1

WAGE AND TAX STATEMENT 1965

Copy A—For District Director

Type or print EMPLOYER'S identification number, name, and address above.

INCOME TAX INFORMATION			SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION	
Federal income tax withheld	Wages [1] paid subject to withholding in 1965	Other compensation [2] paid in 1965	F.I.C.A. employee tax withheld	Total F.I.C.A. wages paid in 1965

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security number →

Type or print EMPLOYEE's name and address above.

[1] Before payroll deductions or "sick pay" exclusions.

[2] The block marked "Other compensation" is for use in reporting salary or other compensation which was not subject to withholding and which was heretofore reported on Form 1099. In 1965 this type of income may be shown on either the W–2 or the 1099 (but not on both).

FOR USE OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Employee's copy and employer's copy compared . . . . . .

FORM W–2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service

EMPLOYER: See instructions on back of copy D.

16—78428–1

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FORM W–2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service

EMPLOYER: See instructions on back of copy D.

16—78428–1

WAGE AND TAX STATEMENT 1965

Copy B—To be filed with employee's tax return

Type or print EMPLOYER'S identification number, name, and address above.

INCOME TAX INFORMATION			SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		
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This is not a tax return but you must file it with Form 1040A, or Form 1040. See instructions on other side and on back of copy C.

FOR USE OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Employee's copy and employer's copy compared . . . . . .

FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service

16—78428-1

WAGE AND TAX STATEMENT 1965

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FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service

16—78428-1

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FOR USE OF INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

Employee's copy and employer's copy compared . . . . . .

FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service

16—78428-1

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING U.S. INCOME TAX RETURN

Who Must File.—If your income in 1965 was $600 or more ($1,200 if 65 years of age or over), or your net earnings from self-employment were $400 or more, you must file an income tax return. Forms may be obtained from the District Director of Internal Revenue, your employer, bank, or post office.

A single person with income of less than $600 ($1,200 if 65 years of age or over) should file a return to get a refund if tax was withheld. A married person with income less than her(his) own personal exemption(s) should file a joint return with husband or wife to get the smaller tax or larger refund. To assure any benefit of the split-income provisions, a married couple should file a joint income tax return.

Filing on Form 1040A.—Form 1040A may be used if your gross income (or the combined income of husband and wife) was less than $10,000 and consisted entirely of wages reported on Wage and Tax Statements (Forms W–2) and not more than $200 of dividends, interest, and other wages not subject to withholding.

If you file Form 1040A and your income is less than $5,000, you may figure your own tax or let the Internal Revenue Service do it for you. If your income is $5,000 or more but less than $10,000, you must use the standard deduction and compute your own tax. The use of the tax table or the standard deduction eliminates the need to list contributions, interest, taxes, losses, medical expenses, child care expenses, and certain miscellaneous deductions. The tax tables and tax computation schedule are provided in Form 1040A instructions for this purpose. If you compute your tax any balance due must be paid in full with the return. If the Service computes the tax for you and there is an underpayment, a bill will be sent to you. In any case where there is an overpayment a refund check will be sent to you.

File Form 1040 instead of Form 1040A if—(1) you had income from sources other than wages, dividends, and interest, (2) either husband or wife itemizes deductions, (3) you claim the status of head of household or surviving husband or wife, (4) you claim retirement income credit, (5) you claim "sick pay" exclusion for an amount included in wages shown on this form, or (6) you claim deductions for travel, moving, transportation, or "outside salesman" expense.

Filing on Form 1040.—Form 1040 may be used by all taxpayers and is designed to report all types of income and deductions.

☆☆☆☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1964—O-737-700 16—78428-1

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WAGE AND TAX STATEMENT 1965

Copy C—For employee's records

Type or print EMPLOYER'S identification number, name, and address above.

INCOME TAX INFORMATION			SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		
Federal income tax withheld	Wages [1] paid subject to withholding in 1965	Other compensation [2] paid in 1965	F.I.C.A. employee tax withheld	Total F.I.C.A. wages paid in 1965 [3]	

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security number →

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S name and address above.

[1] Before payroll deductions or "sick pay" exclusions.

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[3] If your wages were subject to social security taxes, but are not shown, your social security wages are the same as wages shown under "Income Tax Information," but not more than $4,800.

Keep this copy as part of your tax records.

FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service

16—78428-1

WAGE AND TAX STATEMENT 1965

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FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service

16—78428-1

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE:

1. **Income Tax Wages.**—This statement is important. It must be filed with your U.S. Income Tax Return for 1965. If your social security number, name, or address is stated incorrectly, correct the information on copy B and notify your employer.
2. **Social Security Wages.**—If your wages were subject to social security taxes, but are not shown, your social security wages are the same as wages shown under "INCOME TAX INFORMATION," but not more than $4,800.
3. **Credit For F.I.C.A. Tax.**—If more than $174.00 of F.I.C.A. (social security) employee tax was withheld during 1965 because you received wages from more than one employer, the excess should be claimed as a credit against income tax. See instructions with your income tax return.

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WAGE AND TAX STATEMENT 1965

Copy D—For employer

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INCOME TAX INFORMATION			SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		
Federal income tax withheld	Wages [1] paid subject to withholding in 1965	Other compensation paid in 1965	F.I.C.A. employee tax withheld	Total F.I.C.A. wages paid in 1965	

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[1] Before payroll deductions or "sick pay" exclusions.

EMPLOYER: This copy is provided for your convenience in keeping your withholding records.

FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service

16—78428-1

WAGE AND TAX STATEMENT 1965

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FORM W-2—U.S. Treasury Department, Internal Revenue Service

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(*b*) The amount of income tax deducted and withheld. If no amount was deducted and withheld enter "None" or "0."

(*c*) Total wages paid before any payroll deductions. Payments of "sick pay" and non-cash remuneration are considered wages. If an employer keeps the records described in section 7 of Circular E he may also enter amounts of excludable sick pay in the space adjacent to "Total F.I.C.A. wages paid in 1965." Any amount of sick pay shown in the space should be identified by the words "excludable sick pay."

(*d*) Total amount of F.I.C.A. employee tax (*not the employer tax*) deducted and withheld, if any (but if there was an adjustment in 1965 to correct the tax for a prior year enter the amount withheld in 1965 increased by the adjustment for an overcollection or decreased by the adjustment for an under-

exceed $4,800.

(*f*) The employee's social security number, name, and address.

(*g*) State and local government employers which have been assigned an identification number with the prefix 69 should also show this number.

3. Give copies B and C to the employee (*a*) on or before January 31 following the calendar year if the employee is in your employ at the close of such year, or (*b*) within 30 days after the last payment of wages, if his employment is terminated before the close of such year.

4. Forward copy A to the District Director of Internal Revenue in accordance with the instructions printed on Form 941.

5. For further information see Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide.

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