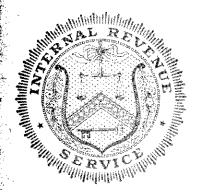
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ANNUAL REPORT 1959

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 1959
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
UNITED STATES
TREASURY DEPARTMENT



REPORT ON OPERATIONS

NOTES

All yearly data are on a fiscal year basis, unless otherwise specified. For example, data headed "1959" pertain to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959, and "July 1" inventory items under this heading reflect inventories as of July 1, 1958.

In many tables and charts, figures have been rounded and therefore will not necessarily add to the printed totals which are based on unrounded figures.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

General

Internal revenue collections amounted to \$79,797,973,000 in the fiscal year 1959. This represents a decrease of \$180,503,000, or 0.2 percent, under the \$79,978,476,000 collected in the previous fiscal year.

Collections of individual income taxes increased by \$2,166,-185,000, or 5.6 percent, and employment tax collections increased by \$209,358,000, or 2.4 percent. However, these increases were not sufficient to offset a decrease of \$2,441,807,000, or 11.9 percent, in corporation income tax collections. Amounts collected from estate and gift taxes and from excise taxes showed only slight decreases from the preceding year.

A comparison of collections by major categories follows:

Internal revenue collections

(In theusands of deliars. Far details, see table 3, p. 106)

Source	1959	t958
Grand total 1	79, 797, 973	79, 978, 476
Income taxes, total	58, 826, 254	59, 10t, 874
Corperation	18, 091, 509	20, 533, 316
Individual, total	*	38, 568, 559
Withheld by emplayer ²	29, 001, 375 11, 733, 369	27, 040, 9t1 11, 527, 648
Empleyment texes, total	8, 853, 744	8, 644, 386
Old-age and disability insurance ² . Unempleyment insurance Railroad retirement	324,020	7, 733, 223 335, 888 575, 282
Estate and gift taxes	1, 352, 982	1, 410, 925
Excise taxes, total	10, 759, 549	10, 8t4, 266
Alcohal taxes	1,806,816	2, 946, 461 1, 734, 021 6, 133, 788
Taxes net atherwise classified 1	5, 444	7, 024

Nete.—Calendar year figures by regians, districts, States, and Territories, far selected types af taxes, may be obtained from the Public Information Divisian, Internal Ravenue Service, Washington 25, D.C.

Collections are adjusted to exclude amounts transferred to the Gavernment of Guam. For details, see table 1, p. 88, and footpots 5 p. 110

timates from the campinal tetals reported.

Includes amaints of unidentified and excess collections and profit from sale of acquired property.

and loatnote 5, p. 110.

3 Estimated. Callectiens of individual income tax withheld are not reported separately from ald-age and disability insurance taxes an wages and salaries. Similarly, collections of individual income tax net withheld are net reperted separately from ald-age and disability insurance taxes on self-emplayment income. The emaunt of ald-age and disability insurance taxes on self-emplayment income. The emaunt of ald-age and disability insurance taxes called by the Socretary of the Treasury pursuant te the provisiens of sec. 201(a) of the Social Security Act, as amended, and includes all old-age and disability insurance taxes. The estimates shawn far the 2 classes af individual income taxes were derived by subtracting the old-age and disability insurance tax estimates from the cambinact tells reported.

The use of the depositary receipt method of paying taxes continued to expand during 1959, with depositary receipt purchases totaling \$31,946,440,000. This represents an increase of \$1,537,542,000, or 5.1 percent, over last year's purchases. The 1959 depositary receipt purchases accounted for 40 percent of total internal revenue receipts and 71 percent of the employment taxes collected. In the excise tax area, nearly 89 percent of the taxes shown on Form 720 returns were paid by depositary receipts.

Corporation Income Taxes

Corporation income taxes collected during 1959 totaled \$18,-091,509,000, and accounted for about 23 percent of the total internal revenue collections. As compared with 1958, this represents a decrease of \$2,441,807,000, or 11.9 percent. The decrease resulted from the sharp decline in corporate profits in the first half of calendar year 1958.

Individual Income Taxes

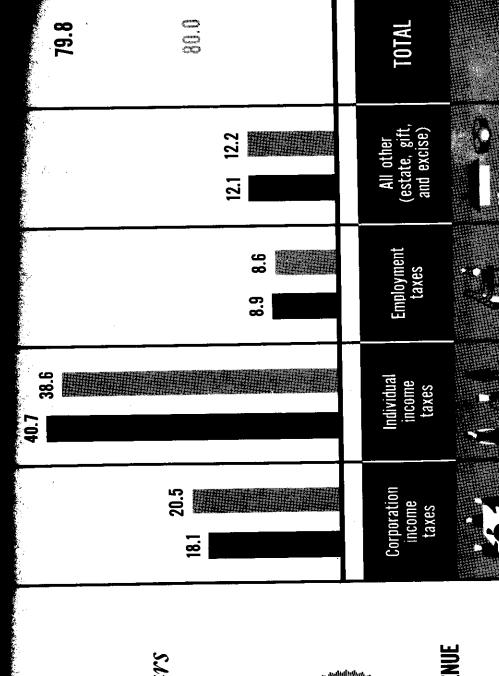
Reflecting the rise in personal incomes, collections of individual income tax withheld showed a gain of \$1,960,464,000 and other individual income tax collections increased by \$205,721,000. Individual income taxes accounted for 51 percent of the total internal revenue receipts. Withheld taxes accounted for over 71 percent of all individual income taxes.

Employment Taxes

Employment taxes collected during 1959 totaled \$8,853,744,000, an increase of \$209,358,000, or 2.4 percent, over the preceding year. Old-age and disability insurance taxes increased by \$271,-132,000, due mainly to the increase in the tax rate of one-fourth percent each on employers and employees and the increase in the maximum amount taxable from \$4,200 to \$4,800 effective January 1, 1959. Collections of unemployment insurance taxes and rail-road retirement taxes showed slight decreases.

Other Internal Revenue Collections

Other internal revenue collections, including estate and gift taxes, alcohol and tobacco taxes, other excise taxes, and taxes not otherwise classified, amounted to \$12,117,975,000. This amount represents a decrease of \$114,241,000, or 0.9 percent, under similar collections last year. Excise taxes other than alcohol and tobacco taxes dropped by 3.1 percent. A new system for payment of all Federal liquor and tobacco excise taxes by means of returns is described on page 43.



billions of dollar

INTERNAL REVENUE



RECEIPT AND PROCESSING OF RETURNS

Number of Tax Returns

In the 1959 fiscal year, 92,852,000 tax returns of all classes were received by the Internal Revenue Service. This was 679,000, or 0.7 percent less than the number received in the preceding year.

Most of the decrease occurred in individual income tax returns where the combined total of Forms 1040 and 1040A numbered 59,185,000 and showed a decline of 822,000, or 1.4 percent, from the previous year. This decrease was due largely to economic factors. While the number of Forms 1040 declined by 3,859,000, there was an increase of 3,037,000 in the number of Forms 1040A. The increase in number of Forms 1040A received was due partly to the efforts of the Service to increase the use of this simplified card return form and partly to a revision in its coverage to include salary and wage incomes up to \$10,000. In previous years, the Form 1040A could only be used by persons with salary and wage incomes under \$5,000.

Individual declarations of estimated tax numbered 6,102,000, which represented a gain of 107,000 from the preceding year.

Employment tax returns filed in 1959 totaled almost 20,000,000, about the same number as in the preceding year.

Major changes among other classes of tax returns were an increase of 70,000 in occupational tax returns and a decline of 144,000 in all other excise taxes.

A comparison of the number filed in fiscal 1959 with the number filed in fiscal 1958, by principal types of returns, follows:

Number of returns filed, by principal type of return

[Figures in thousands. Fer details, see table 5, p. 112]

Type of return	1959	1958
Grand total	92, 852	² 93, 53
Income tas returns, tetal	68, 593	69, 20
Individual and fiduciary, total	60, 008	60, 79
Individual—citizens and resident aliens, total	59, 185	60, 00
Form 1040Form 1040A	41, 959 17, 226	45, 81 14, 18
All other individual and fiduciary.	824	78
Declarations of estimated tax, tetal	6, 120	6, 0
Individual	6, 102 18	5, 9
PartnershipCorporation 1	1, 016 998 451	1, 0 9 3
mployment tax returns, total	19, 847	19, 8
Withheld income tax and old-age and disability insurance	18, 645 1, 202	18, 6 1, 2
state tex iff tax pecial occupational taxes ill other excise taxes	61 85 1, 338 2, 928	r 1, 2 3, 0

Includes 30,000 cerporetien returns, Form 1120S, filed in the period Jan. 1 threugh June 30, 1959, by small business corporations electing to have their undistributed taxable income taxed te shareholders.

2 Consists principally of exempt erganization returns, tentative returns, and self-employment tax returns filed in Puerte

Service Centers

Large-scale centralized machine processing of individual income tax returns and declarations of estimated tax was further extended this year both as to area served and volume of returns processed.

The area served was extended to cover 63 districts. The Midwest Service Center at Kansas City, Mo., served all districts in the Atlanta, Chicago, and Cincinnati regions. The Northeast Service Center at Lawrence, Mass., served all districts in the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia regions. The Western Service Center at Ogden, Utah, served all districts in the Dallas, Omaha, and San Francisco regions except Honolulu.

In addition to extended district coverage, the centers processed a larger portion of the individual income tax workload for districts served in the past and undertook the processing of other returns on an experimental basis to determine how they may be adapted to machine processing.

During 1959, the three service centers processed an aggregate of 41 million Forms 1040 and 1040A, or approximately 70 percent of the total number filed.

Mathematical Verification

During the year, 52,465,000 income tax returns of individuals filed on Forms 1040 and 1040A were mathematically verified. This was a decrease of about 9 percent from the preceding fiscal year. The decrease is due primarily to the fact that some verification originally scheduled for 1959 was performed in 1958 and to an increase in the number of returns made available for prerefund audit. In addition there was less manpower available for verification work during 1959.

The number of error cases disclosed by mathematical verification declined by slightly more than 5 percent, as compared with the 9-percent decline in the number of returns verified. Among the error cases, the number with a tax increase declined by 7 percent, while the number with tax decreases dropped 2 percent. The increases averaged \$73 while the average decrease was \$65.

The results of mathematical verification of individual income tax returns during the last 2 years are shown in the following table:

Individual income tax returns mathematically verified

			Type of	return		
1tom	Tot	al	Form 1	1040	Form 1	040A
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
Numbar of returns verifiedthousands	52, 465	57, 372	39, 534	47, 919	12, 931	9, 454
Number of returns on which changas were madethousands	1, 800	1, 904	1, 278	1,666	522	237
Returns with increase; Numberthousands Amountthousand dollars	1, 153 84, 688	1, 244 107, 2 5 6	857 62, 664	1, 091 95, 360	295 22, 023	153 11, 09 7
Returns with decrease: Numberthousands Amountthousand dollars	647 42, 268	659 45, 480	421 25, 406	575 38, 401	226 16, 862	84 7, 078

Information Returns

More than 302 million information returns were received by the Internal Revenue Service during 1959. The majority of these, numbering over 200 million, were Forms W-2 (employer's state-

ments of wages paid and tax withheld) and included both copies A, filed by employers, and B, filed by employees. Forms 1099 (information returns on payments of dividends, interest, and various other items) totaled nearly 96,000,000. The remaining information documents processed consisted of nearly 5,500,000 Forms 1087, Ownership Certificates—Dividends on Stock, and small numbers of other types of documents.

Collection Activity Reorganization

The new organizational alinement of collection division office branches which had been developed and tested in the Pittsburgh and Phoenix districts during 1958 was extended to all district offices prior to the 1959 filing period. The new organization establishes a balanced grouping of office functions and provides a straight line workflow with fewer control points and reduced transportation costs. An important feature is a Taxpayer Service Branch which provides prompt service at one central point on many of the inquiries and requests for assistance received from taxpayers.

Continuing the development of a "Blue Ribbon" Service in all functional areas, a study was undertaken which has as its objective improvement in organization and management in the delinquent accounts and returns branches of the district collection

divisions.

¹ Includes number of Forms W-2, Copy B, involved in instances where two or more of these forms are attached to one income tax return. This differs from reporting basis employed in earlier reports, which, in such instances, took into account only the number of "sets" of Form W-2, Copy B.

ENFORCEMENT WORK

Audit of Returns

General.—The volume of returns examined was increased during 1959 for the fourth consecutive year, notwithstanding the fact that there was a slight decrease in audit personnel. The gain in examinations resulted from steps taken to streamline audit operations and permit more effective utilization of manpower.

Emphasis was concentrated on audit procedures to accelerate the closing of older cases and assure prompt examination of returns currently filed. Savings in clerical manpower were achieved through expanded use of service center machine facilities in the preparation of questionnaires to taxpayers and in the compilation of audit management reports. Post-audit-review operations also were strengthened to provide for a more effective coordination of the audit work throughout the nine regions.

A reorganization of district audit divisions was initiated which will redistribute middle management positions according to the needs of the respective offices. The audit training program was extended to provide for the training of office auditors, estate and gift tax agents, and pension trust specialists, and to provide advanced training for revenue agents.

Studies were undertaken to determine the best possible distribution of technical personnel among the regional and district offices; to improve the office audit operations in district offices by making guides, techniques, and related instructions available for use of office auditors; and to outline the duties and responsibilities of the regional audit staff in assisting district audit management in the development and execution of audit programs.

Post-audit-review operations.—A new program has been initiated to improve the coordination of the Regional Post Review operations and to achieve a high level of uniformity in the application of the Code, regulations, and procedures. Information obtained will provide an improved basis for appraising the quality of audit work, preparing training materials, and determining the needs for changes in the Code or regulations.

Reorganization of district audit divisions.—Changes in the organizational structure of district audit divisions were authorized in May 1959 to provide greater flexibility, a more effective span of control, and better utilization of both supervisory and technical personnel. The new organization provides for variations in the number of branches and the extent of intermediate supervision, to fit the size and scope of the district's audit mission.

Returns examined.—The number of returns examined totaled 2,888,000, representing an increase of 59,000 or 2 percent as compared with the 2,829,000 returns examined in 1958.

A comparison of the number of returns examined during the last 2 years follows:

Number of tax returns examined

[Figures in thousands]

Type of return	1959	1958
Grand total	2,888	r 2, 829
Income tax, total	2, 595	2, 496
Corperation	173 2, 422	159 2, 336
Estate and gift tax Excise and employment tax 1	29 264	28 r 306

r Revised. 1 Excludes examinations resulting in no lax change where such examination was made frem the laxpayer's copies of returns in lhe course of an audil covering beth income and excise and/or employment tax. The number of such "no change" returns thus excluded is 819,000 for 1959 and 871,000 for 1958.

The district audit divisions also completed action on 13,678 offers in compromise involving income, profits, estate, gift, excise (other than alcohol), and employment taxes. For general discussion on offers in compromise activity, see page 40.

Fraud Investigations

Continued emphasis on identification and completion of cases of substance, combined with a decrease of 3 percent in technical personnel, resulted in a decline of 5 percent in the number of full-scale investigations completed and 16 percent in the number of prosecution recommendations. Additional tax and penalties involved in completed cases decreased slightly as compared with 1958, but remained well above totals for 1956 and 1957. The presentation to courts and juries of larger fraud cases of broad significance, while time consuming, is accompanied by more widespread news coverage and creates greater deterrent effect among would-be violators. However, in maintaining a balanced enforcement effort, cases involving the smaller, less complicated tax

frauds, usually committed by taxpayers in the lower income brackets, are recommended for criminal action whenever the violation is of such flagrancy as to warrant prosecution as a felony.

There was only a slight decrease in the number of investigations of applicants for enrollment to practice. This work and the investigation of charges against enrollees to practice will be transferred early in the next fiscal year to the Inspection Service, thereby permitting the Intelligence Division to devote its efforts exclusively to the identification and investigation of possible tax fraud violations.

A comprehensive training program for special agents was developed which is aimed at bringing the newly appointed special agent into production more quickly and at improving the performance of incumbent special agents (see p. 70).

A summary of investigations by special agents follows:

Tax fraud and other investigations completed by Intelligence Division

Туре	1959	1958
Grand total	25, 417	25, 923
uspected fraud and miscellaneous type cases investigated: Unnumbered (preliminary) investigations, total	14, 237	14, 416
Fraud	12, 368	12, 736
Wagering	1, 499	1, 247
Coin-operated gaming devices	242	306
Miscellaneous	136	127
Numbered (full-scale) investigations, lotal	3, 969	4, 184
Presecution recommended, total	1, 640	1, 946
Fraud	1, 026	1, 280
Wagoring	514	547
Coin-operated gaming devices.	66	- 88
Miscellaneous	34	31
Prosecution net recommended, total	1, 399	1, 420
Fraud	1, 251	1, 254
Wagering	89	7!
Coin-operaled gaming devices	41 }	83
Miscellaneous	18	1
Investigations discontinued, total	930	81
Fraud	889	74
Wagering	31	5.
Coin-operated gaming devices	. 10	1:
Other investigations, total	7, 211	7, 32
a si si si si sa da la	7, 160	7, 24
Applications for admission to practice before the Treasury Department Charges against enrollees to practice	51	, 2 1

In addition to the applications for admission to practice before the Treasury Department, there were 3,698 renewal applications processed and renewal cards issued during fiscal year 1959.

Federal-State Cooperation

Further steps were taken to develop the program for coordination of Internal Revenue and State tax enforcement efforts. The potential value of joint uses of information by both jurisdictions is receiving wider recognition. More States have shown an interest in obtaining the adjustments made in Federal audit of tax returns. State efforts to reciprocate, but not their willingness, have been limited in a number of respects, particularly in the audit area. Because the Revenue Service cannot reach all returns needing audit, it has encouraged State tax authorities to develop supplemental audit programs geared to the Federal limitations. It has been found also that the States can provide many auxiliary types of information that may be useful in Federal enforcement.

All existing exchange relationships between Internal Revenue field offices and State tax administrators, which still predominantly reflect informal arrangements made on a local basis, are being carefully reviewed. This review is intended to bring out ways in which improved planning would facilitate expansion of the benefits that may be obtained from exchange of information and assistance.

The recent rapid adoption of mechanized systems by the States has provided a broader opportunity for meshing sources of tax information. For example, one State recently carried out a mechanical match of its sales tax returns and Federal income tax returns, with gratifying results. It is expected that the interchangeability of data on taxpayers will have more scope as systems for rapid data processing develop.

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Program

This was the second complete year for the new enforcement program which continues to produce very tangible results in the effort to combat production and sale of illicit alcoholic beverages. This program places primary emphasis on—

- (1) a concentrated drive to detect and prosecute organized groups of large-scale operators;
- (2) the extension of investigations and the planning of raids so as to arrest groups of violators together (more arrests per seizure);
- (3) an intensified raw materials preventive program.

Field and case reports show marked success in the efforts to detect and prosecute large-scale violators. In connection with the second area of emphasis, the percentage of stills seized with defendants increased over the past two years by more than one-third.

The pressure of the preventive raw materials program, the third area of emphasis, caused increasing disruption of the "moon-shiner's" traditional sources of supply. The cost of sugar used in the manufacture of nontaxpaid distilled spirits rose to a level exceeded only during World War II sugar rationing. Substitutes are frequently used and major violators often have several employees whose only duty is to make small retail sugar purchases and accumulate enough to operate. Consequently, the uninterrupted operation of the larger stills is the exception, not the rule.

The success of the new enforcement program is indicated in the unusual interest of the courts and the U.S. attorneys as evidenced by their many favorable comments on the soundness of the program, more successful convictions, and the imposing of longer sentences for violation of Federal liquor and raw materials laws.

Seizures for violations of alcohol, tobacco, and firearms tax laws decreased generally, and arrests decreased also during the year. As compared with the preceding year, the seizure of stills decreased only nominally; seizures of nontaxpaid distilled spirits increased by 4 percent; and the appraised value of property seized decreased 12 percent, from \$3,403,778 to \$2,993,054. The number of vehicles seized decreased 1 percent, from 3,229 to 3,193. Seizures of nontaxpaid wines decreased from 7,448 gallons to 4,301.

The number of arrests decreased from 11,631 to 10,912, including 42 arrests for tobacco tax violations and 597 arrests for firearms violations.

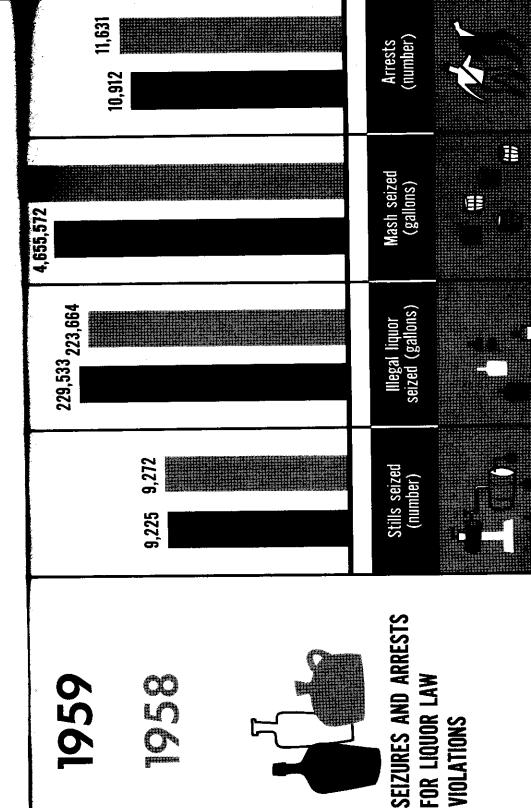
A comparison of seizures and arrests follows:

Seizures and arrests for alcohol, tobacco, and firearms violations

Item	1959	1958
Seizures:	9, 225 225, 232 4, 301 4, 655, 572 3, 193 2, 993, 054 10, 912	9, 27 216, 21 7, 44 5, 140, 84 3, 22 3, 403, 77 11, 63

Noto.—Includes seizures and arrests in cases adopted, as well as originated by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.

1 Includes 42 arrests for tobacco tax vielations end 597 arrests fer firearms violations in 1959, and 9 arrosts fer tobacco tax vielations and 513 arrests for firearms vielations in 1958.



Action under the Liquor Enforcement Act of 1936 (now 18 U.S.C. 1261, 1262, 3615) against persons attempting to import liquor into the State of Oklahoma resulted in 28 arrests and the seizure of 1,367 gallons of taxpaid liquor and 20 vehicles, valued at \$42,952. This act ceased to apply to any State, upon the repeal of the Oklahoma Prohibition Ordinance and the enabling act by a vote of the electorate on April 7, 1959, and the signing of the House Bill 825 of the Oklahoma Legislature, on June 23, 1959, by the Governor.

During the year, 4,459 case files were examined in connection with preparation and submission to the wardens of Federal institutions under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, of background information required by prison officials and pardon and parole boards for classifying persons serving sentences resulting from convictions in alcohol, tobacco, and firearms cases, and/or considering applications from such persons for pardon and parole.

Firearms Program

During 1959, registration of firearms totaled 52,156 compared with 9,254 in 1958. This substantial increase in registrations resulted from the importation in 1959 of large quantities of rifles which, because of their barrel length of less than 18 inches, are subject to the provisions of the National Firearms Act. Investigational work under the National and Federal Firearms Acts, and the Act of August 9, 1939 (49 U.S.C. 781), resulted in 597 arrests, the seizure of 161 vehicles, the seizure of 887 firearms, and the completion of 611 criminal prosecution cases.

Rewards to Informers

Individuals who sought rewards as informers submitted 4,157 claims during 1959. Of the year's receipts and those still on hand at the end of the prior year, 5,102 were closed. A majority of the claims closed were disallowed either because they could not be substantiated or because they did not fulfill the eligibility requirements of the regulations.

Although 708 of these claims were approved, the recommended payments of \$416,704 decreased by \$76,831 from last year. Taxes, interest, and penalties recovered on the strength of informants' disclosures were nearly 30 times the amount of rewards recommended.

Continued emphasis on disposing of these claims as rapidly as possible has resulted in a substantial decrease in the number of unprocessed claims as compared with the prior fiscal year.

A comparison of results for this activity during the last 2 years is shown below:

Receipt and disposal of claims for informers' rewards

Status	1959	1958
Pending July 1numbe Received during yeardo	5, 689 4, 157	7, 076 4, 173
Disposed of during year, totaldo.	5, t02	5, 560
Rejected do do Allowed do	4, 394 708	4, 86 6 694
Pending June 30 do. Amount allowed on claims disposed of during year dollar dollar	4, 744 3 416, 704	5, 689 493, 535

Cases Involving Criminal Prosecution

Total additional taxes and penalties of \$87,622,773 were involved in cases received in the Chief Counsel's office with recommendations of criminal prosecution. This reflected an increase of about \$5,500,000 over the amount involved in the prior year.

An analysis of criminal tax cases of all types (other than wagering-occupational tax cases handled at the District level) flowing from the Assistant Regional Commissioner, Intelligence, through 20

the office of the Chief Counsel and the Department of Justice follows:

Receipt and disposal of cases in Chief Counsel's office

Status	1959	1958
Pending July 1	2, 132	3, 149
Received during year, total	1,640	1, 569
With requests for opinion	1, 552 88	1, 50 6
Disposed of during year, total	1, 64t	2, 57
Prosecution not warranted Department of Justice declined	325 69 985 91 171	28 20 1,77 8 22
Pending June 38 1	2, 131	2, 13

[•] Includes cases awaiting action in Department of Justice exclusive of wagering tax cases referred by Intelligence Division.

A total of 823 income and miscellaneous criminal cases, with prosecution recommendations involving 905 prospective defendants, was forwarded to the Department of Justice. Compared with the prior year, this was a decrease of 13 percent in the volume of referrals. Indictments in such cases were down 23 percent in 1959 and the total disposal of cases in these categories in the district courts decreased by 25 percent.

In income, excise, and wagering tax cases reaching the court-room, 796 defendants pleaded guilty or nolo contendere, 113 were convicted after trial, 72 were acquitted, and 177 were dismissed. In alcohol, tobacco, and firearms tax cases, 5,694 pleaded guilty, 789 were convicted after trial, 360 were acquitted, and 724 were dismissed.

A comparison of indictments and courtroom actions for the last 2 years follows:

Results of criminal action

	Number of de	fendants
Action	1959	1958
Total	8, 770	8, 705
Disposals, total	8, 725	8, 647
Plea—guilty or noio contendere	6, 490 902 432 1 2 901	6, 243 962 53t 9t1
Income tax and miscellaneous cases 5		
Indictments and informations	702	918
Disposais, totai	743	995
Plea—guilty or nolo contendere Convicted after trial Acquitted Nol-prossed or dismissed	543 88 48 1 64	72(87 46 147
Wagering tax cases	483	44
	415	532
Disposals, total Plea—guilty or noio contendere Convicted after trial Acquitted Noi-prossed or dismissed	253 25 24 113	24 4 6 18
Alcohol, tobacco, and firearms taxes		
Indictments and informations.	7, 585	7, 34
Disposals, total		7, 12
Plea guilty or nolo contendere. Convicted after trial Acquitted Nol-prossed or dismissed		5, 27 83 42 58

¹ Includes cases dismissed for the following reasons: 7 because of death of principal defendant, 1 because of serious illness, and 44 because major defendant had pleaded guilty or had been convicted in a related case.

Includes 27 terminations because of trials in other cases.
 Includes income, estate, gift, and excise taxes other than wagering, alcohol, tobacco, and firearms taxes.

Supreme Court decisions in criminal cases.—Certiorari was denied and rehearing was refused in the case of Paul DeLucia, a notorious gambler and racketeer, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for 3 years and fined \$5,000 on charges of attempted evasion of taxes on income alleged by the defense to represent expenditure of a cash hoard on hand in the 1940's after a conspiracy to extort money from the movie industry.

The Supreme Court, in affirming a tax evasion conviction in *Palermo* v. *United States* (360 U.S. 343), restricted the extent to which defendants can inspect prior statements of government witnesses under section 3500, Title 18, U.S.C., by excluding memoranda of interviews prepared by special agents from the scope of the *Jencks Act*.

A major decision in the field of conspiracy to violate the Federal wagering tax statutes affirmed the conviction of two principals engaged in evasion of the wagering taxes and reversed the conviction of two minor employees of the lottery not shown to have knowledge of the principals' failure to pay the Federal gambling tax. Ingram et al. v. United States (360 U.S. 672).

Other court action of significance.—The further hearing on the motion to suppress in United States v. Shotwell Manufacturing Company et al., ordered by the Supreme Court (355 U.S. 233) on the basis of newly discovered evidence impugning the truthfulness of trial testimony as to an alleged voluntary disclosure, was held and the motion was denied, and the defendants were resentenced for the attempted evasion of income taxes.

The trial of Dave Beck, former president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, resulted in his conviction on charges of the attempted evasion of about \$240,000 in income taxes for the years 1950 to 1953, inclusive, and assisting in the preparation of false information returns on behalf of the union's Joint Council Building Association. Judge Boldt imposed a sentence of 5 years' imprisonment and the maximum fines in the total of \$60,000.

Eugene James, secretary-treasurer of Local 46 of the International Union of Laundry Workers, was convicted and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for the attempted evasion of approximately \$563.000 in income taxes on unreported moneys received by him, including substantial diversions of funds from welfare payments made by union members.

Collection of Delinquent Accounts

The number of delinquent accounts on hand was reduced in 1959 to the lowest point reached in nearly 7 years. Dollar amounts outstanding also showed a substantial reduction, with the yearend figure dropping below that of any year since 1954.

The inventory of delinquent accounts on June 30, 1959, totaled 1,202,000 cases and \$1,206,005,000. This represents a reduction of 20 percent in number and 18 percent in amount, compared to a year ago.

In order to bring this work as nearly up to date as possible, efforts were continued to reduce the number of older accounts, without diminishing the attention given to current cases. By June 30, the proportion of cases with balances 2 years old and over had dropped to 18 percent, compared with nearly 20 percent a year earlier.

This year 2,656,000 delinquent account assemblies (each assembly consists of a notice to the taxpayer and 2 office records) were issued, which is 11 percent less than the alltime high reached last year. The amount of tax on these cases was \$1,195,919,000, which was 12 percent lower than last year.

Delinquent accounts disposed of totaled 2,960,000 cases and \$1,456,137,000 this year. Both the number and dollar value of these disposals are slightly higher than last year. This disposal action reflects the effort which resulted in the reduced delinquent accounts' inventory even though employment in the delinquent accounts and returns branches of district offices was slightly lower than last year.

The collection of delinquent accounts by office collection methods was further expanded, with the result that the Office Collection Force was responsible for over one-half of all delinquent accounts closed during the year. The increased use of office collection methods on easier cases has made it possible for the revenue officer staff to concentrate on the more difficult cases. This year revenue officers closed 16 percent fewer cases than the Office Collection Force but 69 percent more in dollars.

The amount collected from delinquent accounts in 1959 totaled \$978,283,000, which was 3.3 percent lower than 1958.

A comparison of the results of delinquent account activity for the last 2 years is shown below:

Taxpayer delinquent accounts

Stalus	Number (1h	ousands)	Amount (theusand dollars)	
	1959	1958	1959	1958
Assemblies issued 1	2, 656	2, 978	1, 195, 919	1, 352, 478
Closed, Iotal	2, 960	2, 960	1, 456, 137	1, 446, 785
By type of action: Collected	2, 396 565	2, 434 526	978, 283 477, 854	1, 011, 948 434, 837
By method of handling: Revenue officers. Office Collection Force. Other 3	1, 288 1, 533 139	1, 295 1, 487 178	791, 278 469, 533 195, 326	754, 734 436, 085 255, 966
Pending June 30, total	1, 202	1, 505	1, 206, 005	1, 466, 223
Active	1, 079 122	1, 368 137	762, 024 443, 981	976, 466 489, 756

¹ The assembly comprises several parts, all fer office use, except one which is a notice to the taxpayer indicating legal

actian unless immediate payment is made.

Includes adjustments to reflect erroneous end duplicate assessments, uncollectibility, etc.

Consists of closings by the office group designated to handlo inactive accounts.

Consists of inactive accounts on which collection has been deferred, such as cases involving military personnel, offers in compromise, etc.

Delinquency Investigations and Delinquent Returns

Approximately 1 million investigations were completed involving individuals or firms on which preliminary information indicated a failure to file some type of return. There were 440,000 delinquency investigations pending at the end of this year compared with 585,000 last year.

During the year 761,000 delinquent returns were secured involving \$92,020,000 in tax, penalties, and interest. Most of these were quarterly returns of employment and excise taxes. This is a decrease of 15 percent in number and 14 percent in amount as compared with last year. The decrease is due principally to the fact that, during 1959, emphasis was placed on the collection of delinquent accounts, with the result that less manpower was available for securing delinquent returns.

APPEALS AND CIVIL LITIGATION

General

The number of protested income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases received in pre-90-day and 90-day status by the regional appellate divisions from the district offices during 1959 was somewhat higher than the number received during 1957 or 1958. However, during 1959 the upward trend in receipts showed signs of leveling off. This is in contrast to the 1954-57 period when receipts were increasing rapidly each year.

The larger volume of protested cases referred to the regional appellate divisions is reflected in increases in both the number of cases disposed of and the number pending. Notwithstanding the larger workload, the policy of considering protested cases promptly has continued with the result that disposals increased and the inventory at the close of the year was in current condition.

The number of petitions filed with the Tax Court of the United States also increased during the year. This is attributable to the larger volume of regional appellate division disposals of protested cases and to an increase in the number of cases which were not considered by the regional appellate divisions prior to the issuance of the statutory notice. Disposals of petitioned cases also increased, but did not equal receipts.

Income, Profits, Estate, and Gift Taxes

The following tables reflect case receipts, dispositions, and pending inventories for the regional appellate divisions as a whole during the last 2 fiscal years:

Appellate Division processing of protested income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases prior to issuance of statutory notice of deficiency (pre-90-day cases)

Stalus	Number of cases		
	1959	1958	
Pending in pre-90-day status July 1	12, 394 17, 379	11, 123 16, 512	
Precessed during year, lotal	16, 475	15, 241	
Agreed	11, 785 625 4, 065	10, 109 604 4, 528	
Pending in pre-90-day status June 30	13, 298	12, 394	

Appellate Division processing of protested income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases in which statutory notices of deficiency were outstanding (90-day cases)

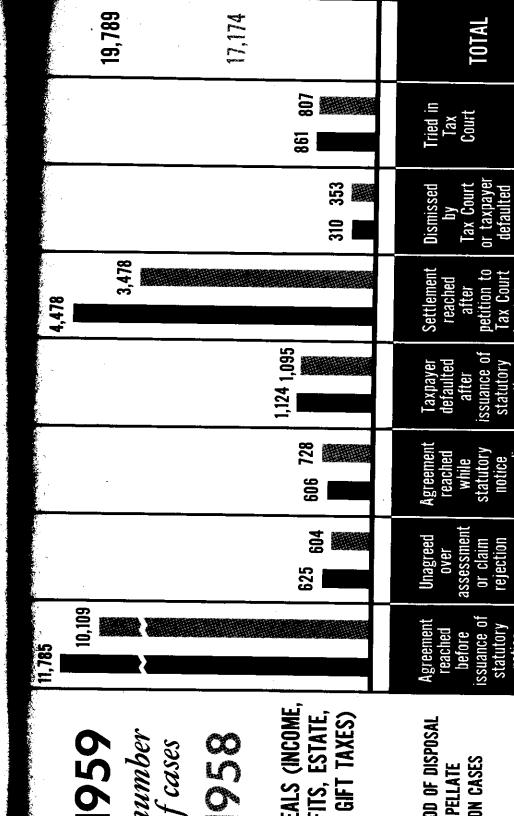
Status	Number of cases		
	1959	1958	
Pending in 90-day status July 1	1, 874	1,453	
Net receipts during year, total	4, 384	4, 945	
Statulory nolices issued by Appallate Division 1	4, 004 380	4, 469 476	
Processed during year, total	4, 928	4, 524	
Agreed	606 1, 124 3, 198	728 1,095 2,701	
Pending in 90-day status June 30	1, 330	1, 874	

[:] Difference from preceding lable is caused by cases being cembined or split for the purpose of issuing the statutory letice, cases in transit, etc.

Appellate Division processing of income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases petitioned to the Tax Court (docketed cases)

Slalus	Number of cases		
	1959	1958	
Pending in deckeled slalus July 1	10, 395	8, 76	
Nel receipts during year, total	7, 002	6, 272	
Petitions filed in response lo— District directors' statulery nelices. Appellale Division's statutory nelices ¹ Cases reconsidered after trial	4, 131 2, 824 47	3, 67; 2, 546	
Precessed during year, total	5, 649	4, 638	
Agreed—stipulated Dismissed or defaulted Tried befere the Tax Court on merils	4, 478 310 861	3, 478 353 807	
Pending in docketed status June 30	11, 748	10, 39!	

¹ Difference from number shown as petilioned in preceding table is caused by excluding district directors' statutery notices considered by Appellate in 90-day status, cases in transil, etc.



Report on Operations

Excise and Employment Taxes

The receipts of excise and employment tax cases increased over prior years. The increase in 1959 was offset to some extent by an increase in disposals.

The following table reflects the results in excise and employment tax cases:

Appellate Division processing of protested excise and employment tax cases

		Number of cases		
Status	1959	1958		
Pending July 1	799 1, 656	628 1, 498		
Processed during year, total	t, 418	1,327		
Settled by agreement Closed without agreement	675 743	591 736		
Pending June 30.	1, 037	799		

Effect of New Settlement Procedure

The new procedure for settling Tax Court cases in various field offices has been in effect for approximately a year. As indicated in last year's report, under this procedure a determination as to settlement of a "presession" case is within the joint responsibility of the regional counsel and the regional appellate division, while a determination as to settlement of a "session" case is within the responsibility of the regional counsel. The results of this year's operation under the new procedure show that cases are being disposed of more efficiently, thus enabling the taxpayers and the Government to close cases at an earlier date. One of the effects of this new procedure has been to close cases at trial sessions of the court without a continuance, and it has enabled the court to dispose of more cases at motion sessions of the court in Washington without resetting such cases at trial sessions. This, of course, has enabled the court to set cases for trial which otherwise could not have been set at an early date.

