

Publication 55



US Treasury Department

Commissioner

Internal Revenue Service

Washington, DC 20224

Hon. HENRY H. FOWLER Secretary of the Treasury Washington, D.C. 20220

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I welcome the opportunity and the privilege of presenting to you the Annual Report of the Internal Revenue Service for the fiscal year 1968.

The workload of the Service mirrors the burgeoning economy of our nation and so it is to be expected that, in terms of volume, last year's records have been surpassed in many areas. The following are illustrative of the impact: Receipts rose to \$153.6 billion, up \$5.3 billion; refunds totaled \$11.4 billion, a \$1.8 billion increase; returns filed reached 107.6 million, a gain of 2.2 million; revenue from delinquent returns totaled \$293.1 million, \$30.5 million higher; tax increases from mathematical verification of returns were \$266.8 million, up \$59.2 million; and the number of taxpayers assisted substantially increased.

The unprecedented build-up of the Service's workload in recent years underscores the wisdom of automating our returns processing operations. Yet the completion of a nationwide ADP network last year did not make it possible to cope fully with the massive and evergrowing document handling operations confronting us. Consequently, we have had to explore ways and means to further raise productivity in processing returns, mainly through intensifying our research effort. Among other avenues of exploration, our search led to a direct data entry system which has been successfully field tested. Designed to bypass traditional data transcription methods, the direct data entry system holds great promise of achieving substantial savings in transcription time as well as eliminating the need for punch cards. Tangible progress was also made in developing a practical long-range plan for an automatic data processing system capable of satisfying requirements of the future.

As it has throughout my term of office, taxpayer service continued to receive priority attention in 1968. Illustrative of noteworthy developments were: A new individual income tax return, Form 1040X, which offers a simple means for taxpayers to amend their original income tax returns and helps the Service expedite refunds on overpayment returns; a significant increase in revenue rulings published—from 415 to 602—marking the second successive year that a substantial gain occurred; and issuance of refunds within a period of 3 to 5 weeks to nearly all of the individuals who overpaid their taxes—the most successful refunding season in our history.

Much of the progress attained through improved tax administration during fiscal year 1968 is not quantifiable. This is particularly true in such activities as planning, protecting the integrity of the Service, recruitment and training, facilities management services, and public relations. I believe, however, that after reading the attached report, you will share with me a belief that the accomplishments in 1968 attest to the efficiency, effectiveness, and fairness of the Service's employees.

With kind regards,

Sincerely,

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SHELDON S. COHEN, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

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mission of the service

The mission of the Service is to encourage and achieve the highest possible degree of voluntary compliance with the tax laws and regulations and to maintain the highest degree of public confidence in the integrity and efficiency of the Service. This includes communicating the requirements of the law to the public, determining the extent of compliance and causes of noncompliance, and doing all things needful to a proper enforcement of the law.

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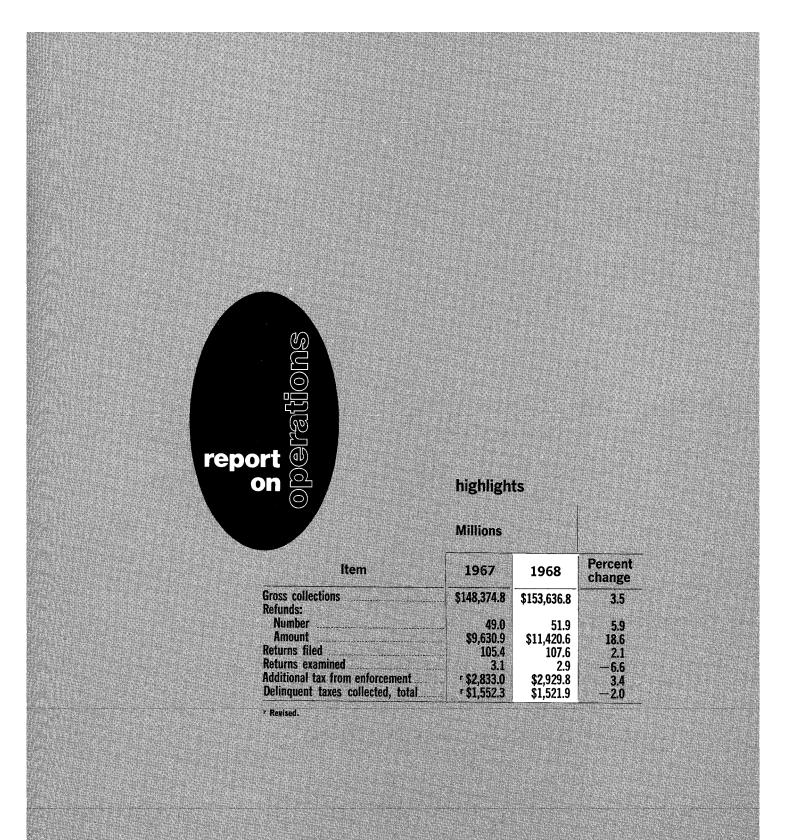
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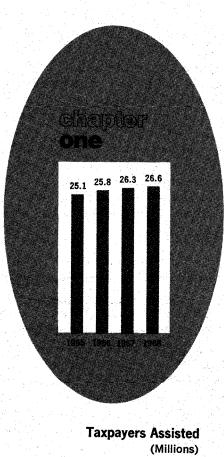
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> Notes: All yearly data are on a fiscal year basis, unless otherwise specified. For example, data headed "1968" pertain to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1968, and "July 1" inventory items under this heading reflect inventories as of July 1, 1967. In many tables and charts, figures have been rounded and may not add to the totals which are based on unrounded figures.

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Informing and Assisting Taxpayers

Introduction

While the self-assessment basis of the American income tax system always has linked the taxpayer and the Internal Revenue Service inextricably together, the conversion of processing operations into a nationwide computer network has created an even closer relationship. Throughout the Commissioner's term of office, the Service has campaigned for mutual taxpayer-Service understanding and support. Never before in history have so many millions of people, anywhere, on their own initiative, calculated and paid taxes on such a scale and with such relatively few expressions of discontent, opposition, or difficulty.

How IRS and the Taxpayer Interrelate

The Service was able to convey some of its philosophy of tax administration in a "Personal Letter" to American taxpayers with the annual distribution of Form 1040 in December. Alongside rights and obligations of taxpayers were listed some of those of the Internal Revenue Service: Evenhanded, reasonable, and courteous treatment of taxpayers; vigorous enforcement; and prompt action on taxpayer problems.

The system rests on a reciprocity of obligations and of assistance. With the help of taxpayers' views, whether gained individually or indirectly through liaison groups, the Service has sought to better serve the taxpayer and to make tax compliance as easy as it can be, in the knowledge that taxpayers will, in turn, cooperate fully in the joint endeavor of achieving fair, prompt, and economical tax administration.

Satisfying the Public's Need-to-Know

In keeping with the President's program of budgetary restraint, every means was sought to meet the public's increasing demand for tax information at the least expense. The need to exercise ingenuity in finding inexpensive means to accomplish program objectives was stressed throughout the year, both in National Office planning and in field office operations.

Two examples of getting the job done effectively and economically are the annual TV half-hour presentation on how-to-file and a new 30-minute film on automatic data processing, intended for tax practitioners—both items prepared at minimum cost through the use of considerable footage previously available.

Tax information was provided to private firms and commercial banks for use in customer service booklets and commercial bank newspaper advertisements, thereby reaching new and larger audiences of taxpayers. Also, tens of millions of taxpayers were served throughout the year, but especially during the filing period, by articles and feature stories providing tax return guidance in books, magazines, and newspapers (including question-and-answer columns in more than half of all dailies).

Other devices used to get maximum information coverage economically included district practitioner newsletters; periodic meetings at the district, regional, and National Office levels with legal and accounting liaison groups; and exhibits at conventions and fairs. Altogether, district offices published more than 5,000 different public information documents.

In addition to the materials distributed at the initiative of the Service, information was supplied in response to more than 40,000 direct inquiries from mass media and other sources.

Importance of Accuracy Emphasized

Since the benefits of computer processing are lost to the extent incorrect information is fed into the machines, avoiding errors on tax returns is of critical importance. Accordingly, the error prevention campaign was greatly expanded in 1968.

In addition to providing TV and radio information about avoidable errors, the importance of accuracy on returns was stressed in news releases, magazine articles, question-and-answer columns, and on some 50,000 mail truck posters. The basic theme was that errors on returns inevitably delay refunds. The secondary message was a warning that the error frequency rate increases towards the close of the filing period, hence early filing is advantageous to taxpayers as well as to the Service.

To gain and hold public attention throughout the filing period, error rates were computed on a weekly basis for the five principal types of individual and business taxpayer errors: Use of wrong tax table, faulty arithmetic, missing attachments (W-2's and schedules), omitted or incorrect social security number, and failure to sign. In the business area, the most common errors were: Missing or incorrect business code, omitted identification number, and mistakes in arithmetic. By having these error rates regularly available, district offices were able to select for publicity the rates of greatest local concern and potential improvement.

Public Attention Directed to Audit Issues

A new area of public information activity during the past filing period included four critical audit issues: Dependency exemptions, interest payments. contributions, and medical expenses. On each subject information packages were prepared and distributed to field offices for local release. By concentrating public attention on the areas of most frequent taxpayer misunderstanding and uncertainty, the greatest numerical gain can be made in acceptable returns; with improvement in the overall quality of returns, the time of examiners is correspondingly freed for the audit of more serious return deficiencies.

How the Public Can Help the Service Centers

Another public information program introduced during the 1968 filing period revolved around six points on which taxpayer cooperation is of direct assistance to regional service centers in streamlining operations. News releases suggested: (1) filing returns in March (rather than April); (2) allowing 6 weeks for refund processing; (3) using of peel-off address labels; (4) sending payments for separate purposes on separate checks; (5) entering social security numbers on checks; and (6) matching joint, or separate, tax estimate returns with joint, or separate, use of Form 1040 or 1040A.

Broadcast and Film Assistance Multiplied

The increasing reliance of the American people on TV and radio as information sources was reflected in expanded Service use of these media. Nine out of every ten TV stations and three out of every four radio stations in the country made use of the spots, slides, program inserts, and interview tapes developed in Washington for nationwide use. These dealt with the basics of how-to-file and changes in the tax laws, as well as reminders about common return errors and misunderstandings. These shorter presentations, intended for both network and individual station use, were supplemented by the annual how-to-file feature, narrated this year by the actor, E. G. Marshall.

District offices reported almost 4,000 locally origi-

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nated TV and radio broadcasts and approximately 5,200 showings of Service films before civic groups and at theaters and schools. A new TV program was introduced this year following the filing period. Live 2-minute programs in color were made available to provide information on three principal subjects of taxpayer interest: reasons for refund delays, the audit process, and household servant taxes.

Public Reading Rooms

The public reading rooms opened in the National Office and in the seven regional offices in June 1967, served more than 300 visitors, and provided more than 3,000 page copies of official documents during the fiscal year. For a list of reading rooms by location, see page 74.

Year-Round Service to Taxpayers Increases for Fourth Consecutive Year

Year-round service to taxpayers who seek such help increased for the fourth consecutive year when 26.6 million taxpayers telephoned or visited Internal Revenue Service offices. This was 300,000 (1.2 percent) more than last year. Telephone inquiries continued to comprise the bulk of the total with 17 million (64 percent) taxpayers serviced in this way. While certainly sizeable, this nevertheless was a fractional decline of 0.6 percent from the record number of taxpayers who telephoned last year. On the other hand, more than 9.6 million taxpayers, almost 5 percent more than last year, visited Service offices.

Taxpayer Service Representatives Spearheading Public Service Activities

In 1968 the Service concluded a 3-year program of selection and special training of approximately 900 taxpayer service representatives for the specific purpose of aiding and providing year-round service to taxpayers in 493 Service office locations. As a further aid, some 57 taxpayer service representatives provided itinerant service at 141 office locations not staffed with permanent taxpayer service personnel. The use of these employees on certain publicized days of the week has avoided the inconvenience previously experienced by taxpayers who visited or called the office only to find all technical employees out on official business. In addition, this service has conserved the costly expenditure of technical time utilized in providing such services.

Taxpayers served

Туре	1967	1968	Percent change
Total taxpayers served	26, 267, 833	26, 581, 624	1.2
Telephone service Service to office visitors	17, 095, 801 9, 172, 032	17, 000, 993 9, 580, 631	-0.6 4.5

Early Detection of Taxpayer Problems and Up-to-Date Information Aids Taxpayers

The taxpayer inquiry sampling program, begun on January 1, 1967, continued to be used during 1968. This program serves as the primary device for detecting nationwide taxpayer problems. Inquiries are accumulated during taxpayers' requests for information and subsequently reviewed by management to determine the need for corrective actions. The top 25 taxpayer inquiries are consolidated and analyzed to determine areas requiring special clarification. As a direct result of this program, the forms package mailed annually to individual taxpayers now contains: Sales and gas tax tables; clarification of mailing addresses; an indexing system oriented to taxpayer interest; and more specific explanation of high interest areas. Data from this program are also translated into news releases; question-and-answer columns for newspapers; training materials for personnel performing taxpayer service functions; new public-use documents; and recommendations for special publications.

It is vitally important that personnel who aid taxpayers be up-to-date on current tax matters. Many questions identified under the taxpayer inquiry sampling program concern new tax legislation and tax law changes. Information on these and other Federal tax issues needed by Service personnel to provide citizens with current tax information is announced in a special internal information system entitled "TAXNEWS". Through this rapid information system, initiated in February 1967, personnel servicing taxpayers are informed of pertinent tax issues within a one-to-two day period.

Steps Initiated to Further Improve Taxpayer Service

Recently, some significant steps were taken to increase Service effectiveness. All procedural matters affecting taxpayers who telephone or visit one of the more than 800 office locations are being consolidated into one Internal Revenue Manual chapter. This, in turn, is providing a taxpayer inquiry referral system

for processing taxpayer problems which could not be resolved at the point of contact. This new procedure enables taxpayers to initiate immediate action on their problem at any Service office regardless of the location where they filed their return. As a further part of this effort, clearance services provided departing aliens have also been included under general taxpayer service program activities. This, together with the reorganization of certain district office operating units, will bring the supervisory aspects of the taxpayer service program under the control of a single management activity.

Tax Return Forms and Form Letters Activity Continues High

The success of the self-assessment system rests largely upon the quality of the tax return forms and related instructions which provide the primary direct line of communication between the Service and the Nation's taxpayers. Accordingly, the Service gave continued attention to forms improvement, with the result that activity remained high. The retroactive features of the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, which was passed in June, also made it essential that many forms, instructions, and information notices be placed in taxpayers' hands within a short period of time.

The principal other developments which brought about the need for new or revised forms were:

(1) Changes in the rules for making tax deposits,

(2) Changes in the social security laws,

(3) Changes which extended centralized filing, and

(4) Changes in the law and rules relating to the interest equalization tax.

