under section 1245. The "other"' gain was reported on 21,105 of the returns as shown in table 45. This gain reduced the net loss under section 1231 by at least $\$ 39.5$ million from what it might otherwise have been, to $\$ 278.2$ million. This total net loss under section 1231 (reflecting the $\$ 39.5$ million gain) and the $\$ 170.2$ million in ordinary gain under section 1245 ( $\$ 124.4$ million on returns with section 1231 net gain, plus $\$ 45.8$ million on returns with section 1231 net loss or breakeven), was carried into the computation of net gain or loss from sales of noncapital assets. As a result, the United States total for net gain(minus net loss) from sales of noncapital assets was reduced to $\$ 1,459.3$ million for 1963. Data were not tabulated separately to show how much of the net loss under section 1231 was reflected in the net gain, as opposed to the net loss, from sales of noncapital assets.

## Related Statistics

Because section 1245 dealt with dispositions of depreciable assets and so, indirectly, did section 1231, tables 44,45 , and 46 also provide a limited amount of information about the investment credit and the acquisitions of depreciable assets connected with the credit. The depreciable assets covered by section 1245 and by the investment credit provisions were defined about the same. Both covered machinery and equipment and excluded buildings. The principle difference was that the investment credit applied only to property with a useful life of at least 4 years, while section 1245 also took account of shorter lived property so long as it was held for more than 6 months.

The statistics show that more than 40 percent of the returns with net gain or loss under section 1231 also showed the investment credit and if the comparison is limited to returns with income tax the percent increases to 75. Investment credit on these returns amounted to $\$ 774.9$ million, 70 percent of the total reported for 1963.

Nearly two-thirds of the total cost of property used for investment credit was accounted for on returns with net gain or loss under section 1231. Almost one-half of the total cost of depreciable property used for investment
credit was reported on returns with gain under section 1245. Because total gain under section 1245 for some returns consisted entirely of ordinary gain, the cost of investment credit property on these returns is not represented in the cost shown on returns with section 1231 net gain or loss.

Most of the tax from recomputing prior year investment credit (and most of the returns with this tax) was accounted for by returns with net gainor loss under section 1231. An even larger proportion of this tax would have shown up on these returns if it was not for the enactment of section 1245. As described in the Explanation of Terms, this repayment of investment credit was required when depreciable property for which credit was claimed was disposed of before the end of the useful life intended when the credit was originally taken. The 7,300 returns shown in table 44 with both this tax and a net gain or loss under section 1231 were, therefore, returns showing depreciable property dispositions.

The depreciable property disposition that gave rise to the tax from recomputing prior year investment credit may not necessarily have been the same transaction that entered into the section 1231 computation and no attempt was made for the statistics to identify how much of the tax was related to section 1231 transactions alone. Thus, for example, disposition in 1963 of an asset acquired in 1962 for which investment credit was taken would have been accompanied by a tax from recomputing the 1962 investment credit. If the transaction resulted in a loss, it would not have been covered under section 1245, the loss would have been entered directly into the computation of net gain or loss under section 1231, and all of the tax reported on the return from recomputing prior year investment credit would be reflected in tables 44 and 46 . If the transaction resulted in a gain, it would have been treated entirely as ordinary gain under section 1245 (since it was acquired in 1962) and would therefore have been excluded from the section 1231 computation. None of the tax reported on the return from recomputing prior year investment credit would be included in tables 44 and 46, unless the same returnalso showed a loss transaction of the type described above that also resulted in a tax.
$\ln$ addition to investment credit, tables 44,45 , and 46 provide information on net income, income subject to tax, and income tax. Almost 60 percent of total net income and income tax, and 26 percent of total deficit were accounted for on returns with net gain or loss under section 1231. These percentages were only slightly less for returns that showed gains under section 1245 as well. In the case of income tax, nearly half of the total income tax was reported on returns with section 1245 gains.

## Statistical Limitations

Total gain under section 1245 was computed by subtracting the adjusted basis of the property fromits gross sales price. The adjusted basis was, in general, the property's cost (or other basis) reduced by the depreciation allowed or allowable since its acquisition and by the expense of the sale. Statistics for these amounts can be obtained from tables 44 and 45 . The computation when based on these aggregated amounts will not yield the total gain shown in the statistics. This is chiefly because of taxpayer reporting variations, such as when the gains un-
der section 1245 were reported but the underlying trans action data could not be identified.

Also, as shown in tables 44 and 45 the total gain under section 1245 will not equal the sum of ordinary and other gain. This was chiefly because of the reporting of gain realized on current year installment sales. In reporting gains on installment sales, the sales price, accumulated depreciation, cost and selling expense, and total gains are reported in the year the sale is made. Therefore, when the sale was made in 1963, the total sales price, accumulated depreciation, cost and selling expense, and total gain are includable in this report, but only that part of the profit received in 1963 is reflected in the statistics for ordinary gain (and to a lesser extent in "other" gain). Similarly, the profit on installment sales made in prior years would ordinarily be reported in years subsequent to the sale, but without the corresponding sales price, depreciation, cost and selling expense, and total gain. However, because of the effective date of the law change, this latter condition would not have applied to the section 1245 statistics for 1963.

Besides the effect of installment sales on the statistics, there were some special provisions in the law which led to still other patterns in the reporting of gains under section 1245. These provisions had to do with such events as (1) recognition of ordinary gain (when it would otherwise have been postponed) on unrealized appreciation of depreciable assets, such as when the assets were distributed as either cash dividends or liquidating dividends, and (2) partial recognition of ordinary gain (when it would otherwise have been postponed) either on exchanges involving primarily like property for use in trade or business, or on certain depreciable property transactions among related corporations pursuant to a liquidation, reorganization, or merger plan. The effect of these provisions on the statistics could not be measured.

Taxpayer reporting variations also affected the statistics on gains. Because the law was new, there was some evidence of taxpayer unfamiliarity with its provisions. For example, losses on section 1245 transactions were occasionally reported even though this section applied only to gains. Also, corporations sometimes reported ordinary and other gain, but not the total gain, and because of the absence of additional information about the transaction and because of the unknown effects of installment sales and the special provisions of the law described above, no attempt was made to add together ordinary and other gain in order to estimate total gain for the statistics.

Moreover, the law considered section 1245 gains as one of several successive gain or loss computations (previously described) that were designed to determine the extent to which capital gains treatment would apply to business property dispositions. Some corporations did not report the interim gain or loss computations (among which was the computation of gains under section 1245) on their tax returns. Instead, they reported only the end result of these computations--net gain or loss under section 1231 (or net long-term capital gain or net gain or loss from sales of noncapital assets, depending on the level at which the gains or losses were summarized). For this reason, and also because the effective date of the law change was such that it did not apply to corporations with 1963 accounting periods ended July through November 1963, the statistics on section 1245 are undoubtedly somewhat understated.

The statistics for net gain or loss under section 1231 and for the transactions to which the net gain or loss applied are subject to somewhat similar limitations. Gains and losses were determined in the same manner as total gain under section 1245, by subtracting from the gross sales price, the cost (or other basis) of the property reduced by the expense of the sale and depreciation allowed (or allowable) since its acquisition. Here, too, statistics for this computation when based on aggregated data do not yield the net gain or loss statistics. In part, this difference was due to the newly added section 1245 provisions whereby "other" gain under section 1245 was to be carried into the section 1231 computation without the supporting transaction data. (For this reason, the section 1245 '"other'" gain is shown separately in presenting the statistics in table 46 for net gain or loss under section 1231).

The other reasons for the difference are installment sales and taxpayer reporting variations. An indication of both may be found in table 44 , which shows that while 114,000 returns showed a net gain or loss under section 1231, only about 70,000 to 80,000 included information on the underlying transactions. The method of reporting installment sales described above for section 1245, also applied for section 1231, with the transactions data and only part of the profit reported in the year of sale, and with part of the profit without the corresponding transaction data reported in subsequent years until the total gain was fully realized.

Taxpayer reporting variations chiefly involved the reporting of gains and losses without the corresponding transactions data. But in addition, some corporations beginning in 1963 grouped their transactions under section 1245 and 1231 together in such a way that, except for the gains themselves, it was not possible to separate the two sets of transactions. Therefore, some transactions applicable to section 1245 are mixed in with the statistics for section 1231.

In addition, understatement of the type described for section 1245, also applies to the section 1231 statistics. Since the next step after computing net gain or loss under section 1231 was to aggregate these amounts with gains or losses from sales either of capital assets or of other property, a few corporations simply skipped the separate section 1231 computation on their tax return and aggregated the net gain or loss under section 1231 with their other gains and losses.

## COST OF SALES AND OPERATIONS

Corporations were required to provide a schedule showing how they arrived at the amount reported in their tax return income statements for cost of sales and operations. Cost of sales and operations was the term used to describe the sum of the cost of goods sold and the cost of operations. To determine cost of goods sold (where inventories were an income-determining factor), inventories at the beginning of the year were added to the cost of merchandise and materials purchased during the year for sate or manufacture, plus salaries and wages and all other items entering into the cost of obtaining or produc ing the goods held for sale. From this total, inventories at the end of the year were deducted. To determine cost
of operations (where inventories were not an incomedetermining factor), salaries and wages and other costs were added together.

The year 1963 is the first for which the major components reported by nonfinancial corporations in cost of sales and operations schedules (before statistical adjustments) are published in Statistics of Income. These components and the amounts related to them are:
(Thousand dollars)
Inventories at beginning

|  | 00,662 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Merchandise bought for manufacture or sale. | 398,263,008 |
| Salaries and wage | 78,395,026 |
| Other costs | 76,282,138 |
| Salaries and wages and other costs combined | 39,110,960 |
| Costs not distributed by type $\qquad$ | 62,761,985 |
| Less: inventories at end of year $\qquad$ | 86,967,307 |
| Less: net adjustments to costs $\qquad$ | 1,747,593 |
| Total cost of sales and operations as reported by company $\qquad$ | 45,498,87 |

Separate schedules for the cost of goods sold and for the cost of operations were not always provided by cor porations engaged in types of businesses requiring both. Instead, a single schedule combining the various costs was filed. Because of such taxpayer reporting variations, separate totals for the cost of goods sold and for the cost of operations were discontinued in Statistics of Income after 1957. In general, cost of goods sold predominated in the manufacturing and trade industries as well as in agriculture and mining, while cost of operations was predominant in the construction, utility, finance, and service industries.

The statistics in table 21 compare the cost of sales and operations as reported by the corporations, with the cost of sales and operations after statistical adjustment generally shown throughout Statistics of Income tables. Returns of corporations in the finance division were omitted from the table 21 comparison chiefly because of reporting variations even within the industry groupings, and also because of the size of the statistical adjustments made, especially in the case of insurance carriers and security dealers. These adjustments affected not only the comparability of the two cost of sales and operations figures, but also the comparability of the business receipts figures to which the costs related. For a discussion of the adjustments made for the finance division, see "Cost of sales and operations" and "Business receipts" in the Explanation of Terms.

Total cost of sales and operations for the 845,000 nonfinancial corporations reporting it is shown in table 21 at $\$ 645.5$ billion before statistical adjustment. After adjustment, it was $\$ 644.6$ billion. Although the overall net adjustment was only about $\$ 1.0$ billion, there were some wide variations among the major industrial groups. For 38 groupings, the net change reflected a $\$ 4.6$ billion adjustment downward from the reported cost of sales and operations, while for the remaining 15 groupings, the net
change reflected a $\$ 3.7$ billion adjustment upward of the reported amount.

Downward adjustments were made mostly in the case of manufacturing and trade corporations, particularly wholesalers, and represented such items as depreciation, depletion. amortization, pension and other employee benefit plan contributions, taxes, and rental expenses for land or buildings, as well as certainsalary and wage disbursements described below. These amounts were transferred from the cost of sales and operations to their respective deduction headings in the statistics or to "other deductions." Upward adjustments were made for public utilities, especially railroads and electric and gas companies, where, if operating costs were not reported as such, or if they were reported but included no salaries and wages or maintenance and repairs, a cost total was constructed that included these items that were otherwise deducted elsewhere in the income tax return. The inventory statistics, their qualifications, and why they differed from the balance sheet amounts, are discussed under the heading, Inventories. Salaries and wages are discussed below. The "other costs" shown above included such items as containers and packages that were an integral part of a manufactured product; freight-in, expressin, and cartage-in, on raw materials: supplies used in production, and merchandise purchased for sale; and overhead expenses, such as heat, light, power, insurance, maintenance labor, and administration. Also included in 'other costs'' were the items such as depreciation and taxes that were removed from the cost of sales and operations for the income statement statistics as part of the statistical adjustment previously described. When corporations failed to file schedules with their returns in support of the cost of sales and operations, the entire amount reported is shown as 'costs not distributed by type". "Company net adjustments to cost of sales and operations' generally occurred when a corporation computed its total cost of sales and operations and then added to or subtracted from it an amount transferred to or from a related corporation, subcontractor, or the like.

## SALARIES AND WAGES

Salaries and wages paid or incurred were generally charged to the cost of sales and operations if they had a direct bearing on the price either of the product mined or manufactured, or of the service rendered. Indirect compensation could also be included in the cost of sales and operations if it was closely connected with production or service. Certain overhead expenses such as for administration or maintenance were charged to cost of sales and operations. In reporting them they could be included in one of its components such as in salaries and wages, or in "other costs" which are described above, or in inventories.

The salaries and wages of merchandising operations were not generally considered part of the cost of sales and operations. Such selling expenses, including those for commissions and advertising, were usually deducted elsewhere on the corporation income tax return.

Table H shows that in 1963 there were 399,000 returns showing salaries and wages deducted as part of the companies' reported cost of sales and operations. This number included returns in the finance division for which detailed information about the cost of sales and operations is omitted from table 21. Table 1 compares the number of returns showing cost of sales and operations and the number showing salaries and wages in supporting schedules. On nearly all returns, the actual amount charged to operating costs was specifically identified as salaries and wages. The total amount identified for the statistics was $\$ 78.7$ billion, of which $\$ 78.4$ billion is shown in tables 21 and 11 as attributable to nonfinancial corporations. Some returns, including many consolidated returns, did not show separately the total salaries and wages deducted in the cost of sales and operations. When salaries and wages were mentioned, but combined with other costs, the combined total was $\$ 39.3$ billion.

Table H also presents a recapitulation of the salaries and wages identified in corporation income tax returns. Of the $1,323,000$ corporation returns for 1963, information about salary and wage expenses, including compensation of officers, was reported on $1,012,000$ returns. Most of the difference occurred in the finance industries, especially in real estate, where employee compensation often took the form of bonuses or commissions, reportable in "other deductions" in the tax return income statement and therefore not identified for the statistics. Also excluded from the statistics were certain overhead expenses included in "other costs" or in inventories, in the cost of sales and operations, as well as compensation

Table h. -SALARIES and WaGES and COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS DEDUCTED


Table I. -NUMBER OF RETURNS OF NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS SHOWING Table I. - NUMBER OF RETURNS OF NONFINANCIAL CORPORATIONS SHOWING
COST OF SALES AND OPERATIONS AND SALARIES AND WAGES IN COST OF SALES AND OPERATIONS SCHEDULES, 1963

that formed an unidentified part of certainother specified deductions in the tax return, in repairs and advertising, for example. In some instances, labor costs such as for maintenance or repairs had to be capitalized for tax purposes. These salaries and wages would be reflected in the depreciation deduction.

Salaries and wages not included in the cost of sales and operations or in any other specified deduction on the return form, were deducted separately. Because by itself this residual amount is so incomplete an indicator of total corporate compensation, it is customarily transferred to the statistics for "other deductions." TableH shows that this salary and wage deduction was reported on 724,000 returns for 1963, but the corresponding amount was not tabulated. In 1960, the last year that it was separately tabulated, it amounted to $\$ 49.3$ billion and was reported on 668,000 returns. One may estimate that by 1963 , this amount had risen to more than $\$ 58$ billion.

By combining the salaries and wages identified in the cost of sales and operations with compensation of officers and with the estimated residual of salaries and wages that were not included in the cost of sales and operations or in some other specified deduction, it is likely that the total compensation identifiable on corporation income tax returns with accounting periods ended July 1963 through June 1964 exceeded $\$ 150$ billion. See table H. Most of this amount was paid to employees in the United States. In addition, an unknown portion was paid to employees of foreign branches of United States corporations.

The total of $\$ 150$ billion is subject to certain qualifications, based on industry, that are in addition both to the unidentifiable amounts described above and to the unavailability of 1963 statistics for the salaries and wages that were not included in the cost of sales and operations or in some other specified deduction.

On returns showing wholesale or retail trade operations, if there were any large unexplained amounts of compensation reported in cost of sales and operations schedules when ordinarily there should not have been, they were, with some exceptions, transferred during return processing to "other deductions" for purposes of the income statement statistics.

On returns showing public utility operations, if there was little or no compensation indicated in cost of sales and operations when ordinarily there should have been, amounts so identified elsewhere on the return weretransferred to the cost of sales and operations instead of to "other deductions."

These adjustments should be kept in mind in using table H. In this table, the salaries and wages in the cost of sales and operations are presented before ad justment, while the deduction for salaries and wages not included in the cost of sales and operations or in other specified deductions is after adjustment. As a result, the two statistics are not strictly cumulative.

Both of these adjustments were made during statistical editing to provide statistics more representative of accepted industry practices. Although the size of the adjustments and whether they tended to offset one another in U.S. totals for the cost of sales and operations are not known, some idea of their extent may he gained from table 21. This table provides two totals for the cost of sales and operations, one as reported by the company (column
12), and the other as edited for the income statement statistics (column 15). The difference between the two totals (column 16) for the trade and utility divisions would include compensation transferred during statistical editing.

## INVENTORIES

## In General

Tables 22, 23, and 24 and a number of other tables in this report provide information about the 1963 inventories of corporations. Table 22 shows beginning and ending inventories as reported in balance sheets, by ma jor industry group and by accounting period. Table 23 shows ending inventories as reported in cost of goods sold schedules by major industry group and method by which inventories were valued. Statistics on returns with inventory writedowns or with a substantial change indicated in the manner of determining quantities, costs, or valuations between opening and closing inventories are included in table 24.

Table 23 includes a comparison of returns with inventories reported in both the cost of goods sold schedule (for tax purposes) and the balance sheet (for book purposes). For returns with both inventories reported, the overall differences amounted to five percent, but larger differences occurred incertain industries chiefly because of varying treatment of inventories for tax and book purposes. In some cases these variations applied only to specific items. For example, freight charges and certain supplies included in inventories for tax purposes, were sometimes treated as prepaid expenses on the corporation's books. Also, inventories of items such as aging tobacco or liquor may have been treated differently depending on whether they were intended for sale during the current taxable year.

In other cases the variations were related to more fundamental questions, such as how inventory writedowns were applied or how cost or market values were assigned. In addition, as mentioned later on, use of the LJFO (lastin, first-out) method of valuing inventories was elective for tax purposes. Only corporations using this method for their books could make the election. Some companies using LIFO may have decided not to adopt it for tax purposes. There were also special elective methods applicable to agricultural operations. In addition, not all inventory practices were recognized under tax law. Among the practices not recognized were: (l) deducting from inventory a reserve for price changes or an estimate for depreciation in the value of the inventory, (2) taking work in process or other parts of inventory at a nominal price or at less than proper value, (3) omitting parts of stock on hand, (4) use of a constant price or nominal value for so-called normal quantities of goods in stock, and (5) including in inventory stock in transit that was shipped either to or by the taxpayer, but to which the taxpayer did not hold title.

In addition to the differences caused by tax versus book accounting practices, there were also some differences caused by taxpayer reporting practices. For example, corporations occasionally reported only the difference between opening and closing inventories on one of the two lines provided for the separate reporting of the opening and closing amounts in the cost of goods sold schedule.

While this had no effect on the total cost of goods sold, it did result in some cost of goods sold inventory statistics that were in sharp contrast to the much larger amounts reflected in the balance sheet statistics.

## Inventory Valuation Methods

In order to reflect taxable income correctly, the use of inventories at the beginning and end of a year was required under Code section 471 whenever the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise or materials was an income determining factor. When inventories wereused, the accrual method of accounting for sales and purchases was also required so that in determining income, unsold goods and materials on hand at the beginning and end of the year could be taken into consideration.

Specifically, inventories were used in arriving at the cost of goods sold. In its simplest form, the deduction for cost of goods sold was computed by subtracting the value of closing inventory from the combined value of opening inventory plus the cost of goods or materials purchased or produced during the year. The method by which inventories were valued contributed to the size of the deduction and, thereby, to the size of taxable income.

As in the Statistics of Income reports for 1950, 1954, and 1962, information is again provided on inventory valuation methods. Unlike these earlier years, the 1963 inventories shown by valuation method were obtained from the cost of goods sold schedule rather than from the balance sheet. Inventories in the cost of goods sold schedule were 83 percent of the total year end balance sheet inventories reported on returns with accounting periods ended July 1963 through June 1964. Actually, the statistics on inventories classified by valuation method may be more valid for 1963 than for prior years because the information on inventory valuation methods is reported in connection with the cost of goods sold inventories. In table 23 the three specific valuation methods for which statistics are shown are cost, lower of cost or market, and last-in, first-out (LIFO). Basically, only the first two were valuation methods because LIFO was actually a variation of the cost method. Whichever method was used, it had to conform to the best accounting practices within a trade or business, had to be consistent from year to year, and once adopted could be changed only with the permission of the Internal Revenue Service.

The source of the statistics on inventory valuation methods was the question on the income tax return asking corporations to check which methods they used for 1963. In most instances, only one method was permitted, but as shown in the statistics, there were circumstances under which more than one was applicable. Thus, under Code section 446 , there was a general rule that allowed corporations operating more than one distinctly different type of business to use different methods for each one. In addition, in cases of mergers, consolidations, and other reorganizations, Code section 381 allowed the inventory received by the acquiring corporation to be valued by the same method used by the predecessor corporation. Also, as described below, there were special rules for corporations with farming operations and for the use of LIFO in combination with other methods. Table 23 also shows the number of returns
with more than one method checked, either in combination with LHOO or in some other combination.

In tabulating the data for table 23 , the entire inventory was related to one of the specific valuation methods (or combinations of methods). As a result, when more than one method was used, it was not possible to distinguish the amount inventoricd by each method.

As shown in table 23, about 78 percent of the corporations with end-of-year inventories in the cost of goods sold schedule provided answers showing how these inventories were valued. Inventories reported by these corporations accounted for 88 percent of the total closing inventories reported in the cost of goods sold schedule.

A few corporations reported only the total cost of goods sold. Occasionally, when this occurred, other schedules attached to the return confirmed that there were inventories included and showed by what method they were valued. When this additional information could be found, these inventory data were added to table 23. However, this adjustment was not made for table 21. Although inventories were available, other figures related to cost of goods sold, such as for merchandise purchased during the year, were not.

## Cost method

More than three-fifths of corporations reporting inventory valuation methods used the "cost" basis, but their inventories accounted for only about one-fifth of the total closing inventory reported on returns with inventory valuation methods shown. Neither of these facts reflect the additional use made of the cost method either when a variation of it was used, such as LlFO or the retail method, or when it was used in combination with other methods.

Using the cost method, inventory was valued: (1) on the basis of invoice price (less trade or other discounts), plus transportation and other charges incurred in purchasing, in the case of purchased goods and materials, and (2) on the basis of the cost of raw materials and supplies plus expenditures for direct labor and overhead (but excluding selling expenses), in the case of goods or materials produced.

In any industry where the usual rules for computing cost were inapplicable, cost could be approximated so long as it was reasonable and in conformity with established trade practices in the industry. Although cost was the simplest method of valuation, it had the disadvantage of postponing deductions for a decline in market value until the year in which the goods and materials were actually sold.

## Lower of cost or market method

Table 23 shows that only about one-third of corporations reporting inventory valuation methods indicated use of the lower of cost or market value. The companies using this method accounted for more than half of the total end-of-year inventories reported on all returns with inventory valuation method shown.

When inventory was valued at the lower of cost or market, the market value of each item was compared with its cost, and the lower valuation used as the in-
ventory value for each of the items. Market value was the current bidding price at the time of valuation, for the quantity usually purchased, and was applicable to goods purchased and on hand, and to the basic elements of cost (materials, labor, and overhead) of goods either finished and on hand, or in process of being manufactured.

The lower of cost or market was not as simple to determine as cost only, because of the comparisons that were required between cost and market values. Its popularity lay in its ability to take account currently of unrealized losses. Thus, if market value for the current year was less than cost, the business could use market value and thereby reduce its 1963 taxable income. If the market value in a future year exceeded cost so that the anticipated 1963 losses were not realized, taxable income for the future year would be higher when compared with the actual cost and sales price.

## Last-in, first-out method

Code section 472 specifically authorized use of the special method known as "last-in, first-out", or simply as "LlFO." ln order to use LlFO, permission first has to be obtained from the Commissioner of lnternal Revenue. The statisties show that, in practice, few corporations elected LLFO, but the 2,593 that did, for either all or part of their inventories, aceounted for about 16 percent of the total ending inventories reported on returns with valuation methods shown.

LlFO was a variation of the cost method. Use of it was based on the proposition that the most recently purchased or produced items in inventory were those that were sold first and that income was most clearly reflected by relating current costs to sales. Thus, in a period of rising prices, older less costly items in inventory, were deemed unsold at the end of the year so that the cost of closing inventory was reduced. In turn, the smaller elosing inventory resulted in a larger deduction for cost of goods sold and consequently, a lower taxable income.

Under LIFO, goods and materials remaining on hand at the close of the year were treated, first, as those included in opening inventory to the extent thereof, and, second, as those added during the year. ltems treated as having been in opening inventory were valued in order of acquisition except for the first LIFO year, when they were valued at average cost. Additions to inventory during the year were valued, at the corporation's option, on the basis of the most recent purehases, at an average cost for the year, in order in which they were acquired, or by any other method that reflected income most clearly.

LIF () could be applied to each item in inventory, or it could be applied to the dollar value of pools of items set up along product or business activity lines. In order to determine whether or not closing inventory of a pool had increased over opening inventory, the change in dollar value was first converted to cost at the beginning of the first LHPO year. An increase in value was converted to current year cost for LIFO by applying to the base year eost, a ratio that related current year cost to base year cost. The result was added to the base year cost and became the closing LIFO inventory. (Cur-
rent year cost was determined using the same optional rules described above to determine the cost of additions to inventory during a LIFO year.) A deerease in value was applied against the most recent prior year additions to the pool (expressed in terms of base year cost), working backward chronologically from the current year. Any of the additions that remained for these earlier years were reconverted to a LIFO basis by using the ratio that was in effect for each year. The result was added to the base year cost and became the closing LIFO inventory.

LlFO could be adopted for tax purposes only if it was also used in accounting for inventories on the corporation's books and, in general, the election to use it applied to the entire inventory. There were exceptions and these are described later on.

## Other methods

Less than 3 percent of the returns showing inventory valuation methods indicated use of a method other than cost, lower of cost or market, or LIFO. Of the $\$ 75.8$ billion in year-end inventories reported on returns with valuation methods, only $\$ 3.7$ billion was valued using "other'" methods.
'"Other'" methods generally were applieable only to certain types of businesses. Thus, the farm-price and unit-livestock-price methods were unique to agricultural operations, while the retail method was often used in retail operations, particularly by department stores.

As mentioned earlier, the use of inventories was required whenever the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise or materials was an income determining factor. Corporations in the business of farming or raising livestock were given the choice of either using inventories or reporting their income on a cash basis. If they used inventories, they could choose two special 'other"' methods, or they could use the more conventional methods. The special farm-price method allowed for the valuation of inventories at market price reduced by direct costs of disposition. If this method was used, it applied to the entire farming inventory except that livestock could be valued, at the corporation's option, under the unit-livestock-price method. The unit-live-stock-price method, the other special method, permitted the valuation of different elasses of animals with respect to age, kind, and purpose, based on cost.

The retail method was perhaps the principal "other" method used by corporations. Thus, the principal business activity of about 70 percent of the corporations reporting "other" methods was retail trade. Total end-of-year inventories reported by these retailers amounted to $\$ 2.1$ billion.

This method was intended as a means of approximating cost or the lower of cost or market in terms of the dollar value of groups of items in inventory, rather than for each item separately. A variation of the retail method, described below, allowed it to be used in conjunction with the LlFO method. On a constant or rising market, the retail method produced a result approximating cost, but on a falling market, it could result in a reduction to the lower of cost or market value.

In utilizing the retail method, the total of retail selling prices of goods on hand at the end of the year in each department or of each class of goods was reduced to approximate cost or lower of cost or market by deducting an amount based on a ratio designed to estimate the average overall price markup on goods for the year. Specifically, this ratio related the combined selling price of goods included in opening inventory and goods purchased during the year (with proper adjustments for price markups and markdowns), to the combined cost of such goods. If cost was to be estimated, both markups and markdowns were taken into account. If the lower of cost or market was to be approximated, only markups were considered.

Statistics for "other" inventory valuation methods are affected to some extent by taxpayer reporting practices. Thus, for example, certain mining and manufacturing companies that were permitted to use "average cost" instead of "cost" strictly defined, reported this cost as an "other" method rather than as a "cost"' method.

Combinations of last-in, first-out with any other method
Although the election to use LIFO generally applied to the entire inventory, there were situations under which it could be used in combination with other methods. Table 23 shows that about one out of every three corporations electing LIFO applied it in combination with one or more other methods. Inventories reported on these returns amounted to $\$ 8.2$ billion, about two-thirds of the $\$ 12.3$ billion reported by all corporations reporting use of LIFO.

The situations under which more than one inventory valuation method could be used have already been summarized. One of these situations allowed corporations operating more than one distinctly different type of business to use different methods for each business. Thus, LIFO could be elected separately for each business. Moreover, corporations could further elect to apply LIFO only to the raw materials in their manufacturing or processing operation. This election could a pply to all or only part of the raw materials inventoried.

In addition, corporations with retail trade operations could use LIFO in conjunction with the retail method in establishing the value of their retail stock. The retail method is described under Other Methods. But, when the retail method was used in combination with LIFO, an adjustment similar in effect to that required for nonretail operations when "dollar value LlFO" was used, had to be made for changes in price level that occurred during the year. Thus, closing inventories valued at retail were first converted to the price level of opening inventory at the beginning of the first LIFO year by use of index numbers such as those issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current year closing retail value was then compared with the value of the original inventory to determine if there had been an increase or a decrease during the current year. An increase was converted to current year cost by taking account of markups and markdowns. A decrease was applied against prior year increases, adjusting each prior year for price level by reference to the appropriate index numbers for the year.

To some degree, the extent to which corporations used LIFO in combination with another method may be overstated by the statistics in table 23 . As previously noted, LIfO was a variation of the cost method. Thus, if LIFO was the only method used, a corporation may have checked both "cost" and "L1FO' in answer to the tax return question on inventory valuation methods. In another context, dollar value LIFO may have been identified by checking both "LIFO" and an "other" method, with the "other" method used to describe the dollar value technique. Because response to the tax return question was used as reported for purposes of the statistics, these situations were treated as combinations of two methods, lllo and other, when in fact they may have been indicative only of LIFO.

Two or more methods (excluding last-in, first-out)
Table 23 also gives some idea of the size of inventories that were valued using several methods, exclusive of LIFO, in combination. The statistics show that only about $\$ 2.0$ billion of the more than $\$ 75.8$ billion in end-of-year inventories reported on returns with valuation methods shown, were valued using more than one non-LIFO method. Only about 1,000 corporations did so. The conditions under which more than one method could be used have been previously described.

As in the case of combinations that included LIFO, the statistics are affected by taxpayer reporting variations whereby more than one method was checked in response to the tax return question, although only one method may have actually been used. Most of these situations involved combinations of either "cost" or "lower of cost or market,'" with an "other"' method, and in many instances the "other" method was only a clarification or description of how either cost or lower of cost or market was applied. For example, the "other'" method used in combination with the cost method was sometimes described in attached schedules as 'average cost" or "retail method,' both of which were variations of the cost method. Similarly, the "other" method reported with lower of cost or market could also have been described as the "retail method,'" inasmuch as a variation of the retail method was based on the lower of cost or market value. In other cases, the "other" method was described as FIFO (first-in, first-out). This identification merely confirmed the fact that in valuing inventories, FlFO had been used in applying one of the specific valuation methods, and that LIFO had not been used at all.

In obtaining the data on inventory valuation methods from the answers to the tax return question, no attempt was made to further identify or verify the methods checked by using supplemental information in attached schedules.

## Inventory Writedowns and Other Inventory Changes

Inventory writedowns as shown in table 24 represented revaluations of inventories to below their cost. Theyoccurred when there was a reduction in the value of items included in inventory because of any one of several factors, among which are the following: damage, imperfections, shop wear, changes of style, odd or broken lots or
other similar causes, including secondhand goods taken in exchange.

While writedowns were generally computed on an item-by-item basis they could also be computed as percentage reductions, from parts of the inventory as well as from the total inventory. In nocase could writedowns be made to below scrap value. An examination of a selection of corporation income tax returns for 1963 indicated that most writedowns were made when the lower of cost or market method of inventory valuation was used.

The significance of downward revaluations in inventory lies in their effect on the cost of goods sold and thereby on taxable income. Since downward revaluations of ending inventories produce apparent rises in the cost of goods sold, taxable income suffers an apparent decline.

Table 24 indicates that 42,263 returns or about seven percent of the returns showing end of year inventories also showed inventory writedowns. The exact value of the inventories written down was not tabulated, but the total ending inventories reported on returns with inventory writedowns was about 31 percent of the total year ending inventories reported in cost of goods sold schedules for 1963. In some cases, though, writedowns were indicated on the returns although ending inventories were not reported in the cost of goods sold.

There were also 3,031 returns that indicated a "substantial', change had been made during the year in the method of accounting for inventories aside from writedowns. These changes resulted from the manner of determining quantities, costs, or valuations between the opening and closing inventories. The number of returns indicating both writedowns and some other change in the method of inventory valuation was 790.

## NET INCOME PER BOOKS OF ACCOUNT

For many years users of Statistics of Income have conjectured at the extent of the difference between net income computed under the lnternal Revenue Code, and net income recorded in corporations' books of account. In table 25 for 1963, 'net income per hooks of account'" is introduced as a new profit concept in Statistics of Income, thus enabling the size of the difference (more than $\$ 9$ billion) to be ascertained more completely for the first time. This innovation in the statistics became possible as a result of a change made on most 1963 corporation income tax return forms. This change specifically required that corporations, as part of the overall reconciliation of opening and closing earned surplus and undivided profits for the year, fill in a separate schedule accounting for the difference between the net income shown in their books and the net income shown in their income tax return. See Schedule $M-1$ on the facsimile of the Form 1120 corporation income tax return form reproduced at the end of the report for the framework used for this reconciliation.

Admittedly, the table 25 statistics do not give the complete picture. For one thing, some corporations did not include reconciliation statements in their tax returns as originally filed. Others included improvised statements from which total net income per books of account could not always be ontained. Also, the new schedule on the return forms was first applicable only to those corpora-
tions with 1963 accounting periods ended November 1963 through June 1964. Therefore, corporations with accounting periods ended July through October 1963 are not represented in the statistics. In addition, book income was not required as such on the Form 1120 L and 1120 M returns filed by life and mutual fire and casualty insurance companies and, for 1963 at least, no attempt was made to reconstruct it from supplemental information in annual statements filed with the returns.

For all of these reasons table $J$ shows that only 67 per cent of the total number of returns for 1963 included an amount of net income or deficit per books of account. But these same returns accounted for 81 percent of the net income after tax, and 60 percent of the deficit, computed under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Based on table 25, table $K$ compares net income per books of account and net income per Internal Revenue Code with particular attention given to the industry groupings accounting for most of the difference between the two amounts.

Table J. - NUMBER OF RETURNS AND NET INCOME PER INTERNAL REVENUE

| Item | A Ative corperation, returns |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | T. tail | With net income | Percent |  |
|  |  |  | Tutal | Wi th ret incone |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (b) |
| Total................................ | 1,323,187 | 808,045 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Returns with accountine periods ended Decemter 1763 through June 196:1........ <br> Returns with net income or deficit per tuve accom.t............................ <br> NET INCOME (IEES DEFICIT) AFTEF TAX? | 1,241,423 | 027,017 | 78.7 | 779.6 |
|  | 88.1,088 | $57 \mathrm{~L}, 520$ | 00.7 | 70.6 |
|  | (Thousand doliars) |  |  |  |
|  | $\therefore, 709,075$ | 36,138,563 | 1010 | 100.0 |
| Returns with accounting periods ended December 1403 throurh Just $1964^{3}$. . . . . . . | -6,033,418 | 31,578,485 | 89.4 | 87.4 |
| Fetums with net incume ur delacit per thofits of account: |  |  | 35.8 | 80.8 |
| Net incume (less dericit) per <br> Internal Rivenue dide.................. | $\therefore$ 动, 90, 501 | -9,213,191 |  |  |
| Wet income (less deficit) per books $\qquad$ | $34,0.3,707$ | 38,341,500 | n.s. | n.a. |

ri.a. - Not applicaule.
Income tax excludes tax irom recomputine pridy year nnvestment eredit.

Statistics are also provided in table 25 on tax-exempt interest on State and local Government obligations, the only item reported for book purposes and not for tax purposes, regularly presented in Statistics of Income. Because of resource limitations, other measures of reasons leading to differences between the two profit concepts were not tabulated, although reasons themselves are summarized below. Because of the absence of these measures caution should be used in interpreting the statistics. For while some of the measures could reveal the effects of definitional differences, such as those related to depreciation and depletion, they would also shed light on other lesser known effects, many reflecting only accounting differences in timing the receipt or expensing of similarly defined items. This kind of difference might be expected to "wash out" over a number of years. In addition, when comparing the two sets of profit statistics, it should be pointed out that the net income reported for tax purposes is likely to be more uniformly determined because of the necessity to conform with provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, than the net income reported for book purposes. On the other hand, complete uniformity

Table k. - Net income after tax per internal revente code and per books of account, by industrial division and selected industrial groups, 1963

|  | Total a tive carpuratiurreturns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Huaber or } \\ & \text { rut rever } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number ur ret tirys |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (.) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (b) | (7) | (8) |
| All indserial | 1, 32, 287 | 20,100, 1 | 1,041, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ 3 | 0,033, | 53:, 188 | 14, $2 \times 18$ | 4,073.0 | $3+0.6$ |
| Aericulture, forestry, and: |  |  | 12,2\%1 |  |  |  | 2. | 111.3 |
| Menire. Cude petrieum and rat | -4, | 4 | 11, | 57. | , | \%-6. | 1,498.4 | 1, \% |
| Crude petmieum and rat | , | 300 | O, |  | , | 2es.0. | 379.1 | 3 3 .8 |
| Manuracturing. | 281,500 | 15,029.1 | 134,885 | 13,380. | 14in, 105 | 13,112, | $\cdots, 773.8$ | 3. 5 |
| Petroleunh refining and related Machinery, except clectrical. | 1,352 | 1, $1,30.6$ | 14.378 | 1,202, | 20,401 | 1, | 2, 214.5 | 124.0, |
| Transportation, cmmunication, electric, pas, und samitary services. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 43, 515 | \$32.2 | 36,503 |  | 31, 30 | 1/4.1 | 1,185.0 | 0, ${ }^{1}$ |
| Electric, gas, and samitary |  |  |  | 1,279.9 | 4, 1.1 .6 | 1, 124.3 |  |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade.. | 403,635 | ,343.5 | 325,178 | -4,19.3 | ¢7, 185 |  | ,761.: | 13.4 |
|  | 19,05. | - | 14, 14.10 | - $4,4,284.8$ | 13, | - 3,1055 |  |  |
| Rredit quencies ctres that :ume. |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| Service | 163,006 | 873.7 | 12.,23 |  | 101, "\%1 | P17. 3 |  | 8.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hetubis with ner inome |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All industrial groups. | sue, a, 5 | 30,238.6 | 63\%,01? | 31,579, 6 | 570,5c0 | -12,23.2 | 38,3<1. 5 | 31.2 |
| dericulture, Sorestry, ard |  | 4.425 |  | 181.0 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | , 144 | 817.1 | 1,009.9 | -150.e |
| Crude petroleum and natural | 3, $3, \ldots 7$ | 525.1 <br> 827.0 <br> 1 |  | 505.0 | -2,650 | 408.1 | 1,050.2 |  |
| manufacturing ............... | 119,574 | 10,343.0 |  | 14,274.31 | 85,1.0 | 14,273.8 | 18,550.0 | 30.7 |
| Petrcleum retircte and related |  | ,0.6 |  |  |  | 1,735.4 | 4,21.3 | 3 |
| Machinery, except electrical... | 23,303 |  |  | 1,103.3 | -, | 1, | 1,405, | 30.3 |
|  | 35,16\% |  |  | 5,024.5 | - $0,3.3$ | $\cdots$ | 0,271.1 |  |
|  | 3,917 | ,-01.3 |  |  |  | 1,920.3 | 1,4,4.1. | - 5 |
| Wholesale and re:ail trade........ | 257, ${ }^{13}$ | 4, | \% |  | 18, 317 | \%338.0 | 5,088.3 |  |
| Finance, insurawe, ard real estat | ,obs | 6, 7.3 |  | 5,690.8 | 2n5,4 | -235.2 | 6,382.2 | 43 |
|  | 边 | 1,700.4 |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 2,025, | 85. |
| Servizes......................................................... |  | 1,09, |  |  | 5,005 |  |  | 0.1 |
| Mature of busiress nit allocatie... | 1,504 |  |  |  |  | 3.0 | 1.3 |  |

:Inciudes annual and part-iear returns.
${ }^{2}$ Deficit
NUTE: Detail mav not ada to totals due to moundine
for tax net income is also lacking because of the various elections, special treatments, and other provisions incorporated into the law.

For the most part, provisions of the Internal Revenue Code are in agreement with general accounting and go far in recognizing the application of general accounting principles to the conditions and practices of a particular trade or business. Code section 446, for example, requires the reporting of income under the method of accounting used regularly in computing income by a business in keeping its books.

But there are situations where the Code allows or requires special accounting for certain kinds of income, deductions, or transactions that diverge from generally accepred accounting procedures. Notable examples relate to depreciation, depletion, installment sales, and gains and losses from dispositions of property. As a result the net income computed under tax law will inevitably differ from the net income computed for the corporations' books.

## Depreciation

Differences due to depreciation result chiefly from the definition of the base used for depreciation and from the adoption of useful lives and depreciation methods for tax purposes that vary from the lives and methods used for book purposes. Tax depreciation is applicable only to
assets with a limited useful life (of at least one year). This would apply to most tangible assets (except land) and also to certain intangible assets such as patents. Among the intangible assets not depreciable for tax purposes, though sometimes considered depreciable for book purposes, is good will.

Other differences in depreciation result when assets have been amortized in the tax accounts over a 60 -month period as emergency facilities for the national defense, but are still currently being depreciated in the book accounts; also, when expenditures are capitalized and recovered through depreciation in one set of accounts but are expensed currently in the other. This latter kind of difference is discussed later on. Any increase or decrease in depreciation resulting from revaluation of assets for book purposes is not recognized by the internal Revenue Code.

Generally, tax depreciation practices result in larger deductions on the income tax return than in the books of account. In some cases, these differences are only temporary since larger deductions in the earlier years of an asset's life are offset by smaller deductions as the asset grows older. But, depending on such factors as retirement and replacement practices, the differences can become permanent. Also with respect todepreciation, differences in practices often contribute todifferences in the size of gain or loss realized when the assets are finally disposed of. (Gain or loss is determined, based on
the difference between selling price and the remaining undepreciated cost.)

Depreciation differences tend to be most pronounced in the manufacturing and utility industries, especially in the latter where regulatory agencies require use of the more conservative straight line method of depreciation (and the retirement method in the case of the railroad industry) for book purposes. Public utilities are free, however, to adopt accelerated methods for tax purposes and frequently do. See the depreciation method information reported in Statistics of Income--1961-62, for example.

## Depletion

Differences due to depletion are confined, for the most part, to those corporations with extractive operations. Many corporations use percentage depletion for their income tax returns, and cost depletion (or no depletion at all) for their books. The much larger deductions allowable under percentage depletion are reflected in the excess of net income per books of account over net income per Internal Revenue Code in the table 25 statistics, summarized in table K , for the mining industries and for petroleum refiners in the manufacturing division. Incontrast to depreciation, where the differences may or may not be temporary, the differences between the book and tax treatment of depletion lead to permanent differences between the two net income figures. For additional information about depletion, both percentage and cost, see the Explanation of Terms.

## Installment Sales and Construction Contracts

Profit on installment sales in retail trade operations is another major example where tax and book treatment diverge. Profits are accrued on the corporation's books for the year in which the sale is recorded. However, they are reported for tax purposes only as they are collected over the term of the agreement. Resulting differences in profits for any one year are eventually evened out over a period of time.

Somewhat similar to the accounting for installment sales is the accrual accounting for long-term construction contracts. Here, taxpayers may elect to report income either on a percentage of completion basis or on a completed contract basis, regardless of how such contracts are treated on the corporations' books. Thus, many corporations use the completed contract method for tax reporting and the percentage of completion method for financial reporting.

## Bad Debt Losses

With respect to bad debts, a taxpayer may use the specitic charge off method for tax purposes whereby the bad debt is written off in the year its worthlessness is established. But for commercial accounting, a reserve method may be used whereby the addition to a reserve is the deduction for the year. The reverse situation is also applicable. Of course, the amount actually deducted by either method can also vary and in the case of banking and savings institutions the law actually limits the size of the bad debt deduction. It also requires that these in-
stitutions treat losses on the worthlessness of securities as bad debt losses. For other corporations, such losses are subject to the special capital gain and loss provisions of the law instead.

## Charitable Contributions

Contributions are deductible when paid rather than accrued, although corporations may elect to include as contributions for the current year additional amounts paid within $2-1 / 2$ months after the close of the taxable year. In addition, the Code allows contributions in property to be deducted at their fair market value, although on their books corporations generally use the original cost.

## Deferred Compensation Plans

Methods of accounting for the cost of pension and other deferred compensation plans may vary from company to company. In addition, the cost of such plans is usually deductible for tax purposes for the year when the employer makes a contribution to the fund. Any departure from this cash basis for general accounting purposes leads to differences between tax and book net income. Differences can also result when an employee's right to compensation is revocable. When this applies, the deduction for tax purposes is allowed when the employee is paid rather then when the employer contribution is made. Special limitations on the amount deductible for tax purposes are mentioned below.

## Inventories

Inventory practices can also differ as between book and tax accounting. Some of the reasons, including LIFO and other elective provisions in the law, are mentioned in connection with the 1963 statistics on inventories described under separate heading.

## Dividend Income

With respect to other items, dividends are included in tax net income only when received. No provision is made for accruing them. Therefore, if income shown on a parent corporation's books represents undistributed profits of subsidiaries or dividends declared but not yet received, it is not recognized for tax purposes until an actual distribution is made.

## Basis of Property

The basis upon which depreciation and gain or loss on property dispositions are computed has a profound effect on their size, which obviously effects net income. The concept "basis" represents the accounting value at which property is carried either for book or tax purposes. But the distinctions made in tax accounting in defining basis have no parallel in general accounting.

For tax purposes basis is ordinarily cost, adjusted for subsequent capital expenditures and for depreciation (or depletion). Basis is thus affected by the method of depreciation (or depletion). In addition it is also affected by the manner in which the property is acquired (transfer from a stockholder or related corporation, or through reorgani-
zation, liquidation, or merger; trade-in; involuntary conversion; or, donation). In many cases, the original basis in the hands of the taxpayer is the one carried over from the transferor, though perhaps with certain adjustments. This is known as "'substituted basis". When conditions require use of substituted basis, tax law permits the property to be disposed of without immediate recognition of gain or loss. When this happens, recognition is postponed until some future event. For example, the gain postponed when property was sold by one related corporation to a nother is recognized when the property is later resold to an unrelated taxpayer. Thus, with few exceptions, gains and losses must enter into the computation of tax net income, if not immediately then eventually.

For book purposes though, timing factors related to basis are irrelevant and no thread of continuity with a technical concept of cost is necessary. Therefore, current values (market value or a value determined by appraisal, negotiation, or the like) can readily be used for basis in place of cost, and assets can be revalued at any appropriate time, for example, when there is a merger or reorganization. Gains or losses resulting from sales or exchanges are included in tax net income although they may be omitted entirely from book net income and charged directly to earned surplus instead. However, this method of treating nonrecurring income has been increasingly discouraged in recent years.

## Recognition or Nonrecognition of Income and Deductions

Additional differences between book and tax net income are caused by nonrecognition under tax law of certain income and deduction items that are reflected in book net income, and, conversely, the recognition for tax purposes of certain income and deduction items that are not reflected in book net income.

Examples of items not recognized under the Internal Revenue Code are: (1) with respect to income--(a) taxexempt interest on State and local Government obliga-tions--a major reason for differences between book and tax net income in the finance industries--and (b) proceeds received on life insurance policies, and (2) with respect to deductions (or losses)--(a) foreign taxes paid or accrued (when a foreign tax credit is elected on the income tax return), (b) interest paid to purchase or carry tax-exempt interest obligations, (c) lobbying expenses, political contributions, as well as other donations not qualifying as "charitable contributions'" under Code section 170; (d) insurance premiums paid on the life of an employee where the corporation is the beneficiary, (e) fines, penalties, and illegal payments, (f) losses on transactions between related corporations: and (g) taxes such as the Federal income tax and taxes assessed against local benefits. The treatment of Federal income taxes is described below.

Examples of items not recognized in books of account are: (1) with respect to income--(a) constructively received income from Controlled Foreign Corporations (if not subsequently remitted as dividends), as well as the foreign taxes deemed paid, either on these constructive receipts or on dividends remitted from abroad, that are included in taxable income, (b) certain unusual, nonoperating, or nonrecurring items omitted from book income and credited directly to earned surplus, and (2) with respect to deductions (or losses)--the expensing for tax
purposes of certain unusual, nonoperating, or nonrecurring items omitted from book income and charged directly to earned surplus.

Examples of the last two types of items include: (1) retirement or sale of assets or premature retirement of obsolescent equipment, (2) foreign expropriation losses, (3) losses due to embezzlement not insured and extending over several years, and (4) bonds issued at a discount and retired prematurely with a substantial charge (bond discount) still to be written off. As mentioned earlier, use of this method to bypass income has been increasingly discouraged in recent years.

Federal income taxes, obviously, are not deductible for tax purposes. For general accounting purposes, they represent just one more type of business expense and are therefore deducted in computing net income per books. For comparability, the table 25 statistics for net income per Internal Revenue Code are presented after income tax. Even so, the amount of tax in each case is usually not the same.

The amount reflected in the statistics for net income per Internal Revenue Code is the liability reported on the corporation income tax return, reduced by investment credit (though not by the foreigntax credit). However, the a mount deducted in arriving at net income per books of account need not and rarely does equal the income tax liability reported on the corporation income tax return, because of special treatment or nonrecognition of specified income and expense items for tax purposes and also because of differences between tax and book accounting in timing the receipt of income and the expensing of deductions. In the latter case, if income is taxed before it is accrued on the books, or if expenses (or losses) are deducted earlier for book than for tax purposes, the effect on tax is recorded on the books as a deferred charge to the income tax expenses of the future years in which the income is recorded. The reverse situation requires similar adjustments. Differences in accounting for the investment credit on the corporations' books lead to still other differences between the income tax after investinent credit reported on tax returns and the similar tax reported on the books.

## Consolidated Reporting and Foreign Income

Users of Statistics of Income often assume that aside from depreciation and depletion, the major differences between book and tax net income statistics lie in the treatment of foreign subsidiary profits and in the degree to which related corporations report on a consolidated basis. For tax reporting purposes, foreign subsidiary profits are generally excluded until remitted as a dividend. (However, with respect to certain undistributed foreign subsidiary profits, see 'Includable income from Controlled Foreign Corporations'" in the Changes in Law section.) While this is also generally true for financial reporting purposes, it is nevertheless possible for foreign subsidiary profits to be included even if not actually remitted, as long as the funds are available for repatriation. Actual practice in this respect may vary from company to company. Appropriate provision can also be made on the books for known losses.

Although the degree and principles of consolidationalso may vary from company to company, groups of related
corporations generally report on a consolidated basis for financial purposes and the consolidated entity may or may not include foreign subsidiaries. When included, the ques tion of whether profits have actually been remitted becomes irrelevant. For tax reporting purposes though, separate tax returns are usually filed for each related corporation. When consolidated returns are filed the principles for membership in an affiliated group are fixed by law and are, perhaps, more narrowly defined. Moreover, foreign subsidiaries, with only two minor exceptions, are excluded from consolidated returns.

With respect to the table 25 statistics on net income per books and per Internal Revenue Code, these differences have only a limited effect chiefly because corporations use the same reporting units in reconciling their book and tax profits. Therefore, the statistics for net income per books of account are on the same, generally nonconsolidated, basis as the statistics for net income per Internal Revenue Code. As a result, book net income for a given industry when obtained from corporation income tax returns may not be directly comparable with a book net income obtained from other statistical series. Presumably though, most of the differences due to consolidation disappear in the aggregated national totals for book income (less deficit).

For some of the same reasons, differences due to treatment of foreign subsidiary profits are not applicable to the table 25 statistics for net income per books. Since the same reporting unit was used as the basis for reconciling book and tax profits, undistributed foreign subsldiary profits were, with the possible exception mentioned above, generally excluded from both profit figures. Aside from this exception, the differences that there were because of foreign income, especially beginning with 1963, were those connected primarily with timing and tax definitions. For example, foreign subsidiary income only constructively received for tax purposes (lncludable income from Controlled Foreign Corporations, in the statistics throughout this report) would be reflected in tax net income but not in book net income. Later on, if the income is remitted through dividends, it would be reflected in book net income but not in tax net income (since it had previously been taxed). With respect to the "gross-up" of foreign taxes on foreign dividends and on foreign income constructively received, the effect on the two profit concepts may be permanent. Since the "gross-up" is included in income only by tax definition, it is reflected in net income per Internal Revenue Code but may never be reflected in net income per books of account. For information about the 'gross-up', see the Changes in Law section of this report.

## Timing of Income and Deductions

A corporation's method of accounting (cash, accrual, or a hybrid of the two) generally determines the year in which income (or gains) and expenses (or losses) are recognized. But, as a general proposition, it may be said that business accounting requires the postponement of doubtful income items and the inclusion of doubtful expense items, in order to avoid any charge of overstating immediate income. On the other hand, tax law attempts to maximize immediate revenue and to minimize any risk of later unavailability of a taxpayer or his assets.

As a result, tax law may require inclusion of income at an earlier date than general accounting methods sanction. Expenses, on the other hand, are typically not recognized under the law until the amount involved can be determined with certainty. Any resulting difference berween net income per books of account and net income per Internal Revenue Code can be thought of as temporary.

Thus, prepaid income, such as from rents, royalties, repairs or advertising, is generally included in income for tax purposes in the year received, regardless of how it may otherwise be accounted for on the corporation's books. Similarly, amounts received for future services are taxable when received, even if accrued on the corporations' books in some future year. In each case income is received pursuant to some agreement so that a claim of right to its receipt has been firmly established.

The principal timing differences with respect to expenses stem chiefly from the use in book accounting of contingency reserves to cover anticipated future losses or expenses. Costs and expenses, on the basis of reasonable estimates, are recognized for general accounting purposes, but for tax purposes are allowed only when they can accurately be determined. Therefore, while estimates credited to reserves to cover pending law suits or claims, cost of product guarantee or warranty contracts, repairs or maintenance, self insurance, future losses to be incurred in collection of accounts receivable from installment sales, cash discounts allowable to customers, and losses on purchase commitments, can be treated as deductions on the books, they are generally not deductible for tax purposes until the exact liability has been fixed. An exception is made for bad debts. Under elective provisions of the law, additions to a bad debt reserve are recognized for tax purposes so long as they are reasonable and in the case of banking and savings institutions are within certain tax-defined limits.

Timing differences in accounting for installment sales, certain gains and losses, and depreciation have already been described. But there are other differences due to timing that result from special carryover provisions in the law. Capital losses can be deductedonly from capital gains with excess losses carried forward for 5 years as an offset against gains. Charitable contributions are limited to 5 percent of net income before the deduction, with a 2 year carryover allowed for any excess amounts. (Companies without net income are therefore unable to claim a deduction for the year contributions are made.) Special carryover provisions also apply to amounts contributed to certain types of employee pension plans and other deferred compensation plans described in the Code that are in excess of statutory limitations. Under carryover provisions, any amounts unused at the end of the statutory period are usually forfeited.

Related to differences due to timing, are those differ ences whereby under one accounting method, an item is a capital expenditure which is recovered only over time through depreciation, but under the other accounting system is considered a current expense. In either case, the effect is generally one of timing with the expense allowed in full, either presently or ultimately.

As examples, taxes and interest paid are usually deducted currently for tax purposes even if they are capitalized on the books. However, taxpayers have the option of either capitalizing or expensing the taxes and interest paid
on property temporarily unproductive. This would include amounts paid in connection with building construction, for instance.

As further examples, research and experimental expenditures, organization expenses, and certain expenses in mineral extractive operations are major items that are given special accounting treatment for tax purposes.

Research and experimental expenditures are typically capitalized on the books and recovered over time through depreciation. But they may be expensed currently on the tax return if the taxpayer chooses to do so, or capitalized and (1) amortized over a period of at least 60 months starting with the month in which benefits from them are received, or (2) capitalized without amortization until such time as successful completion creates an asset or unsuccessful termination or abandonment creates an allowable loss, or (3) amortized and if a patent results, the remaining cost recovered over a longer period of time through ordinary depreciation.

Organization expenses are normally a capital expenditure, but for tax purposes may be either deducted currently, or capitalized and amortized over a period of at least 60 months under special elective provisions of the Code. When capitalized on the books such charges might otherwise be recovered only at time of liquidation, since a corporation does not usually have the determinable life necessary to claim depreciation on itself under tax law.

Three capital expenditures associated with mineral extractive operations may also be expensed for tax purposes. Intangible expenditures in the drilling and developing of oil and gas wells may be either capitalized and recovered through depreciation and depletion, or expensed currently, at the taxpayer's option. Typically though, they are expensed for tax purposes. Exploration and development expenses associated with minerals other than oil and gas may either be deducted currently or treated as deferred expenses to be amortized ratably as the minerals uncovered are sold. In either case the amount deductible for exploration expenditures is limited by law.

## SIZE OF INCOME TAX

Statistics on the size of corporations' income tax are presented in three tables in this report. Tables 17 and 19 are classified by size of tax before the foreign tax and investment credits, and table 18 is classified by size of tax after these two credits. Information about receipts, net income, income subject to tax, income tax, credits, and payments on declarations of estimated tax are related in the three tables to the size of corporations' income tax.

The user of these tables should keep in mind: (1) that income tax after credits was not the amount reported on the line provided for this purpose on the return forms, but was rather derived for the statistics by subtracting the two credits from the amount reported for income tax before credits, and related to this point, (2) that the subtraction was made using amounts that were rounded to the nearest thousand dollars during statistical processing. Therefore, as noted in the description of the investment credit statistics, amounts of less than $\$ 500$ reported for the investment credit on each of 201,572 returns are not
reflected in the statistics for the investment credit nor, as a result, in the statistics for income tax after credits. A similar limitation existed in the case of the foreign tax credit, but to a much lesser extent.

Income tax before credits amounted to $\$ 26.3$ billion. Foreign tax credit of $\$ 1.9$ billion and investment credit of $\$ 1.1$ billion reduced income tax to $\$ 23.3$ billion. As shown in table 18, foreign tax credit and (or) investment credit were sufficient to offset income tax on 69,935 returns with net income. All of the returns on which income tax was offset by the investment credit were returns with tax (after any foreign tax credit) of $\$ 25,000$ or less because the law imposed limitations on the investment credit which could be claimed if income tax exceeded this amount. The 320 returns with income tax of $\$ 10,000,000$ or more before credits accounted for a little over half of the income tax for 1963. Almost 70 percent of the returns with tax had income tax of less than $\$ 5,000$.

In determining incone tax after credits, tax law required that the credit for foreign taxes paid or accrued be first subtracted from income tax and that the investment credit could then be applied to the remainder. In computing tax after investment credit the sequence required by law was not followed in the tables in this report. Instead, income tax was tabulated after the investment credit but before the foreign tax credit. This was because it was felt desirable to provide a more complete picture of the total income tax to which United States corporations were liable, whether the tax was payable to the United States or to a foreign country.

## UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES ELECTING TO BE TAXED AS CORPORATIONS

Table 36 provides a limited amount of information about the 524 sole proprietorships and partnerships which chose to be taxed as corporations under provisions of section 1361 of the 1954 Code. These businesses reported receipts of $\$ 344.7$ million, net income of $\$ 10.6$ million, and income tax amounting to $\$ 5.2$ million. The tax returns of these businesses 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 be an owner having more than a 10 percent interest in the profits or capital of any other unincorporated business enterprise electing to be taxed as a corporation. Also, the business had to be one in whichcapital 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.

However, Public Law 89-389 provided that no new elections could be made after April 14, 1966, and that all elections not revoked on or before December 31, 1968, would terminate on January 1, 1969.

## CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS REPORTS

The statistics for 1963 presented in this report reflect changes in terminology, changes in balance sheet items, changes in law, and changes in industrial classification. They also reflect revisions made in the preliminary estimates for 1963 and in the corporation statistics previously published in the Statistics of Income--1963,U.S. Business Tax Returns based upon further analysis of the source data used in their preparation.

## Changes in Terminology

## Compiled net profit

Compiled net profit is discontinued as a concept in Statistics of Income, In past years, this term was used to contrast the net income reported for tax purposes with a somewhat broader concept of profits that could be derived from information reported in the corporation income tax return and that took into account certain nontaxable income, namely the interest on State and local Government obligations and, in earlier years, dividends from domestic corporations.

To serve somewhat the same purpose as compiled net profit, a new and even broader profit concept is introduced with this report. This new concept, entitled "net income per books of account'" to contrast it with the net income per Internal Revenue Code, is described in more detail above.

For historical comparability, the item appearing in tables 2 and 3 of this report entitled 'Total receipts less total deductions" may be related to the former Compiled net profit. This item, like Compiled net profit, includes tax-exempt interest, but it excludes constructive receipts from Controlled Foreign Corpora tions that under the Revenue Act of 1962 are now included in the statistics presented for the net income computed under tax law.

## Total compiled receipts and Total compiled deductions

These two concepts are simplified, beginning with this report, to "Total receipts" and "Total deductions." There are no changes in their definition. The word 'compiled" was used in past years to emphasize that each of the two totals was a derived amount which, while based on tax return information, was not reported as such on the return. Total receipts and Total deductions are described below under the heading, Explanation of Terms.

## Changes in Balance Sheet Items

The comparability of the balance shect statistics for 1963 with prior years was affected by changes in the tax return balance sheet. The income tax return no longer required the separate reporting of mortgage and real
estate loans on the asset side, and of deposits and withdrawable shares on the liability side. Also, the 1963 income tax return required the reporting only of total investments in Government obligations. Previously, there were separate amounts reported for United States obligations and obligations of States and U. S. possessions.

When identified on large corporation returns of banks and savings institutions, mortgage and real estate loans were included with "other investments," while deposits and withdrawable shares were included with "other current liabilities." For all other returns the amounts were generally accepted as reported. Therefore, small a mounts of deposits and withdrawable shares were sometimes included in accounts payable or mortgages, notes and bonds payable in less than one year, while mortgage and real estate loans were occasionally included with notes and accounts receivable.

For the first time in 1963, efforts were made to identify current assets and liabilities reported in the annual statements filed by life and other insurance companies. These accounts were previously tabulated with "other assets" and 'other liabilities."'

The changes in the balance sheet primarily affected statistics shown for corporations in the finance, insurance, and real estate industries and are summarized in table L for 1961 and 1963. The statistics were not tabulated for 1962.

## Changes in Law

Insurance companies other than life insurance companies
The Revenue Act of 1962 changed the primary tax base, provided for the deduction of underwriting losses, and made other changes in the tax provisions for certain mutual fire and casualty insurance companies. The changes affect statistics for many of the income statement items, such as business receipts, cost of sales and operations, and other deduction items, as well as income subject to tax, and other tax items.

Corporations subject to special mutual fire and casualty insurance company provisions are classified for Statistics of Income separately in the industrial group, Finance, insurance, and real estate: Insurance carriers: Mutual insurance, except life or marine and certain fire or flood insurance companies.

The title of the group describes, in part, the companies affected by the new provisions of the law as amended by the Revenue Act of 1962. Prior to the change in law, a specialized group of mutual factory insurance companies with refundable single premium policies and flood insurance companies with similar policies or with perpetual policies were taxed under the special mutual insurance company provisions, and were included in this industrial group. Under the new law they became taxed much like stock casualty insurance companies, reporting premium income as defined by section 832 of the Code and underwriting losses and expenses. Statistics for these flood and factory mutual insurance companies are now included in the group, Finance, insurance, and real estate: Insurance carriers: Other insurance companies. Thus the changes in law also affect statistics for this industrial group, but to a much lesser extent.

Table L. - Selected balance sheet items, 1961 and 1963

5.a. - N: avaliatie.

Mutual fire and casualty insurance companies have been taxed under special provisions for many years because of their method of capitalization and the nature of their business. These companies are financed by, and their assets owned by, the policyholders rather than by stockholders, and premiums are based on actual cost without a profit element. A re'sume' of the old and new tax provisions and the items included in Statistics of Income follow.

Prior to the 1962 amendment, the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provided that mutual fire and casualty insurance companies with gross investment income (except capital gains) and premiums totaling $\$ 75,000$ or less were to be exempt from tax under section 501 of the Code. The new law raised the tax exemption to include companies with income of $\$ 150,000$ or less.

For companies with more than $\$ 75,000$ gross income, the 1954 Code prior to the 1962 amendment imposed a tax approximating the regular corporate rates (including the alternative tax on capital gains) on net investment income less the statutory special deduction for dividends received. However, companies other than interinsurers or reciprocal underwriters were subject to a special 1 percent gross income tax if this tax was larger than the tax on investment income. The gross income subject to the special tax equaled gross investment income other
than net capital gains plus gross premiums minus: (l) premiums returned or paid for reinsurance and (2) dividends to policyholders (considered as a reduction of premiums rather than actual dividends). Under this law mutual companies could not deduct any insurance losses.

Under prior law, special progressively diminishing adjustments to taxable income were provided for small companies. These adjustments consisted of a basic adjustment of $\$ 50,000$ diminishing to zero at $\$ 100,000$ of taxable investment income for interinsurers or reciprocal underwriters, and of $\$ 3,000$ diminishing to zero at $\$ 6,000$ of taxable investment income for other companies. If the 1 percent gross income tax was applicable to companies other than interinsurers or reciprocal underwriters, the basic adjustment was $\$ 75,000$, diminishing to zero at $\$ 150,000$ of taxable gross income. Companies whose gross investment income (other than capital gains) plus gross premiums was less than $\$ 125,000$ were also given a reduction from the tax otherwise due. This reduction was computed by multiplying the tax by a ratio determined by dividing the amount of gross investment and premium income in excess of $\$ 75,000$, by $\$ 50,000$.

The adjustments to taxable income were effected through a modification of the tax rates. Companies with taxable income equal to or less than the adjustments

| 1 t ค.] | Insurgin arrmers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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|  | + ta, |  | Mutual hrarane mpariais |  | T tal |  | Mutnal incuranと mparies ${ }^{1}$ |  |
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| Henter | , 1 | $\pm 1$ | $\therefore 1$ | $\cdots$ | $\therefore 1$ | 1.1 | -1 | 1.1 |
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| I tsi assetz........................................................................ | 12.3, +33,11* |  | Q, 243, 100 | P, , mit.43 |  | 1.1. .1.2, 721 | 8,214, $2 \times$ | 1, 6 |
|  | $\therefore 1,1 \times$ | $\cdots \cdots+\cdots$ |  | $\therefore 120 \cdot 12 m$ |  | $\cdots, 13,506$ | $\cdots \cdots$ | 1. 14.411 |
|  | $3 x^{2}, 2^{2}, 2,41$ |  | - | -, 914.413 | $\therefore$ ¢, |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,858.411 \\ 112.4111 \end{array}$ |
|  | 3', 17, 31, | $4.774, .11$ | 2. 04 | $\therefore .1{ }^{17}$ cit | 36, $3^{4} 77, \cdots 14$ | 31, 173, F4, | $\therefore$, 38: | 1, 12144,411 |
| and protict ................................................................ |  | - 1.40 |  |  | $1 \because, 1 \leq, \cdots 4$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1+, 1 \cdots,=4 \\ & 1,1,1,1 k \end{aligned}$ | $\cdots{ }^{-}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.114,9 \\ 110,282 \end{gathered}$ |
|  <br>  | 1... 4 4. | 1, 运, +11 | + '. ${ }^{1}{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1.14.2.54: |  | 1-. 3 , 1 , $1^{4} 1$ | 14,2t: | 1 " $4,1 \cdots$ |
|  |  | 1, w3, ${ }^{2}$ | 134, 533 | ${ }^{2} 198,42^{\prime}$ | $\therefore 10^{ \pm}, \cdots$ |  | - 5.711 | 34, 504 |
|  | 3.270.312. | 1,063.87\% | $\therefore 2 \times 4.876$ | 2,803 | ${ }^{3} 3, n \in 3,80$ | ${ }^{3} 1.103, \cdots 8$ | ${ }^{2} 2,1 \% 2$, ${ }^{\prime}$ | $3 \times 5,743$ |
|  | 2,135, 1.11 | $1, \ldots 1)<\text {. }$ | $\begin{array}{r} \therefore, 13 \cdot, 01 \\ +3,377 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3+1<4,36= \\ & 31,534,0 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{3} 1,+(1),$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,1 \ldots+3 \\ \\ 4,3,37 \end{array}$ | 3506 25,233 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 4,12 | $\because \cdot, \ldots$ is | 1., 21 | 1707.tes | 3840, 1 |  | ${ }^{3} 16.810$ |
|  | 21, 414 | $-4,1$ |  | 10,3in | $\begin{aligned} & 3<1,-4 \\ & =175,734 \end{aligned}$ | $38 \mathrm{in}, \quad 3$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 1 \cdot, ~ \\ 2,55 \end{array}$ |



were nontaxable, with tax gradually increasing from zero to the regular amount as income rose. No income subject to tax was tabulated for returns made nontaxable by these adjustments, but for those with tax the full amount was tabulated.

The income statement items required to be reported on tax returns prior to 1963 were investment income items (e.g., interest, dividends, rents, royalties, capital gains) and deductions related to the investment income. These items and the net investment income were the only income statement items available for Statistics of Income. The only statutory special deduction allowed, and included in the statistics, was that for dividends received. Income subject to tax tabulated for these companies was either the taxable investment income (net investment income less the statutory special deduction for dividends received) or the gross income tax base, whichever was used by the particular company. Income tax also was the ordinary tax or the special l percent tax, whichever was applicable, minus the special reduction allowed small companies discussed above.

The only loss deductions allowed were from investment operations, including losses from the sale of capital assets disposed of to meet insurance losses or dividends paid to policyholders, and were reflected in net investment income or loss. Net losses could not be carried to another year. Most companies were taxable, about half of them under the 1 percent gross income tax provision. As shown in table M , taxable gross income accounted for over 97 percent of the $\$ 2$ billion of total income subject to tax and over 43 percent of the $\$ 49$ million of tax was from the 1 percent special tax on gross income of companies other than interinsurers or reciprocal underwriters.

The new tax provisions, effective generally for tax years beginning after December 31,1962 , required that both statutory underwriting income and investment in-
come be included in the tax base of most mutual insurance companies. In determining income, business deductions and expenses similar to those allowed other types of businesses were deductible. In addition, losses on sales of capital assets sold to cover abnormal insurance losses or policyholder dividends were deductible from investment income.

Underwriting income was, in general, earned premiums less insurance losses, allowable expenses, and policyholder dividends (considered to be an adjustment of premiums rather than a true dividend). Interinsurers and reciprocal underwriters subtracted additions (or added deductions) made to savings (surplus) carried in subscribers' accounts which were payable to the subscriber upon termination of its insurance contract.

The "statutory" underwriting income which became a component of taxable income was underwriting income minus two additional deductions described below.

The first deduction from underwriting income was a special diminishing deduction for small companies, defined as companies with gross income of less than $\$ 1,100,000$. In defining these companies, gross income was investment income, except capital gains, plus premiums. The deduction was $\$ 6,000$ for incomes up to $\$ 500,000$, diminishing ratably to zero for incomes between $\$ 500,000$ and $\$ 1,100,000$. This deduction was aflowable only against underwriting income for the particułar tax year, and was deductible before determining the deduction for protection against loss.

The second deduction was that for protection against loss. Because mutual insurance companies do not have the invested capital framework that stock companies have to provide a financial cushion for extraordinary losses, they generally set aside a portion of underwriting income as a reserve for these losses. The new law recognized this characteristic by deferring tax on a portion of the underwriting income. This portion was treated as a de-
duction from underwriting income and was set aside in a Protection Against Loss (PAL) account for a period of years before being taxed.

Subtractions from the Protection Against Loss (PAL) account included certain losses plus amounts being returned to taxable income.

The amount of this deduction was the sum of 1 percent of the insurance losses incurred during the year, plus 25 percent of the underwriting income remaining after the statutory deduction for small companies described above. An additional amount was deductible by concentrated risk companies (defined as companies insuring against loss from windstorm, hail, flood, earthquake, and similar hazards within one State or within a radius of 200 miles.)

Concentrated risk companies determined the percentage of earned premiums attributable to such risks. If this percentage exceeded 40 percent, the excess of the percentage over 40 percent, times the underwriting income (less the special deduction for small companies described above), was added to the deduction for protection against loss.

Losses deducted from the account included (1) statutory underwriting losses which occurred if the PAL deduction exceeded underwriting gains for the year, (2) the sum of any other underwriting losses plus investment losses reduced by any statutory underwriting income or investment income, and (3) "unused"' losses carried over from certain loss years.

For amounts returned to taxable income, the general deferment period was 5 years. At the end of that period any portlon of the deduction from underwriting income not absorbed by the losses described above minus half of that portion of the deduction (not absorbed by losses) attributable to the 25 percent of underwriting income was returnable to taxable income. This and other parts of the reserve could also become taxable because of a ceiling on the amount which could be maintained in the reserve, or through election by the company, or if the company ceased to be taxed under the mutual insurance company provisions.
"Attorneys-in-fact" perform many of the ordinary business functions of the special group of mutual insurers known as reciprocal underwriters or interinsurers. The income of the attorney-in-fact is derived from the underwriting operation of the insurance company. Both under previous law and under the 1962 Act this income was taxable to the attorney-in-fact. Under the new law the insurance company could elect to include all of the underwriting income in its accounts, thus making it available for deduction of losses, either directly or through the PAL account. The attorneys-in-fact were required to continue reporting their share of the underwriting income and to pay taxes on it. To avoid double taxation the insurance company was allowed a tax credit for taxes paid by the attorney-in-fact. This elective provision could not be used unless the attorney-in-fact was subject to the corporate tax and met certain other conditions.

Investment income subject to tax (or investment loss) was similar to that under prior law and consisted of net investment income (or loss) minus the statutory deduction for dividends received available to corporations in general.

Taxable income for a mutual insurance company, in general, consisted of the net sum of, (1) statutory underwriting income or loss, plus (2) taxable investment income or loss, plus (3) subtractions from the PAL account, minus (4) any unused loss deduction carried from loss years.

Losses were the excess of statutory underwriting and investment losses for the year over the sum of (1) taxable lnvestment income, (2) statutory underwriting income and (3) subtractions from the PAL account. A loss could be carried back 3 years and forward 5 years except that it could not be carried to or from years beginning before January 1, 1963, and could not be used if the company ceased to be taxed as a mutual insurance company. Therefore, no unused loss deduction was reportable for 1963.

However, a special transitional provision permitted companies which had incurred underwriting losses for each of the years 1957-1961 (and which had been taxed as mutual insurance companies for each year since 1956) to use such losses to reduce statutory underwriting income for the years 1963-1967. For this purpose the losses did not include amounts resulting from payment of dividends to policyholders. Losses carried over under the special transitional provisions were included in "Other deductions", rather than in the net operating loss deduction statistics.

The tax rates were similar to those imposed on corporations in general, differing only by the modification needed to effect the adjustment for small companies described below.

For companies with less than $\$ 12,000$ of taxable income, a diminishing adjustment to taxable income, similar to those under prior law, was applicable. The basic adjustment was $\$ 6,000$, diminishing to zero at $\$ 12,000$ of taxable income. This adjustment was also effected through a modification of the tax rates and did not affect income subject to tax except that no amount was tabulated for returns made nontaxable by the adjustment. Returns with taxable income of $\$ 6,000$ or less were nontaxable and the tax gradually increased to the full amount between $\$ 6,000$ and $\$ 12,000$.

An exemption from tax on underwriting income was available for companies which had gross Investment income (other than capital gains) plus premium income of less than $\$ 500,000$ and which had no reserve accumulated in the PAL account. Tax was imposed only on taxable investment income. A diminishing adjustment of $\$ 3,000$ vanishing at $\$ 6,000$ of taxable investment income was provided through a modification of the tax rates, making these companies nontaxable if taxable investment income was $\$ 3,000$ or less. If the gross investment and premium income was less than $\$ 250,000$, the tax otherwise due was further reduced. The reduced tax was determined by multiplying the amount otherwise due by the ratio of the gross income less $\$ 150,000$ divided by $\$ 100,000$. However, these companies could elect to be taxed under the general mutual insurance company provisions in order to deduct underwriting losses or receive other benefits.

Since mutual insurance companies were exempt from tax under section 501 if their gross income was $\$ 150,000$ or less, the above provisions were applicable only to companies with gross income above that amount.

Some of the tax effects and changes in the general statistics for 1963 resulting from the new law are shown in table $M$. Both total receipts and total deductions increased about $\$ 5$ billion. Most of the increase in receipts was in business receipts (underwriting income). Cost of sales and operations was increased by $\$ 3$ billion in under writing losses. The $\$ 2$ billion of Other deductions included the special deductions (other than that for dividends received) allowed these companies. A net loss of $\$ 108.4$ million from the combined investment and underwriting incomes was reported for tax purposes as compared to a net investment income of $\$ 136.5$ million reported for 1962.

Income subject to tax dropped from the $\$ 2.2$ billion (most of it from the gross income base) reported for 1962, to $\$ 25.9$ million. Income taxes dropped from $\$ 49.2$ million to $\$ 10.8$ million.

## Gains on sales or exchanges of certain depreciable property

Under new Code section 1245, the amount of gain from the disposition of certain depreciable property was treated as ordinary income, to the extent of depreciation (or amortization in the case of emergency facilities), allowed or allowable after December 31, 1961. This depreciation "recapture" applied to dispositions of property made dur ing taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962.

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

Before the change in law, gains on sales of depreciable property held for more than 6 months were aggregated with losses, and with gains and losses from sales or exchanges of real property and certain other types of business property, and from involuntary conversions of any of these property types (including depreciable property) and of capital assets held for more than 6 months. If the overall result was a net gain, it was treated as a longterm capital gain against which capital losses could be offset and was subject to the maximum 25 percent capital gains tax rate. If the overall result was a net loss, it was fully deductible against all income. See discussion of Dispositions of property under sections 1245 and 1231 on page 8.

Includable income of Controlled Foreign Corporations

Prior to 1963, income from foreign subsidiaries was not reported for tax purposes or subject to the Federal income tax until it was remitted to United States corporations as a dividend. But the Revenue Act of 1962
added Code section 951 which provided for the inclusion in the gross income of United States shareholders of certain undistributed earnings of foreign corporations controlled by United States shareholders. For this purpose, a corporation was considered controlled if more than 50 percent of its voting stock was controlled by United States persons including corporations, each of which owned at least 10 percent of such voting stock. The new provisions were first effective for taxable years of Controlled Foreign Corporations beginning in 1963 and for taxable years of United States corporations in which (or with which) such foreign taxable years ended. Therefore, the 1963 statistics do not reflect income from foreign corporations whose 1963 taxable year ended after that of the domestic corporation.

The includable undistributed earnings were accumulated after December 31, 1962, and comprised in general, "foreign base company income" and certain foreign insurance income. "Foreign base company income" consisted of specified types of income from investments, as well as income derived from selling or purchasing goods or performing services outside the Controlled Foreign Corporation's country of incorporation for related persons. The insurance income represented, for the most part, income attributable to premiums received by controlled foreign insurance companies on United States risks.
income from qualified investments in less developed countries, or from sales of United States exports, was specifically excluded from foreign base company income. Also, no constructive distribution of undistributed earnings was required if a certain minimum distribution of the earnings and profits of the controlled foreign corporations was made. These minimum distributions were based on relationships of foreign and United States tax rates so that the combined tax of the Controlled Foreign Corporation approximated the United States rate.

## Dividends from foreign corporations

'"Gross-up' of dividends
Domestic corporations owning 10 percent of more of the stock of a foreign corporation can claim a credit against their income tax for income and excess-profits taxes paid by the foreign corporation on earnings distributed as dividends. (See Foreign tax credit under Explanation of Terms.) Prior to 1963 only distributions actually received by the domestic corporation were subject to United States income tax. This rule was changed by the Revenue Act of 1962 with respect to distributions from '"developed country corporations" (defined in Code sections 902 and 955). Under the new law, domestic corporations were required to increase (or "gross-up") their foreign dividend income by the foreign taxes they were deemed to have paid on the profits from which the dividends were distributed. The effects of the new provision were an increase in the amounts reported as taxable foreign dividends (if a foreign tax credit was claimed with respect to such dividends) and an increase in the amount of credit which could be claimed. The following formulas illustrate the computation of the foreign tax for which credit could be claimed:

Before the Revenue Act of 1962 and less developed country corporations under the Act

Foreign income tax pard by toreign subsidiary

Dividends from subsidiaty
X Profits of foreign subsidary before payment of foreign socome taxes

Foreign tax avallable for use as credit

Developed country corporations under the Revenue Act of 1962
Foreign income tax Dividends from subsidiaty Foreigntax pard by foreign subsıdıary

入 Profits of toreign subsidary $=$ available for after payment of toreign use as credit neome taxes

The new provisions pertained only to dividends re－ ceived from foreign subsidiaries deriving most of their profits（out of which the dividends were paid）from operations in developed countries．So as not to dis－ courage investments in less developed countries，divi－ dends received from subsidiaries in such countries were not affected by the new law．The provisions were also applicable to amounts constructively received from Con－ trolled Foreign Corporations，and to distributions at－ tributable to earnings of 50 percent or more owned sub－ sidiaries of the foreign corporation．

The effective date of these provisions was the same as described under Foreign tax credit below．

## Sales of foreign stock

The 1962 Act also required that certaingains on foreign stock transactions be reported as foreign dividends by United States corporations with 10 percent or more ownership of Controlled Foreign Corporation stock．These were gains realized from the sale，exchange，or redemp－ tion of Controlled Foreign Corporation stock and attribu－ table to earnings and profits of the foreign corporation earned after December 31，1962，and not previously sub－ ject to United States income tax．See Code section 1248 for a further description of the amounts taxable as divi－ dends．Prior to 1963，these earnings and profits could be repatriated as capital gains，subject to the lower capital gains tax rate，through certain stock transactions．

## Sales of patents to Controlled Foreign Corporations

One of the provisions of the 1962 law relating to foreign investments provided that a domestic corporation treat gain on the sale or exchange of patents，copyrights，and similar property rights to its more than 50 percent Con－ trolled Foreign Corporations as ordinary income．Prior to the new law，which was effective for taxable years beginning after December 31，1962，such gain was eligible for capital gains treatment under section 1231．The new law had the effect of increasing net gain，noncapital as－ sets（or reducing net loss，noncapital assets）and de－ creasing long－term capital gain．

## Bad debt deduction

The Revenue Act of 1962 also imposed new limitations on the bad debt deductions allowed mutual savings banks， and domestic building and loan associations and coopera－ tive banks．Under previous law，the deductions allowed these institutions for additions to bad debt reserves were considered reasonable so long as they did not exceed the lesser of taxable income before the bad debt deduction，or the excess of 12 percent of deposits at
the end of the year over the sum of surplus，undivided profits，and reserves at the heginning of the year． Beginning with taxable years ending after December 31， 1962，the law specified that the allowable deduction for additions to bad debt reserves would be the sum of the amounts added to the reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans，subject to the limitations described below，plus the amounts added to the reserve for losses on nonqualifying loans．Special rules were provided to allocate reserves accumulated prior to the change in law to the opening balance of these two reserve accounts． The excess of these reserves over the limitations was allocated to a special supplemental rescrve for losses on loans．

Qualifying real property loans were defined with certain exceptions as any loan secured by an interest in improved real property or by real property which was to be im－ proved out of the proceeds of the loan．Excluded were un－ secured loans；loans which were the primary obligation of a Government agency，banking or savings institution，or of another member of the same affiliated group（with
Table N．－mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations com－
PARED WITH TOTAL BANKING AND CREDIT INSTITUTIONS：NUMBER OF RETURNS，
TOTAL ASSETS，RECEIPTS，DEDUCTIONS，NET INCOME，STATUTORY SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS，INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX，AND INCOME TAX， 1962 AND 1963

| Item | Barus and trust companies |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tutal |  | Mutual savings kerka |  |
|  | $19+2$ | 1903 | 1902 | 1403 |
| Number of ret urne： <br> With ana with．nt net iname．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> With ret when | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,812 \\ & 23,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,1052 \\ & 13,+54 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 513 \\ & 327 \end{aligned}$ | 53 |
| RETVRIS WIT！Ahd WITHuIT HET Inctme | （1／1／ion dol／ars） |  |  |  |
|  | 351，496．7 | 373，935．0 | 0.0107 .3 | $50,2,5$ |
|  | 15，234， 3 | 10，432．3 | 2，2，94 | 2，378．2 |
|  | 11，935．2 | 13，173．3 | 2，184．0． | 2，303．3 |
|  | 021.5 | 807．0 | 129．＊ | 87.4 |
|  | 11，313．7 | 12，505．7 | 2，059．2 | 2，214．4 |
|  | 2，534．6 | 2，481．3 |  | 00.3 |
| RETUPNS NITH HET INCUME |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets． | 328，507．7 | 353，095．1 | 27，307．8 | 30，30，${ }^{\text {c，}}$ |
| Total receipts． | 14，009．9 | 15，4，4．8 8 | 1，327．1 | 1，721．t． |
| Tutal peduetions．． | 10，833．3 | 12，104．5 | 1，283．1 | 1，0350．4 |
| Fas deot deduction． | 574.2 | 013.8 | 11.3 | 63.2 |
| Interest paid anto all uther deductions． | 10，259．2 | 11．550．7 | 1，191．8 | 1，573．2 |
| Net income <br>  <br> Invijunds received detuttion．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Nut peratitue luss arryforwarl <br> Ircume sub iect to tax． <br> Ifwome tax．． | 2，542．4 | 2，409， | 32.1 | 74. |
|  |  | 37.0 | 30.2 |  |
|  | 52.3 | $8 . .1$ | 27.0 | 34.5 |
|  | 12.2 | 30.1 | 12.5 | 31.5 |
|  | 2，538．5 | 2，37n．4 | 7.6 | 10.3 |
|  | $13^{5}$ | 1.128 .4 | 1.6 | 3.0 |
| Item | Creait agencies ther than talus |  |  |  |
|  | Tutal |  | Savires and loan assuciations |  |
|  | 1762 | 1703 | 1402 | 2703 |
| Number of returno： <br> With and withe lit ret insume．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Nまth：ieti Ir，ume | 15） | C） | （7） |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52，45 | 44，094， | 0，924 | 5， 5 ，3： |
| RETURHE WITH AND WITHOIT NET INCUNE <br>  | （ $\mathrm{H}_{1}$／i，on dollaro） |  |  |  |
|  |  | 157，488．9 | ＂1，40． | 145，1退． 1 |
|  | 130，880．1 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 20， 283.4 | 5，40．13 |  |
|  |  | 7,3453 <br> 30500 |  | ， 213.2 |
|  |  |  | 8，4,25034.5 | －－3 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 854.1 \\ 887.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,075 \cdot 9 \\ & 1,022.3 \end{aligned}$ |  | ． 113.4 |
|  |  |  |  | 48.4 |
| PETLTHIC WITH HET InCOME |  |  |  |  |
| Total assets．．． | 55.205 .2 | 138，435．4 | 13．006．2 | 40．788．． |
| Total receipti．．． | $\bigcirc, 110.3$ | －7，50．1 |  | 4.5 |
| Tital deductions． | 4.072 .9353.2 |  |  |  |
| Ras jebt yenicticu． |  | 8，6，37．8 | $1$ | ＜1ms． |
| Interest paid and all ther 2tu artans． | $3,714.3$ | 7，732．4 | $\cdots$ |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.034 . ? \\ 103.2 \\ 59.4 \\ 0.2 \\ 125.4 \\ -10 . \end{array}$ |  |  | ciz．a |
|  |  | 1， 10.4 | 3.1-.1 | － |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2，uent | 之． |  |
|  |  |  | － | －12\％ |
| 1nusine tax．．．．．．．． |  | 4成い |  |  |

affiliation defined in terms of 50 percent or more ownership of stock); loans secured by a deposit or share of the institution; and, loans acquired and disposed of within a 60 -day period. Nonqualifying loans represented all other loans.

The addition to the reserve for losses on nonqualifying loans was an amount determined by the institution to be a reasonable addition. The addition to the reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans was, in general, limited to the largest of the following amounts: (1) 60 percent of taxable income less the amount of the reasonable addition to the reserve for losses on nonqualifying loans, so long as this amount did not increase the bad debt reserve to more than 6 percent of qualifying loans outstanding, (2) up to 3 percent of qualifying real property loans outstanding at the end of the taxable year, (3) an amount determined to be a reasonable addition to the reserve for bad debt losses on qualifying real property loans.

If the addition to the reserve for losses on qualifying real property loans was computed under either of the first two tests described above, when it was combined with the addition to the reserve for nonqualifying losses, it could not exceed the amount by which 12 percent of deposits or withdrawable accounts at the close of the year exceeded the sum of surplus, undivided profits, and reserves at the beginning of the year.

The effect of the changes in law on the statistics for mutual savings banks and savings and loan associations is shown in table N .

## Income Tax

Tax rates
A two stage reduction in the income tax rates for corporations was prescribed in the Revenue Act of 1964. The first stage was effective on January 1, 1964. Beginning on this date, the normal tax was reduced from 30 to 22 percent. The surtax, generally applicable to taxable income in excess of $\$ 25,000$, was raised from 22 to 28 percent for January 1 through December 31, 1964. Thereafter, it was reduced to 26 percent under the second stage rate reduction.

For taxable years overlapping January 1, 1964 (accounting periods ended January through June 1964, for purposes of this report), income tax was computed under both the old and new rates. The new rates were those set forth in the first stage reduction. The actual tax liability for the year was then determined by prorating the two tentative income tax amounts according to the number of days under each law.

Statutory special deductions and Income subject to tax
Statutory special deductions were subtracted from net income in order to arrive at income subject to tax, the actual tax base used. Several of these special deductions were computed using percentages that were based in part on the applicable income tax rates. As a result, the following deductions were affected by the 1964 change in tax rates:

1. the part of the dividends received deduction that was for amounts received on certain preferred stock of public utilities,
2. deduction for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities, and
3. Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation deduction.

In computing income tax, corporations with taxable years beginning before January 1,1964 (for this report, accounting periods ended January through June 1964), first computed two taxable incomes, one using the special deductions based on the old tax rates, and the other using the special deductions based on the new tax rates. Income tax was computed on each taxable income separately and was then prorated in the manner previously described. For purposes of Statistics of Income, the special deductions and taxable income determined under the old tax rates were used in tabulating the data for statutory special deductions and income subject to tax from returns with accounting periods ended January through June 1964.

## Foreign tax credit

The foreign tax credit applicable to returns included in this report was affected by several provisions in the Revenue Act of 1962. Before the amendment to Code section 904, all types of income from foreign sources could be combined for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit and the limitation on the allowable credit was computed either on an "overall" or "per country" basis.

In the case of interest income, a corporation deriving business income from a foreign country having a foreign tax rate exceeding the United States rate could avoid an unused foreign tax credit by transferring short-term funds, such as bank deposits, to a foreign country which taxed the interest at a rate much less than the United States rate. So as to avoid a foreign tax credit benefit resulting from such transfers, the provisions of the new Act imposed a separate limitation on the credit for foreign taxes paid on interest income and made the "per country" limitation mandatory with respect to it. Thus, if a corporation was on a 'per country' basis, the credit limitation was computed for interest income and other income separately for each of the countries from which the corporation received such interest. On the other hand, if the corporation was on the "overall"' basis, the credit limitation was computed on a "per country" basis with respect to such interest income, and on an "overall" basis with respect to other income. The "per country' ' and "overall"' limitations are discussed under "Foreign tax credit" in the Explanation of Terms.

The interest income subject to these new rules was primarily investment income but specifically excluded amounts (1) derived from any transaction which was directly related to the active conduct of a trade or business in a foreign country or possession of the United States, or (2) derived from the active conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business.

The above provisions were first applicable to taxable years beginning after October 16, 1962, (in general, accounting periods ended October 1963 through June 1964, for purposes of this report), butonly to interest resulting from transactions occurring after April 2, 1962. Transitional rules for the carryback and carryforward of unused foreign taxes which overlapped the effective date were also provided.

In addition to interest income, the 1962 law changed the rules required for computing the amount of foreign taxes deemed paid (and therefore eligible for foreign tax credit) on dividend income from foreign subsidiaries operating in "developed" countries. The foreign tax deemed paid by U. S. parent companies was equal to a proportion of the taxes paid by the foreign corporation or its subsidiary based on the ratio of dividends paid out of accumulated profits by the foreign corporation, to its total after-tax accumulated profits. Previously, foreign taxes deemed paid were based on the ratio of dividends paid out of accumulated profits by the foreign corporation to its total before-tax accumulated profits. (For additional information, see the explanation of 'Gross-up"' of dividends from foreign subsidiaries described above.)

A nother provision of the law also related to the foreign tax credit as it applied to dividends. If a foreign corporation received at least one-half of its gross income from United States sources for the three prior years, the domestic parent corporation could, under prior law, take the 85 percent dividends received deduction for a proportion of the dividends received and deemed earned in the United States, based on the ratio of the foreign corporation's United States income to its total income. Foreign taxes on all the remaining income, including the 15 percent of dividends for which no intercorporate dividends received deduction was allowed, were used in computing the foreign tax credit. An amendment to Code section 861 provided that since the dividends were considered earned in the United States the excess 15 percent of income from domestic sources remaining after the 85 percent dividends received deduction, should not be eligible for the foreign tax credit.

These provisions applied to any dividend income received from foreign corporations after December 31, 1964. Dividends received before January 1, 1965, must have been received in a domestic corporation's taxable year beginning after December 31, 1962, and have been paid out of accumulated profits of a foreigncorporation's taxable year beginning after December 31, 1962.

The Revenue Act of 1962 also repealed Code section 902(d) which permitted royalties received by a domestic corporation from wholly-owned foreign subsidiaries, to be treated as dividends, thereby allowing foreign taxes paid on such royalties to be eligible for the foreign tax credit. While this provision tended to decrease the size of the foreign tax credit until such time as a dividend distribution was actually made that reflected these royalties, another provision included in the law tended to have an opposite effecr. The Act provided that certain undistributed income of Controlled Foreign Corporations was to be included in the income of United States shareholders and permitted the foreign tax credit to be claimed for the taxes paid on it just as if actual distributions had been made. (See "Includable income of Controlled Foreign Corporations" described above.)

## Depletion

When accelerated depreciation was applied to certain assets used in mining operations, it had the effect of reducing the "taxable income from the mining property."

Because percentage depletion was limited to 50 percent of this taxable income, smaller deductions for depletion were claimed in the earlier years of the life of the depreciable asset. As a result, when the asset was sold or otherwise disposed of, the double benefit of accelerated depreciation and then capital gains treatment under section 1231 was somewhat offset by the smaller depletion deductions.

In order to compensate for any loss of capital gains treatment under new Code section 1245 , section 631 relating to percentage depletion was amended by the Revenue Act of 1962 to provide that, for purposes of the 50 percent limitation, taxable income from the mining property could be increased to the extent that depreciation deductions resulted in ordinary gain under section 1245. The new provision mitigated the effect of section 1245 in the case of mining properties by increasing the size of the allowable depletion deduction in the year of sale but only to the extent of the ordinary gain realized. This modification of the law did not, however, apply to oil and gas properties.

The effective date of this special treatment was the same as that established for new Code section 1245. (Section 1245 and its relationship to section 1231 is described above.) As a result, statistics for depletion, when based on returns showing property dispositions under section 1245, were somewhat larger than otherwise.

## Changes in Industrial Classification

The industrial classification used for Statistics of Income was revised for 1963 to conform with the Standard Enterprise Classification issued for the first time in 1962 by the Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President. The structure of the classification follows closely along the lines of the Standard Industrial Classification, which was designed as a means of classifying separate establishments rather than the companies of which establishments were a part. As in prior years, some departures from the classification system were made for Statistics of Income for the finance industries in order to reflect particular provisions of the Internal Revenue Code.

In the past, the Standard Industrial Classification was applied to a legal entity or ownership basis for Statistics of Income by combining appropriate groups. These combinations are, in general, comparable to the industry groupings actually used in the Standard Enterprise Classification. Consequently, there are no significant breaks in comparability with prior years and the relatively few changes that did occur in industrial subgroups are not apparent at the major group level which is used as the basis for most of the industry statistics in this report. Therefore, no attempt was made to measure the effect on the statistics of the changes in industrial classification.

Detailed comparisons of the industrial subgroups and major groups used for this report with those used in the 1962 report, as well as a comparison of the Standard Industrial and Standard Enterprise Classifications with groupings used for the Statistics of Income, are given on pages 321-340.

## STATISTICAL POPULATION

## Corporation Defined

The term corporation as defined in the Internal Revenue Code included joint stock companies, insurance companies, unincorporated associations including business trusts and certain partnerships, as well as mutual savings banks, savings and loan associations, and cooperative banks. Even though not legally organized as corporations, these organizations possessed characteristics typical of the corporate form, such as continuity of life, centralization of management apart from ownership, limited liability of owners, and free transferability of interests. All were taxable as corporations, filed on corporation income tax returns or on corporation returns of income, and data for them are reflected in this report. The few sole proprietorships and partnerships that elected to be taxed as corporations did not actually operate as corporations, and though filing on corporation income tax returns, data for them were excluded from all tables in this report, except table 36 where statistics for these businesses are shown separately.

## Number of Returns vs. Number of Corporations

The number of returns in this report differs from the number of nongovernment corporations for several reasons. The Internal Revenue Code permitted an affiliated group of corporations, (i.e., one or more chains of includable corporations connected through stock ownership with a common parent), to file a single return showing the combined financial data for the group. In fact though, as shown in table $O$, almost all corporations filed on a nonconsolidated basis so that the reporting unit for which statistics are shown is, for the most part, the legal entity without regard to ownership.

Some part-year returns reflected changes in accounting periods by continuing corporations. As a result it was possible for the same corporation to be counted twice for the population, although there was no duplication in the financial data included because each part-year return covered a different period of time. In a somewhat simi-

lar vein, a reorganized corporation filed separate returns to reflect current-year operations before and after the date of reorganization.

The number of returns shown in this report also differs from the number of corporations because returns of nonprofit corporations are excluded. Corporations designated tax-exempt under Code sections 501 and 521 included charitable, religious, scientific, and literary societies, as well as certain cooperative and mutual groups. Cooperative and mutual groups designated taxexempt included public utility types such as for rural electrification, and most farmers' cooperatives, but the following types were nonexempt and subject to the income tax: (1) most types of cooperatives including farmers' cooperatives not qualifying for exemption under Code section 521, (2) mutual life or marine insurance companies, (3) other mutual insurance companies, but generally only if their gross income was more than $\$ 150,000$, and (4) mutual savings banks, building or savings and loan associations, and cooperative banks. Each of these companies filed on corporation income tax returns and data for them were included in this report.

Under certain conditions, some exempt corporations were also taxable and at the regular corporate rates. These partially taxed organizations included educational and charitable organizations taxable on the income derived from business activities unrelated to their nonprofit status and farmers' cooperatives taxable on their undistributed earnings. Data for these organizations were excluded from this report. On the other hand, Small Business Corporations that elected to be taxed through their shareholders are included even though they were not subject to the corporation income tax. As a result of these exceptions there are differences among the number of corporations, the number of corporation returns as shown in this report, and also the number of returns of corporations that were taxable at the corporate rates.

## Business Coverage

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 (corporations organized within the United States) could have reported certain income from foreign sources, such as dividends remitted from foreign subsidiaries. Also, a domestic corporation operating abroad through a branch reported all of its income from the foreign branch. Resident foreign corporations (corporations organized abroad but engaged in trade or business in the United States) reported only the income from United States sources. Nonresident foreign corporations (corporations organized abroad and not engaged in trade or business in the United States) were taxable mostly on investment income from United States sources, but information relating to these corporations was not includedin Statistics of Income.

## Time Coverage

By law, a corporation in existence at any time during the year, regardless of whether or not it had taxable income and unless it was expressly exempt from taxation, was required to file a corporation income tax return, or,
if taxed at the shareholder level, a Small Business Corporation return of income. This report, summarizing corporate business and financial activities for 1963, was derived from returns filed for accounting periods that ended July 1963 through June 1964.

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 be closed at the end of a month. Most of the returns were filed for annual accounting periods, but some returns were also filed to cover part-year accounting periods. Part-year returns were filed for new corporations not in existence long enough to report for a full accounting period, for reorganized corporations to report for the periods preceding and following the reorganization date, for merging or liquidating corporations as final returns, and for other corporations changing their accounting periods where the part-year return was filed to cover the changeover.

Considering the accounting periods covered for 1963, a span of some 23 months existed between the beginning of the first included accounting period on August 1, 1962, and the end of the last included accounting period on June 30, 1964. Thus, business receipts are the sum of the business receipts for some corporations for the 12 months ended Juiy 1963, plus the business receipts for each 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 composition of many corporations at December 31, 1963, but of some companies at July 31, 1963, and of other companies 11 months later, at June 30, 1964.

## EXPLANATION OF TERMS

The following explanations include definitions and limitations of classifications used, and adjustments made in preparing the statistics. These explanations are designed to aid the user in interpreting the statistical content of this report and should not be construed as interpretations of the Internal Revenue Code, or related regulations, procedures, or policies. Code sections cited were those in effect for 1963.

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

Because of a change in the corporation income tax return balance sheet, deposits and withdrawable shares were no longer separately provided for. As a result they were sometimes reported in accounts payable for 1963. Whenever these amounts could be identified, especially in the case of the largest banking and savings and loan institutions, they were included in the statistics for "other current liabilities."

Accounts and notes payable as shown in table 4 consist of accounts payable and mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in less than 1 year.

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

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

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

Amortization was the sum of (1) deductions taken in lieu of depreciation for Government-certified emergency facilities for the national defense (under section 168 of the 1954 Code), and (2) the amounts of deferred expenses written off in 1963 for research and experimental expenditures (section 174), exploration and development expenditures (sections 615 and 616), organizational expenditures (section 248), and trade-mark and trade name expenditures (section 177). The amounts shown in the statistics include amortization reported as a manufacturing or operating cost.

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, a large part of the deduction was attributable to the writeoff of emergency facilities. However, because of the limitations on emergency facilities the other forms of amortization have assumed greater importance in the statistics for recent years. These limitations, described below, account in large part for the decline in the overall deduction.

The amounts deducted for 1963 for emergency facilities were, in general, based on facilities certified in 1958 and 1959. Section 168 provided for the amortization of 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 taxable year after acquisition or completion of the facility. New certifications after August 22, 1957, were limited to facilities used to produce new or specialized defense items, to provide research, development, or experimental services for the Department of Defense or Atomic Energy Commission, and to provide for the primary processing of uranium ore or concentrate under a Government-sponsored program to develop new sources of this mineral. No facilities could be certified as emergency facilities after December 31, 1959.

Amounts subtracted from policyholders' surplus account are included in the life insurance company statistics for income subject to tax and were taxable on returns regardless of whether or not the company had any other income subject to tax. The policyholders' surplus accounts of stock life insurance companies were taxable under provisions of the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959.

Creation of a special "policyholders' surplus account"' was prescribed for stock life insurance companies by Code section 815, added to the Internal Revenue Code by the 1959 law. This account contained certain underwriting income which was nontaxable for the year in which it was earned. However, as described in Code sections 802 and 815, these earnings became taxable upon their withdrawal from the account. The tax on amounts subtracted from the account, computed at the regular normal tax and surtax rates, was considered to be part of the total amounts subtracted for the year. (See 'Income subject to tax, '")

Amounts taxable as ordinary income to shareholders of electing Small Business Corporations consisted of the current year's earnings of the corporation, whether or not actually distributed, but with an adjustment. The corporation's net long-term capital gain (reduced by net short-term capital loss) was subtracted to the extent of net income because long-term capital gain retained its special character in the hands of shareholders.

In addition to long-term capital gain, ordinary income excluded those dividend distributions that were eligible for the 4 percent individual income tax credit and the $\$ 50$ exclusion from individual gross income because these distributions were considered as not having been made from current year earnings.

The amounts shown may be somewhat understated inasmuch as not all electing Small Business Corporations completed Form 1120-S, Schedule K, Shareholders Share of Income, from which the statistics were obtained. Also, because reporting in this schedule was not always consistent, the statistics for this item may not be strictly comparable with the statistics for the other items obtained from the same schedule.

Annual returns, or full-year returns, were returns representing 12 -month accounting periods. Included were calendar year returns ended December 1963 as well as noncalendar year returns with accounting periods ended during the months July through November 1963 and January through June 1964.

Bad debts were allowable as a deduction by Code section 166 either under the specific chargeoff method or under the reserve for bad debts method. Bad debt recoveries previously deducted under the specific chargeoff method were regarded as an income item and included in 'other receipts."

In the case of banks and domestic building and loan associations, corporate or government debts evidenced by certain bonds which became worthless during the year were chargeable to bad debts under Code section 582. The bad debt deduction itself for these banking and savings institutions was redefined by the Revenue Act of 1962 and is described under the heading, Changes in Law.

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

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

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

In the finance division, business receipts included such banking items as fees, commissions, trust department earnings, exchange collections or service charges when identified in schedules attached to the return. Interest, the principal operating income of banking and savings institutions, is shown separately in the statistics and is therefore excluded from business receipts. Chiefly for this reason, the total shown as business receipts in table 5 , in which data are classified by size of business receipts, is redefined to include investment income as well.

Business receipts also included the income reported by finance companies from discounts and service fees. In some instances, such income included interest which was not separately identified. Premium income of most insurance companies was also included in business receipts. However, certain mutual insurance companies with total receipts of less than $\$ 500,000$ were not required to report premium income. Therefore, total business receipts for insurance carriers are slightly understated. Generally in the finance division, income from investments, when identified in schedules attached to the return, was allocated to one of the specific types of investment income for which statistics are shown separately. Rent or cooperative apartment assessments reported by real estate operators, however, were accepted as business receipts.

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

Calendar year returns were returns with full-year accounting periods ended December 1963.

Capital stock represented amounts of outstanding shares of ownership in the corporation as shown on the balance sheet.

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

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

Compensation paid to shareholders of Small Business Corporations for which an election was made to be taxed through shareholders was reported in the schedule of distribution and income (Schedule K, Form l120-S). The amounts 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 in the company's income statement.

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

The filing of a consolidated return constituted anelection of group reporting, which, with certain exceptions, had to be followed in subsequent years. However, with the enactment of the Revenue Act of 1962, affiliated corporations filing consolidated returns were allowed to decide again whether or not they wished to continue filing on a consolidated basis for either the first taxable year for which returns were due to be filed after October 16 , 1962, or the first taxable year ending after October 16 , 1962. By law, the consolidated filing privilege could be granted to all affiliated domestic corporations connected through stock ownership with a common parent corporation except: (1) regulated investment companies, (2) real estate investment trusts, (3) corporations deriving a large percentage of their gross income from sources within a United States possession, (4) insurance companies not affiliated with other insurance companies of the same type and therefore not taxed under the same provisions of the law, (5) corporations designated tax-exempt under Code section 501, and (6) China Trade Act corporations.

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 tax of 2 percent was imposed on consolidated taxable income, which excluded any taxable income attributable to regulated public utility or Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation members of the affiliated group.

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

Cost of property used for investment credit was the total amount invested in certain depreciable assets, principally machinery and equipment with a useful life of four years or more, that was reported in connection with the computation of the investment credlt. Included were a mounts reported for which the credit could not be claimed for 1963, either wholly or in part, because of the absence of income tax against which the credit was applied, or because of the limitations on the size of the allowable credit in any one year. Also included were amounts allocated by Small Business Corporations filing under Code section 1371, for use by their shareholders in computing their individual investment credits.

Most of the cost of property used for investment credit represented new property. The cost of used property eligible for investment credit was limited to $\$ 50,000$. Additional information about the depreciable property eligible for investment credit may be found under the heading, "Investment credit."

Cost of sales and operations generally comprised the direct costs incurred by the corporation in producing goods or providing services. Included were costs of materials used in manufacturing, cost of goods purchased for resale, direct labor, and operating expenses. In the finance division, insurance company benefit payments and losses incurred were included in cost of sales and operations.

Corporations were required to provide a schedule show ing how they arrived at the amount reported in their tax return income statement for cost of sales and operations. Statistics for the major components of the cost of sales and operations are shown in table 21 for nonfinancial corporations and are discussed on pages 12-13. As there shown and explained, statistics for the cost of sales and operations differ between these tables and the other tables in this report for which the adjustments described below were made.

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

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

Current assets other than inventories in table 5 consisted of the following short-term assets: cash, notes and accounts receivable less reserve for bad debts, investments in Government obligations, and "other current assets."

Current liabilities in table 5 consisted of the following types of short-term obligations: accounts payable, mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in less than one year, and "other current liabilities."

Deduction for dividends paid on certain public utility stock is discussed under "Statutory special deductions."

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. Accumulated depletion represented the cumulative adjustment to these assets shown on the corporations' books of account. In some instances, depletable assets may have been reported as land, or as "other investments,'" and could not be identified for this report.

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

Depletion, a deduction allowable for the exhaustion 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. In the case of depletable property other than oil and gas wells, gross income from the depletable property meant the gross income from mining, defined to include not only the extractive process, but also certain treatment processes.

Percentage depletion, though based on percentages of gross income from the depletable property, was limited. It could not exceed 50 percent of the taxable income from the property, computed without the depletion deduction. The percentage depletion rates for each type of deposit were listed in Code section 613 and ranged from 5 to 27-1/2 percent.

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

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

The statistics for this item include Governmentcertified emergency facilities which were eligible for five-year amortization in lieu of regular depreciation. Also included, when the corporation reported them in its balance sheet as depreciable, were fully depreciated assets and partially completed assets for which no deduction was allowable. Additional information for fully depreciated assets is provided on page 7.

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

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

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

In relating depreciable assets and accumulated depreciation to the current-year depreciation deduction shown in this report, it should be noted that the balance sheet accounts reflected amounts reported in the corporations' books of account, while the deductions were those claimed for tax purposes based on methods of computation and useful lives of assets which may have varied for book accounting and tax accounting purposes.

In some instances, the amount of depreciable assets shown in the balance sheet may have beengreater in value than the amount to which the tax deductions were related, and the amount used as the basis for the deductions cannot be readily tabulated from the tax return.

The number of returns showing a deduction for depreciation but no depreciable assets may be attributable to (l) methods of reporting depreciable assets by corporations in the finance industries described above whereby the assets associated with the deduction were reported as land or as "other investments," (2) returns with ' 'zero assets'" (see the definition of "Zeroassets"), (3) returns of corporations with no depreciable assets at the end of the year, assets having been disposed of as part of a plan to merge, liquidate, or otherwise change the structure of the corporation, and (4) the exclusion from depreciable assets of certain intangible assets which were depreciable for tax purposes.

Depreciable assets as shown throughout the statistics were those reported on corporation's end-of-year balance sheets. Depreciable assets at the beginning of year are shown in tables 37 and 38 .

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

Several methods of computation could have been used in determining the deduction for the year. The most common method was straight line, whereby an equal amount is deducted in each year of the useful life of the asset. The declining balance and the sum of the years-digits methods, whereby a larger portion of the asset's cost is written off during the earlier years of its life than during its later years, were also commonly used. These latter methods were specifically authorized by the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and were generally permissible in the case of assets acquired after December 31, 1953.

Revenue Procedure 62-21, applicable to income tax returns filed on or after July 12, 1962, provided alternative guidelines and procedures for determining depreciation. The property lives for guideline classes (broad categories, not item-by-item) were, in most cases, substantially shorter than those used prior to Revenue Procedure 62-21. These guidelines lives and rules were applicable to all
depreciable property, including existing assets as well as new acquisitions; however, they did not supersede existing rules and procedures for any taxpayer who wished to continue to use them. Corporations using these provisions had to use them for all assets in a particular guidcline class. The Procedure also provided a test by which the reasonableness of the deduction could be established.

Amounts shown as depreciation include any identifiable depreciation reported as an operating or manufacturing cost. Also included in the statistics are amounts deducted on leasehold improvements, patents, and copyrights, as well as small amounts of additional first-year (section 179) depreciation. Beginning with 1963, the statistics include so-called amortization on station connections in the communications industry, and amortization of capitalized film production costs in the motion picture industry. These amounts were previously included in the statistics for "other deductions" in the first instance, and in amortization and cost of sales and operations in the second instance. See also, "Depreciable assets."

Depreciation from statements is discussed on page 6. Distributions to stockholders consisted of the corpora tion's own stock, and of cash and other property, generally reported as part of the analysis of earned surplus and undivided profits. Liquidating dividends when identified were excluded.

In those instances where a corporation reported one total for distributions to stockholders and didnot identify this distribution as cash or stock, the total was treated as a distribution to stockholders in cash and property other than in the company's own stock. For Small Business Corporations for which an election was made to be taxed through stockholders, the statistics do not include amounts taxed but not actually distributed to stockholders in 1963 . Conversely, the statistics do include amounts previously taxed to stockholders but retained in the corporation until actually distributed in 1963. Distributions of company's own stock by Small Business Corporations are excluded from most tables in this report. The amounts are shown separately in tables $30-32$.

Dividend distributions of Small Business Corporations for which an election was made to be taxed through shareholders, comprised all dividends actually paid, whether from current or accumulated earnings, and whether in cash or in other property. Thus, constructive dividends derived from current-year undistributed net income were excluded. Also excluded were the actual distributions of amounts that were deemed distributed in an earlier year as constructive dividends and which therefore had been previously taxed. See, Nondividend distributions.

The amounts shown may be somewhat understated inasmuch as not all electing Small Business Corporations completed Form 1120 -S, Schedule K, Shareholders Share of Income, from which the statistics were obtained. Also, because reporting in this schedule was not always consistent, the statistics shown for dividend distributions may differ somewhat from the statistics that can be derived for the sum of the components of these distributions.

Dividends entitled to exclusions and credit were part of the total dividend distributions of Small Business Corporation for which an election had been made to be taxed through shareholders. The exclusion under Code section 116 amounted to a maximum reduction of $\$ 50$ in the dividend income taken into consideration by each individual
(or fiduciary) shareholder in computing their gross incomes for tax purposes. The credit allowed under Code section 34 was equal to 4 percent of domestic dividends received and was applied against individual (or fiduciary) income tax.

Qualifying dividends represented distributions of: (1) current year income in excess of the net income computed under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, for example, from the differences owing to tax-exempt interest received on State and local Government obligations, (2) similar amounts for other years for which the corporation existed as a Small Business Corporation, and (3) accumulated earnings and profits for years prior to the election to be taxed as a Small Business Corporation.

The amounts shown may be understated inasmuch as not all electing Small Business Corporations completed Form 1120-S, Schedule K, Sharcholders Share of Income, from which the statistics were obtained. Also, because reporting in this schedule was not always consistent, the statistics for this item may not be strictly comparable with the statistics for other items obtained from this same schedule.

Dividends received deduction is discussed under " 'Statutory special deductions."

Dividends received from domestic corporations represented those recognized in computing the special deduction from net income for intercorporate dividends received. (See "Statutory special deductions.") Domestic dividends not qualifying for the deduction were treated as "other receipts," described under separate heading. The sources of dividends received by Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders were not reported and all such dividends weretreated as dividends from domestic corporations.

Dividends received from foreign corporations included distributions from current and accumulated income of companies incorporated in foreign countries. Also included were certain amounts only constructively received. These constructive distributions representedincome taxes paid by foreign corporations incorporated in "developed" countries (defined in Code section 955) on the earnings from which dividends were paid, and for which foreign tax credit was claimed by United States corporations. This "gross-up' of foreign dlvidends was applicable under transitional rules to (1) dividends received from foreign corporations after December 31, 1964, and, (2) dividends received from foreign corporations prior to January 1, 1965, to the extent such dividends were paid out of earnings and profits accumulated after December 31, 1962.

Foreign dividends excluded certain other constructive distributions which are shown in the statistics as includable income from Controlled Foreign Corporations.

See Changes in Law section of this report for a discussion of "Dividends from foreign corporations' and "'Includable income from Controlled Foreign Corporations."

Earned surplus and undivided profits consisted of the retained earnings and profits of the corporation less any reserves. The statistics shown are net figures after deduction of any negative amounts.

Foreign tax credit, based on Code section 901, was the reduction from the gross amount of income tax liability (excluding tax from recomputing prior year investment
credit) claimed by domestic corporations for income, war profits, excess profits, and like taxes, paid or accrued, or under certain conditions, deemed to have been paid under sections 902 and 960 , to foreign countries or United States possessions. Income tax as shown in this report is before foreign tax credit unless otherwise stated.

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 was limited by law. Either a "per country" or an "overall" Iimitation could be used. Under the "per country" limitation the credit allowable for taxes imposed by any one foreign country could not exceed that proportion of the United States tax which taxable income from the foreign country bore to the total taxable income of the corporation. The total credit attributable to currentyear foreign taxes was the sum of the limited amounts for each country. Under the 'overall" limitation the total credit allowable could not exceed that proportion of the United States tax which the total taxable income from outside the United States bore to the corporation's total taxable income.

Prior to the Revenue Act of 1962, income from foreign sources of any type could be combined for purposes of computing the foreign taxcredit. However, the provisions of the new Act imposed a separate limitation on the credit for foreign taxes paid on certain interest income, and made the '"per country' limitation mandatory with respect to such interest. (See the Changes in Law section of this report.)

Foreign taxes eligible for credit included amounts deemed paid by a domestic corporation through a foreign corporation in which the domestic corporation held at least a 10 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 foreigncorporation, in which the domestic corporation held at least a 10 percent voting stock interest. In the latter situation, the foreign subsidiary had to have paid dividends to the foreign corporation, which in turn had to have paid dividends to the domestic corporation during the tax year. The amount of foreign tax deemed paid by the domestic corporation in either case was equal to a proportion of the taxes paid by the foreign corporation or its subsidiary based on the ratio of dividends paid out of accumulated profits by the foreign company to its total accumulated profits. Taxes deemed to have been paid, as a result of the Revenue Act of 1962, included amounts paid on certain income only constructively received from foreign sources. For a description of this income, see "Dividends from foreign corporations" and "Includable income from Controlled Foreign Corporations'" in the Changes in Law section of this report.

Ccde section 904 provided for the carryback and carryforward of foreign taxes which were in excess of the amount allowable as a credit for the current year. Such amounts could be carried back first to the two preceding taxable years and then forward to the five succeeding years. The amount of excess foreign taxes carried back for inclusion in the recomputed prior-year foreign tax credit could not be shown on the current-year income tax return and is therefore not available in Statistics of

Income. Amounts remaining after carryback were carried forward and to the extent they were within the limitation for 1963 were reflected in the foreign tax credit statistics for 1963.

As a result of the carryback provisions of the law, the foreign tax credit statistics for 1963 cannot represent the final amounts credited against tax. Such an amount would have to reflect, in addition to the results of subsequent audit, the carryback of some foreign taxes from 1964 and 1965.

Form 1120-S returns are discussed below under Small Business Corporation returns.

Gain under section 1245 and related information is discussed under "Net capital gains" and "Net gain or loss, noncapital assets." See also, 'Gains on sales or exchanges of certain depreciable property' in Changes in Law section of this report.

Gross profit or loss, which may be derived in most tables by subtracting cost of sales and operations from business receipts, reflects any adjustments made to this cost as it was reported by the company (See "Cost of sales and operations.") The amounts shown in table 21 for gross profit or loss were tabulated as reported by the company and may therefore differ from amounts derived from other tables in this report.

Inactive corporation returns were defined as those showing no item of income or deduction. Returns were filed by inactive corporations in accordance with the regulation that a corporation in existence during any portion of a taxable 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 47.

Includable income of Controlled Foreign Corporations is discussed under the heading, Changes in Law.

Income subject to tax was the amount arbitrarily defined for the statistics, upon which the corporation income tax was imposed. The 1954 Code provided several income tax bases for different types of corporations. These included the "taxable income" base defined by Code section 63 and used by the majority of corporations, the several tax bases applicable to insurance companies, and the amounts taxable to regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts. All of these tax bases are reflected in income subject to tax. In addition, long-term capital gain subject to a maximum tax of 25 percent was separately recognized for the statistics and accounts for the principal difference between taxable income as defined by the Code and income subject to tax. This difference occurred only when the long-term capital gain was larger than the regularly defined taxable income but yet small enough to make the alternative tax applicable. Net income of Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders is excluded from income subject to tax.

For most corporations, income subject to tax consisted of net income less certain additional deductions summarized in this report as statutory special deductions. However, there were exceptions to this general rule so that total net income minus statutory special deductions does not equal income subject to tax. For example, for life and certain mutual insurance companies income subject to tax was not derived from the amounts shown as net income. Special rules were also provided for regu-
lated investment companies and real estate investment trusts. In some cases, the statutory special deductions for dividends received and for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities exceeded net income. For these returns, income subject to tax was reduced to zero and the excess of the two special deductions became the statutory loss for the year available for deduction purposes over the prescribed carryback and carryforward period. Other exceptions to the general rules may appear in the statistics because amounts were rounded to thous ands of dollars in statistical processing, because of variations in reporting, and because of certain deductions of limited applicability.

Detailed descriptions of the computations involved in determining taxable income are contained in the instructions for preparing the various tax return forms. The instructions and forms are reproduced at the end of this report.


Income subject to tax statistics for 1963 are summar ized in table $P$ and described below:
(A) Domestic corporations filing consolidated or nonconsolidated returns on Form 1120 and resident for eign corporations filing returns on Form 1120-F.
(I) Returns with regular tax were those without long-term capital gain subject to the maximum 25 percent tax rate. Income subject to tax for these corporations was generally net income minus statutory special deductions.

However, the regular tax base applicable to regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts was not defined as net income minus statutory special deductions. These companies were required to distribute most of their net income to shareholders for taxation. The regular statutory special deductions were denied them, but they were allowed a special deduction in determining income subject to tax for the amounts distributed or deemed distributed to shareholders. This special deduction was not tabulated for the statistics. Undistributed net long-term capital gain (reduced by net short-term capital loss) was taxed to the companies always at a rate of 25 percent, while the balance of un-
distributed income was taxed at the regular normal tax and surtax rates. (Alternative tax was not allowed.) Undistributed net long-term capital gain taxed at the 25percent rate was not available on the tax return form and no attempt was made to obtain it from attached schedules for the statistics. Therefore, in a few cases tax may be shown without the related income subject to tax.
(2) Returns with alternative tax were those where use of the maximum 25 percent tax rate on long-term capital gain produced a total tax smaller than that obtained by using the regular normal tax and surtax rates. Income subject to tax for these companies was the sum of (I) net long-term capital gain (reduced by net shortterm capital loss), and (2) income taxed at the normal tax and surtax rates (the balance of taxable income). For corporations in general, the alternative tax (prescribed under Code section 1201) was payable when it resulted in a tax lower than that computed by applying the normal tax and surtax rates to the whole of taxable income.

For most corporations, use of the alternative tax did not affect the amount shown as income subject to tax, but occasionally it did. When net long-term capital gain was greater than net income minus statutory special deductions but the 25 percent rate applied to the capital gain was less than the regular rates applied to the net income minus statutory special deductions, the capital gain, rather than net income minus statutory special deductions, was used as income subject to tax.

As described in the Changes in Law section of this report, the Revenue Act of 1964 changed the corporation income tax rates effective January 1, 1964. A corporation with a taxable year beginning before and ending after January 1, 1964 could compute its tax using the alternative tax rates for the first part of the year and the regular tax rates for the rest of the year, if this resulted in a lower tax. For purposes of this report, corporations were tabulated as using alternative tax if this type of tax was used for any part of the year.

For a discussion of how the alternative tax affected mutual savings banks with life insurance departments, see Life insurance companies below.
(B) Life insurance companies filing on Form 1120L.

Income subject to tax for life insurance companies comprised (1) the smaller of taxable investment income or gain from operations, plus, when investment income was the smaller, half the difference between gain from operations and investment income, and (2) amounts subtracted from the policyholders' surplus account. Income subject to tax was not directly related to the statistics shown for net income. See the explanation of Net Income.

Taxable investment income was limited to the "company's share" of investment income minus the deductions applicable. Gain from operations comprised the net gain or loss from underwriting and the "company's share" of net investment income. In general, the "company's share" was that portion of income which was in excess of policy reserves and interest requirements.

The policyholders' surplus account was prescribed for stock life insurance companies. This account contained certain underwriting income which was nontaxable for the year in which it was earned. However, when with-
drawn from this account and distributed to stockholders, the amounts subtracted were taxed regardless of whether or not the company had any other income subject to tax. Because some companies may still not yet be entirely familiar with this provision of the law, there are some inconsistencies in the table 15 statistics for this item.

Returns with regular tax and with alternative tax were defined like returns of other corporations described above.

Because of the special provisions of the Code applicable to life insurance businesses, 27 returns showed income tax even though they showed no net income. In the case of life insurance companies this occurred when returns without net income showed tax on amounts subtracted from the policyholders' surplus account. A few returns without either net income or amounts subtracted from policyholders' surplus accounts showed a separate 25-percent tax on the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss computed under provision of previous law. However, for data processing reasons this small amount of net long-term capital gain was excluded from income subject to tax.

When mutual savings banks filing on Form 1120 had life insurance departments, the banking and life insurance departments were taxed separately. For the statistics, data for the two departments were combined. The institution as a whole may have had a deficit or statutory special deductions greater than net income and yet have been subject to tax on the income of one department. For 1963, there were 12 mutual savings bank returns with a deficit but with tax. Income subject to tax and long-term capital gain taxed at 25 percent include nontaxable as well as taxable portions of long-term capital gain if either the banking or the life insurance department was nontaxable.

Table $Q$ provides a summary for taxable returns without net income. In most of the tables in this report, the income subject to tax, income tax, investment credit, and tax after investment credit reported on these returns were added to the statistics for returns with net income.

Table Q. - TAXABLE RETURNS WIthout NET income: DEFICIT, income SUBJeCt "to tax, and income tax, 1963

(C) Mutual Insurance Companies filing on Form I120M.

Mutual insurance companies other than life or marine insurance companies and other than mutual fire or flood insurance companies issuing perpetual policies or refundable single premium policies were taxed under separate provisions of the Code. Thus, most mutual and fire casu-
alty insurance companies filed Form 1120M, reflecting these provisions.

If a mutual insurance company's investment and premium income (except capital gains) did not exceed $\$ 150,000$, it could claim exemption from taxation under Code section 501. Companies establishing their right to this exemption had no income subject to tax, and were not required to file an income tax return. (A few small companies did not make this claim and filed returns.)

The Revenue Act of 1962 revised both the kinds of companies covered by the special mutual fire and casualty company provisions and the tax base. See the Changes in Law section of this report.

Statutory deductions from underwriting income unique to these companies were used in determining net income. (See the Changes in Law section and the description of "Net income" below.) Thus the difference between net income and income subject to tax was generally the statutory special deduction for dividends received allowed corporations in general.

However, special ratably declining deductions from taxable income were allowed certain small companies. No amount was included in income subject to tax for companies which were entirely nontaxable because of these deductions. For other companies eligible for these deductions, income subject to tax before the deduction was used for the statistics. The basic deduction of $\$ 6,000$ from taxable income was applicable to companies with less than $\$ 12,000$ of such income from underwriting and investment sources. Returns showing $\$ 6,000$ or less were nontaxable and the deduction declined ratably to zero at $\$ 12,000$ of taxable income. The deduction was $\$ 3,000$, declining to zero at $\$ 6,000$ of taxable income, for companies eligible and electing to be taxed only on investment income under section 821 (c). These deductions were effected through the tax rates and actual deductions were not shown on the return.

A few returns included in the statistics were filed under provisions in effect before amendment of the Code by the 1962 Act. Income subject to tax for most of these returns was net investment income, including net capital gains, minus the special deduction for dividends received. These companies were taxed at the regular or alternative tax rates. However, for some companies, income subject to tax was defined as gross income (net premiums minus dividends paid to policyholders, plus gross investment income except net capital gains) and was taxed, in general, at a special rate of 1 percent. For most returns, the tax base actually used depended upon which one resulted in the larger tax.

Returns with regular and with alternative tax were also defined like returns of other corporations, described above.

Income tax was the gross amount of tax liability before deducting the investment and foreign tax credits. The amount shown excludes the tax from recomputing prior year investment credit and does not reflect any adjustments to the tax liability such as those resulting from (1) recomputation of 1963 taxable income to reflect the carryback of the net operating losses of certain future years, (2) reduction of income tax by investment and foreign tax credits recomputed to take account of the carryback of unused investment credit and foreign taxes of certain future years, (3) audit examinations and other enforce-
ment activities and (4) uncollectible taxes. The statistics presented therefore differ somewhat from the actual income tax collections and the final income tax liability of corporations for 1963.

In general, the income tax consisted of (1) normal tax on total taxable income, plus (2) surtax on taxable income in excess of $\$ 25,000$, or (3) alternative tax comprising 25 percent of the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, and normal tax on the balance of taxable income. Alternative tax was used only if it was less than the normal tax and surtax on total taxable income. Although only the combined amount is presented in most tables of this report, the regular and alternative components are shown separately in tables 11 - 15.

Prior to January 1, 1964, regular tax consisted of (1) normal tax of 30 percent of taxable income, plus (2) surtax of 22 percent of taxable income (including partially tax-exempt interest) in excess of $\$ 25,000$. In the case of consolidated returns filed for affiliated groups of corporations, an additional tax of 2 percent was, in general, applicable under section 1503 of the Code. (However, the additional 2 -percent tax was not applicable to certain public utility or to Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation income.)

Alternative tax was not available to regulated investment companies or real estate investment trusts. These companies were subject to a tax of 25 percent on taxable long-term capital gains (in addition to normal tax and surtax on other taxable income) whether or not it resulted in a tax lower than regular tax and whether or not the company had net income. The normal tax and surtax component of alternative tax for consolidated returns also included the 2 -percent additional tax payable under section 1503. The change in tax rates, applicable to 1963 accounting periods ended January through June 1964, is disc ussed in the Changes in Law section of this report.

Income tax information provided in other Treasury Department publications such as the Annual Report of the Secretary of Treasury on the State of the Finances, the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revemuc, and Federal Tax Collections are not strictly comparable to the statistics provided in this report for corporation returns with accounting periods ended July 1963 through June 1964. This is mainly because of factors such as those mentioned above and because of differences in the time periods covered and the distinction between the reported income tax liability based on income for the period and the actual income tax collections for the year.

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

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

Revisions in the industry groupings used for 1963 are discussed under the heading, Changes in Industrial Classification on page 31.

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

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

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 was wholly tax-exempt. A mounts shown are less amortizable bond premium. For 1963, any interest still reported on United States savings bonds and Treasury bonds owned in excess of the principal amount of $\$ 5,000$ issued prior to March 1, 1941, or on obligations of instrumentalities of the United States issued prior to March 1, 1941, was included in interest on United States obligations. This interest, which was subject to surtax only, was shown separately in previous years.
interest paid in connection with business indebtedness was deductible as an ordinary and necessary business expense. Included in the statistics was interest paid on deposits and withdrawable shares by banking and savings institutions.

Internal Revenue districts and regions in which the returns were filed indicated the location of a domestic corporation's principal office or principal place of business in the United States. Returns with addresses in the District of Columbia were filed in the Baltimore, Maryland district. However, returns of domestic corporations with foreign 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 realignment of Internal Revenue district and region boundaries effective January 1, 1964, is shown on page 140.

Data on the tax return are the sum of all divisions and activities of a corporation regardless of the location of the divisions and regardless of whether activities occur in one State or many. This applies to both consolidated and nonconsolidated returns. Therefore it is not always possible to relate with accuracy the place of filing with the place of origin of the income or tax.

Inventories presented in most of the tables in this report were those shown in the corporation return balance sheet and included such items as raw materials, finished and partially finished goods, merchandise on hand or in transit, and growing crops reported as assets by agricultural concerns. Amounts reported on nonconsolidated returns by investment and holding companies (other than operating holding companies); security and commodity brokers, dealers and exchanges; and real estate develop-
ers and operative builders, were included in 'other investments." Inventories as reported in the cost of goods sold schedules are included in tables 21 and 23 .

For a discussion of the differences between inventories reported in the cost of goods sold schedule and in the balance sheet, as well as a discussion of inventories by method of valuation used and inventory writedowns, see pages 14-18.

Investment credit was the reduction, after limitations, of income tax allowed corporations based on their investments in certain depreciable property. In general, the credit before limitations (see, "Tentative investment credit'") was equal to 7 percent of '"qualified investment"' (see, "Investment qualified for credit"), an amount derived from the cost of the property and designed to give weight to investments in longer-lived assets. Income tax (excluding tax from recomputing prior year investment credit) against which the credit was applied was first reduced by foreign tax credit. If the amount of tax remaining was more than $\$ 25,000$, the credit could not exceed $\$ 25,000$ plus 25 percent of tax over $\$ 25,000$. Other limitations applied to affiliated corporations, cooperatives, certain banking and savings institutions, and investment companies, as well as to investments in public utility property.

Property purchased and eligible for the credit was: (1) tangible personal property, (2) real property (except buildings and their structural components), if the real property was used as an integral part of manufacturing or production, or was used in furnishing transportation, communications, electrical energy, gas, water, or sewage disposal services, or constituted a research or storage facility used in connection with any of these activities, and (3) elevators and escalators constructed or acquired by the corporation after June 30, 1963 and placed in service after that date. However, property with a useful life of less than four years was not eligible for the investment credit, and used property was further limited in that it could not exceed $\$ 50,000$. Also ineligible for investment credit was (l) certain property used predominantly outside the United States, (2) property used for lodging, (3) property used by certain tax-exempt corporations, (4) property leased to or owned by governmental units, and (5) property consisting of livestock. Unless otherwise indicated income tax is before investment credit.

Investment credit carryforward represented that part of the prior-year tentative credit which could not be applied against income tax because: (1) it exceeded income tax, or (2) it exceeded the limitations based on the size of income tax, or (3) there was no income tax against which it could be used. The law provided that the unused credit could be carried back to the three preceding taxable years (but only to years ended after December 31, 1961) and the balance which was still unused then could be carried forward to the five succeeding taxable years in chronological order. The amount carried either back or forward could not exceed the applicable limitation based on the size of tax for the year. For an explanation of this limitation, see the explanation of "Investment credit."

The amount shown in the statistics represents the amounts carried forward primarily from 1962 and to a much lesser extent, from the 1961 accounting periods ended January through June 1962. Unused credits accumulated after 1963 and carried back to this year were not
reportable on the current year return as filed and therefore are not reflected in the statistics.

Investment qualified for credit was a prescribed proportion of the cost of property having a useful life of four years or more and otherwise eligible for the investment credit. Qualified investment took into account purchases of new property and to a limited extent, purchases of used property. The cost of used property taken into account could not exceed $\$ 50,000$. For corporations in general, qualified investment equaled the sum of the full amount invested in property with a useful life of at least eight years, two-thirds of the amount invested in property with a useful life of at least six years but less than eight years, and one-third of the amount invested in property with a useful life of at least four years but less than six years.

For public utility property, qualified investment was equal to three-sevenths of the sum determined above. However, in completing Form 3468, Computation of lnvestment Credit, corporations with investment in public utility property were asked to report the full amount of qualified investment. Therefore, qualified investment as defined in the law is somewhat overstated in the statistics. This should be taken into consideration in relating qualified investment to tentative credit.

Investments in Government obligations, listed as an asset on the balance sheet, comprised bonds or other obligations of a State or United States possession, including obligations of political subdivisions and of the District of Columbia. United States obligations included those of instrumentalities of the Federal Government.

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 amortizable 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 after reduction by this amortization.

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

Loans to stockholders were regarded as long-term in duration and may have included loans to individuals and corporations as well as to other stockholders. Banking and savings institutions sometimes used this account on the return form to report loans to shareholderdepositors.

Money distributed as dividends out of earnings and profits of the tax year by shareholders of Small Business Corporations for which an election was made to be taxed through shareholders represented the actual cash distributions out of net income as computed under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, as well as out of earnings that were in excess of net income, such as from taxexempt interest on State and local Government obligations and from the excess of percentage depletion allowed for tax purposes, over cost depletion. Excluded were distributions of previously taxed income, payments made in exchange for stock or in discharge of an obligation, and distributions of property other than money in satisfaction of a dividend declared in money. Accordingly, this item was equal to or less than total dividend distri-
butions of these corporations inasmuch as total distributions included amounts paid in property other than money. This is not always apparent from the statistics, however, because reporting on Form 1120-S, Schedule $K$, Shareholders Share of income, was not always consistent.

Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable were separated on the balance sheet according to the length of time from maturity of the obligations. Length of time from maturity was based on date of balance sheet rather than date of issue. Accordingly, long-term obligations maturing within the coming year were reportable together with short-term obligations, as having maturity of less than one year.

Because of a change in the corporation income tax return balance sheet, deposits and withdrawable shares were no longer separately provided for. As a result they were sometimes reported in mortgages, notes, and bonds payable for 1963. Whenever these amounts could be identified, especially in the case of the largest banking and savings and loan institutions, an effort was made to include them in the statistics for "other current liabilities."

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

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

Code section 1221 defined the "capital assets" to which this special treatment applied as all property held by the corporation except (1) stock in trade, or property of a kind includable in inventories, (2) property held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, (3) notes and accounts receivable acquired in the ordinary course of business, (4) certain short-term Government obligations sold at a discount, (5) depreciable property used in the trade or business, (6) real property used in the trade or business, and (7) certain copyrights, literary and musical compositions or similar property.

Net gains from dispositions of some of the property types specifically excluded from the definition of capital assets under section 1221, could receive capital gains treatment under special conditions set forth in Code section 1231. Gains and losses from these transactions had to be aggregated first. If the overall result was a net gain, it was included in the computation of net long-term capital gain. But if the overall result was a net loss, it was included in the computation of net gain or loss from sales of property other than capital assets. Thus, a net gain under section 1231 could receive the more beneficial treatment of a long-term capital gain taxable at a maximum rate of only 25 percent, while a net loss under sec-
tion 1231 received the more beneficial treatment as an ordinary loss fully deductible against all types of income and not just against capital gain income.

The types of property (or transactions) to which section 1231 applied were (1) real and depreciable property used in the trade or business, held for more than 6 months, and not includable in inventory or held for sale in the ordinary course of business, (2) timber cut by the taxpayer during the year if owned or held under contract to cut, for six months before the beginning of the taxable year, and if an election was made under section 631, to treat the cutting as a sale or exchange of property used in trade or business, (3) timber or coal, held for more than six months, if disposed of under a royalty contract whereby the owner retained an economic interest in the property, so that under section 631, the net gain or loss on the royalty income was treated as a net gain or loss on a sale or exchange or property used in trade or business, (4) unharvested crops disposed of with the land used in the business of farming if the land was held for more than six months, and (5) livestock, except poultry, held for drafting, breeding, or dairying purposes, and held for 12 months or more.

The computation of net gain or loss under section 1231 was affected by changes in law enacted in the Revenue Act of 1962 that limited the amount of gain eligible for capital gains treatment in the case of depreciable property dispositions. Because of Code section 1245 added by the 1962 Act, eligible gain for most depreciable property other than certain realty, was based on the amount of depreciation allowed prior to January 1, 1962. See the Changes in Law section of this report.

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

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

Net gain or loss, noncapital assets was the net gain or loss from sale or exchange of: (1) certain depreciable and real property used in trade or business; (2) accounts and notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of business for services rendered or from sale of property includable in inventory or ordinarily held for sale; (3) Government obligations issued on or after March 1, 1941, on a discount basis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not exceeding one year from date of issue; (4) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions or similar properties, and (5) securities by dealers.

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

The amount of gains, (though not losses), on dispositions of most depreciable property includable in the computation of net gain or loss under section 1231, was reduced as a result of section 1245, added to the Internal Revenue Code by Revenue Act of 1962. To the extent the amount eligible for capital gains treatment was reduced, the amount included in the computation of net gain or loss, noncapital assets was increased.

The amount of gain on dispositions of depreciable property under section 1245, treated as ordinary income and included in the computation of net gain or loss, noncapital assets, generally depended upon the amount of depreciation claimed on the asset after December 31, 1961.

For additional information about the provisions of section 1245, see the Changes in Law section.

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

Net gain or loss under section 1231 and related statistics are discussed under "Net capital gains" and "Net gain or loss, noncapital assets." See also, "Gains on sales or exchanges of certain depreciable property' 'in the Changes in Law section of this report.

Net income or deficit was the difference between gross taxable receipts and the ordinary and necessary business deductions allowed by the Code. (Net income per books of account is discussed on page 18.) Beginning in 1963, net income reflects not only the income actually received by the corporation, but certain constructive income from Controlled Foreign Corporations as well. See, Changes in Law.

Net income is generally larger than income subject to tax because the net income of Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders is excluded from income subject to tax and also because cer-
tain statutory special deductions from net income were allowed most corporations in computing their income subject to tax.

The net income or deficit of mutual insurance companies other than life or marine, and other than certain fire or flood insurance companies was changed, beginning with 1963, by the Revenue Act of 1962. See the Changes in Law section of this report.

In general, the net income for these companies used for Statistics of Income was the sum of the net investment income or loss, the statutory underwriting income or loss, and the subtractions from the Protection Against Loss (PAL) account. Thus, net income reflects not only the ordinary business deductions but the statutory deductions from underwriting income allowed only to these mutual insurance companies. It also reflects the additions (if any) to taxable income of amounts previously deferred from taxation in the PAL account. The statutory special deduction for dividends received, allowed corporations generally, was not subtracted in determining net income. Statutory deductions from underwriting income and subtractions from the PAL account are described in the Changes in Law section of this report, in the return form and instructions at the end of the report, and in Code sections 823(c) and 824.

Net income for some small mutual insurance companies reporting under Code section 821 (c) was net investment income only. The provisions of the section were applicable only to companies with income from investments (other than capital gains) and premiums of less than $\$ 500,000$, and with no reserve in the PAL account. The provision was elective. Electing companies were not required to report underwriting income. A few companies reporting under provisions of the Code in effect prior to 1963 also reported only net investment income.

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

Net income after tax is an amount derived from the income tax return by subtracting income tax (including tax from recomputing prior year investment credit) after investment credit from net income. It does not take into account (1) the additional credit for foreign taxes paid, (2) the income tax Iiability of shareholders of Small Business Corporations electing to have their profits taxed at the shareholder level at the individual income tax rates on an individual or fiduciary income tax return, or (3) the investment credit computed by these shareholders on their individual or fiduciary income tax return for the qualified investment made by the Small Business Corporation.

Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss is explained above under "Net capital gains."

Net long-term capital gain taxable to shareholders of electing Small Business Corporations consisted of net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss, but only to the extent of net 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 short-term) 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 distribution and income (Schedule K, Form 1/20-S).

Net operating loss carryforward is discussed under "'Statutory special deductions.'
Net operating loss of a Small Business Corporation for which an election had been made to be taxed through shareholders was equal to the corporation's net deficit for the year and was allocable to each shareholder during the year for use in computing his individual net operating loss deduction. The amounts shown may be somewhat understated because not all electing corporations completed the schedule of distribution and income to shareholders, (Schedule K, Form 1120-S), from which the statistics were obtained. Also, because reporting in this schedule was not always consistent, the statistics for this item may vary somewhat from the deficit reported in the income statement.

Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss is explained under "Net capital gains."

Net worth represented the stockholders' equity in the assets of the corporation in contrast to the claims of creditors. In the statistics it comprises the sum of the items (1) Capital stock, (2) Paid-in or capital surplus, (3) Surplus reserves, and (4) Earned surplus and undivided profits, each of which is explained under its own heading.

Noncalendar year returns were returns with full-year accounting periods ended during the span of months, July through November 1963 and January through June 1964.

Nondividend distributions of a Small Business Corporation for which an election was made to be taxed through shareholders consisted of returns of capital, in cash or other property, distributed from other than current year earnings. Included were cash distributions of prior year (and therefore previously taxed) undistributed net income, reduced by operating deficits for any prior year.

The amounts shown may be understated inasmuch as not all electing Small Business Corporations completed the schedule of distribution and income to shareholders, (Schedule K, Form 1120-S), from which the statistics were obtained. The amounts were used as reported.

Nontaxable returns are discussed with taxable returns.

Notes and accounts receivable were, in general, the gross amounts of current trade items, that is, amounts receivable arising from sales or services to customers on credit during the ordinary course of trade or business which would normally be converted to cash within one year. Nontrade receivables were generally included in "other current assets." Net notes and accounts receivable are shown in table 4.

Because of a change in the corporation income tax return balance sheet, mortgages and real estate loans were no longer separately provided for. As a result they were sometimes reported in notes and accounts receivable. Whenever these amounts could be identified, especially
in the case of the largest savings and loan associations, an effort was made to include them in the statistics for "other investments."

Number of returns excludes returns of inactive corporations except in tables D and 47 where inactive corporation returns are included in the total number and are also shown separately. (See, Inactive corporation returns.) The number of Form 1120-S returns filed by Small Business Corporations for which an election was made to he taxed through shareholders is included in each total and is also shown separately in each appropriate table. Statistics for the few returns of unincorporated businesses for which elections were made to be taxed as corporations under Code section 1361 are shown separately in table 36 . However, these businesses were excluded from all other tables in this report.

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

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

Other capital assets less reserves in table 4 comprised depletable assets less accumulated depletion, land, and intangible assets less accumulated amortization.

Other current assets comprised assets not allocable to a specific current account in the return form balance sheet and marketable securities other than Government obligations when specifically reported as short-term by the corporation.

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

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

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

Other deductions comprised (1) business expenses which were not allocable to a specific deduction item on the return form, and (2) certain amounts which were given special treatment in the course of statistical processing.

The first category included such items as administrative, general, and selling expenscs; bonuses and com-
missions; delivery, freight, and shipping expenses; sales discounts; travel and entertainment expenses; and similar items.

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

Other employee benefit plans to which employers contributed were deductible to the extent of their contributions under Code section 162 and comprised employee death plans, health or accident and sickness plans, and other welfare plans. The statistics for this item include any identifiable amounts reported as a cost of sales or operations.

Excluded were deductions claimed for employer contributions to pension plans and certain other deferred compensation plans within the purview of Code section 404. (See "Pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, annuity plans.")

Other interest consisted of amounts received on loans, notes, mortgages, bonds, bank deposits, and corporate bonds less amortizable bond premium.

Other investments were, in general, long-term nonGovernment investments and certain investments for which no distinction could be made as to their current or long-term nature. Non-Government investments generally not held for conversion to another form within the coming year included stocks, bonds, mortgages and real estate loans (shown separately in previous years), loans on notes or bonds, loans to subsidiaries, and other types of financial securities. Real estate not reported as a capital asset could also be included.

In certain instances, land and buildings owned by real estate operators (except lessors of real property other than buildings), and real holdings of insurance carriers, other than their home office and branch office buildings and equipment, were reported as "other investments."

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 huilders.

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

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

Other receipts included amounts not elsewhere reported on the return, such as: profits from sales of commodities other than the principal commodity in which the corporation dealt; income from minor operations; cash discounts; income from claims, license rights, judgments, and joint ventures; net amount earned under operating agreements; profit from commissaries; profit on prior-years' collections (installment basis); profit on purchase of corporation's own bonds; recoveries of losses and bad debts previously claimed for tax purposes; refunds for cancellation of contracts; and income from sales of scrap, salvage, or waste. Also regarded as other receipts were certain dividends received, such as from Federal Reserve and Federal Home Loan Banks, and from the following special classes of corporations: China Trade Act corporations; corporations deriving a large percent of their gross income from sources within a United States possession; and tax-exempt charitable, educational, religious, scientific, literary organizations, and mutual and cooperative societies including farmers' cooperatives.

Pald-in or capital surplus comprised additions to the corporation's capital from sources other than earnings. The amount shown is after deducting any negative amounts.

Includable were amounts of surplus occasioned by donations, appreciation of assets, receipts from sale of capital stock in excess of stated value, discounts from the sale of stock for less than its stated value, stock redemptions or conversions, and similar transactions.

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 for this report were those with accounting periods ended in the months July 1963 through June 1964.

Payments on declarations of estimated tax were required of a corporation if its estimated income tax liability (after foreign tax and investment credits) could be reasonably expected to exceed the sum of $\$ 100,000$ plus overpay ment credits from prior years and any other payment credits such as for tax withheld at source. The amounts paid as shown in the statistics include the credits for taxes previously paid as well as the advance payments made before the income tax return for the year was filed.

Fifty percent of the estimated tax had to be paid in two equal installments due on the fifteenth day of the ninth and twelfth months of the corporation's tax year. 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 was combined into a single payment during the twelfth month. If the requirements for filing were not met intime 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.

Payments on declarations of estimated tax may be slightly understated due to taxpayer reporting variations and the inability to identify all of the amounts for the statistics.

Pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, annuity plans, and other deferred compensation plans to which employers contributed were deductible to the extent of their contributions under Code section 404. The Code imposed limitations on the amounts deductible for the taxable year and provided a carryforward feature for certain amounts paid in excess of the limitation. The statistics include identifiable amounts reported as a cost of sales or operations. (See also, ''Other employee benefit plans.')

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.

Rents received for the use or occupancy of property consisted of the gross amounts. Depreciation, repairs, interest, taxes, and other expenses, which were deductible from gross rents, were included in their respective deduction items. For those manufacturing, public utility, and service corporations which frequently leased, rather than sold, their products, the rental income so derived was included in Business receipts.

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

Resident foreign corporations were those companies incorporated outside the United States but engaged in a trade or business within the United States at some time during the taxable year. Generally these corporations were required to report and paytax on income from United States sources. Statistics in table 12 exclude information for 13 resident foreign life insurance companies that filed returns on Form 1120L. Statistics for these 13 companies are included in the life insurance company statistics in table 14.

For the most part, resident foreign corporations filed returns on Form l120-F. Corporations erroneously filing on the Form 1120 used by corporations in general, were included in the statistics as resident foreign corporations only if they could be identified from information filed with the return.

Returns other than Form 1120-S was the term used to describe the returns of corporations that were subject to the income tax. Form ll20-S was filed by Small Business Corporations that elected to be taxed at the shareholder level.

Returns with and without depreciation statements are discussed on page 7.

Returns with net income were those showing gross taxable receipts exceeding the ordinary and necessary business deductions allowed by the Code. Returns without net income were those for which business deductions exceeded gross taxable receipts. When taxable receipts and business deductions were equal, the return was classified as without net income. (See also, "Net income" and "Taxable returns.'')

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

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

Salaries and wages paid are discussed on page 13.
Size of business receipts was based on the gross amounts from sales and operations for industries except those in the Finance, insurance, and real estate division. For the finance industries, total receipts, which is the sum of business receipts and investment income, was used as the basis for classification. The total shown as "business receipts' in table 5 represents business receipts for nonfinancial corporations plus total receipts for financial industries.

Size of total assets was based on the amount reported on the end-of-year balance sheet. Returns with zero assets was a term used to classify (l)liquidating or dissolving corporations which had disposed of all assets and whose income tax returns were final returns, (2) merging corporations whose assets and liabilities were included in the returns of the acquiring corporations, and (3) foreign corporations doing business in the United States (except foreign insurance companies providing balance sheet information for United States branches). (See also, "Total assets."')

Small Business Corporation returns, Form l120-S, were information returns of income filed by corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders under section 1372, added to the Code by the Technical Amendments Act of 1958.

To qualify as a Small Business Corporation, a firm had to be a domestic corporation with no more than 10 shareholders, each of which was an individual (or an estate) and no one of which was a nonresident alien. The corporation could have only one class of stock and could not be a member of an affiliated group eligible to file a consolidated return. 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 for dividends received, could not be taken.

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 earned in previous years was taxable to shareholders in the year it was earned, and could be distributed during the current year without any further tax.

Statutory special deductions as shown in this report included the deductions claimed for (1) net operating losses of prior years, (2) intercorporate dividends received, (3) dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities, and (4) Western Hemisphere Trade Corporations. These deductions are those which, by law, were allowed in addition to the ordinary and necessary business deductions and they are therefore shown in the statistics as deductions from net income. See table R.

Table R. - STATUTORY SPECTAL DEDUCTIONS, 1963


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

Net operating loss deductions under Code sections 172 and 812 were based on statutory losses of prior or subsequent years which could be used to reduce taxable income for a specified number of years. The amount shown in this report consisted only of losses from prior years actually used to reduce taxable income for 1963, hence the designation net operating loss carryforward. Losses incurred after 1963 and carried hack to that year were not reported on the return and therefore could not be included in the statistics. In general, losses were carried back over a three-year period and any amount not offiset against income for that period could then be carried forward against income for a perind not exceeding five years. For regulated transportation corporations, losses sustained in a taxable year endlng after

December 31, 1955 could be carried forward to the sixth and seventh succeeding taxable years.

Net operating losses upon which the current-year deduction was based included (1) the excess of ordinary and necessary business expenses over income in the loss year, and (2) statutory deductions claimed in the loss year for dividends received and for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities (or any excess of such deductions over net income).