Claims for Relief From Excess Profits Tax

Substantial progress was made during the year in the disposition of the remaining claims for relief from the World War II excess profits tax (sec. 722, Internal Revenue Code of 1939). The number of cases pending in the Tax Court was reduced 62 percent, from 99 to 38; and no nondocketed cases were pending before the Excess

Profits Tax Council by the close of the year. The results for the year were as follows:

Claims for relief from excess profits tax

	Cases net p the Tax	etitioned te x Ceurt	Cases petitiened te th Tax Court	
Status	Number of cases	Ameunt claimed (thousand dellars)	Number of cases	Ameunt claimed (theusand dellars)
Pending July 1, 1958	t t	255 13	99	341, 983
Tetal	2	268	99	341, 983
Clesed	2	268	61 38	194, 564 147, 419

Compromise and Closing Agreement Cases

Final closing agreement cases relating to completed transactions are considered by the Appellate Division. The table shown below reflects the activity in this area during the year 1959. (Rulings on proposed closing agreements involving prospective transactions are discussed on p. 54.)

The table below also shows the number of offer-in-compromise cases appealed to the regional appellate divisions and the results of such appeals. This information is also included in the data on compromise cases appearing on pages 40 and 41.

Appellate Division processing of compromise and final closing agreement cases

	Cempremise cases		Final clesing agreement cases		
Status	1959	1958	1959	1958	
Pending July 1	212 447	210 398	12 3t	15	
Processed during year, tetal	449	396	36	3	
Accepted, granted, or appreved	134 272 43	111 244 41			
Pending June 30	210	212	7	1	

Civil Litigation

Litigation results.—The Supreme Court decided 23 tax cases last year, sustaining the Government's position in all of the cases.

The circuit courts of appeals decided 405 tax cases (exclusive of bankruptcy, receivership, insolvency, compromise, and liquor

cases). The Government's position was supported in 230 of these cases.

In most cases, a taxpayer who has paid a disputed tax can, if he wishes, sue for refund in the Court of Claims or in a U.S. district court. Last year the district courts decided 168 cases for the Government, 200 for the taxpayer, and 46 cases partly for the Government and partly for the taxpayer. The Court of Claims decided 57 cases for the Government, 18 cases for the taxpayer, and 3 cases partly for each.

There were at year-end 2,334 civil cases (principally suits for refund of taxes, other than those relating to alcohol, tobacco, and firearms taxes) involving tax questions pending in district and State courts, and 467 pending in the Court of Claims.

For details of the cases in courts other than the Tax Court, see tables 20, 21, and 22 on pages 130 and 131.

Decisions of Supreme Court.—Among civil tax cases (see "Enforcement" section for criminal cases) decided by the Supreme Court were the following:

On November 10, 1958, the Supreme Court decided three cases in favor of the Government: Commissioner v. James E. Peurifoy. Commissioner v. Paul V. Stines and Betty O. Stines, Commissioner v. John S. Hall and Doris D. Hall, 358 U.S. 59. These cases involved the deductibility of travel and living expenses of construction workers while away from home (where their families resided). The Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit which had reversed the Tax Court's allowance of these expenses. The Fourth Circuit reversed because one of the men had worked on the project for 20 months, another for a year, and a third for 8 months, and since each had left this project for either personal or undisclosed reasons while work was still available, the Court decided the work was for an indeterminate duration rather than just temporary. The Supreme Court held that the question was one of fact, and inasmuch as the court of appeals had made a fair assessment of the record, it refused to intervene.

Also on November 10, 1958, the Supreme Court decided the case of *United States* v. *Hulley* (1958), 358 U.S. 66, reversing, per curiam, the Supreme Court of Florida (102 So. 2d 599). The trial court had held that mechanics' liens became effective on the date of the visible commencement of operations for improvement of certain property belonging to the taxpayer, a date prior to the filing of the notice of Federal tax lien, and therefore had priority over the Federal tax lien even though such mechanics' liens were not filed until after the date of the filing of the notice of Federal tax lien.

This decision was affirmed, per curiam, by the Supreme Court of Florida. The decision of the Supreme Court in this case cited the case of *United States* v. *Vorreiter* (1957), 355 U.S. 15, reversing the Supreme Court of Colorado (307 P. 2d 475) together with the line of cases dealing with this problem beginning with *United States* v. *Security Trust & Savings Bank* (1950), 340 U.S. 47.

On February 24, 1959, the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the Ninth Circuit in William B. Cammarano, et ux. v. U.S. and the decision of the Eighth Circuit in F. Strauss & Son, Inc. v. Commissioner (see 358 U.S. 498). The decision was for the Government. The issues involved the interpretation and validity of Treasury Regulations 111, section 29.23(0)-1 and section 29.23(q)-1 to deny deductions, as "ordinary and necessary" business expenses under section 23(a) (1) (A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, of sums expended by taxpayers in furtherance of publicity programs designed to help defeat initiative measures pending before the voters of Washington and Arkansas. Certiorari was granted because of the recurring nature of the problem and because of its importance in the administration of the revenue laws. The Court held that these regulations had acquired the force of law and were applicable to the situations involved in these two cases.

On April 6, 1959, the Third Circuit decisions in favor of the Government in Parsons v. Smith and Huss v. Smith (six cases) were affirmed (see 359 U.S. 215). Involved was the question of whether strip-coal miners (petitioners) had a depletable economic interest in the mineral in place. The Court reviewed the economic interest doctrine from its enunciation in Palmer v. Bender (1933), 287 U.S. 551, and reaffirmed the distinction between an economic interest in the minerals in place and a mere economic advantage derived from production, citing Helvering v. Bankline Oil Co. (1938), 303 U.S. 362, and section 29.23(m)-1, Regs. 111. Applying the principles set down in the Palmer decision and later decisions, the Court concluded that under the contracts involved in the instant cases, petitioners did not make any capital investment in or acquire any economic interest in the coal in place.

On March 9, 1959, the Supreme Court decided the case of *United States* v. *Embassy Restaurant, Inc.* (1959), 359 U.S. 29, reversing the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit (254 F. 2d 475) which had upheld the District Court. The District Court had held that unpaid contributions to a union welfare fund were "wages... due to workmen" and as such were entitled, in bankruptcy, to priority under section 64(a) (2) of the Bankruptcy Act. The Supreme Court held that the contributions were not due to the

workmen but to the trustees of the welfare fund and further that they did not have the customary attributes of wages. In so doing the Court distinguished its prior decision in *United States v. Carter* (1957), 353 U.S. 210. In *Carter* the Court was concerned with the right of trustees of a welfare fund to sue on a contractor's payment bond "for sums justly due" under the Miller Act which does not limit recovery on the statutory bond to "wages." In the instant case it was concerned with the Bankruptcy Act and the relative priority of claims of classes of creditors.

On March 23, 1959, the Supreme Court decided the case of Edgar B. Sims v. United States of America (1959), 359 U.S. 108, affirming the decision of the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (252 F. 2d 434) upholding the District Court. The District Court had held that the failure of the petitioner, the State Auditor of West Virginia, to honor levies served upon him to reach the salary due certain State employees who were indebted to the Government on account of unpaid Federal tax assessments, rendered him personally liable in a sum equal to the amount he refused to surrender pursuant to the levies. The decision of the Supreme Court rejected the petitioner's argument that a State is not a "person" upon whom a levy could be served. It also rejected the argument that the petitioner was not a person "obligated with respect to" the salaries involved and therefore not personally liable, citing several decisions of the Court of Appeals of West Virginia involving the petitioner and his power to control the disposition of salary funds. This is the first U.S. Supreme Court decision on the questions involved and should do much to clarify these particular aspects of Federal and State relationships.

The so-called "dealers' reserve" cases were decided in the Government's favor by the Supreme Court under date of June 22, 1959, 79 S. Ct. 1270, in Commissioner v. John R. and Shirley G. Hansen, Commissioner v. Burl P. Glover, and Commissioner v. Clifton E. and Violet R. Baird, representing appeals from the Courts of Appeals of the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Circuits. In these cases the taxpayers, two automobile dealers and a house trailer dealer, were required to accrue, as income, the percentage of the price withheld on sales by them to finance companies and banks of installment payments received from customers and credited to the dealers' reserve accounts. The Court overruled the dealers' contention that the substance of the transaction was a loan from the finance companies or banks to the buyer who then authorized payment to the dealer of the full amount of the paper less that portion retained in the dealers' reserve. The substance of the transaction, as viewed by the Supreme Court, was to the effect

that the dealer takes the buyers' notes and then sells them to the finance company or bank; hence, the retention of the amount placed in the reserve was found to depend upon the note-sales agreements between the dealer and the finance companies or banks. And, since these amounts would ultimately either be paid to the dealer or used for his benefit in satisfying his obligations to the finance company or bank as guarantor of the installment paper, the amount retained for the reserve was held to be properly accruable at the time the finance company or bank credited it to the dealer's account.

On June 29, 1959, the consolidated cases of Hine Pontiac v. United States, Modern Olds, Inc. v. United States, and Commissioner v. Kilborn, and of Colonial Chevrolet Corp. v. United States and Marine Chevrolet Co. v. United States were decided in per curiam opinion in favor of the Government; see 79 S. Ct. 1443 and 1444. The Court followed its decisions in the Hansen, Glover, and Baird cases. The Court has thus adopted the position taken by the Board of Tax Appeals and the Tax Court in a long line of decisions, and has resolved a conflict which had existed among the courts of appeal.

Statement on adverse Tax Court decisions.—There were published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin acquiescences of the Commissioner in 211 adverse decisions of the Tax Court and non-acquiescences in 41 adverse decisions.

CHANGES IN TAX LIABILITY

Additional Tax

Additional tax, interest, and penalties assessed as the result of enforcement activities totaled \$1,821,616,000. This represents an 8-percent increase over 1958 and marks the highest total reached since the reorganization of the Service in 1952.

Assessments resulting from audit of returns rose to \$1,619,-148,000, showing a gain of \$169,584,000 as compared with last year. The major portion of this gain is attributable to the increase of \$110,726,000 shown in the corporation income tax area. In the case of individual and fiduciary income taxes, the increase over 1958 amounted to \$20,981,000 and occurred in the area of regular audit. Estate and gift tax assessments rose by \$35,716,000, while smaller gains were reported in the amounts resulting from audit of employment tax returns and excise tax returns.

Other types of enforcement activities, such as the mathematical verification of returns and the securing of delinquent returns, showed decreases in assessments during the year. Mathematical verification resulted in assessments of \$85,233,000, or 22 percent less than 1958. Delinquent returns secured decreased to \$117,-235,000, which is 9 percent less than 1958.

The amount saved through the audit and disallowance of improper refund claims totaled \$259,002,000 as compared with \$271,168,000 in the preceding year.

35

Results for the last 2 years are shown in the following table:

Tax, interest, and penalties resulting from enforcement efforts

In thousands of dellarsi

[iii modaging at dettar2]		
Item	1959	1958
Additional tax, interest, and penalties assessed, total	1, 821, 616	r 1, 687, 671
Frem audit, total		1, 449, 564
Income and prefits taxes, total	1, 422, 657	1, 290, 949
Cerporation income and profits		636, 700
Prerefund audit Ragular audit	97, 775 577, 455	102, 595 551, 6 54
Estate and gift taxes Employment taxes ¹ Excise taxes	164, 528 6, 338 25, 624	128, 812 ± 5, 351 24, 452
From mathematical verification of income tax returns, total	85, 233	109, 674
Individual (Ferms 1040 and 1040A) Fiduciary (Form 1041) Cerporation	84, 688 2 76 2 470	107, 256 510 1, 907
Frem delinquent returns secured, total	117, 235	128, 433
Sy Collection Division By Audit Division	92, 020 25, 214	r 107, 124 21, 308
Claims disallewed	259, 002	271, 168

Overassessments and Overpayments

Refunds.—The number of internal revenue refunds totaled 37,580,000, representing a slight decrease as compared with 1958. However, the amount refunded, including interest, increased 10.9 percent to a total of \$5,156,969,000. The amount of interest allowed on the refunds was \$69,480,000, which was 5.7 percent below last year's figure.

The increases in amount of refunds occurred chiefly in the "prepayment" refunds of individual income taxes, which increased 4.8 percent, and in the refunds of corporation income taxes which rose by almost 64 percent as the result of a sharp increase in allowances of loss carryback claims (see p. 38). A significant factor in the issuances of refunds was the decrease in the amount of interest paid even though the amount of refunds increased considerably. This is the result of a more efficient processing of claims and overpaid returns by both the audit and collection divisions of district offices.

Included in the manufacturers' and retailers' excise taxes were 1,407,000 refunds made to farmers, transit systems, and users of nonhighway vehicles, which aggregated approximately \$99,700,000.

The following table shows by class of tax the number and amount of refunds and interest allowed during the last 2 years.

Internal revenue refunds, including interest

Type of tax	Number		Amount (princi interest doll	Amount of interest included (thousand dollars)		
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
Tetal refunds of internal revenue t	² 37, 579, 642	38, 097, 839	² 5, 156, 969	4, 651, 656	69, 480	73, 675
Corporation income and profits taxes	96, 577	66, 791	829, 083	505, 799	46, 617	46, 588
Individual income and employment taxes, total.	² 36, 032, 736	36, 609, 118	² 4, 122, 110	3, 947, 574	19, 108	23, 725
Excessive prepayment income tax	² 35, 873, 009	35, 528, 081	2 3, 956, 326	3, 777, 919	6, 569	7. 850
Other income tax and old-age and disability insurance. Railroad retirement. Unemployment insurance	159	1, 053, 867 158 27, 012	162, 203 149 3, 431	165, 953 383 3, 318	12, 449 21 68	15, 791 2 82
Estale tax		4, 304 692	21, 827 806	19, 024 1, 199	2, 487	2, 061 154
Excise taxes, total	1, 435, 535	1, 406, 601	182, 366	177, 360	1, 096	1, 129
Alcohel taxes ³	8, 888 2, 063	9, 170 2, 111	63, 716 8, 446	64, 526 6, 388	4	(*)
taxesAll other excise taxes 1	1, 410, 033 14, 551	1, 380, 056 15, 264	102, 703 7, 502	99, 512 6, 934	374 718	363 764
Not otherwise classified	9, 474	10, 333	777	700	99	18

^{*}Less Ihan \$500.

Excessive prepayments of individual income tax.—During the six-month period ending June 30, 1959, 34.2 million refunds were scheduled on individual income tax returns filed for the 1958 tax year. The bulk of the refunds relating to tax year 1958 were scheduled by the end of May, just 6 weeks after the filing deadline. The refunds scheduled on the tax year 1958 returns averaged \$111 per item as compared with an average of \$104 per item for the refunds issued through June 1958 on the 1957 tax year returns. The number and amount of credits allowed on tax year 1958 returns decreased 14 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

The following table shows the number and amount of refunds and credits, and interest paid as a result of excessive prepayments of tax on returns filed for the tax years 1953 through 1958 (usually received and processed by June 30 of the following year):

[:] heriseu. ! Includes withheld income tax, 2 July—December 1958 enly. Not availxble for perieds subsequent to Dec. 31, 1958.

¹ Figures have net been reduced te reflect reimbursements from the Federal Old-age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, amounting to \$83,430,000 in 1959 and \$75,465,000 in 1958, and frem the Highway Trust Fund, amounting to \$86,900,000 in 1959 and \$89,913,000 in 1958.

² Net of 177,072 undeliverable checks totaling \$8,290,000. 2 Includes drawbacks and stamp redemptions.

Includes narcotics, silver, wagering tax (excise) and stamps, capital steck tax, and other excise refunds.

Refunds and credits resulting from excessive prepayments of individual income tax

T		Refunds	Credits		
Tax year	Number (thousands)	Principal (thousand dollars)	Interest (thousand dollars)	Number (thausands)	Ameunl (Ihousand dollars)
1958 1 1957	34, 183 35, 155 34, 096 33, 274 33, 138 31, 591	3, 777, 579 2 3, 726, 000 3, 323, 779 3, 074, 128 2, 932, 261 2, 739, 932	482 2 3, 192 3, 936 3, 589 3, 559 3, 879	1, 323 3 1, 828 4 1, 602 1, 596 1, 681 1, 130	539, 614 732, 840 599, 012 543, 501 573, 243 462, 818

¹ Figures are preliminary and reflect refunds or credits to June 30, 1959. Revised figures to Dec. 31, 1959, will appear in next year's report.

Carryback allowances.—As a result of the temporary decline in business activity during calendar year 1958, there was a substantial increase in the filing of applications for tentative adjustments of prior years' income taxes to give effect to operating loss carrybacks. The increase consisted principally of filings by corporate taxpayers.

Applications adjusted in 1959 numbered 67,230, with tax reductions amounting to \$619,095,000. As compared with 1958, the number of cases handled rose by 34 percent and the dollar allowances were twice as large.

Notwithstanding the larger volume of applications filed, the required tax adjustments were made promptly and the inventory of cases under consideration was reduced by 20 percent during the year.

A comparison of the carryback applications received and adjusted in the last 2 years is shown below:

Receipt and disposal of tentative carryback applications

	Numbar			Ameunt (tho	usand dollar	3)
Status	1959	1958	Clai	med	Adju	sted
			1959	1958	1959	1958
Pending July 1 Applications received	10, 336 65, 178	7, 107 53, 514	76, 316 651, 047	43, 271 360, 230		
Applications adjusted, total	67, 230	r 50, 285	658, 744	r 327, 184]	
AllowedDisallowed	n.a. n.a.	n.a.			619, 095 42, 465	308, 139 19, 724
Pending June 30	8, 284	10, 336	68, 619	76, 316		

r Revised n.a. - Not evailable

Claims for refund.—During 1959 district audit divisions closed more than 485,700 claims, an increase of about 67,000 over the preceding year's closings.

Claims activity in the individual income tax area was increased by reason of claims filed by teachers and others in connection with educational expenses. Income tax regulations issued April 5, 1958, permitted the deduction, on income tax returns for 1954 and subsequent tax years, of certain educational expenses not previously allowable. As a result, many taxpayers filed claims involving this issue.

Based on number of claims, over 89 percent of the closings involved individual income taxes and about 5 percent involved corporation income taxes, while the remaining 6 percent was spread among estate, gift, excise, and employment taxes. However, over 56 percent of the total dollar amount of claims closed involved corporate income taxes, while individual income tax claims amounted to but 32 percent.

The amount claimed was disallowed to the extent of 26 percent on individual income tax claims and 60 percent on corporation income tax claims.

Data on claims for refund closed during 1959 are reflected below:

Claims for refund closed by district audit divisions

Class of tax	Number	Amount (thousand doilars)				
		Ciaimed by laxpayer	Allowed	Disallowed		
Talai	485, 758	415, 685	210, 974	204, 711		
Individual income lax Corporolien income lax Estate tax Gift tax Excise taxes. Employment laxes	432, 226 24, 574 1, 223 217 16, 063 11, 455	134, 292 234, 077 12, 982 939 30, 453 2, 943	99, 199 94, 194 6, 231 323 9, 162 1, 865	35, 09: 139, 88: 6, 75: 61: 21, 29: 1, 07:		

Review of overassessments exceeding \$100,000.—A total of 300 cases involving overassessments of \$373,187,163 was reported to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation in accordance with the provisions of section 6405 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 which requires review by the committee of all refunds and credits of income, war profits, excess profits, estate, or gift tax exceeding \$100,000. These figures compared with 278 cases involving \$245,260,358 reported in the preceding year.

Treat years a sport.

3 Principal and interest for tax year 1957 are estimated.

4 Includes 248,000 returns requiring split between credit to ensuing tax year (or prior year) and current year refund.

4 Includes 262,000 returns requiring split between credit to ensuing tax year (or prior year) and current year refund.

Offers in Compromise

Offer-in-compromise inventories reached an alltime low by the end of the year. This downward trend, which has been continuous since 1953, is due primarily to the emphasis which all management levels have placed on the accelerated compromise program. This program provides for better management through a more thorough understanding of the responsibilities connected with compromise functions. Its accomplishments include: (1) Developing investigative and review techniques to improve the quality of field reports; (2) providing more effective coordination between regional and district offices to maintain technical consistency in the decentralized compromise activity; and (3) emphasizing the need for specialized training of district technical personnel in basic policies and evaluation techniques.

An important administrative development during the year placed in district collection divisions the sole responsibility for processing all specific penalty offers and those delinquency penalty offers involving employment-withholding taxes. This realinement will provide a smoother workflow, more efficient and effective use of district personnel, and better managerial planning.

During the year district offices received for consideration 6,121 tax offers, 5,635 delinquency penalty offers, and 3,336 specific penalty offers. The district offices, together with the National Office's Compromise Branch and regional appellate divisions, disposed of 15,985 offers, leaving 4,797 on hand as of June 30, 1959.

Tax offers in cases in which court proceedings (except those of the Tax Court of the United States) are involved, or criminal prosecution is pending, are considered by the Chief Counsel or by the appropriate regional counsel. These offices received 311 offers, disposed of 317, and had 192 offers on hand as of June 30, 1959.

In the alcohol, tobacco, and firearms categories, the National Office's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division and its regional offices received 501 offers and disposed of 481, leaving a total of 85 cases on hand as of June 30, 1959.

The overall compromise workload as of June 30, 1959, consisted of 5,074 cases awaiting consideration at all Revenue Service levels.

A comparative summary of compromise cases closed in the last 2 years follows:

Offers in compromise disposed of

Nu		ber	Amouni (thousand dollars)				
Type of lax or penally			Liabi	lities	Offe	rs	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	
Offers accepted, lotal	11, 192	14, 648	48, 718	47, 340	10, 570	12, 528	
Income, profils, estate, and gift taxes Employment and withholding taxes Alcohol taxes Other excise taxes Delinquency penalties on all taxes	1, 297 1, 275 158 274 4, 569	1, 326 1, 261 178 286 6, 393	37, 447 6, 060 588 2, 459 2, 164	35, 643 6, 007 605 2, 655 2, 430	7, 727 1, 761 120 483 413	9, 313 1, 803 117 711 487	
Specific penalties	3,619 5,591	5, 204 5, 458	81, 647	77, 414	14, 719	12, 090	
Income, profits, estate, and gift taxes Employment and withholding taxes Alcohol laxes Other excise taxes Oelinquency penalties on all taxes Specific penalties	2, 225 1, 518 150 468	2, 183 1, 316 175 424 1, 333	65, 283 9, 102 811 5, 565 886	64, 403 7, 659 597 4, 018 737	11, 738 1, 804 78 940 150	9, 615 1, 544 65 711 149	

SUPERVISION OF THE ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO INDUSTRIES

General

On September 2, 1958, Public Law 85-859 (H.R. 7125), the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958, was enacted. It incorporates the Revenue Service's recommendations for modernization of the distilled spirits provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, together with minor revisions in the wine, beer, and tobacco statutes.

A semimonthly return system for the payment of Federal taxes on alcohol and tobacco products was instituted on June 24, 1959, thus eliminating the use of stamps for this purpose. The abolition of the historic stamp system (in use since 1868) marked a significant change in the method of collecting these taxes, from the purchase of stamps before removal, to a return system, similar to the methods employed to collect most other excise taxes. This change will effect considerable savings to the Government by eliminating the cost of printing, distributing, stocking, and accounting for the stamps.

Detailed tabulations relating to the production of alcohol, distilled spirits, beer, wine, and tobacco manufactures during the fiscal year 1959 are presented in a separate Internal Revenue Service publication entitled "Statistics Relating to the Alcohol and Tobacco Industries," which may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D.C.

Authorization of Operations

The number of permits issued during the year under the provisions of chapters 51 and 52 of the Internal Revenue Code and sections 3 and 4 of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act totaled 2,611, of which 2,353 covered operations relating to alcohol and liquors and 258 involved tobacco. Permits terminated during the year numbered 5,304 comprising 2,699 relating to alcohol and

liquors and 2,605 in the tobacco area. The last-mentioned figure includes the automatic termination of 2,478 permits of dealers in tobacco materials and 4 permits of cigarette paper and tube manufacturers, these groups having been removed from the scope of the permit system by Public Law 85-859, effective September 3, 1958. Details as to permit actions during the year are shown in tables 9-11 on pages 115 and 116.

The number of establishments qualified to engage in the production, distribution, storage, or use of alcohol and alcoholic liquors totaled 469,122 as of June 30, 1959, showing a slight increase as compared with the 463,436 establishments reported at the close of fiscal 1958. Corresponding figures for tobacco manufacturers and distributors show 3,209 qualified establishments on June 30, 1959, as compared with 3,301 a year earlier. A breakdown of these figures by class of establishment is shown in tables 7 and 8 on pages 114 and 115 of this report.

A total of 38,129 applications for approval or exemption of alcoholic beverage labels were considered in 1959, with 36,241 receiving certificates of approval, 301 found exempt from label approval, 401 disapproved, and 1,186 applications returned without action. For additional information, see table 12, page 117.

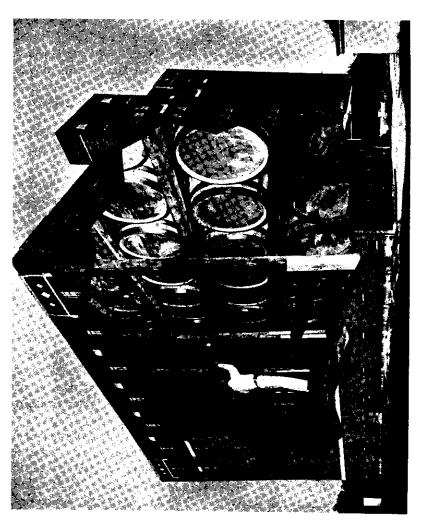
Sixty applications for approval of interlocking directorates were favorably acted upon during the year.

On-Premises Supervision

Storekeeper-gauger supervision was provided at distilleries, warehouses, denaturing and rectifying plants, bottling houses, and other facilities which accounted for the production of 494,132,066 proof-gallons of ethyl alcohol, the denaturation of 478,412,160 proof-gallons of ethyl alcohol, the warehousing of 32,746,616 proof-gallons of ethyl alcohol, the production of 260,406,618 tax-gallons of distilled spirits of various kinds, the warehousing of 888,778,713 tax-gallons of distilled spirits, the tax payment on 167,756,627 tax-gallons of distilled spirits including alcohol, the rectification of 81,511,553 proof-gallons of distilled spirits and wines, and the bottling of 193,315,347 wine-gallons of distilled spirits.

Inspection of Establishments

Inspections of establishments for the fiscal year aggregated 40,855, of which 29,703 related to plants and permittees other than dealers. During the previous fiscal year total inspections num-





bered 45,957, of which 33,124 related to plants and permittees other than dealers. The reduction in the number of inspections was caused primarily by a change in emphasis on certain aspects of brewery meter tests and investigation of nonbeverage drawback claims, the necessity of extensive training of field officers to implement the provisions of Public Law 85-859, and to make the return system for payment of taxes on alcohol and tobacco products effective.

During the year, the plants and permittees (other than dealers),

During the year, the plants and permittees (other than dealers), subject to inspection and having no on-premises supervision, produced alcoholic beverages and tobacco products as follows: 90,973,768 barrels (of 31 gallons each) of beer, 165,749,699 gallons of still wines, 3,047,661 gallons of effervescent wines, 3,975,047 gallons of vermouth, and 10,954,183 gallons of special natural wines other than vermouth. Tobacco plants, also subject to inspection, produced in the 1958 calendar year 6,395,432,691 cigars, 470,067,919,673 cigarettes, and 180,067,394 pounds of other tobacco products (including smoking and plug tobacco, and snuff).

Chemical Analyses and Research

The national and regional laboratories of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division received approximately 39,000 samples for examination during the year. This reflects very little change from the volume of samples received in past years, and the percentage of illicit alcohol and narcotic samples also remained about the same, 28 percent and 13 percent, respectively.

Formulas using taxpaid spirits were approved for 2,431 medicines, flavors, and foods, while 6,416 formulas and 5,210 labels were approved for products and processes using specially denatured alcohol.

Several new analytical procedures were developed and were reported in five articles published in periodicals of national circulation. A number of other procedures were improved and reported as Internal Revenue documents.

In collaboration with industry, the laboratories worked on a number of problems of mutual interest. Of most importance were testing procedures for carbon dioxide in wine and congeners in distilled spirits.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

Regulations Program

Enactment during the fiscal year of the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–866) and the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958 (Public Law 85–859) required the issuance of numerous temporary rules—pending the issuance of final regulations—to permit taxpayers to conclude necessary business transactions, make tax elections, etc. Four Treasury Decisions, providing such temporary rules, were issued under each of these acts within a few weeks following their enactment.

Three complete new regulations under the 1954 Code were published during the fiscal year, as follows:

Gift Tax Regulations (T.D. 6334) to supersede Regulations 108.

Documentary Stamp Tax Regulations (T.D. 6351) to supersede Regulations 71.

Wagering Tax Regulations (T.D. 6370) to supersede Regulations 132.

In all, 61 Treasury Decisions and 28 notices of proposed rulemaking were published during the fiscal year. In addition to the temporary rules and the new complete regulations noted above, some of the more important regulations published related to the following topics and sections of the Code:

Regulations under subchapter F, chapter 1 of the Code, relating to exempt organizations. These regulations, published in final form as Treasury Decision 6301 on July 9, 1958, and Treasury Decision 6391 on June 26, 1959, provide the regulations required under the statutory provisions which deal with general rules for exemption from tax, taxation of business income of certain exempt organizations, etc.

Regulations under section 162 of the Code, relating to the reporting and substantiation of traveling and other business expenses of employees. These regulations, published in final form as Treasury Decision 6306, on August 28, 1958, provide rules for the reporting of information on income tax returns by taxpayers who pay or incur ordinary and necessary business expenses in conection with the performance of services as an employee.

Regulations under section 6104 of the Code, relating to publicity of information required from certain exempt organizations and certain

trusts. These regulations, published in final form as Treasury Decision 6331 on November 1, 1958, provide rules relating to public inspection of applications for tax exemption.

Regulations under section 481 of the Code, relating to adjustments required by changes in method of accounting. These regulations, published in final form as Treasury Decision 6366 on February 20, 1959, provide important rules relating to transitional adjustments.

Fourteen public hearings in relation to proposed regulations were held in accordance with the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. Approximately 275 taxpayers or their representatives participated in these public hearings.

Alcohol and tobacco tax.—A total of 33 regulations, implementing the alcohol and tobacco tax provisions of the 1954 Code, have been issued. A new regulation, 26 CFR Part 296, "Miscellaneous Regulations Relating to Tobacco Materials, Tobacco Products, and Cigarette Papers and Tubes," was issued, and two additional tobacco regulations, 26 CFR Part 285, relating to cigarette papers and tubes, and 26 CFR Part 290, relating to the exportation of tobacco materials and products, remain to be issued.

Treasury Decisions of major import issued during the year included—

- T.D. 6307, effective September 2, 1958, which prescribed requirements regarding the extension of the bonding period on distilled spirits from 8 to 20 years; changed the conditions of certain bond forms; and removed the restriction that the bottling of gin in bond for export must be within 8 years after entry in bond. The amendment also authorized the consolidation of packages of spirits for further storage in bond.
- T.D. 6315, effective September 3, 1958, which provided procedures for the payment of amounts by the United States equal to the taxes or duties paid on losses of alcoholic liquors caused by a disaster occurring after December 31, 1954, and before September 3, 1958; and for the period on and after September 3, 1958, and not later than June 30, 1959.
- T.D. 6316, effective September 3, 1958, which provided procedures to permit continuation of the terms of existing distillers bonds to cover operations from May 1, 1959, to June 30, 1959, both dates inclusive, and for payments which might be made by the United States of amounts equal to taxes paid on beer lost, rendered unmarketable, or condemned by reason of the floods of 1951 or the hurricanes of 1954.
- T.D. 6323 and T.D. 6359, effective May 1, 1959, prescribed regulations to implement Public Law 85-323 to prevent unjust enrichment by precluding refunds to persons who have not borne the ultimate burden of the alcohol or tobacco tax involved.
- T.D. 6325, effective September 3, 1958, provided regulations relating to losses of tobacco products and cigarette papers and tubes caused by disasters occurring after December 31, 1954, and not later than September 2, 1958.

T.D. 6392, effective September 3, 1958, provided similar regulations for disasters occurring after September 2, 1958.

T.D. 6381, effective June 24, 1959, provided temporary regulations for the payment of taxes on beer, wine, and distilled spirits and rectified products by a semimonthly or prepayment return.

T.D. 6382, effective June 24, 1959, similarly provided temporary regulations for the taxpayment of cigars, cigarettes, and manufactured to-bacco by return on either a semimonthly or prepayment basis.

Tax Return Forms Program

Numerous changes in forms and instructions were made during the year under a continuing program seeking to improve forms to achieve more simplicity, to promote more efficient processing and audit, and provide legal accuracy. In addition, many changes were made and some additional forms were developed to reflect changes in the tax law.

A total of 236 tax return and information forms and instructions were prepared, reviewed, or revised. Some of the noteworthy changes in old forms and some of the new forms developed are as follows:

Form 1040A was revised so as to permit its use by employees with incomes up to \$10,000 consisting of wages subject to withholding and not more than \$200 of dividends, interest, and wages not subject to withholding. Previously, the form could be used only by employees with incomes of less than \$5,000.

Form 1120. A line for entering the amount of depreciation deducted under the new additional first-year depreciation allowance was added to the summary of schedules I and J.

Form 1065 was revised so as to reflect adjustments in the computation of net earnings from self-employment for gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property other than capital assets.

Form 1041. A new line (29) was added to page 1 to provide a specific entry space for the tax paid with a tentative return and tax withheld from wages and salaries of a decedent.

Form 1120S, U.S. Small Business Corporation Return of Income. This is a new form required to implement subchapter S of chapter 1 of the Code, as added by the Technical Amendments Act of 1958. Subchapter S permits a "small business corporation" to elect not to be subject to the corporate income tax. If the election is made, the corporate income is taxed to the shareholders whether or not distributed. Form 1120S is not a tax return form inasmuch as it does not provide for the computation of any tax; rather, it is a return of income and includes such information as items of gross income and allowable deductions and the supporting schedules, names and addresses of shareholders during the year, number of shares owned by each shareholder and amounts of money and property distributed to each, and beginning and ending balance sheets.

Form 2553, Election by Small Business Corporation. This is also a new form required to implement subchapter S.

Form 2555, Statement to Support Exclusion of Income Earned Abroad. This is a new form required to implement section 72 of the Technical Amendments Act of 1958, which amended the Code to provide that the exclusion for income earned abroad is not to apply for purposes of determining whether a taxpayer is required to file an income tax return.

Numerous suggestions for improvements in returns and instructions, received from Revenue Service personnel, taxpayers, professional groups, and other sources, were analyzed and many were adopted.

Tax Rulings

During the year, 38,596 requests from taxpayers for rulings and requests from field offices of the Service for technical advice were processed. The number processed included 33,670 requests which had been received from taxpayers or their representatives and 4,926 requests received from field offices. At the close of the fiscal year, 10,037 requests for rulings and technical advice were on hand to be processed.

In addition to the processing of rulings and technical advice, 15,881 technical conferences were held with taxpayers or their representatives.

An analysis of the rulings and technical advice processed, by subject matter, follows:

Requests for tax rulings and technical advice processed

Subject	Total	Taxpayers' requests	Field requests
Total	38, 596	33, 670	4, 926
ncome and excess profits taxes Imployment and self-employment taxes Istate and gift taxes Icohol and tobacco taxes Othar excise taxes Ingineering questions (depreciation, etc.)	30, 652 1, 147 801 1, 917 3, 256 823	28, 058 857 622 903 2, 560 670	2, 594 290 179 1, 014 696 t53

Determination Letters

District audit divisions issue determination letters in cases where a reply can be based on clearly established rulings and regulations. Rulings requested of district offices involving new or complex issues are referred to the National Office for consideration. During 1959 the audit divisions issued 12,716 determination

letters involving pension trust plans and exempt organizations. The following table reflects the activity in these areas:

Pension trust and exempt organization determination letters issued

Item	P:	Exempt		
• ————————————————————————————————————	Profit- sharing	Pension or annuity	Stock bonus	organiza- tions
Initial qualifications; Approved Employèes participating under plan Total number employed	3, 097 361, 697 631, 462	3, 834 448, 325	24 2, 335	4, 920
Disapproved	30	1, 088, 157 33	4, 398 2	317
Terminations	204 108	253 118	2	1, 557

Under established procedure taxpayers may appeal adverse field determinations relating to pension trust and profit-sharing plans. During the year, 31 appeals were considered by the National Office. Of these, 16 appeals were decided in favor of the taxpayer; 12 decisions were against the taxpayer, and 3 decisions were partially in favor of the taxpayer.

Technical Publication Program

Technical Information Release No. 164, issued on June 16, 1959, announced a new policy designed to promote prompt publication of rulings in the Internal Revenue Bulletin. The previous policy was to have all rulings published in the Bulletin reviewed and concurred in by the Chief Counsel. Under the new policy, Revenue Rulings will not be referred to the Office of the Chief Counsel unless they come under standards governing the referral of individual taxpayer letter rulings. This will not affect the status of Revenue Rulings as official pronouncements.

"Index-Digest Supplement to Cumulative Bulletins 1953–1956" was issued as Publication No. 401 as a research and reference aid to promote a systematic and reasonably simple location of the rulings, procedures, decisions, and other authorities published in the Cumulative Bulletins for 1953–56, inclusive. It is a consolidation in digest form and by topical arrangement of the specific issues and principles covered in the matters so published during those years.

The number of rulings published in the Internal Revenue Bulletin decreased by 21 percent during 1959. The principal decline was in the number of income tax rulings published which totaled 224 as compared with a peak total of 342 in 1958.