On June 10, 1968, copies and details of the new format of the 1968 Fiduciary Income Tax Return, Form 1041, were released to the public. Various schedules formerly included in the form will be issued as separate documents. Meetings were held with interested groups and organizations in and out of government in the course of developing the new approach. This new arrangement is expected to ease the task of persons filing fiduciary returns.

In April 1968, the Internal Revenue Service introduced a new amended individual income tax return, Form 1040X. Taxpayers who find that a mistake was made in the preparation of their tax return are no longer required to file a completely new return with repetitions of all items originally submitted. The new method, using Form 1040X, requires only the changed items and minimal additional information to be shown. Use of the new Form 1040X provides several advantages to taxpayers. In addition to ease of form preparation, streamlined processing procedures especially designed for Form 1040X allow most additional refunds to be promptly handled.

In an effort to provide a simpler income tax return form for individuals, Form 1040Q, a questionnaire-type return, was developed and tested last year. A study of the results of the test indicates that too few persons would use this type return to justify its adoption. However, efforts are continuing to develop forms which will make the task of filing easier.

A complete list of forms developed and eliminated appears on page 84.

Progress was made in the program for improving the tone and quality of form letters. Many of these letters now reflect changes recommended by a consulting firm engaged last year to make a critical review of a selected group of form letters.

Publications Guide Taxpayers

The Service published 80 booklets and pamphlets to provide self-help guidance for taxpayers. These special publications explain in easily understood language the technical provisions of the statute, regulations, and official rulings. They enhance voluntary compliance with the tax laws by providing detailed information that supplements the necessarily brief instructions accompanying the various tax return forms.

These publications range from the widely used Your Federal Income Tax to the new Federal Tax Guide for Survivors, Executors, and Administrators. The first explains and illustrates the income tax problems encountered by most individual taxpayers, whereas the latter was prepared for more limited use by those who deal with estate and income tax problems of the estates of decedents.

Further information about these and other taxpayer publications starts on page 82.

Internal Revenue Bulletin Provides Library of Significant Technical Developments

Since 1919 the Service has added to the field of tax literature a 99-volume library that is in constant use in its own offices—National Office and field—

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as well as in the offices of accountants, lawyers, and others across the land.

The Internal Revenue Bulletin is published weekly in order to serve its function as the Commissioner's authoritative instrument for frequent and regular communication of significant technical developments. Its contents are cumulated semiannually and published in bound volumes, known as *Cumulative Bulletins*, to serve a continuing tax research purpose.

Certain tax items (such as Public Laws and related committee reports, Treasury Decisions, Executive Orders, tax conventions, and court decisions) are published in the *Bulletin* as a matter of convenience for Service employees and others concerned with tax matters, although these items are available to some researchers through other sources. In addition, the *Bulletin* is the authoritative instrument of the Commissioner for announcing official rulings and procedures of the Service and for making other announcements of general interest to taxpayers, tax practitioners, and Service personnel.

The publication of rulings is an important purpose of the *Bulletin*. Published rulings guide taxpayers and tax practitioners in planning transactions as well as in preparing tax returns. They also guide revenue agents, conferees, and other Service personnel in determining proper tax liabilities. Uniformity of application of the often complex provisions of the tax statutes is high among the goals of effective tax administration. Availability of administrative interpretation through timely publication of official rulings enhances voluntary compliance by taxpayers and promotes uniform application by Service employees.

Recognition of the importance of these published rulings is reflected in the significant increase in the number of Revenue Rulings published—602 in 1968 as compared with 415 in 1967 and 329 in 1966. Some of these Revenue Rulings state the Service position on very limited and specific tax questions, such as which components of a coal transloading facility qualify for the investment credit, a subject covered by Revenue Ruling 68–297. The subject matter is quite comprehensive in others, such as Revenue Ruling 67–246 which provides guidelines regarding the deductibility as charitable contributions of payments made in connection with various types of fund-raising activities for charity.

Statements of internal practice and procedure that affect taxpayers' rights and duties are published in the *Bulletin* as Revenue Procedures. Procedures of continuing significance are periodically incorporated into the Statement of Procedural Rules.

The 602 Revenue Rulings and 38 Revenue Procedures published during 1968 in the various tax areas are shown in the table below.

Revenue Rulings and Revenue Procedures published

	Туре	Number
Total		 64
Administrative Alcohol, tobacco, and firear Employment taxes	ms	 3 1 3 2
state and gift taxes	·····	 28
Pension trusts		 30 5

During the year the Service continued the program initiated last year for reviewing all ostensibly outstanding pre-1953 published rulings. Many of those older published rulings still represent the position of the Service regarding interpretation of similar provisions of current law. Many others, however, are not considered currently determinative for a variety of reasons: The statutory provisions may have been repealed or significantly revised; the regulations may have been changed; or the factual situations may not have been sufficiently described to permit clear application of the current statute and regulations. The review serves two purposes. First, those identified as not being currently determinative (more than 4,100) have been listed as "obsolete" in the Bulletin. Second, the Service will republish as Revenue Rulings under the current statute and regulations those conclusions identified as having applicability to future transactions. This republication will automatically result in the inclusion of these official Service interpretations in the finding lists and topical digests of the Index-Digest Supplement, a research aid covering all matters published in the Cumulative Bulletins since the beginning of 1953.

The Index-Digest Supplement has been published in bound volumes, each covering a four-year period, that are available for purchase by the public from the Superintendent of Documents. During the year a looseleaf Index-Digest Quarterly System, which previously had provided research assistance on a current basis for Service personnel only, was made available to the public on a subscription basis.

During the year 75 announcements of general interest were published in the *Bulletin*. Twelve listed the names of organizations, contributions to which are no longer deductible under section 170 of the Code; nine listed disaster areas in which losses qualify for the special tax treatment under section

INFORMING AND ASSISTING TAXPAYERS

165(h) of the Code; and one announced a tax agreement with the State of Alaska.

Alcohol and Tobacco Industries Notified of Technical Changes

Annually the Service issues industry circulars to aid the alcohol and tobacco industries in keeping currently apprised of the requirements of internal revenue laws and regulations. The Service, in turn, receives the benefit of industry thinking in various operational and procedural areas; thus, voluntary compliance with laws and regulations is promoted.

Twenty-seven such circulars were issued during the year. Of these, seven announced the substance of Revenue Rulings and Revenue Procedures; twelve discussed proposed or actual regulatory changes; two discussed internal controls by proprietors of tobacco export warehouses to prevent the diversion of tax-exempt cigarettes; one announced the third and final hearing on proposed amendments to regulations relating to the labeling and advertising of distilled spirits; and the remaining circulars covered such subjects as the revision of forms, the use of beer adjuncts, malt beverage labeling, and legislation recently enacted.

Letter Rulings and Technical Advice Memoranda Respond to Inquiries

Individuals and organizations seek letter rulings from the National Office regarding their status for Federal tax purposes and the tax effect of their transactions. District directors also request technical advice from the National Office in connection with the examination of returns or claims for refund or credit.

During the year 26,585 requests for letter rulings and 3,222 requests for technical advice were processed. They related to the tax categories and subject matter shown in the table below.

Requests for tax rulings and technical advice processed

Subject	Total	Taxpayers' requests	Field requests
Total	29, 807	26, 585	3, 222
Accounting methods	9,822 80 106 5,626 614 384 245 560 2,767 460	2, 686 9, 822 9, 822 69 4, 164 614 339 140 425 2, 489 340 4, 973	44 37 1, 462 105 135 278 120 521
Pension trusts		488	475

Significant Increase in Determination Letters Issued on Pension Plans and Tax Exempt Organizations

District directors issue determination letters to employers on the tax qualification of pension, profitsharing, stock bonus, annuity and bond purchase plans, and on the status for exemption from tax of related trusts and custodial accounts. Such letters are based on published principles and precedents which are applied to the facts in the cases considered.

During fiscal year 1968, 21,951 plans (exclusive of self-employed individual plans) covering 1,352,331 employees were held qualified. The number of plans approved during the fiscal year shows a significant increase over prior years. Data as to this activity appear in the table that follows.

Determination letters issued on employee benefit plans

Item	Profit-	Pension or	Stock
	sharing	annuity	bonus
	plans	plans	plans
Determination letters issued with respect to— 1. Initial qualification of plans: a. Plans approved Participating employees_	9, 861 301, 611	12, 072 1, 028, 558	1 22, 16

In addition to the foregoing, 66,509 plans that include self-employed individuals were held qualified. Among the 105,419 participants in these plans were 74,753 self-employed individuals. The number of approved plans was more than four times the number approved in the immediately preceeding year and was almost double the number approved in all prior years (Determinations have been issued on self-employed plans since January 1, 1964). The details for fiscal year 1968 appear in the table that follows.

Determination letters issued on benefit plans for selfemployed persons

Item	Profit- sharing plans	Pension plans	Bond purchase plans
Determinations issued with respect to— 1. Initial qualification of plans: a. Plans approved	29, 721	36, 238 55, 202	550
Number of participants b. Plans disapproved 2. Termination of plans Cases closed without issuance of determi-	49, 533 73 26	55, 202 122 30	684 5 2
Cases closed without issuance of determi- nation letter	645	1, 159	30

District directors also issued 15,575 determination letters to organizations seeking exemption from Federal income tax under provisions of the Internal

Revenue Code that authorize exempt status for qualifying nonprofit organizations, including those engaged in charitable, religious, and educational activities. Of this total, 14,640 were letters of approval and 935 of disapproval. In addition, 2,429 were closed without the issuance of a determination letter.

Exempt Organization Master File Revamped

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The Service established an Exempt Organization Master File System in fiscal year 1965 to cope with a persistent rise in the number of organizations and pension trusts seeking tax exemption. The objectives are to use computers to generate mailing labels for returns; retrieve and provide information quickly by type, size and other significant characteristics of all tax exempt organizations; create a capacity for determining compliance with the filing requirements of the law; establish a more effective system for processing returns; and assist in selecting exempt organization returns for examination.

In fiscal year 1968 the system was upgraded by redefining systems objectives and redesigning many elements of the system.

The revised system will have the effect of leveling off most of the Exempt Organization Master File workload for the year, freeing returns for earlier audit action, and paving the way to undertake practical delinquency operations.

During fiscal year 1968 the number of individual organizations on the master file increased from 309,000 to 358,000 and pension trusts rose from 89,000 to 106,000.

Regulations Provide Interpretation of Internal Revenue Code

Regulations interpreting the tax laws, authorized by the Internal Revenue Code, provide written

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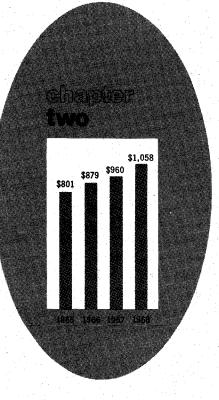
guidelines for the application of Code provisions by Service personnel and the public in general.

Proposed tax regulations are normally issued through the publication of the complete text in a notice of proposed rulemaking in the Federal Register. By this means, it is intended to give due publicity of the action proposed. Persons interested in the proposed text of the regulations are given an opportunity to comment in writing and orally at a public hearing. After consideration of comments and recommendations, accepted changes are made in the proposed text and a Treasury Decision containing the final regulations is prepared, signed by the Commissioner, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury or his delegate and published in the Federal Register. These regulations have the force and effect of law.

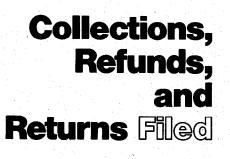
Occasionally it is necessary or appropriate to omit publication of a notice of proposed rulemaking. Under certain conditions taxpayers may be required to make important decisions under a new law soon after its enactment. In such cases temporary regulations are published without prior notice, followed by permanent regulations issued in the usual manner. In some cases it is permissible for regulations to be published without a notice of proposed rulemaking where a notice would be unnecessary or impractical or where the needs of the public are better served without such notice.

Twenty-eight final regulations, three temporary regulations, and twenty-two notices of proposed rulemaking, relating to matters other than alcohol and tobacco taxes, were published in the Federal Register during the year. Five public hearings attended by slightly over 400 persons were held on proposed regulations.

Six Treasury Decisions were issued relating to the administration of alcohol and tobacco regulations.



Average Collection Per Individual Income Tax Return

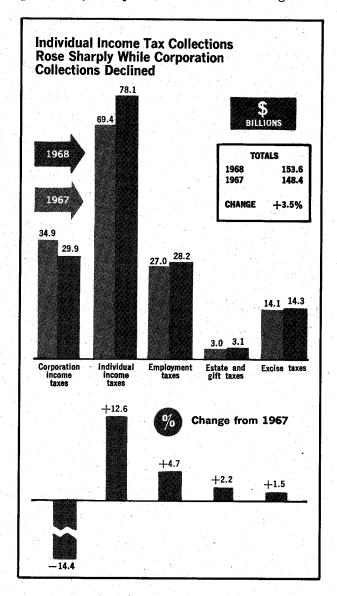


Tax Collections Hit New Peak

This is the first year that revenue collections have exceeded \$150 billion. It is also the year which witnessed, in April 1968, the largest sum of taxes (almost \$21 billion) ever collected in any one calendar month including the record monthly receipts of \$7.6 billion of individual income taxes (other than withheld).

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Another significant fact this year was the unusually sharp rise in individual income tax payments, particularly that portion deducted from wages and



paid by employers. Final figures show total individual payments (withheld and other) of \$78.1 billion, an increase of \$8.8 billion or 12.6 percent over fiscal year 1967.

As a result of this spectacular rise in the amount of taxes collected on individual wages and other income, the Service is able to report a continuation in the growth of total national revenue. Gross receipts were \$153.6 billion, up \$5.3 billion or 3.5 percent over the previous year.

Corporation Income Tax Payments Decline

Another important development of the year was the decline in corporation income tax payments. The \$29.9 billion collected was \$5.0 billion or 14.4 percent less than last year. Since there were no rate changes affecting payments due during the year, the change in corporate income taxes was no doubt brought about by economic conditions.

Gross collections by class of tax for 1967 and 1968 are shown in the following table:

Gross internal revenue collections [In thousands of dollars. For details see table 3. p. 106]

Source	Percent of 1968	1967	1968	Increase o	r decrease
	collections			Amount	Percent
Grand total 1	100.0	148, 374, 815	153,636,838	5, 262, 023	3. 1
Income taxes , total	70.3	104, 288, 420	108,021,345	3, 732, 925	3. (
Corporation Individual, total	19.5 50.9	34, 917, 825 69, 370, 595	29,896,520 78,124,825	-5, 021, 305 8, 754, 230	-14.4
Withheld by employers ² Other ²		50, 520, 874 18, 849, 721	57,214,373 20,910,452	6, 693, 499 2, 060, 731	13. 10.
Employment taxes, total	18. 4 17. 4 16. 4 1. 0 0. 4 0. 6	26, 958, 241 25, 562, 638 23, 786, 660 1, 775, 978 602, 745 792, 858	28, 213, 118 26, 747, 868 25, 162, 969 1, 584, 899 606, 802 858, 448	1,254,877 1,185,230 1,376,309 191,079 4,057 65,590	4. 4. 5. -10. 0. 8.
Excise taxes, total	2.0 9.3	3, 014, 406 14, 113, 748	3,081,979 14,320,396	67, 573 206, 648	2.1
Alcohol Tobacco Other	2.8 1.4 5.1	4, 075, 723 2, 079, 869 7, 958, 156	4,287,184 2,121,769 7,911,443	211, 461 41, 900 46, 713	5. 2. -0.

