

COMPUTATION OF U. S. INCOME TAX
(For Nonresident Alien Individuals)

For taxable years ending after October 31, 1951, but before December 31, 1952 (Other than Calendar Year 1951)

Taxable year beginning _____, 195____, and ending _____, 195____

File with 1951 Form 1040B or Form 1040NB-a, whichever is applicable (1950 Form 1040B or Form 1040NB-a if taxable year begins in 1950)

Name
 (Please print)

.....
 (Street and number, or rural route)

.....
 (City or town) (State or country)

IF TAXABLE YEAR BEGINS BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 1951, FILL IN SECTIONS A, B, AND C
IF TAXABLE YEAR BEGINS ON OR AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1951, FILL IN SECTION B ONLY (See Instructions on other side)

A. COMPUTATION AT TAX RATES APPLICABLE BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 1951

- 1. Balance of net income (item 23, page 1, Form 1040B, or item 23, page 1, Form 1040NB-a, whichever is applicable) \$ _____
- 2. Use Tax Rate Schedule I on other side to figure tax on amount on line 1 \$ _____

B. COMPUTATION AT TAX RATES APPLICABLE ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1951

- 3. Use Tax Rate Schedule II on other side to figure tax on amount on line 1 \$ _____

C. PRORATION OF TENTATIVE TAXES

- 4. Tentative tax (line 2) \$ _____
- 5. Portion of tentative tax (line 4, multiplied by the number of months in the taxable year prior to November 1, 1951, divided by the number of months in the taxable year) \$ _____
- 6. Tentative tax (line 3) \$ _____
- 7. Portion of tentative tax (line 6, multiplied by the number of months in the taxable year after October 31, 1951, divided by the number of months in the taxable year) \$ _____
- 8. Sum of lines 5 and 7 \$ _____

TAX SUMMARY

- 9. Total tax—
 - (a) If taxable year begins before November 1, 1951, enter amount shown on line 8 or the alternative tax if lower \$ _____
 - (b) If taxable year begins on or after November 1, 1951, enter amount shown on line 3 or the alternative tax if lower \$ _____

See instructions for entering tax on Form 1040B or Form 1040NB-a

TAX RATE SCHEDULE

I.—APPLICABLE BEFORE NOVEMBER 1, 1951

If the amount on Line 1 is:	Enter on Line 2:
Not over \$2,000.....	20% of the amount on line 1.
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000.....	\$400, plus 22% of excess over \$2,000.
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000.....	\$840, plus 26% of excess over \$4,000.
Over \$6,000 but not over \$8,000.....	\$1,360, plus 30% of excess over \$6,000.
Over \$8,000 but not over \$10,000.....	\$1,960, plus 34% of excess over \$8,000.
Over \$10,000 but not over \$12,000.....	\$2,640, plus 38% of excess over \$10,000.
Over \$12,000 but not over \$14,000.....	\$3,400, plus 43% of excess over \$12,000.
Over \$14,000 but not over \$16,000.....	\$4,260, plus 47% of excess over \$14,000.
Over \$16,000 but not over \$18,000.....	\$5,200, plus 50% of excess over \$16,000.
Over \$18,000 but not over \$20,000.....	\$6,200, plus 53% of excess over \$18,000.
Over \$20,000 but not over \$22,000.....	\$7,260, plus 56% of excess over \$20,000.
Over \$22,000 but not over \$26,000.....	\$8,380, plus 59% of excess over \$22,000.
Over \$26,000 but not over \$32,000.....	\$10,740, plus 62% of excess over \$26,000.
Over \$32,000 but not over \$36,000.....	\$14,460, plus 65% of excess over \$32,000.
Over \$36,000 but not over \$44,000.....	\$18,360, plus 69% of excess over \$36,000.
Over \$44,000 but not over \$50,000.....	\$22,500, plus 72% of excess over \$44,000.
Over \$50,000 but not over \$60,000.....	\$26,820, plus 75% of excess over \$50,000.
Over \$60,000 but not over \$70,000.....	\$34,320, plus 78% of excess over \$60,000.
Over \$70,000 but not over \$80,000.....	\$42,120, plus 81% of excess over \$70,000.
Over \$80,000 but not over \$90,000.....	\$50,220, plus 84% of excess over \$80,000.
Over \$90,000 but not over \$100,000.....	\$58,620, plus 87% of excess over \$90,000.
Over \$100,000 but not over \$150,000.....	\$67,320, plus 89% of excess over \$100,000.
Over \$150,000 but not over \$200,000.....	\$111,820, plus 90% of excess over \$150,000.
Over \$200,000.....	\$156,820, plus 91% of excess over \$200,000.