A comparison of the rulings published in the last 2 fiscal years follows:

Revenue rulings and procedures published

Туре	1959	1958
Total	546	- 68
ncome tax mployment taxes state and gift taxes Alcohol and tobacco taxes	224 21 10 71 191	3
Excess profits tax Firearms Engineering issues Administrative and miscellaneous	4 6 19	1

Among the more significant Revenue Rulings and Revenue Procedures published during the year were the following:

Generally, contracts and claims to receive indefinite amounts, such as those received in exchange for stock in liquidation of a corporation, must be valued for Federal income tax purposes (Rev. Rul. 58-402, C.B. 1958-2, 15).

An employee, governmental or otherwise, receiving a fixed mileage allowance or a per diem allowance in lieu of subsistence at rates not in excess of 125 percent of the maximum mileage rates or per diem rates authorized to be paid by the Federal Government in the locality in which the travel is performed is considered, for purposes of section 1.162-17(b) of the Income Tax Regulations, as having been required to account to his employer for his business travel and transportation expenses (Rev. Rul. 58-453, C.B. 1958-2, 67). He therefore is not normally required to itemize such expenses in detail on his tax return.

A ruling was published which discusses the tax consequences of the repayment by stockholders to a corporation of the excess of Federal Housing Administration mortage loan proceeds over the cost of property covered by the loan which excess had previously been distributed by the corporation to its stockholders (Rev. Rul. 58-456, C.B. 1958-2. 415).

Payments as commissions by a marine supplier to masters, or other personnel, of "tramp steamers" of foreign registry when normal, usual, and customary in the industry, appropriate and helpful in obtaining business, and with the knowledge and consent of the shipowner, constitute ordinary and necessary business expenses. Such payments are subject to the withholding of income tax under section 1441 of the Code (Rev. Rul. 58-479, C.B. 1958-2, 60).

A timely filed claim for refund of amounts erroneously paid as manufacturers' excise tax is not rendered invalid because the required written consents of ultimate purchasers were filed after the expiration of the statutory period of limitations (Rev. Rul. 58-563, C.B. 1958-2, 892).

The Service compiled and published a list of the categories of tires that are subject to the manufacturers' excise tax, indicating whether they are taxable at 8 cents a pound or at 5 cents a pound (Rev. Rul. 58-583, C.B. 1958-2, 776).

The Service set forth the criteria or tests for determining whether an organization qualifies for exemption from Federal income tax under section 501(a) of the Code as a club organized for pleasure, recreation, and other nonprofitable purposes as described in section 501(c)(7) of the Code (Rev. Rul. 58-589, C.B. 1958-2, 266).

The retailers' excise tax on jewelry and related items applies to transactions involving merchandise obtained by fraudulent uses of charge plates or through the use of fictitious names, addresses, and forged

credentials (Rev. Rul. 58-608, C.B. 1958-2, 748).

Standards of conduct, extent of authority, and circumstances and conditions governing the recognition of unenrolled preparers of Federal tax returns are prescribed pursuant to section 10.7(a) (7) of Department Circular No. 230 (Rev. Proc. 59-3, IRB 1959-7, 29).

The value of a turkey, ham, or other item of merchandise of similar nominal value, distributed by an employer to an employee at Christmas, or other comparable holiday, does not constitute "wages" for employment tax purposes and need not be treated as income by the employee. However, the cost of such items is deductible by the employer (Rev. Rul. 59-58, IRB 1959-8, 7).

For purposes of the statutory provisions relating to involuntary conversions involving the "destruction" of property, it is not necessary that the taxpayer satisfy the test of "suddenness" if the causes of destruction otherwise fall within the general concept of a casualty. This modified the position the Service had taken in two previously published rulings (Rev. Rul. 59-102, IRB 1959-13, 20).

For the purposes of the "sick pay" exclusion under section 105(d) of the Code, "sickness" exists from commencement of labor to the termination of the period during which a woman is physically incapacitated as a result of childbirth or miscarriage, regardless of the place of delivery. Wages, or payments in lieu of wages, received by a taxpayer during such a period of incapacity are excludable from gross income in the manner and to the extent provided under section 105(d) of the Code (Rev. Rul. 59-170, IRB 1959-20, 8).

Where a corporation purchases life insurance on the lives of its stock-holders, the proceeds of which are to be used in payment for the stock of the stockholder, the premiums on such insurance do not constitute income to the stockholder, even though the stockholder has the right to designate a beneficiary, provided the right of the beneficiary to receive the proceeds is conditioned upon the transfer of the corporate stock to the corporation (Rev. Rul. 59-184, IRB 1959-21, 8).

Closing Agreement Cases

Closing agreements involving the tax status of prospective transactions are considered by the Tax Rulings Division of the National Office. (For information on cases involving completed transactions, see p. 29.) Two cases pending at the beginning of the year were completed, but no new cases were received during the year.

Civil Advisory Legal Services

Five years have now elapsed since the commencement of the reorganization program under which there was decentralized to the regional counsels much of the legal work connected with the functions of the district directors' offices. This period has witnessed an increase in cases received from approximately 7,000 in fiscal 1955 to nearly 11,000 for the current fiscal year. Despite this increase in case receipts, the civil advisory lawyers have been able to maintain a sufficient disposal rate so that the volume of pending cases has not been increased but has in fact declined from nearly 6,000 at the beginning of fiscal 1955 to slightly more than 4,800 at the end of the current fiscal year. (For a statistical report of the cases received and disposed of during the current fiscal year, see tables 23, 24, and 25 on pp. 131 and 132.)

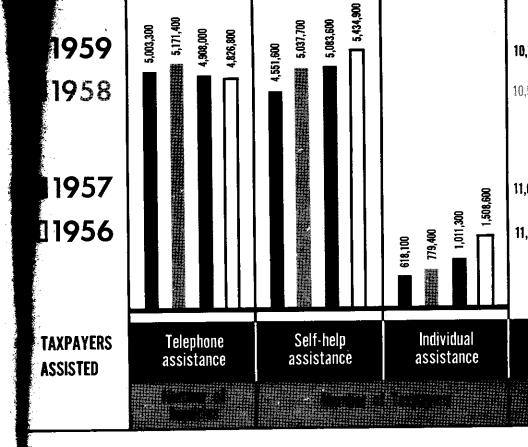
Along with this substantial increase in case receipts, the offices of the regional counsel have steadily increased their less formal assistance to the district directors' offices in daily contact, both by telephone and in person, and through the continuing visitation program under which the lawyers who handle the civil advisory cases make periodic visits to the district directors' offices within their respective regions. This visitation program provides a means for establishing direct personal contact between the administrative personnel in the district directors' offices and the civil advisory lawyers in the regional counsels' offices. Through question-and-answer sessions during these periodic visits, trouble-some problems are threshed out which would, under ordinary procedures, require extensive written correspondence back and forth between the respective offices.

Again, as in 1958, the civil advisory lawyers in the regional counsels' offices participated in the expanded inservice training program for revenue officers. The lectures given by these lawyers covered the problems involved in proceedings under the Bankruptcy Act, receiverships and other insolvencies, suits to quiet title and for foreclosure by mortgagees, applications for discharge of property from the effect of Federal tax liens, and requests for release of such liens. These lectures also dealt with offers in compromise, decedent estate cases, suits to reduce tax claims to judgment and enforce Federal tax liens, suits for failure to honor a levy, suits to establish transferee liability and set aside fraudulent transfers, injunctions, subpenas and summonses, and in general those matters dealing with the collection of taxes by administrative procedures as well as those matters relating to instances where the ordinary administrative processes may be ineffectual

Annual Report

or inadequate. During the current fiscal year this activity was further expanded to include a limited participation in the inservice refresher training program for the more experienced revenue officers.

During the fiscal year 1959 three cases pertaining to problems considered in connection with civil advisory legal work were decided by the U.S. Supreme Court. For a summary of these cases, see *United States* v. *Hulley*, page 30, *United States* v. *Embassy Restaurant*, *Inc.*, page 31, and *Edgar B. Sims* v. *United States of America*, page 32.



AIDS FOR TAXPAYERS

Direct Taxpayer Assistance

Each year more and more taxpayers are preparing their tax returns without help from the Revenue Service. This has been the trend for the past 4 years despite an increase in the number of returns filed.

During the 1959 filing period, 10,173,000 persons received assistance compared with 10,988,000 in 1958. The number of taxpayers requiring individual assistance decreased by 21 percent, from 779,000 in 1958 to 618,000 in 1959, while the number receiving "self-help" showed a 10 percent drop from 5,038,000 to 4,552,000. The number of inquiries handled by telephone, the most economical method, decreased only about 4 percent, from 5,171,000 to 5,003,000.

Factors contributing to the self-sufficiency of taxpayers in preparing returns include the educational programs sponsored by the Revenue Service in secondary schools and colleges, an improved series of tax guides and related publications, and the expanded use of the simplified card return, Form 1040A.

The average number of taxpayers assisted per man-day was increased from 90.9 in 1958 to 96.4 in 1959. This increase resulted partially from wider use of self-help and telephone assistance and partially from better utilization of the time available. Most offices designated certain days of the week for taxpayer assistance in order to minimize time lost due to slack periods.

Time spent on the program declined from 144,012 man-days in 1958 to 124,025 man-days in 1959. The decrease in man-days was 19,987, or 14 percent.

The program cost amounted to \$2,896,318, which is 11 percent less than the cost in 1958.

Taxpayer Publications

Further improvements were made in the Service's Taxpayer Assistance Publications.

Your Federal Income Tax, IRS Publication No. 17, is an authoritative and comprehensive manual on Federal income taxes for individual taxpayers. The booklet contains 128 pages of simplified explanations and examples of thousands of problems with which taxpayers are confronted when they prepare their income tax returns. Some 180 new rules resulting from changes in law or administrative rulings were discussed and illustrated. Rearrangement of material and an expanded index added to its utility as a ready-reference book. More than 612,000 copies were sold, approximately 12,000 more than the previous year.

Tax Guide for Small Business, IRS Publication No. 334, a 128-page booklet, explains and answers most of the Federal tax problems confronting the small business and professional man. Although the 1959 edition was written primarily for use in preparing the 1958 returns, it is also designed for use as a ready reference all during the year. It includes detailed explanations of the tax results of the establishment, operation, and disposition of a business, whether it is a proprietorship, partnership, or a corporation. The explanations cover income, excise, employment, self-employment, and withholding taxes. A Federal Tax Calendar for 1959 and a detailed Federal Tax Check List (of especial interest to new business) are also included. Approximately 200,000 copies were sold, about the same as the previous year.

Farmers' Tax Guide, IRS Publication No. 225, a 64-page pamphlet designed especially for farmers, was revised and improved as the result of suggestions received from readers, and discussions with representatives of the Agricultural Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. One million copies of this booklet were distributed to farmers.

Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens Abroad, IRS Publication No. 54, was revised to include the new rules applicable to citizens residing abroad which resulted from changes in law. This 24-page booklet tells the U.S. citizen who resides or works abroad the extent to which he has to pay Federal taxes on his income. Coverage includes discussions of pensions and annuities, dependents, royalties, foreign tax problems peculiar to the marital relationship, and estate and gift taxes, in addition to a comprehensive explanation of the Federal income tax laws as they relate to such citizens. Nearly half a million copies of this edition were distributed through consulates and other Government offices to U.S. citizens abroad. This is an increase of more than 400,000 over the previous year.

Motor fuel tax pamphlets.—These publications were revised and issued to explain the Highway Revenue Act of 1956 as it relates

"Federal Use Tax on Highway Motor Vehicles" (IRS Publication No. 349)

"Federal Gas Tax Refund for Nonhighway and Transit Users" (IRS Publication No. 378)

"Farmer's Gas Tax Refund" (IRS Publication No. 308)

Other publications.—Thirty-one other publications were printed and distributed free to taxpayers. These publications contained modified versions of separate chapters of Your Federal Income Tax and Tax Guide for Small Business. In some instances, material from both booklets was combined to present a more comprehensive discussion of the subject matter. In other instances, two or more related chapters or parts of chapters were included in a single publication. Some of the more important publications include-

Filing Your Return What Is Income Sick Pay, Disability Pay, etc. Personal Exemptions and Dependents Selling Your Home

Medical and Dental Expenses Depreciation, Amortization, Depletion Tax Withholding and Estimated Tax

Excise Taxes Net Operating Loss Employee and Travel Expenses Entertainment for Business Casualty and Theft Losses Installment and Deferred Payment Sales

What Are Business Expenses

Information Program

The public information program to improve taxpayer understanding of Federal tax laws and to provide filing information for taxpayers was carried out in several ways.

"Since the Beginning of Time," a public service documentary film, was produced and distributed for bookings through Revenue Service field offices.

Showings included 201 telecasts before an estimated audience of more than 40 million and over 1,000 other bookings before schools, civic groups, and luncheon clubs with an estimated audience of 35,000. Advance bookings extending to the next filing period have been made with district offices.

The film was selected for later showing at the International Film Festival in Edinburgh, Scotland. Another honor was its selection by the television stations of the country as one of the 50 best films in the news and documentary category.

During the year, approximately 175 releases were issued to news media. These releases contained national office policy statements, announcements of personnel changes and other administrative matters, actions on technical matters, and items of interest for release by field offices.

In addition to press releases, the Public Information Division answered inquiries and acted as a clearinghouse for writers working on special articles. One of the results of this function was the appearance of several articles on enforcement activities in national magazines.

The annual public information kit containing releases, scripts, radio and TV spot announcements, and other material for use during the filing period was prepared and distributed to field offices.

A sample survey by the National Association of Broadcasters of free public service broadcast and telecast time during the 1958 filing period revealed that Revenue Service spot announcements received the second greatest amount of time of all organizations, and the highest amount of time of any Government agency.

In its sixth year, the "Teaching Taxes" program of student handbooks, teacher's guides, and other teaching aids was used in 22,308 high schools and colleges. Approximately 2,648,000 students received this tax instruction under 72,000 teachers.

Schools and classes in adult education, other Federal agencies, U.S. Armed Forces, industry, veterans' hospitals, and even prisons are using these materials free of charge.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

International Operations

Responsibility for administering the internal revenue laws in areas of the world outside the United States is centralized in the International Operations Division. Through this Division, the Revenue Service devotes attention to the special tax problems in this area and endeavors to raise the level of voluntary compliance among U.S. taxpayers residing abroad.

The Division has permanent foreign posts at Paris, France; Ottawa, Canada; Manila, Philippines; and London, England, with one or two technical employees assigned to each post. A field office in Puerto Rico collects social security taxes in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, and performs other Internal Revenue functions to the extent applicable in Puerto Rico. The bulk of the work of the Division is conducted by correspondence from Washington or where necessary by temporary visits to foreign countries by agents assigned to Washington. The Division also secures a substantial amount of information from foreign countries for other offices of the Internal Revenue Service.

Since the establishment of the Division in 1955, international tax activities have been transferred to the Division as rapidly as they could effectively be absorbed within planning, recruiting, and budgetary limitations. During the past year this assimilation of foreign tax work was nearly completed. Over 10,000 delinquent tax accounts with foreign addresses were transferred to the Division from district offices for specialized collection action. Responsibility was assumed by the Division during the year for certifying compliance with the death duty provisions of the tax treaties, and exchanging estate information with foreign tax treaty countries.

Compliance with U.S. tax laws by U.S. citizens residing abroad was facilitated by the enactment of the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-866). This law requires U.S. citizens residing in foreign countries to file U.S. tax returns and report all of their income, including earned income subject to exclusion

under section 911 of the Internal Revenue Code, even though no tax may be due. Form 2555 was developed as an attachment to individual income tax returns to facilitate the reporting of income excluded under section 911. A comprehensive information program was conducted to notify U.S. citizens residing in foreign countries of the change in income tax return filing requirements under the new law.

International Tax Conventions

Belgium.—The Senate ratified a supplementary convention between the United States and Belgium which will extend the United States-Belgium convention to the Belgian Congo and the Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. For technical reasons, Belgium had not ratified the convention as of the end of the fiscal year.

Pakistan.—On May 21, 1959, instruments of ratification of the income tax convention between the United States and Pakistan were exchanged, thus bringing the tax convention with that country into effect for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1959.

United Kingdom.—A supplementary protocol, with respect to the tax treatment of royalties, amending the existing tax convention with the United Kingdom, came into force January 1, 1959. That convention, as thus amended, was extended, with certain modifications, to 15 United Kingdom oversea territories, also effective January 1, 1959. Five other oversea territories did not qualify, as of January 1, 1959, due to certain internal procedures in such territories not having been completed as of the end of the calendar year 1958.

Norway.—A supplementary convention with Norway was submitted to the Senate in August 1958 and is now pending before that body.

General.—Extended discussions with a number of countries took place during the year, resulting in texts of proposed conventions which are in various stages of development.

Foreign visitors.—There is continuing worldwide interest in the study of the tax laws and tax administration methods of the United States. The International Tax Relations Division was host to approximately 140 officials from 43 countries during the fiscal year for varying periods of time.

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS

Legislative Preparations

H.R. 10, a bill to encourage the establishment of voluntary pension plans by self-employed individuals, was reported out on February 24, 1959, by the House Ways and Means Committee and was passed by the House of Representatives on March 16, 1959. The Senate Finance Committee held some hearings before the close of the fiscal year and hearings were scheduled to be continued.

H.R. 7086, to extend the Renegotiation Act of 1951, was acted upon by both Houses of the Congress and a conference report on the bill was pending at the close of the fiscal year.

Some other bills of lesser importance received active consideration by the Congress and action on these bills was in various stages of completion at the close of the year.

Revenue Service representatives attended public hearings and executive sessions held by the committees in connection with this pending legislation as well as the legislation enacted as set forth below. They also performed services in connection with the drafting of these bills and the related committee reports.

During the year, 35 reports on bills were prepared and forwarded to the office of the Assistant to the Secretary. Information was also furnished to that office informally in instances where time did not permit the preparation of a formal report. In addition, the Revenue Service carried out its own research and study projects to develop information about tax administrative problems, tax loopholes, and tax inequities. It considered and evaluated suggestions submitted by taxpayers, including Members of Congress.

Legislation Enacted

On September 2, 1958, H.R. 7125 (85th Cong.), the Excise Tax Technical Changes Act of 1958, was enacted. This law makes a technical revision of the excise tax and the alcohol and tobacco tax provisions of the Code. It also makes numerous substantive changes in these provisions (Public Law 85-859).

H.R. 8381 (85th Cong.), Technical Amendments Act of 1958, was also enacted on September 2, 1958. This law eliminates many substantive unintended benefits and hardships in the existing income, estate, and gift tax provisions of the Code and removes many technical errors and ambiguities (Public Law 85–866).

H.R. 13549 (85th Cong.), the Social Security Amendments of 1958, was enacted on August 28, 1958. This enactment increases the rates of the self-employment income tax and the FICA tax on employees and employers effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1958. It also increases the tax base for these taxes from \$4,200 to \$4,800 effective after 1958 (Public Law 85–840).

On June 25, 1959, H.R. 4245 (86th Cong.) was enacted, providing a permanent formula for the taxation of life insurance companies (Public Law 86-69).

H.R. 7523 (86th Cong.), the Tax Rate Extension Act of 1959, was enacted on June 30, 1959. This act extends to July 1, 1960, the present corporation income tax rate and the rates of certain excise taxes which were scheduled to be reduced as of July 1, 1959. It also provides for reduction of the tax on transportation of persons from 10 percent to 5 percent effective July 1, 1960, and for termination of the tax on general telephone service effective July 1, 1960 (Public Law 86-75).

Thirteen other bills which have some effect on the Federal tax statutes were enacted, the following being of particular interest:

Public Law 85-595 amended title 18 of the United States Code to permit a defendant, in a prosecution for an offense described in section 7201 or 7206 of the Internal Revenue Code and involving use of the mails, to elect to be tried in the judicial district in which he resided at the time the alleged offense was committed.

Public Law 85-920 amended section 1402(a) of title 28 of the United States Code to set up express rules for determining venue in suits by corporations against the United States for refunds of taxes.

Public Law 85-930 extended the Renegotiation Act of 1951 from its expiration date of December 31, 1958, to June 30, 1959.

Public Law 86-28 amended the Internal Revenue Code to increase the rate of the railroad retirement tax on employees, employee representatives, and employers effective with respect to compensation paid on or after June 1, 1959, for services rendered on or after such date.

Public Law 86-70 made certain amendments to the Internal Revenue Code which were necessitated by the admission of Alaska to the Union.

The Revenue Service formulated and carried out plans for the implementation of the legislation that was enacted. These plans included the issuance of statements to the public, circulars, and regulations, and the revision of tax forms.

INTERNAL CONTROLS

Internal Audit

The internal audit program is designed to promote efficient administration. All phases of Revenue Service work are subject to audit and internal audit coverage of all major field activities is required at least once each year. Utilizing recognized sampling techniques, the program gives greatest attention to those organizational segments which are most closely connected with the collection of tax revenues and the enforcement of tax laws.

The following summary covers the regular internal audit activity for the fiscal year 1959:

Internal audit activity

Offices or divisions audited	Subject to audit	In process July 1, 1958	Started	Completed	in process June 30, 1959
Grand total	255	41	255	267	29
Regional offices, total	63	15	59	68	6
Regional counsels' offices	9	3	8	11	
Regional commissioners' offices: Collection	9	1	9	10	
Intelligence	9	2 3	8 9	10 11	
Appellate	9	4	7	8	
Oistrict directors' divisions, total	189	25	194	196	2
Collection	64 64	10	65 66	65 68	11
Audit Intelligence	61	4	63	63	
Service centers	3	1	2	3	

In addition to these regular internal audits, an internal audit of the International Operations Division was in process at the end of the year.

Internal Security

During the fiscal year regional inspectors gave increased emphasis to on-the-job training of Internal Security inspectors. The National Office distributed to regional inspectors comprehensive

training material pertaining to criminal investigative procedures and techniques. With respect to formalized training, 12 Internal Security inspectors successfully completed the comprehensive course conducted by the Treasury Law Enforcement School. Three Internal Security inspectors completed the Treasury Technical School course.

There were 4,136 personnel investigations closed during fiscal year 1959. In addition, police checks were conducted on 4,135 employees who served in temporary appointments for 90 days or less. The large increase in the police check cases over the preceding fiscal year (2,748 such cases in fiscal year 1958) was due to the hiring of many more temporary employees in connection with the Service's efforts to facilitate the processing of tax returns and remittances during the filing period. Inspection also completed 126 formal tort claim investigations of motor vehicle accidents and other accidents involving personal injuries to non-Federal employees in connection with Internal Revenue Service activities. The overall dropoff in investigations completed in fiscal year 1959 was caused by a very low attrition rate within the Service, coupled with a cutback in the recruitment and hiring of new permanent employees due to budget limitations. The decrease in investigations conducted resulted in a corresponding decrease in the number of disciplinary actions taken for the year.

A comparison of personnel investigation cases in the past 2 years follows:

Personnel investigations and disciplinary actions

Type of investigation and action	1959	1958
Personnel investigations		
lumber of cases closed, total	4, 136	6, 00
Character and security investigaliens Conduct investigations Special inquiries	2, 462 607 1, 0 67	3, 98 61 1, 41
Actions taken as a result of personnel investigations		
isciplinary actions, total	523	71
Separations, total 1	189	26
Bribery, extortion, or colfusion Embezzlement or theft of Government funds or property Failure of employee to pay proper tax Falsification or distortion of Government reports, records, etc. Unauthorized outside activity. Failure te discharge duties properly. Refusal to cooperate Divulgence of confidential information Acceptance of fees or gratuities. Personal and other misconduct	5 21 13 50 5 18 1 5 3 68	1 8 1 1
Suspensions from duty and pay	31 303	43
ondisciplinary actions	3, 613	5, 28

¹ Includes resignations, retirements, or other separations while employees were under investigation or before administralive decision was made on disciplinary action where investigation disclosed derogatory information.

MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Personnel

Emphasis during the year was on (1) evaluating progress made thus far, (2) improving procedures and decentralizing additional authorities in the interests of efficiency and economy, and (3) maintaining and extending the "Blue Ribbon" career service program. For the fourth consecutive year the Revenue Service continued the successful operation of its executive development training program. Participants in this program, carefully selected for their executive potential, are assigned to the position of assistant district director or other key positions in the Revenue Service upon completion of a 6-month training course. During the year, a study was started to develop a plan to broaden the program with a view toward covering various levels of supervision leading to key executive positions.

New recruiting sources for employees with good potential for advancement in semitechnical Service occupations were made possible through development and negotiation with the Civil Service Commission of a qualification standard which permits recruiting, at the GS-4 level, graduates of junior and business colleges and technical accounting schools. This eliminates dependence upon clerical registers which generally provide applicants possessing much lower potential for success in these occupations.

A new development in college recruitment was the statutory authorization for recruiting superior college students at the GS-7 grade level upon graduation. Well over one-half of the approximately 600 trainees recruited annually to meet Service needs for technical personnel will be hired at the GS-7 grade level.

Service-wide promotion guidelines were issued to implement the Civil Service Commission's Federal merit promotion program required to be placed in operation by January 1, 1959. It was already the policy of the Service to make promotions based upon merit, but the promotion plans issued under the new guidelines by all regions and the National Office require a more formal appli-

Report on Operations

cation and documentation of merit principles in the selection of employees for promotion.

Regional Commissioners of Internal Revenue were authorized to approve additional personnel actions. They now have authority to take action on all positions in district offices, with the exception of those pertaining to district directors and assistant district directors.

As an essential part of the policy to decentralize authority, the Administrative Assistant to the Commissioner was delegated the authority to make decisions and take final action for the Revenue Service in grievances, appeals, suitability, and disciplinary cases involving employees in positions for which the Administrative Assistant has personnel action authority.

Concerted effort was continued in identifying and rewarding employees whose performance of work was outstanding. During the year, 674 employees were recommended for outstanding performance ratings of which 399, or 59 percent, were approved. This was a substantial increase in the number of recommendations and approvals over the previous 2 years. There were 282 outstanding performance ratings approved in 1957 and 96 approved in 1956.

A Service-wide survey was conducted to determine the status of employee and employee group relations with management. Field reports revealed a reasonably good employee-management relations program throughout the Service and highlighted the following: (a) Top management officials are providing positive leadership for improvement of this program, (b) excellent relationships exist with employee organization representatives, (c) established procedures are being used for handling grievances and appeals, (d) the incentive awards and suggestion programs have made excellent progress this year, and (e) adequate channels of communication exist between employees and management.

A post retirement program was inaugurated during the year. A retiree emblem was designed and is given to retirees having at least 10 years of Revenue Service employment. The Commissioner's Letter which contains IRS items of general interest is mailed to retirees for a reasonable period of time. Also, a retirement planning pamphlet has been published for the purpose of making available to employees information which may be helpful in their timely and orderly preparation for retirement.

The incentive awards program contributed materially to management improvement and employee morale. Employee recognition for superior work accomplishment increased more than 25 percent over the same period a year ago.

The following table shows the participation in the program during the last 2 years:

Incentive awards program

Item	1959	1958
Suggestions received Suggestions adopted Superior work performance awards. Special acts and services awards	4, 453 1, 118 1, 075 78	5, 110 1, 235 859 89

The preparation of position classification guides and standards continued to receive primary attention. Guides were issued covering several large groups of employees, including internal revenue agents, revenue officers, and most office employees in district collection divisions. Emphasis has accordingly been shifted to smaller specialized groups of employees in order to assure that their grades are in line with the grades established for the large number of employees already covered.

The basic purposes of these standards and descriptions are to define promotional ladders, maintain grade equity among various positions, eliminate unnecessary paperwork, facilitate assignment of work in accordance with management concepts, and help in the recruitment and retention of well-qualified people.

The number of internal revenue employees on the rolls at the close of 1959 totaled 50,200 as compared with 50,816 at the close of 1958. A comparison by principal categories is shown in the following summary:

Personnel summary

Location and type	Man-years	realized	Number on rolls at close of year		
Escation and type	1959	1958	1959	1958	
Service, total	51, 226	52, 516	50, 200	50, 81	
PermanentTemperary	49, 284 1, 942	50, 849 1, 667	47, 972 2, 228	49, 83 98	
atienal Office	2, 969	2, 959	2, 633	2, 63	
ield service, tetal 1	48, 257	49, 557	47, 567	48, 17	
Collection, tetal.	23, 326	23, 948	23, 111	23, 03	
Revenue efficers	5, 344 1, 604 16, 378	5, 693 1, 525 16, 730	5, 172 2, 062 15, 877	5, 47 1, 60 15, 95	
Audit, letal	15, 479	16, 123	15, 099	15, 75	
Revenue agentsOffice auditersOther	10, 429 2, 101 2, 949	10, 822 2, 129 3, 172	10, 171 2, 003 2, 925	10, 51 2, 09 3, 15	
Intelligence, total	1, 939	2, 015	1, 914	1, 96	
Special agents	1, 445 494	1, 504 511	1, 423 491	1, 47 49	
Alcohol and tebacco tax, total	2, 944	3, 068	2, 897	3, 00	
Investigators	901 421 749 873	936 446 802 884	884 411 730 872	91 43 77 88	
Appellate, total	1, 294	1, 162	1, 354	1, 19	
Technical advisers	587 707	507 655	625 729	53 65	
Administration	2, 192 656 427	2, 183 641 417	2, 125 641 426	2, 14 65 42	
Enforcement persennel included above 2	22, 994	23, 857	22, 856	23, 27	

¹ Includes International Operations Division.

Training

Enactment of the Government Employees Training Act (Public Law 85-507) on July 7, 1958, greatly facilitated administration of the training program and opened new avenues for strengthening the program to achieve greater operating effectiveness and economy.

A new training program for special agents was introduced through a series of preview seminars attended by field supervisory personnel. The new program will provide classroom instruction in tax law, procedures, and investigative techniques for newly appointed agents as well as for incumbents. A handbook for special agents was prepared as an integral part of the program.

Further progress was made in implementing the audit training program. Approximately 1,000 internal revenue agents were trained in the new 6 weeks' "Advanced Agent Training Program." Field instructors and trainees also met for special training in the new 4 weeks' course in "Pension Trust and Profit Sharing Plans."

In the collection area, the survey committee recommendations of 1957 were completed. Approximately 2,000 revenue officers were given a new 1-week refresher course.

In addition to these programs, each of which is based on the findings of a special training survey committee, steps were taken to meet other training needs. Plans were developed and Civil Service Commission approval was received for tax examiner training programs in both audit and collection areas.

To keep technical personnel informed as to current developments in tax laws, regulations, and administrative policies, a periodic newsletter entitled "Tax Briefs for Revenue Agents and Office Auditors" was issued throughout the year and an annual Technical Review Institute was inaugurated. The Institute consists of a series of comprehensive lectures presented in district offices to explain and fit into perspective the major technical developments of the past year.

Special committees were established in June 1959 to survey the effectiveness of the training given personnel in both the enforcement and the permissive areas of alcohol and tobacco tax activities, and to make recommendations for improvement.

Three hundred fifteen Intelligence, Inspection, and Alcohol and Tobacco Tax investigators completed courses at the Treasury Law Enforcement Officers Training School.

The Management Institute Program was continued, again utilizing various non-Service sites across the country to train approximately 1,200 participants, principally branch chiefs, analysts, and group supervisors. Included in this number were 46 employees of other Treasury Department bureaus.

Thirteen employees completed the 6-month executive development course designed for potential key officials. Basic and specialized supervisory training continued for both incumbent and potential management personnel throughout the Service under local sponsorship.

Continued usefulness of the 14 tax law and tax accounting courses offered by correspondence is reflected in the completion by employee-students of approximately 62,000 lessons during the year.

Includes revenue officers, returns examiners, revenue agents, office auditers, special agents, and alcohol and tobacco tax investigators, inspectors, and storekeeper-gaugers.

Work was begun on the development for Service-wide use of (1) a standardized supervisory training course, (2) an instructor guide for use by regional appellate divisions in training technical advisers, (3) an on-the-job training guide for coaches and supervisors, (4) a standardized secretarial development course, and (5) a report writing course.

Contracts were negotiated outside the Service for (1) the preparation of a Taxpayer Contacts course, (2) a study to be made of the training needs of regional analysts, and (3) the preparation of scripts and films for use alone or for incorporation in other training programs.

Operating Facilities

Property management.—Improved property inventory techniques were developed this year which will (1) simplify the taking of an inventory, (2) provide an adequate basis for computing the capital assets account without adjusting for acquisitions and disposals, (3) furnish current data for budget requests, (4) provide a basis for allocation of equipment funds, and (5) furnish a more factual replacement picture since 90 percent of equipment purchases will have already been received and trade-ins and disposals accomplished each year prior to the taking of an annual inventory.

Progress was made in the standardization of storeroom supplies which permitted reduction of storeroom inventory in some offices as high as 200 items. Standards were also developed for such items as envelopes, special equipment for enforcement vehicles, money chests, binders, and paper cartons for shelf filing. These standards provide for uniform sources of supply, more favorable prices, and savings in administrative costs.

Regional requirements for passenger vehicles for enforcement work were determined and a ceiling established for each region. Authority to acquire cars from forfeitures and transfers from other agencies was decentralized to regional offices. These two authorities together with prior delegations now permit regions to do a complete fleet management function to acquire, assign, control, and dispose of their motor vehicle fleet.

Space.—Upgrading and consolidation of office space were accomplished in Los Angeles, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati district offices and in the Philadelphia Regional Office. Space improvements were also made in various other smaller locations. As a result of negotiations with the General Services Administration and the lessor, the Newark District Office was air conditioned and the cost included in the lease to be amortized over a 5-year period.

Several other Internal Revenue Service offices have been air conditioned as a result of the GSA program of air-conditioning Federal office buildings. Some of these locations are the Omaha, St. Paul, Louisville, and Little Rock district offices.

The new office building for the Baltimore district office is scheduled for completion by the end of calendar year 1959.

Internal Revenue Service space requirements are included in Federal office buildings now under construction in Albuquerque, N. Mex., Burlington, Vt., and Omaha, Nebr. These buildings will be completed and ready for occupancy some time during calendar year 1960. In addition, Revenue Service space requirements are included in Federal office buildings which have been fully approved and will be constructed in Parkersburg, W. Va., Richmond, Va., and Little Rock, Ark. These buildings should be constructed and ready for occupancy within the next 2 to 3 years.

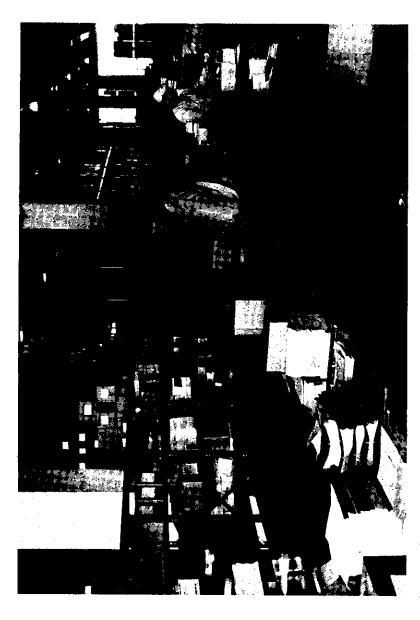
Records and correspondence.—The records administration program has continued to free Service operations of unnecessary and complicated paperwork, and at the same time to insure that adequate official records are created to document activities. In this connection, additional standards, guidelines, and management analysis assistance aimed at reducing records and eliminating or simplifying their related paperwork were furnished operating units in the National Office and the field.

Continuing emphasis on the management of forms resulted in fewer, more understandable forms and form letters for use by the Service and the public. Concentrated forms standardization work, which resulted in a 32-percent decrease in local district office forms, is illustrated by these figures:

Forms prescribed by-	Inventory July 1, 1958	New forms added during year	Forms elimi- nated	Inventory June 30, 1959
National Office	3,021	436	159	3,298
Regional offices	6,630	2,039	1,016	7,653
District offices	22,547	2,694	9,841	15,400

The Service-wide systematic retirement and disposal of inactive records resulted in the elimination of 208,430 cubic feet of records, and the recapture for other use of floorspace and filing equipment valued at \$719,000.

Improved and timely correspondence to the public, with less clerical effort, has been a direct result of intensive reviews of public-use form letters. Likewise, there has been a significant improvement in the quality of dictated correspondence resulting from Service-wide implementation of the Correspondence Handbook.



publications distribution are provided at National Office Distribution Center Alexandria, Va.

Safety.—The Secretary of the Treasury presented an employee of the Internal Revenue Service with the Secretary's Individual Award of Honor for his outstanding work in the field of safety. This was the first such award presented in the Department. A safety award program was established to encourage accident prevention competition between the three Service Centers and to stimulate efforts to reduce on-the-job injuries and man-days of lost production due to such injuries. The Secretary's Safety Award was presented to 22 district offices for working without a lost-time injury for a year. In addition, Upper Manhattan District established a safety record of 2,467,272 man-hours without a lost-time injury and received a similar award.

Publications.—Publications distribution activities of the National Office were moved from the basement of the headquarters building to a warehouse at a suburban location where adequate facilities have been provided for receiving, storing, handling, and distributing forms. As a result, the average length of time for filling requisitions was reduced from about 3 weeks to less than a week.

Adoption of the semimonthly return system for payment of alcohol and tobacco taxes, described on p. 43, placed heavy demands on publications facilities. During the closing 6-week period of the fiscal year, 21 individual forms, 9 industrial circulars, and 2 styles of envelopes had to be designed, developed, printed, and distributed to provide the tools for the changeover. Approximately 926,500 forms and circulars were distributed to the field during the first week in June in order to provide for their use effective June 24, 1959. The envelopes were shipped in 3 days instead of the 45 days normally required.

Fiscal Management

The cost of operating the Revenue Service during the year was \$355,469,000, including \$819,000 in advance procurement from the 1959 appropriation, made available prior to the beginning of the 1959 fiscal year through special legislation. Over \$15 million of the approximately \$18 million increase over the preceding fiscal year was attributable to annualization of the costs of the Government-wide salary increase effective in January 1958.

centers, where high-speed, data-processing machines are used to perform these operations.

The success of this program, together with recent advancements in the capacity and versatility of data-processing equipment, have prompted the Service to survey the possibilities for further improvements through mechanization. Studies of large-scale electronic data-processing (EDP) equipment were initiated in 1959 to determine the availability of types having potential application to Revenue Service procedures and to determine the feasibility of adapting and modifying existing operations to utilize such equipment.