¹ Collections are adjusted to exclude amounts transferred to the Government of Guam. For details see table 1, p. 98 and footnote 5, p. 108. ² Estimated.—Collections of individual income tax withheld are not reported separately from old-age and disability insurance taxes on wages and salaries. Similarly, collections of individual income tax not withheld are not reported separately from old-age and disability insurance taxes on self-employment income. The amount of old-age

Effect of New Tax Law Not Reflected in This Year's Receipts

The Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, approved June 28, 1968, was enacted too late in the year to have an effect on tax revenues for the twelve months ended June 30, 1968. The retroactive application of the Act, increasing the tax rate by a 10 percent surcharge on corporate income tax from January 1, 1968, and on individual income tax from April 1, 1968, will be reflected in fiscal year 1969 collections. Other factors which may be expected to have an upward influence on future corporation income tax payments are the provisions of the new law for a gradual reduction of the \$100,000 exclusion formerly applicable to estimated tax and for a change from 70 percent to 80 percent in the determination of a possible underpayment penalty. These changes in the law should play an important part in future revenue trends.

Excise Collections Rise

Excise tax revenue in 1968 continued the rising trend of last year, but the gain over 1967 (\$0.2 billion) was much less than the 1967 increase over 1966 (\$0.7 billion). The Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968 extended the 7 percent excise on passenger automobile chassis, and the 10 percent tax on telephone services. Both rates are scheduled to drop to 5 percent on January 1, 1970, then decrease gradually until repeal effective January 1, 1973. The automobile tax, formerly 10 percent, was reduced to 7 percent under the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965, effective June 22, 1965 (refunds were payable to purchasers after May 14, 1965). This tax then was reduced under the same Act to 6 percent on January 1, 1966, and subsequently was restored to the 7 percent rate (March 16, 1966) by the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966 and continued at that level by the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of

and disability insurance tax collections shown is based on estimates made by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of sec. 201(a) of the Social Security Act as amended, and includes all old-age and disability insurance taxes. The estimates shown for the 2 classes of individual income taxes were derived by subtracting the old-age and disability insurance tax estimates from the combined totals reported.

1968. These changes help to explain the recent decline in this source of revenue.

Higher Employment Tax Rates and Broadened Base Bring More Revenue

Employment taxes paid in the past year under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA) increased substantially. One cause was the rate increases effective January 1, 1967, which raised the FICA tax rate from 4.2 percent to 4.4 percent on wages, assessed against employer and employee alike. A second elevating influence was the increase on January 1, 1968, in the amount of wages or income on which taxes are paid, from the former minimum of \$6,600 to the new level of \$7,800.

The \$1.4 billion increase in FICA tax collections represents a 5.8 percent gain over the prior year.

Railroad retirement tax rates increased from 7.95 percent to 8.65 (payable equally by employer and employee) effective January 1, 1967, and to 8.9 percent effective January 1, 1968. The changes, together with the first full fiscal year of railroad retirement supplemental tax collections, brought about an increase in revenue of approximately \$66 million (8.3 percent) for the year.

Federal unemployment tax collections, unchanged in rate, remained relatively stable in amount paid during the past year. In prior years, additional collections accrued from the reduction of credits allowed for employers' payments to various States. This year, however, all affected States made the required payments.

New Deposit System Coverage Expanded

The Federal tax deposit system, providing for payment of taxes directly to designated banks, was established to accelerate the deposit of taxes to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States. This system, which provides greater coverage than the depositary receipt system which it replaced, was initially used last year by corporations in payment of estimated tax liabilities for tax years ended December 31, 1967, or later. Effective January 1, 1968, the system was extended to the payment of withholding and FICA taxes by employers and withholding agents, certain excise taxes, railroad retirement tax, regular corporation income tax, and tax on business income of exempt corporations.

Filing Requirements Streamlined for Corporation Estimated Tax

In addition to the use of Federal tax deposits, corporation income tax regulations were further streamlined. The requirement to file Form 1120ES, Declaration of Estimated Income, was eliminated. A worksheet, Form 1120W, is now provided to corporations for computing their periodic estimated tax payments. This worksheet was developed to assist taxpayers in computing their taxes and is not required to be filed. The deposit system, coordinated with the Service's master file processing, provides for an automatic validation of credits claimed on tax returns.

Interest Equalization Tax Extended

Public Law 90-59, approved July 31, 1967, extended for 2 years the tax on foreign investments. The new law established new rates and stricter rules governing validation certificates. In fiscal year 1968, the total revenue reported from this tax was \$98.1 million as compared to \$19.9 million in 1967.

Interest/Principal Ratio Reduced on Refunds

The number of refunds of all classes of tax totaled 51.9 million in 1968, a 5.9 percent increase over the prior year. These refunds covered tax overpayments of \$11.3 billion to which was added interest of \$121 million. This represents a rise of \$1.8 billion in principal (18.8 percent) and \$0.2 million in interest (0.2 percent). Despite this increase, the Service was able to reduce the interest paid as a percent of principal amount refunded. The ratio of interest to principal in 1968 was 1.07 percent as compared to 1.27 percent in 1967.

The following table shows the rise in number and amount of individual and corporation income overpayments which account for the overall upward trend. Excise tax cases declined in both number and amount. The greatest reduction in interest was made in the area of excise taxes. The decline in interest here was \$7.8 million (90 percent).

Internal revenue refunds including interest

[For refunds by region and district, see table 5, p. 110]

Type of tax	Num	ber	Amount (principal an thousand)	d interest-	Amount of interest included (thousand dollars)		
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	
Total refunds of internal revenue 12	49, 004, 545	51,899,098	9, 630, 864	11,420,616	120, 370	120,552	
Corporation income taxes Individual income and employment taxes, total ²	130, 263 48, 783, 099	149,695 51,706,086	1, 019, 829 8, 166, 952	1,313,389 9,829,887	73, 360 33, 819	81, 543 34, 304	
Excessive prepayment income tax 2 Other income tax and Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes 3 8 Railroad retirement Unemployment insurance	47, 719, 580 1, 029, 913 359 33, 247	51,039,242 632,642 413 33,789	7, 593, 008 567, 286 168 6, 490	9,315,085 508,502 521 5,780	12, 949 20, 580 3 288	16,337 17,714 13 240	
Estate tax Gift tax Excise taxes, total 7	7, 475 735 82, 973	7,677 817 34,823	37, 913 2, 660 403, 510	33,888 1,229 242,223	4, 216 264 8, 711	3,692 141 872	
Alcohol taxes 4 Tobacco taxes 4 Manufacturers' and retailers' excise taxes, total 7	8, 728 437 7, 157	8,473 281 5,132	95, 771 3, 075 287, 337	98,632 1,439 125,682	9 (*) 8, 241	(*) 9 (*) 273	
Gasoline used on farms Gasoline, nonhighway Other ⁶	n.a. n.a. 7, 157	427 1,275 3,430	159, 179 12, 519 115, 639	87,015 26,503 12,164	8, 241	273	
All other excise taxes ⁶	66, 651	20,937	17, 328	16,470	461	590	

n.a. Not available. ¹ Figures have not been reduced to reflect reimbursements from the Federal Old-Age and Survivors, Federal Disability, and Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Funds amounting to \$262,715,000 in 1968 and \$221,156,250 in 1967; from the Highway Trust Fund amounting to \$114,387,000 in 1968 and \$211,507,037 in 1967; and from the Unemploy-ment Trust Fund amounting to \$5,829,000 in 1968 and \$5,971,809 in 1967. ² Net of 165,809 undeliverable checks totaling \$24,137,000 in 1968 and 92,703 unde-liverable checks totaling \$9,274,000 in 1967.

⁸ Includes refunds "not otherwise classified."
 ⁴ Includes drawbacks and stamps redemptions.
 ⁵ Includes lubricating oil used for non-highway purposes.
 ⁶ Includes narcotics, silver, wagering (excise and stamps), capital stock, and other excise tax refunds.
 ⁷ Excludes gasoline tax refunds.
 ⁸ Includes excess FICA credits.
 *Less than \$500.

Returns Filed Increase

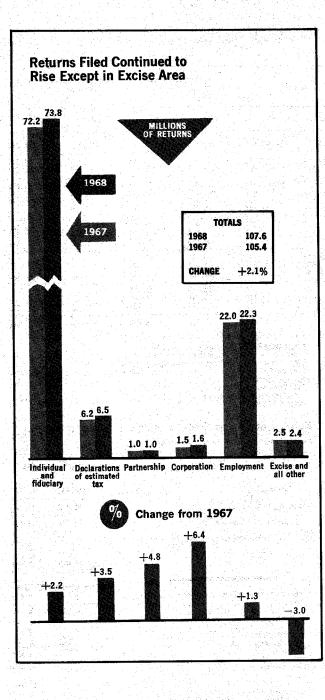
A total of 107.6 million returns of all types were filed in 1968, an increase of 2.2 million from last year. The 72.7 million Forms 1040 and 1040A accounted for 68 percent of the total, while the 22.3 million employment returns accounted for 21 percent. Together, these returns numbered 95 million and represented 88 percent of all returns filed. compared with 93 million and 88 percent last year.

The largest increase for any single type return filed was for Form 1040, which increased to 54.1 million-2.1 million more than last year. Conversely, Forms 1040A decreased 0.5 million from the 19.1 million filed in 1967. Employment returns increased 0.3 million returns.

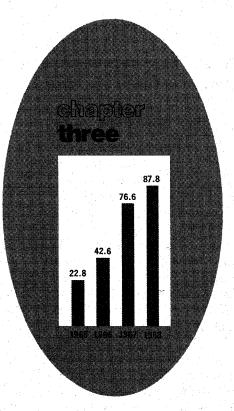
The following table presents data on returns filed by type of return for 1967 and 1968:

Number of returns filed, by principal type of return [Figures in thousands. For details, see table 6, p. 111]

Type of return	1967	1968
Grand total	105, 433	107,645
Income tax, total	81, 502	83, 508
Individual and fiduciary, total	72, 224	73, 839
Individual-citizens and resident aliens, total	71,080	72,679
Forms 1040 Forms 1040A	52, 000 19, 080	54,062 18,617
All other individual and fiduciary	1, 144	1,159
Declarations of estimated tax, total	6, 233	6,450
Individual Corporation	6, 202 31	6, 417 33
Partnerships Corporations Other	956 1, 526 562	1,002 1,623 595
Employment tax, total	22, 039	22, 323
Employers' Form 941 Employers' Form 942 (household employees) Employers' Form 943 (agricultural employees) Railroad retirement, Forms CT-1, CT-2 Unemployment insurance, Form 940	15, 464 4, 387 580 20 1, 588	15,556 4,406 629 23 1,709
Estate tax Gift tax Excise tax, total Occupational tax Form 720 (retailers, manufacturers, etc.) Alcohol Tobacco Highway use tax Other	113 137 1, 642 981 356 22 7 223 54	119 139 1,557 948 310 21 6 220 52



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Number of Accounts on the Master Files (Millions)



Introduction

Over the past several years the Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have included much information concerning the progress being made in installing the Service's automatic data processing system. These previous reports, for the most part, reflected the fact that the system was being installed on a gradual basis. Although certain implementation steps even yet remain to be accomplished, it is fair to say that the major aspects of the program were brought to fruition during the past year.

Hundreds of millions of transactions involved in receiving and accounting for the record \$153.6 billion in tax collections in 1968 were processed through the master file system. Most taxpayers received their refunds within a period of 3 to 5 weeks, marking the most successful refunding season in history. Forward strides were also made in the program for having taxpayers file their returns directly with internal revenue service centers.

As of June 30, 1968, the master file maintained on magnetic tape at the National Computer Center in Martinsburg, W. Va., contained almost seven million business accounts and 81 million accounts for individual taxpayers.

A far-reaching change in the procedures for accelerating the flow of tax money through the banking system was introduced. This new Federal tax deposit system, developed in coordination with the fiscal services of the Treasury Department, replaced the depositary receipt procedure that had been in effect for almost 20 years. The new system not only speeds up the availability of tax money to the Government, but it promises substantial benefits to the Internal Revenue Service by ultimately eliminating the flow of millions of checks and remittances through the deposit functions of the service centers and district offices.

The problems encountered in the early stages of implementation of the new depositing system were greater than expected. However, steps were taken to overcome most of the major problems, and other remedial measures will be applied as necessary until the new system is working smoothly.

The master file system, which made the new depositing procedures possible, is attaining one of its primary goals. The feature of the system under which all tax transactions of each taxpayer are recorded in one place is providing a truly effective information base from which to administer the tax laws and to assure fair and impartial treatment of all taxpayers.

Direct Filing Requirements Extended

The phase-in of the program under which taxpayers file their individual income tax returns (Forms 1040 and 1040A) directly with the service centers continued in 1968 and will be completed with returns filed in 1970. In the Southeast Region, beginning in January, 1968, all individual income tax returns, whether refund, fully paid, or disclosing a balance due, were filed directly with the service center. In the other six regions all taxpayers requesting refunds were asked to file their returns directly with the centers. From January through May, countrywide, approximately 86 percent of the refundable returns were filed directly with the centers, compared with 83 percent last year.

Direct filing of certain quarterly business returns (Forms 941, 720, CT-1, and CT-2) now applies to five regions (Southeast, Mid-Atlantic, Central, Southwest, and Western). The two remaining regions, North-Atlantic and Midwest, will complete the program when these returns for the first quarter, due April 30, 1969, will be filed directly with the center. Direct service center filing of the selected annual business returns (Forms 940 and 1120) began in the Southeast Region in 1968 and will be in effect in all regions by 1970.

Form Letter Improvement Project

Many of the forms, form letters, and notices produced as computer outputs were adaptations of earlier forms. It became apparent, however, that these computer adaptations were neither as informative nor as responsive as taxpayers have a right to expect from the Service. To effect needed improvements, the Service selected approximately 300 of its most used public communications and a prominent communications consulting firm was engaged to make them concise, clearly understandable, and genuinely communicative. The new forms and notices are being utilized as the revisions are made already nearly one-half of the selected group are in public use.

In addition to improving the selected forms and notices, the techniques and concepts of the consultant have been incorporated into the Service's training programs to insure continuing improvement in all forms developed or revised in the future.

Stress Placed on Improving Computer Input and Output

Direct Data Entry System Installed

After successful conclusion of a pilot test, the Service began the installation of its first operational direct data entry system in the Southwest Service Center this year. Installations in three more centers are planned for 1969, and in the remaining three service centers in 1970.