The net operating loss deduction claimed for the current year was after deductions for dividends received and for dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities and thus could not exceed the net income of the corporation reduced by these two deductions.

The dividends received deduction allowed under Code sections 243-246 and 809 was, in general, equal to 85 percent of dividends received from domestic corporations which were themselves subject to the income tax. llowever, there were exceptions to this general rule and restrictions on the amount allowable under certain circumstances. In general, these situations were: (1) Dividends received from certain foreign corporations were eligible for the deduction if paid from income considered earned in the United States. (2) The deduction allowable was limited to 62 percent in the case of dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities. (3) The deduction was limited to 85 percent of any net income for the year; however, if the corporation incurred a deficit, the deduction was not subject to such limitation. (4) Small business investment companies were permitted to deduct 100 percent of dividends received.

For public utility companies, as defined by law, a special deduction was allowable under Code section 247 for dividends paid on certain preferred cumulative stock deemed issued prior to October 1, 1942. This deduction was about 27 percent of the dividends paidon such stock, or, if the dividends paid were greater than net income reduced (in general) by all other statutory special deductions for the year, the deduction coukl not exceed 27 percent of the net income after this adjustment.

The Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation deduction was allowed certain domestic companies which qualified under section 921 of the Code. These companies conducted almost all of their business outside the United States, but within the Western Hemisphere. The special deduction was about 27 percent of net income after all other statutory special deductions.

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

For the effects of the Revenue Act of 1964 on the statistics for statutory special deductions, see the Changes in Law section of this report.

Stock dividends, Form 1120-S, are discussed under "Distributions to stockholders."
Surplus reserves were those retaincd earnings set aside for specific purposes and not available for distribution to stockholders. Included were guaranty funds and reserves such as those for plant expansion, bond retirements, and contingencies for extraordinary losses. Specifically excluded were the reserves for bad debts, depreciation, depletion, and amortization, which were shown separately, and reserves for taxes, and unrealized profits or unearned income, which were included in "other liabilities" or "other current liabilities."

Tax from recomputing prior year investment credit occurred when certain depreciable property used in computing the investment credit was disposed of prior to the life used in arriving at the investment credit. The tax was payable for the year in which the property was disposed of and amounted to the difference between the credit previously taken on such property and the credit which would have been allowed had the actual life been used. The tax from recomputing prior year investment credit may be understated because it was not specifically called for on the 1962 return forms used by corporations with accounting periods ended July through November 1963, but it may have been included in income tax. (See also, "Taxable returns.")

Taxable returns were those that showed an income tax liability before foreign tax or investment credits. The number of returns with net income differs from the number of taxable returns because many returns became nontaxable if net income was offset by statutory special deductions, or by the deduction for amounts distributed for taxation to shareholders of regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts.
A few taxable returns showed no net income. These returns were filed under provisions of law affecting insurance operations and are discussed under income subject to tax. Because these returns were exceptions to the rule, the income subject to tax, income tax, investment credit, and tax after investment credit reported on them were included in the statistics for returns with net income in most of the tables in this report.

Furthermore, returns were classified as taxable or nontaxable based on the presence or absence of tax on current year profits. Therefore when the entire tax represented an adjustment from recomputing prior year investment credit, the return was treated as nontaxable.

Excluded from nontaxable returns were returns of Small Business Corporations for which an election had been made to be taxed through shareholders. By definition, these returns showed no tax.

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

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

Tentative investment credit represented the earned credit before taking into account the statutory limitations based on the size or presence of income tax. For most corporations, the tentative credit was equal to 7 percent of "qualified investment," an amount based on the cost of certain depreciable purchases and designed to give weight to longer-lived assets. See the explanation of investment qualified for credit. As there explained, corporations investing in public utility property reported tentative credit as 3 rather than 7 percent of qualified investment.

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

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

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

Total compiled deductions, see "Total deductions." Total compiled receipts, see "Total receipts."
Total deductions comprised (1) the ordinary and necessary business deductions from gross income, (2) the cost of sales and operations, and (3) net loss from sales of noncapital assets. Components of total deductions are shown in the income statement in table 2.

For certain mutual insurance companies, with total receipts under $\$ 500,000$, total deductions represented only investment expenses; business income and expenses were excluded by law.

Total receipts included the gross taxable receipts before deduction of cost of sales and operations and net losses from sales of noncapital assets. They 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 receipts.

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

Undistributed net income of a Small Business Corporation for which an election had been made to be taxed through shareholders was the amount end-of-year shareholders would have received as a dividend if such income had been distributed to them at the end of the corporation's taxable year. Even though undistributed, this amount was nevertheless taxed to these shareholders as ordinary income. The amounts shown may be somewhat understated because not all electing corporations completed Form 1120 -S, Schedule K, Shareholders Share of Income, from which the statistics were obtained.

Unused investment credit was the portion of the tentative investment credit plus investment credit carryforward which exceeded the amount which could be used to reduce
the tax liability for the current year. The unused investment credit could be carried over to other years.

The amounts shown for 1963 were derived for the statistics by subtracting the actual investment credit from the tentative credit plus investment credit carryforward on a return by return basis. Inasmuch as not all corporations reported the tentative credit or carryforward, the amounts shown as the unused credit may be slightly understated.

Additional information about unused investment credit and investment credit carryforward is presented on page 3.

Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation deduction is discussed under "Statutory special deductions."

Zero assets was used as a category in classifying returns by size of total assets. Included were: (1) final returns of liquidating or dissolving corporations which had disposed of all assets, (2) final returns of merging corporations whose assets and liabilities were reported in the returns of the acquiring corporations, and (3) returns of resident foreign corporations (businesses incorporated abroad but conducting business in the United States) other than foreign insurance company returns with balance sheet information for United States branches.

## Tables for 1963

## GENERAL INCOME AND FINANCIAL STATISTICS

1. Number of returns, receipts, cost of sales and ope ra tions, net income, net worth, total assets, distributions to stockholders, income subject to tax, income tax, and investment credit, by industrial group, 54
2. Balance sheets and income statements, by size of total assets, 60
3. Balance sheers and income statements, by major industrial group, 62
4. Selected balance sheet and income statement items, cost of property used for investment credit, income tax, investment credit, and distributions to stockholders, by size of total assets, by major industrial group, 69
5. Selected balance sheet and income statement items, and cost of property used for investment credit, by size of business receipts, by major industrial group, 104

## I NTERNAL REVENUE DISTRICTS AND REGIONS

6. Number of returns, net income, income tax, and investment credit, by district in which returns were filed, 141
7. Number of returns, by district in which returns were filed, by size of total assets, 142

## COMPUTATION OF INCOME TAX AND RELATED INFORMA TION

8. Net income or deficit, statutory special deductions, and tax items, by major industrial group, 144
9. Number of returns, total receipts, net income or deficit, income subject to tax, income tax, investment credit, and distributions to stockholders, by size of net income or deficit, by industrial division, 153
10. Number of returns, net income or deficit, income subject to tax, income tax, investment credit, tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, investment credit items, includable income of Controlled Foreign Corporations, and percentage distributions, by month in which accounting period ended, 157
11. Returns other than Form 1120-S: Number of returns, net income, income subject to tax, income tax, credits, payments on declarations of estimated tax, and tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, by size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, by type of tax, 158
12. Nonconsolidated returns, Forms 1120 and $1120-\mathrm{F}$ : Number of returns, net income, income subject to tax, income tax, credits, payments on declarations of estimated tax, and tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, by size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, by type of tax, 160
13. Consolidated returns, Form 1120: Number of returns, net income, income subject to tax, income tax, credits, payments on declarations of estimated tax, and tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, by size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, by type of tax, 162
14. Life insurance company returns, Form l120L: Number of returns, net income, income subject to tax, income tax, credits, payments on declarations of estimated tax, tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, and selected insurance company items, by size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, by type of tax, 164
15. Mutual insurance company returns, Form 1120M: Number of returns, net income, income subject to tax, income tax, credits, payments on declarations of estimated tax, and tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, by size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, by type of tax:

Part l.--Total mutual insurance company returns, 166
Part lla.--Returns of companies using section 821(a) tax provisions, 168
Part llb.--Returns of certain small companies using section 821 (c) alternate tax provisions, 170
16. Returns other than Form 1120-S: Number of returns, net income, net long-term capital gain, dividends received, statutory special deductions, and investment credit items, by size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, or by size of deficit:

Part l.--Summary, nonconsolidated, consolidated, and insurance company returns, 172
Part ll.--Nonconsolidated returns, Form 1120 , and resident foreign corporation returns, Form ll20-F, 174
Part 111.--Consolidated returns, Form 1120, 176
Part IV.--Life insurance company returns, Form 1120L, 178
Part V.--Mutual insurance company returns, Form 1120M, 179
17. Returns other than Form 1120-S: Number of returns, selected receipts, net income, statutory special deductions, income subject to tax, income tax, investment and foreign tax credits, payments on declarations of estimated tax, tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, and investment credit items, by size of income tax beforecredits, by month accounting period ended, 180
18. Returns other than Form 1120-S: Number of returns, net income, income subject to tax, income tax, investment and foreign tax credits, payments on declarations of estimated tax, tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, and unused investment credit, by size of income tax less foreign tax and investment credits, by month accounting period ended, 188
19. Returns other than Form 1120-S: Number of returns, business receipts, net income, income subject to tax, income tax, investment and foreign tax credits, tax from recomputing prior year investment credit, and investment credit items, by size of income tax before credits, by size of investment credit, 192
20. Returns with payments on declarations of estimated tax: Number of returns, net income, income subject to tax, income tax, foreign tax and investment credits, payments on declarations of estimated tax, and unused investment credit, by month accounting period ended, 196

## COST OF SALES AND OPERATIONS

21. Returns of nonfinancial corporations with cost of sales and operations schedules: Business receipts, items of cost of sales and operations, gross profit, and net income, by major industrial group, by size of total assets, 197

## INVENTORIES

22. Number of returns, business receipts, net income or deficit, total assets, and inventories at beginning and end of year, by major industrial group, by accounting period, 206
23. Inventories at end of year as shown in cost of goods sold schedule, by method of valuation, by major industrial group, 220
24. Number of returns with inventory writedowns or change in manner of inventory determination, business receipts, cost of sales and operations, and gross profit, by major industrial group, 222

## INCOME PER BOOKS VS. INCOME PER INTERNAL REVENUE CODE

25. Number of returns and net income per Internal Revenue Code and per books of account, by industrial group, 225

## CONSOLIDATED RETURNS

26. Balance sheets and income statements, by major industrial group, 231
27. Balance sheets and income statements, by size of total assets, 238
28. Returns with net income: Balance sheets and income statements, by major industrial group, 240

## RETURNS WITH NET I NCOME

29. Balance sheets and income statements, by major industrial group. 247

SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM 1120-S
30. Balance sheets, income statements, and cost of property usable for investment credit, by industrial division, 254
31. Balance sheets, income statements, and cost of property usable for investment credir, by size of total assets, 255
32. Number of returns, number of shareholders at end of year, net income or deficit, dividends received, net long-term capital gain, cost of property usable for investment credit, distributions to shareholders, undistributed net income, and amount taxable as ordinary income, by industrial division, 256
33. Returns with net income: Balance sheets, income statements, and cost of property usable for investment credit, by industrial division, 257

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS

34. Number of returns, net income, Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation deduction, income subject to tax, income tax, tax credits, and income from foreign sources, by major industrial group, 258
35. Selected receipts and costs, net income, total assets, and depreciable assets, by major industrial group, 260

## RETURNS OF UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES ELECTING TO BE TAXED AS CORPORATIONS, CODE SECTION 1361

36. Number of returns, receipts, cost of sales and operations, net income or deficit, income subject to tax, and tax items, by form of organization, by size of net income or deficit, 262

DEPRECIATION, DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND RELATED STATISTICS
37. Number of returns, depreciable assets at beginning and end of year, accumulated depreciation at end of year, depreciation, cost of property used for investment credit, and investment qualified for credit, by major industrial group, 264
38. Number of returns, depreciable assets at beginning and end of year, accumblated depreciation at end of year, depreciation, cost of property used for invesiment credit, and investment qualified for credit, by size of total assets, 266
39. Number of returns, business receipts, total assets, cost of fully depreciated assets still in use, cost of property used for investment credit, depreciable assets, and depreciation, by major industrial group, 267
40. Number of returns, business receipts, total assets, cost of fully depreciated assets still in use, cost of property used for investment credit, depreciable assets, and depreciation, by size of total assets, 270
41. Selected investment credit items, by size of total assets, by major industrial group, 271
42. Selected depreciation items, by major industrial group, 276
43. Selected depreciation items, by size of total assets, by industrial division, 278
44. Net gain or loss from disposition of depreciable and other property used in the trade or business and from involuntary conversions determined under Internal Revenue Code sections 1231 and 1245, and related items, by major industrial group, 282
45. Gain from disposition of depreciable property determined under Internal Revenue Code section 1245, and related items, by size of income taxed at nor mal tax and surtax rates, or by size of deficit, 284
46. Net gain or loss from sale or exchange of property used in the trade or business and from involuntary conversions determined under Internal Revenue Code section 1231, and related items, by size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, or by size of deficit, 286
active corporation returns



[^4]active corporation returns

|  |  | Returns with and without net incunt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Returns nith net incane |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Industrial group |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { recelpts } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dotisrs) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gost of } \\ & \text { sales and } \\ & \text { sperations } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dollors) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net Ircome } \\ \text { (leas } \\ \text { deficit) } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \end{gathered}$ | Hot Horth (Thour send collars) |  | Distribu- tions to ztocki aldems Hopftin in unn stunk (Thousand doitars) | Munter of returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { recelpts } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { coidars) } \end{aligned}$ | Het incone <br> (mousaid | $\begin{gathered} \text { Incame } \\ \text { subject to } \\ \text { tax } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { ibller:) } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Incomee } \\ \text { tax } \\ \text { (Thousend } \\ \text { oollares) } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | (1) | 12) | (3) | (-) | (5) | (6) | 71 | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) |
| 100 120 |  | 7.336 1.385 | $28,88,244$ $18 ., 63,222$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,477,421 \\ & 18,173,589 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20,265,704 \\ & 12.533,687 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,769,632 \\ & 1.350 .572 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,071,170 \\ & 1,031,99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30,079,653 \\ & 20,37 \%, 839 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,214 \\ & 1,012 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,47,187 \\ & 17, \text {, } 6, \ldots, 276 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,851, \angle 66 \\ & 1,379,268 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,751,396 \\ & 1,338.428 \end{aligned}$ | $891,7+0$ | 63,573 54,012 |
| ${ }^{111}$ | foundries and forgings. <br> solting, refining. rolling, drawing, and alloy- <br> -igg of nonferrous metals. including foundries and forginys. | 2,241 | $9,663,4 \mathrm{~b} 2$ | .359,51 | 7.028,11 | 372.62 | 5.206 .9 | ${ }^{0.222,173}$ | 151,420 | 1.730 | 3,495,170 | 17,035 | 361,668 | 281,355 | 3. |
| $\frac{112}{12}$ | Miscelianeus primary petal 1 ndustries.......... | 642 68 | $\begin{aligned} & 825.937 \\ & 131,673 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 813,865 \\ & 130,456 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60.921 \\ & 98,964 \\ & 9,963 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,91 \\ 4,9-9 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 330.284 \\ 33.358 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 99,778 \\ \hline 82,863 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,707 \\ & 199 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{Cl}_{23}$ | 708.476 | $\begin{gathered} -9,497 \\ 5,127 \end{gathered}$ | 46,513 | 22,736 <br> $\substack{1,226 \\ \hline, 26}$ | 2,080 |
|  | Fabricated metal products. except machinery and rensportation equipment. | 19,271 | 22,868.202 | 22,542,985 | 16.359,639 | 1,152,871 | 8.549,235 | 12,240,070 | 285,989 | 13,313 | 20,276.130 | 1,308,57 | 1,209,18* | 76 | 3, |
| 125 | Metal cens <br> sutlery, hand tools, and general hardware. | $\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ .146 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,-57.776 \\ & 1,979,039 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,438.077 \\ & 1,936,151 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.77 a, 932 \\ & 1,190,611 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1020.970 \\ & 200.734 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.100,757 \\ & 897,8 B 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.853 .963 \\ & 1.340 .835 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 62,437 \\ & 58,605 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 85 \\ 0.45 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.4.48,183 } \\ & 1,847,4,4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102,296 \\ & 200,007 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 102,075 \\ & 197705 \times \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{98,508}{ }^{50,909}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,312 \\ & 2,368 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Heatife apparatus (except electric) and pluaking fixures. | 1.191 | 2,35i,621 | 2,312,227 | 1,637,029 | 137,267 | 975,88.. | 1,.17 | 25,857 | 8.1 | 2,178,903 | 147,060 |  |  |  |
| 11.8 | Fabricated structural metal prolucts........... | 8.237 | 5,258,862 | 5,862,038 | -.54.6853 | 190.577 | 1.905.258 | 34.7 | 42, | 3,628 | -4,891.938 | 260,05 | 35,99 | 11,672 | - , <41 |
| 129 | Scree machne products, and bolts, muts, serems, rivets, and $\begin{gathered}\text { mashers. } \\ \text {. }\end{gathered}$ | 1.690 | 1,625,026 | 1,662,793 | 1,160,883 | 107.907 | 718.321 | 1,034,510 | 7,8 | 1.281 | 1,504, 7 | 15,1 | 3,0 | . 566 | $2 . .21$ |
| 1.0 | Metal stampings <br> Metal coating and eneraving | $\begin{aligned} & 1.803 \\ & 2,153 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,+, 88.069 \\ 695,683 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -558,075 \\ & \hline 688,262 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.827,040 \\ & 456,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 212, .372 \\ 30,18.18 . \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 960.189 \\ & 160.301 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.530, \\ & 330 \end{aligned}$ | 28,235 $\substack{2,124}$ | $\underset{\substack{2.286 \\ 1.475}}{ }$ | 2,238,411 | $\underset{\substack{123,312 \\ 38,849}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{112,320 \\ 33,663}}$ | 54,410 $\mathbf{3}, 751$ | 2,920 |
| 122 | Fabri-ated wire products and miscellaneous fatricatel metal $p$ oducts. | 5,245 | 4,982,391 | 4,919,579 | 3,547,489 | 257.262 | 1.755,431 | 2.931.801 | 47,151 | 3.544 | -, 329,461 | 303.778 | 28~, 156 | 136.010 | 5.619 |
| 123 | Fabricated metal products not sllocable | 206 | 269,235 | 265.887 | 200,056 | 10.592 | 95,32- | 167.30 | 1,701 | 120 | 260,930 | 11.97 | 9,45t | -536 | $1 \sim$ |
| $\frac{1220}{}$ | Wchinery, excep | 19, 306 | 30,7- | 30.00 | 19,882, 88 | $\xrightarrow{2,-18,760}$ | 24,869 | 2.01. 01. | 627, 158 | 13.303 | 27.718.762 | $\therefore 6.27,082$ | 2.498 .500 | 1,253,200 |  |
|  | Mrgines and turbines........ | ${ }^{6.3} 9$ | 4,323, | -975.2m | . 081, | 193,1 |  | 383, |  | 36 692 | \% 3 , 229,339 | 80.215 208.352 | 79.554 181.859 | -0, 0.898 | ${ }^{2,165}$ |
| 127 | construction, mining, and materials handilipe nachicery and equipzent. | 422 | 5,100,592, | 4,977.003 | 3,..61, | -82,798 | ${ }_{2,826,875}^{1,2,102}$ | , | 128,06 | 1,047 | 4 4,847,324 | -95,322 | -78,926 | $24,8<7$ | -2,702 |
| 128 | Metaluorking macine | 5,043 | -0,633.796 | 4,370,302 | 2,948,032 | 286,714 | 2,050, | 3,129, 2 4 5 | 05,519 | 3,745 | 00, | 313,550 | 292,...99 | 140,647 | 0.09* |
| 129 | Special 1ndustry machinery and equiptent, except metalworkte | 3,54 | 3,697,471 | 3,519,670 | 2,5 | 208,371 | 1,996.271 | 3.150.577 | 68,056 | 1,83 | 3.240,570 | 233. | 219,401 | 106, 110 | 3,612 |
| 130 | Cencral industrial machinery and equipment. | 2,100 | 3,970,0 | 3,899, | 2,629.7 | 328.328 | 1.858.627 | 2, 3 , 9 9, 334 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| -132, | Orfice, compuring, and accounting machines. | 987 | 3, $1,769,2931$ |  | $1,689,826$ $1.273,617$ | 660,153 77,615 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 2.296. } 2930 \\ 656.698 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |  | 153,381 <br> $2 \sim, 003$ <br> 203 |  | $3,772,876$ $1,585,021$ | 676.032 115.198 | 568,4, ${ }^{50}$ | $34,5,993$ 55,759 |  |
| 133 | Mrscelleneous machinery, except electrica | 5.785 | 1,951,713 | 1,932,292 | 1,297.594 | 83,393 | 634.691 | 1,128, 58.8 | 1-,866 | 3,885 | 1,599,901 | 122,005 | 105,562 | 5, <br> 6,6651 |  |
| 13.4 | thachinery, except electricfl, not alloc | 80 | 524,550 | 508,203 | 354,989 | 18,769 | 291,994 | 561.082 | 8,836 | 58 | -03,553 | 23.326 | 20,43- | 10,239 | 45: |
| 135 | Electrical machinery, equipmert, and supplies.. | , 14, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 27,997,434 | 27,547,085 | 18,877.497 | 1.009.793 | 10, 351.506 | 18.830.741 |  | $\bigcirc, 247$ | 25.670,013 | 1.798,269 | 1,734,015 |  |  |
| 137 | Electricel transmision andistribution equipment | ${ }_{751}^{60.5}$ | 1. |  | $\stackrel{.288,205}{9+6,906}$ |  | 2,458,938 | -.111.951 | 209, 128 | 423 | 0, 21, 2,722 | 596,377 | 593,834 | 306.502 |  |
| , | Househord sppitarces...................... | 565 | 3.391,786 | 3,328,925 | 2,297,464 | 237.891 | 1.377,005 | 2.562.181 | 7-865 | 333 | 3,239,822 | 248.273 | 241.508 | 124.985 |  |
| 139 | Fadio and TV receiving sets, except commindation types. | 728 | 3,662,905 | 3,606,219 | 2,526,441 | 17.974 | 1,074.399 | 2,230,.80 | 50,37. | 327 | 3.004.539 | 199.614 | 195,645 | 49,531 | 3,045 |
| 1.0 | Comurnication equipm |  |  |  |  |  | 2.228 | 2.48 |  | -358 |  |  |  | ${ }^{70,705}$ | . 056 |
| 12 | ${ }_{\text {Electronic component }}$ | 边 $\begin{aligned} & 3,3 \times 8 \\ & 1,419\end{aligned}$ |  | 23,1 | 3,04,916 | 85,498 | 1, | . 6,6 | 13,005 |  |  | 95,40 | 91. | 93,154 4,165 | 131 |
|  | 1 in |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{143}$ | Enectrical machinery, equipm | . 020 |  |  | ${ }^{847,635}$ | 103.58 | 526.35 | 854.81 |  | 60 |  | 108,0 | 10, |  | 1,16 |
| 2-m | Electrical machinery, equipment, and suppilies, not allocable. | 92 | 2,74,35 | ,538, | 1,537,728 | 63,923 | 2,100, ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1.852.897 | 3.9 | 28 | 2,571,438 | 6, 677 | 2,2 | 31,568 | 2.635 |
| 145 | Notor vehticle | 2,012 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 32,176,650 |  |  | 2,540,254 |  |
| 127; | Wtor vehicle perts and accessories.............. | 1,408 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,083,961 \end{array}$ | 5,017,015 | $\begin{array}{r} 18.588,286 \\ 3,693,15 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,530.808 \\ 395.803 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,010,545 \\ & 2,305,653 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,800,543 \\ 3.266 .579 \end{array}$ | $1, \ldots 23.294$ | $\begin{array}{r} 557 \\ 901 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,31,077 \\ -, 835,573 \end{array}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline 2,545,571 \\ i 05,923 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} \therefore .511,620 \\ 392,194 \end{array}$ | 2,341, 1994 | 41,217 0,099 |
| 148 129 | Tra | $\begin{array}{r}2.539 \\ \begin{array}{r}121\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $20,611,817$ $11,526,793$ | ${ }_{1}^{20,348,351}$ | $\underset{\substack{16,244,267 \\ 9,182,268}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 355.381 465,543 | $5,029,939$ $1,963,649$ | 11.875 .7 $6.267,792$ | 195,357 89,520 | 1,385 | ${ }_{12}^{19}$ | 920 483 | 886 468 | $\stackrel{+488.226}{237.37}$ | , 4,880 |
|  | space venties. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 150 | Aircraft parts, and guided missile and space | 654 | 5,191,884 | 5,095,555 | 4,057,806 | 227,117 | 1,6i9,025 | 3,057.176 | 56,214 | 409 | $4,868,0$ | 265,33 | 260,70 | 122,962 | 7,745 |
| ${ }_{1}^{151}$ | Ship and boat building and repair. | 998 | , 1,173,433 | 1,153,781 | 957 | 19. | -07, 6 | 723, | 7,9 | 4 | -898,520 | 39, | 33. | 10,767 | 450 |
| 153 | Transportation equipment not elsertiere classified | ${ }_{682}^{86}$ | 1, 1, 1311053 | 1, 1,179,365 | 1,175,181 |  |  | - $1,213,028$ |  |  | 1,558,065 |  |  |  | -024 |
| 154 | SoLentific instru | 3,968 | 7,908,429 | 7,750,967 | 4,659,573 | 737,160 | 76.40 | 172, 6 | 193,11 | 2,67 | 7,475,825 | 782,86 | 760,82 | 386.40 | 12,879 |
|  | Scientific and me chandical-messuring instruments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| +156 | Optical, nedical, and ophthalmic gode........ | 1,814 | 1,639,571 | 1,605,749 | 947,236 | 127,722 | 755,698 | 1,132,169 | - | 1,353 | 1,505,307 | ${ }^{136,601}$ |  | 62,580 | 2,346 5,077 |
| \% | whatches end clocks........................... | $\stackrel{46}{64}$ | ${ }^{1}, 442,731$ | 1,825,973 |  | 349,167 25,970 | 1,208,699 | 1,841, 31,590 | - $\begin{array}{r}112,225 \\ 3,906\end{array}$ | 209 53 | $1,762,269$ 400,152 | 366,970 26,448 | 36,755 23,993 | \|rer $\begin{array}{r}18,881 \\ 11,891\end{array}$ | 282 |

active corporation returns
istributions to stockholders. income subject to tax


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

active corporation returns


[^5]



Table 3．－BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS，BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP－Continued

|  | Item | Mant industrial efuyp－cuntrumed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Mandracturime－chitimud |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Nbaner manu－ t＇actures | Textile <br> mill <br> Fuducts | Ayparel and ther fatricated textile priduets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lumber } \\ & \text { and wats, } \\ & \text { pmoucts. } \\ & \text { except } \\ & \text { firniture } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Furniture } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { fixtures } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Faper und } \\ & \text { allied } \\ & \text { prasuats } \end{aligned}$ |  putuさshine， and allied industriee | Memicals and allied products | Petroleum refiring and related industries | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Rubber and } \\ \text { miscelland } \\ \text { eous } \\ \text { plastics } \\ \text { products } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Leather } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { beather } \\ \text { products } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Nantar rit returas，total <br> Chith ate kreume <br> nithout net inoume | 11） | （1．） | （13） | （17） | 15） | 12 | （17） | 18） | －1． | （i0） | （21） |
| 2 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 141 \\ 140 \\ 45 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,+88 \\ & 2,532 \\ & 1,010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1 \%, 131 \\ 11,101 \\ =, 030 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,817 \\ & =, 72 \\ & 2,13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,613 \\ & 2,3,9 \\ & 2, \end{aligned}$ |  | 21， 21.5 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,8 \mathrm{~m} \\ 0,552 \\ 4,252 \end{array}$ |  | 4，345 2,781 1,504 | $\begin{array}{r} 130 \\ , 107 \\ 923 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | （Thousmad dolliere） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tital acsute <br> Caミh $\qquad$ <br>  <br> Less：Restrore ：$t$ kaj detts． <br> Inventaries <br>  Other eluretif gas．et： <br>  <br> Other inwertmer．ts． | ，32－6． 331 | ＂0，085 | ，，993，507 | 0，125，393 | 2， $2 \times 3,174$ | 11，${ }^{\prime \prime}$ ，，14， | 12，78，364 | 21，140，09\％ | 51，109，715 | 0，24，181 | ．，505，485 |
|  |  |  | ，1，0．1 | －－4， 4 ， 5 | 1，109，382 | 203， | $\begin{gathered} 5,0,373 \\ 1,200,2+1 \\ 3,1 \end{gathered}$ | 1，m，， | 1，519，353 | 1，718，061 | 330，502 |  |
|  |  |  | ，3． 17,150 | 11，20 |  | － 3 ＂ |  | － |  |  | 1，510，05\％ | $\begin{array}{r} 195,414 \\ 720,915 \\ 10,072 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 30， 17 |  | 1，21，267 | 18，44 |  |  |  |  | 1，523，781 |  |
|  |  | $\therefore$－ $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4，} \\ 41,313\end{array}$ | ，＋10，023 | $\therefore 11 \mathrm{~m}, 580$ |  | 838.564 | 1，3，\％，1\％ | 2，271080 | $\begin{array}{r} 94,04 \\ \therefore, 24.482 \end{array}$ | 140,270 <br> $3,512,034$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17,3,24 \\ & 20,075 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | －33，${ }^{\text {a }} 1$ | Q， 295 | 147，250 | 13， 0,03 |  | ，2， 3 ， | 1，532，349 | 1，903，752 | 83， |  |
| 10 |  | 10，119 | 123．00？ | 78， 756 | 92， 315 | 35， 94.4 | 11，035 | 254， | 491，669 | ：20，782 | 65，683 | 195，021 |
| 12 |  | ，103 | 4，219 | 20，220 | 8，587 | 3，89 | 4，0\％1 | 19，400 | 3，300 | 1，279 | 5，1421 | 4，618 |
| 12 |  | 100，4．8 | B20， $\mathrm{Y}_{7}$ | 488， 716 | 658，040 | 187，un | 1， 5 54，, 87 | 1，3，3，140 | 2，110，100 | 10，045，918 | 789，728 | 284，839 |
| 13 | Other invectmer．ts <br>  |  | 5，830，200 | 1，248，514 | 3，544，069 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,245,+81 \\ 620,0+1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,8,2,398 \\ & 4,545,818 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,52^{11}, 614 \\ & \therefore, 1,34,345 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore 1,407,088 \\ & 10,410,350 \end{aligned}$ | 41，038，720 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,79.4,424 \\ & 2,049,790 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 010,920 \\ & 368,019 \end{aligned}$ |
| 14 | Less：Accurnlated jep |  | $3,11,6,413$35,393 | b41，0011,809 |  |  |  |  |  | － $4,450,767$ |  |  |
| 1： | Cepletable tisets |  |  |  | 529,36531,823 | 42，091 |  | $7,834$ | 200，365 |  | －7，413 | ${ }_{10}$ |
| 1 m | Lese：Accurulated |  | 3，3，36 | $\begin{array}{r}1,899 \\ \hline 737\end{array}$ |  | 15，775 | 121，517 | 4,1204 | 75，54．7 | 2，475，598 | $813$ |  |
|  | Land．．．．．．．．． | 14，455 | $\begin{array}{r}3,312 \\ \hline 1,73\end{array}$ | 39，390 | 125,052 5,343 |  | 17,320 10,703 | －10，385 | 157，200 | 1，012，481 | $79,192$ | $\therefore 1,584$ |
| 1. | Intancitle assera amstiatiel．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Less：Accumalated antrtization．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 18 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4,041 \\ 175,089 \end{array}$ | 5，343 2，155 | 5，138 | 10，703 | 33,347 $1,0.8$ | 157,200 <br> 70,933 | 1，－14，571 | －17，120 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,561 \\ 449 \end{array}$ |
| 14 |  | 18，53： | 210， 4.1 |  | 176，200 | 1,114 4,913 | 243，001 | 85i，${ }^{2}$ | 821，456 | 1，158，994 | 112，160 | 52，154 |
| 21 | I tal | ，2－0， 331 | 7，870， $6 \times 35$ | 5，703，507 | 6，125，393 | 2，923，079 | 11，73 ， 468 | 12，03，3i4， | ，29，146，002 | 51，109，715 | $0,246,181$ | －，505，485 |
| 22 | Acsurte pa＇stie．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Muteages，$n$ ：es，ar．wide parable i：u less thay one yeer． <br> ther चurrest lambilities． <br> Loans frna stackholders．． <br> M．reages，nutes，and buda favable in ane jear an me． | 171，302， 302 | 1，$\therefore$ 4，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， 3 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,298,074 \\ 628,020 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 573,506 \\ & 452,359 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 370,562 \\ & 173,256 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 736,146 \\ & 245,837 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,151,496 \\ 4+10,341 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,545,880 \\ 558,037 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,488,300 \\ 465,484 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64,2,714 \\ & 166,669 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 356,142 \\ & 206,051 \end{aligned}$ |
| 23 |  |  | 001，401 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 江, } 234 \\ 1, \text {, } 20 \\ 3,788 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 49,177 \\ 0,750 \\ 1,12,232 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,805 \\ 47,098 \\ 4+4,403 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 316,708 \\ 77,855 \\ 1,060,510 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 243,414 \\ 67,298 \\ 271,731 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 697,094 \\ 91,838 \\ \therefore 19,404 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 73,-58 \\ 155,318 \\ 1,1201,071 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \therefore, 13,315 \\ 4,353,197 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,77,388 \\ 55,005 \\ 5,203,438 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 446,754 \\ 88,381 \\ 1,115,200 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,676 \\ 17,575 \\ \times 05,200 \end{array}$ |
| $2 \cdot$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | ```ther liatilities `apital Etack. Pai\|-in or capital surplus ..................... ELTlus reserve&.................................... Earned surplis and undivided frofits.........``` | $\begin{array}{r} 1,258 \\ 92, \\ 27,256 \\ 1,4,015 \\ 1,405 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,140 \\ 1,120 \\ 0,130 \\ 3,351,00 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,6003 \\ 40,310 \\ 312,897 \\ 1,3,373 \\ 1,36,775 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 134,514 \\ 1.125,014 \\ 476,589 \\ 43,133 \\ 1,864,545 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 05,702 \\ 506,980 \\ 169,540 \\ 18,082 \\ 970,508 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316,364 \\ & 2,131,24 \\ & 1,301,760 \\ & 56,129 \\ & 4,023,578 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 62,111 \\ 1,3,340 \\ 15,194 \\ 102,305 \\ 3,08,010 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,33,696 \\ 3,61,430 \\ 380,793 \\ 4,815,513 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,787,049 \\ 20,955,434 \\ 7,358,513 \\ 1,047,266 \\ 17,470,723 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 200,103 \\ 824,492 \\ 584,338 \\ 87,386 \\ 2,082^{\prime}, 088 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 0-, 547 \\ 510,214 \\ 166,919 \\ 14,837 \\ 765,324 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| $2{ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 30 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Tital r | 5，032，740 | $10,2-8,292$ | 14，392，352 | 8，930，502 | 5，90，450 | 13，158， 931 | 16，034，5hi | 33，728，120 | 45，013，534 | 8，893，034 | 4，463，070 |
| 33 | Eusiness recei | 5，＋4，2， 205 | 10，141，040 | 14， 245032 | 8，585，325 | 5，883，790 | 12，892，344 | 15，553，457 | 32，706，068 | 41，812，388 | ，70， 4,428 | 4，917，463 |
| 34 | Interest on crverument cbligations： United States．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 01 | ，157 | 108 | 4，855 | 2，708 | 4，191 | 11，572 | 30，801 | 58，508 | 1，394 | 6.3 |
| 35 | State and | 165 | 1，974 | 112 | 1，431 | 501 | 1，605 | 3，954 | 0，353 | 2，324 | 265 | 233 |
| 3 t | ther inte |  | ，710 | $\therefore 137$ | 18，614 | 5，927 | 28，949 | 18，185 | 74，479 | 125，432 | 11，652 | ，435 |
| 3 | ments | 1，154 | 13，iout | 4.795 | 20，284 | 5，119 | 18，508 | 35，011 | 33，045 | 384， 066 | ， 372 | 4，805 |
| 38 | Revia | 3 | ， | ，010 | 4，403 | 1，245 | 21，321 | 41，173 | 149，523 | 01，387 | 7，052 | 677 |
| 3 | Wet shurt－turm dapztal eain reduced t；net | － | $1 \%$ | 3.3 | 1，326 | － | 450 | 134 | 3，263 | 5，869 | $2 \cdot 91$ | 79 |
|  | line－term natital lass． Wet $20 n$－term dapital zain retuced by r．et |  |  |  | 14, | 5，785 | 6， | 55，0，4 | 35，778 | 212， 264 | 13，303 | 4， 531 |
|  | shor - －term apital luss． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Het eain，rumapital ascets．．．．．．．．． |  | 3 |  | 5，683 | 1，021 | $\therefore$ 2，156 | 2，30？ | 6，292 | 41，321 |  |  |
| － | Dividends，yomestio coppcratio | 376 | ， | 2，148 | ， 31 | 227 | 1，368 |  | $\square 68,512$ $-23,155$ | 671,518 595,705 | ${ }_{6}^{16,201}$ | 2，${ }^{265}$ |
| 43 | Eividends，fureige sma | ， 45 | 3，＋27 | 1，0：1 |  |  | $\cdots, 562$ | 1，2，43 |  |  |  |  |
|  | －ther receift | －0，143 | 91，+60 | 05，030 | 64,345 | 49，481 | 65，432 | －4，－6＂ | 170，652 | 1，050，828 | 68，061 |  |
| 45 | Tutal | 5，335，181 | 15，501， 010 | 14， 172,1058 | 8，566，243 | 5，722，622 | 12，277，553 | 15，000，2，32 | － $4,881,397$ | 42，353，833 | 8，371， 992 | 4，311，158 |
| 4 | cost of sales ard perat | －20， 293 | $12, \pm 66,331$ | 11，108， 350 | 6，6？7，101 | 4，333，452 | 8，304，76 | 19，27， 330 | 19，434，109 | 28，325，562 | 5，429，375 | ，928，0．2 |
| － | Comyeneatios． | 15，706 |  | 385，218 | 165，414 | 165，005 | 149，720 | 53：357 | 340,317 | 89，670 | 128，719 | 100，20 |
| $\rightarrow$ | Fiepairs．．． | 14，133 | 111， 427 | 31，14 | 60，707 | 30，311 | 287，729 | 74，， 29 | 44,23 | 715，921 | 120，61？ | 211，892 |
|  | Eay jerts． |  | 1，074 | －2，493 | 23，+31 | 17，035 | 20， 312 | 01， 120 | 50，6：3 | 6， $2 \times 3$ | 22，723 | 12，027 |
|  | Fert paid | －， 256 | 106， 313 | 15\％，779 | 48，775 | 62，6\％4 | 203，0：4 | 132，850 | $22^{\prime \prime}$ ， 84 | 1633.650 | 87，393 | 52，463 |
| E | Taxies | 1，．n－3 385 | 295，465 | 28， 31 | 271，43 | 133，04， | 301，278 | 44，673 | 572，765 | 1，788， 712 | 322， 272 | 107，300 |
| － | Ir．terest paid．． | $\cdots+222$ | 11．， $\mathrm{m}^{2} \mathrm{z}$ | 6，374 | 84，700 | 29，335 | 109,481 | 113，025 | 237，520 | 258， 4.6 | 61，871 | 34，537 |
|  | Contributi－ra | ， | ， 43 | ， 371 | 4，257 | ， 4 | 11， 03 | 43， 304 | 66，414 | 20，517 | 5，542 | 3，824 |
| 54 | Amurtizazios． | 314 | 563 | ＝50 | ¢， 207 | 436 | 3，545 | 5，310 | 27，1\％6 | 10，050 | ， 020 | 16.7 |
| 55 | Depreciata |  | 607， 315 | 5，882 | 24， 2 | 91，529 | $\square 30,0$ | 40， 005 | 1，658，954 | 1，772，022 | 297，438 | ， 341 |
| 55 | Deplietio． | － | ， 2 | 41 | －13，837 | 2，100 | 30，351 | 3，262 | （7）， | 1，981，910 | 855 | － |
| 5 | Advertisitu ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 310， 522 | 73，050 | 125，00 | 30，810 | 62，167 | 102，059 | 173，033 | 1，349，401 | 222，胹 | 152，741 | 57，590 |
| 58 | Pensins，pratit＝haris，stoce Lonus，anuluit． | 41，．178 | 54， 759 | －${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 27， | 22，000 | 36，317 | 129，200 | 337， 514 | 321，131 | 09，06 | 21，．281 |
| 59 | Plans |  | 30， 662 | $0^{-} .222$ | 14，4， | 21，218 | 10， 12 | 06，280 | 125，253 | 100，628 | 20，175 | 19，779 |
| － | Het loss，humapital sczeta |  | \％，123 | 1，698 | 2，437 | 1，036 | 4，412 | 6，800 | 21，783 | 3，296 | －，261 | 343 |
| 01 | ther deductions．．．．．．． | 21－4，2e | 1，1．0，787 |  | 734.803 | 745，072 | 1，472，831 | ， 570,028 | 4，791，075 | 5，996，915 | 1，128，000 | 476,565 |
| 62 | Tutal receipts less total dedueturs． | 24， 215 | －6\％${ }^{\text {2 }}$ ， 282 | 4，794 | 364，259 | 237， 328 | 921，378 | 2，1034，268 | 3，346，153 | 2，055，701 | 521，14 | 151，412 |
| 63 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1，515 |  | 530 |  |
| $\pm 4$ |  |  | （4ta， 123 | 3 34.28 |  |  | 119，801 | 1，130，31－6 | 3，241，285 | －，659，293 | 521，412 | 151， $1^{\prime \prime}$ |
| 2 | ：i＝t invome．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ＂4b， 017 | 461,350 | 4， 51.745 | 288，307 | 980，500 | 1，158，254 | 7， 765,575 | 2，030，362 | 57\％，609 | 134，250 |
| $\therefore$ | tericit． |  | ， 218 | 80，334 | ， | 1，世0 | 60， $\mathbf{c}_{6}$ | 12， 303 | 12，390 | 31，907 | 4，176 | 33， 5 ， |
| $\cdots$ | Eroume ax． | cas， 3145 | 701， 303 | 45,357 |  | 20，${ }_{2}+2$ | 24.3 | 1,00 | 二，742，340 | 1， 341,39 | 543，591 | 10．， 3 P1 |
| －$\varepsilon$ | Ir．ond tax．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 335， 5 | 3－2，518 | 18012 | 128，521 | 125， 76 | 45,431 | －1， 03 | 1，347， 098 | 972， 35 | ？${ }^{2}$ | ，88 |
| 27 | Zruesimert resit． | 3，${ }^{2}$ | 104 | 542 | 11， 175 | 3， 3 ， 4 | 31，175 | 1， 2335 | 78， 240 | 51，511 | 18，262 | $\therefore 578$ |
|  | Zax frum men mputie prim reer itwas mert |  |  | ． 12 |  |  | 230 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | cresit． |  |  | 331 | 24， 297 | 115，305 | 2， |  |  | 30， | －6， | 75，${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Wet froctu after tax．．． | 370，610 | 42.2 | 3，195 | 301， 127 | 166， 236 | －8， 3 | 65：， 0.3 | 2，143，385 | 1，76， 3 ， 40 | 321， 713 | $10 \times 14$ |
|  | Fistritutione to atomhilers： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 73 | Casn and preper：s except ins Et： | 274，205 | 15， 308 | ， 4 | 121，351 | 42，3，4 | 20， 711 | $\cdots$ | 1，237， 20 | －，365，18 | 141， 137 | 1，283 |
| 74 |  | 236 | －2，3，31 | ，422 | 7，6is | 12，620 | 142，168 | 4， 20 | 163，207 | 37， | 15，476 | 1，875 |







[^6]
active corporation returns

active corporation returns


active corporation returns
nyestment credit, and distributions to stockholders

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



ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS





[^7]active corporation returns

active corporation returns

| $\underset{\substack{\text { Major industrial grouf, } \\ \text { selected items }}}{\text { in }}$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Total active } \\ \text { corporation } \\ \text { eeurnis } \end{array}\right\|$ | Size of total assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & Z \text { ero } \\ & \text { ascets } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1 \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 35,00,000 \\ 920, \\ 9 \text { under } \\ \hline 100,000 \end{array}\right]$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 50,000, \infty 00 \\ & \$ 100,0,00,0,005 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 2: 50,000, \text { pon } \\ \text { or more } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| manufacturing: Printing, pubilshing <br> and allied industries <br> Number of retirns. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (3) | (10) | (1i) | (12) | (13) | (12) | (15) | (16) |
|  | ,275 | 311 | 5,940 | 3,734 | 3,539 | 4.074 | 1,875 | 841 | 74.4 | 220 | 121 | 107 | 38 | 16 | 11 |  |
|  | (Thouend doilere) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 252,996 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 621,002 \\ 78,872 \\ 12,583 \\ 178,255 \end{gathered}$ |  | 752,885 |  |  |  |  | 711,710 |  |
|  |  |  | 9,533 | -16,759 | 32,287 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}93,369 \\ \hline 26,734\end{array}$ |  | $42,363$ |  | ${ }_{46.1203}^{114,163}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 16,437 4,605 | 3,325 12,327 | 71,825 27,150 | 1420,604 60,283 | $\xrightarrow{160,423}$ |  |  | 157,039 120,42 | 250,734 | $\begin{aligned} & 268,579 \\ & 274,387 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 292,38 \mathrm{BR} \\ & 172,023 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | \% 95,339 |
|  |  |  | 1,408 | 3,070 | 5,431 | 18,247 | 30,009 |  |  | 51,122 | 61,384 | ${ }^{129} 9655$ | 148,401 | 48,148 | 148,070 | 10,397 |
|  |  |  | 1,856 |  | 14, 233 | 45,484 | 52,059 | 68,193 | 126,846 | 69,668 | 116,950 | 27t,998 | 186,421 | ${ }^{258,034}$ | 299,327 | 99,884 |
|  |  |  | 36,874, | 103,24.24 | 180,595 | 373,637 200,107 |  | 382,109 192830 | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{604,293}$ | 3821249 172,488 108 | 498,187 187,43 |  | 584,183 <br> 267,46 | 4,57,270 223,390 | 720,783 366,497 | 97,165 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation Other capital assets Less reserve |  |  | 20,917 672 | 58,773 <br> 1,407 <br> 0,68 | 101,597 2,863 | 200,107 15,228 | 213,791 10,421 | 192,830 12,773 | $\begin{array}{r}295,426 \\ 33,032 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 172,468 14,489 | 183,433 24,102 | $\begin{array}{r}352,809 \\ 37,397 \\ \hline 29\end{array}$ | 247,40 32,330 | 223,390 17,591 | 366,497 <br> 22,435 <br> 15 | 54, 617 |
| Accounts and notes payatl |  |  | 23,286 | 35,400 | 78,346 | 113,796 | 129,509 | 121,369 | 175,630 | 95, 37 | 117,653 | 149,126 |  | 109,021 |  | 70,524 |
| Other current 11 isbili |  |  | 4,511 | 9,659 | 26,233 | 45,295 | 55,212 | 54,030 | 110,058 | 72,226 | 66, 999 | 231,393 | 114, 382 | 132,289 | 155,543 | 5,522 |
| Morteafes, notes, and bunds payaule in one year or more. .... | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 1,210,001 \\ 0,405,059 \end{array}\right\|$ |  | 10,258 | 24,909 | 31,006 | 74,132 | 81,580 | -3, 255 | 114,422 | 81,287 | 96, 352 | 155,898 | ta, 583 | 275,057 | 234,217 |  |
| Net worth.......... |  |  | ${ }^{2} 2,236$ | 38,345 | 95,983 | 310,776 | 354, 980 | 374,231 | 682,589 | 455,40 | 494,287 | 1,281,569 | 86, 257 | 57, 338 | 855,615 | 23,585 |
| redit................. |  | 1,218 | 215 | 528 | 13,257 | 28,512 | 45,786 | 35,943 | 4,3,47 | 22,235 | 29,201 | 4.4332 | ${ }_{52,811}$ | 35,727 | 32,382 | 8, 883, |
| Total receipte. |  | 14,514 | ${ }^{178,101}$ | 320,884 <br> 318,176 |  | 1,111,207 | 1,388,339 | 1,069,169 | 1,7,742,097 | 1,061,605 | 1,089,283 | 1,8bt,593 | 1, 1, $2,360,63123$ |  | 1, $1,324,876,526$ |  |
| Total deductions. | $\begin{aligned} & 15,553,45 \\ & 15,000,288 \\ & y_{1} \end{aligned}$ | 137,261 | 182,710 | 328,020 | 605,403 | 1,101,354 | 1,346,372 | 1,016,321 | 1,701,409 | 1,003,308 | 1,031,035 | 1,719,868 | 1,312, | 1,350,081 | 1,833,457 | 330,513 |
| st of sales | 15, 1500281 | 95,306 | 125,038 | 298,537 | 389,097 | 138,960 | 883,165 | C,271 | 1,198, 3 36 | 7,516 | 48,421 | 1,200,012 | 952 | 875,934 | 1,182,593 | ${ }_{69,473}$ |
| Taxes paid. | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \times 8,675 \\ & 113,025 \end{aligned}$ | 2,265 | 3,727 | i, 0,545 | 12,832 | 25,365 | 31,030 | 24,052 <br> 5,817 <br> , 82 | 38,661 | (2,3900 | 23,103 | 4, | - | - 3, | 36,700 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {depreciation. }}$ |  | 1,196 | 3,732 | 8,459 | 15,006 | 28,479 | 31,126 | 25,117 | 43,259 | 29,379 | 28,292 | 53,279 | 4,2,013 | 3,100 | 53, 783 | 3,983 |
| Emplosee benefit ple |  | 1,340 |  |  | 3,424 | 8,472 | 23,533 |  | 24,581 | 15,138 | 15,905 | 30,536 | 21,482 | ${ }^{21,372}$ | 23,773 | [,233 |
| Net income (less de | $\begin{aligned} & 195,576 \\ & 1,030,314 \end{aligned}$ | 8,351 | -4,549 | ${ }^{17,136}$ | 1,293 | 39,333 | ${ }_{\text {che }}^{41,8883}$ | 52, 223 <br> $\mathbf{2 4 , 9 2 9}$ | (120,616 |  | 90, 501 | 196,081 | 18\%,901 | ${ }^{132,951}$ | 91,29 | 5,336 |
| Invene traxt credi | 521,703 <br> 19,335 | 39 | 5 | 189 | 384 | 1,1,233 | 2,180 | 1,573 | , | , | 1,649 | 2,381 | -, | , | 1,8 | ${ }_{4}^{280}$ |
| in oms stock................. | 246,608 | 2,508 | 1,009 | 1,005 | 2,079 | 11,752 | 4,513 | 2,152 | 27,339 | 14,365 | 17,159 | 41,674 | 41,233 | 36,057 | 3e,2 | 585 |
|  | 10,804 | 291 | 2,670 | 1,003 | 1,468 | 2,224 | 1,294 | 7981 | 531 | 270 | 128 | 201 | 51 | 23) | 32 | 18 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (Thausend dothers) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 104,882 |  |  |  |  |  | 831,370 | ,562,054 | 1,786, | ,122,413 | 5,433, | 12,889,768 |
|  |  | - | 3,158 | 4,023 | $\xrightarrow{12,966} \begin{aligned} & \text { 25,120 }\end{aligned}$ |  | 53,184 |  | 214,630 | 201,26 | 60, | ${ }_{241}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {ckin }}$ | 550, 037 |
|  |  |  | 5,219 | 9,231 | 29,094 | 91,051 | 99,050 | 143,822 | 177,611 | 213,560 | 185,323 | 292,432 | 318,908 | 361,038 |  | ,983,921 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | - | $\begin{array}{r} 306 \\ 1,2023 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 747 \\ & 322 \end{aligned}$ | 1, 1,772 | - $\begin{array}{r}6,59 \\ 16,709\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,693 \\ & 19,610 \end{aligned}$ | 4, | ${ }_{50,233}$ | 90,0,47 | 59,629 | ${ }^{152}$, ${ }^{\text {couc }}$ | 161,031 | 272,432 | 60\%, 66 | 2,583, 881 |
| Defrectroble assets |  | - | 12, 20.8 | 17,071 | $\square, 0.0$ | 173,726 | 204,689 | 24, 925 | 215,315 | 439,208 | 41, 120 | 边, 506 | 2,12, 314 | ,445,592 | 3,381, $17 \pm$ | cite |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{692}^{6,25}$ | , ${ }_{598}$ | -2,678 | - | 104,846 | -8,229 | 210,297 20,690 | 196,827 | 19,999 | 30, 0,36 | 33,394 | 71,534 | $\cdots$ | \% $5 \times 2 \times 36$ |
| Accourits and notes payable |  | - | 9,151 | 12,786 | 35,330 | 121,256 | 135,300 | 142,254 | 195,293 | 130,355 | 138, 346 | 263,580 | 20, 302 | ${ }_{180}^{215,153}$ | -3,5488 | 1,125,513 |
| Uher current liabilitis |  |  | 1, $<\mathbf{5}$ | 2,241 | ,282 | ${ }^{23,924}$ | 33,145 |  | 60,786 | 23,330 | 5,799 | 10x, 48 | 23, | 180,242 |  | 57, |
| in one year or more...... | $\begin{array}{r} \text { 4,353,977 } \\ 18,503,432 \end{array}$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\infty$ |  |  | 324,2 | 337 | 280,779 | 459, | 2,488,351 |
| Phet worth |  | - | 2, 2,112 | 4,817 | 780 | 165,872 | 202 | 32 |  | 561, | 50 | P12,050 | 1,041 | 1,321,320 | 3,85 | 9,239,99\% |
| 俍 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31,563 | 28,293 | 30,013 | 30,239 | 3, 2174 | 101. | 2, | 212,378 | 76, 532 |
| Tot |  | 203,097 | 50,046 | ${ }^{83,002}$ | 233,165 | 788,929 | 745,553 | 1,367, 127 | 1,397,500 | 1,331,258 | 2,142,374, | 1, | 2,, 28 E, | 2,24, 27 | ${ }^{0,35}$, | 13, 3 , 39,508 |
| Eusiness rece |  | 188,259 | 4, 43,488 | 85, 357 | ${ }_{226,522}$ | 774,8966 |  | 1,303,223 | 1,325,007 | 1,233,591 | 1,066,389 | 1,537,033 | 1, 1,765 , | -1, $3=8,502$ | 5,5\%, | 12,842, 73 |
| cost of sales |  | 113,914 | 30,953 | 58,604 | 153,969 | 526,461 | 650,491 | -109, 062 | 963, ${ }^{2}$ | 819,022 | 709,974 | 940,717 |  | 1,171,878 | 3,296, 5 Sn |  |
| Taves paid. | $19,434,109$5727,55237,5201,8 | 2,946 | ${ }^{5} 50$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,170}$ | 3,913 | 12,225 | 12,045 | 15,703 |  | 42621300 | 892 | 26,208 | 12, 11 | 19, 1 200 | +2, |  |
| mureesation. |  | -12,550 | 1,312 | 1,612 | 4,208 | 15,673 | 16,029 | 24,011 | 27,512 | 31,689 | 33,453 | 58,881 | 84,375 | 119,288 | = 85,332 | 762, 31 |
|  |  | 1,051 |  |  |  | 3,002 |  | 6,933 | 12,100 | 11,535 |  | 17, | ${ }^{21,686}$ | 32,998 | -3, 429 |  |
|  |  | 14,938 | 14,425 | ${ }^{2}$ 2,355 | 6,0mi | ${ }^{12,033}$ | 33,276 |  |  |  |  | -65,815 |  | 122, 219 | 399, | , 0755,332 |
|  |  | ${ }_{581}$ |  | 22 |  |  |  | 1,516 | 1,245 | 1,231 | 1,385 | 2,72 | -3, $2 \times 2$ | ,365 | 1,3,34 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 78,040 \\ 1,839,629 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | 12,804 |  | 106 | 1,750 | -,222 | :221 | 3,0 | 3,41 | 13,6m | 16,16 | $\cdots$, | , | 33,219 | 335 , | 2, 25 |


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 4.-selected balance sheet and income statement items, cost of property used for investment credit, income tax, investment credit, and distributions to stockhotders,

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


poration returns
Table 4．－SElected

|  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\infty$ |  |  |  |  |  | 気刮 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ |  |  |  <br>  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{H}{4}$ |  |  |  |  | inmis | 枵 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
|  |  | 尔 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7 |  |  |  |  |  | －${ }^{2}$ |
|  |  | 俞 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 百 | $\stackrel{\square}{\sim}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{7}{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\sim}{\sim}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{1}{3}$ | \％ |  |  |  |  |  | 出 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { a }}$ | 它 |  |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ng } \\ & \text { 总 } \\ & \text { ig } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\widetilde{W}}{\sim}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & N \\ & i \\ & i \end{aligned}$ | i |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\stackrel{\text { \％}}{\sim}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $$ | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\widehat{\approx}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8 \\ & i \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 영 } \\ & \text { 영 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $9$ |
|  |  | $\stackrel{7}{7}$ |  | 1.1 | 1 1 1 1 1 |  |  |  | \％ |  | 1 1 1 | 1111．11 | 1. |  |  |
|  | $\Xi$ | ¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\stackrel{9}{7}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

active corporation returns


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


active corporation returns


| (Thourand dollers) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 105,721,980 | - | 1,093,831 | 2,382,754 | 5,494,483 | 13,7:4,957 | 13,032,538 | 11,641,359 | 12,126,269 | 6,799,834 | 5,544,849 | 6,492,849 | 4,784,572 | 3,275,81\% | 5,164, 676 | 13,113,172 |
| 8,722,683 | - | 161,987 | 2,3,258 | 604,273 | 1,422,099 | 1,127,718 | 950,707 | 542,804 | 490,09: | 426,034 | 490,784 | 332,308 | 192,402 | 366,919 | 951, |
| 30,665,374 | - | 201,022 | 495,756 | 1,319,288 | 3,712,445 | 3,746,482 | 3,591,857 | 3,930,673 | -,205,690 | 1,863,548 | 2,005,630 | 1,458,490 | 980,015 | 1,652,790 | $3,600, \cdots 39$ |
| 32,522,835 | - | 293,872 | 831,476 | 1,241,306 | 4,780,560 | 4,526,562 | $4,004,618$ | 3,988,242 | $\therefore 219,892$ | 1,659,566 | 1,820,941 | 1,219,654 | 798,956 | 1,496,900 | -,959,390 |
| 2,905,741 | - | 24,725 | 43,757 | 100,427 | 293,353 | 304,895 | 267,354 | 301,413 | 221,197 | 179,974 | 191,735 | 173,7i4 | 100,850 | 182,663 | 514,619 |
| 9,303,708 | - | 4, 4,04 | 86,680 | 224,316 | 648,098 | 705,542 | 721,736 | 901,815 | 524,545 | 540,004 | 752,023 | 545,910 | 430,050 | 918,471 | $\therefore 253,868$ |
| 30,321,861 | - | 535,315 | 943,392 | 1,913,156 | 4,244,358 | 3,720,095 | [,907,871 | 2,840,154 | 1,685,800 | 1,225,534 | 1,695,504 | 1,504,225 | 1,023,793 | 2,213,743 | 3,858,840 |
| 12,266,094 | - | 28\%,756 | 468,064 | 937,837 | [2,034,102 | 1,761,323 | 1,390,174 | 1,393,321 | 801,577 | 575,614 | 790,201 | -695,509 | 450,016 | 1,048,870 | 1,629,650 |
| [, 725,378 |  | 12,549 | 37,362 | 97, | 313,551 | 348,794 | 324,243 | 327,784 | 170,450 | 112,962 | 159,279 | 130,305 | 89,288 | 279,384 | 304,101 |
| 31,530,888 |  | 467,835 | 787,847 | 1,145,35\% | - , 354,891 | 4,275,554 | 3,994,980 | 4,155,929 | -, 303,161 | 1,821,300 | 1,886,199 | 1,321,550 | "2', E-u | 1,415,267 | 2,270,678 |
| 6,472,532 | - | 88,771 | 141,408 | 311,806 | 744,135 | 739,277 | 724,463 | 765,269 | 389,072 | 324,896 | 390,602 | 331,042 | 179,044 | 389,905 | 951,962 |
| 11, 349,486 | - | 139,970 | 271,505 | 566,382 | 1,366,924 | 1,308,647 | 1,000,419 | 1,123,086 | 5e6,404 | 629,348 | 856,943 | 669,080 | 513,478 | 1,107,292 | 1,24,003 |
| 49,989,651 | - | 148,35\% | 878,187 | 2,411,147 | 6,4,82,897 | 0,065,323 | 5,340,283 | 5,585,480 | 3,241,129 | 2,543,014 | 3,090,986 | $\therefore 273,614$ | 1,048,405 | 3,00t,080 | -,274, 7 4; |
| 2,172, <4 | 7,992 | 32,554 | 71,328 | 145,210 | 306,331 | 272,24? | 201,357 | 189,780 | 106,784 | 79,525 | 112, 556 | 123,479 | 90,738 | 167,061 | 275,257 |
| 309,589, +20 | 2,021,333 | 5,031,013 | 8,434,574 | 17,243,943 | 43,625,807 | 41,199,308 | 36,390,347 | 35,884,578 | 19,344,623 | 14,912,055 | 17,476,727 | 13,628,266 | 2,353,699 | 17,176,264 | 26,867,103 |
| 303,602,592 | 1,950, 308 | 4,944,015 | 8,327,000 | 17,000,812 | 42, 930,118 | 40,491,862 | 36,218,878 |  | 18,967,598 | 14,579,598 | 17,102, 532 | 23,302,141 | 9,691,284 | 10,943,512 | 25,885,329 |
| 304,224,297 | 2,011,754 | 5,126,567 | 3,417,693 | 17,034,245 | 42,970,163 | 40,590,788 | 36,341,013 | 35,250,876 | 19, 043,683 | 14,640,416 | 27,122,063 | 13,308,037 | 4,653,024 | 16,846,485 | 25,367,485 |
| 241,542,371 | 1,582,342 | 3,214,245 | 5,849,175 | 12,332,064 | 33,425,690 | 32,579,873 | 24,362,075 | 29,197,161 | 15,850,385 | 12,156, $2 \times 1$ | 14,116,114 | 11,040,008 | 8,006,531 | 14,077,594 | 18,251,373 |
| 3,750,782 | 22,126 | 97,082 | 136,045 | 249,056 | 556,623 | 477,055 | 440,405 | 405,064 | 181,533 | 174,258 | 217,079 | 126,184 | 89, 762 | 158,572 | 419,738 |
| 1,279,505 | 2,738 | 13,945 | 26,911 | 61,658 | 167,176 | 162,393 | 146,862 | 158,369 | 78,485 | 71,419 | 78,807 | 51,736 | 33,019 | 91,229 | 129,758 |
| 2,549,203 | 12,008 | 60,423 | 98,303 | 183,270 | 385,193 | 321,056 | 239,155 | 221,513 | 126,981 | 92,397 | 230,376 | 114,039 | 75,881 | 164,309 | 324,299 |
| 790,812 | 2,101 | 6,218 | 8,749 | 21,8u9 | 65,794 | 80,536 | 82,939 | 85,653 | 53,728 | 42,176 | 51,161 | 45,518 | 32,697 | 52,922 | 158,817 |
| 5,356,626 | 9,534 | 195,575 | 16,819 | 209,663 | 654,339 | 608,113 | 547,780 | 631,916 | 300,170 | 270,758 | 354,096 | 320,054 | 199,616 | 329,732 | 999,411 |
| 2,592,538 | 17,818 | 8,779 | 25,059 | 82,677 | 218,130 | 232,298 | 247,224 | 308,104 | 201,589 | 153,719 | 181,874 | 155,807 | 100,910 | 271,215 | 487,329 14,371 |
| 79,455 | 325 | 220 | 892 | 2,888 | 7,640 | 7,778 | 6,544 | 7,578 | 5,558 | 3,750 | 5,666 | 5,993 | -,543 | 5,799 | 14,371 |
| 1,250,493 | 20,164 | 27,235 | 21,547 | 47,876 | 129,918 | 78,418 | 80,687 | 77,060 | 41,366 | 47,405 | 69,647 | 67,039 | 54,572 | 112,629 | 393, 377 |


ACTINE CORPORATION RETURNS


active corporation returns

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

active corporation retirns
Table - - selected balance sheet and income statement items, cost of propehty used for investment credit, income tax, investment credit, and distributions to stockholders,


[^8]active corporation returns
Table 4. - seifected balance sheet and income statement items, cost of property used for investment credit, income tax, investment credit, and distributions to stockholders,

active corporation returns


active corporation returns

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

|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Tural active } \\ \text { corppration } \\ \text { returna } \end{array}$ | Sty－it cotal assets |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 5,5,000 \\ \text { inder } \\ \text { F50,000 } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 150,000 \\ 1,0,0,0 \\ 1,000 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| finance，inulianee，and reai estate： howing and other invisient COMPANES | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （1） | （10） | （11） | （12） | （13） | （14） | （19） | （12） |
|  | 22，757 | 1，257 | 6，752 | 2，694 | 2，674 | $2.3 \%$ | 2，14， | 2，1 | 1，024 | 51. | 245 | 70 | 73 | 5 | 4 | E3 |
|  | （Thourend dollicre） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T．tal assw |  |  | 02， 732 | ${ }^{276,676}$ | 141，${ }^{\text {d }}$ \％ | 467，524 | 773，457 | 768,772 | 1，580，893 | 1，771，276 | 1，686， 23 | 4， 5 | ，5， | 3，876， 3 ＋4 | 6， 1 the， 39 | 14，551，613 |
| asht．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | $\xrightarrow{10,527}$ | 11,419 20,301 | 23,202 46,365 | 45，017 |  | 153，936 |  | $\xrightarrow{88,4 \%}$ | 20， | 103，${ }^{1568}$ | ${ }_{6}^{61,897} 7$ | 213， 3138 | 38,262 38,808 | \％ 271,729 |
| Inverturies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 13， |  |  |  |  |  |  | （127 | 14 | 1，＜49 | ${ }_{213}$ | 12， 1 ，${ }^{1}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2，121 | ${ }_{6}^{6}, 667$ | 15，463 | 42，900 | 73，241 | 4，37\％ | 125， 1054 | 24，236 | 160，771 | 245，4，47 | －320,312 <br> $1,395,417$ | 205， 28 | 081，003 | $1,278,587$ |
| Other investnents，ard |  |  | 24，068 | 8，306 |  |  |  | 3） | 11\％，020 | 633，891 | － | 160，4，35 | 1，19，4，36 |  |  | －6， 6,233 |
| Depres：Acumutated depr |  |  | 1，742 | 3，015 | 3，364 | 12，730 | 12，290 | 10， $2 \times 3$ | 30，626 | 22，103 | 12， 83 | 21， 21 | 25，75 | 4,113 | ${ }^{85}$ | 15，273 |
| Other capital assets less res |  |  | 5，008 | 8，048 | 15，059 | 4，4，721 | 46，887 | －4，355 | 103，877 | 80， 342 | 112， 3 ［4， | 177， 722 | 263， 267 | 136， 103 |  |  |
| Acounts end notes yavalle． |  |  | 22,235 1,635 | 16,176 1,562 1 |  | ${ }_{\substack{71,557 \\ 7,536}}$ | 82,370 14,399 | 54，703 |  |  | 13,0703 40,268 | （121，206 | 87,725 76,938 | $\stackrel{\text { 255，418 }}{4,18}$ | ${ }^{\text {cter }}$ | 60,773 074,770 |
| Mortives，notes，aud tonds payable |  |  |  |  |  |  | 130，8 | 2， 2,013 | 2（2，934 | 172， 5 湤 | 155，213 | 317，897 | 19\％，226 | 579，255 | 703，303 | 21，420 |
| Ne＇worth ．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | 20，585 | 58，834 | 130， 733 | 286，227 | 485，538 | 530，703 | 1，114，217 | 1，263，235 | 1，296，214 | －106，322 | 1，932，961 | －，587，295 | 5，535，998 | 12，572，325 |
| cost of property used ror mvestment | 4，690 |  |  | 59 | 162 | 1，321 | 1，607 |  | ，562 |  | 40 | 1，1799 | 386 | 3，390 |  | 1，215 |
| Tutail receipts | 3，03， 54.4 |  | 18，343 | 11，317 | 10，78） | 4，24］ | 63，753 | 05，3，4 | 142，109 | 138，055 | 150，212 | ${ }^{274,427}$ | 2＜2，${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | 405，973 | －70， 1.8 | ${ }^{368,022}$ |
|  | ${ }^{2360,693}$ |  | 15，263 | 12，3，60 | 14，4，85 | 37， 527 | － 4,262 | 4， | －7，603 | 64，058 | 63，506 | 102，299 | 78，022 | 122，012 | 125，311 | 152，503 |
| Cost of sales a | 72，300 |  |  |  |  | 1，4，50 | 3，543 | 1，008 | 5，942 | 4,102 | 3，769 | －， 352 | 12，258 | 30，827 |  |  |
| Tarus rail |  |  | 553 | $5{ }^{50}$ | ${ }^{786}$ | 2， 2,711 | 6,858 <br> 8,460 | －3，539 | － | 13，720 | 21，529 | 28，700 | 2， 2,02087 | － | － 31,975 | 3，426 |
| ureciation | 34，34， |  | 287 | 5 | 1，316 | 2，043 | 1，836 | 1，450 | 4，554 | 1，377 |  | 5，40 | 3，551 | 3，41 | 146 | 5，＜47 |
| Employee benetit phasi | 6，556 |  |  | ${ }_{31}{ }^{25}$ | 6，${ }^{12}$ | －146 | 20，853 | 16，${ }^{\circ}$ | 67，537 | 72，224 | 34，693 | ${ }_{148,828}$ |  |  |  | 1， 6,275 |
| tue theanc（Lesz deftici | （50，350 |  | 1，034 | －1， 576 | 6，290 |  |  | 4.69 | 13，340 |  |  | 12，070 | －16，300 | 15，247 | 7，015 | 生， |
| Investment credit． | 397 |  | － | － | O20 | 1 | 43 |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| in mm stock．．．．．．．．．． | 1，784，606 |  | 10，160 | 1，381 | 2，400 | 227 | 100 | 20，605 | 43，731 | 47，377 | 56,045 | 119，256 | 104,238 | 266,670 | 55，978 | ， |
| FINANCE，INSURANCE，AND REAL ESTATE： INSURANCE CARPIERE <br> Number of returns | 4，697 | 185 | 451 | 283 | 270 | 47 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 539 | ， | 666 | 3,5 | 274 | 2 | 12 | III | 23 |  |
|  | （Thavend dollare） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | $\begin{array}{r} 180,718,23 \\ 3,123,037 \\ 1,55,50, \\ 1,852 \end{array}$ |  | 4，123 | 10，029 | 19，725 | －3，725 | 200，533 | ${ }^{366,296}$ | 1，050，963 | 1，396，556 | 500， 31 | 85，554 | 5，22， 2,548 | ，787，299 | 23，536，3n7 | 245，333， $5 \times 96$ |
| Notes aid accounts receivabie，ret．． |  |  | 845 | 1，975 | 1，149 | 4，152 | 11，205 | 34，006 | 2\％，902 | －39，675 | 37，782 | 58，895 | 30，362 | 55，764 | 96，569 | 1，152，52， |
| Inventorles．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| current assets．．．．．．．．．． |  | － | 222 | 75 ？ | 4，232 | 15，951 | 52，337 | 101，234 | 348，319 | －73，597 | 605， 379 | 2，339，577 | 2，539，768 | － 03,204 | 3， 3120,23 | 15，027，770 |
| 0 Other investunts and loans |  |  | ${ }_{635}^{57}$ | 1，246 | 4， | （18，352 |  | 103，089 | $40.03,65$ |  | \％6，079 | 12134，073 | $\cdots$ | －14，700 | ，202，175 | －1，26，120 |
| Deprecianle assets．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  | ${ }^{3} 3$ | 651 351 | $\begin{array}{r}1.685 \\ \hline 185\end{array}$ | 1，583 | 1， 1,240 | $\xrightarrow{10,026}$ | 4， | S， 199 | 4，216 | － | －2， | 4，468 | 13， 3 P1 | － |
| Other capital assets less reserves．： Accumits and motes pavable．．．．．．． |  |  | 62 957 9 |  |  | 4，076 |  | 33，395 | 34，454 | 3,989 26,96 |  | 4，728 | 12，164 | 8，，100 | 2， 2,153 | 501， 258 |
| Accomats and notes pavable．．．．．．．． |  |  | 957 170 | 296 | 704 | 8，083 | ¢， | 24，598 | 71，600 | 26，40 | 170，206 | 315，999 | 以＊， 4 | 16， 552 | 708， 363 | 3，527，638 |
| Murtwaqes，notes，and bonds pavable it one year or more．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 335,340 \\ 20,980,470 \end{array}$ |  |  |  | 125 |  | ， 30 |  | 11，231 | 6，524 | 6，112 | 5，237 | 27，187 | 31，543 | 13，451 | \％ 24.7950 |
| Heet wrym．．． |  |  | 1，955 | 5，121 | ，225 | 34，495 | 121，800 | 195， 36.2 | 539，943 | 614， 357 | 22，151 | 1，230，355 | ， 235,424 | Nut， 260 | 33，800 | 16，580，650 |
| cost－propercy |  |  |  |  |  | 206 | ，09 | 770 | －，512 | 3，206 |  | ，036 | 8，56］ | 15，983 | 16，397 |  |
| total reee |  | 206，26： | 8，669 | 19，200 | 13，533 | 37，769 | ${ }^{71} 1538$ | 164，${ }^{\text {ati }}$ | 564,742 | 70， 8 ， 86 | 1，404， 0 ，51 | 1， $19,2,26$ | －，271，64 | ， 4.45 | －，722，588 | 33， 361,977 |
| Total deductio |  | 236，168 | 8，513 |  | 12，525 | 35,600 36,127 | 3， 3,175 |  |  |  | 1，218，694 | 2， 3 ， 214,031 | 2， 222,473 | 鸟， | 4， $3,72,9608$ | 31， $2 \times 20,53$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{76,50}$ | 4，258 | 1，6，024 | 4，935 | 8，375 | 23，581 | 54，265 | 262，910 | 312，722 | 47e，6i4 | 335，208 | 1，214，779 | 1，523，281 | ¢，661，836 | 16，272， 725 |
| Taves pain | $\begin{gathered} 23,450,75 \\ 1,531,24 \\ 89.04 \\ 8,04 \end{gathered}$ | 2，543 | 129 | 174 | 172 | 6 | 1，736 | ${ }^{3,081}$ | 10，517 | 17，227 | －1，387 | 42， 234 | 50，372 |  |  | ${ }^{692,575}$ |
| Lhepest |  | 03 | 21 | ${ }^{24}$ | ${ }^{-6}$ | 31 <br> 358 |  | 1,002 | 1，2，83 | 3，526 | 4，420 | 7，702 |  | －2，791 | 1，142 | 10， 67.525 |
| Aeprecia |  |  |  | 13 |  |  |  | 1，409 | 2，323 | 3，601 | 4，50\％ | 10， $0_{4}$ | 17，299 | 29，076 | 3，407 | ［30， 529 |
| Hiet tricure（luse desicit） |  |  | 1235 | ${ }^{2} 216$ | ${ }^{2}$ 2，570 | 2，508 | ${ }^{1} 1,496$ | －4，43 | －14，332 | ${ }^{2} 2,2126$ |  | 28，677 | 24，252 | 74，238 | 143，617 | 2，304，928 |
|  |  | $0.53$ | ${ }^{27}$ | ${ }^{28}$ | 11.4 |  | 2， 13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{63,957 \\ 6,794}}{6,74}$ |
| biveかtmant eredit． 「uctributume tu |  | 430，683 151 | － | － | 214 | 1，222 | 491 | 3，023 | 2，393 | \％，132 | 5，709 | 11，184 | 1t，, 32 | 36，521 | 62，770 | 482，430 |

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


active corporation returns


| Smat hidutrial mpuy, | $\underset{\substack{\text { Tutan active } \\ \text { corporation } \\ \text { returnis }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cury } \\ \text { assetr } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 金 } 51000 \\ & \text { sivex } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 325,5, \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (L) | (3) | (4) | ( ( ) | (6) | (5) | (3) | (4) | (17) | (12) | (2) | (13) | 14. | 2 | + |
| SERVICES: AUTOMDEITE AND OTHER REPAER CERVICEC | :5,43; | \%. | 22,0u7 | 4,723 | 3,503 | 3,102 | 1,2031 | 505 | 242 | 74 | 22 | \% |  | 3 ] |  | - |
| tumber uf returae...................... <br> Total assrts. | (Thousend doilore) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3, 14, 2,43 |  | 114, 783 | 188, 299 | 245,548 | $4 \mathrm{t} 6,770$ | 366,561 | 362,212 | 353,145 | 24, 203 | 147,637 | 16\% | 6,557 | 435,217 | 125, 12 |  |
| Cash... |  | - |  | , 416 |  | 43, | 3,2,409 | (1),269 | 11, | 33,003 | , 2,833 | ,160 | , | 18, 8 | 12, 12 |  |
| Inventurises................... | 186, 4.45 |  | 18,566 | \%,038 | 3, | 43,46 | 24,200 | <3, 248 | 12,991 | \% | 1,659 | ,023 | 275 | 3,4 | 1, |  |
| ernnent etheativit ard |  |  |  |  |  | 11,466 | 11,086 | 6,331 | 4,532 | 6,922 | 4,361 | 63 | 2,23. | 42 | ,9x |  |
| Other inves meats whid | 155,376 | - | 3,655 | 5,30 | 8,398 | 25,193 | 10,292 | 14,290 | 15,624 | , 34 | 1,780 |  | e, 1 |  | 4,545 |  |
| Sepreciable asscts... | -394,278 | - | 31,205 | 1.48,232 | 103,884 | 332, | ${ }^{32} \times 2,594$ | 33,6174 | 13, | 5, | 52, 25 | ,24 | 1, | , | m, |  |
| Jethers capital assets less reeervos., | 1,1.3, 231 | - | -2,562 | 1,106 | 15,686 | 11,3,359 | -2,115 | - | 10,522 | b,emb | 601 |  | $\cdots$, 38 | ,359 | 353 |  |
|  | 4-2, 580 | - | 37,775 | 4,282 | 57,933 | 123, 3148 | 12.,723 | 226,706 | 190, bse | 12.000 | -1, | ${ }_{\text {cke }}^{63,218}$ | - | ${ }_{61,386}$ | 12, 23 |  |
|  | 27,096 |  | ,552 | 9,467 | 13,36.2 | [4, 071 | 18,354 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| is jo year -r more. | O24, | - | 28,535 | 28,532 | $\begin{gathered} 48,330 \\ 18, \end{gathered}$ |  | 88,308 13,619 |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,4,2,26 \\ 6,3,30 \end{gathered}$ | - ${ }^{8}, 3276$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,637 \\ & 33,606 \end{aligned}$ |  | 15,225, | 1.3,155 | 4 |  |
| Wese ut property usel tor tive |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | e,578 |  |  | 3,773 |  | 12, 59 | <2, 57\% |  |
|  | (21, | $\bigcirc$ |  | -14, | 40 |  | 3rea | 30,6 |  |  |  |  | ,623 |  |  |  |
| 3usiness rectip | 3,2,6,303 | 23,755 | 455, 3\% | 384, 9 \% 9 | 450, 968 | 60,112 | 354,722 | 286, 009 | 135, 327 | 2x, 172 | c-636 | 66,552 | 57,522 | 6, | - 53,20 |  |
| Total tedurtions. | 3,361,372 | 2s, | 462, 2173 | 391, 26, | 451, | 595,4,22 | 354, 773 | 29,123 | 135,295 | ${ }_{11,210}$ | 边 | ${ }_{\text {ckiche }}$ | 10,157 | 35, 71 | 186, |  |
| Taxes paid...... | -11, 623 | 1,144 | 12,438 | 111,999 | 12,674 | 20,939 | 12,960 | 10,623 | 3,6,2 | 3,119, | 2,013 | 1,37\% | ,399 | 1,24.5. | \%, ${ }^{\text {ch }}$ |  |
| Interest paid. | 81,779 | 4,45 | 1, 228 | ,323 | 4,791 | 2,023 | 4,293 | 2,538 | 1.,429 | , 365 | 2, 3 , 276 | -2, | 1, | 4, $5,3.36$ | 5 S, |  |
| Enpluy ee Leriefit plars | 13,273 | 33 | $\cdots$ | 1, | 2,055 | -359 | 1,625 | 1,220 | 546 | 136 |  | 215 | 4 | 46 : | 1,66: |  |
| Vet income (less jefici | 101,204 | 1322 | ${ }^{16,2147}$ | 3,467 | 126,188 | 23,529 | 25,730 | 14,553 | 6,594 | 3,889 | ${ }^{1,538}$; | 2,2123 | , | $\square$ | , |  |
| freuestuertore aredit., | 5,507 | - | 1,022 | -2106 76 | , | 1,234 | 637 | 1,194 | 2,706 | 36 | 233 | 91 | 2. | 10 | 2,34 |  |
| Distributions w sluchiolders excerif in own stock............... | 23,243 | 11,403 | 1,429 | 2,881 | 1,6 | 2,4, | 810 | 198 | 983 | 96 | 60 |  |  | 4 bel |  |  |
| SERVICES: ROTIOM FICTURE: Number fo metimens: | \%,242 | 290 | 2,476 | 1,15; | 1,272 | 1,234 | 428 | 170 | 125 | 30 | 21 | 27 |  | < |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Thave | nd dollere) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total assers | -3555,368 |  | 25,397 | 42,021 |  | 172,370 | 14, 1773 | 128,157 | 200,205 | 14, 322 | 14,233 | 26,515 | - | [21,30, | 4, ${ }^{\text {che }}$ |  |
| thetes erd accuuts receivatie, tiet. | 45,63: | - | 3,742 | 10,010 | - -3 | 39,352 | 16,488 | 22, 280 | -2, 436 | 4,3 | 25,509 | 58, 330 | $3{ }^{3}, 04$ | 20, 774 | 2es, |  |
| Inventeries.ailot............... | 459,346 |  | 408 | (6) | ,203 | 10,362 | 6,669 | 8,518 | 13,53 | , 38.4 | 14,225 | 33,359 | 12, 0 \% |  |  |  |
| Eurrent assets....... | 152,722 |  | 1,258 | 1,250 | -,227 | 3,298 | -,996 | 3,249 | -2, 85 | 5,235 | 12,063 | -7, | c, 2,655 | -,536 |  |  |
| Ueqreciaste assets.... | , $1,378,4288$ | - | 60,238 | 32, 218 |  | 18, 2162 | 115,575 | 103, 88.2 | 129,502 | 5,572 | 34,711 | 21,74, | 57,75 | $4,+69$ | 5 |  |
| Less: hecunulated depreciation, | -35, <2E | - | 63,586 | 20,388 | 59,36 | 271,328 | 69,033 | 5, 775 | ,317 | ${ }^{32}+6$ | 52, | - | <, |  |  |  |
| Sher capi tui nssets less rese | 723, 21.63 | - | -1,599 | - 3,463 | - 0,2488 | 13, 43,137 | 33, 382 | 25,235 | 5i, 213 | 25,681 | -1,206 | 33,552 | 35,157 | 3,+85 | 266, 53 |  |
| Sther currert ingilities | 26,743 |  | -,135 | 5,619 | 4,810 | 13,663 | 10,603 | 6,509 | 12,783 | Q,341 | 6,336 | 20,92 | 16,411 | ,18: | 157, 63 |  |
| in ine $\in$ ear or nore.............. | 577,590 | - | 6,3218 | 4,3.20 | 12,395 | 35,202 | 30,551 | 27,939 |  | $\ldots$ | -0, $\mathrm{ma}_{3}$ | 60, 12 | \%e. | 3, | 2-5,506 |  |
|  | 1,088,510 |  | 23,779 | 19,405 | 2, 2,4 | 83,192 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tutal receipte | 51,240 | 355 | 562 |  | ,063 | 4,073 | ${ }_{\text {2,162 }}^{2,772}$ | ${ }_{\text {13,132 }}^{1238}$ | 1, | 17,18934 | \% 8,200 | 273,230 ${ }^{3,267}$ | 83,745 | 27,763 | 212, 313 |  |
| Iutainess receipti | 2, 3 \% | 24,43 <br> 23,762 | ${ }_{84}{ }^{\text {dr, }}, 7097$ | 85,763 | 153,625 | 221, 684 | 177,990 | 122,332 |  | 10',993 | 7,223 | 157,770 | 27,543 | 295,701 | 625,287 |  |
| Total deduct | 2, $205,1+1$ | 25,093 | 86,953 | 87,230 | 163,64? | 229,517 | 280, ${ }^{\text {7 }}$ |  | 1559,756 | 12,133 | - | 170,956 | [2, 10 | [29,667 |  |  |
| cost of sale: | 1,258,107 | 13,796 | 38,983 | 41,683 | 93,352 | 124,002 | \%, | 5, 5 ,32 | 5, | 5, |  | 4,2,76 | C,392 | 5,74 | 17,438 |  |
|  | ${ }^{60,415}$ | 173 | 1,220 | ${ }^{2} 126$ | 5,795 | 2, 2,07 | 2,190 |  | 3,200 |  | 1, 342 | 3,224 | 1,436 |  | 6 |  |
| Depreciation.. | 329,236 | 3, 330 | 1,439 | 2,084 | 5,356 | 10,217 | -0,662 | 4,4,2 | 11,434 | 15,202 | 4,238 | ,268 | -305 | 5, | 196, |  |
| Empl - vee tenefit ple | 10, 217 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 17, | 4.204 | +,997 | 2,383 | ,735 | 3i, 289 | ${ }_{12}$ |  |
| Iticume tam........ | ${ }^{89,336}$ | - 6463 | ${ }^{1} 12,754$ | -3,333 | -5,372 | 10,526 |  | \% |  |  |  | ,14 |  | 15,32 | ¢,340 |  |
| vestrent oredit | 2,578 | - |  | 4 | , | 213 | 35 | 52 | 9 | 55 | 119 |  | 52 | 1,211 | 598 |  |
| con tock.................. | 37,592 | 5,100 | 158. | 650 | 1,701 | 1,696 | 1,977 | 1,981 | 815 | 36 | 1,229 | 1,0221 |  | - | 27,513 |  |

Active corporation returns

active corporation returns


table 5.-selected balance sheet and income statement items, and cost of property used for investment credit, by size of business receipts,
$\qquad$


Finturates at what of tabse. Sce text for explanatury statempnts and for "Description of the Sample amd himitations of the Data."

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 5. -SELECTEO BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, ANO COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-COnC inued


[^9]ACTIVE COAPORATION RETURNS
Table 5.-SELECTED BAIANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


[^10]
## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

table 5,-selected balance sheet and incone statement items, and cost of property used for investment credil, by slaz of business kectifts. BY MAIOR INDUSTRIAL, GROUP-COnt ínued

|  | Distributate be stankhuldars txept in awn |  | Tutal masets <br> (Thow sand dollars) | 10vontura. <br> Thownand dolls:a) |  |  <br> ": : •••• <br> (Thousand dodters) |  | N. <br> W) $\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{h}$ <br> (Thowsamd dollers) |  <br> 11-141 ind <br> -114.2. 1 m <br> (Thow annd doflers) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nugater ut returns |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MINIME-- Continued Coal Minini | (10) | (11) | $\underline{1121}$ | (13) $90 . \ldots$ d\% | 1.4 | (1.) | (1+1 | - '1 | 1 |
|  |  | 52,34.. |  |  | 640.233 | 1,867..34 | 407.8 .88 | 1,-7\%',73.4 |  |
| Unter flland. | $\binom{3}{3}$ | - | 3.82. 0,303 |  | Hbs | - , 319 | 878 $\times, 1.3$ | 823 4.68 | 151 110 |
| \$10, Whe mitur \$ |  | 11 | 8,805 | 233 | $\therefore$, 88. | 16,152 | 1,34.8 | 2.832 | +14icion |
|  |  |  | 11..220 | 23.1 | 3,201 | 8,071 | $\therefore .007$ | 4,433 | 11. |
|  |  | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | 24.172 | 1,053 | 7,374 | 36,017 | 11.487 | 5,213 | 1.0801 |
|  | 88 | 2,94.1 | 6,7,77 | 2,474 | $\therefore 1,855$ | 71.558 | 20.039 | 28.471 | , 058 |
|  |  | -,941 | $10.4, * T$ | 2,037 | $\rightarrow 1.3 .4$ | 145.053 | 34,502 | 5. , 020 01 | 15.361 |
| \$., (x)0. in untwe ${ }^{\text {a }}$, | 71 | $\therefore 972$ | 280.753 | 14.0.8 | 95.524 | 238.297 | 80.111 | $160,6 x_{1}$ | 18.217 |
|  | $\because$ | 0,822 | 200,001 | 5,388 | 62, 358 | 1 tan , 368 | 27,472 | 128.575 | 12,800 |
|  | 18 | 4,021 | 5ec. 150 | 17. 20 | 174, $\ldots, 3$ | .09,285 | 70,004 | $\cdots 31.374$ | 20, $98 \%$ |
|  |  | 5,25.4. | 233,183 | 6.879 | 65,569 | 185.217 | 4.5.4.73 | 151,530 | 8,056 |
|  | 3 | 2-,706 | 795.024 | 19,438 | 201,235 | 4iv, 181 | 85,431 | 508.341 | 50,870 |
| \$250,000, 00, unser inal ax, and | 3 |  |  | - |  |  | - | - | - |
|  | - | - |  |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$1,000.00k, , M. . \% M Pre. | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 26 |
| fustness revipts mip refortpt........................... | (3) | (3) | 39.535 | 52 | 11,42, | 1to, 355 | 24,454 | 2.754 |  |
| T. 28 | 980 | 808, +0.7 | 7,699,671 | 305,196 | 2,157,560 | 5.469.797 | 1,tt2,838 | 4.374.401 | 26.1 .240 |
| trsuer \$10,000. | 1.27 | 7.674 | 97, 4.4 | 191 | 17,103 | 38.208 | 22,915 | 46,550 | 1,807 |
| \$12, 000 under \& | 152 | 1,749 | 90,762 | 1,06t | 28,803 | 4,2,213 | 34,217 | 21,055 | 5,3+2 |
| F2s,che unter \% | 120 | 1,377 | 107..23 | 1,107 | 25,247 | $\div 1,890$ | 23,086 | 62,697 | 3.323 |
| \$ | 109 | 1,478 | 134,7i4 | 3.313 | 33,588 | 76,560 | 22,593 | 51.691 | -. 573 |
| \$-00,00 Liser \$w, un | 100 | 918 | 198,783 | 3,6,20 | 66,037 | 126.721 | 41,603 | 100,835 | . 070 |
|  | 1.63 | 90.117 | -07,532 | 7,689 | 173,067 | 281,645 | 113,069 | 241,590 | 20.120 |
| \$500, Not under \$1, wor ufx. | 10. | 6,612 | 451,960 | 7.747 | 141.673 | 323,723 | 143,188 | 205,492 | 23.113 |
|  | 61 | 23,877 | 1.427,208 | 29,710 | 373,528 | 955,617 | 280,267 | 708,972 | 61,91, |
| \% , , 00, un suer flu, wn, ex | 15 | 38,159 | 620,230 | 15,509 | 1340,977 | 385.927 | 192,854 | 304,732 | 32.648 |
| \$10.00 .000 under \$s0, mh. | 20 | 35.531 | 1,260,640 | 29,872 | 387.688 | 808,627 | 262,261 | 696.875 | 43.923 |
| \$00.00, 000 unger \$100, 000, 001. | 5 | 28,132 | 509,804 | 30,700 | 142, 128 | 308,316 | 55,942 | 488.948 | 11,756 |
|  | 3 | 35,557 | 777,749 | 65,457 | 159.612 | 558,197 | 70,628 | 504,305 | 20,531 |
| \$250,000, 0at under \$500, 200, 000. | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$500.000,000 under \$1,000.000,00 | 1 | 25,015 | 670,402 | 70,533 | 85,293 | 732,365 | 64, 201 | 181,724 | 22,906 |
| \$1.000, 00n , OU ur mare. | 1 | 521,479 | 750,236 | 37,600 | 380,000 | 779,158 | 297.559 | 452.677 | 10 |
| fusiness reveipts nit reported. | (3) | (3) | 74.690 | 1,022 | 8,736 | 12,430 | 32,975 | 6,258 | 154 |
| Nometallic Natals (except fuels) *inime |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totar | 587 | 59,126 | 2,735,662 | 207,474 | 817,854 | 2,208,931 | 479,945 | 1,754,912 | 179,931 |
| Under \$10,00x. | 1 | (5) | 38,807 | 1.805 | 8.282 | 11,809 | 8,754 | 21,321 | 4,316 |
| \$...000 under | 1 | (5) | 7,330 | 488 | -.923 | 5,167 | 752 | 2,136 | 20 |
| \$2.000 under found. |  | (3) | 32,862 | 58.4 | 3.237 | 22,412 | 4,134 | 15,540 | 2,907 |
| \$ 6,000 under $\ddagger$ lu, 000. | (3) | (3) | $\rightarrow 9,494$ | 1,170 | 13,416 | 35,822 | 10.748 | 16,477 | 4.862 |
| \$la, 000 under sivu, du | 116 | 2,501 | 124,040 | 6,379 | 31,241 | 115.277 | 20,774 | 56.041 | 8.271 |
| \$20, woun under fodu, dix. | 109 | 916 |  | 10.486 | 56,882 | 175.570 |  | 96.711 | 17.780 |
| \$0, 200 urder \$1,000,000 | 153 | 8, 822 | 286,411 | 18,256 | 91,099 | 279,058 | 68,113 | 152,813 | 25,574 |
|  | 213 | 10,000 | 557,288 | 38,032 | 188,689 | 515,880 | 89.351 | 378,272 | 43,013 |
|  | 19 | 5,276 | 272,225 | 18,170 | 82,587 | 221,483 | 36.863 | 201,500 | 13,6t.6 |
|  | 13 | 20,281 | 698.746 | 57.542 | 220,936 | 490,940 | 121,647 | 482,170 | 32,806 |
| \$00.000,000 14.der \$ 5 \%, 1000, | 1 | 4,006 | 216,61.4 | 31,652 | 57.470 | 79.678 | 31,804 | 143,679 | 16,74,2 |
| \$100, und, 200 unaer \$250, unt, ,0u. | 2 | 6,970 | 233,001 | 22,84,2 | 55,678 | 249,266 | 33,395 | 160,171 | 8,630 |
|  | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| \$500,000,000 under \$1, uk, Och , 50 | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |
| Eluinuss rezeipts nut reportes. | 1 | 70 | 50,035 | 8 | 5,416 | 6,579 | 8.114 | 28.081 | 1,344 |
| CONTRACT DONSTRUCTION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| +a | 7.955 | 142,775 | 21,394,799 | 2,634,658 | 11,906,354 | 7,758,217 | 9,831,874 | 0,601,737 | 812.555 |
| Under \$1U,000. | 146 | 388 | 260,093 | 28,977 | 82,549 | 26,195 | 73,991 | 25,110 | 1,651 |
| \$20,000 under $+3,000$. | 29.4 | 1,00; | 226,112 | 18,112 | 103,048 | 67,659 | 111,071 | 40,652 | 5,49\% |
| \$25.000 under | 310 | 1,787 | 368,675 | 59,306 | 160,362 | 154,556 | 236,577 | 99.492 | 8,593 |
| \$50,00 under $\mathrm{F} 100,500$ | 620 | 3,535 | 692,323 | 95,907 | 349,662 | 257,181 | 285,506 | 180,455 | 16,900 |
|  | 1,399 | 9.285 | 1.201,238 | 174,257 | 621,603 | 476.900 | 554,929 | 329,047 | 34,567 |
|  | 2.889 | 16,679 | 2.959,385 | 460,496 | 1,597,107 | 1,056,944 | 1,425.540 | 847,476 | 105.555 |
| \% Shi, jou under \$1, vidu, the | 1,382 | 14,738 | 2,827,778 | 411,492 | 1,628,915 | 1,041,865 | 1.433.576 | 899,043 | 125,051 |
| E1, j00,0a inder \%', JOM, J0. | 1,323 | 31,333 | 6,402,1466 | 799,053 | 3,902,232 | 2,308,323 | 3.209.926 | 1.866, 701 | 261,585 |
| \$5,005,000 under \$10,0ヶ4,50j. | 167 | 9,999 | 1.874,185 | 166,914 | 1,124,196 | 759.786 | 915.719 | 580,498 | 95,988 |
| \$10,000,00 under \$ . . M0, 000 | 132 | 18,761 | 2,643.241 | 321,709 | 1,360,540 | 974,254 | 1,054,697 | 789,409 | 107.04.2 |
| * | 23 | 16,549 | 715,660 | 36,378 | 337,356 | 284, 510 | 238.917 | 319,472 | 26.293 |
| \$1u.0x, 000 under iss, 000 , we | 8 | 13,75t | 954, 12\% | 43,360 | 410,877 | 278,311 | 23:903 | 504,508 | 20,798 |
| \$00, 20, 200 urder $\$ 500,000,40$ | - | - | 92,129 | 102 | 59.056 | 31,42 | 20,159 | 52,506 | 2,295 |
| \$50u, inares urder \$1, ur Mr.vors. | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | - | - |
|  | - |  |  | - |  | - | - | - | - |
| Buriness ruceiput | 272 | 4,961 | 297,720 | 18,595 | 168,250 | 40,291 | 236,563 | 68.308 | 763 |

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table S. - SELECTED BALANGE SHEET ANO INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS REGEIPTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued

table 5.-selected balance sheet and income statement items, and cost of property used for investhent credit, by size of business receipts, by major industrial groltp-Continued

|  | D1atribution bublars ex |  | T. 191 | 1nivrinturn. |  |  | Burrent | N: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nanter wi' } \\ & \text { ruturta } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aovizut } \\ & \text { (Thous and } \\ & \text { dollarers) } \end{aligned}$ | (Thousand doliars) | (Thowsiand dolfor:) | (Thousanal dollars) | (Thouviand dollara) | (Thoustand dolfars) |  | (Thousand dollters |
| (10) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mantanturing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tital. | 28,248 | 20,329,680 | 310,207,4,3 | con, itch, 115 | 92,410,478 | 1+2.34e, 255 | 106, 038,60? | 123,40.1.504 | 11.307.326 |
| E, ker tou, ere | 250 | 1.918 | 198.458 | 28,224 | 47,440 | 25,315 | 72,600 | 25,884 | 13.18\% |
| i: Wen miser s- | 289 | 5.575 | 217,307 | 36, 388 | 03, 378 | 113.944 | 70, ored | 62, $2 \times 4$ | 10,40t |
| \% - w under in | -97 | 5,0te. | 418,824.4 | ט8,275 | 139.290 | 241,052 | 135,620 | 134,810 | 20, 2.46 |
| S: ., 000 under \$inu | 1,381 | 6,0.09 | 455,958 | 102,134 | 358,383 | 572,045 | 317.498 | 332,820 | 42,00? |
|  | 3.024 | 20.935 | 2.319,098 | -31,224 | 862.818 | 1,421,437 | 745,803 | 990,402 | 114,589 |
| A-r, 0 O | 0,087 | 69,080 | 6,214,802 | 1,284,670 |  | 3,585,199 | 2,071,310 | 2,999,332 | 288, 02.4 |
| Fow, N0 under it | 5,115 | 87, 308 | 8,036, 229 | 1,910, 113 | 3,086, 727 | 4, 366,298 | 2,715,285 | 3,940,334 | 382,114 |
| \$1, eow, mander \$. an | 8,011 | 303,547 | 28,809,80 | 7, 305, e.t' | 10,827,6979 | 16, 544,322 | 8, 927,412 | 15,770,057 | 1.123,466 |
|  | 1,873 | 202.776 | 15,042,403 | $4.137,046$ | 5,424,950 | 7, 934,408 | -, 217,727 | 9,227,17\% | 538.550 |
| sil whe, hu sumer in, no. | 1,tas | 74.4538 | 38,517,30\% | 4,547, 503 | 12,056,317 | 31,057.957 | 8,338.083 | 23,967,311 | 2,401,245 |
| * orow, ur unser : | 310 | 655,745 | 22,700,375 | $\therefore$-96.3, 954 | 6,323,906 | 23,242,891 | 3,449,024 | 14,955,918 | 1.84.484 |
| \$100.00, cew under \& | 210 | 2,014,198 | 30,118,043 | 0,342,474 | 8,850,290 | 17,814,342 | 5,784,108 | 18,749,638 | 1,089,554 |
| \$20,000, No user \$ | 90 | 880, 368 | 26,302,793 | 5,4,68,876 | 0, 846,167 | 17.298, out | 5,021,736 | 16,289,420 | 1,005, \% , 3 |
|  | 54 | 1,054,303 | 33,243.529 | 7, 0 , 9, 9, 30i | $8,261,145$ | 25,0\%4, 372 | 5,495,530 | 20,867.053 | 1,239,538 |
|  | 43 | $5.263,806$ | 95,961,900 | 15,395,128 | 27,182,797 | 70, 309, 201 | 28,574,048 | c6,910,396 | 3,375,400 |
| Bus biess rechapta int reprited | \% 4 | 7.660 | 340.033 | 22,278 | 104,048 | 115,886 | 73,858 | 132,131 | 38,035 |
| Food and Kindred Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TLtat. | 3,739 | 727,500 | 27,442,073 | 6,582,679 | ?,992,313 | 17,055,318 | 0,380,357 | 14, 431, 34, | 1,127,431 |
| Uraer \$10,000. | (3) | (3) | 13,418 | 1,275 | 2,619 | 8, 482 | 20,176 | 4, 137 | 54.6 |
| \$20,000 wider |  |  | 15,236 | 2,255 | 5,505 | 5.966 | 3,103 | 7,208 | 356. |
| \$2s, who mider sti. |  |  | 14,728 | 2,326 | 4.519 | 19,402 | 3,110 | 6,690 | 86 |
| \%s, dou tuder \$tu, un | 45 | 472 | 78.930 | 11.810 | 27,374 | 57, 987 | 28,789 | 27,328 | 4,071 |
| \$200,00 uider \$ $\$ 0$. | 329 | 3,010 | 181,819 | 20,115 | 4.082 | 152.652 | 51,380 | 81,815 | 9,175 |
| \$200,000 srder \$500, | 697 | 10,966 | 610,844 | 103,852 | 179,409 | 511,290 | 177,654 | 299,762 | 40,942 |
| \$ 500,000 urder in , on, un. | 575 | 13,926 | 937,314 | 188,939 | 285,821 | 70t, 361 | 297, 933 | 472,482 | 54, 305 |
| \$1,000,00c under er, whe Dok | 1.250 | 41,234 | 3,5,1,412 | 091,299 | 1,201,581 | 2,572,655 | 1,057,589 | 1,917,736 | 198,223 |
| \$5,00, wh inder \$10,000,00 | 29. | 21,119 | 1,865,959 | 383,241 | 628,793 | 1,284,401 | 548,206 | 1,024,784 | 88,255 |
| \$10.000,000 under \$50,000,00 | 284 | 76,787 | 4,278,912 | 903,722 | 1,370,119 | 2,565,236 | 1,104,996 | 2,558,324 | 160,860 |
| \$50,00, our under \$100, 20,000. | 4 | 75,677 | 2,391,478 | 656,028 | 768,356 | 1,234,114 | 596,672 | 1,422,100 | ${ }^{60,235}$ |
| \$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000 | 42 | 109,664 | 3,941,617 | 1,067,698 | 999,625 | 2,254,387 | 779,484 | 2,545,842 | 162,119 |
| \$250,000,000 under $\$ 500,000,000$. | 21 | 177,280 | 4,410,327 | 1,146,805 | 1,033,938 | 2,598,030 | 733,761 | 2,797,125 | 150,050 |
| \$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000. | 8 | 79,313 | 2,193,828 | 595,557 | 669,050 | 1,288,248 | 408,197 | 1,44,800 | 71,4,4 |
| \$2,000,000,000 ar mire........... | 5 | 118,039 | 2,945,719 | 801,400 | 764,740 | 2,784,565 | 559,782 | 1,831,497 | 126.813 |
| Business reveipts not repurted. | - | - | 19,532 | 358 | 6,790 | 12,342 | 19,326 | 43,963 | - |
| Tobacco maractures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 65 | 194,400 | 3,826,331 | 2,699,266 | 470,213 | 819,436 | 756,242 | 2,610,853 | 56,336 |
| Under \$10, vio. |  |  | (3) | (3) | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | - | (3) |  |
| \$20,000 uider \$25,000. | - |  | - |  |  |  | - | - |  |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000 | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |
| \$50,000 under \$ $\$ 100,00$ | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$100,000 under \$200,0, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000... | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |  |
| \$500,000 under $\$ 1.000,000$. | (3) |  |  | ${ }^{(3)} 4.299$ |  |  | ${ }^{(3)}{ }_{28,820}$ | $(3)$ 61,924 | ${ }^{(3)} 2,068$ |
|  |  | 2,073 | 96,282 | 45,003 | 28,04, | 31, 32 | 27,959 | 61,601 | 2,675 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$ $\$ 0,006,00$ |  | 8,442 | 209,995 | 100,704 | 46,066 | 72,479 | 34,932 | 154,895 | 2,330 |
| \$ 50,000 , vio under $\$ 100,000,000$. | 1 | 1,724 | 56,24.4 | 34,768 | 9,499 | 8,977 | 17,365 | 33,720 |  |
| \$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000. | 1 | 3,748 | 84, 293 | 47,522 | 24,022 | 19,712 | 16,650 | 52,493 | 648 |
| \$2S0,000,000 unjer \$500,000,000. |  | 23,808 | 389,609 | 206,594 | 52,404 | 82,465 | 89,026 | 215,047 | 9,637 |
| \$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000 | 3 | 52,864 | 2,003,292 | 765,775 | 122,326 | 191,759 | 164,222 | 680,4.46 | 10,012 |
| \$1,000,000,000 or more. | 2 | 110.757 | 2, 871,293 | 1,446,804 | 253,473 | 365,314 | 375,789 | 1,340,939 | 30,651 |
| Busiress receipts riot reported. | - | - | (3) | - | (3) | - | - | (3) | - |
| Tertile Mill Products |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 1,139 | 150,389 | 9,876,685 | 2,960,023 | 3,221,284 | 5,837,200 | 2,515,541 | 6,122,972 | 382,170 |
| Under $\ddagger 10,000 . . . .$. | (3) | (3) | 3,935 | 266 | 808 | 5,567 | 2,524 | 160 | 41 |
| \$10,000 under \$25,000.. | (3) | (3) | 14,397 | 1,955 | 6,195 | 9,027 | 9,971 | 4367 | 278 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000.. |  | (3) | 14,670 | ${ }^{889}$ | 4,557 | 12,878 | 5,737 | 6,280 | 1,145 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. |  | 65 269 |  | 18,860 | 1,870 | 9,861 | 41,643 18,372 |  | 6,920 | 4,906 |
| \$100,000 inder \$200,000.. |  |  |  | 63,467 | 6,870 | 32,040 |  |  | 33,209 |  |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000. | 106 | 1,408 | 230,629323,242 | 4, 924 | $\begin{array}{r} 99,465 \\ 132,155 \end{array}$ | 148,466 | 79,596116,446 | 108,925155,336 | 11,354 |  |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 234387 | 5,547 |  | 80,998 |  | 200,418 |  |  | 22,109 |  |
| \$1,000,000 under i5,000,000. |  | 12,621 | 1,677, 276 | 476,719 | 608,696 | 892,515 | 426,680 | 735,625 | 71,32135,20375,070 |  |
| \$5,00,000 under $\$ 10,000,000$ | 14.3 | 13,953 | 1,243,753 | 399,534 | 428,392033,310 | 620,587 |  |  |  |  |
| \$10,000,000 under \$ $50,000,000$. | 115 | 28,203 | 2,182,310 | 753,710 |  | 1,275,041 | $570,345$ | 1,388,935 | 75,070 |  |
| \$50,000,000 urder \$1100,000,000. | 14 | 14,592 | 946,108 | 281,868 | 279,588 | 684, 116 | 130,719 | 696,191 | 29,760 |  |
| \$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000. | 17 | 49,730 | 2,104,980 | 600,960 | 629.228 | 1,273,426 | 414,139 | 1,417,801 | 90,221 |  |
| \$250,000,000 under \$500, w0,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$ $\$ 00,000,000$ under \$1,000,000,000 | 2 | 22,221 | 1,044,972 | 309,357 | $\begin{array}{r} 361,472 \\ 5,517 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 153,968 \\ - \\ 2,363 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 610,319 \\ 6,100 \end{array}$ | 40,320 |  |
| \$1,00,000,000 or mire....... | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eusiness receipts not | 2 | 22 | 8,186 | 203 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^11]Table 5 , -SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR LNVESTMENT RREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS,


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
table 5. -selected balance sheet and income statement items, and cost of property used for investment credit, by size of business receipts, By MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


[^12]Table 5. - SELECtED BALANCE SHEET AND inCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, ANO COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREOIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-COntinued


Table 5. -SElected balance sheet and income statement ittms, and cost of property used for investment credit. by size of blisiness receipts.


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 5.-SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP - Continued


[^13]
## ACIIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 5. - SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMFNT CREDIT, BY SIRE OF BUSINESS KFCEIPTS BY MAJOR' INDUSTRIAL GROUP-CONtinued


Table 5.-SELECTED BAIANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS,


## ACIIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 5, - SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USFD FOR INYF, STMENT CRFDIT, BY SIZE OF BISINESS RECEIPTS, 8y Major industrial group-continuted


Futnotes at end witatie. Sef text for explanatory staternents and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the [rata."

Table 5. -SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, ANO COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS,


## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table S．－SELECTEO BALANCE SHEET ANO INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS，AND COST OF IROPERTY USED FOR LNVESIMENT CREUIT，BY SIスE OF BLSINESS RECEIPTS， By MAJOR industrial group－cunt inued

|  |  |  |  | （Thousinf doliars） |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { M, t } \\ \text { w It : } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { do } d \text { iars) } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number ut returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Atavilit } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { (Thoevary } \\ \text { dolliar } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MANERCTURING－－Continued <br> $\frac{\text { Scientiric Instruments，photographic }}{\text { Equiprent，Watches and }}$ | 10） | 11. | $1=$ | 1．600．852 | $\ldots 1$ | （1） | 1．0．20， 704 | 3，7770，60． | 272,001 |
|  |  | 193，116 | 0，172，004 7 |  | 2.180 .121 | 3，128，372 |  |  |  |
| Tutal | $0 \times 0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ynder \$ <br> \＄10， 4 |  | $\because$ | 5,213 $1,7 \times 7$ | 475 <br> 988 | 934 | 1,868 <br> 1,114 <br> 184 | 397 605 | $\begin{array}{r}4,209 \\ -2,033 \\ \hline,\end{array}$ | 105 |
| \％－and under ${ }^{\text {Pren }}$ |  |  | 5，2040 | 1，, 773 | $2,0 \%$ ． | 2,081 | 3.732 | 4，307 | 31 |
|  |  |  | 26.750 | $0, .50$ | 4，．472 | 4， 472 | 8，20， | 10，1\％ | 56.0 |
| \＄lou，wo－sider ： | 114 | 0 | 50，223 | 12．757 | 28，080 | 22，605 | 18，720 | 24.071 | 992 |
| F2x，，No under in | 140 | 5.088 | 12．4，287 | 75.934 | 51，875 | 4is． 129 | 39，6\％0 | ct． 158 | 4，608 |
|  | 109 | 2，125 | 180，104 | 56， 70 | 69，04\％ | 05，855 | 59，008 | 88，4， | 5.651 |
|  | 16.3 | 4，287 | 601，086 | 170，631 | －36，849 | 227.568 | 174， 133 | 354．809 | 18，235 |
| \＄，ac，un wider sl | 36 | 3，698 | 295，335 | 87，424 | 114，204 | 88，142 | 74，320 | 175．0：8 | 9，040 |
|  | 39 | 27， 3 64 | 1，147，873 | 357．055 | 374，781 | 419.591 | 220．490 | 771．529 | 67， 386 |
| \＄0，wro，0，0 under \＄1，00，600，000． <br>  <br>  <br> \＄1，00．von，000 or mare． <br> Busthess receipts int repurted． | 9 | 13,650 | 066,917 | 203,205 | 205，923 | 373.948 | 135.478 | 412.451 | 14，547 |
|  | $\stackrel{4}{1}$ | 13,850 6,586 | 509,483 192,563 | －92，007 | 167.852 53,208 | 302，18\％ | 85,198 7.371 | 293，032 |  |
|  | 1 | 14，7993 | 402， 894 | 102，228 | 119，892 | 197．612 | 65，63． | 227．997 | 9， 2,51 |
|  | 2 | 100，370 | 1，455，240 | $4.55,340$ | 751，168 | 1，360，53 | 529，092 | 1．186．527 | 92.784 |
|  |  |  | 1，007 | 729 | 245 | 173 | 1，400 | 4520 |  |
| $\frac{\text { Miscellaneous Manfacturing Industries，}}{\text { Includine Ondnance and Accessories }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cta | 1，142 | 67，035 | － $4,0000,968$ | 1， 248,293 | 1，424，001 | 1．724，572 | 1，502，190 | 2．437．403 | 10：， 235 |
| Firder＊10，000． <br> \＄1．What naer \＄2 <br> きょ，－No incer \＆ <br> ＊5，200 Luer <br> $\$ 100$ ，viol Hilder |  |  | 17，54i4 | 3，878 | 1，850 | 8，041 | 7.973 | 5.005 | 558 |
|  | 202 | 790 | 22,577 22,455 | 7.623 8.899 | 0，469 | 10,208 7.003 | 5,497 0,804 | 1.921 8.167 | 279 334 |
|  |  |  | 39.157 | 9，225 | 15．385 | 18，99 | 12，836 | 15，55． | 1，58t |
|  | 139 | 202 | 121，676 | 33， 312 | －4，5，5us | 50，528 | 47，827 | 40,113 | 3，562 |
|  | 231 | 2，008 | 318，768 | 100，309 | 125，210 | 131，374 | 115．204 | 142，037 | 7，670 |
|  | 171 | 2，419 | 335，846 | 103，476 | 150，324 | 127.633 | 228，511 | 158，835 | 10，472 |
|  | 305 | 9.713 | 1，103，079 | 350，683 | 442，208 | 396．469 | －12，211 | 543,104 | 29，700 |
|  | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | 3，090 | 427.039 | 137，746 | 138，8七3 | 171，339 | 11t，040 | 245.211 | 8，328 |
|  | 38 | 17，559 | 984,624 | 30，．913 | 365，849 | 382，689 | 247， 114 | 596.285 | 21，219 |
|  <br> $\$ 100,000,000$ inder $\$ 20,000,00$ <br> $\$ 250$, vio，wo under $\$ 500,000$ ， 200 <br> \＄50c，001，wo urder \＄1，000，，00，x． <br> s．，©0，uki，000 ur anre． | $\bigcirc$ | 14，338 | 367871 | 101，801 | 109，722 | 104.166 | 54，509 | 278.736 | 11.874 |
|  |  | 5，3：8 | 028，003 | 40.518 | －4， 078 | 36，84， | 305，413 | 190.773 |  |
|  | 1 | 11.508 | 245，550 | 37，182 | 65，764 | 213，911 | 41,347 | 203，791 | 6，996 |
|  | － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | － | － |  |  |  |
| Enasmese receipts ret reported．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Nnufacturine Not Allocable | － |  | $\bullet, 219$ | 228 | 1，911 | 373 | 910 | 2，371 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tctal | 18 | 3，382 | 245，716 | 50.908 | 86.282 | 130，048 | －3，783 | 131.503 | 39，49 |
|  | － |  | 773 | 303 | 109 | 278 | 723 | $4^{3}$ | 103 |
|  | － | － | 8，811 | 673 | 2，089 | 5，673 | 1，894 | 4，490 |  |
|  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | 3 | 8，762 | 1.829 | 5，056 | 2，032 | 4，331 | 3，148 | 392 |
| \＄20， 1000 under $\$ 300,000$ <br> \＄idu， 000 under $\$ 1$ ，wro ，oud． <br> $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$, 000,000$. <br> \＄5，000，000 under \＄1u，ux，000．． <br> $\$ 10,500,000$ under fors，0x， 000. | － |  | 19，333 | 5，677 | 7，067 | 11，283 | 7，633 | 7，4i7 | 1，916 |
|  | － |  | 7，320 | 2.953 | 3.169 | 1，801 | 1，676 | 5,115 | 43 |
|  | 1 | 95 | 7，852 | 1，309 | 1，491 | 4，483 | 696 | 4，340 | 227 |
|  | 3 | 886 | 54， 819 | 15，276 | 23，688 | 25，642 | 8，924 | 40，563 | 836 |
|  | 2 | 2，337 | 79，516 | 22，250 | 32，860 | 42，522 | 10.401 | 05，686 | 988 |
|  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － |  | － | － | － | － |  | － |  |
|  | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| Fusuness receipts mt r－purtec． <br> TRANSPORTATION，COMANICATION，EIECTRIC， CAS，AND SANITAFY SERVICES | － |  | 58，530 | 84，8 | 10，747 | 42，334 | 7，505 | 667 | 34，954 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 0,701 | 3，800，766 | 167，378，591 | 3，309，734 | 18，675，551 | 178，856，730 | 18，050，340 | 80，782，918 | 20，326，709 |
|  | 255 | 3，187 | 295，538 | 3，789 | 57，200 | 223，285 | 88,659 | 73，8：2 | 28，576 |
|  | 392 | 4.235 | 324，710 | 3，761 | 82.3 .1 | 260，243 | 89，443 | 123，887 | 20.809 |
|  | 603 | －， 872 | 470，554 | 6.953 | 111，248 | 429，838 | 116，266 | 269，021 | 39，756 |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{1,094}$ | 16，612 | 852，620 | 11，115 | 220，588 | 795，800 | 189，294 | 286，428 | 77.139 |
|  | 1，106 | 19，299 | 1，287，363 | 16，961 | 344，654 | 1，245，666 | 302，083 | 516.312 | 99，746 |
| \＄2． 0,000 under $\$ 500,000$ ． <br> ₹： 1 ，un under $\% 1, x \times, 00 c$. <br>  <br> \＄5，00u，000 urder $\$ 1 \omega, 00 c, 000$ ． <br>  | 1，059 | 16，301 | 2，089，485 | 31，297 | 552，203 | 2．070，700 | 535，193 | 781，387 | 169，455 |
|  | 652 | 16，513 | 1，874，7511 | 34，355 | 551.829 | 1，794，946 | 463，505 | 794，400 | 153.610 |
|  | 827 | 75，607 | 5，954，555 | 209， 132 | 1，457，705 | 5，682，274 | 1，211，779 | 2，346，957 | 588，189 |
|  | 170 | 56，615 | 3，631，44 | 57，236 | 685，291 | 3，493，800 | 64i5，678 | 1，439，642 | 216，009 |
|  | 21 | 282，399 | 15，908，838 | 253，698 | 2，021，299 | 17．017，273 | 1，869，985 | 6，937，012 | 985，0．4 |
| i．$, 000,000$ under $\$ 100$, urro，0001 <br> \＄1．1000，000 under \＄200，oxu，weo． <br> sivu，inen，unc under \＄500．000，000． <br> $\$ 100, \omega 1,000$ under $\$ 1,000$, Out，00． <br> \＄1．0ü，000，000－r mure．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 62 | 305，161 | 14，077，944 | 220，525 | 1，267，422 | 15．206，019 | 1，388，924 | 6，301，941 | 856,018 |
|  | 56 | 760，063 | 29，553，459 | 525，04． | 2，122，229 | 33，476，336 | 2，832，815 | 13，564，84， | 1，554．251 |
|  | 30 | 770.584 | 31，803，032 | 534，559 | 3，108，471 | 36，333，476 | 2．729．543 | 10，883，875 | 1．506，009 |
|  | 15 | 496，538 | 24，889，099 | －478，916 | 2，465，794 | 27，127，651 | 2，266，570 | 12，45，761 | 1，287，628 |
|  | ） | － 41,316 | 34，186，643 | 921，765 | 3，566， 189 | 35．638，251 | 3，280，454 | 20，036，171 | 2，753，956 |
|  | 167 | 1，505 | 278，606 | 630 | 61．028 | 61，212 | 40，149 | 81，383 | 51．： |



Table 5.-SELECTED BAIANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS,
BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


Table S. -SELECTED BALANCE SHEFT AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVFSIMFNT GREDIL, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-COntinued


Table 5.-SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF Property USED EOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-COntinued

| Majar maustrial group, and size of business receipts | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number or } \\ \text { r.turns } \end{gathered}$ | Elantiess receipts ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Thousmend dolfars) | Cost ar sales and operations <br> (Thousand dollara) | nepreciation <br> (Thousand dollar:) | Not iscume |  | Deficat <br> (Thourand dollers) | Incorpe <br> tax <br> (Thousand dollara) | Investmerst <br> "redit <br> (Thousand dolfar: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | (Thourand dollara) |  |  |  |
| WHILESALE AND RETAIL TRADE--COntinued Wholesale Trade | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (4) |
|  | 137,017 | 145,810,454\% | 124,290,702 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tote |  |  |  | 831,233 | 94.215 | 3,072,468 | 598,028 | 1,154,733 | 23,710 |
| Under \$10,000........ | 9.373 8.056 | $\begin{array}{r} 35,977 \\ 134,757 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22,3 \times 4 \\ 78,372 \end{array}$ | 3,165 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.503 \\ & 3.632 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,872 \\ & 9,660 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18,396 \\ & 22,275 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.746 \\ & 1,326 \end{aligned}$ | 31 31 |
| \$25,00c under \$50,000. | 8.896 | 325,225 | 177.052 | 0,924 | 4.868 | 19,643 | 17,261 | 3,367 | 103 |
| \$50,000 under $\$ 100.000$. | 13,802 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,000,028 \\ & 2,671,540 \end{aligned}$ | 617,795 | 15,134 <br> 33,299 | 7.998 | 4, ,048 | 49,323 | 9,360 |  |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000 | 18,278 |  | 1,785,101 |  | 12,501 | 105,321 | 48,176 | 22.450 | 450 |
| \$200,000 under $\$ 500,200$. | $\begin{array}{r} 28,795 \\ 20,105 \\ 21,488 \\ 2,249 \\ 1,317 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.426,234 \\ & 14,490,347 \\ & 43,517,089 \\ & 15,323,577 \\ & 25,224,958 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7,028,410 \\ 11,509,301 \\ 36,555,967 \\ 13,116,662 \\ 22,257,696 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 92,073 \\ 114,221 \\ 249,074 \\ 70,142 \\ 113,009 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 21,979 \\ 10,915 \\ 18,828 \\ 2,050 \\ 1,152 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 277,283 \\ & 305,590 \\ & 849,082 \\ & 343,281 \\ & 603,536 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 95,546 \\ 50,351 \\ 116,357 \\ 19,970 \\ 116,965 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 05,440 \\ 85,369 \\ 308,133 \\ 153,965 \\ 284.040 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,530 \\ & 2,088 \\ & 6,946 \\ & 3,147 \\ & 4,278 \end{aligned}$ |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$4,000,000 under \$10,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$10,000,000 under \$ $50,000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$50,400,000 inder \$100,000,000 | $\begin{array}{r} 114 \\ 65 \\ 19 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 4,992 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,923,526 \\ & 9,787,777 \\ & 6,531,404 \\ & 1,972,141 \\ & 7,457,4 \times 4 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,294,322 \\ & 8,936,350 \\ & 5,891,936 \\ & 1,903,485 \\ & 7,055,829 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 30,002 \\ 45,172 \\ 44,236 \\ 1,315 \\ 9,003 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 99 \\ 55 \\ 19 \\ 3 \\ 5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 120,277 \\ 171,285 \\ 118,205 \\ 13,712 \\ 84,215 \end{array}$ | 21,130 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 713 \\ 1,575 \end{array}$ |
| \$100.000,000 under \$250,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,530 |  |  |
| \$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | $\begin{aligned} & 57,508 \\ & 54,268 \end{aligned}$ | 2,041 |
| \$ $500,000,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000,000$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 6,414 | 6 |
| \$1,000,000,000 or mare. |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 43,257 | 625 |
| Fusiness receipts not reported. |  | - |  | 714 | 548 | 5,259 | 13,34, | 992 | 1 |
| Grocertes and related products |  | 28,252,645 |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| Ictral | 15,658 |  | 25,202,883 | 142,713 | 10,621 | 339,825 | 131,371 | 128,742 | 4,948 |
| Under $\$ 10,000$. | $\begin{array}{r} 597 \\ 701 \\ 752 \\ 1,062 \\ 1,678 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,185 \\ 11,826 \\ 27,528 \\ 78,615 \\ 247,550 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 900 \\ 5,599 \\ 14,674 \\ 4.5,050 \\ 267,596 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 293 \\ 540 \\ 1,065 \\ 1,894 \\ 3,518 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 251 \\ 252 \\ 380 \\ 554 \\ 1,022 \end{array}$ | 414 | 1,009 | 622414 | - |
| \$20.000 under \$25,000, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$25,000 under $\$ 50,000$. |  |  |  |  |  | 1,391 | 1,993 | 148 | 62 |
| \$50,000 under $\$ 100,000$. |  |  |  |  |  | 1,741 | 3,048 | 278 | 21 |
| \$200,000 under \$200,000 |  |  |  |  |  | 7,363 | 5.036 | 1,394 | 55 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000. | $\begin{aligned} & 3,423 \\ & 2,606 \end{aligned}$ | 1,151,581 | $\begin{array}{r} 880,365 \\ 1,053,649 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,301 \\ & 2,079 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,618 \\ & 28,883 \end{aligned}$ | 11,4398,960 | 6,0926,082 | 157 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1,070 |
| \$1,000,000 under $\$ 5,000,000$. | $\begin{array}{r} 3,521 \\ 426 \end{array}$ | 7,542,397 | 6,600,720 | $\begin{aligned} & 16,612 \\ & 33,088 \\ & 14,365 \end{aligned}$ | 3,033374 | 88,36167,855 | 9,9246,432 | 29,178 |  |
| \$, 000,00u under \$14,000,000. |  | $2,873,621$$6,571,864$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,539,762 \\ & 6,146,099 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | 21,31332,107 | 17261,143 |
| \$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000 | 340 |  |  | 21,335 | 297 | 69,586 | 76,558 |  |  |
| \$ $\$ 50,000,000$ wider \$ $100,000,000$. |  | 2,450,530 | 2,303,156 | 9,306 | 35 | 27,932 | 720 | 12.031 | 352 |
| \$100,000,000 wider \$250,000,000 | 23 | 3,656,278 | 3,341,795 | 22,561 |  | 22,220 | 2,472 | 10,041 |  |
| \$250,000,000 under \$ $\$ 500,000,000$. | 5 | 1.621,472 | 1,503,458 | 6,046 | 5 | 18,304 | - | 8,807 | 34 |
| $\$ 500,000,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000,000$ <br> \$1,000,000,000 or more............ | - | - |  | - | - |  | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | - | - |
| Business receipts nit reported. | $4.29$ | - |  | 4 | ( ${ }^{3}$ | (3) | 1,324 | (3) | - |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies | 19,871 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total |  | 12,569,4.31 | 9,805,192 | 114,810 | 13,873 | 488,378 | 87,568 | 193,987 | 2,463 |
| Under \$10,000. | 1,399 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,524 \\ 23,055 \end{array}$ | 4,583 | 369 | 482 | $\begin{array}{r} 633 \\ 2,529 \end{array}$ | 4,484 | 62 | 2 |
| \$20,000 under \$25.000. | $\begin{aligned} & 1,380 \\ & 1,419 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,091 \\ & 31,291 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 305 \\ & 951 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 614 \\ & 796 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3,560 | 229 | 10 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. |  | 53,088 |  |  |  | 2,384 | 4,039 | 387 |  |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. | 2,806 | $\begin{array}{r} 157,439 \\ 413,927 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 107,204 \\ & 264,995 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,566 \\ & 5,235 \end{aligned}$ | $1,284$ | 6,835 | 17,684 | 1,387 20 |  |
| \$200,000 under \$200,000 |  |  |  |  | 1,976 | 17,763 | 6,677 | 3,273 | 146 |
| \$200,000 under \$000,000. | 4,758 | 1,558,065 | 1,118,795 | 10,924 | 3,960 | 52,899 | 13,051 | 12,955 | 297 |
| \$:00,000 under \$1,000,000. | 2,724 | 1,949,295 | 1,484,898 | 15,561 | 2,428 | 58,754 | 4,911 | 17,255 | 253 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000. | 2,322 | 4,485,393 | 3,560,767 | 34,438 | 2,069 | 116,947 | 16,060 | 4.221 | 954 |
| \$5, 0000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000$ | 155 | 1,206,741 | 874,917 | 8,317 | 145 | 36,700 | 709 | 16,903 | 352 |
| \$16,000,000 under \$50,000,000 | 90 | 1,046,250 | 1,345,336 | 22,029 | 82 | 134,140 | 7,173 | 68,243 | 374 |
| \$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000.. | $\square$ | 427,340 | 360,891 |  | 4 | 13,068 | 3,111 | 6,720 | 37 |
| \$100,000,000 under \$250,000,000. | 6 | 724,808 | 636,824 | 1,102 | 6 | 46,705 | 3, | 22,352 | 20 |
| \$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000.. | - |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| \$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000 | - |  |  |  | - | - | - |  | - |
| Eusiness receipts nut reported. | 648 | - | - | 195 | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | 1,(4.49 | - | - |
| Tuta | 98,536 | 104,128,650 | 88,586,240 | 566,919 | 67,834 | 2,232,915 | 371,095 | 827,689 | 16,236 |
|  | 6,820 | 26,202 | 15,987 | 2,184 | 2,506 | 6,267 | 12,502 | 1,506 | 31 |
| \$10,000 under \$25,000. | 5,632 | 93,553 | 57,215 | 2,121 | 2,50\% | 7,237 | 26,412 | 979 | 31 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 6,038 | 219,560 | 128,563 | 4,159 | 3,280 | 12,693 | 10,589 | 2,416 | 31 |
| \$50, 000 under $\$ 100000$. | 9,911 | 719,795 | 451,939 | 10,121 | 5,750 | 30,983 | 27.175 | 6,505 | 104 |
|  | 17,534 | 1,972,545 | 1,340,258 | 23,872 | 9.290 | 78,913 | 36,410 | 17,500 | 249 |
| \$200.venj urder \$ \$uy,uuc... | 20,338 | 6,028,108 | 4,977,027 | 03,648 | 15,510 | 198.030 | 07, 641 | 45,438 | 1,075 |
| \$500,001 mider \$1, $000,000$. | 16,690 | 10,471,930 | 8,377,705 | 81,527 | 12,344 | 217,505 | 37,393 | 01,329 | 1,640 |
| \$ + , 000, | 15,579 | 31,318,94,9 | 26,246,056 | 180,471 | 13,675 | 640,935 | 89,073 | 233,731 | 4,900 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 | 1,656 | 11,313,083 | 9,682,250 | 47,449 | 1,528 | 258,672 | 12,769 | 115,731 | 2,069 |
|  | 880 | 10,975,588 | 14,734,618 | 69,025 | 773 | 399,810 | 32,595 | 183,690 | 2,761 |
|  | 68 | 4,860,285 | 4.477,200 | 11,888 | 57 | 78,267 | 17,299 | 38.275 | 285 |
|  | 35 | 5,188,936 | 4,743,592 | 21,405 | 32 | 102,260 | 1,058 | 25,070 | 731 |
|  | 14 | 4,909,932 | $4,388,478$ | 17,588 | 14 | 99,901 | - | 45,441 | 1,697 |
| \$ | 3 | 1,972,191 | 1,903,485 | 1,325 | 3 | 23.711 | - | 6,414 | 6 |
|  | 5 | 7,457,914.4 | 7,055,8:9 | 9,003 | 5 | 84,115 | - | 43.257 | 625 |
| Elde.turs prerapts tht remer | 3,311 |  |  | 633 | 4.3 | 3,556 | 10,173 | 407 | 1 |

Table 5. -SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS 8 Y MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-COnt Inued


Fhetrictes at end uf table. Sen text icr explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.
table 5. - Selected balance sheet and income statement items, and cost of property used for investment credit, by size of business receipts,


Fo. tnctas. at fid if table. See text for explantury statements and for "Description of the Sample and Ifimitations of the Data."

Table S. -selected balance sheet and income statement items, and cost of property used for investment credit, by sizf of business receipts, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


Table 5. -SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS,


Frutrictes at end of table. See text for explanatory staterents and for "pescription of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

## acrive corporation returns

Table 5. - SELECTED bALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FUR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS.


Table 5. - SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, by MAJor industrial group-Continued


Table 5, -SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STAIRMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOK INVESTMENT LKEGIT, BY SIZE OF BISINESS RECEIUTS. BY MAJOR JNDUSTRIAL GROUP-COME BOUR


Table 5. - SELECTED balance sheet and income statement ttems, ano Cost of property useo for investment credit, by size of business receipts BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP - Continued


Fuctutes at end of tatle. See text for explanatory etatements and for "Description of the Sample and famitations of the Data."

ACIIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 5, -SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT lTEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USEO FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS, by major industrial group-Continued

| major inuustrial group, and size of bushmess receipts | Distributions to stockholders except in own stock |  | Total ussents <br> (Thousenat dollara) | Inventories <br> (Thous and dollors) | Current <br> gasets <br> other than <br> inventories <br> (Thousand dolfara) | Dupreciable <br> astets <br> (rhowand dolfara) | Current lfabilities <br> (Thou and dollara) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net } \\ \text { wisth } \end{gathered}$ <br> (Thowasand dollere) | Cost of property used l'ur investment credit (Thoueand doffera) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Anvurit <br> (Thounend dolfors) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (iv) | (17) | (18) |
| Tu: | 49,967 | - , 080,403 | 825,414,795 | ${ }^{2} 216,311$ | 432,067,415 | 52,526,350 | 472,728,615 | 222,600,147 | 1.026,236 |
| Unser \$ | 8,492 7,657 | 106,770 104,903 | $7,419,752$ $9,40,112$ |  | $2.026,239$ $2.478,806$ | $2,368,328$ $4,450,060$ | $1,563,574$ $1,850,483$ | $2,866,281$ $3,681,437$ | 20,517 26,447 |
| \$25, Now under \$30, | 7,70. | 100,185 | 12,465,942 |  | 3,940, 572 | 5,932,252 | 3,051,474 | 4,131,476 | 26,447 43,848 |
| \$5, una under shou. | 8,035 | 158,186 | 18,007,683 |  | 8,270,479 | 6,479,022 | 6,887,138 | 5,156,986 | 4.,529 |
| \$100, wou uder s-u | 0,749 | 1-9,911 | 28,072,669 |  | 16,762,030 | 6,541,586 | 15,599,246 | 5,772,309 | 67,862 |
| \$200, ur under shat, ind. | 5,758 2,508 | 193,689 160,991 | 51,510,533 |  | $32,727,879$ 30,249 | $7,083.799$ $3.940,333$ | 35,609,209 | 7,470,071 | 79,513 |
| \% 500.000 mier $\$ 1.000000$ | 2,508 | 160,991 513,360 | 49,455, 275 $128,093.552$ | Not | $30,249,951$ $70,281,639$ | $3,940,333$ $7,3.8,170$ | $37,411,738$ $94,688,985$ | $6,428,106$ $17,175,809$ | 56,197 167,169 |
|  | 323 | 262,260 | 58,687,677 | tabulated | 32,46,802 | 1,825, 0,0 | 42,200,776 | 8.017,472 | 69,065 |
| \$13,0x,000 under \$5.000, ux | 382 | 887,230 | 160,699,967 |  | 91,615,747 | 3,292,329 | 109,888,017 | 23,939,644 | 190,701 |
| \$50, $2 \times 0,000$ under \$100, ove,00 | 02 | 408,002 | 51,922,103 |  | 27,709,640 | 717,611 | 30,220,189 | 9,501,658 | 54,097 |
| \$100, un, Oou under \$20,006, and | 37 | 680,035 | 89.200, 983 |  | 60,125,884 | 967.551 | 53, 113,841 | 13,101,832 | 100,456 |
| \$250,000,000 under \$ M,00, whe | 10 | 15t.648 | 49,867,174 |  | 31,687,876 | 488,228 | 25,125,920 | 5,395,767 | 38,705 |
|  | 8 | 162,394 | 33,436,630 |  | 16,994,549 | 403,400 | 14,331,724 | 5,407,642 | 31,320 |
|  | 2 | 32,400 | 75,496,395 |  | 4,682,185 | 473,679 | 740.140 | 4,190,227 | 28,697 |
| Receipts not repurte | 277 | 3,353 | 1,639,348 |  | 297,63? | 216,362 | 446,161 | 363,430 | 7.113 |
| Baniks and Trust Companies ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| r.ta. | 10,803 | 988,444 | 373,935,554 |  | 308,033,573 | 4.961,849 | 332,854,616 | 30,732,627 | 411,934, |
| Mraer \$10.000... | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ (3) \\ \hline\end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{3}{3}$ | 130,717 |  | 113,607 | 5,743 | 57,748 | 55,590 | 1,377 |
| \$10,000 under ata ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ |  | 265.800 |  | 151,325 | 6,111 | 116,490 | 41,019 | 1,756 |
| \$2, 2000 under as,00 | 483 | 1,784 | 715,739 |  | 630,957 | 11,122 | 581,915 | 93,665 | 1,302 |
| \& Su, 000 under ilve, 00 | 1,711 | 14,355 | 3,859,784 |  | 3,524, 141 | 47,201 | 3,304,543 | 476,864 | 5,879 |
| \$100,000 under sivul. | 2,697 | 24,682 | 11,328,649 |  | 10,418,035 | 152,562 | 10,026,520 | 1,078,260 | 13,275 |
| \$20,000 under \$5u, ouc | 3,088 | 56,13, | 26,403,310 |  | 23,549,492 | 388,910 | 23,519,564 | 2,257,462 | 30,356 |
| \$500,000 under \$ $11.000,00$ | 1,361 | 51,616 | 25,708,471 |  | 22,051,508 | 408,267 | 23,061,068 | 2,060,221 | 25,645 |
|  | 1,006 | 112,655 | 59,556,506 | Not | 48,167,490 | 897,462 | 52,943,378 | 4,729,367 | 63,535 |
|  | 137 | 64,969 | 29,825,050 | tabulated | 22,553,620 | 386,376 | 26,136,418 | 2.631.525 | 38.100 |
| \$10.000,000 under \$ \$ i, 000,000 | 145 | 230,649 | 94,951,469 |  | 70,534,044 | 1,217,911 | 84, 490,436 | 7,309,019 | 109,160 |
| \$50,000,00 under \$100,000,030 | 15 | 82,103 | 27,974,886 |  | 21,292,178 | 286,827 | 24,753,309 | 2,326,248 | 30,674 |
| \$100,000,000 under \$ $\$ 510,000,000$ | 12 | 216,106 | 55,315,114 |  | 50,402,140 | 649,815 | 48,991,291 | 5,061,448 | 72,724 |
| \$250,000,000 under \$Sin, 000, 000 | 2 | 75,437 | 23,708,104 |  | 22.459,067 | 274,030 | 21,491,048 | 1,757,83 | 8,839 |
| \$500,000,000 under \$1,000, 000, | 1 | 56,960 | 14,291,239 |  | 12,785,829 | 229,532 | 13,380,804 | 853,547 | 9,312 |
| \$2,000,000,000 er mor | - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | - |
| Receipts not reported. | - | - | 716 |  | 540 | - | 84 | 578 | - |
| Credit Agencies Other Than Banks ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tctal. | 6,561 | 384,796 | 157,488,870 | ${ }^{2} 31,867$ | 69,515,134 | 2.450,163 | 112,517,393 | 14,602,169 | 133,508 |
| Itser \$15, Dos | 2,000 | 28,851 | 1,212,691 |  | 669,939 | 90,210 | 302,598 | 573,023 | 9,109 |
| \$2.0.300 under \$25,000 | 688 | 7.073 | 1,113,826 |  | 654,050 | 4,6,648 | 375,039 | 427,456 | 2,293 |
| \$25.000 under \$50,000 | 520 | 5,920 | 1,702,876 |  | 1,179,447 | 54,013 | 729,999 | 170,451 | 7.269 |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000 | 906 | 35,838 | 3,216,082 |  | 2,276,549 | 83,466 | 1,524,301 | 867,453 | 3,4,1 |
| \$100,000 under \$20 | 1,100 | 23,660 | 5,853,870 |  | 3,926,526 | 130,389 | 3,530,475 | 1,070,858 | 4,366 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000 | 711 | 31,946 | 13,026,832 |  | 6,377,588 | 216,501 | 9,848,784 | 1,370,980 | 14,555 |
| \$500,000 under $\$ 1,000,000$ | 276 | 19,689 | 16,266,409 |  | 6,377,435 | 326,118 | 13,051,758 | 1,399,953 | 12,014 |
| \$1,000,000 urder \$5,000,00) | 222 | 46,203 | 48,204,708 |  | 17,458,661 | 748,58, | 38,905,543 | 3,366,795 | 34,636 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000, 000 | 4 | 15,668 | 18,708,134 | tabulated | 6.815,379 | 317,234 | 14,487,296 | 1,209.182 | 16,571 |
| \$10,000,000 urater \$5,000,000 | 25 | 60,222 | 29,990,687 |  | 12,168,984 | 314,801 | 20,253,059 | 2,649,555 | 21,453 |
| \$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000. | 2 | 9,180 | 6,402,281 |  | 2,428,886 | 59,349 | 4,617,193 | 342,921 | 2,305 |
| \$100,000,000 under \$250, 000,001 | 4 | 74,869 | 6,660,020 |  | 4,187,171 | 47,633 | 2,782,857 | 705,415 | 3,308 |
| \$250,000,000 under \$500,000,000. | 1 | 25,000 | 5,065,157 |  | $4,968,836$ | 17.197 | 2,098,651 | 402,454 | 2,188 |
| \$500,000,000 under \$1,000,000,000 | - |  |  |  |  | - | - |  |  |
| Freceipts not reported. | (3) | (3) | 65,297 |  | 25,723 | 21 | 9,840 | 45,673 | - |
| Security and Comodity Erokers. Dealer:, Exchanges, and Services ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tot | 41 | 19,957 | 6,894,446 | 2512 | 4,268,208 | 121,839 | 4,634,378 | 987,693 | 9,94.4. |
| Under \$10, OVO... | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | 22,001 |  | 14,226 | 820 | 5,195 | 10,232 | 10 |
| \$10,000 under \$25,000 |  |  | 15,183 |  | 6,473 | 1,114 | 3,881 | 10,575 | 62 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 103 | 1,735 | 73,182 |  | 49,603 | 2,813 | 41,369 | 28,655 | 231 |
| \$50,000 under $\$ 100,000$. | 82 | 309 | 80,239 |  | 42,473 | 3,333 | 46,696 | 24.729 | 343 |
| \$100,000 under \$ $\mathbf{\$ 2 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ | 31 | 175 | 146,704 |  | 77,544 | 4,595 | 71,824 | 51,602 | 385 |
| \$200, 200 under \$500,000. | 63 | 931 | 425,995 |  | 251,672 | 18,477 | 269.991 | 118,613 | 1,630 |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000... | 72 | 2,034 | 326,429 |  | 212,800 | 9,970 | 202,568 | 111,127 | , 455 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000. | 50 | 5,581 | 965,160 | Not | 624,117 | 28,903 | 603,588 | 243,164 | 2,446 |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000 | 8 | 1,723 | 1,194,701 | < cbulated | 958,632 | 12,014 | 818,179 | 82,835 | 1,505 |
| \$1C,000,000 under \$ $\$ 1,000,000$ | 7 | 4,967 | 2,578,848 |  | 994.673 | 33,390 | 2,107,639 | 194,845 | 2,589 |
| \$50,000,000 under \$100,000,000. | - |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |
| \$100,000,000 under \$25C, 000, 500. | 1 | 2,413 | 1,063,505 |  | 1,034,293 | 6.183 | 463,314 | 104,102 | 288 |
| \$250,000,000 under \$500,000,00u.. | - |  | 1,063,50 |  |  | 6.18 |  | - | - |
| \$500,000, aid urater \$1,000,000, u00 | - |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |
| \$1,600,000,000 or more. | - |  | - |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| Receipts not reported. | - |  | 2,499 |  | 1,702 | 227 | 134 | 2,214 |  |

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

Table 5.-SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS,


[^14]
## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 5. - SElected balance sheet and income statement items, and cost of property used for investment credit, by size of business receipts, 8Y MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-COntínued


[^15]Table 5. - SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS,


[^16]table 5. - selected balance sheet and income statement items, and cost of property useo for investment credit, by size of business receipts, BY MAJOR industrial group-concinued


Futnçes at end uf Latle. See text fur fxplanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
table 5 . - selected balance sheet and income statement items, and cost of property used for investment credit, by size of business receipts, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Cont Inued


[^17]Table 5.-SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF bUSINESS RECEIPTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Contlnued

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Distributions to stoek- } \\ & \text { hulders exefpt ir own } \\ & \text { stock } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total assets <br> (Thousend dolfars) | lnventuriag <br> (Thovesend dollers) | current assets there than 1.ventories <br> (Thourand dottera) | [hepreciabla <br> ascets <br> (Thoussad dollere) | Current Diatilityes <br> (Thowsand dolfera) | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{N}+\mathrm{t} \\ \text { worth } \end{gathered}$ <br> (Thowsand doliard) | Cost of yrmerty used for investment credit (Thoussand dolfers) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Namber of returns | Ancurt <br> (Thousand doflars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SERVICSS--Conrinued | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (16) | (15) | (10) | (17) | (18) |
| Autumobile and Uther Repalr Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tctal. | 1.771 | 23,243 | 3,1.0, , 32 | 184, tout | 731,355 | 2,964,278 | 1,095,776 | 910,000 | 221,603 |
| Under \$10, © \$2...00 under a. | 170 | 4.98 | $55,33$. 940,378 | 701 4.139 | $19,1.40$ 29.157 | 28,400 69,220 | 13,029 23,270 | 25.779 34.756 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,500 \\ & 6,732 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 13,369 | 158,835 | 8,314. | 47.557 | 127,0.1 | 51.283 | 56.777 | 10.614 |
|  |  | 2,729 | 310,613 | 20,451 | 79,622 | 261,492 | 84,284 | 119.980 | 20,961 |
| \$100, wo :wher \$-0.c. | 330 40 | $\therefore 231$ | 382,941 | 27,410 | 107,518 | 325,114 | 127,977 | 134,244 | 25.422 |
|  |  | 2,411 | 591,545 | -3,781 | 161,023 | 54.677 | 215,551 | 194.465 | 47,417 |
| \$50,000 unger sland.00: | 342 65 | 705 | 383.794 | 38,173 | 86, 327 | 341,097 | 152,441 | 113,555 | 26,235 |
| \$1,000, un urde: f , , oc, 000 |  | 801 | -51,233 | 26,410 | 92,812 | 500,998 | 192,506 | 98,030 | 31,724 |
| \%,000,001 under \$ $110.000,007$ | 58 2 | 11 | 87,271 | 3,763 | 8,713 | 102,41 | 53,856 | 5.974 | 5,049 |
|  | 2 | 462 | 386,046 | 9,79.4 | 53,532 | 385,783 | 120,256 | 74,437 | 15.387 |
|  | - | - |  |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| \$100,000, ax under s-c, | - | - | 185.972 | 1,510 | 32.990 | 210,095 | 38,654 | 4,200 | 22,576 |
| \$250,000,00 under \$ $\$ 500,00000000$ |  | - | - |  | - | - | - |  |  |
| \$1,000,000, 00 ir mare........ |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Business receipts int reprted.......... | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | (3) | 52,470 | 200 | 12,958 | 47,860 | 16,663 | 7,803 | 7.986 |
| Motion Pictures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 788 | 37,592 | 2.855.968 | 459,846 | 840.567 | 1,308,432 | 989,706 | 1,088,510 | 51,240 |
|  |  | (3) | 28,117 | 4161,157 | 19,545 | 12,94.2 | 9,177 |  | 828 |
| \$10,000 under sari, |  | (3) 17 | 18,790 |  | 6,571 | 21.311 | 8,246 | 2,913 | 56 |
| \$25, an under F ¢ , an |  |  | 52,711 | 4,049 | 10.245 | 70,0.5 | 16,269 | 8,289 | 1,413 |
| \$ \$0,000 under ilac,000. | (3) ${ }_{1+1}$ | 775 | $\begin{aligned} & 109,341 \\ & 211,850 \end{aligned}$ | 12,457 | 30,418 | 152,725 | 68,404 | 17,352 | 1,324 |
| \$iDo, wo unjer \$2w,000. | 242 | 3,568 |  | 11,292 | 62,398 | 188,632 | 54, 358 | 109,884 | 3.159 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000... | 16931 | 7,169 | $\begin{aligned} & 188,815 \\ & 137,597 \end{aligned}$ | 5,426 | 61,079 | 124,708 | 4,001 | 82,563 | 2,300 |
|  |  |  |  | 2,736 | 37,741 | 87,867 | 40,427 | 33,957 | 1,771 |
| 3.,00, ,00 wier \$ 5 , 000,000 |  | 2,075 | 322.783 | 14,747 | 93,738 | 187,958 | 141,282 | 90,234 | 5,669 |
| \$, wo,000 saer \$10,00, 000 | 42 | 3,746 | $\begin{aligned} & 182,708 \\ & 759,752 \end{aligned}$ | 7,981 | 69,951 | 69,674 | 64,817 | 77,043 | 1,330 |
|  | 3 |  |  | 125,202 | 212,528 | 265,511 | 243,962 | 328,115 | 14,357 |
| $\$ \text {, , oov, } 200 \text { neter } \$ 100,0 x i, 00 u \text {. }$ <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  | 1 | $\begin{array}{r} 685 \\ 16,706 \end{array}$ | 61,658692,548 | 26,913 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,081 \\ 221,820 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 41,851 \\ & 77,887 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 15,676 \\ 260,161 \end{array}$ | 31,937 | 17.335 |
|  | 4 |  |  | 218,032 |  |  |  | 302,822 | 1,158 |
|  |  | 16,700 | 692,548 | - | - |  |  | -2,822 | - |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Business receifts net repur | (3) | (3) | 89,298 | 29,438 | 9,452 | 7,321 | 24,726 | 41,997 | 540 |
| Amusement snd Recreation Services. Except Motion Plctures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tctal | 923 | 23,176 | 3,248,199 | 43,046 | 517,740 | 3,001,503 | 677.4.3 | 1,030,218 | 144,992 |
| Urier \$ $\$ 13.000 .$. | (3) | (3) | 88,979 | 614 | 7,591 | 68,671 | 18,321 | 24,081 | 3,523 |
| \$12,000 under \$25, 000 | (3) | (3) | 126,799 | 1,790 | 19,964 | 108,646 | 36,679 | 24,155 | 8,077 |
| \$25,000 under \$ $\$ 0,000$ | 127 | 598 | 237,701 | 3,365 | 26,286 | 213,505 | 41,384 | 75,311 | 16,206 |
| \% Su,000 unier \$100, 00 | 195 | 746 | 327,493 | 3,946 | 40,191 | 364,253 | 68,502 | 73,896 | 22,824 |
| \$100,200 under \$20,0 | 99 | 383 | 543,876 | 7,783 | 56,928 | 547,292 | 115,979 | 108,424 | 29,475 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000. | 248 | 4,466 | 622.347 | 10,666 | 87,266 | 603.350 | 144,285 | 134,331 | 36.013 |
| \$500,000 under \$ $\$ 1,000,000$. | $\stackrel{6}{8}$ | 53, | 204,754 | 7,005 | 36,099 | 165,778 | 48,374 | 73,993 | 7.650 |
| \$1,000,000 under \$ $\$$, 000,000. | 80 | 6,751 | 526.636 | 4,469 | 125,638 | 470,449 | 105,064 | 276,588 | 10,392 |
| \$5,00,000 under \$20,000, 000 | 13 | 4,752 | 199,821 | 723 | 30,183 | 170,234 | 29,471 | 76.374 | 2,883 |
| \$:0,000,000 under \$ |  | 4,84. | 299,096 | 2,337 | 73,904 | 235,573 | 47,508 | 133,953 | 7.085 |
| \$50,000,000 under \$1.70,000, 000... | - | - | 25,089 | 266 | 2,856 | 28,732 | 10,077 | 13,949 | 433 |
| \$100,000,000 under | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| \$500,000,000 under \$1, 2í, 000, 000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$1,000, da , ,00 or mire.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Busiress receipts rict pepcrted................... |  | - | 45,608 | 82 | 10,834 | 25,120 | 13,799 | 15,163 | 431 |
| Mscellaneous Services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tota | 1.788 | 43,010 | 2,678,503 | 108,508 | 1,125,669 | 1,261,054 | 746,865 | 1,110,057 | 84,213 |
| Under \$ $\$ 10.000$. | (3) 132 | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | 71,900 | 1,939 | 29,590 | 27,874 | 29,215 | 19,857 | 1,772 |
| \$10,000 under \$25,000. |  | (3) 425 | 136,009 | 1,271 | 71,585 | 49,481 | 61,610 | 32,955 | 3,431 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000.. | (3) ${ }^{132}$ |  | 123,613 | 3,919 | 39,467 | 75,249 | 3, 3,120 | 44,353 | 4,262 |
| \$50,000 unver \$100,000. | 223 | 1,091 | 160,513 | 2,723 | 51,646 | 106,667 | 39,419 | $\begin{array}{r} 60,071 \\ 111,581 \end{array}$ | 8,455 |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000. | 358 | 4,901 | 341,956 | 20,494 | 107,770 | 221,436 | 83,581 |  | 11,267 |
| \$200,000 under \$500,000... | $\begin{array}{r} 120 \\ 240 \\ 8 \\ 6 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,066 \\ 1,903 \\ 14,380 \\ 2,435 \\ 10,747 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 507,076 \\ & 263,688 \\ & 590,482 \\ & 113,950 \\ & 220,202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 27,557 \\ 14,549 \\ 23,626 \\ 4,155 \\ 8,226 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 203,393 \\ 112,778 \\ 299,407 \\ 54,746 \\ 130,089 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 257,306 \\ 140,520 \\ 237,349 \\ 46,642 \\ 42,398 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 128,391 \\ 87,543 \\ 181,806 \\ 38,398 \\ 54,380 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 208,681 \\ 129,650 \\ 256,703 \\ 46,851 \\ 125,585 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,555 \\ 8,330 \\ 15,492 \\ 2,699 \\ 4,553 \end{array}$ |
| \$500,000 under $\$ 1,000,000$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$1,000,000 under \$5,000, ux:... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$5,000,000 under \$10,000,000. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$10,000,000 under \$50,000,000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$50,000,000 under \$10., 000,050... | $\begin{array}{r} - \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \text { (3) } \\ \\ \text { (3) } \end{array}$ | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | $149,124$ |  | $25,198$ | $56,132$ | $18,402$ | - 5,284 <br> - - <br> - - <br> - - <br> 73,770 113 |  |
| \$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 mure.. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business receipte not reported | (3) | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | $149,124$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^18]
## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 5.-SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEIPTS,

| Major industrial group, and size of business reveipts | Number uf retirtis | Business recelpts ${ }^{\text {I }}$ <br> (Thowand dodfari) | Cost of sales and perations <br> (Thou emend dollera) | Depreciation <br> (Thousand dollers) | Net incume |  | Dericit <br> (Thourand dollere) | Ineume <br> fax <br> (Thowand dodilera) | Inves tment <br> credit <br> (Thousend dollera) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number of returns | Anolant <br> (Thousand dothers) |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (b) | (7) | (8) | (9) |
| NATURE OF BUSINESS NOT ALILUCABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 7,906 | 115,449 | 66,312 | 4.015 | 1,50.6 | 0,272 | 15,470 | 2,126 | 21 |
| Under \$ $10,000 \ldots . .$. | 1,259 | 3,497 | 1,284 | 476 | 339 | 54.7 | 1,810 | 51 | 1 |
| \$10,000 under \$25,000. | 421 | 7,131 | 2,734 | 687 | 174 | 594 | 2,446 | 147 | 21 |
| \$25,000 under \$50,000. | 222 | 7,262 | 2,596 | 380 | 117 | 492 | 137 | 125 | - |
| \$50,000 under \$100,000. | 334. | 22,985 | 14,843 | 425 | 178 | 761 | 3,366 | 173 | - |
| \$100,000 under \$200,000 | 280 | 39,169 | 19,881 | 438 | 256 | 1,008 | 1,053 | 54 | * |
| \$200,000 under \$ $500,000$. | 50 | 15,748 | 10,790 | 228 | 33 | 98 | 296 | 20 | - |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | 21 | 11,6.50 | 7.961 | 225 | 10 | 400 | 92 | 144 | - |
| \$1,000,000 under \$5,000,000.. | 0 | 8,001 | 6,223 | 195 | 1 | 199 | 857 | - | - |
| \$5,000,000 under \$ $\$ 10,000,000 \ldots$. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| \$ $50,000,000$ under $\$ 100,000,000$. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$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.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Business receipts not reported. | 5.407 | - | - | 961 | 496 | 2,173 | 6,413 | 372 | - |

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

Table 5. -SELECTED BALANCE SHEET AND INGOME STATFMENT ITEMS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INVFSTMENT CREDIT, BY SIZE OF BUSINESS RECEYPYS,

|  | Distributions to stanhholders exarge in wan |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tolal } \\ & \text { a: in tis } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dollars) } \end{aligned}$ | 1aventuran <br> (Thous and dol/ars) |  <br> \&: $5: 11$ 1: <br> Whys tham <br> invorturies <br> (Thousand doflars) | hurreciahb. regeta <br> (Thousand solfars) | Current <br> latisjlien <br> (Thowend dollars) | (Thousamt dollars) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Numbire ${ }^{2}$ Jettirne | Amaunt <br> (Thousand dolliar:) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| nature of business not aldocable |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| [18.91. | 257 | 2,1\% | 305,087 | 13,859 | 133,031 | 540,200 | 102,931 | 125,180 | 2, 145 |
| Under \$ \$ M, NM. | 1 | (3) | 22,004 | 520 | 7,978 | 3.797 | 3, +.71 | 13,07? | 180 |
|  | (3) | (3) | 48,764 | 2,344 | 26,703 | 10,4i42 | 20,4,20 | 16, 578 | 1,454. |
|  |  |  | 14,463 | 811 | 5.650 | 5,417 | 3.269 | 7, 54.2 | 734 |
| Fo, whe urder \$1m, 000. |  | (3) | 2t, 838 | 2,050 | 14.656 | 4.613 | 11,056 | 8,502 | $22^{3}$ |
|  | (3) | (3) | 29,039 | 3,771 | 14.082 | 5,396 | 14,348 | 8,583 | 129 |
|  | (3) | (3) | 21,510 | 2.134 | 12,330 | 3,303 | 5.343 | 13,173 | 51 |
| Frab,000 Hnder \$1, 100,000. | - | - | 4,011 | 154 | 1,888 | 1,243 | 1,468 | 2,410 | 02 |
| \$1, Uu, don unders f", a(k), 4tw. | 1 | 321 | 8,247 | 1,251 | 2,978 | 3,34: | 1,445 | 5,903 | 45 |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| \$0, nat dow under \$1.0.che. Un | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | * |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Eusiness revergts rot relurted. | 181 | 1,694 | 130,213 | 824 | 40,700 | 17,285 | 41,311 | 48,500 | 42 |

[^19] See also Explanation or Term.
${ }^{3}$ Enventories for the Finance division were not distributed by size of recelpts. However, the amont of inventories are included in the total for all industrial groups.
'Negative amount.
${ }^{5}$ Less than $\$ 500$ per return.
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Etscripition of the Sumple and Limitations uf the Lata."


| Internal Revenue region ard district |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | W．th Aud withmot bet <br> 110 Ull $\qquad$ |  | $120-2$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { With and without net } \\ & \text { income } \end{aligned}$ |  | With net incame |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Witar net | $t$ ine min |
|  | Number ul returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Net incame } \\ \text { (less } \\ \text { felicit) } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dod } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Number int return： | Net incrame <br> （Thousand doffara） | Feturns ther thar Form $1230-3$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Numbur if } \\ & \text { Feturace } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Number of returns | Net incornu （Thousend thlere | $\begin{gathered} \text { Lheostu + ax } \\ \text { ( Thou sand } \\ \text { dolliars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Liw．trant <br> renil <br> （Theusond <br> kilfars |  |  |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { Why in in me } \\ \text { ( Thounand } \\ \text { doultars) } \end{array}\right.$ |
|  | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （c） | （7） | （8） | （ 1 ） | （11） | （11） | （12） |
| All regions，total． | 1，322，96m |  | $8 \mathrm{Cl}^{5} \times 5$ | 61，251，41 | $710, \ldots$ |  | 2r， 24.1 .981 | 1，203，712 | $13.4, \mathrm{C} \cdot \mathrm{C}$ | 7104， 8.810 | 20， 104 | 1．235， 318 |
| Southeas：Regior，retal， | ： 55,526 | Y， 50. | 84，－2 6 | 3，673， 6 600 | 78，219 | 4， $513, .684$ | 1，517， 04. | $72,{ }^{0} \times 6$ | 19，似 | 116， $3^{\prime 2}$ t | 21，108 | $21.70 \times 9$ |
| At1ar！a． | 2， 861 | 631，+2. | 13.987 | 736,218 | 12， 12 | 711，920 | 11．0． 132 | ，，＇1 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 2.336 | 12，851 | 1，．．45 | $10^{10}$ ，${ }^{3}$ |
| Birmiry | 12，3t ${ }^{5}$ | 226，－4．4 | －，82e | 278，475 | 6，70＂ | 263， 01 | 111， 5 ， 9 es | $\cdots, 13 \cdot$ | 1． 7.36 | 12，720 | 1，1i1 | 1 CO |
| Cclumt is | 16，${ }^{\text {arm }}$ | $1 \mathrm{~lm}, 751$ | c． 573 | 223．00\％ | 5，24 | 216，¢3； | 8.74 | － $\boldsymbol{1}^{17}$ | 1，112 | 11.572 | $8 \mathrm{Cl4}$ | 12，430 |
|  |  | atem， 4 4 | 16， 31 |  | 5,17 | 1，（20，${ }^{100}$ | \％r＇， 072 | 4． 3.5 | 2， 3.2 | 1－2，${ }^{10}+$ | 1.447 | 21， 4 ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| jacksor |  | －5， 873 | （18） | $15 \mathrm{Co}, 743$ | 4，ctum | 110， $\mathrm{7} \times \mathrm{m}$ | －i， $\mathrm{z}^{\text {¢ }}$ | 1，123 | 1，197 | $11,{ }^{4}+$ | P18 | 1． $2 \times 8.3$ |
| Jacksonvill | $3^{3}, 90^{3}$ | $=-\mathrm{C}, 562$ | 20，631 | 821，122 | 23，744 | 759， 617 | 207， 14 | 16， 183 | ＂， | 73， 517 |  | 14．cis |
|  | 15， 312 | 374.964 | 11.1230 | － 5 C． 775 |  | 431，820．0． | 183．083 | 1．${ }^{-1.5}$ | 1，etel | 13，032 | 1， 60 | 18，911 |
| Northesst Region，＊．：nl | $1 \mathrm{Cr}^{\prime \prime}$ ， $\mathrm{Cl} \times$ | 2，685，2t 2 |  | 3，172，450 | 54.8 ， 8 ind | 3，125，1111 | 1．Le，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， 184 | 1， 254 | ＇，＂，${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | $4 \mathrm{t}, \tan 5$ |
| Augusta． Boston． | e，8， 812 | $\begin{array}{r} 41,732 \\ 1,+21, \cot \end{array}$ | 4，16e | 112，84＂ | 3，${ }^{3}$ | 1619,563 $1,840,687$ | $\frac{42,0^{\circ} \mathrm{e}}{4}$ | $2, \cdots 6 \cdot 3$ 26.352 | 2， 5585 | － 10,088 | 2， $5 \times 4$ |  |
| Burline | 2，$a_{4} 7$ | 21．877 | 1， 018 | 34，243 | 1， 20.4 | 33，190 | 12，756 | 773 | 3128 | ${ }^{1} 311$ | 16.4 | 1， $6 \times ?$ |
| Hartioni． | 25，947 | ＂28，085 | 15，324 | 80xi，580 | 13， 018 |  | 37\％，123 | 15，420 | 2， $\mathrm{Bu}^{2}$ | 13，515 | 1，71t， | 8，81t |
| Fortemo．th | 5，7c4， | 61，25 | 3，59．4． | 84， 721 | 3，24？ | 82， 172 | 31，witr | 1，305 | ${ }^{4} 13$ | 2，254 | 353 | 2，＋ixin |
| Provitence | 26，+23 | 162,272 | 6，247 | 26 C，048 | 5，814 | 218,689 | 92， 988 | － 3 ，764 | 472 | 322 | 373 | 1，364 |
| Widwest Regior， | 185，054 | 7， 785,45 | 126， 1.81 | 8，697， 797 | 145，819 | 8，470，538 | 2， $0.79,7+17$ | 15＂，1，21 | 22．20日 | 162， 315 | 14，862 | 218，401 |
| Ater | 3，30 cite | t， 5198 | 2， 2.1 | 3，52，708 | 1，8is．m | 42，291 | 17，420 |  | $\mathrm{Cram}_{4}$ | 4，567 | 497 |  |
| Chieser | 59，134 | $3,48 \mathrm{C}$, 中2 | 37， 277 | 3，887，010 | 32，807 | 3．927，019 | 1， $73 \mathrm{ra}, 108$ | 73，412 | 4， 998 | 4 $4,2,721$ | 4， 4.72 | 56，591 |
| Des M | 14， 542 | 340， 075 | 1C，05e | 39t， 308 | 9，329 | 373,857 25,212 | 16，3， 2,88 | 4， 630 | 2, | 10,225 1， 38. | 2， 227 | 22,511 $e, 043$ |
| Fargo Milus | 3,374 28,834 | 23， 2000 | 2,194 18,731 | 42，3015 | 1，737 | 25,212 Unit， | 8,747 $427,-18$ | 17，363 | 2，720 | 15， 3838 | 1， 4.43 | 6,103 22,111 |
| maha | 9，4c5 | 216， 007 | 6，378 | 254，744 | 5，117 | 235，6410 | 98，974 | ¢， 74. | 1，72t | 13，484 | 1，261 | 19， 108 |
| St．Lerli | 32，242 | 1，258，836 | 21，382 | 1，467，965 | 19， 194 | 1，347．095 | 509,561 | 24，966 | 3， 26 | 32， $4+6$ | 2，288 | 39， 97 |
| St．Paul | 22， $5 \times 8$ | 1，633，323 | 14，216 | 1，146，3940 | 12， $22 \%$ | 1，122，（2 ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 416,040 | 2．614 | 2，1440 | 12，568 | 1，287 | 12，300 |
| Springfield． | 11， 4 ¢ 83 | 5019，592 | 8，208 | 55E， $75 \%$ | 7，140 | 539，453 | 24－4， 137 | 4，822 | 1，587 | 14，254 | $\rightarrow$＋ | 14， 3 CH |
| Central Region． | 156，091 | 16，85t，455 | 90， 80. | 11，626，518 | 80,444 | 11，47， 211 | 5，508，421 | 171， 588 | 15，784 | 118，161 | 16， 617 | 15F， 307 |
| cincinray | 22， | 1，223，949 | 14，520 | 1，330， 251 | 23， 268 | 1，310，077 | DLe， 873 | 25,222 | $1, \mathrm{u}$ | 23， 647 | 1，252 | 28， 2 － |
| Clevela | $-1,-2.3$ | 1， 1257,042 | 25，633 | 2，243，48C | 23， 224 | 2，211，$n 45$ | 1，124， 72 | －9，222 | － $1+5$ | 27，374 | 2，019 | 31， 8.35 |
| Detroit | 38，934 | t，272，050 | 25，30． | 0，450，720 | 22，041 | 0，－15，24t， | 3，100， 140 | $7 \mathrm{C}, 7 \times \mathrm{C}$ | $\cdots, 1.32$ | 31，376 | 2，760 | 4， 4.23 |
| Indianapol | 26，272 | 893，565 | 17， 320 | 1，013，225 | 15，273 | 984，425 | 4．4＇4， 320 | 15，27\％ | 2，459 | 21，585 | 2，${ }^{2} 47$ | 29，800 |
| Lurisvill | 12，－22 | 394， 857 | 8，251 | 431，7t？ | 7，118 | 415， 14 | 186，408 | 7，918 | 1，617 | 11，583 | 1，233 | 16，353 |
| Farker | 8，851 | 101，302 | 5，796 | 1～2， $07 t$ | 5，12t， | 132，－54 | 48，509 | 2，416 | $4-1$ | 2， 511 | 670 | 7， 622 |
| Southwest Regicr，total | 125，278 | 3，682，944 | 75，54．5 | 3，869，821 | 6t， 005 | 3，727，104 | 1，－17，8－0 | 11， 217 | 14， 352 | －29， 5178 | $\square{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{l} 40$ | $\underline{1+2,061}$ |
| Albuquer | － 2 ， 4 | －C， 553 | 2，583 | 62，058 | 2，183 | 57，847 | 22，331 | 2，318 | 6.69 | 762 | 400 | $\cdots$－16］ |
| Austin | 27，958 | 083，161 | 16，252 | 1，173，169 | 14， 688 | 1，161， 657 | $\therefore 10,535$ | 26，1777 | 2，481 | 12， 188 | 2， 564 | 31，512 |
| Cheye | 2，828 | 1t， 085 | 1，54．3 | 29，032 | 1，362 | 23，850 | 7，071 | 531 | ${ }_{5} \mathrm{CO}_{6}$ | 2，3．47 | 261 | 5，170 |
| Talls | 26，800 | $6 \mathrm{Cb}, 0007$ | 15，979 | 852，916 | 14，0，15 | 832，771 | 351， 502 | 18，567 | 2， 419 | 9，745 | 1，36－ | 20，24 |
| Der | 13，571 | 267，437 | 7，639 | 354，074 | 6，607 | 341，36？ | 130，-24 | 7，864 | 1，416 | $\cdots, 360$ | 1， 32 | 13， 60.7 |
| Little Rock | 7，739 | 87，248 | 5， 348 | 129，755 | －5，448 | 113，823 | 41，84，8 | 2，491 | 1，282 | 13，858 | 400 | 15，932 |
| New Orlean | 18，520 | 376，985 | 12，610 | －064， 665 | 10，（4） | 4－4，246 | 184，521 | 11，322 | 1， 026 | 1，971 | 1，366 | 19，414 |
| Oklahoma Cf | 12，755 | 418 ， | 8，209 | 497，572 | 6，884 | － 0.1 ，6，34 | 175，884 | 13， 5,2 | 1， 1.04 | 32， 872 | 1，320 | 35，739， |
| Wichit | 1C，061 | 252，020 | 6，502 | 305，086 | 5，629 | 288，919 | 122，729 | 9，54ic | 1，454 | 6，489 | 433 | 16， 771 |
| New York Region， | 2．．8，． 22 | 15，261，821 | 145，820 | 16，661， 513 | 127，944 | 16，484， 011 | 7，504， 360 | 298，（188 | 22，472 | 262，691 | 17，915 | 176，a 3 |
| Albany． | 13，330 | 060,651 | 7，785 | 655，599 | 7，003 | 65t，326 | 315.996 | 9，924 | 1，172 | 2， 822 | 782 | 5，27．1 |
| Brockly | 77，193 | －2， 2,43 | 43， $\mathrm{Cl}_{2}$ | 672，187 | 30，58C | 6．14，454 | 237，167 | 11，741 | 21，723 | 33，495 | 0，422 | 57，733 |
| Buffalo | 28，883 | 943，467 | 17， 883 | 1，054，538 | 10，3＋6， | 1，（33，251 | 486，742 | 17，54．5 | 2，421 | 15，037 | 1，537 | 21，387 |
| Marhat | 129，010 | 13，239，269 | 77，150 | 14，279， 189 | 67，975 | 14，180， 4.79 | 0，475，450 | 258，827 | 24， 250 | 5c， 737 | 4， 175 | 22，516 |
| Mid－Atlantic Region， | 186，8ut | 6，935，677 | 111，838 | 7，772，285 | 201，789 | 7，639，420 | 3，200， 799 | 14，（165 | 16， 5 im | 76，094 | 16，049 | 232，865 |
| Baltipore？ | 29， | 62C， 262 | 18，458 | 747，50， | 17，132 | 729，962 | 280，4i6 | 23，058 | 2，151 | 8，968 | 1，326 | 17，502 |
| Newark． | 74，С27 | 1，586， 633 | 42，672 | 1，853，222 | 37，98．4 | 1，BCC，tax 5 | 782， 670 | $2 \mathrm{r}, 86 \mathrm{C}$ | 7，094 | 32，2013 | 0,688 | 52，577 |
| Fhiledelphia | 38，665 | 1，497，978 | 22，838 | 1，729， 281 | 21， 152 | 1，709，535 | 733，220 | 3．，578 | 3，124 | $4, \mathrm{COM}_{4}$ | 1，686 | 14， 74. |
| Piztsburg | 17，033 | 1，239， 140 | 9，883 | 1，335，483 | 9，257 | 1，322，011 | 621， 217 | 33，021 | 1，316 | 4，766 | 615 | 12，872 |
| Richmond， | 21，582 | 542，880 | 13，788 | 615， 222 | 12，250 | 54c，537 | 25E，845 | 13，939 | 2，492 | 14， 512 | 1，538 | 24， 0 es |
| Wilmington． | 5，050 | 1，456，584 | 4， 100 | 1，491，533 | 4，0．4． | 1，480，130 | 517，4C1 | 21，109 | 362 | 4，845 | 195 | $5, \cdot 63$ |
| Western Regiori，total | 173，165 | $4,539,696$ | 162，471 | 5，648，631 | 92，505 | 5，470，715 | 2，185，577 | 116，540 | 2t， 145 | 1（4，916 | －， 876 | 177．416 |
| Anchorag | 1，411 | 916 | 724 | 10，76 | 649 | 10，037 | 2，740 | 149 | 173 | ${ }^{1} 6.56$ | 75 | 669 |
| Eoise． | 3，920 | 55，154 | 2，264 | 81，740 | 1，726 | 72，958 | 25，552 | 1，992 | 8 C 5 | 5，355 | 538 | 8，832 |
| Heleris． | 4，896 | 58，84． | 3，017 | 74，562 | 2，395 | 68，816 | 29，234 | 1，648 | 961 | 1，722 | ¢ 622 | $5{ }^{504}$ |
| Honolul | 4，748 | 106，313 | 2，311 | 238，118 | 2，178 | 136，793 | 56，705 | 3，016 | 330 +359 | 1717 | （3） | （3） |
| Los Angeles | 74,661 | 1，841，272 | 4,789 | 2，361，141 | 42,163 | 2，361，85t | 934， 847 | 42，813 | 4,455 | 35，662 | 2，625 | 54， 285 |
| Phoenix． | 9，274 | 58，816 | 4，772 | 126，820 | $3,996$ | 113，151 | 41，711 | 2，823 | 1，250 | 6，704 | 782 | 13， 654 |
| Portlat | 21， 4,3 | 253，130 | 7，638 | 306， 370 | 6，2701 | 290，054 | 113，032 | 7，576 | 1，210 | 5，386 | 768 | 9.725 |
| Rero： | 3，313 | 75， 24 C | 1，858 | 100，745 | 1， 628 | 92，211 | 38，977 | 2，204 | 375 | 6，669 | 230 | －， 634 |
| Salt Lake City | 6，300， | 88，4i9 | 3，802 | 121，322 | 3，136 | 123，771 | －7，38－ | 1，36．7 | $88{ }^{4}$ | 5，784 | ＋5t | ， 551 |
| Sar．Franciscc | 33，398 | 1，629，328 | 20， 768 | 1，836，514 | 19， 175 | 1，795， 255 | 711，186 | 41，116 | 2，6C2 | 3c，159 | 1，593 | 4，559 |
| Seattle， | 19，801 | 372，234 | 11，128 | 496，534 | 9，285 | 474，613 | 184， 215 | 9，871 | 3，073 | 8，tal | 1，843 | 21，921 |
| Office of Intermationai Operations ${ }^{4}$ ． | 809 | 57，473 | 421 | 129，114 | 421 | 129,114 | 41，42t | 487 | － | － | － | －－ |

[^20]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURN


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURN,

active corporation returns

active corporation returns


ACTIE CORPORATION RETURNS

active corporation returns

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


[^21]
ACTINE CORPORATION RETURNS


ACTIVE CORPORATION RE TURNS
Table 9. -NUMBER of RETIRNS,

|  | Nurber ofreturns | Heturns with net income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Returne without net income |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total receipts <br> (Thousand dotlars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \\ & \text { incolle } \\ & \text { (Mhousand } \\ & \text { dotiars) } \end{aligned}$ | Nuncer of returns | Net <br> Income <br> (Thousend <br> dollare) | Income subject to tax <br> (Thousand dollars) | Other than Form 1120-S |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number ut } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Total <br> recelf*s <br> Thousand <br> doiliarsy | Dericit <br> (Thous and doliaraj | Distribu- <br> tions to <br> stocktolers <br> excert in <br> on stock <br> (Mousand <br> sollara) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Income tax |  | Investment credit |  | Tax after <br> Irveitmest <br> redit <br> (Thousand <br> dodiars) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Mumber of <br> returns Anount <br> (Thoussend <br> (oliars) |  | Nunber of returns | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ADount } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dohlars) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (12) | (12) | (23) | (12) | (15) | (16) |
|  | 1,510.0. | n6,137 | 6,272 | 1.379 | 5,356 | 4,122 | 1.008 | 1,126 | 182 | 21 | 1,105 | 1,148 | +,412 | 61,414 | 15,470 | 1,022 |
|  | i. 108 | 34.534 | 1,171 | 1,007 | 996 | 701 | 699 | 128 |  | 21 | (2) 128 | 113 | 5,735 | 28,040 | 2, ¢\% | +5: |
| Es, actunder \$2 | 218 | 13,954 | 1.410 | 218 | 1,410 | 1,211 | 177 | 311 |  | 21 |  |  |  | 28, 148 | 1.917 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | \} 254 | 7,0\% | 3.368 |  |
|  | 170 | 15,762 | 3,437 | 154 | 2,050 | 2,310 | 132 | 6.87 | ${ }^{2}$ | (2) | 087 | ${ }^{2}$ | (2) | 12 | \% |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$51,00r under sid, | 1 | 90 | 55 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 55 | 1 aus | 3,19\% | 2,4, | 23 |
|  | 1 | 1,597 | 199 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 321 |  |  |  |  |
|  | - | , | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 2,19+ | 34. |  |
| \#500.000 under \$1.000,000.................... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 1 |  | +1+ |  |
| E1.000.0v0 under $55.000,000 . \ldots . . . . . . . . .$. . | - | - | - | - | - | : | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| 85,000,000 under $\$ 10,000,000 . \ldots . . . . . . . . . .$. | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | $-$ |  |  |  |  |
| E100,00, 000 or mere. | 1 - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^22]

[^23]Not: Percertata day
ALTINE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM 1120-S


|  | hethrue with Poparar tax－Contarn 1 － |  |  |  |  | Kieturni wh altormative tak |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Tax arter Nivectuna！ 4rot <br> Thouseris foldars |  |  |  |  | Incurn sutjer to to tai |  | L2Nemf＊as <br> （Thousand <br>  | Iives tment <br> reas： <br> Thousand <br> Hoftore） |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | In＂ume |  | $\lim _{102}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Raymer ar |  |  |  |  | gant taxtin |  |  |  | 14，mber if | Amourit |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c}\text {（Thow wand } \\ \text { ititiares }\end{array}\right)$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Mourand } \\ & \text { Dollares) } \end{aligned}$ | （Thous and daliars） |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Thourend } \\ & \text { coliare } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | （1\％） | （18） | （1＇） | （．11） | （2） |  | （．．．） | （21） | （．4） | 1．3） | （．6） | （27） | （28） | （ $\times 4$ ） | （30） |
| Torat | ，1， | 120，015 | ，32．， 230 | ＇，－ | 2，RR． | ［2， 54 | 37，inter 4 tri | ，$n$ ，${ }^{\text {cher }}$ | $\cdots$ | 2， 15 | 788， 17 | 11，812，833 | 5,17 | 1．，511 |
| thartie with net inmor， | 2， 61.17. | （14，\％${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 2，116，${ }^{1}$ | 2，541 | $\therefore$ ，1882 | 12，＜ts | 37，66：${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， 98 | 33th，17ts | ，，＜ 5 ， 6 | ＇，标，, the | 788， 23 |  | 5，079 | 23，510 |
| Whth inerne taxed at momal tax and surtax | 2，，1，，104 | 4u， 418 | ，14， 11 | ＋， 1 |  | 12.554 | 30，ニ！ | ， 3 m， 21.6 | 1，55，033 | 1， $\mathrm{m}^{\text {a }}$ ， | ＂，5，33 | 12，＂3t，tys | 4，470 | 1，382 |
| Unuter \＄s．wot． | 4， 1 ， | 4，，\％ | か，，\％ | 1，32， | $2 \cdots$ | 24， | 136， 45 | 的，10： | 84, |  | 1，95： | ctiotit | $5 \times 8$ |  |
|  | it．，${ }^{\text {c／}} 8$ | 1， $11{ }^{\text {a }}$ | 14， 20 | 1，184 | 118 | ，4．rn | 1， $4, \ldots 3$ | 5，\％， | \％， | ， $5^{5}$ | 3 ，$\times 2$ | $\therefore$ ，it | 351 | － |
|  | 1t．， | 1．，11． | 15， | ${ }^{54}$ | 8 | ， 5 ， | 1． 6,187 | nt， | $\cdots$ | ， | $\rightarrow 830$ | 2：，17\％ | 336 | 120 |
|  | Inter | ${ }_{11}^{11}, 1.6$ | 191， | 50： | ${ }_{154}^{125}$ | ＋188 | 133， 213 | 114＇，${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | ＂．，＂ | $\cdots$ | $\because$ | C， 24.6 |  | ${ }_{160}^{42}$ |
| \＄ $25,012 .$. | 4， 12 | ， |  | 2 C | － | ．，1．． | 3，${ }^{\text {c－}}$ | －， | $\therefore \cdots$ | －， | － | $\because$ | $\cdots$ | － |
| \＆Le，whoturer of，and | ［1， | ，¢13 | 14．，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， 6 | － | 0 | ， |  | ， |  |  | －， | $\cdots$ | （4y） | 43 |
|  | 11， | －17＊ | 14，＇11 |  |  | ， | $1-408$ | $\therefore$ |  |  | ， | ， | － 16 |  |
| \＄75， | 205，452 | niver | － 6, | $\because$ | $!$ | ， | \％， | $\cdots$ | 1c，${ }_{1}$ | ， | $\cdots$ | ， | （ ${ }^{\text {）}}$ | （1） |
|  | 30， 11.8 | n，\％r | 8t， | 14 |  | 1， 1,303 |  |  |  | ，180 | $\cdots$ |  | 158 | 35 |
| き5以， | 1－．．， 1 \％ 0 | ，418 | 136，178 | $\cdots$ |  | ，北： | 145，130 | 12， 201 | $\ldots$, | －，au3 | \％ | 如，婁 | 277 | 45 |
|  | 141，173 | $3,53 \mathrm{k}$ | 135，638 |  | 16 | 1， 3 B | 131，039 | 101， 31 | ．． 0.5 |  | 5，34， | 4 4，$\cdots$ |  |  |
|  | 11－， 50 | $\bigcirc 31$ | 101，24． | （1） | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 1，350 | 151，－23 | 15， | $\ldots, \ldots$ | 5， | 3，0，31 |  |  | 128 |
| \＄80，wo wher \＄ta，（xNO． | $\cdots$ | 3,593 ,- 793 | $\begin{aligned} & 9,2,28 \\ & 80,342 m \end{aligned}$ | $2 \times 9$ | $\stackrel{88}{ }$ | 1， | $\begin{aligned} & 1.3,150 \\ & 103,=-20 \end{aligned}$ | 88.08 | 14， 3 | 4t， | ， 3 ， | 4，－381 | 178 | 52 |
| \＄100，\％ou ander $\$ 150,000$. | 374，321 | 13，00 | 361，001 | 514 | 103 | 3， 3 2 | 468,051 | 3u4， 41 | 6,028 | 1：3，45 | 10， $5^{\circ}$ | 2\％，3\％e |  |  |
| \＄154， 100 whder \＄¢（x）， 200. | －732 | 8， 70 | 26， 002 | $\cdots$ | 300 | 1，553 | 369， 29 | 314， 95. | isi， 321 | 158，898 | ， | 15，：50 | 168 |  |
|  | 182，615 | 5，8，4 | 18．， 241 | 141 | ． 55 | 1，256 | 325，953 | 78，735 | i $2,{ }^{3}$ | 145，88． | 0，3．2 | 13＊，56u | 128 |  |
|  | toil， 531 | 14， 854 | 626,073 | 380 | 467 | －1，34 | 1196，072 | 846， 1145 | 85，${ }^{4}$ | $44_{5}$ 5i，651， | 12，2148 | ccisat | 4 | 1，280 |
|  | 58.10 | 16,03 | $5 \mathrm{tan}, \mathrm{V}_{4}$ | 263 | 390 | 1，292 | 1，－12， 996 | 1， 5151,297 | 42，她 6 | 56，，41 | －1，＋acie | 539， | $\because 6$ | 2,37 |
| \＄1，un， | 1．， 8.8 .301 | 34，581 | 1， 2 ， 2,22 | 48 | 1，640 | 1，585 | 4，507， 429 | 3，533，37 $=$ | 254，388 |  | 21， 21 | 1， 310,036 | 393 | ， 320 |
|  | $\therefore, 470$ | ，3， 4 ， | 50，－24 | \％ | 105 | 326 | ，－－7，230 | ，12， | 216，237 | 1，26e， 311 | $\stackrel{5}{4}, 115$ |  | 24 |  |
| \＄10，wo， | 037870 | $\cdots, 040$ | 612，675 | 30 | 02 | 21 n | 3，71，636 | 3，34， 6.1 | 009139 | 1，815，538 | 北，保： | 1，1e，tor | 12. | 2， 21 ＊ |
|  | $5{ }^{512}, 154$ | 19，320 | 31,633 | 18 | ${ }^{06}$ | 碞 | ，498， 334 | 3， 50,23 | 16.014 | 1，3，cat | －4， 2.58 | 1，\％， 26 |  |  |
|  | Rut， 45 | －4，28 | 78，，， 24 | 17 | 79 | $\cdots$ | －1，543，334． | ，1，1：3， 0 | 166，180 | －，acesin | 1－12－ | ，，enctax | 35 |  |
|  | 88.340 | 8，117 | 831,627 | ， | 23 |  | 13，538，662 | 12， 21,212 | 65，118 | $r, 650,6 \pm 1$ | 212，\％－5 |  | 17 |  |
| With fe，income tuxed at tornal tax und zirtax rates，thital | $\checkmark$ | － | $\bigcirc$ | － | － | ， $9+1$ | 54， 1713 | － | it ，13c | 121， 47 | 11， 3 ［ ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1．5，\％＊－ | 1．） | 11 |
| Taxatie．t ital．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\bigcirc$ | － | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | 5－2，114 | － | at， | 12t，4 | 1．， 385 | 115,54 | （3） | （1） |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1 | － |  | － |  | ，${ }^{1}$ | $54.017 \%$ |  | －5－ $3^{-}$ | 210，4－ | 11， $280^{-}$ | 15，${ }^{-}$ |  |  |
| Nivitaxat le． | － | － | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| Furturns withent het sherme，tutal | 150 | 37 | 113 | 1 | （2） | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | －，834． | 131 | 181 | 5 | $\therefore$ | 51 | － |  |
| Caxall，\％\％tal． | 150 | 37 | 113 | 1 | （3） | 4 | 2，033 | 3 | पह1 | － 4 | 4 | 5 | － |  |
| witur moume tured at murnal fax aun surta，tat | 143 | \％ | 208 | 1 | （3） | 4 | ［， 33 m | 231 | 481 | 54 | 2 | 50 | － |  |
|  | 14 | 3 | 11 | － | － | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | 14 | $\cdots$ | 4 | 3 | 1 | － |  |
|  | 131 | 5－4 | $\cdots$ | $i$ | （3）－ | － | ${ }^{5}, 110$ | －${ }^{-}$ | － | 5 | － | － | － |  |
| With rew uncour taned at mmal tax and surtax rates，tutal．． | ¢ | － | 5 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
|  <br>  | （3） |  | （＇） | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |  |
|  | ， | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Nutaxut 1 ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |

NONCONSOLIDATED RETURNS. FORMS 1120 and 1120-F


CONSOLIDATED RETURNS, FORM 1120

Futrute at end of table. Lee text for explanatury statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.


[^24]ACTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY RETURNS FORM 1120 L



ACTIVE MUTUAL INSURANCE COIIPANY RETURNS, FORM 1120 M



| Typ* of return alla size of income texed at minal and | heturns with regular tax-Continued |  |  |  |  | Hoturto with alternative sax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Income tax <br> (Thous and (b)1tara) | Inves taent <br> redit <br> r Thousand dol(iers) | Tax aftrr inves tment credjt | Tax :rom recomputinu: prior yeur investment _ credit |  | Number uf returns | Yiet insome $r$ detiolt <br> f Thouaand odiders) | Income subjent w tax |  | Income ${ }^{2} \mathrm{n} x$ <br> (Thoue and doller: | Investmerst <br> redit <br> (thoue and (ollera) | Tax after ifvestisent redit <br> (Thousaend doltere) | Tax frose recomputiry prior year investment credi |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Income <br> +axed al <br> normal tax <br> and surtax <br> rates <br> (Thoustand alliter) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Nurber or |  |  |  |  | Himber of |  |  |  | Amount |
|  |  |  |  |  | (Fhouland voltara) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ( Houmand dodiara) |
|  | (17) | (18) | (29) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | 25) | (26) | (27) | (2B) | (29) | 130. |
| Tital. | 3,361 | 53 | 3,308 | $\cdots$ | 15 | 为 | 25,248 | 13,281 | 3,722 | 7,449 | 186 | 7,263 | 6 | 24 |
| Returns with net incume, tolal | 3,361 | 53 | 3,308 | $"$ | 15 | 94 | 25,248 | 13,281 | 3,722 | 7,4,49 | 226 | $\cdots, 253$ | 5 | 24 |
| with income taxed at momal tax and surtax rates, total | 3,356 | 53 | 3,303 | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | 15 | 30 | 2in,024 | 13,281 | 3,293 | 7,343 | 182 | 7,161 | 5 | 26 |
| Under \$ ${ }^{\text {d }}$. $000 .$. | 17 |  | 10 | 1 | (3) | 2 |  |  |  |  | - | 1 | - |  |
| \$, 0000 under $\$ 11,000 .$. | 200 | 3 | 97 | - |  | 14 | 129 | 9\% | 18 | 27 | - | 27 | 1 |  |
|  | 126 | 2 | 124 | 1 | (3) | 10 2 | 305 <br> 52 | 113 4 4 | $\stackrel{5}{5}$ | 47 11 | 1 | 468 | 1 | (3) |
| \$12,000 under \$ $\$ 20,000$ under $\$ 25,000 . \ldots .$. | 100 | $\overline{-}$ | 100 | 1 | (3) | ${ }_{6}$ | 231 | 124 | 23 | 43 | 1 | 39 | - |  |
| \$25,000... | 35 | 5 | 30 | - | - | 1 | 31 | 25 | b | , | - | + | - |  |
| \$in, 000 undes \$31.000. | 7 | 1 | $\rightarrow 0$ | - | - | 3 | 100 | 32 | 3 | 27 | - | 27 | - |  |
|  | 33 | - | ${ }_{123}^{33}$ | - | 15 | 8 | 564 | 24.7 | 133 | 217 | - | ${ }_{5}^{171}$ | - |  |
|  | 125 | $\underline{2}$ | 113 66 | 2 | 15 - | 4 |  |  | 12 |  | ${ }_{14}$ |  | 1 |  |
|  |  | (3) ${ }^{-}$ | 66 59 | - | - | 5 | 201 | ${ }^{216}$ | 12 | ${ }^{36}$ | 14 | - | - |  |
| \$ 56,0100 under \$0, 000. | 120 | (3) | 110 | - | - | 2 | 1.0 | 112 | 24 | 5 | - | 54 | - |  |
| \$01,000 under \& \%,000. | 27 | 1 | 25 | - | - | 3 | 340 | 195 | 21 | 90 | - | 72 | - |  |
| \$70,000 under \$8, 0,000 | ${ }^{06}$ | 1 | 65 | - | - | 2 | 170 | 143 88 | 7 | 25 | - |  | - |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$.90, } 000 \text { unde" \$9, ,000. } \\ & \$ \$ 0,000 \text { under \$1 } \end{aligned}$ | - |  |  | - | - | 1 | 99 98 |  | $\overline{2}$ |  | - |  | - |  |
| \$110,000 mater \$156,000... | 248 | 8 | 240 | - | - | 8 | 1,844 | 982 | 358 | 503 | \% | 558 | - |  |
| \$250, ar mrier t200, 00. . | 178 | - | 178 | - | - | 5 | 1,773 | 363 | 484 | $4_{4} 4$ | * | 537 | 1 |  |
| \$200, ane hater \$250,010... | 103 | 8 | 55 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  | - | $\overline{-}$ | - |  |
|  | 55. | 2 | 552 | - | - | $\bigcirc$ | 3,044 | 1,523 ,- 529 |  | 2,573 | \% | 2, 2,21 | - |  |
| \$1,000, woo inder \$5, ixt, om, | 1,220 | 16 | 1,20: | - | - | 2 | 7,436 | 3,562 | 36 | 1,902 | 88 | 1,814 | 1 |  |
| \$ $5,000,000$ wr more. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | - | - | - | - | - | 024 | - | 429 | 10 n | 4 | 108 | - |  |
| Taxable, total..................... .................. |  | - | 5 | - | - | - | 824 | - | 42 | 14t | - | 102 | - |  |
|  1402 anendment. |  | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| 0tier ane.................................... | - | - | - | - | - | 8 | 024 | - | 424 | $1 \%$ | - | 408 | - |  |
| Nontaxable.......................... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| heturns wi thout net income, futal....................... | [3; | - | (3) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Taxable, with gross incume taxed under section pal(a)(2) <br> berore 1962 amendment. <br> Nentaxabie | (3) | - | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)^{-}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |

active mutual insurance company returns, Form 1120 M

 part ila.-retupns of compaites ustm section bin(a) tai. phovicione - contimued

| Type uf return and size of lncome taxed at formal and surtax rates | Returns with regular tax-Continued |  |  |  |  | Returna with al ternstive tax |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Incume $\operatorname{tax}$ <br> (Thousma dolisere) | Investment credit <br> (Thourand doliers) | Tax after investment credlt <br> (Thousand dellars) | Tax from recomputire prior year investment redit |  | Number of retirme | Net Income or lefleit <br> (Thousand dolfers) | Income subject to tak. |  | Income tan <br> (Thoutand कotler:) | Irvestaert credi. <br> (thousmd dolfars) | Tax afte: Investment creait <br> (thousma dolisers) | Tax ima reccmputíns: prior year investment credit |  |
|  |  |  |  | tumber of returns | Amount <br> (Thouenal doflere) |  |  | Incrme taxed a: nurmal tax aind sirtax rates <br> (Thousma doliar: | Net lorw term "ayital gein taxed at 25 pereent <br> (Thourand mbliare) |  |  |  | Number of retirnie | Amsunit <br> (Thou amd क1/are |
|  | (17) | (28) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | ( 44$)$ | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) |
| Tota | 2,691 | 4 | 2,650 | 2 | $(3)^{3}$ | 74 | [2,84; | 13,045 | 3,655 | \%,358 | 185 | ,173 | 5 | 23 |
| Returne with net inicome, total | 2,091 | 41 | 2,650 | 2 | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | 73 | [4,84, | 12,4,5 | 3,655 | 7,358 | 135 | ,173 | 5 | 23 |
| Whth incone taxed at nomal tax and surtax rates, total. | 2,691 | 41 | c,650 | 2 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | 70 | <4, <25 | 13, 5 ces | 3, 25 | , 258 | 181 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 23 |
| Unider $\$ 5,000 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. | 。 | 1 | 5 | 1 | (3) | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | (3) | (3) | - |  |
| \$5,000 under \$10,000... | 25 <br> 35 | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  | I | (3) | 2 $t$ | 186 180 |  | (3) 20 |  | - | - 2 | - |  |
| \$15,000 urder $\$ 20,000 .$. | 18 | 2 | 18 | 1 |  | z | 52 |  | \% | 11 | 1 | 1 1 |  |  |
| \$20,000 under $\$ 25,000$. | 31 |  | 31 | - | - | 5 | 141 | 206 | 19 | 35 | 4 | 32 | - | - |
| \$25,000.. | 15 | 5 | 10 | - | - | 1 | 31 | 25 | $\pm$ | \% | - | 9 | - | - |
| \$26,000 under \$30,000................ <br> \$30,000 under $\$ 35,000$................. | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 22 \end{aligned}$ | 1 |  | - | - | 3 | 59 56 56 | 54 | 133 | ${ }_{18}^{18}$ | - |  | - | - |
| $\begin{aligned} & \$ 30,000 \text { under } \$ 35,000 \ldots . . \text {. . . . . . . . } \\ & \$ 35,000 \text { under } \$ 40,000 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . \end{aligned}$ |  | $\square$ | 22 85 | - | - | 8 4 4 | 569\% | 24 <br> 145 <br> 1 | 133 6 | 115 | $\bigcirc$ | $\stackrel{\text { 275 }}{5}$ | - | 13 |
| \$40,000 wider \$45,000. | ¢о | - | 66 | - | - | 5 | 261 | 214 | 12 | 95 | 14 | 72 | - |  |
| \$45,000 urider \$50,000 | 59 | - | 59 |  | - | - | , |  |  | - | - |  | - |  |
| \$50,000 under \$60,000... | 65 | 1 | 65 | - | - | 1 | 75 | 55 | 19 | 2 E | - | 22 | - | - |
| \$ $\$ 60,000$ under $\$ 70,000 .$. |  | 1 |  | - | - | 3 | 360 170 | 195 <br> 143 | 4 | 5 | - | \% ${ }^{4}$ | - |  |
| \$80,000 under $\$ 90,000 . . . . . .$. | - | - | - | - | - | I | 143 | -48 | - | 4 | - |  | - |  |
| \$40,000 under \% $1100,000$. | 46 | 1 | 45 | - | - | 1 | 98 | 93 | $\bar{z}$ | 43 | $-$ | 43 | - |  |
| \$100,000 under \$150,000. | 179 | - | 179 | - | - |  |  |  | 353 |  |  |  |  |  |
| \$150,000 under \$200,000.. | 178 | - | 178 | - | - | 5 | 1,773 | 863 | 482 | 543 | 6 | 537 | I | (3) |
| \$200,000 under \$250,000. | 103 | 8 |  | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| \$/50,000 under \$ $\$ 000,000 .$. | 398 | 2 | 396 | - | - | 5 | 3, 6,7 | 1,523 | 2,106 | 1,87 | $\bar{\square}$ | 1, -3 | - |  |
| \$500,000 under \$1,000,000. | - | - | - | - | - | 0 | 7, 095 | -,.29 | 206 | -,593 | 52 | ., 522 | 1 | (3) |
| $\$ 1,000,000$ inder $\$ 5,000,000$. <br> $\$ 5,000,000$ or more. . . . . . . . . . . | 1,220. | 16 | 1,204 | - | - | $\underline{-}$ | ${ }^{7}, 436$ | 3,600 | ${ }^{36}$ | 1,902 | ${ }^{2}$ | 1,324 | 2 | 2 |
| With no income taxed at numal tax and zurtax rates, total | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 62.4 | - | 429 | 106 | - | 102 | - |  |
| Taxable.............. | - | - | - | - | - | $\stackrel{\square}{4}$ | 624 | - | 429 | 106 | $\therefore$ | 122 | - | - |
| Hontaxable.. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Returns without net income, nontaxable. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

[^25]ACTIVE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY RETURNS，FORM 1120 M



| － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 80， $\mathrm{T}_{2}$ | $6 \tau$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 00t＇t | E5T | 二тивтау： |
| ： | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |  | 退 |
| － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\cot ^{\prime}$＇t | EbT |  |
| － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| －$\dagger$ ¢ | － 28 | T | － | ${ }_{82}$ | $\tau$ | － | － | 9ST | － | － | $95 T$ | $\pi \square$ | TTE | 3E 7 | $\underline{\square}$ |  |
| － | － | － | － | $-$ | － | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － |  | － |  |
| － | － 8 ！ | $\bar{T}$ | － | － | － | ${ }^{-}$（r） | $\overline{\text { I }}$ | － |  | T | 69 | $\bar{\Sigma} \downarrow$ | $\varepsilon^{\dagger+\tau}$ | 26 T | － |  |
| － | 80 ． | － | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| － | － | － | $-$ | － | － |  | － | － |  | － | － | $-$ | － | － | $\square$ | ．． 0000 ＇os |
| － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| －$\sim$ T | － 6 | z | － | － | － | － | － | $\tau$ | （e） | $\tau$ | Til | 995 | UT | TLI | $\varepsilon$ |  |
| － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| － | － | － | － | － | － |  | － | － |  | $z$ | － | － |  |  | － |  |
| 7 | 72 | ？ | $\mathrm{S}_{-}$ | － | － |  | － | ${ }^{82}$ | －（ ${ }_{\text {c }}$ ） | $\underline{z}$ | $\frac{82}{\pi}$ | ${ }_{2}$ | \％ |  | T |  |
| 2¢ ¢¢ | 25 | ${ }_{2}^{5}$ | － | $\because$ | $=$ |  | $\square$ | TI |  | － | $\pi$ | 88 | 48 | 50 T | $\varepsilon$ |  |
| 55 | S5 |  | － | － | － |  | － | 02 |  | － | 02 | 52 | 52 | $8 i$ | $\varepsilon$ | ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． $00.00^{\text {d }}$ 对 |
| SL | 84 | $\varepsilon$ | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 497 | 8 Ca | 667 | $2 T$ |  |
| ¢7\％ | 652 | TT |  | － | － |  | － | 82 | （c） | $\stackrel{4}{9}$ | 82 | นฉะ |  | z¢¢ | 6 T |  |
| － | 258 | 6T SE | －（ $)^{\text {r }}$ | － | － |  | － | 907 |  | －T | $\omega \tau$ | 9 Sb | 26 | T\％ | ¢¢ |  |
| 7 m | 9ヶち | 05 | $\tau$ |  | － | －（ $\varepsilon^{\text {）}}$ | t | 98 |  | ${ }_{\varepsilon}^{8 \tau}$ | ${ }^{88}$ | ${ }^{588}$ | \％ | 625 66 | ${ }^{29}$ |  |
|  | $\xrightarrow{\text { cts }}$ ？ | S¢ 29 | $9 \tau$ | $8 ?$ | z | （ $\varepsilon$ ） | 2 | 502 | ＜T | 25 | LTL | 2m？ | $605 \cdot 2$ | Ct6 ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | 2BT |  |
| 9026 | PTS＇2 | $29 \%$ | $9 \tau$ | 82 | 2 | （ $¢$ ） | z | 502 | ¿1 | 25 | LTL | 20， | $605^{\circ}$ ？ | 850＇4 | SLE |  |
| 902 ＇2 | $\rightarrow$ ¢¢ ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 29 T | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 82 | ？ | （ $)^{\text {）}}$ | 2 | 504 | $2 \tau$ | 25 | LTL | ご为く | tos 2 | 509＇？ | 768 | （8）－1 |
| （9T） | （st） | （ $\stackrel{\text { c }}{ }$ | （¢T） | （ET） | （t） | （0t） | （6） | （8） | （L） | （9） | （s） | （क） | （ $\varepsilon$ ） | （7） | （ $\tau$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Esenilop } \\ & \text { puenow) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { (rotion } \\ & \text { purnoul) } \end{aligned}$ |  | （oten） <br> puenow | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (zJeliop } \\ & \text { puenouf) } \end{aligned}$ |  | pionowe |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (fseli90 } \\ & \text { puremoyi) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (EIEHOP } \\ & \text { pustnoyi) } \end{aligned}$ | （ssoll｜ce puasnoue） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (s.derfap } \\ & \text { puswnoyu) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Jelfop } \\ & \text { puenout } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 7TOTIAP Io } \\ & \text { amosul zan } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | zumoun |  | zumour | $\begin{aligned} & \text { surnzax } \\ & \text { Io } \operatorname{zaqum} H \end{aligned}$ | 7 трала <br>  <br>  | zumavy | sumfza jo дəqum | XB\％2uovil | xBy．ens ple $\times 37$ tburou ${ }_{28}$ рәкви ә0004 | ［87CI |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { sumizax } \\ \text { so } x \geqslant q u m N \end{gathered}$ |  |
| xe2 |  |  | ¢0，j x＊i |  | sว 30 suoty <br>  | 1Tpaso x |  |  | ว！pa」 7 | แam？sanus |  | xe8，07 70a | ans amoser |  |  |  |


|  surtax rates | Futiume with regilar tax-continied |  |  |  |  | Returne wi th altornative tas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Income tax <br> ( Drousand dotlare) |  | Tax alter inves thent credit <br> (Thousma) doliars) | Tax frotil recomputisu prise jear investruent redit |  | Number at returne | Net incume or derlut <br> f Thou and dollars) | Incumbe sutyert th tai |  | Income tax <br> (Thous and dohista) | Investruent sredit <br> Thousend dohare | Tax ar'ter Investment :redit <br> Thourned dollare) | fax 1 rom recompotits <br>  $\qquad$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Income taxed at furmal taf and surtax rates <br> Thowenid dotlor:) |  | Het lurviterm capital gain raved at is percent <br> (Thousand doltara) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { thumber ir } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Ancurit <br> (Thousand do (1ars) |  |  |  | hilutuer of ret.ams |  |  |  | Atusust |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Thowe and doller:) |
|  | (1.) | (18) | (14) | (.0) | (21) | ( $<2$ ) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (z6) | (27) | (28) | (29) | (30) |
| Tut | 0.20 | 11 | 013 | . | 15 | - | 314 | -36 | 63 | 91 | - | 边 | 1 |  |
| Retume with net nucuri, tutal. | 026 | 11 | 615 |  | 13 | 21) | $34 \%$ | 236 | 8 | $\rightarrow$ | - | $\because$ | 1 |  |
| With income taxed at nornal tax and surtax rates, wtal. | 62 | 11 | 615 |  | 13 | $\square$ | 4 | CH0 | 67 | ${ }^{9}$ | 1 | 9 | 1 |  |
| Under $\$$ ¢ $5,000$. | \% | (3) | 9 | - | - | - | © |  |  | 1 | - | 1 | - |  |
| \$5,woo under \$10,000 | bi |  | a | - | - | 1. | 123 | 81 | 13 | - | - | <e | 1 |  |
|  | 85 |  | 8 | - | (3) | $\cdots$ | 125 | 45 | 38 | $\because$ | - | 2 | - |  |
| $\$ 15,000$ mder $4,11,000$. \& 20,000 under $\$ 25,000$. | 78 01 | (3) 1 | 78 <br> 0 <br> 0 | 1 | (3) | - | 40 | -1 | $\bar{i}$ | - | - | $\overline{7}$ | - |  |
| \$.5,000.. | 20 | - | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$. 0 , \%he dider f3u, 00. | 2 | - | 2 | - | - | $\stackrel{+}{+}$ | 50 | 28 | 1 | , | - | \% | - |  |
| \$3u, wo under tr, | 11 |  | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 23 | (3) | $\therefore$ | 1 | 15 | - | - | - | $-$ | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$4, | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$5.,000 wider \$00,00u. | 45 | (3) | 45 | - | - | 1 | 65 | 57 | 5 | c | - | - | - |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$ , , jon under \$8, 000. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$80,000 under \$34,000. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$90, 000 under \$100.000. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |
| \$104,0w under \$12, No.... | 19 | 8 | ${ }^{-1}$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$15, 000 urder \$2tu, 00..... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$.7,000 under \% - 1 ,000... | 150 | - | 135 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| \$ Sh, 000 ur mare................ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| With tie incume taxed at nurnal tax and surtax rates, teral | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Tasable....... <br> Tiontaxatie | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |

[^26]active corporation returns other than form $1120-\mathrm{S}$



ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM $1120-S$

TIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM $1120-\mathrm{s}$
Table 16．－NIMRER OF RETURNS，NET INCOME，NET LONG－TF，
 and surtax rates，or by size of deficit－continued

| Type of retiun and size at Income taxed at niurnal tax und surtax rates，or size of deficit | Statuiote special dedur tions－Continumd |  |  |  | Roturn with investment acds mputation ectu－duter |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dividends re ayed from foreipn cotprotions |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { is duction ther dividend } \\ \text { paif on ertain publi." } \\ \text { H1 } 1 \text {. } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Wes tern Henichnere Trude } \\ \text { Cmputation dedurtion } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | Hunber ut roturnh |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Invor tment } \\ \text { qualified } \\ \text { cur. } \\ \text { credit } \\ \text { (Thousand } \\ \text { dolfare) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Tentativf <br> inveetment <br> rIr－dit <br> （Thousand <br> dollata） | Inver inpht creas 1 arry：orwar |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nunber } \\ & \text { renturns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Anour: } \\ \text { (Thousend } \\ \text { dollers) } \end{array}$ | Number return： | Amount <br> （Thousand collare |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Humbe: of } \\ & \text { re trme } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Himber al Teturti： | Mount tollato |
| Total．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （13） | （12） | （15） | 25） | （17） | 18） | 1－） | 2 | 22 | 22） | ，3） | 24） | ${ }^{-}$ |
|  | 18.4 | 11，054： | 21 | 58，181 | 390，4．4 7 | 12，724， 2.24 | 10，183， 336 | 1，71，093 | 3，234 | 19：， 35 | 382，4．52 | ，492 | 1，171，601 |
|  |  | 11，050 | 521 | ¢8，181 | 315，00： | 35．259，001 | 14，511，316 | 870,245 | 4，234 | 142，451 | 220,12 | 2， 45 | 1，101，395 |
| Fieturns with net income，tutal <br> With income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates，total <br> Under \＄5，（60）． <br> $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$ ． <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ ． <br> $\$ 15,000$ under $\$ 20,000$ ． <br> \＄20，000 under $\$ 25,000$ ． |  | 11，033 | 21 | 58，181 | 239，28i | 15， 545 ，813 | 13，971， 77 | $8 \mathrm{ta,217}$ | 36，$: 50$ | 111，123 | 15－，3－2 | 4,950 | 1，•8，759 |
|  |  | （1） | （1）${ }^{115}$ | （1）${ }^{2}$ | 68，wis | 558， 5122 | 412 3,11393 | 22，205 | 16，12．3 | 6，6］4 | 24，32． | 921 | 1， |
|  |  | 1） | （1） | （1） | 27，760 | 328，828 | 242，598 | 15，210 | 3，540 | 3，6， | －2，2，25 | 378 | ${ }^{58} \times 6$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | 21，802 | 320， 231 | 246，536 | 16，${ }^{\text {an }}$ | 2，2：5 | C，825 | 3， $41+2$ | 245 | 230 |
|  |  | 1） |  |  | 21，971 | 33n，001 | 250，484 | 15，271 | 1，369 | 3，013 | － | 187 | 301 |
| \＄25，000．． | － | － |  |  | ${ }^{\prime}, 174$ | 80，829 | t2， 2,036 | 3， $1: 3$ | $35=$ | nti | $3{ }^{2}$ | （1） | 1） |
| \＄20，000 under \＄30，000． | － |  | 98 | 1，006 | 16，769 | 21．0，276 | 260,378 | 16，303 | 118 | 2， | 2，283 | 11： | 538 |
| \＄30，100 under \＄35，000． | － |  |  |  |  | 155，539 | 12¢， 581 |  |  | 2， 2 m |  |  |  |
| \＄34，000 wider \＄4，0，000． | － |  |  |  | 0．678 | 159,582 125,880 | 127,359 95,520 | 2， 357 0,257 | 15 <br> 458 <br> 45 | $1+0 \mathrm{c}$ peg | 1.929 1,293 | （1） | ${ }_{1}^{1}$ |
| \＄$\$ 6,000$ under $\$ 50,000$ |  |  |  |  | 4.61 | 125,880 77,077 | 䍂， 4,200 | －2，257 | 298 | 1，m．${ }_{\text {en }}$ | 1,293 1,156 |  | ${ }_{5558}$ |
| \＄50，000 under \＄$\$ 0,000$. | （1） | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |  |  |  | 227，764 | 289，341 | 11， 615 | 478 | 3，657 | 4，317 |  | 531 |
| \＄60，000 under \＄70，000． |  |  |  |  | －，189 | 156，950 | 129，993 | 8，：11 | 398 | 1，713 | 1，327 | ， 1 |  |
|  | （1）- | ${ }^{1}$ ） | ） 105 | 2,500 | 3,825 2,828 | 160,792 110,566 | 130,064 92,856 | 2，208 6,220 | 354 222 | 1，726 | 1,619 1,299 | （1） | ， |
| $\$ 80,000$ under $\$ 90,000 \ldots$ $\$ 90,000$ under $\$ 100,000$. |  |  |  |  | 2,828 2,59 | 114,566 89,266 | $\begin{gathered} 92,854 \\ 2,234 \end{gathered}$ | 6，220 | $\begin{aligned} & 222 \\ & 225 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 26 | 1，705 |
| \＄100，000 under \＄150，000． | （1） | （1） |  |  | 8，191 | 4－0，205 | 3 55,26 \％ | 23，789 | 585 | 6，118 | 5，499 | 15\％ |  |
| \＄150，000 under \＄200，000． |  |  | 27 | 1，243 | －，，338 | 280，916 | 226，487 | 15，194 | $33^{7}$ | 2，088 | 2，094 | 76 | 1，599 |
| \＄200，000 under \＄250，000． | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 1） |  |  | 2，030 | 215， 3.3 | 179，Pi | 12，M | 176 | 1，74＊ | 2，532 |  |  |
| \＄250，000 under \＄$\$ 000,000$. | 16 | 97 | 48 | － 4,563 | $\bigcirc .659$ | －84， 215 | 501.172 | 36，897 | 308 | 5，089 | \％，228 | 164 | 5，165 |
| \＄500，000 urder \＄1，000，000 | 12 | 79 | 27 | ？，226 | 2，823 | 069，206 | Ste． 528 | 37，379 | 187 | ¢，755 | 8，990 | 131 |  |
| \＄1，000，000 under \＄5，000，000． | 31 | 876 | 29 | 18，412 | ＜，472 | 2，149，67？ | 1，292，054 | 121，817 | 179 | 21，029 | 33，212 | 224 | －2，51i |
| \＄5，000，000 under $\$ 10,000,000$. | 20 | 225 |  | 9，308 | 401 | 1，346，084 | 1，234，955 | 73．027 |  | 6，240 | 9，505 |  | 65，958 |
| \＄10，000，000 under \＄25，000，000． | 2. | 4，796 | 2 | 13，303 | 261 | 1，832，682 | 1，582，272 | 24，587 | 22 | 2，403 | 7，582 | es | 152，779 |
| \＄25，000，000 under \＄50，000，000． |  | 1，06 |  |  | 90 | 1，109，783 | 1，004， 40 | 64，708 |  | 1，328 |  |  | 12＊＊．175 |
| \＄50，000，000 under $\$ 100,000,000$ | 7 | 4，526 | － | － | 54 | 1，828，n＋0 | 1，702， 267 | 2¢，157 | $\pm$ | 9913 | 34 | 39 | 222，58h |
| \＄100，000，000 or more．．．．．．．．．． | － | ， | － | － | 2. | 1，871，984 | 1，745，178 | 117，278 | 2 |  | 2，850 | 17 | 367，361 |
| With no incore taxed at normel tax and surtax rates，total | $\checkmark$ | 7 | － | － | 25，721 | 67， 791 | 539，337 | 35，025 | 12．0\％ | 31，328 | 62，670 | 89 | 32，637 |
| Taxable．．． | － | － | － | － | 223 | 𤣩2．395 | 77， 028 | ，336 | 278 | 1，935 | 3，598 | $1: 5$ | 1，551 |
| Nontaxable | 2 |  |  | － | 2－， 898 | 602，396 | －61，709 | 24，690 | 12，396 | 29，393 | 57，082 | 034 | 32，086 |
| Returns without net income | － | － | － | － | 23，-2.2 | 1，434，623 | 1．672，027 | 108.839 | 24.5 | 43，0em | 261．290 | fin | ＇，25 |
| Deficit： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under \＄5，000． | － | － | － | － | 3：．029 | 282，730 | 227， 0 －3 | 13．15： | 9，290 | 4.38 | 1－，199 | 36 | ＋ |
| \＄5，000 under \＄15，000． | － | － | － | － | 22， 254 | 294， 77 | 20.403 | 14．，993 | ¢，003 | ＝，280 | ＜2，no | 96 | 48 |
| \＄15，000 under \＄25，000． | － | － | － | － | 8，045 | 123，635 | 11n，63n | $\cdots, 422$ | 2，061 | 2，134 | 4，556 |  |  |
| \＄25，000 under \＄50，000．． | － | － | － | － | －30\％ | 208，．．22 | 102， 21 | 11．＜ 6 | 2，28 | $\cdots, 327$ | 15.512 | 142 | 78. |
| \＄50，000 under $\$ 100,000$. | － | － | － | － | －，439 | 108，423 | 14く，2： | 9．232 | 1，911 | 3，9， | 13，138 |  |  |
| \＄100，000 under $\$ 500,000$ | － | － | － | － | 3，31： | －4，$\sim_{4}$ | $388, \cdots 76$ | 24，399 | 2， $5^{=}$E | 25，049 | 41，435 | 72 |  |
| \＄500，000 under \＄2，060，000． | － | － | － | － | 435 | 140， | 116． 582 | 8，16c | 12 | － 2127 |  | 18 | 2，，22C |
| \＄1，000，000 under \＄10，000，000 | － | － | － | － | 1\％ | 292，569 | 26： 273 | 1E，010 | 10. | 11，780 | 20，76 | ：6 | 1．925 |
| \＄ $20,000,000$ or more． | － | － | － | － | － | ， 050 | 4，378 | $3 \cdot$ | － | － | 16 | 2 | $10 \%$ |

ACTIVE COhPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM 1120 -S



| Type of return und eize of incom taxed at normel tax and surtex rates，or size of deficit | Ststutory special deductions－Continued |  |  |  | Returns with frves tmprt credit mautation ction alos |  |  |  |  |  |  | Widende th Ireal from <br> ：Eath－uterthers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Teduction for dividendepaid certulan publinutility stock |  | Nestern Hemisphere Trade Corpatation deduction |  | Huntur in <br> relarme |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tertarive } \\ \text { invertingth } \\ \text { cromit } \\ \text { (Thousend } \\ \text { dollors) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mases } \\ \text { ithourand } \\ \text { dollaras } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | Wumber at | Amuur： <br> （Thourand doflare） | Nunber of <br> returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Am in ' } \\ \text { (Thourand } \\ \text { dollass) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Nanter ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | （Thow inad dollara） |  |  | ATh ant （Thousend colliore） |
| Total <br> Returns with net income，total． | （13） | （12） | （1＊） | （16） | （17） | 121 | （19） | ＇く＇； | ＇21， | ＇zal | （cs） | （ 24 | ＇s， |
|  | 34 | 12，181 | 8 | 191，21\％ | 3，572 | ， $403, \cdots 3$ |  | 405，03 | 1，492 | 122，245 | c42，+2 | 23 |  |
|  | 33 | 12，104 | $5 \times$ | 2－1，21． | 2，299 | ；Sta，ate | －，415， 2 － | ${ }^{\prime} \times 132$ | 228 | $\cdots$ | 175，17\％ | ¢ | r＇t，＇c． |
| Returns with net income，total． <br> With income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates，total． <br> Under $\$ 5,000$ ． <br> $\$ 5,000$ under $\$ 10,000$ ． <br> $\$ 10,000$ under $\$ 15,000$ <br> \＄15，000 under $\$ 20,000$ ． <br> $\$ 20,000$ under $\$ 25,000$ |  | 12，204 | 50 | 188， 38 | 1，762 | ，319，232 | r，res，152 | 3＜7， | 4 |  | 128，\％ | 237 | ，， |
|  | ＝ |  | － | － | 225 131 | 6，${ }^{5}$ | 5,202 12,000 | 332 0 0 | 5？ |  | － 3 ， 5 \％ | $1:$ |  |
|  |  | － | 1 |  | 126 | ＋， 21 | 7，100 | 43 | $\therefore$ | －323 | $\cdots$ | 3 |  |
|  |  | － | ， | － | 126 | 5，＜17 | －， 377 | 3，2 | 37 | 216 | 321 | 3 | 4 |
|  |  | － | 1 | 1 | 113 | $4,5 \cdot 1$ | 3，944 | 258 | 23 | to | 2 | 1 |  |
| \＄25，000．．． |  | － | － | － | 32 | 2,016 | 1，305 | 92 | ， | 5 |  | ： | ${ }^{3}$ |
| \＄26，000 under $\$ 30,000$. | ---- | － | － | 132 |  | 20,479 <br> 3,130 | 19,813 2,812 | 1,373 153 | 11 | 2，335 | 2，$\cdots$ | I | 3 |
| \＄34，000 under ti40，000． |  | － | － | － | 53 | －，234 | 2，072 | 136 | 10 |  | 1. | － |  |
| \＄40，000 under \＄45，000． |  | － | ， | 3 | 42 | 2， 2,48 | 2，084 | 147 | ， | 41 | ${ }^{-1}$ | $\frac{2}{2}$ | \％ |
| \＄45，000 under \＄50，000． |  | － | 1 | 36 | 31 | 3，479 | 2，94： | 139 |  | 53 | ，se | 2 |  |
| \＄50，000 under $\$ 600000$. | - <br> - <br> - | － | 1 | 2 | 50 | 12,65 | 10，30．4 | 22 | 15 | 375 | $\cdots$ | $\therefore$ | 213 |
| \＄60，000 under $\$ 770,000 .$. |  | － | － | － | 43 39 | 9，101 | 3，8：3 | $2{ }^{21}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 112 | 125 | \％ |  |
| \＄$\$ 70,000$ under $\$ 80,000$ under $\$ 80,000 . . . . . . . . . .$. |  | － | － | － | 39 34 | 10,169 2,341 | 9，4，018 | n50 | \％ | ${ }^{62}$ | $3^{4 / 2}$ |  |  |
| \＄90，000 under \＄100，000 |  | － | － | － | 19 | 1，201 | 1，2911 | ， | ， | 21 | 14 | － |  |
| \＄100，000 under $\$ 150,000$. | - <br>  <br> - | － | － | － | 57 | 21， | 10，05s | 546 | 24 | 275 | 238 | ！ |  |
| \＄150，000 under $\$ 200,000$. |  | － | － | － | 58 | 11， 1041 | 7，714 | 551 | 14 | 110 | 252 | \％ | － |
| \＄200，000 under \＄250，000． |  | － | 2 | 132 | $\cdots$ | 26， 012 | 15， 152 | 1，004 | 9 | $10 ¢$ | ${ }^{-} 85$ | 3 |  |
| \＄250，000 under \＄500，000．．． |  | － | 1 | 113 | 111 | 20，239 | －3，230 | 1，335 | 39 | 1， | － $2 \cdot-17$ | $\stackrel{z}{\square}$ | 31 |
| \＄500，000 under \＄1，000，000 |  | － | 4 | 433 | $\geq 3$ | 24，376 | 120，240 | 12,01 | 26 | ，2s | 14，232 |  | 1，2：2 |
| \＄1，000，000 under $\$ 5,000,000$ ． | $\begin{array}{r}- \\ 4 \\ 8 \\ 10 \\ 7 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | － | 12 | 3，224 | 108 | 100，200 | 160，670 | 10，＂92 | 29 | 0,508 | －，712 | 25 | 1：．$-=$ |
| \＄5，000，000 under \＄$\$ 10,000,000$. |  | 303 | 4 | 13，380 | 29 | 2E－1，225 | 276，595 | 16，391 | 11 | 8, | 12， | 寺 | \％r，${ }^{\text {c }}$ |
| \＄10，000，000 under $\$ 25,000,000$. |  | 2，019 | $\cdots$ | 14，250 | 33 | 656，617 | ＋32，317 | 36，939 | 13 | 2，20 | 1－5： | $\cdots$ | 2－，－ 2 |
| \＄25，000，000 under $\$ 50,000,000$. |  | 3，793 | ${ }^{6}$ | 0，41 | 25 | 353，245 | 314，375 | 48，362 | $?$ | ＊，1㲹 | 里 | ¢ | $52, \cdots$ |
| \＄50，000，000 under \＄100，000，000 |  |  | 3 | 33，509 | 17 | 1，291，722 | 2，26， 0 ， 8 | 6：，201 | c | 2， 12 |  | 5 | －2，？ |
| \＄100，000，000 or more．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | 3，274 |  | 125，63 | 9 | 3，55，－23 | 3，403，022 | 12¢， 881 | 2 | $\cdots$ | CE．02 | － | 二厶， $\mathrm{Ir}^{-}$ |
| With no income taxed at normal tax and aurtax rates，totsl． | $\stackrel{-}{-}$ | － | 7 | 3，372 | 528 | 49：，176 | $\therefore-0,147$ | 31：，402 | $3 \leq 3$ | 23，411 | －5，233 | $\cdots$ | ［a，$\ldots$ |
| Taxable．．．． | － | － | $\stackrel{3}{-}$ | 3，235 237 | － 73 | 201，079 | $\begin{aligned} & 170,792 \\ & 263,360 \end{aligned}$ | 22，363 | 泣5 | － 4,203 | 3 sec 5 | 2 | ， $2-2$ |
| Heturns without net income | 1 | 77 | － | － | 1，284 | 06：， 296 | 011，159 | ici，bici | Sbom | an， 2 E | $56,78{ }^{-1}$ | \％ | 2， $2 \times 3$ |
| Deficit： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under $\$ 5,000$. | － | － | － | － | 208 | 2，-5 | 2，100 | 26. | 4 | 82 | $<$ | \％ |  |
| \＄5，000 under \＄$\$ 15,000$. | － | － | － | － | 122 | $\therefore 205$ | $3,7+3$ | 259 | 5 | 93 | $3-2$ | $\because$ |  |
| \＄15，000 under \＄25，000． |  | － | － | － | 95 | $\cdots, 63$ | 7，128 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 11\％ | 5 | － |  |
| \＄25，000 under \＄50，000． |  | － | － | － | 102 | 13，813 | 12， 152 | 76 | 43 | 2ご |  | ； |  |
| \＄50，000 under \＄100，000 | － | － | － | － | 255 | 11，240 | －，193 | 035 | P | 2，619 | ，254 |  |  |
| \＄100，000 under $\$ 500,000 \ldots$ |  | － | － | － | 350 | 57，074 | 50，337 | 3，－97 | 206 | 2，212 | ¢， 05 | 23 | 3 |
| \＄500，000 under $\$ 1,000,000$. | － | － | － | － | 38 | 50，896 | 47，402 | 3，223 | 4 | 1，210 | $4, \sim-2$ | $\bigcirc$ | 322 |
| \＄1，000，000 under \＄10，000，000 | － | － | － | － | 27. | 250，213 | ＜43， $0^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | 1上， 230 |  | 12，${ }^{2-5}$ | 2E， | 1 | 449 |
| \＄10，000，000 or more．．．．．． | － |  | － | － | 11 | 23：347 | 238，172 | 10，57 | $z$ | 0， 035 | 23，uno | $\cdots$ | 1，32 |

ACTIE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM 1120-S


active corporation retulins orher than form $1120-\mathrm{S}$




ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM $1120-S$

 OF INCOME TAX BEFORE CREDITS，BY MONTH ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDED

| Month accountine period ended，and sis is impore tax berare credi：s | Numer ai returns other than Finm 112ins | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { receipts } \\ & \text { (Mousand } \\ & \text { do/hars) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Dividends． <br> renceived <br> from <br> domestic <br> coltwra－ <br> tions <br> （ Trous and doliors） | Alnt income or deficit <br> （Thousmend dollars） | Statutury special deductions |  |  | Iricame <br> subject to tax <br> （Thousend dollara） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total ${ }^{1}$ <br> （Thousend dollars） | Net operatine loss carry－ rorward （Thousend doliers） | Dividends received deduction <br> （Thowsand dollaca） |  |
|  | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （ $)^{\text {）}}$ | （7） | （8） | （9） |
|  | 1，184， | －73，059，571 | 7，803，481 | 3，587 | 53，20，287 | 484，332 | 1，837，473 | ，374，037 | 54，331，310 |
| Whith Liccme tax．t．tal．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 719，${ }^{\text {bl }}$ | 25，104，541 | 3，524， | 3，438，4 | 6n， $0,8,112$ | 4，379， ¢ $^{6}$ | 1，85：，473 | 2，265， 254 | 54，329，763 |
|  | 609，840 | 811，180，＜ 45 | ．，514，${ }^{\text {c }}$ | $\therefore 537,693$ | 53， 580,005 | $\therefore 8891,661$ | 618，641 | 2，000，314 | 54，329，763 |
| Trider | $\begin{array}{r} 417,485 \\ 91,707 \\ 23,176 \\ 12,254 \\ 9,1003 \\ 21,790 \end{array}$ | 20，074，809 | 175，461 | 109，710 | $\therefore 151,231$ | 24， 59.4 | 179，115 | 6 $2,16 \%$ | 1，757，842 |
|  |  | $57,870,563$ $20,373,1.15$ | 105,033 73,107 | 60,645 30,692 | $2,10,053$ 870,784 | 11，408 | 01，895 20，009 | $4,0,964$ 25,483 | $1,995,236$ 826.182 |
| \＄70， 000 lrader \＄15，won |  | $22,378,1.15$ $25,48, t a n$ | $\cdots 3$ | 30,692 $-1,76$ | 870，184 | 40,110 31,530 | 20，009 12，338 | 25,483 18,760 | 826,182 591,451 |
| \＄1， |  | 2， 12,42, ，tait | at， $35,1 \times 1$ | 21， 340 | 6－1， 525 | 31,536 33,331 | 12，338 | 18，260 | 591，451 |
| E．s，000 inder $\$ 50$ |  | 41，84， 7 ， 1 | 145， 229 | 127，017 | 1，888，54．4 | 141，604 | －4， 010 | ＋3，916 | 1，749，105 |
| ¢ ，，300 Mat | $\begin{array}{r} 13,-60 \\ 3,49 \\ 3,189 \\ 1,115 \\ 1,492 \end{array}$ | 4.7 | 149 | ； | 2，141，70， | ． | $\rightarrow$－， | －7，112 | 2，023，44．4 |
|  |  | 51，520， 417 | －33， 180 | 130，086 | 3， $\mathrm{CL2} 2$ | 15＂，452 | －1， 9.25 | $2 \mathrm{cr}, 577$ | 2，863，448 |
| 2．a，000 under $5500, \mathrm{now}$ |  | 38，394，329 | 186， 65.2 | 96，540 | －4，41， 808 | 1．5，857 | 31，477 | 78，570 | 2，324，823 |
| \％，， |  | 35，453， $6 \times 1$ | 133，693 | 101，417 | $\therefore 506,704$ | 120，453 | －10，769 | 81，751 | 2，377，628 |
|  |  | 158，302，071 | 672， 801 | 551，21：－ | 11，278，214 | 20，78 | 83，337 | 432，4－4 | 10，683，910 |
| \＄2．500．000｜r mr |  | 243，309， 480 | 581，510 | 1， | ［7， 833,369 | 1，1促， 90 | 4），501 | 452，994 | 26，655，202 |
| th－t incog | 1110，455 | 47， $44,2 \sim 6$ | 1，009，298 | 900， 7004 | ，， 788,513 | 1，484，021 | 1，212，332 | 264，935 | － |
| feture re wiout mot income，total When income ta <br>  |  | 114， 555,130 | 278， 189 | 248， | ${ }^{3} 6,592,351$ | 102，366 |  | 208，783 | 1，547 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} \therefore+\theta \\ 4+\alpha, 135 \end{array}$ |  | 1，372 | 5，524 |  | 14．4．420 | － | 10，4，343 | 1，547 |
| Fetuma datn Aczurtine Pepiods Ended July 1＇o3＊ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 44,275 | 26， 2 \％ 0 | 57，510 | ， | 657，41 | 30， 161 | 0．， 317 | 17，904 | 833，153 |
| Fieturms with me | 2t， 780 | C0， $088^{\circ}$ | 51，42i | 25，200 | 118，907 | 79，180 | ra， $21{ }^{1+}$ | 10，929 | 833，153 |
| ```WL\mp@code{th Atcome tas, tatal.}``````$, ,000 inder $1コ,000. &i, 秋年隹 $15, jus. $14,000 Inder & 20,0u0. $.,Dun under $25,0w. vo nder $55, 000. ...........................``` | $\cdots \mathrm{Cl}, 13$ | 19，515， | －0，874 | 18，723 | $20 \leq, 708$ | 35，022 | 12，513 | 15，475 | 833，153 |
|  | 15，858 | 3，010，041 | 4，730 | 2，237 | 75，241 | 73131 | 7，613 | 1，518 | 00， 285 |
|  | 3，382 | $\therefore 0.46,074$ | 3，302 | 777 | 76，733 | 4，063 | 3，404 | 649 | 72，731 |
|  | 425 | 705，650 | ，200 | 1，045 | 32，201 | 1，322 | 116 | 905 | 31，113 |
|  | 314 | 52，atim | 35 | 377 | 14，596 | 820 | 50.4 | 316 | 13，763 |
|  | 373 | 563，000 | 7 tob | 055 | 21，675 | 1，065 | 1，173 | 533 | 20，039 |
|  | 708 | 1，511，603 | －，732 | 64 | 55，10＊ | 1，765 | 1，187 | 558 | 53，630 |
|  | 331 | 1，186，761 | 3，0 | 1，41： | $51,{ }^{51}$ | 1，921 | 520 | 1，191 | 50，230 |
|  | 174 | 1，437， 125 | 3，143 | 1，05， | 57，012 | 1，345 | 43 | 902 | 50，446 |
|  | 83 | 1，177，489 | 11，383 | 1， 3.1 | 01，5：3 | $\therefore 201$ | 1，16， 3 | 1，158 | 61，818 |
|  | 46 | 908，12－ |  | 1，247 | 01， | $\therefore, 359$ | 377 | 1，482 | 59， 124 |
|  | 48 | 5，130，4 17 | 7，110 | 5，3．3 | 242，134 | 7，223 | $\therefore 0^{91}$ | 4，525 | 234， 708 |
|  | 2 | 720 |  | 2， 0 | 11－8，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1，738 |  | 1，738 | 113，161 |
| w．that arman tar <br> Fetimas without fott inembe，total． | 542 | 1，173，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 10，54．3 | 0， 537 | 53， 54 | indiom | 22，708 | 1，454 |  |
|  | 17，495 | 3，581，018 | 0，944 | 2，030 | ${ }^{3} 201,550$ | 75 |  | 975 |  |
|  | 17．695 | 3，581，098 | 0，04\％ | $\therefore 030$ | 3，61，550 | 75 | － | 975 |  |
| Fetume With Ac：untine Ferize Eided Aueust $163^{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| T．tal．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 46，521 |  | 84，1．3 | 26，458 | 040，044 | 71, | 5， $00^{34}$ | 13，300 | 863，717 |
| Fetarre with net itcerte．tatal． <br>  | ， 2.2 | 20，558， 037 | 80.11 | 2．4，501 | 953，803 | $\mathrm{O}^{\text {a，}}$ era | 57,684 | 11，967 | 863，717 |
|  | 2．， 433 | 14，05\％，31－4 | 52，155 | 1．， 545 | 801.114 | 28，1051 | 17，90 | 10，455 | 86，3，717 |
| Under $\$ 5,000$ ． <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> \＆． $\mathrm{c}, \mathrm{yon}$ wher $\$ 50,000$. | 10，163 | 3，551，917 | 3，546 | 2，117 | 79，774 | 12，213 | 10，557 | 1，656 | 07，272 |
|  | 3，394 | i，380， $2 \times 24$ | 3，500 | 1，870 | 86,770 | 3，144 | 1，037 | 1，532 | 83，717 |
|  | 037 | 72， 313 | 3,120 |  | 24，405 | 1，014 |  |  | 2．， 837 |
|  | 340 | 873，2，41 | 1，459 | 317 | $24,6.3$ | 45. | 197 |  | 23，592 |
|  | 307 | 394，335 |  |  |  |  | 40 |  | 16，395 |
|  | 504 | 1，101， 2 | 4，403 | 303 | 53， 213 | \％ | 640 | 28. | 53，258 |
|  | 359 | 1，181，589 | 3，029 | 149 | 52，279 | F10 | 581 | 124 | 52，092 |
|  | 12 | 1，327，890 | 21，．53 | 1，24ic | 78，785 | 1，836 | 860 | 974 | 77，107 |
|  |  | 1，370， 39 |  |  |  |  | 1， 16 | 288 | 71，463 |
|  | 32 | 1，147，228 | 2，175 | 1.4 | 40，31＊ | 100 |  | 106 | $4 \mathrm{4}, 10$ |
|  | 53 | 4，283， | 10，253 | 1，036 | 275，350 | $\therefore 1$ | 349 | 1，551 | 273，311 |
|  |  | 71\％，43 |  | 330 | 75.4 | $\therefore 2,41$ | － | －，836 | 76,463 |
| Whturnt invime tax．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4，089 | 1，505，723 | －1，4510 | 11，${ }^{\text {ant }}$ | Bx， 180 | 41，8：7 | 4 11.309 | 1，512 |  |
| Fretaris w：thust tull irn• fur ，trital <br> WLth 1r．e－the tax． <br> Whthut inmon + ax．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br>  | 19，239 | 4，14：3，509 | 4 Cl 4 | 1，9\％ | ${ }^{3}-63,201$ | 1，333 | － | 1，333 |  |
|  | 18．084 |  | － 015 | 1， $15{ }^{-}$ | $3{ }^{3} 63,00$ | 1，333 | － | 1，333 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11，835 | Let，＇ta，\％03 | 1．53， | $1 \mathrm{man}^{\text {a }}$ ， 11 | 1，268，030 | 143，15 | 12．4．480 | 36.6 | 1，746，279 |
|  | 68， 336 | ${ }^{34}$ ， 31 ，180 | 134．4．18 | 101， | －， 014. |  | $1 k_{1}, 180$ | 30，292 | 1，944，279 |
|  | －1，390 | 37，1：7， 303 | 「， 0 \％ | 31， 5 | 1，801，405 | 52，${ }^{1751}$ | －＂， 055 | －5，139 | 1， 2 24， 279 |
|  | －-1.01 |  | 119， | 1，010 | 134，$\cdots$, | 18，1缶 | 13，695 | －1，510 | 116，423 |
|  | ，，150 | ，， 4, |  | $\therefore 10$ | 155，93．4 | $\cdots$, | －，612 | $\therefore 3,3$ | 150，239 |
|  | 1，00 | 1， 11,0 ， | 5.137 |  | 67.032 | $\therefore$ | 1，404 |  | 05，152 |
|  | ＂5： | 1， 03 x ，13 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\therefore 100$ |  | 34，316 | 1，1\％ | $30^{\prime \prime}$ | 815 | 33，183 |
|  | roil | － $4,1 \times 8$ | 1， 428 | 4 | 35，＇4＇ |  | 309 | 0 | 缓，800 |
|  | 1，183 | 3，15．， | ， 1 | 4, | 115， 3 ce | D， | 3 | ，4，4 | 179，269 |
|  | 840 |  | ，．＇ol | 1，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 12．，Bel | ． 25 | 1，70 | 1，045 | 129，878 |
|  | 45 | $\therefore$ ， | tando | 4， | 150， 1 | －503 | 1， 44 | 758 | 253，500 |
|  | 145 | 1， 52.4, on 5 | 1，chit | $\cdots$ | 18， | 1，54．4 | 581 | 001 | 17，321 |
|  | －tu | 1，582，574 | ＋11 | 3， 6111 | 115， 210 | 2，140 | cin | 1，016 | 113，509 |
|  | ＋4．4 | n，¢＇， | $\cdots$ ，it | ， 1 | ［14，7\％ | 10，tend | 1，0． | 1，21＂ | 466,073 |
|  |  | ，3， | ， 18 | ， | －＇11＇， | 4， 3 | ， 331 | ，0：8 | 286，107 |
|  | ， 3 3 |  | 01， 3 \％${ }^{1}$ | $0 \cdot 0$ | ．12， 2 | 7－500 | \％ 2,325 | 5，153 |  |
|  | ？$\cdot$. |  | 1．，．．．． | ， 9 明 | 3：4，5， 380 | ， 3 ： | － | ＋，355 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |
|  | 31，＂4 |  | 1．，． 4 | ， 8 | 1440， 3811 | 7， 354 |  | 1，35＊ |  |





Footnotes at end of table. See text ios explaratory statements and for "Doscription of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM $1120-S$

 INCOME TAX BEFORE CREDIIS, BY MONTH ACCOUNTING, PERIOO ENDED-ContInued


 INCOME TAX BEFORE CREDITS, BY MONTH ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDED-Continued


[^27]


[^28]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM 1120-S


## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM 1120-S


 INCOME TAX BEFORE CREDITS, BY MONTH ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDED-Continued


[^29]active copporation returns other than form $1120-\mathrm{s}$



ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS OTHER THAN FORM 1120-S


| Winth arourtinu period endod, size of in one tux Less furelgn tax and inves thent orrilits |  |  | Inconat subjert is tax |  | Invesub cax |  | +rinerat tax redit |  | Hives trent creat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Wurlet : |  |  |  | Wunter at |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | 3) | $4)$ |  | (1) | $\square$ | B) | , | (1) | (11, | 12) | 12) | 14. |  |
| Junw lobe, Wetal ${ }^{1}$ | 113,200 | 2,22, | ar, + ( | 2,254,723 | 01.014 | 1,122, 583 | 480 | $2^{4}, 4, t^{3}$ | 32,436 | 4., $33 \times$ | 2,54:, 22 | 1,551,081 | 222,58: | 1,023 | 36, ; 71 |
| Heturas with net | 22,0\%3 | 2,758,683 | "e.300 | 2,44, 723 | 61, 015 | 1,122,583 | ¢ BO | ,+6 | 32, 230 | -1,03 | 1,097, 12 | 1,051, /1 | [24, 67 | 871 | 22, - \% |
| with meome tax betiore re | 01,01 | 2,034, 12 | 4n,360 | 2,.55,723 | \%, 1,015 | 1,122, 583 | 4 Cl | $2 \because, 4$ | 34,234 | ut, | 1,14, 125 | 1,151, 42 | <<4, ${ }^{2}$ | 271 | 4, 3 , 36 . |
| With tux uiter reditu, cula | 13,201 | 2,006, 225 | 4, 1, 56 | <, $229,4.4$ | 03,201 | 1,116, 087 | 4 | 4.0, | <0,036 | -3, | 1,992,671 | 1,051,942 | 223, $2 \times$ | ERe |  |
| Uruder $\$ 100$, ant..... | , 712 | 1, 212,0 , ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 43, min | (2a, me | 1, 12 | ${ }^{341,475}$ | 238 |  | 23,357 | 15, 317 |  | 334, 392 |  | 477 | , 3,2 |
| \$110, 0000 under |  | 3110, 12.10 | 11,913 | - ${ }^{292,38,38}$ |  | 1-,752 |  | () |  |  | 12,3 | 2, 2,84 |  | $\bar{\square}$ | 212 |
| \$150, 000 under $\$ 2.40$, un | 400 | 170, 00 |  | 157,831 |  | 80,537 | 14 | 43 | 38. |  | , | 8,908 |  |  |  |
|  | 2"0 | 402, 9 \% 3 | 4,399 | 190, 382 |  |  | 41 |  |  | , 89 |  | 4, $3, \ldots$ | 24, 210 | ${ }^{58}$ |  |
| \$500,000 under $\$ 1,001,000$. $51,000,000$ under $515,000,0010$ | 12\% | $15 \%, 09 \%$ <br> $54 \%$ | -3,831 | ${ }_{5}^{14.83,764}$ | 19: | 2nb, $33+$ | 2 |  | 1.1. | ic, |  | 279, | - | 15: |  |
|  |  | - | 17,114 | 285,8 水 |  | 2n, 820 | 3 |  |  | 12, 1,32 | 10, 416 | 120,38 |  | $1+$ |  |
| Widnut tex arter credits.... | 7,826 | 3:,289 | 1,170 | 25,131 | 7,81.. | n,001 | $\cdots$ | 1,c.l? | , 9 ¢ | 56 | . 84 |  | 221 | 3 | -,218 |
| Withmut in mone tax tefore credita. | 11,058 | 218, ${ }^{5 \%}$ | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |  | - | , 89 |
| kriurne without net in | 41,817 | ${ }^{3} 530,880$ |  |  |  |  | - |  | - |  |  |  |  |  | 12, |



active corporation returns othek than form 1120－s
Table 19－－MMBER of returns，business receipts，net income income sub ject to tax，income tax，investment and foreign tax credits，tax from recomputing prior year investuent credit

| Size of incure tax betore credits，and item | Total | Returns with investrent credit，by size of credit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tota 1 | Under \＄500 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \text { under } \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 325,000 \\ \text { under } \\ 350,000 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { S} \$ 50,000 \\ & \text { Sunder } \\ & \text { undo } 1200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { sinder } \\ \text { inder } \\ \text { incon } \\ \hline \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 31,000,000 \\ \text { sinder } \\ \text { und } 0,000,000 \\ \hline \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
|  Nather of returns． | （1） | 2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） | $10)$ | （11） | （12） | （13） | （14） | （15） |
|  | 1，284，075 | 296，703 | 201，572 | 64，710 | 12，067 | 8，435 | 2，617 | 1，248 | 831 | 1，539 | 707 | 765 | 143 | 145 |  |
|  | （Travend doflere） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Business ： | 915，303，266 | 6R9，686，946 | 114，304，451 | 88，328，50： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hee incore ile | 53，485，287 | 52，247，555 | 4，383，011 | 4，688，579 | 1，753，327 | 2，287，552 | 12， 273,410 | 13，977，323 | 794， 410 | 2， 384,862 | 2，429，46 | 8，106，505 | 2，242，616 | 121，744，722 | 32，192， 300 |
| Encome tax．．． | 20，282，217 | － $2,966,003$ | 2，159， 773 | 2，6，033，989 | 1，695，53， | 2，172，884 | 1， $2,720,268$ | 946，035 | 759，${ }^{3} 7$ | 2，287，217 | 2，34， 2190 | 7，836，087 | （15 | 11，135，488 | 6，783，562 |
| Investrent credit | 1，105，552 | 1，105，552 | 1，614，${ }^{\text {，}}$ ， | 2，80，580 | 40，988 | 1，65，781 | 30，545 | 20，929 | 18，126 | －1， 51,146 | 1，142， 625 | 3，163，103 | 2，09， 360 | 369，555 | 3，523，361 <br> 128,823 |
| Investrent credit． | 25，176，005 | 23，1455，760 | （2） | 1，972，494 | 750，988 | 1， 037,116 | －30,555 <br> 075 <br> 122 | 20,929 $4.52,855$ | 18,126 360,957 | ${ }^{1,095,286}$ | 2，185，527 | 3，817，${ }^{163,188}$ | 2，9916， 775 | 5，246，348 |  |
| Foreigr．tax credit．．． | 1，315，490 | 1，785，099 | 5.324 | 339，170 | 14，013 | 36，012 | 10，097 | 5，121 | 5，549 | 36，094 | 51，079 | 216，586 | 218， | －48，388 | 49，225 |
| Tex from reconputing prior year investment credit | 27，16， 3 ， 1595 | 13，13，v3 |  | 2，047 | 416 | 1，126 | 619 | 2，236 | 1，512 | 462 | 513 | 1，711 | 408 | 1，492 |  |
| Cost of property ued for investment credi | 27，302，97\％ | 23，474，353 | 720， 2162 | 1，677，035 | 735，151 | 1，017，237 | 555，202 | 36，670 | ${ }^{365,857}$ | ${ }_{54}^{72,492}$ | 008，901 | ，367，217 | 2．310，25．2 | ，267，611 | 3，313，567 |
|  | 1，307，990 | －179，414 |  | 32，228 | 6，043 | 8，894 |  | 3，709 |  | 3， | 112，959 |  | － 127,922 |  | 128，813 |
| Urised investrent or | 625，535 | 285，203 | （2）${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 30，${ }_{\text {32，24 }}$ | 6,632 | 11，190 | 3，854 | 2，765 | S，933 | －13，136 | 21，280 | 33,253 55,228 | 27，219 42,986 | 43，170 |  |
| mpturis with net incare ard with tax <br> Total | 608，996 | 296，756 | 201，572 | 64，707 | 12，066 | 8，233 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2，627 | 1，247 | 831 | 1，539 | \％O7 | 725 | 143 | 145 |  |


|  | ＇ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | － | ！！＇1＇＇1， | － |
|  | ， | ！＇11＇1！${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ＇ |
|  | ＇ | いい＇11＇11 | 1 |
|  | ＇ | いい1！ | ， |
|  | 1 | ！111．1 11， 1 | 1 |
|  | ＇ | ＇＇1＇＇1＇＇1＇1＇ | ＇ |
|  | ＇ | ＇＇＇1＇＇＇1＇＇＇， |  |
|  <br>  9゙う | ＇ | ＇＇1＇1＇＇1＇， | ＇ |
|  | 1 | ＇1＇1＇い＇1＇ | $\stackrel{\sim}{\sim}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \infty \\ & \stackrel{\infty}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{n}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d } \\ & \text { do } \\ & \text { don } \end{aligned}$ |  | \％ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \vec{N} \\ & \vec{N} \\ & \underset{\sim}{n} \end{aligned}$ |  | 莒 |
|  |  |  | \％ |
|  |  |  | \％ |

$\qquad$

active corporation returns other than form $1120-\mathrm{S}$

| Size os income tax before credits, and item | Totas | Returns with investment credit, by size of creddt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Under \$500 | $\begin{gathered} \$ 500 \\ \$ 2 n, 50{ }^{*} \\ \$ 2,500 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 5,000 \\ & \begin{array}{l} \$ 2 d e r \\ \text { under } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} \$ 10,000 \\ \text { under } \\ \$ 15,000 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 15,000 \\ & \$ 20,000 \\ & \$ 20,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 20,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 25,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 25,000 \\ & \$ 4 n d e r \\ & \$ 50,000 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 100,000 \\ & \$ 500,000 \\ & \$ \text { nnder } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 500,000 \\ & \text { under } \\ & \$ 1,000,000 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 1,000,000 \\ & \text { ander } \\ & \text { under } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \$ 10,000,000 \\ \text { or more } \end{gathered}$ |
| FETURUE WITH IET IHONE ATI WITH TAX-COK$\text { \$5, , } 00 \text { Under }$ | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (22) | (13) | (14) | (15) |
|  | 13,666 | 11,622 | 3,548 | 4,428 | 1,379 | 1,244 | 4.58 | 276 | 107 | 262 | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | (maverand dollere) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $1,074,007$ 30,524 2657 12,333 3,025 9,238 109 104 40,64 2,654 2,505 1,030 524 |  |  | - <br>  <br>  | $\square$ <br> $\vdots$ | - | - $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | - <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
| ter of returte............... | 8,999 | 8,122 | 1,602 | 2,698 | 1,147 | 1,283 | 505 | 290 | 174 | 300 | 123 | - | - | - |  |
|  | (timuend coliere) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $2,853,623$ 63,185 50,626 23,173 7,545 15,628 254 76 176,056 10,773 4,717 7,222 | z | $\square$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ $\vdots$ | - <br>  <br>  <br>  | - <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
|  | 3,289 | 3,32.n | < 54 | 695 | 455 | 587 | 331 | 223 | 121 | 211 | 134 | 43 | - | - | - |
|  | (tmoueme mollera) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\qquad$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1,827,357 \\ 179,327 \\ 173,293 \\ 83,924 \\ (1) \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ 583 \\ 1,3 \\ 1,34 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - <br> $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ <br> $\vdots$ | - <br>  <br>  <br> $\bar{\square}$ | - |
|  | 2,715 | 2,593 | 83 | 202 | 263 | 259 | 202 | 123 | ${ }^{98}$ | 243 | 125 | 96 | - | - | - |
|  | (Tround dollere) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $32,250,849$ $2,34,557$ $2,2037,764$ $1,107,236$ 429,919 $1,065,317$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,25,982 \\ & 135,107 \\ & 127,786 \\ & 56,905 \\ & (1,05 \\ & (2), \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,022,866 \\ 27,3,32 \\ 259,127 \\ 131,636 \\ 295 \\ 131,341 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,853,867 \\ 230,556 \\ 22,33,33 \\ 113,238 \\ 565 \\ 112,673 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,753,077 \\ 354,79 \\ 34,3,368 \\ 173,871 \\ 1,724 \\ 172,157 \end{array}$ | $3,04,510$ 283,272 273,293 138,209 $2,2,29$ 135,980 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,252,692 \\ 182,20 \\ 17,287 \\ 88,863 \\ 8,200 \\ 86,403 \\ 86,403 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,001,108 \\ 15,0,08 \\ 10,330 \\ 70,555 \\ 2,1127 \\ 68,458 \end{array}$ |  | $4,950,478$ 191,48 182,884 90,142 81,708 81,434 | $\begin{array}{r} 5,261,125 \\ 166,344 \\ 14,973 \\ 72,113 \\ 15,632 \\ 56,521 \end{array}$ | - <br> $\vdots$ | $\square$ <br>  | - <br>  |
| Foreign tax oredit. <br> Tax $\operatorname{Irom}$ recomputine priur year investment ored cost of property used for investment credit. Tentative investment credit. Unused investrent uedir. | $\begin{array}{r} 25,221 \\ 880,687 \\ 50,569 \\ 11,743 \\ 20,560 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r}84 \\ \begin{array}{r}85 \\ 7203\end{array} \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}729 \\ 64 \\ 5,02 \\ 592 \\ 294 \\ 2 \\ \hline 2 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | [rer $\begin{array}{r}854 \\ 10,882 \\ \hline 539 \\ 9 \\ 3 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,210 \\ 21 \\ 21,32 \\ 1,664 \\ 38 \\ \hline 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,470 \\ 45,812 \\ 4.814 \\ 2,392 \\ 18 \\ \hline 18 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,2,24 \\ 37,316 \\ 1,957 \\ 33 \\ 33 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 401 38,779 2,109 213 13 5 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 2,036 \\ 159,76 \\ 9,274 \\ 9,79 \\ 9,72 \\ 1,722 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,424 \\ 392,29 \\ 231 \\ 23,216 \\ 10,535 \\ 18,539 \\ \hline 18,43 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | -1 <br> - <br> - | -1 - - - | - <br> $\vdots$ |



[^30]RETURNS WITH PAYMENTS ON DECLARATIONS OF ESTIMATED TAX
Table 20. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, NET INCOME, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, INCOME TAX, FOREIGN TAX AND INVESTMENT CREDITS, PAYMENTS ON DECLARATIONS OF ESTIMATED TAX, AND UNUSED INVESTMENT CREOIT, BY MONTH ACCOUNTING PERIOD ENDED

| Accountime period ended | Returns with net income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Retusns without net income |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns with pay ments on declarations of estinated tax | Net income <br> (Thow and dollars) | Income subject to $\operatorname{tax}$ <br> ( Nou amend do 11 : 1 ra) | Income tax <br> (Thoungend dolfars) | Foreign tax eredit <br> (Thousand doflars) | Investment credit <br> (Thous and dollar: | Tax ofter <br> foreign <br> tax and <br> investment <br> credits <br> (Thou emend dollars) | Payments on <br> declara- <br> tions of <br> estimated <br> tax <br> (Thouend dollars) | Unused investment credit <br> (Thourand dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { returns } \\ \text { with pay- } \\ \text { merts on } \\ \text { declera- } \\ \text { tions of } \\ \text { estimet } \\ \hline \text { tax } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Deficit <br> (Thowe aim doflera) | Payments on declarations of estimated tax (Thour mend dollare) |
| Total. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (21) | (12) |
|  | 15,221 | 43,903, 232 | 41, 154, 205 | 21,371,245 | 1,739,214 | 849,682 | 18,782, 36.4 | 7,195,623 | 174,754 | 370 | 108,750 | 9,986 |
| Annual accourtint ferlods, total... | 14,948 | 43,496,206 | $41,752,657$ | 21,275,2046 | 1,732,309 | 847,553 | 18,595,784 | 7,169, 070 | 174,592 | 369 | 108,245 | 9,912 |
| July 1963. | 420 | -599,398 | 499,938 | 24.7 .535 | 6,777 | 7,503 | 231,195 | 91,955 | 1,341 | $\left.{ }^{1}{ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{1}{ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) |
| August 1963. | 37. | $4.45,047$ | 437,748 | 220,922 | 2,850 | 7,033 | 211,039 | 81,025 | 254 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| September 1963 | 754. | 1,007,396 | 987,880 | 50, 606 | 11,382 | 20,919 | 472,305 | 198,620 | 3,38i4 | (1) | (1) | $6^{1}$ |
| October 1763.. | 528 | 824, 537 | 800,078 | 406,938 | 24,609 | 17,013 | 365,32t | 137,034 | 875 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| November 1363. | 4 | 651,359 | 638, 304 | 325,788 | 12,463 | 10,262 | 303,063 | 123,536 | 1,115 | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | (1) | (1) |
| December 19 m 3. | 8,032 | 30,126,287 | 34,333,120 | 17,529,530 | 1,628,642 | 716,766 | 15,184,122 | 5,857,217 | 153,100 | 184 | 48,145 | 7,392 |
| Jenuary 296. | 488 | 451,785 | 728,141 | 475.135 | 702 | 10,800 | 463,627 | 150,089 | 3,465 |  |  |  |
| February 1 tom | 4 | 406,014 | 458,390 | 232,973 | 4,607 | -7,309 | 219,05? | 83,890 | 240 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| March 196 | 700 | 723,486 | 715,4464, | 359,218 | 6,914 | 12,900, | 339,336 | 118,778 | 4,191 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| April $1^{\text {dat........................ }}$ | 483 | 394, 04.7 | 387,197 | 187,474 | 10,351 | 7,204 | 169,919 | 63,868 | 271 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| May 10 ata. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 430 | 240,106 | 236,690 | 716,178 | 0618 | 3,843 | 111,717 | 41,397 | . 32 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| June 190i................................ | 1,251 | 1,366, 144 | 1,339,727 | 669,349 | 22,394 | 21,867 | t25,088 | 222,261 | 6,324 | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Part year accounting periods, total | 273 | 207,726 | 204,548 | 95,599 | 6,905 | 2,129 | 86,565 | 25,953 | 167 | 7 | 505 | 74 |
|  | 10 |  | 1,597 | 800 | - | 4 | 802 | 423 | - | - | - | - |
| August 1963. | 6 | 5,087 | 5,087 | 2,372 | - | 68 | 2,304 | 337 | - | - | - | - |
| September 1463. | 30 | 10,404 | 10,399 | 5,270 | 4 | 117 | 5,149 | 2,392 | 4 | - | - | - |
| October 1963. | 24 | 50,045 | 55,644 | 22,236 | 2,869 | 568 | 18,799 | 5,578 | 31 | - | - | - |
| Itwember 1963. | 24 | 43,926 | 43,686 | 21,389 | 1,692 | 246 | 19,451 | 7.735 | - | - | - | (2) - |
| December 1963. | 90 | 39,094 | 38,201 | 19,511 | 2,275 | 355 | 16,881 | 4, 732 | 1 | 1 | (2) | (2) |
| Jenuary 1964. | 3 | 545 | 545 | 270 | - | 4 | 266 | 84 | - | 1 | 42 | 59 |
| February 190. | 11 | 5,152 | 5,031 | 2,550 | - | 59 | 2,497 | 422 | 5 | - | - | - |
| March 1964. | 8 | 6,821 | 6,814 | 3,244 | 11 | 25 | 3,208 | 528 | 1 | 2 | 427 | 1 |
| April 1964 | 1.4 | 5,175 | 5,113 | 2,350 | - | 12 | 2,338 | 344 | - | 2 | 36 | 13 |
| May 1964. | 18 | 13,404 | 13,332 | 6,508 | 7 | 313 | 6,188 | 1,362 | - | - |  | - |
| Jure 196m. | 35 | 20,371 | 19,099 | , OR | 47 | 358 | 8, 6882 | 1,816 | 125 | 1 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | 1 |

[^31]NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."
returns of nonfinanclal corpora tions with cost of sales and operations schedules


CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, 1963
 Footnotes at and of tatile. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

RETURNS OF NONFINANCLAL CORPORATIONS WITH COST OF SALES AND OPERATIONS SCHEDULES

| Major Endustrial group and size of total assets | Wumberofreturnswithcost orsalesapdopers-tionssched-ules | Business receipts <br> (Thous and | Cost of sales and operations by type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Gross prorit (less gross lose) (CO1. 2 less col. 12) <br> Thourand doldars) | Net <br> Sncome <br> (less <br> deficit) <br>  <br>  <br> (Thourand <br> dolfars) | Cost of sales and operations |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Inven- tories, beginaing of year | Merchandise bought for manufacture or sale <br> (Thoer and dollar:) | Salaries and wages <br> (Thou * and doldars) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { costs } \end{aligned}$ | Salaries and wages and other costs combined | Costs not distributed by type <br> (Thou pand dollats) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { costs } \\ \text { (col, } 3 \\ \text { through } \\ \text { col. 8) } \\ \text { (Thou wend } \\ \text { (oofsers) } \end{gathered}$ | Inven- <br> tories, <br> end of <br> year <br> Thou sand dodiart) | Company net adjustments to cost of sales and operations (Thourend dollart) | Total cost of sales and operations as reported by Company ${ }^{1}$ <br> (Thousmon doliar:) |  |  | As reported <br> 1n income <br> statement <br> staristics$\|$ | Adjustment made for income statement statistice (Col. 12 less col. 25) f Thou end do 1 (tri) |  | cent of receipts on- <br> Cost as reported in Income atatement statistic |
| MONFACTURING- ONTINUED$\frac{\text { Spone, } \mathrm{Clsy} \text {, and Glass }}{\text { Products }}$ | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7,989 | 11,892,997 | 1,081,630 | 3,143,260 | 1,994,984 | 1,989,913 | 757,518 | 140,439 | 9,112,744 | 1,156,446 | 422,983. | 7,933,315 | 3,959,682 | 958,515 | 7,940,165 | 46,850 | 66.7 |  |
| Under $\$ 100,000^{3}$ | 2,902 | 317,214 | 25,454 | 129,536 | 56,972 | 21,503 | 369 | 4,972 | 238,806 | 24,475 | ${ }^{2961}$ | 213,370 | 103,844 | 1,597, | 213, 068 | 302 | 57.3 |  |
| \$100,000 under \$2,000,000. | -,172 | 2,3,1,573 | 178,349 | 983,272 | 388,382 | 257,639 | 6,403 | 16,119 | 1,830,164 | 193,548 | 977 | 1,637,593 | 703,980 | 88,395 | 1,042,360 | 4,767 | 69.9 |  |
| \$ \$1,000,000 under \$25,000,000 | 75 | 3, 552,269 | 356,084 | 1,255,754 | 634,835 | 556,517 | 80,143 670,503 | 35,080 | 2,818,513 | 383,973 | 4, <br> 154 <br> 4 | 2,424,986 | 1,027,283 | 226,228 | 2,381,945 | 4,4,041 | 70.3 | 69 |
| \$25,000,000 or zore........ | 59 | 5,781,961 | 521,743 | 879,698 | 914,795 | 1,154,154 | 670,603 | 84,268 | 4,225,261 |  | 413,445 | 3,657,366 | 2,124,575 | 642,295 | 3,702,792 | $4.55,426$ | 63.3 |  |
| Primary Metal Industries |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totar. | 4,212 | 28,477,399 | 3,396,369 | 6,268,699 | 3,536,075 | 2,750,339 | 3,652,883 | 4,502,675 | 24,107,040 | 3,536,058 | -214,808 | 20,356,174 | 8,121,225 | 1,771,045 | 20,265,683 | 90,491 | 72.5 |  |
| Under $\$ 100,000^{3}$ | 1,298 | 201, 528 | 30,330 | 86,018 | 48,170 | 15,709 | - |  | 180,233 | 30,143 | 119 | 150,209 | 51,219 | 597 | 150,828 | 6619 | 72.6 |  |
| \$100,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots$ | 2,072 | 1,794,582 | 132,721 | 766,623 | 438,738 | 210,355 | $56 i$ |  | 1,549,001 | 143,395 | 52. | 1,405,658 | 388,922 | 51,956 | 1,391,733 | 13,925 | 78.3 |  |
| \$1, 000,000 under $\$ 25,000,000$ | 766 | 4,889,292 | 622,179 | 2,252,380 | 887,971 | 527,413 | 59,428 | 185,185 | 4,534,556 | 689,217 | ${ }^{4} 8,845$ | 3,836,494 | 1,052,798 | 221,152 | 3,809,685 | 26,809 | 78.5 |  |
| \$25,000,000 or zore........ | 96 | 21,592,097 | 2,611,133 | 3,163,678 | 2,161,196 | 1,996,862 | 3,592,891 | 4,317,490 | 17,843,250 | 2,673,303 | 4206,234 | 14,963,813 | 6,628,284 | 1,497,340 | 14,913,437 | 50,376 | 69.3 | 69. |
| Fsbricated Motal Products, Except Machinery and Transtortation Equiment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total............... | 18,862 | 22,516,910 | 3,119,472 | 9,333,009 | 2,149,815 | 2,012,956 | 284, (22 | 987,562 | 19,886,836 | 3,402,696 | 458,569 | 16,425,571 | 6,091,339 | 1,152,856 | 16,360,702 | 84, 869 | 72.9 |  |
| Under $\$ 100,000^{3}$. | 8,300 | 1,042,779 | 125,260 | 392,743 | 230.490 | 73,148 | 1,488 | 7,471 | 830,600 | 135,226 | ${ }^{4} 283$ | 695,091 | 347,688 | 39,653 | 697,992 | -2,901 | 66.7 |  |
| \$100,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots$ | 8,699 | ¢,667,964 | 509,244 | 2,517,263 | 1,142,233 | 520,256 | 16,495 | 40,722 | 4,846,213 | 680,355 | 4952 | 4,164,906 | 1,503,058 | 200,217 | 4,150, 483 | 14,423 | 73.5 | 73 |
| \$ $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 25,000,000$ | 1,807 | 9,068,142 | 1,480,926 | 4,100,807 | 1,676,154 | 850,395 | 93,385. | 169,766 | 8,371,233 | 1,599, 868 | 426,645 | 6,744,920 | 2,323,222 | 483,080 | 6,699,100 | 45,820 | 74.4 |  |
| \$25,000,000 or more........ | 56 | 6,738,025 | 904,042 | 2,322,196 | 1,100,938 | 569,157 | 172,654 | 769,603 | 5,838,590 | 987,247 | 430,689 | 4,820,654 | 1,917,371 | 429,906 | 4,793,127 | 27,527 | 72.5 |  |
| Machinery Exiept Electrical |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total.... | 18,738 | 29,950,429 | 5,236,988 | 9,173,839 | 5,338,511 | 2,615,963 | 1,456,959 | 1,731,412 | 25,553,672 | 5,944,842 | -54,815 | 19,554, 015 | 10,396,414 | 2,421,367 | 19,852,549 | [298, 534 | 65.3 | 66 |
| Under $\$ 100,000^{3} \ldots . . . . . . .$. | 9,622 | 1,127,524 | 15e,144 | 315,987 | 307,478 | 91,888 | 16,422 | 5,752 | 895,671 | 161,207 | 41,241 | 733,223 | 394,301 | 33,075 | 736,388 | 4,165 | 65.0 |  |
| \$100,000 under \$1,000,000... | 7,222 | 3,926,801 | 431,967 | 1,416,805 | 955,726 | 306,022 | 29,002 | 88,584 | 3,228,106 | 492,217 | 47,795 | 2,728,094 | 1,198,707 | 143,498 | 2,707,067 | 21,027 | 69.5 |  |
| \$ $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 25,000,000$ | 1,760 | 9,073,564 | 1,757,031 | 3,553,570 | 1,763,832 | -806,646 | 235,347 | 183,658 $1,453,48$ | 8,200,084 | 2,880,168 | $43,0 \times 0$ | 6,322,956 | 2,750,608 $6,052,798$ | 599,474 | b, 276,050 $10,135,045$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4,6,906 } \\ 4 \\ \hline 365,302\end{array}$ | 69.7 |  |
| \$25,000,000 or more........ | 136 | 15,822,540 | 2,889,846 | 3,887,477 | 2,311,475 | 1,411,407 | 1,275,188 | 1,453,418 | 13,229,811 | 3,411,250 | 4-8,819 | 9,769,742 | 6,052,798 | 1,645,300 | 10,135,044 | ${ }^{4} 365,302$ | 61.7 | 64. |
| Electrics 2 Mschinery, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total. | 8,564 | 27,528,554 | 3,862,341 | 7,325,426 | 3,593,656 | 1,802,14 | 2,117,177 | 4,547,205 | 23,347,949 | 4,244,173 | 4121,199 | 18,982,577 | 8,545,977 | 1,611,381 | 18,864,509 | 118, 068 | 69.0 |  |
| Under $1200,000^{3}$. | 4,211 | 390,076 | 95,670 | 164,755 | 78,998 | 33,519 | 3,100 | 3,331 | 379,373 | 102,355 | 423 | 276,595 | 113,481 | 422,121 | 279,655 | 43,060 | 70.9 |  |
| \$100,000 under \$1,000,000.. | 3,255 | 2,316,564 | 322,052 | 1,077,773 | 437,755 | 165,149 | 4,802 | 176 | 2,007,707 | 360,972 | 4928 | 1,645,807 | 670,757 | 56,648 | 1,637,132 | 8,675 | 71.0 |  |
| \$1,000,000 under \$25,000,000 | 1,007 | 6,416,934 | 1,159,263 | 2,683,4.4 | 1,393,967 | 552,611 | 57,108 | 132,984 | 5,979,377 | 1,255,642 | 436,870 | 4,686,865 | 1,730,069 | 325,827 | 4,619,440 | 67,425 | 73.0 | 72. |
| \$25,000, 000 or more......... | 91 | 13,404,980 | 2,285,356 | 3,399,454 | 1,782,936 | 1,050,865 | 2,052,167 | 4,410,714 | 16,981,492 | 2,525,206 | -82,978 | 12,373,310 | 6,031,670 | 1,251,027 | 12,328,282 | 45,028 | 67.2 |  |
| $\frac{\text { Wotor Vehtcles and Motor }}{\text { Vehicle Equatpent }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totel.. | 1,962 | 32,341,621 | 3,11\%,002 | 5,616,763 | 2,068,785 | 1,020,821 | 9,895,988 | 4,661,972 | 26,401,331 | 4,034,280 | ${ }^{4} 41,671$ | 22,325,380 | 10,016,241 | 4,925,401 | 22,281,440 | 43,940 | 54.0 | 68. |
| Under $\$ 100,000^{3}$. | 767 | 224,737 | 62,602 | 59,835 | 23,302 | 7,190 | 82,328 | 3,027 | 238,284 | 62,128 | ${ }^{4} 361$ | 175,795 | 48,942 | 5,300 | 176,621 | 4826 | 78.2 |  |
| \$100,000 under \$1,000,000... | 853 | 647,550 | 86,798 | 333,537 | 107,707 | 37,042 | 7,357 | 12,012 | 584,453 | 103,101 |  | 481,384 | 166,166 | 22,270 | 476,802 | 4,582 | 74.3 | 73. |
| \$1,000,000 under \$25,000,000 | 305 | 2,210,850 | 354,689 | 1,090,441 | 426,587 | 169,351 | 25,290 |  | 2,066,358 | 383,472 | 42,005 | 1,680,881 | 529,969 | 135,645 | 1,665,089 | 15,792 | 76.0 | 75 |
| \$ $\$ 25,000,000$ or more........ | 36 | 29,258,484 | 2,612,913 | 4,132,950 | 1,511,189 | 827,238 | 9,781,013 | 4,646,933 | 23,512,236 | 3,485,579 | -39,337 | 19,987,320 | 9,271,164 | 4,762,186 | 19,962,928 | 24,392 | 68.3 | 68. |
| $\frac{\text { Transportation Equipment, }}{\text { Except Motor Venicleg }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 2,463 | 20,347,797 | 2,522,526 | 5,868,161 | 5,225,845 | 3,741,770 | 20,817 | 2,240,164 | 19,619,283 | 2,681,234 | -57,277 | 16,880,772 | 3,467,025 | 856,064 | 16,293,870 | 586,902 | 83.0 | 80. |
| Under $\$ 100,000^{3}$. | 1,106 | 184,381 | 87,909 | 101,421 | 37,514 | 16,462 | 3,535 | 886 | 247,727 | 92,900 | 4707 | 154,120 | 30,261 | 4,987 | 151,856 | 2,264 | 83.6 | 82 |
| \$100,000 under $\$ 1,000,000 \ldots$ | 958 333 | \% $\begin{array}{r}\text { 623,528 } \\ 2,318,008\end{array}$ | 80,260 284,462 | 301,655 $1,094,300$ | 127,413 522,896 | 54,089 284,336 | 12,158 |  | 575,575 | 88,014 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{4} 364$ | $\begin{array}{r}487,197 \\ \hline 18858\end{array}$ | 142,331 | 16,977 | 481,647 | 5,550 | 77.4 | 76. |
| $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 25,000,000$ $\$ 25,000,000$ or more........ | 333 46 | 2,318,008 $17,215,880$ | 284,462 $2,069,895$ | 1,094,300 $4,370,785$ | 522,896 $4,538,022$ | \|r $\begin{array}{r}284,336 \\ 3,386,883\end{array}$ | 5,124 | 56,224 $2,183,054$ | \|r $\begin{array}{r}2,242,218 \\ 16,553,763\end{array}$ | 砳342,372 $\mathbf{2 , 1 5 7 , 9 4 8}$ | 413,988 462,218 | $1,885,858$ $14,353,597$ | 432,150 $2,862,283$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 90,311 } \\ \hline 776,763\end{array}$ | $1,860,949$ $13,799,418$ | 24,909 554,179 | 81.4 83.4 | 80.3 80.2 |


RETURNS OF NONFINANCLAL CORPORA IIONS WITH COST OF SALES AND OPERATIONS SCHEDULES


RETURNS OF NONFINANCLAL CORPORA IIONS WITH COST OF SALES AND OPERA TIONS SCHEDULES

returns of nonfinanctal corporations with cost of sales and operations schedules

Negative anount or defielt.
3Estimete is not shown separately because of high sampling variability. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.
NotE; See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sanple and Limitations of the Data."

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

TabIe 22．－NUMBER OF RETURNS，BUSINESS RECEIPTS，NET INCOME OR DEFICIT，TOTAL ASSETS，AND INVENTORIES AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR，BY
MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP，BY ACCOUNTING PERIOD

| Majur indetrial gr up |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Het } \\ & \text { inlume } \\ & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { dollare) } \end{aligned}$ | Deririt <br> （Thousend doblers） | Tutal assets <br> （Thousend doldars） |  | Heturns with inverturies at both teginmat and end of year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Ancomt if inventories |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Business } \\ & \text { receipts } \\ & \text { (Thousond } \\ & \text { dollarre) } \end{aligned}$ | income <br> （Thousand dollera） |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eeginsime } \\ & \text { of year } \end{aligned}$ | End－ot－year |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Mousond } \\ & \text { dolfers) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Thousand } \\ & \text { doliera) } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | （1） | ［i） | 13） | （4） | 15） | c） | （7） | （8） | （9） | （10） | （11） | （12） |
| Ali ：nd strias er upso．．．．．．．． | Total alendar，and noncalendar vear accounting periods ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 23，28 | 4 $1 \cdot 949.743$ | 01，315，228 | 483 | 1，481，235，345 | 206，339，515 | 54in， 311 | 90，220，183 | 103，375 \％ 78 | 796，773，26． | 4t，40t， 659 | $\begin{array}{r} 3,538,947 \\ 93,274 \end{array}$ |
|  | 23，270 | $\rightarrow+2,510$ | 327．540 | 231，888 | ， 445.592 | 711，202 | ， $5 \cdot 2$ | n71，048 | or：2，513 | 5，284， 384 | 169，34， |  |
|  | 14，879 | 12，＋ome | 1.30 | 330， 823 | $\begin{array}{r} 17,341,228 \\ 4,503,799 \\ 2,342,090 \\ 7,044,671 \end{array}$ | －447，840 | 3，734． | 373，076 | 707,355 | 10，042，708 | 1，351，077 | $\begin{aligned} & 229,034 \\ & 110,540 \end{aligned}$$19,411$ |
| Wetal mant | 1，13． | 2，3，1，＋6 | 317.889 | 115,094 37.103 |  | 304,08170.489305,144 | 3170 | $\begin{array}{r} 301,135 \\ 57,427 \\ 24,018 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,594,594 \\ & 4,510,210 \end{aligned}$ | 300，513 |  |
| Col mimrz ．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2， $7,+22^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{102,115}$ | 37,103 140,109 |  |  | 1，ご扎 |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 77,817 \\ 823,065 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,411 \\ & 55,799 \end{aligned}$ |
| Crud fetrieum and natural tas．．．．． |  | －2，834 | ب．46，738 | 140，109 |  | ， |  | 240，018 | 295,019203,807 | 1，824，412 |  |  |
| тırite．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ，340 | 2，210，251 | 180. | \％， 1 | 2，735 | 207，474 | 1，458 | 205，4－40 |  |  | 149.082 | 33,884238,340 |
| 1．trazt sob | 9r， 2 2rio | －4，＂00， 710 | 1，201，300 | 510，884 | 21，394，799 | 2，634，058 | 39 | 2，305，054 | 2，440，150 | 24，370， 230 | 593，079 |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 181,800 \\ 18,310 \\ 141 \\ 1,449 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 419,3+8,759 \\ & 3,139,205 \end{aligned}$ | 30，593，319 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,814,571 \\ 178,284 \end{array}$ | 310，207，im 3 | W4，064，115 | 137，748 | 59，643，600 | 63，705 | 405，335，305 | 29，627，110 |  |
|  |  |  | 2，757，785 |  | 27， $4.41,073$ | 6，582，079 $2,094,200$ | 15．120 | 5，972，440 | $0,493,683$ $2,092,392$ | 42， 483,902 $5,489,980$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,098,901 \\ 411,079 \end{array}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $1.47,955$ 740,007 |  | $3,820,331$ $4,870,085$ | $2,099,200$ $2,400,023$ | 4，830 | $2,772,349$ $2,544,454$ | $2,692,342$ $2,875,075$ | $5,484,980$ $15,340,842$ | 641，079 707,711 | $\begin{array}{r} 148,851 \\ 505 \\ 08,200 \end{array}$ |
|  |  | 10，U4i1．040 | 744，007 | 79，418 | 13，876，085 | 2，400，023 | 4，830 | 2，544，254 | 2，875，075 | 15，340，842 |  |  |
|  | 17，131 | 14，272．032 | 401，052 | 80， 30.4 | 5，743，507 | 2，109，880 | 11，630 | 1，973，097 | 2，057，035 | 12，491，409 | 414，460 | 69，041 |
| Lumber and wis products，except <br> furntur <br> Furniture and fuxtures． <br> Paper and allied products <br> Fristile，putioshing，and allaed inaustries． <br> Themicals and allied products． <br> Fetralum refining and related ind atries． <br> Fitter anit mizeellaneus plastius prod |  | $\begin{gathered} 8,585,325 \\ 4,883,790 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 420,720 \\ & 248,307 \\ & 740,300 \end{aligned}$ | 57,91851,04000,499 | $6,125,393$$2,923,079$$11,737,448$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,222,571 \\ 833,805 \\ 1,638,162 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,59 \\ & 5,401 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.120,403 \\ & 759,201 \\ & 1,501,850 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,295.005 \\ & 8.813,095 \\ & 1,587.322 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,+82,997 \\ & 5,012,827 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 389,113 \\ & 278,509 \\ & 950,632 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,905 \\ & 40,353 \\ & 40,65 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 12，242，34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 12．363，254 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.25 \\ & 10,84 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,553,457 \\ & 32,700,008 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1,158,207 } \\ & 3,405,075 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 127,893 \\ & 124,390 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,083,204 \\ & 29,140,092 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,279,835 \\ & 4,-324,482 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 13,135 \\ 8,725 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,200,002 \\ & 4,534,257 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,249,854 \\ & 4,859,492 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,859,040 \\ & .31,318,930 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,018,762 \\ & 3,901,788 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 93,372 \\ & 80,199 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | －${ }^{\text {cid }}$ | $41,312,389$ | 2，084，302 | 31，909 | 51，109，715 | 3，512，034 | 340 | 3，3－2，388 | 3，500，885 | 42，554，003 | 2，675，337 | 22，428 |
|  | 4,3 | 2，74，428 | 575，008 | $5 \times .174$ | 0，24，181 | 1，523，731 | 3，513 | 1，428，710 | 1，503，723 | 8，511，447 | 5，4，051 | 43，759 |
| Leather ant leather fraducte．．．．．．．．． <br> cirtur lag，ard glass prudacts．．．．． Primar，metal industries． Fatricater meial prodets，exeept matnirem，ard transportation équpmer． | $\begin{aligned} & 3.030 \\ & 9.083 \\ & +, 336 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,+17,403 \\ & 11,44,24 \\ & 28,477,422 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 184,230 \\ 1,320,9+0 \\ 1,451,4 \% 5 \end{array}$ | 33,05708,1881,814 | $2,505,485$$10,327,025$$30,07,053$ | 747,324$1,539,754$$5,883,062$ |  |  | 779,5111，510， 300$5,599,644$ | 4，304，471$11,530,746$$27,705,371$ | $\begin{array}{r} 182,421 \\ 1,005,852 \\ 1,828,613 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,585 \\ & 54,455 \\ & 64,698 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14，271 | 22， 42,43 | 1，308，572$2,627,082$ | 155,701208,322 | 14，140，070 |  | 15，088 | $\begin{aligned} & 3,2 t 4,547 \\ & 0,207,108 \end{aligned}$ | 3，550，72 | $21,519,424$$28,022,300$ | 2，531， | $\begin{aligned} & 132,909 \\ & 179,502 \end{aligned}$ |
| Machurery exapt electrical．．．．．．．．．Electrical maininery，equipment，ald s．pples． | 14，300 | 30，प14 4.45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | u, 14u |  | 1，98，209 | 188，476 | 18，830，741 | 5，301，417 | 0.890 | 4，589．754 | 5，213，439 | 20， 971,323 | 1，771，471 | 148，709 |
| M $t$ r vehmies and mitar vehicle Hquipastit．．． | 2，012 | 32，341，021 | 4，951，494 | 24，883 | 22，067，122 | 4，104， 13 | 1. | 3，743，521 | 4，073，437 | 31，979，424 | $4,935,748$ | 2，983 |
| Trabsportation equipment，except me tor vehries． | 2. | 20，349，351 | \％20， | $\square 4$ | 11，875，788 | 4，702，805 | 1，854 | 4，070，915 | 50，711 | 19，891，722 | 898，386 | 49，954 |
| Ecientifin instruments，photograpl frnert $\dagger$ ，watches and clooks．．． | 3.40 | 750，4， | 72.2 | 45. | 0，172， | 120 | 3，135 | 1，567，586 | 1，593，821 | 7，504，308 | 770，373 | 0，401 |
| Miscrilaneous marnfacturine indus－ tries incl．ordnance and accessuries | 772 | ， |  | 34，783 | $4,040,968$ | 1，248， | 7，530 | 1，100，084 | 13，510 | 0，477，04 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 414．527 | 09，46 |
| Marnicuturs ne rut allucable．．．．．．． | 985 | 270，521 | 20，250 | 5，377 | 245，715 | －50，408 | 345 | －40，179 | 49，454 | 255，860 | 19，520 | 4，109 |
| Trarspartatiun，Mmmuntation |  | 75，71 | 4，313，357 | 408.040 | 107，378，541 | 3，304，734 | ＇4，549 | 3，101，131 | 3，197，078 | 59，573，401 | 8，145，229 | 209，123 |
| Truc，gas and samitary s． | 43.507 | 4， 220.14 | 1，798，015 | 331，529 | 53，540，013 | －952，413 | $\bigcirc, 189$ | －944，235 | －912，599 | 22，240，155 | 1，183，874 | 159，772 |
| 2，nmuriluation services | ， | 12，253，271 | 3，719，642 | 104，219 | 39，454，017 | 1，010，891 | 1.791 | 949，001 | 975，734 | 10，227，338 | 3，342，223 | 30，257 |
| Eleztric，eas，mid seritary Eb | 5.927 | 22，431，179 | 3．075，700 | 31， 198 | 74，383，361 | 1，340，430 | 1，509 | 1，265，895 | 1，309，345 | 21，10 51208 | 3，019，132 | 19，094 |
| W．Lesale ar．j retail tratin | －43，435 | 303，002，：12 | ． 810 ， | 1，454，370 | 105，721， 780 | 32，522，835 | 247.074 | 28，805，700 | 31，075，725 | 27t，057，133 | 0，081，140 | 768，440 |
|  | 135．617 | 14，e810，4t4 | 3，072 | 509， 228 | 48，315，368 | 23， 3 ，38，574 | 130，020 | 12，225，483 | 13，130，817 | 128， 408,785 | 2， $2+3,524$ | 304，393 |
| Inaceras and related praduct | 15．958 | 28，25：2，04 | 334， 225 | 131，371 | 5，379，024 | 1，577，521 | 10，153 | 1，334，908 | 2，520，510 | 25，027，439 | 286， 350 | 37，094 |
|  | 14，871 | 12， 54.651 | 488，378 | 87，508 | 6，040，243 | 1，770，072 | 14，021 | 1．597，308 | 1，718，539 | 11，280，586 | 1，4859， 4.390 | 69,438 255,384 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 49,531 \\ 3,5.2 \end{array}$ | 1．4，128，020 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,232,915 \\ 17,350 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 371,045 \\ 8,594 \end{array}$ | $36,479,240$ 340,256 | $\begin{array}{r} 10,215 \cdot, 094 \\ 68,087 \end{array}$ | －5，476 | 9，224，220 | －，81\％，D6to | 71， 007.5007 | $1,859,925$ 5,853 | 255,384 1,877 |
| tal 1 | 257．383 | 3．95 | 3， 617.538 | 934，513 | 5：，485，993 | 18，295．783 | 200，02 | －0，173，971 | 17，270，413 | 1－3，737． 212 | 3，302，522 | 589，080 |
| Buflime materals，hardware，ar．d | 20，23 | ，＇＋7，180 | 245，907 | －6，7 | 4，943，103 | 1，402， 755 | 22.64 | 1，720，124 | 1，740，603 | ${ }^{9}, 010,418$ | 22t，500 | 63，460 |
| 3entril mer－harides st | 14．930 | 30．30，043 | $\therefore 148,443$ | 125，470 | 20，318，124 | 4，70：，318 | 12， 42 | 4，309，115 | 4，056， 5 55 | 29，610，203 | 2，122，917 | 89，438 |
| $\mathrm{F}_{1}$ id stirec．．．．．．．．．．． | 18．211 | 37．172， 01 | 655，013 | 47，427 | 7，068，320 | 2，205，2300 | 13，050 | 1，487，221 | 2，104，576 | 35，200，000 | 033，114 | 59，351 |
|  | 42.20 | 3P．＇41，\ll 2 | 534， 257 | 124，744 | 4 | 4，088， 40 | 3－，093 | 3，418，705 | 3，806，189 | $30.500,65$ | 500，522 | 94，911 |
| Afparel and santer my st ret | －it | ，214，12r | 258，874 | ，4i1 | 4，301，420 | 1，7\％t，177 | 24.48 H | 1，002，13t | 1，675，88 | 8，317，97， 0 | 212.211 | 73，862 |
| FIrtiture，nump furli．hinge，and | 24，823 |  | 170, | 70， 4 ¢ | 3，734，230 | 1，202，588 | 19.742 | 1，052，510 | 1，127，343 | 5，741，828 |  | 54，205 |
| Tuturemat urimurg places | 42,234 | ． 2.7773 | 1－14，177 | 104，047 | 2，888，4，3 | 14， 721 | 28，m 1 | 102，154 | 173，827 | 8，002，227 | 175，433 | 60.180 |
| Mun 11 numue retail etar | ， 425 | 14，22，115 | 347， 000 | 117，851 | 0，324，743 | 2，14，18， | 43．1404 | 1，＋7，236 | 2，014，＋34 | 13，023，079 | 35t，838 | 82,549 004 |
| Fumsit（rate sut all waty | 41. | 21，2，032 | 4，775 | 1，744 | 74，058 | 18，158 | 45.1 | 14，225 | 15，032 | 125， 753 | $4,23.6$ | 004 |
| Whathall ard retail truble thet | ，435 |  | 114．790 | 21，229 |  | 473 | 78＇ | 552 | 8，435 | ，010，288 | 205，100 | 14，373 |
|  | 3＇4，37， | 20．125， 51.45 | 4，852， 114 | 1，470，573 | 825，414，793 | 211，511 | 3，281 | 144，430 | 153，343 | 1，004，1\％， | 1，189 | 40，156 |
| Etrike drit trit ic mparies．．． | 130482 | 2，120，922 | 2，412．2．435 | 47， 453 | $373,+35,554$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2，30，Sue | 1.1 | 177．145 | 1577，488，870 | 31，80\％ |  | －1，023 | 23， | 170 | ， 5 | ． 383 |
|  | 7，4＇2 | ，UR | 157．4．35 | 31，713 | 8，8＇m， | 512 | $\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{4}$ | 1，184 | 402 | 4.022 | 231 | 2 |
|  | 21.8 | 232，＇1 | $\therefore 1410,183$ | 27，313 | 38．070，33， | 1．，，4．4． |  | 15，84．4 | le，ule | 54，952 | 2，059 | 2.033 |
| （r） | 4.1 | 3゙，9，\％＜2 | 1， 1 ， 2,58 | 38.2 | 150．918．421 | 11， | 3 | 13，4\％ | 11， 8.7 | 231，097 | 20，214 | nu |
| rat | $3.1-2$ | 2，1\％4，23 | 1 1－12 |  | 2.232 .5 |  |  |  |  | 41，430 |  | 34 |
|  | ．111 |  | 1，81：， 270 |  |  | ， 07 | 2．7．4 | 120，888 | 201，237 | 475.035 | 3， 132 | ， 86 |
|  | 13， 3 |  | 1，014，4， |  | $2,521,32=$ | 1，318， | －4， 82 | ．158，013 | 1，221，4，13 | $12,+12$ | W7， 173 | 293，303 |
|  |  | $\therefore$ 二，＂， | $11^{\prime} \cdot 1$ | 142，0 | $\therefore 233.38$. |  | 1，2＋4， | ：2，345 |  | 1. | 18． 307 | 12．533 |
|  |  | 1，its ，5：4 | 16．1904 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ， | 2，2u，，＋60 | 137， | 11，223 | 123，737 | 122.4 |  | 118．805 | 2，121 |
|  |  | 11，3，3， |  | 14．0． |  | 1 | －3，38 | 281，217 | 240 |  | 204，127 | 35．1．37 |
|  | $\therefore \cdots$ | ，，．${ }^{\text {d }}$ ，Ju3 | $1 \times 1.2$ | 2，143 | $\therefore 140,432$ | 19， 1 ，\％ 6 | 11，．0，＋4 | $1 \mathrm{~B}, 274$ | 170， $4: 2$ | 2，10： 2103 | 21，873 | 20.138 |
|  |  | 2， $10.10^{\circ}=$ | ， | 2．．00 | 2，${ }^{2}$ | 24 | 1，4＋22 | 439， 72 | －4．4．0， 0.04 | T2\％ | 108, | 03，581 |
| v． |  |  |  |  | ＋2，＋1， | 3， | －， 1213 | 32，5， 3 | ＂． | 1，120， 1 |  | 10， 0,473 |
| ＂ | －＂，\％ 4 | ， | 241，241 |  | 2．．．．， 11 | 14， 208 | $\cdots 16$ | 82，235 | 14，417 | 1，3＂，${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， | \％， 358 | 15，820 |
| $\cdots$ If． | （2） | $\ldots$ | ＋， | ，+1. | 304， 1084 | 13，8504 | 4132 | a， | ＋111 | 3.4 |  | \％ |

Table 22-NUMBER OF RETURNS, BUSINESS RFCEIPTS, NET INCOME OR DEFICIT, TOTAL ASSETS, AND INVENTORIES AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP. BY ACCOUNTING PERIOD-Continued


Table 22. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, BUSINESS RECEIPTS, NET INCOME OR DEFICIT, TOTAL ASSETS, AND INVENTORIES AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, BY ACCOUNTING PERIOD - Continued


## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 22. - NIMBER OF RETURNS, BUSINESS RECEIPTS, NET INCOME OR DEFICIT, TOTAL ASSETS, AND INVENTORIES AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, BY ACCOUNTING PERIOD-Cont inued

| Major industrial group | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { reeturn } \end{array}\right.$ | Musiness receifts <br> (Thousand dollera) | Net <br> in wome <br> (Thowsend dollere) | Dericjt <br> (Mrousend dolfara) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tutal } \\ & \text { arscts } \end{aligned}$ <br> (Thousand dollers) | lnveri- <br> torie゙s, <br> end-at -yeur <br> (Thousend doljers) | Re turne with inventurtes at muth beginame sald end of yent |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { wit } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | Arubant of inventicies at- |  | Business <br> recelpta <br> (Thow and dolfere) | $10 \% 2$ incone <br> (Thowemd doflera) | (Thowend dollara) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Fiocelvatity <br> of year | End-of-year |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Thousand doltore) | (Thowsend dolfors) |  |  |  |
| All ind strisi groups............ Agriculture, forestry, and tisheries. | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (b) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
|  | Returns with accourtitigy yriod ended July $1963{ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 48,585 | 24, 470, 212 | 950,075 | 271,214 |  |  | 21,015 | 2,0+2,137 | 3,022,202 |  | 1733,401 |  |
|  | 820 | 24\%,804 | 8,52t. | 1.031 | $\begin{array}{r} 1+, 815,48 \% \\ 196,182 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,137,004 \\ 20,88! \end{array}$ | 343 | 18,4087,548 | 20,035 | $21,300,200$ $235,5 \%$ | 5,878 | 130,013 2,502 |
| Minitg | 535 | 1.8 | 11,102 | +1.0 | ${ }^{103} \times 2,084$ |  | 12.3 |  | 24 | 98,30000 | 5,434 | 2,204 |
| Metal mining.... | (2) | 2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{(2)}$ | (2) $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coal mining ........................ | (*)334 | -0,238 |  | -5.203 | 110.031 | 1,870 |  | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left(^{2}\right)$ |
| Normetallic minerals (except fuels) mining | (2) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | (2) | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | (*) | - |
| Contract cons | 3,034 | 1,056,207 | 25,051 | 7,482 | $\cdots 8,123$ | 70,072 | 116 | 48, 991 | 12,079 | 429,42e. | 10,203 | 1,828 |
| Manufacturing. <br> Food and xindred provucts. . . . . . . . . . Tobacco manufactures................... Textile mill products.................. Apparel and other fabricated textile products. | $\begin{aligned} & 0,8(4) \\ & (2)^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8, y^{\prime} 3,008 \\ & 1,372,118 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 493,483 \\ 139,357 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { ot }, 260 \\ 4,375 \\ 4, \end{array}$ | 5,141, 312$1,139,070$$12 j$ | $1,533,451$348,0302,030 | 5,07412,388 | 1,250 | $\begin{gathered} 1,508,327 \\ 347,899 \end{gathered}$ | 8,097,354 | 138, 000 | $\begin{array}{r} 50,030 \\ 4,250 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $4-505$ | 11,329 |  | 285,537 | 72,790 | 240 | 71,004 | 72,740 | $455,22^{4}$ | 11, 27? | 3,484 |
|  | 924 |  |  | 3,087 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 7,023 | 17,222 | 4.231 | 227, 318 | 80,980 | 591 | 71,499 | 78,724 | 541,140 | 10, 30.4 | 3,735 |
| er and wood products, except | 251 | 154,654 | 7,565$5,98 \mathrm{n}$ | 1,900 <br> 805 <br> .707 | $\begin{aligned} & 84,909 \\ & 72,302 \end{aligned}$ |  | 17. |  | 25,140 | 121,562 | 5,174 | 1,408 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 238 | 192,121 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 20,430 \\ & 25,014 \end{aligned}$ | 170 190 131 | 23,477 <br> 15,934 | 14,0760,125 | 178,483 | 5,9811 | 0.3110.521 |
| Paper and allied produets....... Printing, publishing, and allied industries............................. | 205 | 90,370 | 4,277 | 0.707 | 49,478 |  | 131 | 5,834 |  | 4, 334 | 2,350 |  |
|  | Tio | 380,210276,999 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,439 \\ & 14,198 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,700 \\ & 1,107 \end{aligned}$ | 247,16924,552 | $\begin{aligned} & 32,005 \\ & 37,980 \end{aligned}$ | 480 | $\begin{aligned} & 28,009 \\ & 32,292 \end{aligned}$ |  | 333,091 | 24,805 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,423 \\ & 1,001 \end{aligned}$ |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 393 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 31,74, | 270,942 |  |  |
| Petroleum refining and related industries. | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  | (2) | (2) | (2) | ${ }^{2}$ ) | (2) | (2) | ${ }^{2}$ ) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | (2) |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. | 170 | ,009 | t,932 | 491 | 50,026 | 9,925 | 128 | 7,338 | 9,759 | 90,631 | 6,921 | 470 |
| Leather and leather prod | 92 | 378,5 | \%,893 | 4,218 | 213,818 | 03,242 | 92 | 0.2,451 | 03,242 | 378,587 | 6,843 | 4,218 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 152 | 112,549 | 3,491 | 2,120 | 72,125 | 0,459 | 151 | 0.714 | 0.657 | 112.110 | 3,291 | 1,301 |
| Primary metal industries. Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment. |  | 387,505 | 20,900 | 409 | 202,148 | 43,943 | 129 | 4.,383 | 43, 36 | 373,00.. | 20, 874 | 428 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 779672 | 735,210$771,59 \%$ | $\begin{array}{r}32,587 \\ 046 \\ \hline 103\end{array}$ | 15,1004,087 | 395.542452,260 | 135,025 | ${ }^{1220}$ | 120,1217 | 134, 516 | 709,933 |  | 13, 411 |
| Machisery, except electrical........ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 744, 247 |  | 3.363 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies. | 273 | 903,278 | 37,848 | 5,973 | 050,730 | 261,059 | 200 | 200,4022 | 255,571 | 949,755 | 35,28; | 5,934 |
| Motor vehicles and motur vehicle equipment | 57 | 535,132 | 34,004 | 240 | 308,689 | 90,042 | 35 | 79,543 | 89,808 | 530,873 | 34,004 |  |
| Transportation equipment, except to wor vehicles. | 103 | 614, 873 | 26,230 | 1,319 | 321,005 | 203,639 | 70 | 80 | 103,027 | 009,173 | 25,710 | 1,318 |
| Scientific instruments, photographic equipment, watches and clocks...... | 178 | 132,053 | 4,332 | 334 | 8t, 459 | 30,088 | 100 | 20,4,44 | 30,088 | 128,300 | 8,571 |  |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries incl. ordnance and accessories Manufacturing not allocatle......... | 12) ${ }^{379}$ | 216,281 (2) | ${ }_{\text {(2) }}^{14,278}$ | $(2) 577$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { che } \\ \text { (2) }}}{\text { 23,735 }}$ | $\underset{\substack{4,(2)}}{\text { 2,212 }}$ | $(2)^{304}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35,105 \\ & (2)^{2} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{(21,283}$ |  | ${ }^{24,20 \%}$ | $(2)^{384}$ |
| Transportation, communication, elec- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tric, gas, and sanitary services..... | 1, 202 | 397,305 | 47,932 | 32,259 | 422,077 | 10,618 7 | 142 | 5,749 5,20 | 0.978 0.873 | 100,159 95,910 | 4,579 4,480 | 580 580 |
| Transportation.................... | 1,250 | 243,049 | 21,418 | 2,800 | 228, 322 | 7,880 | 133 | 5, 2 26 | 0,873 | 95,910 |  | 580 |
| Commuication services............ Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 236 78 | 00,022 0,096 | 23,169 13,365 | 28,502 897 | 68,375 14,780 | 2,732 | (2) - | $\left(^{2}\right)$ |  |  | (2) $^{\text {2 }}$ |  |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 17,043 | 12,301,474 | 234,589 | 79,797 | 4,406,268 | 1,457,738 | 12,348 | 1,282,400 | 1,387,999 | 11,301,001 | 215,498 | 54,452 |
| Wholesale trade..... | 5,747 | 5,581,550 | 93,275 | 31,481 | 1,872,403 | 500,089 | 3,537 | 515,904 | 544,962 | 5,058,170 | 83,003 | 21, e16 |
| Groceries and related products | 021 | 1,503,422 | 12,888 | 3,504 | 231,323 | 81,805 | 408 | 70,320 | 79,430 | 1,342,414 | 12,004 | 2,748 |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies | 998 | 375,212 | 11,746 | 11,032 | 172,451 | 27,191 | 521 | 64,004 | 65,186 | 325,821 | 4,348 | 10,031 |
| Miscellaneous wholesale trade. wholesale trade fot allocable. | 4,036 | 3,695,542 | 68,004 | 15,942 243 | $1,465,306$ 3,323 | $\begin{array}{r}426,839 \\ \hline 94\end{array}$ | 2,017 | 381,409 | 400,296 | $3,370,310$ 513 | -1,204 ${ }_{7}$ | 7.837 |
| Retail trade................. |  | 0.570.97 |  | 48,0 | 2,554,516 | 874,0 | 8,015 | 750, | 825,435 | 0,10n, | 129,327 | 32,831 |
| Building materials, hardware, and |  |  |  |  | 2,534,510 | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| farm equipment stores........... | 509 | 208,458 | c,047 | 1,070 | 210,292 | 37,283 | 440 | 31.553 | 37,283 | 203.188 | 5,820 | 1,669 |
| General merchandise stores....... | 909 | 1,882,218 | 40,622 | 4,907 | 808,410 | 285,728 | 683 | 235,013 | 272,200 | $1,700,418$ 917,980 | 39,274 12,882 | 4,261 |
| Food stores.................. | 087 | 904,959 | 13,547 | 1,495 | 161,632 | 53,079 | 52.4 | 4,724 | 51,712 | 917,980 | 12,882 | 771 |
| Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations. | 884 | 720, | 11,2 | 1,858 | 179,229 | 75,710 | ¢27 | 63,432 | 05,300 | 662,903 | 10, stul | 1,031 |
| Apparel and accessory stures.... | 3,139 | 2,451,327 | 31,980 | 24,209 | 65tr, 484 | 242,881 | 2,525 | 222,950 | 231,754 | 1,317,104 | 28,844 | 15,500 |
| Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stcres..................... |  | 287,527 |  | 4,007 | 152,507 | 52,428 | 729 | 43,429 | -7.959 | 240,770 | 1, 480 | 2,539 |
| Eating and drinking places........ | 1,178 | 345,340 | 9,510 | 3,917 | 122,911 | 14,009 | 880 | 10,45t | 13,844 | 323,367 | 1,088 | 3,258 |
| Miscellaneous retall stores....... <br> Retail trade not allicable......... | $\begin{aligned} & 2,602 \\ & 2, \end{aligned}$ | 699,503 $(2)$ | ${ }_{(2)}^{17,432}$ | (2, ${ }^{\text {5, }}$, | 294,560 | 107,843 $(2)$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,058 \\ \text { (2) }}}$ | ${ }^{95}$ (2) ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 101,475 | $\begin{gathered} 652,474 \\ \left({ }^{2}\right) \end{gathered}$ | (2) ${ }_{\substack{\text { 2, } \\ \text { (2) }}}$ | (2) ${ }^{\text {3, } 951}$ |
| Wholesale and retail trade not sllocable. | 258 | 139,946 | 2,512 | 97 | 39,369 | 17,003 | 190 | 15,727 | 17,603 | 139,450 | 2, 088 | 4.55 |
| Finance, insurance, and real esta | 12,505 | 382,798 | 100,800 | -4,099 | 4,995,527 | 7,94. | 257 | 4.240 | 4,351 | 14,475 | 981 | 54. |
| Banks and trust companies........ |  | 1,628 |  | 4.25 | 4,22,310 |  |  |  |  | - | - |  |
| Credit agencies other than berks.... | 1,515 | 50,741 | 15,042 | 5,530 | 1,457,008 | 2,811 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | - | - |  |
| Security and commodity brikers, dealers, exchanges, and services | 51 | 772 | 354 | 1,875 | 34,844 | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |
| Holding and other investment companies | 500 | 1,500 | 16,201 |  | 482,008 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Insurance carriers.................. | 50 | 22,734 |  | 1,820 | 1,240 | - | - | , | - | - | - |  |
| Insurance agerits, trokers, and service | 527 | 23,417 | 1,479 | 469 | 39,282 |  | - | - |  |  | - |  |
| Real estate........................ | 9,280 | 281,907 | 60,600 | 33,047 | 2,558,755 | 5,130 | 13. | 3,523 | 3,293 | 14,415 | 81 | 541 |
| Services............................. | 0, 105 | 918,008 | 35,191 | 20,792 | 977,823 | 28,701 | 1,883 | 24,240 | 24,543 | 423.517 | 10, 896 | 9,37 |
| Hotels, roomirg houses, camps, and other lodging places.................. | -01 | 50,500 | 2,002 | 4,436 | 134,291 | 502 | 100 | 477 | 455 | 33,127 | 24.3 | 1,838 |
| Fersonal services.... | 1,041 | 127,929 | 4,302 | 1,726 | 83,372 | 2,091 | 001 | 7.970 | 7,799 | 96,367 | 2,9455 |  |
| Brisiness services | 1,063 | 232,947 | 11,373 | 0,671 | 26e, 238 | 9,704 | 251 | ,515 | 0,767 | 100,274 | 2,158 |  |
| Autcmotile and cther repair services | 902 | 115,222 | 5,294. | 1,500 | 108,918 | 5,849 | 405 | 4, itut | 7 | 2. | 9 | 233 |
| Motion pictures................. | 302 | 71, 310 | 3,043 | 430 | 35,034 | 758 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  |  |  |
| Anusement and recreation services, except motion pictures............... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 545 | 4,017 |
| Miscellaneous services........ | 710 | 113,363 | 4,727 | 3,498 | 61,057 | 2,812 | 153 | 2,932 | 1,762 | 48,374 | 2.089 | 1,476 |
| Vature of business not allocatie...... | 266 | 820 |  | 155 | 2,542 | 4 | ${ }^{1}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) |  | - |  |