These studies showed that the use of EDP methods to perform the bulk of the Service's work involving accounting, clerical, and statistical operations is a practicable and achievable goal. Broad outlines were developed for a system which would not only handle present operations more rapidly and economically but would also perform many additional tasks that cannot now be done.

The proposed system would include a permanent tax account for each taxpayer through which all transactions, for all taxes and tax periods, would be cleared before issuance of a net bill or refund. This consolidation of financial and technical essentials from all returns and information documents would permit more efficient billing, refunding, and verifying, and would provide the tools for major advances in enforcement.

The process of installation will be very gradual, of course, since the size and complexity of the project mean that its full implementation will take several years. Initially, the Service proposes to install the plan in a single region, thus obtaining the benefits of a pilot application. When a satisfactory operation in that region has been achieved, the system will be extended gradually to the other eight regions. Present estimates contemplate that the pilot regional setup will be under way sometime in 1961, with all the remaining regions converted within a few years thereafter.

Current Research Program

Research studies have covered an increasingly wide range of compliance and enforcement problems. These deal with such varied subjects as filing requirements for estimated tax and annual returns, the effect of simplification measures on taxpayer compliance, as well as examination of numerous technical provisions of the Code, where clarification or coordination of unrelated provisions would assist taxpayers and the Service in dealing with complicated questions. One such study, for example, has devel-

oped a basis for standardizing the statutory rules dealing with "related persons" and "attribution of ownership." During the past year a great deal of attention has been given to research supported by surveys. Several surveys were designed to add to existing information on underreporting of different types of income. The increasing public attention being given to indicated gaps between income reported by taxpayers and what they are presumed to have received has stressed the need for more accurate information. Work in this area has a prominent place in future research plans.

Advisory Group

An advisory group, consisting of 12 outstanding representatives of the legal, accounting, and tax teaching professions was organized in June 1959. This group will serve as a clearinghouse for suggestions from practitioners and the public for improving tax administration. They will meet with Revenue Service officials several times a year to discuss ways in which operations can be improved, to offer constructive criticism of Service policies and procedures, and to provide valuable advice on general problems facing the Service.

Coordinated Evaluation Program

A program for evaluation of regional management on a coordinated basis by all National Office divisions having counterparts in regional commissioners' offices was initiated in 1959. The basic purpose of the program is to determine how effectively regional offices are carrying out their responsibilities and to determine areas where the National Office can be of greater assistance. These visits make it possible for top management to participate jointly in discussions of the evaluations made by the various functional directors and reach certain overall conclusions on the caliber of regional management. This coordinated approach has proved very effective and an increasing number of regions are putting their district evaluation programs on a coordinated basis.

Statistical Reporting

Unusual progress occurred during the year in the utilization of high-speed electronic computer equipment and in the issuance of two important sets of statistics, "Tax Analysis" and "Selected Financial Data," in advance of the annual "Statistics of Income" volumes. For the first time in the history of the Service, income-

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Statistical Reporting

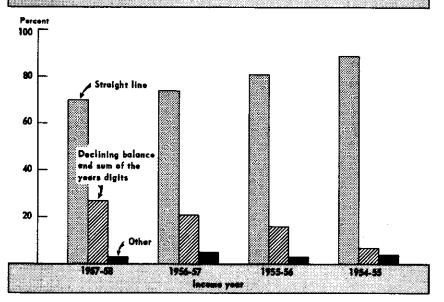
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The first issue of "Tax Analysis of Individual Income Tax Returns," relating to returns filed during 1958, was released in December 1958. This release was prepared in response to a request in Staff Study II of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. It contained data compiled from page 1 of Form 1040 (and comparable data from Form 1040A), classified by taxable and nontaxable returns and by size of adjusted gross income.

The second issue of "Selected Financial Data," covering certain items reported on business income returns for 1957-58, was released in April 1959. Comparable selected statistics, classified by industry, were prepared for nonmanufacturing corporations and for sole proprietorships and partnerships engaged in nonagricultural activities. These business statistics, first prepared for 1956-57, have proved essential to the Federal Government estimates of national income and gross national product and will be continued annually.

New information showing methods used by corporations to compute depreciation has recently been prepared in connection with the annual program of providing statistics with respect to the operation of the income tax laws. As shown in the following chart, significant changes have occurred in the methods used by corporations in computing depreciation since 1954.

. METHODS USED TO COMPUTE DEPRECIATION Corporation Income Tax Retorns, 1954-56 through 1957-58



The total amount of depreciation and amortization claimed as a deduction by corporations has grown from \$13.7 billion in 1954–55 to \$19.4 billion in 1957–58. The 1954–55 and 1955–56 methods data are based on information reported in the majority of the corporation returns filed for those years. The 1956–57 data were derived from a study of the returns filed by the largest corporations only. The 1957–58 percentages relate to all corporations.

A comparison of major types of income for both individuals and corporations, as given in the "Statistics of Income" for the 5 most recent years, is shown in the following tables.

Individual income tax returns: Number of returns and sources of income, 1953-57

<u></u>					
Item			Income year		
	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
A. Number of returns	······································	·	(Thousands)		
All individual returns, total	59, 825	59, 197	58, 250	56, 747	57, 83
Taxable	46, 865	46, 259	44, 689	42, 633	45, 22
Nontaxable	12, 960	12, 938	13, 561	14, 114	12, 61
eturns with itemized deduction, total	20, 155	18, 459	16, 891	15, 702	14, 42
Taxable	18, 569 1, 586	16, 973 1, 486	15, 435 1, 456	13,712 1,990	12, 93 1, 49
eturns with standard deduction, total	39, 670	40, 738	41, 359	41, 045	43, 4
Taxable Nontaxable	28, 296 11, 374	29, 286 11, 453	29, 254 12, 105	28, 921 12, 124	32, 29 11, 13
B. Sources of income	<u>'</u>	(1	Million dollars)		
II individual returns: Adjusted gross income, total	280, 321	267,724	248, 530	229, 221	228, 70
Salaries and wages	228, 077 20, 339	215, 618 21, 285	200, 712 18, 430	185, 953 16, 926	187, 7 16, 6
Dividends received	9, 124	8, 606	7, 851	7, 048	5, 8
Interest received	3, 319	2, 872	2, 584	2, 370 3, 107	2, 0 3, 1
Rents and royalties Other income	3, 259 16, 202	3, 344 16, 000	3, 086 15, 868	13, 818	13, 3
axable returns: Adjusted gross income, total	262,169	249, 551	229, 595	209, 669	212.3
· • •			106.164	170 501	173, 5
Salaries and wages Business or profession.	214, 187 18, 596	201,837 19,176	186, 154 16, 349	170, 501 14, 987	173, 3
Dividends received	8, 627	8, 201	7, 454	6, 720	5, 5
Interest received	2, 841	2,468	2, 187	2, 003	1, 7
Rents and royalties	2, 582 15, 336	2,731 15,139	2, 526 14, 926	2, 485 12, 972	2, 5 12, 9

Note.—The classification of taxable and nontaxable relurns for 1954-57 was based only on the income tax (after credits) for the years 1952 and 1953 it was based on the combined income tax (after credits) and self-employment tax. Thus, returns with adjusted gross deficit and no income tax but having self-employment tax were classed as taxable. These returns had adjusted gross deficits of \$46 million in 1953. For 1955 and subsequent years, nontaxable returns with adjusted gross deficit and returns with a breakeven in adjusted gross income were classified as returns with a standard deduction, whereas in prior years they were classified as returns with itemized deductions.

Corporation income tax returns: Number of returns and sources of receipts, 1953-57

			Income year						
)tem	1957-58 (preliminary)	1956-57	1955-56	1954-55	1953-54				
A. Number of returns									
Alf corporation relurns, tolal	984, 516	924, 961	842, 125	754, 019	730, 974				
Active corporations, total	940, 147	885, 747	807, 303	722, 805	697, 975				
With net income Without net income	572, 936 367, 211	559, 710 326, 037	513, 270 294, 033	441, t77 281, 628	441, 767 256, 208				
Inactive corporations.	44, 369	39, 214	34, 822	31, 214	32, 999				
B. Sources of receipts	(Million dollars)								
Active corporations; Receipts, total	720, 436	679, 868	642, 248	554, 822	558, 242				
Gross sales. Gross receipts from operations Dividends received Interest received Rents and royallies Other receipts	567, 719 117, 193 3, 453 16, 893 7, 068 8, 110	540, 040 106, 633 3, 446 15, 058 6, 830 7, 861	514, 864 97, 819 3, 344 13, 207 5, 875 7, 140	443, 637 85, 269 2, 945 11, 618 5, 343 6, 010	452, 061 82, 507 2, 965 10, 801 4, 936 4, 973				
Returns with net income: Receipls, tolal	625, 621	614, 857	584, 975	484, 727	506, 450				
Gross sales. Gross receipts from operations Dividends received Interest received Rents and royalties Other receipts	499, 494 96, 108 3, 286 14, 298 5, 549 6, 885	493, 633 92, 476 3, 352 12, 855 5, 613 6, 927	472, 447 86, 549 3, 303 11, 415 4, 862 6, 399	388, 712 73, 352 2, 860 10, 155 4, 405 5, 244	411, 212 74, 151 2, 938 9, 567 4, 184 4, 397				

Enrollment of Practitioners

Treasury Department rules governing the practice of attorneys, agents, and other persons before the Internal Revenue Service were revised in fiscal year 1959 to recognize two new classes of practitioners and thus provide additional channels through which taxpayers may obtain assistance in their tax problems. The new regulations, which became effective March 15, 1959, reflect many helpful comments received from the public and interested professional groups.

The first change permits unenrolled persons to represent taxpayers before revenue agents and examining officers in district directors' offices with respect to returns prepared by them for the taxpayer. This change was made to meet the increased need for competent assistance to taxpayers resulting from the tremendous increase in the number of tax returns filed, since the original Treasury provisions governing these matters were put into effect.

The other immediate change permits qualified and experienced persons to be specially enrolled to practice before the Internal Revenue Service through a simplified examination procedure. On

June 24 and 25, 1959, approximately 2,100 properly qualified applicants, who were not eligible for enrollment as lawyers, certified public accountants, or former Internal Revenue Service officers or employees took the special examination designed to test adequately the technical competency of the candidate to represent taxpayers at all levels of the Service. Those who successfully pass the examination, and the character investigation which will follow, will be given a card permitting unlimited practice before all levels of the Internal Revenue Service. As in the case of attorneys and certified public accountants and former Internal Revenue Service employees, they will be required to conform to the standards of conduct and ethical practice, as set forth in Treasury Department Circular 230, Revised.

Applications for general enrollment approved in 1959 included 7,280 original applications and 3,616 renewals. Comparative figures as to the disposition of enrollment and disbarment cases during the past two years are shown below:

Disposition of enrollment and disbarment cases

Type of case	1959	1958
General enrollment—attorneys and agents:	7 200	6, 720
Applications for enrollment approved	7,280	6, /20 17
Applications for enrollment disapproved	1	110
Applications withdrawn on advice of the Director Applications for enrollment withdrawn with prejudice	110	110
Applications abandoned	5	30
Special enrollment to practice before the Internat Revenue Service: Applications approved by reason of examination		I
Applications approved pursuant to standards and procedures based upon former service with the Treasury Department. (Sec. 10.3(1), Department Circular No. 230, re-	1 25	199
Applications of former employees denied		15
		_7
Applications abandoned .		54
Renewal of enrollment cases:	2 616	7 400
Applications for renewal approved	3, 616	7, 422 16
Applications for renewal disapproved	23	24
Applications for renewal withdrawn Applications for renewal abandoned		4
Disbarment cases:		
Disbarments		2
Resignations accepted	- 1	ŕ
Resignations accepted with prejudice	8	39
Reprimands issued		ĩ
Closed without action		2
Formal complaints pending against enrolled persons	3	1

Note.—When the time limit specified in 31 CFR 10.6(d), as amended, is not met, a former enrollee is required to submit the original application which is processed by this office. The item, "Applications for enrollment approved" includes 1,077 of this type in 1958 and 1,742 in 1959.



STATISTICAL TABL

NOTES

All yearly data are on a fiscal year basis, unless otherwise specified. For example, data headed "1959" pertain to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1959, and "July 1" inventory items under this heading reflect inventories as of July 1, 1958.

In many tables and charts, figures have been rounded and therefore will not necessarily add to the printed totals which are based on unrounded figures.

Internal revenue districts are listed in this section by the names of headquarters cities. Each district is identical with the boundaries of the State in which the headquarters city is located except for the States and Territories recapitulated at the bottom of tables 1, 5, and 13. A map of the districts appears on page xiii.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Internal Revenue Collections
Table Pa
Internal revenue collections by sources and by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories
2. Internal revenue collections by sources and by quarters1 3. Internal revenue collections by sources1
4. Internal revenue collections by principal sources, fiscal years 1940-59 5. Number of returns filed by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories
6. Internal revenue tax on manufactured products from Puerto Rico 1
Alcohol and Tobacco Taxes
7. Establishments qualified to engage in the production, distribution, storage, or use of alcohol and alcoholic liquors1
8. Establishments qualified to engage in the production or distribution of tobacco products
9. Permits relating to industrial alcohol under chapter 51, IRC
10. Permits for operations relating to alcoholic beverages under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act
11. Permits relating to tobacco under chapter 52, IRC
12. Label activity under Federal Alcohol Administration Act 1
Stamp Taxes
13. Number of occupational tax stamps issued, by class of tax and by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories
Cases Receiving Appellate Consideration or in Litigation
14. Appellate Division processing of protested income, profits, estate, and
gift tax cases prior to issuance of statutory notice1 15. Appellate Division processing of protested income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases in which statutory notices were outstanding1
16. Appellate Division processing of income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases petitioned to the Tax Court (docketed cases)
17. Receipt and disposal of income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases in the Tax Court
18. Results obtained in income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases disposed of in the Tax Court.
19. Receipt and disposal of Tax Court cases in courts of appeals or in Supreme Court1
20. Receipt and disposal of suits filed by taxpayers in Federal courts
21. Civil tax cases decided by courts of appeals and Supreme Court.
22. Receipt and disposal of claims pending and suits filed by the United States in Federal and State courts1
23. Receipt and disposal by the Office of the Chief Counsel of collection,
erroneous refund, subpena, summons, and injunction cases1 24. Receipt and disposal by the Office of the Chief Counsel of insolvency and debtor proceedings1
25. Receipt and disposal by the Office of the Chief Counsel of lien cases and noncourt civil advisory cases
Cost of Administration
26. Obligations incurred by the Internal Revenue Service
27. Cost of printing and binding

Table 1.—Internal revenue collections by sources and by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories

[in thousands of dollars. See table 3, p. 106, for lax rates and further breakdown of national lotals by sources]

		Takal takan at			Individual ii	come and emplo	yment taxes	_
	evenue regions and districts; States and Territories; by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other States shown at bottom of table)	Total internal revenue collections	Corporation income and profits taxes 2	Tolai	Income lax nol withheld ³	income lax withheld and old-age and disability insurance 3 4 5	Railroad retiremen] 4 6	Unemploymen insurance
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
United Sta	ates, total	79,797,973	18,091,509	49,588,488	12,348,714	36,390,385	525,369	324,020
Atlanta region.		5,688,821		- 	1 	— <u>-</u>		324,020
Atlanta	(Georgia)	888, 919	1,824,815	3,235,482	1,889,512	2,179,831	20,391	25,747
sirmingnam	(Alabama)	534, 681	195, 848 115, 659	582, 847	149, 739	424, 524	3, 788	4, 796
COMBINI	(Nouth Carolina)		115, 659 56, 396	396, 904	117, 027	272, 452	4, 387	3, 039
Greensboro	(NOTED CAMBINA)	1 000 740	294, 162	216, 194	59, 177	154, 794	110	2, 113
		193, 130	254, 162 25, 861	580, 851	152, 208	415, 097	8, 004	5, 54 t
Jacksonville	(PIOCIDA)	1, 147, 281	209, 508	150, 830	51, 919	97, 282	340	1, 290
		644, 702	127, 381	829, 834	327, 023	495, 113	2, 386	5, 311
DOSTOR FEELOR		4,280,618	897,341	478, 022	152, 419	320, 570	1, 376	3, 657
AHPHSTA	(Maine)	192, 884	39, 002	2,981,987	728,592	2,217,518	14,827	21,058
101200	(PNassachusetts)	0.000 700	475, 558	144, 394	41, 569	99, 295	2,417	1, 112
6 4 1 1 1 1 2 1 0 1	(Vermant)	70,120	10, 760	1, 526, 038	330, 113	1, 180, 932	4, 107	10, 886
			291, 056	59, 826	16, 593	41, 773	1, 040	420
ronzmoun	(New Hamnshire)	152,792	25, 790	903, 474	254, 377	635, 954	7, 214	5, 930
		311, 258	55, 176	120, 509	31, 130	88, 438	39	902
Unicaso resion		12,815,142	3.828.211	227, 746	54, 810	171, 119	9	1.808
Unicago	(See (c) helow)	5, 427, 064	1, 463, 698	7,371,116	1,600,958	5,626,517	83,370	52,271
DETLUIT	(Michigan)	5, 010, 803	1, 037, 143	3, 419, 186	724, 434	2, 594, 075	76, 716	23,961
MIDMATIKEE	(Wiscousin)	1, 409, 488	352, 157	2, 549, 802	483, 274	2, 041, 879	5, 750	18, 899
		967, 787	175, 215	889, 771	227, 570	655, 600	302	6, 299
, iiiviiinali rezioi		9,886,998	2.026.276	512, 357 5,489,918	173, 679	334, 963	602	3, t12
Cincinnati	(See (p) helow)	1 200 000	390, 117	3,453,318	1,258,489	4,133,514	63,656	34,258
		2, 688, 447	646, 994	742, 848	168, 169	568, 733	897	5, 050
COLUMNOUS	(See (p) below)	432, 305	87, 568	1,675,900	291, 574	1, 343, 039	31, 227	10, 060
iliulaliapolis	(INGIANA) I	1 750 007	303, 269 1	324, 769 1, 1 29 , 026	88, 636	234, 071	8	2, 054
			154, 704	1, 129, 026 392, 6 22	249, 216	873, 42 9	595	5, 786
Parkersburg		308, 029	52, 964	392, 622	132, 943	245, 120	12, 073	2, 486
Richmond	(Virginia)	1, 231, 453	207, 781	234, 473	67, 506	164, 953	95	1,920
To ledo	(Virginia) — (See (g) below	597, 605	182, 879	635, 554	167, 971	445, 064	18, 200	4, 319
		4,556,745	886,657	354, 725	92, 474	259, 106	561	2, 584
		177 000	20, 560	3,093,195	1,112,881	1,934,290	25,967	20,056
Wff2fill	(SPE (I) nelow)	1, 377, 167	286, 146	149, 431	52, 002	96, 664	2	764
Danas	(See (c) helow)	1, 305, 311	259, 188	938, 808	338, 850	581, 821	12, 121	6, 016
		1, 303, 311	29, 452	929, 707	348, 718	563, 218	11, 932	5, 839
wew Offeatis	(Louisiana)	689, 229	149, 437	159, 162	64, 009	93, 853	151	1, 148
		809, 866	141, 875	461, 237	164, 871	291,758	1,410	3, 198
lew York City re				454, 850	144, 431	306, 976	351	3, 091
Albany	(See (f) below)	889, 496	5,898,596 275,601	8,536,182 584,009	1,780,428 79,594	6,626,476 497, 926	67,599 2,435	61,687 4,053

Brooklyn	_ (See (f) below)	_1 1, 506, 244	203, 713	1, 164, 908	378, 893	774 630 1	2 700 1	
Buffalo	(See (f) below)	977 156	272, 549	620, 478	154, 675	774, 638	3, 788	7, 589
Lower Manhattan	(See (f) below)	5 643 607	2, 569, 029	2, 476, 976	471.091	461, 426 1, 981, 932	2 576	4, 333
Syracuse	(See (f) below)	546 121	99, 893	370, 322	83, 116	284, 373	6, 578	17, 376
Upper Manhattan	(See (f) below)	_l 5.870.561	1, 677, 810	3, 319, 490	613, 051	2, 626, 181	33	2, 800
Omaha region		6 216 007	1,297,891	4,314,694	1.232.191	2,950,969	54, 721	25, 536
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	- 107, 600	13, 538	90, 302	45, 141	44. 758	108,068	23,466
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	_ 77, 79 4	8, 345	60, 734	29, 133	31, 325	7	399
0 enver	(Colorado)	975, 968	119, 590	769, 473	131, 636	631, 200	4. 163	272
Des Moines.	_ (lowa)	683 712	146, 635	500, 565	213, 723	283, 572	554	2, 474 2, 715
Fargo	(North Dakota)		10, 287	82, 238	40, 533	41, 279	25	2,715 401
Kansas City	(See (d) below)	_ 637, 285	173, 308	411, 244	117,912	287, 394	3, 091	2, 847
Omaha	. (Nebraska)		72, 672	357, 578	118, 702	215, 229	21, 802	2, 047 1, 845
St. Louis	. (See (d) below)	. 1, 278, 604	294, 617 337, 239	793, 448	181, 591	578, 735	27, 720	5, 401
St. Paul	(Minnesota)		337, 239	836, 797	203, 721	599, 210	28, 729	5, 401 5, t37
Wichita			121, 662	412, 316	150, 099	238, 268	21, 975	1, 974
Philadelphia region	1. 20		2,227,924	6.822.925	1,523,027	5.153.062	100.980	45.857
Baltimore	(Maryland and District of Columbia)		242, 355	1, 409, 978	282, 759	1, 084, 626	36, 345	6, 248
Camden	(See (e) below)		89, 561	340,636	101, 391	236, 946	30, 343	2, 29t
Newark	. (See (e) below)		416, 683	1, 267, 877	340, 856	913, 984	3, 434	9, 603
Philadelphia	. (See (h) below)		498, 133	1, 781, 933	389, 195	1, 328, 844	51, 946	11, 949
Pittsburgh	. (See (h) below).		438, 688	1, 377, 375	256, 230	1, 103, 404	6, 946	10, 796
Scranton	(See (h) below)		152, 730	358, 687	65, 990	287, 219	2, 301	3, 178
wilmington	(Delaware)		389, 773	286, 438	86, 606	198, 039	(*)	1, 792
San Francisco regio	n		1,602,164	6.870.275	1.992.887	4.800.600	37.170	39,619
Boise	. (Idaho)	_ 147, 103	25, 655	116, 472	40, 365	75, 153	235	719
n eachair	(Montana)	144, 973	23, 219	112, 914	48, 336	63, 753	308	517
Honolulu	(ilewell)		30, 730	132, 769	35, 280	96, 504	240 l	744
Dhaniy	. (See (b) below)		661, 843	2, 815, 581	799, 850	1, 998, 184	679	16, 869
Pertland	(Arizona)	266, 366	40, 614	213, 615	80, 707	131, 620	74	1, 214
Pone	(Oragon)	491, 917	68, 534	400, 067	119, 125	276, 274	2, 241	2, 426
Pait Lake City	(Nevada) (Ulah)		f5, 151	86, 108	30, 098	55 524	(*) ⁻	486
Can Erapsison	(Can (h) h-tow)	217, 076	42, 709	157, 094	42, 510	112,695	988	900
San Francisco	(See (b) below)	. 3, 093, 345	514, 156	2, 077, 654	586, 113	1, 448, 492	31, 776	t1, 273
international Once	(See (a) and (j) below)	1, 018, 230	179, 554	758, 000	210, 503	542,400	626	4,470
Puerto Pico	ations Division		2,006	127,448	101,757	25,690		(*)
	'a		19	21, 898	2, 443	19, 455		(*)
	d by region and district:	. 114, 713	1, 987	105, 550	99, 315	6, 236		(*)
Undistributed denos	ilary receipls	010 000				.		• /
Transferred to Gove	rnment of Guam			749, 233		745, 892	3, 341	
riansierieu to apve	minent of qualit.	. (-4, 343)	(-376)	(-3, 967)		(-3, 967)		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<u> </u>			I			
		Tolais for States i	not shown above					_
	(a) Alaska	47.5		· · ·	1	1	1	
	(a) Miaska	47, 942	3, 319	42, 822	8, 104	34, 559		t59
	(b) California	6, 923, 618	1, 175, 999	4, 893, 235	1, 385, 962	3, 446, 676	32, 455	28, 142
	(c) Illinois	6, 394, 851	1, 638, 913	3, 931, 543 گئے۔	898, 114	2, 929, 038	32, 455 77, 318	27, 073
	(d) Missouri (e) New Jersey	1, 915, 889	467, 925	1, 204, 692	299, 503	866, 129	30, 811	8, 249
	(f) New York	- 2, 442, 800	506, 244	1, 608, 513	442, 247	1, 150, 930	3, 441	11, 894
	(g) Dhio	15, 433, 184	5, 098, 596	8, 536, 182	1, 780, 420	6, 626, 476	67, 599	61,687
	(h) Pennsylvania	5, 047, 385	1, 307, 558	3, 098, 242	640, 852	2, 404, 949	32, 694	19, 747
	(i) Texas	. 5, 392, 798	1, 089, 551	3, 517, 996	711, 414	2, 719, 466	61, 193	25, 922
	(j) Washington	2, 682, 478	545, 334	1, 868, 515	687, 568	1, 145, 039	24, 053	11, 855
	(1) masumikron	970, 288	176, 235	715, 178	202, 399	507, 842	626	4, 312
		•			.	'	` I.	,

						Alt	cohol taxes			
Internal revenue regions and districts; States and Territories 1	Estate tax	Gift tax	Excise taxes, lotal (sum of columns 11,			D	istilled spirits	taxes		
(Slates represented by single districts indicated in paren- lheses; totals for other States shown at bottom of table)			26, 31, 35, 43, 48, and 69)	Total	Total	Imported (collected by Customs)	Domestic 7	Rectifica- tion 7	Occupa- tional taxes 8	Olher 9
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
United States, total	1,235,823	117,160	10,759,549	3.002,096	2,137,149	339,692	1,757,307	22,037	16,612	1,50
Atlanta region	92,575	7,707	1,318,059	31,127	20,068	13,142	5,248	1	661	1.01
Atlanla (Georgia)	14,672	1, 294	94, 138	3, 511	1, 320	646	502	ī	93	7
Birmingham (Alabema)	7, 914	594	13,604	533	454	342	16	l	36	6
Columbia (South Carolina)	6 843	429	7, 685	907	512	383			69	5
Greensboro (North Carolina)	12, 153	940	1, 095, 639	798	548	206	17		58	26
Jackson (Mississippi)	5, 752	278	10, 394	210	116		8		64	4
Jacksonville (Florida)	36,649	3,004	67, 869	19, 431	11, 527	10, 975	223		266	6
Nashville(Tennessee)	8, 592	1, 167	29, 529	5, 736	5, 591	591	4, 482		. 74	44
Boston region (Maine) (Maine)	111,598 5,352	10,222	279,245	128,512	106,513	15,426	89,028	925	1,111	2:
Boston (Massachusetts)	3,35∠ 49,437	304	3,819	937	670	0 240	633	11	19	
Burlington (Vermont)	2, 231	4, 63 4 367	153, 989 4, 926	72, 987 3, 5 9 2	61, 342 3, 494	8, 340	51,730	709	546	1
Hartford (Connecticut)	37, 456		99, 153			3, 463			30	
Portsmoulh (New Hampshire)	3,755	4, 596 141	2, 573	41, 7 60 77	40, 048 35	2, 836	36, 665	199	346 28	/8 \
Providence (Rhode Island)	13, 367	182	2, 373 14, 785	9, 160	924	783		· '	141	(*)
Chicago region	151,356	17,414	2,245,650	497,277	328.357	85,472	235,958	3.725	3,175	2
Chicago (See (c) below)	66, 808	7, 967	467, 958	55, 966	33, 043	24, 975	7,021	60	982	-
Delroit (Michigan)	54,041	6, 113	1, 363, 814	105, 916	67, 301	59, 132	6, 924	286	943	1
Milwaukee (Wisconsin)	14 382	1,513	151,677	98, 159	2, 295	1, 366	(4)	5	924	(*) [*]
Springfield(See (c) below)	16, 124	1,820	262, 200	237, 236	225, 718	-,	222, 013	3.373	327	()
Cincinnati region	117,423	8,994	2,244,005	968,187	886,461	13,923	861,348	9,008	2,049	13
Cincinnati (See (g) below)	17,999	1, 377	176, 727	131, 559	120, 119		118, 128	1,613	377	
Cleveland (See (8) below)	34,743	2, 308	328, 300	28, 267	5, 319	4, 242	294	19	762	
Columbus(See (g) below)	7, 436	295	12, 235	1,868	163				162	
Indianapolis (Indiana)	17, 871	2, 393	306, 412	235, 013	214, 950	5, 341	204, 442	4,838	325	
Louisville (Kentucky)	11, 287	594	981, 835	559, 894	541, 812	4, 267	534, 813	2, 539	158	3
Parkersburg (West Virginia) Richmond (Virginia)	6,627 13,473	255 1, 209	13, 709	650 6.395	110	73	57		30	3 2 6
Toledo (See (g) below)	13,4/3	1, 209 563	373, 338 51, 448	6,395 4,540	3, 786 201	/3	3,614	-	35	6
Dallas region	88,670	10,271	477.707	61,244	16,629	12,082	(*) 3,694	1	200 769	8:
Albuquerque (New Mexico)	1.868	518	5, 286	87	81	(*)	3,034		80	(*) "
Austin (See (i) below)	33, 814	3, 925	114, 364	32, 778	8. 447	8, 320	2	- -	121	(7)
Dallas (See (i) below)	29, 324	3, 279	83, 798	288	147	6, 320	*		144	
Little Rock (Arkansas)	2,909	479	5.443	309	179		12		56	1
New Orleans (Louisiana)	10,815	839	66, 867	27, 262	7, 781	3, 761	3,675	1"	338	
Dklahoma City (Dklahoma)	l 9.939 l	1, 231	201.948	519	94	3,,01	3,3,5	·	31	3
New York City region	203,957	22,473	1.571.015	306.157	193,561	128,690	61,866	998	1.976	3
Albany (See (f) below)	13, 920	477	15, 501	8, 197	323	,	1	27	288	_

Fargo Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Paul Wichita Philadelphila region Baltimore Camden Newark Philadelphia Piltsburgh Scranton Wilmington Boise Helena Honolulu Los Angeles Phoenix Partland Reno Salt Lake City San Francisco Seattle International Opera Puerto Rico	(See (f) below) (See (f) below) (See (f) below) (South Dakota) (Wyoming) (Colerado) (Iowa) (North Dakota) (See (d) below) (See (d) below) (Minnesota) (Kansas) (Maryland and District of Columbia) (See (e) below) (See (e) below) (See (h) below) (See (b) below) (Montana) (Hawaii) (See (b) below) (Oregan) (Nevada) (Ulah) (See (a) and (j) below) (See (a) and (j) below)	13, 814 49, 487 52, 842 30, 353 6, 438 3, 444 176, 322 4, 616 7, 514 2, 886 2, 138 63, 123 18, 084 6, 615	1, 790 10, 070 10, 070 8, 989 6,576 37 186 503 375 46 41, 496 1, 191 1, 120 1, 131 21, 727 1, 227 1, 427 3, 616 8, 231 4, 282 11,036 8, 231 4, 282 11,036 4, 600 3, 406 4, 600 4, 600 1, 144 92 92 92 92 93 3, 406 1, 406 93 94 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 95 96 96 97 98 98 99 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90 90	88, 861 67, 945 581, 451 581, 252 759, 016 501, 797 6, 368 72, 353 24, 617 2, 084 170, 491 100, 474 34, 138 1,194, 466 247, 251 15, 525 246, 469 350, 888 308, 715 23, 548 308, 715 23, 548 27, 555 2, 934 7, 552 2, 7, 552 2, 7, 552 2, 7, 552 2, 7, 553 15, 100 10, 607 15, 567 434, 787 434, 787 434, 787 434, 787 434, 787 434, 287 449 23, 449	52, 479 26, 921 114, 238 26, 480 77, 843 154, 768 153, 16, 697 1, 973 105 9, 964 39, 780 69, 964 39, 780 69, 964 39, 780 129, 257 4, 922 138, 451 130, 465 114, 788 311,571 367 2, 374 1, 600 76, 196 1, 817 4, 334 1, 233 1, 233 186, 260 37, 307 19, 638	3, 443 4, 585 103, 314 21, 586 60, 308 27, 950 84 43 1, 252 112 10, 168 6, 780 367, 764 108, 356 1, 468 71, 257 95, 066 1, 468 71, 257 113 159 2, 574 113 159 2, 574 113 159 2, 574 113 159 2, 574 113 159 2, 574 113 114 115 115 115 117 117 118 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	4, 213 103, 161 21, 316 7,555 1, 050 1 4, 194 2, 310 15,308 7, 045 5, 866 2, 396 48,095 1, 689 14, 093 11, 933	2, 817 2 (*) 59, 045 18, 948 1, 049 2, 080 (*) 5, 640 3, 483 6, 693 172 70, 386 87, 654 86, 505 118,081 21 19, 852 (*) 693 (*) 97, 513 2 19,091 19,091	99 (*) 873 117 (*) 1 75 40 5,787 2,608 291 984 1,829 929 (*) 120 (*) 808 (*) 544 544	514 367 151 270 385 1,282 66 41 108 83 164 111 249 245 353 214 245 353 214 353 217 373 373 373 373 373 373 373 373 373 3	13 3 3 2 3 5 48 2 2 4 4 2 (*) 6 6 1 10 111 9 90 22 7 4 4 43 13 (*) 50 (*) 12 (*) 12 (*) 1 16 18 3 3 3
Puerto Rico	ed by region and district: Undis- pipts	6, 615	551	23, 448 2 65, 771		19, 638					3
		·	Totals f	or States not sho	wn above	<u>'</u>		<u></u> '			_
	(a) Alaska (b) California (c) Illinois (d) Missouri (e) New Jersey (f) New York (g) Dhio (h) Pennsylvania (j) Texas (j) Washinglon	62 133, 743 82, 932 26, 486 63, 301 203, 957 68, 164 89, 632 63, 138 18, 022	(*) 8, 000 9, 788 2, 566 2, 654 22, 473 4, 543 12, 253 7, 205 1, 060	1, 738 712, 297 730, 159 214, 053 261, 994 1, 571, 035 568, 711 683, 152 198, 162 59, 788	43 262, 456 293, 202 79, 933 143, 374 306, 157 166, 235 250, 999 33, 066 37, 263	40 153, 850 258, 760 12, 420 72, 725 193, 561 125, 802 186, 637 8, 594 12, 378	1 33, 612 24, 975 4, 194 128, 690 4, 242 8, 263 8, 320 11, 932	117, 366 229, 034 7, 720 71, 558 61, 866 118, 422 174, 159 2	929 3, 433 77 366 998 1, 632 2, 813	39 1, 916 1, 308 413 790 1, 976 1, 501 1, 345 265 427	28 11 17 11 32 6 57 7

Table 1.—Internal revenue collections by sources and by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories—Continued

[In thousands of dollars. See table 3, p. 106, for tax rates and further breakdown of national totals by sources]

		Alcohol taxes—Continued									
Internal revenue regio	ons and districts; States and Territories !		Wines, co	dials, etc., taxes		. 8eer taxes					
(States represented by sin for other St	gle districts indicated in parentheses; totals ates shown at bottom of table)	Total	Imported (collected by Customs)	Domestic ?	Occupational taxes 10	Total	imported (collected by Customs)	Domestic ?	Occupational taxes 11		
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)		
United States	total	92,442	6,111	84,808	1,524	772,505	3,222	763,983	5,300		
	<u> </u>	1,420	215	731	475	9,639	132	8,796	711		
Atlanta region	Georgia).	201	8	140	53	1, 990	15	1,926	49		
Birmingham	Alabama)	2	1		(*)	78	.6		71		
	South Carolina)	276	3	187	86	120	11		129		
	North Carolina)	117	(*)	1	117	133	4		1 123		
lackson	(Mississippi)	6				88	95	6.869	128		
	(Florida)	812	196	403	213	7, 092	90	0,003	136		
	(Tennessee)	- 6	6	4 044		138	77	19,356	138 247		
oston region	`	2,320	343	1,914 196	63	19,680	13	(*)	69		
Augusta	(Maine)	196	(*)	967	(*)	10, 434	57	10, 341	36		
	(Massachusetts)	1, 210	241 28	30/	59	10, 434	5,	10, 571	1 7		
	(Vermont)	´ 87	28 37	625	39	1. 048	Ĭ	958	84		
	(Connecticut)	664	3/	023	•	1, 040	1		4:		
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	100	37	125	(*)	8, 073	7	8, 057	1		
Providence	(Rhode Island)	162 6.847	818	5,905	123	162,073	503	161,180	39		
hicago region	(0 /-> L-1>	4, 958	589	4, 367	2	17, 965	164	17, 721	8		
	(See (c) below)(Michigan)	1, 722	153	1,449	120	36, 894	318	36, 541	3		
	(Wisconsin)	1, 722	1 77	7, 773	l -i	95, 698	20	95, 437	24		
Milwaukee Springfield	(See (c) below).	100	l "	l ĭ	(*)	11, 517		11,481	3 40		
Springheiu Sincinnati region	(See (c) Delow)	3.733	146	3,112	475	77,993	42	77,543	40		
	(See (g) below)	360		337	22	11,080		11, 054	2 1 1 4 8		
	(See (g) below)	334	115	218	1	22, 614	19	22, 580	ļ		
Columbus	(See (g) below)	40	1	3	38	1,665		1,651	1		
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	265	9	103	153	19, 798		19, 751	1 5		
Louisville	(Kentucky)	1, 289	19	1, 269	(*)	16, 793	(*)	16, 709	100		
	(West Virginia)	25			25	515		405	11		
	(Virginia)	1, 322	3	1, 082	237	1, 287	23	1, 168 4, 225	9		
Toledo	(See (g) below)	99		99	(*)	4, 240					
Dailas region		2,086	213	1,662	210	42,530	80	41,676			
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	4	(*)	2	i	3	(*) 62	22, 421	- 24		
Austin	(See (i) below)	1, 499	139	1, 211	150	22, 832	62	22, 421	⊥ ĭõ		
Dallas	(See (i) below)	[′] 36		. 1	35	105			- 19		
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	172		149		58	18	18,968	- 1ž		
New Orleans	(Louisiana)	373	74	298		19, 108	18	287	34 10 5 12		
	(Oklahoma)	i	I	.	.1	424	1	20/	,		