This new system provides for keyboard entry of transcribed data from original tax returns and other documents directly into a process control computer without the use of punched cards. The computer performs certain arithmetic and validity checks, signals the operator and identifies any error detected so it can be corrected immediately. The operator also can see on a video tube the data that she entered into the system through the keyboard. This reduces substantially keypunch verification and subsequent error resolution required under the punched card system. The verified data are written by the computer directly onto magnetic tape for input to the ADP master file.

Upon installation of these direct data entry systems in all seven service centers, the punching and processing of some 400 million cards a year will be eliminated. Reduction in key verification and error resolution requirements should produce savings of several million dollars a year.

More Payers Submit Information Documents on Magnetic Tape

Magnetic tape, in lieu of paper documents, may be used by payers for reporting wage, interest, dividends, and certain other payments to individual and corporate taxpayers. This option enables business and government to capitalize on the capabilities of electronic computers to achieve substantial savings. Increasing numbers of businesses are using magnetic tape for reporting information to the Service. This year 1,050 businesses submitted about 34 million documents on tape as compared with 590 concerns and 25 million documents last year. In 1968, payers furnished a total of 343 million information documents, either in the form of paper documents or by means of tape. Those on tape represented about 10 percent of the total.

These tape reports were used along with other information reports as part of the continuous efforts the Service is making to optimize this phase of the system. Preliminary results of this test show that over 17,000 delinquent returns were secured indicating a balance of tax due, plus penalty and interest, of \$3.5 million, and overpayments of \$1.0 million, for a net yield of \$2.5 million.

Undeliverable Refund Checks Are Remailed

Refund checks are often undeliverable because taxpayers have not notified the Post Office or the Internal Revenue Service of change of address. These checks are returned to the Service. Before redepositing the checks service centers search their records for later address information. If a corrected address cannot be located the amount of the refund is held in the master file for later credit. This procedure permits the earlier detection of errors. Corrected checks are remailed. This year 248,000 refund checks were returned to the Service by the Post Office Department. Of these, 135,000 or 54 percent, were remailed to the taxpayers.

Service Deducts Unpaid Liabilities Before Issuing Refund

Before an overpayment of tax is authorized for refund, the Service checks the taxpayer's master file account for unpaid liabilities. If any are found, the amount is deducted (offset) from the overpayment and applied to the taxpayer's outstanding balance. The remainder is refunded. A further function of the offset procedure, introduced in 1967 on a nationwide basis, is the application of overpayment of tax to non-master file accounts in delinquent status.

This year, about \$175 million of overpayments of tax were offset to unpaid liabilities in taxpayers' accounts. This offset capability has permitted the Service to collect many small balances which could not have been collected through other enforcement procedures without excessive cost.

ADP Processing Continues To Bring Good Results

Requests for Duplicate Refunds Are Detected

Taxpayers, most of them with honest intent, sometimes file more than one income tax return. The duplicate returns are filed for various reasons, many times mistakenly for each statement of withholding tax received from employers. Only a few reflect attempts to defraud the government. However, the computer automatically rejects returns filed subsequent to the original and identifies them for investigation prior to making a refund if an overpayment is involved, thereby avoiding the cost which would be involved in recovering an erroneous refund. This year, duplicate refund requests in the amount of \$5.5 million were detected and investigated prior to refund action.

ADP Verifies Taxpayer Arithmetic and Estimated Tax Payments

Mathematical verification of returns filed by taxpayers is fundamental in computer processing. This includes the verification not only of the mathematical accuracy of taxpayers' computations, but also of the estimated tax credits claimed by individuals on their returns.

In 1968, about 6.7 percent of taxpayers who filed on Forms 1040 and 1040A erred in the preparation of their returns. Besides such common mistakes as errors in addition and subtraction, taxpayers failed to use the proper tax tables or tax schedules to determine their tax liabilities; or they failed to verify computations and the transfer of entries from associated schedules to the basic return. The ADP system detects discrepancies in the taxpayers' returns, makes the necessary corrections, and adjusts liabilities accordingly. This year an increase in liability was made for 4 percent of the taxpayers who filed on Form 1040 or 1040A, while a decrease in liability was made for 2.7 percent of these taxpayers.

Estimated tax payments claimed by taxpayers on Form 1040 are verified against the amount of prepayments posted to their accounts on the master file. Experience has shown that about 13 percent of the individuals who file declarations of estimated tax make an error in the amount of prepayments they later claim on their final tax return. However, the discrepancies are detected and proper adjustments are made.

Overall, the above verification processes resulted in adjusting liabilities upward in the amount of \$410.5 million, and adjusting others downward by \$183.1 million, for a net yield from both processes of \$227.4 million. In addition, penalties totaling \$18 million were assessed for failure to make sufficient estimated tax payments.

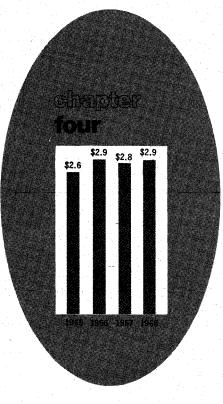
Validation of Social Security Numbers Keeps Taxpayer Records Accurate

Since 1965 the ADP system has been validating the Social Security numbers on individual returns by comparing them with those on a master tape of numbers provided periodically by the Social Security Administration. Early in 1968, the Service established its own tape file of such numbers, beginning with an up-to-date master tape from the Social Security Administration. This new process greatly reduced the number of contacts with taxpayers or the Social Security Administration for validation of nonmatching numbers. Nevertheless, more than one million taxpayers were contacted this year for failing to enter their Social Security numbers on their tax returns, or for entering the numbers incorrectly.

Preaddressing Returns Is Profitable

Each taxpayer who has an account on the master file receives blank returns prior to the filing period which are imprinted with his name, address, and Social Security or Employer Identification Number. Forms 1040 and 1120 are affixed with two-part "piggy-back" labels, the top part of which is removable for use on the Declaration of Estimated Tax or other uses. With nationwide implementation of the master file completed, all taxpayers who had filed returns for tax year 1966 received the preaddressed returns for use in filing their tax year 1967 returns.

Experience accumulated this year shows that only 45 percent of the Form 1040 taxpayers, 51 percent of the Form 1040A taxpayers, and 54 percent of the Form 1120 taxpayers filed preaddressed returns. The use of preaddressed returns creates significant savings through faster and more accurate processing of returns, as well as assuring that all transactions of a taxpayer are posted to the proper account on the master file.



Tax Increases From Enforcement (Billions of Dollars)



Introduction

Computer technology has significantly aided enforcement of the tax laws. Verification of taxpayer arithmetic, validation of claimed estimated tax payments, identification of duplicate returns showing a refund due, application of current refunds to prior tax liabilities-all have been aided by the computer, and all have helped insure collection of taxes owed. However, computer technology does not replace the human aspects of enforcement. Auditing of tax returns, consideration of appeals, uncovering complex schemes for tax evasion, discovering and stopping illicit distillery operations-these and other activities involving taxpayer compliance require highly skilled professional personnel. Some of the accomplishments of enforcement work are set forth below.

Yield From Mathematical Verification Is Record

About 75 million Forms 1040 and 1040A filed by individuals were mathematically verified. Some of the reasons for the increase of 9.6 million or 14.6 percent over 1967 are: (1) carry over of tax year 1966 returns from fiscal year 1967 for processing in fiscal year 1968; (2) an increase in returns filed; and (3) faster processing of returns in the second half of fiscal year 1968 compared to the same period of fiscal year 1967.

Correction of taxpayers' arithmetic errors resulted in upward adjustment of tax liabilities (increases) of \$267 million and downward adjustments (decreases) of \$136 million. The net yield resulting from these adjustments amounted to \$131 million. Detailed results of this year's program are shown in the table below: Individual income tax returns mathematically verified

Item	Total		Form 1040		Form 1040A	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Numberthousands Number of returns on which changes were madedodo	65, 361 3, 895	74,926 5,034	48, 205 2, 991	57,063 3,824	17, 156 904	17,863 1,210
Returns with increase: Numberdo Amountthousand dollars	2, 389 207, 605	3,008 266,763	1, 852 167, 865	2,288 210,989	537 39, 740	72(55,774
Returns with decrease: Numberthousands Amountthousand dollars	1, 506 94, 281	2,026 135,867	1, 139 76, 161	1,536 107,770	367 18, 120	494 28,09
Net yield : Totaldo Average per return verifieddollars	113, 324 1, 73	130,896 1.75	91, 704 1, 90	103,219 1.81	21,620 1.26	27,67 1.5

Audit Program Strengthened

Computers Select Returns for Audit

This was the second consecutive year that computers were used nationwide by the Service in its classification program to identify and to select returns most in need of examination. To strengthen this essential first step in the audit program, machine selection criteria are continually updated to include most recent Service experience and operations research results.

Beginning in 1969, the new "discriminant function" technique will be introduced in the selection of certain individual returns for audit. Under this technique, proven mathematical formulas will be programmed into computers to identify and to select returns for examination. This system, by weighing significant return characteristics, permits the ranking of selected returns by greatest potential tax error. The technique will provide uniform screening of individual returns and reduce both machine and manual selection costs. Furthermore, it is expected to lower the percentage of returns selected which result in no change of tax liability upon examination.

Audit Continues Emphasis on Quality Examinations

Returns are audited either by field audit techniques, conducted by revenue agents at the taxpayer's place of business or home, or by office audit procedures, conducted by tax technicians in Service offices, either by interview or correspondence. This year a reduced number of examinations were planned to assure quality audits and to take into account the rising complexity of returns being filed. The 2.9 million returns examined in 1968 is a 6.6 percent decrease from the 3.1 million examined in 1967.

Increased emphasis on interview audits was stressed as the primary means of assuring quality audits. The interview audit is more effective in difficult office audit type returns and is used more frequently as the complexity of returns increases. This increased emphasis contributed, however, to the decline in number of examinations.

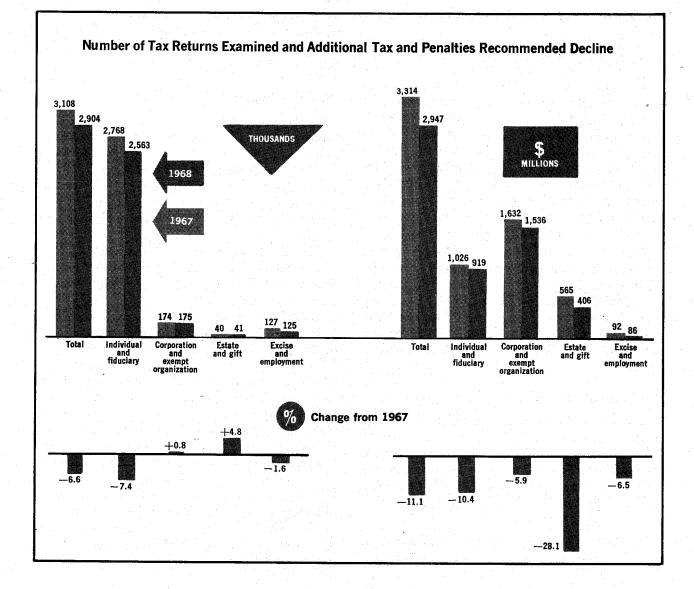
There were \$2.95 billion in additional taxes recommended in 1968; the third consecutive year that recommendations closely approached or exceeded \$3 billion.

The number of tax returns examined by type of return follows:

Number of tax returns examined

Type of return	To	tal	Fi	bld	Office		
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	
Grand total	3, 108	2,904	731	747	2, 377	2,157	
Income tax, total	2, 942	2,738	590	601	2, 352	2,136	
Corporation Individual and fiduciary Exempt organization	162 2,768 12	163 2,563 12	160 417 12	162 427 12	2, 351 (¹)	1 2,135 (¹)	
Estate and gift tax Excise and employment tax	40 127	41 125	35 106	38 108	4 20	4 17	

1 Less than 500.



Overassessments Are Also Disclosed Through Audit

In all tax examinations, agents are responsible for determining the correct tax liability. This means that examiners look for indications that taxpayers have overstated their liability. In 1968, Service examinations disclosed overassessments of \$177.9 million. This is exclusive of claims for refund initiated by taxpayers. The following table reflects the amount of overassessments recommended by type of tax:

Overassessments of tax exclusive of claims for refund

Type of tax	Amount recommended (thousands dollars)				
	1967	1968			
Total	190, 648	177,929			
Individual and fiduciary income Corporation income Estate	53, 273 121, 358 11, 972 1, 151 2, 487 407	51,019 94,884 28,945 1,138 1,431 512			

Continued Emphasis on Reduction of Inventory Backlog

Service policy is to complete examination of individual returns within 26 months and corporation returns within 27 months of the due date for filing. For the last several years concentrated efforts have been directed toward full realization of this objective. A more current audit workload results in savings to taxpayers of substantial sums of interest since additional tax can be assessed earlier. Similarly, the Service benefits with lower interest payments where refunds are made. A current workload produces another benefit by reducing the need for extensions of the statute of limitations to complete an audit.

The Service is developing a mechanized system for controlling and monitoring returns in inventory. This system will provide a monthly inventory, by tax year, at the various processing and examining stages. The new system will enable field managers to pinpoint early those areas where over-age returns are building up and take immediate corrective action.

More Exempt Organization Returns Examined

The Service continues to allocate a proportionate share of its audit examination program to exempt organization returns. The primary objective of the examination program is to assure that organizations receiving the benefit of tax exempt status confine their activities to those permitted under the exemption provisions of the law.

In 1968, 12,128 exempt organization returns were examined compared to 11,746 in 1967. Exam-

ining officers recommended revocation of the tax exempt status of 182 organizations and the remaining organizations were found to be operating as required by law.

Claims for Refund

District audit divisions closed 372,414 claims for refund in 1968, for \$553.8 million, of which \$225.6 million were allowed and \$328.3 million disallowed.

Of the total number of claims closed, 319,377 were individual and fiduciary and 31,615 were corporation. On the other hand, corporation claims accounted for \$303.4 million, while individual and fiduciary accounted for \$160.8 million.

The number of excise tax claims declined from 16,581 last year to 10,770. This was attributable, in part, to a leveling off of claims resulting from the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965.

A total of 642 cases involving overassessments of \$348.1 million was reported to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation in accordance with section 6405 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which requires reports to the Committee of all refunds and credits of income, war profits, excess profits, estate, or gift taxes in excess of \$100,000. This was a decrease of 115 cases and \$151.7 million from the preceding year.

Establishment of a permanent staff of audit technical personnel at the service centers will result in faster processing of refunds to taxpayers, since one of their primary duties will be to classify claims.

The following table shows a detailed comparison by type of tax of the number of claims and amounts involved during the past 2 years.