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

| Major indmatial grup |  | Eusiness reve ipts <br> （Thowsand doffers） | Net income <br> （Thousand dolfars） | ［－［ini <br> （Thousand dollars） | T． tal assete <br> （Thousand dollars） | $\begin{gathered} \text { Inven- } \\ \text { tiveles, } \\ \text { Hid-lit-jear } \\ \text { (Mhousand } \\ \text { dollars) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ru：turns with inventuptes at buth thenning and end ut year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nuber } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Anomat $\begin{aligned} & \text { I irvintories } \\ & \text { st }\end{aligned}$ |  | －nusaness reevipte <br> （Thousand dolfars） | Net <br> inc．me <br> （Thousand doliere） | Deticit <br> （Thowsand dolfara） |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Baglusifu <br> Cf year | Endrut－year |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | （Mrousand dollar．） | （Thousand dollers） |  |  |  |
| Abl indutrial grn ups． <br> APr1z．1tire，frastrs，and titheries．． | 1 |  | （3） | $\stackrel{+}{4}$ | 15） | （b） | （7） | （8） | （4） | （10） | 11） | （12） |
|  | Feturus with acceur．tine pericad ended Ausust 19033 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 52，413 | $25,104,020$ | 494．094 | 282，418 | $\begin{aligned} & 18,902,834 \\ & =41,315 \end{aligned}$ | 2，84， 9,281 | 21.394 | 2，032，575 | $2,744,112$43,572 | 21．694， 4.42 | 739，864 | 156，226 |
|  | W32 | 4ta， 3 3t 9 | 24，95b | 7，554 |  | 42，114 | 311 | $2,032,575$ 35.714 |  | 353，037 | 20，244 | 3，342 |
| M－xict |  | 134，078 | 4,5 | 3，900 | $\begin{gathered} 13^{2}, 015 \\ (2) \\ (2) \\ 144,182 \end{gathered}$ | 4,277 | （2）${ }^{56}$ | 3，233 | 3，529 | 12,588（2） | 778 | 2，805 |
| Metal mining | （ 2 ） |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ ） | ？， |  |  |  | $\stackrel{(2)}{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Soal minire ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． ， |  | 9 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | （2） |  | $\begin{aligned} & \left.i^{2}\right) \\ & 1,87 \mathrm{~m}_{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ & 1,8 e 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ & 1,879 \end{aligned}$ |
| rude fetr－leim and natural gas．．．．． <br>  | 303 | 70，903 | 1，003 | 2，382 |  |  | 13 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ & 53,185 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| mínire ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10. | 44.208 | 2，123 | 1．438 | 27，047 | ． 904 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}$ ） | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | （2） | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left(^{2}\right)$ |
| ntract muntrua | 3.21 .3 | 1，155，711 | 33，187 | 15．230 | ¢ $288,1.73$ | $74.225^{5}$ | 1，151 | 70，4：2 | ＋4，030 | 780， 342 | 15，12n | 5，181 |
| Menviantrate． <br> F．a ata ni：dres products． <br> E－tas：mands：frev．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Textale mill products． <br> Apparel atd sther tatricated tex－ <br> tily froducts． | t，，228 | 10，0．1，428 | 470,411 101,404 | 77．010， 3 | 5，740，504 | $1,581,976$ 448,182 | 5.095 | 1，481，011 | 1．538，064400，073 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,27,886 \\ & 2,433,049 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 450,157 \\ & 77,958 \end{aligned}$ | 59，007 |
|  | 24 | 3，1－44， 24.6 | 101，404 | $3,381$ |  | 4．4t， 182 | $\begin{array}{r}1+4 \\ - \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 472，44t |  |  |  | 4，057 |
|  |  | 420，527 | $34.00^{-}$ |  | 442，542 | 141，586 | 222 | 124.346 | 139，362 | 709，309 | 30，100 | 3，855 |
|  | 712 | （22，43 | 12，913 | 7.55 B | 180，436 | 55，754 | 550 | 54，657 | 55，568 | 598，220 | 12，042 | 7，235 |
| －amter ard axa pridurts，txempt． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Esraiture ard fixtures． | $\begin{array}{r} 331 \\ 200 \\ 82 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316,33= \\ & 1,9,+58 \\ & 351,419 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,478 \\ 4.227 \\ 19.654 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,455 \\ & 5,340 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 155,5,21 \\ & 81,894 \\ & 32 t, 222 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,585 \\ 23.001 \\ 33 .+29 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 275 \\ 234 \\ 61 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39.024 \\ & 20.773 \\ & 45.111 \end{aligned}$ | 42，898 | 302,488105,541349,455 | 13,977 <br> 1.182 <br> 19.595 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,009 \\ & 5,340 \\ & 1,564 \end{aligned}$ |
| Paper stu allied freducts．．．．．． |  |  |  | 1，500 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pristug，putlishing，and allued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| isuderree． <br> reminais ard allued prodjete．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 801 \\ & 273 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 45,247 \\ 432,373 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,143 \\ & +0,315 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,094 \\ & 1,075 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 198,852 \\ & 501,{ }_{4}^{5}, 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,501 \\ 150,708 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 521 \\ & 2 \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 23.118 \\ 150.019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25.270 \\ 150.553 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 203,807 \\ & 728,719 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 9,831 \\ 00,300 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,023 \\ 806 \end{array}$ |
| Fotrit on repaifo and related |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1：1矿ries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 33 | ． 739 | 7．305 | 18 | 114，387 | 24，557 | 28 | 15，479 | 19，557 | 203，329 | 0，954 | － |
| Anter and miscellaneous flastics | 191 | 2t1，829 | 17.434 | 845 | 290，215 | 24，085 | 22. | 22，508 | 23．609 | 254，273 | 17，271 | － |
| －ather aral leather produte．．． | $\begin{gathered} 186 \\ 1404 \\ 57 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112,351 \\ & 107,7 \mathrm{t} 3 \\ & 1 \mathrm{tr}, \mathrm{t}, 0 \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,249 \\ 5,+04 \\ 11,+74 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,879 \\ 1,053 \\ 111 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 50,590 \\ 11,278 \\ 124,124 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,492 \\ & 1+, 1,025 \\ & 28,4,41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ 63 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,428 \\ & 10,512 \\ & 28,440 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17,205 \\ & 10,40 t \\ & 28,041 \end{aligned}$ | 105,79140,793184,405 | 4,2785.63911,192 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,879 \\ 518 \\ 111 \end{array}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frimary metal industries．．．．．．．．．． Fatricated metal products，except |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mis hirury and transpertataun |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \％－1pment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 51 t, 350 \\ & 041,030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,281 \\ & 43,807 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,965 \\ & 10,9,5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 278,137 \\ & 510,801 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,8,5,53 \\ 131,303 \end{array}$ | 525 | $\begin{array}{r} 01,320 \\ 126,528 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} r .5,35 t \\ 110,7,3 \end{array}$ | － 87,470$+600,726$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,051 \\ & 41,016 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,029 \\ 15,430 \end{array}$ |
| Wach－rers，exnept electrical．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| supplies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 348 | 344，185 | 20.800 | 7，108 | 224，055 | 83，207 | 258 | 60.495 | 70.712 | 393，304 | 20，495 | 2，728 |
| Mt r vatidles and mutur vehicle puipment . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 70 |  |  | 399 | 408,0 | 121， 1285 | $\square$ | 108，140 | 120，982 | 671，529 | 95 | 398 |
| Trarspartatite eq it pment，exapt |  |  |  |  | 40 ， | 121.6 | $\cdots$ | 108，140 | 120， 182 | 671，529 | 95 | 398 |
| motur vehicles ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 140 | 100，114 | 10.311 | 4.590 | F2，538 | 29，452 | 14 | 24，313 | 29，452 | 155，922 | 10，307 | 2，211 |
| Siventilic instruments，photographic <br> anpromet，wature and eluchs．．．．．． | 102 | 87.537 | 4，678 | 1，308 | 29，1．34 | 18，416 | 121 | 15，251 | 18，410 | 87.289 | 4，078 | 1，347 |
| Maszellaser us manufacturime and s－ <br> irus incl．ordname and accessuries <br> Manufast wirg nut allocable | ${ }^{201}$ | 123， 2.45 | ${ }_{2}{ }_{2}{ }^{306}$ | $\left(\frac{3,873}{}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 85,+11 \\ & \left.i^{2}\right)^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\left(4^{3}, 081\right.$ | 183 | $\left.{ }^{34}\right)^{2} 101$ | （2， 205 | 114，（2） 28 | 3，939 | 3，807 |
| Transpurtation，umanication，elec－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| trie，gas，and sanitary servises．．．．． | 1，524 | $\cdots 1,376$ | 50.209 | 10．774 | 441,775 | 15，941 | 153 | 12，440 | 15．14？ | 228， 4 its | 36，286 | 411 |
| mauri atar zurvices．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2548 | $39 \cdot 23$ 108,567 | 5,438 3,721 | 3.835 639 | t2，348 571,175 | ＋${ }_{4}^{129}$ | .1 | 88 $8,+07$ | 3． 128 | 1,708 103,385 | 34，293 | 10 |
| Whic lesule ard rutail trade． | 1上． 275 | 10，727，120 | 178，084 | 20， 10.20 | 3，734，444－ | 144，009 | 11， 100 | 884，400 | ＋47，452 | 4，818，793 | 157，180 | 31，862 |
| whiterale trate．．．．．．．． | －， 550 | $5.478,731$ | $41, \%$ | 15，298 | 2，275，473 | 514，503 | 3，440 | 471，189 | 499，104 | 4．015，301 | 79，230 | 10，480 |
| Jrcieries and rolated pruducts．．． | $5 \cdot 3$ | 1，201，281 | 7，104 | 2，702 | 230，180 | 57，502 | 31. | 52， 528 | $5 \mathrm{tr}, 525$ | 1，20r． 778 | 6，891 |  |
| Ma hitura，uquipment，and supghes | 914 | 4 $412,-m$ ？ | 9.46 | 2，517 | 109，280 | 52，761 | 053 | 48.012 | 50，257 | 374，203 | 7，700 | 1，4is |
| M．${ }^{\text {a }}$ allanegus whrlesale trade．．．．． | 3，${ }^{187}$ | 4，728，373 | 74， 12.4 | 10，913 | 1，827，450 |  | 2，0ti8 | 300,808 4,731 | 322,200 4,02 | 4，300，711 | －4，524 | 8，12\％ |
| Fetarl trade．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 10.258 | 4，067．208 | 82． 751 | 24，421 | 1．345，075 | 454.743 | 7．978 | 340，084 | 428.808 | 3， 37.400 | 74，259 | 21，109 |
|  | 54. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| jutheral merchandise ztares．．．．．．．． | 328 | 220，04i | 4，537 | 3，023 | 103，314 | 32，427 | 357 | 31.012 | 32，240 | 220， 28.587 | 4，425 | 1,700 2,241 |
| Fen i stures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 715 | 951，880 | 4.484 | 1，324 | 304， 073 | 52，54，4 | Stio | 38，078 | 40.788 | 797，350 | 8.080 | 1，059 |
| A．A mo tive durame and gas lime | 1，25\％ | 93m， 74 um | 13，2， 28 | 3，341 | 212，442 | 品， 213 | 440 | ＋2，＋ 3 | 74.808 | 745.412 | 13，5ix 1 | 2，750 |
| Ayparel asd an uecrury st．res．．．．．． | 1， 1.45 | $248,3+3$ | ？，31＂ | 3.020 | 12， 203 | 51，91， | 425 | 49，892 | 50，745 | ＜31，951 | 5，708 | 2，912 |
| Firfiture，home t arishitus，and <br>  | 1，343 | 2哗，543 | ＋， 311 | 3.417 | 177，030 | 6，3，703 | 1，050 | 57，471 |  | 244，5．33 | 5，323 |  |
| Catere and 1rymite plares．．．．．．．． | 1，329 | 3－5，24 | 11，181 | 7.024 | 1．45， 7 7，0 | 8，245 | 1，323 | 7，251 | 7，035 | 318，870 | 10，567 | 5，099 |
|  | $\cdots$ | 209；${ }_{2} 14$ | 24， 4 －37 | 4.412 | 322，845 |  | 2，2220 |  | 12．1， 832 | ${ }_{841,032}^{2 ;}$ | 22，751 | 2， 2 ，78 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 311 cat Le．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4.7 | 181，281 | － 4171 | 401 | 1．3，74， | 14，7＋3 | 298 | 14． 2127 | 14，480 | 10t，022 | 3，485 | 207 |
| … Ah Araim，ard real vetato． |  | 547 |  |  |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  | 342 |
| －atal trbe mparaus．．．．．．．．．． |  | 4，005 | 2，548 | －2， | （1） |  | － |  |  | ， |  | － |
| 1ut arerione ther than catide．．．． | 1，433 | －5， 2.23 | 1－4，54 | 3.134 | 1，232，33 + | $\times 58$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.1^{2}\right)$ | （2） | ${ }^{2}$ ） | ${ }^{(2)}$ | － |
|  | $12+$ | 23，180 | 3，884 | 41 | 31， 121 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| A ．．nfiert therlivestmert mparime | ［＋1） | 4， 238 | 25， 5 5； | 2，25 | 554，315 | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| 1．．．ast，arrinri．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ， | 16，037 | 2.3 | 1，＂34 | 17，51＋ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
|  |  | 74， 283 | 20，312 |  |  |  | － |  | － | － | － | － |
| ［ $11+\ldots$ ． | 1．1， 21 | 3，5．e＇1．4 | 75，4501 | 31，浱 | $\therefore 7.18,081$ | 12，273 | 43 | 3.312 | 3．947 | 11，0125 | 232 | 342 |
|  | 5 | 1．，34，4， 4 | 40，711 | 77， 0 | 1，720，180 | 133，013 | $\therefore \therefore 4$ | 134， 24.4 | 1く2，4，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 485．751 | 54，088 | 51，086 |
|  | －3． | 113．41 | 3，1．1 | ．．．${ }^{1}$ | 20，＋min | 1，418 | 122 | 1，280 | 1．305 | 74，7， | 1，08t | 4，338 |
| ．／－r\％＇s．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，199 | 11．， 51 | 2．．，${ }^{4}$ | 3，4－4 | 12， 33 | 13，3，8， | $\cdots 1$ | 11，357 | 12，484 | 168.128 | 13，85\％ | 1，506 |
|  | 1，195 | －．37， 364 | － | 3， 3.1 | ［23， $3 \ldots$ | ， | 343 |  |  | 118．338 | 10，095 | 520 |
| 2）．${ }^{\text {a }}$ the 2 | $2{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1．$w^{2}$ ， $2^{p}$ | ， 414 |  | 203.250 | $\because 300$ | 50.4 | $\therefore, 130$ | 4，204 | 89.702 | 3，4\％ | 515 |
|  | 23.4 |  | 2， 21 | －${ }^{4}$ | ＇32， 770 | 18， 12 | © 5 | 112， 200 | 14，4，10 | 350.05 | 24，399 | 34，595 |
|  | 4 | $* c_{1}$ | A |  | 321， 0 | 3， 2,4 | ：32 | 3 3．974 | 2，＋m1 | 112，2i0 | 1，507 | 9．32？ |
|  | 1， 14 | 125．2\％ | $4 \cdot 41$ | 3，3， | 20．6， 4 \％ | $\cdots, 2+3$ | 334 | 3,1175 | a， | 12， | 3．980 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)^{817}$ |
|  | 1＜2 | U＊ | － | 1，3\％ | 13，$\cdots$ | 1， | （ ${ }^{\prime}$ ） | （2） |  |  |  |  |

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 22. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, BUSINESS RECEIPTS, NET INCOME OR DEFICIT, TOTAL ASSETS, AND INVENTORIES AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, BY
MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, BY ACCOUNTING PERLOD-COntinued


| Major industrial grapl | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Number of } \\ \text { returns } \end{array}\right\|$ | Business receipts <br> (Thousand dolfars) | $\mathrm{N}=\mathrm{C}$ t income <br> (Thousand dollers) | Dericit <br> (Thousand dolfer:) | Tutal assete <br> (Thew and dollars) | Inven- <br> turies, -rid-cit-year <br> (Thowsand dotiars) | fieturns with inventuries at buth tegindide and end of jear |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Anoult inventorjes |  | Business receipts <br> (Thousand dollera) | Net <br> income <br> (Thousand dolfers) | Deficit <br> (Thousand dolfar:) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Begituiarg of year | End-of-year |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Thowsand dolfara) | (Thousand dollera) |  |  |  |
| All industral groups.......... | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (c) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) | (12) |
|  | Re,ums with accounting period ended 0ctober 196.3 ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.5,239 | 34,280.000 | 1,729,055 | 283, 29 | 35,213,680 | 4,144,277 | 22,228 | 3,826,574 | 4,023,981 | 29,789,983 | 1,160,142 | 133,325 |
| AEricuiture, forestry, and inshermes. <br> Mining. <br> Metal mining <br> Cual minite <br> Crude petrileum and natural gas N nmetellic mitherals (except fuels) minire | 1,023 | 297, 001 | 2,041 | ,,450 | 239,418 | 45,381 | 377 | 41,251 | 42,351 | 212,725 | 4,021 | 3,181 |
|  | 429 | 195,253 | ,052 | 33 | 22\%,204 | $\frac{12}{2}, 6$ | $1{ }^{1 / 2}$ | 15,501 | 12,552 | 136,833 | 11,045 |  |
|  | (2) ${ }^{2}$ | (2) $(2)$ 2 | 2) 2) | (-) | $\stackrel{(2)}{2}_{(2)}^{2}$ | 2), 2) | (2') ${ }^{2}$ |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
|  | 290 | 89,361 | -2,078 | 3,489 | 121,776 | 3,228 | (2) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $2)$ | 2) | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
|  | 72 | r.5,2s | . 3 | 1,221 | 83,074 | 8,847 | 30 | 9,591 | 8,796 | 58,602 | 5,414 | 31 |
| Contract construction. <br> Manufacturine <br> Food and kindred products. <br> Tindaceo manufactures. <br> Textlle mill products.................. <br> Apparel and uther fabricated textile products. | 3, 265 | 2,985,062 | 1,118 | 25,026 | 1,028,501 | 14, 288 | 1,088 | 140,794 | 138,842 | 1,039,759 | 29,393 | 12,916 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 9,295 \\ 794 \\ \hline- \\ 204 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,471,924 \\ 6,241,520 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 891,765 \\ 94,932 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 80,621 \\ 9,329 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 10,585,457 \\ 1,331,025 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,863,611 \\ 305,038 \end{array}$ | 6,246 | $2,564,841$293,879 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,828,794 \\ 304,008 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,010,509 \\ 6,218,068 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 857,832 \\ 94,353 \end{array}$ | 63,1856,896 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 618 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 1,006,02 | 41,87330.204 | 1,798$-1,715$ | 627,103 | 200,140 | 217 | 185,510 | 198,830 | 993,170 | 40,783 | 1,730 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 372.601 | 132,380 | 570 | 122,330 | 132,706 | 811,010 | 31,510 | 2,784 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| furriture and fixtures............. | $\begin{aligned} & 282 \\ & 287 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,0,912 \\ & 108,4,49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,716 \\ & 8,408 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,912 \\ & 177 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123,689 \\ 44,887 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,747 \\ & 12,010 \end{aligned}$ | 170 | 32,166 11,438 | 28,134.4 | 104,706 | 5,500 8,385 | 1,7191063,484 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chericals and allied products. | $\begin{aligned} & 804 \\ & 581 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 382,417 \\ & 514,607 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,501 \\ & 35,730 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,570 \\ & 6,536 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 C_{6}, \operatorname{col} \\ & 424,496 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 17,581 \\ 107,528 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 568 \\ & 403 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,223 \\ & 99,806 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 16,963 \\ 100,500 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 316,037 \\ & 479,208 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,623 \\ & 32.880 \end{aligned}$ | 3,114 5,949 |
| Fetrolem refinire and related industries. |  | 229,659 | 7,747 | 1,255 | 1:3,825 | 35,499 | 49 | 34,972 | 35,499 | 229,659 | 7,947 | 1,255 |
| Fubber and miscellaneous plasties products. |  | 1,356,160 | 120,294. | 3,298 | 949,224 | 254,428 | 184 | 241,541 | 252,780 | 1,345,839 | 117,982 | 3,298 |
| Leather and leather products........ Stone, clay, and glass products..... Primary metal industries.............. Fatricated metal prducts, except machinery and transpirtation equipmert. <br> Machinery, except electrical........ Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies |  | $33,0,400$28,460259,020 | $\begin{aligned} & 45,535 \\ & 20,466 \\ & 17,838 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,219 \\ & 3,686 \\ & 2,129 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 431,136 \\ & 203,751 \\ & 148,758 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110,449 \\ 40,545 \\ 33,522 \end{array}$ | 22032295 | $\begin{array}{r} 117,516 \\ 33,254 \\ 27,276 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 110,549 \\ 36,086 \\ 33,522 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 83:, 400 \\ & 259,758 \\ & 258,569 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,535 \\ & 17,192 \\ & 17,797 \end{aligned}$ | 4,219 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 395 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3,2342,116 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 801 \\ & 959 \end{aligned}$ | 617,203$4,329,628$ | $\begin{array}{r} 35,502 \\ 251,296 \end{array}$ | 10,5075,393 | $\begin{array}{r} 385,295 \\ 3,547,596 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 90,545 \\ 1,120,667 \end{array}$ | 678765 | 85,976$1,037,242$ | 89,618$1,19,456$ | 507,969$4,285,542$ | 35,472 | 9,331 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 246,614 |  |
|  | 434 | 635,640 | 54,414 | 9,002 | 402,408 | 144,838 | 286 | 210,298 | 242,556 | 602,054 | 53,931 | 4,834 |
|  | 72 | 125, 344 | 5,939 | 52 | 83,890 | 30,862 | 61 | ,201 | 25,880 | 115,769 | 5,297 | 52 |
|  | 153 | 208, 2 in | 11,170 | 3,105 | 100,040 | 22,467 | 106 | 24,720 | 21.253 | 176,937 | 9,395 | 2,422 |
| Scientific instmments, photographic equipment, watches and clocks. | 174 | 128,559 |  | 601 | 74,321 | 18, | 136 | 10,190 | 17,837 | 126,943 | 12,275 | 103 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturine industries incl. ordnance and accessories Manufacturing not allocable.. | 532 | 255,057 | 23,473 | 2,332 | 137,840 | 50,978 | 417 | 51,989 | 5u, 328 | 251,457 | 13,327 | 2,061 |
| Tratsportation, comunication, elec- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tric, eas, and sanitary services.... | 1,430.4 | $22^{\circ} \cdot 260$ | 16,000 | 4537 | 260.497 |  | 202 | 4, 325 | 4,381 | 72,388 | 7,811 | 83 |
| Transpurtation..................... | 1, 2, 251 | $\begin{aligned} & 233.921 \\ & (2) \end{aligned}$ | (2),000 | 4.537 | $\begin{aligned} & 260,497 \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\left({ }^{2}\right)^{3,058}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2),852 | (2) ${ }^{3,058}$ |  | 4,782 | (2) - |
| Emectric, Eas, gnd saritary services | 129 | 27, 573 | 3,589 | 93 | 51,872 | 1,317 | - 87 | 1,467 | 1,317 | 22,795 | 2,993 | ${ }^{\text {c) }} 83$ |
| whal lesale and retail trade | 16,853 | 10,021,267 | 270,861 | 68,030 | 3,464,652 | 1,011,025 | 11,730 | 911,742 | 950,601 | 8, 554,043 | 214,501 | 36,063 |
| wholesale trade..... | 6,289 | 5,010,009 | 14, 507 | 24,193 | 1,871,547 | -61,871 | 3,751 | 446,050 | 4.5,979 | 4, 803,974 | 125,563 | 11,4.41 |
| Groceries and related products.... | 604 | 1,135,312 | 12,268 | 3,244 | 203,656 | 49,815 | 376 | 49,908 | 48,159 | 960,457 | 7,861 | 2,781 |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies | 967 | 1,252,528 | +3,884 | 3,613 | 567,688 | 88,311 | 642 | 82, 285 | 85,753 | 1,155,952 | 59,028 | 2,267 |
| Mscellaneous wholesale trade..... <br> wholesale trade not allocable..... | -,422 | $3,108,930$ 53,830 | 31,830 | 17,100 170 | $1,089,106$ 12,037 | 320,824 2,901 | 2,271 | 305,052 $\left.2_{2}\right)^{2}$ | 309,232 | 2,047,160 | 59,417 | (6,265 |
| Retail trade.. | 10,210 | 4,229,173 | 110,002 | -3,282 | 1,548,607 | 500,760 | 7,505 | 425,943 | 457,090 | 3,581,925 | 77,762 | 24,142 |
| Buildire materials, hardware, and Carm equipment stores............. | 1,462 | 680,520 | 15,003 | 7,134 | 331,506 | 137,385 | 1,196 | 125,051 | 130,041 | 040,551 | 13,480 | 5,781 |
| General merchandise stores........ | 454 | 154,93! | 1,710 | 5,227 | 68,849 | 21,601 | 264 | 20,399 | 20,912 | 105,760 | 1,673 | 1,741 |
| Foud stures................... | 835 | 287, 810 | 19,742 | 11.69 | 179,070 | 60,079 | $50 \%$ | 40,290 | 46,99 | 780,744 | 17,386 | 1,881 |
| Autumutive dealers and gasoline service stations. | 1,823 | 1,097,981 | 12,543 | ,681 | 301, | 113,543 | 1,386 | 97,815 | 10, 714 | 1,021,143 | 1.,831 | 5,853 |
| Apparel and accessory stures.. | 1,200 | 297,70: | 32,103 | 3,303 | 175,501 | 69,6,30 | 1,053 | 60,111 | 07,889 | 200,823 | 9,477 | 3,131 |
| Furniture, hume rurniehiges, and equipment stores................... . | 730 | 182,065 | 5,121 | 1,565 | 87,695 | 30,651 | 531 | 20,747 | 23,148 | 132,084 | 3,771 | 1,272 |
| Eatire and irinking places... | 1,763 | 316,115 | 7,145 | $\cdots, 000$ | 139,0964 | 8,017 | 1,1426 | 6,772 | -2,238 | 268,977 | 0,406 | 1,210 |
| Mascellareche retail stores....... Fetall trade not allucable...... | ${ }^{\left(\frac{1}{2}, 804\right.}$ |  | ${ }^{12}{ }^{12,469}$ | ${ }_{(2,599}$ |  | ${ }^{(28)}{ }^{28,948}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1,2427}$ | 53,031 (2) | ${ }^{\text {(25) }}$ (105 | ${ }_{\text {(2) }}^{361,968}$ | $\left({ }^{(2)}\right)^{8,553}$ | 3,273 |
| Whelesale and retail trade rut sllucatie. | ${ }^{\circ}+$ | 281,485 | 11,293 | 555 | 136,498 | 48,394 | 37. | 34,740 | 47,526 | 208, 14.4 | 10,176 | 477 |
| Firance, insuratice, and resl estat | 15,439 | -88,114 | 385,481 | 52,794 | 17,982,179 | 17,775 | 1.22 | 12,290 | 10,756 | 21,262 | 1,107 | 1,510 |
| Eatimand truit cumparies...... | 252 | 32,924 | 30,290 | 1,201 | 8, $3^{5} 0,151$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| credra agencies ather than tarks.... | 2,078 | 114,253 | 4,3036 | 0,515 | 2,790,755 | 1,024 | (2) |  |  |  | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  |
| Security atid bumpdity trakers, dealarg, exharges, and services... | 223 | 13,214 | 5,392 | 2,970 | 205,798 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1,312 | 100 | - |
| 4. 1 dinu and other investment compali | 845 | 1,504, | 231,616 | 3,643 | 3,689,922 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| lucarance carriers.................. | $\cdots$ | \%,073 |  | 1.013 | 30,789 |  | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Thasman'e agente, brimerc, and service | 74.8 | 108,94 | $\cdots, 020$ | 298 | 80,16? |  | - |  |  | - | - | - |
| Heal friste........................ | 11,20*, | -10,000 | 70, | 33,754 | 2,774,597 | 20,750 | 106 | 12,088 | 10,552 | 17,223 | 842 | 1,510 |
| rvien............................... | - 3\%, | 1,354, 933 | Pb, 054 | 35,598 | 1,35\%,576 | 二6, 360 | 1,630 | 34,965 | 35,600 | 6062,236 | 39.232 | 13,391 |
|  | 772 |  | 5, 797 | 7,153 | Ch\%, 140\% |  | 226 | $\cdots, 086$ | 2,511 | 94,235 | 4,235 |  |
| Freumal vrvi'pa. ......................... | 1,328 | 157, 724 | 3,608 | 1,579 | 203, 4.1 | 3,433 | 396 | 3,371 | 3,310 | 79,170 | 4,235 | , 655 |
| Praturat -urva | 1, + Hes | 162, 5 , 30 | 30, 0 m | 105 | 376, 46.3 | 21,106 | 235 | 17,0.6 | 18,566 | 218,026 | 10,725 | 1,311 |
| Aut ay life shid cther repair cerviles | +19 | 111,416 | $\therefore, 074$ | 2,339 | 102, 38 " | 5,178 |  |  | 5,003 | 40,768 | 1,846 | 770 |
|  | 412 | 22, 230, | 0,785 | 1,367 | 1**,019 | 8,250 | 2) | (2) | 2) | (2) | ) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
|  <br>  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,14.e | 182,273 | 12,317 | 4,347 | 14, 598 | 2,245 | 143 | 3,031 | 2,700 | 86,477 | 8,100 | 1,444 |
| Nature if tiefure mat allmable. | ,22. | ${ }^{12}, 08 \mathrm{r}$ | O8 | $8 \%$ | .031 | 239 | $1^{2}$ ) | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | (2) | (2) | - | ${ }^{2}$ ) |

Table 22．－NUMBER OF RETURNS，BUSINESS RECEIFTS．NET INCOME OR DEFICIT，TOTAI．ASSETS，AND INVENTOKIES AT RFGINNING AND END OF YEAR，BY MAJOR INDISTRIAL GROUP．BY ACCOUNTING PERIOD－Continued

| Major indutrial gruay | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Numter } \\ \text { returnic } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \&osinetor } \\ & \text { reverif tis } \end{aligned}$ <br> （Thousend dollora） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ne } \\ & \text { incime } \\ & \text { (Mowend } \\ & \infty+1 / 0 r e \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | －リばざ <br> （Thouzend dollere） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { If tul } \\ & \text { armate } \\ & \text { (Mowsend } \\ & \text { dollers) } \end{aligned}$ | （Thas sand dofler．） |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nimia'r } \\ & \text { it } \\ & \text { retimrtis } \end{aligned}$ |  1,1 － |  | Hus．Anters <br> recelpts <br> （Thow anot sollere） | （Thousend dollar＊） | Iotiest <br> （Thowsand dollar＊） |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $F_{1 / 2}$ | End－ri－yeur |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | （Thowesand doflors） | （Thow，and dollera） |  |  |  |
| All ind etraal groupe．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Aericultwe，f．restry，and fisheries．． | （） | ¢ ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 21 | （4） | （a） | （r） | （ ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\cdots$ | （1）） | 1. | （11） | 1＋1） |
|  | Returns with accauntire periud ended Noventuer 1 nos ${ }^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 39,-8 \\ 815 \\ \left.2^{4}\right)^{4} 30 \\ \left({ }^{2}\right) \\ 220 \end{gathered}$ | $\therefore 2,57, \ldots 8$ | 1， $3 \times 1,2 \mathrm{~m}$ | 2 $\because, 213$ | 20， 30,228 | $\therefore, 465,024$ | 23， 14.4 | $\therefore 0.028 .880$ | ， 30 | ，015，835 | （0x，5ex | 44， 52 |
|  |  | $150, \mathrm{cmi}^{\text {a }}$ | 1，1， | －， 3 | －32， 10 | ，， | 180 | ＂， | ， 3 | 114） | ，30， | 1．855 |
| Minise <br> Metal maning <br> Coal minink <br> Crude fetn－leum and na：ural gas． Nonmetailic mireerls（ex＂ept fuels） minire |  | 260， $\mathrm{anc}^{2}$ |  | ？， | （2， $0+5$ | 10，305 |  | ， | 8，411 | ， 6 ¢ 4 | 9617 | 6，168 |
|  |  |  | （2） | － | （2） | ） | （＇） | （\％） | 2） |  | $)^{1}$ |  |
|  |  | ， 4. | ，12，3 | $10_{0}$ | 10， | 1，758 | 3 | 1，29 | 1，12？ | $\therefore 307$ | $3(x)$ | 2 |
|  |  | （02，＋4．40 | 3，301 | 1，3！ | 8．， | 8,363 | 30 | ，1\％ | －， | ¢， 4 | c，，（s） | 1 |
|  | $\rightarrow 80$ | 1，wr | 31. | 1，0．3 | 11， 5 | 63， 61 | 14.2 | 560，88？ | ＂， 112 | His， | 13.2 | －1，${ }^{1818}$ |
| Manufacturing．．．．． <br> Food and kindred prutices． <br> Totaces manulectures． <br> Textile mill modects <br> Apparel and＂ther fatricated tex－ tile products． | $\begin{array}{r} 6,100 \\ 555 \\ 30 \\ 208 \\ 207 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,014,300 \\ 1, \ldots 3,1, \\ 20,416 \\ 1,25,424 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 103,363 \\ 72,23 \\ 1,14 \\ 5,1059 \end{gathered}$ | \％ $4 \times 8$ | ， 8855,591 | 2，020，058 | 4，4．13 | 1，＂ter，${ }^{\prime \prime} 1$ | 1．4894， 6192 | 2， 3 ， 5 ， 2000 | 48，114 | Ste， 150 |
|  |  |  |  | 5，155 | ctin， 521 | 233，147 | 3 H | 124， 1 P5 | 12．0，540 | 1，341，201 | ce， 517 | 4，327 |
|  |  |  |  | Re： | 28，092 | 8，24i | 36 | C， 5 | 9， | 20，46 | 1，2\％9 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ， 135 | 230，805 | 22.952 | 8 | $203,20 \cdot 6$ | 120，4，${ }^{2}$ | 1，．20， $8^{\prime \prime 2}$ | 56，4\％ | 1，00， |
|  |  | 1，22，， 57 | $4{ }^{2} \cdot 1 k_{4}$ | $0,43^{3} 6$ | ara， 6.37 | 214，200 | $5: 2$ | 18－， 6 | 24， 2 ， 150 | 1， $1.55,342$, | 41,451 | ， 18 c |
| Lumber and wand prudicts，exeept rurniture．．． Furniture and fix：res．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Paper and allied products． Printine：fistishine，and allied ind stries． Chemicals and allied products．．．．．．． Perroleim retising and related intustries．． fubber and miscellanet is flastics produets． | $\begin{aligned} & 248 \\ & 123 \\ & 123 \end{aligned}$ | －58，113 | $1 \cdot 080$ | $3 \times 8$ | 1－7， 313 | 3， 3 ， 5 | $\cdots 7$ | 3\％，${ }^{\text {an }}$ | x，ous | 158.108 | 3，84， | 9 |
|  |  | tex， 172 | －3，300 | （2） | －33，032 | 2，0，25i | 11.8 | 8，，n， | 1－， 238 | 635，．133 | 52，850 | 343 |
|  |  |  | ，1＂10 | 523 | 153，005 | 20,880 | 11 | 23，73： | ，3－31 | $\cdots 4,402$ | ， 105 | 523 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & -4 \\ & -43 \end{aligned}$ | $\therefore 0,{ }^{\circ} 9$ | 1，3n， | 2， 7.2 | 120，213 | 1－1，343 | .17 | 12 | 12，251 | 178，402 | ，26） | ，32， |
|  |  | ， 4 3， 3 ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ，457 | 30，176 | 145，503 | ． 44 | 13．4， | 16．， 7 ，${ }^{3}$ | $2.473,250$ | 81，433 | 1，300 |
|  | 59 | 152，0．30 | 8，241 | － | 184， OCO | 26,470 | 28 | 1，148 | 10，4 | 136，111 |  | － |
|  | 100 | 50,060 | ，273 | － 6 | 5. | 57，111 | 145 | 173，3． 3 | ． | 558，39＇ | 34,293 | ，263 |
| Leather and leather products． Stone，clay，and glass products．．．． Primary metal industries．． Fabricated metal products，except machinery and transportation equipent． | $\begin{aligned} & 183 \\ & 223 \\ & 130 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\therefore$ ， | －， 373 | 431, | 1．3t， 785 | 103 | 24， $294 ;$ |  | 095，640 | ＜2， 551 | 2,768 |
|  |  | 149，65 | 11，055 | 2，046 | 162，435 | 20，477 | $1 \% 1$ | 15，363 | 21，364 | 146， 142 | 11，055 | 4，呗 |
|  |  | 37， 021 | 15，236 | 03 | 315，329 | 43，205 |  | 39，394 | $\cdots, 265$ | 184，370 | 10，814 | － |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 595 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $75^{\prime \prime}, 129$ | ${ }_{6} 64,335$ | ， 73 | 561，104 | 156，512 | 4 4 | 14，4，25060 | 16， 38.7 | 834，058 | 47， 19.9 | 2，5411 |
|  |  | 887,064 | 62，M98 | S，274 | 617，347 | 176，193 | 439 | 165，137 | 175，376 | 848，261 | 63，330 | 4，20， |
| Electrical machinery，equipment，and supplies． | 278 | 720 | 80.291 | 1，412 | 411，343 | 113，464 | $14^{4}$ | 32，474 | 213，361 | 216，196 | 79， 720 | 812 |
| Motor vehicles and motur vehicle equipment． | 46 | 124， 591 | 8，214 | 9 | 67，873 | 21，955 | 45 | 17，132 | 11，955 | 113，299 | 7，728 | 9 |
| Transportation equipment，except motor vehicles． | 89 | 1，771，201 | 85，596 | 698 | 987．668 | 305.779 | 48 |  | 305，779 | 1，771，180 | 85，596 | ， |
| Scientific instruments，photographic equipment，watches and clocks．．．．．． | 70 | 120，898 | 17，790 | 219 | 5. | 24，11 | 70 | ＜4， | 24，114 | 110，888 | 7，+90 | 214 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturimg ind is－ | ${ }_{(2)}^{312}$ | 12， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tries incl．ondrance and accesscries Lanuracturing not allocable．．．．．．．．．． |  | $\underset{\left({ }^{2}\right)}{265,738}$ | 20， （2） | －， 869 | $\underset{\substack{206,225 \\(2)}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,523 \\ & \left.{ }^{2}\right)^{2} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{217} 2$ | 22，311 |  | 162,922 | ${ }_{(2)}^{10,263}$ | C177 |
| Transpertation，cumunication，elec－ tric，gas，and sanitary services．．．． Transpertation．．．． Comuricstion services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Electric，gas，and sanitary services | $\begin{array}{r} 1,133 \\ 907 \\ (2)^{93} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 291,1050 \\ & 228, n 9 \\ & 42,309 \\ & \left(^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2 x, 192 \\ & 13, \cos 8 \\ & 9,063 \\ & \{2\} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,172 \\ & -, 633 \\ & \left\{^{2}\right\} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{r} 65,222 \\ 130,272 \\ 53,370 \\ (2) \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,857 \\ & 4,6 \sin 0 \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0,3,27 \\ & 5,403 \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  | 5，54， 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 90,4,4, \\ & 78,820 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,527 \\ & 3,506 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 676 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | （2） |
| Wholesale and retail | 11，300 | 6，513，655 | 24．4．02 | 38，201 | 2，4，4，385 | 805，655 | 7， 382 | 732，8tet， | 765，695 | 5，702， 557 | 127，1：22 | 26，469 |
| wholesale trade．．．．．．． |  | 3，774， 559 | 93，202 | 12，357 | 1，420，396 | 463，097 | 2，799 | 435，038 | 442， 350 | 3，377，509 | 16，522 | 13，083 |
| Groceries and related froducts．．．． | 4 <br> + <br> 951 <br> 793 | 569， 6 | t， $0 \times 9$ | 2，239 | 110，585 | 39，871 | $<24$ | 33，272 | 37，867 | 502，60． | 4，976 | 208 |
| Wehimery，equipment，and supplies |  | 510， 512 | 20，23b | 1，343 | －33，038 | 77，188 | 543 | 6.001 | 74，039 | 426，714 | 15，398 | 1，152 |
| Kiscellaneous ubclesale trade．．．． |  | 2，888，03m | 65， 517 | 74， 304 | 1，060， 277 | 34， 2,866 | 2，028 |  | 328，272 | 2， 4 （2， 2379 | 54,934 （2） | 12， 161 |
| ＇holesale trade not allocable．．．．． |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ | （2） | ${ }^{2}$ ） | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Retail trade．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6，289 | 2，374，739 | 50，827 | 20，386 | 459，439 | 323，849 | 4，426 | 277，254 | 303，573 | 2， 26.5776 | 47，646 | 13，104 |
| faliding materials，hartware，and farm equipment stcres． |  | 650,025183,353523,350 | $2 \%, 138$ <br> +5 <br> 0,79 | $\begin{array}{r}3,038 \\ 1,279 \\ \hline, 842\end{array}$ | 372,79685,27889,603 | 131,868$\begin{array}{r}16,153 \\ 38,078\end{array}$ | 1,219201374 | $\begin{array}{r}221,918 \\ 30,269 \\ \hline 2.603\end{array}$ | 128,05635,59318,107 | 630,900176,138435,496 | 16,8255,9486,316 | 3，4．40 |
| General merchandise steres．．．．．．．． | 1,377317542 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Food stores．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  | 28，078 |  | 15，374 |  |  |  |  |
| Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations．．．．．．．．．．． | 8.6 | 423，300 | 6， 033 | こ，834 | 113，345 | 43，882 | 646 | 35，906 | 41，832 | 394，385 | 5，594 | 1，1633 |
| Apperel and accesscry stures．．．．． | 426 | 76， 82 | 3，024 | 1，669 | 68，407 | 29，115 | 311 | cibersa | 27，850 | 69，605 | 3，024 | 1，304 |
| furniture，home furnishifes，and equipment stcres． | 477 | 116，373 | $\therefore, 202$ | －，469 | 53，181 | 14，670 | 341 | 13，777 | 14，435 | 104， 365 | 2，116 | 1，900 |
| Eating and drinkirg places．．．．．．．． | 1，381 | 16，，174 | 2，622 | 2， 0 | 56，785 | －2，938 | ＋12 | 2，320 | －2，409 | 140，924 | 1，935 | 1，992 |
| Miscellaneous retail sures．．．．．．． <br> qetail trade not allocable．．．．．．．．． | （2） |  | 7,074 | （ $\left.{ }^{5}\right)^{5 / 4}$ |  | 37，210 | （29） |  |  | $\underset{\substack{209,407 \\(2)}}{ }$ | 6，672 | （2，${ }^{1,723}$ |
| wholesale and retail trade not | 350 | 160，797 | 2，454 | 458 | 73，550 | 20，709 | ＜ 57 | 18，574 | 19，772 | 161，672 | 2， 054 | 28.8 |
| Finance，irsurance，and real estate．．． panks and trist companies．．．．．．．．．．．． Credit agencies other than berks．．．． Security and currodity brikers． dealers，excharges，and services．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 10,976 \\ 1,206 \end{array}$ | $354,48 \times$ | 300，431 | 30，952 | 8，397，742 | 2，798 | 71 | 2．153 | 1，354 | ，296 | 930 | 407 |
|  |  | 2，703 | 2，819 | 318 | 1365，598 |  | － |  |  |  | － | － |
|  |  | 46：100 | 1．， 392 | 3，330 | 1993，638 | 993 | 3 | 1，127 | 351 | 2，658 | 758 | 2 |
|  | 297 | 14，706 | 6， 110 | $\cdots 787$ | 3466,660 | － | 1 | un | － | 286 | 2 |  |
| Holding and ctherinvestment ：mpanies Insurance carriers． <br> Insurance ager．ts，brokers，ard service Real estate．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r} 362 \\ 13 \\ 528 \\ 8,086 \end{array}$ | 8，179 | 223，857 | 1，201 | 3，807，963 | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
|  |  | 2，571 | 432 |  | －2，354 | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
|  |  | 32，990 | $\therefore 373$ | 383 | 43，240 | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
|  |  | 267，225 | 57，543 | 20， 333 | 2，25E，639 | 305 | 62 | 435 | 403 | 5，252 | 170 | 405 |
| Services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4，62 ${ }^{7}$ | 342， 698 | 58，362 | 1－，46 | －4．， 587 | 24， $2 \times 28$ | 1，239 | 25，5：6 | －30 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 201，977 | －5，737 | $4.56,6$ |
| Hotels，rooming houses，amps，and other lodging places． <br> Personal services． <br> Business services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 4,88 | 64，224 | 3，300 | 3，45 | 1417，131 | 738 | 72 | 707 | 728 | 37.855 | 1，276 | 634 |
|  | 483 | 151，478 | 4， 12 | 2，33／4 | 75，589 | 3，748 | 301 | ，437 | ， 860 | 117，829 | 3，320 | 2，072 |
|  | 2，326 | 42，326 | 28，062 | 2， 307 | 218，040 | 8，824 | 298 | ， 68 | ， 640 | 167，804 | 16，267 | 767 |
| Automobile and ither repair services Motion pictures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Amusement and recreation services， except motion pictures． Miscellaneous services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{aligned} & 589 \\ & 226 \\ & 598 \\ & 640 \\ & \left({ }^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | 70,889 37,060 | 3,597 6,755 | 3，047 362 | $\begin{aligned} & 73,077 \\ & 41,542 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}3,299 \\ \hline 216\end{array}$ | （290） | ${ }^{(3)} 3$ | $\left(^{\frac{3}{2}}\right)^{292}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,780 \\ & \left(^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | （2，${ }^{2}$ ） 510 | $(2)^{892}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 94，894 | 4，185 | 1，4，00 | 88,648 | 2，699 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | （2） | （2） |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ ） |
|  |  | $\left({ }^{2}\right)$ |  | $\left(2^{2}\right)$ | （2） | ${ }^{2}$ ） | － | － | － | － | － |  |

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

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Major indistrial group} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Number uf } \\
\text { recurrus }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Business receipts \\
（Thous and dollars）
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Ne \({ }^{2}\) \\
income \\
（Thausend dollera）
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Defricit \\
（Thequald dollari）
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Total
assets
\(\begin{gathered}\text {（The：anend } \\ \text { dolleres）}\end{gathered}\)} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Inven- } \\
\text { Curies, } \\
\text { end-ot'-year } \\
\text { (Thowend } \\
\text { dollero) }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{Returns with inventories at buth begimuty and end of year} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Number } \\
\& \text { al } \\
\& \text { returns }
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Anounc of inventories日を一} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Business \\
receipts \\
（Thou eand dollase）
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Net \\
income \\
（Thourdend doflara）
\end{tabular}} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Beginining } \\
\& \text { of year } \\
\& \text { (Thouend } \\
\& \text { dollore.) }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { End-of-year } \\
\text { (Thou uend } \\
\text { dolleso) } \\
\hline
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \& \\
\hline \multicolumn{13}{|r|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{}} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline All industrial groups．．．．．．．．．． \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
40,239,054 \\
93,728
\end{array}
\]} \& \& 270，726 \& 26，367，216 \& 5，812，703 \& 24，220 \& 5，169，860 \& 5，629，926 \& \& \& \\
\hline Agraculure，forestry，and insherles．． \& \& \& 2，3bts \& 4， 8 76 \& 104， 257 \& 21，909 \& 148 \& 18，51： \& 21，721 \& \(37,123,284\)
59,301 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,333,308 \\
1,603
\end{array}
\] \& \[
1,103
\] \\
\hline Mining \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
300 \\
1 \therefore \quad 1 \\
149 \\
249
\end{array}
\]} \& \begin{tabular}{c}
51,243 \\
\hline 194
\end{tabular} \& 4,201
4 \& \& 15＊，081 \& 3，636 \& 59 \& 2，399 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3，290} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{34，5．0} \& 1，828 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{0，278} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Metal minary \\
Jual mining．
\end{tabular} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
38,037
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3,989} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \left({ }^{2}\right)^{-} \\
\& 8.227
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { (2) }^{2} 30,410
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
2,160^{-}
\]} \& － \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2，074} \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Sal minise rude petrinehm and natural gas．．．．． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 34 \& \& \[
1,820^{-}
\] \& 26，789 \& 1，562 \& 5，648 \\
\hline Nermetallic munerals（except fuels） minite \& \& （こ） \& （2） \& \& \((3)^{2}\) \& \(\left.1^{2}\right)\) \& 12） \& \({ }^{(2)}\) \& \({ }^{2}\) ） \& \({ }^{(2)}\) \& \(\left.1^{2}\right)\) \& \(\left(^{2}\right)\) \\
\hline nura：t sonstructi \& 3，127 \& 1，471，773 \& 34，052 \& 23，572 \& －600，182 \& 82,607 \& 2，520 \& 80，008 \& 74，795 \& 797，259 \& 16，922 \& 2，877 \\
\hline Manufact ir：\({ }_{\text {de }}\) \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4,080 \\
33 \% \\
264
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
4,034,060 \\
096,0,7
\end{array}
\]} \& 198，832 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
4_{2.3072}^{1.3 n 9}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,494,508 \\
270,297
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
752,231 \\
72,138 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]} \& 3，601 \& 674，479 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
736,478 \\
71,440
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(4,543,118\)
624.981} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{171，184} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{33,499
1,936} \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Fud a：lad kindred pruducts．．．．．．．．．．．． \\
Totacte manufactires
\end{tabular} \& \& \& － \& \& \& \& 285 \& 68，678 \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Tctacel mandactares． \& \& 342，640 \& 12，079 \& 1，510 \& 148，327 \& 58，808 \& 179 \& 47，527 \& 57，257 \& 318，912 \& 11，361 \& 1，489 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Apyas land cther fatricated tex－ \\
＋11r products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．
\end{tabular} \& \& 788，－ 85 \& 24，352 \& 3.202 \& 280，205 \& 128， 2146 \& 649 \& 127，439 \& 125，372 \& 755，156 \& 17，870 \& 2，368 \\
\hline Lumber and waid produt ts，Exitpt Turniture． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline Fursiture and fixtures．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 169 \\
\& 138 \\
\& 122
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 119,401 \\
\& 107,485 \\
\& 88,790
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3,740 \\
\& 2,37 \\
\& 0,127
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 1,057 \\
\& 1,2=2
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 57,1250 \\
\& 51,574 \\
\& 4 b, 502
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \[
10,576
\] \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 124 \\
\& 104 \\
\& 104
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 20，424 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 14,352 \\
\& 13,751
\end{aligned}
\] \& 110,735
80,019
8797 \& 3,714
2,367 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{927
83
72} \\
\hline Paper and alried pruducts．．．．．．． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 4，808 \& \\
\hline frintilu，publishing，and allied industries． \&  \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 329,674 \\
\& 223,3<1
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 14,787 \\
\& 10,761
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\stackrel{5,1^{1+12}}{784}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 222,616 \\
\& 111,563
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 23,684 \\
\& 015,209
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 310 \\
\& 2108
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 23,716 \\
\& 24,318
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 23,221 \\
\& 20,268
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 276,818 \\
\& 221,729
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 10，200 \& \begin{tabular}{l}
3,489 \\
\hline 884
\end{tabular} \\
\hline themi：als and allied products．．．．．．． Petrulem reinise and related \& 219 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 10，200 \& 784 \\
\hline industries \& 33 \& 52，485 \& 1．564 \& \& 38，225 \& 2，590 \& 1 \& 2，199 \& 2，302 \& 39，368 \& 750 \& － \\
\hline Rutber and miscellariéus plastics protucts．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 252 \& 98，315 \& 3，498 \& 2，9，0 \& 51，909 \& 12，367 \& 177 \& 9，571 \& 11，185 \& 83，366 \& 3，490 \& 1，953 \\
\hline Leather and leather products \& 108 \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{211， 384
162,249
135,591} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{3,288
4,20
0,230} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
204 \\
1,906 \\
72
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 40,0,66 \\
\& 9,9,57 \\
\& 74,452
\end{aligned}
\]} \& 20，142 \& \multirow{3}{*}{128

19} \& 10，049 \& 20，24， \& 111，353 \& \& 172 <br>

\hline Sunte，clay，and glass products．．．．． \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 150 \\
& 120 \\
& 111
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1－28，086} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 11,397 \\
& 21,450
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{15,102

15,222} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{155,721
132,128} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{¢，} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1,858
10} <br>
\hline Frimary metal industries．．．．．．．．．．．．． Fatriasted metal products，except ma：hintry and transportation \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline equipment．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 597 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 502,829 \\
& 291,224
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12,762 \\
& 20,265
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4,757 \\
2,078
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& 24．4，3．3 \& 09，793 \& 424 \& 57，280 \& 28，144 \& 422，323 \& 20，05\％ \& 1，385 <br>

\hline | Macharery，except electrical．．．．．．．． |
| :--- |
| Electrical machinery，equipment，and | \& 428 \& \& \& \& 283，241 \& 13．230 \& 256 \& 53，812 \& 57，410 \& 251，315 \& 18，257 \& 2，386 <br>

\hline Eupplıes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 263 \& 237，292 \& 22，932 \& 1，4i2 \& 150，000 \& 52，09： \& 180 \& 45，302 \& 52，065 \& 233，007 \& 12，244 \& 701 <br>
\hline Motro vehicies and notur vehicle equapment． \& 39 \& 75，005 \& 2，397 \& 1，423 \& 33，006 \& 11，70： \& 28 \& 9，958 \& 10，40n \& 67.311 \& 2，614 \& 1，423 <br>
\hline Transpurtathen equipment，except miur vehicies． \& 4 \& 14， 5.35 \& 7，826 \& 3，181 \& 126，583 \& 39，554 \& 38 \& 4,301 \& 39，410 \& 14 ${ }^{5} \times 484$ \& 7，826 \& 3，181 <br>
\hline Seientific ind truments，photugraphac equipment，watches and clocks． \& 54 \& 125，5． 55 \& 2，234 \& 5，625 \& 87，778 \& 28，353 \& 32 \& 27，309 \& 28，353 \& 124，005 \& 2，151 \& 5，624 <br>
\hline Mscellanecus manufacturaie indus－ uries incl．ordnance and accessories Marbliacturing nut allueable． \& 270 \& 310， 912 \& 12，017 \& 3，080 \& 170，459 \& 63，510 \& 228 \& 58，407 \& 103，489 \& 307，420 \& 12，432 \& 3，680 <br>
\hline Transpertativa，communication，elec－ \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline trac，gas，atud sanitary services．．．．．
Trantportation．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \& 334,334 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1，707 \& <br>

\hline Transportation． C．nmunicaticui services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& $$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
1,001 \\
\left\}^{2}\right.
\end{array}\right.
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 334,876 \\
& (2)
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 2） 5,607 \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10,793 \\
& 1, y^{7}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& 172， 300 \& \[

\left(2^{2}\right), 989
\] \& （2）${ }^{133}$ \& ${ }^{6,201}$ \& $\therefore, 786$ \& （2），299 \& （2），${ }^{1,21}$ \& 8，472 <br>

\hline Electriz，gas，and saritary servicez \& 102 \& ${ }^{(2)} 9,125$ \& － 812 \& （1） 8 \& 18，303 \& （2） 26.5 \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& \& \& （2） \& ${ }^{(2)}$ \& － <br>
\hline Wh Lesale arid retail trade． \& 22， 326 \& 32，805，704 \& 1，105，050 \& 220，010 \& 12，399，138 \& 4，847，411 \& 27，530 \& －4，354，788 \& －5，701，670 \& 31，233，779 \& 1，119，921 \& 94， 842 <br>
\hline whutesale trade．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& ${ }^{5}, 5.525$ \& － 610,343 \& 115，780 \& 21，028 \& 1，756，704 \& 200，300 \& 3，439 \& 532，274 \& 587.723 \& $\therefore .984,204$ \& 46，798 \& 27，114 <br>
\hline Grumites and related products．．．． \& 463 \& 72．，042 \& 7，251 \& 1，062 \& 133，228 \& 50，777 \& ${ }^{252}$ \& 50， 598 \& －7．423 \& 673，045 \& －1，197 \& 388 <br>
\hline Mastrinery，equipmest，ard supplies \& \& －373，822 \& 14，635 \& 1，482 \& 159，473 \& 51，379 \& 5507 \& 45，343 \& － 8.829 \& 317，149 \& 11，757 \& 1，410 <br>

\hline Masullaneous whiesale trade．．．．． Whicesale trate mut allocatie．．． \& （2） $3^{259}$ \& \[
$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4,501,039 \\
& \left.\left.2_{2}\right)^{2}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

\left.,^{23}\right)^{13,68<}

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 18,877 \\
& i_{2}^{2}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 1,459,039 \\
& 0,0,
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

\left($$
\begin{array}{l}
497 \\
\left.()^{2}\right) \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$\right.

\] \& 2，598 \& 435，002 \& \[

(2) 356
\] \&  \& （80，775 ${ }^{\text {（2）}}$ \&  <br>

\hline Retasl traje．．．．．．．．．．． \& 17，123 \& 27，041，703 \& 1，0min， 14 \& 93，6：7 \& 24，578，781 \& $\cdots, 274,78 \%$ \& 13，885 \& 3，813，278 \& $\checkmark .151,079$ \& －5，126，434 \& 1，018，336 \& 77，137 <br>
\hline Quluting materials，hardware，and tarm equipment stures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& 2，123 \& 470，402 \& 23，865 \& 4，414 \& 252，507 \& 101，991 \& 972 \& 42，621 \& 43，329 \& 429.015 \& 12，056 \& 2，611 <br>
\hline Jenerai merahauase stures．．．．．．．． \& 3，634 \& 20，313， 94
$1,268,701$ \& 805，127 \& 33,985
22,987 \& 11，450，485 \& \& \& $\therefore$－ 856,543 \& 3，120，113 \& \& 854，278 \& 29，093 <br>

\hline | Fed stares．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
| :--- |
| Autume tive dealers and gasoline | \& \& 1，268，701 \& 23，577 \& 22，887 \& 304，152 \& 82，034 \& 30. \& 00，235 \& －7，374 \& 1，247，497 \& 21.135 \& 21，700 <br>

\hline Autume tive dealers and gasoline \& ins \& 528,408 \& 8，588 \& 3，071 \& 203，042 \& 23，733 \& 723 \& 65，931 \& 74，795 \& 403，091 \& 7， 7488 \& 2，116 <br>
\hline Apparel and asorsonry stures．． \& ． 4.23 \& 2，914，4，30 \& 80，028 \& 19，021 \& 1， 216,085 \& 443，708 \& 9.033 \& 480,307 \& ${ }^{2} 10,253$ \& 2，071，338 \& 80，350 \& 13，501 <br>
\hline Furnilure，home furnishings，and \& 1，5，4 \& か82，¢fl \& 20，347 \& 5，044 \& 408,179 \& 129，720 \& 1，L 48 \& 115，040 \& 221，288 \& 613．048 \& \& 4，091 <br>
\hline Eatare ard drinure pleawi．．．．．．． \& 370 \& 139，710 \& 2，747 \& $1.68{ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 39，189 \& 2，788 \& （1） \& 2，023 \& 2，411 \& 110， 319 \& 1，951 \& 1，218 <br>
\hline  \& 2，390 \& 544，676 \& 23， $1+12$ \& $\begin{array}{r}3,850 \\ \hline 21\end{array}$ \& 329,17
$8,1 p_{n}$ \& 14，4，120 \& 1， 802 \& 130,077
4,311 \& 137,045
4,521 \& 612,470
21,350 \& 21,099
732 \& 2，747 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline ， \& 273 \& 1：3，723 \& －， 851 \& 1，305 \& 63，023 \& 22，32\％ \& $1^{1 \%}$ \& 19，236 \& ：1，st 8 \& 143，051 \& －．， 787 \& 591 <br>
\hline ［at \& 21， 5178 \& 45，081 \& 133，226 \& 4 ${ }^{1}$ ，228 \& 4，434，127 \& 12，368 \& 23 \& 511 \& 3 m 2 \& 1，169 \& 222 \& 112 <br>
\hline  \& \& \& \& \& ［1，23 \& \& － \& \& \& \& \& － <br>
\hline  \& 1， $5+12$ \& 3，4，2 \& 2n，49\％ \& $\therefore 1742$ \& 1， $1.44,103$ \& $2,00^{1}$ \& － \& － \& － \& \& \& － <br>
\hline ＂jurats，ald mavidey trusers， \& $7 \%$ \& 4，17\％ \& 2，283 \& 1，106 \& 201，401 \& － \& － \& － \& － \& \& \& － <br>
\hline  \& 524 \& 5 \& 31，032 \& 1，044 \& 084， 133 \& － \& － \& － \& － \& \& － \& － <br>
\hline  \& 23 \& \& \& \& ¢ $8^{\circ} 3$ \& － \& － \& － \& － \& \& － \& － <br>
\hline  \& 19 \& ， \& ，itu \& 12 \& 63．569 \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － <br>
\hline \& 4 \& 2月炜，－ \& ${ }^{1} 1$ \& 41,3 \& $\therefore 375,357$ \& ，703 \& 20 \& －11 \& 362 \& 1，1 \& 222 \& 112 <br>
\hline \& $\therefore$ ，пu＇ \& 75\％ 3 3 \& 41，134 \& $\therefore 2,414$ \& 4 41 ， 111 \& 30.002 \& 2，177 \& 22， 443 \& 4．7，578 \& 345， 500 \& 19，721 \& 7，815 <br>

\hline  \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 2,4 \\
& 21
\end{aligned}
$$ \& \[

2, ···

\] \& 1，2， 11 \& \[

\cdots, \cdots: 1
\] \& 20．301 \& 3,988

3,320 \& 2 \& 3.728
1.478 \& 3,928

1,802 \& |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| 20,171 | \& 488

1,017 \& 5,150
193 <br>
\hline ait aram \& 1．174 \& （1）＋，＂，${ }^{\text {cin }}$ \& 17， 31 m \& 3，315 \& 226，437 \& 12， \& 24. \& 10， 26 ， \& 13，210 \& 127，417 \& 7，839 \& ， <br>
\hline  \& 边 \& ．．＂ 1 \& 2131 \& 1．341 \&  \& 2，802 \& ， 317 \& 3，324 \& $20^{127}$ \& 4， \& 12，10， \& 2）${ }^{378}$ <br>
\hline  \& $\because 1 \%$ \& \& 2， \& \& 4.2975 \& 13 \& \& （2） \& \& \& \& 2） <br>
\hline  \& －11 \& \& \& ，．13 \& ，15：3 \& ， 33 \& 11 \& 2，104 \& 1988 \& \& 1，521 \& 750 <br>
\hline  \& $\cdots$ \& 1，12P \& \& 昭 \& 14， 342 \& 31 \& － \& － \& － \& － \& － \& $=$ <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 22 －NUMBER OF RETURNS，BUSINESS RECEIPTS，NET INCOME OR DEFICIT，TOTAL ASSETS，AND INVENTORIES AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR，BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP，BY ACCOUNTING PERIOD－COnt inued

| Major matutial group | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Number us } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Business receipts <br> （Thowemed coliara） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net } \\ & \text { neture } \\ & \text { (mourand } \\ & \text { dollares) } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tulal } \\ \text { assers } \\ \text { (Mourand } \\ \text { dollera) } \end{gathered}$ |  | Refurns with miverturies at moth tremmitw and end if ymar |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { retuirns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amowit invonturjus } \\ & \text { at } \end{aligned}$ |  |  <br> （Thoweond dollers） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wかt } \\ & \text { iさcいrner } \end{aligned}$ <br> （Thous and dollefa） |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Heginnitup } \\ & \text { of yragr } \\ & \text { (Thousend } \\ & \text { dollors. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Enutuf-yeur } \\ \text { (Thaurand } \\ \text { dollitero) } \end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| All indstrial groups．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Abriculture，forestry，and fisheries．． | （1） | （2） | （3） | （b） | 13） | （0） | （7） | （8） | （4） | （1u） | （11） | （12） |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40， 980 | $2^{5}, 22^{2}, n^{43}$ | 90．，．．．55 | 259，${ }^{175}$ | 14，121，978 | $2, \cdots 7,486$ | 13， 182 | 2．151， 400 | $2.085,180$ | 21，14，, 3.66 | 201， 11 | 121，480 |
|  | 1，1：0 | 23,484$1,39,-37$ | 18，992 | 8，004 | 204，40，1 | 2r，484 | 321 | 24，901 |  | 122n， $4 \cdot 2$ | 1，＂ 4 | 5，7，3 |
| Mirine |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | （2）（2）3075 | （2）（2）（2）0.3000 | $\left(\begin{array}{l}2 \\ 2^{2} \\ 2\end{array}\right)$$0^{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { l) } \\ & 12,901 \end{aligned}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 1 \\ \left(\begin{array}{l} 2 \\ (2) \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}\right) \end{array}\right.$ | （2）${ }^{2}$ | － | 7,812 - |  | 20，${ }^{2} \times 3$ | －128 | 1，9－ |
| Coal mining |  |  |  |  | 134，430 |  | 3. | ， 11,4 | $3,6,63$ | $3^{4}, x^{4 \times 1}$ | 4， 274 |  |
| Crude petroieum and natural gas．．．．． Nrmetalic minerals（except fuels） |  |  | ， 49 |  |  | 3，0，83 |  |  |  |  |  | 2．4 |
| wining．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ． | 02，459 | 3.770 | 1，057 | 10，030 | ， 25 | 40 | 613 | ， | 49，03， | $\therefore$ ，8，${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1，031 |
| Contract constructi | 2 | $\therefore, 022,0$ a | －7， 276 | 23，082 | 120，283 | $1(4) 4.254$ | 1，80 | 3， 22 | 98，cıl 1 | ＋2t，100 | $\cdots 2.429$ | 13， 4 ＂${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| manuracturing | － | 2，304， 802 | $\begin{array}{r}343.210 \\ 132.380 \\ \hline 1.30\end{array}$ | － 0.27 |  | 1，${ }^{124,822}$ | ¢\％ | 133， 728 |  | D，${ }^{\text {an }}$ | 374， 127.75 | C0， 20.$7,(\times 2)$ |
| Food and kindred products |  | ，305， 302 |  |  |  |  | 352 | 329， 8.61 |  |  |  |  |
| Tubacco marulactires．． |  |  | In， 99 | 2. |  | 9，970 | \％ | $\cdots{ }^{4}+713$ | ＋，4\％0 | 22，275 |  |  |
| Textile mill froducts． Apparel and cther fabricated tex－ |  |  |  |  | 1.3 | 4．7， $0 \cdot 1$ | 150 | －－，elus | 47.0 | 345.112 | 12， 501 | 2，14， |
| tile products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 013 | 26 | 8，＇54 | 1，245 | 87.550 | 33，598 | $3 \times 2$ | 31，455 | 33，200 | 220，140 | $\therefore .010$ | 000 |
| Lumter and wood prodsets，exiept fiurniture |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18.505 \\ & 13,148 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,345 \\ & 2,092 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 324， 2 28 |  |  |
| Funiture and fixtures． | 381170193 | 362,305 147,251 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 158,318 \\ 78,333 \end{array}$ | 317，2＂2\％ | 258 | 37,112 17,224 | 38,330 17,865 | $3,24,028$ 1020,251 | 12， 18912,80411.381 | 1， |
| Paper and allied products． |  | 1，－63 | 12，294 | 22.6 | 14．3， 24.4 | 20.409 | 173 | 20，12， 3 | 26，4， 9 | 225，084 |  |  |
| Printing，publishine，and allyed industries．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 0 OH 1 | 487． 21.3 | 4 | 4，3041,004 | 359,203106,284 | 0．0， 221 | $\begin{aligned} & 455 \\ & 363 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,4, \pm 13 \\ & 23,655 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 63,+15 \\ & 25,165 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 454,678 \\ & 252,6,59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,356 \\ 17,55 \\ \hline, 56 \end{array}$ | $. ., 1: 12$ |
| Chemicals and allied products． |  |  |  |  |  | 25，196 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petrcienm refining and related industries． | $2)$ | （2） | $\left.1^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | （2） | （2） | （2） | ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ ） | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | （2） | 1 ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products |  | 1 | $\begin{aligned} & 17,452 \\ & \left.1^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  |  | 16， 3.40 | 163 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 5,1400 \\ & (2) \end{aligned}$ | 2＋4， 9 | 1\％，319 |  |
| Leather and leather products．．． | 350 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & -, 024 \\ & \left.i^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | (a) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ＇） | ${ }^{\text {c）}}$ |
| Stone，clay，and glass products． |  | $\begin{aligned} & 202,306 \\ & 134,035 \end{aligned}$ | 17,5877,209 | 2,48015,093 | $\begin{aligned} & 148,272 \\ & 65,64, \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 201 \\ 36 \end{array}$ | 17,08910,700 | $\begin{aligned} & 19,0,071 \\ & 15,4,2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235,1 \times 3 \\ & 132,55 ; \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} 14,421 \\ \because, 207 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,027 \\ & 13,687 \end{aligned}$ |
| Primary metal industries．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Fabricated metal producrs，except |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| machinery and transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| equipment．．． | 630$3 * 3$ | $\begin{array}{r} 53,203 \\ i=6,800 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,659 \\ & 18,310 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,937 \\ & 2,177 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 220,215 \\ 233,710 \end{array}$ | 05，851 | 509 | 56，339 | 03，817 | $\cdots 20,658$ | 19，180 | 2，530 |
| Machinery，except electrical．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  | ［6，395 | 3 ck ． | 54， 707 | 55， 7 \％ 5 | 231，611 | 18，010 | 2995 |
| Electrical machinery，equippent，and | 38 b | 346， 943 | 12，064 | 17，000 | 244，245， | 74，969 | 222 | 07，771 | 72，208 | 333，207 | 22，857 | 12，3\％ |
| Mutar vehicles and motor vehicle equipmetit． | 83 | 44,518 | 2，926 | 14 | 38，783 | 12，‘18 | 83 | 7， 1777 | 12，518 | ［4，¢13 | 2，426 | 14 |
| Trarsportation equippent，except motor vehicles | 197 | 121，410 | 4,68 |  |  |  |  |  | 12， | 4， | $\cdots 20$ | 14 |
| Scientific instruments，photcgraphic | 109 | 121，40 | 4,68 | 1，214 | 44,74 | 17， | 78 | ， | 16,4 | 128，5 | 4，649 | 1，152 |
| equipment，watches and clacks．．．．．． | 217 | 201，360 | 3，227 | 1，520 | 113，212 | 37，563 | 102 | 34. | 30， 50 | 14．7，71e | －，091 | 1，46 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing indus－ <br> tries incl．ordnance and accessories Manufacturine not allocable．．．．．．．．． | $2^{378}$ | 249， 26.2 | 17，762 | 2，${ }^{1}$ ） 377 | $\underset{\substack{119 \\ 2 \\ \hline}}{ }, 692$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37,308 \\ & (2))^{208} \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{24)^{240}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 34,573 \\ & (2) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 37,001 \\ \mathbf{c}^{2} \end{gathered}$ | 234， 312 | 10，049 |  |
| Transportation，comunication，elec－ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tric，gas，and sanitary services．．．． | 1，259 | 344，094 | 17，020 | 5，302 | 267，519 | 12，950 | 202 | 8，879 | 11．354 | 213，760 | c， 23 |  |
| Transpurtation．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 997 | 317，025 | 13，907 | 4，125 | 21．5742 | 12，898 |  | 2，805 |  | 112，347 |  | 3 R |
| Communication services．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $17 \%$ | 25，827 | 3，033 | 1，1－3 | 40，860 | 23 | （2） | ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ | （2） | 1－， | 2，${ }^{\text {2 }}$ |  |
| Electric，gas，and sanitary services | 35 | 1，292 | 82 | 93 | 10，931 | 29 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | （2） | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ | （－） | － |
| Wholesale and retail trade． | 14，696 | 14，234，231 | 235，590 | 09，098 | 3，872，013 | 2，361，401 | 10，843 | 1，265，．634 | 1，329，551 | 13，157，675 | 261，248 | 38， 50 |
| Wholesale trade．．． | －，515 | 4，223，270 | 92，316 | 24，649 | 2，257，831 | 439，645 | 3，110 | 397，786 | －29，568 | 3， 5 \％0， 957 | ［77， 5 ¢ 3 | 3，${ }^{\text {cos }}$ |
| Groceries and related products．．．． | 500 | 814，840 | 12，438 | 1，778 | 117，311 | 34，4， | 302 | 30，436 | 33，735 | －197，001 | 10，531 | 204 |
| Machinery，equipmert，and supplies | 56 | 399，397 | 9，712 | 3，773 | 156，035 | 58，801 | 411 | 55，933 | 58，739 | 3Tb，cita | 8，497 | 2，¢9\％ |
| Miscellaneous hnlesale trade．．．．． | 3，415 |  | 89.534 | 9，058 | 980.533 | 365，922 | 2，397 | 311，417 | 337， 192 | 2，－33，466 | 5，4，405 | $\bigcirc$ |
| molesale trade not allocable．．．．． | 147 | 2，12，118 | 632 | ， | 3，032 | i75 | 2 | － |  | ， 3 ， | ， | － |
| Setail trade．．．．．． | 0，773 | 10，035，886 | 191，833 | 53，723 | 2，582，319 | 911，502 | 7，531 | 94， 3 c | 889，＋ite | －．578，212 | 102， 251 | 28，＇10 |
| Buildint materials，hariware，and farte equipment stores．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，094 | 332，20m | 7，196 | 2，339 | 238， 3107 | ＋7，382 | 893 |  |  |  |  |  |
| General merchandise stores．．．．．．．． | 64.2 | n34，944 | 12，342 | 24，170 | 344，809 | 93，854 | 378 | 10， 522 | 90，157 | 574， 574 | 11，712 | 1，14 |
| Foad stores ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 091 | 2，299， 941 | 125，416 | 2，921 | 1，261，497 | －42，052 | 528 | 42，603 | 438，022 | 0，817，125 | 122， 301 | 1， 213 |
| Automutive dealers and casoline service stations． | 1，017 | 527，000 | 7，021 | 3，724 | 164，285 | 吸， 735 | 782 | 53，802 | 65，122 | 597．02 | 5，713 | 3，$\cdot 23$ |
| Apparel and accessory st－res．． | 1，424 | 515，785 | 11，102 | $\cdots$ | 144，203 | 79，196 | 1，150 | 13，456 | 7o，tom | 387． 6.76 | 7，225 | ${ }^{2}, 6.1$ |
| Fumiture，home furnishings，and equipmert stcres．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，039 | 311，253 |  | \％，227 | 1 1 ¢2， 82 ¢ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Eating and arinkine places．．．．．．．． | 1，611 | 241，532 | 2，299 | 4，586 | 105，420 | 5，833 | 1，071 | 4，975 | 54，832 | 30,216 | 2，708 | 2， $0^{5}$ |
| Misceliaredus retail stares．．．．．．． <br> fietail trade not allecatie．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{2}^{2}{ }_{2}^{2} 218$ | 552，${ }^{2}$ ） 112 | 23， 2334 | 5，159 | 322，${ }^{\text {2 }}$ ， 652 | 10，，972 | 1， 1 ， | $\mathrm{aran}_{2} \mathbf{2} 73$ | 101，837 | 500，508 | 11，502 | －2，262 |
| molesale and retail trade not allocatie． | 302 | 25，005 | 2，－1 | \％ | 31，883 | 10，148 | 202 | 19，276 | 10，077 | ＇22，314 | 1，436 | 49 |
| Finance，irsurance，and real estate．．． | 12，501 | 36m， 031 | 84，034 | 32，－19 | 3，788，086 | 11，036 | 160 | 11，50， | 9.901 | 37，153 | 2，188 | 1， |
| Barits and trist comparies．．．．．． |  | 1，867 | 2，005 |  | 49，729 |  |  |  | － |  | － |  |
| Credit agencies ：ther than tanks．．．． Security and cumbudit trokers， | 1，472 | 33，100 | 7， 333 | 3，953 | 63， 365 | 485 | 2） |  | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  |  | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Security and cumbodit trokers， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| dealers，exchanges，and services． | 4 | 1，829 | 2，107 | 375 | 37，587 | － | － | － | － |  | － |  |
| Hiclifrg and cther irvestment sumparies | 417 | 12，520 | 5，322 | 1，084 | 380， 38.4 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |
| Insurance carriers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 23 | 11，326 |  | 2，507 | 1，322 | － | 2， | － | － | ＝－ | － |  |
| Insurance agents，trekers，and service | 472 | 38，695 | 3，321 | 2，113 | －2，596 | － | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  | － |  |  | － |
| Real estate．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 9.282 | 258，039 |  | 30，561 | 2，512，005 | 11，151 | 14 | 11，035 | ，391 | 25，471 | 1，963 | $4 / 7$ |
| Services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 6，031 | 243，433 | $\cdots{ }^{-\cdots, 190}$ | 22， $\mathrm{Ca}^{2}$ | 20\％，335． | $33,-22$ | 1，300 | 2：，769 | $29.52 \cdot$ | 325，239 | 13，742 | 4,335 |
| Hatels，roomite hicises，vamps，ano cther lodeing places． | 453 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ${ }_{4}^{4} 4$ | 123，777 | 5，236 | $3,3+2$ 1,42 | 111,265 66,44 | 3，271 | $26 ;$ | 2，208 | ［ ${ }^{9} 9$ |  | 3，213 | 418 |
| Busiress serwices．．． | 2， 22 | 2：3，562 | 7， 32 | 7,534 | 30， 230 | 13，882 | 24 | 11，3ヶ？ | 13，1919 | 17， | 3,116 | 4 |
| Autombile and ther repary services |  | 87，750 |  |  |  |  | 472 |  |  |  |  | 213 |
| ubtion pictures． Amusement and recrea：ion services． | 357 | 4in， 20.4 | 2，286 | 2，72 | 40，588 | 8，324 | ＋7 | 6，901 | 2， $\mathrm{ln}^{2}$ | 20，44； | 1，481 | 2， 5 b， |
| except mictior．pirtures．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 063 | 120， 514 | 12，${ }^{-27}$ | －，527 | 143，30e | 671 | 2314 | 379 | 23.2 | 14， 0 ，${ }^{\text {5 }}$ | 43 | 2） $0^{\circ 6}$ |
| M 15 scell aneous servides．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 826 | 138，388 | 8，810 | 1，401 | 88，533 | 1，425． | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ | 2） | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| Hature of tusiness nct alionatie．． | $32=$ | 4，863 | 92 | 1，4＋1 | 21，30－7 | ¢29 | －2， | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 2； | － | － | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |

[^32]| Major indutrial group | Number of returns | Buz̈ness receift: <br> (Mousind doliars) | Net <br> ineome <br> (Thousand doltars) | Eerinit <br> (Thousand doliters) | i tal <br> gusets <br> (Thousand dollars) | $\begin{gathered} \text { liveri- } \\ \text { tories, } \\ \text { phd-of-yesr } \\ \text { (Thounend } \\ \text { dollare) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Returns with inventories at buth beginsing and end of year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Amorent of inveritories at- |  | Business receipts <br> (Thourand dolfara) | Net income <br> (Mrowimend dollar*) | Deficit <br> (Thouzand dollare) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Beginnins of year | End-or-year |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Thousand dollars) | (Thousend dollers) |  |  |  |
| Ail Industrial grups........... | 1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (b) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (21) | (12) |
|  | Returns with accounting period ended March 1964 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 210,259 <br> 1,519 | $\therefore \mathrm{Sk}, 129,299$ | 1,71ヶ,254 | -61,143 | 29, -40, 256] | -2,700,408 | 38, 57n | 2,188,218 | 4.504 .102 | 37,739,552 | 1,228,074 | 230,133 |
| Agribulture, fcrestry, and fisheries.. |  | 1,505,030 | 22,383 | 33,827 | 480, 2.23 | 73,539 | 526 | 67,660 | 70,860 | 1,313,200 | 5,653 | 28,380 |
| Mınitg | $\begin{array}{r} 1,431 \\ 46 \\ 171 \\ 750 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 44,823 \\ 4,3,43 m \end{array}$ | 35.532 | 15,163 | 620,47\% | 31,482 | 4.45 | 23,345 | 30,822 | 290,066 | 24,280 | 5,250 |
| Metal mint |  |  | $\cdots \times 153$ | 438 | 76,847 | 21,939 | 4 | ¢,840 | 21,815 | 40,232 | - 2,153 | 207 |
| Cisl minite....................... |  | 70,283100,833 | 8,510 | 2,3763,731 | $\begin{array}{r} 83,549 \\ 250,326 \end{array}$ | 3,047 | $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ 235 \end{array}$ | 2,3814,390 | 2,8324,418 | 33,90471,584 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,053 \\ & 3,109 \end{aligned}$ | 6463,663 |
| Crude petruleum and natural cas..... |  |  |  |  |  | 4,572 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Normetallic minerals (except ivels) minire........................................ | 4 | 210,271 | 27,072 | 3,117 | 205,750 | 11,0,24 | 178 | 10,684 | 11,757288,297 | 144,940$2,952,358$ | 12,96566,722 | 734 |
| htract constr | 20,685 | ,515,778 | 1-4.4.90 | 53,842 | 2,477,760 | 310,103 | 4,269 | 283,747 |  |  |  | 20,313 |
| Mantlazturing. | 23,238 | 14,898,000 | 329.251 | 119,637 | 8,291,929 | 2,289,762 | 10,132 | 2.083,737 | $2,225,038$ | 14,899, 811 |  | 96,9167,955 |
| Foud and kindred prod | 1,656 | $\begin{array}{r} , 554,111 \\ 3,748 \end{array}$ | 294,518 | 10,289 | $\begin{array}{r} 2,037,917 \\ 1,058 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 598,167 \\ 752 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,372 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 505,112 \\ 466 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 583,035 \\ 752 \\ 154,938 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, 302,451 } \\ 3,748 \\ \hline 0,\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 288,108 \\ 3 \end{array}$ |  |
| Texter mandiacturus. | 1 | 1,022,907 | 16,494 | $3,28{ }^{5}$ | 40,414 | 159,837 | 43.8 | 144,613 |  | 877,277 | 41,662 | 4,932 |
| Apparel and ther fatricated tex:ile products. | 836 |  |  |  | 195,903 | 56,128 | 508 | 52,713 | 53.854 | 496.903 | 13,564 | 2,650 |
| Lumber and wood producits, ix.ept trurniture.. | 732 | $\begin{aligned} & 685,303 \\ & 376,365 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,66^{5} \\ & 18,448 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,471 \\ 2,882 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 360,797 \\ & 157,033 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture and rixt ares. | 330 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 76,981 \\ 47,356 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 630 \\ & 329 \end{aligned}$ | 68,597 <br> 4.240 <br> 35 | 72,142 40,356 | 630,981 376,219 | 35,505 18,420 | 3,127 |
| Paper and allied products. Printing, publishing, and allied industries. | 296 | 364,889 | 14,816 | 4,104 | 234,875 | -1,433 | 122 | 35,589 | 39,295 | 291,325 | 13,643 | 2,340 |
|  | 1,407 | $\begin{array}{r} 601,899 \\ 1,362,150 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39,27 i \\ & 78,290 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,191 \\ & 3,023 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 452,548 \\ & 595,034 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 01,234 \\ 191,749 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 54,526 \\ 178,625 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 58,576 \\ 287,897 \end{array}$ | 502,300 | 26,93569,804 | 2,8352,920 |
| Chemicals and allied products...... |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3468 |  |  | 2,304,743 |  |  |
| Potrcleam refining and related andestries. | 280 | 352,75i | 7,3:1 | 2,78in | 251,809 | 20,049 | 108 | 24,805 | 26,028 | 334,103 | 6,089 | 907 |
| Ratter and miscellaneous plastics products. | 288 | 359,799 | 10,379 | - 1.887 | 175,214 | 34,036 | 210 | 32,871 | 31,298 | 331,115 | 10,009 | 3,525 |
| Leather and leather products Stcne, clay, and glass prodic | 208 818 | $\begin{aligned} & 150,049 \\ & 045,878 \\ & 225,477 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,282 \\ 33,436 \\ 20,394 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,270 \\ & 5,528 \\ & 2,612 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 56,032 \\ 399,989 \\ 116,104 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,122 \\ & 50,490 \\ & 30,359 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 165 \\ & 706 \\ & 161 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23,014 \\ & 48,501 \end{aligned}$ | 23,332 <br> 49,284 <br> 0. | 141,625 599,912 | 3,261 31,276 | 4,087 4,883 |
| Stcne, clay, and glass products. Primary metal industries...... | 197 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30,359 | 212,785 | 9,346 | 2,606 |
| Fabricated metal pruducts, except machinery and transportation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mquipment.................... | 2,360 | $2,015,731$ 727,053 | 51,487 40,329 | 11,502 7,372 | 542,921 428,517 | 147,308 124,206 | 1,128 1,157 | 131,810 107,090 | 140,932 117,862 | 970,137 651,345 | 48,43 37,312 | 10,742 6,718 |
| Mschirery, except electrical.... Electrical machinery, | 1,535 | 727,053 | 40,329 | 7,372 | 418,517 | 124,206 | 1,157 | 107,096 | 117,862 | 651,345 | 37,312 | 6,718 |
| Elecrrical machinery, equipment, and supplies..................................... | 74. | 822,575 | 53,770 | 15.974 | 409,907 | 176,312 | 009 | 136,85.7 | 175,296 | 297,821 | 52,791 | 15,706 |
| Mutor vehicles and motor vehicle squipment. | 219 | 158,385 | 9.142 | 1,045 | 70,957 | 23,6 | 146 | 18,542 | 23,275 | 156,747 | 7,922 | 619 |
| Transportation equipment, except metor vehicles. | 154 | 261,19 | 13,241 | 1,202 | 96,695 | 29,968 | 131 | 23,060 | 29,291 | 249,340 | 12,880 | 1,686 |
| Scientific instruments, photographic equipment, watches and clocks...... | 314 | 1,283, 882 | 31,713 | n,257 | 1,000,360 | 320,862 | 233 | 372,658 | 328,730 | 1,254,118 | 30,4,2 | 5,172 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturine indistries incl. ordrance and accessories Manufacturing not allocable.......... | 703 79 | 326,151 14,824 | 19,975 1,01 | 11,175 | 2067,350 8.789 | 65,746 2,976 | 561 | 52,024 2,470 | 58,480 2,976 | 288,123 14,597 | 19,246 1,081 | 5,624 |
| Transportation, comounication, elec- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tric, gas, and sanitary services.... Transpurtation.......................... | 3,502 2,986 | 862,608 765,375 | 51,520 39,953 | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 4, } \\ 7 \\ 7,801 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 64b, 800 500,680 | 15,742 13,418 | 519 379 | 13,929 11,580 | 15,131 <br> 12,369 | 238,671 192,382 | 11,426 7,237 | 1,884 1,813 |
| Transpurtation................................. | 212 | 45,023 | 6,097 | 2,730 | 77,825 | 419 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) | ${ }^{(2)}$ ) | $\left(^{2}\right.$ ) | (2) ${ }^{2}$ | (2) ${ }^{1}$ |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | 304 | 52,570 | , 470 | 228 | 68,299 | 2,904 | 97 | 1,980 | 1,343 | 39,791 | 3,806 | - |
| Wholesale ard retail trade | 26, 557 | 18,877,039 | 338,142 | 84,514 | 5,975,471 | 1,860,582 | 19,372 | 1,628,630 | 1,769, 791 | 26,976,034 | 299,823 | 61,641 |
| Whulesale trade. | 7, 221 | 10,650,019 | 104,270 | 45,611 | 3,180,671 | 938,883 | 6,775 | 323,899 | 905,684 | 9,337,499 | 140,614 | 35,009 |
|  | 990 | 1,779,043 | 15,622 | 2,023 | 325,343 | 107,784 | 671 | 93,005 | 96, 623 | 1,676,331 | 13,721 | 1,216 |
| Machinery, equipmerit, and supplies | 1,408 | 830,188 | 17,647 | 0,320 | -61,101 | 120,571 | 1,110 | 111, $0 \div 2$ | 219,302 | 797,010 | 16,246 | 6,120 |
| Mascellaneous whulesale trade. | 7,350 | 7, 764,94.1 | 129,805 | 35,973 | 2,354, 2028 | 703,544 |  | 615,14.4 | 682,775 | $0,794,875$ 69,283 | 110,528 | 27,626 47 |
| whulesale trade not allocable | 173 | 76,237 | 1,202 | 195 | 40,199 | 6,984 |  | 4,648 | 6,984 | 69,283 | 119 | 47 |
| Retail trade... | 26,126 | ' ${ }^{1}$, 929,205 | 108,035 | 37,598 | 2,071,880 | 884,024 | 12,224 | 774,115 | 830,048 | ?,368,085 | 154, 380 | 25,697 |
| Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment stores.............. | 1,521 | 600,483 | 10,249 | 1,796 | 247,500 | 202,573 | 1,210 | 90,311 | 98, 030 | 530,139 | 13,953 | 1,202 |
| General merchandise stares........ | 1,008 | 334, 442 | 5,493 | 3,477 | 141, 796 | 53,833 | 708 | 50,877 | 51, 143 | 298,282 | 4,656 | 2,529 |
| Foud stores................. | 1,257 | 3,407,479 | 50,806 | 3,793 | 680,488 | 209,635 | 980 | 198,269 | 209,145 | 3,347,408 | 5b,438 | 2,947 |
| Autometive dealers and gasolizue service staticis....................... | 2,296 | 1,143,764 | 13,430 | 9,607 | 36?,068 | 148,487 | 1,714 | 12\%,410 | 128,094 | 987,655 | 15,400 | 6,764 |
| Apparel and accessony stures..... | 1,208 | 230,009 | 0,010 | 2,579 | 122,329 | 59,447 | 79 | 51,098 | 55,589 | 265,763 | 5,602 | 1,946 |
| Fumiture, home frumishins, and equiprent stires. | 2,62, | $4.00,253$ | 10,922 | 3,689 | 265,012 | 87,170 | 2,281 | 77.070 | 84, 075 | 428,871 | 10,668 | 2,130 |
| Eatare and drinking places........ | 2,962 | -52, 33 | 11,674 | 0,816 | 175,591 | 9, 994 | 1,998 | 2,172 | 8,757 | 394,019 | 10,248 | 4,150 |
| Miscellaneous rutail sturas....... <br> Retall trade not allocable......... | 4,233 87 | 1, 228,707 19,024 | 42,240 734 | 5,019 62 | 559,297 10,839 | 212,185 894 | 3,332 | 280,147 861 | 193.401 | $1,091,337$ 18,511 | 36,775 736 | 4,029 |
| Wholesale and retall trade not allueable | ${ }^{\circ} 10$ | 297,814 | 5,231 | 1,405, | 122,920 | 37,675 | 373 | 30,010 | 34,259 | 271,050 | 4,829 | 935 |
| Firance, itw irarce, and real esta | 21,260 | 757,740 | 176,987 | 95,690 | R,171,076 | 17,173 | 230 | 16, 5104 | 13,426 | 28,331 | 2,619 | 3,478 |
| Eanks ard trust companies.......... | , 120 | 7.1556 74,000 | 3,072 | 5,326 | 579,967 $2,180,822$ |  |  | (2) - |  |  |  |  |
| Credit atercies uther than tanks.... Socurit: and commulity brikers. dealers, txinanes, and Ecrviees... | 2,104 328 | 74,000 5, 9 ¢0 | 30,084 | 14,216 1,856 | 2, 180,822 | 459 | ${ }^{2}$ ) | $(2)^{2}$ | $(2)^{2}$ | ${ }^{2}$ ) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| Heldine ard other investment, mparius | 1,848 | 10, 165 | 25,03; | 10, 16.8 | 1,147,295 | 1,249 | 1 | 2,283 | 1,249 | 6,315 | - |  |
| Incurambe marriers.................. |  | , 812 |  |  | 2,893 |  | - | - | - | 6,3 | - |  |
| Itsuram'e sepr,ts, tim kers, grid servi"u |  | 12, 12 | $\because \cdot 608$ | 830 | 1103,244 |  | - | - | - |  | - |  |
| Ragl matuto. | 15, 0.30 | 562,160. | 1-103 | 20, 2.5 | $\therefore$-013, | 25... | י. | 13,629 | 12,714 | 19,740 | 2,435 | 2,914 |
| rutam............................. | 11,707 | 2,223,343 | 115, $\mathrm{I}^{2}$ | 40,173 | 1, $7+13,017$ | 100,703 | 3,085 | $70, . .37$ | 40,107 | 1,033,084 | 39,828 | 12,199 |
| Hitele, fonmite bu lises, , why, arat then lude-itu: f /amper. | 777 | 150, 016 | 6, 'b" | ? 2 \%, | 248,500 | 3,110 | 218 | 2,057 | 2.115 | 88,077 | 3,069 | 2,885 |
| Prevorsi . | 1, +02 | 722, 121 | 13,03n | 2,354 | 102,478 | 0,0in |  | 5,000 | 0,320 | 173,760 | S,803 | 2,964 |
| Elusimbe wry | $\because 15$ | -6.6,413 | 41, aris, $^{\text {a }}$ | 17,28 | -775,00, 1 | 60,4 | 558 | 29,880 | 30, tris | 354,39- | 10,093 | 1,344 |
| Alsumbthe atid ther repate , irviseg | 1,3i0 | L14.4, ',54 | 12,414 | 2,278 | 214,732 | 32, 385 | 810 | 22,270 | 29,615 | 197,265 | 5,296 | 605 |
| M tion. pitetirn | +ik | ,1052 | ,251) | 1,404 | 178,024 | 5,074 | RR | 2,707 | 3,994 | 39,3,0 | 4,245 | 156 |
|  |  | 109, 1\% | 17, "1" |  | 20, 3 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1,403 | 34.006 | 15, ${ }^{\text {an }}$ |  | 174, 2.64 | - 2 bis | 99 | 4, 26, | 7,143 | P6,838 | 3,667 | ${ }_{4}, 27$ |
|  | 8 |  | 1,13. | :61 | 12,610 | 1,203 | (2) | 18) | ${ }^{(2)}$ | (2) | $\left.1^{2}\right)$ | $\left.1^{2}\right)$ |

## aCTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 22. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, BUSINESS RECEIPTS, NET INCOMF OR DEFICIT, TOTAL ASSETS, AND INVENIURIES AT BEGINNING AND FAND OF YEAR, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, BY ACCOUNTING. PERIOD-COnt inued

| Waiur madistrial gruap | Numter or returic: | Fres ane: Feroipts <br> (Mousend dollera) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ne? } \\ & \text { Lncume } \end{aligned}$ <br> (Maveand dollare) |  <br> (Thousemd dollara) | (Mourand dolfare) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nunter } \\ & \text { i } \\ & \text { requrtic } \end{aligned}$ |  8: |  |  <br> reverdite <br> (Thowesnd collare) | (Thousand dollere) |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | kind-af-year |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Thmuand dollers) | (thaverend dollera) |  |  |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | 1) | (.,) | ( 4. | c) | (7) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | (8) | (4) | (111) | (11) | (12) |
|  | Feturns with tecountime period ended April 1 Ywol |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All andetrial | $01,122$ <br> 4.85 $\begin{aligned} & 144^{\circ} \\ & 356^{\circ} \end{aligned}$ $1$ | $\begin{array}{r} 25,-147,982 \\ 321,482 \end{array}$ |  | - , , (c) | 20,815,120 | 2, 2 29,57. | c3,..6, | 2, 431, +4, | 2,004,286. | 20,800, 8:3 | $\begin{aligned} & 30, \cos 1 \\ & 12,+51 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| nericulturn. investry, and |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,1340,152 \\ 10,887 \end{array}$ | 14.02 c . | 23:, 334 | 29,306 | ${ }^{1} 1$ | 22,054 | 27, uth $^{\text {a }}$ | 173,433 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 122, \\ & 4,34 \\ & 2,34 \end{aligned}$ |
| Mining |  | $\begin{array}{r} \therefore 5,3 k+ \\ 3,2 \\ 38,123 \end{array}$ |  | 13, Mat | 230.82815.029 | 10.00 | 100 | 8.738 | 9,307 381 | $16.2,091$ | 10,1063 |  |
| Metal mining. .................. |  |  |  |  |  | 381 |  | 2, 320 |  | ? ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ |  | $2,3,4$ |
| Coal minirg . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  | you | 1,201 | $\therefore$ - 7 | 1,231 | $2)$ | ) | $\left(\begin{array}{c} (2) \\ 3,513 \end{array}\right.$ | ${ }^{(2)} 73,83,4$ | (5) $5,2+1$ |  |
| Crude petrileum and tatural gas..... |  |  | , 9,80 | $\cdots$ | , 2 \% 6 | 3,537 |  | , 1, 6 |  |  |  | , |
| minire... |  | 4.7, | 3.885 | 23. | (2,50) | 4 | 18 | $\cdots, 1$ | 4,457 | , \% 32 | 2, 1021 | 21. |
| Contract constr | 4, 223 | 2.1un, | 50, $\mathrm{c}^{2}$ | , 11 | 1.113. ${ }^{4}$ | 235,84, | 1,200 | 14, 3080 | 2x ${ }^{2}$, | 1, $1,54,4,34$ | 24.428 | ,03.0 |
| manuracturime. | $\begin{aligned} & 8.633 \\ & 1,082 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,2 t 4,23 \\ 2,112,4=7 \\ 22,237 \\ =11,329 \end{array}$ | 505.108 | $\begin{aligned} & 80,302 \\ & \therefore 3,008 \end{aligned}$ | $4.388,273$ | 1,308,376 | $1,921$ |  | $1,218,2763$$4,17,268$ | $3,1,36,4601$$1,472,012$ | - $\cdot 11,342$ | $\begin{array}{r} 47.537 \\ 4,114 \end{array}$ |
| Food and kirdred products. |  |  | -4,083 |  | 922,809 | 204, 754 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacto manuiactures..... |  |  | 1,519 |  | 12, 214 | 10,45 |  | 11,980 | 19,.\%2 | 22,247 $-72,46$ | 1,20, |  |
| Textile mill products............... Apparel and ather fatricated tex- |  |  | 4,402 | 1,2\% | 228,5+5 | $80,5{ }^{\text {co }}$ | 303 | 1.7.006 | - | 472, 06 | 22, R14 | + 5 |
| tize products..................... | 1,000 | 8,+0, 185 | 26.274 | -, 22. | $2 \cdots, 007$ | 1i1, S(L) | U3: | 41.274 | 100,15t | [13, 3 ; | 14,25? | '1,216 |
| Lumber and wod products, except furriture. | 11 | 076,033 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,43 \\ & 1,523 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20, 48 | , 48 |
| Furniture and fixtures........... | 357 | 220, |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 511,303 \\ 43,13 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 100,829 \\ 30,707 \end{array}$ | $233$ | $31,2 \cup k$ | 10, 35, 178 | $\begin{aligned} & 50,894 \\ & 204,055 \end{aligned}$ | -, 0 | 1, 1708 |
| Paper and allied products...... | 207 | 737.38, | $\begin{aligned} & 10,709 \\ & 00,070 \end{aligned}$ | 0.704 | 54,4,354 | -2,750 | 234 | Bu, 59 | 132,048 | 720,741 | 0,0,261 |  |
| Prindustries.................. | 753 | -12,480 | $\begin{aligned} & 29,535 \\ & 12,401 \end{aligned}$ | $2,002$ | $\begin{aligned} & 300,078 \\ & 109,17 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 57,307 \\ & 30,905 \end{aligned}$ |  | 31,478 |  | 354,283 | <2, 302 | 2,291 |
| Chemicals and allied products.. | 348 | 257,054 |  |  |  |  | 309 | 13,456 | 27,233 | 205,294, |  | 4,534 |
| Petroleun refining and related industries. | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | (2) | (2) $^{2}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | (-) | (2) | (2) | ( ${ }^{2}$ | (2) | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | (2) | (2) |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastios products..................................... |  | 124,014 | 5,079 | 241 | 50, 08.8 | 15,940 | 162 | 13,774 | 15.344 | 123,028 | $4,4{ }^{2}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 201 \\ 294 \\ 1,683 \\ 3,009 \end{array}$ |
| Leather and leather proauct | 12 | 217.532 | 4,873 | 330 | $\cdots$ | 27,345 | 155 | 24,54, | 27.345 | 215,983 | 4,873 |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products. | 4 | 250, 207 | 21, 203 | 2,137 | 234,204 | 20,731 | 381 | 20,581 | 24,485 | 239,907 | 21,510 |  |
| Primary metal industries.......... Fabricated metal products, except | 40 | 106,197 | 7,054 | 3,457 | $8+.333$ | 23,584 | 97 | 19, ${ }^{\prime}$ 2' ${ }^{\prime}$ | 23,059 | 153,931 | ,820 |  |
| Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment. | $78 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 105,304 | 548,306 | 34,191 |  |
| Wachinery, except electrical..... | 733 | $54 \pm, ~ 784$ 512,108 | 34,312 39,288 | $\begin{aligned} & 0,934 \\ & 7,845 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,389 \\ & 373,700 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}10 r, 208 \\ \hline 8.554\end{array}$ | ${ }_{5}^{28}$ | 7,057 $+7,708$ | 72,904 | 455,91, | 35,014 | 5,341 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies... | 505 | 084,718 | 43.884 | 4, 163 | 420,158 | 237.989 | 30 | 128,117 | 130,724 | 473,758 | 43,88.4 | 3,867 |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment. | 50 | 73,221 | 2,541 | 113 | 41,031 | 15,430 | 50 | 1 t , | 15,430 | 73,221 | 2,541 | 113 |
| Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles....................... | 150 | 405.301 | 22,381 | 7,874 | 28t, 120 | 64, 481 | 114 | 53,623 | 01,750 | 402,4n3 | 22,227 | 3,400 |
| Scientific instrments, photographic equipment, watches and clocks...... | 201 | 140,396 | 21,579 | 549 | 124,132 | 30,022 | 175 | 30,402 | 33,358 | 115,253 | 3,489 | 06. |
| Miscellaneous manufacturire industries incl. ordnance axi accessories Manutacturing not allocable.......... | e) 53 | 255,882 12, | $\begin{aligned} & 13,463 \\ & 12) \end{aligned}$ | 2,801 | 143,850 | 37,323 | 519 | 32,274 | 36,444 | 251,350 | 13,4.3 | 2,74.4 |
| Transporration, comunicaticn, elec- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tric, gas, and sanitary services..... | 2, 214 | 054,305 | 31,8t1 | 4,385 | 430,381 | 10,385 | 274 | 17,347 | 15,729 | 400,420 |  | ${ }_{2} 520$ |
| Transportation ...................... Coumication services............ | 1,874 | 599,900 | 24.243 | 3,423 | 330,573 | 15,499 |  | ${ }^{10,638}$ | 15,071 | 383,154 1,397 | t, 523 310 | 271 |
| Comurication services............. Electric, gas, and saritary services | ${ }_{2}^{128}$ | 27,025 <br> 27,43 | 4,863 $\mathbf{2 , 8 0 5}$ | $0 \cdot 02$ | 55,562 | e 4.7 | 2) ${ }^{3}$ | ( $^{\text {a }}{ }^{41}$ | 12) ${ }^{39}$ | ( $\left.^{\frac{1}{2}}\right)^{397}$ | $1^{2}$ ) | ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ |
| molesale and retail trad | 17,83 | 11,289,5 | 213,225 | 03,001 | 3,432,104 | 1,1226,214 | 12,267 | 419,073 | 950,362 | $4,870,505$ | 183.798 | 30,363 |
| Wholesale trade.. | c,540 | +,04.107 | 118,203 | 27,074 | 1,374,951 | 50, ,719 | 4,003 | 513,926 | 533,807 | 5,215,212 | P1. 588 | 25, 22 |
| Groceries and related products.... | -73 | 1,604,452 | 18,915 | 7,244 | 301,041 | 78,875 | 457 | 72,507 | 77,570 | 1,554, 588 | 18,205 | 5, $5+2$ |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies | 1,238 | -455,539 | 14,600 | 4,422 | 207,485 | 70,338 | 720 | 51,232 |  | 396,181 | 10,553 | $3, \cdot 35$ |
| Miscellareous wholesale trade..... | $\square, \cdots 5$ | 3,998, 08. | 83,359 | 15,120 | 1,353,212 | 413,792 | 2,838 | 378,928 | 385,000 | 3,231,661 | 108, 5.5 | 7,125 |
| imolesale trade not allocable..... | 2500 | 38,432 | 1,209 | 283 | 13,213 | 1,714 |  | 1,259 | 1,238 | 22,782 | 272 |  |
| Retail trade..................... | 12,054 | 5,101,717 | 94,279 | 35,182 | 1,541,450 | -55,79* | 8,045 | 401,709 | -18,483 | 4, 627,1443 | 85,501 | 20,32\% |
| Building materials, hariware, and farm equipment stores. | 791 | 282,299 |  | 2,115 | 135,584 | 43,216 | 603 | 44.297 | 40,407 | 261,737 | 8,045 | 2,638 |
| General merchandise stcres......... | 482 | 170,756 | 3,797 | 728 | 72,521 | 23,607 | 288 | 19,745 | 20,075 | 114,972 | 2,310 | 182 |
| Food stores..................... | 1,172 | 2,394,738 | 22,312 | 7,012 | 390,700 | 104,083 | 835 | 95,588 | 102,822 | 2,286,743 | 20,950 | 3.850 |
| Autcmotive dealers and gasnline service stations.-................. | 1,417 | 733,619 | 15,07. | 5,20,3 | 251,184 | 34,699 | 1,073 | $0 \leq, t 90$ | 74,598 | 207,930 | 13,762 | $4,3+7$ |
| Apparel and accessory stores.... | , | 140,74 | 1,537 | $2,+24$ | 43,182 | 24,255 | 40 | 28,734 | 16,004 | 95,774 | 1,522 | $\square 28$ |
| Firaiture, bome furishirgs, and equipment stores. |  | 308,010 | 10,872 | 4,528 | 103,434 | 57,521 | 488 | $44^{4}, 118$ | 52,398 | 307,047 | 7,800 | 1.219 |
| equipmert string and drining places.......... | 2,238 | 280,70\% | 8, $8, \ldots 1$ | 0,730 | 163,796 | 5,552 | 1,515 | 4,532 | 4,369 | 213,048 | 7,478 | 2,374 |
| Miscellaneous retail stores........ Retail trade not allocatle-........ | 3,525 | 793,0822 $(2)$ | 25,984 | ¢,181 | 300,580 $\left.2^{2}\right)^{2}$ | 112,890 (2) | (2,321 | 1/i,233 | 100,278 $\left.2^{2}\right\rangle$ | (733) ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ (4,40 | 23,630. | 5,271 |
| wholesale and retall trade not allocable. | 2.2 | 30,583 | 743 | 745 | 15,763 | 5,300 | 154 | -,038 | $4,4,2$ | 27,411 | 051 | 612 |
| Finarce, insurance, and real estate. | 17,982 | 551,539 | 208,009 | 50,855 | 8,523,255 | 10,208 | 181 | +,400 | 9,508 | 13,434 | 1,240 | 1,710 |
| Banks and trust companies........ |  | 1,337 | 1,452 |  | 244,762 |  | - | - |  |  | - |  |
| Credit agencies other than benks.... | 2,341 | 47,351 | 21,40b | 3,858 | 2,597,640 | 1,111 | 50 | 43 | 1,062 | 2,476 | 277 | 221 |
| Security and comodity brokers, dealers, exchances, and services... | 127 | 6,007 | 4,593 | 293 | 999,523 | - | - |  |  | - |  |  |
| Holdirg and other investment cumpanies | 714 | 12,477 | 81,210 | 911 | 1,307,305 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Insurance carriers................... | 22 |  |  |  |  | - | - | , | , | $-$ | - |  |
| Insurance azerts, trikers, and service | 8 t 2 | 53,815 | 7,821 | 1,0,21 | 69,409 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | - | 1,i |
| Real estate......................... | 13,819 | 427,600 | 91,487 | 4,121 | 3,337,515 | 9,089 | 230 | 3, 400 5 | 8,45 | 10,395 | 3 | 1,4, |
| Services.. | 7,508 | 1,344,088 | 39,237 | 20,289 | 1,309, 008 | 31,68u | 1,866 | 18,873 | 21,493 | 488.101 | 18,304 | 15,93 |
| Hotels, nomine bouses. camps, and cther lodging places.................. | 1,063 | 325,280 | 21,402 | 7,4 | 550,185 | 9, 28 r | 227 | 1,229 | 1,315 | 20,683 | 3,957 |  |
| Personal services.................... | 1,298 | 156,027 | 6,038 | 2,439 | 202,953 | 4,024 | 4,34 | 3,55t | 3,703 | 72,142 | 3.227 |  |
| Business services. | 1,82 | 309,284 | 19,292 | 0,470 | 237, 568 | 0,082 | 278 | 253 | 477 | 143,175 | 3,309 |  |
| Automotile and other repair services | 1,074 | 103,227 | 5,13r | 1,992 | 75.552 | 3,031 | 2404 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Motion pictures................... | 253 | 57,390 | 7,178 | 325 | 70,052 | -,225 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |
| Amusement and recreation services, except antion pictures................ | 2,691 | 172,318 | 21,219 | 5,378 | 162,891 | 2,857 | 329 | 1,770 | 2,324 | 73,479 25.654 | 4,271 1,193 | 3,378 |
| Miscellaneous services.............. | 897 4.5 | 180,570 7,563 | 8,972 268 | 2,134 1,074 | 121,007 19,209 | $\begin{array}{r}1,171 \\ \hline 789\end{array}$ | (2) $^{161}$ | 1,019 ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ | ${ }^{1.0}{ }^{2}$ ) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 24,654 $12)$ | 1,193 | (2) |

Table 22. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, BUSINESS RECEIPTS, NET INCOME OR DEFICIT, TOTAL ASSETS, AND INVENTORIES AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, BY

| Major industrial group | Number ufreturns |  |  |  |  |  | Returns with inventories at both beginring and end of year |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number returns | Anount of inventories |  |  |  | Deficit <br> (Thouaing <br> dojtiera |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Beginning | Enàof-year |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (nowe | Thou.end |  |  |  |
| All indutrial grups. <br> Agriculture, iarestry, and risheries Maning. <br> Metal minine <br> -asi miniry. <br> Crude petroleum and natural gas <br> d. Tumetallue minerals (except fuels) minime. | (2) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (0) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (12) | (12) |
|  | Returns with accountine period ended May 1964 ${ }^{1}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 54, 297 | 23,821,227 | 824,984 | 3-6, 760 | 14,432,137 | 2,242,341 | 21,267 | 1,993,115 | 2,127,441 | 19,575,832 | 544,963 | 236,256 |
|  | 9.95 | [18,83. | 19,204 | 12,541 | 265,768 | 33,452 | 4.4 | 27,973 | 30,487 | 294,125 | 8,010 | 4,665 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2_{2}^{2051} \\ & y_{1}^{251} \\ & 338 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 192,790 \\ & (2,9) \\ & \text { (2), } 125,002 \end{aligned}$ |  | 8,981 | 218,518 | (2,968 | ${ }^{(22}{ }^{270}$ | 4, 5636 | (2,401 | 106,537 | 7,999 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,574 \\ & \text { an } \\ & \text { an } \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & (2) \\ & 7,376 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (2) \\ & 153,378 \end{aligned}$ | $\left(^{(2)}{ }_{2,500}\right.$ | $\stackrel{(2)}{50}^{\text {(2) }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (2) } \\ & \text { 2, }, 844 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{(2)}(2,43$ | $\begin{gathered} (2) \\ 61,330 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (2)^{-} \\ & 7,087 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \left(^{2}\right)^{-} \\ & 18,680 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \left.(2)^{2}\right) \\ & 3,725 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 135 | 31,334 | 858 | 1,285 | 21,747 | 71b | 54 | 1,303 | 4.39 | 16,010 | 189 | 511 |
| mitract constructio | 3.936 | 1,731,126 | 2, 580 | 15,507 | 728,976 | 82,313 | 1,419 | 70, | 78,493 | 788,642 | 24,556 | 6,272 |
| Mahutact. $15: 5$ <br> co and kirdred products <br> Tribacec manuract tures. <br> Textile mill product <br> Apparel and chier fatricated tex. | 8,267 | 7,980,902 | 339,364 | 85,938 | 3,770,760 | 972,472 | 5,227 | 903,254 | 954,24,294,626 | $7,356,986$ $2,060,326$ | 309,895 <br> 77,675 | $\begin{array}{r}6,320 \\ 9,402 \\ 90 \\ \hline 90\end{array}$ |
|  | 46 | $\begin{array}{r} 4, \\ 24,079 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 102,289 \\ 1,039 \\ 6,391 \\ 6,39 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,598 \\ 2,118 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 23,078 \\ 100,760 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | 14149 | $\begin{aligned} & 11,699 \\ & 32,806 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 4.97,19 \\ 227,519 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,633 \\ & 5,661 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,880 \\ & 36,658 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,880 \\ & 36,617 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 906 | 70, 0,028 | 20,197 | 5,407 | 250,377 | 105,052 | 023 | 92,423 | 103,497 | 627,586 | 27,387 | 2,649 |
| Iumter and wod products, exsept | $\begin{aligned} & 319 \\ & 230 \\ & 230 \\ & 196 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24,, 126 \\ & 258,287 \\ & 127,787 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,0,06 \\ & 0,609 \\ & 6,505 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5,011 \\ 2,296 \\ 54.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19,326 \\ & 30,32 \\ & 10,385 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 185 \\ & 206 \\ & 112 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 17,022 \\ 3,228 \\ 7,402 \\ \hline, 40 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |
| furn ture........... Paper and allied products. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19,210 \\ & 3,331 \\ & 8,336 \\ & 8,356 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 173,215 \\ & 251,506 \\ & 68,690 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6,028 \\ & 6,220 \\ & 2,112 \end{aligned}$ | 3,8362,275526 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| indistries. | $\underset{1,012}{100}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{11,986}$ | - | 137,947177,392 | 19,276 <br> 30,274 <br> 1 | 477 | 16,52228,561 | 15,74130,037 | 184,217210,893 | 10,92615,202 | 4,588 |
| Chens a 25 and aliied products., Pttroleum refinire and related |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| industries.......... | 39 | 91,428 | 3,040 | 1,212 | 68,130 | 10,220 | 33 | 10,645 | 20,220 | 91,428 | 3,096 | ,212 |
| Riduber and miscerlaneous p. | 286 | 140,999 | 10, 5 Lum | 7,107 | 89,022 | 12,511 | 199 | 9,494 | 12,054 | 204,930 | 8,357 | 2,845 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \\ & 225 \\ & 125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 290,018 \\ & 1900,121 \\ & 106,721 \end{aligned}$ | 7,88823,6312,889 | 3, 9243,9181,214 | $\begin{aligned} & 135,157 \\ & 129,619 \\ & 91,871 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,725 \\ & \text { i6, } 216 \\ & 14,772 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 120 \\ 173 \\ 84 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,208 \\ & 12,886 \\ & 14,276 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,6,688 \\ & 10,206 \\ & 16,331 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 209,359 } \begin{array}{l} 189 \\ 180,46 \\ 161,760 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,827 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 73,643 \\ 12,550 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 924 \\ & 2,517 \\ & 1,214 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{29} 941$ | $\begin{gathered} 480,760 \\ 427,43 \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\substack{21,365 \\ 23,772}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} 20,088 \\ 0,018 \\ 0,0 \end{gathered}$ | 239,037$24,0,042$ | 68,94660,856 | 633626 | 58,83557,307 | $68,8.54$68,287 | 4.60,291 | 20,829 | 9,698 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 377,237 | 25,302 | 2,896 |
|  | 503 | 535,122 | 31,070 | 21,095 | 299,48 | 102,35 | 386 | 93,50 | 100, 201 | 495,03 | 29,197 | 11,012 |
|  | 210 | 87,277 | 4,507 | 125 | 39,727 | ,091 | 79 | 10,05 | 10, | 69,49 | 3,74 | 1 |
|  | 70 | 120,7 | 6,206 | 2,108 | 4,719 | 7,847 | 70 | 7,64 | ,8,4 | 120,7 | 6,106 | 2,198 |
| Scientific instruments, photographic | 127 | 210,708 | 5,278 | 3,021 | 81,940 | 24,261 | 125 | 23,700 | 24,261 | 209,978 | 5,26 | 3,011 |
| Miscellarteus manuracturnge indus- tries incl, crunance and accesscries | 385 | $1{ }^{10}$ | 22,703 | , 64 | 40,483 | 29,515 | 31 | 27,351 | 29,348 | 105, | 11,020 | 954 |
| Manuracturing net allucatle.. |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation, $\begin{gathered}\text { domumication, el } \\ \text { tric, gas, ard sanitary services }\end{gathered}$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| tric, gas, and sanitary services...... | 2,000 |  | $\xrightarrow{20,585} \mathbf{1 1 , 8 1 4}$ | 7,100 6,110 | $\begin{aligned} & 273,021 \\ & 195,820 \end{aligned}$ | 9,249 7,242 | 238 184 |  | 0,573 5,745 | 218,030 84,448 1 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { c, } \\ 1,702 \\ 1,750}]{12}$ |  |
| Enmurication services............ | $(2)^{211}$ | (120,501 | $\left.{ }^{7}{ }^{7}\right)^{201}$ | $\left.{ }_{(2)}^{2}\right)^{3729}$ |  | ${ }^{12}{ }^{1,350}$ | (2) ${ }_{\text {(2) }}(2)$ |  |  |  | (2) $\begin{aligned} & \text { (2) } \\ & \text { (2) }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {(2) }}^{(2)}$ |
| wralesale and retail trade. | 17,200 | 11,831,526 | 200,023 | 141,000 | 3,495,932 | 1,003,222 | 11,628 | 933,538 | 1,000,779 | 10,540,520 | 276,283 | 43,504 |
| wholesale trade. | 6,874 | 8,306,478 | 137,202 | 93,288 | 2,255,529 | 200,882 | 4,220 | 596,040 | 648,705 | 7,520,050 | 124,393 | 12,367 |
| Groveries and related products. | ${ }_{83}^{217}$ | 2,595,243 | 13,2.5 | 77,128 | 350,518 |  | 460 |  | 112,570 | 1,429,873 | $\xrightarrow[\substack{11,864 \\ 9,095}]{ }$ |  |
| Macrinery, equipment, and supplies | , 834 | 525,210 $6,123,254$ | -11,610 | 3,184 | 273,541 | 58,452 |  | 51,602 | -5,021 | - 447,206 | -9,695 | $\xrightarrow{2,728} \mathbf{7 , 5 9 6}$ |
| M, \%rcellaneous whulesale trade..... | $\xrightarrow{124}$ | ${ }^{6,123,254}$ | ${ }^{111,233}$ | 12, 332 | 2,016,503 <br> 14,907 <br> 1026 | 517,943 | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3} 15{ }^{153}$ |  | 481,240 | -, .4, 2,235 | (28, ${ }^{92}$, 772 | 7,596 |
| Retail trude. | 4.958 | 3,407,759 | 05,777 | [7, 220 | 2,140,254 | 379,490 | 7.026 | 326,907 | 350,64. | 2,23, 223 | 50,976 | 31,099 |
| Quildite materials, herdware, and farm equipmorat steres........ | .56 |  | 6 |  |  |  | 493 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 400 <br> +24 | 202,221 425,842 4 | 0.212 | e, | $\begin{gathered} 7, \text {,000 } \\ 18, ~ \\ 039 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,0,06 \\ & 48,298 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{3}^{351}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,4,40 \\ & 45,233 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 38,388 \\ & 45,073 \end{aligned}$ |  | 4,19 8,162 | 6,646 0,986 |
| Autumutive jealers ath Eascrine | 2,150 | п6\%, 14.0. | 8, 122 | 3,856 | 139,920 | 90,885 | ${ }^{18} 8$ | 71,356 | 82,669 | \%00,639 | 8,255 | 2,594 |
| parel atil | ${ }^{786}$ | 143,486 | ,970 | 2,150 | 63,332 | 28,111 | 29 | 25,058 | 2., 8 , | 127,50, | 3,503 | b86 |
| equipmelt stires.... | 1,359 | 288,489 |  | 3,289, | 173, | [1,930 | 1,073 | 4, 898 | -0,782 |  | 7,497 | 2,740 |
| tire ard trinkirg pleces....... | 2,1.65 | 348,331 | 11,800 |  | 1in,027 | 7,679 | 1,318 |  | 6,4,49 | 28b, 735 | 20,285 | 3,283 |
|  |  | 005,581 | 14, 874 | 12,670 | 238,271 | 70,670 | 1,80, | 02,539 | -4,205 | 517, 260 47 | 22,778 | 4,084 |
| ahuesear and retall trade not | 424 | [17, 28.4 | 3,094 | $7 \% 6$ | 0,149 | 12,851 | 182 | 10,485 | 11,320 | \%6,267 | 2,914 | 36 |
| anee, wararice, wid real estate | 15,79:30, | 463.450 | 124,623 | -6,74.0. | -,984,413 | 4,04 | 123 | 33 | 2,000 | 12,967 | 1,391 | 676 |
|  | 1, ${ }^{4} 18$ |  | 11, 11.00 | 8,048 | 410,20 | 50 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | (2) $^{2}-$ |  |  | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  |
| (ox ile, brikers | 225 | -,218 | 3, (x,2 | 1,333 | 10, |  | - | - |  |  |  |  |
| Cher anvestum ampa |  | 18,82" | 20,128 | ,155 | 411, |  | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Ina rath arriers................. | 472 | 1, |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Ha, | 21,20: | 341,021 | 43,102 | 32,433 | z, $332, \ldots 9$ | , 290 | 100 | 2.014 | 2.578 | 11,315 | 1,180 | 676 |
|  | +, $0_{60}$ | -93, ${ }^{0}$ | $3{ }^{3+, 583}$ | 26,930 | $6{ }_{6}$ | 39,60 | 1,084 | 4,18 | 37,90.4 | 351.0 | 10,2 | 10,796 |
|  | 1 | +3,232 | $3, \mathrm{la}$ - |  |  |  | 161 | 2, |  | $\cdots, 250$ | 2,121 | 3,759 |
|  |  |  |  | 1,22 | 4, ${ }^{1 / 388}$ | 6,230 | 276 | 4,059 | 4,116 | 36,771 | 993 | 974 |
|  |  | 199.12 | ,623 |  |  | 2,4,3 | 4 | 2,075 | \%,284 | 73,386 | 1,228 | 719 |
| ther | + | 120,6\% | - 3 , 1818 | 1, $12 \ldots$ | $\frac{83,348}{2 \times-1}$ | 8 | $\because 2$ | $\%^{482}$ | 2) 828 | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ | 13,240 | 57 |
|  |  |  | , |  | 111, 12, 3 | 1,123 |  | 09 |  |  | 306 | 4,415 |
| 4. -1440 is : | 1,103. | $1 \mathrm{n}^{\prime \prime}{ }^{2}$ | 10, $2 \times$ | -1483 | 112,024 | 13,380 | $\left.{ }^{12}\right)$ | ? | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  | $2)$ | (2) |
|  | \%rsor |  |  | ${ }_{6} 3$ | 20,036 | 1.440 | * | \% | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 2) | 2) |  |

Table 22. -NIMBER OF RETURNS, BLISINESS RECEIPTS, NET INCOME OR DEFICIT, TOTAL ASSETS, AND INVENTORIES AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, BY ACCOUNTING PERIOD-Continued


[^33]294-550 0-68-15

Table 23．－INVENTORIES AT END OF YEAR AS SHOWN IN COST OF GOOOS SOLD SCHEOULES， $8 Y$ METHOD OF VALUATION， $8 Y$ MAJOR INOUSTRIAL GROUP

| Mejor ind：errial eroa | Tutal number of autive corporation roturns | Roturns with inventories at and of year shumin in th the -25 t ，eroods sold schedules arr the talawe sheet |  |  | Inventories at，end of year as shown in cost of goods sold schedules |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | －tal |  | With meth | $f$ val | tion shown， | by meth |  |
|  |  | Number feturns | Inventaries at end of year as ehowt int |  | Numer of returns | Arrount <br> （Thousand dollars） | Total |  | Luwer of cust ivr |  | Cost |  |
|  |  |  | Balance Eheet <br> （Mousend dollara） | Cost or goods sold schedule （Mouzand dhlars） |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nuaber } \\ \text { oi } \\ \text { retians } \end{gathered}$ | Ancrusit <br> （Thousend coldars） | $\begin{gathered} \text { Nanber } \\ \text { ar } \\ \text { retirns } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mander } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { returys } \end{gathered}$ | Amount <br> （Thous and dollere） |
| All industrial ermes Agrichlure，forestry，and sizheries．．．．．．．．． | （1） | （2） | （3） | （4） | （5） | （c） | （7） | （e） | （9） | （10） | （11） | （12） |
|  | ，323，287 | $35 \cdot 331$ | 10， $30,30+1$ | $\therefore$ ， | $57 \% .5012$ | 88，313．454 | 411.70 | 77，352，11． | 10¢，300 | －2，214，19 | －-4.488 | 15，234，930 |
|  |  | $\cdots$ | ESt | 523，531 | 17 | ＜ $\mathrm{c}^{4}, 34 \mathrm{t}$ | 4 | 3－7，23？ | 1,4 | 3． 289 | 2.575 | 145，321 |
| Minite | 14， 378 | $\therefore 410$ | －640， 123 | \％4，E2， 210 | 2， | 4， 20.428 | 1，904 | 41\％，451 | 485 | 162，560 | 1，142 | 103，386 |
| Meta | 1.13 | ${ }_{1}^{14,3}$ | 313，104 | 213，118 | 10 | 222， 4 | 133 | 210.805 | 51 | 53，289 |  | 30，649 |
| cosl minime．．．．．． | ． 430 | 352 -20 | ${ }_{7} 31.048$ | 27，124 | 35.4 533 | 27，672 | 212 374 | 10， | （1）${ }^{1}$ 1） | （1） | ${ }^{\text {1）}}$ ）${ }_{209}$ | （1）， |
| Honmetallic minerals（except fueds）mining． | 3，340 | 1，401 | 198，087 | 104，117 | 1，405 | 105，2，8 | 1，045 | 150，199 | ${ }^{1} 312$ | 89，007 | －0， | 43，947 |
| Contract constructi | 45.40 | 35．0．06 | 1，759，743 | 1，034，2\％3 | 40， 334 | 2．307． 800 | 30，483 | 1，847， 2 $^{2}$ | 7，109 | 437，008 | ［3，035 | 1，379，895 |
| Manufacturing <br> Food and kinsred frodscts <br> Totiacco manulactures． <br> Textile mill products．． <br> Apparal and ther fabricated textile produzts．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 181，800 | 143，004 | 54，2ט8，47 | 50，702， 743 | 145，68， | 51，382，503 | 127，291 | 40，150，077 | 50，027 | 20，810，755 | 1，4，371 | 5，152，532 |
|  | 18，310 | 15．299 | 7，205，105 1,40712000 | 5，＋29， | 15，591 | 5，470，550 | $\begin{array}{r}12.161 \\ \hline 155\end{array}$ | －4，911，800 | $\begin{array}{r} 4,407 \\ 70 \end{array}$ | 2，307，081 | （1），236 | 708,457 （2） |
|  | 0.48 | ． 414 | 2，835，1077 | 2，14， 905 | 5，070 | 2，703，813 | 4,201 | 2，454，401 | 2，3ne | 1，405，249 | 1，035 | 165，302 |
|  | 17，231 | $2{ }^{2} 7$ | 2，013，384 | 1，499， 6 | －2， | 2，441，032 | 10，008 | 1，970，－22 | $\therefore 77 \mathrm{c}$ | 1，．400，282 | 4,172 | 250，390 |
| Lumber and wood products，except iumiture． | 8.317 +6.613 | 5，002 | $1.180,578$ $818,31.6$ | 1，121， 30.2 | 7，U3．4 | $1,253,555$ 815,817 | $\begin{aligned} & 5,001 \\ & 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 710,141 \\ & 70,107 \end{aligned}$ | $\therefore, 335$ | 012,110 401,500 | 3.199 <br> .599 <br> 1.528 | 179，070 |
| Paper ard allied prolucts． | 4,165 | 3，570 | 1，530， 38.4 | 1，298，017 | 3，658 | 1，323，772 | 2，95P | 1，21．5，505 | 1，331 | －064，841 | 1，524 | 122，516 |
| Printine，publishing，and allied industries | 21，275 | 12，243 | 1，017，153 | －193，024 | 12，447 | 1，000，075 | $\xrightarrow{+188}$ | 1000，576 | 2，671 | 499,122 | $\bigcirc .085$ | 240，87 |
| Themicais and allied products．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\begin{array}{r}10.804 \\ \hline 1.254\end{array}$ | 9， 2225 | 3，632，110 | 3,37405 | ， 497 | 3，467，423 | －，727 | $3,250,230$ 2 | 3.37 .4 | 2，030，774 | 4，205 | 395，670 |
| Petroleum refining and related industries．． | 1，259 | 921 | 2．73． 327 |  | 9，932 | $2,251,571$ $1,381,308$ | ＋736 | 2，182，340 | 206 | 337，474 | 4 | 54，429 |
| Rubber and miscellameous plastics products． | 5 | 5，779 | 1，4＋3，011 | 1，371，536 | 3，824 | 1，381，308 | 3，288 | 8．2，575 | ，4\％ | 418，037 | 1，707 | 74，286 |
| Leather and leather product Stone，clay，and gass prod | 1，030 8,083 | 2，087 | $\begin{array}{r} 730,261 \\ 1,351,410 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 772,971 \\ 1,148,333 \end{array}$ | 2,092 0,454 | $\begin{array}{r} 775,772 \\ 1,150,4,0 \end{array}$ | 2，240 5,041 | 0， 32,016 $1,037,095$ | 1,240 1,971 | 427,097 499,531 | 1,701 3,427 | 90,890 330,496 |
| Stone，clay，and glass produ | 8，083 | 0,818 3,543 | 1，351，410 | 1，128，43， | 3，018 | 3，534，173 | 2，915 | 1， $3,084,0784$ | 1， 1.362 | 492，204 | 3,427 1,327 | 330,496 187,633 |
| Fabricated metal products，except machinery and transportation equipment． | 19.271 | 10，207 | 3，350，281 | 3，308，220 | 20，4．45 | 3，－02，090 | 13， 12.5 | 3，082，208 | 5．611 | 2，067，054 | 7.729 | 59，280 |
| Nachinery，except eiectrical．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 19，30， | 15，234 | ＂．094，000 | 4，031，003 | 15，542 | 0，241，053 | 12，473 | $5,014,581$ | 4.278 | 3，502，044 | 7，398 | 596，104 |
| Electrical machinery，equipment and supplies | ，140 | 7，311 | $4.744,172$ | $4.822,773$ |  | －．，884， 2.48 | －，204 | 4，544， 934 | 2， 788 | 2，700，340 | 3，138 | 338，220 |
| Wotor vehicles and motor vehicle equipnert． Transportation equipment，except notor vehicles．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Scientific instrments，photographic equip－ ment，watches and clocks．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Miscellaneous manufacturing industries，in－ ciading ordnance and accessories．．．．．．．．．．． Manfacturing not alloceble． | 2，012 | 1，775 | 3，498，410 | 3，＋81．370 | 1，700 | 6，036，280 | 1，400 | 3，802，125 | 809 | 3，378，762 | 039 | 111，615 |
|  | 2，534 | 2，121 | 077，648 | 2，604，202 | 2，104 | 2，081，234 | 1，644 | 38 | 718 | 1，871，534 | 904 | 98，014 |
|  | 3，958 | 3，346 | 1，252，551 | 1，241，202 | 3，477 | 1，274，470 | 3，00\％ | 1，23， 4,43 | 1.245 | 718，437 | 1，753 | 172，405 |
|  | － 4772 | 3,085 4,38 | $1,197,202$ 48.874 | $\xrightarrow{1,181,400} 4$ | 8，2638 | $1,204,057$ 48,804 | ， 352 | 1，053，011 | ${ }_{2}{ }^{3} 702$ | 72， 343 | 13；${ }^{397}$ | 223,727 $(1)$ |
| Transportation，communication，electric，gas， and sanitary services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Transportation． Commurication services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Electric，gas，and saritary services．．．．．．． | 56.291 | －，U88 | 1， | 1，128 | 4,300 | 1，130，001 | 3． 185 | 1，025，067 | 872 | 687，273 | 2，261 | 107，379 |
|  | 43，507 | 3，046 | 243．004 | 192.05 | 3，271 | 188， 0.3 | 2，372 | 104，030 | 570 | 00，038 | 1，258 | 27，630 |
|  | 0，855 | 272 | 884，542 | 097．185 | 273 | 097.185 | 218 | $\mathrm{CH}_{4,332}$ | 24 | 011，911 | 107 | 1，491 |
|  | ， 289 | 20 | 321，400 | 248，251 | 76.2 | 2．4，8，513 |  | 22，70： | 273 | 14，724 | 310 | 138，258 |
| wholesale and retail trade． | 403，435 | 322，471 | 31，194，754 | 3u， 329,802 | 329，48 | $31, \ldots 54,377$ | 200，512 | 2r，761， | 95，153 | 14，030，831 | 154，800 | 7，852，072 |
| Wholesale trade． <br> Groceries and related products．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Machinery，equipment，and supplies．．．．．．． <br> Miscellaneous wholesale trade．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Wholesale trade not allocable．． | 137．517 | 47，518 | 13，210，425 | 13，041，974 | 94，409 | 13，342，040 | 30，257 | 11，4，27，903 | 34，578 | 7．07\％，719 | 40，240 | 3，452，096 |
|  | 15，c58 | 14，002 | 1，230，101 | 1，517，000 | 11，243 | 1． 56 ， 567 | a，1e1 | 1，300，772 | 3，003 | 825，974 | t．085 | 473.730 |
|  | 19，871 | 14．902 | 1，089， 20 | $1,670,-3$ | 25，100 | 1．705，747 |  | $1, \square 5017$ |  | 200， $0 \times 2$ |  |  |
|  | $48,531$ | 71，120 | 4．919，314 | 4，832， 387 65,038 | 72，459 | $10,001,291$ | 58,210 4.20 | 8， 518,037 $4.4,287$ | 2t：01．${ }^{1}$ | 5，331，832 | 31,037 270 | $2,520,984$ 17,899 |
| Retail trade．． Buildirg materials，hardware，and farm equipment stores． General merchadise stores． Food stores．．．．．．．．．． Adtomotive dealers and gasolin service stations． | 257，383 | 218．722 | 17．000，700 | 17，271，＋78 | 224，213 | 17，540，78： | 175，204 | 14，81， 200 | 58.842 | c，018，475 | 207，280 | $4,202,500$ |
|  | 20， 228 | 24，270 | 1.855 .158 | 1，84－212 | 26，520 | 1，805，415 | 14，353 | 1，520，54 | $\because .700$ | 807．010 | 11．257 | －32，773 |
|  | 10.930 | 14．34．7 | 4，738，733 | $4,710,486$ | 14，${ }^{2} 7$ | 4，743，250 | 11，${ }^{3} 3^{3}$ | $\cdots, 364.888$ | 4，437 | 1，309．407 | 5，390 | 319，063 |
|  | 18，211 | 15，575 | 2，040， 528 | 1，＋181，280 | 10，102 | 2，000，431 | 13，036 | 1，500，292 | 2，038 | ． 733 | 9.140 | 392，978 |
|  | 42，200 | 35．09 |  | 3，008，204 | 35， 54. | 3，434，233 | 28.6 |  | 12，09\％ | 1，720，530 | 15，053 | 1，215，045 |
| Apparel and accessory stores． <br> Furniture，home furnishines，and equip－ ment stores． $\qquad$ <br> Eatine and drinkite places．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Miscellaneous retail etores． <br> Fetail trade not allocatle．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 24，705 | 25． 711 | 1，730，70－ | 1，10．05，478 | 27，36 | 1，812，250 | 21，703 | 1， $\mathrm{C}_{12,200}$ | $\square \cdot, 21$ | 097.03 | 8，712 | 387，599 |
|  | 24， 223 | 21，2＋2 | 1，151，071 | 1，150，882 | 21，48 | 1，125，127 | 16，700 | 14， 4 ， 75 | 5，84， | －35，120 | 10，040 | 455，463 |
|  | 4，$\times 2.4$ | 33，177 | 174．216 | －172， 258 | 3－，718 | 177\％，35b | 25，8，${ }^{2}$ | 134.325 | 4，000 | 32，904 | 21，521 | 105，301 |
|  | ＋20 | 4. | $2.04,4.454$ -17.171 | － 033,109 17.142 | －4．105 | 2，Un， $17,14.7$ | 38，04． | 1，${ }_{1} 30,411$ | 12，211 | 790,027 10,315 | 24,713 24.2 | 850,190 3,488 |
|  | 10 |  | 17,171 577,025 | 17.142 30.889 | 287 .807 | 14. | 5，1 | 14，042 | ${ }^{143}$ | 10,315 337,037 | 2.4 3.374 | 3，488 137,476 |
| Finarice，insurance，and real estate．．．．．．．．．． <br> Fquss and trust umparies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> ＂redit wercies（ther than barks．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Beourite and commodity brekers，dpalers． <br> xchartes，and survices．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 375，375 |  |  |  | 3．923 | 31．5，035 | 2，407 | 2，3，3，3 | 55．0． | 107，905 | 2，220 | 100，411 |
|  | 15．052 |  |  |  | ， | ， |  | 2， 3.3 | － |  |  | 260 |
|  |  | ． 38 | ＜2，257 | 20，974 | －81 |  | cal |  | s．． | 62，028 |  | （1） |
|  | 3，472 | 2） | （ -1 | （2） | 50 | 0，2＊1 | 51 | 0，1，＂ | （1） | （）） | － | － |
| Hislding and other investment ：umanies．．．． <br> Inslutance carriers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Insurance wents，brukers，and service．．．．． <br> foal estatt | 21，75？ | 0 | 1U，＇r11 | 3， 518 | 100 | 2， 171 | $\because$ | 1， 5 ， 79 | （1） | 1） | （ ${ }^{1}$ | （3） |
|  | 3， 3 | 3 | 1， 6 4 | ，3\％ | ， | 11，2．0 | 3 | 4，557 | － | － | － |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{r} 23,182 \\ 258,111 \end{array}$ | ＋${ }^{3}$ | ， 34 | 3，，7， | 3，43 | ［2， 43 | 2．．4．${ }^{3}$ | $1{ }^{\text {，4，}}$ | $3{ }^{3}$ | ， 8 | 2.030 | 140，945 |
|  | 1－3，7us |  | 750， 5 couc | ser ，2u， | ， | ぐ， | 紧， 38 | ${ }^{4} 11,15$ |  | 234，123 | 23，427 | 272，518 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14，514 | $\therefore$ ，77， | 4，3 3 1 | 34， 5.84 | 2，8\％ | 31， 08. | ＜ 2 | LH，2：3 | $x 5$ | 9.137 | 1，677 | 18，704 |
|  | 27．125 | 3，308 | 24，3＋3， | 22，301 | ＊，020 | $\cdots$ | －，，＜ 2 | $\cdots$ | 1，255 | 23， 705 | 5,170 | 39，336 |
|  | 4． 353 | －， 5 \％ 40 | 181，＂34 | 277.517 | 0,0 | －15，35－4 | －， 832 | 150．2\％ | 1，3．42 | 72，313 | 3，302 | 04，025 |
| Aldtomohfle and ther repair Entriced．．．．．．． <br> 4 tion pictars．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Arrse ement and rourcation ．$\because$ rvicu．，wabest astion pinuaras． <br>  | 22， 4 3\％ | $\therefore$ 为 | 197， 74 | 10ヶ．cur | 12，4， 5 | 1＋．．1．44 | 4.4 .38 | 141, | 2.200 | 53.524 | 7.147 | 88，001 |
|  |  | 1，1，4 | $1 \cdots$ |  | 1，1＂？ |  |  |  | ＋3．0 | 21，7：8 | Br， 1 | 10，017 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ［3， 11 | ，12\％ | 33，03\％ | 33.123 | c，3ut． | 33，3\％ |  | $\cdots \cdot$ | sis | 10， 0 Her | 1．33＊ |  |
|  |  |  | 73，123 | ne． $0^{\text {ane }}$ | 3，：30 | $70,5.1$ | $2, \cdots$ |  | ， | 23．385 | 1，＋3＋1 | $35,005$ |
| Mature of thisinebr nut alluratic．e．．．．．．．．．．．． | \％，＋ut | ＋r， | 2， 3 \％ | 2， 437 | 43 | 20.6 | ＜2＂ | $\cdots, 1+8$ | $1)$ | （3） | 171 | 1，416 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Wath nue that it } \\ & \text { valuathen ont shown } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | Leat－as，timet－Mr |  | Vithue metheas： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nimber ir } \\ & \text { Fctiunte } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amu int } \\ & \text { (Thournot } \\ & \text { ollian } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Anvert } \\ & \text { (Thousemd } \\ & \text { dollares) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wimtrir if } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amuint } \\ \text { Thourand } \\ \text { douliore } \end{gathered}$ |  | Ampurit <br> （Thousand doldara） | Numtary us <br> returas | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anount } \\ \text { (nhour. } \\ \text { nowars } \end{gathered}$ |
|  | （13） | （2n） | （15） | （16） | （2：） | （18） | （19） | （．0） | （．1） | （ $\sim$ ） |
| Al mastrat | 1， $2 \cdot$ | ，11， 11 | 11，219 | 3，cte0，321 | ＊，${ }^{\prime}$ | $\cdots \cdots \cdots$ | 1，132 | 1．15，19 | 12．u，${ }^{\text {an }}$ | 10，M，，3，0 |
|  | － | ＋， 0 \％ | ＇lu | 30， 22 | － | － | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 2，26 | 192，157 |
| Mrine． | $\checkmark$ | ，，＋12 | ${ }^{1)}$ | ，${ }^{2}$ ） | ＂ | 13\％，1， |  | 1，．．be | $0 \cdot 1$ | $\because 6$, |
| Metal minire | ．＇ | －17 | ， | 150 | $\because$ | 12 c | － |  | 33 | 11，\％ra |
| coal miniry | 1. |  | ${ }^{3}$ | －2n | － | ， |  | （1） | 16 | 10， 1 ＋h， |
|  | ${ }^{1)}$ | $1)$ |  | 1） | 1 | 11， 202 | － | 1，300 | 15\％， | 11， 0 ，me， |
| contract conseruction | $\therefore$ | 1， $1 \times$ | 0 | 24，285 | ${ }^{1)}$ | ${ }^{1)}$ | （1） | （1） | 1，\％ | 5，07， $3 \%$ |
| Manufacturime． | － | ，32．0，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1，40． | 98， 30 | 38 | 2，告， 25 | 2\％， | 1，13， $2 \times 3$ | 2， $3, \ldots$ | ，23， |
| Food und hindeed products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ， | 7n，30 | 33？ | 227，300 | T | 1，42， 22 | 16 | 10゙，4n | 3， 3 ， 30 | 767，730 |
| Tobaceo manuraczizes． <br> Textile mill yroducts |  | 22， 20.0 | $2{ }^{3}$ | 26， 50,10 | ${ }_{3}^{2}$ | 203．30．t | － | － | ${ }_{\text {cter }}^{11}$ | 19， |
| Textile mill products．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | ＊ | 20，，in | 25 | 50,113 21,03 | \％ | 3， | （1） | （2） | 2， 2,464 | 261，412 |
| Lumber and wht wricuta，exary： | 1 | ．7． 11 | 4 | 8，¢， | 23 | 11n，．1．t | ＊ | 3.34 | 2，373 | 183，225 |
| Fumivare atd fixturez．．．．．．．．．． | 12 -3 | 2， | 33 | $24,3.0$ 40,573 | 11 | 11， $30, \ldots$ | ${ }_{3}^{1}$ | 1， |  |  |
| Printing，publishire，ard ailies indetri． | － | 2，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\cdots$ | 28，013 | $\cdots$ | （\％，．32： |  | 13，198 | $2,+61$ | 1．0n），（\％） |
| Chemizals and anlied produets． | 7 | 1淢，．．7 | $\because$ | 29，027 | 14 | ．，${ }^{\prime}, \cdots 3$ | 12 | 94，710 | 1， | －3 $3^{\prime \prime}, 143$ |
| Petrolem retinity and related itustries． | 13 | 2，，1－ | 3 | 2，5\％ | 12 | 1，2－$\cdot 30$ | ， | $6,0,43$ | 243 | －4， 281 |
| Rubber ard miscellarleous plaztass prodicus |  | 1¢， 230 | 11 | 29，203 | 2 | 20n，+62 | 3 | 4， 40 | Cut | －39，33 |
| Leather and leather priducts．． | 30 | 2－ 32 | 31 | 23，102 | 21 | 1） | 2 | －2，350 | 45 | 24．3，3： 1 |
| Stone，clay，ard glass prudets．．． | 32 | $\cdots, 200$ | 1.3 | 30，025 | $\therefore 1$ | 14，391 | ， | 32，06k | 1，318 | 118， 1 |
| Primars metal ind series．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  | ，453 | －0 | 40，193 | 5 | ＋r，$\times$ | 22 | 26.011 | ． 703 | 454，489 |
|  | 1.3 | 2－2， 39 |  |  | ${ }^{4}$ | 41， 1335 |  | 20，0，\％ | 2，820 | 320，408 |
| Machine ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ，except electreal．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $\ldots$ | －$\times 1,381$ | 203 | 120，936 | ¢ ${ }^{3}$ | 764，$\times 10$ |  | （1） | 3，009 | 122，072 |
| Electrical machinery，equipmer：ari $\equiv$－ppli | $\ldots 1$ | 12．，113 | 65 | 102，123 | 19 | 1，10\％， 114 | 14 | 203，234 | 1，212 | 293，6\％ |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle suipmerit．．．．．． | 2 | 12， 5 co | 10 | 20，214 | 13 | 324， 367 | （2） 3 | （1）${ }^{\text {（1）}}$ | 300 5 20 | 172，109 |
| Transportation equipment，exceps motor vehicles．．．．．．．．．．．． <br>  | ¢ | 19，921 | 0 | 3，194 | ， | 2t，+32 | 3 | 3nin，${ }^{\text {and }}$ | 520 | 297.798 |
| clocks．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 13 | 25，构， | 26 | 23， 15 | 15 | 270，382 | （2） | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 471 | 39，22\％ |
|  and accessories． | 1 | $2{ }^{2}$, | 2 | 22，500 | 12 | 73， 7 72 | （2） | （1） | 1，911 | 151，0\％ |
| Manuracturime not alloust 1．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － | － |  |  | － |  | － |  | 198 | 4，368 |
| Trassportation，comusimatin，eleutrie，eas，and saritary services． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | （1） |  |  |
| ervices． <br> Transporta $\qquad$ | － | － | （1）${ }^{56}$ | $\left.{ }^{37} 1\right)^{869}$ | 4 | 130，39 | （2） | （1） | 1，121 | 12， 4,33 |
| conmuication services． | － | － |  |  | 1 | 80， 4 41 | － | － | 55 | 2，853 |
| Electric，gas，and sarionry s | － | － | 3 | 23，969 | 3 | ［4，${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | － | 1 b 7 | 21，808 |
| Wholesale and retail trade． | 851 | － | 2，240 | 2，514，556 | 278 | 039，092 | $6 \% 0$ | 931，302 | 61，477 | －0，712，380 |
| Wholesale trade． | 233 | 20，40 | 9¢8 | 424，737 | 102 | 122，275 | $1 \pm 0$ | 40， 23.3 | 29，21， | 1，213， 27 |
| Groceries and reiated produe | 1 | 4，04． | －0 | 30，090 | 8 | 14， 27 | 4 | 12，246 | 2，087 | 207，795 |
| Machiner，equipmext，and suppl | 2． | 33，38\％ | 75 | 32，461 | 45 | 37，155 | 4 | 11，3：2 | 2，705 | 250，909 |
| Miscellaneous whilesale trade．． wholesale trace $n c$ ：allocable． | 222 | $2{ }^{4} 12,417$ | 1）${ }^{702}$ | 362，003 | 4 | 70，443 | 143 1 | 30,298 10,312 | 14,243 177 | $1,433,204$ 21,74 |
| Retail trace．． |  | O，${ }^{\text {cos }}$ | 7， 8.5 | 2，079，732 | 172 | 511，225 |  |  |  | 2，722，235 |
|  | ${ }^{11}$ | ，i．m | ＇212 | 2，55，780 | 23 | 13，320 | （2）${ }^{40}$ | （1）， | ¢，263 | 2，724， 3405 |
| Gererai perchardise stures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 0 | 35．5，34 | 2，202 | 1，229，208 | n 1 | 24，\％1 | 77 | 945，6，8 | 3，301 | 4，9，9，20， |
| Food stores．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2 | 4， 3.31 | 334 | 20u， 30 m | 4 | 250， 076 | 6 | 35．090 | 3，972 | 4－20，147 |
| Automutive deaiors ard gasuline serrize etaticr | \％ | 13，203 | 91 | $125,282$ | 2 | 2，544 | 24.4 | 010，270 | 6，874 | 585，$\leq$－ 3 |
| Apparel ard accessory st．res．．．．．．．．．．．．． | z | 37,27 | 3，27．4 | 362，86： | ${ }^{1)}$ | （2） | （1） | 1） | $\therefore 091$ | 300，582 |
| Aurriture，home furishires，ard equimert stores |  |  | 176 | 26，593 | 1） 1 | 22，050 | 7 | 4，214 | $\cdots$ | 215．952 |
| Eating and irinkint places．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  | 8， 376 10,343 | 37,031 332.733 |
| Mscellaneous retail stores．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． <br> Retail trade not allscatle．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1） | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 1）${ }^{703}$ |  | ${ }^{1)}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\stackrel{7}{-}$ | 13，${ }^{\text {a }}$－ | 10,343 181 | 332,733 2,790 |
| miolesale and retail trade wot ali catie． | 1 | 1 | ${ }^{2}$ | ${ }^{1}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 12） | 1） | 1，256 | 24，003 |
| Finarce，insurance，and real esta： |  |  |  | 4,74 | － | － | 1 | 1 | 1，016 | 91，002 |
| Barks arit rmist companies．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | 2 | 3，015 |
| Credit qqencies other than barke．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － | － | ， | 1 | － |  |  | － | 02 | 7，025 |
| Security and comadity brozers，dealers，exchanges，and services． | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  | ${ }^{(2)}$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |
| Holding and other tnvestment comparies， | － | － | 1 | 313 | － | － | － | － | 12 | 3，192 |
| Insurance carriers．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － | － | ， | 2， | － | － | － | － | ， | 7，290 |
| Tnsurarse zeents，tr meps，sod service | － | － | ${ }^{2}$ | 1；－ | － | － | i | 1 | ？2？ | 65，47 |
|  | ： | 2. |  | 5，13 | － | － | ${ }^{1} 1$ | 1） |  |  |
|  | － | － |  |  | － | － | 1 | 432 | 11，2，33 | 112，316 |
| Perscral services．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |  |  |  |  | － | － | － | － | 2，400 | 16，56， |
| Bisiress serrices．． | 1） | ${ }^{1)}$ | ； | 1） | － | － | 2） | 1） | 1， 2 ， 9 | 38，17\％ |
| Autcmosile ard other repair surdicos．． | 1） | 1 | 1） | 1） | － | － | 12） | ${ }^{2}$ | 3，723 | 25，252 |
| Wetion fictures．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | （1） | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  |  | － | － | － | － | 36.6 | 8，555 |
| Arusement ard recreation serrices，ex zep： |  | － | 1） | （1） | － | － | － | － | 1，4，39 | \％91\％ |
| Wiscellarecus serrices．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － | － | 1 |  | － | － | － | － | 1，20． | 12，105 |
| Nature งゼ tasinese nis：allocable．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | － | － | 1 | 1 | － | － | － | － | 322 | 2，407 |

[^34]