New York City res	rion	14,899	9,132	11,658	48	97,697	1,738	95,105	854
Albany	(See (f) below)	197		196	i	7, 677		7, 570	107
Brooklyn		3, 081		3,067	14	45, 955		45, 641	313
Buffalo		i 5.908 i	42	5, 865	1	16, 428	584	15, 709	135
Lower Manhattan	(See (f) below)	3,777	3, 150	609	17	7, 147	1, 055	6, 049	43 98 158
Syracuse			(*)´		i	4, 890	99	4,693	98
Unner Manhattan	_ (See (f) below)	1, 935		1,921	14	15, 601		15, 443	158
Omaha region	- (000 (1) 201011)	2,326	137	2,175	15	124,429	7	123,525	897
Aberdeen				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		56			56 10
Chevenne				(*)		t0		(*)	10
Denver			28	158	2	15, 289	5	15, 240	44
Des Moines				161	8	646		463	183
Fargo	- 10 - 17 - 2 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17 - 17		(*)		(*)	21	(*)		21
Kansas City				520	`` 2	7, 195		7, 140	56
Dmaha						9,046		8, 996	56 50
St. Louis		1, 055	66	987	1	58, 741	2	58, 631	109
St. Paul			42	348	i l	33, 324	(*)	33, 056	267
	(Kansas)			(*)	(*)	101		,	101
Wichita		10,982	394	10.559	` 28	144.933	176	144,281	476
Philadelphia regio			214	2, 053	26	18, 609	98	18, 436	75
Baltimore				813	្ត័	2,640	**	2, 617	24
Camden	(See (e) below)			4, 302	• 1	62, 893		62, 864	29
Newark			180	3, 291		31, 928	77	31, 700	29 151
Philadelphia			(*)	92	1	23, 399	e) ''	23, 250	148
Pittsburgh	_ (See (h) below)		()	32	(*) ¹	5, 463	()	5, 415	48
	(See (h) below)			9	(3)	3,403		5, 415	*9
Wilmington	(Delaware)		651		86	93.532	467	92,521	544
San Francisco reg		4/,038	631	47,092	(*)	316	407	266	50
Boise	. (Idaho)				(3)			2, 238	24
Helena			(*)			2, 261	(*) 37	2, 238 591	24
Honolulu	(Hawaii)	15	11		•	633			` 168
Los Angeles	(See (b) below)	6, 018	336	5, 681	į <u>į</u> į	29, 745	267	29, 310	
Phoenix	(Arizona)	2	(*)		?	1,653	(*)	1,642	11
Portland	(Oregon)	57	12	45	1	1, 703	10	1,634	59
Reno	. (Nevada)					8			. 8
Salt Lake City	_ (Utah)				<u></u> -	1, 217		1, 171	.46
San Francisco	(See (b) below)	40,971	262	40, 634	75	31, 873	135	31,613	125
Seattle	(See (a) and (i) below)	/64	30	733		24, 125	18	24, 057	5D
international Ope	rations Division					(3)		(*)	
Puerto Rico						(*)		(*)	
Dther									
		Tota	ils for States not	shown above			<u></u>		
	(a) Alaska	(*)	(*)			3	(e)		3
			599	46, 314	76	61, 618	401	60, 923	293
			589	40, 314	/%	29, 482	164	29, 202	116
	(c) Illinois			1, 507	3	65, 936	107	65, 770	164
	(d) Missouri	1,577	66	5, 115	3	65, 533		65, 480	52
	(e) New Jersey				1	97, 697	1, 738	95, 105	854
	(f) New York		3, 192	11,658	48	3/, 69/	1, /38	39, 511	70
	(g) Ohio		115	658	61	39, 599 60, 790	78	60, 365	347
	(h) Pennsylvania	3, 573	180	3, 392	l	00,730		22 421	
	(h) Pennsylvania (i) Texas (j) Washington	1,536	139 139	3, 392 1, 212 733	184	22, 936 24, 121	62	72, 421 24, 057	454

Table 1.—Internal revenue collections by sources and by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories—Continued

[In thousands of dollars. See table 3, p. 106, for tax rates and further breakdown of national totals by sources]

		ı	Tobacco taxes				Stamp taxe	s on documents playing	s, other instru cards	ments, and
(States represented b	regions and districts; States and Territones ¹ ry single districts indicated in parentheses; totals er States shown at bottom of table)	Total	Cigarettes	Cigars 7 12	Manufac- tured tobacco 7	Other 18	Total	or capital eign insura	transfers of ndebtedness stock, for- nce policies, of convey-	Playing cards, silver bullion transfers
			 				2015	Sales by postmasters (32)	Sales by directors (33)	(34)
		(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)
United Sta	ites, total	1,806,816	1,738,050	51,101	16,916	750	133,817	36,478	89,746	7,592
		1,089,648	1,068,283	13,805	6.842	719	7,057	6,443	1,613	(*)
Atlanta region Atlanta		694	2,000,200	694	(7)		1, 127	814	312	8
Birmingham		1, 150		1, 150		(*)	723	530	193	Ω
Columbia		2,098		2,098	(*) 5, 154		371	298	73	(*)
Greensboro		1, 074, 082	1, 068, 281	(*)	5, 154	647	819	659	160	
Jackson		<u>-</u>					310	220	90	/8\
Jacksonville	(Florida)	9, 721	2	9,720	(*)	(*)	2, 789	2, 286	502 283	8
Nashville		1,902	(*)	142	ì, 688	72	918	636 2,041	2.924	()
Boston region		834	2	822	11	(*)	4,967	155	2,320	1 4
Augusta	(Maine)	(*)	(*)				163 3, 229	992	2, 237	(*)
Boston	(Massachusetts)	` 365	2	354	10	(*)	3, 223	62	2, 23,	'/
Burlington	(Vermont)	l		183			1.077	619	458	(*)
Hartford	(Connecticut)	184	(*)	280	,		1,148	98	49	
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	280		400	(*)		265	116	149	[]
Providence		2,504		812	1,692		14.235	3.005	9,734	1,49
Chicago region		1.080	8	43	1, 037		9, 882	1, 315	7, 599	96
Chicago) _* (682	639		2' 435	984	1, 450	(*)
Detroit			(/	83	15		1,761	705	529	52
Milwaukee				4			157		157	
Springfield		680,685	668.321	6,224	(*) 6,140		12,387	3,758	3,146	5,48
Cincinnati regio			(*)	123	26		7,696	1, 371	849	5, 47
Cleveland		l '5	1 1	(*)	4		1,022		1, 022	(*)
Columbus		I (*)		8	(*)		365		359 315	(*)
Indianapolis		925		925	1		1, 072		229	1 (2)
Louisville	(Kentucky)	332, 985	329, 147	1, 190	2, 648		699		42	
Parkersburg	(West Virginia)	.] 1, 346	339, 174	348	999		270		157	(*)
Richmond	(Virninia)	1 342.822	339, 174	1, 540	2, 108		1,090		173	8
Toledo	(See (g) below)	2,452	00000	2,099	354		173 7,852	3,571	4,281	'
Dallas region		. 1,224	$\Box \Omega$	1,224	1		331	165	166	
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	(*)	<u>(?)</u>	(*)		·	1 1 201	103	1, 891	8
Austin	(See (i) below)	. 105	<u>(7</u>	105	1 45 1		1, 892 3, 235	1, 741	1, 493	1
Dallac	(See (i) below)	.L (+)	(')	(*)	¹ (*)		.ı ə, zəə	1,791	-, 400	,

Little Rock New Orleans	(Arkansas)	(*) 1, 119	(*)	(*) 1, 119			359 1, 209 826	243 817 604	116 392 222	(3)
Oklahoma City New York City re	(Dklahoma)	1,200	111	984	103	3	52,969	1,397	51,388	`` 184
Albany	10 10 1	61		61	(2)	(*)	180		82	99
Brooklyn		_ 368	48	295	`´ 25		430		430	(3)
Buffalo	(See (f) below)	1 3	(*)	3	(*)		831		831	(*)
Lower Manhattan		676	55	585	34	3	51, 104	1, 397	49, 655	52
Syracuse	(See (f) helow)	_1 32	(*)	1	31	(*)	241		241	
Upper Manhattan	(See (f) below)	_ 60 1	7	40	13		183		150	33
Omaha region		_ 1,208	(*)	18	1,190		7,655	3,957	3,304	394
Aberdeen	(South Oakota)						139 111	123	15 15	
Cheyenne	(Wyoming)	- [1, 117	529	588	/*\
Denver		- 8	8	- 8			7,117	726	300	8
Des Moines	(lowa)	- (*)	(1)	()	(*)		122	108	14	()
Fargo							729	100	729	(*)
Kansas City		8		- 8 -			526	287	239	()
Omaha			(*)	17	1, 189		1, 584	1. 16i	423	(*)
St. Louis		4	8		(*)		1, 980	482	1, 105	393
St. Paul		1 8 1	•	- 14	` '		612	444	7 169	(*)
Wichita		27,979	1,328	(*) 25,743	881	28	9,377	3,462	5,914	`′ 1
Philadelphia region	on		(*)	50	ī		1, 586	827	759	(*)
Baltimore			}∗{	1, 771	O 1		177		177	
Camden				*'20î	747	28	2.618	1, 552	1, 066	(*)
Newark	(See (e) below)		1.281	11.894	132	-*	2, 874	-,	2,874	(*)
Philadelphia			(7)	11, 017	ī		1, 730	1, 057	673	
Pittsburgh		1	46	11, 808	•		136		136	
Scranton			, ,	22,000			256	25	230	
Wilmington			6	81	56	()	17,317	9,844	7,441	32
San Francisco reg		-					208	183	24	1
Boise Helena		(*)	(*)				201	188	13	
Honolulu			8	15	(*)		230	8	216	5
Los Angeles			1	34	30	(*) [3, 800		3, 791	.9
Phoenix		.1 2			2		701	237	448	. 16
Portland				(2)			753	444	309	(*)
Reno	(Nevada)	()		(*)			188	84	104	
Salt Lake City	/lltah)						270	. 83	187	
San Francisco	(Soo (h) helow)	59	5	31	23		9, 500	8, 144	1, 355	, I
Seattle	(See (a) and (i) below)	1		1			1, 467	473	993	(*)
International Op	erations Division	1 1.372		1,389	2					
Puerto Rico		1, 392		1, 389	2				· 	
		! . <u></u>	''		' 	'	<u>*-'-</u>	<u></u> -		
		Tatala for State	es not shown al	hove						
		IDIAIS IOI STAT	e2 Hot 2Howil al	D016						
	(a) Alaska	F	1	1	I		42	42		
	(b) California		6	65	54	(*)	13, 300	8, 144	5, 146	10
	(c) Illinois		8	47	1, 037		10, 039	1, 315	7, 756	968
	(d) Missouri		(*)	18	1, 189		2, 313	1, 161	1, 152	1
	(e) New Jersey		(*)	1,972	747	28	2, 795	1, 552	1, 243	(*)
	(f) New York.	1, 200	` 111	984	103	3	52, 969	1, 397	51, 388	184
	(g) Dhio	2, 606	1	2,222	384		9, 256	1, 371	2, 403	5, 482
	(h) Pennsylvania	00'100	1, 327	23, 721	134		4, 740	1, 057	3, 683	(*)
	(i) Texas		l (5)	105	1		5, 126	1,741	3, 384	45
	(j) Washington	[1		1			1, 425	432	993	(*)
	U,		1		1 .	- L				

Table 1.—Internal revenue collections by sources and by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories—Continued

[in thousands of dollars. See table 3, p. 106, for tax rates and further breakdown of national totals by sources]

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					Manufacturers	excise taxes			
Internal revenue regions and distri (States represented by single distric totals for other States shown	cts indicated in parentheses;	Total	Gasoline	Lubricating oil, etc.	Tires (wholly or in part of rubber), inner tubes, and Iread rubber	Metor vehicles, chassis, bodies, parts, and accessories	Radio and television sets, phonographs, components, etc.	Refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, etc.; electric, gas, and oil appliances	Other 14
		(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
United States, total		3,958,789	1,700,253	73,685	278,911	1,420,785	152,566	102,966	229,62
anta region (Georgia)			8,063	216	7,167 543	8,103 1,701	3,951	4,745 80	2,5 2
D:-mincham (Alahama)		3.330	995 60	54 '	1, 531	1,748	(*) °	113	13
Columbia (South Carolii Greensboro (North Carolii	na)	273 2,048		(*) 31	ī	102 1, 342		378	1. 2
Inches (Mississippi)		0,001	654		5, 034	309 1, 457	42	542 152	2 6 22,1
Jacksonville (Florida) (Florida) (Tennessee)		0, 323	4, 991 1, 363	23 109	58	1, 443	3, 892	3, 480	6
		57 126	6,331	83	5,180	6,998	10,662	5,718	1
Augusta (Maine) Boston (Massachusel Burlington (Vermont) Hartford (Connecticut) Portsmouth (New Hamps)	lts)	172 21, 059	5, 015	72	1 2	2 447	5, 726	521	7, 2 1
Burlington (Vermont)		147 32,700	846	(*)	(*) 5,014 36	3,021	4, 921	5, 171	13, 7
Portsmouth (Connecticut)	hire)	726	(*)		36 103	41 1,455	15	20	6
Providence (Rhode Island	d)	2, 322 1,501,115	467 165,441	6,073	21.7	1,195,912	57,819	44,267	31,3
Providence (Knode Islanticago region (See (c) belo' (Michigan) (Michigan) (Missonsin) (See (c) belo' (See (c) belo' (See (c) belo') (See (c) belo') (See (c) belo')	w)	261,418	135, 260 14, 445	5, 578 276	10 205	40, 287 1, 145, 538	49, 245 7, 290	13, 410 22, 544	17,6 7,0
Oetroit (Michigan) Milwaukee (Wisconsin)		1, 197, 360 28, 216	11, 255	179	(*)	8, 953	27	6, 115	1, 6 5, 0
2DttuBileig (244 (c) pero	m/	426 475	4, 480 100,176	41 4,437	180.426	1, 134 79,584	1,258 10,215	2, 198 22,041	29.
			1, 690	45	4 830	5, 784	381	2, 222 3, 788	8, 18,
cinmati region Cincinnati	w)	248, 790 2, 947	30, 075 58	1, 556 11	171,661	22,670 894	67 68	1,779	,
Columbus (See (g) belo Indianapolis (Indiana)		40, 243	6, 892	199	13	28, 261 863	1, 804 7, 889	1, 510 12, 713	1,
Louisville (Kentucky) Parkersburg (West Virgin			48, 925 1, 087	2, 172 142	(*)	56	(*)', ***	12,713	
Diakmond (Virginia)		1. 187	. 4	34	3, 921	732 20, 324	4 2	16	
Toledo (See (g) belo	1W)	.] 30, 0/4	11, 447 291,274	278 9,377	994	6,184	540	194	1
Albuqueroue (New Mexico)}		1,744	(*) 896	(2)	35 899		42	
Austin (See (i) belo Dallas (See (i) belo	(W)	55, 433 44, 933	53, 439 38, 89t	1,038	973	3, 361	467	46 70	
Little Rock (Arkansas)_		_[490	152 t5, 250	48 615	(*)	179 689		26	
New Orleans (Louisiana) Dklahema City (Oklahoma)			181,798	6,778		_ 1, 021	1 5	1 9	l
- * 	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	4		ه معور د	*				
w York City region		_i 851,436	565,091	27,599	* \$5,665	44,423			
Albany, (See (f) belo	OW)	1,078	263 2, 070	130	- 14 961	515 6, 336	170 5, 009	3 1,477	3.
Albany (See (f) belo Brooklyn (See (f) belo	OW)	1, 078 19, 389 28 745	263 2,070 3,017	130	961 6, 124	515 6, 336 2, 158 522	170 5, 009 441 1, 369	3 1,477 475 765	3, 16,
Albany (See (f) belo Brooklyn (See (f) belo Buffalo (See (f) belo	W)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 235, 177	263 2, 070 3, 017 213, 945 2, 841	130 59 8, 937	961 6, 124 108	515 6, 336 2, 158 522 691	170 5,009 441 1,369 9,052	3 1,477 475 765 1,047	3, 16, 9,
Albany (See (f) beld Brooklyn (See (f) beld Buffalo (See (f) beld Lewer Manhattan. (See (f) beld Syracuse (See (f) beld	0W)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 235, t77 22, 858 544, 189	263 2,070 3,017 213,945 2,841 342,955 57,649	130	961 6, 124 108 (*) 48, 449 12,512	515 6, 336 2, 158 522 691 34, 202 14,790	170 5,009 441 1,365 9,052 24,596 2,123	3 1,477 475 765 1,047 1,609 6,732	3, 16, 9, 9, 73,
Albany (See (f) beld Brooklyn (See (f) beld Brooklyn (See (f) beld Buffalo (See (f) beld Lewer Manhattan (See (f) beld Syracuse (See (f) beld Upper Manhattan (Sae (f) beld Naha region (South Dake (S)W)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 235, 177 22, 858 544, 189 100,469	263 2, 070 3, 017 213, 945 2, 841 342, 955 57,649 243	130 59 8, 937 1 18, 473	14 961 6, 124 108 (*) 48, 449 12,512	515 6, 336 2, 158 522 69 34, 202 14, 790	170 5,009 441 1,365 9,052 24,596 2,123	3 1,477 475 765 1,047 1,609	3, 16, 9, 9, 73,
Albany (See (f) beld Brooklyn (See (f) beld Brooklyn (See (f) beld Buffalo (See (f) beld Lewer Manhattan (See (f) beld Syracuse (See (f) beld Upper Manhattan (Sae (f) beld Naha region (Seuth Dake Cheyenne (Wyoming)))W) W) W) OW) OW) OW)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 235, 177 22, 858 544, 189 100,469 311 4, 734 9, 612	263 2,070 3,017 213,945 2,841 342,955 57,649 243 4,713	130 59 8, 937 1 18, 473 2,311 2	14 961 6, 124 108 (*) 48, 449 12,512 (*) (*) 5, 497	515 6, 336 2, 158 522 691 34, 202 14, 790 65 10 1, 680	170 5,009 441 1,365 9,052 24,596 2,123	3 1,477 475 765 1,047 1,649 6,732	3, 16, 9, 9, 73, 4,
Albany. (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Buffalo (See (f) belc Lewer Manhattan (See (f) belc Syracuse. (See (f) belc Upper Manhattan (Sae (f) belc maiha region. Aberdeen. (Seuth Dake Cheyenne. (Wyoming) Denver (Colorado). Oes Moines. (lowa))W) W) W) OW) OW) OW)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 235, 177 22, 858 544, 189 100, 469 311 4, 734 9, 612 12, 100	263 2,070 3,017 213,945 2,841 342,955 57,649 243 4,719 2,137	130 59 8, 937 1 18, 473 2,311 2 3 17(0	14 961 6, 124 108 (*) 48, 449 12,512 (*) (*) 5, 497 6, 021	51,5 6,336 2,158 52,2 691 34,202 2 14,790 10 1,680 1,317	177 5, 009 441 1, 365 9, 052 24, 596 2,123	3 1,477 475 765 1,047 1,609 6,732 (*)	3, 16, 9, 9, 73, 4, (*)
Albany. (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Buffalo (See (f) belc Buffalo (See (f) belc Syracuse. (See (f) belc Syracuse. (See (f) belc Maha region (See (f) belc Maha region (See (f) belc Mercalla (See (f) belc Maha (See	0W)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 235, 177 22, 858 544, 189 100,469 311 4, 734 9, 612 12, 100 372 9, 9990	263 2,070 3,017 213,945 2,841 342,955 57,649 243 4,719 2,137 60 325 7,455	130 59 8, 937 1 18, 473 2,311 2 3 17(0	14 961 6, 124 108 (*) 48, 449 12,512 (*) (*) 5, 497 6, 021	515 6,336 2,158 522 691 34,202 14,790 1,680 1,317 3,41	177 5,009 441 1,369 9,052 24,596 2,123	1, 477 475 765 1, 1047 1, 609 6,732 (*)	3, 16, 9, 9, 73, 4, (*)
Albany. (See (f) beld Brooklyn (See (f) beld Brooklyn (See (f) beld Buffalo (See (f) beld Lewer Manhattan (See (f) beld Upper Manhattan (Sae (d) beld Upper Manhattan (Sae (d) beld Upper Manhattan (Nebraska)	ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) out ota) low)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 235, 177 22, 858 544, 189 100, 463 4, 734 9, 612 12, 100 372 9, 990 943	263 2,070 3,017 213,945 2,841 342,955 57,649 243 4,719 2,137 60 325 7,455	130 59 8, 937 1 18, 473 2,311 2 2 3 170 122 122 374 102	14 961 6, 124 108 (*) 48, 449 12,512 (*) 5, 49; 6, 02; (*)	51,5 6,336 2,158 522 691 34,202 14,790 1,686 1,317 31,427 4,447 4,437 4,	177 5, 005 441 1, 365 9, 052 24, 596 2,123 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1, 477 475 765 1, 1047 1, 609 6,732 (*) 1 3 3 5 1 3 1 3 3 7 4 1 3 3 7 4 1 3 3 7 5 5 5 6,732 1 1 3 3 3 3 4 7 4 7 5 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8	3, 16, 9, 9, 73, 4, (*)
Albany. (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Buffalo (See (f) belc Lewer Manhattan (See (f) belc Upper Manhattan (Sae (f) belc Upper Manhattan (Sae (f) belc Upper Manhattan (Sae (f) belc Manha region (Seuth Dake Cheyenne (Wyoming) Denver (Colorado) (Des Moines (Iowa) Fargo (North Dake Kansas City (See (d) belc Manha (Nebraska) SI Louis (See (d) belc Minnesetal (Minnesetal	ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) ota) ota) ota) ota) ota)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 235, 777 22, 858 544, 189 100, 469 311 4, 734 9, 612 12, 100 9, 99 9, 43 18, 084 30, 792	263 2,070 3,017 213,945 2,841 342,955 57,649 2,137 60 325 7,455 347 11,158	130 59 8, 937 1 18, 473 2,331 17(122 12 374 102 555 771	14 967 6, 124 100 (*) 48, 44 12,512 (*) 5, 49 6, 02 (*) (*) 75	515 6,336 2,158 522 691 34,202 14,790 1,680 1,317 3,41 1,42 4,44 3,901	177 5,009 441 1,365 9,052 24,596 2,123 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1, 477 475 765 1, 1047 1, 609 6,732 (*) 1 2, 313 5 621 1 39 744 6 2, 554	3 16 9 9 73 4 (*)
Albany. (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Buffalo (See (f) belc Syracuse. (See (f) belc Syracuse. (See (f) belc Buffalo (Sae (f) belc Upper Manhattan (Sae (f) belc Mahar region (Seuth Dake Cheyenne (Wyoming) Denver (Colorado). Oes Moines (lowa) Fargo (North Dake Kansas City (See (d) bel Omaha (Nebraska) SI Louis. (See (d) Minneseta)	ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) ota) ota) olow) lew)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 225, 177 22, 858 44, 189 100, 469 11, 100 12, 100 9, 612 12, 100 9, 990 9, 990 9, 18, 084 30, 782 13, 531	263 2,070 3,017 213,945 2,841 342,955 57,649 243 4,719 2,137 60 325 7,455 7,455 11,158 19,015 12,191	130 59 8, 937 1, 18, 473 2, 311 122 122 1237 100 555 771 14.88	14 96 6, 124 100 (*) 48, 44 12,512 (*) 5, 49 6, 02 (*) 7,5 23 (*) 15,31	515 6,336 2,158 522 691 34,202 14,730 65 1,317 3,17 4,421 4,3,90 5,316 4,911	177 5,009 441 1,365 9,052 24,596 2,123 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1, 477 475 765 1, 1047 1, 609 6,732 (*) 1 2, 313 5 6 1 3 2, 313 5 6 1 3 9 744 2, 554 460 9 4 10,425	3, 16, 9, 9, 73, 4, (*)
Albany. (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Buffalo (See (f) belc Syracuse (See (f) belc Syracuse (See (f) belc Syracuse (See (f) belc Upper Manhattan (Sae (f) beir Jahra region (Seuth Dake Cheyenne (Wyoming) Denver (Colorado) Oes Moines (Iowa) (Fargo (North Dake Kansas City (See (d) bel Omaha (Nebraska) SI Louis (See (d) belst Paul (Minneseta Wichita (Kansas) (Kansas)	ow) ow) ow) ow) sta) ota) low) lew)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 225, 777 22, 858 544, 189 100,469 4, 734 9, 612 12, 100 9, 93 18, 084 30, 792 13, 531 429,600 66, 896	263 2, 070 3, 017 213, 945 2, 841 342, 955 57, 649 4, 719 2, 137 60 325 7, 455 347 11, 158 19, 015	130 59 8, 937 1, 18, 473 2, 311 122 122 1237 100 555 771 14.88	14 96 6, 124 100 (*) 48, 44 12,512 (*) 5, 49 6, 02 (*) 7,5 23 (*) 15,31	51,5 6,336 2,158 522 691 34,202 14,790 1,686 1,317 3,34 1,427 44,3,90 1,5,31 1,5,59 49,11 2,686	177 5,005 441 1,365 9,052 24,596 2,123 6 (*) 883 7 11 5 1,59 6 1,099 2 22,48 2 1,09	1,477 475 765 2,1,047 1,609 6,732 (*) 13 2,313 5,621 1,39 1,45 1,45 2,554 1,45 1,45 1,45 1,45 1,45 1,45 1,45	3, 16, 9, 9, 73, 4, (°)
Albany (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Buffalo (See (f) belc Syracuse (See (f) belc Syracuse (See (f) belc Syracuse (See (f) belc Upper Manhattan (Sae (f) belc Jensen (See (f) belc Jensen (Jowa) (See (d) be Jensen (Jowa) (See (d) be Jensen (Jensen (Jensen (Jensen Jensen (Jensen Jensen Jensen (Jensen Jensen Jensen Jensen (Jensen Jensen Jens	ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) oba lew) lew) ow)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 225, 777 722, 858 544, 189 100,469 311 4, 734 9, 612 12, 100 9, 913 31, 531 18, 084 20, 792 13, 531 428, 640 66, 896 66, 896 1, 618	263 2.070 3.017 213,945 2.841 342,955 57,649 243 4,719 2,137 60 325 7,455 7,455 19,015 12,191 303,291 303,291	130 59 8, 937 18, 473 2,311 122 12 1237 100 555 771 14,88 1,394 1,395 58:	(*) 48, 44(12,512((*) 5, 49; 6, 02: (*) 75 23 (*) 15,31; 9,41	5515 6,336 2,158 522 691 34,202 14,730 6 1,686 1,317 3,41 4,42 4,90 5,310 5,310 5,310 5,310 5,310 5,310 5,310 5,310 5,310 5,310 6,31	1770 5,009 441 1,365 9,052 24,596 2,123 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1, 477 475 765 1, 1047 1, 609 6,732 (*) 1 2, 313 5 621 1 39 744 2, 554 460 9 10,425 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 10	3, 16, 9, 73, 4, (*)
Albany (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Buffalo (See (f) belc Syracuse (See (f) belc Syracuse (See (f) belc Syracuse (See (f) belc Upper Manhattan (Sae (f) belc Jensen (See (f) belc Jensen (Jowa) (See (d) be Jensen (Jowa) (See (d) be Jensen (Jensen (Jensen (Jensen Jensen (Jensen Jensen Jensen (Jensen Jensen Jensen Jensen (Jensen Jensen Jens	ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) oba lew) lew) ow)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 225, 777 722, 858 544, 189 100,469 311 4, 734 9, 612 12, 100 9, 913 31, 531 18, 084 20, 792 13, 531 428, 640 66, 896 66, 896 1, 618	263 2.070 3.017 213,945 2.841 342,955 57,649 243 4,719 2,137 60 325 7,455 7,455 19,015 12,191 303,291 303,291	130 59 8, 937 18, 473 2,311 122 123 171 102 555 771 14,88 1,399 3,855 8,21	14 961 6, 124 108 (*) 48, 448 12,512 (*) 5, 49; 6, 02; (*) 75 23 (*) 15,31 9, 41	5515 6,336 2,158 522 691 34,202 14,730 61 1,686 1,317 34 1,422 4,390 5,316 5,316 5,316 68 35,477 7,788	177 5,009 441 1,365 9,052 24,596 2,123 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1, 477 475 765 2, 1, 047 1, 609 6,732 (*) 1 2, 313 5 6 1 2, 313 5 6 1 2, 313 5 6 1 2, 313 6 1 3 9 7 744 2, 554 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3, 16, 9, 73, 4, (°)
Albany. (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Syracuse (See (f) belc Syracuse (See (f) belc Upper Manhattan (Sae (f) beir Brooklyn (See (d) beir Brooklyn (See (d) beir Brooklyn (Manyas) (Manyas) (Manyas) (Manyand (Manyand (Sae (e) be Newark (Sae (e) be Newark (Sae (e) be Pittsburgh (Sae (h) be Stracter (Sae	ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) ota) ota) low) low) and District of Columbia) low) low)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 225, 777 22, 858 544, 189 100,465 12, 100 9, 612 12, 100 9, 93 18, 084 30, 792 13, 531 429, 600 66, 860 66, 16, 16, 18 16, 14, 12 12, 100 173, 091 18, 004 18, 004 19, 100 100 11, 100 11, 100	263 2, 070 3, 017 213, 945 2, 841 342, 955 57, 649 2, 137 60 325 7, 455 347 11, 158 19, 015 12, 191 303,291 54, 145 92, 959 142, 283 3	130 59 8, 937 18, 433 2,311 17(122 123 374 100 555 77; 199 14,88 1,399 1,399 38,21 (**)	14 961 6, 124 108 (*) 48, 448 12,512 (*) 5, 49; 6, 02; (*) 75 23 (*) 15,31 9, 41	51,5 6,336 2,158 522 651 34,202 1,4,730 1,688 1,317 3,34 1,422 4,444 4,58 5,316 5,316 5,316 6,317 7,78 4,117 6,317	177 5,009 441 1,365 9,052 24,593 2,123 10 10 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1, 477 475 765 2, 1, 047 1, 609 6,732 (*) 1 2, 313 5 6 1 2, 313 5 6 1 2, 313 5 6 1 2, 313 6 1 3 9 7 744 2, 554 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3, 16, 9, 9, 73, 44, (*) 1, (*) 144, 55, 166
Albany. (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Syracuse. (See (f) belc Syracuse. (See (f) belc Syracuse. (See (f) belc Deper Manhattan (Sae (f) beit Syracuse. (See (f) belc Deper Menhattan (Sae (f) beit Dake Cheyenne (Wyoming) Denver (Colorado). Oes Moines. (Iowa) (North Dake Kansas City (See (d) bel Omaha. (Nebraska) SI Louis. (See (d) belst. Paul (Minneseta Wichita. (Kansas). Haddelphia region (Maryland Camden. (See (e) be Newark. (See (e) be Newark. (See (h) be Pittsburgh. (See (h) be Pittsburgh. (See (h) be Pittsburgh. (See (h) be Pittsburgh. (See (h) be Scranton. (See (h) be Wilmington. (Delware))	ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) sta) ota) low) lew) olow) low) low) low)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 225, 77 722, 858 544, 189 100,469 311 4, 734 9, 612 12, 100 9, 612 12, 100 9, 990 13, 30, 792 13, 531 429, 600 66, 896 61, 412 161, 613 161, 613 173, 091 173, 091 173, 091	263 2, 070 3, 017 213, 945 2, 841 342, 955 57, 649 2, 137 60 325 7, 455 347 11, 158 19, 015 12, 191 303, 291 54, 145 92, 959 142, 283	130 59 8, 937 18, 473 2,311 170 122 12 1374 100 555 77: 19 14,88 1, 39 3, 85 8, 21 (*)	(*) (*) 48, 441 12,512 (*) (*) 5, 49: (*) (*) (*) (*) 5, 49: (*) 75 23 (*) 15,31 3 9,41 3 9,41	51,5 6,336 2,158 522 691 34,209 1,4,790 1,680 1,317 3,30 1,427 44,58 49,11 2 2 3,7,78 4,58 2,7,78 4,58	177 5,005 441 1,365 9,052 24,596 2,123 6 1 (*) 883 7 11 5 1,099 6 22,48 2 1,099 1 14 8 5,25 6 11,90 7 4,07 9 1	1, 477 475 765 2, 1, 047 1, 609 6,732 (*) 1 2, 313 5 621 1 39 7 744 2, 554 1 2, 554 1 10,425 6 7 180 3 453 6 7 180 3 453 6 7 180 6 7 180 6 7 180 7 180 8 3, 339 6 6, 331 7 1 10, 425	3, 16, 9, 9, 73, 44, (*) 1, (*) 144, 55, 166
Albany. (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Brooklyn (See (f) belc Syracuse. (See (f) belc Syracuse. (See (f) belc Syracuse. (See (f) belc Upper Manhattan. (Sae (f) beic unaha region (See (f) belc Upper Manhattan. (Sae (f) beic unaha region (See (h) beic unaha (See (f) beic Upper (Colorado). Oes Moines. (Iowa). (Colorado). Oes Moines. (Iowa). (Fargo. (North Dake Kansas City (See (d) bed Omaha. (Nebraska) SI. Louis. (See (d) be St. Paul. (Minneseta). (Kansas). Illadelphia region Baltimore. (Maryland Camden. (See (e) be Newark. (See (e) be Newark. (See (h) be Philadelphia (See (h) be Cranton. (See (h) be Cranton. (See (h) be Willmington. (Delaware).	ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) ow) ota) ota) olow) lew) olow) olow) olow) olow) olow)	1, 078 19, 389 28, 745 225, 177 22, 858 544, 189 100, 469 11, 100 12, 100 9, 612 12, 100 9, 612 12, 100 9, 990 9, 990 9, 990 13, 531 429, 600 66, 896 61, 412 12, 160 161, 612 173, 039 215 248, 386 248, 386 248, 386 248, 386 248, 386 248, 386	263 2, 270 3, 017 213, 945 2, 841 342, 955 57, 649 2, 137 60 325 7, 455 31, 158 19, 015 12, 191 303, 291 54, 145 92, 959 142, 283 3 144, 283	130 59 8, 937 18, 473 2,311 102 122 127 102 555 77 14,89 1, 39 14,89 1, 38 58, 8, 21 (*)	(*) (*) 48, 441 12,512 (*) (*) 5, 49: (*) (*) (*) (*) 5, 49: (*) 75 23 (*) 15,31 3 9,41 3 9,41	51,5 6,336 2,158 522 691 34,209 1,4,790 1,680 1,317 3,30 1,427 44,58 49,11 2 2 3,7,78 4,58 2,7,78 4,58	177 5,009 441 1,365 9,052 24,593 2,123 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1,477 475 765 1 1,047 1 609 6 6,732 (*) 3 2,313 5 621 39 744 400 10,425 10,5 67 180 33 453 450 6,331 10,425 10,5 67 180 33 453 30 6,331 10,4 60 10,4	3, 16, 9, 9, 73, 44, (*) 1, (*) 144, 55, 166
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			Reta	ilers' excise la	xes		Miscellaneous excise taxes			
/States represented	egions and disIricts; States and Territories ¹ I by single districts indicated in parentheses; ther States shown at bottom of table)	Total	Luggage, etc.	Jewelry, etc.	Furs	Toilel preparations	Total	Theaters, concerts, athletic contests, etc. ¹⁵	Roof gardens, cabarets, etc.	Club dues and initia- tion fees
		(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(58)	(51)
United Stat	les, total	355,728	61,468	156,382	29,909	107,968	1,435,953	49,977	45,117	64,812
		28,789	4,816	14,542	1,403	8,028	127,600	2,704	3,836	5,749
Atlanta region	(Georgia)	5, 425	1,050	2,816	265	1, 294	79, 815	340	290	861
Atlanta		3, 123	451	1,666	164	843	4, 488	112	112	57
Birmingham	(Alabama)	1, 819	276	845	67	632	2, 206	84	50	381
Çolumbia	(South Carelina)	4, 580	683	2, 318	249	1, 330	13, 385	167	90	88
Graensbore	(North Carolina)	1, 409	233	644	76	456	1, 836	39	87	27
Jackson		8, 193	1,348	4, 227	290	2, 328	20, 978	1, 762	3, 039	1.86
Jacksonyille	(Florida)		775	2, 026	292	1, 147	5,772	200	167	98
Nashville	(Tennessee)	4, 240		8.914	1,621	5.395	68,606	2,578	1.903	4,04
Boston region	***************************************	19,108	3,178			238	1,558	75	151	110
Augusta	(Maing)	894	122	459	65	1, 996	46,001	1,657	1, 122	1, 81
Boston	(Massachusetts)	18, 353	2, 828	5, 317	1, 813	1, 990	807	1,037	26	1, 0.
Burlington		294	35	178	13			411	371	1,60
Hartford		5, 3 90	613	1, 831	374	2, 572	18, 851	411 185	30	1,00
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	547	76	291	35	145	796 1.392	239	203	35
Providence		1,640	382	838	122	378		5,720	6.073	8.44
Chicago region		47,360	8,939	20,474	5,254	12,694	183,057			4, 17
Chicago		26, 332	5, 433	11, 397	3, 276	6, 227	113, 295	3, 344	3, 529 1, 595	2, 79
Detroit		12, 832	2,099	5, 290	1, 231	4, 212	43, 857	1,528		
Milwaukee		5, 387	997	2, 409	598	1, 383	18,849	680	391	82 65
Springfield	(See (c) below)	2, 809	418	1, 378	149		7, 856	169	558	60
Cincinnati region		31,743	4,656	15,696	2,182	9,210	124,464	3,067	3,289	7, <u>21</u>
Cincinnati	(See (g) below)	5. 437	941	2, 200	364	1, 932	8,773	514	421	. 30
Cleveland		6,798	891	3,440	563	1,904	43, 289	940	811	1, 94 43
Columbus		2, 361	458	1, 156	167	581	4,691	178	376	1 . 43
Indianapolis	(Indiana)	6,055	799	3,367	373	1,516	23, 131	457	565	1,11
Louisville		2,671	429	1,443	171		12, 804	325	550	68
			429 260	902	138	531	8, 308	147	119	. 54
Parkersburg	(Mean titkille)		577	2, 189	282	1, 445	17, 359,	390	. 99	1, 10
Richmond		2, 897	302	999	124	673	6,108	117	348	6,87
Toledo	(Sec (8) nelow)	27,470	3,870	14.534	1,696	7,370	70,232	1,467	1,706	6,87
Dallas region			136	500	35	357	2.047	121	214	24
Albuquerque			1, 149	3,998	427		16, 387	258	328	2, 30 2, 3
Austin	(386 ()) Delow)		1, 254	5, 934	668	2,028	25,317	560	396	2,3
Dallas	(See (i) balow)	[i'ia→	7 228	737	76		2,776	92	81	21
	(Arkansas)		611	1, 825	303		16, 497	197	639	81
New Orleans	(Louisiane)	3, 378	492	1,538	187	1, 160			49	8
Oklahoma City	(Oklahomá)		17,364	28,811			275,331		6,384	9,1
New York City r	egion	1.726	249	808	192		4, 272			