Claims for refund disposed of by district audit divisions, fiscal years 1967 and 1968

				Closed by au	dit divisions ¹			
Class of tax	Num	ber			Amount (thou	isand dollars)	4. ¹	
			Claimed by	y taxpayer	Allo	wed	Disall	owed
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Total	437, 598	368,010	562, 941	400,116	268, 616	212,523	294, 326	187,593
Individual income Corporation income Estate Gift Excise Employment	375, 679 33, 571 1, 962 353 15, 897 10, 136	317,429 30,246 2,000 274 10,159 7,902	151, 515 244, 130 24, 165 2, 598 135, 892 4, 641	148,805 186,884 18,065 1,231 41,534 3,597	113, 686 104, 988 8, 979 961 38, 498 1, 504	108,352 83,147 7,550 346 11,655 1,473	37, 829 139, 141 15, 186 1, 637 97, 395 3, 138	40,453 103,737 10,515 885 29,879 2,124

			Protest	ed-transferred	to appellate d	ivisions		· <u>·</u>
		· . ·			Amount (thou	sand dollars)		
Class of tax	Nau	nber	Claimed by	y taxpayer	Re	ecommended b	y audit divisio	ns
					Allo	wed	Disali	owed
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Total	5, 461	4,404	178, 842	153,714	12, 970	13,030	165, 872	140,683
Individual income Corporation income Estate Sift Excise Employment	2,876 1,352 176 32 684 341	1,948 1,369 139 58 611 279	19, 440 122, 109 12, 691 20, 586 3, 754 262	12,020 116,538 10,271 341 14,191 353	1,202 11,045 417 4 299 3	1,051 11,469 445 59 6	18, 238 111, 064 12, 274 20, 582 3, 455 259	10,969 105,068 9,826 341 14,132 347

1 Includes claims allowed in full without formal examination of the return : 1967-298.3 thousand returns and \$109.5 million; 1968-253.8 thousand returns and \$107.2 million.

Interest Equalization Tax Amended

The purpose of the interest equalization tax is to increase the cost to foreign persons of obtaining capital in U.S. markets—thus tending to reduce the outflow of private capital from the United States and, in consequence, tending to improve the U.S. balance of payments with relation to foreign countries.

On July 15, 1967, the interest equalization tax law was amended by Public Law 90–59. The amendment was aimed at halting evasion of the interest equalization tax through the improper use of certificates of prior American ownership of foreign securities for the purpose of tax-free resales. The new law provides for issuance of validation certificates by district offices to U.S. persons who satisfy the requirements in the interest equalization tax law.

Another new provision of the law permits certain brokerage firms, banks or trust companies to be designated participating firms or participating custodians for purpose of documenting compliance with the interest equalization tax law in foreign security transactions. To receive such designation the firm or custodian must notify the Secretary of the Treasury that it agrees to comply with certain documentation, recordkeeping, reporting and auditing requirements. At the year's end, 979 firms had been designated participating firms and 75 banks or trust companies had been designated participating custodians. District office personnel are visting firms and custodians which have been designated as participants to verify that they are complying with the recordkeeping requirements. The status of the participating firm or custodian may be terminated if:

1. A written request is filed with the Secretary of the Treasury, or

2. The Secretary of the Treasury has reasonable cause to believe a participating firm or custodian is failing to comply with the statutory or procedural requirements.

Interest equalization tax collections in 1968 totaled \$98.1 million.

Use of Large Case Audit Techniques To Expand

Increased benefits were realized by both the Service and the taxpayers from the large case audit program during the year. The program was introduced in 1966 but not widely used until 1967.

Professional organizations and industry as a whole gave this program widespread acceptance during 1968. For the most part, these organizations agree with concepts of a well managed, coordinated, multiple agent examination, and the concurrent audit of related returns. Improved uniformity, better communications, and faster examinations are being realized in most instances. These benefits support the need to continue and to expand use of coordinated team audits and related techniques. In addition, the program is providing the Service with important workload information, and generating knowledge of large complex business organizations, both of which facilitate effective and efficient tax examinations.

Program techniques devised to accomplish an effective and efficient examination within a reasonable time span were applied to all very large complex industrial-type organizations examined in 1968. Expanded use of these techniques to other than the very large taxpayers is expected to occur gradually over the next 2 years.

Special meetings of agents and coordinators to discuss matters peculiar to specific industries continued to be held. These meetings contribute substantially to uniform application of law and regulations and consistency in raising and resolving issues.

Appeals System Provided for Taxpayers

Independent Administrative Review Given to Taxpayer Disagreements

Revenue agents and tax technicians examine about three million tax returns each year. They propose adjustments to reported tax liability in about 60 percent of the cases. They are able to dispose of most of these cases by agreement with the taxpayer, but it is inevitable that some disputed cases will arise.

Service policy is to provide an opportunity for taxpayers to resolve these disputes without litigation on a basis which is fair and impartial to both taxpayer and government. The Service makes every reasonable effort to give the taxpayer a prompt, convenient, and completely independent review of his case when a dispute does arise. In an overwhelming majority of cases this results in a mutually agreeable resolution of the controversy. As a result only 802 cases were tried in the Tax Court of the United States and 586 cases in the district courts and the Court of Claims in 1968.

Early Hearings Provided

The appeals procedure is a decentralized, twolevel procedure which provides opportunities for appeal at offices of the 58 district directors, at 40 regional appellate offices, and (on an "as needed" basis) at other places where fulltime conference staffs are not maintained. Although district and regional offices have different authority and jurisdiction in disposing of tax disputes, the purpose of each is to provide the taxpayer with every reasonable opportunity to be heard and to bring about an early resolution of his tax case.

District conferees have the authority to resolve all cases but may not consider hazards of litigation (the evaluation of the respective chances to prevail in the event of trial). This authority is assigned to the Appellate Division, the second level of appeal.

Both offices offer conferences within a short time after the case is received. The convenience of the taxpayer as to date and time is a paramount consideration. In cases in which the tax at issue is less than \$2,500, a written protest is not required for a conference in the district office. As a result of changes made this year, the same rule now applies in the Appellate Division provided the taxpayer has first availed himself of a district conference. The taxpayer may represent himself or be represented by counsel at both district and regional offices.

In 1968, 39,639 cases were closed at the district conference level, to which 66 percent were agreed.

District conference activity is set forth in the following table:

District conference case workload

Item	Field audit	Office audit	Total
Cases pending July 1 Cases received Conferences completed Number agreed. Agreed as a percent of total	8, 830 24, 719 24, 601 15, 200 62	3, 043 14, 999 15, 038 10, 822 72	11, 873 39, 718 39, 639 26, 022 66
Agreed as a percent of total	8, 949	3,014	11,90

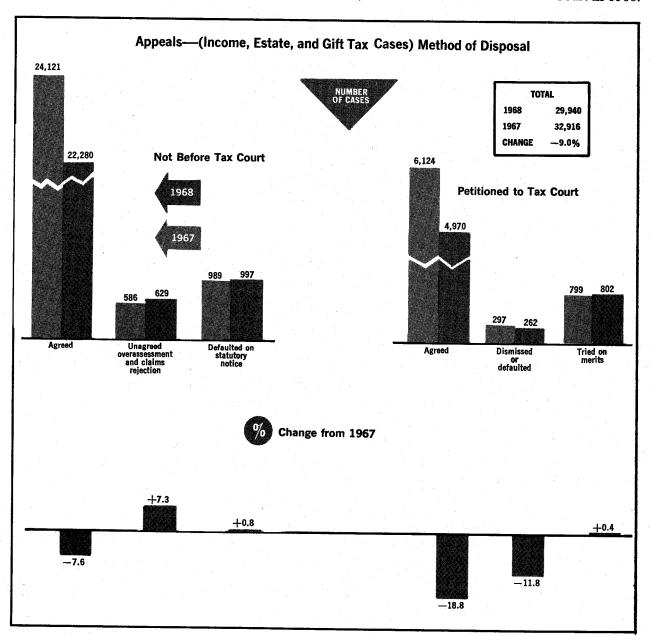
Appellate Division Receipts Decline

For the first time in years, case receipts in appellate were significantly lower (9 percent) than in the prior year, due primarily to the closing of a higher percentage of cases at the examining officer level. Disposals per appellate conferee averaged 48.5 cases, the same as for the prior year. For the three years 1966, 1967, and 1968, disposals per conferee averaged 48 cases, compared to an average of 41 cases for the 1963–1965 period. Inventory declined by 6 percent in 1968.

The major portion (over 80 percent) of the appellate workload consists of nondocketed cases. These are cases in which taxpayers have elected to try to resolve their tax disputes with the Service rather than take their cases direct to court. Over the past five years, the Appellate Division has been able to close over 80 percent of these cases by agreement with the taxpayer. In 1968, 80.6 percent were closed by agreement.

Tax Court in 6,301 cases. On cases of this kind, which are known as docketed cases, settlement negotiations between taxpayers and appellate resulted in the closing of 87 percent without trial. As a result only 802 cases were tried in the Tax Court in 1968.

Taxpayers filed petitions for hearings before the



Cases considered by the Appellate Division range from the simplest to the most complex, from single issue cases to those with many issues, from those involving relatively few dollars to those involving millions of dollars. For 1968, the average dollars in dispute in each case disposed of was \$44,800.

The following tables show the processing of both nondocketed and docketed cases by the Appellate Division in 1967 and 1968, and for the 3-year periods ended June 30, 1965, and June 30, 1968. (For additional information see tables 15 and 16, page 118.)

Appellate division processing of all cases for 1967–1968

(Income, estate, gift, excise, employment and offers in compromise)

		1.1.1			Number of	f cases		
				1967			1968	
Status			Nondocketed	Docketed	Total	Nondocketed	Docketed	Total
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			24, 164 30, 176	10, 024 16, 488	34, 188 36, 664	23,805 26,912	9,292 1 6,301	33,097 33,213
Pending July 1 Received			30, 535	7,220	37,755	29,012	6,034	35,04
Disposed of, total			25, 281	6,124	31, 405	23,416	4,970	28,31
By agreement Unagreed: (Overassessments, claims, compromise rejections) By taxpayer default on statutory notice By taxpayer default on statutory notice	excise, employment, and e or dismissal by Tax Cour	d offer in t	1,531 989 2,734	297	1,531 1,286 2,734 799	1,473 997 3,126	262 802	1,47 1,2 3,1 8
By perition to the Tax Court Tried in the Tax Court Pending June 30			23, 805	9, 292	33, 097	21,705	9,559	31,2

Includes petitions filed in response to District Director's statutory notices.

Appellate division processing of all cases for 3-year periods ended June 30, 1965 and June 30, 1968 (Income, estate, gift, excise, employment and offers in compromise)

			Number	of cases		
Status	3-year	period ended 6/3	80/65	3-year	period ended 6/3	30/68
Status	Nondocketed	Docketed	Total	Nondocketed	Docketed	Total
	12,755 73,009	8,965 1 17,713	21, 720 90, 722	22,755 86,934	9,384 1 19,663	32,13 106,59
Pending, beginning of period Received	63,009	17,294	80, 303	88,036	19,488	107,52
Disposed of, total	48,726	13, 885	62, 611	72,126	16,289	88,4
By agreement. Unagreed: (Overassessments, claims, excise, employment, and offer in compromise rejections). By taxpayer default on statutory notice or dismissal by Tax Court.	4, 331 3, 334 6, 618	843 2, 566	4, 331 4, 177 6, 618 2, 566	4,477 3,111 8,322	872 2,327	4,4 3,9 8,3 2,3
By patient of the Tax Court Tried in the Tax Court	22,755		32, 139	2 21,705	9,559	2 31,2

Pending, end of perio

Includes petitions filed in response to District Directors' statutory notices.
 Reflects 52 case adjustments made to inventory July 1, 1966.

Progress Continues in Delinquent Returns Program

In a year of general budgetary limitations, the delinquent returns program held its own. In total, the Service secured 770,587 delinquent returns valued at \$293.1 million in unreported tax, interest, and penalties during the year. The majority, 719,000 returns assessed at \$256 million, were secured through the established delinquent returns program. The balance was secured as a by-product of audit examination.

While the number of returns secured was virtually the same as last year, the value assessed increased a rather substantial \$30.5 million. This latter was due to two factors: (1) Reduction in the number of taxpayer delinquent accounts established enabled the assignment of additional enforcement resources to delinquent returns work, and (2) this coupled with experience gained in the last few years through Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program surveys and direct-lead programs yielded data which helped

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management direct its effort into more productive areas.

Utilization of ADP Continued

No new programs were converted to ADP during the year. Instead, emphasis was placed on perfecting and extending existing programs. For example, a program tested during the last 3 years to identify taxpayers who underreport income or who fail to file required returns, became operational in 1968 and will go nationwide in 1969. This program, known as WAID (Wage and Information Document Matching Program) involves an internal annual check of information from returns filed within the data system to uncover potential tax violators. Similarly, both the entity and flexible issuance concepts, introduced in 1966, were further refined during the year. Under the entity concept, there is only one investigation for each taxpayer regardless of the type of tax and number of returns due. This method has reduced investigations by 18 percent. Since all returns due are secured at the time the investigation

made, enforcement effectiveness has been mainmed. The flexible issuance system involves having e ADP system retain the compliance history and ellar liability of each taxpaying entity. A combinaon of flagrant noncompliance and high monetary elinquency causes the computer to set aside normal otice processing and issue an immediate notice for delinquency investigation.

udy on Delinquency in Federal Unemployment axes Undertaken

The Internal Revenue Service, Department of abor, and State Unemployment Insurance Serves throughout the country coordinated a nainwide study in 1968 to discover the nature of elinquent filing with respect to Federal unemploynent taxes. The study was confined to tax year 1966 nd involved matching Service records with the varbus State records to identify potential nonfilers. The ature and scope of future programs in this tax area ill depend on the results of the study, which are xpected to be available in 1969.

reater Use of ADP Helps Minimize Judget Reduction Impact on Taxpayer Delinguent Accounts

Program changes necessitated by budgetary limations reduced the number of delinquent accounts stablished in 1968 to 2.2 million. This was more han half a million, or 21 percent, below last year. Inderstandably, the amount of the delinquent tax nvolved, some \$2.1 billion, also was less than in 967—a marked \$80 million less. Because of procefural changes made during the last 3 years to use the ADP system to assist in monitoring delinquent acounts, the statistics concerning declines in number nd amount do not provide the full story. In 1968, workload adjustments required to accommodate udget reductions were accomplished by having the ADP system monitor and control a larger than originally planned number of delinquent accounts instead of by using enforcement personnel directly.

Closures Sizeable

Despite cutbacks in travel funds and personnel replacements, managerial response to the changing nature of the workload coupled with increased use of ADP resulted in the closing of a still sizeable 2.4 million delinquent accounts in 1968. While this was 467,000 fewer than were closed in 1967, it was 139,000 more than were established in 1968. Of even greater significance, the \$2,054 million of delinquent accounts closed in 1968 was only \$12 million less than in 1967.