Table 24, - NUMBER OF RETURNS WITH INVENTORY WRITEOOWNS OR CHANGE IN MANNER OF INVENTORY DETERMINATION, BUSINESS RECEIPTS, COST OF SALES AND OPERATIONS, AND GROSS PROFIT, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Maj : industrial armap} \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{Total number of active corporation retums} \& \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{All returns showing inveritory writeduwns \({ }^{2}\)} \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Number or returns} \& \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Business recelpts \\
(Thousend dollers)
\end{tabular}} \& \multicolumn{8}{|c|}{Returns with cost of sales and operations schedules} \\
\hline \& \& \& \& Number of returns \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Inventories at beginning or year \\
(Thousend chlisar)
\end{tabular} \& Merchandise bought for tmanufacture or sale (Thourand (bltorn) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
All other costs \\
( Mhourand dohiors)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Inventories at end of уеаг \\
(Thou sand (bollers)
\end{tabular} \& Company net
adjustments
to cost of
sales and
operations
(Thousand
dollar*) \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Reported cost of sales and operations \\
(Thow sand dollers)
\end{tabular} \& \begin{tabular}{l}
Gross profit (less gross 10ss) \\
(Thou:md dol/ara)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline \multirow[b]{3}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
All industriz Eroups. \\
Grictiture, frest ghtisheries.............
\end{tabular}} \& (1) \& (2) \& (3) \& (4) \& (5) \& (6) \& (7) \& (8) \& (9) \& (10) \& (11) \\
\hline \& 1,323,187 \& 4,3,03 \& 200, 335,792 \& 41,560 \& 23,907,116 \& 83,170,549 \& 68,583, 225 \& 27,263,986 \& 2505,250 \& 247,892,354 \& 58,840,969 \\
\hline \& 23,270 \& \(1+1\) \& 200,430 \& 240 \& 25,013 \& 84,131 \& 66,185 \& 22,633 \& \({ }^{2} 330\) \& 152,366 \& 47,904 \\
\hline Sining \& 14,878 \& 63 \& 633,792 \& 63 \& 55,954 \& 71,246 \& 269,045 \& 5t, 340 \& 25,083 \& 33,822 \& 298,970 \\
\hline Metal mining \& 1,130 \& 9 \& 265,594 \& 9 \& 38,718 \& 17,880 \& 130,986 \& 41,214 \& \({ }^{286}\) \& 140,088 \& 119,510 \\
\hline coal minine \& 2,480 \& 8 \& 66,863 \& 8 \& 2,292 \& 12,522 \& 42,665 \& 1,332 \& 4 \& 56,151 \& 10,712 \\
\hline Crude petroleum and natural gas............. \& 7,922 \& 27 \& 184,293 \& 19 \& 2,987 \& 11,213 \& 47,239 \& 2,852 \& 4,605 \& 53,982 \& 130,311 \\
\hline Nonmetallic minerals (except fuels) minine... \& \& 19 \& 117,042 \& 19 \& 21,957 \& 29,631 \& 48,755 \& 11,542 \& '196 \& 78,605 \& 38,437 \\
\hline cuntract constru \& -9,400 \& 2,164 \& 1,345,723 \& 1,158 \& 86,042 \& 501,653 \& 659,415 \& 94, 410 \& 220,766 \& 1,141,874 \& 188,035 \\
\hline Manufacturing \& 181,800 \& 10,174 \& 142,741,591 \& 10,160 \& 17,023,452 \& 40,027,442 \& 60,987,516 \& 19,623,916 \& 2410,231 \& 98,004,263 \& 44, 737, 328 \\
\hline Food ard kindred prod \& 18,310 \& 615 \& 14,731,921 \& 612 \& 1,427,086 \& 7,602,504 \& 3,597,887 \& 1,64, 152 \& \({ }^{2} 76,398\) \& 10,908,927 \& 3,762,996 \\
\hline Tobacco manufactures. \& 191 \& 14 \& 553,817 \& 14 \& 22,475 \& 47,440 \& 377,125 \& 17,179 \& \& 4,29,877 \& 123,940 \\
\hline Textile mill products. \& 6,4,8 \& 538 \& 5,208,712 \& 538 \& 972,659 \& 2,789,840 \& 1.544,612 \& 1,054,171 \& \({ }^{2} 6,519\) \& 4,200,401 \& 1,002,311 \\
\hline Apparel and other fabricated textile products \& 27,131 \& 1,006 \& 3,126,966 \& 1,006 \& 565,540 \& 1,506,928 \& 943,188 \& 627,050 \& \({ }^{2} 1,950\) \& 2,386,656 \& 740,310 \\
\hline Lamber and wiod products, except furniture... \& 8,817 \& 422 \& 1,949,579 \& 422 \& 288,787 \& 787,951 \& 720,41 \& 303,703 \& 2, 4, \& 1,490,032 \& 458,947 \\
\hline Furniture and fixtures. \& 6,013 \& 553 \& 1,383,233 \& 553 \& 201,376 \& 605,724 \& 418,328 \& 206,721 \& \({ }_{2} 27,156\) \& 1,012,051 \& 371,182 \\
\hline Faper and allied products. \& 4,105 \& 260 \& 4,381,130 \& 260 \& 363,020 \& 951,958 \& 1,970,387 \& 516,929 \& 28,687 \& 2,759,749 \& 1,621,381 \\
\hline Frinting, puthishire, and allied industries.. \& 21,275 \& 509 \& 1,983,575 \& 509 \& 24in, 864 \& 554,053 \& 628,440 \& 207,322 \& 25,070 \& 1,154,465 \& 828,610 \\
\hline Chemicals and allied producte.............. \& 10,804 \& 749 \& 10,157,302 \& 749 \& 1,486,399 \& 4,651,546 \& 6,871,785 \& 1,785,405 \& 27,747 \& 11,216,577 \& 7,940,725 \\
\hline Petrolem refining and related industries.... Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products... \& 1,259
4,345 \& 26
351 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 5,574,781 \\
\& 1,497,365
\end{aligned}
\] \& 26
351 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 32,737 \\
\& 201,070
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
3,279,063 \\
592,-60
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 654,+770 \\
\& 524,390
\end{aligned}
\] \& 366,183
217,058 \& 2130
2142 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 3,890,457 \\
\& 1,106,520
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,684,324 \\
390,845
\end{array}
\] \\
\hline Leather and leather product \& 3,030 \& 231 \& 1,000,161 \& 231 \& 173,376 \& 488,463 \& 323,938 \& 174, \& , 354 \& 810,006 \& 239,095 \\
\hline Stone, clay, and glass produc \& 8,083 \& 305 \& 2,149,120 \& 305 \& 221,471 \& 420,740 \& 911,399 \& 230,348 \& 2781 \& 1,316,481 \& 832,635 \\
\hline Primary metal ind'stries................. \& 4,336 \& 204 \& 8,491,358 \& 147 \& 1,332,491 \& 1,105,141 \& 5,105,983 \& 1,355,362, \& \({ }^{2} 170,692\) \& 6,018,061 \& 2,473,297 \\
\hline Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment............... . . \& 19,271 \& 1,127 \& 6,862,068 \& 1,127 \& 977,752 \& 2,539,456 \& 2,44, 803 \& 1,047,53 \& 238,546 \& 4,895,542 \& 2,966,526 \\
\hline Machinery, except electrical.. \& 10,306 \& 1,196 \& 11,934,550 \& 1,196 \& 1,921,913 \& 2,025,034 \& 4,744,317 \& 2,368,108 \& 212,757 \& 7,210,309 \& 4,78,241 \\
\hline Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies. \& 9,140 \& 813 \& 10,681,577 \& 812 \& 1,739,597 \& 2,699,928 \& -4,854,999 \& 1,953,154 \& -30,288 \& 7,305,132 \& 3,376,445 \\
\hline Motor vehicles arad motor vehicle equipment... \& 2,012 \& 188 \& 24,790,229 \& 188 \& 2,077,003 \& 1,756,740 \& 15,521, in 3 \& 2,890,617 \& '2t,316 \& 10,632,453 \& 8,157,776 \\
\hline Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles. \& 2,530 \& \(\stackrel{51}{ }\) \& 11,971,072 \& 241 \& 1,564, 654 \& 3,023,737 \& 7,106,053 \& 1,629,512 \& 250,079 \& 10,074,853 \& 1,896,219 \\
\hline Scientific instruments, yhotographic equipment, watches and clocks. \& 3,900 \& 4 \& 3,464, 396 \& 49 \& 574,294 \& 777,095 \& 1,165,038 \& 597,000 \& 217,310 \& 1,402,051 \& 1,562,34, \\
\hline Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including ordnance and accessuries............. Man山facturine not allocable..................... \& \(\begin{array}{r}9,772 \\ \hline 985\end{array}\) \& 412 \& \(1,715,371\)
84,312 \& 412 \& 323,911
19,557 \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 687,2014 \\
\& 34,+37
\end{aligned}
\] \& 494,965
16,225 \& 345,531
20,010 \& 2854
\({ }^{2} 1\)
2 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
1,159,695 \\
50,808
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
555,676 \\
33,504
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline Transportation, corsimication, electric, eas, \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline and saritary services....................... \& 56,297 \& 219 \& 2,547,428 \& 219 \& 85,667 \& 384,053 \& 1,147,241 \& 102,639 \& 2289 \& 1,514,033 \& 1,033,395 \\
\hline Transportation... \& 43,507 \& 152 \& 082,099 \& 152 \& 34,131 \& 71,186 \& 34, 675 \& 21,303 \& \({ }^{2} 233\) \& 433,396 \& 248,703 \\
\hline Comunication services...... \& 0,855 \& 7 \& 1,43,055 \& 6 \& 50,881 \& 282,002 \& t-40,263 \& 80, 1.21 \& 1 \& 89,506 \& 550,549 \\
\hline Electric, ess, and sanitary \& 5,929 \& 60 \& 4222,274 \& 60 \& 655 \& 30,865 \& 157,303 \& 6.35 \& 57 \& 188,131 \& 234,143 \\
\hline wholesale ard retail trade. \& 403,435 \& 29,1082 \& 58,351,433 \& 28,928 \& 0,536,479 \& 41,745,797 \& 5,011,177 \& 7,234,739 \& 207, 012 \& 45,370,902 \& 12,256,195 \\
\hline Wholesale trade... \& 137,617 \& 8,312 \& 22,403,741 \& 8,270 \& 2,677,6.2 \& 18,160,471 \& 1,060,304 \& 2,869, 284 \& 275,207 \& 18,953,546 \& 3,488,722 \\
\hline Gracerles and related pruducts.. \& 15,658 \& 512 \& 3,407,007 \& 508 \& 270,076 \& 2,967,642 \& 111,710 \& 2,4, 702 \& 257,154 \& 3,027,578 \& -378,552 \\
\hline Machinery, equipment, and supgla \& 19,871 \& 1,702 \& 3,028,695 \& 1,692 \& 457,357 \& 2,237,174 \& 205, 994 \& 44, 405 \& 2, 2,119 \& 2,405,241 \& 023,423 \\
\hline Miscellartous wholesale trade.. Wholesale trade not allocable.. \& \begin{tabular}{r} 
4, \\
\hline, 536 \\
3,552
\end{tabular} \& -3,084 \& \(15,956,790\)
101,247 \& 6,056
14 \& 1,931,47\% \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
18,877,397 \\
78,258
\end{array}
\] \& 74, 1127 \& 2,096,017
14,500 \& 275,934 \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
13,436,935 \\
83,792
\end{array}
\] \& \(2,469,280\)
17,457 \\
\hline Eetail trade. \& 257,383 \& 20,208 \& 34,774,334 \& 20,107 \& 3,672,96 \& 22,764,732 \& 3,42,059 \& 4, 161, 44 \& 2472 \& 2e, 200, 239 \& 8,514,132 \\
\hline Building materiale, hardware, and farm equipment stores. \& -2, 828 \& 2,22 \& 1,544,624 \& 2,222 \& 295,427 \& 1,185,530 \& 00,106 \& 320, 227 \& 55 \& 1,221,891 \& 322,773 \\
\hline jeneral merchandise stores \& 20,330 \& 1,424 \& 10,434,671 \& 1,424 \& 1,485,120 \& 6,580,669 \& 78,822 \& 1,657,315 \& 1,314 \& 0,458,613 \& 3,926,058 \\
\hline Fcod stores,........................... \& 18,211 \& 412 \& 5,171,142 \& 412 \& 123,552 \& 1,775,291 \& 2,382,26? \& 138,445 \& 233 \& 4,142,532 \& 1,028,710 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Automotive dealers and gascline service \\
ztations.........................................
\end{tabular} \& 42,200 \& 7,394 \& 13,455,482 \& 7,358 \& 1,053,046 \& 10,602,858 \& 1,22,452 \& 1,239,870 \& \(\therefore, 182\) \& 11,641,768 \& 1,705,154 \\
\hline Apparel and accessory stores.................. Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment \& 29,705 \& 3,353 \& 1,312,559 \& 3,328 \& 254,315 \& 839,188 \& 38,339 \& 273, 10 ? \& \({ }^{1} 13 \%\) \& 858,538 \& 453,570 \\
\hline Stores.................................... \& 24, 8.3 \& 1,429 \& 1,010,432 \& 1,914 \& 185,290 \& 636,455 \& 44,534 \& 205.452 \& 23,020 \& 658,812 \& 344,131 \\
\hline Eatire shd drimine placee. \& 4,2884 \& 333 \& 103,351 \& 313 \& 3,858 \& 4,4,3,4 \& -, 557 \& 3,893 \& \& 49,784 \& 50,404 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Miscellaneous retail stcres............. \\
Retail trade not allucable.
\end{tabular} \& 55,420 910 \& 3,123 \& \(1,707,038\)
34,305 \& 3,123
13 \& 263,707
5,924 \& \(1,075,314\)
24,003 \& \(\xrightarrow{17} 3\) \& 280, 241 \& a

${ }^{2} 03$

${ }^{2} 11$ \& \[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,144,216 \\
23,885
\end{array}
$$

\] \& \[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
562,822 \\
10,510
\end{array}
$$
\] <br>

\hline mincsale and retail trade jot allocable \& 8,435 \& 502 \& 1,083,358 \& 551 \& 188,348 \& 82, 0,794 \& 26,814 \& 200,200 \& ${ }^{2} 1,333$ \& 823,317 \& 253,351 <br>
\hline Firatice, insurarice, and real bstas \& 375,375 \& 484 \& 213,26 \& 178 \& 41,052 \& [15, 10n \& 27,054 \& 01,457 \& ${ }^{2} 31$ \& 22,182 \& ${ }^{377}, 309$ <br>
\hline Barks ard trust umpanies.... \& 15,052 \& 2 \& 22,004 \& - \& \& \& \& \& - \& \& <br>
\hline Credit atercies sther thas banks. Eucurity and comonity trokere, doalers, ex- \&  \& 28 \& 134,079 \& 22 \& 35,:17 \& 112,761 \& 14,453 \& -,185 \& ${ }^{-1}$ \& 110,445 \& 24,254 <br>
\hline charges, and servies................ \& 3,472 \& 159 \& 40,529 \& 41 \& 331 \& 70, 55, \& 47. \& , $40^{4}$ \& 1 \& 70, 387 \& ${ }^{3} 90,387$ <br>
\hline Hoiding and cother investmont oumpanies \& 21,57 \& 12 \& 6, $0 \times 8$ \& 5 \& 809 \& 1,812 \& 5 CL \& $0 \% 1$ \& 2 \& 2.452 \& 595 <br>
\hline Insurarse cartiers.............. \& 4,0.7 \& 1 \& \& - \& - \& \& - \& \& - \& \& <br>
\hline Incurance quente, brukers, mid servi \& 23,18.: \& 20 \& 1, 0 \& 148 \& 4,586 ${ }^{9}$ \& \& 11, - $^{-}$ \& \& 1
21.30 \& \& 31,280 <br>
\hline Real estate............ \& 4, 4 ,, 110 \& 88 \& 7, 4 4, 9 \& 148 \& 4,586 \& 9,937 \& 11,623 \& , , \& ${ }^{2} 1.30$ \& 19,886 \& ${ }^{3} 13,051$ <br>
\hline ervipes. \& 20, 3,00 \& 831 \& 894,012 \& 254 \& 52,40 \& 134, ${ }^{107}$ \& 412, 27 \& 4, 4.43 \& 21,387 \& 534,034 \& 354,482 <br>

\hline | Hotele, rooulae hores, campe, and nthor |
| :--- |
|  | \& 24, 510 \& 311 \& 2e,235 \& 30 \& 756 \& \& \& 45 \& 「145 \& \& <br>

\hline Fers nal zervides \& 27,1.5 \& 2-3 \& -0, 25 \& 1.4 \& 3,733 \& 13, \& 1, \& 1,03 \& ${ }^{2} 11$ \& 20,330 \& 11,083 <br>
\hline graitese servidef \& 4,4,53 \& . 65 \& 58e, 55 \& 1 \& 3,394 \& 57,378 \& 74, 4 , 588 \& , 37 \& 2103 \& 300,280 \& 228,369 <br>
\hline  \& 25,435 \& 258 \& 100,098 \& 258 \& 10,050 \& 37,395 \& 30,253 \& 11, \& 20 \& 0 0, 220 \& 33,268 <br>
\hline  \& - ,262 \& 41 \& 67,784 \& 41 \& 111,588 \& 17, \& 74,2,13 \& 17,039 \& 2374 \& 4, 1, 010 \& 24,144 <br>

\hline |  |
| :--- |
|  | \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 574 \& 11 \& , 382 \& <br>

\hline Mischilaran we servi. \&  \& 51 \& $$
10, \quad 32
$$ \& \[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 0_{2} \\
& Q_{1}
\end{aligned}
$$

\] \& \[

1,474

\] \& \[

5,8,410
\] \& I, \& , 5.41 \& 37 \& 21, 1881 \& 20,152 <br>

\hline  \& , ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ \& 52 \& , 16 \& \& 12. \& 1,55if \& , \& $n{ }^{4}$ \& 221 \& , 28 \& 1,909 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

## active corpora ilion returns

Table 24. - NUMBER OF RETURNS WITH INVENTORY WRITEDOWNS OR CHANGE IN MANNER OF INVENTORY DETERMINATION, BUSINESS RECEIPTS, COST OF SALES AND OPERATIONS, AND GROSS PROFIT, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued

| Major industrial group | All returns showing |  | substantial | $\overline{\operatorname{man}}$ | neer of deterninine quar and closire inventories |  | valuations between opening |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returns | Business recejpts <br> (Thousand dol 1 (ars) | Returns with cost of sales and operations schedures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Number returns | Inventories at beginnine <br> uf year <br> (Thousand <br> dollers) | Merchandise boubht rur marufacture <br> is sale <br> (Thousand dollara) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All other } \\ & \text { costs } \\ & \text { ( Mownend } \\ & \text { dollore) } \end{aligned}$ | Inventories at end of year <br> Thew and dod ita) |  | Reported cost ff <br> sales and <br> operations <br> (Thousend dodlers) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Gross } \\ & \text { profit } \\ & \text { (1ess } \\ & \text { groes } \\ & \text { 1068) } \\ & \text { (Thounand } \\ & \text { collara) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| All industrial groups. Africulture, forestry, and fisheries.......................... | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (26) | (17) | (28) | (19) | (20) | (21) |
|  | 3,031 | 5,54, 0.96 | 2,971 | 060,936 | 2,476,212 | $1,468,180$ | 287,430 | ${ }^{2} 32,+61$ | 3,886,260 | 1,643,1\%4 |
|  | 53 | 10,058 | 53 | 3,318 | , m6 6 | 1,715 | 3,061 | ${ }^{2} 15$ | 10,403 | 5,655 |
| Mining | 6 | 12, 233 | $\bigcirc$ | 10. | 8,050 | 1,370 | 79 | 23 | 10, $\mathrm{L}_{4} 8$ | 2,375 |
| Metal mining | - |  | - | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |
| coal mining. | 2 | 8,322 | 1 |  | 7,0.53 | 145 |  | 1 | 7,849 | 473 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas...... | 1 |  | 1 | - |  | 25 | - |  | 30 | $8{ }^{8}$ |
| : Wormetallic minerals (except fuels) | 4 | 4, 6.3 | 4 | 10, | 992 | 1,156 | 79 | 24 | 2,169 | 1,894 |
| contract construction | 2304 | -1,989 | 23.4 | 11, 268 | 40, 585 | 34,440 | 12,028 | ${ }^{2} 185$ | 73,935 | 23,953 |
| Manufacturing. | 750 | 4,170,255 | 350 | 523.523 | 1,016,001 | 1,242, 18.8 | 533,508 | ${ }^{2} 31,840$ | 2,816,358 | 1,359,297 |
| Food and kindred products. Tubaceo manufactures..... | 118 | 5i0, 392 | 118 | 39,220 | 236,110 | 1, 78,342 | 41,209 |  | 313,059 | 213,333 |
| Textile mill producss....... |  | 503,41\% | 50 | 80,131 |  |  |  | ${ }^{2} 61$ |  |  |
| Apparel and other fabricated textile thal |  |  |  | (4) | $(4)^{\circ}$ | (4) | (4) |  | $(4)$ | (4) |
| Lumber and wood products, except furniture................ Furnitire and cixtures............................................... | $(4)^{35}$ | $\frac{34,288}{(4)}$ | (4) 35 | ${ }_{(4)}^{16}{ }^{327}$ | ${ }_{(4)}^{201,492}$ | $\left(\frac{91,430}{(4)}\right.$ | ${ }_{(4)}^{15,662}$ | 92 | ${ }^{194}\langle 6)^{180}$ | (4),108 |
| Faper and allied products. |  | $368,741$ | (4) 5 | (4) ${ }^{\text {2 }}$ ) 386 | 14, 013 | 14.7, tar | ${ }_{\text {28, }}^{28}$ ( 076 | (b) ${ }^{2} 1$ | 294, 970 | $\begin{array}{ll} 73 \\ (4) \end{array}$ |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries. Chemicals and allied products. | (4) 0 | ${ }_{1,125,473}^{(4)}$ | (4) ${ }^{88}$ | (4) 147,480 | (4) 351,315 |  | (4) 153,440 | (b) $_{2}{ }_{25}$ | $\begin{gathered} (4) \\ 620,829 \end{gathered}$ | (4) $504,64$ |
| Petroleum refining and related industries.................. | ${ }^{\circ}$ |  |  |  |  | 2, | - | - | - | - |
| Rubber and miscelianeous plastios products. | - |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Leather and leather products. Stone, clay, ard glass products | 26 24 | 24,309 41,024 | 16 | 5,704 | 13,521 16,076 | 5,957 19,647 | 5,396 8,742 | ${ }_{4}{ }^{7} 15$ | 19,793 35,224 |  |
| Stone, clay, ard glass products | 34 |  | 3 | -8,058 | 16,076 01,883 | 12, 121,789 | 8,742 18,718 | 2415 24,029 | 35,224 160,973 | 14,400 |
| Fabricated metal products, except mechinery and transportation equipuent............................................ . | 249 | 444,134 | 149 | 39,479 | 202,639 | 93,770 | 40,141 |  | 195,769 |  |
| Mischinery, except electrical............................. | 0 | 117,863 | 60 | 34,554 | 30,101 | 49,713 | 38,497 | 289 | 75,782 | 42,082 |
| Electrical machiners, equipment and supplies. | 23 | 226,842 | 23 | 32,954 | 75,556 | 75,182 | 34,944 | ${ }^{2} 11,069$ | 137,699 | 84,143 |
| Motor vehicles ardmotor vehicle equipment. | 3 | 06, 959 | 3 | 10,804 | 22,706 | 23,090 | 14,524 | ${ }^{2} 245$ | 41,902 | 25,067 |
| Trarsportatior equizment, except motor vehicles.......... Scientific ins:rments, photagrayic equiyment, wetches, | $\stackrel{\square}{-}$ | 4.3,909 | 4 | 2,395 | 33,437 | 5,214 | 3,236 | - | 38,510 | 2,399 |
| and clocks......................................... | 3 | 305,281 | 3 | 46,637 | 14,4,450 | 56, 325 | 45,825 | ${ }^{2} 70$ | 102,017 | 143,264 |
| Miscollaneous manufacturing industries, inclaing urdлance accessories. <br> Marufacturing not aliocabie. | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | $\left(\begin{array}{c}4 \\ 4\end{array}\right.$ | (4) | (4) - | $(4)$ $(4)$ | (4) |
| Transportation, commuricstion, electric, gas, end saritary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| services.................. | 3 | 33,834 15,000 | 2 1 | - | 86 80 | ${ }^{7,104}$ | - | 1 | 7,196 435 | $\begin{array}{r}12,381 \\ \hline 08\end{array}$ |
| Comurication services. | 1 | 18,036 | 1 | - |  | 6,761 | - |  | 6,761 | 12,873 |
| Electric, gas, ard sariitary | - |  | - | - | - |  |  | - |  | - |
| wholesale and retail trad | 2,632 | 1,248,255 | 2,602 | 120,330 | 775,823 | 256,954 | 233,831 | ${ }^{2} 417$ | 918,857 | 228,523 |
| Wholesale trade. | 435 | 493,610 | 415 | 53,578 | 403,824 | 20,173 | 60,691 | ${ }^{2} 360$ | 410, 5, 4 | 77,045 |
| Groceries and related products. | 37 | 180,210 | 37 | 6,547 | 264,486 | 1,193 | 7,286 | 11 | 142,949 | 15,261 |
| Machinery, equipment, zad supplie | 46 | 43,532 | 2.6 | 2,422 | 27,201 | 209 | 2,329 | 2 | 27,695 | 15,837 |
| Wiscellaneous wholesale trade. | 352 | 269,868 | 332 | 4,019 | 212,139 | 18,571 | 51,076 | ${ }^{2} 353$ | 223,900 | 45,447 |
| Wholesale trade not allocati |  | , | - |  | (2, |  |  |  |  | - |
| Retail trade........................................... | 2,147 | 632,956 | 1,237 | 62,749 | 357,372 | 135,644 | 68,85E | ${ }^{2} 43$ | 486, 086 | 145,418 |
| Buiding materials, hardware, and farm equibment strres | 263 | 39,269 | 163 | 7,045 | 34,260 | 390 | 10,527 |  |  | 8,160 |
| Generai merchandise stores.............................. | 118 | 81,395 | 118 | 18,612 | 56,202 | 1,283 | 17,670 | ${ }^{27}$ | 58,420 | 22,975 |
| Food stores................................... | 84 | 207,987 | 34 | 3,251 | 63,318 | 95,558 | 3,170 | ${ }^{2} 12$ | 123,845 | 4,4,142 |
| Automotive dealers and gasolint service stations. | 267 | 296,073 | 267 | 16,841 | 138,560 | 34,769 | 19,993 | 25 | 168,172 | 27,901 |
| Apparel and accessoryt stures............ | (4) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Furniture, home furnishares, and equipuert | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Eating ard drinine places....................... Miscellareous retail stores. . . |  | (4) 52,013 | (4) 291 | (4) ${ }_{7,559}$ | (4) 30,068 | ${ }^{(4)}{ }_{2}, 784$ | (') ${ }^{\text {7, }} 002$ | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)^{29}$ | (4) ${ }_{3}^{4}$, 600 | $\stackrel{(4)}{19} 013$ |
| Retail trade not allocarle............. |  | 52,013 | 21 |  | ,.es |  | ,200 |  | - | 1, |
| molesale and retail trade not aid | (4) | (4) | (19) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) | (4) |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | (4) | (4) | (4) | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | (4) | - | (4) | - | (4) | (6) |
| Baniss and trust companies...... |  |  |  |  | ( | - |  | - | ( | - |
| Credit arencies other that barke...................... |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Security and comodity brosers, dealers, exchanges, and services. | ${ }^{4}$ ) | - | (4) | (4) | (4) | - | (4) | - | (4) | (4) |
| Holding and other investmer: comparie |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Insurance carriers................... | (b) |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and servico Real | $\begin{aligned} & (4) \\ & (4) \end{aligned}$ | (4) |  | ( ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | (4) | - | (4) ${ }^{-}$ | - | (4) | ( ${ }^{4}$ ) |
| Services.................................................. | 285 | 59,565 | 283 | 1,962 | 12,333 | 24,548 | 3,454 | 18 | 35,407 | 24,130 |
| Hotels, roomite houses, camps, and other lodete places. Personal services. | $\left.{ }^{4}\right)^{-}$ | (4) | (4) ${ }^{-}$ | (4) | (6) - | (4) ${ }^{-}$ | (4) ${ }^{-}$ |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{(4)}$ 吗 | ${ }^{(22)} 338$ | ${ }^{(4)} 97$ | ${ }^{(4)} 722$ | -6,884 | 13.973 | ${ }^{(6)}{ }^{301}$ | (4) 42 | 26, 20 | (4,518 |
| Automobile and cther repair serrices. | (4) | (4) | (4) | ( $\downarrow$ ) | (4) | (4) | (4) | - | (4) | ( ${ }^{4}$ ) |
| Ustion pietures...................................... | ${ }^{(4)}$ |  | (6) |  | $\text { (4) }^{6}$ |  | (4) | (4) | (4) ${ }^{-}$ | (4) |
| Amusement and recreation services, except mition pictures Miscellaneous services................................. | $(\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{4})$ | $\left(4_{4}^{4}\right)$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 6 \\ (4) \end{array}\right.$ | $\left(\begin{array}{c} (4) \\ (i) \end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{4}{4}$ | $\binom{4}{4}$ | $(4)$ | $\begin{aligned} & (4) \\ & (4) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (4) \\ & (4) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & (4) \\ & (4) \end{aligned}$ |
| Wature of busiress not allocable. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

Foonnotes at end of tale. See tex for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."


[^35]Wherative amourt.



ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


[^36]

[^37]


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



Table 26. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-CONtinued


Foutnotes at end or table. See text Cor explanatory statements and for "Deacription of the Sample and ifmitathons of the Data."

|  |  | Major industrial gruyp-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | tirvi eis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Item | $\begin{gathered} \text { Tueal } \\ \text { services } \end{gathered}$ | Hotels, Foumble houses, 9щाрs, and wher <br>  jlaces | Tersunal serviles | Fuss nn: 48 servines | Automent ho and uther repair strvicue | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mution } \\ \text { Hu'turea } \end{gathered}$ | Ansumment <br> and rac= <br> reation <br> servi'es, <br> cxacepl <br> mution <br> Fictures | Mibuel- <br> lantoun <br> services |  |
|  | Number of consolldated returns, whal <br> With net incame. <br> Withut net incame. <br> Number or subsidiaries................................................................................. | (01) | (02) | (c3) | (tow) | (6.5) | (b) | ( (17) $^{\text {a }}$ | ( 6 ) | (1.4) |
|  |  | 083 393 350 4,381 | 110 $i t$ 4 798 | er | $\begin{gathered} 165 \\ 102 \\ 6.5 \\ 342 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r}50 \\ 24 \\ 32 \\ 32 \\ \hline 2\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 112 \\ 57 \\ 55 \\ 848 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 115 \\ 30 \\ 79 \\ 019 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}59 \\ 34 \\ 14 \\ 2.5 \\ \hline 64\end{array}$ | $\cdots$ |
|  |  | (thoweend dolliers) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | ... | 3,817,077 | 1,075,131 | 52,287. | 583.320 | 302,260 | 1,346, lm | 137.379 | 120,548 | 77 |
| 5 <br> 8 <br> 8 | Cash. | 238,05t | 37, 157 | $\therefore, 975$ | 5?,7\%? | 20,9\%9 | 99, 8.9 | 13.30 | 15,0.54 | - |
|  |  | 555,792 17,312 | 107,877 -882 | 9,222 | 159.630 0,233 | 40,220 3,452 | $188,8 t \mathrm{~m}$ 2,850 | 35,416 120 | 27,757 | 258 |
|  | Inventortes................. | 381,77\% | 27,540 | 3,8\% | 36,0:2 | 5,046 | 344,192 | 3, 100 | 1,.89 | 4 |
| 10 | Investrents in Government abligations...................................... | 80,240 | 7.704 | 46 | 25.792, | 228 | 23,275 | 509 | 10, $0 \times$ \% |  |
| 11 | Other current assets......................................................... | 136,223 | 20.911 | 1,07t | 12.345 | 3,855 | 84,820 | 10, 1,71 | 2.543 | - |
| 12 |  | 10,891 578,523 | 2,340 20.028 | 130 <br> .573 | 390 377 | 11, 984 | 6,774 268,188 | 1,288 | 29 0.811 | 1. |
| 14 | Depreciable assers | 2.237.0<5 | 327, 281 | 31,438 | 220,0.3 | 295,941 | 398,859 | 238,436 | -0,0,4, | 1 |
| 15 | Less: Accurnisted depreciation | -7,8,75 | 341.045 | 14,500. | 60,584 | 97,550 | 170,607 | 59,2星 | 8,320 | ? |
| 16 | Depletable assets.... | 19,991 | 8.772 |  | 734 | 13 |  |  | 10,472 |  |
| 17 | Less: Accumusted depletion | 3,241 | 3.195 |  | 45 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 19 | Land........................... | 255,120 34,284 | 114,948 | 2,069 8 | 12,929 1,891 | 5,842 4,816 | 78.267 | 37. 432 | 3,239 |  |
| 20 | Less: Accumulated mortizstio | 20,273 | 88 | 38 | 370 | 1,420 | 18,20t | 139 | t |  |
| 21 | Other assets.. | 207, 004 | 39,215 | 7,510 | 38,684 | 16,389 | 78,389 | 22.215 | 4,635 | - |
| 22 | Total liablifies | 3,817,077 | 1,075,231 | 52,287 | 583.32t | 302,260 | 1,346,140 | 337.379 | 220.548 | 377 |
| 23 | Accounts payable. | 430,390 | 53,052 | 6,481 | 123,650 | 19,983 | 202,777 | 24,652 | 9.795 | 25 |
| 24 | Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in less than one year | 43,604 | 134,656 | 6,894 | 57,373 | 57,135 | 147, 0 wit | 35,955 | 4,587 |  |
| 25 | Other current liablidties................................... | 264,742 | 58, 198 | 3,001 | 32.243 | 23,112 | 134, 174 | 10,766 | 13,308 | 1 |
| 26 | Loans from stockholders......... | 39,260 | 18,136 | 757 | 1,477 | 8,382 | 4,487 | 5,616 | 405 |  |
| 27 | Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in one year | 1,239,707 | 504,665 | 25,014 | 138,761 | 146,4,2 | 256,270 | 156.849 | 11,704 | 584 |
| 28 | Other liadilitie | 170,190 | 2i,905 | 1,311 | -1,326 | 0,771 | 77,411 | 10,029 | 8.413 | 1 |
| 29 | Capital stock. | 356, 126 | 78,827 | 12,417 | 55,527 | 22,228 | 137,301 | 39,467 | 10,360 | 24 |
| 30 | Paid-in or capital surplus | 400,724 | 137,049 | 4,191 | 41,333 | 16,333 | 177,321 | 69,524 | 14,973 | - |
| 31 | Surplus reserves. | 35,406 | 9,550 |  | 5,303 | 548 | 16,757 | 1,848 | 1,400 |  |
| 32 | Earned surplus and undivided pry | 370,856 | 56,154 | 2,221 | 8t, 327 | 11,332 | 192,548 | 17,327 | 45,603 | 263 |
| 33 | Total revelpts. | 3,043,869 | 766,959 | 65.035 | -92,871 | 187,957 | 1,071,319 | 168,475 | 112,253 | 15 |
| 34 | Business receipts.................................................................................... <br> Interest on Coverment oblifstions: | 2,697,242 | 592,002 | 63,350 | 655,724 | 167, 185 | 972.393 | 14,6,668 | 102,920 | 83 |
| 35 | United States................... | 2,134 | 585 | 9 | 229 | 26 | 1,006 | 64 | 225 |  |
| 36 | State and local | 2,31t | 229 | - | 1,256 | 765 | 21 |  | 245 |  |
| 37 | Other interest. | 37,651 | 10, 100 | 198 | 2,042 | 400 | 24,24. | 500 | 201 |  |
| 38 | Rents.. | 233,008 | 83,458 | 169 | 13,007 | 12,146 | 16,049 | 8,281 | 2,498 |  |
| 39 | Royairi | 17,008 | 749 | - | 210 | 1 | 15,702 | 144 | 200 |  |
| 40 | Net short-term cepital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss.. | 233 | 94 | - | 9 | 3 |  | - |  | - |
| 42 | Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss......... | 57,805 | 18,935 | 329 127 | 7,800 | 4,722 | 22,087 | 2,193 | 1.739 | - |
| 42 |  | 6,316 6,910 | 4, 179 1,277 | 167 47 | 471 | 208 22 | 75 2,549 | 573 251 | 1043 2.346 |  |
| 4 | Dividends, foreign corporations. | 10,215 | 4,616 | - | 1,439 | 22 | 3,854 | 1 | 305 |  |
| 45 | Other recelpts.... | 72,371 | 30,835 | 766 | 9,206 | 2,473 | 16,311 | 11,740 | 2,040 | 40 |
| 46 | Total deductions | 3,032,400 | 747,012 | 64,769 | 673,013 | 189,317 | 1,085,765 | 174,504 | 98,060 | 213 |
| 47 | Cost of sales and operstions. | 1,275,482 | 249.318 | 36, 14, 8 | 306, 136 | 78,078 | 504,356 | 58,832 | 42,014 | 68 |
| 48 | Compensation of ofricers.. | 49,578 | 6,796 | 2, 162 | 16,391 | 2,348 | 11,969 | 3,404 | 6,508 | 5 |
| 49 | Repalss.................. | 33,412 | 10,481 | 505 | 5,814 | 1,277 | 4,465 | 4,346 | 524 |  |
| 50 | Bad debts. . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 10,651 108,875 | 3,803 39,04 | 374 1,818 | 1,128 | 1,545 | 2,413 23,237 | ${ }^{665}$ | 723 |  |
| 51 | Fent paid on business proper | 108,875 | 39,046 | 1,818 | 18,711 | 7,536 | 23,237 | 14,764 | 3,765 | 1 |
| 52 | Taxes pald.... | 105,050 | 39,928 | 2,522 | 17,739 | 5,73t | 25,20t | 10,213 | 3,700 | $\checkmark$ |
| 53 | Interest pasd........ | 93,050 | 42,172 | 1,026 | 9,407 | 9,644 | 19,589 | 10,197 | 1,015 | 42 |
| 54 | Contributions or gift | 1,392 | 266 | 30 | 756 | 15 | 114 | 75 | 136 |  |
| 55 56 | Amortization. Depreciation. | -9,100 | 60910 | 112 | 717 | 290 | 6,652 | 334 | 85 | - |
| 56 | Dep | 404,622 | 60,631 | 3, 101 | 32,089 | 51,309 | 236,630 | 18,201 | 2,6e1 | - |
| 57 | Depletion. | 1,638 | 1,162 | - | 28 | - | 229 | 8 | 211 | - |
| 58 | Advertising. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . | 68, 185 | 10,777 | 765 | 2,918 | 2,434 | 39,413 | 3,585 | 2,293 |  |
| 59 | Pension, profit sharing, stock borus, anguity pl | 10,708 | 1,610 | 161 | 5,353 | 137 | 1,319 | 393 209 | 1,735 | - |
| 60 | Other employee beneflt plans. Net loas, noncapital assets. | 10,925 2,420 | [,092 | 402 46 | 4,074 | 774 375 | 990 645 | 209 240 | 384 10 |  |
| 62 | Other deauctions........... | 847,352 | 263,341 | 15,597 | $\begin{array}{r} 423 \\ 251,329 \end{array}$ | 27,819 | 208,538 | 240 49,238 | 10 31,690 |  |
| 63 | Total recelpts less total deductions.......... | 11,429 | ${ }^{2} 53$ | 266 | 18,858 | ${ }^{2}$ 1,360 | 214,446 | 2' $\frac{6,029}{}$ | 14, 193 | ${ }^{2} 90$ |
| 64 | Includable income of Controlled Forelgn Corporations........................ |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 65 | Net income (less deficit) ( 63 flus 64 mimis 36). | 9,113 | ${ }^{2} 182$ | 266 | 17,602 | ${ }^{2} 2,125$ | ${ }^{2} 24,467$ | ${ }^{2} 6,029$ | 14,048 |  |
| 66 | Net income. | 117,930 | 20,902 | 1,264 | 25,083 | 3,857 | -4,627 | 7,003 | 14,994 | 2 |
| 67 | Defici | 108,817 | 21,084 | 1,198 | 7,481 | 5,982 | 59,094 | 13,032 | 940 | 92 |
| 68 | Statitory special deductions, total. | 25,111 | 3,705 | 191 | 1,492 | 3,192 | 9,720 | 4,286 | 2,525 | - |
| 69 | Net operating loss carryforward.. | 18,734 | 2,679 | 155 | 1,104 | 3,173 | 7.015 | 4,076 | 532 |  |
| 70 | Dividends received deduction............................................... | 5,739 | 987 | 36 | 348 | 19 | 2,14e | 210 | 1,993 |  |
| 71 | Deduction for dividends paid on certain pubilc utility stock | ${ }_{6}{ }^{\circ}$ | $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | - | $\bigcirc$ | - | - |  |  | - |
| 72 | Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation deduction. | 638 | 39 | - | 40 | - | 559 | - | - |  |
| 73 | Income subject to tax. | 94,971 | 17,962 | 1,276 | 23,859 | 667 | 35,965 | 2,778 | 12,464 | 2 |
| 74 | Income tex. | 38,005 | 5,665 | 578 | 10,796 | 248 | 13,220 | 1,350 | 6,148 | 1 |
| 75 | Investment credit........ | 2,469 | 614 | 02 | 1,107 | 42 | 574 | 17 | 53 | - |
| 76 | Tax from recamputine prior year investment credit........................... | 126,41 | 1.28 | 15 | 8 | $12.33{ }^{1}$ |  | 17.3 | $3{ }^{3}$ | 1 |
| 77 | Net income (less deficit) after tax (05 mimus 74 , minus 76 , plus 75)....... | ${ }^{1}$ 26,464 | 1 5,261 | ${ }^{1} 251$ | 7,905 | ${ }^{1} 2,332$ | ${ }^{1}$ 27,113 | ${ }^{1} 7.362$ | 7,950 |  |
| 78 | Net Income sfter tax...................................................... | 82,353 | 15,823 | 947 | 15,386 | 3,650 | 31,981 | 5.670 | 8,896 |  |
| 79 | Distributions to stockholders: Cash and property except on stock | 35,091 |  | 14.4 | 3,870 | 473 | 18,029 | 814 | 6,434 |  |
| 80 | Corporation's on atock......................................................... | 3,459 | 322 |  | 1,492 | 371 | 1,048 | 221 | 6,4, | - |

[^38]





|  | 14 | Major Industrial group--Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | manufac | turing--Con | tinued |  |  |  |
|  |  | Stone, clay. and glass products | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Primary } \\ \text { metal } \\ \text { industries } \end{array}$ | Fabricated metal products, excert machinery and transporta tion equipment | Machinery, except electrical | Electrical <br> machinery, <br> equipment, and supplies | Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment | Transpor- tation equipment, except motor vehicles | Scientific instrumenta, photog raphic equipment, watches and clocks | Miscellaneous manufacturing Industrles, fncluding ordnance and accessories |
|  | Number of consolidated returns with net income............................................................................................. | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (26) | (27) | (28 | (29) | (30) |
|  |  | 26 09 | $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ 239 \end{array}$ | 68 146 | $\begin{array}{r} 86 \\ 337 \end{array}$ | 66 297 | 18 83 | 21 95 | 28 101 | 32 68 |
|  |  | (mounend dollers) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ```Total assets. Cash.. Notes and accounts recelvable. Less: Reserve for bad debts Inventories. Investments in Govemment obligations. Other current assets. Loans to stockholders. ther investments.``` | 94,491 | 5,777,388 | 427, 171 | 1,676,350 | 2,783,325 | 542,614 | 621,539 | 159,056 | 82,936 |
|  |  | 6,439 | 200,134 | 26.946 | 162,456 | 170,348 | 25,584 | 43,379 | 9,858 | 14,029 |
|  |  | 19, 183 | 731,497 | 80,069 | 4,2, 344 | 903,535 | 77,226 | 182,978 | 39,618 | 21,849 |
|  |  | 351 | 11, 169 | 1,633 | 9,537 | 18,601 | 768 | 1,434 | 816 | 1,570 |
|  |  | 20,674 | 867,067 | 90,499 | 332,764 | 574,354 | 102,141 | 163,895 | 55,318 | 17,642 |
|  |  | 265 | 49,426 | 27,665 | 5,787 | 16,439 |  | 3,448 | 1,544 | , |
|  |  | 1,413 | 92,615 | 6,980 2,072 | 15,062 | 49,591 | 36,804 | 16,730 | 1,600 | 850 |
|  |  |  |  | 2,072 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 2,925 | 607,480 | 50, 1,4 | 304,889 | 601,882 | 227,847 | 50,733 | 14, 518 | 5,014 |
| 121121010181820 | Depreciable assets. | 77,592 | 5,060,425 | 187,796 | 686,345 | 653,405 | 177,489 | 191,828 | 66,200 | 32,565 |
|  | Less: Accumulated depreciation | 38,921 1,621 | 2,398,632 | 80,489 5,822 | 336,550 | 272,610 | 90,454 | 80,836 | 35, 192 | 12,640 |
|  | Depletable assets......... | 1,621 | 758,727 | 5,822 | 511 249 | 1,921 | 2,4,49 |  |  |  |
|  | Less: Accumulated depletion | 649 | 493.392 |  | 21,249 | 1,899 | 593 |  |  |  |
|  | Land. . . . . | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 1,650 } \\ \hline 39\end{array}$ | 124,410 2,418 |  | 21,401 2,620 | 12,019 <br> 11,228 <br> 12 | 3,353 49 | 7,087 | 1,922 | 6 |
|  | Intangible assets (amortizable).. Less: Accumulated amortization | 399 54 | 2,418 | +16,707 | 2,620 | 11,228 <br> 3,652 | 49 29 | 106 39 | 122 91 |  |
|  | Other assets........ | 2,310 | 127,077 | 22,681 | 49,258 | 87,072 | 1,462 | 49,657 | 4.439 | 3,420 |
|  | Total liabilities..................................... | 94,491 | 5,777,388 | 427.171 | 1,676,350 | 2,783,325 | 542,614 | 621,539 | 159,056 | 82,936 |
| 2 | Accounts payable. <br> Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable in less than one year. <br> Other current liabilities. <br> Loans from stockholders.. <br> Mortgages, notes, and bonda payable in one year or more. | 10,592 | 341,313 | 31, 190 | 118,545 | 402,633 | 35,452 | 65,580 | 11,816 | 7,859 |
|  |  | 7,970 | 108,220 | 28,550 | 143,301 | 270,268 | 37,350 | 47,046 | 5,458 | 12,279 |
|  |  | 4,375 | 223,413 | 24,634 | 82,557 | 121,430 | 41,361 | 86, 423 | 13,341 | 4,910 |
|  |  | $1{ }^{37}$ | 2,289 | 4,181 | 2,905 | 1,021 | 492 |  |  | 529 |
|  |  | 21,563 | 1,523,128 | 60,831 | 336,267 | 454, 167 | 103,395 | 77.155 | 22,480 | 15,053 |
| 30 | Other liablifties | 579 | 333,652 | 10,551 | 54,290 | 227,012 | 5,295 | 24,933 | 7,040 | 674 |
|  | Capstal stock.... | 15,383 | 1,087,996 | 50,511 | 170,269 | 490,537 | 133,526 | 143, 201 | 12,177 | 7,879 |
|  | Fald-in or capital | 3,715 | 530,190 | 43,339 | 193,817 | 226,367 | 64,474 | 57,255 | 26,781 | 3,819 |
|  | Surplus reserves. |  | 29,477 | 5.035 | 16,778 | 14,329 | 3,598 | 516 | 152 | 629 |
|  | Earned surplus and undivided profi | 30, 171 | 1,597,720 | 168,349 | 557,621 | 569,581 | 117,871 | 118,949 | 59,741 | 29,305 |
|  | Total receipts...................................................... | 147,995 | 3,970, 166 | 511,115 | 1,490,311 | 2,782,436 | 573,106 | 1,019,343. | 250,410 | 233,285 |
| 4. | Buslness recelpts. $\qquad$ Interest on Government obligations: | 145,297 | 3,915,325 | 497,014 | 1,422,269 | 2,697,081 | 548,471 | 992,530 | 235,150 | 325,527 |
|  | United States <br> State and local | 10 | 1,921 | 218 | 261 | 219 | 3 | 69 | 4 |  |
|  |  | 1 | 23 | 328 | 268 | 198 |  | 25 | 41 |  |
|  |  | 572 | 12,135 | 672 | 8.756 | 21, 137 | 3,952 | 8,899 | 772 | 235 |
|  |  | 856 | 5,744 | 1,381 | 7,074 | 2,884 | 1,229 | 4,506 | 320 | 316 |
|  | Rents. <br> Royalties | 6 | 3,017 | 944 | 6,225 | 8,560 | 4,220 | 1,285 | 49 | 72 |
|  | Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss. |  | 2 |  | 18 | 337 |  |  | - | 79 |
|  | Net long-tenn capital gain reduced by net short-tern capital loss. Net gain, noncapital assets. | 299 | 16, 125 | 2,475 | 27,998 | 3,142 | 2,841 | 3,235 | 195 | 4,718 |
|  |  | 72 | 1,081 | 132 | 88 | 420 | \%25 | 3,858 | 292 | 116 |
|  | Net gain, noncapital assets. | 2 | 2,438 | 294 | 1,554 | 163 | 8,475 | 26 | 53 | 13 |
|  |  |  | 1,357 | 466 | 1,871 | 33,496 | 852 |  | 172 |  |
|  | Dividends, foreign corporations other receipts. | 880 | 10,998 | 7,191 | 13, 173 | 14,799 | 2,338 | 4,950 | 13,322 | 2,207 |
| - | Totgl deductions................................................. | 139,999 | 3,788,299 | 486,822 | 1,432,920 | 2,670,315 | 558,617 | 990,610 | 239,265 | 123,323 |
| 4 | ```Cost, of ssles and operations. Compensation of offlcers. Repairs. Bad dubts... Rent paid on business property.``` | 103,463 | 2,727,654 | 371,360 | 967,850 | 1,889,482 | 438,854 | 806,217 | 155,007 | 85, 120 |
| 46 |  | 2,519 | 14,500 | 6,374 | 15,346 | 20,037 | 4,549 | 5,000 | 3,853 | 3,465 |
|  |  | 2,110 | 121,907 | 4, 179 | 15,549 | 15,993 | 3,678 | 8,493 | 2,218 | 1,865 |
| 48 |  | 364 | 4,018 | 1,100 | 19,115 | 27,796 | 402 | 4,830 | 581 | 306 |
|  |  | 1,081 | 19,777 | 3,081 | 14,773 | 32,759 | 6,389 | 8,610 | 2,851 | 1,301 |
| 5 | Taxes paid.. <br> Interest pald. <br> Dontributions or gifts <br> Anortizatlon. <br> Depreciation. | 3,167 | 94,760 | 12, 187 | 33,972 | 73,921 | 14,408 | 17,841 | 8.794 | 3,394 |
|  |  | 2,182 | 78,665 | 3,224 | 27,319 | 48,252 | 10, 167 | 10,606 | 1,626 | 1,528 |
|  |  | 98 | 2,734 | 395 | 838 | 2,060 | 269 | 411 | 267 | 231 |
|  |  | 47 | 10,599 | 243 | 46 | 3,770 | 3,602 | 277 | 72 |  |
|  |  | 4,835 | 234,430 | 14, 113 | 53,548 | 61,019 | 10,819 | 19,149 | 4,965 | 2,478 |
|  | Depletion. <br> Alvertising <br> Pension, proflt sharing, stock bouus, annuity plans. <br> Other employee benefit plans.. <br> Net lose, noncapital assets. <br> ther deductions | 793 | 73,394 | 7 | 581 | 89 | 282 | 40 | - | 294 |
|  |  | 1,309 | 34,994 | 3,504 | 15,373 | 57,062 | 7,702 | 4,710 | 6,294 | 1,590 |
|  |  | 708 | 34,394 | 3,811 | 11,653 | 20,506 | 6.358 | 11, 108 | 2.240 | 684 |
|  |  | 429 | 27,910 | 1,989 | 5,650 | 12, 227 | 5,001 | 5,872 | 1,287 | 689 |
|  |  |  |  | 91 | 322 |  | 513 |  |  | 4 |
|  |  | 16,885 | 308,486 | 61,178 | 250,585 | 405,305 | 45,504 | 88,723 | 49,307 | 20,317 |
| 6162$t$ | Total recelpts less total deductions In-iudatie income of Controlled Foreign Corporalions. Net tanome ( 62 plus 62 minus 34 ). | 7,996 | 181,867 | 24,293 | 57,391 | 112, 121 | 14,489 | 28,727 | 11, 14,5 | 9,962 |
|  |  |  | 217 182,061 |  |  |  |  | 28,711 |  |  |
|  |  | 7,995 | 182,061 | 23,905 | 57, 123 | 111,923 | 14,489 | 28,713 | 11,104 | 9,962 |
| 65 | atutory sper:1al dedurtions, total <br> Het operating loss carryforward. <br> Dividends reseived deduction. <br> Dedurtiln for dividende pald on certain puthin utility stock. <br> Wratern Hemisphere Trade Corporation deduction. | 583 | 42,752 | 10,094 | 15,515 | 9,173 | 8,289 | 5,841 | 2,648 | 1,232 |
|  |  | 582 | 2,317 | 9.713 | 15,011 | 9,007 | 1,084 | 5,813 | 2,594 | 1,221 |
|  |  | 1 | 2,073 | 252 | 492 | 140 | 7,203 |  | 45 |  |
|  |  | - |  |  | - | - |  | - | - |  |
|  |  | - | 38,502 | 129 | 12 | 26 | 2 | 5 | 9 |  |
| ) |  | 7,413 | 139,117 | 13,951 | 42,207 | 102.785 | 6.434 | 22,876 | 8,455 | 8,730 |
|  |  | 3,880 | 70, 36 | 6,578 | 21, 100 | 54.356 | 2,012 | 11,451 | 4,620 | 3,229 |
|  |  | 345 | 3,730 | 3 m | 1,182 | 1,199 | 163 | 1,279 | 157 | 112 |
|  |  |  | 42 | 1 | 22 | 17 |  |  | - | 16 |
|  |  | 4.400 | 115,319 | 17,730 | 37, 123 | 58,749 | 12,040 | 18,532 | D,841 | 6,829 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 882 | 90.587 | 6, 360 | 14,023 | 44,015 | 1.761 | 7,674 | 921 | 541 |
| 5 |  | 2,216 |  | 40 | 3,356 | 425 | 81 |  | 15 |  |




CONSOLIDATED RETURNS WITH NET INCOME
Table 28. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-COntinued




[^39]

Table 29. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROLP






Table 29. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


Footnotes at exd of eble. See text if explanatory statementis and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

Table 29. - BALANCE SHEETS AND INCOME STATEMENTS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-COntinued

${ }^{2}$ Less than $\$ 500$ per return.
NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for MDescr-ptior of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.
active small business corporation returns, form il20-s
table 30. -balance sheets, income statements, and cost of property usable for investment credit, by industrial division


[^40]
table 31, -balance sheets, incone statements, and cost of property usable for investment credit, by size of total assets


[^41]ACTIVE SMALL BUSNESS CORPORATION RETURNS, FORM 1120-S


Table 33.-bALANCE SHEETS, INCOME STATEPENTS, AND COST OF PROPERTY USABLE FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, BY INDUSTRIAL DIVISION


[^42]
## WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 34. - NUMBER OF RETURNS, NET INCOME, WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION DEDUCTION, INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX, INCOME TAX, TAX CREDITS AND INCOME FROM FOREIGN SOURCES, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP


Table 34．－NUMBER OF RETURNS，NET INCOME，WESTERN HEMISPHERE TRADE CORPORATION OEDUCTION，INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX，INCOME TAX，TAX CREDITS， AND INCOME FROM FOREIGN SOURCES，BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAI GROUP－CONEInued


[^43]WESTFRN HEMISPHFRE TRADF CORPORATION RETURNS

western hemisphere trade corporation returns

| Major Industrial group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Noriconsol | duted ret | menocont |  |  |  |  | Cotisolideted returne |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cost of sales and operationsby type--Continued |  |  |  | Dividends, interest, and other receipts, from investments |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Net income } \\ & \text { (less deficit) } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total assets |  | Ifpreciable assets |  | Accurninated depreciation |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nimber } \\ & \text { ot! } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Bualnesb rece1pts <br> Thoer a and dolders) | coet of Eales and operatior.e <br> Thous and dolider e) |
|  | Inventorles, end of year |  | Net adjustrents |  |  |  | Number returne |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Humber } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { tirns } \\ \text { retar } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Anourit } \\ \text { ( hourind } \\ \text { cotherer) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Nurber } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ |  | Nusber rot orms |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { returtis } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | (17) | (12) | (17) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) | (25) | (ct) | (.7) | (28) | ( $\alpha^{9}$ ) | (30) | (31) | (32) | (33) |
| All industrial groupa | 238 | 66,110 | 2013 | ${ }^{2} 1,000$ | $\therefore 6$ | 24,192 | 600 | 315,78. | 565 | 1,64,083 | 还 3 | 1,057,450 | 336 | 477,502 | 6, | S2,126,11 | 3., 988,076 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheri | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | - | - | 1 | 421,252 | 188,410 |
| Mining. | 15 | 6, 25 ? | 12 | ${ }^{2} 1$ | 2 | 4,993 | 32 | 23,067 | 32 | ${ }_{663,154}$ | 32 | 034,740 | 3 | $<66,<35$ | \% | 839,1.. | 553,215 |
| Metal mining | 4 | 5,221 | 2 | - | $?$ | 3,763 | ? | 67, 9 | 7 | 56¢, 329 | 7 | 580, 3.7 | 7 | 241,572 | 5 | 785, 706 | 2,810 |
| Coal mining. .................. |  |  |  |  | - |  | - |  | , |  | - |  | - |  | - |  |  |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas.................. Nonmetallic minerals (except fuels) minimi..... | (2) 1 | $\begin{aligned} & \left.{ }^{1}\right) \\ & 1,1 ; 0 \end{aligned}$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)_{1}$ | (2) ${ }_{1}$ | (1) 1 | ${ }^{\langle 2}{ }_{45}$ | 2 | 22,465 | 24 | $\underset{3}{60,8931}$ | 1 | [ ${ }^{3} 1.165$ | - 3 | 18,253 | i |  | 4,001 |
| Contract constructic | 2 | 1,885 | 1 | ${ }^{2} 1$ | 43 | 6,718 | 43 | 3,125 | 43 | 43, 314 | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | 4 | 4-3, 31' | 62,605 |
| Manufacturing. | 81 | 28.634 | 80 | ${ }^{2} 1$, 4i ${ }^{5}$ | 105 | 8,822 | 116 | -m, 1 toe | 95 | 456,167 | 69 | - 28.065 | 67 | 151,2* | 31 | 35,526, 386 |  |
| Food and kindred produe | (1) | (1) | (1) | (2) | (1) | (1) | (2) | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{(1)}$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobecco manufactures.. | ( |  |  |  |  |  | ( |  |  |  |  | , |  | - | $-$ | 5, mos | , 865 |
| Textile mill products............... | - | - |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |  |
| Apparel and other cabricated textile pruducts..... Lumber and woud products, except furniture........ | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 |  |
| Furniture and fixtures.... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | - | - |  |
| Paper and allied products.. |  | 195 |  | - | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1,755 | 2 | -,794 | c | 4,660 | 2 | 1,745 | - | - |  |
| Printlig, publishire, and allied industries Chemicals | 2 | 2,010 |  |  | : | 3,159 | 2 | 810 | 2 | 16,946 | 2 | 1,166 | $\therefore$ | 319 |  | 125,76. | 4 +2, |
| Chemicals and allied products.................. | (2) | (1) | (2) | (2) | 23 | 1,210 | 23 | 18,315 | 23 | 158,36 | 2 | 50,694 | $\because$ | 23,322 | - | 412,37- | 275,2-33 |
| Petroleum refining and related industries. Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products........ | 1 | 1,487 | ( |  |  | 1,010 | (1) ${ }^{2}$ | 13,574 | (2) ${ }^{2}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7,909 \\ (1) \end{gathered}$ | \% | 128,961 | - | 89,563 | 12 | 2, $2 \times 2, \therefore$ |  |
| Leather and leather products.................... | - | - |  |  | - | - | - |  |  |  | - |  | - |  | - |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products................ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  |
| Primary metal industries....................... | - |  |  |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - |  | 5 | 3,451,124 | 2,372,<16 |
| Fabricated metal products, except machinery and traneportation equipnert............................ | (2) | (1) |  |  | (2) |  | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |  |  |  | (1) |  |  |  |  | 111,151 | 98,336 |
| Machinery, except electrical.................... | (1) | (1) | (1) | (2) | (1) | (2) | (2) | (2) | (1) | (2) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (2) |  | 114,151 51,72 | -98,335 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies..... | ( |  | ( | ( | 1 | 451 | 1 | 1,629 | , | 26,738 | 1 | 8,749 | 1 | 5,458 | 2 | 1, 274,813 | 697,586 |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment........ | 1 | 7,658 | - | - | 1 | 1,490 | 1 | 619 | - | 87,524 | 1 | 41,837 | 1 | 20,633 | 1 | m 5 |  |
| Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles... Scientlfic instrumerts, photographic equipment, | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | - |  |  |  | - |  | 1 | 345.922 | 230,622 |
| vatches and clocks........................... | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 60,632 |  |
| Miscellareous manufacturiny industries, includine ordnance and accessories. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Manufacturine tiot ullucable......................... | - |  |  | - | - | - |  |  | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Transportation, commication, electric, bas, and sanitary services. | 1 | 15 | - | - | 5 | 216 | 6 | 6,675 | 6 | 86,498 | 4 | 128,205 | 4 | 4,4,432 | 5 | 13,761,154 | 7,241,520 |
| Transportation......... | 1 | 415 | - | - | 6 |  | 6 |  |  |  | 4 |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |
| Communication services........... | - |  | - | - | - |  | - |  | - |  | - |  |  |  | 2 | 13,720,182 | 7, 208,371 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services | - |  |  | - | - |  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 16, | 7,821 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 127 | 25,683 | 94 | 1 | 219 | 5,152 | 336 | 21,229 | $3 c^{4}$ | 328, 2 Le | 17 | 2,4,30 | 108 | $\therefore 351$ | \% | 61 , | 528,238 |
| Wholesale trade................ |  |  | 45 |  | 215 | 5,001 | 329 | 70,323 | 317 | 315,345 | 10 ? | , 14 | 184 | $\because, 04$ | 7 | 55',318 |  |
| Groceries and related products................ Machinery, equipment, end supplies.......... | (1) ${ }^{120}$ |  |  |  |  | $27 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 38, $32=$ |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies................ Miscellanesus whosalp urade... | ${ }^{(1)}{ }^{85}$ | (1) | ( ${ }^{2}$ ) | $\left(^{2}\right)$ | 60 | 2,184 | 96 | [ 2,787 |  | 80,838 | (2) | ( ${ }^{\text {(2) }}$ | (1) | (2) | - | 96, 托 | 3,094 |
| Miscellanaus thulasalp urade. Wholesale trade not allocable....................... | 85 | 11,72: |  |  | 15. | 2,5i] | 230 | -5,107 | 236 | 225,808 |  | -,368 | 126 | 2,228 |  | 4-3, Esan | 3030, |
| Retail trade. | (2) | (2) | (1) | (2) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | (1) | (2) | (1) | (1) | (2) | (1) | (1) | ( ) |  | 5 Sa | 6,91 |
| Wholesale add retail traje not |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | - | - |  |
| Finarce, insurance, ard real estate | 1 | 4 | - | - | 14 | 3,209 | 50 | 1,611 | 50 | 52,079 | 27 | 10,104 | 23 | 1,700 | 1 | 20, 757 | 19,23 |
| Services. | (1) | (2) | (2) | (2) | 2 | 82 | $1 ?$ | 6,013 | (2) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 1 | 889 | 1 | 57.7 | 7 | 545,352 | 325,413 |
| Nature of business not allocable. | - |  | - | - | - |  |  | - | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  | 2Negative amount.

NoTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.
RETURNS OF UNINCORPORATED BUSINESSES ELECTING TO BE TAXED AS CORPORATIONS, CODE SECTION 1361


[^44]heturns of unincorporated businesses electing to be taxed as corporations, code section 1361



[^45]active corporation retufns
 USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, AND INVESTMENT QUALIFIED FOR CREDIT, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP

| kajor indusurial gr | Numbier of active corporation returis | Total returns with depreciable arzets at end of yeat |  | Total returns with aceumulated sepreciation at end of year |  |  | Total depreciation on returne with and wi thout depreciation statements (Thousend dollers) | Returns with depreciatile assets at both beginning and end of year |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number uf returns | Depreciable assets at end of year <br> (Thou s.mad dollera) | Number of returns | Deprecisble assets at end of year <br> (Thous and do(Aars) | Accunula ted depreciation <br> (Thousand dolfers) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Depreciable assets |  | ccumulated deprecia- <br> tion at end of year |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Beginning of year (Thousma dollere) | End of yeat <br> (Thous and dollers) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Number } \\ & \text { of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | Amount <br> (Thousand collera) |
| All industrial groups............ <br> Aericulture, forestry, and risheries. | 1) | (2) | (3) | 4) | (5) | b) | (7) | 18) | (9) | (10) | (11) | 12) |
|  | 32 | 1,0 | 503,651, | 1, | 493.000, 02 | 197,771,422 | 29,590,367 | 901,483 | 456,049,810 | 4,88,251,817. | 233,385 | 194,489,025 |
|  | 23,2 | 20,640 | 3,250 | 20,20b | 3, | 1,500, 064 | 249,42? | 18,105 | 2,821,581 | 3,030,175 | 17,872 | ,383 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. <br> Minine <br> Metal minine Coal mining. <br> Crude putroleum and natiaral gas. Nonmetallis minerale (except fuels) minine. | 2,480 | 1,958 | 1,847 , | 1,923 | 1,865,206 | 458. | 140,530 | 1,632 | 1,483,972 | 1,577 | 1,628 | -336,558 |
|  | 7,922 | 6,413 | 5,469 | b, 204 | 5,2403,333 | 2,873, [26 | 352,903 | 5,502 | 4,921,508 | 5,316,801 | 5,397 | 2,823,632 |
|  | 3, 3000 | 2, | 2,208 | 2,8 | 2,183,830 | 1,107.027 | 179,304 | 2,541 | 2,0ヶ2,151 | 2,158,171 | , 580 | ,153,918 |
| ntract | , 4 | 81,1 | 7,758 | , | 7,677,37 | 4,232, | 824,753 | 70, | n,810,2n3 | 7.486 | 69,09\% | 4,234,345 |
| Manufacturiné. <br> Foos and kindred products........... <br> Tobacce manufactures. <br> Textile mill products. <br> Afparel and other fabrimated textile producta.. | 181 | ,8 | 148,5 | 161,641 | 196,020 | 103,64 | 13,082, | 151,605 | 184,012, | 196,801,136 | 149,199 | 102,976,552 |
|  | 18,310 | 17,173 | 17,055,318 | 10,878 | 10,701, | 3,342, | 1,217,430 | 16, 356 | 15,875,731 | 10,872, 673 | 16,135 | 8,262,218 |
|  | 191 | 181 | 817,:36 | 176 | 808.5 | 374, |  | 180 | -742,473 | 80,015 $5,729,450$ | 175 | 368,076 |
|  | 4.8 | 921 | 5,837,200 | 850 | . 777 | 176 | 408,8 |  | 398,332 | ,729, | 47 | 3,126,578 |
|  | 17,131 | 14. | 1,248,514 | 14, 78 ? | 1,241,657 | + $\rightarrow$ 1, CO 1 | 10, 36 : | 13 | 965 | .215,549 | 13,542 | 629,435 |
| Lamber and wood products, except furniture. <br> Fumiture and fixtures. <br> Paper and allied products. <br> Printire, publishing, and allied indusirles. <br> Chemicals and allied products. <br> Petroleum refining and related industries............................... <br> Rubber and miscelin plastics products | 6,13 | 8,037 | 1.24, 081 | 7,80. | 1.330 | 1,808,812 | 24.4 | 7,524 5,610 | 1,126,220 | $3,482,819$ $1,224,208$ | 7, 368 | 1,785,431 |
|  |  | 6,277 | 1,24, 681 | 6,207 | 1,230,009 | 620, 041 | -92,215 | 5,610 | 1,126,22b | $1,224,208$ $9,753,920$ | 5,561 | 613,951 $4,551,426$ |
|  | 165 | 3,834 | 9,872,398 | 3,815 | 9,841,746 | 4,595,818 | 632,273 | 3,531 | 9,103, 082 | 9,753,520 | 3,513 | 4,551,426 |
|  | 21,275 | 17,712 | 5,519, | 17,129 | 5,440,685 | 2,084, 35 | 407,831 | 26,232 | 4,951,127 | 5,331,772 | 15,800 | 2,624,976 |
|  | 10,804 | 9,383 | 21,4 | 9,083 | 20,916,9 | 10,910,359 | 1,600,925 | 8,560 | 20,289,189 | 21,281,602 | 8,351 | 10,870,616 |
|  | 1,2 | 1,2 | 41,03 | 1,19 | 41,004, 2 | 21,489 | 1,774, | 1, | 38, 77 | 41, | 1,091 | 51 |
|  |  | , |  | 4,01 | 3,782,0 | 2,04. | 298,101 | 3, |  | 3. | 3,686 |  |
| Lsather and leather products........ <br> Stone, clay, and glass products. <br> Primary metal industries............. <br> Fabricated metal products, except <br> machiner: and transp. equipnent.... <br> Machiner; , except electrical.. <br> Flectrical machinery. equipment and supfites. |  |  | 090 | 2,8 | 662,576 | 308,019 | 50, 348 | 2, | 687,358 | 690, | 2,705 | 367,506 |
|  |  |  | 8,908,9 | , 493 | 8,802, | 4,471,1 | 591,613 | 6,979 | 8,088,532 | 8,767,561 | 6,873 | 4,433,169 |
|  | 4,336 | 4,150 | 27,101,202 | ,040 | 20,829,532 | 15,058,293 | 1,481,272 | 3,898 | 25,806,727 | 27,071,734 | 3,809 | 15,049,529 |
|  | 19,271 | 18,174 | 7,90 | 17,885 | ,77 | 808 | 604,985 | 17, | 7,323,470 | , |  |  |
|  | 19,306 | 17,850 | 12,47 | 17,524 | 12,391,930 |  | 1,053,305 | 16. | 1,478,780 | 12,258 | 16,224 | 7 |
|  | 14 | 8,032 |  | 7,8 |  |  | 678,582 | 7,03n | 5,928,975 | 7,442,848 | 6,941 | 72 |
| Moror vehicles and motor vehicle equipnent................................ <br> Transportation equipnent, except. motor vehicles........................... <br> Scientific instruments, photographic equipment, watches and clocks...... Miscell. manufactu-ing industries, incluting ordrance and accessories. Manufacturing not allocable, ......... | 2,012 | 1,912 | 12 | 1,8 | 12,409,595 | 7,290,025 | 901. | 1,725 | 11,736,927 | 12,376,536 | 1,690 | 149 |
|  | 2,539 | 2,326 | $5,096,2 \cdot 5$ | 2,196 | 5, 071,761 | 2, 0 ¢ 8 Bu' | 377,98i | 1,969 | 572,235 | ,981,260 | 1,882 | 85 |
|  | 3,968 | 3,653 | 3,128,372 |  |  |  | 298 | 3,327 | 2,790,234, | 3,104,767 | 3,274 | 47 |
|  | 9,772 985 | 8,833 626 | 1,724 130 | 8,686 | 1,709 |  | 132,6 7 7, | 7,899 448 | 60,842 91,260 | 678,198 132,724 | 7,796 427 | 86,339 48,157 |
| Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services. Trancportation. Communication services................ Electric, gas, and sanitary services |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $178,856,730$ $56,075,280$ | 49,226 37,868 | $177,283,042$ <br> $55,374,725$ |  | 7,376,0 | 44,745 34,248 | $165,338,492$ $52,720,335$ | $\begin{array}{r}174,774,764 \\ 54,748,725 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44,004 \\ & 33,713 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  | 0,233 | 39,873,719 | 0,04 | 39,855 | 9, cata, 56 | 1,782,27 | ¢,49 | 30,580, | 39,575,412 | 5,371 |  |
|  |  | , 230 |  | 5 |  |  | , 82 | 5 | \%, |  | 4,9 | 377 |
| Wholesale and retail trade............. <br> wholesale trade. Groceries and related products.... Machinery, equipment, and supplies Mssellareous wholesale trade..... Wholesale trade not allocable..... | 403, | 351, | 30, | 342 | 30,088 | 14. | 2,587,80 | 311, | 26,673 | 28,953, | 305,742 | 13,828,788 |
|  | 137,617 | 112,301 | 9, 960, 9 | 109,839 | 9,861,846 | 4,716,304 | 864.4 | 101,22 | 8,840, 738 | 9,608,854 | 99,379 | 4,594,839 |
|  | 15,65 | 13,542 | 1,500,05 | 13,323 | 1,541,6 | 738,71 | 146,540 | 12,32 | 1,359, 348 | 1,515,601 | 12,118 |  |
|  | 19,872 | 16,458 | 1,081,253 | 16,183 | 1,073,486 | 50k, 582 | 114,944 | 14,859 | 993,505 | 1,057.715 | 14,622 | 497,403 |
|  | 98,536 | 80,121 | 7,227,052 | 78,247 | 7,174,416 | 3,439,280 | 598,300 | 72,298 | 0,422,838 | 6,965,357 | 70,929 | 3,338,496 |
|  | , 552 | , 170 |  | , | (1) | 33,727 | , | 1761 | , | ( | 1710 | 32,216 |
| Fietail trade. Buílding materials, hardware, and farm equipnent stores.............. General merchandise stores. Food stores. . Autonotive dealers and gasoline service stetions. | 257,38 | 232,5 |  | 226,9 |  | 9,267 | 77 | 20. | 17,306 | 18,778,198 | 200, | 961,187 |
|  |  |  | 1,272, |  | 1,255,540 | 649,550 | 100, | 22, | 1,143 | 1,21 | 21,826 | 621,478 |
|  | 16,930 | 14,418 | $5.929,368$ | 14,124 | 5,902,275 | 2,715,456 | 408,190 | 12,065 | 5,204, 65 | 5,832,747 | 12,480 | 2,687,621 |
|  | 18,211 | 16,537 | 3, 981, | 16,234 | 3,961,110 |  | 372,165 | 14,243 | 3,4ib, 3 | 3,693,988 | 14,026 | 1,728,916 |
|  | 42,200 |  | 235 |  | 2,217,406 | 1,058, | 190, | 34,27 | 1,954 | 2,123,572 | 33,531 | 1,029,499 |
| Apparel and accessory stores...... Firniture, home furtishines, and equipnent störes..................... Eating and drinking places......... Miscellaneous retail stores....... Retall trade not allocable......... | 29,765 | 26, | 1,978 | 25, | 1, $0^{6} 3$ 3, | 581,943 | 88.36 | 23,971 |  | 1,018,82 | 23,502 | 56,355 |
|  | 24,823 | 22,628 |  | 22,10 |  | 328,019 | 58.5 | 20,1 | 591,6 | 640,8 |  | 319,455 |
|  | 42,284 | 37,732 | 2.366,154 | 30,958 | 2,342,880 | 1,002,880 | 202,134 | 31,305 | 1,940,67 | 2,110,875 | 30,778 | 954,073 |
|  | 55,425 | 50,820 | 2,220,783 | 44,561 | 2,202,028 | 1,080,397 | 194,016 | 45,251 | 1,956,747 | 2,111,399 | 44,381 | 1,047, 547 |
|  | 910 | 0.36 | 28,005 | 630 | 28, | 16,519 | 843 | 7 | 27, 8.22 | 27,574 | 487 | 243 |
| Wholesale and retail trade n | 8,435 | , | 58b,82 | 2,29 | 583,921 | 282,090 | 45.939 | 5,743 | 526,136 | 566,008 | 5,53, | 272,762 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate... Banks and ur sti companits............ Credit agencies other than bants.... Securlty and combudity brokers. dealers, exchanges, and services... | 375,375 |  | -2,520,350 | 250,885 | $4 \mathrm{H}, 300,954$ | 13,330,317 | 2,505,10n | 239,130 | 43, 502,020 | 47,102,670 | 222,712 | 12,899,163 |
|  | 15, $5 \times 2$ | 14,217 | 4,961,849 | 5,142 | 2,133,189 | 792,041 | 300,962 | 13,298 | 4, 288,191 | 4,786,989 | 4,685 | 775,877 |
|  |  | 26, | 2,45 | 24, | 2,092,788 | 525,438 | 128,176 | 23,345 | 1,94n, $\mathrm{RbF}_{6}$ | 2,334,638 | 21,509 | 512,525 |
|  | 3,472 |  |  | 2,35 |  | 57,392 | 10,823 | 2, | 101.8. | 5. | 1,945 | 6,461 |
| Holling and other inves twent comparias Incurance carriers. <br> Insurance agents, trokers, and service Fragl estate. . | 21.757 | 6,3 | 923, | 5,708 | 862,168 | 221,74in | 34,678 | S, 04 | 713, | 791,012 | 4,573 | 208,325 |
|  | 4,697 | 2,609 | 1,997,329 | 907 | 162,889 | 48,877 | 254,054 | 8 c | 30, ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 305,964 | 802 | 46,499 |
|  | 23,182 | 10,913 | 243,287 | 15,912 | 281,054 | 120,04.6 | 34,813 | 14,86 | 253,023 | 276,875 | 14,199 | 116,442 |
|  | 258,116 | 202,201 | 41,778, 3 | 196,298 | 40,722,403 | 11, 56, 3, 881 | 1,681,650, | 178, | 35,843, | 38,509,006 | 174,899 | 11,193,033 |
| Survi e. <br> Hevele, rocotate houste, cempe, and Ther lodeting places. <br> Personal services. $\qquad$ <br>  | 1r3, 76 | 135,2 | 14, 675 , | 132,03 | 19, 238, 7 | 938,278 | 2,210,153 | 114, | 10,128 | 17, 946 | 112,7 | 756 |
|  |  |  |  | 12, | 4,901,721 | 1,760,183 | 288,0 | 10,823 | 3,980 | 2,334, | 10,73 | 573,378 |
|  | 27,12 |  | 1,280,240 | 24, 374 | 1,968,268 | 1,025,15 | 185,5mm | 21,31 | 1,760, 4 54 | 1,880,1.6 | 21,04.4 | 995,895 |
|  | -4,3543 |  | 1, 10.21 | 23 | 1, | 981 | 553,801 | 28,935 | , | 3,828,304 | 28,671 | 1,749,201 |
| Alamulile and other makis services M"1on pirpures. <br> Anummetit and recrealion bervices. <br> ex.rpt motion platuret................ <br> misamblatpjes servi | 25,435 | 22,31 | 2,944,278 | 21,781 | 2,926,053 | 1,114,109 | 518.687 | 14,08 | 2,342,838 | 2,800,111 | 18,753 | 1,083,736 |
|  |  |  | 1,308,432 | ,217 | 1,255,048 | 73, 628 | 330,380 | 4,584 | 1,159,420 | 1,200,165 | , 5 | 715,314 |
|  |  |  | 3,001,503 |  | 2,750,620 | 1,05\%,807 | 239,76 | 13,408 | 2,516,01.3 | 2,717,250 | 13,267 | 1,014,164 |
|  | 25,190 | 19,31 | 1,201,054 |  | 1,203,808 | 414,057 | 2387 | 15,793 | 972,520 | 1,125,684 | 15,395 | 396,068 |
| Nature of tsfiness not bllombile...... | 7,906 | 1,988 | c.4, 920 | 1,080 | 38,248 | 15,285 | 3,904 | 1,434 | 42,195 | 4,259 | 1,282 | 13,831 |

 USED FOR INVESTMENT CREDIT, AND INVESTMENT QUALIFIED FOR CREDIT, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-CONTInued

| Major industrial erour | Returns with depreciable assets at hoth herinning and end of year-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Returns with and without depreciationsiatements |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cost of propurty used } \\ & \text { for investment redit } \end{aligned}$ |  | Investmerst qualified for creddt | Returns with net insrease in dupreciable assets |  |  |  |  |
|  | Number of returns | Total depreciation <br> (Mour mid由llere) | Depreciation under <br> Rev. Pioc, 02-21 |  | Numter or returns | Amount <br> (Mousand dollara) |  | Number of returns | Drpreciable assets at end of year <br> (Mawemd dellera) | Not increase <br> (Thousma dollar*) | Cost of property used for investment credit (Macuend dot/er.) | lnves tmen! qualifled for credit <br> (mournad dolfare) |
|  |  |  | Number of returns | Arlount <br> (Thousand collara) |  |  | (Thou sand dollare) |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (13) | (14) | (15) | (10) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) | (22) | (23) | (24) |
| All industrial | 939, 389 | 28, 4 73, $47 \%$ | 90,320 | 10,110, 332 | 385, 00 | 20,239,814 | 23,061,359 | 461,754 | .14, 308,589 | 36, 86, 3,488 | 24,609,452 | 21,785,333 |
| Agriculture, forestry, end fislies | ${ }^{17,879}$ | 228,974 | 1, 21 | 26,704 | 8,949 | 150,201 | 101,353 | 11,321 | 2,4.6,944 | 289,03h | 132,607 | 91,126 |
| Mining | 9,835 | 774,728 | 1,04.1 | 203.633 | 4.772 | 617,05 | 33n, 100 | 5,352 | 10,176,589 | 1,065,702 | 552,401 | 480,249 |
| Metal mi | 394 | 160,100 | 49 | 07.621 | 115 | 90, 600 | 94,297\% | 202 | 2,735,548 | 283,43\% | 80,645 | 78,435 |
| Cosl mining. | 1,538 | 121,088 | 120 | 00.652 | 089 | 113,0020 | 99,880 | ${ }_{81} 815$ | 1,260,058 | 130,598 | 99,148 | 87,278 |
| Crude fecroleum and natural kas......... Nonmetallic minerals (except ruels) | 5,337 | 320, $52 \%$ | 505 | $\therefore 1,5 \% 1$ | 2,403 | 241,418 | 202,940 | 2,516 | 4,542,533 | 497,269 | 219,615 | 185,643 |
| mining. | 2, 500 | 173,007 | 291 | 33,789 | 1,503 | 105,213 | 138,990 | 1,81, | 1,678,450 | 154,398 | 152,993 | 128,893 |
| contract const | 69,241 | 700,243 | 7,487 | 103,089 | 29,485 | 7n7,28\% | 449,41\% | 38,150 | 5,588,904 | 984,188 | 674,898 | 304,7612 |
| Manufacturine. | $140,8 \cdot 8$ | 12,880, 347 | 2-5,90 | 6, 378,425 | 91,4.52 | 11,042,721 | 9, 846,430 | 95, $75 \times 1$ | $178,135,740$ | 14, 572,571 | 10,340,162 | 9,257,591, |
| Food and kindred Iobacco manufactur | 16, 195 190 | $1,198,260$ 56,597 | 1,840 21 | 393,783 37,000 | 11,065 120 | $1,103,392$ 55,899 | 747,437 52,060 | 11,338 131 | $14,298,233$ 799,414 | $\begin{array}{r}1,229,085 \\ 67,880 \\ \hline 82,29\end{array}$ | 984,851 55,096 | 848,315 51,389 |
| Textile 7111 products. | 4,40 | 400,044 | 722 | 125.497 | 3,44, | 300,713 | 34., 529 | 3,401 | 4,937,101 | 401,458 | 34,1,366 | 313,827 |
| Apparel and other fabricated textile procucts. | 13,320 | 102,025 | 1,291 | 14,194 | 7,014 | -91,489 | 73,551 | 7,075 | 762,668 | 127,450 | 83,105 | 67,321 |
| Lumber and woot products, except furniture. | 20 | 237,389 | ¢71 | 39,275 | 4,040 | 232,091 | 185,136 | 4,042 | 2,947,048 | 312,573 | 211,318 |  |
| Furniture and fixture |  | 88,950 | 094 | 17.759 | 3,115 | 74,784 | 62,860 | 3,387 | 1, 1227 , 002 | 115,919 | 67,776 | 50,714 |
| Paper and allied products........ Prinelne, publishine, and allied | 3,459 | 617,727 | 44 | 387,503 | 2,419 | 521,011 | 499,340 | 2,439 | 9,265,64 | 696,950 | 508,632 | 488,205 |
| industries................. | 15, $\mathrm{R}_{2}$ 9 | 390,834 | 2,038 | 121,714 | 9,147 | 373,751 | 326,038 | 9,855 | 4,548,369 | 440,410 | 34,3,567 | 301,023 |
| Chemicals and allied products. Petroleum refining and related | 8,28m | 1,635,488 | 1,145 | 840,173 | 4,786 | 1,360,27\% | 1,281,862 | 5,335 | 18,986,993 | 1,528,249 | 1,275,137 | 1,208,998 |
| industries...................... | 1,002 | $1,767,029$ 293,114 | 122 | 874,005 142,954 | 670 2,435 | $1,508,088$ 295,087 | $1,457,861$ 272,005 | $\begin{array}{r}712 \\ 2,577 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $37,782,659$ $3,498,803$ | $2,429,916$ 326,553 | $1,437,652$ 286,833 | $1,370,760$ 265,174 |
| Leather and leather produc | 2,720 | 55,684 | 268 | 9,975 | 1,715 | 51,275 | 38,245 | 1,678 | 473,554 | 46,377 | 42,128 | 31,320 |
| Stone, clay, and glass produc | 6,924 | 580,963 | 801 | 270,902 | 4,512 | 561,208 | 490,534 | 4,896 | 8,119,654 | 726,118 | 534,316 | 469,215 |
| Primary metal industries..... | 3,851 | 1, 4,2,547 | 457 | 1,063,490 | 2,84, | 1,146, 3, 4 | 1,088,138 | 2,726 | 25,294, 741 | 1,328,785 | 1,102,468 | 1,047,538 |
| Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transp. equipment. | 16,925 | 593,561 | 1,850 | 202,978 | 10,848 | 438,219 | 386,095 | 11,673 | 0,728,725 | 597,704 | 402,754 | 358,274 |
| Machinery, except electrical....... | 16,240 | 1,032,842 | 2,171 | 555,726 | 10,712 | 724,760 | 583,743 | 10,979 | 10,822,036 | 926,851 | 665,597 | 538,910 |
| Electrical machinery, equipront and supplies.................................. | 575 | 064,575 | 858 | 295,82 | 4,164 | 501,621 | 446,352 | 4,520 | 6,995,966 | 1,570,036 | 530,984 | 422,934 |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equiprent. | 1,725 | 3,206 | 256 | 090,516 | 1,116 | 732,414 | 682,86 | 1,082 | 11,977,400 | 655,686 | 716,620 | 670,162 |
| Transportation equipnent, except motor vehicles. | 1, | 368. | 217 | 124, | 1,178 | 434,489 | 326,350 | 1,378 | 4,227,700 | 472.889 | 377,946 | 280,021 |
| Scientific instrments, photographic equiprent, watches and clocks........... | 3,263 | 296,330 | 308 | 86,10 | 1,861 | 270,570 | 190,68 | 1,906 | 2,927,543 | 328,946 | 262,722 | 183,977 |
| Miscell, manufeturing industries, including ordnance and accessories..... Manufacturing not allocable............... | $\begin{array}{r}7,050 \\ \\ \hline 405\end{array}$ | 128,648 6,570 | (2) ${ }^{886}$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{22,937}$ | 4,000 | 97,281 39,356 | 82,310 38,424 | 4,053 172 | $1,407,275$ 124,212 | 142,999 41,687 | 89,989 39,325 | 75,480 38,414 |
| Transportation, comunication, elect gas, and sanitary services.......... | 43,996 | 7,206,047 | 4,828 | 2,586,091 | 20,798 | 10,055,096 | 9,471,10* | 24,131 | 158,073,381 | 10,031,089 | 9,707,130 | 9,178,337 |
| Transportation........ | 33,720 | 2,697,454 | 3,594 | 1,112,261 | 14,601 | 2,790,635 | 2,450,202 | 17,307 | 40,002,418 | 2,579,724 | 2,482,597 | 2,192,821 |
| Communication services. | 5,423 | 1,761,918 | 536 | 130,395 | 3,533 | 3,290,495 | 3,131,151 | 3,836 | 39,315,173 | 3,014,516 | 3,282,428 | 3,124,022 |
| Electric, gas, and sanivar: servi | 53 | 2,747,275 | 698 | 1,343,435 | 2,664 | 3,973,966 | 3,889,753 | 2,988 | 78,675,790 | $4,436,859$ | 3,942,105 | 3,861,494 |
| wholesale and retail t. | 305,203 | 2,4in7,768 | 29,117 | 422,931 | 133,718 | 1,897,748 | 1,421,865 | 147, 937 | 22,250,015 | 2,970,927 | 1,709,655 | 1,293,307 |
| Wholesale | 98,983 | 829,311 | a, $<12$ | 106,6 | 48,459 | 701,013 | 463,418 | 50,486 | 7,46,752 | 1,062,893 | 623,369 | 417,403 |
| Groceries and related products. | 12,126 | 139,272 | 1,375 | 22,752 | 6,013 | 184,484 | 91,378 | 6,386 | 1,217,015 | 188,044 | 124,186 | 85,272 |
| Machinery, equipment, and supglies | 14, 534 | 111,071 | 1,333 | 18,932 | 7,453 | 84,111 | 52,976 | 7,379 | ,794,171 | 102,776 | 70,786 | 45,136 |
| Miscellaneous wholesale trade. | 70,644 | 572,961 | 6,255 | 63,981 | 34,494 | 429,496 | 317,149 | 36,093 | 5,365,897 | 766,608 | 375,601 | 285,149 |
| Wholesale trade not allocable | 1,679 | 6,007 | 79 | 941 | 499 | 2,922 | 1.915 | 628 | 39,669 | . 465 | 2,796 | 1,846 |
| Retail trade. | 200,614 | 1,574,274 | 19,479 | 312,533 | 82,754 | 1,161,898 | 936,572 | 94,530 | 14,388,930 | 1,856,734 | 1,055,343 | 856,763 |
| Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment stores. | 21,991 | 94,989 | 1,739 | 0,819 | 9,555 | 64,205 | 36,207 | 11,072 | 806,440 | 104,890 | 55,728 | 31,747 |
| General merchandise stores | 12,369 | 456,730 | 983 | 161,438 | 6,088 | 369,161 | 312,530 | 6,176 | 4,909,208 | 622,369 | 3,4,425 | 291,760 |
| service stati | 33,538 | 179,305 | 2,471 | 7,806 | 17,551 | 91,411 | 65,242 | 19,806 | 1,541,853 | 230,002 | 81,568 | 58,603 |
| Apparel and accessory stores.... Furniture, hone furnishings, and | 23,366 | 81,762 | 1,907 | ,892 | 8,076 | 51,198 | 40,809 | 7,967 | 607,60\% | 85,275 | 41,998 | 33,416 |
| equit prent stores............... | 19,712 | 54,682 | 1,822 | 3,498 | 6,554 | 27,474 | 16,447 | 8,426 | 391,570 | 81,739 | 20,970 | 13,121 |
| Eating and drinking places | 30,887 | 179,115 | 3,911 | 22,810 | 10,711 | 112,789 | 87,311 | 14,328 | 1,511,520 | 218,452 | 103,998 | 80,292 |
| Miscellaneous retail stor | 44,223 | 182,921 | 4,753 | 20,80\% | 16,979 | 133,480 | 99, 088 | 19,008 | 1,425,285 | 213,685 | 116.161 | 87,127 |
| Retail trade not allocab | 487 | 2,512 | 76 | 1,065 | 160 | 1,381 | 790 | 123 | -9,809 | 686 | 534 | 380 |
| Wolesale and retail trade not allocatie | 5,606 | 4, 283 | 590 | 3,792 | 2,505 | 34,837 | 21,875 | 2,921 | 4,4,6,333 | 51,300 | 30,943 | 19,141 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate. | 231,001 | 2,210,886 | 18,134 | 183,102 | 50,156 | 764,386 | 576,510 | 81,239 | 28,955,997 | $4,689,445$ |  |  |
| Banks and trust companies...... | 13,196 22,287 | 34,618 | 1,076 1,530 | 39,088 12,483 | 9,875 10,917 | 390,145 116,054 | 296,450 90,733 | 6,130 8,428 | $3,685,850$ $1,795,771$ | 667,778 43,610 | 310,860 97,829 | 238,458 77,214 |
| Security and comodity brokers. dealers. exchanges, and services.. | 22,281 | 8,992 | 181 | 1,355 | 10,917 | 116,054 | 90,733 5,643 | 8,428 686 | 1,795,77 | 43,610 5,989 | 5,543 | 3,824 |
| Holding ant orher investment companies.. | 4,313 | 31,998 | 327 | 2,414 | 731 | 11,925 | 8,562 | 1,019 | 599,877 | 133,216 | 8,926 | 5,848 |
| Insurance carriers..................... | 875 | 30,107 | 55 | 4,374 | 5982 | 35,151 | 21,853 | 377 | 182,025 | 26,730 | 21,452 | 12,851 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service.. | 14,470 | 32,480 | 1,324 | 5,929 | 5,288 | 32,497 | 14,131 | 6,306 | 177,123 | 28,749 | 17,090 | 11,399 |
| Real estate.. | 173,930 | 1,542,880 | 23,641 | 117,459 | 22,024 | 169,789 | 139,138 | 58,293 | 22,449, 592 | 3,394,923 | 153,648 | 126,980 |
| Services, | 112,185 | 2,031,446 | 11,017 | 216,814 | 45,930 | 944,083 | 657,761 | 57,304 | 13,725,698 | 2,254,379 | 876,413 | 612,852 |
| Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places. | 10,788 | 238,145 | 1,073 | 12,141 | 4,284 | 90,538 | 69,093 | 5,353 | 3,417,684 | 463,027 |  |  |
| Personal services. | 21,532 | 171,436 | 2,207 | 17,729 | 9,370 | 107,779 | 74,360 | 10,807 | 1,337,734 | 152,551 | 23,906 | 65,184 |
| Business services | 28,259 | 497,789 | 2,677 | 08,137 | 12,203 | 357,858 | 256,310 | 13,563 | 2,787,205 | 548,735 | 333,066 | 234,767 |
| Automobile and other repair services... | 18,566 | 495,337 | 1,694 | 84,229 | 6,640 | 191,835 | 106,094 | 9,685 | 2,352,400 | 513,20t | 186,844 | 162,907 |
| Motion pictures. <br> Amusement and recreatior. serv 1 ces, | 4,472 | 323,026 | 433 | 4,268 | 1,621 | 47.315 | 41,868 | 1,709 | 851,952 | 130.132 | 43,564 | 39,529 |
| Amusement and recreatior. services, except motion pictures............ | 13,249 | 218,361 | 1,165 | 19,558 | 4,914 | 88,016 | 71,497 | 7,033 | 2,065,592 | 274,285 | 79,832 | 64,981 |
| Miscellaneous services............ | 15,319 | 87,352 | 1,768 | 20,752 | 6,998 | 60,742 | 4,339 | 8,154 | 913,231 | 172,443 | 56,497 | 41,605 |
| Nature of tusiness not allocatle | 1,211 | 2,438 | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | 240 | 1,240 | 813 | 362 | 24,316 | 5,601 | 838 | 590 |

[^46]Table 38. -NUMBER OF RETURNS, DEPRECIABLE ASSETS AT BEGINNING AND END OF YEAR, ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AT END OF YEAR, DEPRECIATION, COST OF PROPERTY USED FOR INUESTMENT CREDIT, AND INVESTMENT QUALIFIED FOR CREDIT, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS

${ }^{2}$ Etimate i: not shrm separatel, pecause of hag sampline variatilit., However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.
HOTE: Ste text for explanator": statemants anj for "Deepription of the Sample and Limitations of the Deta."

## ACIIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

 CREDIT，DEPRECIABLE ASSETS，AND DEPRECIATION，BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP

| Major imdustrial gruap | Total active corporation returns |  |  |  |  | He turns with depreciation etatements showing fullydeprociatad asse ts．still In use |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Sumber at ret ar＇th | Busine： reowipt． <br> （ Dhous and dollere） | Total assets <br> （Mhourand doflers） | Depreciatle ascets at end of year <br> （Thowend dollars） | Tital <br> depreciation <br> r．returnis <br> with and <br> Wi thume <br> depreciation <br> Etatements <br> （Thousand dollar：） | Number ne＇ returtu | Bue innes morjpte <br> （Thows and dollars） | Tutal <br> Asserts <br> （Thou and dollara） | Cust ur ther thasls of t＇ully depraciated日EBets still i：1 use <br> （ Thouend dollor：） | Cose if properts UEA for invar trient cred：$t$ <br> （Thous and （b／Hara） |
| All indestrial <br>  | 1） | （2） | 3） | （4） | （5） | （b） | （7） | （8） | （ ${ }^{\text {）}}$ | （10） |
|  | ［3， 3 ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{ll} 7+17 \\ \hline \end{array}\right.$ | 1，．081，235， 345 | $\frac{503,651,461}{3,250,198}$ | 29，070， 367 | 101， 525 | 120，489， 197 | 140，042，309 | 4，949，\％ 4.4 | 2，04．e．tan |
|  | $23,2 \pi$ | , , י1, |  |  | $2+9,+667$ |  | 0．65，332 | Din , 5R? | 0．4， 98. |  |
| Minime |  | $I_{2}, \cdots+4,0195$ | 1＂，361，228 | 12，500， 211 | $\begin{aligned} & 844,628 \\ & 105,831 \end{aligned}$ | 3，03； | $\begin{aligned} & 1,144,800 \\ & 114,936 \end{aligned}$ | 1，7497，742 |  | 53， 010 $13,8.1$ |
| Coal minine | 2，240 | 2，327，099 | 2，362，096 | 1，867，224 | 140， 530 | 121 |  | 211，200 | －$\because, 703$ | 3，54， 4 |
| Crude petrolfurn ath！natural | 7，022 | ，， $4.2,833_{4}$ | －7，69，071 | $5,469,749$ | 358，903 | 522 | 1，428，556 | 2，080，786 | 00，319 | 16， 26.9 |
| Nonvetallic miterale pexpept fuels） | 3，360 | 2，216，241 | 2，735，662 | 2，202， 931 | 179， 364 | 332 | 185，075 | 304，470 | 53，257 | 5，34） |
| Contract construrti | 10，ab | 二厶，706，010 | 21，394，70＊ | $7.748,217$ | 824，753 | 9.602 | 0，225，253 | 2，545，943 | 22\％，120 |  |
| Manufacturing | 281，800 | －119，30．8， 105 | 310，207， 43 | 199． 5 cre， 055 | $\begin{array}{r} 13,082,333 \\ 1,217,430 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 18,405 \\ 1,918 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 59,427,218 \\ 11,250,564 \\ 57,888 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 41,092,721 \\ 4,498,289 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,834,177 \\ 304,34, \\ 2,897 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,22,5,83 \\ 211,123 \end{array}$ |
| Food and kindied prot | 14， 310 | ${ }_{5}^{50,3,33,4.46}$ | $27,441,073$ $3,820,331$ | $17.054,318$ 819,46 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tobacco manufactures | 291 | 1，041，205 | $3,826,331$ $9,876,685$ | 819,436 $.837,2001$ | 54,249 402,861 |  | $\begin{array}{r}\text { 57，} \\ \text { 2，774 } \\ \hline 18003\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,499,289 \\ 45,038 \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,422,1,123 \\ 211,127 \end{array}$ |
| Apparel and other fabricated tex－ile p | 1＇，131 | 14，272，032 | 5，703，307 | 1，248，514 | 100,307 246,7724 | 1，011 | 1，054，779 | $522,007$ | 123， 2306 | 8，976 |
| Lumber and wood protu：ts，exeeft fumiture | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore, 91 \cdots \\ & \therefore,+1,3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \because, 8,25,325 \\ & , 383,790 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5,125,303 \\ & 2,923,079 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,544,064 \\ & 1,244^{2}, 681 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 246,774 \\ 92,215 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,210 \\ 830 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & n 2,044 \\ & 35,209 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33, \\ & 13,084 \end{aligned}$ |
| Furtiture and lixtures． Paper and allied prodit |  | 12， $2,383,740$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1+25_{1}, 242 \\ & \cdots 05, \cdots, \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 466,096 \\ 2,626,271 \end{array}$ |  |  |
| Printina，putilishine，and alised in | 21,220,020 | $1-54,3,457$ | 11，737，448 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,24,681 \\ & 9,372,398 \\ & 5,519,0 \mathrm{~km}^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 632,273 \\ 407,931 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4+54 \\ 2,077 \end{array}$ | 2，305，341$5,708,194$ | 1，505，637 | 2301，384 <br> 110，650 | $\begin{array}{r} 19,146 \\ 78,291 \end{array}$ |
| Chemicals and alliel products． |  |  | 11， $11.83,80$. | 21，407，688 |  | 1，171 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,834,944 \\ & 3,838,638 \end{aligned}$ | 111，650 | 200， 272 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,259 \\ & 4,345 \end{aligned}$ | 41，812，388 | 51，109， 715 | $41,038,710$ |  | 127 | $3,763,24,8$$2,(5,0,422$ |  | 31，002 |  |
| Rutber and miscellaneous plastios produts |  | 8，74，428 | 0，244，131 | 3，799，424 | $\begin{array}{r} 1,74,251 \\ 248,101 \end{array}$ | 480 |  | 1，515，793 | 50，648 | 73， 73 |
| leather and leather produs | $\begin{array}{r} 3,030 \\ 9,083 \end{array}$ | 4， $917 \%$ ， 63 | 2，50\％，485 | 636，910 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 228 \\ & 365 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 31 n, 051 \\ 1,705,022 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 164,131 \\ 1,684,939 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,7 v \\ 122,304 \\ 325,780 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,(x \\ 101,12 \\ 74,42 \end{gathered}$ |
| Stone．clay，and glass pro |  | 11，007， 24.4 | 10，327，015 | 8，008，460 | 591，613 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Primary metal industries |  | $28,477,421$ | 30，979，653 | 27，101，202 | 1，481，2\％ | ¢34 | 2，54，211 | 2，190，417 |  |  |
| Fabricated metal probucte，expep machiner：and transprtation equipment． | 17，271 | $\begin{aligned} & 22,542,+34 \\ & 30,004,435 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,140,970 \\ & 24,01,400 \\ & 18,830,741 \end{aligned}$ | $7,904,551$$12,40,100$$7,578,268$ | $\begin{array}{r} 604,995 \\ 1,053,305 \\ 678,5,82 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,228 \\ & 2,244 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore, 211,300 \\ & 0,724,0 n 5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,35,9,510 \\ & 5,775,592 \end{aligned}$ |  | 77， 241 |
| Machincre，exzept elentrica | 13，314． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 162, \\ & 424, ~ e n ~ \end{aligned}$ | 192， 3 ， 4. |
| Electrical mashiner：，equipmert ars suppl | ，1411 | $27,547,085$ |  |  |  | 088 | －2，41，450 | 1，453，873 | 53，290 | 2，㫛1 |
| Notor vehicles and mu＊or vehicle equipment． | $\begin{array}{r} 2,712 \\ 2,739 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 32,341,621 \\ -0,3 \div 8,351 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22, \infty_{0}, 122 \\ & 11,875,758 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 12,411,985 \\ c_{1}, 090,065 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 901,704 \\ & 377,984 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 194 \\ & 240 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,841,296 \\ & 4,838,277 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,262,980 \\ & 2,352,949 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 113,040 \\ & 134,448 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31,400 \\ & 8,9,94 \end{aligned}$ |
| Trancportation equippent，exnept motor vehicle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Scientilic insirumerts，photugraphic equi wat ches and zlocks．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 3，708 | 7，750， 767 | 6，172，647 | 3，128， 372 | 294，539 | 283 | 64，8，486 | 440， 926 | 30，990 | 14，643 |
| Miscellaneous manuparturine industries，includine orinance and aceessories <br> Manufacturine not ailocarile | 4， 772 | $\begin{array}{r} 0,772,583 \\ 270,521 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4,640,968 \\ 245,710 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 1,724,572 \\ 136,048 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 132,031 \\ 7,091 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 792 \\ 37 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 841,117 \\ 58,203 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 552,493 \\ 40,789 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 46,657 \\ 1,599 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14,350 \\ 14+2 \end{array}$ |
| Transportation，camun．catim，Electric，gas，and sanitary servicps． Transportation．． Commination service：．．．． Electric，ras，and sanitary servi－es． | $\begin{gathered} 6,291 \\ 43,507 \\ b, 855 \\ c, 729 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 75,710,870 \\ & 34,526,140 \\ & 18,253,571 \\ & 22,931,179 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 167,374,591 \\ 53,440,613 \\ 39,444,617 \\ 74,383,361 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 179,856,730 \\ 50,075,280 \\ 39,873,719 \\ 82,907,731 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,375,098 \\ & 2,773,357 \\ & 1,782,274 \\ & 2,820,457 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,000 \\ 4,080 \\ 50 \\ 416 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5,143,693 \\ 3,939,382 \\ 715,479 \\ 488,832 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8,376,337 \\ 6,200,658 \\ 6,57,500 \\ 1,508,179 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 512,111 \\ 436,026 \\ 31,115 \\ 44,370 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 495,4 b 2 \\ 317,320 \\ 22,391 \\ 155,151 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| holesale and retaic | 403，435 | 303，602，592 | 105，721，980 | 30，321，261 | 2，48， 805 | 37，515 | 3n，34， 1165 | 12，230，500 | －76， 5 次 | 210.120 |
| Wholesale traju． | 13ヶ，617 | 145，811， 654 | 4．315，308 | 2， 340,95 | 84．4，485 | 12，760 | 19，079，${ }^{0} 0$ | 5，435，叫 | 191，774 | 81， 50.4 |
| Groceries ard reiatel produc | 15，653 | 28，252，645 | 5，379，629 | 1，560，052 | 144， 540 | 1，51\％ |  | 521，491 | 24，102 | 11，512， |
| Wachinery，equipuent，anj supla | 19，871 | 12，549，31 | $\square, 000,243$ | 1，097，253 | 114， 74.4 | 1，430 | 1， 377,185 | 1919.677 4,409280 | 12，553 |  |
| Wiscellanerus wholeralo＋rais hholesale trede ：Ir + aliccrat | 48,536 3,552 | 166，123，050 | $30,474,240$ 395,250 | $7,227,052$ 72,590 | 598,360 $0,0.5$ | ${ }^{4}, 057$ | $14,050,140$ 88,928 | 4，409， 180 98,490 | 147，073 | $\begin{aligned} & 0,603 \\ & 1,2,1 \end{aligned}$ |
| Retail＊rade． | 257，323 | 153，55，451 | 5．499， | 19，784，083 | 1，677，3es | 23， 0.9 | 15，170， 74.7 | $5,815,21$ | 303，963 |  |
| Buidine ma＊ariais，havjure，and farm equi stores． | 20，320 | 4，247，180 | 4，993，183 | 1，274，734 | 100，281 |  | 1，353，572 | 778，721 | 52，584 | 12， 013 |
| creneral wer＝harryice | İ，930 | 30， $30,2,3$ | 16， 1218,124 | $5,929,360$ | 408， 190 | 1，341 | 2，877，2018 | 1，249，753 | 45，19： | 32，47\％ |
| Food stores．．．．．．．． | 12，211 | 37，172，701 | 7，108，320 | 3，981，750 | 372，105 | 1，205 | 2，771， 1734 | －21，590 | 32，279 | 36，3\％ |
| Automotive festers and gacoline serree s：a－b | 42，200 | 32， 440,202 | 9，172，441 | 2，235，750 | 190，896 | 4，611 | 5，191，78\％ | 1，210，932 | 57，321 | 13， 76,3 |
| Appare－ard aperssory stores． | 27，765 | ${ }^{4}, 219,120$ | 4，361，420 | 1，078，024 | 89， 364 | 2，457 | 735，250 | 361,531 | 34，498 | 4，304 |
| Fumiture，home iurnishinec，and pquipmeri | 24， 2,23 | 7，¢5：54， 097 | 3，784，235 | 608，705 | 58，501 | 2，938 | 471\％，063 | 589，747 | 43，30\％ | 3，774 |
| Eatine and drinving pianes．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 42，234 | 5，450，773 | 2，蚊，463 | 2，366，154 | 202，134 | 2，121 | 465，102 | 1：2，212 | 2e， 375 |  |
| Mizuellanesus retail stord | 55，426 | 12，220，114 | 5，324，743 79,058 | $2,220,783$ 28,605 | 194，046 | （5）${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， | $\xrightarrow{1,836,36 ? ~}$ |  | （1）${ }_{\text {cel }}$ | 19，921 |
| Retail trade no allocable |  | 105，032 | 79，058 | 28，605 | 2，843 | ${ }^{(2)}$ | ${ }^{(2)}$ | （1） |  | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |
| Wholesale and retail trade not allomabl | 8，435 | 4，230，577 | 1，916，619 | 585，822 | 4，5，935 | 1，100 | 1，097， 339 | 478，301 | 20，809 | ，tas！ |
| Finance，insurance，and real | 375，375 | 15，6．5， 458 | 825，414，795 | 52，526， 350 | 2，505，160 | 15， 807 | 7，370， 098. | 27，\％80，011 | 373， 534 |  |
| Banks and trust companies．．．． | 15，052 | 2，120，926 | 373，935，554 | 4，961，24．7 | 300,962 128,196 | 1，395 | 154,197 224,502 | $32,551,034$ $14,75,482$ | $\begin{aligned} & 60,859 \\ & 14,013 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \therefore 0,568 \\ & 10,524 \end{aligned}$ |
| Creis＊agencies ther thar，tant．．．．．．．．． | －9， 09 | 2，m0， $0^{50}$ | 157，488， 870 | 2，450，163 | 128，196 | 1，787 | 22r． 502 | 14， 775,4882 |  | 10， $2 \cdot 2$ |
| Sesuri＊：and commoditi brakers，dealers． and services． | 3，42 | 375，066 | 5，39， 445 | 121，834 | 10，823 | 1＇4 | 55． 504 | 586， 964 | 1，818 | 4 |
| Holune and other inves treer＊comya | 21， 59 | 281， 61 | 33，070，330 | 923，547 | 34， 578 | 420 | 2， 0 E\％ | I， 20,394 | 17，719 | 2980 |
| Insurarice carriers．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | －1，597 | 39，5．57，522 | 180，718，423 | 1，997，329 | 254，054 | 194 | 6， 11546,725 | 3，－27，17\％ | 19，549 | 19，993 |
| Inswarce atet．ts，brokere， | 23，132 | ［，195， 823 | 2，832， | －293，287 | 34， 113 | 1，715 | ${ }^{202} \times 239$ | 320，937 | 7，181 | 2，822 |
| hear esta e ．．．．．．．．．． | 258，126 | 2，432，13in | 105，474，090 | $\therefore 1,778,336$ | 1，581，040 | 11，239 | 572，237 | 3，590，12 ${ }^{2}$ | 263， 987 | 13，14 |
| Serrices | 103，756 | 30，172，－14 | 27，526，323 | 19，675，239 | 2，216，253 | 10，77： | 3，343，5： | I，907， 120 | $23<235$ | 10\％+2.20 |
|  | ，＂1 | ， 4 | －，533，33\％ | 5， 054,453 | 2RE，$\times 3$ | ＋33 |  | 291，36＂ | 3n， 753 | ， $3^{2+4}$ |
| Personal service | 2，125 | 3， 3465,374 | 2，250， 20 | 1，980，260 | 225,164 | 2，05\％ | 37． 278 | 235，230 | 44.4 | 13， 91 |
| Business se | ， 35 | 10， 2 Pn，${ }^{\text {ana }}$ | －，203，017 | $4,115,719$ | 553，361 | 3，mi | 1，24，32 | $650,34=$ | 5，6，11 | 31， 56 |
| Antombtile ard other repair sarvizes． | 25，435 | 3，275， 303 | 3，140，232 | 2，544， $27{ }^{\circ}$ | 518，687 | 1，15Sh | 273，24． | 14，3cm | 2，${ }^{2}$ | 12， 23 |
| Wotion pinsures． | ，242 | －， 3 ，＇，122 | 2，255， 908 | 1，308，432 | 330，380 | 434 | ［14， 133 | 17\％，37m | 23，314 | 20， 23 i |
|  |  |  |  |  | 231， 76 | 1，013 |  |  |  |  |
| Miszellaneous service | 25，100 | $\therefore 3.340,710$ | 2， 272,503 | 1，201，064 | 99，874 | 1，32\％ | 535，765 | 17，25\％ | 1．，年佼 | 15，665 |
| Nature of businese not allocable | 7，90 | 115，49 | 305，074 | 54，920 | 3，960． | 1） | 1. | 1） | 1） | $1{ }^{1}$ |

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
 CREDIT, DEPRECIABLE ASSETS, AND DEPRECIATION, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-COntínued

| Major industrial erump | Returns with depreciation statements showing fully depreciated assers still in use-Continued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Depreciable } \\ \text { assets at } \\ \text { end of year } \end{gathered}$ | A coumulated <br> depreciation ut end of year | Tital defreciation on returns with and withe.ut jepreciation statements | With depreciation shown under Reverue Procedure 62-21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Number or returns | Total assets | Bost or otherbasis offullydepreciatedassets stillin use(Mousenddohiss) | Cost of property used for investment credit <br> (Thous and dollers) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Depreciable } \\ \text { assets at } \\ \text { end of year } \end{gathered}$ | Accrmulated depreciation at end of year | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lepreciation from } \\ & \text { statements } \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Depreciation under Rev, Proc. $62-21$ | Other depreciation |
|  |  | (Thousand sollers) | (Thousmend dollara) |  | (Thousand dollars) |  |  | (Thousand dollare) | (Thowemind dollars) | (Thow end dohars) | (Thousind dollere) |
|  | (11) | (12) | (13) | (14) | (15) | (16) | (17) | (18) | (19) | (20) | (21) |
| Lut infustrial | 48,561,550 | 23,583,235 | 3,017,500 | 21,134 | 68,996,774 | 2,235,077 | 1,306,158 | 24,951,291 | 12,460,323 | 1,348,546 | 213,681 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fish | 325,175 | 175,175 | 23,672 | 245 | 81,030 | 6,639 | 2,022 | 41,089 | 22,753 | 3,261 | 620 |
| Manine. | 2,453,804 | 829,585 | 84,297 | 104 | 401,392 | 26,735 | 21,979 | 192,460 | 103,918 | 12,091 | 2,719 |
| Metal minit | 61,155 | 32,520 | 4,003 | 3 | 160,270 | 2,790 | 13,420 | 38,427 | 24, 804 | 713 | 1,816 |
| Coal mining . . . . . . . . . | 106,623 990,781 | 92,458 573,592 | 11,020 52,150 | 107 | 98,766 54,531 | 4,391 | 1,282 1,745 | 64,198 34,205 | 29,018 19 | 4,100 2,338 | 37 |
| Wometallic minerals (except fuels) minin | 23ib, 245 | 130,915 | 17,118 | 51 | 87,825 | 13,876 | 5,532 | 55,036 | 13,057 | 4,940 | 488 |
| Contrace cons ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1,054,180 | 6-47,532 | 104,797 | 1,376 | 355,937 | 41,725 | 14, 717 | 150,298 | 97,160 | 13,511 | 1,772 |
| Manufacturing | 28,600,000 | 15,013,251 | 1,751,112 | 2,571 | 25,058,094 | 1,715,633 | 1,029,083 | 19,736,336 | 10,44,5,408 | 1,035,4,49 | 148,078 |
| Food and kindred produrts . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Tobacco marufactures............... | $2,784,510$ 12,830 | $1,203,036$ 6,402 | 215,930 | 340 | 2,880,988 | 154,469 | 124,916 | 1,655,921 | 627,131 | 111,495 | 26,326 |
| Textile mill products | 1,239, 003 | 612,974 | 78,804 | 108 | 603,228 | 62,077 | 23,483 | 415,024 | 219,260 | 28,364 | 3,366 |
| Apparel and bther fabricated textile products | 120,091 | 65,182 | 10,220 | 78 | 120,610 | 4,163 | 1,020 | 34,098 | 13,841 | 1,383 | 733 |
| Lumber and wood prodacts, except furniture. Furniture and rixtures. | 400,997 | 207,036 116,048 | 31,050 16,002 | $\begin{aligned} & 190 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ | 161,890 158,032 | 19,100 4,695 | 7,626 7,103 | 100,969 79,045 | 62,471 36,579 | 6,831 3,820 | 1,823 2,710 |
| Paper and allied products. | 2,252,051 | 1,024, 517 | 141,510 | 57 | 2,224,348 | 200,651 | 85,214 | 1,909,795 | 899,222 | 114,413 | 8,944 |
| Printine, publishine, and allied industries. | 803, 383 | 423,987 | 68,109 | 294 | 685,208 | 44,481 | 3P,964 | 410,893 | 187,859 | 26,669 | 8,54, |
| Chemicals and sllied products. | 3,307,027 | 1,686,499 | 250,671 | 239 | 4,072,096 | 292,732 | 172,887 | 2,932,945, | 1,475,021 | 208,790 | 15,990 |
| Petroleun refining and related industries.... | 4,820,408 | 2,868,054 | 203,149 | 15 | 2,025,898 | 10,010 | 125,228 | 3,745,230 | 2,301,137 | 14,556 | 18,132 |
| Fubber and miscellaneous plastics products. | 1,050,291 | 618,630 | 72,571 | 31 | 725,539 | 17,230 | 24,461 | 531,425 | 34,6,728 | 32,539 | 2,941 |
| Leather and leather products. | 52,571 | 32,191 | 3,497 | (2) | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ |
| Stone, ciay, and glass product. | 1,548,418 | 833,753 | 100,844 | 121 | 1,196,243 | 65,449 | 66,401 | 1,131,090 | 600,920 | 64,367 | 8,537 |
| Primary metal industries...... | 1,774,910 | 862,450 | 102,619 | 87 | 1,303,716 | 243,879 | 56,838 | 1,343,584 | 625,977 | 67,489 | 11,127 |
| Fabricated metal products, except machiner: and transportation equipment................ | 1,74in,346 | 859,578 | 127,728 | 205 | 1,838,411 | 75,086 | b2,421 | 1,183,591 | 566,478 | 79,592 | 7,639 |
| Machinery, except electrical.. | 3,909,495 | 2, 3:2, 842 | 149,276 | 284 | 4, 596,359 | 358,727 | 158,573 | 3,275,206 | 1,981,673 | 96,238 | 11,290 |
| Electrical machinery, equipuent and supplies. | 589,481 | 275,385 | 49,679 | 124 | 770,797 | 17,583 | 35,402 | 311,879 | 141,791 | 17,270 | 9,512 |
| Mutor vehicles and motor vehicle equipalent... | 495,941 | 203,510 | 37,400 | 22 | 1,098,2544 | 97,7944 | 20,778 | 418,365 | 218,084 | 25,892 | 6,826 |
| Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles.. | 276,651 | 449,472 | 00,035 | 21 | 199,573 | 24,210 | 2,122 | 83,549 | 44,070 | 5,015 | 755 |
| Scientific 1 nstruments, photographic equipment, watches and clocks......... | 178,410 | 93,518 | 12,219 | 22 | 119,322 | 5,638 | 3,293 | 44,655 | 23,54, | 2,198 | 1,272 |
| Misoelleneaus manuracturing industries, 1nciuding ordnance and accessaries.... | 243,729 | 139,392 | 17,686 | 155 | 199,373 | 14,562 | 5,558 | 97,979 | 53,005 | 6,324 | 1,250 |
| Manufacturing not allocable.. | 15,048 | 7,690 | 1,173 | 1 | 37,589 | 830 | 328 | 10,678 | 4,881 | 403 | 295 |
| Transportaticn, comunication, electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 8,638,409 | 2,944, 593 | 428,811 | 483 | 3,277,698 | 280, 79 ch | 190,750 | 3.256, 779 | 1,121,870 | 188,047 | 17,713 |
| Transportation.... | 6,588,135 | 2,430,618 | 333,584, | 396 | 1,764,851 | 232, 4.45 | 103,272 | 1,891,170 | 1,767,764 | 136,859 | 17,770 |
| Communicetion services. | 345,275 | 155,931 | 30,772 | 34 | 1498,500 | 15,038 | 11,061 | 204,575 | 92,929 | 10,206 | 11,088 |
| Elentric, gas, and sanitary se | 1,704,999 | 352,0.44 | - | 53 | 1,014,347 | 32,711 | 7n,417 | 1,171,034 | 261,177 | 41,582 | 855 |
| Wholesale and retail tran | 3,478,421 | 1,831,657 | 307,835 | 3,758 | 2,793,858 | 85,790 | 6.6,524 | 845,341 | 428,307 | 58,528 | 15,913 |
| Wholesale trade. | 1,302, 032 | 646,501 | 130,893 | 1,138 | 1,043,707 | 25,371 | 11,522 | 204,230 | 85,714 | 10,548 | 5,308 |
| Groceries and related products | 177,229 | 86, in 8 | 14,167 | 197 | 89,874 | 4,409 | 2,100 | 44, 460 | 18,402 | 2,415 | 1,062 |
| Machinery, equippent, and supplie | 261,399 | 78,143 | 15,928 | 220 | 200,417 | 4,235 | 2,070 | 37,035 | 17,624 | 2,277 | 260 |
| Mscellaneous whilesale trade | 941,792 | 473,532 | 99,388 | 697 | 611,086 | 16,164 | 6,211 | 107,553 | 42,511 | 5,102 | 3,805 |
| Whalesale trade nat allocatie. | 21,612 | 8,818 | 1,410 | 22 | 82,330 | 063 | 1,195 | 14,388 | 7,177 | 754 | 182 |
| Retail trade. | 2,052,672 | 1,124,735 | 166,557 | 2,527 | 1,576,712 | 54,333 | 52,250 | 016,104 | 331,256 | 46,018 | 10,978 |
| Building materials, hardware, and farm ezuipnent stores... | 232,395 | 134,080 | 16,537 | 388 | 77,729 | 3,805 | 1,987 | 21,222 | 11,774 | 1,974 | 81 |
| General merchandise stores, | 495,032 | 206,476 | 41,212 | 158 | 848,9440 | 24,113 | 24,173 | 334, 830 | 180,625 | 26,328 | 4,343 |
| Food $s^{\text {a }}$.ures............................ | 343,523 | 181,285 | 31,606 | 193 | 265,781 | 5,390 | 16,890 | 144, 493 | 78,449 | 9,695 | 4,259 |
| Altom 1 ive jealers and gasoline service <br>  | 311,080 | 101,798 | 23,704 | 336 | 107,213 | 3,713 | 1,026 | 24,287 | 11,740 | 1,174 | 64,2 |
| Apparel and accessory stores.................. Fimitarf, hom firnishings, and equipnent | 99,494 | 08, 527 | 7,1844 | 173 | 34,306 | 2,876 | 729 | 11,070 | 7,131 | 688 | 164 |
| E:ores.................................... | 111,114 | 59,001 | 8,829 | 360 | 76,188 | 1,737 | 775 | 20,403 | 6,028 | 857 | 150 |
| Eating and dranking place | 141,360 | 78.1079 | 11,385 | 271 | 15,532 | 2,174 | 954 | 13,853 | 7,571 | 547 | 652 |
| Mispellaneous retall store Fetail troje not allocatle | 316, ${ }^{12} \mathbf{7}$ (1) | 170, 3138 | ${ }_{11}{ }^{\text {2 }}$, 38 | 648 | 149,019 | 10, 525 | 5,716 | 55,916 | 27,933 | 4,755 | 687 |
| Wwalesale and retail trade not alloratile. | 123,717 | 00, 361 | 10,385 | 93 | 173,4,39 | 6,086 | 2,642 | 24,94, | 11,337 | 2,002 | 627 |
| Finance, incuranct, end real estare | 3,611,099, | 1,353,470 | 188,957 | 1,317 | 30,210,458 | 51,764 | 2b,894 | 500,598 | 168,780 | 23,211 | 23,995 |
| Elaris ant trubt companies... | 447,209 | 135,116 | 31,779 | 164 | 12,245,346 | 9,599 | 17,359 | 179,080 | 58,699 | 6,565 | 4,915 |
| Co lit arencies other than trank........ | 240,879 | 56,561 | 11,368 | 136 | 2,042,203 | 1,408 | 1,590 | 18,90: | 5,971 | 1,220 | 296 |
| Cif:itit, end commplify bencers, dealers, exchanpes, and sfryices.................... | 7,738 | 4,453 | 814 | 17 | 345,541 | 633 | 107 | 1,209 | 781 | 120 | 1 |
| Hrildine and ounar invertment compario | 46, © 48 | 21,881 | 1,969 | 42 | 48,974 | 318 | 29 | 1,206 | 682 | 89 | 1 |
| Incuran ${ }^{\text {a }}$ artiers ........... | 300, 112 | 7,527 | 39,700 | 17 | 21,146,148 | 1,807 | 1, 704 | 131,683 | 924 | 6,474 | 17,855 |
|  | 4", 831 | 23,681 | 5,234 | 180 | 54,902 | 782 | 287 | 13,598 | 5,573 | 1,236 | 672 |
| Resl fftata......... | 2,521,282 | 1,204,251 | 97. 893 | 761 | 276,224 | 37,217 | 758 | 214,858 | 96,150 | 7,521 | 255 |
| Sarvicer, | 1,520,243 | 787,359 | 127,980 | 1,199 | 215,590 | 25,439 | 14,189 | 157,826 | 72,024 | 13,685 | 1,871 |
| hutele, rouming houses, camps, and other londeina. places. |  | 101,430 |  | 88 | 19,209 | 4,373 | 16 ? | 20,751 | 8,984 | 81. | 49 |
| Petsonal services | 198,205 | 113,335 | 25,784 | 200 | 51,980 | 6,200 | 3,016 | 38,794 | 20,880 | 3,250 | 293 |
| E, cinfes servi te.... | 30,810 | 155,320 | 34,196 | 259 | 64,930 | 5,004 | 5,227 | 31,018 | 15,859 | 3,349 | 480 |
| Ald ommble ond rher retair thrvice: .... | 164,702 | 88,129 | 21,450 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }^{228}$ |
| u*tion pirture......................... | 174, $10{ }^{5}$ | 114, 288 | 8,74: | (2) | (1) | (i) | (3) ${ }^{2}$ | (1) | (1) | (1) | ${ }^{1}{ }^{2}$ |
| Nusement kind rworft: in gravi lee, "x wpt motion w-thro. |  |  |  |  |  |  | 228 |  |  | 908 | 133 |
| Micrelhmert servicea... | 125, 517 | 55, 427 | 13,1/1 | 203 | 24,768 | 2,495 | 2,186 | 20,889 | 10,280 | 1,468 | 192 |
| Nutiare at buriner not allmalle. | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | ${ }^{2}$ ) | (1) | - | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{12}\right)$ | (3) |  |

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS



| major industrial erour | Returns with depreciation statements shwlur fulty depreciatwd assets still in use - Chatinued |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number of returis: | Whth depreciable assets shww at both breiniming and tand ut year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total assets <br> (Thousind dollera) | Cost or cther basis of fully depreciated sssets still in use <br> (Mousend doders) | Cost ar property used tiar inves tment credit. <br> (Thoersand dullaro) | Depreriable nasets |  | Accumulatred depreciati w at end or year | Tepreciatiun min returns: with and without depr+ fation stacements |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Fowitimitue ci yeur <br> (Mowesend doldars) | Find uf year <br> (Drousand colfare) |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Other <br> depreciathon <br> (Thous and dollars) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | (Thoustind dodiars) |  |  |
|  | (22) | (23) | 124) | (25) | (2n) | (2) | (28) | (29) | ( 51 |
| All industrial | 97.170 | 121,332,001 | 4,853,984 | 2, $24.5,864$ | 43, 221.744, | 48.034 .212 |  | 1,331,540 | 1,064,3,42 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisher | 2.080 | 010,907 | 07. 7 \% | 13,464 | 288,092 | 345,734 | 106,346 | 5,238 | 19,60\% |
| Mining. | 92 | 1,774,140 | 130,3rim | 52,259 | 1,41\%. 336 | 1,2,5 4, 4,0 | 825.781 | 10,840 | \%18n |
| Metal minit | 48 | 392,934 | 4,248 | 13,851 | 70, 180 | 63,12\% | 32,484 | 21.3 | $3 \cdot 2 \cdot 4$ |
| Coal mining | 110 | 200,443 | 15,104 | ${ }^{4} .173$ | 160, 106 |  | 41, 21.8 | 3,4040 | t, bot |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas.......... | 407 301 | 1,081,357 | 58,434 52,518 | 13,88t |  | 414, 23.24 .48 | 570,704 130,415 | 4,864 | 4.4.719 |
| Nonmetallic minerals (except fuels) minin | 301 | 293,402 | 52,518 | 15,347 | 224,200 | 236,24, | 130,415 | $\therefore 225$ | 12, 208 |
| Contract constructi | 4,125 | 2,512,400 | 220,978 | 43.736 | 471 , 81 | 1,034,26\% | 635,033 | 13.345 | $40,1 \%$ |
| Manufacturing. | 17.804 | 40,403,708 | 2,804,233 | 1,000,958 | 20, $2+4,130$ | 24.384.871 | 14,973,04: | 1,027,449 | 20\%, 10\% |
| Food and kindred prod | ,872 | 4,477,825 | 301,349 | 209, 224 | 2.540,970 | 2.774,721 | 1,198,729 | 121,359 | 103,586 |
| Tobacco manufactures. |  | (2) | ( ${ }^{1}$ ) | ${ }^{1}{ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | (1) | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)^{2}$ |  | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |
| Textile mill products. | 500 | 1,808,219 | 153,310 | 58,344 | 1,087,051 | 1,13** 236 | -12,549 | 28,304 | $0.36,8$ 8,817 |
| Apparel and other fabricated textile prod | 1,000 | 516,44t | 20,855 | 8,970 | 108,747 | 121, +91 | 05,182 | 1,374 | 8,837 |
| Lumber and wood products, except furni | 1,024 | 015,580 | 58,711 | 32,082 | 377, 381 | 345,855 | 203,989 | 6,810 | 23,352 |
| furniture and fixtures. | 829 | 464,090 | 34,827 | 13,010 | 197, 6,43 | 218,975 | 112,048 |  | 12,108 |
| Paper and allied products | 463 | 2, 620,871 | 230,200 | 99,031 | 2,119,785 | こ,252,051 | 1,045,517 | 114.413 | 20,880 |
| Printing, publishirg, and allied ind. | 2,012 | 1,487,938 | 109,751 | 77.172 | 770,881 | E50,178 | 417,303 | 25,512 | $\therefore 0,24$ |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 1,138 | 4,792,195 | 331,031 | 196,54i4 | 3,131.012 | 3.334, 200 | 1,1,71,010 | 201, | $\cdots$-1797 |
| Petroleum refining and related industries | 127 | 3,839, 438 | 31,042 | 172,045 | 4,025,434 | 4, 220,408 | 2,808,054 | 141,35t | 41, 5, ${ }^{3}$ |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics product | 475 | 1,515,763 | 50,374 | 72,760 | 194, 097 | 1, 450, 01 | 618,630 | 32,534 | 34, 987 |
| Leather and leather product | 228 | 104,131 | 8,704 | 2,067 | 51,142 | 52,571 | 32.191 | 801 | 2, +,4. |
| Stone, clay, and glass produc | 904 | 1,084,809 | 122,229 | 101,322 | 1,405, 806 | 1,568,418 | 833.753 | 54, 367 | 36,451 |
| Primary metal industries.... | 511 | 2,181,199 | 319,871 | 74,524 | 1,709,231 | 1,771,094 | 860,389 | -2, $4 \times 1$ | 34,74.1 |
| Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment. | 2,173 | 2,847,094 | 164, 135 | 95,995 | 1,657,468 | 1,741,177 | 858,20t | 79,592 | 4.030 |
| machinery, except electrical. | 2,175 | 5,774,307 | 479,760 | 193,220 | 3,688,274 | 3,905,88b | 2,340,482 | 95,811 | 52, 528 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment and suppl | 013 | 1,426,897 | 50,408 | 51,799 | 512,444 | 586.0.944 | 272,485 | 17,04\% | 30,88+5 |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment. | 194 | 1,262,980 | 113,640 | 31,800 | 470,324 | 4.45,441 | 203,510 | 25,892 | 11,574 |
| Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles. | 229 | 2,351,630 | 132,207 | 85,341 | 772,755 | 877,051 | 4,9,472 | 5,015 | 54.684 |
| Scientific instrments, photographic equipment, watches and clocks.2......................................................................... | 282 | 4,0,526 | 30,985 | 14,442 | 157,335 | 178,410 | 93,518 | 2,198 | 10,020 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, includire ordnance and accessories. | 940 | 540,731 | 45,930 | 13,759 | 220.512 | 234,140 | 137,638 | 1,242, | 11, |
| Manuracturing not allocable | 37 | 40,789 | 1,599 | 961 | 14,328 | 15,048 | 7.090 | 40.1 | 770 |
| Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| services. | 4,786 | 8,363,306 | 507,105 | 493,905 | 8,342,275 | 8,628,113 | 2,939, 330 | 188,536 |  |
| Transportation | 3,908 | 0,189,499 | 433,027 | 315,303 | 0,429,074 | 6,578,400 | 2,431,575 | 136,748 | 195,774 |
| Commurication services. | 482 | 566,434 | 30,225 | 22,391 | 325,845 | 344, 154 | 155,711 | 10,206 | 20,520 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary servi | 390 | 1,507,373 | 43,853 | 155,151 | 1,580,756 | 1,704,999 | 352,044 | 41.58\% | 22,833 |
| Wholesale and retail trad | 36,284 | 12,035,759 | 557,794 | 211,097 | 3,067.682 | 3,420,827 | 1,805,927 | 57,212 | 24.190 |
| Wholesale trade. | 12,380 | 5,878,434 | 188,3.0 | 81,038 | 1,158,259 | 1.287,183 | 039,194 | 10,447 | 114,350 |
| Groceries and related product | 1,509 | 509,388 | 23,374 | 11,303 | 160,151 | 175,327 | 85,324 | 2,374 | 11,575 |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies | 1,858 | 914,56? | 19,49 | 18,054 | 140,800 | 160, 228 | 77,897 | 2,277 | 13,558 |
| Miscellaneous wholesaie trade.. | 8,800 | 4,357,983 | 144, 477 | 50,440 | 831,383 | 929,616 | 467.155 | 5,092 | 43,571 |
| Wholesale trade not allocable | 159 | 90,490 | 1,040 | 1,241 | 19,865 | 21,612 | 8,818 | 754 | 05 |
| Retaíl trade... | 22,815 | 5,687,351 | 349,119 | 120,400 | 1.790,331 | 2,016, r.70 | 1,100,906 | 4, 6.74 | 117,659 |
| Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment | 3,379 | 7772,035 | 52,255 | 12,002 | 217,835 | 230,1.65 | 132,8t1 | 1.974 | 14,368 |
| General merchandise stores... | 1,277 | 1,244, 202 | 45,403 | 32,352 | 378,013 | 493,527 | 265,367 | 26.320 | 15,274 |
| Food stores.. | 1,142 | 549,291 | 31,012 | 32,004 | 244,428 | 325,429 | 172,449 | 8,568 | 21,544 |
| Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations | 4,264 | 1,198,946 | 56,514 | 12,010 | 288,588 | 307,790 | 100,385 | 1,174 | 22, 36,18 |
| Apparel and accessory stores............. | 2,310 | 313,52t | 25,120 | 3,588 | 44,134 | 98,038 | 07,992 | 534 | 5,754 |
| Fumiture, home furnishings, and equipment stor | 2,813 | 582,514 | 43,154 | 3,778 | 100,592 | 109,917 | 58,108 | 857 | 7,82. |
| Eating and drinking places. | 1,903 | 169,008 | 26,979 | 4.753 | 129,895 | 134,183 | 73,094 | 545 | 9,855 |
| Miscellaneous retail stores. | (1,571 | 795,901 | 68,125 | 19,805 | 284,911 | 315,152 | ${ }^{175}(1) 494$ | $\therefore .543$ | ${ }_{(1)}^{20,504,}$ |
| Retail trade not allocable. | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ | ${ }^{(1)}$ | ${ }^{1}$ ) | (1) | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ |  | ${ }^{(1)}$ |
| Wholesale and retail trade not allocable. | 1,083 | 469,974 | 20,329 | 9,659 | 113,092 | 122,1974 | 59.767 | 2.142 | 8,171 |
| Finance, insurance, and real esta | 15,882 | 53,212,212 | 344,225 | 25,077 | 3,154,2t.5 | 3,300,858 | 1,355,102 | 10,713 | 134,051 |
| Banks and trust companies.. | 1,249 | 31, 360,432 | 58,902 | 38,863 | 396,388 | +33,585 | 191,636 | 0,500 | 23, 21 |
| credit agencies other than banks. | 1,699 | 14,287,799 | 13,257 | 10,347 | 194.540 | 234,730 | 55,242 | 1,220 | 9,903 |
| Security and comodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services | 198 | 225,753 | 1,697 | 693 | 10,246 | 7,738 | , 453 | 95 | 687 |
| Holding and other investment companies | 388 | 1,129,149 | 5,383 | 985 | 51,003 | 45.204 | 21,773 | 88 | 1,792 |
| Insurance carriers............. | 102 | 2,393,055 | 1,540 | 7.742 | 67,819 | 57.147 | ? 3.42 | 117 | 5,237 |
| insurance agents, brokers, and servi | 1,680 | 318,058 | 7,115 | 2,805 | ,4,073 | 47,492 | 23,561 | 1,214 | 4,170 |
| Real estate................... | 10,50t | 3,497,960 | 250,331 | 13,041 | 2,393,470 | 2,480,200 | 1,090,945 | 7,479 | 88,335 |
| Services........................................ | 10,171 | 1,907,017 | 220,079 | 98,803 | 1,385,213 | 1,488,424 |  | 13.501 | 109, 136 |
| Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodgitg pla | 858 | '287,425 | 34,836 | 5,895 | 1,311,070 | 322,89\% | 100.307 | 816 | 17,417 |
| Personal services............................... | 1,947 | 230,701 | 42,207 | 12,784 | 277,259 | $1+4.019$ | 112,228 | 3,25in | 12,150 |
| Business | 2,931 | 650,451 | 54,182 | 31,11t | 279,532 | 305,571 | 155,068 | 3,307 | 30,762 |
| Automobile and other repair services. | 1,847 | 191,927 | 32,084 | 12,497 | 148,4.41 | 103,831 | 87,870 | 3,738 | 17,514 |
| Wion pictures. | 412 | 174,730 | 22,843 | 20,237 | 1t0, 524 | 173,154 | 114,512 | 151 | 8,544 |
| Amusement and recreation services, except motion plet | 930 | 194,079 | 21,049 | 6,580 | 196.455 | 204, 185 | 88,745 | 908 | 13.558 |
| Miscellaneous services............................................ | 1,240 | 171,104 | 12,818 | 9,774 | 111,372 | 124,755 | 55,708 | 1,427 | 4,171 |
| Nature of business not allocable | ( ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{1}$ ) | (2) | ( ${ }^{1}$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }^{1)}$ | ( ${ }^{1}$ | (2) | (3) |

[^47]

Table 41, -SELECTED INVESTMENT CREDIT ITEMS, By SIZE of TOTAL ASSETS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRTAL GROU1

| Majur didustricl group and size of total assets | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Totsal } \\ & \text { number of } \\ & \text { returns } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cost of property } \\ & \text { used for } \\ & \text { investrent credis } \end{aligned}$ |  | neturns other than form 1120-s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Number ofreturnsmithfnestmentcredftachedules | Itrvestment qualified for ervelt f Nousarad dollara) | Ientative <br> Inveatment <br> credit <br> (Thousand <br> doltari) | Investment credir |  | Investment credit carryformard |  |  |
|  |  | Number of returns | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amount } \\ \text { (Thou and } \\ \text { collares) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | Number of returns | Amount <br> dohlers) | Number of returne |  |  |
|  | (1) | 2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| All industrial groups.... | 1,323,18, | 439.500 | 27,752,307 | 402,901 | 24,295,863 | 1,411,604 | 204,763 | 1,105,552 | 74,910 | 307,990 | 625,535 |
| agriculture, | 23,270 | 10.238 | 177.707 | 8, -20 | 120,099 | 7,937 | 5.167 | 4,889 | 1,913 | 2,371 | 5.593 |
| Mining. | 14,878 | 5.474 | 676.798 | 5,077 | 583,262 | 40,360 | 2,844 | 26,4944 | 2,071 | 18,06? | 34,363 |
| Metal minin Coal mining | 1,136 2.480 | ${ }_{8}^{122}$ | 98,557 | 122 | 95,936 | 6,719 | 45 | 5,723 | 84 | 1,354 | 2.367 |
| Crude petroleum and nitural | 7,922 | 2.765 | 261,206 | 2,590 | 216,688 |  | 1,312 | $\stackrel{4}{4,842}$ | 1,082 1,028 | 4,285 | 8,343 17,767 |
| Nonmetallic minerals (except ruels) | 3,3.0 | 1,760 | 179,931 | 1,605 | 150,204 | 10,472 | 1,080 | 7,65t | 577 | 2,950 | 17,767 5,886 |
| Contract constr | 96,466 | 34,039 | 812,555 | 30,945 | 476,861 | 30,825 | 22.624 | 24,248 | 6,213 | 5,609 | 12,751 |
| Manufacturing | 181,800 | 99,063 | 11,367.326 | 91,709 | 10,125,720 | 701,710 | 68,887 | 573,223 | 17,705 | 117,453 | 251,600 |
| Food and kindred prod | 18,310 | 11,641 | 1,127,431 | 10,411 | 965,057 | 65,314 | 7,918 | 58,4,3 | 2,113 | 11,678 | 19,328 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 191 | 122 | 56, 336 | 121 | 52,497 | 3,073 | , 107 | 3,721 | 57 | 22 | ${ }_{7} 36$ |
| Textile mill products................ | 6.48 | 3,705 | 382,170 | 3,320 | 348,489 | 24,311 | 2,618 | 20,174 | 573 | 3,206 | 7,783 |
| Apparel and other fabricated textile pr | 17,131 | 7,699 | 99,4,3 | 6,681 | 80,852 | 5,131 | 5,016 | 4,542 | 840 | 963 | 1,630 |
| Lumber and wood products, except | 8,817 | 4.337 | 265.127 | 3,961 | 196,413 | 13,424 | 3,021 | 11,175 | 870 | 4,262 | 6,559 |
| Furniture and fixtures... | 0,613 | 3,48.4 | 79,888 | 3.223 | 67.520 | 4,533 | 2,250 | 3,849 | 629 | \% 762 | 1,522 |
| Paper and s2lied products. | 4,165 | 2, 627 | 541,752 | 2,557 | 516,248 | 35,95in | 1,932 | 31,195 | 531 | 5,813 | 11,38: |
| Printing, publishing, and allied in | 21,275 | 10,000 | 402,487 | 3,845 | 342,588 | 23,723 | 0,711 | 19,335 | 1,807 | 3,771 | 8,302 |
| Chemicals and slilied products.......... | 10,804 | 5,170 | 1,400,829 | 4,930 | 1,320,401 | 92,080 | 3,675 | 78,040 | 876 | 8,464 | 22,861 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastica products. | 1.259 4.345 | 2,687 | $1,514,139$ 307,338 | $\begin{array}{r}735 \\ 2,600 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,463,761 \\ 283,442 \\ \hline 18\end{array}$ | 102,302 19,718 | 611 ,+ 828 | 51,571 <br> 18,262 | 187 399 | 38,146 1,856 | 88,891 3,491 |
| Lesther and leather product | 3,030 | 1,821 | 51,922 | 1,587 | 38,710 | 2,612 | 1,137 | 2,578 | 302 | 412 | 2 |
| Stone, clay, and glass prod | 8,083 | 4,868 | 026,598 | 4,631 | 553,065 | 38,007 | 3,542 | 30,970 | 1,242 | 6,833 | 14,109 |
| Prinary detal industries.............................. | 4,336 | 2,096 | 1,157,772 | 2,302 | 1,097,172 | 77,233 | 2,252 | 63,573 | 522 | 8,133 | 22,836 |
| Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment. | 14,271 |  | $45.4,343$ | 10, 777 | 349,911 | 27,508 | 2,505 | 23,900 | 2,073 | 4,439 | 9,294 |
| Machinery, except electrical | 19,300 | 11,625 | 788.476 | 11,039 | 603,187 | 41,590 | 8,369 | 35,901 | 2.162 | 4,376 | 10,282 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies | 9.140 | 4,824 | 574,927 | 4,753 | 457,903 | 31,420 | 3.150 | 26,254 | 1,104 | 4,850 | 10,152 |
| Motor vehicles snd motor vehicle equipment | 2,012 | 1,201 | 738,193 | 1,158 | 687.455 | 48.099 | 958 | 47,316 | 167 | 2,401 | ,354 |
| Transportation equippent, except motor vehicleb............. Scientific instruments, photographic equipwent. watches | 2.539 | 1,390 | +1,950 | 1,304 | 331,983 | 23,164 | 83. | 24,480 | 253 | 2,728 | 1, 22 |
| and clocks..................................................... | 20, 8 | .. - | 27, - | 1,436 | 141,917 | 13, ${ }^{2} 16$ | 4 | 12.87 | 413 | 3,111 | 3,518 |
| Miacellaneous manufacturing industries, including ordnance and sccessories. | 4,77, | 4,356 | 164. 35 | 4, 26 | 85, $7 \times 6$ | 5,900 | , 415 | 4,714 | 600 | 1,211 | 2,538 |
| Manfscturing not allocabl | 985 | 192 | 39,459 | 192 | 38,465 | 2,680 | 107 | 225 | 35 | 17 | 2,4,8 |
| Transportation, communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 50,41 | 2, 20 | 16,326.709 | -1, 27 | 9,710,213 | 4.12 .207 | 15,924 | 331,211 | ¢,16m | 15ic, 4.62 | 196,174 |
| Transportation | 43,507 | 16,209 | 2,876,743 | 14,906 | 2,516,397 | 175,843 | 11,042 | 96,756 | 3,332 | 87,906 | 167,248 |
| Communication services. | 6,855 | 3,888 | 3.341,108 | 3,565 | 3,176,592 | 102,452 | 2,703 | 99,225 | 648 | 2.009 | 5,334 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 5,929 | 2,829 | 4,108,858 | 2,746 | 4,023,224 | 142,902 | 2,184 | 135,230 | 684 | 12,547 | 21,592 |
| Wholessie and retail tr | 403,435 | 153,13n | 2,172,249 | 137,861 | 1,637,287 | 104,473 | 103,625 | 79,455 | 21,31? | 37,491 | 63,950 |
| Wholesale trade. | 137,617 | 54,034 | 745,748 | 49,360 | 496,725 | 30,903 | 39,351 | 23,710 | 6,432 | 5,560 | 13,100 |
| Groceries and releted produc | 15,658 | 6,769 | 196,405 | 6,125 | 100,223 | 6,489 | 4,711 | 4,948 | 889 | 954 | 2,573 |
| Machinery, equipment, and supp | 19,871 | 8,104 | 86,393 | 7,473 | 54,0880 | 3,347 | 6,128 | 2,463 | 982 | 647 | 1,571 |
| Miscellaneous wholesale trad | 98,536 | 38,511 | 459,734 | 35,109 | 339,644 | 20.928 | 28,076 | 16,336 | 4,537 | 3,941 | 8,862 |
| Wholesale trade not allocabl | 3,552 | 650 | 3,216 | 563 | 2,178 | +39 | 430 |  |  |  |  |
| Fetail trade ................................... | 257,383 | 96,281 | 1.389,349 | 85,988 | 1,115,861 | 72,137 | 62,410 | 54,675 | 14,611 | 31,789 | 50,344 |
| Building materials, hardwere, and farm equppment stores | 26,828 | 10,060 | 69.517 | 9.25i | 39,697 | 2,072 | 7,090 | 1,836 | 1,501 | 563 | 896 |
| General merchandise | 16,930 | 7,223 | 397,003 | 6.765 | 336,714 | 25,218 | 5,017 | 18,681 | 1,408 | 4,041 | 8,911 |
| Food stores. | 18.211 | 8,422 |  | 7,738 | 322,169 | 21,979 | 5,554 | 17,745 | 1.605 | 2,689 | 7.067 |
| Autonotive dealers and gasoline service stetions | 42,200 | 19,796 | 117,152 | 17,686 | 84,141 | -1,477 | 13,407 | 3,419 | 2,436 | 781 | 1,957 |
| Apparel and accessory stores | 29.765 | 9,646 | $6^{67,211}$ | 8,813 | 54,732 | 3.254 | 6,436 | 2,064 | 1.195 | 1,119 | 2,384 |
| Furniture, home furnishings, and equipwent | 24.823 | 7.450 | 30,808 | 6,657 | 18,861 | 847 | 4,902 | 615 | 933 | 202 | 442 |
| Eating and drinking place | 42,284 | 13,398 | 279,259 | 11,885 | 141,167 | 9,134 | 6,826 | 4,898 | 2,890 | 2,576 | 6,962 |
| Miscellaneous retail stor | 55,426 | 19,472 | 158;032 | 17,028 | 118,566 | 7,109 | 13,030 | 5,338 | 2,619 | 19,786 | 21,725 |
| Retail trade not alloc | 916 | 224 | 1,906 | 162 | ${ }^{814}$ | 47 | 148 | 79 | 24 | 32 | 2, 2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade not allocabl | 8,435 | 2,819 | 37,152 | 2,513 | 23,701 | 1,433 | 1,864 | 1,070 | 27. | 142 | 506 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estat | 375, 3 75 | 59,623 | 1,026,236 | 57,756 | 790,715 | 49,501 | 42,84 | 37,804 | 10,710 | 8,944 | 21,370 |
| Banks and trust comparies.. | 15,052 | 10,779 | 411,934 | 10,716 | 313,543 | 21,035 | 9,773 | 19,819 | 777 | 1,047 | 2,4,46 |
| Credit agencies other than banks..................... | 49,099 | 12,621 | 133, 18 | 12.532 | 105,012 | 4,772 | 9,622 | 4,365 | 3,897 | 1,666 | 2,395 |
| Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchangea, and services. | 3,4-3 | 1.150. | 9,440 | 1,150 | 6,412 | 34.4 | 767 | 31 | $2+1$ | ${ }_{153}$ | 197 |
| Holdirg and other investment compa | 21.757 | 1,109 | 14,690 | 1,065 | 11,085 | 710 | 573 | 397 | 232 | 133 | 470 |
| Insurance carriers. | 4,697 | 1,517 | 168,071 | 1,510 | 122,288 | 8.453 | 862 | 6,4,4 | 342 | 1,037 | 3,070 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and serricher | 23,182 | 6.020 | 35,399 | 5,134 | 15,740 | 682 | 3,616 | 492 | 848 | 93 | 304 |
| Real estate...................... | 258,116 | 26,.13 | 25:.690 | 25,641 | 216,6.5 | 13,501 | 17,629 | 5,992 | 4,321 | 4,815 | 12,488 |
| Services............ | 263,760 |  | 1,191,763 | 49,552 |  | 55.452 |  | 30,207 | 9,850 | 15,573 |  |
| Hotels, rooming bouses, camp, and other lodging places... Personal services.............................. | 14.510 | 5.024 | 132,000 | 4.130 | $96,8 \in 8$ |  | 2.187 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6,828 \\ & 3,968 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 27,125 | 10,890 12,672 | $\begin{aligned} & 135,394 \\ & 422,316 \end{aligned}$ | 9,421 13,739 | $\begin{array}{r} 94,939 \\ 294,487 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6,069 \\ 19,733 \end{array}$ | 6,011 | 3,786 11,222 | $\begin{aligned} & 1,779 \\ & 2,969 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,067 \\ & 6,233 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,948 \\ 15,081 \end{array}$ |
| Autamobile and other repair servi | 25,435 | 7,834 | 221,603 | 7.231 | 128,601 | 8.534 | 5,202 | 5,597 | 1,218 | 1,547 | 4.515 |
| Motion pictures............. | 7,242 | 1,950 | 51,240 | 1,874 | 45,466 | 3,039 | 1,203 | 2,578 | 329 | 524 | 1,002 |
| Amusement end recrestion services, except motion pictures. | 19,911 | 6,006 | 142,992 | 5,40? | 119,644 | 8,090 | 2,588 | 2.012 | 1,475 | 2,338 | 8,481 |
| Miscellaneous services............... ................ | 25,190 | 8,513 | 84,213 | 7,091 | 56,275 | 3,547 | 5,404 | 2,63t | 1,08t | 782 | 1,931 |
| Nature of business not allocable | 7.906 | 308 | 2,964 | 306 | 2,526 | 14.9 | 182 | 21 | 67 | 20 | 148 |