Puerto Rico	(See (f) below). (See (f) below). (South Dakota). (Wyoming). (Colorado). (North Oakota). (See (d) below). (Nebraska). (See (d) below). (Minnesota). (Kansas). (Maryland and Oistrict of Columbia). (See (e) below). (See (h) below). (Delaware). (Idaho). (Montana). (Hawaii). (See (b) below). (Arizona). (Oregon). (Oregon).	6, 407 4, 397 24, 799 5, 091 41, 291 36, 387 669 404 2, 507 3, 348 613 3, 943 2, 115 8, 157 6, 263 2, 369 8, 978 1, 963 1, 963 1, 963 1, 963 1, 963 1, 132 2, 718 1, 133 22, 788 1, 133 2, 718 1, 134 2, 718 1, 134 2, 718 1, 142 1, 142	1, 216 672 7, 161 367 7, 698 6, 162 72 47 341 453 71 568 309 3, 139 864 299 5, 710 1, 550 279 979 1, 632 933 275 61 8, 773 89 186 2, 955 2, 955 3, 190 1, 907 1, 907 1, 907	2, 452 1, 919 8, 531 3, 590 11, 511 13, 211 333 223 1, 225 1, 569 919 2, 591 3, 226 1, 13 2, 591 3, 739 976 2, 562 4, 531 3, 739 922 4, 531 3, 258 922 4, 531 3, 258 922 250 23, 562 4, 531 3, 258 922 250 23, 562 4, 531 3, 258 922 250 22, 591 3, 258 92, 259 1, 259 1, 259 2, 259 2	615 490 3, 310 214 3, 420 2,340 35 13 242 173 35 315 315 315 315 315 315 315 315 315	2, 124 1, 315 5, 797 920 18, 662 8, 673 229 1, 153 182 1, 396 1, 153 1, 153 1, 1625 1, 396 2, 746 8, 563 2, 746 1, 625 1, 730 2, 339 1, 730 2, 339 1, 730 2, 339 1, 730 2, 339 1, 730 2, 339 1, 730 2, 746 108 17,722 283 321 1, 578 (*), (*)	9, 709 7, 872 155, 399 3, 573 95, 305 287, 563 1, 363 1, 363 1, 363 18, 928 32, 286 71, 547 21, 957 10, 775 168, 412 40, 483 5, 066 36, 925 68, 438 1, 084 208, 267 1, 430 1, 448 4, 129 41, 530 2, 586 5, 617 7, 451 122, 900 11, 825 2, 418 1	1, 505 459 504 2,14 14,27 2,081 61 16 429 166 30 3222 151 435 376 95 5,614 1, 542 1, 462 1, 462 1, 462 1, 462 1, 462 1, 462 1, 462 1, 462 1, 127 1,	719 587 655 7659 3,740 3,525 66 72 875 177 94 231 376 972 1,323 1,429 1,705 627 597 178 37 13,512 187 37 13,755 37 2,967 656	1, 793 1, 128 1, 772 5, 224 61 38 734 623 51, 040 1, 054 8, 941 1, 931 1, 634 2, 266 1, 677 446 2, 266 1, 677 446 5, 833 1, 677 486 5, 617 843 3, 835 461 557 79 100 155 3, 835 461 557 3, 835 461 568 577 843 31
		<u> </u>	lais for Stales	not shown abo	Ye					
	(a) Alaska. (b) California (c) Illinois. (d) Missouri. (e) New Jersey. (f) New York. (g) Ohia. (h) Pennsylvania. (i) Taxas.	83, 710 16, 694 17, 895	35 4, 863 5, 843 3, 706 1, 258 17, 364 2, 591 2, 840 2, 403 635	126 16, 980 12, 774 4, 258 3, 537 28, 811 7, 795 8, 712 9, 933 2, 250	37 2, 804 3, 425 1, 064 884 8, 242 1, 218 1, 856 1, 895 242	101 13, 849 7, 099 3, 072 2, 242 29, 294 5, 090 4, 487 4, 138 1, 468	1, 350 164, 430 121, 151 90, 475 41, 991 275, 331 62, 861 84, 854 41, 704	28 7, 843 3, 513 757 2, 060 17, 662 1, 749 1, 736 818 438	89 6, 725 4, 087 894 2, 134 6, 384 1, 956 1, 393 723 567	1 6, 452 4, 829 1, 698 2, 300 9, 152 3, 761 4, 389 4, 641 842

Table 1.—Internal revenue collections by sources and by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories—Continued

Jin lhousands of dollars. See lable 3, p. 106, for tax rates and furtifier breakdown of national lotals by sources]

		Miscellaneous excise taxes—Conlinued										
inlernal revenue r	egions and districts; States and Terrilories ¹	Long- distance	Leased wires,	Local	Tra	nsportation	of	Use of	Coconul		Diesel and	
(Slales represented by for other	r single districts indicated in parentheses; tolats States shown at bottom of lable)	lelephone, lelegraph, cable, radio, etc.	wire and equip- menl service	telephone service	Oil by pipeline	Persons	Property	safe deposil boxes	and other vegetable oils proc- essed ¹⁴	Sugar	special moter fuels	
		(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	
United State	es, total	269,192	23,221	398,023	7,962	227,044	143,250	6,142	1,689	86,378	52,528	
Atlanta region		31.651	1.055	41,983	483	16.668	10.099	416	(*)	4,172	2,863	
Alianta		26, 011	792	35, 497	471	7, 467	1.582	62	. 0	4, 097	385	
Birmingham		1 20,416	1 13	356	***	450	1,517	41		4, 037	303	
Columbia		264	l îš	286		96	1, 282	21			295	
Greensboro		2, 030	1 17	2. 976		2,406	2, 830	53	(*)		494	
Jackson			í á	46	12	2, 400	492	24	()		338	
Jacksonville		2, 373	179	2, 161	12	5. 950	1.978	157	******	75	547	
Nashville	(Tennessee)	2,501	33	2, 101		287	1,418	57		79	402	
Boston region			1,233	24,975	1	7.434	5,462	423	3	2,648	483 747	
Augusta		102	1,235	104	(*). *	126	594	423 27		2,040	17.1	
Boslon		11, 231	395	20, 136	(),	3, 188	2, 266	232			64 258	
Burlington		11,231	10	20, 136	1	153			(4)	2,648	236	
Hartford		3, 328	781	4,646		3, 776	293 1, 982	18 99		~~~~~~	78	
Portsmouth		3, 320	6	36		3, 7/6	1,982		2	~~=~~	294	
Providence		/*\ 30	34	30		143	163 164	19			42 20	
Chicago region	- (Kiloue Islanu)		1.972	54.519	452	38,729	24,504	35 853	13	1,365	3,711	
Chicago region		14,862	1, 148	27, 116	382	37, 558	16, 018	402	11		2, 131	
Detroit		9, 421	563	17, 440	45	781	5, 718	240	1,	23	2, 131 625	
Milwaukee		4, 828	236	7,779	24	241	1, 802	110	/85 4	1, 185 157	585	
Springfield.		1,645	25	2, 184	24	149	965	101	(*)	197	369	
Cincinnati region			997	37,838	577	15.303	16,762	611	1.143	202	5.226	
Cincinnati		1,676	119	2, 835	3//	149	1.025	62	189	202	286	
Cieveland			466	15, 199	158	5, 906	5, 096	149	845	2	1,284	
Columbus			400	1.434	136			42	845 109		1, 284	
Indianapolis			174	8, 193	18	101 752	601	133		97	894	
Louisville		3,330			70	4, 446	2, 867 1, 976		(*)	9/	1, 117	
Parkersburg			19 130	1, 182	24	1, 254	1,976	48 43			1,117	
Richmond.			70	4,715	24	2,547	3,903				790	
Tolede		1,090	11		307		3,903	90 45		104	/50 481	
Datias region			261	1,505		148		383	(•)		7.304	
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	3,690		3,455	3,541	12,144	9,512 224	383 19	(5)	13,872	7,304	
	Con (i) below	383	14	64	14	103		115		3 304	1. 832	
Auslin			71 116	321	1, 486	1, 448 8, 845	3, 126 3, 763	115		3, 294	1,032	
Dallas				2, 487	501					2	1, 825 395	
Little Rock		212		255	22	372	432	32		10.5-1	393 464	
New Orleans		145	15	120	363	975	1,091	48	(*)	10, 576	2 404	
Ukranome City	(Oklahema)	199	. 38	208	1, 155	402	875	61	''	'	2,086	

r Yerk City region	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	49,399	12,403	60,833	445	58,469	18.057	965	205 i	29,986	7.5
Albany(See	(f) below)	516	33	542		267	774	57	(*)		•,
	(f) below)	31	74	3	1	3,225	1,340	190	` ′ 4	(*)	
	(f) below)	995	55	2, 095	1	144	691	97	8		
	(f) below)	47, 527	12, 109	57, 828	126	660	5, 333	439	~ 55	25, 875	3.
	(f) below)	300	6	363	(*)	774	576	53	2		٠,
Upper Manhattan (See	(f) below)	29	126	1	317	53, 399	9, 343	130	198	4.111	4.
iaha region		46,154	1,691	65,533	1,422	36,804	21,706	658	ĭ	12 089	4,
	ith Dakola)	119	3	163		71	349	22	<u>_</u>		-,
Choyenne (Wy	oming)	26	3	13	15	25	125	12			
Denver (Col	orade)	9,020	338	12, 454	10	3, 200	1, 798	62		11, 915	
	/a)	904	28	1, 218		64	1, 519	117		11,010	
Fargo(No	rth Oakola)	91 أ.		162		23	116	16			
	(d) below)	216	20	299	732	13, 497	1, 644	71	(*)		
Omaha (Ne	braska)	9, 849	258	14. 801	(*)	2,576	2, 952	61	•		
	(d) below)	24, 432	1,013	34, 498	15	2,631	5, 454	101	(*)	174	
	nnesota)	685	25	971	41	11, 561	4, 726	115	(7, 1	1/4	
Wichile (Ka	nsas)	811	18 l	955	607	3, 157	3, 023	81	• 1		
liadelphia region	1303/	31,948	1,677	50.023	351	24.022	21.494		202		
Ballimore(Ma	ryland and District of Columbia)	5, 112	223	9, 853		10, 652	6,020	836	323	4,222	5
	(e) belew).	3, 114	223	9, 653	8			112	8	(2)	
	e (e) belew)	10 000	500		$- \Omega$	446	504	63	(*)	(*)	
		12, 682	560	13, 922	(7)	1,678	2, 320	199	321		1
	e (h) þelow)	12, 931	682	24, 120	270	10, 636	8,465	236	1	4, 222	1
Pittsburgh (Se	e (h) below)	958	198	1,699	81	249	2,747	153	(*)		2
Scranton(See	e (h) below)	262	9	413	(*)	282	1,248	52	.	(*)	
Wilmington (De	laware)	2	_ 1			79	191	21			
n Francisco region		38,485	1,933	58,864	689	17,471	15.654	998	1	15,403	13
	1ho)	62	6	55		32	288	22		98	
Helena(Mo	onlana)	92 !	9	86	25	85	22g	28		(+)	
Honolulu(He	waii)	383	31	1.303	5	923	132	Īi		` 7	
Los Angeles	e (b) below)	6, 403	174	6, 454	276	4.612	3, 422	213	(*)	1 1	4
	izona)	85	23	30	2,0	1,103	226	29) }•<		•
Portland(Or	egon)	419	7	353		261	1, 065	78	8		
Reno	vada)	349	Á	261		330	1, 000	12	()		
	ah)	56	3	61	118	70	380	21		5, 122	
San Eranaigon (Sa	e (b) below)		1,600	48, 348			8, 332				
Sali Flancisco (Se	e (b) below)	1, 525	75	1,913	261	9, 737		458	8	10, 175	
368((16	e (a) and (j) below)	1, 525	/3	1,313	5	1, 317	1,540	128	(*)		
ternational Operatio	ns Divisien	~~~					1 1			2,418	
Puerto Rico										2, 418	
Other]]	1				~
		Tota	is for States	not shewn	above		<u>'</u>		·	·	
(a)	Alaska	231	22	249]	435	117	A			
λĎ		35, 512	1. 774	54, 802	536	14.349	11.754	678	(*)	10, 175	9
	I Hinois.	16, 507	1, 173	29, 301	384	37, 707	16, 983	503	l On	10, 173	
ΣX	Missouri	24, 649	1, 033	34, 797	747	16, 128	7, 098	172	(*) "	174	•
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	New Jersey	12, 684	1, 033 563	13, 938				1/2	321	1 /***	
(6)	New York	12, 584 49, 399	12, 403	60, 833	(*)	2, 123	2,825	262 965		(*) 29, 986	
52			12, 403	00, 833	445	58, 469	18,057	905	205	23, 366	
S84	Dhio	12, 468	605	20, 973	464	6, 303	7,608	297	1, 143	105	:
SU)	Pennsylvania		889	26, 232	350	11, 167	12,460	441	1	4, 222	
ΘĎ	Texas	3, 045	187	2, 808	1, 987	10, 292	6,889	223 124	(*)	3, 295	,
	Washington	1, 294	53	1.664		882	1,423				

Table 1.—Internal revenue collections by sources and by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories—Continued
[In thousands of dellars. See table 3, p. 106, for tax rates and further breakdown of national totals by sources]

		ļ		Miscellaneous	excise taxes—	Continued				
Intarnal revenue regions and distri	cts; States and Territories f	Narcotics and marihuana.	Coin- operated	Bowling alleys,	Wagerin	ng laxes	Use tax en		Unclassified excise taxes 4	Taxes nol elherwise classified
(States represented by single district totals for other States shews	ts indicated in parentheses; n at bottom of table)	including occupational taxes	amusement and gaming devices	poel tables, etc.	Occupa- tional	Wagers	certain vehicles	Other 17		
		(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	· (67)	(68)	(69)	(78)
United States, total		969	16,894	3,403	566	6,221	32,532	31	66,351	5,444
		61	1,487	299	43	396	3,634	2	(-132)	582
		i 📆	518	35	4.3	67	527	(%)	اروت ا	120
			45	30	3	94	391	O 1	[(**
Birmingham(Alabama)		l ši	199	33 25 76	4	7	273		\ \ii'	l 1
	lina)	10	147	45			1,072	00000	'4	'-، ا
	ina)			21	4	44 63	226	\\	(-3)	۱ \ <u>-</u>
Jackson (Mississippi))	l . . !	137	41	,4	49	609	52	(-167)	\ \ \ ₄
Jacksonville (Florida)		14	141	60	19		536	122		1 1
Nashvillo (Tennessee)		11	308	49	_4	73		(0)	15	22
			318	199	30	50	1,767	2	91	22
Augusta (Maine)		5	24	21	(t) []	(*)	144	(<u>0</u>	104	
	etts)	18	153	99	17	31	734	(*)	(-4)	1]
			5	7	(*)		59		(*)	3
Hartford (Connecticut	0	10	80	41	8	9	605	1	(-8)	
Portsmouth (New Hamp	shire)	2	24	13	3	4	93		(-1)	2
Previdence (Rhode Islan	d)	3	33	20	1	6	132		1 1	
		l 72	1,272	518	32	914	3,934	5	101	1,39
Chicago (See (c) belo	ow)	27	303	165	14	725	1, 358	2	(-14)	1,44
Oetroit (Michigan)		l 26	232	166	4	19	1, 478	(*)	92	(- 1)
Milwaukee (Wisconsin)		13	349	112	1	(*)	716	1	7	`(-:
Springfield (See (c) belonger	ow)	l 6	388	76	12	169	382	2	16	
	·		2.065	463	111	2,141	4,201	3	65	37
	ow)	وَ ا	93	57	5	59	375	(*)	(-39)	(
Claveland (See (g) bel	ow)	l 12	212	110	17	204	1,043	蕜	130	l `2
	ow)		60	32	7	65	253	}* 5	2	l
Indianapolis (Indiana)		37	538	32 89 56	44	786	1,019		(-27)	1 1
Louisville (Kentucky)			495	56	ij	731	296	}*ś	(-5)	l (-
Parkersburg (West Virgin			482	30	l îĭ	168	294	}• ≤	l ` i'	(*)
Richmond (Virginia)	Md/	18	80	50	- a	23	596	, ,	(-8)	
		l *\$	104	40	7	106	324	(*)	\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	l '
Toledo (See (g) bel			1.051	257	50	805	3.801	1 1	243	1 24
		374	1,031	18	30		175	o *	273	1 1
Albuquorque (New Mexic			113	1 72	11	261	943	U 1	1 77	ı
Austin (See (i) belo)w)		79	/3		201	1,538	/ (4) 1	149	l "
Dellas (See (i) belo				73 56 30	2 5		1, 336	999	33	!
Little Rock(Arkansas).		1 4	180	30		150	220	1 52	(-30)	
New Orleans (Louisiana)		8	433	30	23	287	272	1 52	(-30)	i
Oklahoma City (Oklahoma)		6	216	52	7	71	647	1 0	1	1 .
		262	532	308	24	60	2,217	2	231	94
Albany (See (f) held	ow)	76	78	34	1	1	216	(*)	(-13)	i (– i

Brooklyn (See (f) below) Buffale (See (f) below) Lower Manhattan (See (f) below) Syracuse (See (f) below) Upper Manhattan (See (f) below) Omsha region Aberdeen (South Dakata) Cheyenne (Wyoming) Denver (Colorado) Des Moines (lowa) Fargo (North Oakota) Kansas City (See (d) below) Omaha (Nebraska) St. Louis (See (d) below) St. Paul (Minnesota) Wichita (Kansas) Philadelphia region Baltimore (Maryland and District of Columbia) Camden (See (e) below) Newark (See (e) below) Philadelphia (See (h) helow) Philadelphia (See (h) helow) Pritsburgh (See (h) helow) Scranten (See (h) below) Wilmington (Delaware) San Francisco region Boise (Idaho) Helena (Montana) Henolulu (Hawaii) Los Angeles (See (b) below) Portland (Oregon) Reno (Nevada) Sett Lake City (Utah) San Francisco (See (b) below) Seattle (See (a) and (j) below) International Operations Division	96 25 9 5 5 51 90 2 1 7 7 7 1 11 6 39 10 7 204 13 5 5 115 5 3 2 2 1 1 2 4 4 7 7 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	149 97 22 111 82 1,039 136 68 74 104 68 85 157 130 3,247 2,165 135 149 355 149 355 125 125 125 136 137 149 355 129 149 159 163 170 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 18	86 88 16 45 48 505 22 9 46 91 25 58 54 441 75 32 83 94 114 39 412 15 17 18 126 17 40 6 6 23 90 59	(*) 1 (*) 6 16 23 1 9 1 (*) 2 3 3 41 (*) 1 100 6 14 9 1 213 (*) 21 (*) 21 (*) 21 (*) 3 41 (*) 3 41 (*) 3 41 (*) 3 41 (*) 3 41 (*) 3 41 (*) 3 41 (*) 3 41 (*) 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	30 5 5 (*) 20 3 144 15 16 2 2 7 32 4 4 15 12 347 22 3 3 34 31 1,364 3 30 16 60 16 16 21 517 955 589	338 334 365 188 777 3,794 93 93 93 55 667 47 356 369 590 690 3,932 215 825 1,145 825 1,145 81 81 5,253 1,93 1,93 1,28 1,198 1,198 1,28 1,28 1,198 1,28 1,28 1,28 1,28 1,28 1,28 1,28 1,2	(C) 1 (C) 2 (C) 1 (C) 5 4 (C) 5 (C) 6	79 (-24) 58 (-12) 144 (-279) (-2) 74 (-3) 3 (*) (-53) (-298) (-11) 158 7 129 30 (-8) (*)	585 147 (-1) 193 (-71) 1,364 2 105 558 24 19 143 487 21 407 1 407 1 14 79 115 70 298 (-95) 8 119 558 119 558 119 558 149 159 169 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170
Other. Cellections not distributed by region and district: Undistributed depositary receipts.								65, 771	
	Tota	ls for States no	t shown above	<u>'</u>	<u>-</u>			·	
(a) Alaska (b) California (c) Illinois (d) Missouri (e) New Jersey (f) New York (g) Ohio (h) Pennsylvania (i) Texas (j) Washington	262 29 69	121 431 691 241 283 532 471 786 192 1,032	5 216 241 110 115 308 238 246 129 54	5 11 27 5 11 24 33 29 13 130	24 93 894 31 10 60 434 284 293 564	8 3, 056 1, 740 945 1, 040 2, 217 1, 995 2, 215 2, 481 771	(*) 8 4 1 (*) 2 1 1 1 (*)	(-23) 2 (-50) 136 231 98 22 226 45	(*) 343 1, 516 167 94 941 167 214 123 5

Table 2.—Internal revenue collections by sources and by quarters

[In thousands of deilars]

		Quarter	ended—	
Seurce of revenue	Sep1. 30, 1958	Dec. 31, 1958	Mar. 31, 1959	June 30, 195
	(1)	(2)	(3)	.(4)
. Grand tetal, all sources	17, 079, 073	15, 295, 060	22, 821, 985	24, 601, 85
Corporation income and profils taxes 3	3, 061, 451	3, 112, 601	6, 244, 639	5, 672, 81
Individual income and employment laxes, total	10, 970, 151	9, 277, 959	13, 543, 542	15, 796, 83
Income tax not withheld ² Income tax withheld and old-age and disability insurance ^{3 3} Railroad retirement ⁶ Unemployment insurance	2, 209, 526 8, 625, 152 132, 985 2, 488	630, 020 8, 513, 594 132, 131 2, 215	3,626,160 9,473,357 128,397 315,628	5, 883, 00: 9, 778, 28: 131, 85: 3, 69:
Estate taxGift tax	295, 450 4, 751	282, 286 5, 365	335, 439 16, 639	322, 64 90, 40
Excise taxes, total	2, 746, 156	2,618,161	2, 680, 521	2, 714, 71
Alcohol taxes, total	765, 891	833, 863	655, 299	747, 04
Distilled spirits 7	518, 297 21, 601 225, 993	631, 970 26, 016 175, 877	476, 803 21, 747 156, 749	510, 079 23, 079 213, 886
Tobacco taxes, tetal	477, 690	453, 350	446, 399	429, 37
Cigorettes	460, 188 12, 783 4, 719	435, 169 13, 627 4, 555	431, 215 10, 702 4, 482	411, 478 13, 989 3, 910
Stamp taxes on documents, ether instruments, and playing cards, totol.	31, 192	30, 080	35, 594	36, 95
Issues and Iransfers of bonds of indebtedness or capitol slock, foreign insurance policies, and deeds of conveyonce:				
Sales by postmastors. Soles by directors. Pleying cards, silver bullion transfers.	7, 414 22, 178 1, 600	8, 159 20, 052 1, 869	11, 343 22, 041 2, 210	9, 56; 25, 476 1, 913
Manufacturers' excise taxes, tetol	929, 343	882, 967	1, 065, 813	1, 080, 660
Gasoline	43 5, 898 19, 581	453, 631 18, 786	422, 979 17, 499	387, 74! 17, 819
tread rubber	67, 021 303, 668	67, 491 215, 362	68, 700 421, 432	75, 69 480, 32
Radio and television sets, phonographs, components, etc	26, 955	41, 485	45, 132	38, 99
gas, and oil applioncesOther 16	22, 958 53, 262	26, 239 59, 973	26, 737 63, 334	27, 032 53, 053
Retailers' excise taxes, tetal	76, 882	73, 943	128, 364	76, 53
Luggage, etc	13, 961 34, 337 3, 698 24, 886	12, 350 31, 681 5, 758 24, 154	21, 218 59, 043 13, 347 34, 756	13, 93; 31, 32; 7, 10; 24, 17;

Footnotes on p. 110.

Table 2.—Internal revenue collections by sources and by quarters—Continued
[In thousands of deliars]

-		Quarter	ended—	
Seurce of revenue	Sept. 30, 1958	Dec. 31, 1958	Mar. 31, 1959	June 30, 1959
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Excise taxes—Centinued Miscellaneous excise taxes, total	447, 649	359, 519	314, 065	314, 721
Admissions: Theaters, concerts, athletic contests, etc. ¹⁵ Roof gardens, cabarets, etc	10, 584 18, 738	16, 081 11, 485 13, 725	11, 550 11, 482 13, 765	7, 952 11, 566 18, 585
Long-distance telephone, telegraph, cable, radie, etc.; leased wires, wire and equipment service Local telephone service	. 68,906	76, 796 100, 753	73, 662 100, 063	73, 049 102, 632
Transportation of— 0il by pipeline	51, 909 106, 748 1, 485 438 21, 396	1, 175 61, 806 32, 760 1, 424 387 25, 549 11, 991	2, 323 1, 381 473 21, 732	1,419 1,419 1,852 390 17,701 15,176
Narcotics and marihuana, including occupational taxes. Coin-operated omusement and gaming devices. Bowling alloys, pool tables, etc.	265 10, 371	160 772 287	149	39! 5, 120 1, 004
Wagering taxes: Occupational Wogers Use tax on certain vehicles Other 17	25, 334		1, 435	1, 664 2, 434 1
Unclassified excise taxes: Unapplied collections Undistributed depositary receipts 6	1, 139 16, 372	345 (-15, 906)		(-1, 32) 30, 73
Taxes not otherwise classified 13		(-1, 313)	1, 205	4, 43

Footnotes on p. 110.

Table 3.—Internal revenue collections by sources

[in thousands of dollars]

Source of revenue	1959	1958
Grand total, all sources	79, 797, 973	79, 978, 476
Corporation income and prefits taxes, lotal	18, 091, 509	20, 533, 316
Regular ¹⁹ Exempt organization business income tax ¹⁹	18, 088, 669 2, 840	20, 531, 116 2, 199
Individual income and employment taxes, total	49, 588, 488	47, 212, 944
Income tax not withheld 8 20	12, 348, 714	12, 091, 789
Income tax withheld and old-age and disability insurance, total 3 31	36, 390, 385	34, 209, 992
Received with returns ⁵ . Undistributed depositery receipts ⁹ .	35, 644, 493 745, 892	34, 302, 512 (92, 520
Rajiroad retirement, tatal	525, 369	575, 282
Railroad employment compensation tax; employers' tax 6¼ percent to May 31, 1959, 6¾ percent thereafter; emplayees' tax 6¼ percent tha May 31, 1959, 6¾ percent thareafter; both imposed on taxable portion of wagea:	522, 002	600, 716
Undistributed depositary receipts a Railraad employees' rapresentative tax, 12½ percent of taxable portion of wages to May 31, 1959, 13½ percent thoreafter	3, 341 25	(—25, 456 22
Unamployment insurance, employers of 4 or more persons taxed 3 percent on laxable portion of wages; credit allowed up to 90 percent of tax for contributions to State unemployment funds.	324, 020	335, 880
stato tax, graduated rates from 3 percent an first \$5,000 of net estate in excess of \$60,000 exemption to 77 porcent on portion over \$10,000,000; credit allowed fer Stata death taxes iff tax, graduated rates from 234 percent on first \$5,000 of net gifts in excess of \$30,000 exemption to 5734 percent en portion over \$10,000,000; \$3,000 annual exclusion for	1, 235, 823	1, 277, 052
each donee	117, 160	133, 87
Excise taxes, lolal	10, 759, 549	10, 814, 26
Alcohol taxes, total	3, 002, 096	2, 946, 46
Distilled spirits laxes, total	2, 137, 149	2, 092, 18
Imported (collected by Customs), \$10.50 per gallen Domestic, \$10.50 per gallon 7 Rectification, 30 cants per praef gallon 7 Occupational taxes:	339, 692 1, 757, 307 22, 037	307, 33 1, 745, 61 21, 80
NonDeverage manufacturers of spirits, \$20, \$00, \$100 per year	105	109
Less Ihan 500 barrels, \$110 per year	23 15, 224 1, 250	14, 29 1, 45
Manufacturers of Stiffs, 300 per year Seizures, penalties, etc. Stills or worms manufactured, \$22 each	1, 497 4	1,52
Wines, cordials, etc., taxes, total	92, 442	91,61
Imported (collected by Customs, rates same as domestic) Oomestic? (Still wines 17 cents, 67 cents, \$2.25 per gallon; sparkling wines, \$3.40; artificially carbonated wines, \$2.40; liqueurs, cordials, \$1.92)	6, 111 84, 808	5, 77: 84, 53
Occupational taxes: Retail dealers in wines or in wines and beer, \$50 por year Wholosalo dealers in wines or in wines and baer, \$200 per year	1, 360 165	1, 18 13
Beer taxes, total	772, 505	762, 66
Imported (collected by Customs), \$9 per barrol of 31 gallons	3, 222 763, 983	2, 894 754, 704
Loss Ihan 500 barrels, \$55 per year 500 barrels or moro, \$110 por year Retail dealers in boer, \$22 per year Wholesale dealers in beer, \$100 per year	(*) 33 4. 032	(*) 30 3, 855

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Footnotos on p. 110.

Table 3.—Internal revenue collections by sources—Continued

[in thousands of dollars]

Source of revenue	1959	1958
Excise laxes—Conlinued Tobecco laxes, total	1, 806, 816	1, 734, 021
Cigarettes, total	1,738,050	1 668, 208
Class A (smail), \$4 per thousand	1, 738, 045	1, 668, 201
I -	(*)	47.047
Cigars, total	51, 101	47, 247
targe cigars, classified by intended retail prices, total ?	50, 696	47, 208
Class A (Retailing at not over 2½ cents each), \$2.50 per thousand Class B (Over 2½ cents, nel over 4 cents each), \$3 per thousand Class C (Over 4 cents, nol ever 6 cents each), \$4 per thousand Class D (Over 6 cents, nol over 8 cents each), \$7 per thousand Class E (Over 8 cents, nal over 15 cents each), \$10 per theusand Class F (Over 15 cents, not over 20 cents each), \$15 per thousand Class G (Over 20 cents each), \$20 per thousand	77 806 9, 633 8, 095 24, 758 3, 409 3, 918	92 687 8, 851 6, 089 24, 636 3, 117 3, 735
Small cigars, 75 cents per IheusandPrepayments	404	39
Manufactured tobacco (chewing, smoking, and snuff), 10 cents per pound 7	16,916 749	17, 862 700 4
Slamp laxes an documents, other instruments, and playing cards, total	133, 817	109, 452
Issues and transfers of bonds of indebtedness or capital stock, fareign insurance policies, and deeds of cenveyance: ²² Sales by postmasters	36, 478 89, 746 7, 558 34	30, 460 71, 681 7, 286 25
Manufxcturers' excise taxes, total	3, 958, 789	3, 974, 135
Gasoline, 3 cents per gallon	1, 700, 253 73, 685 248, 041 16, 563 14, 307	1, 636, 629 69, 996 231, 747 15, 434 12, 639
Motor vehicles, chassis, bodies, parts, and accessories: Passenger autamobiles, chassis, bodies, etc., 10 percent Trucks and buses, chassis, bodies, etc., 10 percent. Parts and accessories for automobiles, trucks, etc., 8 percent Radio and television sets, phonographs, components, etc., 10 percent. Refrigerators, freezers, air-conditioners, etc., electric, gas, and oil appliances: Refrigerators, freezers, air-conditioners, etc., 5 percent except self-contained air-conditioning units which are taxed at 10 percant.	1. 039, 272 215, 279 166, 234 152, 566	1, 170, 003 206, 104 166, 720 146, 422
air-conditioning units which are taxed at 10 percant Electric, gas, and oil appliances, 5 percant	40, 593 62, 373	39, 379 61, 400
Pistols and revolvers, 10 percent Phonograph records, 10 percent Musical instruments, 10 percent Sporting goods (other than fishing rods, creels, etc.), 10 percent Fishing rods, creels, etc., 10 percent Business and store machines, 10 percent	2, 028 20, 540 14, 590 11, 675 5, 589 93, 894	1, 568 18, 282 14, 635 11, 255 4, 995 90, 658
Cameras, ionsas, film, and prejectors, 10 percent except projectors which are taxed at 5 percent. Electric light bulbs and tubes, 10 percent. Firearms (other than pistols and revalvers), shells, and cartridges, 11 percent. Mechanical pencils, pons, and lightors, 10 percent. Matches, 2 cents per thousand; fancy wooden er colored stems, 5½ cents	24, 288 29, 401 13, 909 8, 444 5, 262	22, 546 24, 936 14, 617 9, 060 5, 111

Footnotes on p. 110.

Table 3.—Internal revenue collections by sources—Continued

(in thousands of dollars)

Source of revenue	1959	1958
se taxes—Continued		
Retailers' excise taxes, total	355, 728	341, 62
Luggage, etc., 10 percent Jewelry, etc., 10 percent	61, 468	58, 78
Fire IO parcent	156, 382 29, 909	156, 13 28, 54
Toilet preparations, 10 percent	107, 968	98, 15
Miscellaneous excise taxes, total	1, 435, 953	1, 741, 32
Admissions taxes, total	95, 094	97, 60
Theaters, concerts, athletic contests, etc.:		
Admissions, 1 cent for each 10 cents or major fraction thereof of the amount paid; 25 no tax where amount is 90 cents or less 58.	40,022	E2 64
Ticket brokers' sales, 10 percent of amounts in excess of box office	49, 023	53, 64
price 28 Leases of boxes or seats, 10 percent of the amount for which similar	572	56
accommodations are sold ³⁵ . Admissions sold by proprietors in excess of established price, 50	316	41
percent of such excess. Roof gardens, cabarets, etc., 20 percent of total paid for admissions,	66	5
Roof gardens, cabarets, etc., 20 percent of total paid for admissions, services, etc.	45, 117	42, 91
Club dues and initiation fees, 20 percent	64, 813	60, 33
Langudistance telephone telegraph cable radio etc. 10 percent	269, 192	256, 14
l eased wires. 10 percent: wire and equipment service, 8 percent	23, 221	23, 23
Local telephone service, 10 percent	398, 023	370, 81
Oil by pipeline, 4½ percent; repealed, effective August 1, 1958	7, 962	35, 14
Persons, 10 percentProperty, 3 percent of amount paid, except coal which is 4 cents per ton;	227, 044	225, 8
Property, 3 percent of amount paid, except coal which is 4 cents per ton; repealed, effective August 1, 1958	143, 250	462.9
lise of safe denosit hoves 10 percent	6, 142	6.1
Use of safe deposit boxes, 10 percent	1,689	9, 3
Sugar, approximately 1/2 cent per pound	86, 378	85, 9
Diesel and special motor fuels, 3 cents per gallon	52, 528	46, 0
Narcotics and marihuana, total 84	969	1,0
Narcotics.	929	9:
Marihuana	40	
Coin-operated amusement and gaming devices, \$10 and \$250 per device.	16, 894	17, 5
8owling alleys, pool tables, etc., \$20 per alley or table	3, 403	3, 1
Occupational tax, \$50 per year	566	6
Wagers, 10 percent of amount wagered	6, 221	6, 3
Use tax on highway motor vehicles weighing over 26,000 pounds, \$1.50 per 1,000	32, 532	33, 1
pounds		•
oleomargarine ²⁶ Firearms transfer and occupational taxes ²⁶	2 29	;
·		
Unclassified excise taxes:	580	3, 3
Unapplied collections Undistributed depositary receipts 4	65, 771	(-36, 12
tes not otherwise classified 18	5, 444	7, 02

Footnotes on p. 110.

able 4	able 4Internal revenue collections by	inve collecti		principal sources, fiscal years 1940 through 1939 Isands of dollars]	nscal years	1940 Inrough	6661		
		Incame, pro	Incame, profits, and amployment taxes	ment taxes					
Fiscal year ended June 30—	Total internal revenue col- lections	Tatal	Corporation income and profits taxes 2	Individual income and empioyment taxes 5 27	Estate and gift taxes	Aicohol taxes 7	Tobacco taxes 7	Manufactur- ers' excise taxes	All other taxes
	3	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)
1969 1958 1957 1956 1956	79, 797, 973 79, 978, 476 80, 171, 971 75, 112, 649 66, 288, 692	67, 679, 997 67, 746, 260 68, 140, 946 63, 931, 948 56, 134, 490	18, 091, 509 20, 533, 316 21, 530, 653 21, 298, 522 18, 264, 720	49, 588, 488 47, 212, 944 46, 610, 293 42, 633, 426 37, 869, 770	1, 352, 982 1, 410, 925 1, 377, 999 1, 171, 237 936, 267	3, 902, 096 2, 946, 461 2, 973, 195 2, 920, 574 2, 742, 840	1, 806, 816 1, 734, 821 1, 674, 050 1, 613, 497 1, 571, 213	3, 958, 789 3, 974, 135 3, 761, 925 2, 456, 013 2, 885, 016	1, 997, 292 2, 246, 675 2, 243, 856 2, 019, 380 2, 018, 866
1954 1953 1951 1951 1950	69, 919, 991 69, 686, 535 65, 009, 586 50, 445, 686 38, 957, 132	59, 467, 637 58, 849, 134 55, 205, 280 41, 012, 357 30, 652, 234	21, 546, 322 21, 594, 515 21, 466, 910 14, 387, 569 18, 854, 351	37, 921, 314 37, 254, 619 33, 738, 378 26, 624, 788 19, 797, 883	935, 121 891, 284 833, 147 729, 730 706, 227	2, 783, 012 2, 780, 925 2, 549, 120 2, 546, 808 2, 219, 202	1, 580, 229 1, 654, 911 1, 565, 162 1, 328, 396 1, 328, 464	2, 689, 133 2, 862, 788 2, 348, 943 2, 383, 677 1, 836, 853	2, 464, 859 2, 647, 492 2, 507, 933 2, 392, 719 2, 214, 951
1949 1948 1947 1945 1845	40, 463, 125 41, 864, 542 39, 108, 386 48, 672, 097 43, 800, 388	32, 081, 604 33, 553, 533 31, 044, 121 32, 958, 966 36, 840, 704	11, 553, 669 10, 174, 410 9, 676, 459 12, 553, 602 16, 027, 213	20, 527, 935 23, 379, 123 21, 367, 662 20, 405, 364 20, 813, 491	796, 538 899, 345 779, 291 676, 832 643, 055	2, 218, 607 2, 255, 327 2, 474, 762 2, 526, 165 2, 309, 866	1, 321, 875 1, 300, 280 1, 237, 768 1, 165, 519 932, 145	1, 771, 533 1, 649, 234 1, 425, 268 922, 671 782, 511	2, 280, 969 2, 206, 823 2, 147, 184 2, 421, 944 2, 292, 108
1944 1943 1942 1940	40, 121, 760 22, 371, 386 13, 047, 869 7, 370, 108 5, 340, 452	34, 766, 174 17, 797, 593 9, 192, 245 4, 396, 980 2, 963, 130	14, 766, 796 9, 668, 956 4, 744, 083 2, 053, 469 1, 147, 592	19, 999, 378 8, 128, 637 4, 448, 162 2, 343, 512 1, 815, 538	511, 210 447, 496 432, 548 407, 858 368, 071	1, 618, 775 1, 423, 646 1, 048, 517 820, 056 624, 253	988, 483 923, 857 780, 962 698, 077 608, 518	503, 462 504, 746 771, 902 617, 373 447, 088	1, 733, 655 1, 274, 048 821, 682 430, 564 337, 392

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Footnotes for tables 1-4

Note.—Calendar year figures, by regions, districts, States, and Territories, for selected types of taxes, may be obtained from the Public Information Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington 25, D.C. Floor stocks taxes are reported separately only during the periods in which the collections are of significant amounts. Relatively small amounts collected in subsequent periods are merged with the amounts shown for the related class of tax.