Further Inventory Reduction Achieved

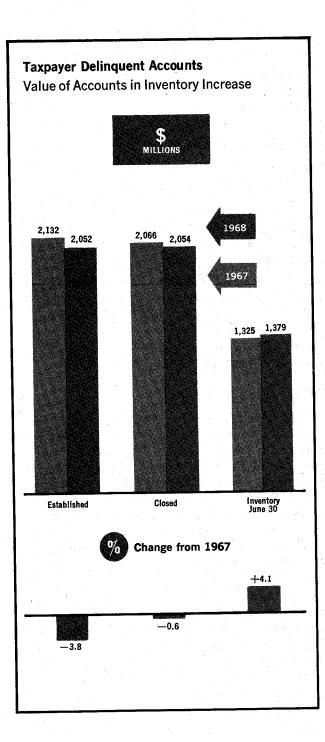
For the third consecutive year, the interaction of the number of closures exceeding the number of accounts established favorably reduced the ending inventory. The 608,000 accounts in inventory at year's end was 140,000 below last year's 748,000 accounts. Although the value of the inventory totaled \$1,379 million, some \$54 million higher than last year, this includes almost 47,000 delinquent accounts valued at over \$86 million which were awaiting the application of credits as the year ended. Allowances for these accounts would result in a still lower inventory but, more important, in a decline rather than an increase in inventory value from 1967.

Utilization of ADP Enlarged

Continued effort was made during 1968 to increase the use of the ADP system as an additional deterrent to delinquency. For the second time on a nationwide basis, names of individuals owing income taxes or business taxes for periods prior to the Service's ADP system were input into the computer. During this year's processing of refunds, any prior liability was deducted before any refunds were made. This program collected some \$7 million on prior liabilities this year, compared to \$12 million collected by this means last year. The decline is an expected inherent part of the program since, as it continues into succeeding years, both the amount outstanding and the numbers involved will decrease. The system collected not only \$19 million automatically in the last 2 years, but also freed enforcement personnel for delinquency areas requiring personal contact as well as for deterring taxpayers from becoming long-term delinquents. Moreover, this is only one aspect of the Service's program. There is also an internal offset process carried on by the ADP system which captured in the neighborhood of \$168 million this year.

New ground was broken in 1968 in developing an automated workload forecasting system. Cyclical 1969 delinquent account workload has been developed for each district based on individual historical patterns. These will be tested and adjusted throughout 1969. If perfected, this ability to forecast workload will give management one of the most important tools for combating delinquency.

ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES 27



Procedures were developed for ADP system followup of accounts impeding collection efforts either because of the taxpayer's financial condition or because of an inability to locate the taxpayer. Machine analyses are to be made of these accounts, including comparison with tax returns for subsequent years to determine collectibility and to assist in locating the taxpayer.

Substantial progress was also made in establishing, as a by-product of the ADP routine, a mechanized reporting system for management use. The basic data requirements and retrieval methods, established on a test basis in 1966, were further evaluated and refined during 1968. These efforts will continue throughout 1969.

The delinquent accounts activity is shown in the following table:

Taxpayer delinquent accounts

Status	Nun (thous		Amount (thousand dollars)		
	1967	1968	1967	1968	
Established Closed, total	² 2, 818 ² 2, 834	3 2,228 3 2,367	² 2, 132, 058 ² 2, 065, 658	³ 2,051,727 ³ 2,053,853	
By type of action: Collected Additional collections	² 2, 368	³ 1,955	² 1, 503, 999 45, 955	\$ 1,465,135 56,065	
Other disposals 1	467	413	515, 704	532,653	
Pending June 30, total	748	608	1, 324, 807	1,378,762	

¹ Includes disposals due to uncollectibility and erroneous and duplicate assessments. ² Net of 1,324 items totaling \$2,358,000 (Puerto Rico Accelerated Collection Program not included). ³ Net of 366 items totaling \$740,000 (Puerto Rico Accelerated Collection Program not included).

Number of Offers in Compromise Disposals Decline

The number of offers in compromise cases processed during the year declined by 2,412 cases, or 19.7 percent from last year. Total liabilities involved increased by \$8.1 million, or 9.2 percent.

The following table provides a summary of compromise cases closed in the last 2 years:

	Nur	nber		Amount (thous	and dollars)	
Type of tax or penalty	1967	1968	Liabi	lities	Off	ers
			1967	1968	1967	1968
Offers accepted, total	9, 260	7,089	r 23, 179	26,767	6, 493	5,60
Income, estate, and gift taxes Employment and withholding taxes Alcohol taxes Other excise taxes Delinquency penalties on all taxes. Specific penalties	650 72 130	561 443 72 65 741 5,207	14, 088 5, 533 284 2, 170 1, 105	20,509 3,629 1,068 789 772	3, 858 1, 782 60 505 215 74	3,54 1,12 48 19 15 9
Offers rejected or withdrawn, total	2, 989	2,919	* 65, 351	69, 880	9, 590	10,47
Income, estate, and gift taxes	54	1,380 824 37 175 483 20	48, 320 8, 978 201 7, 063 789	52,228 8,950 106 8,067 530	7,000 2,060 35 331 146 18	7,74 2,12 1 44 11 2

r Revised.

Well-balanced Tax Fraud Investigation Program Stressed

Offers in compromise disposale

Automatic data processing has already aided in discovering various types of tax frauds. It is being used to detect unreported income and to identify potentially fraudulent returns, false claims for tax refunds, and failure to file situations.

Subjects of tax fraud investigations included a cross section of taxpayers in all strata of society and all walks of life. Additional tax and penalties involved in completed cases of all types, including racketeers and subjects of the Government's drive on organized crime, exceeded the total amounts in all such cases last year. Types of violations successfully prosecuted included income tax evasion, willful failure to file a return, false claim for refund, and other tax law violations.

Serious legal and technical problems were encountered in intelligence investigations in the past year which prompted the holding of conferences with top tax officials of the Department of Justice, the Chief Counsel's Office, and various branches of the Internal Revenue Service.

Prosecution for Wagering Tax Violations Affected by Supreme Court Decisions

In January of this year the Supreme Court in the cases of James Marchetti and Anthony M. Grosso reversed convictions for willful failure to register and pay the wagering occupational tax, and for willful failure to pay the excise tax imposed on wagering. While the Court held the wagering tax provisions constitutional, it also held that persons who properly assert their constitutional privilege against self-incrimination may not be criminally punished for failure to comply with the requirements. The Service is continuing to gather and evaluate information concerning substantial wagering operations for use in income tax investigations of wagering operators in those instances where such investigations appear to be warranted, and for possible future use if remedial legislation is enacted. Civil enforcement efforts with respect to wagering occupational and excise taxes are continuing without substantial change.

The impact of the Supreme Court decisions is reflected in the substantial decline in the number of prosecution recommendations for wagering tax violations, as shown in the following summary of investigations:

Tax fraud investigations

Туре	1967	1968
Investigations completed, total	10, 703	9,739
Prosecution recommendations, total	2, 015	1,620
Fraud Wagering Coin-operated gaming devices Non-tax	1, 010 941 14 50	952 586 13 69
Investigations in process, June 30	6, 936	7,217

A centralized intelligence information retrieval system has been in operation for gathering, collating, and disseminating within the Service, information regarding the financial affairs of racketeers and it is now being expanded to provide compatible systems in selected Internal Revenue Service districts.

New Special Agents Receive Modern Intelligence Training

The work of a special agent of the Internal Revenue Service is unique in the field of criminal investigation. The usual criminal offense involves a single instrument of crime, such as a murder weapon or a counterfeit bill. Tax frauds investigated by special agents involve violations often committed over a period of years, with a variety of methods used to evade tax. As the taxpayer's records may have been lost, destroyed, altered, or concealed, the special agent must be able to find other sources of information from which to reconstruct the records of transactions. Therefore, all newly appointed special agents receive intensive training covering income tax laws and investigative techniques. This consists of a 5week basic income tax law course devoted to Federal tax statutes and regulations, a 6-week course at the Treasury Law Enforcement School, covering investigative methods, and 7 weeks at the special agents basic training school, where courses in evidence, methods of proving taxable income, investigative reports, court procedures, and other subjects are studied. The basic training is concluded with the special agent participating as a witness in mock income tax trials. Approximately 1,200 special agents have received this training since 1960.

reduce the number of instances in which Internal Revenue Service employees are impeded by taxpayers in the performance of their duties, by means of threats or assaults, greater attention is being given by all levels of the Service to such incidents. Moreover, steps have been taken by the Department of Justice to swiftly prosecute violators by expeditiously processing cases in which prosecution is recommended for threatening or assaulting a Service employee.

Referrals to Department of Justice Decrease

A total of 763 income and miscellaneous criminal cases, with prosecution recommendations involving 779 prospective defendants, were forwarded to the Department of Justice. Compared with the prior year this was a decrease of 11.7 percent in the volume of referrals. In 1968, indictments of such cases were down 3.7 percent and the total disposal of cases in those categories in the district courts decreased 5 percent.

In income, excise, and wagering tax criminal cases 638 defendants pleaded guilty or nolo contendere, 118 were convicted after trial, 39 were acquitted, and 944 were dismissed.

 $\overline{\mathbf{A}}$ comparison of indictments and court actions for the last 2 years follows:



Mock trials are included in the Special Agent Basic Training School. In this picture the witness is a newly appointed special agent gaining experience in a courtroom atmosphere in an income tax evasion trial.

New Steps Taken To Protect Employees From Threats of Violence

Threats and assaults against Service employees have increased in several districts. In an effort to

Results of criminal action in tax fraud cases

Action		Number of defendants		
	1967	1968		
Total		•		
Indictments and informations Disposals, total	1, 342 1, 356	1,026 1,739		
Plea, guilty or nolo contendere Convicted after trial Acquitted Nol-prossed or dismissed ¹	928 145 50 233	638 118 39 944		
Income and miscellaneous cases 2				
Indictments and informations Disposals, total	677 696	652 660		
Plea, guilty or nolo contendere Convicted after trial Acquitted Nol-prossed or dismissed 1	520 62 31 83	475 89 31 65		
Wagering tax cases				
Indictments and informations Disposals, total	665 660	374 1,079		
Plea, guilty or nolo contendere Convicted after trial Acquitted	. 19	163 29 8		
Nol-prossed or dismissed	150	879		

 Includes cases dismissed for the following reasons: 9 because of death of principal defendant, 3 because of serious illness, and 47 because principal defendant had pleaded guilty or had been convicted in a related case.
 Includes income, estate, gift, and excise taxes other than wagering, alcohol, tobacco, and firearms taxes.

Cases Involving Criminal Prosecution

Total additional taxes and penalties of \$118.3 million were involved in cases received in the Chief Counsel's Office with recommendations of criminal prosecution. This was an increase of \$19.3 million over 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 Commissioners (Intelligence) through the office of the Chief Counsel to the Department of Justice follows:

Receipt and disposal of criminal cases in Chief Counsel's Office

Status	1967	1968
Pending July 1 1	2, 363	2,351
Received, total	1, 212	1,128
With recommendations for prosecution With requests for opinion, etc	1, 099 113	1,046 82
Disposed of, total	1, 224	1,331
Prosecution not warranted Department of Justice declined Prosecutions Opinions delivered All other closings	113 79 836 88 108	128 2 124 830 70 179
Pending June 30 1	2, 351	2,148

¹ Includes cases awaiting action in Department of Justice exclusive of wagering tax cases referred by Intelligence Division. ² Includes wagering tax cases disposed of following the Marchetti and Grosso Supreme Court Decision.

Additional detail on legal workload involved in the prosecution of criminal cases by Service attorneys during the past 2 years is provided in the following table:

Tax and penalty and number of tax years involved in criminal fraud case disposals

[Exclusive of wagering and coin-operated gaming device cases]

Disposition	Tax years		Tax and	penalty	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	
Totals	3, 628	3, 545	\$72, 339, 471	\$109,680,088	
Prosecutions All other closings 1	2, 675 953	2,575 970	44, 232, 208 28, 107, 263	44, 360, 302 65, 319, 786	

¹ Includes cases declined by Department of Justice.

Summary of Additional Taxes From Direct Enforcement

Additional revenue resulting from direct enforcement of internal revenue laws has historically represented a relatively small part of total U.S. taxcollections. In 1968, \$2.9 billion in additional tax, penalties, and interest were assessed as a direct result of enforcement programs, and \$1.5 billion delinquent taxes were collected. In addition, Service consideration of claims for refund resulted in the disallowance of \$0.3 billion claimed.

Important though this revenue is, the main importance of direct enforcement cannot be expressed in dollars. This importance lies in taxpayer compliance generated by public realization that the Service has an effective enforcement system, and in a balanced enforcement program aimed at equitable enforcement of the law for all taxpayers, regardless of position or wealth.

The table below sets forth for the last 2 years the source of additional tax, penalties, and interest assessed and certain other results of direct enforcement.

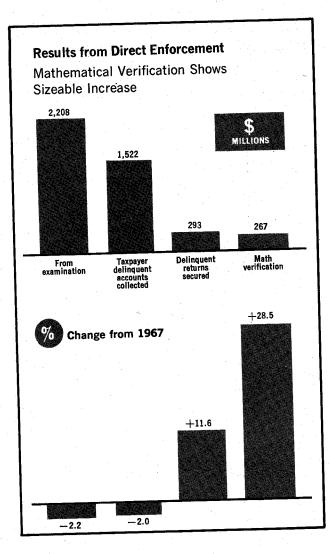
Tax, penalties, and interest resulting from direct enforcement

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1967	1968
Additional tax, penalties, and interest assessed, total	· 2, 832, 996	2,929,778
From examination of tax returns, total	2, 256, 933	2,208,151
Income tax, total	1, 942, 739	1,820,476
Corporation Individual and fiduciary:	1, 150, 638	1,075,447
Prerefund audit Regular audit	68, 888 723, 214	29,461 715,568
Estate and gift tax Employment tax (including withheld income tax) Excise tax	254, 802 13, 150 46, 242	289,533 54,081 44,060
From mathematical verification of income tax returns From verification of estimated tax payments claimed From National Identity File	207, 605 103, 522 2, 271	266,763 161,721 n.a.
From delinquent returns secured, total	262, 665	293, 143
By district collection divisions By district audit divisions	206, 118 56, 547	255, 566 37, 577
Claims disallowed, total	392, 199	326,067
By district audit divisions By regional appellate divisions	294, 326 97, 873	187, 593 138, 474
Delinquent taxes collected, total	* 1, 552, 312	1,521,935

r Revised. n.a.—Not applicable.

u.a.-not applicab



Workflow in the Service and the Courts

Information on work processing at each administrative level for the years 1967 and 1968 is set forth in the following tables. The data relates to actions completed by the Service during the year, and do not necessarily represent actions taken with respect to returns filed in the years indicated.

The unit of measurement beyond the audit level is on a case basis. A case may include a single tax return for a single year, or it may include a number of related returns and span a number of years.