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

Table 41.-SELECTED INVESTMENT CREDIT ITEMS, BY SIZE OF TOTAL ASSETS, 8Y MAJOR induStrial group-Continued

| Major industrial groug and size of tutal assets | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { number of } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | Cost of property used for investment credit ${ }^{1}$ |  | Returns outher than Form 1120-S |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Investment qualifsed for credit <br> ( Nrowand dollers) | Tentative inveatwent credit <br> (Mourand allare) | Investment credit |  | Inveatment credit carryforward |  | Unused <br> invesiment credit (Thouemad dollers) |
|  |  | Number of returne | Amount <br> ( hrousend an llare) |  |  |  | Number of returne | Amount <br> (Moveand dollare) | Number of returns | Amount <br> ( Mrou and dollers) |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (21) |
| All industrial groups | 795.206 | 165.533 | 899.770 | 145,788 | 604,381 | 31.779 | 94.792 | 17,048 | 28,178 | 11.407 | 27,172 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and | 12,788 | 3.850 | 25,310 | 3,025 | 14,136 | 740 | 1,786 | 391 | 597 | 158 | 507 |
| uning...... Hetal minir | $\begin{array}{r}8.211 \\ \hline 705\end{array}$ | ( $\left.{ }^{1,39}\right)^{397}$ | 18,047 $(3)$ | ${ }^{1}{ }^{1}, 264$ | (3) ${ }^{12,175}$ | $(3)^{735}$ | $(3)^{606}$ | $(3)^{351}$ | $(3)^{487}$ | $(3)^{424}$ | (3) 882 |
| Coal mining | 1,559 | 256 | 3,356 | 233 | 2,738 | 166 | (3) | (3) |  | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | 281 |
| Crude petroleum and ratural gas. | -,761 | 841 | 7,928 | 775 | 5,058 | 273 | 401 | ${ }^{198}$ | 267 |  | 23. |
| Normetallic minerals (except fuels) mining | 1,186 | 277 | 5,605 | 233 | 3,275 | 221 | (3) | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ |  | (3) | 242 |
| Contract construction | 62.781 | 14,169 | 65,580 | 12,425 | 33,613 | 1,215 | 8,486 | 932 | 2,663 | 493 | 780 |
| Manufacturing | 89,580 | 28,728 | 183,525 | 25,471 | 134,110 | 7,480 | 16,460 | 5,193 | 5,376 | 3,507 | 6,146 |
| Food and kindred pro | 6,523 | 2,386 | 24,202 | (1,937 | 17,505 | 1,120 | (1,122 | (3) 733 | 371 | 129 | (3) 516 |
| Tobacco manufactures | 6, $\begin{array}{r}52 \\ 2.248\end{array}$ | (3) 676 | ${ }^{(3)} 3.164$ | (3) ${ }_{528}$ | (3) 2,383 | (3) 133 | ${ }^{(3)}{ }_{400}$ | (3) 113 | (3) | (3) | (') ${ }_{145}$ |
| Apparel snd other fabricated textile product | 10,189 | 2,775 | 9,734 | 2,262 | 7,071 | 277 | 1,484 | 111 | 394 | (6) | 166 |
| Lumber and wood products, except furniture | 4,041 | 1.068 | 9,923 | 898 | 4,581 | 219 | 632 | 133 | ${ }^{196}$ |  | 308 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 3,511 | 1,220 | 7,431 | 1,131 | 5,873 | 302 | 672 | 176 | (3) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ | 168 |
| Paper and allied products. | 1,624 | 538 | 5,029 | 537 | 4,753 | 298 | 378 | 217 | (3) | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | 354 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied indu | 13,524 | 4,005 | 26,218 | 3,262 | 16,067 | 909 | 2,156 | 612 | 740 | 285 | 603 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 5,338 | 1,165 | 10,283 | 13,121 | (3),271 | (3) 569 | (3) 626 | (3) 686 | ${ }^{268}$ | 1,549 | 2,453 |
| Petroleum refining and related industries | 376 | (3) | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |  | (3) | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics producta................. | 2,172 | 894 | 5,818 | 832 | 5,112 | 291 | 437 | 82 | (3) | (3) | 230 |
| Leather sid leather products | 1,126 | 418 | 1,518 | 333 | 827 | 21 | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (4) |
| Stone, clay, and glass producto | 3,030 | 977 | 9,139 | 934 | 6,945 | 440 | 555 | 292 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)^{292}$ | ${ }^{3} 72$ | 240 |
| Primary metal industries................................... Fabricated metal producta, except machinery and transpor- | 1,417 | 600 | 3,327 | 537 | 2,616 | 138 | 410 | 93 | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | 175 |
| fabricated metal producta, except machinery and transportation equafment. | 8,662 | 3,421 | 20,282 | 3,144 | 14,700 | 794 | 2,187 | 472 | 717 | 415 | 741 |
| Machinery, except electrical....... | 10,151 | 4,259 | 27,017 | 4,014 | 21,969 | 1,230 | 2,857 | 1,053 | 995 | 262 | 533 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and aupplie | 4,720 | 1,425 | 5,185 | 1,378 | 3,960 | 149 | 697 | 96 | 316 | 114 | 188 |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment | 818 | 228 | 3,207 | 207 | 2,568 | 177 | (2) 152 | ${ }^{135}$ | (3) | (3) | 42 |
| Transportation equippent, except motor vehiclea......... | 1,201 | 404 | 2,627 | 340 | 1,558 | 91 | (2) | (3) | (3) | (3) | 63 |
| Scientific instruments, photographic equippent, watchea and clocks. | 2,153 | 567 | 1,391 | 543 | 1,105 | 32 | 357 | 6 | (3) | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | 47 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including ordnance and accessories. | 5,875 |  |  |  |  |  |  | (3) 99 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | ${ }^{3}$ ) | $(3)^{84}$ |
| Manufacturing dot allocable.................................. | 829 | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | (3) |
| Transportation, commuication, electric, gas, and sanfary services. | 30,916 | 9,456 | 198,894 | 8,350 | 59.527 | 3,281 | 5,679 | 1,618 | 1,97? | 1,11. | 2,797 |
| Transportation. | 29,93.4, | 7,303 | 71,591 | 6,500 | 39,838 | 2,464 | 4,324 | 1,168 | 1.520 | 815 | 2,134 |
| Communcation services. | 3,672 | 1,302 | 19,866 | 1,046 | 14,245 | 595 | 712 | 333 | 167 | 148 | 410 |
| Electric, gas, and aanitary aerv | 3,310 | 851 | 7,437 | 810 | 5,544 | 222 | 643 | 117 | 290 | 148 | 253 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 250,436 | 61,598 | 257,084 | 53,536 | 173,143 | 8,601 | 35,188 | 4,319 | 9,467 | 2,712 | 7.243 |
| Wholesale trade. | 73, 279 | 16,269 | 56,229 | 14,123 | 34,777 | 1,519 | 9,532 | 963 | 2.172 | 227 | 772 |
| Groceries and related producta | 8,560 | 2,487 | 14,491 | 2,164 | 7,873 | 361 | 1,455 | 173 | 342 | 63 | 272 |
| Machinery, equipment, and supp | 10,824 | 2,544 | 5,646 | 2,203 | 3,498 | 148 | 1,537 | 126 | 344 | 41 | 63 |
| Miscellaneous wholesale trade. | 50,711 | 10,712 | 35.057 | 9,317 | 22,652 | 966 | 6,226 |  |  | (3) 119 | 389 |
| Wholesale trade not allocable | 3,184 | 526 | 935 | 439 | 754 | 44 | 314 | (4) | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | 48 |
| Retail trade... | 171,878 | 4,4,232 | 197,297 | 38,505 | 130,702 | 7.040 | 25,092 | 3,335 | 7.210 | 2,485 | 6,450 |
| Building materiala, hardware, and farm equppent stores. | 13,860 | 3,356 | 8,657 | 2,891 | 4,265 | 69 | 1,922 | 5 | 521 | 104 | 168 |
| General merchandise atores. | 10,324 | 2,753 | 18,563 | 2,512 | 10,857 | 521 | 1,721 | 403 | 535 | 363 | 502 |
| Food stores.. | 12,298 | 4,024 | 27,344 | 3,571 | 21,189 | 1,231 | 2,374 | 456 | 855 | 213 | 1,072 |
| Automotive dealers and gasoline service atstions | 19,248 | 4,997 | 17,435 | 4,245 | 10,727 | 497 | 2,761 | 239 | 546 | 33 | 298 |
| Apparel and accessory stores. | 21,276 | 4,853 | 13,394 | 4,400 | 11,141 | 523 | 3,043 | 455 | 665 | 253 | 342 |
| Furniture, bome furniahings, and equipment stores | 16,120 | 3,282 | 6,740 | 2,877 | 3,236 | 75 | 1,938 | 43 | 398 | 23 | 55 |
| Eating and drinidig places.... | 36,628 | 9,832 | 66.757 | 8,670 | 51,350 | 3,009 | 4,619 | 1,164 | 2,224 | 1,212 | 3,140 |
| Miscellaneous retall atores | 4,329 | 10,988 | 37,557 | (3,255 | (3) 3 , 892 | (1,115 | (3)621 | (3) ${ }^{570}$ | $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right.$, 256 | (3) 284 | $(3){ }^{873}$ |
| Retall trade not allocable | 795 | (3) | (3) | ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wholesale and retall trade not allocabl | 5,279 | 1,098 | 3,658 | 908 | 1,664 | 42 | 564 | 21 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | 21 |
| Finance, insurance, and real esta | 203.403 | 14,64,2 | 50,624 | 13,476 |  |  | 8,776 | 697 |  | ${ }^{860}$ |  |
| Banks and trust companies.................................. | 1,159 | 210 | 1,773 | (3) | (3) | (3) | 157 | 87 | (3) | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) |
| Credit agencies other than banks................................... Securlty and commodity brovers, dealers, exchanges, and | 21,337 | 1,167 | 4,185 | 1,105 | 3,694. |  | 612 | 45 | 183 | 4 | 130 |
| services................................................. | 1,965 | 356 | 459 | 355 | 354 | (*) | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left(^{3}\right)$ | (3) | (4) |
| Holding and other inveatment compa | 13,387 |  | 13,139 |  | ${ }^{1,029}$ |  | (3) | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ | $\binom{3}{3}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l}3 \\ 3\end{array}\right.$ |  |
| Inaurance carriers...................... | 1,189 17,791 | (3) ${ }^{3}$, 433 | ${ }^{(3)}{ }_{6} 8$ | (3) ${ }^{3}$ | (3) ${ }^{3} 959$ | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) | (3) |
| Insurance agenta, brokera, and service Real estate............................ | 17,791 146,575 | 3,433 9,060 | 6,854 35,600 | 2,797 8,697 | 3,959 29,155 | 21 1,510 | 1,718 5,940 | 21 480 | 559 1,284 | 21 764 | 42 1,817 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Services.................................................... | 123,817 | 31,514 | 199,577 | 28,056 | 197,021 | 7,819 | 17,687 | 3,547 | 5,363 | 2,192 | 6,690 |
| Hotely, rooming houses, campa, and other lodging plac | 7,335 | 1,429 | 7,241 | 1,211 | 4,652 | 236 | 648 | 37 | (3) | ${ }^{3}$ ) | 298 |
| Peraonsl aervices. | 21,731 | 6,921 | 52,186 | 5,879 | 35,890 | 2,206 | 3,207 | 833 | 1,200 | 884 | 2,402 |
| Business services | 34,861 | 8,901 | 53,291 | 8,119 | 36,692 | 2,095 | 5,737 | 1,222 | 1,748 | 402 | 1,381 |
| Automobile and other repair services | 20,395 | 4,962 | 26,056 | 4,511 | 15,939 | 791 | 2,994 | 309 | 669 | 74 | 556 |
| Motion pictures.... | 5,192 | 879 | 3,695 | 807 | 2,449 | 79 | 445 | 10 | 180 | 256 | 329 |
| andeement and recreation services, except motion pictures. | 13,980 | 2,987 | 29,606 | 2,698 | 22,872 | 1,489 | 1,372 | 392 | 699 | 230 | 1,348 |
| Miscellaneous services. | 20,323 | 5,435 | 27,662 | 4,831 | 18,527 | 923 | 3,284 | 74.4 | 691 | 197 | 376 |
| Nature of business not allocsble | 7,274 | 179 | 1,129 | 179 | RO\% | 42 | $(3)$ | (3) | (3) | (3) | 52 |

Footnotea at end of tatle. See text for explanatory atatementa and for "Deacription of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

Table 41. - SELECTED investment Credit items, by size of total assets, by major industrial group-continued

| Major industrial group and size of tueal assets | Total number of returns | Cost of property used for investment credit ${ }^{2}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Number of } \\ \text { returns } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { investment } \\ \text { credit } \\ \text { schedules } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | trivestment juslified for seredit <br> (Thousand doddars) | Tentative investment creall <br> Thousand (bllare) | ther than | Form 11<0- |  |  | Jrused <br> invest- <br> meat <br> credit <br> (Thouenand <br> delfers) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Investment credit |  |  | Investment credit carryforwand |  |  |
|  |  | Number of returns | Anount <br> (Thou and dollare) |  |  |  | Number of returns | Anount <br> (Mousend dellere) | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Thou and dollers) |  |
|  <br> All industrial grougs. | (1) | (2) | (3) |  | (4) | (5) | (t) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
|  | 090.022 | 217.80 .3 | 3,532,751 | 2n1.278 | 2, 247,532 | 161,749 | 154.280 | 112,880 | 35,444 | 59,171 | 110,765 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries | 9,700 | 5,807 | 100,301 | 4,841 | 07,040 | $\bullet .55{ }^{\circ}$ | 2,984 | 2,445 | 1,176 | 1,390 | 1.523 |
| Mining <br> Netal mining | 5.319 <br> 307 | 3,070 | $\left.{ }_{130}^{13}{ }^{3}\right)^{18}$ | 3, ${ }^{1} 13$ |  | $\left(\frac{1}{3} ;^{25.3}\right.$ | ${ }_{(1,634}{ }^{1}$ | (3) 2, $^{\text {29 }}$ | (3; ${ }^{175}$ | $(3)$ | $(5,4.1$ |
| Cosl mining | 74.0 | 4.27 | 8,005 | 385 | 12,321 | 8.27 | 243 | 426 | 193 | 433 | 9. |
| Crude petroleum and netural gas | 2.495 | 1,400 | 52,6cm | 1,359 | 76,656 | 2,475 | 694 | 1,758 | 590 | 1,833 | 2.076 |
| Nonmetallic Jinerals (except fuels) minirg | , 773 | , 149 | 3,369 | 1, | 4.3,250, | ,028 | 697 | 1,931 | 365 | 729 | 1, 03.0 |
| Contract construction. | 30.032 | 17,410 | 354, 298 | 26.104 | 2600.651 | 13,246 | 12,200 | 11,115 | 2.950 | 2,261 | 4.720 |
| kanuracturing. <br> Food and kindred protucts...... <br> Tobacco manuractures. <br> Textile mill products <br> Apparel and other fabricated textile products. | Tu, 12 cm | 53, 235 | 1,007.541 | -0.9.978 | 805.492 | 57.87 t | 38,702 | 45,290 | 9,392 | 13,180 | 20, 778 |
|  |  | 7,000 | 291.072 | $3 ; 45$ | 135,929 | 9,200 | 5,056 | 7,109 | 1, 3 ,270 | (3)259 | 4, 525 |
|  |  | ${ }^{(3)}$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | (3) | $3)$ | (3) 27 | ${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ |
|  | ${ }^{3} .012{ }^{2}$ | 1,9b1 | 62,088 | 1,727 | 51,304 | 3,506 | 1,307 | 2,780 | 278 | 1,087 | ? ${ }^{134}$ |
|  | ,030 | 4,109 | 33.371. | ,01 6 | 20, 14 m | 1. 54.48 | 2,834 | 1,316 | 361 | 4.77 | 724 |
| Lumber and woot products, except furnit | 4, 29\% | 2,70e | 71, 556 | ,692 | $4 \mathrm{a}, 20$ | 3,731 | 1,950 | 2,02. | 526 | C43 | 1, 970 |
| Furniture end fixtures. | 2,578 | 1.781 | 19.941 | 1,512 | 15,550, | 94\% | 1,265 | 800 | 415 | 310 | 431 |
| Paper and allied froducts. | 1, 10 | 1,495 | 35.3401 | 1,430 | 31,146 | <,110 | 1, 6.54 | 1,023 | 261 | 371 | 1,605 |
| Printing, publishimg, and allied industr | 6,493 | 4,827 | 110,4.4. | 4,420 | 93,724 | 0,355 | 3.534 | 4,980 | 917 | 1,082 | 2,5u5 |
| Chemicals and allied products.. | - 0.316 | 2,983 | 64,604, | 2,791 | 50,214 | 3,683 | < 202 | 2,841 | 459 | 003 | 1,407 |
| Petroleum refining and related industri | 657 | 425 | 9,3771 | 425 | 8,127 | 54. | 352 | 295 | 103 | 256 | 513 |
| Rubber and miscellaneous plastics praducts | 1.734 | 1,405 | 40,107 | 1,381 | 36,207 | 2,479 | 1,0is 3 | 1,824 | 260 | 342 | 1,052 |
| Leather and leather products | 1,492, | 1,032 | 12,538, | 88 | 7,054 | 488 | 670 | 531 | 190 | 212 | 188 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 4,235 | 3,124 | 89,361 | 2,932 | 64,055 | 4,325 | 2,374 | 3,836 | 781 | 1,458 | $\because 105$ |
| Primary metal industries..... | 2,074 | 1,630 | 38,174 | 1,500 | 24,910 | 1,677 | 1,216 | 1,382 | 223 | 551 | 899 |
| Fabricated metal products, exceft machinery and transportation equipment. | 8.735 | 0.219 | 113,675. | 0,125 | 25,20c | 0,415 | 4,93t | 5,340 | 1,04 | 869 | 2.34 |
| Mschinery, exceft electrical. | 7.255 | 5,001 | 98,132. | 5,262 | 83,013 | 5,552 | 4.017 | 4,015 | 907 | 941 | 1,900 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies | 3.319 | 2,401 | 38,99 | 2,372 | 33,422 | 2,094 | 1,563 | 1,207 | 561 | 6.2 | 1,552 |
| motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment | 853 | 650 | 9,948. | 029 | 8,305 | 569 | 523 | 45.3 | 93 | 112 | 228 |
| Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles...... | 958 | 657 | 11,537 | 035 | 8,615 | 556 | 44.7 | 393 | 108 | 103 | 341 |
| Scientific instruments, photographic equiponent, watches and clocks. | 1,430 | 1.073 | 24,429 | 1,030 | 11,374 | $72+$ | 797 | 097 | 217 | 178 | 2ti |
| Wiscellaneous manufacturing industries, including ordnance and accessories. | 3,350 | 2.369 | 29,022 | 2,196 | 23,291 | 1,522 | $\frac{1}{3}, 628$ | 1,037 | (3) ${ }^{410}$ | 434 | (3) 971 |
| Manufscturing not sllocable................................... | 138 | 97 | 1,927 | 97 | 2,009 | 124 |  |  |  |  | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ |
| Transportation, comulication, electric, ges, and sanitary services. | 16,205. | 10.727 | 421.032 | 1C,152 | 303,503 | 27,890 | 8,015 | 11,456 | 2.427 | 5,145 | 11,801 |
| Transportation | 11,687 | 7.348 | 293.1454 | 5,879 | 191,400 | 23,097 | 5,498 | 8,561 | 1,802 | 4.096 | 2,750 |
| Communication services | 2.537 | 1,977 | 78,758 | 2,914 | 72,231 | 2,981 | 1,204 | 1,689 | 371 | 672 | 1,995 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary ser | 1.981 | 1,402 | 49,130 | 1,360 | 39,872 | 1,812 | 1,023 | 1,200 | 314 | 377 | 1.050 |
| wholesale and retail trade | 141,402 | 81.875 | 779,985. | 74,809 | 549.705 | 32,315 | 00,311 | 21,902 | 10.615 | 25,472 | 34.383 |
| Wholesale trade. | 57,425. | 32,139 | 285,350. | 20,090. | 187,405 | 10,467 | 24.998 | 8,028 | 3.530 | 1,459 | 4, 085 |
| Groceries and related frodu | 6.283 | 3.658 | 46,215 | 3,340 | 28,743 | 1,740 | 2,725 | 1,217 | 454 | 330 | 886 |
| Mechinery, equipment, and suppl | 8,177 | 4,847 | 41,516 | 4,560 | 25,725 | 1,414 | 3,991 | 1,175 | 540 | 190 | 450 |
| Miscellsneous wholesale trade. | 42,620 | 23,528 | 198,057 | 21,678 | 132,651 | 7,291 | 18,177 | 5.035 | 2.525 | 939 | 2.730 |
| Wwolesale trade not allocable | 339 | 100 | 402 | 100 | 377 | 22 | 105 | 1 | - | - | -1 |
| Retail trede. | 8i,03 | 48,104 | 476,482 | 43,658 | 352,226 | 21,282 | $34.14=$ | 13,503 | 6,715 | 23,756 | 32.105 |
| Building materisls, bardware, and farm equipment stores. | 12,408 | 6,810 | 41,350 | 5,877 | 23,182 | 1,148 | 4,754 | 1,020 | 890 | 249 | 430 |
| General merchandise stores................................. | 5.749 | 3,717 | 58,561 | 3,504 | 42,894 | 2,873 | 2,689 | 1,731 | 702 | 1,263 | 2,409 |
| Food stores............ | 5,475 | 4,009 | 94,539 | 3,792 | 74,913 | 4,945 | 2,864 | 3,038 | 674 | 1,385 | 3.324 |
| Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations... | 21,729 | 13,733 | 77,884, | 12,393 | 57.061 | 2,870 | 9.719 | 2,212 | 2.784 | 402 | 1,133 |
| Apparel and accessory stores. | 8,101 | 4,474 | 30,043. | 4,095 | 23,345 | 1,334 | 3.169 | 587 | 406 | 469 | 1,217 |
| Furniture, bome fumishings, and equipmerit stores. | 8,294 | 3,815 | 10,766 | 3,4.45 | 10,557 | 434 | 2,716 | 24.4 | 459 | 54 | 2 Lon |
| Eating and drinking places. | 5, $5 \cdot 94$ | 3,424 | 74,470 | 3,076 | 50,819 | 3,829 | 2,104 | 1,880 | 030 | 817 | <. 80 cr |
| Miscellaneous retail stores | 13.547 | 8, 118 | 82, 3 , 92 | 7,4,408 | $(3,262$ | (3, 3 ) ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6,105}$ | (2, $3^{773}$ | 1,300 |  |  |
| Retail trade not allocatle. | 106 | ${ }^{(3)}$ | ${ }^{(3)}$ | (3) | $\left.3^{3}\right)^{2}$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | $\left({ }^{3}\right)$ |
| Wholesale and retail trade not allocatl | 2,974 | 1,572 | 17,153 | 1,401 | 9,983 | 566 | 1,271 | 431 | 170 | 57 | 193 |
| Finance, insurance, and real esta | 135,782 | 23.880 | 135,059 | 23,209 | 223,214 | 6,445 | 16.498 | 3,227 | 3.979 | 2,589 | 5,202 |
| Banks and trust companies... |  | 226 | 1,213 |  | 1,139 | 75 | 163 | 53 | (3) | (3) | 73 |
| Credit agencies other than banks............. | 18,892 | 5.392 | 10,406 | 5,369 | 9,021 | 287 | $3.694 *$ | 3 | 980 | 133 | 358 |
| Security and comodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services. | 1,112 | 537 | 1,312 | 516 | 1, ${ }^{175}$ | 60 | 404 | 81 | 126 | 31 | 21 |
| Holaing and other investment companies. | 0,227 | 424 | 3,760. | 423 | 3,340 | 217 | 208 | 100 | 1 n | 11 | 138 |
| Insurance carriers...................... | 1,485 | 345 | 1,391 | 4.5 | 1,060 | 47 | 227 | 30 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | (3) | 23 |
| Insurance agents, brokers, and service | 5,142 | 2,377 | 8,665 | 2,143 | 5,410 | 223 | 1,746 | 126 | 269 | 50 | 147 |
| Real estate | 102,145 | 14,579 | 107,813, | 14,189 | 91,949 | 5,536 | 10,050 | 2.774 | 2.444 | 2,307 | 5,102 |
| Servises............................................................ | 36,850 | 21,139 | 512,512 | 19,319 | 345,277 | 22,905 | 13,582 | 13.224 | 3,841 | t,139 | 10.195 |
| Hotels, roomitt houses, campa, and other lodging places | 6,435 | 3.074 | 47,539 | 2,454 | 29,532 | 1,251 | 1.351 | 053 | 620 | 834 | 2.65 |
| Fersonal services........................................ | 5,217 | 3.821 | 02,977 | 3,390 | 42,500 | 2.727 | 2.676 | 2,037 | 550 | 486 | 1,218 |
| Business serv | 8,618 | 5.154 | 158,747 | 5,004 | 208,414 | 7,359 | 3.883 | 4,932 | 1,042 | 2.269 | 4,835 |
| Automobile and other repair services....................... | 4,588 | 2.596 | 108,401 | 2,447 | 55,826 | 3,764 | 2.004 | 3,055 | 480 | 573 | 1,294 |
| Motion plctures............................................... | 1,832 | 729 | 7,966 | 925 | 6,991 | 430 | 667 | 359 | 105 | 97 | 12 |
| Arusement and recrebtion services, except motion pictures. | 5,532 | 2,717 | 85,548 | $\therefore, 468$ | 73,4040 | 4,979 | 1,052 | 846 | 2930 | 1.445 | 5,509 |
| Miscellaneous services..................... | 4,528 | 2,848 | 40,344 | 2, 2 , 31 | 28.550 | 1,859 | 1,947 | 1,298 | 349 | 435 | 1,029 |
| Nature of business not allocsb | 008 | 114 | 1.732 | 21.3 | 2,053 | 103 | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | $\left.{ }^{3}\right)$ | ( ${ }^{3}$ ) | ${ }^{3}$ ) | 92 |

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

| Major industrial group and size of total assetis | Total number of returns | Cost of property used for investment credit ${ }^{1}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number or } \\ \text { returns } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { 1nvestment } \\ \text { credit } \\ \text { schedules } \end{gathered}$ | Returns other then Form 1120-S |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Irvestment qualified for credit <br> (Thousend dollare) | Tentative Inve日tment credit (Thousmond doliars) | Investment credit |  | Investment credit carryforward |  | Unused <br> investment redit (Thousend dollares |
|  |  | Number of returns | Anount <br> (Thou sand dolisers) |  |  | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Mhousand dollars) | Number of returns | Amount <br> (Thous and dollars) |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| All industrial groups | 71,775 | 51,297 | 4,444, 259 | 50,868 | 3,587,579 | 279,859 | 41,426 | 179,842 | 9,634 | 60,821 | 123.754 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and | 771 | 572 | 41,852 | 545 | 29,673 | 2,057 | 383 | 1,468 | 139 | 738 | 1,395 |
| Muning...... | 1,251 | 920 | 200,747 | 919 | 171,550 | 11,927 627 | 54.9 | 7,025 337 | 363 30 | 5,494 | 10,584 |
| Metal mindrg Cobl mining. | 100 159 | 56 126 | 9,598 38,333 | 56 124 424 | 3, 3 , ,031 | 627 2,406 | 26 74 | $\begin{array}{r}737 \\ 1,228 \\ \hline 102\end{array}$ | 30 <br> 54 | $\begin{array}{r}775 \\ 1,224 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,066 2,415 |
| Crude petrolewis and natural gas. | 625 | $\div 23$ | 90,962 | 422 | 75,745 | 5,253 | 200 | 2,377 | 200 | 2,668 | 5,622 |
| Nonvetallic minerals (except fuels) mining | 367 | 321 | 61,854 | 317 | 52,298 | 3,641 | 249 | 3,083 | 79 | 827 | 1,481 |
| Contract construction | 3,011 | 2,419 | 321,388 | 2,381 | 190,548 | 13,248 | 1,818 | 10,200 | 489 | 2,559 | 5,838 |
| Manuracturing.............. | 16,900 2,238 | 15,347 2,050 | $2,023,174$ 390,389 | 15,267 2,038 | $1.739,312$ 275,915 | 121,596 19,224 | 12,489 1,610 | 98,188 15,24 | 2,654 | 27,130 5,621 | 51,805 9,719 |
|  | 2,238 76 | 2,050 69 | 330,389 3,496 | 2,038 68 | 275,915 2,948 | 19,224 204 | 1,610 54 | 15,244 196 | 428 <br> 7 | 5,621 21 | 9,719 36 |
| Textile mill products | 1,132 | 1,015 | 139,745 | 1,012 | 130,304 | 9,104 | 803 | 6,929 | 156 | 1,779 | 4,007 |
| Apparel and other fabricsted textile prod | 893 | 796 | 39,380 | 785 | 33,602 | 2,325 | 681 | 2,148 | 79 | 202 | 440 |
| Lumber and wood products, except furniture | 662 | 541 | 68,970 | 530 | 54,606 | 3,767 | 423 | 2.691 | 141 | 756 | 1,833 |
| Furniture and fixtures...... | 515 | 474 | 42,998 | 471 | 37,831 | 2,660 | 404 | 2,194 | 68 | 384 | 905 |
| Paper and allied products. | 548 | 519 | 96,257 | 515 | 90,44,8 | 6,316 | 446 | 5,290 | 96 | 964 | 1,992 |
| Printing, publishing, and allied industries | 1,192 | 1,104 | 138,205 | 1,099 | 124,250 | 8,718 | 958 | 7,465 | 137 | 1,236 | 2,557 |
| Chemicals and allied products. | 1,020 | 900 | 178,914 | 896 | 163,030 | 11,403 | 735 | 6,787 | 128 | 3,939 | 8,633 |
| Petroleum refining and related industries. | 174 | 159 | 25,327 | 157 | 22,242 | 1,559 | 116 | 1,215 | 35 | 299 | 646 |
| Fubber and miscellaneous plastics producta................. | 414 | 364 | 63,783 | 364 | 50,668 | 3,967 | 328 | 3.139 | 47 | 1,087 | 2,040 |
| Leather and leather products. | 404 | 364 | 24,264 | 363 | 19,439 | 1,369 | 274 | 1,292 | 50 | 201 | 334 |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 758 | 709 | 144,486 | 707 | 115,053 | 8,136 | 560 | 6,641 | 153 | 2,147 | 3,650 |
| Primary metal industries.................................. | 749 | 675 | 111,020 | 6\% | 98,606 | 6,895 | 545 | 6,039 | 142 | 1,534 | 2,513 |
| Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipnent. | 1,818 | 1,668 | 169,570 | 1,654 | 147,980 | 10,357 | 1,339 | 8,923 | 302 | 2,231 | 3,735 |
| Machinery, except electrical............................. | 1,766 | 1,633 | 172,337 | 1,631 | 143,308 | 10,015 | 1,377 | 9,163 | 237 | 1,189 | 2,199 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and aupp | 1,010 | 909 | 114,803 | 908 | 91,465 | 6,370 | 711 | 5,010 | 204 | 1,472 | 2,897 |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment | 305 | 290 | 36,299 | 289 | 31,127 | 2,173 | 252 | 1,972 | 45 | 863 | 1,100 |
| Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles............ | 334 | 284 | 34,413 | 284 | 27,888 | 1,941 | 209 | 1.636 | 57 | 261 | 558 |
|  | 349 | 328 | 42,012 | 327 | 34, 2125 | 2,404 | 254 | 2.024 | 65 | 212 | 597 |
| Mscellaneous manufacturing industries, including ordnance and accessories. | 528 | 487 | 4i, 805 | 480 | 37,515 | 2,62? | 401 | 2,120 | 72 | 716 | 1,306 |
| Manurscturirg not allocable | 15 | 9 | 1.095 | 9 | 862 | 62 | 9 | 70 | 3 | 16 | 8 |
| Transportation, commication, electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 2,771 | 2,365 | 811.551 | 2,331 | 648,539 | 36,974 | 1,920 | 24,438 | 588 | 10,141 | 22,922 |
| Transportation. | 1,727 | 1,414 | 511,256 | 1,384 | 359,113 | 20,338 | 1,124 | 16,262 | 421 | 8,346 | 18,534 |
| Communication services. | 6.06 | 570 | 159,749 | 566 | 153,047 | 5,851 | 460 | 4,534 | 108 | 1,077 | 2,460 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary | 438 | 381 | 140,546 | 381 | 136,379 | 4,785 | 336 | 3,642 | 59 | 718 | 1,928 |
| Wholesale and retail trade. | 11,344 | 9,428 | 488,745 | 9,283 | 387,374 | 26,789 | 7,923 | 22,558 | 1,383 | 6,300 | 10,928 |
| Wholesale trade. | 6,792 | 5,514 | 229,290 | 5,435 | 171,604 | 11,820 | 4,724 | 9,921 | 720 | 2,587 | 4,675 |
| Grocerles and related products. | 790 | 606 | 51,378 | 603 | 38,270 | 2,616 | 516 | 2,426 | 85 | 527 | 743 |
| Macninery, equipmert, and supplies | 850 | 700 | 31,844 | 691 | 21,348, | 1,499 | 590 | 1,012 | 90 | 232 | 738 |
| Miscellaneous wholesale trade. | 5,115 | 4,193 | 145,468 | 4,126 | 111,658 | 7,703 | 3,604 | 6,461 | 535 | 1,828 | 3,194 |
| Wholesale trade not allocable | 25 | 15 | 600 | 15 | 328 | 22 | 14. | 22 |  | - | (2) |
| Retail trade................................................... | 4,377 | 3,771. | 250,464 | 3,710 | 209,757 | 14,540 | 3,074 | 12,298 | 656 | 3,691 | 6,167 |
| Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment stores. | 559 | 493 | 19,468 | 485 | 12,209 | 852 | 413 | 806 | 90 | 210 | 292 |
| Gererel merchandise stores | 799 | 700 | 65,857 | 696 | 58,138 | 4,089 | 562 | 3,616 | 158 | 1,401 | 1,906 |
| Food stores.......... | 404 | 346 | 63,598 | 342 | 56,295 | 3.919 | 287. | 3,287 | 68 | 619 | 1,279 |
| Automotive dealers and gasoline service station | 1,222 | 1,065 | 21,711 | 1,047 | 16,239 | 1,102 | 926 | 958 | 105 | 344 | 526 |
| Apparel and accessory stores.... | 375 | 308 | 16,099 | 307 | 13,641 | 936 | 233 | 547 | 61 | 387 | 788 |
| Furniture, home furnishings, and equipment atores | 405 | 350 | 6,320 | 328 | 4,441 | 294 | 245 | 284 | 76 | 125 | 143 |
| Eatire and drinking places. | 158 | 138 | 30,395 | 135 | 25,894 | 1,798 | 99 | 1,358 | 34. | 452 | 913 |
| Miscellaneous retall atorea | 440 | 357 | 26,237 | 356 | 22,344 | 1,519 | 296 | 1,373 | 60 | 121 | (4)320 |
| Fetail trade not allocable | 15 | 14 | 779 | 14 | 556 | 37 | 13 | 69 | 4 | 32 | (*) |
| Wholesale and retail trade not allocable | 175 | 143 | 8.991 | 138 | 6,013 | 403 | 125 | 339 | 17 | 22 | 86 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estat | 32,691 | 18,058 | 248,595 | 18,026 | 202,881 | 12,094 | 14,997 | 8,384 | 3,444 | 2,986 | 7,072 |
| Banks and trust companies.. | 11,538 | 8,820 | 84,484 | 8,826 | 77,526 | 4,777 | 8,125 | 4,028 | 514 | 593 | 1,441 |
| Credit agencies other than banks........................ | 7,727 | 5,01: | 50, 549 | 5,009 | 42, $0 \cdot 4$ | 1,875 | 4,385 | 1,337 | 1,980 | 448 | 1,137 |
| Security and conmodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and aervices. | 3 bt | 200 | 4,258 | 258 | c, $844^{4}$ | 150 | 201 | 135 | 80 | 109 | 127 |
| Holding and other investment companies. | 1,949 | 366 | 4,750 | 305 | 4,289 | 277 | 230 | 109 | 93 | 103 | 279 |
| Insurance carriers................ | 1,587 | 701 | 15,365 | 701 | 10,506 | 691 | 313 | 345 | 219 | 174 | 529 |
| Insurance agenta, brokers, and service | 242 | 192 | 18,987 | 186 | 5,802 | 398 | 144 | 310 | 18 | 15 | 103 |
| Real estate..................... | 9.282 | 2,700 | 70,202 | 2,681 | 59,219 | 3.920 | 1,599 | 2,120 | 560 | 1,544 | 3,456 |
| Services... | 3,012 | 2,167 | 307,604 | 2,102 | 217,630 | 15,170 |  |  | 620 |  |  |
| Hotels, rooming houses, comps, and other lodging places... | 723 | 2, 507 | 46.047 | 457 | 35,720 | 2,407 | 182 | 907 | 195 | 1,037 | 2,636 |
| Persontal services....................................... .... | 175 | 152 | 15,534 | 150 | 11,948 | 829 | 126 | 599 | 27 | ${ }^{97}$ | 328 |
| Susiness servicea. | 841 | 587 | 148,476 | 586 | 103.131 | 7,221 | 420 | 3,399 | 170 | 2,728 | 6,627 |
| Automotile and other repair services. | 345 | 271 | 49,250 | 268 | 29.152 | 2,040 | 199 | 1,116 | 05 | 722 | 1,653 |
| Motion pictures................................................. | 202 | 129 | 8,057 | 129 | 6,858 | 482 | 84 | 348 | 41 | 81 | 216 |
| Amasement and recreation services, except motion picturea. | 392 | 295 | 25.703 | 287 | 20,922 | 1,450 | 159 | 681 | 77 | 663 | 1,446 |
| Miscellaneous services....................................... | 334 | 226 | 14,531 | 225 | 9,905 | 681 | 172 | 531 | 45 | 145 | 300 |
| Nature of business not allocable. | 24 | 15 | 103 | 14 | 66 | 4 | 5 | (*) | 4 | (*) | 4 |

Table 41.-SELECTED investment credit items, by size of total assets, by major industrial group-Continued

| Major industrial group and size of total assets | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { number of } \\ \text { returns } \end{gathered}$ | Coat of property used for investment credit ${ }^{1}$ |  | Fexturns other than Form 1120-5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { returns } \\ \text { 1th } \\ \text { Investonent } \\ \text { cred it } \\ \text { schedules } \end{gathered}$ | Investmert <br> qualilided <br> for eredit <br> ( Thousand <br> dotlers) | Tentative inves tment credit <br> ( Thous a and dodiars) | Investment credit |  | Investment credit carryformard |  |  |
|  |  | Number of returns |  |  |  |  | Number of returne | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Amount } \\ & \text { (Thounend } \\ & \text { do fleme) } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Number of }}{\text { returna }}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Amount } \\ \text { (mounterd } \\ \text { colitares } \end{array}$ |  |
| TOTAL ASEETS 25.000 .000 Or MORE | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| All industrial groups | 5,58.4. | 5,007 | 18,875,527 | 5,007 | 17,556,371 | 978,217 | 4.259 | 795,782 | 2,604 | 170,591 | 303,84,4 |
| Agriculture, forestry, and figheries | 11 | 9 | 10,18. | 9 | 8,292 | 582 | 9 | 585 | 3 | 136 | 168 |
| Mintng.... | 97 | 81 | 325,817 | 81 | 306,898 | 21,345 | 50 | 12,989 | 46 | 9.113 | 17.486 1.112 |
| Coal mining. | 24 | 18 | 87,710 | 18 | 85,399 | 4,8.3 | 13 | 2,515 | 9 | 2,483 | 4,811 |
| Crude petroleum and natural gas. | ${ }_{4}$ | 35 | 199,752 | 35 | 99,229 | 6,926 | 17 | 2,571 | 25 | 4,878 | 9,234 |
| Nonmetallic mínersls (except fuels) mining............... | $1+$ | 13 | 54, 123 | 13 | 51,375 | 3,598 | 8 | 2.550 | 7 | 1,287 | 2.329 |
| Contract construction. | 42 | 35 | 70,795 | 35 | 46,249 | 3,118 | 23 | 2,001 | 11 | 296 | 1,413 |
| Manufacturing. | 1,190 | 1,153 | 8,063,036 | 1,153 | 7,385,406 | 514,758 | 1,036 | 424,546 | 283 | 73,636 | 166.871 |
| Food and ldndred prod | 1.5 | 141 | 581,168 | 141 | 535,749 | 35,764 | 130 | 35,357 | 38 | 3,669 | 4.568 |
| Tobacco manuractures. | 12 | 11 | 52,532 | 11 | 49,262 | 3,4,48 | 12 | 3,504 |  |  |  |
| Textile mill products..................... | 56 | 53 | 176,293 | 53 | 164,442 | 11,508 | 48 | 10,352 | 4 | 215 | 1.685 |
| apparel and other fabricated textile products | 19 | 19 | 26,958 | 19 | 14,035 | 981 | 17 | 907 | 6 | 284 | 300 |
| Lumber and wood products, except furniture furniture end fixtures.................. | 20 | 20 | 94,584 | 20 | 87, 286 | 6,107 | 16 | 5,728 | 9 | 2,462 | 2.8 .2 |
| Furniture and fixtures. | 9 | 9 | 9,468 | 9 | 8,260 | 579 | 9 | 589 | 1 | 26 | 16 |
| Paper and allied products. | 78 | 75 | 405,126 | 75 | 389,901 | 27,224 | 64 | 24.665 | 25 | 4,358 | 7.576 |
| Printing, publishing, and silied industries | ${ }_{6} 6$ | $6{ }_{6}$ | 127,623 | 64 | 110,551 | 7,741 | 58 | 6,272 | 13 | 1,168 | 2.037 |
| Chemicals and sllied products. | 130 | 122 | 1,147,028 | 122 | 1,091,880 | 76,425 | 113 | 67.726 | 21 | 2,373 | 11.308 |
| Petroleum refining and releted industries | 52 | 49 | 1,477, 278 | 49 | 1,431,819 | 100,096 | 40 | 50,040 | 28 | 37,591 | 87,046 |
| Ruther and miscellaneous plastics products | 25 | 23 | 197.630 | 23 | 185,495 | 12,981 | 20 | 13.217 | 8 | 406 | 170 |
| Leather and leather products... | 9 | 8 | 13,602 | 5 | 10.485 | 734 | 7 | 734 |  |  |  |
| Stone, clay, and glass products | 59 | 58 | 383,612 | 58 | 366,412 | 25, 106 | 53 | 20,201 | 16 | 3,1,6 | 8,054 |
| Primary metal industries............................. | 96 | 91 | 1,005,251 | 91 | 971,0:0 | 68,523 | 81 | 56,059 | 28 | 5,914 | 19,245 |
| tation equipment.... | 50 | 54 | 151,315 | 54 | 142,071 | 9,94.2 | 49 | 9,231 | 11 | 920 | 1,689 |
| Machinery, except electricsl | 13. | 132 | -50,991 | 132 | 354,297 | 24,794 | 118 | 21,130 | 23 | 1,984 | 5,650 |
| Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplie | 91 | 89 | 415,949 | 89 | 329,450 | 22,813 | 79 | 14,941 | 23 | 2,642 | 5,515 |
| Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment................ | 36 | 33 | 689,739 | 33 | 64,5,255 | 45,180 20,576 | 30 39 | 4,4,756 | 7 | 1,426 2,291 | 1,984 |
| Transportation equipment, except motor vehicles............ Scientific instrumenta, photographic equipment, watches | 46 | 45 | 393,383 | 45 | 294,122 | 20,576 | 39 | 22,404 | 14 | 2,291 | 660 |
| and clocke........................................ | 36 | 36 | 213,493 | 36 | 145,208 | 10,164 | 33 | 10,252 | $\bigcirc$ | 2,760 | 2,712 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing industries, including ordnance and accessories menufacturing not allocable | 19 3 | 19 3 | 25.071 35.942 | 19 3 | 22,458 35,728 | 1,574 2,500 | 18 | 1,458 63 | - | 61 | 2,477 |
| Transportation, comunication, electric, gas, and sanitary services. | 390 | 378 | 8,995,232 | 378 | 8,704,544 | 303,052 | 315 | 263,699 | 112 | 85,005 | 150,65\% |
| Transportation. | 159 | 144 | 2,000,752 | 144 | 1,926,046 | 133,94.4 | 96 | 70,765 | 89 | 74.649 | 137.830 |
| Communication services.. | 40 | 39 | 3,082,735 | 39 | 2,937,069 | 93,025 | 37 | 92,669 | 2 | 112 | 469 |
| Electric, gas, and sanitary servic | 200 | 195 | 3,911,745 | 195 | 3,841,429 | 136,083 | 182 | 130,265 | 21 | 11,304 | 18,355 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 253 | 233 | 646,435 | 233 | 527,065 | 36,768 | 203 | 30,616 | 52 | 3,007 | 9,396 |
| Wholessle trade. | 121 | 112 | 173,979 | 112 | 102,848 | 7,077 | 97 | 4.758 | 20 | 1.287 | 3,568 |
| Groceries and related products. | 19 | 18 | 8., 321 | 18 | 25,337 | 1,772 | 15 | 1,132 | 3 | 34 | 67.4 |
| Machinery, equipment, and supplies | 14 | 13 | 7,287 | 13 | 4,109 | 286 | 10 | 150 | 2 | 18.4 | 320 |
| Miscellaneous wholesale trade | 84 | 78 | 81,152 | 78 | 72,683 | 4,968 | 69 | 3,476 | 13 | 1,055 | 2,549 |
| Wholesale trade not allocable | 4 | 3 | 1,219 | 3 | 719 | 51 | 3 | 40 | 2 | 14 | 25 |
| Retail trade......................................... | 125 | 115 | 465,106 | 115 | 418,176 | 29.269 | 102 | 25,539 | 30 | 1,657 | 5.622 |
| Building materials, hardware, and farm equipment storea. |  | 1 | 42 | 1 |  |  | 1 | 3 |  |  |  |
| General merchandise stores. | 58 | 53 | 254,022 | 53 | 224,825 | 15,735 | 45 | 12,931 | 13 | 1,034 | 4.034 |
| Food stores........... | 34 | 33 | 182,980 | 33 | 169,772 | 11,88.4. | 29 | 10,964 | 8 | 472 | 1,392 |
| Automotive dealers and gasoline service stations | 1 | 1 | 122 | 1 | 114 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 |  |
| Apparel and accessory stores................. | 13 | 11 | 7,675 | 21 | 6,605 | 461 | 11 | 475 | 3 | 10 | 35 |
| Furniture, home furnishings, end equipment stor | 4 | 3 | 982 | 3 | 627 | 4 | 3 | 4 |  |  |  |
| Eating and drinking places. | 10 | 9 | 7,637 | 4 | 7,104 | 498 | 8 | 490 | 2 | 95 | 103 |
| Miscellaneous retail stores | 10 | 9 | 11,046 | 9 | 9,088 | 636 | 8 | 622 | 3 | 4 | 58 |
| Retail trade not allocable.. |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Wholesale and retall trade not allocable | 7 | 6 | 7,350 | 6 | 6,041 | 422 | 4 | 279 | 2 | 63 | 206 |
| Finance, insurance, and real estet | 3,499 | 3,043 | 591,958 | 3,043 | 434,671 | 29,096 | 2,573 | 25,496 | 1,071 | 2,509 | 6,361 |
| Banks and trust companies. | 1,575 | 1,517 | 324,it64 | 1,517 | 233,698 | 16,204 | 1,328 | 15,651 | 188 | 372 | 909 |
| Credit agencies other than barks | 1,143 | 1,049 | 68,368 | 1,049 | 49,607 | 2,4,1 | +931 | 2,900 | 774 | 1,081 | 770 |
| Security and commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges, and services. | 29 | 21 | 3,416 | 21 | 1,914 | 132 | 15 | 95 | 3 | 13 | 4 |
| Holding and other investment companies | 19.4 | 31 | 5,041 | 31 | 2,427 | 160 | 22 | 126 | 8 | 19 | 53 |
| Insurance carriers........... | +36 | 343 | 150,701 | 343 | 110,144 | 7.690 | 237 | 6,070 | 6.3 | 817 | 2.455 |
| Insurance agenta, brokers, and service | 8 | 8 | 893 | 8 | 569 | 40 | 6 | 35 | 2 | , | 12 |
| Real estate........................... | 114 | 74 | 39,075 | 74 | 36,312 | 2,529 | 3. | 618 | 33 | 200 | 2,113 |
| Services.................................................. | 87 | 75 | 172,070 | 75 | 143,246 | 9,498 | 50 | 5,850 | 20 | 1,829 | 5,495 |
| Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places... | 17 | 24 | 31,173 | 14 | 26.964 | 1,886 | 6 | 779 | 9 | 722 | 1,829 |
| Personal services...................................... | 2 | 2 | 4,702 | 2 | -4,541 | 317 | 2 | 317 |  | - |  |
| Business services.......................................... | 33 | 30 | 61,962 | 30 | 51,250 | 3,058 | 24 | 1,660 | 9 | 834 | 2.238 |
| Automobile and other repair services. | 7 | 5 | 37,890 | 5 | 27,68.4. | 1,939 | 3 | 1,117 | - | 178 | 1,012 |
| Wotion pictures...................... | 16 | 13 | 31,522 | 13 | 29,168 | 2,042 | 7 | 1.861 | 3 | 90 | 271 |
| Amusement and recreation services, except motion platurea. | 7 | 7 | 3,135 | 7 | 2,246 | 172 | 5 | 53 | - | - | 119 |
| Miscelleneous services.................................... | 5 | 4 | 1,686 | 4 | 1,193 | 84 | 3 | 63 | 1 | 5 | 26 |
| Nature of business not allocable... | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - |

[^48]ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


ACTNE CORPORATION RETURNS


ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS



|  | Tistal number or 4．tive carporstint MO 1 wns | R－turns showinp pain or treaseven from dispusition of dupreciable property under section 1245 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { 14 man'r } \\ \text { intum } \end{gathered}\right.$ | Depreciable property disponsed of under section 1245 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Mringprice（Mousanddoltars） | Cost or other basis and expense of ssio <br> （Mousmd dodiars） | E－Preciation allowed or allowatle |  |  |  | Cain |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Prior to } \\ \text { January } 1,1902 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { After } \\ \text { Incember } 31,1401 \end{gathered}$ |  | Total <br> （Thoussnd dollars） | Ordinary <br> （Thousmind do（lar：） | Other <br> （Thousond dollars） |
|  |  |  |  |  | Numter of returns | Amount <br> （Thou asend dollars） | Number of returns | Amount （Thousand dol／ers） |  |  |  |
|  | （1） | ご | （3） | （4） | （5） | （6） | （7） | （8） | （9） | （1－1） | （11） |
| All mitutasi frome | 1，323，12， | ：7，474 | $1,488.700$ | $\therefore 204,13 n$ | 45，733 | 1，02n， 030 | 47，620 | 329， 821 | 591，283 | 170，156 | 371，037 |
|  | ［3， | 1，407 | 39，521 | 33，$\times 13$ | 1，118 | 8，6，50 | 1，1＋4 | 2，882 | 17，874 | 1，610 | 5，006 |
| ㅍ．． | 1ヶ， $\mathrm{grg}^{\circ}$ | 1，589 | PR，03\％ | 132，2ri4 | 1，206 | 59，101 | 1，2，4， | 14，488 | 32，098 | 10，064 | 21，695 |
| 2． 151 mirit | 1，136 | 230 | 13，24b | 27， 9124 | 35 215 | 4,387 10,941 | 200 | $2,4 \times 7$ 2,361 | $\therefore \times 17$ | 1，886 | ${ }_{3} 663$ |
|  | － 482 | －230 | 58， $0^{\text {a }}$ | 19，202 | 735 | 35，725， | 281 | 2，361 | －2，637 | 1,472 6,171 | 13，141 |
|  | 3，3m， | 314 | 15，520 | 20，35，1 | 291 | 8，048 | 234 | 2，161 | 5， 5 ， | 1，135 | 13，939 |
|  | 48,450 | ， 214 | 82， 209 | 153，070 | 4，754 | 82，333 | 4，715 | 19，082 | 40，293 | 12，328 | 29，085 |
| Mamfacturith | 121，800 | 14．153 | －993，137 | 707，013 | 11，790 | 419,845 | 11， 125 | 87，5，99 | 2，2，103 | 52，082 | 200,923 |
| Food and tindred probuz | 18，310 | 2，197 | 38，733 | 67，615 | 1，863 | 40，252 | 1，841 | 8，244 | 20，845 | 4，048 | 16，610 |
| Tubare marafarturit：．．． | 191 | 40 | 820 | 2，70 | 33 | 1，914 | 36 | 339 | 284 | 202 | 80 |
| Textile minl pram | 6，44S | 581 | 17，124 | 27，292 | 507 | 15，643 | 505 | 2，404 | 9，088 | 1，896 | 6，813 |
|  <br> Lumber ond what provic，expept furnature．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 17,131 8,81 | 1，915 | 4,491 34,100 | 2，813 | 47.4 | 2，282 | c， 27 $88 \%$ | 259 $0,3.1$ | 1－8，817 | 415 2,975 | 1,100 14,951 |
| Farrioture atid fix on | b， 413 | 2 cm | 4，346 | 7，147 | 347 | 3，730 | 325 | 686 | 888 | 310 | 575 |
|  | $4.15{ }^{4}$ | 335 | 14，292 | 24，771 | 300 | 11，236 | 243 | 3，218 | 8，140 | 1，405 | 0，703 |
| Pran＊ing，puthierata ani allied indueth | 21，206 | 1．240 | －1，670 | 27，890． | 1，26\％． | 13，576 | 1，000 | 3，071 | 10，432 | 1，923 | 7，594 |
| Themicale aris allat pmotuth | 111,804 | 0 cos | －1． 5.58 | 50， 90.6 | 55 | 25．893 | bou | D，277 | 17，576 | 4，414 | 13，222 |
| Petroleum tofinior und related industrie | 1，254 | 158 | 50,574 | 115，983 | $10 \%$ | 75，618 | 12ヵ | 6，618 | 22，750 | 4，158 | 18，644 |
| Fitber and miscelluncus plattics produ＂ | 4，34， | 333 | 16，455 | 15，811 | 227 | 6，341 | 297 | 3，465 | 11，055 | 866 | 4，921 |
| $\therefore$ athar ari leather protur | 3，030 | 120 | 277 | 000 | 8n | 307 | 2 P | 119 | 48 | 50 | 53 |
|  | 8，033 | 1，013 | 23，502 | 4，200 | 975 | 2n，926 | 800 | 5，025 | 12，895 | 3，354 | 8，454 |
| Pimarametal indermas． | 4，330 | 353 | 18，060 | －5，070 | 242 | 34，24， | 302 | 2，318 | 12，610 | 1，865 | 10，575 |
| Fatrizated metal products，explapt mathinert and <br>  | 14，271 | 1，64 | 23，544 | 42，873 | 1，324 | 24，043 | 1，381 | n， 240 | 10，373 | 2，795 | 0，639 |
|  | 19，305 | 1，010 | 54，019 | 68，914 | 1，380 | 33，789 | 1，2＋3 | n， 295 | 28，784 | 4，083 | 14，（a） |
|  | 2， 140 | 010 | 27，377 | 33，270 | 497 | 11，425 | 550 | 6，478 | 13，598 | 5，420 | 8，503 |
| 3 tor vehicles and min＇r vehicle efurpment． | 2，012 | 259 | 12，191 | 11，835 | 248 | 5，+52 | 245 | 484 | 7.100 | 879 | 3，032 |
| Twancprotation rquiptrnt，\＆s rpt mitor vilicicles． <br>  | 2，539 | 19. | 12，349 | 94，201 | 164 | 52，810． | 134 | 12，944 | 22，103 | 8，530 | 13，577 |
|  | 3，408 | 333 | 13，657 | 15，70t | 2.47 | ，．， 33 | 328 | 3，750 | 7．008 | 2，076 | 5,432 |
| ellantias mand a uring industries，mwluling <br> dinans：atra as <br> Manurastaring mot allweable | 4，485 | （1）${ }^{374}$ | （1）${ }^{8,121}$ | （1）$\left.^{1}\right)^{821}$ | （1）${ }^{300}$ | （1）${ }^{\text {（1），20 }}$ | $(2){ }^{297}$ | $(1)^{5.35}$ | $(1)^{5}, 021$ | $(1)^{452}$ | $\left(\begin{array}{l} 5,153 \\ (1) \end{array}\right.$ |
|  <br>  | r，241 | 4,542 | 27\％．75．3 | $\therefore 50,785^{5}$ | 3， 4.42 | 234，15t |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tram－metation． | －3， 507 | 4，046 | 224．127 | 413,742 | 3，307 | 224， 1.14 | 3， 3,410 | 83， 80,468 | 113,184 97,203 | 34，204 | 66,192 54,111 |
| Sommunivation servin | ， 255 | 23. | 11， 557 | 8，275 | 204 | 3，569 | 178 | 742 | 0，740 | 1，140 | 6，132 |
| Electicin ：${ }^{\text {as，ant sanitars }}$ | ， 927 | 262 | 40，04， 7 | 33，718 | 22.9 | 16， 373 | 24.4 | 2，715 | 17，240 | 990 | 0，749 |
| Wr．Lestle mid retat treie． | 403， 435 | 17.225 | 154，302 | 233，177 | 13.628 | $4 \mathrm{C}=78 \mathrm{c}$ | 14,307 | $32,86,5$ | 51,910 | 18，185 | 32， 4.45 |
| Wholecale sraje． | 137，017 | ．320 | 44,742 | 79， $12 \%$ | 5，70？ | 33，74］ | B， 117 | 14，${ }^{3} 18$ | 11， 086 | 7，346 | 11，942 |
|  | 15,658 | 1，008 | 2，870 | 12，5444 | 740 | 5，5，23 | 820 | 2，1738 | 2，027 | 731 | 1，236 |
| Machitur，equiknan，stud aummi | 14．871 | 1，227 | 11，480 | 16，947 | Cob | 5，84，8 | 1，105 | 3， 54.4 | －，019 | 2，029 | 1，934 |
| HL，Llantue whic le．ale trato．．． | $18,530$ | i， 057 | 31，307 | 48， 1 ， | （1，117 | 22，0n8 | ， 15 | 1，836 | 23，594 | （1），520 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,780 \\ & 1,7 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | 3， 42 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 24.3233 | 1，489 | 107．02 | 180.9 | 7，301 | 00， $5 \times 15$ | 7．Buc | 17， $4 \times 0$ | 30，308 | 10，621 | 19，533 |
| st．．．res ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 2n， 228 | 1，376 | E，304 | 7，284 | 1，178 | 3，372 | 1，＜，3 | 1， 1 ，＋ain | 1，609 | 507 | 1，026 |
| Sentar 17 buratanlar Etore | 10．030 | 437 | 12， $6 \cdot 7$ | 22，585 | 317 | 11，381 | 3 k | 1，1031 | 2，015 | 2，282 | 1，259 |
|  | 10.211 | $\square^{4}$ | 14，544 | 33，14 | ris | 21，011 | ris？ | 3，804 | $\cdots, 821$ | 2，104 | 2，600 |
|  | $\cdots 2,201$ | 3.04 .4 | 21，078 | 27，14．4 | 2，204 | 8，118 | 2，4．58 | － 4.70 | n， 530 | 2，491 | 3，913 |
| Appor， 1 and and．Irye ztripa：．． | 27，765 | 328 | 1，451 | 2，887 | 297 | 1，287 | $22^{2}$ | 414 | 31.4 | 178 | 127 |
|  | 24， 223 | 882 | 4，758 | 0，0146 | 442 | 2，278 | 719 | Bus | 431 | 310 | 032 |
|  | 42， | 793 | 12， 5 云4 | 16，77 | 425 | 3，789 | $n ? 1$ | 2，739 | 3，193 | 1，304 | 1，931 |
|  |  |  | 27， 5 te | 20，729 | 1， $5^{564}$ |  | 1，1，61 | 3， 5 ， 7 |  |  | $8,061$ |
|  | 915 | （1） | （1） | （1） | （1）${ }^{1}$ | （1） | （1） | 1） | （ ${ }^{1}$ ） | （1） | (i) |
|  | 8，435 | 414 | 2，475 | 3，25．5 | 3 bO | 1，472 | 32.2 | 307 | 1，210 | 218 | 900 |
|  | ¢，30 | $\square .502$ | 126，130 | 168,512 | $\cdots, 962$ | 55，806 | ¢，175 | 17，424 | 34， 433 | 8，803 | 21，591 |
| Esnt in．tmas whitiez．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1． 058 | 24 | 15，423 | 22，1\％ | 314 | 4， 5175 | Eiv | 3，24 | 1，359 | E11 | 559 |
|  | － 4 ，imat | 1，130 | 23，333 | 32，0n1 | 87. | 12，033 | Reto | 3，315 | ，$\quad 1.0$ | 772 | 2，975 |
|  | 3，472 | 124 | 2，011 | 2， ？$_{5}$ | res | $4{ }_{4}$ | 42 | 140 | 1766 | 526 | 76 |
|  | 21， 2 | 394 | 8，037 | 4，839 | 200 | ${ }^{5}, 4514$ | 258 | 834 | 3， 01 | 550 | 3，009 |
|  | 4，¢9， | 211 | 2，301 | 4，102 | 10. | 1，432 | 180 | 720 | 372 | 303 | 357 |
|  | 23，132 | $55_{5}$ | 772 | 2，532 | 430 | n． 3 | 430 | 405 | 550 | 148 | 345 |
| $\cdots \mathrm{Cl} \mathrm{Cl}^{\prime}$ | 24，8，11n | 3，270 | 73，724 | 15，90．4 | 2，341 | 30，847 | 2， 270 | B， 1.25 | 19，731 | $5,6,33$ | 14．480 |
| －1．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 163． 7 br | D，13n | ＜01，873 | $310,3+2$ | －，716 | 68，12t | ¢，197 | 41， 173 | 51，021 | 31，017 | 19，530 |
|  | 12，＇14 | － 23 | 22， 24 | 21， 24 | 20. |  | 241 | －，ニ5 | 5，274 | 1，586 | 3，577 |
| － 0 ， | re， 12 | 二2 | 11，300 | 20，423 | 04 | 12， 13 | otu． | 1．－20 | 4 fort | 1，182 | 3，413 |
|  | $\square 3,3$ | ＜，回碞 | 30， | 62，00． | 1，52．， | 24， 415 | 1，818 | 12，3，5 | 11，001 | $\therefore 0.52$ | 7，096 |
|  | 2．，435 | 1， 4 4， | 117，11\％ | 127．．．4t | 1，215 | 20，－rii | 1，333 | 72，124 | 24， 083 | 21，812 | 1，997 |
| $\because$ | $\therefore$ ：2， | 11 r． | 33 | 8：78 | \％1 | 411 | 71 | 113 | 403 | 251 | 295 |
|  | 14， 711 | $4{ }^{4+1}$ | 9，23， | 11，inc | $33 c^{\prime}$ | 3，3\％ | 3ri | 1，＊ 19 | 3， 44 | 1，131 | 2，701 |
|  | ［ $\because$ ，TMij | 40,1 | 3，883 | 0，14ir | ＋ii | 1．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， 4 ， | is， | 1，414 | \％ 4 | 303 | 461 |
|  | ，＂＊ | （1） | （1） | （1） | （1） | （1） | （1） | （1） | （1） | （1） | （ ${ }^{1}$ ） |

## ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

Table 44. - NET GAIN OR LOSS FROM DISPOSITION OF DEPRECIABLE AND OTHER PROPERTY USED IN THE TRADE OR BUSINESS AND FROM INVOLUNTARY CONVERSIONS DETERMINED INDER INTERNAL REVENUE CODE SECTIONS 1231 AND 1265 , AND RELATED ITEMS, BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-CONTINUES


[^49]active corporation returns

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS


[^50]ACTIYE CORPORATION RETURN

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS
Table 46. - NET CAIN OR LOSS FROM SALE OR EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY USED iN THE TRADE OR BUSINESS AND FROM INVOLUNTARY CONVERSIONS DETERMINED UNDER INTERNAL REVEMUE CODE SECTION 1231,

ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS

${ }^{3}$ Less thar. ${ }^{\text {末 }} 500$.
:Vre: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Linitations of the Data."

# Historical Summary, 1954-1963 

## CONTENTS

Corporation income tax returns, historical summary, 1954 through 1963, 289

Tables:
47. Corporation returns--Number of returns, 1954 through 1963, 293
48. Active corporation returns--Balance sheets and income statements, 1954 through 1963, 294
49. Returns with net income--Balance sheets and income statements, 1954 through 1963, 296
50. Active corporation returns--Selected balance sheet and income statement items, by industrial division, 1954 through 1963, 298
51. Active corporation returns--Selected balance sheet and income statement items, by size of total as sets, 1954 through 1963, 300

## CORPORATION INCOME TAX RETURNS, HISTORICAL SUMMARY, 1954 THROUGH 1963

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 socalled direct tax on income was imposed in 1913 following adoption of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Three years later the Revenue Act of 1916 directed that statistics concerning the operation of the income tax laws be published annually.

From 1909 through 1915, some corporation statistics were published in the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The first volume of Statistics of Income was published for 1916. Information for 1909 through 1949 is summarized in the Statistics of Income for 1949, Pari 2.

The historical information in tables 47 through 51 was selected from tables published in the Statistics of Income for 1954 through 1963 and includes comprehensive balance sheet and income statement information for the 10 -year period.

The following notes explain changes in the definition of terms over the 10 -year period covered by the historical tables. The explanations cover items that are either unique to the historical tables or for which comparability was affected substantially enough to require additional information. Changes in comparability resulted from changes in law, in the format and types
of tax returns, and in statistical treatment. In many instances the explanations supplement the more detailed and current definitions presented in the Explanation of Terms for 1963 in this report. When making detailed comparisons of historical statistics, the text of the annual Statistics of Income reports should be referred to for description of changes in law that are pertinent to the statistics.

In general though, the statistics shown in the historical tables are comparable from year to year. But for 1954 through 1958, asset and liability statistics were based only on returns of corporations reporting balance sheet information. Beginning with 1959, asset and liability estimates are included in the statistics for the returns of the few corporations which failed to supply this information.

## HISTORICAL COMPARABILITY OF TERMS

Accounts payable included loans from stockholders prior to 1959. Beginning in 1960, loans from stockholders appeared as a separate balance sheet account. For railroad corporations, short-term loans and bills payable were included in accounts payable prior to 1960 . Since 1960, they were contained in "other current liabilities." Nontrade accounts payable were also included in "other current liabilities."

Amortization pertained only to the writeoff of Govern-ment-certified emergency facilities and grain storage facilities prior to the enactment of the 1954 Code. Beginning with the statistics for 1955, amortization of research, experimental, exploration, development, organizational, trademark, and trade-name expenditures were also included.

Business receipts included premiums of life insurance companies beginning with the statistics for 1958. These amounts were not previously reported for tax purposes.

Capital stock, common and preferred, represented amounts of outstanding shares of ownership in the corporation as shown on the balance sheet. When the amount could not be identified as common or preferred, it was treated as common stock. The Form 1120-S return filed by Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders did not require identification as to type of capital stock. Therefore amounts reported on these returns were treated as common stock.

Cost of sales and operations included benefit payments and accruals and losses on contracts reported by life insurance companies beginning with 1958. Prior to 1958 these costs were not deductible inasmuch as business receipts for these companies were nontaxable.

Depletion shown for years prior to 1955 included "discovery". depletion, as well as "cost"' depletion and "percentage" depletion. In computing discovery depletion, the allowable deduction in the case of certain mining property was based on the fair market value of the property after the discovery of the minerals. Discovery depletion was discontinued by law in 1954, so that statistics shown for 1955 and later years were based on only cost or percentage depletion.

Deposits and withdrawable shares consisted primarily of customer demand and time deposits including withdrawable shares, share accounts, and investment certificates held by banks, savings and loan associations, and other financial institutions. Other corporations occasionally used this account on the tax return balance sheet to report such liabilities as contingent and contract deposits. The amounts are shown as reported.

This account appeared on the income tax return balance sheet for 1957 through 1962. In years prior to 1957, deposits and withdrawable shares were includable in "other liabilities" or, occasionally, in accounts payable or capital stock (common). For 1963, they were includable in "other current liabilities."

Foreign tax credit statistics shown in the historical tables reflect different methods of computing the statutory limitation on the amount allowable. Prior to the enactment of the 1954 Code, in addition to the "per country"' limitation, there was also an "overall"' limitation on the total credit. For 1954 through 1960 only the "per country"' limitation was applicable. For 1961 through 1963 corporations could elect whether the "per country" or the "overall" limitation was to apply.

Carryback and carryforward of foreign taxes in excess of the current-year limitation was provided for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1957. Amounts had to be first carried back two years (but not to taxable years beginning before January 1, 1958) and then forward to the five succeeding taxable years. The statistics reflect amounts attributable to current-year foreign taxes and amounts carried forward from prior years. The amounts carried back are not reported on the current-year tax return and are therefore not available in Statistics of Income.

Income tax statistics were affected, mainly, by the change in treatment of life insurance companies reflected in the statistics for 1959 and later years. This change was attributable to the Life Insurance Company income Tax Act of 1959, and is outlined in the Changes in Law section of Statistics of Income--1961-62.

For corporations in general, there was also a change of one percentage point in the rate applicable to net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss when the alternative tax was payable. For taxable years beginning before April 1, 1954, the rate was 26 percent; for taxable years beginning after that date the rate was 25 percent.

Statistics for 1954 include the excess profits tax which was terminated by law December 31, 1953.

Loans from stockholders first appeared as a separate balance sheet account on income tax returns for 1960. In 1959 this item was includable in "other liabilities". In years prior to 1959 this item was includable in accounts payable.

Loans to stockholders first appeared as a separate balance sheet account in 1960. In 1959 this account was includable in "other current assets". In years prior to 1959, it was includable in notes and accounts receivable.

Long-term debt comprised mortgages, notes, and bonds payable and maturing in one year or more. Beginning with 1955, length of time from maturity was based on date of the balance sheet. Prior to 1954, length of time from maturity was based on date of issue. The definition of this item was revised during 1954, so that the statistics for this one year comprised amounts reported under both the old and new definitions.

Mortgage and real estate loans were reportable apart from other receivables on balance sheets from 1957 through 1962. 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, 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.

Prior to 1957, loans held by banks and trust companies were includable in notes and accounts receivable; loans held by companies other than banks and trust companies, in "other investments." For 1963, all mortgage and real estate loans were includable in 'other investments."

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

Net capital gains included amounts reported by life insurance companies beginning with 1959, based on provisions of the Life Insurance Company Income Tax Act of 1959. Since 1958, when Small Business Investment Companies were authorized, losses on stock issued by these companies, or losses sustained by these companies on certain convertible debentures (or stock after conversion) were considered to be ordinary losses rather than capital losses.

Net income or deficit attributable to life insurance companies prior to 1958 , based on statutory reporting requirements, was defined as gross taxable receipts from investments only, reduced by investment deductions, but not those additional deductions which were unique to life insurance companies. Beginning with 1958, life insurance company net income or deficit was derived from the gain or loss from operations reported on the Form 1120L return form, modified to include the excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss, and to exclude the statutory special deductions allowed corporations in general.

Net operating loss carryforward was affected by the requirement that losses first had to be carried back to offset net income for a specified number of prior years before they could be carried forward as a deduction. Losses sustained during 1958-1963 must have been carried back three years; losses sustained during

1954-1957 for two years. For life insurance companies, 1958 was the first year the deduction was applicable. Net worth for 1954 included reserves for estimated expenses, a balance sheet item on the return form for that year only.

Notes and accounts receivable included railroad company short-term loans and bills receivable for 1959 and prior years. These items were treated as "other current assets" for 1960 and later years. Prior to 1957, statistics for notes and accounts receivable also included mortgage and real estate loans held by banks and trust companies. For 1957 through 1962 mortgages and real estate loans appeared as a separate balance sheet account on the tax return; for 1963, these loans were generally reported in "other investments."

Other current assets first appeared as a separate balance sheet account on income tax returns for 1959. Amounts shown for 1954 through 1958 represent only prepaid expenses and supplies, a separate account on the tax return balance sheet for these years. Prior to 1959, "other current assets" were includable in "other assets," "other investments,’" or notes and accounts receivable. Loans to stockholders were included for 1959 only. For 1960 and subsequent years, statistics for 'other current assets'" also included amounts of railroad company short-term loans and bills receivable which were treated as notes and accounts receivable for 1959 and prior years.

Other current liabilities first appeared as a separate balance sheet account on income tax returns for 1959. Amounts shown for 1954 through 1958 represented only accrued expenses, a separate account on the tax return for those years. Prior to 1959, 'other current liabilities" were includable in accounts payable, and certain other accounts in "other liabilities." For 1960 and subsequent years, statistics for "other current liabilities' also included amounts of railroad company shortterm loans and bills payable, which were treated as accounts payable for 1959 and earlier years. For 1963, 'other current liabilities" also include deposits and withdrawable shares, shown separately in previous years.

Other deductions included insurance losses and reserves and other deductions peculiar to life insurance companies beginning with 1958. Prior to 1958 these items were not reportable for tax purposes.

Other employee benefit plans included amounts deducted by life insurance companies beginning with 1960. Life insurance company contributions to employee benefit plans first became deductible for tax purposes for 1958. Prior to 1958, business expenses such as for employee benefit plans were not deductible inasmuch as business receipts for these companies were nontaxable. Because the life insurance company income tax return, Form 1120 L , did not provide for the separate reporting of most business expenses, information on employee plans had to be obtained from information in attached schedules. In using these schedules for the 1958 and 1959 statistics, no attempt was made to separate "other" employee plan contributions from contributions under pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, and annuity plans.

Other investments, prior to 1957, included mortgage and real estate loans held by companies other than banks and trust companies. Mortgage and real estate loans were a separate balance sheet account on the tax return from 1957 through 1962. In 1963, this item was again includable in "other investments."

Other liabilities included items which through the years have become separate balance sheet accounts on the tax return. Deposits and withdrawable shares were included for years prior to 1957. Loans from stockholders were included in "other liabilities" for 1959 only. Surplus reserves of mutual insurance companies, (other than life or marine insurance companies or fire insurance companies issuing perpetual policies), included in "other liabilities'" prior to 1960, were included in surplus reserves for 1960 and subsequent years.

Other specified current assets consisted of cash, notes and accounts receivable (less reserves for bad debts), "other current assets", and for 1957 through 1962, mortgage and real estate loans for banks and trust companies. Mortgage and real estate loans for banks and trust companies were includable in "other lnvestments" in 1963. (See "other current assets".)

Pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, and annuity plans included concributions deducted by life insurance companies beginning with 1958. These contributions were obtained from taxpayer schedules because the life insurance company income tax return, Form 1120L, did not provide for the separate reporting of most business expenses. Using these schedules, no attempt was made for either 1958 or 1959 to separate contributions to these plans from contributions to other employee benefit plans. But beginning with 1960, contributions to "other" plans were included in the statistics for "other employee benefit plans." Employee benefit plan contributions as well as business expenses in general were not deductible by life insurance companies until 1958, inasmuch as business receipts were nontaxable prior to this year.

Short-term debt comprised mortgages, notes, and bonds payable and maturing in less than one year. Beginning with 1955, length of time from maturity was based on date of balance sheet. Accordingly, longterm obligations maturing within the coming year were reportable together with short-term obligations. Prior to 1954, length of time from maturity was based on date of issue. The definition of this item was revised during 1954, so that the statistics for this one year comprised amounts reported under both the old and new definitions.

Specified current liabilities prior to 1954 consisted of accounts payable and bonds, notes, and mortgages payable with original maturity of less than one year. Beginning with 1955 , 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 so that the statistics for this one year comprised data reported under both the old and new definitions.

Beginning with 1957, specified current liabilities also included deposits and withdrawable shares. For

1954 through 1958, the statistics included accrued expenses. This account was encompassed in "other current liabilities" beginning with 1959, and the more inclusive "other current liabilities"' account was substituted in specified current liabilities beginning with 1959. Therefore, beginning with 1959, 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 returns.

Surplus reserves, beginning with 1960 , included the surplus reserves of mutual insurance companies. Prior to 1960, they were includable in "other liabilities."

Total assets for 1959 and subsequent years included estimated amounts attributable to corporations which owned assets at the end of their accounting pertod but which did not furnish balance sheet information with their return. Prior to 1959 , total assets represented only the amounts reported by corporations which supplied balance sheet information.

Total receipts included underwriting income of life insurance companies beginning with the statistics for 1958, and capital gains of these companies beginnlng with 1959.

| Yegr | T 1 2 rqumtion <br>  |  | A＋ive marn rata mertarat ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  | Cormanduted returne |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Tital | $\begin{aligned} & \text { With reve } \\ & \text { Lruyme } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { wath int wet } \\ & \text { whe: m. } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sutasiutar } \\ & \text { arparatinus } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | （1） | － | （1） | －） | 1：） | 12） | （i） |
| 1ザャ．．．．．． | い心11 | 11．．．14 | く2， | $\cdots$ | 2e1．420 | $\therefore 123$ | 15，4，1． |
| 10 |  | sw，inc | 里＂，足兄 | 13， 2 ， 4 | （1400．61） | $\therefore \cdots$ | 以！，＂． |
| 1－0． | $\because 2 \rightarrow 1$ | 31，2100 | AH：－－ | $\because \cdots$ | ＋2． 41 | 3．${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 19，151 |
| 1＊－．．． |  | 4，，＋1 | 46．，1．4＂ | $\cdots$ | 3，\％，2，11 | 3．6－ | 13，12： |
| 1－x ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ．$\ldots$ |  |  | （41）， 2 $^{41}$ | 11， 131 | $37 \times 1$ | 3，i：， | 1．1，＂ |
| 1\％．．． | 1，11＇，${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\bullet$－il | 1．，＂＊，12， | $u_{1} \cdot e_{1}$ | 4－5，3： | ＇，UT ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1．．．${ }^{\text {a }}$ ， |
| 1403．． | 1，13：， | $4{ }^{4}, 4+$ | 1，1，1，$\quad \rightarrow$ | 2，＜－5 | －．1．330 | $\cdots$ | 11，$\quad$ ， |
| $1 t^{\text {c }}$ ． |  | 1， 3,043 | 1，1，＋1，,$~=2$, | 12，2， | － $0 \cdot 0$ | $4 . \cdots 3$ | 1，\％1 |
| 1 ta ． | ： |  |  |  | $40^{3}+240$ | $\therefore$ 的， $4, \ldots$ | $\therefore 1.14$. |
| 13 3， | 1．721， | －401 | $1.300^{1.4}$ |  | －1，1－42 | $\cdots 22.2$ |  |



active corporation returns

active corporation returns


| It＊m |  | 1250 | 1，\％\％ | 2956 | 195 | 2958 | $19 \times 3$ | 1966 | 3 L | 1462 | 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | （1） | （） | 3） | is | $2)$ | 2） | 17） | 8） | （9） | （10） |
| ； |  | 43,17 | 513，270 | 559， 110 | 5\％2，936 | $\begin{gathered} n 11,131 \\ i_{25}, 203 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 570,581 \\ & 66,037 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 070,239 \\ 56,223 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $67,817$ | $\begin{array}{r} 783,195 \\ 78,939 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 808,0.5 \\ 88,084 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  | （Thousmd toliors） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | － 4 － | －13，530，纷 ${ }^{-1}$ | 799，007，038 | 841，2int，96， | 860，049，019 | 912，52ヶ，8ヶ3 | 478，33， 823 | 1，021，524，338 | 1，08t，797，以6 | 1，163，304，719 | 1，324，0．61， 73 |
|  |  | 76，08r， 21 | 82，292，840 | 84，045，443 | 82，735，855 | 85，638，720 | 34，823，978 | $38,754,-29$ | 32，757，094 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}101,478,993 \\ 312,625\end{array}\right.$ |
|  | Wer and aram | $14,068,270$ $2,116,734$ | $\begin{gathered} 180,53,026 \\ 2,88,52 \end{gathered}$ | $197,301,876$ $2,922,37$ | $\begin{array}{r} 184,255,973 \\ 3,137,319 \end{array}$ | $19,43,93,231$ $3,397,921$ | $213,34,865$ $3,792,178$ | $226,782,519$ $4,080,089$ | $\begin{array}{r} 239,724,846 \\ 4,524,425 \end{array}$ |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{r}312,684,413 \\ 7,457,951\end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  | 54，83， 7 ， 77 | ¢4，70，, 132 | 71，822，702 | 0，876，522 | 08，974，910 | －8，192，14 | 77，039，483 | 31，103， 4 in | 87，054，090 | 73，261，294 |
|  | states and puscessions． | 17，322，074 | 19，239，053 | 18，419，045 | 19，846，222 | 24，641，572 | 27，647，593 | 29，304，243 | 32，875，748 |  |  |
|  | Uni tel Etates othi． | 16，092，813 | 48，271， 319 | 89，245，468 | 87，348，912 | 75，882， 666 | 93，772，062 | 93，860，020 | 99，566，13n |  | ｜\}:38,482,511 |
| 12 | states | －5，508，317 | 8，067，932 | ，835，100 | 3，529，558 | 3，227，019 | 1，838，660 | 1，952，510 | 1，756，702 |  |  |
| 11 | 3ther－urrent | 1，760，285 | 2，551，572 | 3，197，674 | 3，226，132 | 3，313，755 | 7，037， 415 | 8，572，8c77 | 11，360，256 | ，taburated | 12，863，286 |
| $12$ | Wens ostochioder | п．a． | n．a． | n．a． | 59，593，94． |  | n．a． | 326,690 $73,278,325$ | 554， 739 $84,182,200$ |  | 1，781，360 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13 \\ & 1 . \end{aligned}$ | Mrteage and real es nves crent | 231，759，${ }_{\text {n．a．}}^{\text {n．}}$ |  | 158， 012,098 | －59，593，946 | $64,931,867$ $138,508,514$ | 149，897， 167 | 160，226，230 | $\begin{array}{r} 84,182,200 \\ 169,583,124 \end{array}$ |  | （ $346,887,016$ |
| 15 | ［mpreciatie as | 230，825，198 | 260，021，313 | 284，265，744 | 297，382，607 | 311，902，202 | 342，341，751 | 351，796，790 | 378，096，911 | ${ }^{2} 4<4,054,152$ | 442，313，846 |
| 16 | Less：Accurulated | 81，526，063 | 93，351，055 | 102，395，985 | 107，453，246 | 114，265，589 | 128，670， 284 | 137，540， 509 | 146，921，850 | ${ }^{2} 159,409,651$ | 177，c34，34．7 |
| 17 | popletable ascet | 7，028，152 | 8，775，337 | 9，560，215 | 10，250，462 | 9，620，419 | 9，578，509 | 7，578，359 | 10，282，595 |  | 11．832，007 |
| 1. | Less：Ace rulated depletion | 3，044，320 | 3，934，739 | 3，989，496 | 4，311，511 | 4，267，712 | 4，176，012 | 4，183， 220 | 4，575，071 |  | 5，200，439 |
| 19 | Lani． | 3，663，383 | ？，321，387 | 10，077，209 | 10，439，901 | 11，181，013 | 12，710，204 | 13，307，898 | 14，605，841 |  | 17，839， 67 |
| 21 | Intareitle asse $=$（ Anortizable | ${ }^{3} 1,273,573$ | 2，543，563 | 2，070，134 | 1，366，165 | 2，412，022 | 2，115，885 | 2，04． 515 | 2，252，472 |  | $2.601,167$ |
| 21 22 | Less：iocumulated anortiza $\cdots$ hor gssers | 39， 981 | 633,403 $16,038,736$ | 716,229 $16,515,282$ | 238,383 $18,062,575$ | 9， 961,223 $20,133,725$ | 21，613，561 | 23，015．444 | 1，55？，133 |  | 1，383，897 $2,012,791$ |
| ¢3 | －al lighil | 713，530， 577 | 797，097，038 | 841，166， 966 | 860，949， 019 | 912，527，848 | 978，345，823 | 1．021， 523.338 | 086，797，i．is |  | 324，041，03 |
| 24 | Accounts Pay | 31，317，296 | 39，084，008 | 43，370，472 | 45，531，941 | 48，552，114 | 51，797，876 | 49，475， 508 | 57，023，403 |  | 43， |
| 25 | Lepasits and with | п．a． | п．a． | n．a． | 225，580，747 | 244，892，107 | 247，039， 065 | 262，618，544 | 282，571，369 |  |  |
| 2n | Short－term dett． | 17，791，911 | 24，300，814 | 26，987，159 | 27，609，516 | 27，619，180 | 33，311，872 | 35，252，637 | 36，747，523 |  | 2，370， 4.48 |
| 2 | Other surrent | 18，028，323 | 21，532，913 | 21，5b8，372 | 21，154，908 | 20，357，080 | 30，523，259 | 31，152，984 | 34，737，051 |  | －22，711，928 |
| 28 | Losns from stockhn？d | n．a． | п．s． | n．a． | n．a． | n．a． | п．a． | 2，630，625 | 3，105，817 |  | 7，429，076 |
| $2{ }^{4}$ | Lne－serm debt． | 72，373，142 | 81，771，848 | 90，5un， 304 | 98，280，590 | 104，205，203 | 113，133，314 | 120，696，862 | 123，826，691 |  | －3，271，594 |
| 30 | Other Habilitios． | 320，101，155 | 365，184， 336 | 354，296，574 | 132，989，694 | 137，3．9， 4.47 | 145， 322,030 | $152,017,575$ $14,57.289$ | $159,509,501$ $15,103,509$ |  | ，17ヶ．212，782 |
| 31 | Capital stock，pref | 13， 268,408 | 14，407，570 | 14，162，922 |  | 14，241，139 |  | 14，57n． 289 |  |  |  |
| 32 33 | Capitel stock，comron． | 77， 809,164 | 86，023，006 | 92，520，726 | 92，041，960 | 95，266，494 | 102，579，916 | $\begin{array}{r}102,504,585 \\ 58,159 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 108，351，924 |  | 1） 20.285 |
| 33 34 | Paid－in or capital surph Surplus reserves．．．．．．． | 11，${ }^{(4)}$ ）， 351 | $29,637,339$ $12,020,248$ | $35,169,106$ $12,422,678$ | $37,667,639$ $12,432,668$ | 43，030，64 $14,869,852$ | $\begin{aligned} & 51,875,945 \\ & 12,459,47 \end{aligned}$ | 58，158，905 | 65，055，679 14，532，548 |  | $77,254,372$ $12,50,249$ |
| 35 | Earned surplue and undivided | ${ }^{4} 150,800,827$ | 143，134，556 | 150，006，654 | 153，286，609 | 162，244， 584 | 173，033，479 | 177，460，952 | 186，100，730 |  | （211，380，488 |
| 36 | Tぐ\＆ | 434，，727，486 | 58i，775，387 | 614，857，002 | 625，621，466 | 632，362， 814 | 719，416，050 | 724，4．51，24．8 | 750，598，88＝ | 825，254，516 | 88\％，327，015 |
| 37 | Basiness reveipts．． | 462，063，942 | 458，995， 176 | 586，104，300 | 595，601，667 | 590，575，755 | n82，185，185 | 685，691，937 | 709，250， 51 | 780，432，580 | 834，410， |
| 39 | 2nteres：on covertaent zbligations： molly taxadie．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 1，997，805 | 2，153，729 | 2，216，24： | 2，300，071 | 2，283，814 | 2， 27 27，290 | 2，906，142 | 2，763，417 | 3，038，624 | 3，388， |
| 39 | Subject to $s$ retax oni； | 78，230 | 77，512 | 72，139 | 76，550 | 54，220 | 76，366 | 39，409 | 41，611 | 42，153 |  |
| 40 | Wholly tax－exempt． | 33n， 322 | 462，961 | －889，319 | 531，728 | 658，383 | 808，200 | 945，058 | 1，077，649 | 1，167，324 | 1，297，290 |
| 41 | 0 her interest． | 7，674，412 | 8，721，185 | 10，077，200 | 11，388，771 | 11，997，474 | 13，809，76． | 15，591，286 | 16，582，000 | 18，002，923 | 23，500，997 |
|  | Fents．． | 3，883，455 | 4，223，224 | 4，892，199 | 2，768，906 | 5，178，245 | ，346， 910 | $4,437,482$ | 3，539，912 | 4，203，629 | 3，511，584 |
| $\rightarrow 3$ | Po：alties． | 521，780 | 638，296 | 720，996 | 779，701 | 743，794 | 788，820 | 876，981 | ${ }^{965,022}$ | 932，487 | 953，573 |
| $\square$ | He：short－tert vapitai gain redured | 01，457 | 38，602 | 31，511 | 38，081 | 60，055 | 57，555 | 70，6：0 | 75， 73 | 68，954 | 78，25 |
| 4.5 | He：lons－tert zapital gain reduced bs，ne | 1，312，320 | 2，087，257 | 2，188，131 | 1，913，517 | 2，786，143 | 2，789，454 | 2，＂88，162 | $4,078,70$ | 3，417，833 | 3，654，01 |
| 46 | Ne：gain，moncapital assets． | 628，522 | 880，547 | 339，493 | 832，755 | 1，138，829 | 1，427，284 | 1，515，978 | 1，436，507 | 1，506，824 | 1，025，852 |
| 4 | Dividends，domestio mrporatio | 2，253，062 | 2，533，766 | 2，000，059 | 2，522，143 | 2，723，163 | 2，845，853 | 2，953，659 | 3，156， 220 | 3，476，076 | 3，42，283 |
| 4 | Dividends，foreegr corporation | 606，952 | 769，527 | 752，126 | 763，986 | 974，821 | 1，032，677 | 1，04， 608 | 1，500，067 | 1，420，628 | 1，873，740 |
| 49 | Other | 2，741，237 | 3，392，605 | 3，868，276 | 4，102，984 | 4，228，118 | 5，319，637 | 5，588，796 | 6，133，054 | 7，517，811 | 9，490，150 |
| 50 | To：al ded | 444，770，336 | 534，283，539 | 564，183，465 | 576，425，736 | 588，194，658 | 656，956，416 | 673，123，845 | 697，119，905 | 767，838，891 | 824， 718,717 |
| 51 | Cost of saies and operation． | 336，059，390 | 400，151，339 | 426，225，304 | 430，563，291 | 429，822，603 | 486，790，620 | 486，312，907 | 500，062，940 | 552，635，537 | 587，506，524 |
| 52 | Compensation of pricers． | 7，358，357 | 8，843，276 | 9，291，453 | 9，591，127 | 9，905，112 | 11，023，739 | 11，395，030 | 12，185，044 | 13，683，926 | 14，799，307 |
|  | Rent paid on business prop | 4，023，467 | 4，74，4，70， | 5，279，310 | 5，382，892 | 5，707，480 | 6，495，168 | 6，7m7，183 | 7，435，584 | 3，544，053 | $9,540,402$ |
| 54 | Repairs | 4，523，457 | 5，227，157 | 5，699，302 | 5，929，759 | 5，305，840 | 5，998，027 | 6，161，749 | 6，253，3．6 | 6，879，089 | 7，351，313 |
| 25 | Bud sebis | 886，700 | 1，142，986 | 1，340，848 | 1，235，684 | 1，339，374 | 1，527，404 | 1，847，501 | 1，968，721 | 2，196， 519 | 2，788，705 |
| 56 | Interest paid | 4，650，049 | 5，322，854 | 6，274，891 | 7，273，755 | 7，894，603 | 9，078，121 | 10，129，863 | 10，845，928 | 12，407，058 | 16，937，636 |
| 57 | Taxes paid．．． | 10，941，042 | 12，980，981 | 13，570，445 | 14，284，613 | 14，255，508 | 16，753，257 | 18，216，216 | 19，384，082 | 21，506，084 | 23，910，169 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 58 \\ & 59 \end{aligned}$ | Contributions | 309，208 | 410，195 | 1，13，477 | 411，952 | 382，805 | 471，995 | 474．502 | 505．409 | 590，459 | 650，721 |
| 59 60 | Ancriszation． | ${ }^{(6)}$ | 2，401，022 | 2，493，421 | 2，140，346 | 1，617，923 | 1，271，291 | 956，774 | 721，469 | 507，797 | 401，297 |
| 60 | Iepreciation | ${ }^{611,686,519}$ | 11，854，586 | 13，170，657 | 14，209，184 | 15，582，519 | 17，292，188 | 18，565，763 | 19，769，298 | 23，265，866 | ，506，44 |
| 61 | Depietion． | 2，198，145 | 2，029，134 | 2，864， 822 | 2，963，227 | 2，783，391 | 2，945，307 | 3，111，815 | 3，112，091 | 3，156，538 | 3，679，814 |
| 62 63 | Atvertising．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | －2，975，080 | 5，929，3，74 | 6，270，198 | 6，712，152 | 6，787，071 | 7，718，502 | 8， 005,226 | 8，213，276 | 8，970，222 | 9，590， 018 |
| 63 64 | Pension，profi sharing，stocs bonus， Oiner employee benefit plans．．．．．．．． | $2,684,500$ 824,228 | $3,192,624$ $1,071,319$ | $3,510,176$ $1,232,464$ | $3,835,720$ $1,496,199$ | $3,708,403$ $1,525,794$ | 2，317，978 $1,928,941$ | 4，3， $2,259,061$ | $4,205,707$ $2,616,300$ | 4，854，776 $2,775,491$ | 5，191，401 $3,100,553$ |
| 6 | Net loss，noncapital assets． | 105，950 | 364，436 | 473，201 | 373，940 | 123，850 | 1，016，086 | 330，276 | 213，744 | 188，727 | 221，349 |
| 66 | Other deductions | 53，544，238 | 61，914，969 | 66，073，491 | 69，715，895 | 81，452，222 | 92，026，992 | 94，251，093 | 99，415，956 | 105，668，149 | 113，376，904 |


 ${ }_{2}{ }^{2}$ Revisised.
4Paid-in or capital surplus is included with Earned surplus and undivided profite.
Most of the obligations for which the interest was subject to surtax only were matured by 1963. The small anounts reported wert included in wholly taxable interest.

ACTIVE COhPORATION FETURNS



| Item, sice of total assets | 1954 | 1955 | 195 | $195 ?$ | 1958 | 1954 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) |
| mager of active corporation reture Total. | 722,805 | 80\%, 303 | 385,74? | 2,0,247 | 990, 381 | 1,074,120 | 1,140,574 | 1,190,286 | 1,268,042 | 1,323,187 |
| heturns with total a |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Under $\$ 50,000^{1} \ldots .$. |  | 357,905 131,410 | 130,516 | -158, 511 | 633,503 $18 r, 581$ | 468,54 177,52 | 190, 312 | 506,738 200,039 | 40,884 | 21,319 |
| \$50,000 under $\$ 100,000$ $\$ 100,000 \text { unuer } \$ 250,000$ | 13, 13,290 | 150,350 | 171,122 | 179,341 | 199,025 | 212,573 | 229,142 | 239,057 |  | 260,714 |
| $\$ 250,000$ under $\$ 500,000$ | 00, 350 | 70,483 | 70, 929 | P2,274 | 88,311 | -99,583 | 105,174 | 1,593 | 4,730 | 124,958 |
| \$ $500,0 \mathrm{~N}$ under | 33 | 39, 301 | -4, 336 | -3,03-4 | 2t, 3int | 52,0\%8 | [4,991 | 58,005 |  | 64,950 |
| \$1,000,000 uniter \$5, 000, 00 | 35,70 | ..7, $8 \times 3$ | 30,261 | 41,780 | -3,321 | in, 103 | 47, 983 | 49,262 |  | 5,771 |
|  | 0,324 | 3,794 | , 245 | 7,067 | , 870 | \%,022 | 9,280 | ,554 | \%,20 | 9,289 |
| \$10, 000, uno arder \$25, 000,000. | 4,228 | 4,003 |  | -,958 | ,322 | 5,472 | ¢,303 |  |  | 0,715 |
|  <br> \$1w, 001,000 under $\$ 250,000,000$ | 1,490 | 1, 58 | 1,773 | 1, | 1, | 2,00k. | 2, | 2,231 | 9 | 49 |
|  |  | , | 896 |  | 1,001 | 1,0.3 | 1,145 | 1,204 | +,289 | , 376 |
|  | 541 | 20 | 027 | 658 | -91 | 33 | 766 | 828 | 905 | 967 |
|  | 391 | 420 | 453 | 471 | 512 | 40 | $4_{6}$ | 60 | 638 | 92 |
|  | (Thous and dothers) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tutal | 805,300,082 | 888,621,270 | 448,951,108 | 996,400,222 | 1, $044,480,945$ | 1,13n,607,754 | 1,206,662,112 | 1,289,516,071 | 1,389,120,547 | 1,481,235,845 |
| \$250, 007 inder $\$ 500.00$ |  | 0,280,355 | 6,920,598 | 7,515,462 | 7,748,013 | 4, 454,4,27 | 9,115,200 | 9,606,722 |  | 10,612,881 |
|  | 8,430,038 | 9,480,603 | 10,733,548 | 11,34,093 | 12,050, 158 | 12,774,365 | 13,694,285 | 14,756,377 | , 5 | 15,936,829 |
|  | 21,374,449 | 23,022,504 | 27,157,212 | 28,200,298 | 31,089, 82 | 33,841,719 | 36,392,298 | 38,022,849 |  | 41,428,214 |
|  | 21, $24.5,815$ | 26,560,243 | 26,752,743 | 28,213,180 | 30,827,321 | 34,739,259 | 36, 021,699 | 38,925, 387 | ) 130, 176,484 | 43,527,880 |
| 00,000 under \$ $\$ 1,000000$ | 23,401,388 | 27, 381,704 | 23,774,775 | 29,739, 999 | 32,052,513 | 30,138,214 | 38,202,970 | 40,240,513 |  | ( 44,955,291 |
| \$1,000, 000 under $\$ 5,000,000$ | 70,934,617 | 87, $44,4,863$ | 85,883,920 | 87,401,009 | 12,201,808 | 97,228,274 | 100,944,574 | 103, 911, 267 |  | F 116,988,243 |
| \$ ${ }^{4}, 000,000$ under $\$ 10,160,00$ | -4, 4 , 20, 930 | $47, n 66,180$ | 51,199,894 | 53,392,490 | 4, $4940,54.4$ | 55,794,172 | 57,813,073 | 59, ${ }^{54,364,509}$ | 271, 153,380 | 65,102,010 |
| \$11,000, Jon under $\$ 2$ 2 $, 000,0$ | 02, 238,455 | 71,794,509 | 73,851,861 | 75,733,757 | 30,941,468 | 24, 710,528 | 89, 390,197 | 94, 329,766 | ) | ( 163,622,064 |
|  | 36 | 54,077,510 | ${ }^{5} 1$ | 02 | 05,22 | $0^{4}, \mathrm{~b}^{2}$ | 72, | 77, 4.6, 375 | 27 | 88,381,587 |
|  | 63 | 57,69, 846 | 62,303, 94, | 60,709,460 | 19,914,774 | 73, 269, 126 | 79, 74, 587 | 84,155,342 |  | 95,605,847 |
|  | 82, 874,408 | 91, 910,320 | 46,406,244 | 100, 907, 916 | $105,845,767$ $<82,78,527$ | $116,218,863$ $516,124,732$ | $119,481,092$ $552,295,83$ | $128,928,016$ $590,312,748$ | 139,575, 414 $048,812,525$ | 149,334, $705,727,994$ |
|  | 34, 295,501 | 385,352,027 | 417,931,620 | 44i, 517,290 | $482,780,527$ | 516, 614,732 | 552,296,834 | 599,312,748 | 0448,812,525 | 705,727,994 |
| Es |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 62,913,531 | 70,420,248 | 70,743,583 | 80, 560,388 | 80, 047,151 | 88,303,970 | 91,334,430 | 94, 812,310 | 100, 320,982 | 106,339,515 |
| $\mathrm{F}=\boldsymbol{+}$.erte with :otal assets Untar *stin, 0 ons | 42,095 | ว83, 021 | 1,087,493 | 1,150,100 | 1,183,80. | 1,290, 140 | 1,388,284 | 1,433,725 |  | 1,556,791 |
| \$\%,000 inder $\$ 100,000$ | 1, 643, 001 | 1,633,887 | 1,300,271 | 1,930,195 | 2,018,102 | 2,145,122 | 2,203,707 | 2,45,019 |  | 2,627,980 |
| \$15, 000 under \$250, 200. | 3,772,311 | 4,259,053 | 4,732,530 | 4, 860, 935 | 5,131,289 | 5, 223,351 | 0,168,220 | 6,330,370 |  | 6,820,761 |
| \$25i,000 under \$500,000. | 3,685,583 | 4,391,298 | -5,521,572 | 4,841,235 | 5,052,084 | 5,730,236 | 0,001,191 | 6,336,032 | 634 | 7,130,333 |
|  | 3,787,977 | 4,022, 849 | 4,735,100 | 4, 854,4i2 | 5,263,5 | 5,948, 003 | 0,209,067 | 0,312 |  | (7,165,209 |
| \$1,000, uno under \$5,000,000. | 9,185,091 | 10, -98,705 | 10,901,369 | 10,646,765 | 11,274,287 | 12,320,036 | 12,627,884 | 13,142,918 |  | ( 15,170,838 |
| \$ $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 10,000,000$ | 3,915,613 | 4,246,055 | 2,626,541 | 4,498,369 | 4,488,939 | $4,797,730$ $6,815,722$ | -,961,344 | 4,889,564 $6,777,756$ | 25,645, 589 |  |
| \$1 1 , 000,000 illder \$ $25,000,000$ | $\bigcirc$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$, 965 , 720 | 6,935,198 | 0,732,191 | 6,279,120 | 6,815,722 | 6,559,054 | 6,717,756 |  | ( 6,902,897 |
| \$2s,000, 000 under \$50,000,000. | 3,974,849 | 4,187,56b | 4,500,220 | 4,396,754 | 4,310,831 | 4,814,741 | 5,146,202 | 5,259,176 | 5,618,797 | b,068,228 |
| \$50,000,000 under $\$ 100,000,000$ | 4,234,287 | 4,250,319 | 4,784, 870 | 5,228,807 | 5, 042,154 | 5,384,413 | 5,091,849 | 5,761,154 | 5,727,438 | 0,138,170 |
| \$100, 000,000 under $\$ 250,000,000$. | 6,209,757 | 7,173,812 | 8,121,527 | 8,149,869 | 7,783,054 | 8,357,949 | 8,586,547 | 8,846,027 | 9,639,855 | 9,724,937 |
| \$2' 0,000,000 or more............ | 10,225,582 | 18,377, CH | 21,816,883 | 23,270,720 | 22,189,89n | 25,000, 577 | 25,000,881 | 27,315,164 | 28,886,764 | 31,787,691 |
| invertments in goverment oblications Total. | 131,208,592 | 131, 中97,643 | 122,071,410 | 121,621,060 | 132,946, 823 | 134,293,124 | 135,180,295 | 12m,759,550 |  | [150,552,545 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 27,193 59.179 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 32,550 \\ & 78,698 \end{aligned}$ | 51,409 74,312 | 33,767 84,473 | 59,14, | 52,502 | 46,942 |  | 41,259 80,378 |
|  | $\begin{array}{r}59.179 \\ \hline 20,539\end{array}$ |  | 78,098 273,932 | 263,071 |  | 385,425 | 334,712 | 329,649 |  | 374, 173 |
|  | 371,992 | 418,308 | 392,030 | - 234,090 | 2-11 | rime,012 | 499,0.6 | 437,473 |  | 592,573 |
|  | 87a,800 | 1,005,36. | 298,589 | 876,267 | 765.161 | 1,205, 823 | 932,190 | 20,916 | +abulated | [ $\begin{array}{r}894,973 \\ 0,286,212\end{array}$ |
|  | 9, 855,937 | 11,317,005 | 10,101,802 | 4, 4, 4.6 .63 | 7, 11: 1204 | $9,040,106$ | 7,223,118 | 9,235,296 |  |  |
|  | 8,541,760 | 8, $2.25,516$ | 8,703, 124 | 8,814,034 | 9,051,5m | 4,243,446 | 8,208,475 | 9,0.11,240 |  | 8,979,303 |
|  | 13,108,327 | 13,958, 572 | 12,485,209 | 11,558,409 | 12,080,397 | 13, 465,883 | 13,938,344 | 14,746, 049 |  | 14,651,159 |
|  | 10,702, int |  | 11, 359, 167 | 11,147,020 | 11, 300.un'2 | 11,069, 808 | 11,313,567 | 11,461,330 |  | 1,209,737 |
|  | 11,305, 63 | 10,240,014 | 10,485, 6 ch | 10,755,.613 | 12, 286, 8 +5 | 11,471,224 | 11, 605,583 | 11,758,880 |  | 11, 914, 3/3 |
|  | 10,148,391 | 15,594,297 | 12,185, 123 | 14,6:7, 3:0 | 15,337,670 | 15,802,710 | 15,197,300 | 10,016,339 |  | 16,548, 169 |
|  | 0 -1,281,055 | $5 \cdot 4,390,045$ | 52,970, 3 38 | 53,494,037 | +12, 414,309 | -0,197, 303 | 73, 520, 73 |  | ) | ( 75,974, 266 |
| ITHER SPECIFIED CURHENT ASSETS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tu'al........................ | 24E, | 2R2, 108, 54.5 | 303,847, 907 | 315,451,000 | 395, 381,005 | 358,220,037 | 381, 779, 381 | 409,644, 064 | ) | [ $461,688,339$ |
| Returne with total assm |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2,992,3412 | $2,293,736$ $3,31,155$ | $2,545,008$ $3,100,120$ | $2,701,242$ $3,927,94.4$ | 2,914, $4,270,28$ | $3,117,255$ $4,455,1+3$ | 3, 328,800 $4,745,259$ | $3.531,630$ $5,182,846$ |  | 3,884,760 |
|  | -, $0,20,665$ | 8, $2,41,1,611$ | 9, $0,00,854$ | 9,738, 52 | 11, ins, 020 | 11, 809 , 129 | 12,547,533 | 13,259,062 |  | 14,627,6.37 |
|  | 7,453,429 | 2, 931,375 | 9,47,010 | 9,958,001 | 11, 145, 0. 3 | 12,51t, 880 | 12, 838,828 | 13,980,727 |  | 15,618,529 |
|  | 8,32, 420 | , , ,123 | 10,215,903 | 16, 5 me, 56 ? | 11,728,411 | 12,681,248 | 13,582,702 | 14, 535,4163 | $\chi_{\text {tabulated }}^{\text {Not }}$ | 10,456,139 |
|  | 28,239,027 | 33,063,261 | 31,370,974 | 32,911,254 | 34,174,5540 | 36,131,694 | 37.56 | 39,255,645 |  | 3,863,308 |
|  | 15,554, 46 | 17,551, 120 | 12, 539,320 | 20, 909,84] | 21, 84, 1, 533 | 20,705.8:3 | 21,025,270 | 23, 34, 3, 301 |  | 25,793,272 |
|  | 31, $1.36,40{ }^{\text {c }}$ | $23,4+2,163$ | 25,024,0it | 26,437,711 | $24,420,417$ | 27,840, 72.2 | 30,303,100 | 32,768,424 |  | 38,320,189 |
|  |  |  | 21, $\cdot \cdots$ | 20, $240,4 \leq 1$ | 21,378, 365 | 22,94, ${ }^{2}$ | 23, 04, 0.2 | 25,35:,025 |  | 28,865,557 |
|  |  | , 821, | $14.60 \cdot 3$ | 20,4,42,854 | 21,210, 1124 | 21,800,210 | 23, 31,088 | 25,580,780 |  | 28,898,291 |
|  |  | 24, 352, 11 | 25, 54,133 | 24, ,0, 3, mo | 31,355, 13 | 35, 36, 3, 147 | 3n, 789,141 | 40, 50, 343 |  | 43, 112, 219 |
|  |  | 111, 146, |  | 127, 356, 381 | 15:, "A, inc | 1..n, "t..., ut | 100. | 172,207.216 |  | 146,050,088 |


 Descriptions of the Sample and Limitations of the Dete for eanh of the years 1954 through 1963 appears in the annual volumes for these years.


# Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data 

## DESCRI PTI ON OF THE SAMPLE

## Sources of data

Statistical information in this report was estimated from a sample, selected before audit, of corporation income tax returns and Small Business Corporation 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 sampled returns reflected the business activities of the total number of domestic corporations and resident foreign corporations filing returns with accounting periods ended July 1963 through June 1964. The number of returns filed was counted at about $1,383,000$. This total represents returns, Form 1120 (U. S. Corporation lncome Tax Return), Form 1120L (U.S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return), Form 1120M (U.S. Mutual Insurance Company Income Tax Return), Form 1120-S (U. S. Small Business Corporation Return of Income), and Form 1120-F (U.S. Income Tax Return of Foreign Corporation) except those filed by nonresident foreign corporations. The number of such returns differed from the total number of nonexempt corporations in existence in 1963 chiefly because the Internal Revenue Code permitted an affiliated group of corporations to file a single return containing the combined financial data for the group. For 1963 there were approximately 27,000 subsidiaries reported on some 5,800 consolidated returns.

The sample was drawn to represent the total number of returns for 1963 regardless of when these returns were filed. Prior-year delinquent returns were included for the purpose of estimating data for current-year returns filed too late to be included in this report. It was felt that the characteristics of returns due but not yet received for the income year 1963 could be represented best by the previous-year delinquent returns received during the current-year filing period. The number of prior-year delinquent returns filed during this period was about 83,000.

About 58,000 returns filed by inactive corporations were counted among the total number of returns, but no data were tabulated from them. Not counted in the total were tentative returns, amended returns which were not associated with the original return, returns in the Form 990 series filed by tax-exempt organizations, and returns of unincorporated businesses for which an election was made to be taxed as corporations under section 1361 of the Code.

## Sample selection

Returns were grouped by type of return, by size of total assets, and by the 58 district offices and the Office of International Operations in Washington, D. C. The sample design was adapted to fit the regular return sorting and grouping procedures employed to facilitate the processing of returns for revenue collection and audit purposes.

Within each of the groups, returns were assigned account numbers and the sample was selected by withdrawing from each group all returns with designated account numbers for that group. For sample purposes, these groups were combined into sample classes which can be identified as follows:
I. Forms $1120,1120 \mathrm{~L}, 1120 \mathrm{M}$, and $1120-\mathrm{F}$ (resident):

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.--The following special types of returns unless they were included in sample class $A$ : consolidated returns, returns with personal holding company schedules attached, life (Form 1120L) and mutual (Form 1120 M ) insurance company returns, returns with overpayment of tax, and returns of resident foreign cor porations (Form 1120-F). In addition, other returns showing both total assets of $\$ 5,000,000$ under $\$ 10,000,000$ and net income or deficit under $\$ 1,000,000$.

Sample class C.--Current year returns, other than the special types of returns described under sample class $B$, with total assets $\$ 1,000,000$ under $\$ 5,000,000$.

Sample class D.--Current year returns, other than the special types of returns described under sample class $B$, with total assets of $\$ 100,000$ under $\$ 1,000,000$.

Sample class E.--Returns other than the special types of returns described under sample class B, with total reported assets greater than zero but less than $\$ 100,000$ in the case of current-year returns, and with total assets under $\$ 1,000,000$ in the case of prioryear delinquent returns.

Sample class F.-.Current-year returns, other than the special return types described under sample class $B$, which showed assets zero or not reported.

There were 58,423 returns in this class, represented by 5,586 sampled returns. About one-third of the sampled returns in this class showed no items of income or deductions and were therefore excluded from the basic tables as returns of inactive corporations.

The remaining two－thirds were separated into two groups：（1）returns with zero assets，and（2）returns with assets greater than zero but not reported．Returns with zero assets were filed，generally，by corporations which liquidated or merged during the taxable year． These situations were identifiable by information pro－ vided in the tax return．For returns with assets greater than zero but not reported，asset and liability data were estimated using other sources．This is described in the Explanation of Terms under＂Total assets．＂

## II．Form 1120－S：

Sample class G。－－Returns with net income or defi－ cit 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 delin－ quent returns not included in sample class $G$ ．

Sample class I．－－Current－year returns with total assets less than $\$ 1,000,000$ or with assets zero or not reported．For returns with assets greater than zero but not reported，sources other than the tax return balance sheet were used to estimate balance sheet information．

Table S．－CORPORATION RETURNS：NUMBER FILED，NUMBER IN SAMPLE， AND PRESCRIBED AND ACHIEVED SAMPLING RATES，BY SAMPLE CLASS， 1963

| Sumple ciass | Number if returns |  | Samplirg rate |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Filed | If sample | Prezeribed | Actievei |
|  | （1） | （2） | $13!$ | （i） |
| T tel． | ${ }^{11,383,299}$ | 153， 1389 | － | － |
| Fornc 1120，1120L，1120ヶn，2120－F <br> （resident only），total．．．．．．．．．． | 1，240，1342 | 138，037 | － | － |
| A． | 13，2922 | 13，282 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| B． | 34，164 | 34.164 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| ． | 50，78\％ | 14，205 | 0.2500 | 0.2797 |
| เ．．．．．－．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． | 385，899 | 37， 227 | 0.1000 | 0.0975 |
| 1. | 698，137 | 33，7ヶ5 | 0.0500 | 0.0434 |
| F． | 59，423 | 4，5P\％ | 0.1000 | 0.0950 |
|  | 142，bu7 | 14．4．42 | － | － |
|  | 1 L | 1 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
|  | $\cdots 48$ | $\cdots$－${ }^{19} 19$ | 1.0000 | 1． 1.000 |
|  | 134，593 | ，． 438 | 0.0500 | 11.0478 |

Ther－ilght yisparit，between thu

For each of these classes，the total number of returns filed，the number of returns in the sample，and the pre－ scribed and achieved sampling rates，are given in table S．Differences between prescribed and achieved sampling rates occurred for the following reasons．Returns for each district were ordinarily assembled and numbered in blocks of 100 within each of the return processing groups used for revenue collection and audit purposes， and were sampled according to designated account num－ hers within each 100．However，to facilitate field process－ ing，some packs were closed with less than 100 returns． Therefore，the prescribed rates，based on hlocks of 100 returns，were not always achieved．Also，some specific returns were unavailable even after followup．

## Method of estimation

The total number of returns filed was determined from counts made and suhmitted by the districtoffices，service centers，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 returns actually received from each office．When receipts of tax returns appeared to be inadequate，a followup procedure was em－ ployed to obtain the missing returns．Sample data were expanded to the sample class totals by weights obtained by dividing the total number of returns filed per sample class by the number of sample returns received for that class．

Separate sets of weighting factors，one for each Internal Revenue District，were used to derive statistics in tables 6 and 7．Achieved sampling rates varied sufficiently among districts to war rant the adoption of these separate sets of weights．As a result，the totals for＂All regions＂ in tables 6 and 7 show slight differences from the corre－ sponding totals，based on national weights，shown in other tables of this report．

## LI MI TATIONS OF THE DATA

## Sampling variability

The relative sampling variability is the standard deviation of the estimate expressed as a percent of the estimate．The standard deviation when added to and subtracted from the estimate provides the computed upper and lower limits within which approximately two out of three estimates derived from similarly selected samples would be expected to fall．

For the statistics for 1962 and prior years，each relative sampling variability estimate at the one standard deviation level was multiplied by two to provide a range in percent that would not be exceeded 19 times out of 20 using similar sampling plans．The change to a one standard deviation level for 1963 was based on a recom－ mendation made by the Treasury－Internal Revenue Ser－ vice Committee on Statistics to present estimates of relative sampling variability on the same basis as other Government statistical series．

Table T shows the relative sampling variability of selected frequency estimates（lines l through 3），and income and other financial statistics（lines 4 through 74），for each major industrial group．
＂Upper limit＂relative sampling variability estimates based on a special formula are shown in table $U$ for fre－ quency estimates in general．These percents are some－ what higher than those which would have been yielded by the standard formula．The first four columns of table $U$ apply to tables in this report in which returns are clas－ sified by size of total assets；the fifth column may be applied to frequencies representing returns not classified by size of total assets．

The conservative nature of the relative sampling vari－ ability estimates shown in table $U$ may be illustrated by comparing an estimate from column 5 of this table with the calculated，more precise，relative sampling varia－ bility for a similar number of returns shown in table $T$ ． If 25,000 was the number of returns in some industry grouping，then the relative sampling variability obtained from column 5 of table $U$ would be expected to he less than 2.8 percent．But the conservative nature of this relative sampling variability estimate may be illustrated by com－ paring it with the calculated，more precise，relative
 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP, 1963




 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUF，1963－Continued

| I： em |  | Manata：turine－Continues |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Machiner：except ule rerieal |  | Electricsl mathin ry． equipment．and supplies |  | M．qor vericles and motor vehicle equi pran： |  | Transpantation equiguent，exi＂．${ }^{+}$ muthor vehilue |  | Sulentitio instru－ merits，photorraphí equifuent，watches 3n3 clocks |  |
|  |  | Numiner or ancur．＂ <br> （Thous and dollare） | Relativa ＂ampliu． ＋aris．「ilt t？ （Percent） | Number ar <br> amount <br> （Mousand dollara） | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mid \text { Felative } \\ \text { frmpiling } \\ \text { varis- } \\ \text { bility } \\ \text { (Percene) } \end{array}$ | Number or omt uns <br> （Thowaind dillare） | Relative samplim varia－ b：15t： （Percent） | N unter or <br> stmull <br> （Thous mand （bliars） | Welative camplin varis－ bilit＇ （Percent） | Wanture ur <br> mours ${ }^{+}$ <br> （Thousmat dolfars） | Relative sampliny varia－ bilits （Percene） | Number of amciur <br> （Mousand dol／ars） | Relative sampline varia－ tility （Percme） |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 2 \\ & 3 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | Numher of ：＂＋purne，total． <br> Witt ne income <br> n＂：thow re：inf＂ome． | $\cdots-1$ | $\rightarrow$ S） | （－3） | （0） | （51） | ＇2］ | （53） | 5n） | S51 | 56） | （＊） | 58） |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.02 \\ & 3.06 \\ & 5.04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 19,300 \\ 13,303 \\ 6,003 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.6 .5 \\ & 3.14 \\ & 5.13 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,240 \\ & 5,247 \\ & 3,193 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.84 \\ & 4.73 \\ & 6.41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 2,012 \\ 1,358 \\ 654 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.81 \\ 8.74 \\ 25.70 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,539 \\ & 1,385 \\ & 1,154 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.08 \\ 8.72 \\ 21.55 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 3,968 \\ 2,673 \\ 1,295 \\ \hline \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5.91 \\ 0.98 \\ 11.00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
|  | Total | 10，2ne, $0 \times 0$ | 1.23 | 24，014，460 | 0.70 | 18，830，741 | 0.05 | 22，067，122 | 0.31 | 11，375，758 | 0.54 | 0，172，647 | 10 |
|  | Cash． | 1，120，023 | 2.30 | 1，604，394 | 1.50 | 1，296，325 | 1.40 | 810，329 | 2.15 | $547 \times 10$ | 1.82 | 313，23； | 3.29 |
|  | Whtes anu accounte reveiva | 2， 335,235 | 1.03 | 5，453，326 | 0.94 | －．，996，095 | 0.75 | 2，364，509 | 0.75 | 2，74．4， 54 | 0.60 | 1，358，658 | 1.62 |
|  | less：Reserve for bad | 01，481 | 2.03 | 106，076 | 1.84 | 63，403 | 1.70 | 19，155 | 2.83 | 4， ， $241^{1}$ | 4.19 | 18，090 | 3.05 |
|  | Inventories．．．．．．． | 3，003，793 | 1．＇0） | 0，64， 188 | 0.34 | 5，301，417 | 0.87 | $4,104,593$ | 0.58 | 4，702，805 | 0.46 | 1，620，852 | 1.53 |
|  | Investrents in covernmpt：whil | 29：， 5.8 | $3 \cdot \cdots$ | 1，187，＋20 | 1.51 | －50，301 | 1．24 | 3，26，324 | 0.11 | 280，207 | 2.28 | 391 ， 066 | $0.8 \%$ |
| 10 | Other current asse | 200,500 | $\therefore .05$ | 200， 1175 | 1．71 | 240,990 | 1.25 | 550，954 | 0．35 | 303， | $\cdots$ | 141，301 | （3） 3.0 |
| 11 | Lians to stockholde | 21，400 | 8.01 | 35，548 | 23.23 | 8，200 | 2.98 | 1，115 | 27.51 | 10， 130 | $\because 27$ | 4,970 | ${ }^{(2)}$ |
| 12 | 0 her investants． | 1， $20.44,025$ | 1．0．： | －，510，303 | 0.83 | 2，198，543 | 0.50 | 4，114， 039 | $0.1 \%$ | $577.06{ }^{\text {5 }}$ | 1.18 | 538，073 | 1.35 |
| 13 | T＋precisble asse | ，，－4．4， 552 | 1.25 | 12，476，100 | 0.73 | ，578，208 | 0.05 | 12，411，985 | $0 . .0$ | 5，04t， $0_{2}$ S | 0.70 | 3，128，372 | 0.4. |
| 14 | Less：necumblared depre | 3，508，582 | 1.40 | 6，514，984 | 0.79 | 3，24，8，060 | 0.00 | ＇， 40,025 | 0.24 | $\therefore$ cout，est | 0.74 | 1，549，578 | 0.96 |
| 15 | D．pletabie assets．．．． | 4， 2,485 | 1．43 | 3，468 | 18.93 | 5，119 | 22.08 | 9，37． | 22.01 | 1，931 | （1） | 1，726 | 0.36 |
| 16 | Less：decurulated | ，475 | 10.76 | 1，767 | 1.70 | 3，701 | 7.90 | 3，048 | 9.43 | 840 | （1） | 987 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ |
| 1 | tand．． | 22，298 | $\therefore$－3＊ | 283，272 | 1.84 | 120，4， | 1.69 | 140，172 | 3.22 | 157，185 | 1.46 | 74，297 | 6.40 |
| 18 | Inranetile assers（ancrizat | 00,90 | 12．30 | 80，390 | 3.17 | 00， 75 | t．08 | 9，067 | （1） | 31，672 | ㄴํㄱㄷ | 61，375 | 3.33 |
| 19 | Less：Acoumblati emintiz | 14，802 | 25.59 | 32，098 | 4.95 | 21， 4.3 | 5.58 | 2,168 | 4.73 | 17，28 | $\left.{ }^{2}\right)$ | 16，809 | 8.00 |
| 20 | Onee assets．．．．．．．．．．．．． | $307,8=0$ | 2.00 | 365，962 | 3.544 | 500，50t | 2.08 | 649，005 | 0.60 | 1011，＂00 | 1．tai | 124，393 | 3.6 |
|  | Totai liabí | 14，140， 90 | 1.23 | 24，012，260 | 0.70 | 18，830，761 | 0.05 | 22，067，2：2， | 0.31 | 12， $8^{\circ \prime}, 7,58$ | 11.54 | 6， 172,047 | 1.16 |
| 22 | Accourts payable． | 1，512，325 | 2.45 | 2，188，502 | 1.32 | 2，023，842 | 1.02 | 1，863，79\％ | 0.79 | 2，373，588 | 0.00 | 425，720 | ． 21 |
| 23 | Mortages，notes，ara bunds pacstle in less than one year． | 742，724 | 3.50 | 1，032，529 | 2.40 | 1，129，－31 | 1.81 | 212，483 | 4.52 | 45.110 | 1.58 | 305，837 | ． 22 |
| 2. | Cther eurnent listiotioz．．． | 1，234，187 | 1．${ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 1，820，878 | 1.02 | 1，051，7，5 | 1.19 | 2，895， 2,3 | 0.44 | 1，549，434 | 1． 54 | 073.145 | 1.30 |
| 25 | loans from stocthiliers． | 145，950， | 7.54. | 133，490 | 8.63 | 106,770 $\therefore+323,872$ | 20.50 | 18，225 | 15.17 | $1 \begin{array}{r}\text { 53，} \\ 1,307 \\ 30797\end{array}$ | 11.72 | $\begin{array}{r}31,189 \\ \hline 232702\end{array}$ | 8.26 1.70 |
| 26 | Moregazes，notes，and bente patal if in the －ear or more． | 1,2010 | 1.82 | 3，141，528 | 0.97 | 2，323，872 | 1.21 | 1，156，95\％ | 0．\％ | 1，307，79 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 1．80 | 732，702 | 1.70 |
| 27 | Other liabilit | 308,723 | 3.45 | 77i，079 | 1.55 | －13，290 | 1.08 | 003，742 | 0.6 | 793，291 | 0.90 | $20 \times 2,04$ | 2.22 |
| 22 | Captal stock． | $2,520,533$ | 1.70 | 4，939，794 | 0.93 | 2，092，520 | 1.10 | 2，022，325 | 0．8： | 1，108，082 | 1.61 | 2，020，584 | 1.06 |
| 29 | Pasi－in or capi ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 1，048，0，5 | 2.20. | 1，702，050 | 2.30 | －，424， 376 | 1.20 | 1，881，315 | 0.3 | 1，142，780 | 1.42 | 1，042，754 | 1.94 |
| 32 | Surple reserves．．．．．．．．． | $4,84,4,26$ | 6.64 1.64 | 290,450 $7,936,955$ | 2.31 1.12 | 175,630 $5,058,980$ | 1.304 | 368,963 $11,(4,3,595$ | 0.46 $0 .<0$ |  | 5.01 1.12 | 80,554 $1,042,12$ | 1.24 2.22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 32 | Tetal receipt | ic， 368,202 | 1.00 | 30，748，128 | 0.96 | 27，097，434 | 0.89 | 32，946，356 | 0.4 | － $0,011,817$ | 0.74 | ．903，429 | 1.57 |
| 33 | Bus：ness receiftr．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． Interest on overnmen thigations | 2c，54 5,785 | 1.01 | 30，004，435 | 0.98 | 27，547，085 | 0.84 | 3，，3401，621 | 0.47 | 21，34，351 | 0.74 | ，750，907 | 1.58 |
| 34 | United states | 0,000 | 3.36 | 28，200 | 1.67 | 10，215 | 2.78 | 104，030 | 0.05 | 2，584 | $\therefore .60$ | 8，384 1,250 | 1．9t |
| 35 | State ari lou | 2，221 | 24.60 | 5，956 | 2.94 | 2，369 | 2.53 | 4，460 | 2.39 | 2，133 | 1.68 | 1，250 | 5.77 |
| 36 | Other interest． | 30， 005 | 2.14 | 86，305 | 1.31 | 69，827 | 0.54 | 76，235 | 0.35 | 33，771 | 0.44 | 12，54\％ | 1．96 |
| 37 36 | Rents． | 30， 355 | 5.21 | 204，323 | 2.00 | 28，899 | 2．98 | 19，379 |  | 14，924 | $\begin{aligned} & 3.52 \\ & 4.35 \end{aligned}$ | 8，787 21,309 | 14.29 1.02 |
|  | คu， | －9，505 |  | 1，2 | 13.60 | 55, | 2.6 | 18，403 |  | 12，989 |  | 21，304 | i） |
| 39 | Net shor＂－＂emm spitan Ea：n refult an not long－term capital loss． | 1，21 | 23.57 | 1， | ${ }^{(1)}$ | 4,4 | 2．8． | 198 |  | ${ }^{\text {\％}} 89$ | （1） | 23 | －） |
| 4 | Het lom－tera canital gain redirm the net short－iern capi：a．－cos． | 37,498 | $6 . 力$ | 72，012 | 2.25 | 34, | 5．02 | 18，6in | 1.25 | 35，872 | 3.90 | 11，236 | 4.99 |
| $\therefore$ | Ne：gain rorcaptral asse－s．． | 4，851 | 22.40 | 6，703 | 7.73 | 27，708 | 1.79 | 1，882 | 3.05 | 10，889 | 22.92 | 2，790 | 10.05 |
| 42 | Trisends iomesile csupur | 8，591 | 9.12 | 36，451 | 4.66 | 6， 896 | 4.15 | 42，868 | 0.81 | 7，370 | （2） 30 | 3，190 | 5.13 |
| 43 | Disienis，Soreien inmora | 40，979 | 0.90 | 21，031 | 0.56 | 84，396 | 0.23 | 217，711 | 0.04 | 5，312 | （2） | 21，886 | 0.03 |
| $\cdots$ | Other receips： | 24， 213 | 5.37 | 24，595 | 2.4 | 125，573 | 4.03 | 100，873 | 3 | 232，304 | 2.09 | 66， 113 | 5.56 |
| 45 | Tatal ded | 21，713，112 | 1.0 | 28，323，615 | 0.99 | 20，385，370 | 0.90 | 28，015，285 | 0.52 | 19，754，329 | 0.7 | 7，170，020 | 1.03 |
| －2 | Cost of sales and | 26，359， 639 | 1.65 | 19，882，836 | 2.06 | 18，377，497 | 0.96 | 22，281，440 | 0.53 | 16，294，267 | 0.75 | 4，659，573 | 1.76 |
| ＜ | compensation or ch | 54.300 | 2.10 | 627，111． | 2.44 | 305，537 | 3.20 | 108，550 | $4.2 ?$ | 96．737 | 4.53 | 133，744 | 5.01 |
| 43 | Pepatre | 273，100 | 1.32 | 35a，350 | 1.00 | 213，377 | 0.66 | 346，${ }^{2} 76$ | 0.46 | inl，1ue | 0.53 | 102，316 | 0.95 |
| 49 | Bas ler：a | 52，334 | 4.08 | 88，707 | 3.20 | 67，704 | 2.01 | ，946 | 0.08 | 16，775 | 10.73 | 12，332 | 4.26 |
| 52 | Fers：Fa：d | 190，402 | $\therefore 47$ | 226，424 | 1.75 | 232，585 | 1.61 | ，5in | $\therefore .64$ | 284，05 | 1.04 | 89，713 | 2.62 |
|  | Taxes paid． | 571，120 | 1．4． 7 | 750， 330 | 0.93 | 750，269 | 0.85 | 2，17，305 | 0.37 | －2，35 | 4.69 | 205，078 | 1.50 |
| 52 | 2 In：erest paid． | 141，800 | 2.00 | 236，695 | 1.22 | 183，28i | 1.37 | 28，304 | 2.19 | 113，128 | 1.10 | 54，070 | 1.97 |
| 53 | 3 Conturitu | 15，606 | 2.85 | 31，537 | 1.20 | 21，931 | 1.22 | 27，494 | 0.85 | 15，581 | 0.80 | 21，980 | 1.74 |
| 54. | －Arortizasicr | 6，945 | 16．38 | 6，991 | 6.44 | 25，231 | 1.60 | 5，920 | 4.93 | 22， 6.61 | ＋．37 | 7，354 | 3.81 |
| E | Teprecia：i | our． 5 \％ | 1.21 | 2，050，879 | 0.67 | 670，029 | 0.71 | 40，${ }^{\text {a }} 87$ | 0.28 | 3＂0，321 | ） 1.85 | 297，536 | 0.85 |
| 5 | D．Depre－ion． | 3，131 | \％．51． | 1，419 | 11.08 |  | ¢． 00 |  | 7． ck | 4，yoi | 1.10 | －${ }^{-}$ | －${ }^{-}$ |
| \％ |  | 209327 | 2．${ }^{2}$ | 280，387 | 1.1 .63 | $387,48{ }^{\circ}$ 200,42 | 1．07 | 204,599 333,103 | 2.13 0.33 | －55，199 | ¢， 5 | 181，531 | 1.59 1.38 |
|  |  annli：＂plans． |  | 2.32 | 282，554 | 1.01 | 20， 217 | 0.81 | 333，193 | 0.33 | 25，3\％ | 0.28 |  |  |
| 59 | Other emploree benti－plans | 105，459 | 2.21 | 181，647． | 1.03 | 178，2135 | 0.86 | 428，207 | 0.19 | 144，207 | 0.47 | 49，028 | 2.03 |
| $6_{5}$ | \％ x －Loss，noncazita | 17，375 | 29.80 | 12，346 | 10.13 | ， $60 \%$ | 17.04 | 4，384 | 1.33 | 2，315 | 28.55 | 1，390 | 21.37 |
| 51 | 1 Oiner descetions． | 二，531，227 | 1.85 | $4,2408,8121$ | 1.07 | $\therefore 251,0 \mathrm{~min}$ | 0.90 | 2，033，701 | 0.90 | 1，480，329 | 1．4．4 | 1，252，730 | 1.78 |
|  | 2 Trtal receipts less total deductions．．． | 1，255， 990 | $\left.{ }^{3}{ }^{3}\right)^{4.4}$ | 2，424，513 | （ $\left.{ }^{1}\right)^{12}$ | 1，012，060 | $\left({ }^{1}\right)^{50}$ | 4，332，071 | 0.22 | 85， 488 | （3） | 738，474 | （2）． 71 |
| 62 | Int－ucab－e insome ff Controlled Foreigr． Corporatzera． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 04 | No：incoce less feximet）（o2 pius o3 minus | 155，2m | 3．4． | 2，413， 6 | 1.12. | 2，609，793 | 1.50 | －\％ME，El2 | ． 22 | 855，381 | 1.50 | 73？，150 | 1.7 |
| 65 | f liet incone | 1，308，572 | 2.95 | $\therefore, 627,082$ | 0.93 | 1，798，269 | 1.23 | 4，951，494 | 0.22 | 420,045 | 1.24 | 76i，864 | 1.38 |
| 05 | 5 Deficia | 155，771 | 6.00 | －04，322 | 5.49 | 188， 476 | 4.16 | ［4，883 | 7.82 | －14，bout | 8.94 | 45，20， | 14.27 |
| E7 | 7 Incore surject ectax． | 1，200，1804 | 3.08 | 2，498，300 | 0.93 | 1，734，025 | 1.25 | 4，303，821． | 0.22 | 880,312 | 1.25 | 760，827 | 1.37 |
| 62 | 2 Income tex． | 585，470 | 3.22 | 1，253，240 | 0.41 | 880， 310 | 1.23 | 4，540，254 | 0.31 | 463， 220 | 1．ch | 386，423 | 1.31 |
| 69 | 9 Insestment，crsitio．．．．．．．． | 23，300 | 2.22 | 35，961 | 1.43 | $26,50$. | 2.15 | 4, | 3.41 | 24，480 | U．59 | 2．，${ }_{152}$ |  |
|  | Tax iram recompuine frot year investment |  | 10.05 | 1，597 | 3.46 |  | 19.4 |  | 3.40 | 54s | 1.11 | 151 | 23.21 |
| 71 | 1 We：incme＇less deficit＇after tay＇ou minle | 591，060 | 3．9\％ | 1，249，854 | 2.52 | 755，35i | ． 1 | 2，433，373 | 0.35 | 431， 900 | 1.96 | 363，485 | 2.47 |
|  | Do，minds me．plus tol． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | 2 We：incme atter tex． | 745，761 | 2.84 | 1，406，206 | 1.01. | 943，833 | 2．io | ．， 458,270 | $\ldots$ | 4250.54 | 1.23 | 420,129 | 1.51 |
|  | Distwibutions to stovkolders： |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 73 | 3 Sash and progerty exsef：own $s^{\text {P }}$ | 285，989 | 2.28 | 62， 158 | 1.20 | 514，402 | 0.46 | 2，523，291 | 0.10 | 245，357 | 19．52 | 29， 116 | 2.43 |
| 74 | 4 Comporation＇s cwn stock．．．．．．．．．． | 40，539 | 10.02 | 4 ${ }^{2}, 953$ | 9.40 | 4， 2,86 | 12.42 | 4，4，070 | 3.80 | 2，2， | 5.53 | 217，723 | 1.18 |

 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP-Continued


 BY MAJOR INDUSTRTAL GROUP, 1963-Continued


\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|r|}{\multirow[b]{4}{*}{1 ！em}} \& \multicolumn{12}{|c|}{Wholesale and retall traph－一} \\
\hline \& \& \multicolumn{10}{|c|}{Hetail trade－Contin mod} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Wholesale and } \\
\& \text { mail trave mot } \\
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\hline \& \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{} \& \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
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bility
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\hline \& \multirow[b]{3}{*}{7．t．a．9sse：} \& （3） \& a， 1 \& （a） \& （ix） \& 4） \& （＇R2） \& （1）41 \& 10（） \& 1101） \& （102） \& （103） \& 1（2m） \\
\hline \& \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.32 \\
\& \begin{array}{l}
3.89 \\
3.19
\end{array}
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\] \&  \& \[
\begin{array}{r}
2.52 \\
3.13 \\
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\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4,23 \\
\& 21,3+0 \\
\& 21,934
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
\& \text { 1.m } \\
\& c_{2,}^{\prime \prime} \\
\& 2.8 n
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\begin{aligned}
\& 1.90 \\
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410
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\begin{aligned}
\& 13.05 \\
\& 20.83 \\
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\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 8,43 \\
\& 6,10 \\
\& 3,-25
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4.34 \\
\& \because .0 \\
\& 0.08
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \& \& －，301，420 \& \(\therefore 33\) \& 3．\(\sim_{0}\) ， 230 \& 3.1 \& 2，288，－ 23 \& 3.01 \& 2，32．．n， 3 \& 2.47 \& ＂ 9,008 \& \& 1，10， 1019 \& \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
3.03 \\
30.06 \\
10.20 \\
2.63 \\
1.82 \\
12.70 \\
12.108 \\
4.79
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{} \& 4，in \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \& \(\therefore\)－ \& 0.115 \& 32， 11 \& 1．0．317 \& \％．1\％ \\
\hline \& Sotes anj \& \& \& \& 3.02 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \& 1，423，617 \& 2\％ \& 11， 28 \& \& － 39,309 \& 4.22 \\
\hline \& Less：feserwe ：rn \& \& \& \& 8.21 \& \& \& 1， \(2,1 \cdots\) \& \& \& \& 12,125 \& 2.02 \\
\hline \& Inventories．．． \& \& \& \& 3.34 \& 196， 221 \& \& 2，1．．3， \& 2.14 \& ，1． \& \(\frac{1720}{2} \cdot 3\) \& － \(0^{4} 3\) \& 4.58 \\
\hline \& Inves tments in \({ }^{\text {a }}\) \& \& \& 20， 8 ［80 \& 2，．08 \& 18，291 \& ， \&  \& 22． 5.1 \& 1 1， \& 12） \& \begin{tabular}{l}
11,248 \\
\(20 . \ldots 20\) \\
\hline 1
\end{tabular} \& 21.48
10.03 \\
\hline \& ther curren to stoks \& \& \& 23， \& 14．01 \& 22，370 \& 23.28 \& 31， 3 \& 10，62 \& ＊3 \& 1） \& 21，700 \& 8， \\
\hline \& Other inves tmen \& \& \& 202， 33 \& 8.17 \& 203，710 \& 128 \&  \& 4.14 \& 4 \& \(\therefore\) ， \& 205，225 \& 2． 29 \\
\hline \& I－preciatle asce \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
\& 2.42 \\
\& 1.23 \\
\& 1)^{2} \\
\& 2\} \\
\& 7.02 \\
\& 23.40 \\
\& 2.0 .5 \\
\& .78
\end{aligned}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
2,300,1.54 \\
1,1002,986 \\
5.84 \\
110 \\
132,592 \\
1,223 \\
0,554 \\
226,768
\end{array}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
4.84 \\
4.17 \\
17.32 \\
12.37 \\
4.43 \\
2.47 \\
1.05 \\
8.72 \\
8.72
\end{gathered}
\]} \\
\hline \& tess：Ancumulat \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& apletable sespts． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& Less：Ancunis \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& Less：sermas el anmri \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& Fosl－iab \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\frac{1301,+20}{3+30}\)} \& 2.33 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(\frac{3,784,230}{631,595}\)} \& 3.10 \& 2， 108,063 \& 3.167 \& 6，324， 743 \& 1．7） \& ，\({ }^{2}\) \& 12．96 \& 1，916，617 \& 3.04 \\
\hline \& A counts psyetle \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.00} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(3, \sim\)

$\cdots$

$\square$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
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\begin{aligned}
& 411,-23 \\
& 23,-.39
\end{aligned}
$$

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$$
\begin{gathered}
4.1 .3 \\
5.13
\end{gathered}
$$

\]} \& 1，25．3， $3^{\text {m }} 3$ \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{2．5．4．} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
13,322 \\
3,3010
\end{array}
$$

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$$
\begin{aligned}
& 20.7 \\
& 22.84
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10．87} <br>

\hline 2 \& urreages，nctes and bule resatio or ipss ohar one year． \& 313，832 \& \& 410,258 \& \& \& \& $\therefore 68,360$ \& \& \& \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& 361,585 \\
& 13,954
\end{aligned}
$$ \& <br>

\hline \& Other current ligtilites．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 3.29 \\
& \therefore .0 \\
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& 23,784 \\
& 110,983 \\
& 350,029
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$$
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\therefore 73 \\
\because \because 3 g \\
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\end{array}
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\]} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 216,506 \\
& 1+3,101 \\
& n, 2-55
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$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4.03 \\
& 0.97 \\
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\begin{aligned}
& 384,094 \\
& 21,824
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8.23

3.3} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& 15-98 \\
& 129 \\
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$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1124882

31,732
2601,202} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{5.77
12.15
5.16} <br>
\hline \& Wans irue stochncliers \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Mrreapes notes，ant bual paytie in ine reqr ar sore． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& －her listilit \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
59,960 \\
0.2, \\
2.4,72, \\
1,72, \\
1,130,368
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
4.20 \\
5.30 \\
4.50 \\
1.20 \\
3.53 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 248,098 \\
& 838,333 \\
& 103,227 \\
& 50,202 \\
& 75,0,380
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
5.4 \\
60.4 \\
10.11 \\
12.89 \\
12.73 \\
0.73
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 121,220 \\
& 547,200 \\
& 14,232 \\
& 21,501 \\
& 275,579
\end{aligned}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2.48 \\
4.10 \\
5.38 \\
1.03 \\
11.25 \\
\hline 1.25 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

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

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,026 \\
12,07 \\
2,37 \\
30 \\
17,402 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1

17
14
12
12

1} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
50,0-8 \\
-2,721 \\
31,305 \\
11,241 \\
430,381 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
15.82 \\
6.35 \\
7.48 \\
19.05 \\
5.07
\end{array}
$$
\]} <br>

\hline \& 2apital $\equiv \operatorname{toch}$ ． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Paidin or capita \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Surplis reserves． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Total reeeip \& 4，－49， 379 \& 2.49 \& 6，920，昞 \& 2.89 \& 7，105，710 \& 2.83 \& 14， $3,5,129$ \& 2.10 \& 177， 77 ， 5 \& 13.09 \& 4，33，015 \& 4．91 <br>

\hline 3 \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{| Business receipts |
| :--- |
| Interest on bevernment biaps：ions |
| Urited states．． |
| ．．．．．．．．． |
| State and loca：． |
| Other interes |
| Rente． |
| Eoya？＊こes． |} \& 4，219，126 \& 2.51 \& 5，4－4，090 \& 3.10 \& n，250，773 \& \& \& \[

2.11

\] \& 14．5032 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

1 \because .34
\]} \& 4，235，077 \& 2． $8^{\text {x }}$ <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{$$
\begin{array}{r}
1,004 \\
1,399 \\
12,0,6 \\
\cdots, 1310 \\
\hline 21
\end{array}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{5}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 12.29 \\
& 12 . \\
& 7.37 \\
& 7.37 \\
& 13.81 \\
& 12)
\end{aligned}
$$

\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{（1．2．13} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
637 \\
03 \\
4,491
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 16.64 \\
& 32.22
\end{aligned}
$$
\]} \& \& \& 29 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 12.21 \& 151 \& \& － \& （2） \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{21，
21,510
21,51
203} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11.29

13.30} \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
$$
\begin{array}{r}
8.53 \\
10.18
\end{array}
$$

\]} \& 22，730 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| 9.69 |
| :--- |
| .0. |
| .0 |} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\begin{array}{r}435 \\ 832 \\ \hline 8\end{array}$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{11

17
17} \& \& （1） $11 . \therefore 4$ <br>

\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$$
\begin{gathered}
4,, 41 \\
2,253 \\
k, 189
\end{gathered}
$$} \& \& 4，1，2＂3 \& \& \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{12，124} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10.32

32.40} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& 273 \& － \& \& $\left.{ }^{13}\right)$ \& \& ． 71 \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \multirow[t]{6}{*}{| Ne shor：－ern atotal fain relarea by net 1ore－term zaplal lass． Wet ione－tem capt wa gain meturesty net shor：－＂am capital loss． |
| :--- |
| Let gain，worcapital asseta． |
| Dividerds，domestio zurporatiutio．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． |
|  |
| owher receipts．． |} \& \& $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ \& 43 \& $1)$ \& 2，400 \& 15．08 \& ${ }^{303}$ \& 27.67 \& － \& \& 355 \& （1） <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3.55} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{－5， 373} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{24.00} \& 14，361 \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{26.30} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\mathrm{I}^{*}$ ， 315} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{23．97} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{548} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\left.{ }^{12}\right)$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{$\cdots, 2 \mathrm{mos}$} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{（1）} <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>

\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 1) } \\
& 15 .-2 \\
& 21.70 \\
& 4.17 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[

$$
\begin{array}{r}
2,294 \\
2,713 \\
310,875
\end{array}
$$
\]} \& ${ }^{1}{ }^{3} 8.8$ \& 3，303 \& （25．01 \& 3，217 \& 30.27 \& $\bigcirc$ \& \& 247

$-2,33$ \& 31.79 <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& （13）${ }^{32,87}$ \& ， 314 \& \& \& 15.78
0.49 \& － \& 13.08 \& －4， 317 \& <br>
\hline \& \& \& \& \& $\therefore .52$ \& 95， 315 \& Q．m \& 227，2099 \& －-8.8 \& 289 \& （1） \& 20，219 \& 5.72 <br>
\hline \& al \& －，338，542 \& 2.49 \& b， $226,0.5$ \& 3.13 \& －，015，519 \& 2.80 \& ， 17 \& 2.10 \& 158，734， \& 17.90 \& 4，240，24， \& 4，81 <br>
\hline \& Cos：of ssies ar \& ，2．9．269 \& 2.11 \& 4，237， 01 \& 3.30 \& 3，308， 225 \& 3.01 \&  \& 2.27 \& 121，327 \& 12.81 \& 3，23＊ 179 \& 5.03 <br>
\hline \&  \& 280， 2 29 \& 3.31 \& 295，105 \& 3.22 \& 292，022 \& 3.31 \& 44.50 .67 \& 2．23 \& $0.20{ }^{\circ}$ \& 21. \& $a_{r}, 3 \times 2$ \& 5.80 <br>
\hline \& Fepairs．． \& \& $\therefore 31$ \& 20，624 \& 4.53 \& 30， 358 \& 3.32 \& zn，398 \& 3.84 \& －，321 \& $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ \& 12，331 \& －． 93 <br>
\hline \& 3 a d debts．．． \& 26，200 \& 7.92 \& $\cdots, 272$ \& $5 . .5$ \& 5，227 \& 10．45 \& 2，ut \& 8． 33 \& \& 32． \& 12，438 \& 8.20 <br>
\hline \& Fen：paid on \& 500，126 \& 3 \& 132， 516 \& 3.2 \& 350.408 \& \& 309，002 \& 2.00 \& －， 0,02 \& 15 \& －2，4， 04 \& D． 0 <br>
\hline \& Taxes pard．．． \& 152，505 \& 2．4． \& 113，120 \& 3.18 \& 222，360 \& $\ldots 1$ \& 230，432 \& 2.39 \& 2.85 \& 19.02 \& ne， 302 \& 8． 79 <br>
\hline \& Interest paid． \& \& 3.45 \& 45，32＂ \& $\cdots$ \& －．．，719 \& 4．30 \& 0，123 \& 3.13 \& \& \& 26， 100 \& 4.68 <br>
\hline \& Contribatione af \& 3，50\％ \& 5.08 \& 2，213 \& 7.87 \& 1，504 \& 10.43 \& 3，40． \& 5.71 \& 1 \& \& $98 \%$ \& 10.33 <br>
\hline \& dimortization \& \& 16． 29 \& 1，013 \& 21.10 \& 1，554 \& 18．89 \& 2，150 \& 26．14 \& \& $12)$ \& 076 \& 10，10 <br>
\hline 5 \& Depreciat \& 89，302 \& 3.02 \& 57，000 \& 3.82 \& 201， 330 \& 3.10 \& 213，306 \& 2.45 \& 2，9，63 \& 32.12 \& 45，591 \& 4.98 <br>
\hline \& Iepletion． \& 8.3 \& 12．34 \& 54.8 \& 21.46 \& 352 \& （1） \& \& 33． 52 \& $\cdots$ \& \& 304 \& （1） <br>
\hline \& Advertising． \& 214， $9+3$ \& 3.57 \& 257，031 \& $\cdots 19$ \& $\square, 50$ \&  \& 2\％3，382 \& 2.85 \& 1，234 \& \& 48，210 \& b． 34 <br>
\hline \& Pensicn，profit shaving，esoy bonue，maxuit． plans． \& 12， 542 \& 10．07 \& 7，269 \& 12， 80 \& 8，542 \& 4.40 \& 21，200 \& 5.73 \& 24.2 \& $\left.{ }^{1}\right)$ \& ․，613 \& 10．4 4 <br>
\hline \& Other emplowee temefit p－ans．． \& 3，924 \& －．34 \& 237 \& A．＇b \& \& \& 1，973 \& \& 12\％ \& 19.10 \& 5，219 \& <br>
\hline \& Sh：Loss，mercepetal \& 2，600 \& 22． \& \& $2: 30$ \& －3，32： \& 22． 16 \& 3，32 \& ${ }^{1}$ \& \& \& 57.5 \& 1） <br>
\hline 61 \& O：her 1 dua－tors \& 1，731，730 \& 2.06 \&  \& 3.33 \& 2，375，531 \& 3. \& $\therefore, 580$ \& 2.15 \& 2n， 501 \& 27， 20 \& 067， 382 \& 4.85 <br>
\hline 6 \&  \& 16．， 37 \& 6．61 \& \& ，${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 90，191 \& 12．＇t \& 87， 305 \& ． 36 \& 3， 31 \& 1 \& 13，${ }^{1}$ \& 8． 53 <br>
\hline 63 \&  corporations． \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \&  \& 159， 433 \& ¢．5－ \& $43,2{ }^{3}$ \& 20.10 \& 30，12？ \& 12.2 \& 20，290 \& $\therefore .36$ \& 3.031 \& \& 93，61 \& 8.53 <br>
\hline 65 \& Net trame． \& 259，379 \& 3.23 \& 176，$\quad 7$ \& 4. \& 199，177 \& 4.50 \& 397，$\times 0$ \& 2.75 \& －，775 \& 23.00 \& 114，40n \& 0.60 <br>
\hline 65 \& De： \& \& 0．52 \& \& \& 10：， 49 \& \& 11－${ }^{\text {，}} 1$ \& 2. \& 1，＂4， \& 27. \& 21，229 \& 10.12 <br>
\hline 6 \& Income atyjer：is \& 21＂，537 \& 3.49 \& 122， 193 \& 500 \& 142， 450 \& ． 31 \& 312， 740 \& 2.90 \& $4,2,2$ \& 24，970 \& \％ 0,58 \& 6．76 <br>
\hline 68 \& Income tax．．． \& 79， $0_{0}$ \& 3． 36 \& $\ldots$ ．-1.26 \& $\cdots+9$ \& 57，343 \& ＋．3．3． \& 113，565 \& 3.17 \& 1，．．72 \& 33，41 \& 39， 229 \& \％．25 <br>
\hline 6 \& Investren：aredit． \& \& － \& $1^{\text {c }}$ \& 10. \& ， 8 \& \& ， 33 \& \& \& \& 1，90 \& 20.17 <br>
\hline \&  \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& ${ }^{1} 1$ \& 217 \& 1.60 <br>
\hline \&  \& ，509． \& 1．30 \& \& 16.35 \& 37，010 \& 2．71 \& 202， 772 \& ． 32 \& ，\％ \& ${ }^{1}$ \& $\because, 1$ \& 10．7\％ <br>
\hline 72 \& ！上：Srome erer \& 181，120 \& 3.17 \& 12\％，254 \& $\cdots 0^{\circ}$ \& 2－4， 0 bs \& $\therefore .5$ \& 225,523 \& 2．＂3 \& 3，3\％ \& － \& 4，，4， \& $\because 32$ <br>
\hline \& Distmibutons in sto khaters： \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& <br>
\hline \& Cast．and groperty except inin sto \& 34，540 \& 5．${ }^{\text {a }}$ \& 18， 85 \& 1． 4.75 \& 3－123 \& 11.27 \& 01， 2 com \& 2， $0^{8}$ \& 2゙2 \& 12? \& 2r，31r \& 12．36 <br>

\hline \& Corpuratios＇s cwr stack．．．．．．．．．． \& 1，329 \& 13．42 \& 11，222 \& 1） \& －，374 \& 13． 5 c \& ， 348 \& 23.51 \& 102 \& $$
{ }^{(2)}
$$ \& 39.3 \& 24.01 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}



 BY MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUP- Continued


Table U. -ACTIVE CORPORATION RETURNS: CONSERVATIVE RELATIVE SAMPLING VARIABILITY AT THE ONE STANDARD DEVIATION LEVEL OF ESTIMATED NUMBER OF RETURNS, 1963

 estimates showr in this tatle. Theref re, the relative sumpluy variability estimates
 assets then sor ther aties.
sampling variability estimates in table $T$ for a similar number of returns in a specific industry grouping. Thus, table $T$ shows that for the 24,823 returns classified in retail trade: furniture, home furnishings, and equipment stores, the relative sampling variability is only 2.52 percent.

The relative sampling variability associated with aggregate amounts is generally less than that associated with the frequencies related to the aggregate amounts. This is because returns of large corporations, sampled at the rate of 100 percent and therefore not subject to sampling variability, account for a larger proportion of the total amount estimates, but for a smaller proportion of the related total number of returns estimates.

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

## Other limitations due to sampling

A dash, rather than a frequency or amount, in any given table cell indicates either that there were no returns with the particular characteristic, or because of its rarity, instances of the characteristic were not present among the returns selected for the sample.

However, for statistics based on returns selected for the sample at a rate of 100 percent, a dash indicates a presumption of no returns with the particular characteristic.

## Response and other limitations

An extensive system of sample management and control was used by the National Office Statistics Division to insure the selection of the prescribed sample and to provide counts of the number of returns filed in each sample class. Sample controls for the most detailed sampling groups were maintained for each Internal Revenue district office. In addition, returns of corporations in sample classes $A$ and $G$ were controlled on a name basis as a further check on the completeness of the sample.

In processing returns for collection purposes in the seven Internal Revenue service centers throughout the country, and later, in processing the sample of these returns for statistical purposes, several steps were taken to reduce taxpayer reporting errors and other errors introduced in data processing operations. A large proportion of the returns were mathematically verified (but not audited) before they were made available for sample selection. Any corrections resulting from mathematical verification of the taxpayer's entries are reflected in the statistics.

In editing, transcribing, and tabulating the information from the sampled returns, additional checks were imposed to improve the quality of the resulting estimates. Returns that showed data in accompanying schedules but not on the appropriate lines on the return forms and returns with obvious errors were edited and properly adjusted. In addition, beginning with 1963, a program was instituted involving independent verifications in the Statistics Division of the statistical editing performed in the service centers, using a subsample of the returns included in the Statistics of Income sample of returns. All returns with total assets of $\$ 250$ million or more, except those filed on Forms 1120L and 1120M, were prescribed for inclusion in this subsample. Discrepancies in the editing of these large corporation returns that were uncovered in this process were subjected to a more intensive review and the resulting decisions reflected in the statistics.

Mechanical transcribing of the data was verified by the process of repeat card punching, and prior to tabulating, numerous tests for consistency were applied using electronic computers, to assure that the proper balance and relationships among the return items and statistical classifications were maintained.

Finally, prior to publication, all statistics and tables were reviewed for accuracy and reasonableness, in light of provisions of tax law, accounting practices, taxpayer reporting variations and limitations, economic conditions, comparability with other statistical series, and statistical techniques used in data processing.

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

# Source Book, 1926-51, 1953-63 

## CONTENTS

Description and use, 319
Source Book sheet reproduction, 320

## SOURCE BOOK OF STATISTICS OF INCOME

The Corporation Source Book of Statistics of Income is a set of unpublished worksheet tables which provide more detailed industry data about corporations than generally appear in the annually published reports, Statistics of Income, Corporation Income Tax Returns.

Beginning with 1942 with two exceptions, these tables show assets, liabilities, receipts, deductions, profits, income tax liability, and distributions to stockholders, by size of total assets for more than 250 industry groups. No Source Book was prepared for 1952. For 1962, no distribution by size of total assets was included, and balance sheet items were limited to total assets, depreciable assets, and inventories. However, the number of returns associated with each dollar amount is also included for 1962. Prior to 1942, tables are available for each year beginning with 1926, but the items are not classified by size of total assets.

The industrial classification used was revised for 1963 to conform with the Standard Enterprise Classification issued by the Bureau of the Budget. The structure of the Standard Enterprise Classification follows closely along the lines of the Standard Industrial Classification, which was designed as a means of classifying separate establishments rather than the companies of which establishments were part. Prior to 1963, the Standard Industrial Classification was applied to a legal entity or ownership basis for Statistics of Income by combining appropriate groups. These combinations are, in general, comparable to the industry groupings actually used in the Standard Enterprise Classification. Consequently, there are no significant breaks in comparability with prior years.

The industry groups for which statistics are available for 1963 are shown in table 1 of this report. Table 1 of
the published reports for 1957 through 1962 show the industry groups covered in the Source Book for other recent years. The content of the earlier Source Books including the industry groups used, are summarized on pages 134 142 of Statistics of Income--1956-57, Corporation Income Tax Returns.

Comparability of Source Book industry statistics is affected by consolidations and mergers, as well as by changes in the law, the tax return forms, and the industrial classification systems issued by the Bureau of the Budget from which the Statistics of Income industrial classifica tions are derived. Year-to-year changes in the law and tax forms are described each year in the Statistics of Income, Corporation Income Tax Returns publication.

Under the provisions of Code section 7515, the Internal Revenue Service may furnish reproductions of the Source Book worksheets at cost. Reproductions are available only for years beginning with 1949 and are in the form of: (a) microfilm reels, one for each year, containing data for every minor industry group; (b) sets of flat-cut sheets, one set for each year beginning with 1963, presenting statistics for every minor industry group; and (c) single-page prints of a table of an industry group for a given year. Beginning with 1949, there are two tables for each minor industry group except for 1962. For the years before 1956, there is one table for returns with net income and one for returns without net income. For 1956 and thereafter, except for 1962, there is one table for all returns, and another for returns with net income. For 1962, one abbreviated table covers both types of returns.

For 1926 through 1948, the Source Book is available for use only at the National Office in Washington, D. C., through special arrangement.

In addition to these basic Source Books, statistics on special subjects prepared from time to time can be considered as part of the Source Book and are also available through special arrangement.