II.—APPLICABLE ON AND AFTER NOVEMBER 1, 1951

If the amount on Line 1 is:	Enter on Line 3:
Not over \$2,000.....	22.2% of the amount on line 1.
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000.....	\$444, plus 24.6% of excess over \$2,000.
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000.....	\$936, plus 29% of excess over \$4,000.
Over \$6,000 but not over \$8,000.....	\$1,516, plus 34% of excess over \$6,000.
Over \$8,000 but not over \$10,000.....	\$2,196, plus 38% of excess over \$8,000.
Over \$10,000 but not over \$12,000.....	\$2,956, plus 42% of excess over \$10,000.
Over \$12,000 but not over \$14,000.....	\$3,796, plus 48% of excess over \$12,000.
Over \$14,000 but not over \$16,000.....	\$4,756, plus 53% of excess over \$14,000.
Over \$16,000 but not over \$18,000.....	\$5,816, plus 56% of excess over \$16,000.
Over \$18,000 but not over \$20,000.....	\$6,936, plus 59% of excess over \$18,000.
Over \$20,000 but not over \$22,000.....	\$8,116, plus 62% of excess over \$20,000.
Over \$22,000 but not over \$26,000.....	\$9,356, plus 66% of excess over \$22,000.
Over \$26,000 but not over \$32,000.....	\$11,996, plus 67% of excess over \$26,000.
Over \$32,000 but not over \$36,000.....	\$16,016, plus 68% of excess over \$32,000.
Over \$36,000 but not over \$44,000.....	\$20,096, plus 72% of excess over \$36,000.
Over \$44,000 but not over \$50,000.....	\$24,416, plus 75% of excess over \$44,000.
Over \$50,000 but not over \$60,000.....	\$28,916, plus 77% of excess over \$50,000.
Over \$60,000 but not over \$70,000.....	\$36,616, plus 80% of excess over \$60,000.
Over \$70,000 but not over \$80,000.....	\$44,616, plus 83% of excess over \$70,000.
Over \$80,000 but not over \$90,000.....	\$52,916, plus 85% of excess over \$80,000.
Over \$90,000 but not over \$100,000.....	\$61,416, plus 88% of excess over \$90,000.
Over \$100,000 but not over \$150,000.....	\$70,216, plus 90% of excess over \$100,000.
Over \$150,000 but not over \$200,000.....	\$115,216, plus 91% of excess over \$150,000.
Over \$200,000.....	\$160,716, plus 92% of excess over \$200,000.

INSTRUCTIONS

General.—For the purpose of determining taxable income, fill in all applicable items and schedules in Form 1040B or Form 1040NB-a, excluding any tax computations in items 24 through 26 on page 1, Form 1040B, and items 24 through 26 on page 1, Form 1040NB-a. If Form 1040B is applicable, enter as item 26, page 1, the amount shown on line 9 on other side of this form. If Form 1040NB-a is applicable, enter as item 26, page 1, the amount shown on line 9 on other side of this form or 30 percent of item 9, page 1, Form 1040NB-a, whichever amount is larger.

Partially tax-exempt interest.—The tax to be entered on lines 2 and 3 should be reduced by 3 percent of any partially tax-exempt interest reported in item 4, page 1, of either Form 1040B or Form 1040NB-a, or 3 percent of line 1 on other side of this form, whichever is lesser. If the tax is so reduced, attach statement showing computation.

Fraction of month.—In apportioning the tax on lines 5 and 7 on other side of this form, a calendar month will be disregarded if less than 15 days of the calendar month fall within the taxable year; if 15 days or more of the calendar month fall within the taxable year, such month will be considered a full calendar month.

Alternative tax.—If there is an excess of net long-term capital gain over net short-term capital loss and line 1 is more than \$14,000, the alternative tax will be computed in accordance with the method outlined under the computation of alternative tax on Schedule A(1), Form 1040B (Schedule B, Form 1040NB-a), using the appropriate rates from the tax rate schedule, above, to compute the partial tax. Attach a statement showing the computation of the alternative tax.

Changes for taxable year beginning on or after November 1, 1951.—Capital Gains and Losses.—In the case of a taxable year beginning on or after October 20, 1951 (the date of enactment of the Revenue Act of 1951), the treatment of capital gains and losses differs from the treatment outlined in Schedule A(1), Form 1040B (Schedule B, Form 1040NB-a). In general, the new treatment is as follows: Short-term capital gains and losses will be merged to obtain the net short-term capital gain or loss. Long-term capital gains and losses (taken into account at 100 percent) will be merged

to obtain the net long-term capital gain or loss. If the net short-term capital gain exceeds the net long-term capital loss, 100 percent of such excess shall be included in income. If the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, 50 percent of such excess shall be included in income. If the sum of all the capital losses exceeds the sum of all the capital gains (all such gains and losses to be taken into account at 100 percent), then such excess shall be allowed as a deduction in an amount not to exceed \$1,000.

To give effect to this new treatment—

(1) Where Form 1040B is filed, use Schedule A(1) modified as follows: Enter on line 7 full amount of net long-term capital gain or loss (the same figure entered on line 6). If amount on line 7 is a GAIN, reduce the amount on line 8(c) by 50 percent of line 7, or by 50 percent of line 8(c), whichever is the lesser. Enter this reduced figure as item 6(a), page 1, Form 1040B.

(2) Where Form 1040NB-a is filed, use Schedule B modified as follows: Enter on line 6 full amount of net long-term capital gain or loss (the same figure entered on line 4). If the amount on line 6 is a GAIN, enter on line 7 and as item 19, page 1, Form 1040NB-a, 50 percent of the excess of such gain over any loss on line 2, or 50 percent of such gain plus any gain on line 2.

Alternative tax.—In the case of a taxable year beginning on or after November 1, 1951, the alternative tax is increased and is computed in a different manner from that shown in Schedule A(1), Form 1040B (Schedule B, Form 1040NB-a).

To give effect to these changes—

(1) Substitute the following for lines 11 and 14 of the alternative tax computation in Schedule A(1), Form 1040B:

"11. Enter amount shown as item 6(a), page 1, or 50 percent of amount shown on line 6, page 2, whichever is the lesser."

"14. Enter 52 percent of amount on line 11."

(2) Substitute the following for lines 9 and 12 of the alternative tax computation in Schedule B, Form 1040NB-a:

"9. Enter amount shown as item 19, page 1, or 50 percent of amount shown on line 4, page 2, whichever is the lesser."

"12. Enter 52 percent of amount on line 9."