- . *Less than \$500.
- r Revised.
- ¹ The receipts in various States do not indicate the Federal tax burden of the respective States, since the taxes collected in one State are, in many instances, borne by residents of other States. For example, the withholding taxes reported by employers situated in metropolitan areas near State boundaries include substantial amounts withheld from salaries of employees who reside in neighboring States
 - ² Includes tax on business income of exempt organizations.
- ³ Collections of individual income tax not withheld are inclusive of old-age and disability insurance taxes on self-employment income. Similarly, the collections of income tax withheld are reported in combined amount with old-age and disability insurance taxes on salaries and wages. Estimated separate national totals for individual income tax and for old-age and disability insurance taxes are shown in the text table on p. 3 of this report. Amounts of old-age and disability insurance tax collections, classified by States, are compiled by the Social Security Administration as a byproduct of its wage and income record-keeping operations and are published periodically in the Social Security Bulletin.
- Tax payments made to banks, under the depositary receipts system, are included in internal revenue collections for the period in which the depositary receipts are issued. However, such payments are not classified by internal revenue districts (nor by tax subclasses to which excise tax payments relate) until the depositary receipts are received in internal revenue offices with tax returns. Accordingly, the items shown as "Undistributed depositary receipts" represent the amount of depositary receipts issued, less the amount of depositary receipts received with returns and distributed by district and tax class.
- ⁵ Beginning with fiscal year 1957, the United States total for individual income tax withheld is adjusted to exclude withheld individual income taxes transferred to the Government of Guam in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 630, approved Aug. 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 392). This adjustment amounted to \$3,967,000 for 1959
- 6 Includes railroad employment compensation tax and tax on railroad employee representatives.
- ⁷ Amounts of taxes collected in Puerto Rico on tobacco and liquor manufactures coming into the United States are covered into the Treasury of Puerto Rico under the provisions of sec. 7652(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Such amounts are included in overall collections results (tables 1 through 4), beginning with 1955, and are shown separately in table 6.
- ⁶ Includes occupational taxes on manufacturers of stills, rectifiers, wholesale liquor dealers, retail dealers in liquor or medicinal spirits, and nonbeverage manufacturers of spirits.
 - 9 Includes seizures, penalties, etc., and tax on stills or worms manufactured.
- ¹⁰ Includes occupational taxes on wholesale and retail dealers in wines or in wines and beer.
- ¹¹ Includes occupational taxes on brewers and wholesale and retail dealers in beer.
 - 12 Includes taxes on large cigars, classes A through G, and on small cigars.
- ¹³ Includes taxes on cigarette papers and tubes, court fines, penalties, and taxes on leaf tobacco sold or removed in violation of sec. 5731, Internal Revenue Code of 1954.
- ¹⁴ Includes taxes on pistols and revolvers; phonograph records; musical instruments; sporting goods; fishing rods, creels, etc.; business and store machines;

Footnotes for tables 1-4—Continued

cameras, lenses, film, and film projectors; electric light bulbs and tubes; firearms, shells, and cartridges; mechanical pencils, pens, and lighters; and matches.

- ¹⁵ Includes taxes on ticket brokers' sales, on leases of boxes or seats, and on admissions sold by proprietors in excess of established prices, as well as general admissions tax.
- 15 Includes taxes on coconut oil from the Philippines, the Trust Territory, and United States possessions as well as other coconut and vegetable oils processed. Under Public Law 85–235, the 3 cents per pound tax imposed by Code Sec. 4511(a) on the first domestic processing of coconut oil, fatty acids, or salts derived therefrom, or any mixtures or combinations containing such oil, acids, or salts, is suspended from Oct. 1, 1957, to June 30, 1960.
- ¹⁷ Includes taxes on adulterated and process or renovated butter, filled cheese, and imported oleomargarine; and firearms transfer and occupational taxes.
- ¹⁸ Includes amounts of unidentified and excess collections and profit from sale of acquired property.
- 19 Corporation income and profits tax rates: First \$25,000 of net income, normal tax of 30 percent; net income in excess of \$25,000, combined normal tax and surtax of 52 percent. Normal tax and surtax rates also apply to net income derived by certain exempt organizations from unrelated trade or business.

20 Rates of tax are as follows:

Individual income tax: Graduated rates from 20 percent on first \$2,000 of net income in excess of exemption to 91 percent on amount over \$200,000. Old-age and disability insurance taxes on self-employment income: 3% percent of self-employment income; increased to 3% percent for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1958.

21 Rates of tax are as follows:

Income tax withheld: Wages in excess of exemptions taxed at 18 percent. Old-age and disability insurance taxes on salaries and wages: Employers' tax 2½ percent, employees' tax 2½ percent, both imposed on taxable portion of wages; both increased to 2½ percent effective Jan. 1, 1959.

- ** Issues of stock, 11 cents per \$100 face value through Dec. 31, 1959, 10 cents per \$100 actual value thereafter; issues of bonds, 11 cents per \$100 face value. Transfers of stock, 5 cents or 6 cents per \$100 face value through Dec. 31, 1959, 4 cents per \$100 actual value thereafter; transfers of bonds, 5 cents per \$100 face value. Foreign insurance policies, 1 cent or 4 cents per \$1 of premium. Deeds of conveyance, 55 cents per \$500.
- In the case of certain racetracks the following rates apply: Admissions—1 cent for each 5 cents of amount paid. Ticket brokers' sales—20 percent. Leases of boxes or seats—20 percent.
- ²⁴ Narcotics, 1 cent per ounce; narcotics order blanks, \$1 per hundred. Marihuana, \$1 per ounce; marihuana order blanks, 2 cents each. Amounts shown also include occupational taxes levied on manufacturers, dealers, and practitioners. For classes and rates of occupational taxes see table 13.
- ²⁵ Adulterated hutter, 10 cents per pound; process or renovated butter, ¼ cent; domestic filled cheese, 1 cent; imported filled cheese, 8 cents; imported oleomargarine, 15 cents. Occupational taxes are levied on manufacturers or dealers in these products and are included in the amounts shown.
- ²⁶ Transfers of machineguns, short-barreled firearms, silencers, etc., \$200 each; transfers of certain double-barreled guns, \$1 each. Occupational taxes are levied on manufacturers, importers, or dealers in firearms and are included in the amounts shown.
- ³⁷ Beginning January 1951, withheld income taxes and old-age and disability insurance taxes on employees and employers are paid into the Treasury in combined amounts without separation as to type of tax. The figures for prior periods have been combined accordingly in this table for purposes of comparison, but are shown separately in the annual reports for those periods.
- ²⁵ Beginning January 1, 1959: 1 cent for each 10 cents, or major fraction thereof, of amount paid in excess of \$1.

Table 5.—Number of returns filed by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories

Atlanta	tes, total	(1)	(2)			tax and all	Employment taxes	Estate tax		Excis
Atlanta	tes, total			(3)		other income taxes		CSIAID IAX	Gift tax	taxes
Atlanta		I	 		(4)	(5)	(6)	Ø	(8)	
Rieminaha	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		59,184,730	998,241	1,016,232	7,394,119				(9)
Columbia	(MBDdira)	I I NA A 70 I	6,448,960 1,006,553	97,986	104,323	579,154	19,846,709	61,250	85,080	4,265,9
Greensboro	(Alabama) (South Carolina) (North Carolina) (Mississippi) (Fiorida)	1, 218, 943	799 กาก	14, 049 7, 648	14, 592 11, 257	79, 895	2,467,352 389, 431	5,083	6,775	488.2
Jacksonville	(Mississippi) (Florida) (Tennessee)	1, 905, 527	570, 618 1, 236, 505	7, 317 17, 383	7, 410	59, 442 41, 098	ไ 285. สกร /	583 458	1, 412 845	57.9
Nashville	(Teonseens)	684, 406	413 241	17, 383 5, 132	18, 343	94, 259	214, 890 443, 686	359	565	54, 4 43, 1
Oston region	(Tennessee)	1, 542, 314	1, 426, 757	34, 980	8, 483 26, 856	33, 372	177.059	730	1,614	93, 6
Roston	(Maine). (Massachusetts). (Vermont). (Connecticut).	6,070,096	996, 276 3,927,533	11,477	17, 382	194, 978	603, 225	272 2, 106	361	46.4
D	(Massachneadle)		334, 003	86,476	40,360	76, 110	353.256	575	3, 125	106.8
Hartford	(Vermont) (Connecticut) (New Hampshire)	3, 030, 976	1, 996, 135	5, 584	2, 346	531,636 36, 289	1,233,690	4,353	853 7 ,236	86.3
Portsmouth	- (Connecticut)	- 214, 149	129, 191	47, 507	16, 775	281, 414	127, 759	329	339	238,8
Providence	(how hampshire)	I, <u>484,</u> 580	944 182	2, 135	2, 140	13, 460	578, 766	2,000	3, 836	26, 66
nicago region	- (Mildue (stand)	357, 253	225, 730	19, 020 4, 485	13, 564	140, 161	56, 496	140	258	104, 54
Chicago	(Connecticut) (New Hampshire) (Rhode Island) (See (ti) below) (Michigan) (Wisconsin) (See (ti) below)	449, 827	298, 292	7,745	2, 322	27, 236	301, 146	1, 382	268 2, 366	10, 31
Detroit.	(Michigan)	14,724,810	7,676,094	111,622	3,213	33.076	80, 251 89, 272	269	298	62, 75
milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	2, 134, 135	2, 759, 697	47, 471	133,574	984.482	2,296,931	233	129	16, 66, 17, 867
Springfield	(See (h) heigh)	2,044,034	2, 583, 023	31, 166	49, 227	379, 948	757, 411	8,877	11,828	501,40
ocinnati region		1 539 110	1, 357, 521	23, 072	39, 680 22, 553	274, 796	753, 278	4, 483	4, 998	130, 900
Clauster	(See (i) below) (See (f) tielow) (See (f) tielow) (See (f) tielow)	11.193 647	975, 853	9, 913	22, 333	214, 008	450, 100	1, 328	2,815	158, 448
Columbus	(See (f) tieiew)	1.185 414	7,407,348	103,162	102.264	115, 730	336. 142	1,543	2, 863	136, 363
Indiananalia	(See (f) tielow)	2,220, 057	734, 729	9, 457	4, 865	758,401	2,284 <u>.11</u> 7	1, 523 6,426	1, 152	75, 691
Unionitie	(Indiana)	- 855 318	1, 481, 474 581, 799	24, 521	18,825	99.069 1	220, 174	913	9,020	522,309
Parkerenuse	(See (f) treiow) (See (f) treiow) (Indiana) (Kentrucky) (West Virginia) (Virginia) (See (f) balana)	- 2, 286, 428	1, 527, 191	7, 145	7.818	156, 331	422, 534	1, 122	1, 142	35, 87 i
			832, 037	21, 227	22, 902	55, 544	157, 90n l	529	1, 991	113, 259
Toledo	(Virginia)	845, 399	561, 139	8,698	18, 374	149, 855	457, 933	1,640	353	44, 222
			, 200, 516	8, 241	7, 450	81, 186	288, 363	695	2, 067 997	103, 613
Aibuguerque	/M. 12-7-1	750, 018	488, 469	16, 999	14, 664	46, 346 113, 139	174, 355	297	536	77, 048
Austin	(New Mexico) (See (h) tielow) (See (h) tielow) (Arkansas) (Arkansas)	8,113,308 5	014,208	6, 874	7, 366	56, 931	408. 826	838	1, 266	47, 835
)A!/ac	(age (11) (16(1) M)	r 482 950 r	260, 140	68,292	98,316		154, 032	392	668	67, 383
Little Rock	(See (h) tielow) (Arkansas) (Louisiana)	7, 362, 458 1	465, 443	2, 686	5, 082	27, 792	916,004	4 445 1		35, 286
Vew Drieans	(Arkansas)	2,194,855 i'	312,864	21, 899	27. 551	167, 518	86. 851 I	127	290	448,840
Oklehoma City	Conisiana)	727, t65 "	452, 351	17,686	27, 891	155, 828	554, 084			19, 982
	(VKIANOMA)	1 1 204 000 1	817, 524	3, 967	9, 402	43, 466	222 127 I			122, 719
ibany	(San (a) b.)	1, 121, 877	705, 886	12, 641 9, 413	12, 292		1/5.80R J	294		119,068
	(0 klahoma). (See (e) belew)	10,662,718 6,4	447.753	200,400	16, 098		291, 074	481	820	41, 133
		957, 839	633, 632	206,154 1 9,803 1	21,966		252, 760	636 1		83, 849
	Mary State Company	, '	, 002	3, 803	8,625		375,417 7 193,906 7			62, 089 03, 426

•				-		N Trans	-			
Brooklyn	(See (e) below) (See (b) below)	1 2 470 400							7.0	Sales Sa
Burraio	(See (a) below)	1 200 000	2, 302, 561	58, 027 12, 545	43, 858	1 287 53n	1 600 001			175
Lower mannattan	(See (e) below)	1, 300, 032	924, 583	J 12, 545	43,858 13,377	281, 530 115, 659	668, 861 255, 151	2, 068 1, 143	2,719 1,133	118, 88; 64, 501
Syracuse	(See (e) below)	323, 332 049 FC0	345, 382	42,511	16, 163	145, 178	329, 206		1, 133	
Upper Manhattan	(See (e) belew)	340, 359	615, 843	9, 552	9, 642	60 816	190, 728	243	2,602	44, 247
nana region		2, 9/2, 198	1, 625, 752	73, 716	30, 301	68, 816 410, 801	190, /28		644	45, 520
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	9,411,484	5,900,460	81.501	136,944	699.034	737, 565	2, 409	4, 268	87, 386
Спеуеппе	(Wyoming)	366, 842	223, 826	2, 793	6, 201	999,034	2,067,670	7,681	9,292	508,853
Denver	(Seuth Dakota). (Wyoming). (Colerado). (Iowa). (Nerth Dakota). (See (c) below). (Netraska). (See (c) below).	187, 947	110, 960	2, 033	3, 133	19, 792	87, 628	349	235	26, 018
Des Moines	(iowa)	932, 202	584, 764	10, 461	14, 415	13, 184	45, 292	72	268	13, 005
Fargo	(North Dakota)	t, 572, 602	951, 926	10, 226	20, 070	81, 553	195, 294	638	I 1. 035	44, 042
Kansas City	(See (a) below)	335, 062	205, 924	2,345	29, 978	137, 794	347, 783	1, 953	1, 456	
Dmaha	(See (C) DEKOW)	980 433	624, 248	2,343	4, 800	14, 999	86, 262	206	201	91, 486
St Louis	(Neuraska)	819 869	496, 967	8, 869	13, 487	62, 603	220, 257	488		20, 325
Ct. LUGIS	(266 (c) D6(0M)	1 318 322	832, 838	6, 036	13, 248	62, 957	190, 464	820	794	49, 687
Wishin	(Minnesota)	1 723 270	032, 838	14, 778	13,664	109, 181	202 011	1, 050	1, 067	48, 310
wichita	(Netraska) (See (c) below) (Minnesota) (Kansas)	1, (43, 6/0	t, 136, 229	16, 168	23, 558	99, 176	355, 213		1,606	61, 403
indelphia region	(Maryland and District of Columbia)	1, 1/4, 884	732, 778	7,802	14, 460	97, 795	355, 213	1, 100	998	90, 828
Baltimore	(Maryland and District of Columbia) (See (d) below) (See (d) below)	12,0/2,023	7,933,516	121,995	106,117	987,151	255 666	1,005	1, 632	63,746
Camden	(See (d) helew)	2, 284, 226	1, 500, 703	23, 283	15, 690	107 100	2,433,024	7,466	8,094	474,660
Newark	(See (d) helow)	966, 276	62 t. 558	11, 156	9, 654	187, 142	467, 707	1,392	2, 044	86, 265
Philadelphia	(See (a) below)	2, 474, 175	1,604,120	40, 894	3,034 1	76, 362	207, 103	700 1	712	39, 631
Pitteruroh	(Coe (K) Delaw)	3. t43.698	2, 077, 784	23, 472	23, 918	217, 922	508, 357	1, 821	862	33, 031
erapton	(2ca (8) pelow)	2, 124, 269	1, 427, 288		25, 689	256, 503	628, 249	i. 95î l	2, 899	76, 281
Wilmington	See (B) below)	825 574	547, 719	13, 172	21, 721	166, 191	403, 853	1, 873	1, 577	127, 951
THAIRING	(Delaware)	253 906	154, 352	5, 381	7, 804	57, 651	159, 518	1, 0/3	1,5//	89, 482
Ligurisco Legion	(Sec (d) belew) (Sec (d) below) (Sec (g) below) (Sec (g) below) (Sec (g) below) (Delaware)	12 072 130	134, 332	4, 637	1,641	25, 380	58, 237		438	46, 699
OISU	(Idaho) (Montana)	220 054	8,300,018	120,174	172.265	1,093,087	2,690,665	157	378	9, 031
reiena ((Montana)	339,834	213, 157	3, 218	5, 366	18, 981	70 024	6,454	9,919	678,524
ionoinin (montana) Hawaii) See (a) tielew) Arizona) Oregoni	382, 420	224, 880	3, 632	5, 860	27, 330	78, 934	193	269	19,744
os Angeles (See (a) tielew)	325,885 [215, 582	2, 491	2, 784	30, 280	90, 717	323	789	28, 889
hoenix(Arizona)	4, 902, 867	3, 183, 254	54, 685	59, 509	30, 480	57, 201	104	211	17, 152
ortlend	Oregon)	571, 470	367, 017	5, 165	6, 466	430, 765	96D, 495	3, 023	2, 355	208, 861
			579, 620	8, 754	15, 101	38, 284	122, 786	290	551	208, 861 30, 911
Bit Lake City	litab)	- 165,350	10t. 617	1, 903		71, 892	228, 302	574	847	51, 223
an Francisco	Can /a\ b.	412,023	269, 996		2, 563	11, 987	35, 812	'n	145	31, 223
estile	See (a) Delow)	3 448 071	2, 139, 727	3, 586	6, 075	25, 282	80, 880	130		12, 046
motlemal Carre	Nevada) Utah) See (a) below) Washington and Alaska) ons Division	3, 448, 071 1, 584, 953	1, 005, 168	22, 268	48, 431	331, 265	714, 537	2, 841	601	25, 473
verte Circ	ons Division	331.272		14, 560	20, 110	107, 021	329, 821	2, 841	3, 145	177, 857
ueito Kico	OUR DIAISIOU	145, 507	128,840	877	103	117,657	81,819	1.552	1,006	106, 368
uier		145, 50/ 185, 765	21,906	30	íl	41, 646	81, 650	1,302	141	283
		[103,765	106, 934	847	102	76, 011		! -		273
-			<u>_</u>			70, 011	169	1, 551	141	18
			r States not sh	own abeve			<u>_</u>	<u>·</u>		
(4	r) California) Illimeis) Missouri I) Mew Jersey) New York) Ohio	0 242 02-								
(i) Illineis	5, 342, 938	5, 322, 981 3, 735, 550	76, 873	187, 940	762, 030	3 EZE 020	!	[
Ċ	Missouri	3, 6/2, 253	3, 735, 550	57, 384	71, 341	495, 678	1, 675, 032	5, 864	5, 500	386, 718
ì) New Jersey	2, 298, 756	1,457,086	23 630	27, 151	430, 0/6	1, 093, 553	6,006	6, 158	206, 591
72	New York	3, 440, 451	2, 225, 678	52, 850	33, 572	171, 784	504, 068	1, 538	2,400	111,098
);) Obio	- 10,662,718	6, 447, 753	206, 154	33, 372	294, 284	715, 460	2, 521	Ĩ, 574	115, 312
<u>}</u> ,	Ohio Pannsylvania Texas	4, 930, 799	3, 286, 465	47, 997	121, 966	1, 088, 975	715, 460 2, 375, 417	7, 168	11, 859	402 420
S8	/ raunsylvania	6 093 541	4, 852, 783	47, 997	38, 874	367, 875	954,640	2, 956	4, 154	403, 426 227, 838
(n) lexas	4 556 615	7, 034, /83	42, 825	55, 214	480, 345	1, 191, 628	3, 396	7, 134	227,838
		7, 330, 313	2, 778, 307	39, 585	55, 442	323, 346	1, 109, 511	2,652	4, 106 5, 883	264, 852 241, 787

Table 6.—Internal revenue tax collected in Puerto Rico on manufactured products coming into the United States, by objects of taxation

[in theusands of dellars]

Objects of laxalion	1959	1958
Total	21, 004	18, 53
Distilled spirits. Distilled spirits, rectification lax	19, 069 544	16, 700 482 (*)
Beer	(*)	()
Class B.	8	(3)
Class D. Class E. Class F.	1,384 1	1, 33
Class G Cigars, small Cigarettes, small	1	(*)
Chewing and smoking tobacco	2	

Note.—Amounts of laxes collected in Puerto Rico en lobacco and liquor manufactures coming into the United Steles are covered into the Treasury of Puerto Rico under the provisions of sec. 7652(a)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Such amounts are included in everall collections results (tables 1 through 4), beginning with 1955.

*Less than \$500.

Table 7.—Establishments qualified to engage in the production, distribution, storage, or use of alcohol and alcoholic liquors

Class of establishment	As of Ju	ıne 30—
0.000 0.000	1959	1958
Industrial alcohel: Industrial alcohol plants Industrial alcohol bonded wareheuses Industrial alcohol denaluring plants Dealers in specially denatured alcohol	32 38 45 41	33 45 48 38
Users of specially denalured alcohol and denatured rum. Reprocessors, rebettlers, etc., of specially denatured alcohel articles Users of laa-free alcohol.	3, 854 1, 143 7, 405	3, 936 1, 192 7, 484
Distilled spirils: Fruit distilleries Registered distilleries Internal revenue bended warehouses	93 86 209	96 84 211
Distillery denaturing bonded warehouses. Taxpaid bottling houses. Rectifying plants.	2 48 127	48 132
Beet: Breweries	231	246
Wines: Bonded wine cellars. Taxpaid wine-bottling heuses	510 119	533 121
Vinegar: Vinegar factories using vaporizing process	6	6
Bevaraga deelers: Importers. Wholesale dealers in liquers. Wholesale dealers in beer. Retail dealers in liquers. Retail dealers in bear.	1, 466 7, 210 10, 773 279, 271 154, 843	1, 383 7, 403 10, 928 270, 697 157, 184
Other: Manufacturers of nonbeveroge products (drawback) Bottle manufocturers Carriers Fruit-flavor cencentrate plants	996 95 449 38	1,814 93 454 25

Table 8.—Establishments qualified to engage in the production or distribution of tobacco products

Class of establishmen1	As ef Jun	e 30—
	1959	1958
Manufacturers of lobacco Manufacturers of cigars and cigarettes Manufacturers of cigarette papers and lubes Dealers in tobacco malerials Tobacco export warehouses :	183 597 4 2, 336 89	190 667 3 2, 357 84

¹ Includes the former bonded sea stores warehouses.

Table 9.—Permits relating to industrial alcohol under Chapter 51, Internal Revenue Code, 1954

	-	Industria) alcohol			Users of—		}
Status	Tota)	pianls, bonded ware- houses, and de- naluring pionls	Dealers in specially denatured alcohol	Specially denatured alcohel	Specially denatured rum	Tax-free alcehol	Carriers of specially denalured alcohel
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
In effect July 1, 1958	11, 981 573	69 6	38 4	3, 891 324	45 2	7, 484 217	454 20
Terminated during year, total	774	10	1	405	2	296	60
RevokedOtherwise terminated	774	10	<u>1</u>	405	2	296	60
in effect June 30, 1959 Renewals appreved during year Amended during year	11, 780 11, 491 1, 501	65 64 18	41 38 13	3, 810 3, 798 695	45 43 4	7, 405 7, 107 7,42	1 414 441 29

Automelically lermineted July 1, 1959, by Public Law 85-859.

Table, 10.—Permits for operations relating to alcoholic beverages under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act

Status	Tetal	Distillers	Ware- housing and bottling	Recti- fiers	Wine producers and blenders	Wine blenders	Importers	Whole- salers
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
In effect July 1, 1958 Issued during year	14, 335 1, 780	r 233 31	r 263 31	174 23	7 465 39	62	1, 383 238	11, 75! 1, 41
Terminated during year, lotal	1, 925	32	47	32	58	11	155	1, 590
RevekedOtherwise terminated	21 1, 904	32	47	32	58	îi	1 154	20 1, 578
In effect June 30, 1959 Amended during year	14, 190 1, 669	232 54	247 116	165 74	446 65	56 14	1, 466 203	11, 578 1, 143

r Revised.

Table 11.—Permits relating to tobacco under Chapter 52, Internal Revenue Code, 1954

		Mar	nufecturers	of	Dealers in	Export ware-
Status	Telal	Cigars and cigarettes	Tobacco	Cigarette papors and tubes	tebacco materials	heuse proprie- tors
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
In effect July 1, 1958 Issued during year	3, 216 258	667 26	190 15	2 2	2, 357 121	1 94
Terminaled during year, letal	2, 605	96	22	4	2, 478	<u></u> 5
RevokedOthorwise Lerminated	2,605	96	22	2.4	² 2, 478	
In effect June 30, 1959 Amended during year	869 99	597 52	183 19		27	89 1

Permit requirement eslablished, effective Sept. 3, 1958, by Public Law 85–859.
 Automatically terminated Sept. 3, 1958, by Public Law 85–859.

Table 12.-Label activity under Federal Alcohol Administration Act

	App	lications rec	eived		Applications	acted upon	1	Applica-
Type of label		Fer	For		Certificat	es issued	Dis-	tions returned without
.,	Tetal	approval	exemp- tion	Totel	Approv- als	Exemp- tions	approved	action
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Grand total	38, 129	37, 811	318	36, 943	36, 241	301	401	1, 186
Distilled spirits, tetal	16, 058	16, 041	17	15, 575	15, 410	12	153	483
Domestic Imported	14, 457 1, 601	14, 440 1, 601	17	14, 042 1, 533	13, 914 1, 496	12	116 37	415 68
Wines, total	20, 086	19, 785	301	19, 426	18, 924	289	213	660
Domestic	5, 656 14, 430	5, 355 14, 430	301	5, 487 13, 939	5, 135 13, 789	289	63 150	169 491
Mait beverages, tolai	1, 985	1,985		1, 942	1, 907		35	43
Domestic Imported	1, 679 306	1, 679 306		1,646 296	1, 639 268		7 28	33 10

							Distilled	spirits		•		
,	egions and districts; States and Territories	Total num- ber of occupational	Manufac-	Rect	ifiers	Wholesale	R	elail deale	ers	Manufaci	turers of nor products	beverage
(States represented totals for oth	by single districts indicated in parentheses; ner States shown at bottom of table)	tax stamps issued	turers of slifts, \$55	Less than 500 bar- rels, \$110	500 barrels or more, \$228	dealers.	Retail dealers, \$50	Al targe, \$50	Medicinal spirits, \$50	Less Ihan 25 gal- fons, \$25	Not ex- ceeding 50 gal- lons, \$50	50 gallons or mere, \$100
_		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
United State	es, total	1,157,520	86	43	100	6,118	261,363	661	1,590	91	71	861
Atlanta region		109,198	1	•	3	320	9,355		13	10		
Atlanta		13, 296		†	•	41	1, 353		13	10	7	50
Birmingham	(Alabama)	10, 438		٠ .		22	639			9	{	12
Columbia	(South Carolina)	12,027				14	962		•		{	
Greensboro		16,064				56	322	[7			
Jackson	(Mississippi)	11,177	1			20	1, 033		,	1 ?		
Jacksonville		27, 802			3	29 96	4, 249					
	(Tennessee)	18, 394			٠ ١	62	4, 249 797		2			
loston region						408	16,462	11	740	1	2	27
Augusta		6, 219	•		7	446	10,402	"	740	6	5	7
8oston	(Massachusetts)	29, 416	A	1	1	219	338	2		<u>-</u> -		
8urlington	(Vermont)	3, 100	. 4	-	9		8, 017	/	686	3	3	5
Hartford	(Connecticut)	18,950				6	493			<u>-</u>		
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)	4,520			- 4	141	5, 257	1 1		2	1	1
Providence	(Rhode Island)	5,615			· •	2	495				1	
hierra region	(whose islandy	154.916				35	1, 862	1	54	1		(
Chicago	(See (c) below)	44, 172	6	•	10	932 277	51,154	9	452	12	10	12: 7:
Detreit	(Michigan)	47, 989	1		1 3	467	15, 857			10	5	7
Milwaukee	- (Wisconsin)	43, 732	1 1		J 3		17,076	6	.11		2	3
Springfield	(See (c) below)	19, 023		2		107	13, 471	3	427	1	1 1	1
incinnati region			_2		_2	81	4, 758	! <u></u> -	6	_1	2	_;
Cincinnati		12,994	13	j 6	27	653	30,115	19	3	15	7	8
Cleveland		1 14, 994	i !		2	87	4, 461	1 4		1		2: 1:
Columbus	(See (g) below)	28, 887		4	1	216	11, 125			4 - [13
Indianapolis.		9, 803	I	4		98	2, 456	1		4 (:
Louisville		25, 935		2	_3	26	5, 264	[[2 (2
Parkersburg			2	4	21	125	2, 500	14	1		5	*
Laterandia	- (mest AltRiuis)	13, 833	2			<u>1</u>	556					1
Toledo	(Virginia)	18, 241				7	408		2	1	1	11
aiias region						93	3, 345			3	1	
Albuquesque	ZNam Bantas	107,344	5	2		305 34	12,044	17	1	7	4	37
winndheidne****	(New Mexico)	4, 395		1		34	1, 349					
Austilian	(See (i) below)	39,694	2			63	2,313				2	14
valias	(See (1) below)	17.380	[2]			119	1, 821	17		2	īi	17
Little Rock		8,628				9	767	l	i	2	[- i
New Orleans		23, 596	1	1		79	5, 209		•	3		ę
Oklahoma City	(Oklohome)	12 661	• •				-, ===			۱ ت	• 1	

Herr York City root		131,503	1 13	1 1	1 51	581.	39,018	134	1		. 17	145
Albert	(See (1) below)	17, 05	1 7] 2	14	5, 017		- -]	8
Brooklyn	(See (f) below)	39, 052	3	1] 2	137	7, 614	7		2	4	53 19
Buffalo	(See (f) below)	20, 965	4			25	5, 523		1		1	19
Lower Manhattan	(See (f) below)	7, 260				90	1, 893	127		3	8	30
Syracuse.	(See (f) below)	15,770	1			21	4, 103			2	1	8
Upper Manhattan	(See (f) below)	31,470	3		1	214	5, 868			2] 3	27 74
Omaha region		122,582	11	1	3	446	19,093	266	31,9	11	3	74
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	5, 746	1			8	969] 1		
Chevenne	(Wyoming)	2,919	ļ	.		1	696					
Denver	(Colorade)	10,873	j			42	2, 467	23] 251		1	8
Des Moines	(lewa)	18, 356				3	1, 821			1 2		7
	(North Dakota)	4, 236	1		}	12	1,038]		
	(See (d) below)	12,071	5	1		118	2, 310	125	3	2		8
	(Nebraska)	10, 125				26	1,728	72	9			2
St. Leuis	(See (d) below)	19,654	4		2	79	4, 105	46	5		2	35 12
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	24, 859			1	121	2,723		49	6		12
Wichita	(Kansas)	13,743	2	1		36	1, 236		2			2
Philadelphia region		156,948	27	5	23	1,084	43,761	204	7	7	8	162 18
Battimere	(Maryland and District of Columbia)	30, 217	1	1	7	248	5, 855	174	2	1		18
Camden	(See (e) below)	11,556] 3		3	53	3, 944					8
Newark	(See (e) below)	28, 919	14	1	6	175	10, 275	16		2] 3	62
Philadelphia	(See (h) below).	38, 131	l 5	3	6	329 252	9, 022	2	1	2	4	62 55 13
	(See (h) below)	29, 312	1 2		1 1	252	8, 551	9	4	2	1 1	13
Scranton	(See (h) below)	16, 707	1 2		l	11	5, 343					6
Wilmington	(Delaware)	2, 106	I	1		16	771	3				
San Francisco regio		169,640	7	15	20	1.469	49.361	1	54	14	8	108
Boise	(Idaho)	5. 279	I	.		· 6	708					
Helena	(Montana)	6, 435				39 27 396	1, 806			1		
	(Hawaii)	3,555	1	2		27	1, 034				1	1
Les Angeles	(See (b) below)	52, 071	l ī	4	7	396	16, 244			5	5	48
Phoenix	(Arizona)	7, 287	_		`	68	2, 486			1	i	
	(O regon)	12, 707		1		129	3,009				i	5
	(Nevada)	5.014				20	1, 280		54			
	(Utah)	5, 347		1		l i	7, 173	1	•			i
San Francisco	(See (b) below)	48, 378	2	8	13	488	16,603	· •		4	2	ı ii
Sali Flaticiscu	(See (a) and (j) below)	23, 567	2 3	l ĭ		295	6, 018			l á		, j
	(000 (a) and ()) bolom)	1,	1	<u></u>	}		, -,			1	1	·
			Totals fe	r Statea not	shewn above	! 						
	(a) Alaska	2,012				21	660				<u>_</u> _	_1
	(b) California	100, 449		12	20	884	32, 847			. 9	<u> </u>	92 87 43 70 145 49 74 25
	(c) Illinois	63, 195	5]	. 7	358	20,607		14	111	7	87
	(d) Missouri	31, 725		1	2	197	6,415	171	8	2	2	43
	(e) New Jersey	48,475	17	1	9	884 358 197 228	14, 219	16		2	<u>3</u>	.70
	(f) New Yerk		13	1	5	1 501	30, 018	134	[1	9	17	145
	(g) Dhio	61, 720	9		.j 3	494 592	21, 387	5		12] 1	49
	(h) Pennsylvania	84° 150	ı 1 9	3	Ì	592	22, 916	11	5	4	į 5	74
	(i) Texas		. I Å	1	.	182	4, 134	17		2	1 3	25
	(i) Washington		.I š	1	1	274	5, 358	1	1	4		6
	A)	,	, -		1		,,,,,,	4	1	1	1	ı

Table 13.—Number of occupational tax stamps issued, covering the fiscal year 1959, or portion thereof, by class of tax and by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories—Continued