Requests for additional information on the Source Book should be addressed to the Director, Statistics Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D. C. 20224.

BALANCE SHEET, INCOME STATEMENT, TAX, ANO INVESTMENT CREDIT ITEMS, OY INOUSTRIAL GROUPG ANO BY SI2E OF TOTAL MSSETS
isize of total agsets ano money figures in thousands of oollars)
512E OF TOTAL ASSETS
total
OERD OVER 2ERO
UNOER

ASSETS
1.000
UNDER
2.500

12) LINE 65 LESS LINES 78 AND E1. PLUS LINE 79

FOM OTHER SPECIFIC FOOTNOTES SEE PAGES 63 DOO ANO 63602
u. 5. theasury oepahtment - internal revenue service

## Industrial Classification, 1962 and 1963

Table 1.--Comparison of major industrial groups, 1962 and 1963, 322
Table 2.--Comparison of industrial subgroups, 1962 and 1963, 323
Table 3.--Comparison of Standard Industrial and Standard Enterprise Classifications with groupings used for Statistics of Income, 1962 and 1963, 328






Table 2.-COMPARISON OF INDUSTRIAL SUBGROUPS, 1902 AND 1963-Continued

Table 3.--comparison of standard industrial and standard enterprise classifications with groupings used for statistics of income, 1962 and 1963

|  | Standari Enterprise Classiticat.lullof$(2)$ | Statistios of Income classification |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \mathrm{~m}, 2 \\ & (3) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1963 \\ (4) \end{gathered}$ |
| dubichlite, Fhecthy, AME Ficheries [ N : :-rrespondita idettifica:ion]... | ACRICILTIRE, FOGEGTRI: AND FISHERIE <br> 1 Agriculture, forestr.. ani risheries................ <br> Ill Fgrme. <br> 112 Agricultural services and hunting and trapping. <br> 013 Forestry and forestry services................... <br> (1) 4 Fisheríes. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | agpicillture, forestry. and fisieries <br> 011 Agriculture, furestry and tisheries................ |  |
|  |  |  | Agriculture, f restry, and fisheries. |
|  |  | [Ho ccrresponding identirication].................. |  |
|  |  |  | 0210 Farms. |
|  |  | [Ho corresponding identification] $\ldots$. . . . . . . . | 0120 Agricultural services and hunting and trapping. \{ 0130 Furestry and forestry services. <br> 0140 Fisheries. |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 0 | minimg | MIMING | Mining |
| We:61 min | -1 Meta | Metal101 | Metel mining. <br> 1010 Iron ores |
| Ir |  |  |  |
|  | \} | 101 |  |
| - Wold and sinv | 102 Copper, lead and zinc, gold and silver ores.... | 112 Copper. lead and zinc. gild and silver ores..... | 1020 Copper, leat and zinc, gold and silver ores, |
| 105 Bauite end other al |  |  |  |
|  | $\{109$ Miscellaneous metal mining $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 109 Other metal mining. ........................... | 1098 Miscellaneous metal mining. |
| - |  |  |  |
| (tio correspondite identic | 121 Anthracite coal mining and mining services..... | [Ho corresponding identificetion]................ (Anthracite minine inciuded in "0ther nonmetellin minerals, including anthracite mining."] | \} 1100 Coal mining. |
| racite minin |  |  |  |
| 12 Brtum nous coal and lignite | 112 Bitundnous coal and lignite mining and mining services. | 121 Biturinous coel and lignite mining.............. |  |
| 3 Grude petro | 23 crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas liquide. <br> 131 Crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gea liquids [excludes extraction in 2912 Integrated petroleum refining and extraction, below]. | Crude petroleum and natural gaa.................... | Crude petroleum and natural gas. |
| 231 Crude petrole:m and netural 232 hiturel gas liquils....... |  | 231 Crude petroleum. natural gas, and netural gas liquids. | 1210 Crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural gas iiquids lexcludes extraction in 2912 Integrated petroleum refining end extraction. velow. |
| $2380: 1$ and gas field services... | 138 Oil and gas field service | 238 Oil and gas field services | 1380011 end gas field services. |
| 14 Miniry erd quarrying of normetallic minerals, except fuels. | 14 Nonnetallic minerals (except fuels) mining........ | Mining and quarrying of normetallic minerals, and antirecite mining. | Nonretallic minerals (except fuels) mining. |
| Dfrension st | 141 Crushed, broken, and dimension stone; sand and gravel. <br> 149 Miscellaneous nontetallic minerals. except tuels. | 141 Dimension stone, crushed and broken stone, and send end gravel. | 1410 Crushed. broken, and dimension stone; aand and gravel. |
| Zrusted and broken stone. <br> Sand and gravel........... |  |  |  |
| i-5 Claj, veraris, and refrsotor, tuinerals |  |  |  |
| i- ' Eremical and fertilizer mineral minin <br> - Honmetalli: minerels (except fuel) s |  | 140 Dther nonmetallic minerals, including anthracite mining. | 1492 Miscellaneous normetallic minerals, except fuels. |
| Miscellareous nometallic minerals, excep |  |  |  |
| COHRRACT COHSTRUCTION | 15 CONTEACT CONSTRUCTION <br> 251 Bullaing construction. $\qquad$ 252 Heevy construction. except building, construction. <br> [No corresponding identification]. $\qquad$ | CONSTRUCTION | COntract construction |
| 15 Building construction--General cortrectors........... |  | 251 General building contractors......... | 1510 Building conatruction. |
| 16 construction ctier tram builiting construction--Ceneral contrectors. |  | 152 Highway and street construction and heavy construction. | 1520 Heavy construction, except building conatmic- tion. |
| (Mio correspordine idertifization)..................... |  | 154 Ceneral contractors not: all | 2529 General contrectors not allocetl |
| 7 Corstructior.--special traje ontract | 153 Special |  | (Wo corresponding identification.) |
| 171 Pl:mb | 1532 Flumbi |  | 2531 Plumbing, reating, and sir conditioning. |
| 3 Electrical w | 1532 Electrical Work |  | 2532 Electrical wor |
| 172 paintirg. paper | ) |  |  |
| 174 Masonry, stonework, tile settirg, and plastering.. |  | \} 155 Special trede contractors |  |
| 176 Foofing and sreet metel | 1539 Special trade contractors, not elsewhere classified. |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}2538 \\ \text { Special trade contractors not elsewhere } \\ \text { clessified }\end{array}\right.$ |
| 7 Concrete wor |  |  |  |
| 178 Water well drillire.. 179 Macellaneous spectal |  |  |  |
| (N corresponding identification) | [Ho corresponding identification). | (No corresponding identis | 1539 Special trade contractora not allocab |
| [No corresponding identification]... | (No corresponding ldentiflcation].. | 159 Contractors not allocable | 1549 Contractors not allocable. |

Table 3. - COMPARISON of Standard industrial and standard enterprise classifications with groupings used for statistics of income, 1962 and 1963 -Continued

| Standard Induetrisi Claselfication |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $142$ | + |
| mameacturing | manfacturing | manuracturimg |  |
| $\left[19 \begin{array}{l}\text { Ordnance and accessories, see wider } 39 \text { misceilaneons } \\ \text { manuracturig inturtries, }\end{array}\right]$ below.] |  |  |  |
| 20 Food and kindred products......................... | 20) Food and kindred products. | end kinured | Food and kindered produrte. |
| 201 Mrat prod | 201 | No Meat product | Thu weat pradict. |
| 202 Dairy products, | 202 tairy product | OS Dairy product | Wel beiry produt |
| 203 Canning ard preservitg imits, vegetables, ard sea foods. | 203 carred and a |  <br>  | 2035 Cuaried and frozern fode. |
| 206 Grain mill producta | 206, Grait. mill 11 Iroduc | 403 Grain mill yr | Mrar mial prod |
| 205 pakery products | 205 Bakery priduct | athe Bakery prod. | C1951) Farery prode ti. |
| 206 Sur | 206 su | : 35 suar....................................... | 200ts muar. |
| 207 confectionery and related produ | 207 Corsectionery and related p |  |  |
| 208 Be <br> industries.. <br> 2082 Malt ilquora. <br> 2083 Malt. <br> 2084. Wines, trandy, and brandy spirits. |  | -rase | [1] Mrrespruits idemufimation. |
|  | \} 2nace Malt 12 n purs and | Malt 1iqu |  |
|  | 216841 unes, trandy, and brand | 1946 wines, brand |  |
| 2085 Distilled, rectified, and blended 1iquors... | zues Distilled, rectified, and blended hlquors, except trandy. | 145 Distilled, reetified, ard thendud 217 y |  |
| 2086 Bottled and canned soft drinks and carbunated watera. lsewhere classified. <br> 2087 Flavaring extracts and flavoritu: simups, wo | deb Bottied scft drinks and flavorita | 191 bottled and caured soft irinus ard cartorated |  |
|  |  | waters and flavoring extraste and :laveriow sirups. |  |
|  |  | (Food and kindred products--Continued) |  |
| 209 Miacellaneous food preparations and kindred products. <br> 2091 Co4tonseed oil mill | 209 Mscellanems food and kindred produc | [no corresponding identification | Ithe estrespondirs dersemetic.. |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2092 Soybean oil milis. $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
| 2093 Vegetable ofl millis except cuttonseed and soybear. |  |  |  |
|  | 9 | On Vegetabie ofl mills and arimai, marime, and | 2091 Vegerakie end reima clis. |
| 2095 Animal and marine fats and oils, except grease and tallow. <br> 2096 Shortening, table oils, margarine and other edible fats and ofls, not elsewhere classified. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| 2097 Manuractured 1ce.......................... |  |  |  |
| 2098 Macaroni, sparthetti, vemicell1, and noodles. 2099 Food preparations, not elsewhere classified. | 2099 Food and kindred products, not elsewhere classified. | 238 Other food preparations and kindired produc | 2'A日 Food aral kindrod prodyets rict elsemere classified. |
| [Ho corresponding identificestion]............ 21 Tobacco manufactures. | [wo correspondiry identification].. | 209 Food and $\times$ | 2003 Food and kindred froducts tor aricoectes. |
|  | ${ }^{2} 2$ Tobacco manuractures. | 211 Tobacco manursetures | 2100 Tobscer parufaztures. |
| ${ }_{21} 21$ Tobacco manufactures................................................. | 22 Textile mill products | Textile mill product | Textilo mill producte. |
| [Wo corresponding identification].............. | 221 Broad woven fabric mills and finishire, except | [Wo correspondiry identification |  |
| 221 Aroad woven fabric mil1s, cotton............... | 2211 Brosd woven fabric mills, cotton. | 221 Broed woven fabric mill | 2312 Eroad wover fatric mills, cottori. |
| 222 Broad woven fabric mills, nan-made fiber and silk. | and sili. <br> 2212 Bruad waven fatric mills, mat-made Eiber | 222 Broad woven tatric mills, -an-made fiter eid silk. | ici. Brose wer facri: milis, sar-mase fiter ard |
| 226 Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and knit goods. | 2213 Dyeire and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and kmit goods. | 226 Dyeing and finishing textiles, except wool fabrics and krit roods. | 2213 Dyeine and finishife cextiles, excep: wol fabrics and kult gooss. |
| 223 Broad woven fabric mills, wool; including dyeing and finishing. | 222 groad woven fabric mills and finishing, wool. | 223 Erosi woven fabric millis, wool: Lncludite dreine and finishite. |  |
| 225 knitting mills. | 225 krittine mills.. | 225 kristine mill | 2250 \%sittice mills. |
| 227 Ploor covering mills................................ | 227 carpets and russ: woven, wifted, and braided... | 227 Floor |  |
| 228 Yarn and thread mills............................ <br> [Wo corresponding identification] | 228 Yam and thread mills........ | 220 Yern and threed mill | L288. Yarm and threat mills. |
|  | 229 Mscelianeous textile mill products |  | [tro corresperdite [dentification.] |
| 224 Narrow fabrics and other smallwares mills: cotton, wool, silk, and man-made fiber. | 2291 Narrow fabrics. | 224 Narrow febrics and other emaliwares rilice: $00 t: 00$, wool, silk, and mar-made fiber. | 2291 Narrow 'iburios. |
| 229 Miscellareous text1le goods..................... | 2279 Textile mill products, not elsewhere classified. | 2280 ther textile goods........................... | 2298 Texthie mill producte $n$ e eisexiere siass!fied. |
|  | [wo corresponding identificetion. | 229 Textice mill products not allocabie.. | 2299 Textile mill products not allocebie. |

Table 3.-comparison of standard industrial and standard enterprise classifications with groupings used for statistics of income, 1962 and i963-Continued

Table 3. -COMPARISON of STANDARD industrial and standard enterprise classifications with groupings used for statistics of income, 1962 and 1953 -Contínued

Table 3. - Comparison of standard industrial and standard enterprise classifications with groupings used for statistics of income, 1962 and 1963 -Continued

| Etantare Induetribi lassiticutiol | S.anderd Enterprise Classificetion 1903 <br> (2) | Statistica of Income Classification |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $19 n 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1963 \\ & (4) \end{aligned}$ |
| Maverameridu- natised <br>  <br> 352 F1at E-ass................................................. <br> 32: 3ass ant thaskare, Fressed or tluwn............... <br> 323 ulass producte, made of purchased riass. <br> 3in Sement, hydraulic........................................ <br> 3:5 Structurai ilav prods:ts.................................. <br> Zio ? Pattery and related prodets........................... <br> 327 concrete, Erysum, and plaster products. <br> 328 Oit store and store prodicts. <br> j24 Merasive, ashestce, and riscellane us n-rsetallic Rivera: fordicts. <br> 33 Primary meta3 iniustries. | MANVFACTURING-Contimed <br> 32 Sturie, clay, and glass products....................... <br> 321 Glass and rlass products. <br> 324 Cement, hydraulic. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ 325 structural ciay products........................... <br> 320 Pattery and related products...................... <br> 327 Concrete, gypsyun, and plaster products........... <br> 329 Miscellaneous monnetallic mineral products..... | Maturacturing-continued <br> Stone, clay, ard glass products........................... <br> 321 Flat glass, glass and glassware, pressed or Llum, and glass products made of purchased glass. <br> 324 Cement, hydraulic. $\qquad$ 325 Structural clay products.............................. <br> 326 Pottery and related pruducts........................ <br> 327 Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products. $\qquad$ 329 Out stone and stone products and abrasive, asbestos, and other nonmetallic mineral products...... | manfacturing-Continued Stone, "18\%, and gless products. <br> 321 Glass and g1ase producte. <br> 3240 Cement, hydraulic. <br> 3250 Structural clay products. <br> 3260 Pottery and related producta. <br> 3270 Concrete, gxpelim, and plaster products. <br> 3298 Miscellaneous normetallic mineral produc |
| 33 Primary metal industries........................................ <br> [w correspondiret identification]. <br> 331 Rlast fumaces, steel wese, and rullite and finishirg mills. <br> 332 Iron and steel Foundries. <br> 330 Miscellaneous prisary metal industries............. <br> 3391 Iron and steel forgings. [ $\mathrm{H}=$ correspondine identitication]. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | 33 Primary metal industries.................................... <br> 331 Blast furnaces, steel works, foundries, and furgings. <br> 3311 Blast fumaces, steel works, and rolline and finishing mills. <br> 3312 Iron and steel foundries...................... <br> [No correspondire identification]................. <br> 3313 Iron and steel forgires........................ <br> 333 Gmelting, refinimg, rolling, drawing, and alloyine of nonferrous metals, includile foundries and rorgings. | Primary metal industries......................................... <br> [No correspondirg identification]. <br> 331 Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling and finishing mills. <br> 332 Iron and steel foundries............................... [No corresponding identification].................. [Iron and steel forgings in 338, below]. [TVo corresponding identification]. $\qquad$ $\qquad$ $\qquad$ | Primary metal industries. <br> 3310 Blast iurnaces, steel works, and iron and steel foundries and foreings. |
| 333 Frimary smelting and refinine of nonferrous metals. 23. Secondary smeltine and refining of nonferrous metals and alloys. <br> 335 Rollirg, dramine and extruding of nonferrous metale. | 3331 Primary and secondary smelting, refining, rollint, drawite, and alloyifg of nonferrous metals. | 333 Primary and secondary smelting and refining, and rolling, drawifg, and extruding of nonferrous metals and alloys. | 3330 Smslting, refining, rolling, drawing, and alloy ing of nonferrous metals, including foundries and forgings. |
| 336 :iorferrous foundries......................................... <br> (339 Kiscellaneous primary metal industries-Continued) 3372 : Vonferrous forgines. <br> 3399 Primary metal industries, not elsewhere clessifled. $\qquad$ | 3332 Nonferrous | 336 Nonferrous foundries. <br> 338 Other primary retal industries [includes iron end steel forgings, see above). $\qquad$ | 3398 Miscellaneous prinary wetal industries [exclud forgings]. |
| [1/ correspondire [dentification]................ | [No corresponding identificatio | 339 Primary metal industries not | 3399 Primary metal industries not allocsble. |
| 3n Fabricated metai products, except ordnance, mechinery, and trassportati r. equipment. | 34. Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equifrent. | Fabricated metal products (including ordnance), except machinery and transportation equipment. | Fabricated metal products, except machinery and transportation equipment. |
| 1 Th: | Me |  | 3410 Metal cans. |
| 342 autisry , hand tools, and general hardware... | 342 Outiery, hand tocls, and general hardwar | 341 Outiery, hand tools, and ger | 3420 Outiery, hand |
| 343 Hearing apparatus (except electric) and plumbing cixtares. | 343 Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbire fixtures. | 342 Heatine apparatus (except electric) and plumbing fixtures. | 3430 Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbir fixtures. |
| 3 ani Fabricated structiral metal produc | 344 Fabricated surictural | 343 Fsbricated structural metal | 3440 Febriceted structural |
| 345 Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and weshers. <br> [Ho correspondine idertification]. | 345 Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers. <br> 346 Metal stampinfs and metal coating and engraving. | 3/4. Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers. <br> [Ho correspondirg identification]. | 3450 Screw machine products, and bolts, nute, screws, rivets, and washers. <br> [No corresponding identification.] |
| 34.418 | 3461 Metal |  | 3461 Met |
| - contirg, ereraving, and allied | 3462 Metal coatirg and engravi | 346 coating, engraving, and allied services........... [347 Ordnance and accessories, see under Other manufacturing industries, below.] | 3462 Metal coating and engraving. |
| 340 M scelleneous fabricated wire produd 349 Miscellaneous fabricated metal prod | 348 F | 348 Miscellaneous faticated wire products and other fabricated netal products. | 3498 Fabricated wire products and miscellateous fabricated metal products. |
| (No corresponding identificatio | [ H ) correspondirg ident | 349 Fabricated metal products not allocabl | 3499 Fabricated metal products not allocabie. |

Table 3. -COMPARISON of STANDARD industrial and standard enterprise classifications with groupings used for statistics of income. 1962 and l963-Continued



| Stanlard Imbuthal lussilicalim | Zitanlans thiterprise bassilimation | Statietios of Itcome Clabslfication. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \rightarrow 2 \\ (3) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13+3 \\ & (4) \end{aligned}$ |
|  TARY SERVITE - "ontmued |  TARY SERVICRE:Continued |  TAFI SERVICE - - ontrored |  TARY UERVICE - - -ntanued |
| 41 Lecal ard suburban, transit and internartian parserper twansportation. | $\therefore$ Theal, suburlan, and intervity passerver transjortation, termudeds, and rabar farrices. [Wo curresprndime i.fentificatmul].................. wizl twoal and summrban trensit$\qquad$ |  | 4020 I cai, suburbar, and intsroity paseener transportatirti, emminals, ard related servicet. |
| 411 Lucal and suturban passerver transpretation,.... |  | [p. enrresporuline identifi |  |
| 4111 L ical and suburban trans |  | 41i L cal art sumirban traneit...................... |  |
| $\therefore 11^{14}$ Is cal passerger transportation, mut elsewhere classified. | $\}$ |  |  |
| 412 Taxicabs..................................... |  |  |  |
| 413 Intercity and murel highway passerper transportation. |  | 41'~ Taxicsts, intercity passencer transportathon, school unsses, and other local and interurbar. pusserfer transpartation. |  |
| ilin Passenger transportation charter service.......... <br> 415 Sctuol busses. |  |  |  |
| 417 Terminal and service facilities for motor vehicle passerger transportation. |  |  |  |
| 4. M tor fr-uth tramertation and warmousime........ | ¿103 Motor ireight transportation and warchouklta, tomminals, and related services. | 413 Mitor freleht transportation and warehousins | Whn Whery freight transportation, warehousifg, *erturaas, and related services. |
| - Water trans | 4 in Water transportation, terminals, and related services. | Sls waper transpartation | -ho Water transportation, terminals, and related servi es. |
| 45 Traispartation ny air | 405 Air transpartation, terminals. and related remices. | 41 Trans | 4.50 Air transportation, termunals, and related servides. |
| SEPipe line t | 406 Pipe line transportation, terminale, and related zervires. | 415 Pipe line transpo | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Lou pipe line transportation, teminals, and related } \\ & \text { services. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Trancportation services | $40 \%$ Miscellaneous transportation services....... | 418 Trensportation |  |
| [he enerespording ident.ficat | [fo correspordine 1dentification] | 419 Transportatic | 8 Mscelianeous transportatio |
| 48 commurcation. | is Comnunication services | Communicati | Comurication serviues. |
| 481 Trasptone sammaction (wire or ra | 481 Telephone communications (wire or radio) | 422 Telephcree communcation | Q10 Telephone communications (wire or radic) |
| 482 Telegraph unmurication (wire and radio) | L82 Telegraph communications (wire or radio) | 422 Telegraph conmunication (ware and | 4820 Telograph commications wive of radio). |
|  | 483 Radiz and television proadcasting | -23 Radio brcadcastine and televi | 230 Fadio and television brosdcastire. |
| 480 conmuntatiun services, mot elsewhere classufied. | 484 Communication services, not elsewhere classified. | 429 Communication services, nct elsewhere classified. | 4890 rommutation services not elsewhere ziaseified. |
| - Electrac, Eas, arul samitary servi Es............. | 4 Electric, eas, and sanitary services. | Electric and gas corapanies and systems.......... | Eloctric. gas, and sanitary services. |
| 491 Electrir companies and systems [95 percent or more or revanies). | 401 Electric companies and systems l95 percent or mre at reverues?. | 431 Electric companies and systems and combination companies and systems [see Combination companies. etr., below]. | 4910 Electric companies and systems ( 95 percent or more of +otal receipts). |
| in Gas cumpanies and systems $\{95$ percent or mrice of revenues. | I: jas sompanies and systems $[05$ peroent or more of revenues!. | 432 Tas companies and systems ( 50 percent or more if total receipts). | 420 Gas companies and systems 35 percent or Dore of total receipts. |
| $\therefore 33$ Combination rompanies and systems Lgas or electri= constitutes less than 95 percent of revenuesl. | 493 Combination companies and systems- Cas and uleatric [gas or electri] constitutes less that 95 percent if revenuel. | [Included with 437 Electris companies and systems and combination companies and systers, see abovel. | 4930 combination sompariee and syetems-ras, electri: or other services. |
| intu water supriv........................... |  |  |  |
| 495 Senitary services... |  |  |  |
| $\rightarrow$ to Steam nompanies and | Th Water supply and uther senitary s | 41 water supply and other sanntary | ata water supply and other saritary services. |
| 497 Irrigation systems. |  |  |  |
| Wholesale aid retail trane | wholesale ard fetail trade | wholesale and retail trane | Whotesale and petail trafe |
| Wh lesale traud..... | Wholesalers.. | Wholesale trad | wholesale trade |
| (tio correspendite iten | [Wo eorresponding idert) | ther whele | Miscellarecres wholesale trade. |
|  | 501 l wotar vehicles and automutive equi | $\rightarrow$ b Motor vehxeles and autometive equipme | 501. Motor vehucies and authort-ve equiftent. |
| 502 Drys. enem ala, and allied product | 50 C Drus, chemicals, and | 4.a. Druse, chericals, and alli | 5020 drus , chemieale, and paist.. |
| 503 Dre euds and apyarel | 503 ory goods and apparel..... | ist Dry goods and apparel.. | 5030 Dry goods and apparel. |
| S3. ipceries and relateo | 5 In Groceries and related prod | Groceries and related production | inceries and related pratucta. |
| 5 5,- Meats and meat products | SNis? Meat and meat produc | 67\% Meat and meat produt | 5 cm - Meat and neat proiucts. |
| Tiliz orocerise, geteral line. |  |  |  |
| chis fairy imducts............. |  |  |  |
| Fi. Foultry ard poultry products.. |  |  |  |
| 5um Cotrectionery................ |  |  |  |
| 5itu Fish ard see frods..................... | - 3 Groceries and related products, except meat and meat products. | Ho Poultre and poultry produ-ts, fisn and sea fods, and ztrer groneries and related products. | sck jocceries and related producte. except meat and meat products. |
| Th. Fresn Sriste and vegetaules................ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Table 3.-COMPARISON OF STANDARD induSTrial and STANDARD ENTERPRISE CLASSIFICATIONS WITH GROUPINGS USED FOR STATISTICS OF INCOME, 1962 and 1963 -Continued


Table 3. -COMPARTSON OF STANDARD INDUSTRIAL AND STANDARD ENTERPRISE CLASSIFICATIONS WITH GROUPINGS USED FOR STATISTICS OF TNCOME, 1962 and 1963 -Contínued

| Fiandard Entarprise Classificention <br> (2) | Statistios of Income tiassificatimi |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 17627 \\ & \text { (3) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1: 363 \\ & (4) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| NANCE, THETTANCE, AND REAL ESTATE-Continued <br> boh holdiry and other investment companies-Continued <br> [No currespondite identifiration.................. | FINANCE, INETHANCE, AfD REAL EETATE-Continued Holdire and other investment comparies-Continued <br> 049 Other holdin? and investment comparies lexcept above holding companies and investment companies]. <br> (a) Trividends is largest total receipts iten and <br> (b) Investment income is more than 90 percent of total income, <br> ar <br> (c) Only income is interest on Unuted States obligations, <br> (d) Largest income is royalties <br> and <br> (e) Investment income is more than pit percent of total income. cr | Fthance, imeliraife, and real estate-continued Holding and 'ther investment comparies-Continued oubs ther huline, and investment companies lexcept atove investment companieg.] <br> (a) Lividends is largest total renoipts item and <br> (b) Lnvestmer, income is more than 50 percent of total income, <br> (c) onlir income is interest or. United Etates obiigatiuns, <br> (d) Largest income is ruiaities <br> and <br> (e) Investwent income is mare thar, af percert of total ineome. |
| 605 Insurance companies.......................................... <br> b051 Life, accident, and health insurancelincludes life insurance, mutual accident and health insurance, noncancellable stock accident and health insurance, and mutual hospital and medical service plans, see 5051, heiow]. <br> 5052 Fire, marine, casualty, and swrety insurance fincludes mutual irre insurance companies not issuirp perpetual policiei and mutual casualiy insurance companies, see 5052 below]. | 661 Life insurance [as defined in Intermal Revenue Code section 801. Excludes predominately cancellable accident and health companiesl. <br> 662 Mitual insurance, except life or marine, and except mutual fire insurance companies issuing perpetual policies [as defined in Internal Revenue Code section 821. Includes predominately cancellable mutual accident and heal th companies]. | Insimance carriers. <br> 6055 Life insurance fas defined in Internal Fevenue Code section 801. Excludes predominately carcellable accident and health compan-es]. <br> 6056 Mutual insurance, except life or merine and certain fire or flood insurance companies [as deflned in Internal Reverue borte sectior. 321. Includes predominately cancellable mutual accident and heal th compennes]. |
| 6051 Life, accident, and health insurance [includes stock or not elsewhere classified accident and health insurance if cancelLable or undetemined, and stock or undetermined hospital and medical service plans, see 6051 above]. <br> 6052 Fire, marine, casualty and surety insurance [includes mutual fire insurance companies issuine perpetual policies, marine insurance companies, stock or not elsewhere classified fire and casualty insurarice, and surety insurance companies, see 6052 abovel. <br> 6059 Insurance companies, not elsewhere classified. | 669 Other insurance carriers [as defined in Internal Revenue Code section 831. Consists of mutual fire insurance comparies issuing perpetual policies, nutual marine insurance comparies, and other insurance companies except life or mutual]. | 6058 Other insurance companies [as defined in Internal Revenue Code section 831 . Consists of mutual fire or flood insurance comparies operating on basis of perpetual policies or premium deposits, mutual marine insurance companies, and other insurance comparies except lire or mutual] |
| 606 Insurance apents, brokers, and |  | 6060 Insurance seerits, trokers, and service |


Table 3. - Comparison of standard industrial and standard enterprise classifications with groupings used for statistics of income, 1962 and $1963 \rightarrow$ Continued

Table 3. - COMPARISON OF STANDARD INDUSTRIAL AND STANDARD ENTERPRISE CIASSIFICATIONS WITH GROUPINGS USED FOR STATISTICS OF INCOME, 1962 AND 1963 -COntinued


[^51]
## Corporation Income Tax Return Forms, 1963

Form 1120: U. S. Corporation income tax return, 342
Form 1120-FY: Corporation fiscal year tax computation, 354
Schedule D, Form 1120: Gains and losses from sales or exchanges of property, 356
Form 1120-F: U. S. Income tax return of foreign corporation, 359
Form 1120L: U. S. Life insurance company income tax return, 373
Schedule D, Form 1120L: U. S. Life insurance company schedule of gains and losses from sales or exchanges of property, 391
Form 1120M: U. S. Mutual insurance company income tax return, 395
Form 1l20-S: U. S. Small business corporation return of income, 406
Schedule D, Form 1120-S: Gains and losses from sales or exchanges of property, 414
Form 1120-ES: Corporation declaration of estimated tax, 416
Fornı 1118: Statement in support of credit claimed by domestic corporation for taxes paid or accrued to foreign countries or possessions of the United States, 418
Form 3468: Computation of investment credit, 422


Under penalties of perjury, I declare that 1 have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. If prepared by a person other than taxpayer, his declaration is based on all information of which he has any knowledge.

Dote
Signature of ofticer

Form 1120 (1983)
Schedule A.-COST OF GOODS SOLD. (See Instruction 2) (Where inventories are an Income determining factor

1. Inventory at beginning of year
2. Merchandise bought for manufacture or sale
3. Salaries and wages
4. Other costs per books (attach schedule)
5. Total
6. Less: Inventory at end of year
7. Cost of goods sold (enter here and on line 2. page 1)
8. Was inventory valued at-Cost $\square$ : lower of cost or market $\square$ LIFO $\square$; other $\square$ ? If other, attach explanation.
9. Have write-downs been made to inventory? Yes $\square$ No $\square$. If
"Yes," were the write-downs computed on the basis of:
(a) Percentage reductions from parts of the inventory
(c) Percentage reductions from the total inventory
(c) Valuation of individual items.

If " $a$ " or " $b$ " is checked, enter the percentage of writedowns ....-.... \%. For "a," "b," or " $c$ " enter the dollar amount of write-downs $\$$................. (If not available, estimate and indicate that the figure is an estimate.)
3. Was the inventory verified by physical count during the year? Yes No $\square$. If "No," attach explanation of how the clasing in. ventory was determined.
4. Was there any substantial change in the manner of determining quantities, costs or valuations between the opening and closing inventories? Yes $\square$ No $\square$. If "Yes," attach explanation.

NOTE If a direct answer cannot be qiven to a question, attach explanation.
Schedule C.-INCOME FROM DIVIDENDS


Schedule E.-COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS. (See page 5 of Instructions)


| Schedule F.-BAD DEBTS-RESERVE METHOD. (See Inetruction 15) |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { c. Tixa- } \\ \text { able } \\ \text { year } \end{gathered}$ | 2. Trade notes and accounts receivable outstanding at end of year | 3. Sales on account | 4. Gross amount added to | 5. Amount charged against | 6. Reserve for bad debts at end of year of year |
| $1960 .$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1961 .$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | TE: Securites which are capita | and which became | within the taxable year | be reported in separate S | le D . |

Schedule G.-DEPRECIATION. (See Instruction 22, page 3)
This schedule is designed for taxpayers using the alternative guidelines and administrative procedures described in Revenue Procedure 62-21 as well as for those taxpayers who wish to continue using procedures authorized prior to the Revenue Procedure. Where double headings appear use the first heading for the new procedure and the second heading for the older procedure.



## Schadule I.-SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS

1. Dividends-received: (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.
2. Total dividends-received deductions (sum of lines 1 (a), (b), and (c) but not to exceed 85 percent of the excess of line 28, page 1 over line 4 of this schedule). (The 85 percent limitation does not apply to a year in which a net operating loss occurs or if the corporation is a small business investment company.). .
3. Dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities (see instructions in case of net operating loss).
4. Western Hemisphere trade corporations (not allowable in year of net operating loss).
5. Total special deductions (enter here and on line 29(b), page I).

TAX COMPUTATION SCHEDULE

1. Taxable income (line 30, page 1)
2. If amount of line I is:
(a) Not over $\$ 25,000$-Enter 30 percent of line I ( 32 percent if a consolidated return)
(b) Over $\$ 25,000-$ Enter 52 percent of line 1 ( 54 percent if a consolidated return).

Subtract \$5,500, and enter difference.
3. Income tax (line 2, or line 22 of separate Schedule D, whichever is lesser).
4. Foreign tax credit (attach Form 1II8)
5. Balance (line 3 less line 4)
6. Investment credit (attach Form 3468)
7. Balance of income tax (line 5 less line 6).
8. Tax under section 541 of the Internal Revenue Code (from Schedule I 120 PH )
9. Tax from recomputing prior year investment credit (attach statement)
10. Total tax (sum of lines 7,8 and 9). Enter here and on line 31, page I
H. Date incorporated

1. (1) Did the corporation at the end of the taxable year own directly or indirectly 50 percent or more of the voting stock of a domestic corporation?
(2) Did any corporation, individual, partnership, trust, or association at the end of the taxable year own directly or indirectly 50 percent or more of the corporation's voting stock? .................................. Yes $\square$ No $\square$ (For rules of attribution, see section 267 (c).)
It the answer to (1) or (2) is "Yes," attach separate schedule showing:
(a) name, address, and employer identification no.;
(b) percentage owned;
(c) date acquired; and
(d) the District Director's office in which the income tax return of such arganization for the last taxable year was filed.
If the answer to (1) above is "Yes," include the income (or loss) Irom line 30, page 1, Farm 1120 of such corporation for the taxable year ending with or within your taxable year.
If the answer to (2) above is "Yes," include ( $a$ ) the amount of cash or stock dividends paid to such ind 1 vidual or organization and (b) identify form of organization.
J. Were Forms IO96 and 1099 filed for the calendar year 1963 in connection with:

Taxable dividends. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Yes $\square$ No $\square$
Other payments............................ Yes $\square$ No $\square$
K. Did you have any contracts or subcontracts subject to the Renegotiation Act of 1951.................. Yes $\square$ No $\square$
If "Yes," see Inst. K. Enter amount here
L. Did you at any time during the year own directly or indirectly any stock of a foreign corporation? ........ Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If "Yes," attach statement as required by Instruction $N$.
M. Amount of income (or defictt) for: 1960.

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1961. 1962.
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N. If a cooperative association, check type:
(I) $\square$ farmers' purchasing or marketing; (2) $\square$ consumers', or (3) $\square$ other.
0. Did you claim a deduction for expenses connected with: (If answer to any question is "Yes," check applicable boxes within that question.)
(1) A hunting lodge $\square$, working ranch or farm $\square$, fishing camp $\square$, resort property $\square$, pleasure boat or yacht $\square$, or other similar facility $\square$ ? (Other than where the operation of the facility was the principal business.) Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(2) The leasing, renting, or ownership of a hotel room or suite $\square$, apartment $\square$, or other dwelling $\square$, which was used by customers or employees or members of their families? (Other than use by employees while in business travel status.) Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(3) The attendance of your employees' families at conventions or business meetings? Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(4) Vacations for employees or members of their families? (Other than vacation pay reparted on Form $\mathrm{W}-2$.) Yes $\square \quad$ No $\square$
P. Refer to instructions and state the:

Principal business activity
Principal product or service


## ENTRIES MADE BELOW MUST BE IDENTIFIED BY ACCOUNT

## Schedule M-I.-RECONCILIATION OF INCOME PER BOOKS WITH INCOME PER RETURN

7. Income recorded on books this year not included in this return (itemize)

8. Deductions in this tox return not charged against book income this year (itemize)
9. Total of lines 7 and 8 .
10. Income (line 28, page 1)-line 6 less 9 .

UNDIVIDED PROFITS PER BOOKS (line 23, page 4)

5. Distributions: (a) Cash
(b) Stock.
(c) Property
6. Other decreases (itemize)
7.
8. Balance end of year (line 4 less 7)

# Instructions for Form 1120-1963 U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return 

(References are to the Internal Revenue Code.)

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

## A. Taxpayers required to file Form 1120.-

1. Domestic corporations, whether or not having any taxable income, unless exempt under section 501.
2. Real estate investment trusts defined under section 856 .
3. Regulated investment companies defined under section 851.
4. Partnerships and proprietorships electing to be taxed as domestic corporations. (See section 1361.)
B. Returns required of certain organizations.-
5. Foreign corporations other than life and mutual insurance companies required to file Forms 1120 L and 1120 M -file Form 1120F.
6. Life insurance companies subject to tax imposed by section 802-file Form 1120 L .
7. Mutual insurance companies subject to tax imposed by section 821 -file Form 1120N.
8. Exempt farmers cooperatives subject to tax under section 1381-file Form 990-C.
9. Exempt organizations subject to tax imposed by section 511 on income derived from an unrelated trade or business-file Form 990-T.
10. Small business corporations which qualify and elect under section 1372(a) to have their taxable income taxed directly to shareholders-file Form 1120-S.
C. Information returns and other forms which may be required in addition to Form 1120 include the following.-
11. Forms 1096 and 1099.-Information returns to be filed concerning certain salaries, fees, compensation, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, pensions, dividends, and foreign items.
12. Forms 966 and 1099 L .-Information returns regarding dissolution or liquidation, and distributions in liquidation.
13. Form 2952.-Information return to be filed by a domestic corporation with respect to certain controlled foreign corporations.
14. Form 1118.-Statement in support of credit claimed by a domestic corporation for taxes paid or accrued to foreign countries or possessions of the United States.
15. Form 2950.-Statement in support of deductions for payments to an employees' pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus trust or annuity plan and compensation under a deferred payment plan.
16. Form 3468.-Computation of investment credit.
17. Form 3646.-Computation of amount includible by shareholder of controlled foreign corporation.
18. Schedule PH (Form 1120).-Computation of U. S. personal holding company tax.
D. Period to be covered by return.-Returns shall be filed for the calendar year 1963 or fiscal year beginning in 1963 and ending in 1964 . For the procedure to follow in changing an established accounting period, see Section 1.442-1, Income Tax Regulations. In cases where prior approval must be obtained, file Form 1128, Application for Change in Accounting Period.
E. Accounting methods.-Taxable income shall be computed in aecordance with the method of accounting regularly used by the taxpayer in maintaining its books and records. In all cases the method adopted should clearly reflect taxable income. (See section 446.) Except in those cascs 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 on Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method.

Rounding off to whole-dollar amounts.-The money items on your retum and accompanying sehedules nay be shown as wholedollar amounts. Eliminate any amount less than 50 cents, and increase any amount from 50 conts through 99 cents to the next highest dollar.
F. Filing of return and payment of tax.-In general returns of corporations must be filed on or lefore the 15 th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year with the District

059-10-78:26-1

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.)

Request for automatic extension of 3 months for filing of return must be made on Form 7004. (Section 6081 (b).)

The balance of tax due 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 15th day of the sixth month following the close of the taxable year.

The tax may be paid in cash or by check or money order drawn to the order of "Internal Revenue Service." Cash payment should be made only in person at the District Director's office.
G. Declaration of estimated tax (Form 1120-ES).-A declaration of estimated tax must be filed by every corporation if its income tax for the taxable year can reasonably be expected to exceed $\$ 100,000$ plus the amount of any estimated credits against the tax. Affiliated corporations filing a consolidated return, see regulations under section 1502. Underpayment of installments of estimated tax will result in additional charges to the tax. If you have an underpayment of estimated tax and believe the additional charge should not be asserted due to tbe applicability of any of the "relief provisions" of section 6655 (d), attach Form 2220 to your return.
H. Failure to file, etc.-Substantial additions to the tax are imposed for failure to file a return, for late filing, and for filing a false or fraudulent return.
I. 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 on behalf of a corporation.
J. 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 income 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.
K. 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.
L. 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 preseribed 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. Form 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 subsidiary'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 iterus of gross income and deductions and the computation of taxable income; one column for a total of like

Instructions-Form 1 120 (1963)

PAGE 2
items before adjustments are made; one column for intercompany eliminations and 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 cor poration, 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 sheets 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.
M. 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 inconie of corporations formed or availed of for the purpose of such tax avoidancë.
N. 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 outstandingetock of a foreign personal holding company, attach a statement setting forth in complete detail the information required by section 551 (d).
O. Balance sheets.-The balance sheets, Schedule L, should agree with the books of account or any differences should be reconciled. The balance sheets for a consolidated return of affiliated
corporations should be furnished in accordance with Instruction L. 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, copies of their balance sheets prescribed by such authoritics as at the beginning and end of the taxable ycar.

Line 10, Schedule L, should show Iand less any accumulated amortization of the land as an emergency facility under the authority of section 168.
P. 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 30 , 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-1 with the net profits shown by the income and expense statement submitted, and should be entered as line 30 , page 1 .
Q. Attachments.-Attachments may be used in the preparation of your return if the lines on the form schedules are not sufficient for your needs. The attachment must contain all required information, follow the format of the official schedules and must be attached to the return in the same sequence as the schedules appear on the official forms. If an attachment is used in place of a schedule having a summary line on page 1 of the form the total need not be entered on the schedule, but must be entered on page 1 .
R. Total assets.-Enter the total assets as of the end of the taxable year as shown on line 13, Schedule L. In the event there are no assets at the end of the taxable year, show the total assets as of the beginning of the taxable year.

## SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS (Numbered to

1. Gross receipts.-Enter gross receipts or sales from all business operations except those required to be reported in lines 4 through 9.
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 must be made on Form 3115 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 by acquisition levels.

Cost of operations (where inventories are not an income-determining factor). -If the amount entered on line 2 includes an amount applicable to cost of operations, attach a schedule showing: (1) Salaries and wages; and (2) other costs in detail.
5. Interest on U.S. obligations.-Enter the amount of interest on obligations of the United States and U.S. instrumentalities.

Dealers in securities.-For special rules applicable to dealers in securities, with respect to premium attributable to certain taxexcmpt securities, see section 75 .

Non-interest-bearing obligations issued at a discount.-Taxpaycrs 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 increasc. (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 indebt-

Respond with the line numbers on page I)
edness issued by any corporation and bearing interest, with interest coupons or in registered form. Por provisions relating to amortizable bond premium, see section 171.
7. 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 lessee 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.)
8. Royalties.-Enter the gross amount received as royalties. If a deduction is claimed for depletion, it must be reported on line 23.
9. 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 short-term capital loss, or in case of only a net long-term capital gain, a computation of the alternative tax should be made on separate Schedule D.
10. Other income.-Enter total amount of other income not reported elsewhere in the return and attach schedule showing details. Include recoveries of bad debts deducted in prior years under the specific chargeoff method. Refunds of taxes deducted in prior years should be reported here and not offset against current year's taxes.
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.)

A taxpayer filing a first return of income may select either of the two methods, and that method must be followed for subsequent years, unless permission is granted by the Commissioner to change to the other method. Application for permission to change the method must be made on Form 3115 within 90 days after the beginning 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 represents 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.
16. Rents.--Enter rent paid or accrued for business property in which the corporation has no equity. With respect to leases entered into prior to January 1,1954 , sec instruction No. 7.
17. Taxes.-Enter taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year and attach a schedule showing the type and amount of tax. Do not include Federal income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes; estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, and gift taxes; foreign or United States possession income taxes if any credit is claimed in line 4 (Tax Computation); Federal taxes paid on bonds containing a tax-free covenant, nor taxes not imposed upon the taxpayer. See section 164 (d) regarding apportionment of taxes on real property between seller and purchaser.
18. Interest.-Enter interest paid or accrued on business indebtedness. Do not include interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is wholly exempt from income tax. (Section 265.)

See section 267 for limitation on deductions for unpaid expenses and interest in the case of transactions between related taxpayers.
19. Contributions or gifts paid.-Enter contributions or gifts actually paid within the taxable year to or for the use of (1) a State, 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 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 cruelty to children or animals (but in the case of contributions or gif ts 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 activities 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 deductions" in line 29 (b), 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 taxpaver 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 deduct ${ }^{\text {n }}$ d in the two succeeding taxable years subject to the 5 percent limitation provided in section 170 (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 carrover 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 earryover, show the amount and how the carryover was determined.

For each gift of property other than cash attach a statement setting forth a description of the property, the date of the gift, and method of valuation for all gifts except securities.

Special rule for contribution of depreciable property as defined in section 1245 (a) (3). -The amount to be taken into account for such purposes shall not exceed the fair market value of the property less the amount which would constitute ordinary income under section 1245 (a).
20. Losses by fire, storm, shipwreck, or other 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). Theft losses are deductible only in the year in which discovered.
21. Amortization.- If a deduction is claimed for amortization, attach a schedule showing: (1) A description of the facilities or expenditures being amortized; (2) date acquired, completed, or expended; (3) amount being amortized; (4) amortization deducted in prior years; (5) amortization period (number of months) ; (6) amortization for this year; and (7) the total amount of amortization less the amount claimed in Schedule $A$ and elsewhere on the return. 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) Research and experimental expenditures.-Section 174;
(c) Exploration expenditures.-Section 615;
(d) Development expenditures.-Section 616;
(e) Organizational expenses.-Section 248; and
(f) 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.
22. Depreciation.-If a deduction is claimed for 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-intrade 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 $G$.
Adjustments to basis of property: (a) Investment credit. The cost or other basis of property which qualifies for the investment credit shall be reduced by an amount equal to 7 percent ( 3 percent for public utilities) of the qualified investment.
(b) Additional first-year depreciation.-If a taxpayer elects to claim the additional first-year allowance under section 179 , the basis of the property must be adjusted for the amount of the deduction so claimed.
(c) Salvage value.-Salvage value must be taken into account in determining the depreciation deduction (except under declining balance method) either by a reduction of the amount subject to depreciation, or by a reduction in the rate of depreciation, but in no event shall an asset (or an account) be depreciated below a reasonable salvage value. In computing the basis on which depreciation may be taken for personal property, other than livestock, salvage value need not be taken into account, if it does not exceed 10 percent of the cost or other basis of the property. If salvage value exceeds 10 percent, only the excess need be taken into account. These provisions apply to property with a useful life of 3 years or more which was acquired after October 16, 1962.

## Alternative Depreciation Guidelines and Rules

Revenuc Procedure 62-21 dated July 12, 1962, sets forth alternative standards and procedures for determining depreciation. The guideline lives for guideline classes (broad categories not item-by-item) are in most cases substantially shorter than those used prior to the Revenue Procedure. Taxpayers who wish to use these provisions must use them for all assets in a particular guideline class.

The depreciation schedule provided on the return is to be used for reporting depreciation under both Revenue Procedure 62-21 and previously prescribed rules and standards.

Revenue Procedure 62-21 is contained in IRS Publication No. 456 (9-62). Additional information is contained in 1RS Publication No. 457. These puhlications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 20402, for 25 cents and 15 cents, respectively:

## DEPRECIATION METHODS

Following is a brief description of the various methods of depreciation which may be used under either Revenue Procedure 62-21 or other prescribed rulcs and standards:
(a) Straight line method.--To compute the deduction, add the cost of improvements to the cost (or other basis) of the property and deduct the total depreciation allowed or allowable. 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.-A uniform rate is applied each year to the remaining cost or other basis of property 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.
(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-digits method.-The deduction for each year is computed by multiplying the cost or other basis of the asset 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 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 twothirds of the useful life of the property.
(d) Section 179-Additional first-year depreciation allow-ance.-Corporations may elect to write off 20 percent of the cost (before adjustment for the investment credit or salvage value) of tangible personal property, but only to the extent of an aggregate cost of $\$ 10,000$, for the first taxable year for which a deduction is allowable under section 167 . 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 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.

Change in method of depreciation.-Taxpayers, who may desire to follow more conservative depreciation policies because ordinary income treatment will be applied to the gain (to the extent of the depreciation taken after December 31, 1961) from the sale or exchange of depreciable property defined in section 1245 (a) (3), may elect to change their method of depreciation with respect to such property from the declining balance or sum of the yearsdigits to the straight line method on or before the due date of the return for the first taxable year ending after December 31, 1962. To make this election attach a statement to your return identifying the assets to which the election applies.
23. Depletion.-If a deduction is claimed for depletion, Form M (mines and other natural deposits), Form O (oil and gas), or Form T (timber) should be submitted with your return. If complete valuation data have been fled with questionnaire in previous years, then file with your return information necessary to bring your depletion schedule up to date, setting forth in full a 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 .

For details concerning the information which must be furnished in the election to aggregate separate operating mincral interests under section 614 (b), consult your District Director.
24. Advertising.-Enter 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.

25 (a). File Form 2950 to substantiate the deduction claimed for amounts contributed to pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, and annuity plans under section 404 . Form 2950 must be filed for years other than the first year a deduction is claimed and may be used for the first year instead of submitting the information requircd by Section 1.404 (a) -2 (a), Income Tax Regulations.

25 (b). Other employee benefit plans.-Enter deductions for contributions to employee benefit plans other than those claimed on line 25 (a), such as insurance, health, or welfare plans. Submit with the return a schedule for each plan showing (1) the nature of benefits, i.e., group term life insurance, group permanent life insurance, noninsured death benefit, hospitalization, surgical, medical, sickness, accident, major medical expense, unemployment benefit, or other welfare benefits; (2) method of financing, i.e., insured, industry or areawide fund, self-insured fund, or direct benefit payments; (3) the amount of deduction; (4) the amount of employee contributions; (5) the number of employees covered; and (6) if a self-insured plan, the amount of benefits paid during the taxable year. Also show the number of employees employcd by the corporation.
26. Other deductions authorized by law.-Enter any other authorized deductions for which no space is provided on the return. Any deduction claimed should be explained in an attached schedule.

No deduction is allowable for the amount of any item or part thereof allocable to a class of exempt income. Items directly attributable to wholly exempt income shall be allocated thereto, and items directly attributable to any class of taxable income shall be allocated to such taxable income. If an item is indirectly attributable both to taxable income and exempt income, a reasonable proportion thereof, determined in the light of all the facts and circumstances in each case, shall be allocated to cach. 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 cooperatwe 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.
29. (a) 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 may be carried back 3 years and carried over 5 years. The net operating loss must first be carried to the earliest of the 8 taxable years to which it may be carried, then to the next earliest year, etc. The portion of such loss which shall be carried to each of the other 7 taxable years shall be the excess, if any, of the amount of such loss over the sum of the taxable income for each of the prior taxable years to which such loss may be carried. (Section 172 (b).)
The term "net operating loss" means the excess of allowable deductions over gross income, computed with the following modifications:
(a) No net operating loss deduction is allowed.
(b) The special deduction provided in section 922 (Western Hemisphere trade corporations) is not allowed.
(c) The special deductions allowed by section 243 (dividends received by corporations), scction 244 (dividends received on certain preferred stock of public 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. However, the following modifications must be taken into account in determining the taxable income for any year which must be subtracted from a nct 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.

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 ownership, see section 382.

Sections 852 (b) (2) and 857 (b) (2) provide that no net operating loss deduction shall be allowed in the case of a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust.

Attach a schedule showing your computation.
29. (b) Special deductions.-See the instructions for Schedule I.
32. Credits.-Enter all payments and credits except the credit allowed for income taxes paid to a foreign country or U.S. possession and the investment credit (lines 4 and 6, Tax Computation Schedule).
35. If you elect to have all or part of the overpayment applied to your estimated tax, no interest shall be allowed on such portion of the overpayment credited.

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES—SCHEDULE E, COLUMN 7

Expense account allowance means: (1) amounts, other than compensation, received as advances or reimburscments, and (2) amounts paid by or for the corporation, for expenses incurred by or on behalf of an officer including all amounts charged through any type of credit card.

However, this term does not include amounts paid for: (a) the purchase of goods for resale or use in your business; ( $b$ ) incidental expenses, such as the purchase of office supplies for the corporation or local transportation in connection with an errand; and (c) such fringe benefits as hospitalization insurance, approved pension trust funds and unemployment insurance.

Column 7 of Schedule E is to be completed for your 25 highest paid officers. To determine the highest paid officers for this purpose all allowances including expense account allowances as described above must be added to each officer's compensation. Column 7 need not be completed for any officer for which the combined amount is less than $\$ 10,000$.

The information is to be submitted by each member of an affiliated group which files a consolidated return.
For this purpose an officer is a person who is elected or appointed to office or who is designated as such in the corporation's charter or bylaws such as regular officers, chairman of the board, etc.

## SCHEDULE I-SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS

1. 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. Any dividend received from a real estate investment trust which, for the taxable year of the trust in which the dividend is paid, qualifies under sections $856-858$ shall not be treated as a dividend. 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 preterred stock of public utilities.-Enter 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, for dividends paid.
(c) Dividends received from certain foreign corporations.Enter 85 percent of dividends received from certain foreign corporations. See sections 243 (d) and 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.
2. 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 2 is not subject to the overall 85 -percent limitation.
3. 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 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).
4. 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 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.

PAGE 6

## TAX COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Normal tax.-Section 11 provides a normal tax for taxable years beginning before July 1, 1964 , equal to 30 percent of taxable income. In the case of a taxable year beginning after June 30,1964 , 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 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) subehapter $M$ (section 85 ) and following, relating to regulated investment companics and real estate investment trusts), 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 pas 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 12month 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 anntualizing income of a short period consisting of 7 days or more, but less than 359 days, by reason of a change to a 52-53week 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. 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 companies other than life or mutual.-All insurance companies (other than life or mutual insurance companies subject to tax imposed by sections 802 and 821) 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 ap-
ply to foreign insurance companies not cariying 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 3 and 7) and schedules. The first partial tax should be computed by using lines 1 and 2 . 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 3 as the total income tax. Subtract from line 3 the sum of any credits on lines 4 and 6 and enter on line 7 the balance of income tax. Form 1120 L properly filled in should be attached to and made a part of Form 1120 and properly identified as an accompanying schedule. However, any Form 1120L 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 4 (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 1117 as a condition precedent to the allowance of the credit. For carryback and carryover of a foreign tax credit, see sections 904 (d) and 904 (e).
9. Tax from recomputing prior year investment credit.-Where property is disposed of prior to the life used in computing the investment credit, the tax for the year in which the property is so disposed of must be increased by the difference between the credit taken on such property and the credit which would have been allowed had the actual life been used. (Section 47.)
10. Regulated investment companies.-For provisions relating to the method of taxation of regulated investment companies, see sections 851 through 855.
11. Real estate investment trusts.- For provisions relating to the method of taxation of real estate investment trusts, see sections 856 through 858.
12. Personal holding companics.-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 1120 PH with its return on Form 1120.

Under the provisions of section 542, a corporation is a "personal 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.)

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

Using the list below, enter on page 1 , under $D$, the code for the specific industry group from which the largest percentage of "total receipts" is derived. "Total receipts" means gross receipts (line 1, page 1) plus all other income (lincs 4 through 10 , page 1 ). On page 3 , under $\mathbf{P}$, state the principal business activity and principal product or service which account for the largest percentage of total receipts. For example, if the principal business activity is "Other special trade contractors," the principal product or service may be "structural steel
erection."

## AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, and FISHERIES

## Code

0110 Farms.
0120 Armicultural services and buating 130 and trapping.
0140 Fisheries.
Metal mining: MINING
1010 Iron ores.
1020 Copper, lead and zine, gold and silver
8 Miscellaneous metal mining.
1100 Anthracite and bituminous coal and lignite mining.
Crude petroleum and natural gas:
1310 Crude petroleum, natural gas, and natural cas liquids.
1380 Oil and gas field services.
Nonmetalic minerals (except lueiz) mining:
1410 Stone, sand, and gravet.
498 Miscellaneous nonmetallic minerals, except fuels
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION
General contractors:
1510 Building construction.
1520 Highway and street construction, and other heavy construction.
Sperial trade contractora:
1531 Plumbing, heating, and air cordsElectrica
1538 Spectial trade coatractors, net elsewhere classified
manUfacturing
Food and kindred producta:
Food and katred produc
2010 Meat products.
2020 Dairy products.
2030 Caarning and preserving Iruits, vegetables, and sea foods.
2040 Grain mill products
2050 Bakery products.
2030 Sugar.
2070 Confectionery and related products. 2032 Malt liquors and malt.
2085 Wines, brandy and brandy splrits. Hquors. Hquars.
0091 veretahle oil millis, and anlmal, Veretable oil millis, and anlm
marine, and edible fats and olls.
2098 Food and kindred products, not elsewhere classified.
2100 Tobaceo manulaet
Teatile mill products:
Teatile mill products:
2211 Broad woven
2211 Broad woven fabile mills, cotton.
2212 Broad woven fabric mills, man-made fiber sad silk.
2213 Dyelng and finlshing, except wool
2220 Braad woven
eluding dyelog anic mills, wool: in. cluang dyelog and fioishing.
2270 Carpets and rugs.
2290 Yara and thread mills.
2291 Narrow fabrics.
2298 Textile nalll products, not eisewhere classiffed.
Apparel and other labricated testile products:
230 Men ,
2310 Men's and boys' clothing
2330 Women's, children's, and infants' clething.
2380 Hats, caps, millinery, fur goods, and other apparel and accessories.
2398 Miseelancous fabricated texthe produets.
2410 torging camps and logging con tractors, saw mills, and planing mills 2430 Millwork, veneers, plywood, and prefahricated structural nood prod. ucts.
2498 Wooden containers and miscellaneous wood products
Fu, niture and fixtures:
2510 Household furniture.
2650 Furniture and flxture
Furniture and flxtures, iveept bouseer and aflied product
Paper and allied pr
$261!\mathrm{Pu}$ p mulls.
2t6l Pafer, Papurboard, hulliting paper, and holdng tmard mills.
2040 Converted pajer and paperboard 26.50 Products, ixcejt enitainers

2650 P'aperboarif hoxes anrl contatuers
Printing, publishing, and altied industries:
2711 Newspapers: publishing, puhlishing
2712 and printitig.
2712 I'ertoilcals: putulthimg, publishing und printing

Code
2715 Hooks: publishing, puhlishing and printing; and miscollaneous publishing.
2720 Commerclal printing, Including book printing, manifold business forms Bookinding cards. printling trada services.
Chemicals and allied products:
2811 Industrial inorganic and organle chemteals.

Pyastics materials, synthetic resins,
rubber, and man-made fibers, axcept glass.
2830 Drugs.
2841 Soaps, detergents, and cleaning preparations.
42. Pertunes, cosmetics, and other tollat

850 pregarations. Enm and wood chemicals.
Fertilizers and othar agricultural chemicals.
2898 Miscellaneous chemical products.
Petroleum refining and related induatries:
2911 P'etroleum refining withont extrac2912 Integrated petroleum refining and extraction.
2998 laving and roofing materlals, and ot her products of petreleum and coal.
Rubber and miscellaneoua plastics products:
3010 Tires and inner tubes.
3020 Rubber footwear, reclalmed rubber, and ot her fabricated rubber products. 3098 Miscellaneous plastics products

## Leather and leatber producta:

3140 Foot wear, except rubher
198 Leather tanning and finlshing, and leather products, not alsewhere classlfied
Stone, eloy, and glass products:
3210 Class and glass products
3240 Cement, hydraulie.
3250 Strictural clay products.
3270 Concrete, gypsum, and plaster
3298 prodncts. abrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.
Primary metal industries:
3310 Blast furnaces, steel works, and Iron 3330 and steel loundries and forgings.
3330 Nonferrous metals: smeitlig, refining, rolling, drawing, and alloying. including
3398 Miscellanceus primary metal indus
Fabricsted metal products, escept mschinery 3410 Mletal caas.
3420 Cutlery, hand tools, and general hardware.
3430 Ileating apparatus (except electrlc) 3440 and plumbing fixtures.
3440 Fabricated structural metal prod3450 ucts.
3450 Screw machine products, and bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, and washers. 3461 Metal stampings.
3462 Metal coating and angraving.
3498 Fabricated wire products and miscellaneous fabricated metal products
Machinery, escept electric:
3510 Engiues and turbines.
3520 Farm machinery and equipment.
3530 Construction, mining, and materials
3540 Metalworking machiaery and equip-
3550 ment.
3550 Spectal Industry machlnery and 3560 equipment, except metaiworking. Ceneral ind
equipment.
3570 Oflice, computing, aad accountling machines.
3580 Service Industry machines.
350x Nlica-llaneous macbinery, except
Electrical mashinery, equipment, and supplies:
3till Flectrlcal transmission and distribution equipment.
3612 Effectricalindustrial apparatus.
3 ti30 llonselold applances.
3650 Radio and tolevisioa recelving sets except communication types.
3661 Commmanication equtument
360 :- Ebetronic components and aeces-

Cods
3691 Electric lighting acd wiring equipment, except insulated wira.
Electrical machinery, squipment and supplies, not elsewbere classified. nsportation equipment:
3711 Motor vehicles; passenger car, truck and bus bodies; and truck trailers. 4 Motor vehicle parts and accessorles. 21 Aircraft, and complete guided missiles and space vehicles.
372
Aircrait parts, and guided missile and space vehicle subassemblies
Ship and hoat building and
3730 Ship and hoal builang and repalr.
3791 Rallroad equipment, locluding street
3798 Mots. transportation equipment, not elsewhere classified.
Scientific instroments; photographic equipment;
wa tchas and clocks:
3810 Scientific and mechaateal measurlng 30 Optical, medical, and ophthalmic goods.
3860 Photographic equipment and sup-
3870 Watcbes and clocks.
Miseellaneous manalacturing in
cluding ordnance and aceasories:
3910 Jewelry, silverware, and
3920 Toys and sporting goods
3920 Toys and sporting goods. 3930 Ordnance, except guided misstles.
3998 Costume jewelry. artists'materias, and manumeturing Indnstrles, net elsewhere classified.
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC, GAS, and SANITARY

## SERVICES

4011 Railroad transportation, terminals, and related sarvices.
4020 Local, suburban, and intercity passenger transportat lon, including taxicabs and school husses
4030 Motor fraight transpertation aad Warehousing.
4040 Water transportation.
4050 Air transportation.
4098 Miscellaneons transportation serv. ices.
4810 Telephone communleatlons (wire or 4820 Tadio.
radia) communications (wire or
4830 Radio and television broadcasting.
4898 Communication services, aot elise whera classified
Elertric, 8 as, and as nitary aervea
4910 Electric companles and systems ( 95
4920 Percent or mare).
cent or mors).
4930 Combination companies and sys-
tems-gas, electric, or other services.
4940 Water supply and other sanitary
services.
WHOLESALE TRADE
5010 Motor vahicles and antomotlisa oquipment.
5020 Drugs, chemicals, and paints
5030 Dry goods and apparel.
5047 Meat and meat products.
6048 Poultry and poultry products, fish and sea foors, and other groceries and related prodncts.
5050 Farm proriucts-raw materials.
5060 Electrieat goods.
5070 Hardwart, and plumbing and beat-
Ing equipment and supplies.
6080 Hachnery, equiparent, and supplies
5091 Metats and minerals, except petro-
5092 P'etroleum bulk stations and termt-
no95 Beer.
6095 Beer, wina, and distilled alcoholic
0096 Peverages.
6096 Paper and its preducts.
5097 Lumber and construction materlals.
5018 Gther whol
RETAIL TRADE
Buildi
6211: luilifing materlals.
5211 luilding materla
$5: 16 \mathrm{Farman}$ equipment dealers
General merchandise stores:

Code
5222 Varlety stores.
5228 Qeneral merchandise stores, not else-
5230 Where classified.
Automotive dealera and gasoline service sta tions:
5241 Antomohile and truck dealers
5243 Gasoline service stations.
5248 Tire, battery, and accessory doalers,
and miscellaneons aircraft, marine
and automotive dealers
Other retail stores:
5250 Apparel and accessorles.
5260 Furniture, boma furnishlogs, and
5270 Eating and drinking places.
5291 Dring storas and proprietary stores.
5292 Liquor stores.
5293 Jawelry stores.
5298 Sporting goods and secondhand stores, farm and gardan supply, fuel and ice daalers, and other retall stores.

## NCE, INSURANCE, and REAL ESTATE

## Banks and trust companies:

6011 Mutual savings banks.
6012 Banks and trust companles, excapt mutual savings baaks.
Credit agencies oher than banas:
6021 Savings and loan, building and loan and associations.
6022 Personal credtr ageacles.
6025 Business credit agencles.
6025 Business credit apencles.
6028 Loan correspondents aad brokers, and other credit agenclas. exchanges and services.
Holding and other investmont companies:
6042 Regulated invastment companies.
6043 Real estata investment trusts, i860
044 Act.
6044 Small buslness Investment com.
panies, $190 \$$ Act.
Other holding and investment co.
Inaurance companies:
6056 Nlutual insurance, except lifs, or
marine, and certaln firs or flood
insurance companies
6057 Insurance agents, brokers, aad 6058 Service.
Other in
Rea
6510 Real estate operators (except devel-
6521 Lepers) and lessors of butldings.
6522 property.
6522 Lessors of railroad property
6528 Lessors of raal property ot her than
bulldings, not olsewhere classified.
6550 Subdividers, developers, and oper-
ative builders.
6581 Apents, hrokers, and managers
6582 Title abatract compantes.
6593 Combinations of real estate, insur. ance, loans, and law offices.
000 Hotels, rooming houses, campz, and other lodging places:
Personal services:
7210 Laundrles, daundry services, cleaning
7220 and dyting phatokraphic stadios, Including commercial photorraphy.
7298 Beauty, harber, shoe repalr, and pressing shops, funeral, and other
Business services:
7398 Adedit reporting and employment arencies, news syndteates, dughl ingr, mailing, stenograpbic, bult
fin, and other busmess serve
7510 Antnmolile parking, repalr, and
services.
7550 Repuir services, except automohile
Motion pictures:
7810 Motion pieture production, distribu
tion, snil redted services.
$7 \times 30$ Motion pieture thenters.
7900 Amusement and rerreational services,
escept motion pictures.
Misce!sneous services:
8010 Hedical services.
8020 Educat lonal services.
soma Sarviers, not ulsewhere classlfied

## EXPENSES FOR TRAVEL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND GIFTS

Regulations issued under the Revenue Act of 1962 added new rules, effective January 1, 1963, for determining the amount of travel, entertainment, and gift expenses allowable as a deduction for employers and employees. Before such an expense will be allowable it must meet the prior law test of being ordinary and necessary to the business, and in addition must meet the requirements of the new rules under Section 274 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Recordkeeping Rules.- Under the new rules, a taxpayer who claims a deduction for travel, entertainment, or gift expenses should prove the expenses with adequate records, which set forth:
(1) the amount;
(2) the time and place;
(3) the business purpose; and
(4) the business relationship of the persons entertained or receiving a gift.
No deduction will be allowed for estimates. Records should be backed up by receipts, paid bills, or similar documentary evidence for expenditures of $\$ 25$ or more and for lodging while traveling away from home, regardless of amount. An explanation of the recordkeeping rules, including the exception for the employce who adequately accounts to his employer, may be found in Internal Revenue Bulletin 1963-4.

Travel Expenses.-The new rules disallow deductions to employees for a portion of travel expenses in certain cases when business trips are combined with personal vacations. However, this new rule does not apply to travel away from home which does not exceed one week, or if the trip exceeds one week unless the personal or vacation time amounts to 25 percent or more of the total time on the trip. In addition, if the travel expense qualifies as an
ordinary and necessary business expense, nonc of it will be disallowed (1) if the cmployee did not have substantial control over arranging the business trip or (2) if a personal vacation was not a major consideration in determining whether the trip should be made.

Entertainment Expenses.-To deduct entertainment expense under the new rules a taxpayer must show that the expense is (1) "directly related" to the active conduct of his business, or (2) "associated" with the active conduct of his business and that the entertainment occurred directly before or after a substantial and bona fide business discussion, or (3) covered by one of the following exceptions:
(a) business meals,
(b) food and beverages for employees,
(c) expenses treated as compensation,
(d) reimbursed expenses of employees and independent contractors,
(e) recreational expenses for employees,
(f) employee or stockholder business meetings,
(g) meetings of business leagues,
(h) items available to the public, and
(i) entertainment sold to customers.

Business Gifts.-Business gifts may be deducted up to $\$ 25$ annually for each recipient. If the total cost of all of your business gifts to one individual during the taxable year exceeds $\$ 25$, you may only deduct $\$ 25$. Promotional material and certain awards to employees are excepted from this rule.

A more detailed explanation of the new rules relating to travel, entertainment, and gift expenses may be found in Internal Revenue Bulletin 1963-30.

These rules are also set forth in Publication No. 463, which is available at any Internal Revenue Service office.

CORPORATION FISCAL YEAR TAX COMPUTATION

Taxable year beginning<br>1963, and ending<br>1964<br>To be used instead of the Tax Computation Schedule on Forms 1120, 1120-F, 990-C, and 990-T (Truets see page 2)

Name and address


## INSTRUCTIONS

## 1. Corporations which must uee Form l120-FY.-Corporations with taxable years beginning in 1963 and ending in 1964 must use this lorm in lieu of the Tax Computation Schedule on Forms 1120, 1120-F, 990-C, and 990-T. This form must be filed with and as part of the corporation's income tax return. <br> 2. Trusts filing Form 990-T. -Trusts taxable at individual rates use the computation schedule and rates on page 2 of this form.

3. Contralled corporations.-Contralled corporations which elect under section 1562 to take multiple surtax exemptions must use 28 percent on line 3 (a) instead of 22 percent and on line 3 (b) must subtract $\$ 5,500$ instead of $\$ 7,000$.
4. Alternative Tax.-If the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, or if there is only a net long-term capital gain, a separate computation should be made to determine whether it is to your advantage to use the alternative tax. To figure the alternative tax:

Line 4.-Use the alternative tax schedule on Schedule D, Form 1120 for 1963.
Line 6.-Use the same schedule as for line 4, except substitute the tax rates shown on line 3 above.
5. Personal Holding Companies.-Use Schedule l120-PH to compute the tax under section 541 for that portion of the year prior to January l, 1964. Attach a statement showing the computation for that portion of the year after December 31, 1963.


## TAX RATE SCHEDULES

## SCHEDULE 1.-APPLICABLE BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1964

If amount on line I above is:
Not over $\$ 2,000$
Over $\$ 2,000$ but not over $\$ 4,000$
Over $\$ 4,000$ but not over $\$ 6,000$ Over $\$ 6,000$ but not over $\$ 8,000$ Over $\$ 8,000$ but not over $\$ 10,000$
Over $\$ 10,600$ but not over $\$ 12,000$ Over $\$ 12,000$ but not over $\$ 14,000$ Over $\$ 14,000$ but not over $\$ 16,000$ Over $\$ 16,000$ but not over $\$ 18,000$ Over $\$ 18,000$ but not over $\$ 20,000$

Over $\$ 20,000$ but not over $\$ 22,000$ Over $\$ 22,000$ but not over $\$ 26,000$ Over $\$ 26,000$ but not over $\$ 32,000$ Over $\$ 32,000$ but not over $\$ 38,000$ Over $\$ 38,000$ but not over $\$ 44,000$

Over $\$ 44,000$ but not over $\$ 50,000$ Over $\$ 50,000$ but not over $\$ 60,000$ Over $\$ 60,000$ but not over $\$ 70,000$ Over $\$ 70,000$ but not over $\$ 80,000$ Over $\$ 80,000$ but not over $\$ 90,000$

Over $\$ 90,000$ but not over $\$ 100,000$ Over $\$ 100,000$ but not over $\$ 150,000$ Over $\$ 150,000$ but not over $\$ 200,000$ 0 ver $\$ 200,000$

Enter on line 2:
$20 \%$ of the amount on line 1 .
$\$ 400$, plus $22 \%$ of excess over $\$ 2,000$.
$\$ 840$, plus $26 \%$ of excess over $\$ 4,000$.
$\$ 1,360$, plus $30 \%$ of excess over $\$ 6,000$. $\$ 1,960$, plus $34 \%$ of excess over $\$ 8,000$.
$\$ 2,640$, plus $38 \%$ of excess over $\$ 10,000$. $\$ 3,400$, plus $43 \%$ of excess over $\$ 12,000$. $\$ 4,260$, plus $47 \%$ of excess over $\$ 14,000$. $\$ 5,200$, plus $50 \%$ of excess over $\$ 16,000$. $\$ 6,200$, plus $53 \%$ of excess over $\$ 18,000$.
$\$ 7,260$, plus $56 \%$ of excess over $\$ 20,000$. $\$ 8,380$, plus $59 \%$ of excess over $\$ 22,000$. $\$ 10,740$, plus $62 \%$ of excess over $\$ 26,000$. $\$ 14,460$, plus $65 \%$ of excess over $\$ 32,000$. $\$ 18,360$, plus $69 \%$ of excess over $\$ 38,000$.
$\$ 22,500$, plus $72 \%$ of excess over $\$ 44,000$. $\$ 26,820$, plus $75 \%$ of excess over $\$ 50,000$. $\$ 34,320$, plus $78 \%$ of excess over $\$ 60,000$. $\$ 42,120$, plus $81 \%$ of excess over $\$ 70,000$. $\$ 50,220$, plus $84 \%$ of excess over $\$ 80,000$.
$\$ 58,620$, plus $87 \%$ of excess over $\$ 90,000$. $\$ 67,320$, plus $89 \%$ of excess over $\$ 100,000$. $\$ 111,820$, plus $90 \%$ of excess over $\$ 150,000$. $\$ 156,820$, plus $91 \%$ of excess over $\$ 200,000$.

SCHEDULE II.-APPLICABLE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1964

If the amount on line 1 above is:
Not over $\$ 500$
Over $\$ 500$ but not over $\$ 1,000$
Over $\$ 1,000$ but not over $\$ 1,500$
Over $\$ 1,500$ but not over $\$ 2,000$ Over $\$ 2,000$ but not over $\$ 4,000$
Over $\$ 4,000$ but not over $\$ 6,000$ Over $\$ 6,000$ but not over $\$ 8,000$
Over $\$ 8,000$ but not over $\$ 10,000$ Over $\$ 10,000$ but not over $\$ 12,000$ Over $\$ 12,000$ but not over $\$ 14,000$ Over $\$ 14,000$ but not over $\$ 16,000$ Over $\$ 16,000$ but not over $\$ 18,000$ Over $\$ 18,000$ but not over $\$ 20,000$ Over $\$ 20,000$ but not over $\$ 22,000$ Over $\$ 22,000$ but not over $\$ 26,000$
Over $\$ 26,000$ but not over $\$ 32,000$ Over $\$ 32,000$ but not over $\$ 38,000$ Over $\$ 38,000$ but not over $\$ 44,000$ Over $\$ 44,000$ but not over $\$ 50,000$ Over $\$ 50,000$ but not over $\$ 60,000$ Over $\$ 60,000$ but not over $\$ 70,000$ Over $\$ 70,000$ but not over $\$ 80,000$ Over $\$ 80,000$ but not over $\$ 90,000$ Over $\$ 90,000$ bul not over $\$ 100,000$ Over $\$ 100,000$ but not over $\$ 200,000$ Over $\$ 200,000$

Enter on line 3:
$16 \%$ of the amount on line 1 .
$\$ 80$, plus $16.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 500$. $\$ 162.50$, plus $17.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 1,000$. $\$ 250$, plus $18 \%$ of excess over $\$ 1,500$. $\$ 340$, plus $20 \%$ of excess over $\$ 2,000$. $\$ 740$, plus $23.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 4,000$. $\$ 1,210$, plus $27 \%$ of excess over $\$ 6,000$. $\$ 1,750$, plus $30.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 8,000$. $\$ 2,360$, plus $34 \%$ of excess over $\$ 10,000$. $\$ 3,040$, plus $37.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 12,000$. $\$ 3,790$, plus $41 \%$ of excess over $\$ 14,000$. $\$ 4,610$, plus $44.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 16,000$. $\$ 5,500$, plus $47.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 18,000$. $\$ 6,450$, plus $50.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 20,000$. $\$ 7,460$, plus $53.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 22,000$. $\$ 9,600$, plus $56 \%$ of excess over $\$ 26,000$. $\$ 12,960$, plus $58.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 32,000$. $\$ 16,470$, plus $61 \%$ of excess over $\$ 38,000$. $\$ 20,130$, plus $63.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 44,000$. $\$ 23,940$, plus $66 \%$ of excess over $\$ 50,000$. $\$ 30,540$, plus $68.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 60,000$. $\$ 37,390$, plus $71 \%$ of excess over $\$ 70,000$. $\$ 44,490$, plus $73.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 80,000$. $\$ 51,840$, plus $75 \%$ of excess over $\$ 90,000$. $\$ 59,340$, plus $76.5 \%$ of excess over $\$ 100,000$. $\$ 135,840$, plus $77 \%$ of excess over $\$ 200,000$.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR PAGE 2

In the case of trusts taxable at individual rates, complete Form 990-T for 1963 together with its related schedules, except for lines 8 and 9 on page 1. Use this schedule to compute the tax to be entered on line 10 , page 1 of Form 990-T.
ALTERNATIVE TAX.-If the alternative tax applies, compute as follows:
(a) LINE 4.-Subtract the net capital gain from cutting timber (line 7(a), page 2 of Form 990-T) from line 1 above, and compute a partial tax on the balance using Tax Rate Schedule I. To this partial tax add 50 percent of line 7 (a), page 2 of Form 990-T. The result will be the alternative tax to be entered on line 4 if it is less than the amount on line 2.
(b) LINE 6.-Subtract the net capital gain from cutting timber (line 7(a), page 2 of Form 990 T) from line 1 above, and compute a partial tax onl the balance using Tax Rate Schedule II. To this partial tax add 50 percent of line 7 (a), page 2 of Form 990-T. The result will be the alternative tax to be entered on line 6 if it is less than the amount on line 3.
If the alternative tax is used, a separate statement of its computation should be attached to the return.

Name and address

3. Total other gain. Enter here and on line 4 and identify as gain fram Part $I$

PART II.-SALE OR EXCHANGE OF PROPERTY UNDER SECTION 1231


PART III.-CAPITAL ASSETS
Short-Term Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Held for Not Mare Than 6 Months

7. Unused capita! loss carryover from five preceding taxable years (attach statement)
8. Total of shart-term capital gains or lasses or difference between short-term capital gains and losses


## PART V.-TOTAL SCHEDULE D GAINS AND LOSSES

13. Enter the excess of net short-term copital gain (line 8) over net long-term capital loss (line 10)
14. Enter the excess of net long-term capital gain (line 10) over net shortterm copital loss (line 8)
15. Net gain (loss) from property other than capitol assets (line 12)
16. Total lines 13, 14 and 15, enter here and on Form 1120, page 1, line 9

## Alternative Tax Computation

17. Taxable income (line 30, page l, Form 1120)
18. Net long-term capital gain reduced by any net short-term capital loss (line 14).
19. Line 17 minus line 18
20. If amount of line 19 is:
(a) Not over $\$ 25,000$ - Enter 30 percent of line 19 ( 32 percent if a consolidated return)
(b) Over $\$ 25,000$-Enter 52 percent of line 19 ( 54 percent if a consolidated return)

Subtract $\$ 5,500$ and enter difference . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 5,500.00
21. 25 percent of line 18
22. Alternative tax (line 20 plus line 21). If applicable, enter on line 3, Tax Computotion, page 3, Form 1120.

## INSTRUCTIONS

## (References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

Gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and other property.-Report sales or exchonges 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 sales or exchanges. However, the omount 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 toxpoyer (whether or not connected with its trade or business) but does not include (1) stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the toxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business; or (2) property used in the trade or business, of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 167, or real property used in the trade or business of the taxpayer; or (3) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or ortistic compositions, or similar properties; or (4) accounts or notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property described in (1) above; or (5) an obligation of the United States or any of its possessions, or of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, or of the District of Columbia, issued on or ofter Morch l. 1941, on a discount basis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not exceeding l year from the date of issue.

Enter full description of each item of property sold or exchanged, even though no gain or loss may be indicated.

Basis.—Property acquired before March 1, 1913. For GAIN use cost or fair morket value as of March 1, 1913, adjusted as provided in section 1016, whichever is greater. For LOSS, use cost so adjusted. After February 28, 1913, use cost for both gaın or loss except where property was acquired by bequest, gift, tax. free exchange, involuntary conversion, or wash sale of stock; see sections 1014, 1015, 1031, 1033, and 1091, respectively. If the amount shown as the basis is other than actual cash cost of the property sold or exchonged, full details must be furnished regarding the acquisition of the property.
The cost or other basis of property which qualifies for the investment credit must be reduced by 7 percent of the qualified investment whether the credit is token or not.

Losses on securities becoming worthless.-It any securities become worthless within the toxable year and are copital 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 sole or exchonge, on the last day of such taxable year of capital assets. Section $165(\mathrm{~g})(\mathrm{l})$.

Losses not allowable. - No loss shall be recognized in any sale or other disposition of shores of stock or securities where there has been acquired substantially identical stock or securities, or there hos been entered into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical stock or securities, within 30 days before or after the dote 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 indi vidual, if either one of such corporations, with respect to the taxable year of the corporotion preceding the date of the sale or exchange was, under the law applicable to such taxable year (1) a personol holding company, as defined in section 542, or (2) a foreign persomol holding company, as defined in section 552. (For the purpose of determining the ownership of stock, in applying this paragraph, see section 267.)

Gaine from section 1245 property (Part 1).-Use this part to report any gain from the disposition of depreciable (a) personal property (other than livestock) including intongible personal prop erty; and (b) tangible real property (except for buildings and their structural components) if used as an integral part of manufactur ing, production, or extraction, or of lurnishing transportation communications, electrical energy, gas, woter, or sewage disposal services, or used as a research or storage facility in connection with these activities.
See section 1245(b) for exceptions and limitations involving (a) disposition by gift; (b) certain tax-Iree tronsactions; (c) like kind exchanges and involuntary conversions; and (d) sales or ex changes to effectuate FCC policies and exchanges to comply with SEC orders.

Gain on sales by a "controlled'' corporation. - In the case o a sale or exchange, directly or indirectly, of property between an individual and a corporation more than 80 percent in value of the outstonding 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 sole or exchange shall be treoted as gain from the sale or exchange of property which is neither a capital asset nor property described in section 1231, if such prop erty in the hands of the transferee is depreciable under section 167. Section 1239.

Installment sales.- If you sold personal property for more thon $\$ 1,000$ or real property regardless of amount, you may be eligible to report any goin under the installment plan if (1) there is no payment in the year of sole, or (2) the payments in the year of sale do not exceed $30 \%$ of the selling price. Section 453 .

## INSTRUCTIONS (Continued frorn reverse side of original)

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 ol a kind which would properly be includible in the inventory 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) heid for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes and held for 12 months or more from the date of acquisition.

Section 1231 provides special treatment for the gains and losses upon the sale or exchange of "property used in the trade or business" and upon the compulsory or involuntary conversion of (1) such property and (2) capital assets held for more than 6 months. Such gains and losses during the taxable year are treated as gains and losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets held lor 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 it they were all ordinary gains and losses. The limitation of section 1211 on the deductibility of capital losses does not operate to exclude any such losses from the computation as to the excess of gains over losses, but all such losses are included in full. The total shown on line 5 determines whether the items reflected therein represent a long-term capital gain or an ordinary loss. The total must be entered on the first line of the appropriate Schedules of Part III or Part IV.

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 com. pany.

Alternative tax.-If for any taxable year the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, or if there is only a net long-term capital gain, section 1201 imposes an alternative tax in lieu of the normal tax and surtox 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 $511(\mathrm{a})(1)$ (relating to taxation of business income of certain organizations described in section $511(\mathrm{a})(2)$ ). The alternative tax is the sum of (1) a partiol tax, computed at the normal tax and surtax rates on the taxable income decreased by the amount of the excess of the net long-term copital gain over the net shortterm 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 for 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 copital loss.

Bonds, etc., losses of banks.-In the case of a bank, as defined in section 581, if the losses in the taxable year from sales or exchanges of bonds, debentures, notes, or certificates, 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 on ordinary loss and deductible in full against other income. Section 582.

Dealers in eecurities. 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 delined in section 1236 , shall in no event be considered as gain from 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 acquisition, clearly identified in the dealer's records as a security held for investment or, if 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 from 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 identified 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.

## Instructions For Insurance Companies Using This <br> 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 A-3, Form 1120M. For companies taxable under section 821, all references to "line" numbers, Form 1120 , shall be considered as references to the appropriate "line" in Form 1120M.

| rorm 1120-F <br> D.S. Trearary Department Internal Revente Service | UNITED STATES INCOME TAX RETURN OF FOREIGN CORPORATION-1963 ar Other $\xrightarrow[\text { (PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT) }]{\text { (inning }}$ |  |
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NOTE: 1. Nonresident-A foreign corporation NOT engaged in trade or business within the U.S. at any time during the taxable year which has received income from U.S. sources on which the tax has not been fully satislied at the source, file pages 1 and 2 onty of this return.
2. Resident -A foreign corporation which at any time within the taxable year engaged in trade or business within the U.S., file the complete return omitting any entry on page 2 .
A. Country of incorporation
B. Name of foreign country under the laws of which the income reported on this return is subject to tox
C. Date incorporated
D. The corporation's books are in care of

## tocoted at

E. Was the corporation at any time during the taxable year engaged in trade or business within the U.S.? Yes $\square$ No $\square$
F. Did the corporation have a permanent establishment in the United States at any time during the taxable year within the meaning of any applicable tax convention between the United States and a foreign country? Yes $\square$ No $\square$ If "Yes," name the loreign country
G. (1) Did the corporation at the end al the taxable year own directly or indirectly 50 percent or more of the voting stock of a U.S. corporation? Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(2) Did any corporation, individual, partnership, trust, or association at the end of the taxable year own directly or indirectly 50 percent or more of the corporation's voting stock? Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(For rules of attribution, see section 267 (c).)
If the answer to (1) or (2) is "Yes," attach separate schedute showing:
(a) name, address, and employer identification No.
(b) percentage owned;
(c) date acquired; and
(d) the District Director's office in which the income tax return of such organization for the last taxable year was filed.
If the answer to (1) above is "Yes," include the income (or loss) from line 30, page 1, Form 1120 of such corporation lor the taxable year ending with or within your tasable year.
If the answer to (2) above is "Yes," (a) include the amount of cash or stock dividends paid to such individual or or. ganization and (b) identify form of organization.
H. Did the corporation at any time during the year own directly or indirectly any stock of another corporation other than a U.S. corporation? Yes $\square$ No $\square$

If "Yes," attach statement as required by Instruction H .

1. If the corporation filed a United States income tax return lor the preceding taxable year, indicate District Director's office in which filed
J. Did the corporation at any time during the year have an agent in the U.S.?

Yes $\square$ No $\square$
If "Yes," complete the following:
Kind ol agent
Name Address
K. ls the corporation a loreign personal holding company under section 552 of the Internal Revenue Code? Yes $\square$ No $\square$
If "Yes,' have Forms 957 and 958 been filed? Yes $\square$ No $\square$ (See sec. 6035 of the Code.)
L. Is the corporation a personal holding company? Yes $\square$ No $\square$ (See Instruction C.)
I. TOTAL income tax (from line 8, Tax Computation Schedule, page 5 or tine 14, page 2)........
2. Credits lor amounts paid on 1963 income tax:
(a) Tax paid with Form 7004 application for extension (attach copy).
(b) Payments and credits on 1963 Declaration of Estimated tax. District Director's office where paid
(c) United States income tax paid or withheld af the source
(d) Credit from regulated investment companies (attach Form 2439).
3. If tax (line 1) is larger than credits (line 2), the balance is TAX DUE. Enter balance here.
4. If tax (line 1) is less than credits (line 2) enter the OVERPAYMENT here

Enter amount of line 4 you want-Credited on 1964 estimated tax.
SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION (See Instruction E)
Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. If prepared by a person other than taxpayer, his dectaration is based on all information of which he has any knowledge.


## SECTION I-TO BE COMPLETED BY NONRESIDENT FOREIGN CORPORATION FOR INCOME RECEIVED FROM

 UNITED STATES SOURCES ON WHICH THE TAX HAS NOT BEEN FULLY SATISFIED AT THE SOURCE

Schedule A.-EXPLANATION OF LINES 1 THROUGH 8
(Enter each individual item of income)

| 1. Payer of income and, if known, withholding agent (name and address) (Show owner of record it other than taxpayer) | 2. Nature of income (such as interest, dividends, etc.) | 3. Gross amount ot income | 4. Date of payment | 5. Amount of United States income tax assumed and/or withheld at source |
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|  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL (Column 3) |  | \$ | X X X X | X X X X X X X |
| Enter total of Column 5 here and on line 2(c), page | 1 | .................. | . . | \$ |
| A. Has the corporation excluded from gross income in this return any item of income from sources within the United States on which the tax has not been fully satisfied at the source or on which no tax has been paid at the source? If "Yes," attach a statement setting forth the amount, nature, and source of each such item of income and the reason it has been excluded from gross income. |  |  |  |  |

SECTION II.-TO BE COMPLETED BY RESIDENT FOREIGN CORPORATION
IMPORTRNT-All applicable lines and schedules must be filled in. If the lines on the schedules are not suflicient, see instruction K .

A. Business description (see p. 8 Instr.): 1. Code No.
2. Principal business activity
3. Principal product or service
B. Has the corporation excluded from gross income in this return any income from sources within the United
States?
Yes $\square$
No

If "Yes," attach a statement setting forth the amount, nature, and source of each such item of income and the reasanit has been excluded from gross income.
C. Were Forms 1096 and 1099 tiled for the calendar year 1963 in connection with:
Taxable dividends
Yes $\square$
No
Other payments.
Yes $\square$ No $\square$
D. Did you have any contracts or subcontracts subject to the Renegotiation Act of 1951? Yes $\square$ No If "Yes," see Instr. f, and enter amount here
E. Amount of income (or loss) for: 1960 1961 1962
F. Did you claim a deduction for expenses connected with: (If answer to any question is "Yes," check applicable boxes within that question.)
(1) A hunting lodge $\square$, working ranch or farm $\square$, fishing camp $\square$, resort property $\square$, pleasure boat or yacht $\square$, or other similar facility $\square$ ? (Other than where the operation of the facility was the principal business.) Yes $\square$ No
(2) The leasing, renting, or ownership of a hotel room or suite $\square$, apartment $\square$, or other dwelling $\square$, which was used by customers oremployees or members ol their tamilies? (Other than use by employees while in business travel status.) Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(3) The attendance of your employees' families at conventions or business meetings. Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(4) Vacations for employees or members of their families? (Other than vacation pay reported on Form W-2.) Yes $\square$ No $\square$

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

1. Inventory at beginning of yoar
2. Merchandise bought for manufacture or sale.
3. Salaries and wages
4. Other costs per books (attach schedule)
5. Total.
6. Less: Inventory at end of year.
7. Cost of goods sold (enter here and on line 2, page 3)
8. Was inventory valued at - Cost $\square$ : lower of cost or market $\square$; LIFO $\square$; other $\square$ ? If other, attach explanation.
9. Have write-downs been made to inventory? Yes $\square$ No $\square$. If "Yes," were the write-downs computed on the basis of:
(a) $\square$ 'Percentage reductions from parts of the inventory
(b) $\square$ Percentage reductions from the total inventory
(c) $\square$ Valuation of individual items.

If " $a$ " or " $b$ " is checked, enter the percentage of writedowns .-....... \%. For "a," "b," or "c" enter the dollar amount of write-downs \$ ........................... (If not available, estimate and indicate that the figure is an estimate.)
3. Was the inventory verilied by physical count during the year? Yes $\square$ No $\square$. If "No," attach explanation of how the closing inventory was determined.
4. Was there any substantial change in the manner of determining quanhties, costs or valuations between the opening and closing inventories? Yes $\square$ No $\square$. II "Yes," attach explanation.
NOTE. If a direct answer cannot be given to a question attach explanation.

Schedule C.-INCOME FROM DIVIDENDS


Schedule D.-Separate Schedule D (Form 1120) should be used in reporting sales or exchanges of property (See Instruction 9) Schedule E.-COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS (See Instructions, page 6)


Schedule F.-BAD DEBTS-RESERVE METHOD (See Instructions 15)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1. Tax- } \\ & \text { able } \\ & \text { Year } \end{aligned}$ | 2. Trade notes and accounts receivable outstanding at end of year | 3. Sales on account | 4. Gross amount added to reserve | 5. Amount charged against reserve | 6. Reserve for bad debts at end of year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1960 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963 |  |  |  |  | ... |
| NOTE Securities which are capital assets and which became worthless within the taxable year should be reported in separate Schedule D. |  |  |  |  |  |

Schedule G.-DEPRECIATION (See Instruction 22 and Schedule H)
This schedule is designed for toxpayers using the alternative guidelines and administrative procedures described in Revenue Procedure 62-21 as well as for those taxpayers who wish to contmue using procedures authorized prior to the Revenue Procedure. Where double headings appear use the lirst heading for the new procedure and the second heading for the older procedure.

| 1. Group and guideline class Description of property | 2. Cost or other basis at beginning of year $\qquad$ <br> Cost or other basis | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 3. Asset additions } \\ & \text { in year (amount) } \\ & \hdashline \text { Date or acquired } \end{aligned}$ | 4 Asset retirements in year (amount (applicable only to Rev. Proc. 62-21) Rev. Proc. 62-21) | 5. Depreciation allowed or allowable in prior years | 6. Method of computing depreciation | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { 7. Class Ife } \\ \hdashline \left.\begin{array}{c} \text { OR } \\ \text { Rate }(\%) \\ \text { of life } \end{array} \right\rvert\, \\ \hline \end{gathered}\right.$ | 8. Depreciation for this year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| 1. Totals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Less: Amount of de | reciation claimed | in Schedule A | nd elsewhere on | turn. |  |  |  |
| 3. Balance-Enter her | and on line 22 | page 3. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Cost or other basis | of fully deprecia | d assets still in |  |  |  |  |  |

Schedule H.-SUMMARY OF DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION SCHEDULES

| depreciation | Under Rev Proc. 62-21 | Other | AMORTIZATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Straight line method |  |  | 1. Emergency facilities |
| 2. Declining balance method. |  |  | 2. Research or experimental |
| 3. Sum of the years-digits method. |  |  | 3. Exploration and development. . |
| 4. Based on units of production |  |  | 4. Organizational |
| 5. Addl. lst year (Sec. 179) | , |  | 5. Trademark and trade name.. |
| 6. Other (specify) |  |  | 6. Other (specify) |
| 7. Total depreciation claimed. . |  |  | 7. Total amortization claimed |

Schedule I.-SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS

1. Dividends-received: (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
2. Total dividends-received deductions (sum af lines 1 (a), (b), and (c) but not to exceed 85 percent of line 28 , page 3.) (The 85 percent limitation does not apply to a year in which a net operating loss occurs)
3. Dividends paid on certain preferred stock of public utilities (see instructions in case of net operating loss).
4. Total special deductions (enter here and on line 29(b), page 3)
Schedule J.- OTHER DEDUCTIONS

TAX COMPUTATION SCHEDULE

1. Taxable income (line 30 , page 3 )
2. If amount on line 1 is:
(a) Not over $\mathbf{\$ 2 5 , 0 0 0}$-Enter 30 percent of line 1
(b) Over $\$ 25,000$-Enter 52 percent of line 1 Subtract $\$ 5,500$, and enter difference



Schedule M-I-RECONCILIATION OF INCOME PER BOOKS WITH INCOME PER RETURN

1. Net income per books.
2. Federal income tax
3. Excess of capital losses over capital gans
4. Taxable income not recorded on books this year (itemize)
5. Expenses recorded on books this year not de. ducted in this return (itemize)
6. Total of lines 1 through 5

Schedule M-2-ANALYS1S OF EARNED SURPLUS AND

1. Balance at beginning of year
2. Net income per books
3. Other increases (itemize)
4. 
5. Income recorded on books this year not included in this return (itemize)
6. Deductions in this tax return not charged against book income this year (itemize)
7. Total of lines 7 and 8
8. Income (line 28 , page 3 ) - line 6 less 9
9. Distributions: (a) Cash
(b) Stock
(c) Property
10. Cther decreases (itemize)
$\qquad$
11. Total of lines 5 and 6
12. Balance end of year (line 4 less 7 )

# How To Prepare Your 1963 U.S. Income Tax Return of Foreign Corporation on Form 1120-F <br> (leferences are to the Internal Revenue Code) 

## EXPENSES FOR TRAVEL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND GIFTS

Regulations issued under the Revenue Act of 1962 added new rules, effective January 1, 1963, for determining the amount of travel, entertainment and gift expenses allowed as a deduction for employers and employees. Before such an expense will be allowable it must mect the prior law test of being ordinary and necessary to the business, and in addition must meet the requircments of the new rules under section 274 of the Internal Revenuc Code.

Recordkeeping rules.-Under the new rules, a taxpayer who claims a deduction for travel, entertainment, or gift expenses should prove the expenses with adequate records which set forth: (1) the amount; (2) the time and place; (3) the business purpose; and (4) the business relationship of the persons entertained or receiving a gift. No deduction will be allowed for estimates. Records should be backed up by receipts, paid bills, or similar documentary evidence for expenditures of $\$ 25$ or more and for lodging while trayeling away from home, regardless of amount.

Travel expenses.-The new rules disallow deductions to employees for a portion of travel expenses in certain cases when business trips are combined with personal vacations. However, this new rule does not apply to travel away from home which does not exceed one week, or if the trip exceeds one week unless the personal or vacation time amounts to 25 percent or more of the total time on the trip. In addition, if the travel expense qualifies as an ordinary and necessary business expense, none of it will be dis-
allowed (1) if the employee did not have substantial control over arranging the business trip or (2) if a personal vacation was not a major consideration in determining whether the trip should be made.

Entertainment expenses.-To deduct entertainment expense under the new rules a taxpayer must show that the expensc is (1) "directly related" to the active conduct of his business, or (2) "associated" with the active conduct of his business and that the entertainment occurred directly before or after a substantial and bona fide business discussion, or (3) covered by one of the following exceptions:
(a) business meals, (b) food and beverages for employees, (c) expenses treated as compensation, (d) reimbursed expenses of employees and independent contractors, (e) recreational expenses for employees. ( $f$ ) employee or stockholder business meetings, ( $g$ ) meetings of business leagues, ( $h$ ) items available to the public, and (i) entertainment sold to customers.

Business gifts.-Business gifts may be deducted up to $\$ 25$ annually for each recipient. If the total cost of all of your business gifts to one individual during the taxable year exceeds $\$ 25$, you may only deduct $\$ 25$. Promotional material and certain awards to employees are excepted from this rule.

These rules are set forth in Publication No. 463, which is available at any Internal Revenue Service office.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Corporations required to make a return on Form 1120-F.All foreign corporations (except a foreign life insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 802 and foreign mutual insurance companies subject to the tax imposed by section 821) doing business within the U.S. or receiving income from sources within the U.S. consisting of fixed or determinable annual or periodical income and amounts described in section $631(\mathrm{~b})$ and (c) (relating to disposal of timber and coal with a retained economic interest) which are considered to be capital gains must file Form 1120-F. "Foreign corporation" means a corporation not created or organized in U.S. or under law of U.S. or of any State.

If a receiver, trustee in dissolution, trustee in bankruptcy, or assignee has possession of or holds title to all or substantially all the property or business of a corporation, whether or not the property or business is being operated, he must make a return of income for the corporation in the same manner and form required of other corporations. (Section 6012.)
B. Period to be covered by return.-Returns shall be filed for the calendar year 1963 or fiscal year beginning in 1963 and ending in 1964. For the procedure to follow in changing an established accounting period, see Section 1.442, Income Tax Regulations. In cases where prior approval must be obtained file Form 1128, Application for Change in Accounting Period.
C. Personal holding companies.-A foreign corporation which is a personal holding company, as defined in section 542 but not within the deñnition of section 552 , is subject to the tax imposed by section 541 on undistributed personal holding company income. Section 541 imposes a tax upon the undistributed personal holding company income (as defined in section 545) of corporations classified as personal holding companies. Every foreign corporation which is a personal holding company under section 542 must file a schedule 1120 PH with its return on Form 1120-F.

Under the provisions of section 542, a corporation is a "personal 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.)
D. 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 gross income of U.S. 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 U.S. shareholders. (Sec. 6035 and regulations thereunder.)
E. Sigoature and verification.-The return must be signed cither 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 on behalf of a corporation.
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. Classes of foreign corporations.-For income tax purposes, foreign corporations are divided into two classes, namely, nonresident foreign corporations and resident foreign corporations. A nonresident foreign corporation is a foreign corporation which is not engaged in trade or business within the U.S. at any time during the taxable year. A resident foreign corporation is a foreign corporation which, at some time during the taxable year, is engaged in trade or business within the U.S.
H. Stock ownership in foreign corporations.-A corporation owning directly or indirectly 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 the information required by section 551 (d).

## NONRESIDENT FOREIGN CORPORATIONS

(a) Filing requirement.-Every foreign corporation not engaged in trade or business within the U.S. at any time during the taxable year must file a return on the gross amount received as fixed or determinable annual or periodic gains, profits, and income from sources within the U.S. If tax liability is fully satisfied at source, a return is not required. (For exception, see instr. (d).)
(b) Fixed or determinable annual or periodic income.-Such income includes, but is not limited to, interest, dividends, rents, annuities, royalties, and the share of the fixed or determinable annual or periodic income of an estate or trust which is required to be distributed currently, or which has been paid or credited during the taxable year, to a beneficiary of such estate or trust.
(c) Engage in trade or business within the U.S.-This phrase does not include the effecting, through a resident broker, commission agent, or custodian, of transactions in the U.S. in stocks or securities, or in commodities (if of a kind customarily dealt in on an organized commodity exchange, if the transaction is of the kind customarily consummated at such place, and if the foreign corporation has no office or place of business in the U.S. at any time during the taxable year through which or by the direction of which such transactions in commodities are effected).
(d) Claim for refund.-Where this form is being used as a claim for refund, include all income from sources within the U.S. even though the tax thereon has been fully satisfied at the source except where the refund results solely from the credit

[^52]Instructions-Form 1120-F (1963)

PAGE 2
for the tax paid by a regulated investment company on undistributed capital gains. Where the refund results solely from such credit, enter the amount claimed on lines 2(d) and 4, page 1, and attach Copy B of Form 2439; no entries on lines 1 through 11, page 2, are required. Where such refund is reduced by any additional tax due on items of income upon which the tax has not been fully satisfied at the source, the items creating the reduction of the refund must also be shown on the appropriate lines on pages 1 and 2.
(e) Filing of return and payment of tax.- A nonresident foreign corporation is required to file only pages 1 and 2 of this return. The return must be filed with the Director of International Operations, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C., 20225, on or before the 15th day of the sixth month following the close of the taxable year. The tax must be paid in full when the return is filed; or in two installments, as follows: 50 percent on or before the 15 th day of the sixth month and 50 percent on or before the 15th day of the ninth 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.
(f) Items exempt from tax.-The following items of income are exempt, except where otherwise indicated, from United States income tax and should not be included in gross income:
(1) The proceeds of life insurance policies, paid by reason of the death of the insured. If any part of the proceeds is held by the insurer under an agreement to pay interest, the interest is taxable; however, see section 101 (d). Amounts received under a life insurance or endowment policy, not payable by reason of the death of the insured, are included in gross income to the extent provided in section 72 ;
(2) Interest on obligations of a State, or possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia. If the corporation owned at any time during the taxable year any of the obligations described in this paragraph attach to the return a statement showing the number and amount of such obligations, the period during which owned, and the income received therefrom;
(3) Interest on deposits with persons, including individuals, partnerships, or corporations, carrying on the banking business, paid to persons not engaged in business within the United States;
(4) Interest from sources without the United States, determined under the provisions of section 862 ;
(5) Dividends from domestic corporations constituting income from sources without the United States, determined under the provisions of section 862 ;
(6) Dividends from a foreign corporation to the extent that they constitute income from sources without the United States, determined under the provisions of section 862; and
(7) Income to the extent exempt by tax convention (see Tax Conventions below).
( $g$ ) Income to be included.-All income from sources within the United States consisting of fixed or determinable annual or periodic income and amounts described in section 631 (b) and (c) which are considered to be capital gains is includable where the tax liability is NOT fully satisfied at the source.

Some of the items upon which the tax liability will not bave been fully satisfied at the source are interest received during the year in connection with so-called tax-free covenant bonds upon which a tax of 2 percent was paid at the source, accrued interest received in connection with the sale of bonds between interest dates, and dividends received from a foreign corporation where 50 percent or more of the gross income of such foreign corporation for the 3 -year period ending with the close of its taxable year preceding the declaration of such dividends (or for such part of such period as such corporation has been in existence) was derived from sources within the United States as determined under the provisions of sections 861 through 864 , such dividends being treated as gross income from sources within the United States in an amount which bears the same ratio to such dividends as the gross income of such corporation for such period derived from sources within the United States bears to its gross income from all sources.
(h) Tax computation.-Section 881 provides a tax of 30 percent. However, if a taxpayer is a resident of, or a corporation created under the laws of any country shown under the heading of Tax Conventions below, refer to the income tax convention entered into by the United States with your respective country in order to ascertain the exemption from, and reduced rates of, United States income tax to which you may be entitled under the convention with your country.

For provisions relating to the investment credit and the recomputation of a prior year investment credit, see instructions for resident foreign corporations (instruction ], page 3 and instruction 3, page 7) and Form 3468.

| Country | Official text symbol | Effective date | Citation ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Country | Official text symbol | Effective date | Citation ${ }^{3}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australia | ${ }^{1}$ TlAS 2880 | Jan. 1, 1953 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C.B. 1954-2, } 614 \text { (T.D. } \\ & 6108 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ | 1 reland | TIAS 2356 | Jan. 1, 1951 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C.B. 1952-1, } 89 \text { (T.D. } \\ & 5897 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Austria | TIAS 3923 | Jan. I, 1957 | $\begin{gathered} \text { C.B. } 1957-2,985 ; \\ 1958-2,1038 \\ 6322) \\ \text { C.B.B. } \\ \text { C.B. } \end{gathered}$ | Italy | TIAS 3579 | Jan. 1, 1956 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { C.B. } 1956-2, \\ \text { C.B. } 1956-2, \\ \text { (T.D. } 62156 \end{array}\right.$ |
| Belgium.--- | TIAS 2833 | Jan. 1, 1953 | C.B. 1954-1, 132 (T.D. <br> 6055) | Japan----------. | T1AS 3176 | Jan. 1, 1955 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { C.B. } 1955-1,658 \\ \text { C.B. } 1955-1,665 \\ 6130) \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  | C.B. 1956-1. 815 (T.D. 6160) | ro | T1AS 390t | Jan. 1, 1957 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C.B. 1957-2, } 1051 \\ & \text { C.B. } 1949-1.92 \end{aligned}$ |
| Supplemental_ | TLAS 2833 | Jan. 1, 1953 |  | Netherlands-.--- | TIAS 1855 | Jan. 1, 1947 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { T.D. } 5690 \text { ) } \\ \text { C.B. } 1950-1,92 \text { (T.D. } \\ 5778) \end{array}\right.$ |
| As extended to Overseas Terri-tories- $\qquad$ | TIAS 4280 | Jan. 1, 1959 |  | Supplemental. <br> Netherlands <br> Antilles.-.-. | TIAS 3366 | Nov. 10, 1965 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { 6153) } \\ \text { C.B. } \\ \text { 1956-2, } \\ \hline\end{array} 1116\right.$ |
|  |  |  | $\text { C.B. } 1960-1.752$ |  |  | Jan. 1, 1955 | $\text { C.B. } 1955-2,777 \text { (T.D. }$ |
|  |  |  | C.B. 1943, 525 (T.D. 5206) | New Zealand.--- | T1AS 2360 | Jan. 1, 1951 | \|C.B. 1956-2, 1116 |
| Canada | ${ }^{2}$ TS 983 | Jan. 1, 1941 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C.B. } 1953-\mathrm{t}, 238 \text { (T.D. } \\ & \text { 5957 } \\ & \text { (C.B. } 1953-1,228 \text { (T.D. } \end{aligned}$ |
| Suppleme | TIAS 2347 | Jan. 1, 1951 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { C.B. } 1955-1,624 \\ \text { C.B. } 1953-2,59 \\ 6047) \end{array}\right. \text { (T.D. }$ | Norway --------- |  | Jan. 1, 1951 |  |
| Supplemental | TIAS 3916 | Jan. 1. 1957 |  |  | T1AS 2357 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { C.B. } 1965-2,793 \text { (T.D. } \\ \text { C.B. } 1960-1,756 \end{array}\right.$ |
| Denmark | TTAS 1854 | Jan. 1, 1948 |  | Supplemental- | T1AS 4360 | Jan. 1, 1960 | C.B. 1960-2, 630 <br> (T.D. 6489) |
| nland | T1AS 2596 | Jan. 1, 1952 |  | Pakistan_------- <br> South Africa.-. | TIAS 4232 | Jan. 1, 1959 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { C.B. } 1960-1,765 \\ \text { (T.D. } 6431)^{765} \end{array}\right.$ |
| nland |  |  |  |  |  | July 1, 1946 | C.B. 1960-2, 646 C.B. 1954-2, 651 |
| France | TS 885 | (Terminated) |  | Protocol--- | TS 958 |  | C.B. 1954-2, 655 |
| Second Con ventom. | TS 988 | Jan. 1, 1945 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { C.B. } 1945,522 \\ \text { C.B. } 1946-1.134 \end{array}\right. \\ \text { (T.D. } 5499 \text { ( } \mathrm{C} .1456-1.840 \end{array}\right.$ | Sweden----------- |  | Jan. 1. 1940 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C.B. } 1940-2, 43 \\ & \text { (T.D. } \\ & \text { (C.B. } 1951-2, 75 \end{aligned} \text { (T.D. }$ |
| Suppleme | TIAS 1982 TIAS 3814 |  |  | Switzerland----- | T1AS 2316 | Jan. 1, 1951 |  |
| Suspleme |  | $\text { Jan. } \underset{\text { Varies }}{1950}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | T1AS 1546 |  |  |
| Germany | AS 3133 | Jan. 1, 1954 | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { C.B. } \\ \text { C122 }\end{array}\right.$ 195-1, 641 (T.D. | United Kingdom. |  | Jan. 1, 1945 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { C.B. } 1947-1,209 \\ \text { C.B. } & 1947-2,100 \\ \hline \end{array} \text { (T.D. }$ 5569) |
| Greece-... | TIAS 2902 | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { Jan. } 1, & 1953 \\ \text { Jan. 1, } & 1953 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C.B. } 1954-2,638 \text { (T.D. } \\ & \text { (C.B. } 1957-2,1033 \end{aligned}$ | Supplemental. Supplemental.Supplemental. | TIAS 3165 <br> TIAS 412. <br> TIAS 4141 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan. 19. } 1955 \\ & \text { Jan. 1, } 1956 \\ & \text { Jan. 1, } 1959 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C.B. } 1957-1,665 \\ & \text { C.B. } 1958-2,1078 \\ & \text { C.B. } 1960-1,767 \\ & \text { (T.D. } 6437 \text { ) } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Honduras | TIAS 3766 | Jan. 1, 1957 | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { C.B. } 1957-2,1040 \\ (\text { T.D. } 5264) \end{array}\right.$ |  |  |  |  |

## RESIDENT FOREIGN CORPORATIONS

(a) Requirement for filing.-Every foreign corporation, which at some time during the taxable year engaged in trade or business within the United States must file a return of income from sounces within the United States, consisting of the items of gross income specified in section 861 (a) plus the items of gross income allocated or apportioned to such sources in accordance with section 863 .
(b) 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 nethod 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 on Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method, which may be obtained from your District Director.

Rounding off to whole-dollar amounts.-If you wish, the money items on your return and accompanying schedules required by such return may be shown as whole-dollar amounts. This means that you eliminate any amount less than 50 cents. and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next highest dollar.
(c) Filing of reiurn and payment of tax.-Returns of 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 business or principal office or agency is located. (Section 6072.)

For extension of time for filing returns, see section 6081 and the regulations thereunder.

The balance of tax due as shown on line 3, page 1 , 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 15th 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), 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.)

Additional charge for underpayment of estimated tax.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 filing the tax return, whichever is the earlier.

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 any of the "relief provisions" of section $6655(\mathrm{~d})$, attach a statement to your return explaining which of the provisions applies to you, showing anv necessary computations. If you wish, you may obtain Form 2220 from the nearest Internal Revenue Service office for this purpose.
(d) Information at the source.-Forms 1096 and luy9 must be filed concerning certain salaries, fees, compensation, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, pensions, dividends, and foreign items.

Payments made which are subject to withholding at source under the provisions of sections 1441 and 1442 must be reported on Forms 1042 and 1042 S.
(e) 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 money) to another corporation which was created for the purpose of acquiring such property or which was not actively engaged in business at the time of such acquisition and if after such transfer the transferor corporation which was created for the purpose of acquiring such transferee corporation during any part of the taxable ycar of such transferec corporation, the transferee 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 $535(\mathrm{c})$, unless such transferee corporation shall establish by the clear preponderance of the evidence that the securing of such exemption 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 exemption and the accumulated earnings credit in certain cases, see section 269 (b).
(f) 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 D, 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.
(g) Consolidated returns.-Except in the case of certain corporations organized under the laws of Canada or Mexico and maintained solely for the purpose of complying with the laws of such country as to title and operation of property, a foreign corporation is not an includable corporation for purposes of the privilege of making a consolidated return by an affiliated group of corporations.
(h) 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 incorne of corporations formed or availed of for the purpose of such tax avoidance.
(j) Balonce sheets.-The balance sheets, schedule L, should agree with the books of account or any differences should be reconciled. All corporations reporting to any National, State, municipal, or other public officer, 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 10 , schedule $L$, should show land less any accumulated amortization of the land as an emergency facility under the authority of section 168 .
( $k$ ) Attachments.- Attachments may be used in the preparation of your return if the lines on the form schedules are not sufficient for your needs. The attachment must contain all required information, follow the format of the official schedules and must be attached to the return in the same sequence as the schedules appear on the official forms. If an attachment is used in place of a schedule having a summary line on page 3 of the form the total need not be entered on the schedule, but must be entered on page 3.
(l) Investment credit.-For taxable years ending after December 31, 1961, the Revenue Act of 1962 provides a new credit which may be offset directly against your income tax liability. The credit generally is equal to 7 percent of "qualified investment" which includes both purchases of new equipment, and to a limited extent, purchases of used equipment. In the case of property with an expected life of 4 up to 8 years, the investment taken into account in computing the 7 percent credit is graduated from one-third in the case of 4 -year asscts up to 100 percent in the case of property with a useful life of 8 years or more. Computation of the investment credit is made on Form 3468 which must be attached to your tax return.

The gross income of a resident foreign corporation includes every item of gross income from sources within the United States. Except as may otherwise be provided by tax convention, the sources of the income for that purpose are determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 861 to 864 , inclusive, and the regulations thereunder.

## PAGE 4

## SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS (Numbered to correspond with the line numbers on page 3)

1. Gross receipts.-Enter gross receipts or sales from all business operations except those required to be reported in lines 4 through 9 .
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 must be made on Form 3115 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 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, attach a schedule showing: (1) Salaries and wages; and (2) other costs in detail.
5. Interest on U.S. obligations.-Enter interest on obligations of the United States and U.S. instrumentalities.

Dealers in securities.-For special rules applicable to dealers in securities, with respect to premium attributable to certain taxexempt 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 ohligations 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 bonds" includes bonds, debentures, notes, certificates of indebtedness, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by any corporation and bearing interest, with interest coupons or in registered form. For provisions relating to amortizable bond premium, see section 171.
7. 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 lessee 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.)
8. Royalties.-Enter the gross amount received as royalties. If a deduction is claimed for depletion, it must be reported on line 23.
9. 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 (Form 1120 ) and filed with Form 1120-F. Every sale or exchange of property, even though no gain or loss is indicated, must be reported in detail. If for any taxable year the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, or in case of only a net long-term capital gain, a computation of the alternative tax should be made on separate Schedule D.
10. Other income.- Enter total amount of other income not reported elsewhere in the return and attach schedule showing details. Include recoveries of bad debts deducted in prior years under the specific charge-off method. Refunds of taxes deducted in prior years should he reported here and not offset against current years taxes.

Deductions.- In computing the taxable income of a resident foreign corporation the deductions otherwise allowable shall be allowed only if, and to the extent that, they are connectod with income from sources within the United States. For this purpose, the proper apportionment and allocation of the deductions with respect to sources of income within and without the United States is determined in the same manner as provided with re-
spect to nonresident alien individuals. See section 1.873-1 of the regulations. Notwithstanding the rule of source, a resident foreign corporation is allowed the deduction for charitable contributions and gifts, to the extent allowed by section 170 , whether or not the deduction is connected with income from sources within the United States.
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.)

A taxpayer filing a first return of income may select either of the two methods, and that method must be followed for subsequent years, unless permission is granted by the Commissioner to change to the other method. Application for permission to change the method must be made on Form 3115 and filed with the Commissioner within 90 days after the beginning 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 and a cooperative bank without capital stock organized and operated for mutual purposes and without profit, see section 593 and the regulations thereunder.
16. Rents.-Enter rent paid or accrued for business property in which the corporation has no equity. With respect to leases entered into prior to January 1,1954, see instruction No. 7.
17. Taxes.-Enter taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year and attach a schedule showing the type and amount of tax. Do not include Federal income, 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. See section $164(\mathrm{~d})$ regarding apportionment of taxes on real property between seller and purchascr.
18. Interest.-Enter interest paid or accrued on business indebtedness. Do not include interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is wholly exempt from income tax. (Section 265.)

Sce section 267 for limitation on deductions for unpaid expenses and interest in the case of transactions between related taxpayers.
19. Contributions or gifts paid.-Enter contributions or gifts actually paid within the taxable year to or for the use of (1) a State, a possession of the United States, or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or the United States or the District of Colunibia 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 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 cruelty 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 carnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, and no substantial part of the activities 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 carnings 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 deductions" in line $29(b)$, 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

## PAGE 5

the return is filed, be considered as paid during the taxable year if payment is actually made on or before the 15 th 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 (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), see 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.

For each gift of property other than cash attach a statement setting forth a description of the property, the date of the gift, and method of valuation for all gifts except securities.

Special rule for contribution of depreciable property as defined in section 1245(a) (3). -The amount to be taken into account for such purposes shall not exceed the fair market value of the property less the amount which would constitute ordinary income under section $1245(\mathrm{a})$.
20. Losses by fire, storm, shipwreck, or other 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 $165(b)$. Theft losses are deductible only in the year in which discovered.
21. Amortization.-If a deduction is claimed for amortization, attach a sehedule showing: (1) A deseription of the facilities or expenditures being amortized; (2) date acquired, completed, or expended; (3) amount being amortized; (4) amortization deducted in prior years; (5) amortization period (number of months); (6) amortization for this year; and (7) the total amount of amortization less the amount claimed in schedule $A$ and elsewhere on the return. 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) Research and experimental expenditures.-Section 174 ;
(c) Exploration expenditures.-Section 615;
(d) Development expenditures.-Section 616;
(e) Organizational expenses.-Section 248; and
(f) 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.
22. Depreciation.-If a deduction is claimed for depreciation, Gll 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-intrade 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 $G$.

Adjustments to basis of property: (a) Investment credit.-The cost or other basis of property which qualifies for the investment credit shall be reduced by an amount equal to 7 percent ( 3 percent for public utilities) of the qualified investment.
(b) Additional first-year depreciation.-If a taxpayer elects to claim the additional first-year allowance under section 179, the basis of the property must be adjusted for the amount of the deduction so claimed.
(c) Salvage value.-Salvage value must be taken into account in determining the depreciation deduction (except under declining balance method) either by a reduction of the amount subject to depreciation, or by a reduction in the rate of depreciation, but in no event shall an asset (or an account) be depreciated below a reasonable salvage value. In computing the basis on which depreciation may be taken for personal property, other than livestock. salvage value need not be taken into account, if it does not exceed 10 percent of the cost or other basis of the property. If salvage value exceeds 10 percent, only the excess need be taken into account. These provisions apply to property with a useful life of 3 years or more which was aequired after October 16, 1962.

## ALTERNATIVE DEPRECIATION GUIDELINES AND RULES

Revenue Procedure 62-21 dated July 12, 1962, sets forth alternative standards and procedures for determining depreciation. The guideline lives for guideline classes (broad categories not item-by-item) are in most cases substantially, shorter than those used prior to the Revenue Procedure. Taxpayers who wish to use these new provisions and guideline class lives must use them for all assets in a particular guideline class.
The depreciation schedule provided on the return is to be used for reporting depreciation under both Revenue Procedure 62-21 and previously prescribed rules and standards.

Revenue Procedure 62-21 is contained in IRS Publication No. 456 (9-62). Additional information is contained in IRS Publication No. 457. These publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, for 25 cents and 15 cents, respectively.

## DEPRECIATION METHODS

Following is a brief description of the various methods of depreciation which may be used under either Revenue Procedure 6221 or other prescribed rules and standards:
(a) Straight-line.-To compute the deduction, add the cost of improvements to the cost (or other basis) of the property and deduct the total depreciation allowed or allowable. Divide the result by the number of years of useful life remaining to the asset-the quotient is the depreciation deduction.
(b) Declining-balance.-A uniform rate is applied each year to the remaining cost or other basis of property 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 3 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.
(1) Declining-balance.-This method may be used with a rate not in excess of twice the applicable straight-line rate.
(2) Sum of the years-digits.-The deduction for each year is computed by multiplying the cost or other basis of the asset 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 fivefifteenths of the cost 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 decliningbalance 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 20 percent of the cost (before adjustment for the investment credit or salvage value) of tangible personal property, but only to the extent of an aggregate cost of $\$ 10,000$, for the first taxable year for which a deduction is allowable under section 167. 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 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 $1504(\mathrm{a})$ ). 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 .

16-77755-1

## PAGE 6

Change in Method of Depreciation.-Taxpayers, who may desire to follow more conservative depreciation policies because ordinary income treatment will be applied to the gain (to the extent of the depreciation taken after December 31, 1961) from the sale or exchange of depreciable property defined in section 1245 (a) (3), may elect to change their method of depreciation with respect to such property from the declining balance or sum of the yearsdigits to the straight line method on or before the due date of the return (including extensions thereof) for the first taxable year ending after December 31, 1962. To make this election attach a statement to your return identifying the assets to which the election applies.
23. Depletion.-If a deduction is claimed for depletion, Form M (mines and other natural deposits), Form O (oil and gas), or Form T (timber) should be submitted with your 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 a 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.

For details concerning the information which must be furnished in the election to aggregate separate operating mineral interests under section 614 (b), consult your District Director.
24. Advertising.--Enter 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.

25(a). File Form 2950 to substantiate the deduction claimed for amounts contributed to pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, and annuity plans under section 404 . Form 2950 must be filed for years other than the first year a deduction is claimed and may be used for the first year instead of submitting the information required by Section $1.404(\mathrm{a})-2(\mathrm{a})$, Income Tax Regulations.

25(b). Other employee benefit plans.-Enter on line 25 (b) deductions for contributions to employee benefit plans (other than those claimed on line 25(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, selfinsured 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.
26. Other deductions authorized by law.-Enter in schedule J any other authorized deductions for which no space is provided on the return.

No deduction is allowable for the amount of any item or part thereof allocable to a class of exempt income, including income exempt by tax convention. Items directly attributable to wholly exempt income shall be allocated thereto, and items directly attributable to any class of taxable income shall be allocated to such taxable income. If an item is indirectly 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).

In the case of mutual savings banks and cooperative banks, 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 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.
$29(a)$. 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 may be carried back 3 years and carried over 5 years. The net operating loss must first be carried to the earliest of the 8 taxable years to which it may be carried, then to the next earliest year, etc. The portion of such loss which shall be carried to each of the other 7 taxable years shall be the excess, if any, of the amount of such loss over the sum of the taxable income for each of the prior taxable years to which such loss may be carried. (Section 172 (b).)

The term "net operating loss" means the excess of allowable deductions over gross income, computed with the following modifications:
(a) No net operating loss deduction is allowed.
(b) The special deductions allowed by section 243 (dividends received by corporations), section 244 (dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities), and section 245 (dividends received from certain foreign corporations) are computed without regard to the 85-percent limitation provided in section 246 (b). See section 1.172-2 of the regulations.
(c) 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. However, 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 ycar:
(a) The special deduction provided in section 242 (partially tax-exempt interest) is 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.

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 ownership, 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.

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

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES—SCHEDULE E, COLUMN 7

Expense account allowance means: (1) amounts, other than compensation, received as advances or reimbursements, and (2) amounts paid by or for the corporation, for expenses incurred by or on behalf of an officer including all amounts charged through any type of credit card.

However, this term does not include amounts paid for: (a) the purchase of goods for resale or use in your business; ( $b$ ) incidental expenses, such as the purchase of office supplies for the corporation or local transportation in connection with an errand; and ( $c$ ) such fringe benefits as hospitalization insurance, approved pension trust funds, and unemployment insurance.

Column 7 of schedule $E$ is to be completed for your 25 highest paid officers. To determine the highest paid officers for this purpose all allowances including expense account allowances as described above must be added to each officer's compensation. Column 7 need not be completed for any officer for which the combined amount is less than $\$ 10,000$.

For this purpose an officer is a person who is elected or appointed to office or who is designated as such in the corporation's charter or bylaws such as regular officers, chairman of the board, etc.

10-77755-1

## SCHEDULE I-SPECIAL DEDUCTIONS

1. 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. See section 243. In the case of dividends received from a regulated investment company, see section 854 regarding limitations on amount deductible.
(b) Dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities.-Enter 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, for dividends paid.
(c) Dividends received from certain foreign corporations.Enter 85 percent of dividends received from certain foreign corporations. See sections 243 (d) and 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.
2. 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.
3. 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 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).

## TAX COMPUTATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Normal tax.-Section 11 provides a normal tax for taxable years beginning before July 1, 1964, equal to 30 percent of taxable income. In the case of a taxable year beginning after June 30,1964 , 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 exceeds $\$ 25,000$.
3. Tax from recomputing prior year investment credit.-Where property is disposed of prior to the life used in computing the investment credit, the tax for the year in which the property is so disposed of must be increased by the difference between the credit taken on such property and the credit which would have been allowed had the actual life been used.
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 $443(\mathrm{~b})$ (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 cnding 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. Insurance companies other than life or mutual.-All insurance companies (other than life or mutual insurance companies subject to tax imposed by sections 802 and 821) 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 forcign insurance companies not carrying on an insurance business within the United States. (Section 831.)
6. 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-F, filling in all applicable items (except line 3) and schedules. The first partial tax should be computed by using lines 1 and 2. For the purpose of computing the second partial tax Form 1120 L should be used. The first partial tax should be added to the second partial tax and the sum thereof entered on line 3. Form 1120 L properly filled in should be attached to and made a part of Form 1120-F and properly identified as an accompanying schedule. However, any Form 1120 L so used need not be separately executed under the penalty of perjury.
7. 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.

PAGE 8 CODES FOR PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCT OR SERVICE
These industry titles and definitions are based on the Standard Enterprise Classification system developed by the Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President to classify enterprises by type of activity in which engaged. The system follows closely the Standard Industrial Classification used to classify establishments.

Using the list below, enter on page 3, under A, the code for the specific industry group from which the largest percentage of "total receipts" is derived. "Total receipts" means gross reccipts (line 1, page 3) plus all other income (lines 4 through 10 , page 3). On page 3 , under A state the principal busincss activity and principal product or service which account for the largest percentage of total receipts. For examplc, if the principal business activity is "Other special trade contractors," the principal product or service may be "structural steel erection."

## AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, aod FISHERIES

Code
0110 Farms
0120 Agricultural services and bunting and trapping
0130 Forestry and forestry services.
0140 Fisheries.
Metol mining:
1020 Copper, lead and zinc, gold and sllver
1098 ores. Miscellancous metal mining.
1100 Anthracite and bituminous coal and lignite
Crude petroleum and natur el gas
1310 Crude petroleum, natural gas, and naturalgas liquds.
1380 Oil and gas feld services.
Nonmetallic minerals (escept lue
1410 Stone, sand, and gravel.
1410 Stone, sand, and gravel.
exeept luels. xcept
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION
General contractors
1510 Building construction.
1520 Highway and street construction, and other heavy construction.
Special trade contractors:
1531 Plumbing, heating, and air condlthoning.
ontractors, not else-
where classified.

## MANUFACTUR

Food and kindred producta:
2010 Meat products.
2020 Dalry products.
3030 Cauning and preserving frults, vegetables, and sea foods.
2040 Grain mill product
2050 Bakery products.
2060 Sugar.
2070 Confectionery and related products.
2082 Malt liguors and malt.
2085 Distlled listhes, rectined, and blended 86 Soft drinks, flavoring extracts, and
2091 Sirupetable oll mills, and animal, marine, and edible fats and oils.
2098 Food and kindred products, not elsewhere classified
2100 Tobacco manule
Testile mill producta:
2211 Broad woven
2211 Broad woven fabric mills, cotton 2212 Broad woven fabric mills, man-made 3 Dyeing and
shing, except wool Broad woven fabile mills, wool: including dyeing and finlshing
2250 Knitting mills.
2270 Carpets and rugs
2250 Yarn and thread mills.
2241 Narrow fabrics.
2298 Textile mill products, not elsewhere fied.
Appare! and other labricated textile products:
2310 Men's and boys' clothing.
2330 Women's, cbildren's, and infants' 80 clothlng.
other, caps, millinery, fur goods, and Miscellareland accessurles
ucts.
Lumber and wood producta, except lurniture:
2410 logging camps and logging con-
2430 Mractors, sawmills, and planing mills. prefabrlcated structural wood products.
2408 Woodeu contalners and miscellaneons wood products.
Furni ure and fixtures:
2510 Mousehold furniture.
2590 Furniture and fixtures, except householl furniture.
26,11 l'ply millis.
2614 Faper, parerboart, buililing papet, and buifiting hourimills.
2640 Converted bajur and paperboard products, except containers.
phto l'aperboard boxes and contaners
Prining, publishing, and allird industries:
2711 Newspaceps: jublishing, publishing
27] Newspafers: foblishing, publishlng


Code
2715 [3ooks: publlshing, publishing and rinting; and miscellancous pub lishing.
2720 Commercial printing, including book printing, manıfold business forms and greeting cards
2750 Bookbinding related industries, and printing trade services.
Chemicals andallind products: and organic
2811 Jodustrial inorganic and chemicals

2 Plastics materials, synthetic resins syntbetic rubber
fibers, except glass
2830 Drugs
2841 Soaps, detergents, and cleaning 842 preparations.
2842 Perfumes, cosmetics, and otber tollet 2850 Paints and a
and allied products, including 70 gum and wood chemicals. chemicals.
2898 M iscellaneous chemical products.
Petroleam refining and releted industries:
2911 Petroleum refining witbout extrac-
2912 Integrated petroleum refining and 8 extraction.
2998 Paving and roofing materials, and otber products of petroleum and cos Rubber and miscelianeous plas
3010 Tires and inner tubes.
3020 Rubber lootwear, reclainted rubber
and other tabricated rubber products 8 Miscellaneous plastics products. Leather and leather products:
3140 Footwear, except rubber
3198 Leather tanning and finisbing, and leather products, not elsewbere classified
Stone, clay, and glass products:
3210 Olass and glass products.
3240 Cement, hydraulic.
250 Structural clay products
3260 Pottery and related products
270 Concrete, gypsum and plaster
products.
abrasive, asbestos, and products, and nonmetallic mineral products
Primary metal industries:
310 Blast Iurnaces, steel works, and iron and steel foundries and forgings.
Nonferrous metals: smelting, refin ing, roling, drawing, and alloying including foundries and forgings.
3308 Miscellaneous primary metal indus tries.
Fohricated metal products, except machinery
nd irsmaportation equipment
3410 Metal cans.
420 cutlery, band tools, and genera
3430 Heating apparatus (excent electric) and plumbing fixtures
3440 Fabricated structural metal prod
3460 ucts.
Screw macbine products, and bolts
nuts, serews, rivets, and washers.
3461 Metal stampings.
3462 Metal coating and engraving
498 Fabricated wire products and mis cellaneous fabricated metal products
Machinery, except electric:
3510 Engines and turbines.
3520 Farm machinery and equipment
3530 Construction mining, and matcr
handling machinery and equipinent
3540 Metalworking machinery and equip
ment.

3650 Special industry machinery and
5 equipment, except metalwarking.
560 General industrial nacbincry and equipment.
3570 Office, computing, and accounting machines
359s Miscellaneous machinery, excep
electrical.
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies:
Ell
thoctrical transmipment.
then
3612 Electrical industrinl apparatus.
3630 Itonsehold appliances.
650 Radio and televislon recefiving sets, except communication types
3062 Electronle components and acces-
3601 Electri
ment, except insulated wire.

Code
3698 Electrical machinery, equipment, and supphes, not elsewhere classified. 3711 Trotor velos.
3711 Motor vehicles; passenger car, truck. and bus bodies; and truck trailers 3721 Aircratt, and complete guided mis3.21 Aircraft, and complete guided mis3722 A ircraft parts, and guide space rehicle subassemblies.
3730 Ship and boat building and repair.
3791 Ranlroad equipment, including street
5230 Food atores
Automotive dealers and gasoline serrice sta
5241 Automobile and truck dealers
243 Gasuline service stations.
5248 Tire, battery. and accessory dealers
and miscellaneous alrcraft, marine, and automotive dealers.

## Other retail stores:

250 Apparel and accessorjes
5260 Furniture, home furnishings, and
equipment stores.
6291 Drug stores and proprletary stores
6292 Liquor stores.
5293 Jewelry stores
298 Sporting goods and secondhand stores, farm sand garden supply, fue and lee dealers, and otber retall

## FINANCE, INSURANCE, and

## REAL ESTATE

Banks and trust compenies:
6011 Mutnal saviags banks.
6012 Banks ani trust companies, except mutual savings banks.
Credit agencies other than banks:
021 Savings and loan, bullding and loan associations.
6022 Personal credit agencies
6025 Business credit agencies
6028 I aan correspondents and brokers and otber credit agencles.
6030 Security and commodity brokers, deslers, Holdirenanges and services.
Holding and other investment companies:
6042 Regulated investment companies.
6042 Regulated investment companles.
6043 Real estate investment trusts, 1960
6043 Real estate investment trusts, 1960
6044 Sniall
044 Sniall business investment com-
6048 Other holding and investment co.
Insurance companies:
6056 Mutual Insurance, except life, or marine, and certain fira or flood insurance companies.
6057 Insurance agents, brokers, and 6058 Sether insurance companies
Real estate:
6510 Real estate operators (except develpers) and lessors of buildings. property.
6522 Lessors of railroad property
6528 Lessors of real property other than buildings, not elsewhere classiffed
6550 Subdividers, developers, and oper 591 A gents broke

Agents, brokers, and managers
6592 Thle abstract companies. ance, loans, and law offices.

## \section*{SER VICES}

000 Hotels rooming hou

## lodging places.

210 Laundries, laundry services, cleaning
and dyeing plants.
mercial photography.
2298 Beauty, barber, shoe repair, and prescing sbops, funeral and othe personal services.
Businesa services:
7310 Advertising
7398 Credit reporting and employment agencles, news syndicates, dupl cating, mailing, stenographic, bulid ing, and other business services
Automobile and other repair services:
3610 Automobile parking, repair, and Services
7550 Repair services, except automoblle.
Motion piclures:
7810 Motion pleture production, distribu. thon, and related services.
830 Motion pleture tbeaters.
7900 Amusement and recreational services,

## escept motion pictures.

Miscellaneous services:
8020 Edincational services
8030 legal scrvices.
8098 Serviecs, not cisewhero classlfled.

798 cars.

6010 Motor vebicles and automotive equipment.
5020 Drugs, chemicals, and paints
5030 Dry goods and apparel.
5048 Poultry and poultry products, fish and sca loods, ando ther groceries and related products.
5050 Farm products-raw materials
5060 Electrical goods.
5070 Hardware, and plumbing and heat ing equipment and supplies
6080 Machinery, equipment, and supplies
5091 Metals and minerals, except petro-
5092 Petroleum bulk stations
ons and termi6095 nals.
6095 3cer, wine, and distilled alcoholic
6096 P'aper and its products
5097 Lumber and construction materials. 5098 Other wholesale trade.
Building materials, hardware, and larm equip
ment: Building materials
5215 Jarlware stores
5216 Farmequipment dealers.
5216 Farmequipment dealers.
5221 1)epartment stores.
6222 Variety stores.
5223 Matlorder houses.
5228 Clenernl merchandise stores, not elsewhere classifled.
8 Motorcycles, bicycles, and parts, and transportation equipment, not else Where classified
watches and clocks: pholozopis
watches and clocks
10 scientinc and mecbanical measuring mic 3860 Pbato

3870 Whes. cluding ordnance and accessories: lon 3920 Toys and sporting goods. 3930 Ordnance, except guided missies.
artist' materials and manufacturing led.

IRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION,

SERVICES
4011 Railroad transportation, terminals
4020 Local, suburban, and intercity pas
enger transportation, includ abs and schor busse.

Warehousing.
4050 Air transportation.
4098 Mipe line 4 lianeous transportation serv-
Communication aervices:
480) Then

30 Radio and television broadcasting
489 Communication services, not else

Eleciric, pas, and sanitary services:

- Ercent er more)

4920 Gas companies and systems ( 05 percent or inorel
430 Combination companles and sys tems-gas, electric, or other sorvices Water supply and otber sanitary


## SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION (Soe Instruction E)

Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and beliel it is true, correct, and complete. If prepared by a person other than taxpayer, his declaration is based on all information of which he has any knowledge.


## SCHEDULE A.-INVESTMENT YIELD (See Instructions)



1. Adjusted life insurance reserves (from Part VI)
2. Multiplied by the adjusted reserves rate (lesser of lines 1 or 7 , Port III)
3. Pension plan reserves (Irom line 5, col. 7, Part V).
4. Multiplied by the current earnings rate (line I, Part III)
5. Interest paid (Irom Part VII)
6. Policy and other contract liability requirements (total of lines 2,4 , and 5 )

| PART II-ASSETS (Sec. 805(b)(4)) | 1. Beginning of Taxable Year | 2. End of Taxabie Year | 3. Mean of Column I and Column 2* |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Real estate |  |  |  |
| 2. Mortgages: <br> (a) Without service lees. |  |  |  |
| (b) With service lees. |  |  |  |
| 3. Collateral laans . |  |  |  |
| 4. Policy loans, including premium notes. |  |  |  |
| 5. Corporate bonds |  |  |  |
| 6. Stocks. |  |  |  |
| 7. Government obligations, etc. (Submit detailed schedule) |  |  |  |
| 8. Bank deposits, cash, etc. |  |  |  |
| 9. Other assets (attach schedule). |  |  |  |
| 10. Totals ....... |  |  |  | 10. Totals



- Adjuated under Sectian 806(a) (Attach schedule)


## PART III-EARNINGS RATES (Sec. 805(b))

1. Current eornings rate (line 15 , Schedule $A$, divided by line 10 , column 3, Part II)$\%$
2. Earnings rate lor first preceding year (attach schedule) ..... $\%$
3. Earnings rate for second preceding year (attach schedule) ..... $\%$
4. Earnings rate for third preceding year (attach schedule) ..... $\%$
5. Earnings rate lar lourth preceding year (attach schedule) ..... $\%$6. Total (lines 1-5)7. Average earnings rate (see instructions)$\%$

## PART IV-AVERAGE INTEREST RATE ASSUMED (Sec. 805(c)(2))

| 1. Nature of Reserve (Lifs, Annuity, Etc.) | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { 2. Assumed } \\ & \text { Morbidity } \\ & \text { or Mortaity } \\ & \text { Tsble } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 3. As- } \\ \text { sumed } \\ \text { Interest } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { 4. Method of } \\ \text { Computation } \\ \text { (Illinolis Stand } \\ \text { ard, Etc.). } \end{array}$ | 5. Amount of Reserve at Beginning of Taxable Yeat ${ }^{*}$ | . Amount of Reserve at End of Iaxable Year ${ }^{-}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7 . \text { Mean of } \\ & \text { Columns } 5 \\ & \text { and } 6^{* *} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { 8. Column } 3 \\ \text { limes } \\ \text { Column } 7 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. Totals. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## PART V-PENSION PLAN RESERVES (805(d))

| 1. $805(\mathrm{~d})(1)(\mathrm{A})$ reserves |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. $805(\mathrm{~d})(1)(\mathrm{B})$ reserves |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. 805 (d)(1)(C) reserves |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. $805(\mathrm{~d})(1)$ (D) reserves |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $5 . \quad$ Totals . . . . . . | ..... | ..... | ....... | ................ | . ............... |  |  |

## PART VI-ADJUSTED LIFE INSURANCE RESERVES (Sec. 805(c)(1))

1. Mean of the reserves (col. 7, tine 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 IV)
(c) Total.
(d) Reduced by 10 times the adjusted reserves rate (from line 2, Part I, 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) (line 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 tax-exempt (line l(a), col. 4, Sch. A, see inst.) .
5. (a) Dividends from line 2(a), Schedule A.
(b) Dividends from line 2(b), Schedule A
(c) Dividends from tine 2(c), Schedule A
(d) Dividends from line 2(d), Schedule A
(e) Dividends from line 2(e), Schedule A
6. Other items of investment yield (line 15, Schedule A, less 4-5 above)
7. Net long-term capital gain from line 16, separate Schedule D.
8. Total (Lines 4-7)

REDUCTIONS
9. Interest wholly tox-exempt (line 4, column 3)
10. Dividends received deduction:
(a) $85 \%$ of dividends from line $5(a)$, column 3.
(b) $62.115 \%$ of dividends from line $5(b)$, column 3.
(c) $85 \%$ of dividends from certain foreign corporations from line 5 (c), column 3 .
(d) Total, but not to exceed $85 \%$ of taxable investment income (line 13) computed without regard to this deduction
11. Small business deduction ( $10 \%$ of line 15 , Schedule A, not to exceed $\$ 25,000$ )
12. Total (lines $9,10(\mathrm{~d})$, and 11).
13. Taxable investment income (line 8 less 1 ine 12 , but not less than zero)


## 8CHEDURE 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 $100 \% \ldots . . . . .$.
2. Company's share
3. Total
4. Interest wholly tax-exempt (line 1 (a), col. 4, Sch. A, see inst.)
5. (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
(e) Dividends from line 2(e), Schedule A
6. Other items of investment yield (line 15, Schedule A, less 4-5 above)
7. Total (lines 4-6).
8. Net long-term copital gain from line 16 , separate Schedule D
9. Gross premiums ...---....-..............-. Less: Return premiums, etc.
10. (a) Decrease in reserves (after adjustment under 810(a)) (attach echedule)
(b) Decrease in 811 (b)(2) reserves (See line 3, Part Il, Schedule E-2)

| 1. Total | 2. Exclusion Policyholders' share (line 1 times col. 1) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

11. Other amounts (attach schedule)
12. Total (iines 7-11).

## DEDUCTIONS

13. Death benefits, etc.
14. Increase in reserves (after 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. Investment expenses, etc., not deducted on Schedule A (attach schedule)
18. Small business deduction ( $10 \%$ of line 15 , Schedule A, not to exceed $\$ 25,000$ )
19. Other deductions not deducted on Schedule $A$ (attach schedule)
20. Total (lines 13-19)
21. Dividends received deduction (see instructions):
(a) $85 \%$ of dividends received from line $5(\mathrm{a})$, column 3
(b) $62.115 \%$ of dividends from line $5(\mathrm{~b})$, column 3
(c) $85 \%$ of dividends from certain foreign corporations from line 5 (c), column 3
(d) Total, but not to exceed $85 \%$ ol the excess, if any, of line 12 over line 20
22. Operations loss deduction (attach schedule)
23. Tentative deduction (lines 20-22)
24. Plus: (a) Dividends to policyholders (line 7, Part I, Schedule E-2)
(b) Accident, health, and group life insurance (line 9, Part I, Schedule E-2).
(c) Certain nonparticipating contracts (line 11, Part I, Schedule E-2)
25. Total deductions (line 23 plus line 24)
26. Gain (loss) Irom operations (line 12 less line 25)

100 $\%$ $\%$
3. Company's share (line 2
times col 1)
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$




SCHEDULE E-1.-REQUIRED INTEREST (Sec. 809(a)(2))

|  | I. Rate | 2. Beginning of Taxable Year | 3. End of Taxable Year | 4. Mean of Columns 2 and 3 | 5. Column 1 times column 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. 810 (c)(1) Reserves (from line 5, column 8, Parts IV and V, Schedule B) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. 810 (c) (3) Reserves. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. 810 (c) (4) Reserves. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. 810 (c) (5) Reserves. |  |  |  |  |  |

5. Required interest (Total, lines 1-4).

## SCHEDULE E-2.-PART I-LIMITATION ON LINE 24, SCHEDULE E, DEDUCTION (Sec. 809(f))

1. Statutory amount
2. (a) From line 12 , Schedule E
(b) Less: Tentative deduction, line 23, Schedule E
3. Gain from operations without regard to line 24 , Schedule $E$.
4. Less: Taxable investment income (line 13, Schedule C).
5. Excess of line 3 over line 4 (but not less than zero)
6. Moximum possible deduction lor line 24, Schedule E (line 1 plus line 5)
7. Deduction for dividends to pohcyholders (Port ll) (not in excess of line 6).
8. Maximum deduction for accident, health, and group life insurance (line 6 less line 7).
9. Deduction for accident, health, and group life insurance (Part III) (not in excess ol line 8)
10. Maximum deduction for certain nonparticıpating contracts (line 8 less line 9)
11. Deduction for certain nonporticipating contracts (Part IV) (not in excess of line 10)


## PART II-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 taxable year.
3. If positive, enter on line 7. Schedule E-2; if neqative, enter on line 10 (b), Schedule E.


PART III-ACCIDENT, AND HEALTH INSURANCE, AND GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (Sec. 809(d)(6))

1. Net premiums.
2. Multiplied by ..............................................................................................................................

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| . | $\ldots$ |

PART IV-CERTAIN NONPARTICIPATING CONTRACTS (Sec. 809(dX5))

1. (a) Reserve at the end of the taxable year.
(b) Reserve at the beginning of the taxable year
(c) Increase (if 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

## SCHEDULE F.-SHAREHOLDERS SURPLUS ACCOUNT (Sec. 815(b))

1. (a) Balance as of the end of the preceding year. .
(b) Transfers under 815 (d) (1) and (4) for preceding year
(c) Balance as of the 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. Dividends received deduction:
(a) $85 \%$ of dividends received from line 2(a), Schedule A...
(b) $62.115 \%$ of dividends received from line 2(b), Schedule A.
(c) $85 \%$ of dividends received from certain foreign corporations
(d) Total, but not to exceed $85 \%$ of line 12 less line 20 , Schedule E
5. Interest wholly exempt from tax (line I (a), column 4, Schedule A).
6. Small business deduction (line 18, Schedule E).
7. Total (lines 1-6).
8. Less: Tax liability for 1963 under 802 (a) (computed without regard to 802(b)(3))
9. Excess of line 7 over line 8 .
10. Less: Distributions in 1963 (not to exceed line 9)
11. Balance as of the end of the taxable year (line 9 less line 10)

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). <br> (b) The deduction for certain nonparticipating contracts (line 24(c), Schedule E) <br> (c) The deduction for accident, health, and group life insurance (line 24(b), Schedule E). |  |
| 3. Total (line 1 plus line 2) |  |
| 4. Less: (a) Actual distributions only in excess of line 9, Schedule F <br> (b) Tax increase on 4(a) by reason of 802(b)(3). $\qquad$ <br> (c) Subtractions under 815 (d) (1) and (4) (see instructions). <br> (d) Tax increase on 4(c) by reason of 802 (b) (3) ..................... <br> (e) Subtraction required under 815(d) (2) due to termination. |  |
| 5. Total of lines 4(a)-(e) (not to exceed line 3) (enter here and on line 3, page 1) <br> 6. Balance as of the end of the year (line 3 less line 5 ) |  |

SCHEDULE H.-LIMITATION OF INVESTMENT EXPENSE DEDUCTION (Schedule H noed not be filled in if no deduction ie claimed for any general espensee that are allacated to inveatment income.)

1. Mean of the assets tor the taxable year (line 10, column 3, Part II, Schedule B)
2. One-fourth of $1 \%$ of the mean of the assets (line 1)
3. Mortgage service fees
4. The greater of (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.-COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS

1. Name and Address ot Officer

## SCHEDURE K.-DEPRECIATION (See Instruction II, page 2)

This schedule is designed for taxpayers using the alternative guidelines and administrative procedures described in Revenue Procedure $62-21$ as well as for those taxpayers who wish to continue using procedures authorized prior to the revenue pracedure. Where dauble headings appear use the first heading for the new procedure and the second heading tor the older procedure.

| $--\frac{\text { 1. Group and guideline class }}{\text { Description of property }}$ | $\|$2. Cost of other bassus <br> at beginning of year <br> $--\operatorname{Cos}$ or other <br> basis | 3. Asset additions <br> in year (ammount) <br> Date acquired - | 4. Asset retirements in year (amount) (applicable only to Rev. Proc. 62-21) | 5. Depreciation allowed or allowable in prior years | $\left.\begin{gathered} \text { 6. Method } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { computing } \\ \text { depreciation } \end{gathered} \right\rvert\,$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 7. Class lite } \\ & \hdashline \begin{array}{c} \text { OR }(\%) \\ \text { Rat life } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 8. Depreciation tor this year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals |  | Enter here and | line 11, Sche | A |  | $\cdots$ |  |
| Cost or other basi | ully depreciated | ssets still in us |  |  |  |  | " |

1. (1) Did the corporation at the end of the taxable year own directly or indirectly 50 percent or more of the voting stock of a domestic corporation? Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(2) Did any corporation, individual, partnership, trust, or association at the end of the taxable year own directly or indirectly 50 percent or more of the corporation's voting stock?...................................... Yes $\square$ No $\square$ (For rules of attribution, see section 267 (c).)
If the answer to (1) or (2) is "Yes," attach separate schedule showing:
(a) name, address, and employer identification no.,
(b) percentage owned;
(c) date acquired; and
(d) the District Director's oflice in which the income tax return of such organization for the last taxable year was filed.
If the answer to (1) above is "Yes," include the income (or loss) from line 30, page 1, Form 1120 of such corporation for the taxable year ending with or within your taxable year.
If the answer to (2) above is "Yes," include (a) the amount ol cash or stock dividends paid to such ind vidual or organization and (b) identify lorm of organization.
m. Did you at any time during the taxable year own directly or indirectly any stock of a foreign corporation? (lf "Yes," attach statement required by General Instruction J.)
attach statement requi
$\square$ Yes
n. Did you tile with the District Director a copy of the annual statement for the preceding year as required by General Instruction K? $\square$ Yes
a. If a copy of the annual statement does not accompany this return, state why the statement is not attached.
p. Did you incur expenses in connection with:
(ll answer to any question is "Yes," check applicable boxes within that question.)
(1) A hunling lodge $\square$, working ranch or larm $\square$, fishing camp $\square$, resort property $\square$, pleasure boat or yacht $\square$, or ather similar lacility $\square$ ? (Other than where the operation of the facility was the principal business.) Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(2) The leasing, renting, or ownership of a hotel room or suite $\square$, apartment $\square$, or other dwelling $\square$, which was used by customers or employees or members of their families? (Other than use by employees while in business travel status.) Yes $\square \quad$ No $\square$
(3) The attendance of your employees' families at conventions or business meetings. Yes $\square$ No $\square$
(4) Vacations for employees or members of their tamilies? (Other than vacation pay reported on Form W-2.) Yes $\square$ No $\square$

# Instructions for Form 1120L-1963 U.S. Life Insurance Company Income Tax Return 

(References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Companies required to file a return.-Every domestic life insurance company and every foreign 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 noncancellable contracts of health and accident insurance and of which the life insurance reserves, plus unearned premiums and unpaid losses (whether or not ascertained), on noncancellable life, health, or accident policies not included in life insurance reserves, comprise more thar 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 "noncancellable" includes guaranteed renewable life, health, and ${ }^{-}$accident insurance which is not cancellable by the company but under which the company reserves the right to adjust premium rates by classes, in accordance with experience under the type of policy involved. The terms "life insurance reserves" and "total reserves" do not include deficiency reserves.

If a receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, or assignee has possession of or holds title to all or substantially all the property or business of a corporation, whether or not the property or business is being operated, he must make a return of income for the corporation in the same manner and form as would be required were such corporation required to make its own return. (See sec. 6012.) If a life insurance company disposes of its life insurance business and life insurance reserves under a reinsurance agreement with another company, but continues its corporate existence for the purpose of winding up and liquidating its affairs, it will not be taxable as a life insurance company after the effective date of such agreement.
B. Period covered.-The return shall be-for the calendar year ended December 31, 1963, 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 and accompanying schedules required by such return may be shown as whole-dollar amounts. This means that you eliminate any amount less than 50 cents, and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next highest dollar.
D. Time and place for filing.-The return for 1963 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 before March 15, 1964.
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 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 verifica-16-78177-1
tion is not required if the return is prepared by a regular, full-time employee of the taxpayer.
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 affliated 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.-Forms 1096 and 1099 must be filed concerning certain salaries, fees, compensation, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, pensions, dividends, and foreign items.
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 1099L, as required by instructions on Form 1096, for the calendar year.
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. Annual statement.-A copy of the annual statement for life insurance companies adopted by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners for the year 1963, as filed with the Insurance Department of the State, 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. Attachments.-The schedules contained on the official form should be used unless the entry spaces provided are not sufficient for your needs. Attachments must contain required information and follow the format of the schedules and must set forth in the same sequence as the lines on page 1 of the form. The summarized totals can be carried directly to appropriate lines on page 1 of the form unless the schedule contains a tax computation, in which case the tax computation must be completed and the result then taken to page 1 of the return.
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

Instructions 1120L (1963)

## Page 2

filing a consolidated return, shall attach thercto 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 slall 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. l'ercentage 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.
O. Insurance liabilities.-Domestic company.-The term "total insurance liabilities" means the sum of the total reserves (as defined in section 801 (c)) as of the end of the taxable year plus (to the extent not included in total reserves) the items referred to in paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) of section 810 (c) as of the end of the taxable year.