Workflow in the Internal Revenue Service and the courts, fiscal years 1967 and 1968

Item	1967	1968	
	Returns		
Tax returns filed, total	105, 432, 742	107,645,062	
Individual income Corporation income Estate and gift Employment Excise Other income	72, 223, 773 1, 526, 209 249, 810 22, 039, 001 1, 641, 752 7, 752, 197	73,838,802 1,622,605 257,786 22,322,719 1,556,705 8,046,445	

INCOME, ESTATE, AND GIFT TAXES

r 2, 981, 188	2,779,156
2, 059, 340	1,838,715
1,707,879	1,539,238
291,310	248,255
53,770	45,290
6, 381	5,932
Cases	5
·	
28, 207	24,737
25,696	25,886
	· · ·
6.262	6,392
	275
6.274	5,058
659	611
249	235
1 436	1,403
	792
002	
541	586
V1	••••
413	243
292	170
	51
	22
00	
	4
4	
	4
4	
1 001	2,249
1, 1, 331	4,270
1 010	952
1,010	655
	001
1 1	
102	
- 192 836	253 830
	2, 059, 340 1, 707, 879 291, 310 53, 770 6, 381 28, 207 25, 696 6, 262 315 6, 274 659 249 1, 436 852 541 413 283 74 56 4 4 1, 991 1, 010 991

r Revised. 1 Includes excise tax cases. Amounts of revenue involved at each level of the tax system, fiscal years 1967 and 1968

[Millions of dollars]

	1967	1968
Internal revenue collections, total	148, 375	153,63
Individual income taxes, total	69, 371	78,12
Withholding Other Corporation income taxes Estate and gift taxes Employment taxes Excise taxes	50, 521 18, 850 34, 918 3, 014 26, 958 14, 114	57,214 20,910 29,897 3,082 28,213 14,320
INCOME, ESTATE, AND GIFT TAXES		
Civil cases		
Additional tax and penalties in cases disposed of in audit divisions by agreement, payment, or default Additional tax and penalties in cases disposed of in appellate divisions by agreement, payment, or default. Additional tax and penalties determined by settlement in Tax	1, 370 256	1,370 325
Court Court Additional tax and penalties determined by Tax Court deci- sions:	85	82
	9 16	3
Decisions on merits		14
Decisions on merits Idditional tax and penalties in cases decided by Supreme Court and courts of appeals mount refunded to taxpayers as a result of refund suits	13 63	6
Decisions on merits diditional tax and penalties in cases decided by Supreme Court and courts of appeals mount refunded to taxpayers as a result of refund suits Fraud cases 1	13	· . · · ·
Decisions on merits diditional tax and penalties in cases decided by Supreme Court and courts of appeals mount refunded to taxpayers as a result of refund suits	13	6

1 Includes excise taxes.

Federal-State Exchange of Tax Information Moving to Computer Tapes

As a continuing effort to foster and strengthen tax administration in general, ways were explored to improve procedures for exchanging tax information with the taxing authorities of State governments. The furnishing to States of income tax data in magnetic tape form is the latest development in the long standing Federal-State Cooperative Exchange Program.

Formal Exchange Agreements—A formal exchange agreement was signed with the State of Alaska, and the existing agreement with the State of Nebraska was updated. At the end of the year, an agreement with the State of Georgia was undergoing final clearance; the conclusion of this agreement would bring to 45 the total number of such agreements in effect with States and the District of Columbia.

Computer Tape Exchanges-Agreement was reached with 27 States and the District of Columbia for providing them with magnetic tapes of selected data elements from the Service's individual master file. Tapes were made available to States on a reimbursable basis in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 140 and sections 7515 and 7809 of the Federal tax laws, which authorize a user charge for such services. The use of computers enables Federal and State governments to furnish each other information from tax returns more efficiently and economically than was possible under the manual means used in years past. Participants in this first year's program for the tax year 1966 were: Alabama, Alaska, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas. Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts. Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

In the effort to secure information necessary for the development of programs for the more expeditious exchange of tax data between the Service and State tax agencies, questionnaires were sent to 108 State tax agencies and employment security agencies to obtain basic information about the various types of data processing systems used by these agencies. Of the 50 State tax agencies (including the District of Columbia) responding to the questionnaire, 47 utilized computers in the administration of their laws-44 States used magnetic tape and 3 used punch cards only. Of the States with individual income tax laws, all except one utilized computers for processing such tax returns. Additionally, of the 51 employment security agencies, 30 used magnetic tape and 21 used punch cards only.

Unauthorized Disclosures Subject to Prosecution—The availability of Federal tax information to State tax officials under the exchange program is authorized in laws enacted by Congress. Beginning with the first excise tax on corporations in 1909, Congress provided that State tax officials could have access to corporation tax returns, and extended this inspection right to individual income tax returns in 1935. For over 30 years, Federal law has required that income tax information be made available on a confidential basis, to State tax officials directly, and through them, to local tax officials to be used exclusively for tax administration purposes. State laws and regulations reciprocate by permitting the IRS to inspect State tax returns.

To protect the confidentiality of Federal tax returns, section 7213 of the Internal Revenue Code provides that "any officer, employee, or agent of any State or political subdivision" who makes an unauthorized disclosure from Federal income tax returns "shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both." The fact that tax returns and tax-related information are available to States and through them to political subdivisions does not change the confidential nature of income tax returns. To insure the confidentiality of tax information supplied States and their political subdivisions, a joint Internal Revenue Service-State review of the controls employed to safeguard against improper disclosure of such information was initiated. As a result, guidelines for States to follow in the use and protection of tax information provided on magnetic tape were approved for inclusion in subsequent contracts, and when revisions to update Federal-State exchange agreements are being considered, appropriate guidance on safeguarding tax information will be included.

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Enforcement Broadened on Several Fronts

Operation Dry-Up Extended

The Service continues to direct its main thrust in the alcohol and tobacco tax enforcement area towards the total elimination of commercial illicit distilling in the United States. Since the Service has apparently been successful in the near elimination of the syndicate-backed illicit alcohol plants on the eastern seaboard, the primary enforcement effort remains localized in the southeastern States. In 1968, 86.2 percent of the illegal distilleries and 92.6 percent of all mash were seized in the Southeast Region.

Five years ago the Service initiated an experimental enforcement program known as "Operation Dry-Up" in one of the southeastern States. After extensive and careful evaluation of the results and upon recognition of the value of this approach in reducing the number of commercial type violations,

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the Service, in 1967 and 1968, extended Operation Dry-Up to two other southeastern States. As the result of extensive investigations, attendant publicity, and increased cooperation from State and local law enforcement officers, further inroads were made against illicit liquor traffic. In the three States in which Operation Dry-Up has been implemented, the number of major commercial size illegal distillery seizures (more than 2,000 gallons per run) in 1968 decreased by 24 percent from 1967. In addition to reducing the tremendous loss in tax revenue to the taxpayers from the production of moonshine whisky, Operation Dry-Up has provided strong evidence that it is directly responsible for increased sales of taxpaid alcoholic beverages in the areas where it is in effect. Thus, in addition to reducing the tax loss, this enforcement procedure increases the tax revenue, a double benefit for the taxpayer.

The increased pressure on the bootlegger has been accomplished by the judicious use of Service manpower. Success in sustaining the reduced number of violations in the States in which Operation Dry-Up has proven itself has been possible by maintaining only the number of investigators absolutely necessary to suppress the liquor law violator. The Service has every reason to believe that the past successes will continue in this enforcement endeavor.

Illegal distillery seizures and arrests decreased during 1968 by 10.8 percent and 18.0 percent, respectively. This decline is largely the result of the continuing success of Operation Dry-Up in retarding illicit liquor traffic in certain areas of the Southeast Region. An additional contributing factor is the diversion of limited manpower to the Firearms Program and the Organized Crime Drive.

Organized Crime Drive Stepped Up

Fiscal year 1968 brought about the addition of eight major metropolitan area investigations of racketeering. Each of these area-wide investigations is directed toward syndicates, conspiracy groups, and racketeers engaged in illicit liquor activities or suspected of hidden ownership or concealed interest in legitimate liquor enterprises. Efforts in this direction were particularly successful in one major city area, where undercover agents penetrated the Mafia organization to perfect several criminal cases. While criminal prosecution has not been possible in all instances, information has been collected and turned over to State liquor commissions which have revoked the State liquor licenses of several retail outlets, thus depriving Cosa Nostra figures of their business "fronts."

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Investigation has been completed in 30 out of 38 investigations authorized under the Organized Crime Drive Program, with prosecution recommended in 19 of these cases.

Firearms Activity Advanced to Major Enforcement Program

The increased activity in the administration of the firearms laws parallels the rising concern on the part of the general public over firearms, their use in crime, and their control. This function has been advanced to a high priority enforcement program. Excluding the seven states which comprise the Southeast Region, approximately 40 percent of total special investigator manpower was expended on firearms investigations during 1968.

The registration and taxation requirements of the National Firearms Act are designed to deny the criminal element lawful access to machine guns, sawed-off shotguns and rifles, as well as other "gangster type" weapons. The Federal Firearms Act is intended to regulate the movement of firearms in interstate and foreign commerce and, like the National Firearms Act, has the underlying objective of preventing criminals from obtaining firearms. During 1968, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act became law. The weight of this law will increase the firearms workload substantially in the areas of: (1) "State Firearms Control Assistance" (title IV) and (2) "Unlawful Possession or Receipt of Firearms" (title VII). Studies are being completed that are aimed at determining the most efficient means of administering the new law in addition to the existing laws.

The Service is completing arrangements to assist the Department of Defense in screening applications to purchase surplus military firearms through the civilian marksmanship program. Since May 1967, a total of 24,066 applications have been screened through local and state police agencies to determine the suitability of the applicant to receive and possess firearms. Denial of 166 of these applications has been recommended.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court in U.S. v. Haynes, holding the registration requirements of the National Firearms Act unconstitutional on grounds of self-incrimination, has made necessary a reevaluation of criminal procedure as it regards development of firearms cases. The Haynes decision established that mere possession of an illegal unregistered firearm does not warrant criminal prosecution. A case must now be built upon the establishment of illegal transfer and/or manufacture, which involves a more extensive investigation. Investigations conducted under the firearms program during 1968 resulted in 919 criminal cases submitted for prosecution, up 27.6 percent from 1967, and in these cases 449 arrests were made and 1,092 firearms seized.

In 1968 there were 33,786 firearms record inspections made at the premises of Federal Firearms Act licensees. These inspections are designed to encourage voluntary compliance with the firearms laws, both Federal and State, by persons engaged in the firearms business. The inspections are also aimed at controlling unlawful out-of-State purchases of firearms by convicted felons and persons intent upon avoiding the firearms permit or licensing requirements of States in which they reside. Stemming from the firearms record inspections program, 5,652 referrals were made to State and local authorities reporting possible instances of noncompliance with State and local laws. Such referrals have continued to produce a high degree of cooperation between the Service and the enforcement agencies receiving the information.

Federal Assistance Rendered to States in Crime Control

For many years the Service's alcohol and tobacco tax personnel have maintained outstanding liaison with other law enforcement organizations, including State and local agencies. An open exchange of information has been a major contributing factor in the success of law enforcement as it regards activities of mutual interest. Now, with ever increasing emphasis by the Federal Government on assistance to State and local governments in their fight against crime, the Service has established a system for reporting accomplishments in this area. This reporting should help intensify Service effort in maintaining the highest degree of cooperation nationwide. Since the program was instituted in September 1967, enforcement personnel have transmitted information on 6,319 violations to State and local enforcement authorities and to other Federal agencies. This does not include 5,652 referrals made in conjunction with the firearms record inspection program.

Militant Group Activity on the Rise

The year has seen acceleration of activity in militant groups within the United States, with each group posing a serious threat to the community because of stockpiled firearms and explosives. Since many of these weapons were acquired in violation of the National and Federal Firearms Acts, an intensive investigation has been made of each group's traffic in firearms. As a result of these efforts, the leaders of two such organizations were arrested and successfully prosecuted for violation of Federal firearms laws. Intelligence gathered as a result of these investigations has been of tremendous help to local law enforcement officers in controlling these groups during critical situations within the community. To illustrate, it was through these investigations that three militants were convicted under State laws and sentenced to long terms for conspiring to blow up a police station, two private banks, and several public buildings in a major U.S. city.

Seizures and Arrests Continue Decline

Investigative work in 1968 resulting in seizures and arrests are compared with 1967 data in the following table:

Seizures and arrests for alcohol, tobacco, and firearms violations

Item	1967	1968
Seizures: Distilleriesdo Stills at distilleriesdo Nontaxpaid distilled spiritsdlons Mashdo Vehiclesnumber Property (appraised value)dollars Arrestsnumber	4, 636 6, 608 131, 800 3, 125, 442 1, 650 2, 052, 906 6, 507	4,136 5,899 112,254 2,697,344 1,375 1,876,730 5,331

¹ Includes 449 arrests for firearms violations, 5 for tobacco violations, and none for other violations in 1968 compared with 351 for firearms, 6 for tobacco, and 2 for other violations in 1967.

Note.—Includes seizures and arrests in cases adopted, as well as originated, by the Internal Revenue Service.

Indictments and Disposals in Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms Cases

Recommendations for prosecution were presented to U.S. attorneys in a total of 2,627 cases involving 4,058 defendants as a result of actions taken against violations of alcohol, tobacco, and firearms laws. A comparison of indictments and disposals for the last 2 years is shown below.

Results of criminal action in alcohol, tobacco, and firearms cases

Action	Number of a	lefendants
	1967	1968
Indictments and informations Disposals, total Plea, guilty or nolo contendere Convicted after trial Acquitted NoI-prossed or dismissed	3, 830 3, 705 2, 590 485 161 469	3,462 3,625 2,536 461 147 481

Chemical Analysis Gives Strong Support to Law Enforcement

The National Laboratory applied scientific methods, such as atomic absorption spectrophotometry and neutron activation analysis, to 2,200 samples examined during 1968 in connection with criminal cases. The samples examined were in the areas of illicit alcohol production, firearms control, tax depletion allowances, racketeering, art authentication, and income tax. Athough the number of these samples increased by approximately 25 percent over last year, they were examined with no significant increase in personnel. This was due to the development of more efficient techniques and the installation of modern laboratory equipment, all of which allowed the National Laboratory to render more effective and timely service.

The National Laboratory and regional laboratories analyzed 8,120 samples of illicit alcohol during the year. This represented a decrease from 8,710 in 1967 and 9,260 in 1966. In contrast, narcotic drug samples examined over the past 3 years have increased from 6,400 in 1966 to 8,382 in 1967 and 11,500 in 1968.



Man-Days of Supervision Per Million Tax Gallons Distilled Spirits Produced

Supervision of the Alcohol and Tobacco Industries

Distilled Spirits Regulatory Studies Progress

In April 1967, the Service announced, after receiving comments and suggestions from interested industry members and evaluating the recommendations of the Distilled Spirits Standards and Labeling Survey Committee, that a series of three public hearings would be held to consider amendments in the regulations in title 27, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 5, "Labeling and Advertising of Distilled Spirits."

The first hearing was held in September 1967, and considered industry petitions to amend the regulations relating to the labeling of domestic whiskies and neutral spirits, particularly as affected by cooperage. Under existing regulations, the traditional American-type whiskies such as bourbon and rye, must be matured in charred new oak barrels.