			Wi	Nes				B	еег		
	regions and districts, States and Territories ed by single districts indicaled in parentheses;	Wholes	ale dealers	Retai	l dealers	Bre	wers	Wholesale		Retail deal-	Temporary dealers in
totals for o	other States shown at bottom of table)	Wines, \$200	Wines and beer, \$200	Wines, \$50	Wines and beer, \$50	Less than 500 barrels, \$55	500 barrels or more, \$110	dealers, \$100	Relail deal- ers, \$22	ers at large, \$22	liquors (beer or wine), \$2.20 per month
		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
United Sta	ites, total	180	387	291	22,859	2	258	10,879	158,712	173	8,86
tianta region		7	117	83	7.287						3,00
Atlanta	(Georgia)	1 ;	18	30	853		9	536	24,450		70
Birmingham	(Alabama)			30	933		2	62	1, 579		
Columbia	(South Carolina)	1 5	20		1. 206			57	2, 722		
Greensboro		1 1	30	52	1, 200			50	3, 290		3
Jackson	(Mississippi)	5 ا	30	32.	1, 421			84	3, 816		
Jacksonville	(Florida)	1 -	49	ı .	3, 685		<u>-</u> -	73	3, 176		
Nashville	(Tennessee)	1	49		3, 563		7	124	4, 759		
ston region		1	35	~				86	5, 108		2
Auguste	(Maine)	1 🕇	35	[939		9	613	7,448	4	594
Boston	(Massachusetts)	1 . 1						58	2, 530		
Burlington	(Massaciusotts)		3		16		7	374	190	4	30
Hartford			25		910			17	259		
Portsmouth	(New Hampshire)		6		8		1	83	2, 702		28
Providence	(New nampsine)			 -				- 30	1, 712		
hicago region_			البا		5		1	51	, 55		
Chicago		12	64	13	1,812		66	1.777	6.530		2,26
Detroit		1 4	_2	4	28		13	502	583		60
Milwaukee		8	60	9	1,772		11	294	355		48
Springfield			2		2		38	796	5, 146		74
	(See (c) below)				10		Ă	185	446		42
incinnati regior		14	81.	15	7,032		29	741	13.143	1	97
Cincinnati Cleveland		5	5	5	212	**********		40	534	7	32
Cleveland							ğΙ	62	331	•	24
Columbus			3	1	557		ĭl	26	346		-6
Indianapolis		2	16	5	2, 537		اقا	216	610		7.
Louisville.		2		1			انة	143	3. 209		70
Parkersburg		1			434		ĭl	117	3, 884		,
Richmond		4	57	3	3, 292		3	196	3, 812		
Toledo	((6)				 -			41	417		19
ilias region		3	37	27	3.865	1	111	901	28.522	7	73
Albuquerque			3	-2	5	^		20	20,322	•	/3
Austin	(See (i) below)	2	12	24	3, 171		6	431	15, 102		
Dallas	(See (i) below)		- <u>-</u> 2		393			169	3, 208		
Little Rock	(Arkansas)		20	1	270			51	3, 208 1, 756	6	5
New Orleans	(Louisiana)			- 1	2.0	1					50
Nklahoma City	(Oklahomá)				26		. 1	118 112	3, 734 4, 694		594 11

THE CITY TO	(See (f) below)	**	1	141	159		.1 .22 1	758	27,229	1 48 1	
Brooklyn	(See (f) below)	} .!		-	·] <u></u> -		. 4	108	3, 484		1,00
Buffalo	(See (f) below)	10		10	58		. 4 1	203 137	9, 226	46	, 1
Lower Manhattan	(See (f) below)	34		10	1 1		.[8 [137	4, 175		3
Syracuse	(See (f) below)	34	1	35	45		1	51	1, 375	2	
Upper Manhattan	(See (f) below)	24		a-	· <u></u> -		3	93	3.055	l • I	4
aha region	- (000 (1) 0010#)	4		26	35		. _2	86	5, 974		7
Aberdeen	(South Dakota)		· ·	_	186		29	1,519	27,483	25	ed 1
Cheyenne								71	1,496		
Denver	(Colorado)							60	131		
Des Moines	(lowa)		. 3		143		3	97	1, 137		
Fargo	(Nerth Dakota)				143		2	233	5,051	3	
Kansas City	(See (d) below)	3	1 1		1 ;			47	392		
Omaha		1		1 3	1 1		2	111	1,804	5	
St. Leuis	_ (See (d) below)		1				3	152	1, 321		
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	*	1 1	1 7	‡		5	256	3, 378	13	2
Wichita	(Kansas)		1	1 1	*		14	385	8, 952	4	2
iadelphia regio	n	11	·	<u>-</u>	514			107	3, 821		-
Baltimore	(Maryland and District of Columbia)	45	3	3	506	1	47	3,081	6,546	88	1,7
Camden	(See (e) below)	···		4) one	l	6	189	2, 412		9:
Newark	(See (e) below)	4	1 .	1 2	?		3	248	126	85	21
Philadelphia		4		_ z	1		5	358	344	اغًا	5
Pittsburgh	(See (h) helow)					ļ 1	16	984	1,741		•
Scranton	(See (h) below)	3		, .			.7	996	1, 317	1	
Wilmington							10	297	585		
Francisco regi	on	41	أأم ا	<u></u> -				9	21		
Boise.	(Idaho)		42	55	1,065		36	953	17,301		24
Helena		·	1		Z		1	64	1, 567		
Honolulu	(Howsin						3	74	511		
Los Angeles	(See (h) halaw)				39		4	23	47		
Phoenix			1		1		8	299	5, 574		1
Portland	(Oregan)		·				1	18	362		-
Reno	(Oregon) (Nevada)						1	58	2, 069		
Salt Lake City	(Utah).							24	177		
San Francisco	(See (b) below)	41					2	43	1.409		
an Hanusu	(See (a) and (j) below)	41	39	55			8	224	4, 086		4
) G4(() G	. (See (a) and (J) below)						8	126	1, 499		- "
-			Totals fe	States no	ol shown abo	ve					
	(a) Alaska (b) California	41	40					_15	33		
	(c) Illinois	·[# <u>‡</u>	1 **	55	1, 024 38		16	523 687	9, 660		6
	(d) Missouri	7		👯	38		17	687	1,029		1, 0
	(e) New Jersey		{		2		7	367	5, 182	18	, 21 75
	(f) New York	83		ا أ	<u>, .4</u>		_8	606	470	87	7
	(g) Ohio	62		81	159		22	758	27, 289	48	1.0
	(h) Pennsylvania	3	×	6	769		14	169	1,628	1	
	Y T.	·[<u>5</u>	<u></u>	I	4	1	33	2, 277	3, 643	1	•
	(i) Texas. (j) Washington.	2	14	24	3, 564		6	600 111	18, 310 1, 466	6	1

Table 13.—Number of occupational tax stamps issued, covering the fiscal year 1959, or partion thereof, by class of tax and by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories—Continued

			Narcot	ics					Marihuana		
Inlemal revenue regions and districts; States and Territories (States represented by single districts indicated in paren- theses; totals for other States shown at bottom of table)	Manufacturers, importers, and compounders ef opium, etc., \$24	Whelesale deslers, \$12	Retail dealers, \$3	Practi- tioners, \$1	Dealers in untaxed prepara- tions, \$1	Labora- tories, etc., \$1	Manufac- turers, \$24	Dealers, \$3	Produc- ers, \$1	Practi- tioners, \$1	Labora- tories, \$1
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30)	(31)	(32)
United States, total	136	1,134	54,762	278,262	2,295	331	5	19	1	99	
Atianta region		139	6,459	26.552	225	30		1	 	2	
Atlanta (Georgia)	i ī	36	1, 049	4, 265	17	6		_		4	
Birmingham (Alabāma)	Ī	18	858	2, 990	ĺiź	l ă		1		ĩ-	
Columbia (South Carolina)	2	10	627	2,169	1 5	l i				•	
Greensboro(North Carolina)		18	992	4, 486	132	6					
Jackson (Mississippi)		6	571	2,018	27						
Jacksonville (Florida)		24	1, 297	6, 366	9	8				1	
Nashville (Tennessee)	i <u>4</u> ∣	27	1,065	4, 258	23	5					
oston region	5	78	3,884	19,895	335	48				8	
Augusta(Maine)		5 37	266	1, 402	3	_1		 -			
Boston (Massachusetts)	4		2, 054	10, 529	75	25					
Burlington (Vermont) Hartford (Connecticut)		,3	110 953	6t7	88	.2					
Hartford (Connecticut) Portsmouth (New Hampshire)		13	162	5, 026 884	129	Iń				3	
Providence(Rhede island)	1	3	339	1, 437	2						
hicago region	16	139	6.434	31,306	38	33					
Chicago (See (c) below)	70	30	2, 429	11, 878	174	16	1	•	1	3	
Detroit (Michigan)	3	39 64	2, 284	11, 103	49	12					
Milwaukee (Wisconsin)	ì	17	1, 202	5, 409	63	14				2	
Springfleid (See (c) belew)		Ĭģ l	7, 579	2, 916	24 38	À	•	1	1		
incinnati region		151	6.168	28.579	404	33		1		4	
Cincinnati (See (g) helow)	3	14	645	3, 049	16	- 55		_	•	7	
Cleveland (See (g) below) Columbus (See (g) below)	Šĺ	35	1, 276	6, 307	17	7		i		5	
Columbus (See (g) below)	l āl	13	387	2,381	16	ż		l		f	
Indianapolis (Indiana)	4 1	40	1, 354	5, 553	36	8				5	
Leuisville (Kentucky)		14	925	2, 891	69	4			1	i	
Parkershure (West Virginia)	1	8	373	2,088	l ĭil					• I	
Richmond (Virginia)	4	10	830	4, 508	231	5				1	
lolego (See (g) below)	2 [17	378	1, 802	18	7.	+				
allas region	4	99	5,462	22,143	649	12		2		4	
Albuquerque (New Mexico)		.3	268	945	10	2			[
Austin(See (i) below)	1	23	1, 450	6, 533	314	2				3	
Dallas (See (i) below)	2	31	1, 270	5, 634	276						
Little Rock (Arkansas)		.5	603	1,900	5						
New Orleans (Louisiana)	1	18	996	3, 982	17	8		1		1	
Oklahoma City (Oklahoma)		19 1	875	3. 149	18 1			1		ı	

New York City region		90 11 20 11 21 13 14 145 3 2 25 38	6,382 2,548 802 379 491 1,585 5,882 256 120 687 835	38,359 2,793 12,802 4,780 1,834 2,886 13,264 25,069 743 405 3,077 3,665	121 8 28 16 16 15 38 132 4	49 5 7 5 6 4 22 21	2	2 2		10 1 3 3 6 35	
Des Moines (lowa) Fargo. (North Dakota) Kansas City. (See (d) below). Omaha (Nebraska) St. Louis (See (d) below). St. Paul (Minnesota) Wichita (Kansas)		38 3 19 9 17 17 12 141	835 199 643 645 802 934 761 7.022	3, 665 676 2, 860 2, 083 3, 661 5, 067 2, 832 35, 718	29 10 30 9 2	1 2 10 2	1	1	1	2 26	
Philadelphia region Baltimore	7 21 1	32 20 62 15 9	1, 067 531 1, 383 2, 104 1, 266 542 129	6, 672 2, 520 7, 190 10, 834 5, 700 2, 213 589	16 4 32 63 15 3	7 1 31 20 8	i	1 1 3		3 1 1 3 1 6	
San Francisco region Boise ((daho) Helena (Montana) Honolulu (Hawaii) Les Angeles (See (b) below) Phoenix (Arizona) Portland (Oregon) Reno (Nevada) Satt take (iiv (Utah)	7	160 2 4 8 51 9 8 1 10	7,009 232 236 67 2,321 382 579 115 269	42,641 861 912 748 17,617 1,484 3,030 410 1,238 12,186	127 1 27 44 6 5 1 8	45 1 1 1 27 1 2 2				13 1 10 1 1	
San Francisco(See (b) below)	i	31	1, 030	4, 155 showп above	8	4					
(a) Alaska (b) California (c) Illinois	10	87 58	39 4, 099 3, 008	161 29, 803 14, 794	71 87	33 20		1 2		10 1 2	
(d) Missouri (e) New Jersey. (f) New York (g) Ohio (h) Pennsylvania (i) Texas. (j) Washington	8 7 24 13 22 3 1	36 22 90 79 86 54 31	1, 445 1, 914 6, 382 2, 686 3, 912 2, 720 991	6, 521 9, 710 38, 359 13, 539 18, 747 12, 167 3, 994	59 36 121 67 81 590	11 32 49 16 28 2	2	2 2 1 4		2 2 10 4 10 3	

Table 13.—Number of occupational tax stamps issued, covering the fiscal year 1959, or portion thereof, by class of tax and by internal revenue regions, districts, States, and Territories—Continued

			Na	tional Firea	rms Acl		Coin-operaled and bow	devices, biiiia ling alley prem	ird, pool, iises	Aduileraled,	
retator represented h	ue regions and districts; Stales and Territories y single districts indicated in parchiheses; lotals for	Manufa or imp		Pawn- brokers, Class 3,	Dealers olher lhan pawn- brokers.	Dealers, Class 5,	Billiard or pool room and bowling alley premises, \$20	Amusement device premises, \$10 per	Gaming device premises, \$250 per	process or renovaled butter, and filied cheese	Wagering, \$50
oth	er States shown at bottom of lable)	Class 1, \$500	Class 2, \$25	\$300	Class 4, \$200	7.	per lable or ailey	device	device		
		(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)
Limited Str	ites, total	14	3		62	251	33,432	295,076	17,560	18	8,44
Oblices are						54	3,325	27,719	1,942	1	41
Atlanta region						34	360	2,790	737		1 7
Alianta							335	2.711	2	1	4
Birmin gham	/Aichama\						348	2, 911	343		1
Coiumbia	Coult Carolina)		l	l		13	919	3, 566	85		1 10
Greensboro	in		1	1		13	286	3, 472	245		. 10
Jackson	(Miceiceinni)				·	17	543	6,469	5		1 3
lacksonville	(Florida)	l		l	.[1	15	534	5, 800	525		.] 3
Nashviile	(Tennessee)	<u>-</u> -			1 4	13	2.171	13,814	67	1	14
Boston region	•	2			-	- 5	295	1, 302	l		
Augusta						1 1	980	5,628	57		11
Boston	(Massachusetts)	1					129	438			
Burlington							416	3, 884	2		1
Hartford	(Connecticul)	. 1			. 1		201	1.008	ì š		.1
Portsmouth	(New Hamnshire)						150	1.554	1		1 :
Providence	(Rhode isiand)							45.417	860	3	42
Chicago region.		. 2	1		. •	36	1, 818	10, 128	429	l i	l ii
Chicago	(See (r) helow)				.	18 18		12, 487	62		1 3
Detroit	(Michigan)				_j	18	1, 314	14, 996	12		
Milwaukee	(Wisconsin)	. 1				·		7, 886	357	2	2
Springfield	(See (c) helow)	. 1			. 3	8 69		38.877	4,119	1	1,57
Cincinnati regio		.1 1			_ 11	63	319	3, 183	7,220	1	1 '
Cincinnali	(Control balance)							8, 175	47	1	1
Cleveland					- 1	41		3,068	27	1	632
Columbus	(See (a) helew)		-		-1 -	,2		6.796	1, 788		.i 6
indianapolis	(indiana)				-1 7	12		5, 369	1, 265] 3
Louisviile	(Manageralies)		1	1		6	494	4, 729	1, 230		. 2
Parkersburg	Anna a an allulat					- 3	491	4, 428	305		
Richmond						, ,	432		65		<u>.</u> l
Toiedo	(See (g) helow)					هم					i 98
Dallas region			_ 1		~1 -	11	158			i 1	
Albuquerque	(Now Mexico)				- 1	1 3	1, 233		38	4	2
Austin	(Can (i) holow)					-	1, 233		20	i I '	
Dallas	(See (i) helow)					- -	387		43	2	1
Little Rock	(6 denema)	1	1 1				38/ 415		650		.1 3
New Orieans	/l outetana)					- 1				2	
Okiahoma Cily		.				1	9 1 455	, J, 103		-	

New York City regions of the city region of the city o	(Set (1) below)				1 5 2	1 1 5	1,662 302 340 219 90 434 277	24,190 4,581 5,802 4,549 1,184 4,201 3,873 34,154	294 289 5 621		23 1 1 13 6 2 245
Upper Manhattan Omaha region			-		1	18	8,028 350 132	1, 579 1, 024	231 137		21 177
Aberdeen	(Wyoming)(Colorado)					1 2	393 1, 225	2, 610 5, 238	19		3 20
Des Meines Fargo Kansas Cily	(lowa) (North Dakola)					1	437 503 779	1, 398 3, 435 3, 186	19 22		20 38 35 17
0 maha	(Nebraska)				i	i	624 787 798	6, 245 5, 529 3, 910	29 2 155	3	17 5 29 421
S1, Paul Wichita Philadelphia region	(Kansas)				6 3	127	4,278 599	48,156 8,232 3 431	3,602 3,224		3
Baitimore Camdon Newark	(See (e) below)				2	3	283 675 965	7, 771 11, 475 9, 866	313		21 84 126
Philadeiphia Pittsburgh Scranlon	(See (h) below)		1			2	1, 141 567 48	6, 904 477	35 8	3	162 24 4,173
Wilmington San Francisco regi Boise	(Delaware)		4		28	37	3,659 202 217	35,807 1,612 2,195	4,566 7 54	2	355
Helena Honoiuiu Los Angeles	(Montana) (Hawaii)		4		27	1 2	224 844 165	1, 261 8, 357 2, 199	30 5 93	1	3 8 102
Phoenix Portiand	(Arizona)(Oregon)					2	403 54 200	2, 948 1, 246 1, 206	276 1, 438 124		182 646
Reno Sall Lake City San Francisco	(Utah) (See (b) below)					12 16	811 539	10, 344 4, 439	58 2, 489		2, 868
Seattle	- (ose (a) and (1) polon/			r Stales nol s	hown above						
						1 11	61	593	249		175
	(a) Alaska (b) California (c) Illinois (d) Missouri				2	8 13 18 18 2	1, 655 2, 083 1, 127 958	18, 701 18, 014 9, 680 11, 202	786 786 41		40: 5: 2: 30: 37
	(a) Missour. (b) New Jersay		1	1		2 8 2 43 1	1, 662 1, 885 2, 673	24, 190 17, 555 28, 245	29 13: 35		30 37
	(h) Pennsylvania (i) Tesas (j) Washingten		1			15	1,644 478	12, 498 3, 846	2,24		2, 69

Table 14.—Appellate Division processing of protested income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases prior to issuance of statutory notice of deficiency (pre-90-day cases)

A. Progress of work

Daficiency Penalty Overlin tax (1) (2) (3)		Number	Amount state (t	ed in revanue a heusand dolla	igent's report rs)
Pending in pre-90-day status July 1, 1958 12, 394 484, 653 32, 534 Net receipts frem district directors during year. 17, 379 460, 904 27, 147 Precessed during year, total 16, 475 384, 166 26, 163 Agreed Unagreed overassessments and claim rejections 625 593 (1) Statutory netices issued—transferred to 90-day status 4, 665 140, 740 11, 478	Status	of casas		Penalty	Overassess- ment
17, 379 460, 904 27, 147		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Agreed	in pre-90-day status July 1, 1958 pts frem district directors during year			32, 534 27, †47	171, 223 161, 609
Unagreed overassessments and claim rejections 625 593 (1) 625 593 (1) 625 140, 740 11, 478	d during year, total	16, 475	384, 166	26, 163	124, 342
Pending in Dre-90-day status June 30 1959 13 208 5c1 201 22 510	reed overassessments and claim rejections	625	593	(b)	120, 813 2, 124 1, 405
13, 236 361, 391 33, 519	n pre-90-day status June 30, 1959	13, 298	561, 391	33, 519	208, 489

¹ Deficit figure less than \$500.

B. Results obtained in cases processed

Mathod :	Number	Appei (th	ilate determin lousand dolla	ation rs)
	of cases	Deficiency in tax	Penalty	Overassess- ment
Processed during year, total	16, 475	271, 191	21, 650	127, 517
Agreed	11, 785 625 4, 065	123, 453 6 147, 732	6, 245 (¹) 15, 405	125, 519 1, 912 87

¹ Deficit figure less than \$500.

Table 15.—Appellate Division processing of protested income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases in which statutory notices of deficiency were outstanding (90-day cases)

A. Progress of work

Status	Number		ated in statut ousand della	
	of cases	Deficiency in tax	Penaity	Dverassess- ment
Pending in 90-day status July 1, 1958	1, 874 4, 384	46, 414 154, 161	4, 006 15, 638	101
Statutory notices issued by Appellata Division 1	4, 004 380	146, 606 7, 555	15, 425 213	57 45
Processed during year, tetal	4, 928	141, 556	15, 119	23
Agreed Defaulted. Petitioned to the Tax Court—transferred to docketed status.	606 1, 124 3, 198	15, 607 16, 155 109, 794	205 1, 046 13, 868	2 3 19
Pending in 90-day status June 30, 1959	1, 330	59, 018	4, 525	83

Difference from table 14—transferred to 90-day status—is caused by cases being combined or split for the purpose of ssuing the statutory notice, cases in transit, etc.

B. Results obtained in cases processed

Method	Number	Appel (th	late determin ousand dollar	ation rs)
	ef cases	Deficiency in tax	Penalty	Overassess- ment
Processed during year, total	4, 928	133, 390	15, 020	33
Agreed Defaulted. Pelitioned to tha Tax Court—transferred to docketad status.	606 1, 124 3, 198	7, 441 16, 155 109, 794	107 1, 046 13, 868	11 3 19

Table 16.—Appellate Division processing of income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases petitioned to the Tax Court (docketed cases)

A. Progress of work

9 1.1	Number of	Amount pelilioned (lheusand dollars)			
Status	Cases	Deficiency in tax	Penalty	Overassess- ment	
Pending in docketed status July 1, 1958	10, 395	· 684, 914	105, 947	6, 559	
Net receipts during year, lotal	7, 002	277, 7 87	39, 973	1, 146	
Petitions filed in response to— District directors' statutory notice Appellate Divisien's statutory notice Cases recensidered after trial	4, 131 2, 824 47	167, 296 98, 835 11, 656	28, 345 11, 545 83	42 1, 104	
Processed during year, tetal	5, 649	242, 677	37, 405	2, 469	
Agreed—stipulated Dismissed or defaulted Tried befere the Tax Ceurt en merits	4, 478 310 861	194, 462 3, 493 44, 723	30, 847 1, 395 5, 163	2, 458 1 11	
Pending in decketed stalus June 30, 1959	11, 748	720, 024	108, 515	5, 236	

¹ Difference from table 15—transferred to decketed status—is caused by excluding district directers' slatutory nelices considered by Appellate in 90-day status, cases in transit, elc.

B. Results obtained in cases processed

		Appellate determination (theusand deliars)			
Methed	Number of cases	Deficiency in tax	Penalty	Overassess- ment	
Processed during year, tolal	5, 649 4, 478	114, 760 66, 695	17, 849	12, 876	
Dismissed or defaulted. Tried before the Tax Court on merits 1	310 861	3, 342 44, 723	11, 320 1, 366 5, 163	12, 865 1 11	

¹ Represents amounts petitioned. Results as to decisions rendered by the Tax Court during the year are shown in lable

Table 17.—Receipt and disposal of income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases in the Tax Court

		Amount in dispute (thousand deltars)			
Status	Number of cases	Deficiency in tax	Репalty	Overpay- ment	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Pending July 1, 1958 Filed er reopened during year Disposed ef during year Pending June 30, 1959	11, 333 6, 950 5, 579 12, 704	766, 4t1 297, 185 253, 540 810, 057	105, 947 34, 810 32, 242 108, 515	689, 448 123, 499 172, 283 640, 664	

Table 18.—Results obtained in income, profits, estate, and gift tax cases disposed of in the Tax Court

		Amount in dispute		Ameunt appreved		Saved er recevered	
Basis of clesing	Number	Deficiency and penalty	Overpay- men1	Deficiency end penally	Overpay- ment	Ameunl	Percent ef ameunl in dispute
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	-	(Theusand dollars)					
Tetal	5, 579	285, 781	172, 283	109, 521	6, 325	275, 479	60. 1
Dismissed Oecisien en merits Agreed settlemen1	310 791 4, 478	4, 888 55, 585 225, 308	99 21, 018 151, 165	4, 709 26, 798 78, 014	6, 320 6	4, 808 41, 497 229, 174	96. 4 54. 2 60. 9

Table 19.—Receipt and disposal of Tax Court cases in courts of appeals or in Supreme Court

	In courts	ef appeals	In Supreme Court		
Status	Number of cases	Ameun1 (thousand dollars)	Number of cases	Ameunl (thousand dollars)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Pending July 1, 1958, total	371	45, 376	13	r 366	
Appealed by Commissiener Appealed by taxpayers Appealed by both	313	8, 392 36, 550 435	8 5	r 344 22	
Appealed during year, total	307	33, 111	5	59	
By Commissiener By taxpayers By beth	249	14, 420 14, 394 4, 296	3 2	12 47	
Disposed of during year, total 1	298	33, 671	13	366	
Faverable to Commissioner Faverable to taxpayers Medified Settled Dismissed	145 57 46 4 46	5, 090 8, 914 5, 799 787 13, 081	5 5 3	184 45 138	
Pending June 30, 1959, total	380	44, 816	5	59	
Appealed by Cemmissiener Appealed by taxpayers Appealed by beth	314	9, 929 31, 120 3, 766	3 2	12 47	

The number of cases disposed of does not agree with the number of cases in which decisions were rendered by these courts during the year, due to the time required for retrial, recomputation of tax, etc. For the number of decisions, see table 2t.

Table 20.—Receipt and disposal of suits filed by taxpayers in Federal courts

	Total	Court of Claims	District courts
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Pending July 1, 1958: 1			
Casesnumber.	2, 813	487	2, 326
Amount in disputethousand dollars	465, 123	282, 782	182, 341
Cases.		, -	•
Casesnumber	1, 274	176	1, 098
Disposed of during year: 2	173, 959	86, 577	1, 098 87, 382
Cases	1 200		
Amount in dispute	1, 326	196	_1, 130
Refunded during year:	138, 463	87, 990	50, 473
Ameun] thousand dollars	39, 366	20, 593	10 772
Ameunl thousand dollars Percent ef amount disposed of thousand dollars	28.43	20, 393	18, 773 37, 19
'anding June 30, 1959: 1	20. 73	23. 40	37. 19
Cases	2, 761	467	2, 294
Casesnumber	500, 619	281, 369	219, 250

Note.—Suils filed by laxpayers are primarily suits for refund of laxes (other than those relating to alcohol, tobacco, and

I inventories at beginning of year included 3 processing tax cases involving \$108,136.83; 1 case in amount of \$37,134.95 no part of which was refunded, was disposed of during year; 2 cases invelving \$71,001.88 were pending June 30, 1959.

The number of ceses disposed of does not agree with the number of cases in which decisions were rendered by these courts during the year; due to settlements by stipulation, dismissals, and time regired for retrial, recomputation of tax etc. In the Court of Claims the number of decisions was 78, of which 57 were for the Government, 18 against the Government of the Court of Claims the number of decisions was 78, of which 57 were for the Government. menl, and 3 partly for and partly against the Governmenl. In the district courts 414 decisions were rendered of which 168 were for the Government, 200 against the Government, and 45 partly for and partly against the Government. For decisions by the courts of appeals and the Supreme Court, see table 21.

Table 21.—Civil tax cases decided by courts of appeals and Supreme Court

Court	Tolal	For the Government	Against the Government	Partly for and pertly against the Government
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tolal	428	253	130	45
By courts of appeals, tolai	405	230	130	45
Originally tried in— Tax Court District courts	284 121	159 71	87 43	38
By Supreme Court, lotal	23	23		
Originally Iried in— Tax Court District courts Court of Claims	9 13	9		
State courts	1	1		

Nele.—Except for Supreme Court cases, the cases covered by tables 24 and 25 are net included.

Table 22.—Receipt and disposal of claims pending and suits filed by the United States in Federal and State courts

	Number			Amount doil		
Slalus	Tetal	In suit	No1 in suil	în dispule	Recovered	Percent recovered
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Pending July 1, 195g Received during year in suil and for institution of suil.	91 23	72 14	19	2, 978 185		
Tetal Suits instiluted during year		86 18	28 18			
Total to be accounted for	114	104	10	3, 163		
Disposed of during yearPending June 30, 1959	68 46	64 40	4 6	3, 135	409	13. 05

Note.—This table includes primarily cases pertaining le perpelualien of lestimony and damages (olher Ihan Ihose relating to alcohol, tobacco, and firearms taxes).

Table 23.—Receipt and disposal by the Office of the Chief Counsel of collection, erroneous refund, subpena, summons, and injunction cases

	Status	Number of cases
Pending July 1, 1958		1, 145 949
Tetal		
Disposed of Pending June 30, 1959		2, 094
		1, 249

Note.—This lable includes cases handled at national and regional levels which are under consideration for suit or are in suit in Federal and State courts. It does not include cases relating le alcohol, tebacco, and firearms taxes, neither does it pertain to insolvency and debtor proceedings er lien cases which are included in tables 24 and 25.

Table 24.—Receipt and disposal by the Office of the Chief Counsel of insolvency and debtor proceedings

Status	Total	Reorganization proceedings ¹	Bankruptcy and receivership proceedings ²	Miscelleneous insolvency proceedings 2
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pending July 1, 1958	1, 743 2, 667	791 1, 113	425 811	527 743
· Totai	4, 410	1, 904	1,236	1, 270
Disposed of Pending Juno 30, 1959	2, 509 1, 901	1, 044 860	783 453	682 588

Note.—Includes cases handled at national and regional levels.

a Bankrupicy liquidation proceedings and Federal or State receivership proceedings which involve tax claims of the United States, and also require action by lawyers.

a Proceedings relating le corporate dissolutions, insolvent banks, assignments for the benefit of creditors er administra-tion ef estates ef decedents, which involve tax claims ef the United States, and also require action by lawyors.

¹ Proceedings in stituted under the following sections or chapters of the Bankruplcy Act: Secs. 75 (agricultural compositiens and extensions) and 77 (rainfood recreaming sections of chapters of the Denitrophy Net. Secs. /5 (agricultural composi-tiens and extensions) and 77 (rainfood recreaminations) and chs. X (corporate reorganizations), XI (arrangements as to unsecured indebtedness), XII (real property arrangements), and XIII (wage earners' plans), which invelve tax claims and other rights and interests of the United States, and also require action by lawyers.

Table 25.—Receipt and disposal by the Office of the Chief Counsel of lien cases and noncourt civil advisory cases

		Lien c	Noncourt		
Status	Tetai	In court 1	Not in court *	civil advi- sory cases ^a	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
Pending July 1, 1958	1, 610 7, 233	806 2,642	219 2,501	585 2, 090	
Telal	8, 843	3, 448	2, 720	2, 675	
Disposed efPending June 30, 1959	7, 146 1, 697	2, 631 817	2, 512 208	2, 003 672	

Neta.—Includes cases handled at national and regional levels.

Table 26.—Obligations incurred by the Internal Revenue Service

[In thousands of dollars]

Inlarnal Rovenue effice, district, or region	Total	Salarias	Travel	Commu- nicalien services	Rent and utility services	Supplies and equip- men1	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A. National Office and regional tolals (including district directors' offices and service canters) Tolal, Internal Revenue Service.	355, 469	301, 425	8, 131	6, 577	2, 000	5, 161	32, 175
National Office Atjanta region Bosten region Chicago ragien Cincinnati regien Dallas regien Naw York City regien Omaha regien San Francisco region Regional counsol Regional inspectien Inlarnational Operations Divisien	41,774 28,322 43,540 42,488 5,417	18, 692 25, 611 20, 005 32, 522 35, 720 20, 612 37, 698 24, 956 39, 058 37, 073 4, 73 3, 102 1, 646	987 984 407 597 853 823 360 900 907 985 97 484	4, 015 209 187 319 287 156 433 162 358 333 85 37 4	87 19 588 49 618 20 25 14 48 502 1	835 508 348 461 617 307 417 336 464 619 139 29 21	9, 778 2, 252 1, 538 2, 588 2, 873 1, 656 2, 841 1, 894 3, 013 3, 026 222 129
B. Regional cemmissioners' effices (excluding district directors' offices and service conters) Atlanta regien Boston regien Chicago regien Cincinnati region Dallas regien New Yerk City ragien Omaha ragien Philadatphia regien San Francisco region	2, 692 4, 718 7, 259 3, 369 6, 496 3, 552 6, 441	4, 599 2, 275 4, 080 6, 258 2, 842 5, 762 2, 999 5, 549 4, 431	298 114 82 201 134 80 149 160 206	51 26 52 47 28 73 31 57	56 9 12 62 25 88	226 70 100 176 92 118 96 138	588 201 395 573 267 461 272 529 402
C. District directers' effices and service centers Atients: Attents. Birmingham. Columbia. Groonsbore. Jackson. Jacksonvilla. Nashville	2, 990 2, 029 4, 261 1, 669	3, 458 2, 654 1, 798 3, 730 1, 454 4, 673 3, 261	118 76 56 137 64 147 88	24 19 16 25 14 37 23	2113311311	47 37 24 51 25 53 45	272 203 140 315 111 374 248

Table 26.—Obligations incurred by the Internal Revenue Service—Continued [In thousands of dollars]

internai Revanus effice, district, er regien	Tetai	Saiaries	Travel	Commu- nicatien services	Rent and utility services	Supplies and equip- ment	Other
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
C. District directors' effices and servica centars—Centinued							
Boston: Auguste Boston Buriineton	1, 357 7, 835 679	1, 192 7, 063 584	46 100 29	13 81 7 29 9	1 12	17 71 12 40	88 508 47 289
Burlington Hartford Portsmeuth Providence Northeast Service Center	4, 361 986 1, 644 3, 519	3, 928 857 1, 486 2, 620	29 66 33 15 4	29 9 15 7	9 3 1 556	40 18 21 99	289 66 106 233
Chicago	12, 278 10, 106 5, 043	11, 039 9, 062 4, 493	103 165 104	120 77 39	13 17 5 5	137 109 61	866 676 341
Cincinnati	4, 391 3, 317	3, 848 2, 983	143 43	31 19	1 1	54 40	310 231
Cleveland Calumbus Indianapolis Leuisvilla Parkersburg Richmend Teledo Midwest Servica Center	6,568 2,073 5,530 3,398 2,241 4,217 2,129 4,236	5, 893 1, 852 4, 963 2, 998 1, 919 3, 695 1, 893 3, 274	81 40 115 95 83 142 47 6	69 16 30 27 18 42 14	13 3 8 1 36 4 5 535	69 25 55 43 37 51 23 98	443 137 359 234 148 283 147 318
Dallas: Albuquerque Austin Dallas Little Reck. New Orleans. Oklahema Cily.	1, 046 5, 613 5, 594 1, 758 3, 310 2, 892	900 4, 963 4, 929 1, 493 2, 921 2, 564	46 177 192 97 96 81	10 36 32 12 19	2 2 16	17 56 54 26 31 31	71 379 371 130 242 196
New York Cily: Albany. Brooklyn Brooklyn Buffalo Lower Manhettan Uppar Manhattan Syracusa	2, 530 8, 653 3, 598 7, 082 11, 077 2, 338	2, 256 7, 831 3, 242 6, 481 10, 055 2, 071	50 57 60 21 32 60	26 101 24 67 125 17	5 6 3 3 5 1	24 82 29 43 95 26	169 576 240 467 765 163
Omana: Aberdean Cheyenne Denver Des Moines Fargo Kansas City Omaha St. Louis St. Paul Wichita	987 675 2, 693 3, 471 923 2, 668 2, 205 3, 638 4, 434 3, 076	836 576 2,404 3,065 793 2,394 1,953 3,268 3,951 2,717	64 37 62 119 53 59 64 64 115	3 3 18 20 4 12 10 13 29	1 1 1 1 1 3 3	13 13 30 36 15 27 28 60 46 32	71 46 178 230 58 179 149 232 290
Philadelphia: Ballimere	7, 601 2, 922 7, 925 9, 228 6, 092 2, 216 1, 115	6, 895 2, 626 7, 145 8, 339 5, 583 1, 997 1, 004	78 54 61 117 81 40 16	62 18 101 65 29 13 5	5 2 19 6 6 1	56 31 64 87 56 21	505 191 535 614 417 144 78
San Francisco : Boisa Helena	1, 037 1, 104 1, 258 12, 302 1, 415 2, 664 852 1, 235 8, 540 4, 299 2, 593	901 956 1, 141 10, 975 1, 248 2, 340 751 1, 096 3, 774 1, 841	43 52 18 150 39 87 21 26 163 124	8 9 9 118 12 15 6 67 35 6	3t 1 1 1 5 4 452	14 14 12 139 16 33 14 24 97 55	71 73 78 889 99 186 83 589 300 187

¹ Primarily suits for fereclosure by mertgagees or other secured creditors and suits to quiet title to which the United States is meda a party.

2 Primarily applications fer discharge of preperty frem tax lians.

3 Primarily mamorandums en civil advisory matters from regional ceunsel te district directors which are net related te court proceedings or lien cases.

Table 27.—Cost of printing and binding

		1959		1958		
Class of work	Quantity (t	nousands)	Cost (thousand dollars)	Quantity (thousands)		Cost
i	Items or sets	Packages		Itemsorsets	Packages	(thousand dollars)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Total	1, 469, 441		7, 131	1, 662, 537		7, 312
Packages of tax returns and instructions for major mailings to taxpayers, total	297, 960	63, 679	902	400, 502	67, 700	1, 035
Package 1 (Form 1040 nonbusiness) Package 2 (Form 1040 nonbusiness	107, 000	21, 400	341	131, 700	26, 340	431
with estimated tax) Package 3 (Form 1040 business) Package 4 (Form 1040 farm) Form 1040A Employment tax package	48, 270 50, 040 27, 400 46, 802 18, 448	8, 045 6, 255 3, 425 23, 401 1, 153	145 175 91 125 25	29, 718 48, 944 26, 776 38, 244 1 J25, 120	4, 953 6, 118 3, 347 19, 122 17, 820	94 183 101 67 1 159
Other tax returns, instructions, public-use forms, and pamphlets	715, 691 396, 664 59, 126 (2)		2, 314 1, 337 198 2, 380	826, 45\$ 374, 365 61, 212 (2)		2, 547 981 202 2, 547

¹ Employment tax returns and instructions were prepared in package form for the first time in 1958. Figure includes purchases for both 1957 and 1958 tax years.

² Excise tax stamps numbered 23,869,651,000 in 1959 and 23,808,610,000 in 1958. These figures ere not included in the lotal.

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