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 (b), less the deductions allowed in section 804 (c). The entire amount of the items of income and allowable deductions are to be reported in Schedule A. The purpose of including the entire amount of these items is to provide the basis for the exclusion of the policyholders' share of the investment yield from the life insurance company's taxable income.

Line 1. Interest.-Enter interest from all sources during the taxable year. The gross amount of interest reported as gross income shall be decreased by the amortization of premium and increased by the accrual of discount 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 line 2(c) dividends from foreign corporations. Enter on line $2(d)$ dividends from 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 share accounts in Federal savings and loan associations issued 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. Enter on line $2(e)$ the amount includable by a sliareholder of a controlled foreign corporation and attach Form 3646.

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 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. (Scc. 110.)

Line 4. Rogalties.-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-torm capital gain exceeds the net long-term capital loss. Sce separate Schedule D, Form 1120L.

Line 7. Gross income from trade or business other than insurance business.- Enter the gross income from any trade or business (other than an insurance business) carried on by the life insurance company, or by a partnership of which the life insurance company is a member.

Iine 9. Investment expenses.-Enter expenses which are properly chargeable to investment expenses, the total amount

10-78177-1
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 betterments made to increase the value of any property or any amount expended on foreclosed property before such property is held for rental purposes. These taxes and other expenses should be itemized in an attached schedule. (For limitation on deduction, see Instruction 14 (b).)

Line 11. Depreciation.-Enter the 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 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 $804(\mathrm{~b})$. (For limitation on deduction, see Instruction 14 (b).)

If a deduction is claimed for depreciation, fill in Schedule $K$.
Adjustments to basis of property: (a) Investment credit.The cost or other basis of property which qualifies for the investment credit shall be reduced by an amount equal to 7 percent (3 percent for public utilities) of the qualified investment.
(b) Additional first-year depreciation.-If a taxpayer elects to claim the additional first-year allowance under section 179 , the basis of the property must be adjusted for the amount of the deduction so claimed.
(c) Salvage value.-Salvage value must be taken into account in determining the depreciation deduction (except under declining balance method) either by a reduction of the amount subject to depreciation, or by a reduction in the rate of depreciation, but in no event shall an asset (or an account) be depreciated below a reasonable salvage value. In computing the basis on which depreciation may be taken for personal property, other than livestock, salvage value need not be taken into account, if it does not exceed 10 percent of the cost or other basis of the property. If salvage value exceeds 10 percent, only the excess need be taken into account. These provisions apply to property with a useful life of 3 years or more which was acquircd after October 16, 1962.

## ALTERNATIVE DEPRECIATION GUIDELINES AND RULES

Revenue Procedure 62-21 dated July 12, 1962, sets forth alternative standards and procedures for determining depreciation. The guideline lives for guideline classes (broad categories not item-by-item) are in most cases substantially shorter than those used prior to the revenue procedure. Taxpayers who wish to use these provisions must use them for all assets in a particular guideline class.

The depreciation schedule provided on the return is to be
used for reporting depreciation under both Revenue Procedure 62-21 and previously prescribed rules and standards.
Revenue Procedure 62-21 is contained in IRS Publication No. 456 (9-62). Additional information is contained in IRS Publication No. 457. These publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402 , for 25 cents and 15 cents, respectively.
Change in method of depreciation.-Taxpayers, who may desire to follow more conservative depreciation policies becanse ordinary income treatment will be applied to the gain ( to the extent of the depreciation taken after December 31, 1961) from the sale or exchange of depreciable property defined in section 1245 (a) (3), may elect to change their method of depreciation with respect to such property from the declining balance or sum of the years-digits to the straight line method on or before the due date of the return for the first taxable year ending after December 31, 1962. To make this selection attach a statement to your return identifying the assets to which the election applies.

Line 12. Depletion.-If a deduction is claimed for depletion, Form M (mines and other natural deposits), Form 0 (oil and gas), or Form $T$ (timber) should be submitted with your return.

Line 19. 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 compalsory 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 second 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 vield (Schedule A) is to deternine 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 reserves at the beginning and end of the taxable year (from Part V), multiplied by the current earnings rate (from Part III); and (3) the interest paid (from Part VII).

## PART II-ASSETS (805(b)(4))

Purpose.-This computation is necessary in order to determine the earnings rates in Part III.
Definition.-The term "assets" for this purpose means all assets of the company (including nonadmitted assets). The term includes all moneys but does not include real and 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 assets is the adjusted basis of such assets for purposes of determining gain on sale or other disposi-
tion. 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 compnting 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 term "average earnings rate" means the sum of the current earnings rate for the taxable year and the earnings rate for each of the 4 taxable years immediately preceding the taxable year, divided by 5 . If, in computing the 5-year average earnings rate for any taxable year, the company was an insurance company (but not a life insurance
company) in any of the 4 years preceding the taxable year, the computation shall be made as if the company were 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 N.

## PART IV-AVERAGE INTEREST RATE ASSUMED (805(c)(2))

The purpose of this schedule is to determine a rate which is used in the computation of adjusted life insurance reserves (Part VI). See General Instruction N. Exclude pension plan reserves from life insurance reserves for the purpose of determining the 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.

Adjustment under $818(c)$.-This adjustment is required where the company actually computes its life insurance re-
serves on one of the recognized preliminary term bases but elects to convert them to a net level premium basis in the computation of the reserves for tax purposes.

Where so elected, the conversion may be made by one of two methods.

Method 1. Exact revaluation: Under this method, the company must compute the reserves for all contracts (with respect to which reserves are computed on a preliminary term basis) on a net level premium basis, using the same mortality assumptions and interest rates for both the preliminary term basis and the net level premium basis.

Method 2. Approximate revaluation: Under this method, with respect to contracts for which reserves are computed under the preliminary term basis, the reserves are increased by the sum of (A) $\$ 21$ per $\$ 1,000$ of insurance in force (other than term insurance), less 2.1 percent of reserves under such contracts; and (B) $\$ 5$ per $\$ 1,000$ of term insur-

Page 4
ance in force under contracts which at the time of issuance cover a period of more than 15 years, less 0.5 percent of reserves under such contracts.

A life insurance company may elect, under section 818 (a), the approximate revaluation method for all its life insurance reserves, other than noncancellable accident and health reserves, and use the exact revaluation method for all its noncancellable accident and health reserves. (C.B. 1960-1, 268.)

Column 7.-Adjustment under 806(a).-If, during the taxable year there is a change in life insurance reserves at-
tributable to the transfer between the company and another of liabilities under contracts taken into account in computing such reserves, then the means of such reserves shall be appropriately adjusted on a daily basis, to reflect the amounts involved in such transfer. See the regulations. This adjustment is applicable whether or not the transferor of the liabilities was the original insurer. However, this adjustment is not applicable to reinsurance ceded by another person to the taxpayer, or by the taxpayer to another person. For the definition of "Life Insurance Reserves," see excerpts from the Internal Revenue Code, section $801(\mathrm{~b})$.

## PART V-PENSION PLAN RESERVES (805(d))

The amount to be taken into account as "pension plan reserves" is 100 percent of the life insurance reserves which is allocable to contracts-
(A) purchased under contracts entered into with trusts which (as of the time the contracts were entered into) were deemed to be (i) trusts described in section 401 (a) and exempt from tax under section 501 (a), or (ii) trusts exempt from tax under section 165 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 or the corresponding provisions of prior revenue laws;
(B) purchased under contracts entered into under plans which (as of the time the contracts we:e entered into) were deemed to be plans described in section 403 (a) or plans meeting the requirements of section 165 (a) (3), (4), (5), and
(6) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 ;
(C) provided for employees of the life insurance company under a plan which, for the taxable year, meets the requirements of section 401 (a) (3), (4), (5), (6), (7) and (8) ; or
(D) purchased to provide retirement annuities for its employees by an organization which (as of the time the contracts were purchased) was an organization described in section 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.

## PART VI-ADJUSTED LIFE INSURANCE RESERVES (805 (c)(1))

This term constitutes the mean of the life insurance reserves (as defined in section 801 (b)), computed under Part IV (excluding pension plan reserves taken into account
under Part V), adjusted as set forth in Part VI, Schedule B, of the form.

## PART VII-3NTEREST PAID (805(e))

Line 1.-Enter all interest for the taxable year on indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is wholly xxempt from taxation.

Line 2.-Enter all amounts in the nature of interest, whether or not guaranteed, for the taxable year on insurunce or annuity contracts (including contracts supplemen-
tary 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-exempt interest, and dividends received) of any life insurance company shall not be included in taxable investment income.

Line 1.-Enter on this line the percentage which represents the policyholders' share of each and every item of investment yield. This percentage is determined by dividing the policy and other contract liability requirements (Schedule B) by the investment yield (Schedule A) ; except that if the amount of the policy and other contract liability requirements exceeds the investment yield, then the policyholders' share of any item shall be 100 percent. See General Instruction N .

Line 2.-Enter 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 on line 4, column 1, the amount of interest which is wholly exempt from taxation under the provisions of section 103. Where securities of a municipality are originally issued at a price not less than par value and are subsequently acquired by a purchaser at a discount, such discount is not in the nature of tax-exempt interest within the meaning of section 103 . Also enter in column 1: line 5 , dividends; and line 6 , other items of investment yield. 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 ohtained 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 tax-excmpt.-Enter on this line the amount from line 4, column 3. This amount is the 18-78177-1
company's share of wholly tax-exempt interest which like the policyhoiders' share of such interest (from line 4, col. 2) is not included in taxable investment income.

Line 10. Dividends received deduction.-(a) Dividends received from domestic corporations.- Enter 85 percent of the company's share (line 5 (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 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.
(b) Dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities.-Enter 62.115 percent of the company's share (line 5 (b), col. 3) of the amount received as dividends on the preferred stock of a public utility which is subject to income tax and which is allowed a deduction for dividends paid under section 247.
(c) Dividends received from certain foreign corpora-tions.-Enter 85 percent of the company's share (line 5 (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 11. Small business deduction.--Enter 10 percent of the investment yield (Schedule A) but not to exceed $\$ 25,000$.

SCHEDULE E.-GAIN AND LOSS FROM OPERATIONS

General.-The share of each and every item of investment yield (including tax-exempt interest, and dividends received) of any life insurance company set aside for policyholders shall not be included in gain and loss from operations.

Line 1.-Enter on this line the percentage which represents the share of any item of investment yicld which is set aside for policyholders. This percentage is determined by dividing the required interest (Schedule $\mathrm{E}-1$ ) by the investment yield (Schedule A) ; except that if the amount of the required interest exceeds the investment yicld, then the share of any item set aside for policyholders shall be 100 percent. See General Instruction N.

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 4-6.-Enter on line 4, column 1, the anount of interest which is wholly exempt from taxation under the provisions of section 103 . Where securities of a municipality are originally issued at a price not less than par value and are subsequently acquired by a purchaser at a discount, such discount is not in the nature of tax-exempt interest within the meaning of section 103. Also enter in column 1: line 5, dividends; and line 6, other items of investment yield. 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, fees, assessments, and consideration in respect of assuming liabilities under contracts not issued by the company) on insurance and annuity contracts (including contracts supplementary thereto) ; less return premiums, and premiums and other consideration arising out of reinsurance ceded. Except in the case of amounts of premiums or other consideration returned to another life insurance company in respect of reinsurance ceded, amounts returned where the amount is not fixed in the contract but depends on the experience of the company or the discretion of the management shall not be included. However, amounts rebated or refunded due to policy cancellations or to erroneously computed premiums are to be treated as return premiums.

Line $10(a)$. Decrease in reserves.-Enter the excess of the sum of the items described in section 810 (c) (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 year (reduced by the policyholders' share of investment yield not included in gain and loss from operations (from line 7, col. 2)).

Line 10(b). Decrease in 811 (b) (2) reserves.-Enter the amount (from line 3, Part II; Schedule E-2) by which the decrease for the taxable year in the reserves for policyholder dividends exceeds the amount of dividends paid to policyholders during such year. Enter also one-tenth of any net decrease in reserves attributable to the operation of section 810 (d).

Line 11. Other amounts.-Enter total amount of other income, not included in computing investment yield and not otherwise included above, to the extent that such items are includible in gross income, except that all gains from the sale or exchange of a capital asset or gains considered as gains from the sale or exchange of a capital asset are excluded.

Line 13. Death benefits, etc.-Enter the amount of all claims and benefits accrued (including matured endowments and amounts allowed on surrender) and losses incurred (whether or not ascertained) during the year on insurance, annuity, and supplementary contracts. The term "losses incurred (whether or not ascertained)" refers to a reasonable estimate of the amount of the losses incurred but not reported, as well as losses reported but where the amount thereof 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 7, col. 2)) over the sum of such items as of the beginning of the taxable year. Enter also
one-tenth of any net increase in reserves attributable to the operation of section $810(\mathrm{~d})$.

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 thereto).

Line 16. Interest 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.

Line 17. Investment expenses.-Enter the excess of the total investment expenses over the amount allowed in computing investment yicld (Schedule A), and the amount (if any) by which the sum of the deductions allowable (line 14, Schedule A) exceeds the gross investment income (line 8 Schedule A). Taxes and other expenses should be itemized in an attached schedule.

Line 18. Small business deduction.-Enter 10 percent of the investment yield (Schedule A) but not to exceed $\$ 25,000$.

Line 19. Other deductions.-Enter total amount of all other deductions, not included in computing investment yield and not included in lines 21-24 to the extent allowable as deductions in computing taxable income under Subtitle A of the Code except as modified below:

1. Interest.-No deduction is allowed under section 163 for interest in respect of the items described in section 810 (c).
2. Bad Debts.-No deduction is allowed for an addition to reserves for bad debts under section $166(\mathrm{c})$, but a deduction for specific bad debts is permitted to the extent that the other provisions of that section are applicable.
3. Contributions or Gifts.-In applying section 170 the limitation on the total deduction shall be 5 percent of the gain from operations computed without regard to dividends to policyholders; accident, health, and group life insurance; certain nonparticipating contracts; interest wholly 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. Amortizable Bond Premiums.-No deduction is allowed under section 171 since a deduction for such premiums has already been taken into account in Schedule A.
5. Net Operating Loss Deduction.-The deduction under section 172 is not allowed since in lieu thereof an "operations loss deduction" is allowed. See line 22.
6. Dividends Received.-No deduction is allowed under sections 243,244 , and 245 in view of the deduction allowed under section 809 (d) (8). See line 21.
Submit a schedule showing the nature and amount of the items included herein, the minor items being grouped in one amount.

Line 21. Dividends received deduction.- (a) Dividends received from domestio corporations.-Enter 85 percent of the company's share (line $5(\mathrm{a})$, col. 3) of the amount received as dividends (except dividends on certain preferred stock of public utilities) from domestic corporations subject to income tax. Amounts received 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 dividends. In the case of dividends received from a regulated investment company, see section 854 regarding limitations on amount deductible.
(b) Dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities.-Enter 62.115 percent of the company's share (line 5 (b), col. 3) of the amount received as dividends on the preferred stock of a public utility which is subject to income tax and which is allowed a deduction for dividends paid under section 247.
(c) Dividends received from certain foreign corpora-tions.-Enter 85 percent of the company's share (line 5 (c), col. 3) of 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-per-

## Page 6

cent limitation to the total dividends-received deduction, the gain from operations is computed without regard to the deductions for certain nonparticipating contracts (line 24 (c)) ; accident, health, and group life insurance (line 24 (b)); dividends to policyholders (line 24(a)); the operations loss deduction (line 22); 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 20.

Exception.-For any taxable year for which there is a loss from operations, the limitation shall not apply.

See also instructions for line 10 , Schedule $C$.
Line 22. Operations loss deduction.-This deduction allowed under section 809 (d) (4) and determined under section 812 is, in 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 years to which it may be carried, then to the next earliest year, etc. The portion of such loss which shall be carried to each of the other taxable years shall be the excess, if any, of the amount of such
loss over the sum of the offsets for each of the prior taxable years to which such loss may be carried.

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 received on certain preferred stock of public utilities), and section 245 (dividends received from certain foreign corporations) shall be computed without regard to section 246 (b), as modified by section 809 (d) (8) (B).

Line 24.-The amount of the deductions for certain nonparticipating contracts, accident, health, and group life insurance and dividends to policyholders shall not exceed $\$ 250,000$ plus the amount, if any, by which (a) the gain from operations for the taxable year, computed without regard to these deductions, exceeds (b) the taxable investment income for the taxable year. The limitation provided in the foregoing sentence shall apply first to the amount of the deduction for dividends to policyholders, then to the amount of the deduction for accident, health, and group life insurance, and finally to the amount of the deduction for certain nonparticipating contracts. 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 N .

## SCHEDULE E-2.-PART I-LIMITATION ON LINE 24, SCHEDULE E

Parts II, III, and IV should be completed before making entries in this schedule. Upon the proper completion of this schedule, the limitation provided in section 809 (f) and ex-
plained in connection with line 24 , Schedule E, automatically applies.

## SCHEDULE E-2.-PART II-DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS

The term "dividends to policyholders" means dividends and similar distributions made to policyholders in their capacity as such. In general, amounts returned where the amount is not fixed in the contract but 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 policyholder dividends during the year following such taxable year.

If the amount of the decrease for the taxable year in the reserves for policyholder dividends exceeds the amount of dividends paid to policyholders during such year, the amount of the excess shall be taken into account as an income item (line 10 (b), Schedule E).

## SCHEDULE E-2.-PART III—CERTAIN ACCIDENT AND HEALTH INSURANCE AND GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

This deduction is an amount equal to 2 percent of the premiums for the taxable year attributable to accident and health insurance contracts (other than those to which Schedule E-2, Part IV applies) and group life insurance contracts. The term "premiums" means the net amount of the premiums
and other consideration taken into account in Schedule $E$. However, the deduction allowed 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 IV—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 nomparticipating 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.

10-78177-1

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 nonparticipating endowment policy will qualify under section $809(\mathrm{~d})(5)$, even though the individual insured subsequently dies at the end of the second year, since the policy was issued for a period of 5 years or more. However, a 1-year renewable term contract will not qualify, in that, as of the date it was issued (or of any re-
newal date) it was not issued (or renewed) for a period of 5 years or more. In like manner, a policy originally issued for a 3 -year period and subsequently renewed for an additional 3-year period will not qualify. However, if this policy
were renewed for a period of 5 years or more, the policy would qualify under section 809 (d) (5) from the date it was renewed.

## SCHEDULE F.-SHAREHOLDERS SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Section 815 (b) (1) provides that every stock life insurance company (both domestic and foreign) shall establish and maintain a shareholders surplus account for its first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1957. The balance remaining in this account as of January 1, 1963, shall be increased by the net additions thereto as provided in section

815 (b) (2) (lines $2-8$ 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.

## SCHEDULE G.-POLICYHOLDERS SURPLUS ACCOUNT

Section 815 (c) (1) provides that every stock life insurance company (both domestic and foreign) shall establish and maintain a policyholders surplus account for its first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1958. The balance remaining in this account as of January 1, 1963, 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 9 , Schedule $F$.

The amount to be entered on line 4 (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 $4(\mathrm{a})$. This amount can be determined by applying to the amount on line 4(a), a ratio, the numerator of which is 100 percent and the denominator of which is 100 percent minus 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).

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES-SCHEDULE J, COLUMN 7

Expense account allowance means: (1) amounts, other than compensation, received as advances or reimbursements, and (2) amounts paid by or for the corporation, for expenses incurred by or on behalf of an officer including all amounts charged through any type of credit card.

However, this term does not include amounts paid for: (a) the purchase of goods for resale or use in your business; (b) incidental expenses, such as the purchase of office supplies for the corporation or local transportation in connection with an errand; and (c) such fringe benefits as hospitalization insurance, approved pension trust funds and unemployment insurance.

Column 7 of Schedule $J$ is to be completed for your 25 highest paid officers. To determine the highest paid officers for this purpose all allowances including expense account allowances as described above must be added to each officer's compensation. Column 7 need not be completed for any officer for which the combined amount is less than $\$ 10,000$.

The information is to be submitted by each member of an affiliated group which files a consolidated return.

For this purpose an officer is a person who is elected or appointed to office or who is designated as such in the corporation's charter or bylaws such as regular officers, directors, chairmen of the board, etc.

## 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 $11(\mathrm{~b})$. Such section provides a normal tax for taxable years beginning before July 1, 1964, equal to 30 percent. In the case of a taxable year beginning after June 30,1964 , 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 of 22 percent.
3. 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 aought for taxes accrued but not paid, the District Director
may require a bond on Form 1117 as a condition precedent to the allowance of the credit. For carryback and carryover of a foreign tax credit, see sections 904 (d) and 904 (e).
4. Tax from recomputing prior year investment credit.Where property is disposed of prior to the life used in computing the investment credit, the tax for the year in which the property is so disposed of must be increased by the difference between the credit taken on such property and the credit which would have been allowed had the actual life been used.
5. 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 engaged in the business of issuing life insurance and annuity contracts (either separately or combined with health and accident insurance), or noncancellable contracts of health and accident insurance, if-
(1) its life insurance reserves (as defined in subsection (b)), plus
(2) unearned premiums, and unpaid losses (whether or not aacertained), 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 tablea 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) Reserves 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 $501(\mathrm{c})(9)$ 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-

Page 8
(A) sums actually 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) Adjustaments 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) Contracts With Reserves Based on Segregated Asset Accounts.-
(1) Definitions.-
(A) Annuity contracts include variable annuity CONTRACTS.-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.
(B) Contracts witil reserves based on a segregated ASSET ACCOUNT.-For purposes of this part, a "contract with reserves based on a segregated asset account" is a contract-
(i) which provides for the allocation of all or part of the amounts received under the contract to an account which, pursuant to State law or regulation, is segregated from the general asset accounts of the company,
(ii) which provides for the payment of annuities, and
(iii) under which the amounts paid in, or the amount paid as annuities, reflect the investment return and the market value of the segregated asset account.
If a contract ceases to reflect current investment return and current market value, such contract shall not be considered as meeting the requirements of clause (iii) after such cessation.
(2) Life insurance reserves.-For purposes of subsection (b) (1) (A) of this section, the reflection of the investment return and the market value of the segregated asset account shall be considered an assumed rate of interest.
(3) Separate accounting.-For purpbses of this part, 16-78177-1
a life insurance company which issues contracts with reserves based on segregated asset accounts shall separately account for the various income, exclusion, deduction, asset, reserve, and other liability items properly attributable to such segregated asset accounts. For such items as are not accounted for directly, separate accounting shall be made-
(A) in accordance with the method regularly employed by such company, if such method is reasonable, and
(B) in all other cases, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate.
(4) Investment yield.-
(A) In general.-For purposes of this part, the policy and other contract liability requirements, and the life insurance company's share of investment yield, shall be separately computed-
(i) with respect to the items separately accounted for in accordance with paragraph (3), and
(ii) excluding the items taken into account under clause (i).
(B) Capital gains and losses.-If, without regard to subparagraph (A), the net short-term capital gain exceeds the net long-term capital loss, such excess shall be allocated between clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A) in proportion to the respective contributions to such excess of the items taken into account under each such clause.
(5) Policy and other contract liability require-MENTS.-For purposes of this part-
(A) with respect to life insurance reserves based on segregated asset accounts, the adjusted reserves rate and the current earnings rate for purposes of section $805(\mathrm{~b})$, and the rate of interest assumed by the taxpayer for purposes of sections 805 (c) and 809 (a) (2), shall be a rate equal to the current earnings rate determined under section 805 (b) (2) with respect to the items separately accounted for in accordance with paragraph (3) reduced by the percentage obtained by dividing-
(i) any amount retained with respect to such reserves by the life insurance company from gross investment income (as defined in section 804 (b)) on segregated assets, to the extent such retained amount exceeds the deductions allowable under section 804 (c) which are attributable to such reserves, by
(ii) the means of such reserves; and
(B) with respect to reserves based on segregated asset. accounts other than life insurance reserves, an amount equal to the product of-
(i) the rate of interest assumed as defined in subparagraph (A), and
(ii) the means of such reserves,
shall be included as interest paid within the meaning of section 805 (e) (1).
(6) 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 separately accounted for in accordance with paragraph (3) 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). The deduction allowable for items described in paragraphs (1) and (7) of section 809 (d) with respect to segregated asset accounts shall be reduced to the extent that the amount of such items is increased for the taxable year by appreciation (or increased to the extent that the amount of such items is decreased for the taxable year by depreciation) not reflected in adjustments under the preceding sentence.
(7) Basis of assets held for qualified pension plan CONTRACTS.-In the case of contracts described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) of section 805 (d) (1), the basis of each asset in a segregated asset account shall (in addition to all other adjustments to basis) be-
(A) increased by the amount of any appreciation in value, and
(B) decreased by the amount of any depreciation in
value, to the extent that such appreciation and depreciation are from time to time reflected in the increases and decreases in reserves or other items in paragraph (6) with respect to such contracts.
(8) Additional separate computations.-Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate, such additional separate computations shall be made, with respect to the items separately accounted for in accordance with paragraph (3), as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this subsection and this part.
SEC. s02. 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 $11(\mathrm{~b})$, and
(B) a surtax, on so much of such income as exceeds $\$ 25.000$, computed at the rate provided by section 11 (c).
(2) Alternative tax in case of capital gains.-If for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1961, the net long-term capital gain of any life insurance company exceeds the net short-term capital loss, then, in lieu of the tax imposed by paragraph (1), there is hereby imposed a tax (if such tax is less than the tax imposed by such paragraph) which shall consist of the sum of-
(A) a partial tax, computed as provided by paragraph (1), on the life insurance company taxable income determined by reducing the taxable investment income, and the gain from operations, by the amount of such excess, and
(B) an amount 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, $66^{2 / 3}$ percent; and
(B) in the case of a taxable year beginning in 1960 , $33^{1 / 3}$ percent.
The preceding sentence shall not apply with respect to any payment treated as a distribution under section 815 (d) (3).
(b) Life Insurance Company Taxable Income De-FINED.-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.-If 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 taxable 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) AdJUSTMENT 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 sections 801 (b) ).
(2) The uncarned 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 anmuity 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 thercto).
(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 paragraph (B), onetenth 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), one-tenth 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 (c) if the election applied in respect of the item for the taxable year.
(e) Certain Decreases in Reserves of Voluntary Employees' Beneficiary Associations.-
(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 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) Disallowance of Carryovers from Pre-1958 LOSSES FROM OPERATIONS.-In the case of a life insurance company to which paragraph (1) applies for the taxable year, section

Page 10
812 (b) (1) shall not apply with respect to any loss from operations for any taxable year beginning before January $1,1958$.
(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. 811. 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 $805(\mathrm{e})$ ).

## (b) Amount of Deduction.-

(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 during 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. Further, for purposes of this section, the term "distribution" does not include any distribution before January 1, 1964, of the stock of a controlled corporation to which section 355 applies, if such controlled corporation is an insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 831 and control has been acquired prior to January 1,1963 , in a transaction qualifying as a reorganization under section 368 (a) (1) (B).
(b) Shareholders Surilus Account.-
(1) In general.-Each stock life insurance company shall, for purposes of this part, establish and maintain a shareholders surplus account for any taxable year beginning on January 1, 1958, shall be zero.
(2) Additions to account.-The amount added to the 16-78177-1
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 $802(\mathrm{~b})(3)$.
(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 accident and health insurance and group life 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 $802(\mathrm{a})$ is increased by reason of section $802(\mathrm{~b})(3)$.
(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 thercof) 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 9, 1959,
then the amount of such payment shall, for purposes of
this section and section 802 (b) (3), be treated as a dis-
tribution 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 policy holders 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 RUles.-
(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. 819. 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 $815(\mathrm{e})(2)(B)$ ) 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.

## EXPENSES FOR TRAVEL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND GIFTS

Regulations issued under the Revenue Act of 1962 added new rules, effective January 1, 1963, for determining the amount of travel, entertainment, and gift expenses allowable as a deduction for employers and employees. Before such an expense will be allowable it must meet the prior law test of being ordinary and necessary to the business, and in addition must meet the requirements of the new rules under section 274 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Recordkeeping Rules.-Under the new rules, a taxpayer who claims a deduction for travel, entertainment, or gift expenses should prove the expenses with adequate records which set forth:
(1) the amount;
(2) the time and place;
(3) the business purpose; and
(4) the business relationship of the persons entertained or receiving a gift.
No deduction will be allowed for estimates. Records should be backed up by receipts, paid bills, or similar documentary evidence for expenditures of $\$ 25$ or more and for lodging while traveling away from home, regardless of amount. An explanation of the recordkeeping rules, including the exception for the employee who adequately accounts to his employer, may be found in Internal Revenue Bulletin 1963-4.

Travel Expenses.-The new rules disallow deductions to employees for a portion of travel expenses in certain cases when business trips are combined with personal vacations. However, this new rule does not apply to travel away from home which does not exceed one week, or if the trip exceeds one week unless the personal or vacation time amounts to 25 percent or more of the total time on the trip. In addition, if the travel expense qualifies as an ordinary and necessarv business expense, none of
it will be disallowed (1) if the employee did not have substantial control over arranging the business trip or (2) if a personal vacation was not a major consideration in determining whether the trip should be made.

Enferfainment Expenses.-To deduct entertainment expense under the new rules a taxpayer must show that the expense is (1) "directly related" to the active conduct of his business, or (2) "associated" with the active conduct of his business and that the entertainment occurred directly before or after a substantial and bona fide business discussion, or (3) covered by one of the following exceptions:
(a) business meals,
(b) food and beverages for employees,
(c) expenses treated as compensation,
(d) reimbursed expenses of employees and independent contractors,
(e) recreational expenses for employees,
(f) employee or stockholder business meetings,
(g) meetings of business leagues,
(h) items available to the public, and
(i) entertainment sold to customers.

Business Gifts.-Business gifts may be deducted up to $\$ 25$ annually for each recipient. If the total cost of all of your business gifts to one individual during the taxable year exceeds $\$ 25$, you may only deduct $\$ 25$. Promotional material and certain awards to employees are excepted from this rule.

A more detailed explanation of the new rules relating to travel, entertainment, and gift expenses may be found in Internal Revenue Bulletin 1963-30.

These rules are also set forth in Publication No. 463 , which is available at any Internal Revenue Service office.

| SCHEDULE D (Form 1120L) <br> U.S. Treasiny Department Iateral Revence Service | U.S. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY SCHEDULE OF GAINS AND LOSSES FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF PROPERTY | FOR CALENDAR YEAR $1963$ |
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9. Total

Page 2

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INSTRUCTIONS

## (References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

A. General.-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
B. Definition of capital assets.-The term "capital assets" means property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with its trade or business), but does not include (1) stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily lor sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business or (2) property used in the trade or business, of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 167, or real property used in the trade or business of the taxpayer (see below); or (3) certain copyrights, literary, musical, or artistic compositions, or similar properties; or (4) accounts or notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property described in (1) above; or (5) an obligation of the United States or any of its possessions or of a State or any 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 ex ceeding 1 year trom the date of issue. (Sec. 1221.)

The above definition is modified in the case of life insurance companies in that the exclusion of item 2 (property used in a trade or 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 those assets used in the operation of the insurance trade or business. These assets include such items as the home office build ing, branch offices, office equipment, and furniture and fixtures, These assets do 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 (other than an insurance business) carried on by the life insurance company, such as renting various pieces of real estate, or operating a radio station, a housing development or a farm, will be treated as gains or losses from the sales or exchanges of capital assets.
C. Gains from section 1245 property (Part I). -Use this part to report any gain from the disposition of depreciable (a) personal property (other than livestock) including intangible personal property; and (b) tangible real property (except for buildings and their structur al components) if used as an integral part ol manufacturing, production, or extraction, or al furnishing transportation, communications electrical energy, gas, water, or sewage disposal services, or used as a research or storage facility in connection with these activities.

See section 1245(b) for exceptions and limitations involving (a) disposition by gift; (b) certain tax.free transactions; (c) like kind exchanges and involuntary conversions; and (d) sales or exchanges to effectuate FCC policies and exchanges to comply with SEC orders.
D. Gains and losses from involuntary conversion and from the sale or exchange of certain property used in the trade or business.-Section 1231 of the Code provides in part that where the gains from the sale or exchange of property used in the trade or business and held for more than 6 months exceed the losses, each gain and loss is treated as though it was from the sale or exchange of a long-term copital asset. Where the losses exceed the gains, then each gain' or loss is considered as not being from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, with the result that ordinary gain or loss is realized

Section 817(a) provides that in applying section 1231 (a), the term "property used in the trade or business" shall be treated as including only (1) property used in carrying on an insurance business, of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 167, held for more than 6 months, and real property used in carrying on an insurance business, heid for more than 6 months, which is not described in section $1231(\mathrm{~b})(\mathrm{l})(\mathrm{A})$ (relating to property includible in inventory), section 1231 (b)(1)(B) (relating to property held for sale to customers), or section 1231 (b) (1) (C) (relating to a copyright, a literary, musical, or artistic composition, etc.); and (2) to timber and coal to which section 631 applies. See instruction B.

The total shown on line 5 determines whether the items reflected therein represent a long-term capital gain or an ordinary loss. In either case, after the initial determination the items must be segre gated into (1) assets held on December 31, 1958, where the F.M.V. exceeded the adjusted basis on that date, and (2) other, and the totals entered into the appropriate schedules of Part III or Part IV.
E. Basis.-The "basis" for certain property is not subject to the same rule for reporting gains as tor losses.

1(a). Gain on property held on December 31, 1958-Section 817 (b)(1)-in effect, limits the amount of gain that is to be recognized on the sale or other disposition of certain property held by the company on December 31, 1958. This is accomplished by treating the gain on the sale or other disposition of such property as an amount (but not less than zero) equal to the amount by which the gain (determined without regard to 817(b)(1)) exceeds the difference between the fair market value on December 31, 1958, and the adjusted basis (as provided in sec. 1016(a) of the Code) for determining gain as of such date. This limitation on the amount ol gain recognized applies only if (1) the property was held by a life insurance company on 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 of sale or other disposition of the property.

Example: Life 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, 1963, in a transaction to 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 gain [determined without regard to 817 (b)] of $\$ 1,000$ exceeds $\$ 800$ [the dillerence between the F.M.V. of $\$ 1,800$ on December 31, 1958, and the adjusted basis for determining gain as of such date of $\$ 1,000$ ). All of this $\$ 200$ is recognized gain since under section $1031, \$ 300$ 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 property acquired after December 31, 1958, and having a substituted bosis within the meaning of section $1016(b)$. Subparagraph $(A)$ of section 817 (b) (2) provides, for purposes of section $817(\mathrm{~b})(1)$, that such property shall be deemed as hoving been held continuously by the taxpayer since the beginning of the holding period of the property, 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 into account includes December 31, 1958. Subparagraph (C) provides that section 817(b) (1) shall apply only if the property 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 token into account. Subparagraph D provides that the difference between the fair market value and the adjusted basis referred to in $817(b)(1)$ shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of (i) the gain that would have been recognized but for section $817(b)$ on all prior sales or dispositions ofter December 31, 1958, of properties referred to in section 817 (b) (2)(C), over (ii) the gain that was recognized on such sales or other dispositions. Subparagraph ( E ) provides that the basis of such property shall be determined as if the gain which would have been recognized but for section 817 (b), were recognized gain.

Example: The basis of property Y to I (see example in (c)) 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 of $\$ 200$ recognized on the exchange plus $\$ 100$ which would have been recognized but for section 817(b)).

If I later sells Y for $\$ 2,200$ 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 amount which would have been recognized under section 1031 but for section 817 (b), over $\$ 200$, the gain recognized under section 817(b).
Section $817(\mathrm{~b})(3)$ provides that the term "property" (for purposes of (a) and (b), above) does not include insurance and annuity contracts (and contracts supplementary thereto) and property
described in paragraph (1) of section 1221 (relating to stock in trade or inventory-type property).
(c). Property held on December 31, 1958, and certain substituted property acquired alter December 31, 1958.-In determining loss for such property (described in (a) and (b), above) the basis is cost, adjusted as provided by section 1016 .
(d). Other property acquired after December 31, 1958. Where property, other than property described in (b) above, was purchased after December 31, 1958, the basis is cost, adjusted as provided in section 1016. Where property was acquired by bequest, gift, involuntary conversion, or wash sole or stock; see sections 1014, 1015,1033, and 1091, respectively.
F. Losser.-Losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall be allowed only to the extent ol 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 year 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 before January 1. 1959, shall not be taken into account. (Sec. 817(c).)

1 (a). 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 be considered as a loss from the sale or exchange, on the last day of such taxable year, of capital assets. Section 165(q)(1).
(b). Definition of security.-For the purpose of determining capital losses under section 165 , the term "security" means a share of stock in a corporation; a right to subscribe for, or to receive, a share of stock in a corporation; or a bond, debenture, note or certificate, or other evidence of indebtedness, issued by a 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 belore or after the date ol 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 delined in section 552 . (For the purpose of determining the ownership of stock, in applying this paragraph, see section 267 .)
G. Gain on transactions occurring prior to January 1, 1959.Section 817(d) provides that any gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, and any gain considered as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset which results from sales or other dispositions of property prior to January 1, 1959, shall not be included.
H. Emergency facilities.-If emergency facilities are sold or exchanged, see section 1238 .
I. 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 claim. ing credit of tax paid on such gains.
J. Shart sales of capital assets. For rules regarding tax consequences of certain short sales of stock or other securities (including those dealt with on a "when issued" basis), and transactions in commodity futures, see section 1233.

## Specific Instructions for Parts II Through IV

Column (a) description.-Enter full description of each item of property sold or exchanged, even though no gain or loss may be indicated. Such description should include the following facts: (a) For real estate, location and description of land, description of improvements, details explaining depreciation; (b) for bonds or
other evidences of indebtedness, name of issuing corporation. description of the particular issue, denomination, and amount; (c) for stocks, name of issuing corporation, class of stock, number of shares, and capital changes aflecting 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, 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, 195], 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 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 before that date; or
(2) Since February 28, 1913, and before January 1, 1958 , with respect to property to which section $1016(a)(2)$ was inapplicable during such period.
Column ( $f$ ) basis. - If the amount 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 E.

Column (g) gain (loss).-Except where section 817 is applicable, the gain or loss is the result of column d plus column e, less column $f$. Where section 817 is applicable, complete columns " $a$ " through " f " and attach a schedule showing the method of computing the gain reported in column "g." See General Instruction E.

Columns (h)-(k).-These columns are to be used only in those cases where the fair market value of such property held or deemed held on December 31, 1958, exceeds the adjusted basis for determining gain as of such date.
Line 4.-Enter each section 1231 item not carried over from line 3.

Line 5.-Enter the total of the section 1231 items, described in line 4.

Line 6.-Enter each short-term capital gain (loss). The term "short-term" applies to the category of gains and losses arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for 6 months or less.
Line 7.-Enter your net short-term capital gain or loss. The term "net short-term capital gain" means the excess of the total of all of the short-term capital gains over the total of the short-term capital losses. The term "net short-term capital loss" means the excess of the total of the short-term capital losses over the total of all of the short term capital gains. This total should also be entered on line 13.
Line 8.-Enter the total of the applicable items in Part II and each long-term capital gain from assets held on December 31, 1958, where the fair market value exceeded the adjusted basis on that date. The term "long-term" applies to the category of gains and losses arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for more than 6 months.
Line 9.-Enter the total of the applicable items in. Part II and the total of the other long-term capital gains described in line 9 .
Line 10. - Enter each long-term capital gain (loss) that does not qualify under line 9.

Line 11. -Enter the total of the gains and losses that are shown in line 10 , column $g$.

Line 13. - Enter your net long-term capital gain or loss. 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, The term "net long-term capital loss" means the excess of the total of the long-term capital losses over the total of all of the long-term capital gains. This total should also be entered on line 14 .

Alternative tax. - If for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1961 the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, then, in lieu of the normal tax and surtax imposed upon taxable income, there is imposed an alternative tax (if such tax is less than the normal tax and surtax). The alternative tax is the sum of (1) a partial tax. computed at the normal tax and surtax rates on the taxable income determined by reducing the taxable investment income, and the gain from operations, by the amount of the excess of the net long-term capital gain over the net short-term capital loss, and (2) 25 percent of such excess.


Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have examined this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. If prepared by a person ather than taxpayer, his declaration is based on all information of which he has any knowledge.


FACSIMILES OF TAX RETURNS, 1963

Schedule A.-COMPUTATION OF TAXABLE INVESTMENT INCOME-Section 822


Schedule A-1.-INVESTED ASSETS BOOK VALUES
(Schedule Need Not Be Filfed In if No Deduction Is Claimed for Any General Expenses That Are Allocated to Investment Income)

## 1. Real estate

2. Mortgage foans
3. Collateral loans
4. Policy loans, including premium notes
5. Bonds of domestic corporations
6. Stocks of domestic corporations.
7. Government abligations, etc. (attach schedule)
8. Bank deposits bearing interest.
9. Other interest-bearing assets (attach schedule)
10. Totals of lines $l$ through 9 .
11. Total of columns 1 and 2 , tine 10 .
12. Mean of the invested assets for the taxable year (one-half of line 11)
13. One-fourth of 1 percent of the mean of the invested assets.
14. Income base (line 9, Schedule A, less the sum of lines 12 through 18)
15. $33 / 4$ percent of line 12
16. Excess (if any) of line 14 aver line 15 .
17. One-fourth of line 16
18. Limit on deduction for investment expenses (line 13 plus line 17)

| t. Beginning of taxable year | 2. End of taxable year |
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Schedule A-2.-ALTERNATIVE TAX FOR CERTAIN SMALL COMPANIES (Section 821 (c))

1. Taxable investment income (Schedule A)
2. Normal tax: The lesser of (a) or (b)
(a) 30 percent of line 1
(b) 60 percent of (line 1 less $\$ 3,000$ )
3. Surtax: 22 percent of (line 1 less $\$ 25,000$ )
4. Total (lines 2 and 3)
5. (a) Amount from line 7, Schedule A
(b) Premiums (see instructions)
(c) Total of (a) plus (b) (If $\$ 150,000$ or less, enter zero. If \$250,000 or more, enter $\$ 250,000$ )
(d)
(e) Excess of line (c) over (d)
6. Amount on line 4 multiplied by line $5(\mathrm{e})$ divided by $\$ 100,000$.
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$\square$

## Schedule A-3.-OTHER CAPITAL LOSSES (Soe Instructions)

Capital Assets Sold or Exchanged To Meet Abnormal Insurance Losses and To Provide tor the Payment of Dividends and Similar Distributions to Policyholders

1. Dividends and similar distributions paid to policyholders
2. Losses paid
3. Expenses paid
4. Total of lines 1 through 3
5. Less: Interest received (line 1, column 4, Schedule A, adjusted to cash method if on accrual method)
6. Dividends received (Schedule E-I, adjusted to cash method if on accrual method)
7. Lines 3 through 6 of Schedule A, adjusted to cash method if on accrual method.
8. Net premiums received (adjusted to cash method if on accrual method).
9. Excess (if any) of line 4 over sum of lines 5, 6, 7, and 8


Schedule B.-STATUTORY UNDERWRITING INCOME OR LOSS-Section 823

1. Gross income (Schedule B-1, line 6)
2. Less: Gross investment income (Schedule $A$, line 9)
3. Deductions (Schedule B-1, line 25).
4. Less: (o) Schedule A, line 19
(b) Schedule A, line 21


Schedule B-1.-INCOME AND DEDUCTIONS

| $M$0003000000 | 1. Investment income-Section 832(b)(2): <br> (a) Interest. <br> (b) Dividends (Schedule E-1) <br> (c) Rents (attach schedule) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2. Premiums earned-Section 832 (b)(4). |  |
|  | 3. Gain from sale or other disposition of property-Section 832(b)(1)(B) (from separate Schedule D, Form 1120 ) <br> 4. Other income-Section 832(b)(1)(C) (attach schedule) |  |
|  | 5. Decrease in subscriber accounts-Section 823(b) (2)(B) | xxxxxxxxxxxxx |
|  | 6. Gross income (total lines 1 through 5). |  |
|  | 7. Salaries and wages -Section 832(c)(1). |  |
|  | 8. Rents-Section 832 (c)(1) |  |
|  | 9. Interest-Section 832 (c)(2). |  |
|  | 10. Taxes-Section 832(c)(3). |  |
|  | 11. Losses incurred on insurance contracts-Section 832(c)(4) |  |
|  | 12. Capital losses-Section 832(c) (5) (Irom separate Schedule D. Form 1120) |  |
|  | 13. Other copital losses-Section 832 (c)(5) (Schedule A-3) |  |
|  | 14. Worthless agency balonces and bills receivable-Section 832 (c)(6). |  |
|  | 15. Interest (excluded under Section 103)-Section 832(c)(7). |  |
|  | 16. Depreciation-Section 832(c) (8) (line 2, Schedule F) |  |
|  | 17. Depletion-Section 832(c)(8) (attach schedule). |  |
|  | 18. Contributions-Section 832(c)(9) (see instructions tor limitation) |  |
|  | 19. Dividends paid or declared to policyholders-Section 832 (c)(1) . |  |
|  | 20. Increase in subscriber accounts-Section 823(b)(2)(A). |  |
|  | 21. Other deductions-Section 832(c)(10) (attach schedule). |  |
|  | 22. Total deductions on lines 7 through 21. |  |
|  | 23. Line 6 less line 22. |  |
|  | 24. Dividends-received deduction-Section 832(c)(12) (Schedule E-II, but not to exceed 85 percent of line 23).... |  |

## Schedule B-2.-SPECIAL DEDUCTION-Section 823(c)

1. Amount from line 7, Schedule A.
2. Premiums (see instructions)
3. Total (line 1 and line 2).
4. If line 3 is not more than $\$ 500,000$ enter $\$ 6,000$. If line 3 is less than $\$ 1,100,000$, but in excess of $\$ 500,000$, enter 1 percent of the difference between $\$ 1,100,000$ and amount on line 3

## Schedule B-3.-DEDUCTIONS-Section 824(a)

1. Losses incurred (line 11 , Schedule B-1)
2. 1 percent of line 1
3. 25 percent of underwriting gain (line 7, Schedule B)
4. Concentrated risks.
(a) Amount of line 2, Schedule B-1
(b) Amount of (a) attributable to insuring against losses arising, either in any one State or within 200 miles of any lixed point selected by the taxpayer, from windstorm, hail, llood, earthquake, or similar hazards.
(c) Divide (b) by (a)
(d) Less

|  | 9 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 40\% |  |
|  | \% |

(e) Premium percentage which exceeds 40 percent
\%
5. Total (lines 2 through 4)


Schedule F.-DEPRECIATION. (See Instructions)


Schedule G.-COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS. (See Instructions)


# INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM 1120M-1963 U.S. MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY INCOME TAX RETURN 

(References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Companies required to file a return.-Every mutual insurance company (other than a life insurance company subject to tax imposed by section 802 and other than a fire, flood, or marine insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 831 ) shall file a return on Form 1120 M .

Exceptions.-(a) Certain mutual insurance companies exempt under section 501 (c) (15).
(b) Foreign mutual insurance companies (other than a life insurance company and other than a fire, flood, or marine insurance company subject to the tax imposed by section 831) not carrying on an insurance business within the United States. See Form 1120F.
(c) A mutual insurance company subject to taxation under section 821 which disposes of its insurance business and reserves or otherwise ceases to be entitled to be taxed under section 821 , but continues its corporate existence for the purpose of winding up and liquidating its affairs. See Form 1120.
B. Information returns and other forms which may be required in addition to Form 1120 M include the following:

1. Forms 1096 and 1099.-Information returns to be filed concerning certain salaries, fees, compensation, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, pensions, dividends, and foreign items.
2. Forms 966 and 1099L.-Information returns regarding dissolution or liquidation, and distributions in liquidation.
3. Form 2952.-Information return to be filed with respect to certain controlled foreign corporations.
4. Form 1118.-Statement in support of credit claimed by a domestic corporation for taxes paid or accrued to foreign countries or possessions of the United States.
5. Form 3468.-Computation of investment credit.
C. Period covered.-The return shall be for the calendar year. (Section 843.)
D. Accounting methods.-Taxable income shall be computed in accordance with the method of accounting regularly used by the taxpayer in maintaining its books and records. In all cases the method adopted should clearly reflect taxable income. (See section 446.) Except in those cases where the law specifically permits it, a taxpayer may not change the method of accounting upon the basis of which it has reported its income in prior years (for its income as a whole or with respect to any separate trade or business) without first securing consent on Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method.

Rounding off to whole-dollar amounts.-The money items on your return and accompanying schedules may be shown as whole-dollar amounts. Eliminate any amount less than 50 cents, and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next highest dollar.
E. Filing of return and payment of tax.-The return must be filed on or before March 15 following the close of the taxable year with the District Director of Internal Revenue

[^53]for the district in which the company's principal place of business or principal office or agency is located. (Section 6072.)

Request for automatic extension of 3 months for filing of return must be made on Form 7004. (Section 6081(b).)

The balance of tax due 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.

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.
F. Declaration of estimated tax (Form 1120ES).-A declaration of estimated tax must be filed by every corporation if its income tax for the taxable year can reasonably be expected to exceed $\$ 100,000$ plus the amount of any estimated credits against the tax. Affiliated corporations filing a consolidated return, see regulations under section 1502. Underpayment of installments of estimated tax will result in additional charges to the tax. If you have an underpayment of estimated tax and believe the additional charge should not be asserted due to the applicability of any of the "relief provisions" of section 6655 (d), attach Form 2220 to your return.
G. Failure to file, etc.-Substantial additions to the tax are imposed for failure to file a return, for late filing, and for filing a false or fraudulent return.
H. 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 on behalf of a corporation.
I. Stock ownership in foreign corporations.-In addition to the information to be shown in Schedule E of the return, a corporation owning directly or indirectly 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).
J. Annual statement.-A copy of the annual statement for mutual insurance companies adopted by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners for the year 1963, as filed with the Insurance Department of the State or District of Columbia, together with copies of Schedule A (real estate) and Schedule D (bonds and stocks) must accompany the return. Similar copies for the preceding year must also be furnished, if not already filed for such year. Where companies use miniature statements, such statements may be filed in lieu of the larger statements.

## Page 2

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS (Numbered to correspond with the line numbers on the return)

## For page 1 of return

5. Unused loss deduction.-Amount of deduction is the total of the unused loss carryovers and carrybacks to the taxable year.
Unused Loss.-The term "unused loss" for any taxable year means the amount by which-
(1) the sum of the statutory underwriting loss and the investment loss, exceeds
(2) the sum of-
(a) the taxable investment income,
(b) the statatory underwriting income, and
(c) the amounta required by section $824(\mathrm{~d})$ to be subtracted from the protection against loss account.

The unused loss for any loss year shall be (1) an unused loss carryback to each of the 3 taxable years preceding the loss year, and (2) an unused loss carryover to each of the 5 taxable years following the loss year. The entire amount of unused loss for any loss year ahall be carried to the earliest of the taxable years to which such loss may be carried. The portion of such loss which shall be carried to each of the other taxable years shall be the excess (if any) of the amount of such lose over the sum of the offsets (defined below) for each of the prior taxable years to which such loss may be carried.
Offet defined.-For these purposes the term "offset" means with respect to ans taxable year (bereinafter referred to as the "offret year") -
(1) in the case of an unused loss carryback from the loss year to the offset year, the mutual insurance company taxable income for the offset year; or
(2) in the case of an unused loss carryover from the loss year to the offset year, an amount equal to the sum of:
(a) the amount required to be subtracted from the protection against loss account under section 824 (d) (1) (C) for the offset year, plus
(b) the mutual insurance company taxable income for the offset year.

For purposes of (1) and (2) (b) above, the mutual insurance company taxable income for the offset year ehall be determined without regard to any unused loss carryback or carryover from the loss year or any taxable year thereafter.

Limitations.-An unased lose ahall not be carried-
(1) to or from any taxable year beginning before January 1, 1963,
(2) to or from any taxable year for which the insurance company is not subject to the tax imposed by section 821 (a), nor
(3) to any taxable year if, between the loss year and such taxable year, there is an intervening taxable year for which the insurance company was not subject to the tax imposed by section 821 (a).
8. For election and attachment required of a reciprocal to be subject to the limitation in section 826 (b), see section 826 (a) and the regulations thereunder.

A mount to be included by reciprocal.- If the mutual insurance company taxable income before giving effect to the election under section 826 (a) is not less than $\$ 25,000$, then make no entry.
If the taxable income before giving effect to the election is not more than $\$ 25,000$, then:
(1) Where taxable income after the election is $\$ 25,000$ or less, the excess of such taxable income over taxable income before giving effect to the election must be entered as the amount required on line 8.
(2) Where taxable income after the election is over $\$ 25,000$, the excess of $\$ 25,000$ over taxable income before the election must be entered as the amount required on line 8.
Where the amount subtracted from the protection against losa account was added because of the election under section 826 (a), then to the extent such amonnt increases mutual insurance company taxable income for the taxable year, such amount is not entitled to the $\$ 25,000$ surtax exemption. See Section 1.826-2(b), Income Tax Regulations.
10. See instruction for Schedule A-2.
16. Tax from recomputing prior year investment credit.Where property is disposed of prior to the life used in computing the investment credit, the tax for the year in which the property is ao disposed of must be increased by the difference between the credit taken on such property and the credit which would have been allowed had the actual life been used. (Section 47.)
18(d). Credit by reciprocal for tax paid by attorney-infact, see section $826(e)$ and the regulations thereunder.

## SCHEDULE A

1. Interest.-Enter interest receivad or accrued from all sources during the taxable year. The gross amount of interest reported as gross income shall be decreased by the amortization of premiums and increased by the accrual of diacount 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.)
2. 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.
3. Royalties-Enter the gross amount received as royalties. If a deduction is claimed for depletion, it must be reported on line 15.
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 into (or the alteration or termination) of any lease, mortgage or other instrument or agreement from which the mutual insurance company may derive interest, dividends, rents or royalties.
6. Gains and losses from sales or exchangea of capital aesets.-Report sales or exchanges of capital assets in separate Schedule D (Form 1120) (but see Schedule A-3, page 3). Every sale or exchange of a capital asset, even though no gain or loss may be indicated, must be reported in detail.
Losses from sales or exchangen of capital assets (except loses 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 sllowed to the extent of gains from such sales or exchanges, with respect to companies taxable under section 821 . The net capital loss for such compsnies shall be the amount by which losses for such year from sales or exchanges of cspitsl assets exceed the sum of the gains from such sales or exchanges and (1) the taxable investment income (computed without regard to gains or losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets) or (2) losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets sold or exchanged to obtain funds to meet abnormal insurance losses and to provide for the payment of dividends and similar distributions to policyholders, whichever is the lesser. 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 trested in esch such succeeding taxsble year as a short-term capital loss to the extent not allowed as a deduction sgsinst any net capital gains of sny taxsble year intervening between the taxable year in which the net capital loss was sustained and the taxsble year to which carried.

For further informstion relating to gains and losses from sales or exchanges of property, see instructions accompanying separate Schedule D (Form 1120).
10. Interest wholly exempt from tax.-Enter the amount of interest which is wholly exempt from taxation under the provisions of section 103.
11. Investment expenses.-Enter expenses psid 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 the limitation on line 18, Schedule A-1. Submit a schedule showing the nature and amount of the items included herein, the minor items being grouped in one smount. (See section 822(c) (2).)
12. Taxes.-Enter taxes paid or accrued exclusively upon real estate owned by the compsny as provided in section 164. For limitation on deduction, see Instruction 19 (b) beıow.
13. Real estate expenses.-Enter all ordinary and necessary building expenses, paid or accrued, 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. Do not include any amount paid out for new buildings or for permanent 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 19 (b) below.
14. Depreciation.-The amount deductible for depreciation is an amount reasonably measuring a portion of the investment in depreciable property which, by reason of exhsustion, wear and tear, 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. For limitation on deduction see Instruction 19(b).

For a more detailed explanation of depreciation see instructions for Schedule F.
15. Depletion.-If a deduction is claimed for depletion, Form M (mines and other natural deposits), Form 0 (oil and gas), or Form $T$ (timber), should be submitted with your return.
16. Trade or business deductions.-Enter the total of deductions attributable 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 of 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 16 will be disallowed to the extent attributable to the carrying on of the insurance business.
17. Interest.-Enter the amount of interest paid or sccrued during the taxable year on the company's indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations the interest upon which is wholly exempt from taxation.
18. Other capital losses.-Enter on line 18 losses from cspital assets sold or exchanged to provide funds to meet sbnormsl insurance losses and to provide for the psyment of dividends and similsr distributions to policyholders. Capital sssets shall be considered as sold or 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 policyholders and losses and expenses paid, over amount on line 7 , and net premiums received. (See Schedule A-3.)
19. Total deductions.- (a) Enter the total of lines 10 to 18, inclusive.
(b) Limitation on deductions relating to real estate owned and occupied.-The deductions included on lines 12 to 14 on account of real estate owned and occupied in whole or in part by the company shall be limited to an amount which bears the same ratio to such deductions (computed without regard to section $822(\mathrm{~d})(1))$ as the rental value of the space not so occupied bears to the rental 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. Items directly attributable to wholly exempt income shall be allocated thereto, and items directly attributable to any class of taxable income shsll be allocated to such taxable income. If an item is indirectly attributable both to taxable income and exempt income, a ressonable proportion thereof, determined in the light of all the facts and circumstances in each case, shall be allocated to each. A taxpayer receiving any exempt income, other than interest, 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, showing (1) the amount of each class of exempt income, and (2) the amount of expense items allocated to each such class (the amount allocated by apportionment being shown separately).
21. Dividends-received deduction,-See instruction for Schedule E.

## SCHEDULE A-2-Alternstive Tax for Certain Small Companies.

Section 821 (c) provides an alternative tax for companies where the gross amount reported in line 7, Schedule A plus premiums is over $\$ 150,000$ but not over $\$ 500,000$.

## Page 4

The term "premiums" means the total amount of the premiums and other consideration provided in the insurance contract without any deduction for commissions, return premiums, reinsurance, dividends to policyholders, dividends left on deposit with the company, discounts on premiums paid in advance, interest applied in reduction of premiums (whether or not required to be credited in reduction of premiums under the terms of the contract), or any other item of similar nature. Such term includes advance premiums, premiums deferred and uncollected and premiums due and unpaid, deposits, fees, assessments, and consideration in respect of assuming liabilities under contracts not issued by the taxpayer (such as a payment or transfer of property in an assumption reinsurance transaction), but does not include amounts received from other insurance companies for losses paid under reinsurance contracts. (Section 1.821-4(a)(1)(ii), Income Tax Regulations.)

Any mutual insurance company which is subject to the tax imposed by section 821 (c) may elect to be subject to the tax imposed by section 821 (a). See section 821 (d) and the regulations thereunder for Election to Include Statutory Underwriting Income or Loss.

The alternative tax is not available to a company which has a balance in its protection against loss account at the beginning of the taxable year, or to a company which has an election in effect under section $821(\mathrm{~d})$ to be taxed under section 821 (a).

## SCHEDULE A-3

Total gross receipts from sales, line 10 , column 3, should not exceed the amount shown in line 9. If necessary, gross receipts from a particular sale should be apportioned in the above schedule and the excess reported in separate Schedule D (Form 1120).

Sales (except the apportionment mentioned above) reported in this schedule should not be reported in separate Schedule D (Form 1120).

Enter total other capital losses (line 10, column 7) as line 18, Schedule A and line 13, Schedule B-1.

## SCHEDULE B-1

1. Investment income.-To all interest, dividends, and rents received during the taxable year, add interest, dividends, and rents due and accrued at the end of the taxable year and deduct all interest, dividends, and rents due and accrued at the end of the preceding taxable year.
2. Premiums earned.-From the amount of gross premiums written on insurance contracts during the taxable year, deduct return premiums and premiums paid for reinsurance. To the result so obtained, add unearned premiums on outstanding business at the end of the preceding taxable year and deduct unearned premiums on outstanding business at the end of the taxable year.
3. Gain from sale or other disposition of property.-Enter the amount of gain (only) from the sale or other disposition of property from Schedule D, Form 1120. Losses should be entered on line 12 or 13.
4. Decrease in subscriber accounts.-Enter the amount of the decrease for the taxable year in savings credited to subscriber accounts of an interinsurer or reciprocal underwriter. See instruction 20 of Schedule B-1 for savings credited to subscriber accounts.
5. Salaries and wages.-Enter the amount of accrued salaries and wages for the taxable year.
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6. Rents.-Enter the amount of accrued rent for business property in which the corporation has no equity.
7. Interest.-Enter interest accrued on business indebtedness. Do not include interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations the interest on which is wholly exempt from income tax. (Section 265.)

See section 267 for limitation on deductions for unpaid expenses and interest in the case of transactions between related taxpayers.
10. Taxes.-Enter taxes accrued during the taxable year and attach a schedule showing the type and amount of tax. Do not include Federal income, war-profits, and excess-profits taxes; estate, inheritance, legacy, succession, and gift taxes; foreign or United States possession income taxes if any credit is claimed in line 12, page 1; Federal taxes paid on bonds containing a tax-free covenant, nor taxes not imposed upon the taxpayer. See section $164(\mathrm{~d})$ regarding apportionment of taxes on real property between seller and purchaser.
11. Losses incurred on insurance contracts.-(a) To losses paid during the taxable year, add salvage and reinsurance recoverable outstanding at the end of the preceding taxable year and deduct salvage and reinsurance recoverable outstanding at the end of the taxable year. (b) To the result obtained in "(a)," add all unpaid losses outstanding at the end of the taxable year and deduct unpaid losses outstanding at the end of the preceding taxable year.
12. Capital losses.-Enter only capital losses from separate Schedule D, Form 1120. Capital gains should be entered on line 3.
13. Other capital losses.-Enter the amount of losses from capital assets sold or exchanged to provide funds to meet abnormal insurance losses and to provide for the payment of dividends and similar distributions to policyholders. Also see instruction 18 for Schedule A.
14. Worthless agency balances and bills receivable.-Enter the amount of debts in the nature of agency balances and bills receivable which became worthless during the taxable year.
15. Interest.-Enter the amount of interest earned during the taxable year which under section 103 is excluded from gross income.

## 10. Depreciation.-See instructions for Schedule $\mathbf{F}$.

## 17. Depletion.-See instruction 15 for Schedule A.

18. Contributions.-Enter the amount of contributions or gifts accrued during the taxable year to or for the use of organizations and governmental bodies as set forth in section 170 (c).

For each gift of property other than cash attach a statement setting forth a description of the property, the date of the gift, and method of valuation for all gifts except securities.

Special rule for contribution of depreciable property as defined in section $1245(a)(3)$. -The amount to be taken into account for such purposes shall not exceed the fair market value of the property less the amount which would constitute ordinary income under section 1245 (a).

Limitation.-The deduction may not exceed five percent of line 23 without taking into account the amount of this deduction.
19. Dividends paid or declared to policyholders.-Enter the amount of dividends and similar distributions paid or declared to policyholders in their capacity as such.
20. Increase in aubscriber accounts.-In the case of a mutual insurance company which is an interinsurer or reciprocal underwriter there is allowed as a deduction the increase for the taxable year in savings credited to subscriber accounts.

The term "savings credited to subscriber accounts" means such portion of the surplus as is credited to the individual accounts of subscribers before the 16 th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year, but only if the company would be obligated to pay such amount promptly to such subscriber if he terminated his contract at the close of the company's taxable year, and only if the subscriber has heen notified as required by section 1.823-6(c)(2)(v), Income Tax Regulations. For purposes of determining his taxable income, the subscriber shall treat any such savings credited to his account as a dividend paid or declared.
24. Dividends-received deduction.-.See instructions for Schedule E.

## SCHEDULE B-2

In the case of a taxpayer subject to the tax imposed by section 821 (a), section 823 (c) provides that if the gross amount received during the taxable year from the items described in section $822(\mathrm{~b})$ (other than paragraph (1)(D) thereof) and premiums (including deposits and assessments) is less than $\$ 1,100,000$, then there shall be allowed an additional deduction for the parposes of determining statutory underwriting income or loss under section 823(a) for the taxable year.

For definition of "premiums" see instructions for Schedule A-2.

## SCHEDULE E

Dividend income.-Include as dividends from other corporations amounta includable by shareholders of controlled foreign corporations. Attach a statement setting forth the computation of the includable amount. For further information see sections 951 through 972 and the regulations thereunder.

Dividends-received deduction.-(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. Any dividend received from a real estate investment trust which, for the taxable year of the truat in which the dividend is paid, qualifies under sections $856-858$ shall not be treated as a dividend.
(b) Dividends received on certain preferred stock of public utilities.-Enter 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, for dividends paid.
(c) Dividends received from certain foreign corpora-tions.-Enter 85 percent of dividends received from certain
foreign corporstions. See sections 243 (d) and 245 for qualifications and limitations on the amount of this deduction.

In general, no dividends-received deduction will be allowed on any share of stock (A) which is sold or otherwise disposed of in any case in which the corporation has held such share for 15 days or less, or ( $B$ ) 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.

## SCHEDULE F-DEPRECIATION

Schedule $\mathbf{F}$ is designed for taxpayers using the alternative guidelines and administrative procedures described in Revenue Procedure 62-21 as well as for those taxpayers who wish to continue using procedures authorized prior to the Revenue Procedure. Where double headings appear use the first heading for the new procedure and the second heading for the older procedure.

Adjustments to basis of property: (a) Investment credit.The cost or other basis of property which qualifies for the investment credit shall be reduced by an amount equal to 7 percent ( 3 percent for public utilities) of the qualified investment.
(b) Additional first-year depreciation.-If a taxpayer elects to claim the additional first-year allowance under section 179, the basis of the property must be adjusted for the amount of the deduction so claimed.
(c) Salvage value.-Salvage value must be taken into account in determining the depreciation deduction (except under declining balance method) either by a reduction of the amount subject to depreciation, or by a reduction in the rate of depreciation, but in no event shall an asset (or an account) be depreciated below a reasonable salvage value. In computing the basis on which depreciation may be taken for personal property, other than livestock, salvage value need not be taken into account, if it does not exceed 10 percent of the cost or other basis of the property. If salvage value exceeds 10 percent, only the excess need be taken into account. These provisions apply to property with a useful life of 3 years or more which was acquired after October 16, 1962.

## Alternative Depreciation Guidelines and Kules

Revenue Procedure 62-21 dated July 12, 1962, seta forth alternative standards and procedures for determining depreciation. The guideline lives for guideline classes (broad categories not item-by-item) are in most cases substantially shorter than those used prior to the Revenue Procedure. Taxpayers who wish to use these provisions must use them for all assets in a particular guideline class.

The depreciation schedule provided on the return is to be used for reporting depreciation under both Revenue Procedure 62-21 and previously prescribed rules and standards.

Revenue Procedure 62-21 is contained in IRS Publication No. 456 (9-62). Additional information is contained in IRS Publication No. 457. These publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402, for 25 cents and 15 cents, respectively.

## DEPRECIATION METHODS

Following is a brief description of the various methods of depreciation which may be used under either Revenue Procedure 62-21 or other prescribed rules and standards:

## Page 6

(a) Straight line method.-To compute the deduction, add the cost of improvements to the cost (or other basis) of the property and deduct the total deprociation allowed or allowable. Divide the result by the number of ycars of useful life remaining to the asset-the quotient is the depreciation deduction.
(b) Declining balance method.-A uniform rate is applied each year to the remaining cost or other basis of property 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 asscts acquired after December 91, 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 Decomber 31, 1953.
(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-digits method.--The deduction for each year is computed by multiplying the cost or other basis of the asset 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 would be allowable, for the second year four-fifteenths, etc.
(s) 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 20 percent of the cost (before adjustment for the investment credit or salvage value) of tangible personal property, but only to the extent of an aggregate cost of $\$ 10,000$, for the first taxable year for which a deduction is allowable under section 167. 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 with a remaining useful life of 6 years or more and which is
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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.

Change in method of depreciation.-Taxpayers, who may desire to follow more conservative depreciation policies because ordinary income treatment will be applied to the gain (to the extent of the depreciation taken after December 31, 1961) from the sale or exchange of depreciable property defined in section 1245 (a) (3), may elect to change their method of depreciation with respect to such property from the declining balance or sum of the years-digits to the straight line method on or before the due date of the return for the first taxable year ending after December 31, 1962. To make this election attach a statement to your return identifying the assets to which the election applies.

## SCHEDULE G, COLUMN 7 EXPENSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES

Expense account allowance means: (1) amounts, other than compensation, received as advances or reimbursements, and (2) amounts paid by or for the corporation, for expenses incurred by or on behalf of an officer including all amounts charged through any type of credit card.

However, this term does not include amounts paid for: (a) the purchase of goods for resale or use in your business; (b) incidental expenses, such as the purchase of office supplies for the corporation or local transportation in connection with an errand; and (c) such fringe benefits as hospitalization insurance, pension trust funds and unemployment insurance.

Column 7 of Schedule $\mathbf{G}$ is to be completed for your 25 highest paid officers. To determine the highest paid officers for this purpose all allowances including expense account allowances as described above must be added to each officer's compensation. Column 7 need not be completed for any officer for which the combined amount is less than $\$ 10,000$.

For this purpose an officer is a person who is elected or appointed to office or who is designated as such in the corporation's charter or bylaws such as regular officers, chairman of the board, etc.

## EXPENSES FOR TRAVEL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND GIFTS

Regulations issued under the Revenue Act of 1962 added new rules, effective January 1 , 1963, for determining the amount of travel, entertainment, and gift expenses allowable as a deduction for employers and employees. Before such an expense will be allowable it must meet the prior law test of being ordinary and necessary to the business, and in addition must meet the requirements of the new rules under Section 274 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Recordkeeping Rules.-Under the new rules, a taxpayer who claims a deduction for travel, entertainment, or gift expenses should prove the expenses with adequate records which set forth:
(1) the amount;
(2) the time and place;
(3) the business purpose; and
(4) the business relationship of the persons entertained or receiving a gift.
No deduction will be allowed for estimates. Records should be backed up by receipts, paid bills, or similar documentary evidence for expenditures of $\$ 25$ or more and for lodging while traveling away from home, regardless of amount. An explanation of the recordkecping rules, including the exception for the employee who adequately accounts to his employer, may be found in Internal Revenue Bulletin 1963-4.

Travel Expenses.-The new rules disallow deductions to employees for a portion of travel expenses in certain cases when business trips are combined with personal vacations. However, this new rule does not apply to travel away from home which does not exceed one week, or if the trip exceeds one week unless the personal or vacation time amounts to 25 percent or more of the total time on the trip. In addition, if the travel expense qualifies as an ordinary and necessary business expense, none of it will be
disallowed (1) if the employee did not have substantial control over arranging the business trip or (2) if a personal vacation was not a major consideration in determining whether the trip should be made.

Entertainment Expenses.-To deduct entertainment expense under the new rules a taxpayer must show that the expense is ( 1 ) "directly related" to the active conduct of his business, or (2) "associated" with the active conduct of his business and that the entertainment occurred directly before or after a substantial and bona fide business discussion, or (3) covered by one of the following exceptions:
(a) business meals,
(b) food and beverages for employees,
(c) expenses treated as compensation,
(d) reimbursed expenses of employecs and independent contractors,
(e) recreational expenses for employees,
(f) employec or stockholder business meetings,
(g) meetings of business leagues,
(h) items available to the public, and
(i) entertainment sold to customers.

Business Gifts.-Business gifts may be deducted up to $\$ 25$ annually for each recipient. If the total cost of all of your business gifts to one individual during the taxable year exceeds $\$ 25$, you may only deduct $\$ 25$. Promotional material and certain awards to employecs are excepted from this rule.

A more detailed explanation of the new rules relating to travel, entertainment, and gift expenses may be found in Internal Revenue Bulletin 1963-30.

These rules are also set forth in Publicaion No. 463, which is available at any Internal Revenue Service office.


## SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION. (See Instruction E)

Under pencilues of perjury, I declore that I have exammed this return, including accompanying schedules and statements, and to the best of my knowledge and belief it is true, correct, and complete. If prepared by a person other than taxpayer, his declaration is based on all information of which he has any knowledge.

Data
Signature of oflicer


Schedule A.-COST OF GOODS SOLD. (Soe Instruction 2) (Where inventories are an income-determining factar)
1.- Inventory at beginning of year
2. Merchandise bought for manufacture or sale
3. Salaries and wages
4. Other costs per books (attach schedule).
5. Total
6. Less: Inventory at end of year
7. Cost of goods sold (enter here and on line 2. page 1).

1. Was inventory valued at-Cost $\square$; lower of cost or market $\square$; LIFO : other $\square$ ? $1 f$ other, attach explanationIf yes, 2. Have write-downs been made to inventory? were the write-downs computed on the basis ot:
(a) $\square$ Percentage reductions from parts of the inventory
(b) Percentage reductions from the total inventory
(c) Valuation of individual items. It "a" or " $b$ " is checked, enter the percentage of write. down .......... \%. For " $a$," " $b$," or " $c$ " enter the dollar amount of write-downs $\$$.................. (If not available, estimate and indicate that the figure is an estimate.)
2. Was the inventory verified by physical count during the year? Yes $\square$ No $\square$. It "No," attach explanation of how the closing inventary was determined.
3. Was there any substantial change in the manner of determining quantities, costs or valuations between the opening and closing inventories? Yes $\square$ No $\square$. If "Yes," attach explanation.

Schedule D.-Separate Schedule D (Form 1120-S) should be used in reporting sales or exchanges of property. (See Inetruction 9)
Schedule E.-COMPENSATION OF OFFICERS. (See page 3 of instructions)


## Schedule F.--BAD DEBTS-RESERVE METHOD. (See Instruction 15)

| 1. Taxable year | 2. Trade notes and accounts rectivable outstanding at and of year | 3. Sajes on account | 4. Cross amount added to ioserve | 5. Amount charged against reserve | 6. Reserve for bad debts al end ol year |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1960.. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1961. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1962.. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1963. |  |  |  |  |  |
| NOTE: Securites which are capital assets and which became worthless within the taxable year should be reported in separate Sche iule D (Fatm 1120-S) |  |  |  |  |  |



Schedule I.-DEPRECIATION. (See Instruction 22 and Summary on Page 3)
This schedule is designed for taxpayers using the alternative guidelines and administrative procedures described in Pevenue Procedure 62-21 as well as for those taxpayers wha wish to continue using procedures authorized prior to the Revenue Procedure. Where double headirgs appear use the first heading for the new prccedure and the second heading for the older procedure. Reduce the basis of property which qualifies for the investment credit by 7 percent of the qualified investment. ( 3 percent for public utilities.)


| depreciation | UNOER REV. PROC. 62-21 | OTHER | AMORTIZATION |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Straight line method. |  |  | 1. Emergency tacilities |
| 2. Declining balance method |  |  | 2. Research or experimental. |
| 3. Sum of the years-digits method |  |  | 3. Exploration and development. . |
| 4. Based on units of production. |  |  | 4. Organizational. |
| 5. Additional 1 st-year (Sec. 179). |  |  | 5. Trademark and trade name. |
| 6. Other (specity) .-..... |  |  | 6. Other (specify) |
| 7. Total depreciation claimed. ... |  |  | 7. Total amortization claimed |

Schedule J.-OTHER DEDUCTIONS. (See General Instruction L and Specific Instruction 26)


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 28 , 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

| 1. Name and address of each shareholder. | Social security number | 2. Stock ownership |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Number of shares | Period held |  |
|  |  |  | from | To |
| (a) .....---.......................... |  |  |  |  |
| (b)... |  |  |  |  |
| (c). |  |  |  |  |
| (d) |  |  |  |  |
| (e) |  |  |  |  |
| Totals.. | xxxxxxxxxxx | $\times \times \times \times \times$ | x $\times$ x $\times$ x | X X X X X |


| tinuation of Schedule of Distribution and Income |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3. Percentage of time devoted to usiness | 4. Compensation | 5. Divi |  | 6. Shate of undistributed taxable operating loss - | 7. Share of long. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 8. Oividends } \\ & \text { entile to to } \\ & \text { exclusions and } \\ & \text { ciedit it } \end{aligned}$ | 9. Amount taxable as ordinary income | 10. Nondividend distributions |  |
|  |  | artes | Amounts |  |  |  |  | Date | Amount |
| (a) ....-..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) .... .......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (e)..... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totals $\mathrm{x} \mathrm{\times} \mathrm{\times} \mathrm{\times}$ - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| F. Date inccrporated $\qquad$ <br> G. Did the corporation at the end af the taxable year own directly or indireath 50 percent or mare of the voting stock of a donestic corporution? Yes $\square$ No $\square$ (For rules of attribution, see sec. tion $26.7(\cdot))$. <br> It the answer is "ies," attuch separate schedulo howing <br> (a) name, odiress and employer identifacaten No. and (b) percentage owned. |  |  |  |  | K. Refer to page 4 of instructions and state the: <br> Principal business activity. $\qquad$ <br> Principal product or service $\qquad$ <br> L. Did you claim a deduction for expenses connected with: (If answer to any question is "Yes," check applicable boxes within that question.) <br> (1) A hunting louge $\square$, working ranch or form $\square$, fishing camp $\square$. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| H. Did the corporation derive more than 80 , of its gross receit is from sources outside the United States?. Yes $\square$ No. Did the corporation derive more than $20^{\prime}$, of its gross receipts from royaltes, rents, dividends, interest, annuities, and eales or exchanges of stock or securities (gress recempts from sales or exchanges being taken into account for I urposes of this question only to the extent of gains therefrom) $\square$ Yes No. |  |  |  |  | (1) A hunting louge $\square$, working ranch or form $\square$, fishing camp $\square$, resort property $\square$, pleasure boat or yacht $\square$, or other similar facility $\square$ ? (Other than where the operation of the facility was the principal business.) Yes $\square$ No $\square$ <br> (3) The leasing, renting, or ownership of a hotel room or suite $\square$, apartment $\square$, or other dwelling $\square$, which was used by customers |  |  |  |  |
| 1. Did the corporation during the taxable year have any contracts or subcoritracte sukject to the Rerwactation Act of 1951? [7 Yes $\square$ No. |  |  |  |  | (3) The ottendance of your employees' familles at conventions or business meetings? Yes $\square$ No $\square$ |  |  |  |  |
| J. Amount of income (or lors) for: $1960 \$$ <br> $1961 \$$  |  |  |  |  | (4) Vacations for employees or members of their families? (Other than vacation pay reported on Form W-2) Yes $\square \square$ No $\square$ |  |  |  |  |

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



## Schadule M.-RECONCILIATION OF TAXABLE INCOME



# Instructions for the 1963 Form 1120-S U. S. Small Business Corporation Return of Income 

(References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

## IMPORTANT NOTICE. New rules are now in effect for determining the amount of travel, entertainment and gift expenses allowable as a deduction for employers and empioyees. The ruies are set forth in detail in Publication No. 463, which can be obtained at any Internal Revenue Service office. <br> Estimates of expenses are not acceplable. Records must be supported by receipts, paid bills or similar substantiating evidence for expenditures of $\$ 25$ or more, and generally for lodging while traveling away from home regardless of the amount.

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 elecfion 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 return 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 shareholders 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 royalties, rents, dividends, interest, annuities, and sales or exchanges of stock or securities (gross reccipts 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 any one of the foregoing occurs and for all succecding taxable years of the corporation.

The election may be revoked for any taxable year after the first taxable year 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 succeeding 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 eligible to again elect under 1372 (a) for 5 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 1963 or other taxable year beginning in 1963.
E. Time and place for filing.-The return 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 business or principal office or agency is located. (Section 6072.)
F. Signature and verification.-The return nust 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 on behalf of a corporation.
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 reffect taxable income. The basic methods of accounting are the "cash receipts and disbursements method" and the "accrual method." You may use 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 on Form 3115, Application for Change in Accounting Method.

Rounding off to whole-dollar amounts.-If you wish, the money items on your return and accompanying schedules required by such return may be shown as whole-dollar amounts. This means that you eliminate any amount less than 50 cents, and increase any amount from 50 cents through 99 cents to the next highest dollar.
I. Certain information returns which may be required.-

1. Forms 1096 and 1099.-Information returns to be filed concerning certain salaries, fees, compensation, interest, rents, royalties, annuities, pensions, dividends, and foreign items.
2. Forms 966 and 1099 L.-Information returns regarding dissolution or liquidation, and distributions in liquidation.
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 agrec 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 officer, 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 10, Schedule L, should show land less any accumulated amortization of the land as an emergency facility under the authority of section 168.
L. Net operating loss and other deductions.-The deduction for net operating losses provided by section 172 and the Special Deductions provided in Part VIII (except section 248) of subchapter B, shall not be allowed to an electing small business corporation. (Section 1373 (d).)
M. Attachments.-Attachments may be used in the preparation of your return if the lines on the form schedules are not sufficient for your needs. The attachments must contain all required information, follow the format of the official schedules and must be attached to the return in the same sequence as the schedules appear on the official forms. If an attachment is used in place of a schedule having a summary line on page $l$ of the form the total need not be entered on the schedule, but must be entered on page 1.
N. Total assets.-Enter the total assets as of the end of the taxable year as shown on line 13, 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 (Numbered to correspond with line numbers on page 1 of return)

1. Gross receipts.-Enter gross receipts or sales from all business operations except those required to be reported in lines 4 through 9.
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 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. Applica-

PAGE 2
tion for permission to change an inventory method must be made on Form 3115 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 fle 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 bi acquisition levels.
5. Interest on U.S. obligations.-Enter the amount of interest on obligations of the United States and U.S. instrumentalities.
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 betwcen 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. See section 171 for amortizable bond premiums.
7. 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 lessee 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 cax is excluded from lessor's gross income and may not be deducted by lessee. (Section 110.)
8. Royalties.-Enter the gross amount received as royalties. If a deduction is claimed for depletion, it must be reported on line 23.
9. Gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets and other property.-See separate Schedule D and Instructions.
10. 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.
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, machincry, 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. Application for permission to change the method must be made on Form 3115 within 90 days after the beginning of the taxable year for which it is desired to effect the change.
16. Rents.-Enter rent paid or accrucd for business property in which the corporation has no equity. With respect to leases entered into prior to January, 1954, see instruction No. 7.
17. Taxes.-Enter taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year. Do not include Federal income, war-profits, and excesś-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. See section 164 (d) regarding apportionment of taxes on real property between seller and purchaser.
18. Interest.-Enter interest paid or accrued on business indebtedness. Do not include interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations, the interest on which is wholly exempt from income tax. (Sec. 265.)

See section 267 for limitation on deductions for unpaid expenses and interest in the case of transactions between related taxpayers.
19. Contributions or gifts paid. - Enter contributions or gifts actually paid within the taxable year to or for the use of organizations and governmental bodies as set forth in section 170 (c).

In the case of a corporation on the accrual basis, any contribution or gift will, at the election of the taxpaver, 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.

Any contributions paid during the taxable vear 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).

For each gift of property other than cash attach a statement setting forth a description of the property, the date of the gift, and method of valuation for all gifts except securities.

Special rule for contribution of depreciable property as detined in section 1245 (a) (3). -The amount to be taken into account for such purposes shall not exceed the fair market value of the property less the amount which would constitute ordinary income under section 1245 (a).
20. Losses by fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or theft.Enter losses sustained during the year, asising 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.
21. Amortization.-If a deduction is claimed for 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) Research and experimental expenditures-Section 174; (c) Exploration expendituresSectian 615; (d) Development expenditurcs-Section 616; (e) Organizational expenses-Section 248; and (f) Trademark 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.
22. Depreciation.-If a deduction is claimed for 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 improvernents, patents, and copyrights shall be included in Schedule 1.

Adjustments to basis of property: (a) Iavestment credit.-The cost or other basis of property which qualifies for the investment credit shall be reduced by an amount equal to 7 percent ( 3 percent for public utilities) of the qualified investment.
(b) Additional first-year depreciation.-If a taxpayer elects to claim the additional first-year allowance under section 179, the basis of the property must be adjusted for the amount of the deduction ;o claimed.
(c) Salvage value.-Salvage value must be taken into account in determining the depreciation deduction (except under declining balance method) either by a reduction of the amount subject to depreciation, or by a reduction in the rate of depreciation, but in no event shall an asset (or an account) be depreciated below a reasonable salvage value. In computing the basis on which depreciation may be taken for personal property, other than livestock, salvage value need not be taken into account, if it does not exceed 10 percent of the cost or other basis of the property. If salvage value exceeds 10 percent, only the excess need be taken into account. These provisions apply to property with a useful life of 3 years or more which was acquired after October 16, 1962.

## ALTERNATIVE DEPRECIATION GUIDELINES AND RULES

Revenue Procedure 62-21 dated July 12, 1962, sets forth alternative standards and procedures for determining depreciation. The guideline lives for guideline classes (broad categories not item-byitem) are in most cases substantially shorter than those used prior to the Revenue Procedure. Taxpayers who wish to use these provisions and guideline class lives must use them for all assets in a particular guideline class.

The depreciation schedule provided on the return is to be used for reporting depreciation under both Revenue Procedure 62-21 and previously prescribed rules and standards.

Revenue Procedure 62-21 is contained in IRS Publication No. 456 (9-62). Additional information is contained in lRS Publication No. 457. These publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing. Office, Washington, D. C., 20402 , for 25 cents and 15 cents, respectively:
(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 3 years or more, and (3) that the original use of the asset commenced with the taxpayer and commenced after December 31, 1953: (a) declining balance method, using a rate not in excess of twice the applicable straight line method; (b) the sum of the years-digits method; and (c) 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 allowance.Corporations may elect to write off 20 percent of the cost (before adjustment for the investment credit or salvage value) of tangible personal property, but only to the extent of an aggregate cost of $\$ 10,000$, for the first taxable year for which a deduction is allowable under section 167. 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.

Change in method of depreciation.-Taxpayers, who may desire to follow more conservative depreciation policies because ordinary income treatment will be applied to the gain (to the extent of the depreciation taken after December 31, 1961) from the sale or exchange of depreciable property defined in section 1245 (a) (3), may elect to change their method of depreciation with respect to such property; from the declining balance or sum of the years-digits to the straight line method on or before the due date of the return for the first taxable sear ending after December 31, 1962 . To make this election attach a statement to your return identifying the assets to which the election applies.
23. Depletion of mines, oil and gas wells, timher, etc.-If a deduction is claimed for depletion, Form $M$ (mines and other natural deposits), Form O (oil and gas), or Form T (timber), should be submitted with vour 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 a 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 vear 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 .
24. Advertising.- Enter 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.
25 (a). File Form 2950 to substantiate the deduction claimed for amounts contributed to pension, profit-sharing, stock bonus, and annuity plans under section 404. Form 2950 must be filed for years other than the first year a deduction is claimed and may be used for the first year instead of submitting the information required by section 1.404 (a)-2 (a), Income Tax Regulations.
25 (b). Other employee benefit plans.-Enter on line 25 (b) deductions for contributions to employee benefit plans (other than those claimed on line 25 (a)), such as insurance. health, or welfare plans. Submit with the return a sehedule 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 emplovee 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 bv the corporation.
26. Other deductions authorized by law.-Enter any other authorized deductions for which no space is provided on the return. (See Gen. Inst. L.) Any deduction claimed should be explained in Sch. J.

No deduction is allowable for the amount of any item or part thereof allocable to a class of exempt income. Items directly attributable to wholly exempt income shall be allocated thereto, and items directly attributahle 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 anv property or engaging in anv 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 scparately).

Schedule K. Shareholder's Share of Income.-The schedule of Distribution and Income should show complete information with respece 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 incorme 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, address, and social security number of each shareholder. Where return of shareholder is filed in a 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 he would have received as a dividend if such income had 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 culumn 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 9b, page 1). Each shareholder 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) includable 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 28, 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 includable 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 includable 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 year are entitled to the dividends received exclusion and credit. For purposes of this rule the earnings and profits of the taxable year are decmed 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 bv the shareholders in Schedule B 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 ordinarv income in Schedule B 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 monev and property not out of earnings and profits. For taxable vears after the first taxable vear to which the election applies, include anv distribution of accumulated undistrihuted taxable income See section 1375 (d).
Investment credit.-For taxable vears ending after December 31, 1961 there is allowed to the shareholders a credit for vour insestment in certain depreciable property. See instructions for Form 3468.

## EXPENSE ACCOUNT ALLOWANCES—Schedule E, Column 7

Expense account allowance means: (1) amounts, other than compensation, received as advances or reimbursements, and (2) amounts paid hy or for the corporation, for expenses incurred by or on behalf of an officer including all arnounts charged through any type of credit card.

Complete for your 25 highest paid officers. To determine the
highest paid. all allowances (including expense account) must be added to each officer's compensation. It need not he completed for anv officer where the combined amount is less than $\$ 10,000$. An officer is one who is elected or appointed to office, or designated as such in the charter or bylaws such as officers, chairman of the hoard, etc.

## Page 4 CODES FOR PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY AND PRINCIPAL PRODUCT OR SERVICE

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

Using the list below, enter on page 1, under B, the code for the specific industry group from which the largest percentage of "total rcceipts" is derived. "Total receipts" means gross reccipts (line 1, page 1) plus all other income (lines 4 through 10, page 1). On page 3 , under K , state the principal business activity and principal product or service which account for the largest percentage of total receipts. For example, if the principal business activity is "Other special trade contractors," the principal product or service may be "structural steel crection."

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRP, and

## Code

0110 Farms.
0120 Agricutaral sertices and bunting 130 Forestry and lorestry services.
0140 Fisheries.

## MINING

Metol mining:
10:20 Copper, lead and zine, gold and sllver
ore Miscellaneous metal mining.
1100 Aothrocile and bitomineus call end lignite mining.
Crude petroleum and natural gas:
1310 Crude petroleum, natural gas, and 1310 Crude petroleum,
1350 Oll and gas feld services
Nonmetallie minerali (escept loels) mining:
1410 Stode, sand, and gravel.
1498 Niscellaneous nommetalile minerals, except fuels.
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION
General contractora:
1510 Building construction.
1520 Highway and strest construction. and other heavy coastruction.
Special trade contriclars:
1531 Plumbing, beating, and air conditioniag.
1532 Electrical wort
38 Spectal trade contractors, not else-
MANUFACTURING
Foed and tindred products:
2010 Iteat products.
2020 Dairy products.
tables, and ses foods.
0 Graio mill products
2050 Bakery products.
2060 Sugar.
2070 Confectionery and related products.
2082 Malt liquors and malt.
2084 Wines, brsndy, and brandy splrits. 5 Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors.
2056 fisvoring extracts, and sirups.
marine on mills, and animal, Food and edible fats and oils.
Where classified.
2100 Tobsece mannia
Testile mill producta:
2alli Broad woven fabric mills, cotton
12 Broad woven fabric mills, man-made Aber and silk.
Dyeing and finisbing, except wool and knit goods
bric mills, wool: in cluding dyeing and finishing.
2280 K nitting mills.
2280 Yarpets and rugs.
2291 Narrow fabrics.
298 Textlle mill products, not elsewhere olassified.
Apparel and other fabricated textile products:
2310 Men's and boys' clothing.
330 Women's, chlldren's, and infants' clothing.
2380 Hats, caps, millinery, fur goods, and ot her apparel and accessortes
398 Misce laneous fabricated tertlle prod-
ucts.

Lumber and wood producta, except furniture:
2410 Logging camps and logging con-
2430 tractors, sawmills, and planing mills. prefabricated structural wood prodprefat
ucts.
Weous
2498 Wooden contaiders and miscellaneous wood products.
Furniture and fialures:
2510 lłousehold furniture.
90 Furniture and firtures, except bouse. hold furnit ure.
Paper and allied pr
2611 Pulp mills.
2614 Paper, paperboard, building paper, and building board mills.
640 Converted paper and paperboard products, except containers.
2650 Paperboard boxes and containars.
Prioting, publishing, and allied induatria
2711 Niewspapers: publishing, publishing 2.12 Pertodicals.

Perlodicals. publishing, publishing
and printlig.

Cods
2715 Books: publishlng, publlshing and printing
lishing.
2720 Conimercial nrinting, Including booz printing, manifold business forms, and greeting cards.
2780 Bookbinding, related industrtes, and printing trade services.
Chemicise and alised products:
2811 Industrial inorganic and organic
810 chemlcals.
812 Plastics materfals, synthetic resins, aynthetic rubber, and man-made Brers,
Drugs.
2841 Soaps, detergents, and cleaning preparations
2842 Periumes, cosmetics, and other tollet
preparations.
2850 Paints and alied products, including gum and wood cbemicals.
2870 Fertilizers and otber agricultural chemicals.
2888 M iscellaneous cbemical products.
Petroloum refining and related industrias:
2911 Petroleurn rafining without extraction.
912 Integrated petroleum refining and extraction.
2998 Paving and roofing materials, and ot her products of petroleum and coal
Rabber and miscellaneoun plastica prodacts:
3010 Tires and inner tubes.
3020 Rubber footwear, reclaimed rubher. and other fabricated ruhber producls. 308 II iscellaneous plastics products.
Leather ond lesther productis:
3140 Footwear, axcept rubber
3198 Leather tanning aad latshing, and leather products, not elsewhere classified.
Stoae, clay, and glans products:
3210 Qlass and glass products.
3240 Cement, hydraulic.
3250 Stractural clay products
3260 Pottery and related products
3270 Concrete. gypsum, and plaster
3298 Cut stone and stone products, and ahrasive, asbestos, and miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.
Primary metal induatries:
3310 Blast furnaces, steel works, and iron and steel foundries and forgings.
3330 Nonferrous metals: smelting, refining, rolling, drawing, and alloying including foundries and forgings.
3398 Miscellaneous primary metal indus.
Firles.
Fabricated metal producta, escept machinery
and trantportation equipmont:
3410 Metsl cans.
3420 Cutlery, hand tools, and general Heating ap
343 Heating apparstus (except alectric) and plumbing ixtures.
3440 Fsbricated structural metal prod-
3450 Screw macbine products, and bolts nuts, scraws, rivets, and wasbers.
3461 Matal stampings.
3462 Metal costing and engraving.
3498 Fahricated wire products and mis. cellaneous fahricated metal products.
Mishinery, ercept olectric:
3510 Engines and turbines.
3520 Farm machinery and equipment.
3530 Construction, mining, and materials
3540 Mintalworking machinery and equip
5 ment.
3550 Speclal industry machinery and 3560 Oquipment, except metalworking. Oeneral industrial machinery and equipment.
3570 office, computiag, and accounting machines.
3580 Sarvice industry machines.
3598 Niscellaneous machinery, except

## Electrical machin

3611 Electrical transm tion equipment
an electricalindustrial apparatus.
3630 Household appliances.
3650 Radio and television recelving sets, 61 axcept communjeatlon tspes.
3861 Communication equipment.
3662 Elecironic componants and acoes-
sortes.

Coda
Electric lighting and whing equip. Electrical machinery equipment, and suppiles, not elsewhere classifled.
epportation equipment
3711 Motor vehicles; passenger car, truck, and bus hodles: and truck trallers. 3714 Motar vehicle parts and accessories. 3721 Alrcraft, and compiete gulded missiles and space vehicles.
3722 A ircraft parts, and guided misslle and space vehicle subassemblies.
tiroad equipment inclus
3791 Railroad equipment, including street
3708 cars.
Motorcycles, hicycles, and parts, and transportation equipment, not eisewhere classifled.
Scientific instruments: pholographic equipment
witches sind clacks: mechanteal measuriog instruments.
3830 Optical, medical, and ophthalmic 3860 goods. 38:0 Wlies.

Watches and clocks.
Mincollaneous manufacturing industries, in cludiag ordnince ind sceescrias 3910 Jewelry, sllverware, and plated ware. 3920 Toys and sporting goods.
3930 Ordnance, except guided misslles.
3991 Costume jewelry
8 .lusical instruments, omce and artists' materials, and manufacturing adustries, not elsewhere classified.
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION,
ELECTRIC, GAS, ind SANITARY
SERVICES
4011 Railroad transportatlon, Lerminals,
and related services.
4020 Local, suburhan, and intarclty pasenger transportation, Including taxicabs and school busses.
4030 Motor freigbt transportation and warehousing.
4040 Water transportation
4050 Air transportation.
4098 Miscellaneous transportation services.
Commanation services:
4810 Telephone communications (wire or 4820 Tanlegraph communications (wire or radio).
4830 Radio and television broadcasting
4898 Communication services, not else
wbera classifled
Electic, gat, and annitary aervices
4910 Elactric companles and systems (95
perceat or more)
4920 Oas companles and systems ( 65 per
4930 Combination companies and sys tems-gas, electric, or other services. 4940 Water supply and other sanitary services.

Wholesale trade
6010 Motor vehicles and automotive equpment.
5020 Drugs, chemicals, and palnts.
030 Drygoods and apparel.
047 Meat and meat products.
048 Poultry and poultry products, fish related products.
5050 Farm products-raw materials
5060 Electrical goods.
5070 Hardware, and plumbing and hest ing equipment and supples.
080 31achinery, equipment, and supplles
091 Metals and minerals, except petro
laum products and scrap.
092 Petroleum bulk stations and termi nals.
5025 Beer, wine, and distilled alcobolic heverages.
096 Paper and its products.
5098 Other wholesale trade.
Building materials, hardware, and farm equip
ment:
5211 Building materials
5215 Hardware stores.
5216 Farm equipment dealers.
General merehandise atores:
5221 Department stores.

Code
5222 Varlety stores.
523 Mall order houses. where classifled.

Automotive dealera and gatoline aerrice ata
tions:
5241 Automoblia and truck deajers
6243 Gasoline ser vioe statlons.
5248 Tire, battery, and accassory dealers and miscellaneous alrcraft, marine and automative dealers.
Otber relail atores
${ }_{5} 260$ Apparsl and accessories
5200 furniturs, home furnkhings, and
6270 Eating and drinking piaces.
5201 Drug stores and proprletary stores.
5292 Llquor stores.
5298 Sporting goods and secondband stores, farm and garden supply, fue and ice dealers, and other retall stores.

## REAL ESTATE

Banks and trust companies:
6012 Banks and trust companies, ercep
mutual savings banks.
Credit agencies other than banks
6021 Savings and loao, building and loen Bssociations.
coz2 Personal credit agencies.
6025 Business credit aqencíes.
6028 Loan correspondants and brokars, and other credit agencies.
6030 Security and commodity brokera, dealers,
enchanges and services.
Holding and other invostmeni companies:
6042 Ragulated in vestment companies.
6043 Real estate investment hrusts, 1600
6044 Act.
panies, 1958 Act
6048 Other holding and investmant co
Insarance compsnies
6056 Mutual insurance, except life, or marine, and certain fira or flood insurance companies.
$605{ }^{\circ}$ Insurance agents, brozers, and service.
6058 Other insurance companies.
Resl eatate
6510 Real
6510 Real estate oparators (except devel.
6521 Lessors of mining, ofl, and simllat property.
6522 Leqserty of railrosd property.
$65: 28$ lassors of real property other than buildings, not elsewhere classified.
6550 Subdividars, davelopers, and ope ative builders.
6591 Agents, brokers, and managers
6592 Title abstract companies.
6593 Combinations of real estate, Insur. ance, loans, and law otfices.

## ERVICES

7000 Hotels, rooming houses, camps, and other lodging places
7210 Laundries, laundry services, cleanlne and dyeing plants.
7220 Photographic studios, including com-
mercial photorraphy.
7298 Beauty, barber, shoe repalr, and pressing shops, funaral, and other personal services.
Business services:
7310 Advertising
7368 Credit reporting and employment agencies, news syndicatas, dupil cating, mailing, stenograptic, build ing, and other bustaess services
7510 Automoble parking, repar, and
7510 Automoble parklig, remices.
7550 Repair services, except automobile.
Motion pictures:
7810 Alotion pleture production
Notion picture theaters.
7900 Amusement and recreational serises, except motion pictures.
Miscellaneous sorvicos:
8010 Medical services.
8020 Educational services.
som Legal services
s096 Services, not elsewhere classified.
 -


SCHEDULE D
(Form 1120-S)

## Name and address

PART I.-GAIN FROM DISPOSITIQN OF DEPRECIABLE PROPERTY UNDER SECTION 1245


## PART III.-CAPITAL ASSETS

Short-Term Capital Gains and Losses-Assets Held far Not More Than 6 Months



## PART V.-SUMMARY OF CAPITAL GAINS AND LOSSES

13. Excess of net shotterm capital gain (line 8) over net long term capital loss (line 10). Enter on line 9(a), page 1, Form 1120-S.
14. Excess of net hong-term capital gain (line 10) over net short-term capital loss (line 8). Enter on line 9(b), page 1, Form 1120-S..

## INSTRUCTIONS

## (References are to the Internal Revenue Code)

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 capttal assets shall be allowed only o the extent of gains from such sales or exchanges. However, the amount of $\cdot$ a: net capital loss sustained in any taxable year may be carried over to each of the live 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 toss was sustained and the taxable year to which carried.
Definition of capital assets. -The term "capital assets" means property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with its trade or business), but does not include (1) stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close ol 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; or (3) certain copyrights, titerary, musical, or artistic compositions, or similar properties; or (4) accounts or notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property described in (1) above; or (5) an obligation of the United States or any of its possessions, or of a State, or any political subdivision thereof or of the District of Columbia, issued on or alter March 1, 1941, en a discount basis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not exceeding 1 year from the date of issue.

For special rules applicable to capital gains of Small Business Corporations, see section l.1375-1 of the regulations.

Classification of capital g̀ains 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 cotegory a! gains and losses arising from the sale or exchange of capital assets held lor more than 6 months.

Enter full description of each item ol property scld or exchanged, even though no gain or loss may be indicated. Such descriotion should include the following facts: (a) For real estate, location and description of land, description ol improvements, details explaining depreciation; (b) for bunds or other evidences of indebtedness, name of issuing corporation, description of the porticutar 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 nontraxable distributions, stcck rights, etc.).
The "basis" for the property is not subject to the same rule for reporting gains as for losses, it the property was acquired before March l, 1913. If the property sold or exchanged was acquired prior to March 1, 1913. the basis for determining GAlN 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, gitt, tax-free exchange, involuntary conversion, or wash sale of stock; see sections 1014, 1015, 1031, 1033, and 1091, respectively. If the amount shown as the basis is other than actual cash cost of the property sold or exchanged, full details must be furnished regarding the acquisition of the property.

If emergency lacilities are sold or exchanged, see section 1238.
Losses on securities becoming worthless.-II any securities become worthless within the taxable year and are capital assets, the loss result ing therefrom shall, in the case of a taxpayer other than a bank, as de fined 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).

Irosses not allowable. -No loss shall be recognized in any sale or olher 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.

Excepl in the case al distributions in liquidation, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of losses from sales or exchanges of property, directly
or indirectly, between on individual and a corporation in which such individuat owns, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock; or (except in the case of distributions in tiquidation) between two corporations more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock of each of which is owned, directly or indirectly, by or tor 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.)

Gains from section 1245 property (Part I). -Use this part to report any gain from the disposition of depreciable (a) personal property (other than livestock) including intangible personal property; and (b) tangible real property (except for buildings and their structural components) if used as an integral pari of manufacturing, production, or extraction, or furnishing transportation, communications, electrical energy, gas, water, or sewage disposal services, or used as a research or storage facility in connection with these activities.

See section $1245(\mathrm{~b})$ for exceptions ano umionons involving (a) dis position by gift; (b) certain tax-free transactions; (c) like kind exchanges and involuntary conversions; and (d) sales or exchanges to ellectuate FCC policies and exchanges to comply with SEC orders.

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 transleror 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, it such property in the hands of the transferee is depreciable under section 167. Section 1239.

Installment soles.-If you sold personal property for more than \$1,000 or real property regardless of amount, you may be eligible to report any gain under the installment plon if (1) there is no payment in the year of sale, or (2) the payments in the year of sale do not exceed $30 \%$ of the selling price.

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 would properly be includable in the inventory of the tax payer if on hand at the clase 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 lasses 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 thon 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, il the aggregate of such gains exceeds the aggregate of such losses. It, 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 ardinary 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 aver losses, but all such losses are included in full.

The total shown on line 5 determines whether the items retlected therein represent a long-term capital gain or an ordinary loss. This total must be entered on the first line of the appropriate Schedule ol Part III or Part [V.

For special treatment of gain or loss upen 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.
Short sales of capital assets.-For rules regarding tax consequences of certain short sales of stock or other securities (including those deal with on a "when issued" basis), and transactions in commodity fulures, see section 1233.

## ESTIMATED TAX COMPUTATION



TAXPAYER'S COPY OF DECLARATION OF ESTIMATED TAX (FORM 1120-ES)
Name and address of corporation (Number and street, city, zone, State)


DETACH AT THIS LINE $\downarrow$ AND FILE FORM BELOW WITH THE DISTRICT DIRECTOR. PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT PLAINLY

FORM 1120-ES
CORPORATION DECLARATION OF ESTIMATED TAX
a. S Trasary Department
 declaration.

## INSTRUCTIONS

(References are to Internal Revenue Code)

1. Purpose of Declaration--This declatation provides a basis fors paying currently a pottion of the income tax for the taxable year. Every corporation having estamated income tax (line 3 of the return) must pay 50 percent of the estimated tay before the end of the taxable year. (See mstruction 5.) For payment of balance due, see instructions for Form 1120.
2. Corporations Which Must Make a Declaration.--A declaration of estumated tax must be made by everv corporation 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. This applies to corporations which are subject to income tax under section 11 or 1201 (a), or subchapter $L$ 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 than 12 months. No declaration need be filed if-
(a) the taxable vear 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 ate first met after the firse day of the last month in the short taxable year.
If a short taxable year results from a change of annual accounting period. the ancome must be placed on an annual basis in accordance with section 443 (b) (1) for the purpose of determining whether a declaration must be fled.

The declaration shall be completed by applwing the statutory exemp. tion and estimated credits on line 2 against the annualized estimated tax and reducing the result in accordance with the number of months in the short taxable year.
4. When and Where To File. -The declaration of estimated tax must be fled on or hefore the 15 th day of the nunth 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 month of the taxable year, the declaration must be filed on or before the 15 th day of such 12 th month. For short taxable 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 neets the requrements speafied in Instruction 2 before September 1 of the tuxable year, must pay a firnt 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 he 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 payment of the tax should be made payable to "Internal Revenue Service."

Fiscal vear taxpayers substatute 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 ninth month of the taxable year for September 15 and the 1 sth 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 anticipated relating to prospective gross income, allowable deductions, and estimated credits for the taxable year Amended or revised declarations may be made in any case in which the taxpayer estmates 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 15th 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 pernod 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 665s (d) and the regulations thereunder.)
STATEMENT IN SUPPORT OF CREDIT CLAIMED BY DOMESTIC CORPORATION FOR TAXES PAID OR ACCRUED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES OR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES
${ }^{2011118}$
(Rev. April 1903)
U.S. Treasury Department
Internal Revenve Service

 (5)
TAXABLE
OR LO


(6) credit under section 900.






FORM 1118 (Rev. April 1903)

# (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 for (1) the amount of any income, war profits, and excess prohts tax paid or accrued during the taxable year to any loreign country or to any possession of the United States and (2) the taxes deemed to hove been paid under section 902 must submit a Form 1118 with its corporation tax return. (Reg. sec. 1.905-2.)

The term "income, war prohts, and excess profits taxes" includes a tox 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. (Reg. sec. 1.903-1 (a).)
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 benelits of the exemption provided by section 931 for income from possessions of the United States ( $931(\mathrm{~g})$ ); and (4) a regulated investment company which has exercised the election under section 853. (Reg. sec. 1.901-1.)
C. Taxes agoinst which credit not allowed. -The credit for taxes shall be allowed only against the normal tax and surtax for income tax imposed by chopter 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. (Reg. sec. 1.901-1(f).)
D. Deduction denied if credit claimed. If a corporation elects with respect to any taxable year to cloim a credit for taxes to any extent, such election shall apply to income, war profits, and excess prolits 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. 1.901-1 (c).) Such election for any taxable year may by made or changed at any time prior to the expiration of the period prescribed for making a claim for credit or refund of the tax imposed by chopter 1 for such taxable year. (Section 901 .)
E. Method of reporting.-All amounts furnished on the form shall be expressed in U.S. dollars except as provided in Schedule A, column 6(a). In all instances where it is necessary to convert from foreign currency attach a statement describing in reasonable detail why and how the particular rote was determined.
F. Taxes of foreign corporation.-(a) Domestic corporation owning stock of a foreign corporation.-In the case of a domestic corporation owning at least 10 percent of the voting stock of a foreign corporation from which it receives dividends in any tax able year, a proportionate amount of the taxes paid or accrued by such foreign corporation are deemed to have been paid by the domestic corporation tor purposes of the loreign tax credit. (Section 902(a).) For computation of taxes deemed paid by the domestic corporation, see Schedule B.
(b) Foreign corporation owning stock of another foreign corporation.-ll 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 taxable year, it shall be deemed to have paid a proportionate amount of the foreign taxes of such foreign subsidıary. (Section 902(b).) For computation of taxes deemed paid by a related foreign corporation, see Schedule C.
(c) Source of income of foreign subsidiaries and country to which tax is deemed to have been paid. - For the purpose of section 904(a), dividends of a foreıgn 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 prolits 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. (Reg. sec. 1.902-1 (c).)
(d) Corporation treated as foreign. - The term "foreign corporation" as used above includes a domestic corporation entitled to the benefits of section 931 or 941 . (Section 901 (c).)
G. Limitation on credit.
(1) Alternative limitations.
(a) Per-country limitation.-In case of ony toxpayer who does not elect the overall limitation, the amount of the credit in respect of the tox paid or accrued to any foreign country or possession of the United States shall not exceed the some proportion of the tox against which such credit is taken which the taxpayer's toxable income from sources within such country or possession (but not in excess of the taxpayer's entire taxable income) bears to his entire taxable income for the some taxable year. (Section 904(a) (1).)
(b) Overall limitation.-In the case of any taxpayer who elects the overall limitation, the total amount of the credit in respect of toxes paid or accrued to all foreign countries and possessions of the United States shall not exceed the same proportion of the tox against which such credit is taken which the taxpayer's toxable income Irom scurces without the United Stotes (but not in excess of the toxpayer's entire taxable income) bears to his entire toxable income for the same taxable year. (Section 904(a) (2).)
(2) Election of overall limitation.
(a) In general.-A toxpayer may elect the overall limitation for any year beginning after December 31, 1960. The election shall remain in effect for all subsequent taxable years, except thot it moy be revoked with the consent of the Commissioner with respect to any taxable yeor.
(b) Election after revocation. -If a taxpayer has elected the overall limitation and such election has been revoked, such taxpayer shall not be eligible to make a new election of the overall limitation for any toxable year, unless the Commissioner consents to such new election.
(c) Time of election and revocation.-An election with respect to ony taxable year may be made or, if made, may be revoked at any time before the expiration of the period prescribed for making a claim for credit or refund of U.S. income tox imposed for such toxable yeor.
H. 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, depending 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, ot 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 taxes accrued. An election thus made under section 905(a) 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. (Reg. sec. 1.905-1 (o).)
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 loreign country, not includable in gross income of the taxpayer for such year, the credit for income taxes imposed by such loreign country with respect to such amount shall be taken proportionately in any subsequent toxable year in which such amount or portion thereof is includable in gross income. (Reg. sec. 1.905-1 (b).)
I. Credit for taxes 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 1117, from the taxpayer. It such o 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 tox made neces. sary by such credit proving incorrect, with such further conditions as the district director may require. (Reg. sec. 1.905-4.)
I. Separate limitation for interest income.-For taxable years beginning after October 16, 1962, but only with respect to interest resultang from transactions consummated ofter April 2, 1962, the limitation (column 13) must be computed separately (overall limita. tion does not apply) for interest income other than interest (1) derived from transactions directly related to the active conduct of a trade or business in a loreıgn country or U.S. possession, (2) derived in the conduct of a banking, financing, or similar business, (3) received from a corporation in which the taxpayer owns at least 10 percent of the voting stock, or (4) received on obligations acquired as a result of the disposition ol a trade or business actively conducted by the taxpayer in a torelgn country or possession of the United States or as a result of the disposition of stock or obligations of a corporation in which the taxpayer owned at least 10 percent of the voting stock.

Instructions 1118 (Rev. 4-63)

## SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHEDULES

## SCHEDULE A

Column 2.-Both date of accrual of the tax and date of payment (if paid) must be given.
Column 3.-Enter type of tax (incame, war profits, or excess profits).
Column 4.-Statute imposing tax should be named fully and clearly so as ta be easily identified.

Column 5.-Taxable income or loss from foreign sources or possessions of the United States shall be stated in U.S. dollars. Include all income taxable (ar lasses allawable) by the U.S. whether or not taxable (or allowable) by the loreign country or U.S. possession. Camputation of taxable income from sources without the United States must be made in accordance with sections 861 thraugh 864. II the overall limitation is elected, all income from sources without the United States is taken into accaunt. Thus income which is from saurces without the United States but not from sources within any foreign country or possession ol the United States (lor example, high seas income) is not taken into account under the per-country limitation but is taken inta account under the overall limitation. Where such income is taken into account it should be properly identified and shown on the schedule. For special rule for gross income from saurces without the United States in case ol dividends from a foreign corporation 50 percent or mare of whose gross income is received from saurces within the United States, see section 1.861-3(a)(2) of the Regulations.

Gross-up of dividends.-Include in income, taxes deemed paid (Schedule B, column 11) an distributions by a foreign corporation which is not a less developed country corporation. This applies to (1) distributions received by a domestic corporation in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962, but only to the extent that such distributions are made out of the accumulated profits of foreign corporations for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962, and (2) distributions received after December 31, 1964.

Column 6.-Include tax withheld at saurce on dividends and other tax paid or accrued exclusive of tax deemed to have been paid or accrued by a related toreign corporation as shown in Column 7.

Column 6(0). -State the amount in the currency of the fareign country (e.g., pounds, francs, marks).

Column 6(b).-Give the rate at exchange used and attach a statement describing in reasonable detail why and how this particular rate was determined.
Column 7.-It per-country limitatian is elected, enter the tax deemed to have been paid to the individual foreign country or U.S. possession from Schedule B. If the overall limitation is elected, enter on the total line the total tax deemed to have been paid ta all fareign countries and/or U.S. possessions from Schedule B.

Column 8.-Attach separate schedule showing computation of carryback or carryover. If the per-country limitation has been elected, a separate computation and entry will be necessary for each cauntry. If the overall limitation is elected, enter the total carryback ar carryaver on the total line.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1957, taxes paid or accrued to any foreign country or United States possessian which are in excess of the applicable limitation may be carried back 2 years and carried torward 5 years. The excess amount must first be applied to the earliest of the 7 taxable years to which it may be carried, then to the next earliest year, etc., except that no carryback can be made to any taxable year beginning belore lanuary 1 , 1958. Such excess may not be carried firom a per-country year to an overall year or fram an overall year to a per-country year. However, where a taxpayer has elected to change the method of computing the limitation, the year in which the alternative method has been used is counted in determining the available years of carryback ar carryover.

Where the corporation has used a deduction instead of a credit in any taxable year to which the carryback or carryaver is carned, the carryback or carryover is to be considered used in such year in the same manner as though the corporation had claimed the tax credit, instead of a deduction, but no credit is allowed for the amount so used.
Column 9.-II the per-country limitation is elected, then Columns 6 (c), 7 , and 8 must be tataled acrass line by tine. If the averall limitation is elected, use only total tine.

Column 10.-If the per-country limitation is elected, enter on each line for each country for which the credit is claimed the total U.S. income tax reported on Form 1120. If the overalt limitation is elected, enter such amaunt on the tatal line anly.

Column 11.-If the per-country limitation is elected, enter on each line for each country for which the credit is claimed the taxable income from all sources as reported on Form 1120. It the overall timitation is elected, enter such amount on the total line only.

Column 12.-II the per-country limitation is elected, the ratio of foreign income (Column 5) to taxable income from all sources (Column 11) must be computed for each country. If the overall limitation is elected, the ratia is computed on the total line only. However, in computing such ratio the numerator shall nat exceed the denominatar. See General Instruction G.

Column 13.-If the per-country limitation is elected, the timitation must be computed for each country. If the overall limitation is elected, the limitation is computed on the total line only. For special rule for application of foreign tax credit when overall limitation applies with respect to a consolidated return if the affiliated group includes a Western Hemisphere trade corporation, see section 1503 (d).

Column 14.-HI the per-country limitation is elected, enter for each country the amount in Column 9 or Column 13 whichever is less. The foreign tax credit to be claimed on Form 1120 will be the total of the individual credits in Column 14. If the overall limitation is elected enter on the total line the amaunt in Calumn 9 or Column 13 whichever is less. This is your tareign tax credit to be claimed on Form 1120.

## SCHEDULE B

Column 2.-If dividends are paid from the gains, profits and income of more than 1 year then the tax deemed to have been paid by the domestic corparation must be computed and shown an a separate line for each year.

Column 4.-The gains, profits and income ta be entered is determined by the gains, profits and income from all sources whatsoever, whether subjected ta foreign tax, far the year Iram which the dividends (Calumn 7) were paid. Include all dividends received from a foreign subsidiary of the related foreign corporation. In making such determination, all dividends which are paid in the lirst 60 days of any year shall be treated as having been paid from the gains, profits and income of the preceding year, and in other respects such dividends shall be treated as having been paid from the most recent gains, profits and income. The conversians to dollars must be made at the same exchange rate as that used lor dividends in Column 7.

Column 5.- Enter the amount of fareign tax paid on the amount of gains, profits and income entered in Column 4.

Column 7.-Enter the amount of dividends paid by the related foreign corporations to the domestic corporation.

Column 8.-Far (1) distributions received by a domestic corporation in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962, but anly to the extent that such distributions are made out of the accumulated profits of fareign corporations (other than less developed country corporations) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1962 and (2) distributions received after December 31, 1964, from foreign corporations (other than less developed cauntry corporations)-do not use instruction in column heading but enter the amaunt shown in column 5 .

Column 9.-Enter the amount from Schedule C, Column 11.
Column 11.-If the per-country limitation is elected, the amaunt which has been entered in this column should be carried to Schedule A. Column 7 and entered an line with the country or United States possession in respect of which a credit is claimed. If the averall limitation is elected, the total taxes deemed to have been paid shauld be entered on the total line of Schedule A, Column 7.

## SCHEDULE C

If a foreign corporation in Schedule B awns 50 percent or more of the vating stock of another foreign corporation from which it receives dividends, then Schedule $C$ must be Inlled in to determine the amount of tax deemed to have been paid by the foreign corporation.

Columns 1 through 6.-Same instructions as Schedule B.
Column 7.-Enter the amount of dividends paid by the subsidiary of the related foreign corporation to the related foreign corporation.

## Column 10.-Carryover amount from Column 8.

Column 11.-Carry amount of tax deemed to have been paid ta Schedule B, Column 9 on line with controlling foreign corporation. If dividends are paid from the gains, profits and income of more than 1 year, then the tax deemed to have been paid by the related corporation must be computed separately far each year.
fORM 3468
U.S. Treasury Department Intemal Revenue Service

COMPUTATION OF INVESTMENT CREDIT-1963
TO BE ATTACHED TO YOUR TAX RETURN

Name (as shown on page 1 of your tax relum)

Address (number and street)

City or town, and State

1. Qualified investment in new or used property

NOTE: Include your share of investment in praperty by a parnership, estate, trust, small business corporation, or lessor.

| Type of property | Line | (1) <br> Lile years | (2) <br> Cost or basis | (3) <br> Applicable percentage | Qualifisd investment (column $2 \times$ column 3) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NEW PROPERTY | (a) | 4106 |  | 331/3 |  |
|  | (b) | 6 to 8 |  | 662/3 |  |
|  | (c) | 8 or more |  | 100 |  |
| USED <br> PROPERTY <br> (for dollar limitation see instructions) | (d) | 4 to 6 |  | 331/3 |  |
|  | (e) | 6108 |  | 662/3 |  |
|  | (1) | 8 or more |  | 100 |  |
| 2. Total qualified investment-add lines 1 (a) through ( $)$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .--m- |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Tentative investment credit- $\mathbf{7 \%}$ of line 2 (for public utility property, enter $\mathbf{3 \%}$ of line 2). |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Carryback and carryover of unused credir(s) (attach stalement). |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. TOTAL (line 3 plus line 4). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |
| COMPUTATION OF TAX FOR PURPOSES OF LIMITATION |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. (a) Individuals (enter amount from line 12, page 1, Form 1040). . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) Estates and trusts (enter amount from line 25 or 26, page 1, Form 1041). $\qquad$ <br> (c) Corparations (enter amount fram line 5, Tax Compuration Schedule, Form 1120 ). |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. Individuals, estates and trusts: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Less: (a) Foreign tax credir . |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) Dividends received credit. |  |  |  |  |  |
| (c) Retirement income credit |  |  |  |  |  |
| (d) Total (add lines (a), (b), and (c)) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. Bolance (line 6 less line 7(d)). |  |  |  |  |  |
| LIMITATION BASED ON AMOUNT OF TAX |  |  |  |  |  |
| (Manied persons filing separately, affiliated groups, estates and trusts-see instructions) |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. (a) Enter amount on line 8 or $\$ 25,000$, whichever is lesser. |  |  |  |  |  |
| (b) If line 8 is in excess of $\$ 25,000$, enter $25 \%$ of the excess |  |  |  |  |  |
| (c) Total (add lines (a) and (b)). |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. Investment credit (enter amount on line 5or 9(c), whichever is lesser) |  |  |  |  |  |

SCHEDULE A
If any part of the investment in 1 above was made by a partnership, estate, trust, small business corporation, or lessat complete the following:


## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. Who Must File.-Any individual, estate, trust, ar carporation claiming on investment credit against its tax must aftach this Corm to its income tax return. Partnerships and small business corporations are not required to file this lorm because the credit is claimed by the parner or shareholder. However, partnerships and small business carparations must altach a statement to their returns showing the allocation of investment 10 the portners or shareholders by amount, type and life of property as shown in item 1 of this larm. Estates and trusts which apportion the investment between the estate or trust and the beneficiaties should in addition to filing this form atfach a statement showing the allacation of the investment among the beneficiaries.
B. When Allawed.-A credit is allowed against your tax for investment in certain depreciable property having an estimated useful life of 4 years or more. The credit is allowed for the first year property is placed in service, even though under the depreciation convention used you may not be able to claim a deduction lor depreciation on the property until the fallowing year.
C. Property Defined,-The investment credit is applicable to (a) tangible personal property and (b) real property (except for buildings and their structural components) if used as an integral part of manulacturing, production or extraction, or used as a research or starage facility in connection with these activities.

The investment credit is not applicable to (1) centain property which is used predominantly outside the United States; (2) property used for ladging ar in cannection with fumishing ladging, except (a) properfy used in certain cammercial facilities lacated therein (such as a restaurant) or (b) propenty used by a hotel or motel; (3) property used by a tax-exempt organization (ather than in a business to which the unrelated business income tox applies); (4) property used by governmental units; (5) livestack (including racehorses).
D. Election for Leased Property.-A lessar may elect to treat an investment in new propenty as if made by the lessee instead of the lessor. If the lessor makes this election, then the lessee is treated as if he had acquired the property for the lessor's cost or other basis ar the lair market value of the property il it was constructed by the lessor. Where the lessee is allawed the investment credit there is no adjustment of the lessor's basis for depreciation (see K below) but a reduction of the lessee's deduction for rent must be made.

Where a lessor makes an election with respect ta leased property, such election must be made in accordance with section 48(d) and the regulations thereunder.
E. Replacement Praperty.-Where insured property is last or destroyed as a result of a casualty or is stoien, reinvestment of the insurance proceeds in replacement prapenty may not be eligible for investment credit.
F. Disposition of Properiy.-Where property is disposed of prior to the life used in computing the investment credit, the fax for the year in which the property is so dispased of must be increased by the difference between the credit taken on such propetty and the credit which would have been allawed had the actual life been used. Such increase should be entered an the line pravided on your tax return.
G. Limitations With Respect to Cestain Personsa-In the case of (1) mutual savings banks, building and loan associations and cooperative banks, (2) a regulated investment company or a real estate investment trust subject to toxation under Subchopter $M$, and (3) a cooperative organization described in section 1381(a), the qualified investment and the $\$ 25,000$ limitation shall equal such person's ratable share of such items.
H. Carryback and Carryaver of Unused Credits.-If the amount of the investment credit for any taxable year exceeds the limitation, the excess shall be an investment credit carryback to each of the 3 preceding taxable years and an investment credit carryover to each of the 5 succeeding taxable years and shall be added to the amount allowable as a credit lor such years. However, such excess may be a carryback only to a taxable year ending alter December 31, 1961.

1. Deduction for Certain Unused Investment Credif.-If alter applying the carryback and carryover provisions the unused credit has not been campletely absorbed, the balance may be allowed as a deduction in the lirst taxable year following the last taxable year in which if could have been used as a credit except for the limitations.
J. Basis and Cost--The credit lor new propenty applies to the basis of the praperty. The credit lar used property applies to the cost al the property. The cost (of used praperty) does not include the bas is of any propenty traded in. No adjustment for additional first-year depreciation ar salvage value is required.
K. Adjusiments to Basis of Property.-For purposes of computing depreciation the basis ol any property which qualifies for the investment credit shall be reduced by on amount equal to 7 percent ( 3 percent in the case af a public utility) of the qualified investment.

## SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Line 1. New Properiy.-Enter the basis of property as described in General Instructions $C$ and $J$ placed in service during the taxable year. In the case of property constructed, reconstructed or erected by you, enter only that portion of the basis which is properly attributable to construction, reconstruction ar erection alter December 31, 1961.

Used Property.-Enter the cost (subject to dallar limitation belaw) of used property placed in service during the taxable year.

Dollar Limitatian on Used Properfy,-In general, the amount of used property taken into account may not exceed $\$ 50,000$. In the case of a husband and wife filing separate returns, and each has used property taken into account on their returns, the amount may not exceed $\$ 25,000$. In the case of a partnership, the $\$ 50,000$ limitation shall apply with respect to the partnership and with respect to each partner. In the case of affiliated groups, the $\$ 50,000$ limitation shall be reduced for each member of the group by apportioning $\$ 50,000$ amang the members of such group in accordance with their respective amounts of used property which may be taken into account.

Estates and Trusts.-In the case of an estale or trust the amount of the investment is apportioned belween the estote or trust and the beneliciaries on the bosis of the incame of the estate ar trust allocable to each

Line 6. Individuals and corparations filing forms ather than Forms 1040 and 1120 , use the tax figure shown on your return which is comparable to the figure to be used by a taxpayer using Form 1040 or 1120.

Line 9. Limitation Based on Amount of Tax.-In the case of a husband and wile liling separate returns and both have qualified investments, the amount specified on lines $9(a)$ and (b) shall be $\$ 12,500$ instead of $\$ 25,000$. In the case of affilioted groups, the $\$ 25,000$ specified on lines $9(a)$ and (b) shall be reduced for each member of the group by appotianing the $\$ 25,000$ among the members af such group. In the case of an estate or trust the $\$ 25,000$ limitation specified on lines $9(a)$ and (b) shall be reduced to an amaunt which bears the same ratio to $\$ 25,000$ as the amount of qualified investment allocated to the estate ar trust bears to the entire qualified investment.

## A

Accountıng periods, 1, 32, 33, 157, 180-191, 196

Annual or part year, 32, 33, 46, 157, 196
By industry groups or divisions, 206219
Calendar year, 1, 34, 157, 180-191, 196, 206-219
Foreign tax credit, 180-191, 196
Income subject to tax and related data, 157, 180-191, 196
Income tax, 1, 157, 180-191, 196
Inventories, 206-219
Investment credit and related data, 157, 180-191, 196
Net income or deficit, 1, 157, 180191, 196, 206-219
Noncalendar or fiscal year returns, $1,45,157,180-191,196,206-219$
Payments on declarations of estimated tax, 180-191, 196
Percent distribution of selected items, 157
Selected sources of income, 180-187
Size of income tax, 180-191
Total receipts, 180-187
Used for this report, 1
Accounts payable, 25, 33, 60-103, 231255, 257, 289, 294-297, 305-316
Accumulated amortization on intangible assets, 41, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Accumulated depletıon, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Accumulated depreciation, 60-103, 231255, 257, 260, 261, 264-270, 294-297, 305-316
Active corporation returns defined, 33
Advertising, deduction for, 33, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Affiliated corporations. (See Consolidated returns.)
Alternative tax under section 1201, 38-41, 158-171
Amortization, deduction for, $33,60-68$, 231-255, 257, 289, 294-297, 305-316
Amortization on intangible assets, accumulated, 41, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316

Amounts subtracted from policyholder's surplus account, 33, 34, 165
Amounts taxable as ordinary income, Form 1120-S, 34, 256
Annual returns defined, 34
Assets, total, 2, 32, 49, 54-139, 206-219, 231-255, 257, 260, 261, 267-270, 292, 294-302, 305-316

By industry groups, 54-59, 62-139, 206-219, 231-237, 240-254, 257, 260, 261, 267-269, 305-316
Size classification, $2,32,47,60,61$, 69-103, 142, 143, 197-205, 238, $239,255,266,270-275,278-281$, 300-302
Small Business Corporation returns, 254, 255, 257
Consolidated returns, 32, 231-246
Returns with net income, 240-253, 257
Defined, 49, 292
Assets, depletable, 36, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Assets, depreciable, 36, 60-139, 231-255, 257, 260, 261, 264-270, 294-297, 305316
Assets, intangible, 41, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Assets and liabilities, by type, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316

## B

Bad debts, deduction for, $29,30,34,60-$ 68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Bad debt reserve, 29, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Bonds, Government. (See Government obligations, investments in.)
Bonds, notes, mortgages payable, 25, 43, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 290, 291, 294297, 300-302, 305-316
Book income. (See Net income per books of account.)
Business deductions (see also each type of deduction), 2, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Busıness receipts, 2, 34, 54-139, 192195, 197-219, 222-224, 231-255, 257, 260-263, 267-270, 289, 294-302, 305316

Size classification, 47, 104-139

## C

Calendar year returns, 1, 34, 157, 180191, 196, 206-219
Capital assets defined for capital gain purposes, 8-12, 43
Capital assets except land, net, (historical), 290, 298-302
Capıtal gains or losses defıned, 8-12, 43, 290

Net Iong-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss, 60-68, 172-187, 231-257, 284-288, 294297, 305-316
Taxable to shareholders, Form $1120-\mathrm{S}, 44,45,256$
Taxed at 25 percent, 38, 39, 144152, 284-288
Net short-term capital gain reduced by net long-term capital loss, 43 , 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Sales or exchanges of depreciable and other property (section 1245 or 1231), 8-12, 28, 43, 44, 282-288

Tax treatment of, 28,43
Capital stock, common or preferred, 34 , 60-68, 231-255, 257, 289, 294-297, 305-316
Capital surplus, paid-1n or, 46, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Cash, 34, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Common stock (historical), 289, 294-297
Changes from previous reports, 24
Compensation of officers, deduction for, $13,34,35,60-68,231-255,257,294-$ 297, 305-316
Compensation paid to shareholders, Form 1120-S, 35, 256
Compiled net profit or loss, term formerly used, 24
Consolidated returns, $32,35,162,163$, 231-246, 258-261, 293
Contributions or gifts, deduction for, 35 , 60-68, 231-255, 257,294-297, 305-316
Controlled Foreign Corporations:
Includable income of, 28, 44, 60-68,
157, 231-253, 258, 259, 294-297
Sales of patents to, 29
Cooperatives included, nonexempt corporate, 32

Corporation defined, 32
Cost of goods sold. (See Cost of sales, and operations.)
Cost of property used for investment
credit, $3,4,35,69-139,172-179,192-$
195, 254-257, 264-275, 282-288, 294297
Cost of sales and operations, deduction for, $2,12,13,35,54-139,197-205$, 231-255, 257, 260-263, 290, 294-297, 305-316

By type, 12, 13, 197-205, 222-224, 260, 261
Credits:
By Internal Revenue region and district, 141
Forelgn tax credtt, $3,30,31,37,38$, 144-152, 158-171, 180-196, 258, 259, 290, 294-297
Investment, $3,4,42,54-139,144-$ 171, 180-196, 231-253, 258, 259, 262, 263, 271-275, 284-288, 294297, 305-316
Current labilities, specified, (historical), 291, 298-302

## D

Declarations of estimated tax, payments on, 46, 144-152, 158-171, 180-191, 196
Deductions (see also each type of deductıоп), 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316

Business, 2, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Statutory special, 30, 38, 39, 48, 144152, 172-187, 231-246, 294-297
Total, 2, 49, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Deficit, 60-68, 104-139, 144-157, 172-19 196, 206-219, 225-239, 254-256, 258, $259,262,263,284-288,294,295,305-$ 316

Size classification, 153-156, 173-179, 263, 284-288
Delinquent returns, included, 303
Depletable assets, 36, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Depletion, accumulated, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Depletion, deduction for, 31, 36, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Deposits and withdrawable shares (historical), 290, 291, 294-297
Deprectable assets (see also Cost of propercy used for investment credit), 36, 60-139, 231-255, 257, 260, 261, 264-270, 294-297, 305-316

At beginning of year, 264-270
Fully depreciated, still in use, 7 , 267-270
Sales or exchanges under sections 1245 or 1231, 8-12, 28, 43, 44, 282-288

Deprectation:
Deduction, 5, 6, 36, 37, 60-139, 231-255, 257, 276-281, 294-302, 305-316
From returus with statements, 6 , 264-270, 276-281
From returns with and without statements, 7, 264-270
Guidelınes (Revenue Procedure 62-21), 5, 36, 37, 264-270, 276-281
"Recapture" of post-1961 amounts (section 1245 dispositions), 8-12, 28, 282-288
Depreciation, accumulated, 60-103, 231255, 257, 260, 261, 264-270, 294-297, 305-316
Dispositions of property under sections
1245 or $1231,8-12,28,43,44,282-$
288
Distributions to stockholders:
Cash and property except own stock, 37, 45, 54-139, 153-156, 231-255, 257, 294-302, 305-316
Corporation's own stock, $37,60-68$, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Defined, 37
Form 1120-S, 37, 42, 43, 45, 254257
Districts and regions of filing, Internal Revenue, 41, 140-143
Dividends paid. (See Distributions to stockholders.)
Dividends paid deduction:
On certain preferred stock of public utilities, 48, 144-152, 231-246, 294-297
For real estate investment trusts, excluded, 38
For regulated investment companies excluded, 38
Dividends received:
Deduction for, 48, 144-152, 231-246, 294-297
From domestic corporations, 37, 60-$68,172-187,231-255,257,260$, 261, 294-297, 305-316
From foreign corporations (see also Includable income of Controlled Foreign Corporations), 28, 37, 60-$68,172-179,231-255,257,294-$ 297, 305-316

## E

Earned surplus and undivided profits, 37, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Employee benefit plans, other deduction for contributions to, 46, 60-103, 231255, 257, 291, 294-297, 305-316
Employee pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, annuity plans, deductions for contributions to, 47, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 291, 294-297, 305-316
Estimated tax, payments on declarations of, $46,144-152,158-171,180-191,196$
Exempt corporations, excluded, 32

## F

Fiscal or noncalendar year returns, 45 Foreign corporations:

Controlled, $28,44,60-68$
Dividends received from. (See
Dividends received.)
Nonresident, excluded, 32
Resident, 47
Foreign tax credit, $3,30,31,37,38$, 144-152, 158-171, 180-196, 258, 259, 290, 294-297
Form 1120-S. (See Small Business Corporations.)
Forms, facsimiles of returns:
Form 1120: U. S. Corporation income tax return, 342

Schedule D, Form 1120: Gains and losses from sales or exchange of property, 356
Form 1120-ES: Declaration of estimated tax, 416
Form 1120-FY: Corporation fiscal year tax computation, 354
Form 1120-F: U. S. income tax return of foreign corporation, 359
Form 1120L: U. S. Life insurance company income tax return, 373

Schedule D, Form 1120L: U. S. Life insurance company schedule of gains and losses from sales or exchanges of property, 391
Form 1120M: U.S. Mutual insurance company income tax return, 395
Form 1120-S: U. S. Small Business Corporation return of income, 406 Schedule D, Form 1120-S: Gains and losses from sales or exchanges of property, 414
Form 1118: Statement in support of credit claimed by domestic corporation for taxes paid or accrued to foreign countries or possessions of the United States, 418
Form 3468: Computation of investment credit, 422

## G

Gifts, deductions for contributions and, $35,60-68,231-255,257,294-297,305-$ 316
Gain from disposition of section 1245 property (see also Capital gains and Net gain or loss, noncapital assets), 8-12, 28, 43, 44, 282-288
Gain, net capıtal. (See Capital gains or losses.)
Gain, net, sales of noncapital assets, 43, $44,60-68,231-255,257,284,285$, 294-297, 305-316
Gain or loss from sale or exchange of section 1231 property, $8-12,43,44$, 282-288

Government obligations, investment in, $24,25,42,60-103,231-255,257$, 294-302, 305-316
Gross income formerly taxed, mutual insurance companies, (Form 1120M), 40, 158, 159, 166-171, 294-297
Gross profit (less gross loss), 38, 197-205, 222-224
Gross receupts from sales and operations. (See Business recerpts.)
"Gross-up" of dividends, 28
Guidelme depreciation. (See Depreciauon.)

## H

Historical statistics, 289-302
By industry groups, 298, 299
By size of total assets, 300-302
Comparability of terms, 289-292
Number of returns by type, 293

## I

Inactive corporation returns, 3, 38, 293 Includable income of Controlled Foreign Corporations, $28,44,60-68,157$, 172-179, 231-253, 258-259, 294-297, 305-316
Income. (See Income subject to tax, Net income or deficit, and each type of receipt.)
Income subject to tax (see also Statutory special deductions), 3, 30, 38-40, 54-68, 144-171, 180-196, 231-253, 258, 259, 262, 263, 284-288, 294-297, 305-316
By industry groups, 54-59, 62-68, 144-156, 231-237, 240-253, 258, 259, 305-316
By size of total assets, $60,61,238$, 239
By type of return, 38-40
By size of net income, 153-156, 262, 263
By size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, 158-171, 284, 285
By size of income tax, 180-195
By type of tax, 38-40
Defined, 38-40
Real estate investment trusts, 38, 41
Regulated investment companies, 38, 41
Income tax, before or after credits, 1, 3, 23, 30, 40, 41, 54-139, 141, 144-171, 180-196, 231-253, 258, 259, 262, 263, 284-288, 290, 294-302, 305-316

By Internal Revenue region and district, 141
By size, after credits, 23, 188-191
By size, before credits, 23, 180-187, 192-195
Payments on declarations of estimated tax, 46, 144-152, 158-171, 180-191, 196
Income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, 144-152, 158-179, 284-288

Industrial classification described, 31, 41, 321-340
Industry group statistics, 54-59, 62-139, 144-156, 197-237, 240-254, 256-261, 204, 265, 267-269, 271-283, 298, 299. 305-316

By suze of busmess receupts, 104-139
By size of net income or deficit, 153156
By size of total assets, 197-205, 271275, 278-281
Sampling variability of estimates, 304-317
Insurance companies:
Life (Formi1120L), 24-28, 39, 40, 44, 49, 164, 165, 178, 290-292
Mutual (Form 1120M), 24-28, 39, 40,
$44,49,166-171,179,292$
Intangıble assets, 41, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Interest paid, deduction for, 41, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Interest recerved:
On Government obligations:
Wholly taxable, 41, 60-68, 231-
255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Wholly tax-exempt (State and local), 41, 60-68, 225-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Internal Revenue districts and regions, statistics for 41, 140-143
Inventories (balance sheet), 14, 41, 42, 60-139, 206-221, 231-255, 257, 294302, 305-316

At beginning of year, 206-219
By accounting period, 206-219
Inventories (cost of goods sold), 12, 14-18, 41, 42, 197-205, 220-224, 260, 261

Method of valuation, 220, 221
Writedowns and other changes, 17,18 , 222-224
Investment credit, 3, 4, 42, 54-139, 144171, 180-196, 231-253, 258, 259, 262, 263, 271-275, 284-288, 294-297, 305316

By Internal Revenue region and district, 141
Cost of property used for, 35, 69-139, 172-179, 192-195, 254-257, 264275, 282-288, 294-297
Investment credit carryforward, 4, 42, 157, 172-187, 192-195, 271-275, 294-297
Size classıfication, 192-195
Tentative Investment Credit, 4, 49, 172-187, 192-195, 271-275, 282285, 294-297
Unused, 4, 50, 157, 172-196, 271275, 294-297
Investment qualified for credit, $3,4,42$, 172-179, 264-266, 271-275, 286-288, 294-297
Investments:
Government oblıgations, $24,25,42$, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 294-302, 305-316
Other, 46, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 291, 294-297, 305-316

## L

Land, 42, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297. 305-316
Law:
Changes in, affecting 1963 statistics, 24-31
Luabilities. (See Assets and liabilities by type.)
Life insurance compames, 24-28, 39, 40, $44,49,164,165,178,290-292$

Foreign, resident, 38-40, 47
Loans from stockholders, 42, 60-68, 231255, 257, 290, 294-297, 305-316
Loans to stockholders, 42, 60-103, 231-
255, 257, 290, 294-297, 305-316
Long-term debt (histor!cal), 294-302
Loss:
Business. (See Deficit, and Net income or deficit.)
Net, noncapital assets, 43, 44, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 284-288, 294-297, 305-316
Net operating. (See Net operating loss defined.)
On sale of depreciable property, 286288
Loss carryforward. (See Net operating loss deduction.)

## M

Mortgage and real estate loans (historical), 290, 291, 294-297
Mortgages, notes, and bonds payable, 25 , 43, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 290, 291, 294-297, 300-302, 205-316
Mutual insurance companies (Form $1120 \mathrm{M}), 24-28,39,40,44,49,166-$ 171, 179, 292
Mutual savings banks with separate life insurance departments, 29

## N

Net capital assets, except land (historical), 290, 298-302
Net capital gains. (See Capital gains and losses.)
Net gain or loss:
Noncapital assets, 43, 44, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 284-288, 294-297, 305-316
Sales or exchanges of capital assets.
(See Capital gains or losses.)
Sales or exchanges of property (sections 1231 or 1245), $8-12,28,43$, 44, 282-288
Net income (or deficit), 1-3, 32, 44, 54-139, 141, 144-221, 225-263, 284288, 290, 294-302, 305-316

After tax, 2, 44, 60-68, 225-253, 294-297, 305-316
By accounting period, 1, 157, 180191, 196, 206-219
By industry groups, 69-103, 144-156, 197-219, 231-237, 240-254, 256261, 298, 299, 305-316

Net income (or deficit)--Continued
By Internal Revenue region and district, 141
By size of business receıpts, 104-139
By size of income tax before or after credits, 180-195
By size of income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, 158-179, 284-288
By slze of total assets, 2, 60, 61, 69-$103,197-205,238,239,255,300-$ 302
Consolidated returns, 32, 231-246
Defined, 44, 290
Historical, 294-302
On returns with net income, 1, 47, 153-196, 240-253, 257-259, 284288, 294-297, 305-316
On returns with regular tax or alternative tax, 158-171
Per books of account, 18-23, 225-230
Size classification, 153-156, 262, 263
Small Busmess Corporation returns, Form 1120-S, 254-257
Net long-term capital gain reduced by net short-term capital loss. (See Capıtal gaın.)
Net long-term capital gain taxable to shareholders, Form 1120-S, 44, 45, 256
Net long-term capital gain taxed at 25 percent, 38, 39, 158-171, 284-288
Net loss, noncapital assets, 43, 44, 6068, 231-255, 257, 284-288, 294-297, 305-316
Net operating loss deduction:
Carryback excluded, 48
Carryforward, 48, 144-152, 231-246, 262, 263, 290, 294-297
Net operating loss:
Defined, 45, 48
Form 1120-S, 45, 256
Net profit or net loss. (See Net income.)
Net short-term capital gain, reduced by net long-term capital loss. (See Capıtal gains and losses.)
Net worth, 45, 54-59, 69-139, 291, 298302
Noncalendar year returns. (See Accounting periods.)
Nondividend distributions, Form 1120-S. (See Distributions to stockholders, Form 1120-S.)
Nontaxable returns, 49, 158-179
Normal tax and surtax, 41, 158-179
Notes and accounts recervable, 25, 45, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 291, 294-297, 305-316
Notes, mortgages, and bonds payable, 25 , 43, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 290, 291, 294-297, 300-302, 305-316
Number of returns (see also in each table by specific classification), 32, 45 Sampling variability, 304-317

## O

Ordinary gain from property dispositions (section 1245), 8-12, 28, 43, 44, 282288
Other assets defined, 45
Other costs defined. (See Cost of sales and operations.)
Other current assets defined, 45, 291
Other current liabılities defined, 45, 291
Other deductions defined, 45, 46, 291
Other employee benefit plans defined, 46 , 291
Other gain (section 1245) defined, 28
Other interest defined, 46
Other investments defined, 46, 291
Other investments and loans. (See "Other investments" and "Loans to stockholders".)
Other liabilities defined, 46, 291
Other receipts defined, 46
Other specified current assets defined, (historical), 291

## P

Paid-in or capital surplus, $46,60-68$, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Part year accounting periods, 32, 33, 157, 196
Partially tax-exempt interest. (See Interest received.)
Partnerships electing to be taxed as corporations, $23,262,263$
Payments on declarations of estimated tax, 46, 144-152, 158-171, 180-191, 196
Pension, profit sharing, stock bonus, and annuity plans, deduction for contributions, 47, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 291, 294-297, 305-316
Period covered by this report, $1,32,33$
Policyholders' surplus account, life insurance companies, $33,34,164,165$
Population of corporations, 32
Preferred stock (historical), 289, 294-297
Prior year loss deduction. (See Net operating loss deduction.)
Profit or loss. (See Net income or deficit and Gross profit or loss.)

## Q

Qualified investment, investment credit. (See Investment qualified for credıt.)

## R

Rates of tax, 30, 41
Real estate investment trusts, 38, 41
Receipts, busıness, 2, 34, 54-139, 192195, 197-219, 222-224, 231-255, 257, 260-263, 267-270, 289, 294-302, 305316

Recerpts, total, 2, 32, 50, 54-103, 180187, 231-255, 257, 262, 263, 292, 294302, 305-316
Regular tax and alternative tax, 38-41, 158-171
Regulated investment companies, 38, 41
Rent paid on business property, deduction for, 47, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Rents received, 47, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Repairs, deduction for, $47,60-68$, 231255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Reserves:
Bad debts, 29, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
For depletable, depreciable and intangible assets. (See Accumulated depreciation, Accumulated amortization on intangible assets, and Accumulated depletion.)
Surplus, 49, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 292, 294-297, 305-316
Resident foreign corporations, 47
Life insurance companies, 38-40, 47
Return forms. (See Forms, facsimiles of returns.)
Returns other than Form 1120-S, 47, 144-195, 294-297
Returns used for this report, 1, 32
Returns with depreciation statements, 6 , 264-270, 276-281
Returns with income tax, 158-171, 180191
Returns with net income, 1, 153-196, 240-253, 257-259, 284-288, 294-297, 305-316
Returns with and without depreciation statements, 7, 264-270
Returns without net income, 144-191, 196, 256
Revenue Procedure 62-21 explaned (see also Deprectation), 5, 36, 264-270, 276-281
Royalties recelved, 47, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316

## S

Salaries and wages pand, 13, 14, 47, 197205, 260, 261
Sales or exchanges of capital assets, net gaın on. (See Capıtal gains or losses.)
Sales or exchanges of noncapital assets. (See Net gain or loss, noncapital assets.)
Sales or exchanges of sections 1231 or 1245 property, $8-12,28,43,44$, 282-288
Sample, description of and limitations of the data, 303-317

Sampling variability, 304-317
Sections 1231 or 1245 property. (See Sales or exchanges of sections 1231 or 1245 property.)
Short-term debt (historical), 294-297
Small Business Corporations (Form $1120-5), 32,34,37,42,43,47,48,50$, 144-152, 254-257, 294-297
By Internal Revenue region and district, 141
Size distributions:
Busmess receipts, 47, 104-139
Income tax, 23, 180-195
Income taxed at normal tax and surtax rates, 158-179, 284-288
Net income or deficit, 153-156, 262, 263
Total assets, $2,32,47,60,61,69-$ $103,142,143,197-205,238,239$. $255,266,270-275,278-281,300-$ 302
Small business investment compames, 58
Sole proprietorships electing to be taxed a as corporations, 23, 262, 263
Source Book, description and use of, 319, 320
Specified current liabilities, (historical), 291, 298-302
Statutory special deductions, 30, 38, 39, 48, 144-152, 172-187, 231-237, 238246, 294-297
Stock, capital, 34, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 289, 294-297, 305-316
Subsidiaries, number in consolidated returns, 231-246, 293
Surplus, earned and undivided profits, 37, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316

Surplus, paid-in or capital, 46, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Surplus reserves, 49, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 292, 294-297, 305-316
Surtax. (See Normal tax and surtax.)

## T

Tax, income, 1, 3, 23, 30, 40, 41, 54-139, 141-171, 180-190, 231-253, 258, 259, 262, 263, 284-288, 290, 294-302, 305-316

From recomputing prior year investment credit, $3,11,49,60-68$, 144-152, 157-171, 180-195, 231253, 282, 283, 286-288, 294-297, 305-316
Historical, 290
Alternative, 38-41, 158-171
Regular, 38-41, 158-171
Normal tax and surtax, 144-152, 158-179, 284-288
Rates, 30, 41
Size classification, 180-195
Tax-exempt interest. (See Interest received.)
Tax return forms. (See Forms, facsimiles of returns.)
Taxable income. (See Income subject to tax.)
Taxable returns (with or without net income), 49
Taxes pard, deduction for, 49, 60-103, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Tentative investment credit, 4, 49, 172-187, 192-195, 271-275, 282-285, 294-297

Total assets, $2,32,49,54-139,206-219$, 231-255, 257, 260, 261, 267-270, 292, 294-302, 305-316
Total deductions (formerly total compaled deductions), 2, 49, 60-103, 231-255, 257 , 294-297, 305-316
Total labilities, 49, 60-68, 231-235, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Total receıpts (formerly total compiled receipts), 2, 32, 50, 54-103, 180-187, 231-255, 257, 262, 263, 292, 294-302, 305-316

## U

Undistributed net income, Form 1120-S, 50, 254-257
Undivided profits, earned surplus and, 37, 60-68, 231-255, 257, 294-297, 305-316
Unincorporated businesses electing to be taxed as corporations, 23, 262, 263
Unused investment credıt, 4, 50, 157, 172-196, 271-275, 294-297

## W

Western Hemisphere Trade Corporation deduction, 48, 144-152, 231-246, 258261, 294-297
Wholly tax-exempt interest. (See Interest received and Net income per books of account.)
Writedowns of inventories, 17, 18, 222 224

Z
Zero assets defined, 50

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[^4]:    

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    Excludes campanies with gross income under $\$ 150,000$ which are tax-exempt under Section 501 .
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[^6]:    -at leljus

[^7]:    Table 4.-selected balance sheet and income statement items. cost of property used for investment credit, income tax, investment credit, and distributions to stockholders,

[^8]:    

[^9]:    Fuctnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory etatemente and for "Description or the Sample and Limitations uf the Data."

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[^19]:    Size of total receifts was used in lieu of business receipts to classify statistics for the Finance, insurance, and real estate industries. In order to take into ancount

[^20]:    ${ }^{2}$ Includes the District of Columbia．
    ${ }^{3}$ Estimate is not shown separately because of high sampling variability．However，the data are included in the appropriate totals
    This office receives retirns of domestic corporations with foreign addresses and returns of resident foreign corporations
     regions and districts are described on pare 30．Totals based on these weighting factors differ slightly from those based on national weighting factors

[^21]:    
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[^22]:    ${ }^{1}$ Incluced in the total, but not in the detail are statistios for 28 taxable returns without net incone. Information for these returns is shomi separately in tables . Tax on returns without net income orcurs
    

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[^25]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data,

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[^29]:    Includes 1ividends paid r. Sertair. pub.
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    Includes
    

[^30]:     NOTE: See text for explanetory statements and lor "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

[^31]:    ${ }^{1}$ Estimate is not shown separately because of high sampling variability. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.
    "Less than $\$ 500$ per return.

[^32]:    Footnites at end of table．See text fir

[^33]:    ${ }^{2}$ Estimate is rut showt, separately :ecase of hzeh =amz...f y

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    3Less than $\$ 500$ per return.
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[^37]:    

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[^40]:    ${ }^{1}$ Negative amount.

[^41]:    

[^42]:    

[^43]:    2こstーブate
    

[^44]:    Footnotes at end of table. See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

[^45]:    ${ }^{1}$ Other statutory special deductiona not applicable.
    ${ }^{2}$ Less than ${ }^{2500}$ per return.
    NOTE: see text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample und Limitations of the Data."

[^46]:    MOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

[^47]:    NOTE: See text for explanatory atatements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

[^48]:    ${ }_{2}^{1 \text { Includes returns } \quad \text { ith cost of property usable for inveatment credit by shareholders of small Buainess Corporations filing on Form } 1120-S . ~}$
    ${ }_{3}$ Includes returis with zero assets.
    ${ }^{3}$ Estimate is not shoma separately because of high sampling variability. However, the data are included in the appropriate totals.
    Less than \$500 per return.
    NOTE: See text for explanatory atatements and for "Deacription of the Sample and Limitations of the Data."

[^49]:    2 Mer lose.

[^50]:    Includes returns of Small Business Corporations electing to be taxed through shareholders.
    2 Estimate is not shown separately because of high sampling variability. Hewever, the data are included in the appropriate totals.
    3Deficit.
    NOTE: See text for explanatory statements and for "Description of the Sample and Limitations of the Data.

[^51]:    \%:OTE: See text for description of industrial classiffcation used. Numbers in front of the industry names are the industry code numbers used in each of the systems

[^52]:    16-77755-1

[^53]:    c59-16-78202-