Canadian, Scotch, and Irish whiskies are aged primarily in used oak barrels and are generally lighter in flavor than the traditional American types. In recognition of a growing trend of American consumers toward lighter alcoholic products, and to permit production of a lighter product which could compete with imported whiskies, a new type of domestic whisky, to be known as "light whisky," was authorized in January 1968. It must be distilled at relatively high proof and stored in used cooperage. The word "light" describes the distinguishing character of the whisky. Sale of the new type whisky will not be authorized until July 1, 1972.

The second hearing was held in April 1968, and considered substantive changes in the regulations in areas (gin, vodka, label information, etc.) other than those which were the subject of the earlier hearing. At the close of the year a Treasury Decision was being drafted to dispose of the issues which were presented at this hearing. In addition, preliminary work has started on the preparation for the third hearing.

Actions Taken Relating to Industry Operations

Alcoholic Beverage Advertising Spot Checked

While it is not feasible to examine all alcoholic beverage advertising disseminated at producing, wholesaling, and importing levels throughout the United States, a sampling is made of advertising published in selected newspapers and magazines of general circulation in various regions of the United States. During the past fiscal year, advertisements in 18,856 newspapers and magazines were examined.

Distilled spirits are not generally advertised by radio and television because of restrictions imposed by the radio and television codes of the National Association of Broadcasters and the voluntary actions on the part of members of the Alcoholic Beverage Industry Trade Association. However, radio and television are employed for the advertising of wines and malt beverages. During the year, 1,185 broadcast or televised commercials were reviewed.

At the request of industry, 990 proposed advertisements and proposed advertising campaigns were examined to see if they were in compliance with Federal law. Unlike labels, advertisements are not required, under the staute, to be approved prior to dissemination.

Labels To Be Microfilmed

In administering the provisions of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act and its related regulations, the Service received and processed 58,170 applications for certificate of label approval during 1968. As a result of the difficulty in maintaining files of this yearly volume, an employee suggestion was accepted whereby the application and certificate of label approval would be microfilmed. Based on this employee suggestion a microfilm system was developed that would improve substantially the quality of in-shop research and save valuable National Office space. Coincidently, with development of the microfilm system, the alcoholic beverage industry developed a universal numeric code for alcoholic beverages; thus, it was found that the product identification part of the numeric code would be ideal for storage and retrieval use in conjunction with the microfilming system. A new application has been designed to facilitate filming, and the industry has been asked to submit all labels for approval on the new form starting July 1, 1968.

Offers in Compromise Processed

Twenty-three cases were closed upon the acceptance of offers in compromise pursuant to section 7 of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C. 207). These cases involved such matters as the furnishing or giving of equipment, services, or things of value to retailers, or paying the retailers for advertising by alcoholic beverage permittees; practices which are contrary to the provisions of section 5(b) of the Act.

Permits Issued, Formulas Processed

In the National Office, 42 permits to use tax-free spirits and 28 permits to use specially denatured spirits were issued to Government agencies. The National Office processed 839 formulas for rectified products, including such products as cordials, cocktails, and blended whiskies, and 251 formulas for wine. Of the 251 wine formulas approved, 88 were for nonbeverage wines (such as cooking wines and sauces) produced and withdrawn from bonded wine cellars free of tax pursuant to Public Law 90–73, which became effective December 1, 1967.

On-Premises Workload Continues Upward Trend

Innovations at distilled spirits plants during the past few years have materially benefited plant proprietors. Among recent major changes were the increase in tax deferral periods from 10 to 15 days, the introduction of the taxpayment-on-shipment plan for distilled spirits, and changing the dates for filing tax returns to coincide with the end of the calendar month, thus facilitating comparisons between necessary accounting records and records maintained to meet Government requirements. The assignment of inspectors (on-premises) to distilled spirits plants is required by law and regulation, but more and more of the responsibility for insuring that operations comply with the law rests with the proprietors of the plants.

The amount of distilled spirits tax determined continued its historical upward trend with 227.7 million tax gallons of spirits being removed from bonded storage upon determination of tax, an increase of 2.9 percent from 1967 and 11.2 percent from 1965. Production of distilled spirits increased from 873.0 million tax gallons in 1967 to 905.5 million tax gallons in 1968. Tax-free withdrawals

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similarly increased, totaling 611.8 million tax gallons as against 610.4 million tax gallons last year. Internal revenue bonded warehouses had on storage at the close of the fiscal year 1,149.9 million tax gallons, an increase of 3.0 percent from June 30, 1967. Production of rectified products totaled 109.6 million proof gallons while 288.4 million wine gallons of distilled spirits were bottled.

Excise tax collections from alcoholic beverages and tobacco continued their historical upward trend. In 1967, total collections exceeded 6 billion dollars for the first time in history. Fiscal 1968 collections from these sources of 6.3 billion dollars set a new alltime high.

Production figures for distilled spirits plants are given above. At other revenue-producing plants production was: Breweries—117.5 million barrels (31 gallons each); Wineries—248.6 million gallons of still and effervescent wines, 5.3 million gallons of vermouth and 16.3 million gallons of other special natural wines; and tobacco products factories 7.2 billion large cigars, 462.1 million small cigars and 570.7 billion cigarettes.

Inspection Program

The number of plants and facilities requiring onsite inspections by inspectors decreased from 27,446 on June 30, 1967, to 26,783 at the end of fiscal 1968. In addition, inspectors have been used during the past few years to review the records of the approximately 100,000 Federal Firearms Act licensees. Inspections completed during the 1965–67 period were relatively stable being 30,552, 31,080, and 31,112 respectively for the 3 years. In 1968 two factors have affected total completions: First, a reduction in travel funds and in total man-years available have reduced the time which could be devoted to inspection; and second, the initial inspection of firearms records has largely been completed in most of the regions and inspectors are not being used as frequently on these inspections. Man-years devoted to inspection (including travel) were fairly well stabilized during the 1965–1967 period with 249.1, 243.3, and 242.2 man-years respectively being so used. These annual figures compare with 237.9 man-years devoted to inspections in fiscal 1968.

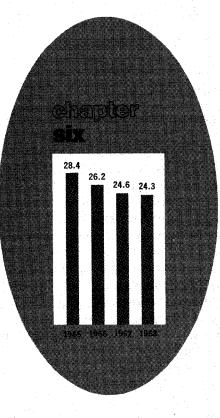
Chemical Analyses Made for Regulatory Work

Over one hundred variations in materials are examined by the National Laboratory in conjunction with industrial regulatory work. Among these are fermented alcoholic beverages, distilled spirits products, toilet preparations, lubricants, flavors, tobacco, and food products containing alcohol. In carrying out its regulatory functions, the National Laboratory serves government by performing special research functions and serves industry by providing technical assistance in meeting compliance requirements.

During 1968, the National and regional laboratories analyzed 41,666 samples, an increase of 7.5 percent over last year. Analysis of 22,048 samples was made in connection with regulatory functions. The remaining samples were required for law enforcement cases. (See p. 36.)

In the National Laboratory 4,379 formulas for products manufactured with specially denatured alcohol were examined along with 2,398 formulas for nonbeverage food, flavors, and internal medicinal products and 10,568 related labels. The previous year's figures were 4,551, 2,600, and 13,412, respectively.

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Chief Counsel Case Receipts Per Hundred Thousand Returns Filed

Legislative and Legal Activities

Introduction

The legal work of the Service is performed in the Office of the Chief Counsel. In the technical area, the Chief Counsel renders opinions to officials of the Service on substantive legal questions. The legal staff prepares drafts of proposed regulations implementing the tax laws and participates in the rulemaking process involving these regulations. The office also contributes greatly to the Treasury Department's legislative program. (See p. 42.) For a discussion of the regulations program, see Chapter 1, page 9.

The Chief Counsel represents the Commissioner in trying and in helping to settle cases docketed in the Tax Court of the United States. The legal staff also furnishes advice relating to refund litigation, collection litigation, criminal enforcement, alcohol and tobacco tax, and firearms matters. Criminal prosecution cases are shown under Chapter 4, Enforcement Activities, page 31. Important court actions are included in the Appendix beginning on page 84. Statistics on legal activities are shown in tables 17–24 on pages 119 and 120.

Caseload Inventory Up Slightly

Caseload receipts in the Chief Counsel's Office during 1968 were 26,179, an increase of 197 cases from 1967. Disposals totaled 25,950, down 735 cases from 1967. At the end of the year the pending total caseload was 23,319, an increase of 229.

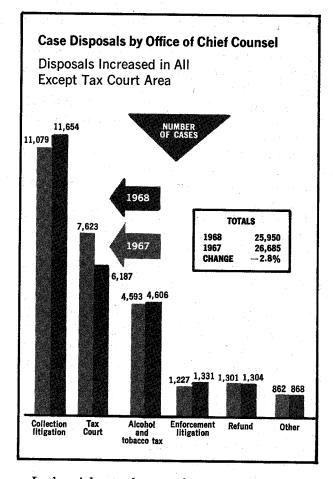
Civil Litigation

The Supreme Court rendered two decisions in Tax Court cases during the year. The Court decided both for the Government, reversing an appellate court decision in one and affirming the other. The Supreme Court also rendered two decisions in tax refund suits. The Government's position was sustained in both.

The Government won, in whole or in part, 192 of the 243 civil tax cases decided by courts of appeal (exclusive of collection litigation and alcohol and tobacco tax legal matters). See table 20, p. 120. In the trial courts (Tax Court, Court of Claims, and U.S. district courts) the record of Government wins, losses, and partial wins appears as follows:

Trial court cases won, lost, or partially won by the Government

Action	Tax (Court	Cou clai		Disi	trict Irts
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Won Lost Partially won	230	213 84	32 35	48 19	269 127	301 150
Percent won or partially won	125 82	120 80	10 55	3 73	68 73	61 71



In the trial or settlement of cases in the Tax Court \$227.1 million was successfully defended. In refund suits in the Court of Claims and the U.S. district courts, \$40.1 million was successfully defended. A total of \$267.2 million of revenue was thus saved for the Government in these cases. At the end of the year \$1.8 billion was involved in taxes and penalties being contested in trial courts (see table below). **Taxes** in litigation

[In thousands of dollars]

Status	Total	Total	Tax Court	
		Deficiencies	Overpay- ments	gation
Pending July 1 Received Disposed of Pending June 30 Amount saved	1, 633, 067 613, 664 428, 384 1, 818, 346 267, 175	1, 148, 272 489, 670 313, 875 1, 324, 067 215, 050	49, 645 27, 691 19, 701 57, 634 12, 068	435, 15 96, 30 94, 80 436, 64 40, 05

Tort Claims Activity Increased

The Service acted on 152 administrative claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act during the last year. The Service also acted on 73 claims under the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964. Claims under the Federal Tort Claims Act increased approximately 15 percent and claims under the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees' Claims Act of 1964 increased approximately 30 percent over the preceding year.

Collection Litigation Legal Services

Legal work relating to collection litigation matters handled at the national and field levels increased as compared to the preceding year. Case receipts for 1968 totaled 11,469 as compared to 11,288 cases received in 1967. There were 11,654 cases disposed of in 1968 compared with 11,081 last year. Due to the substantial number of case disposals, the inventory of pending cases at the end of 1968, amounting to 5,187, is down 185 cases from last year's ending inventory of 5,372 cases. With respect to case receipts, cases involving matters in court decreased by 357 in comparison to 1967. However, cases involving matters not in court, such as advisory opinions and lien discharge applications, substantially increased by 538 cases. In comparison to 1967, court case disposals for 1968 decreased by 86 cases and noncourt disposals increased by 659 cases. For detailed statistics on case receipts and disposals, see tables 22 through 24 on page 120.

Significant decisions by the Supreme Court and courts of appeals during the year relate not only to the collection of federal tax claims and liens but also involve the civil enforcement of internal revenue summons. These summons cases continue to be a major area of litigation at the appellate level. Summaries of some of these cases may be found starting at page 84.

Extensive legal services were also furnished in connection with disclosure of information matters, with requests arising under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) which became effective July 4, 1967.

Revenue Legislative Assistance Provided

The Service continued an active role in the development of legislation relating to internal revenue matters by providing technical assistance to other offices of the Treasury Department, to committees of Congress, and on occasion to other executive departments. The technical assistance was performed in several ways but principally by (1) preparing information reports, technical reports, drafts of bills and accompanying technical explanations and other data relating to legislative matters, and (2) attending public hearings and congressional committee meetings. Much of this activity was directed toward legislation which was enacted by the Congress during the year, although some was pending at the close of this year.

The Service carried out a number of research and study projects to develop information about tax administrative problems and to develop ways and means of simplifying certain areas of the tax law and to remove unintended benefits and inequities. Many legislative suggestions were considered and evaluated with detailed reports being furnished congressional committees and others concerned.

Six draft reports and technical memoranda were prepared for the Department on legislative proposals in the alcohol, tobacco, and firearms area. The Service prepared comments for departmental use on ten other legislative proposals in connection with alcohol, tobacco, and firearms functions.

Important Legislation Completed During Year

The most important tax law enacted during the year was Public Law 90–364, the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, which imposes a 10 percent annual surcharge on income taxes of both individuals and corporations. For individuals the surcharge is retroactive to April 1, 1968, while for corporations the surcharge is retroactive to January 1, 1968.

Other important provisions of Public Law 90-364 are: (1) Significant changes were made in the statute relating to payments of corporate estimated tax. (2) Interest from industrial development bonds is taxable, on and after May 1, 1968, under certain conditions. Special specific exemptions are provided, including an exemption for issues of \$1,000,000 or less. (3) Provision is made permitting a deduction for an amount paid or incurred for advertising in a political convention program in connection with the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States. (4) On or before December 31, 1968, the President is to submit to Congress proposals for a comprehensive reform of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. (5) The excise taxes on telephone service and automobiles were extended until 1970 with provisions for gradual reduction and expiration at the end of 1972.

Congress enacted a number of other public laws relating to tax matters, some of the more important of which are listed below:

Public Law 90–59, extends the interest equalization tax until July 31, 1969, and authorizes the President to vary the rates.

Public Law 90–73, clarifies certain aspects of the procedure for establishing exemption from interest equalization tax for prior American ownership and compliance.

Public Law 90–78, establishes rules to determine entitlement to the personal exemption for children of divorced or separated parents.

Public Law 90–225, allows the 3-year carryback rule to apply to an unused investment credit created by a net operating loss carryback from a taxable year ending after July 31, 1967, and modifies other provisions relating to corporate transactions.

Public Law 90–240, permits mortgage guaranty insurance companies to deduct from gross income amounts added to certain contingency loss reserves under certain circumstances.

Public Law 90–248, modifies the Social Security tax by effecting an increase in the earnings base from \$6,600 to \$7,800 beginning in 1968.

Public Law 90–351 the "Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968" contains several titles which are of great significance in the law enforcement activities of the Service. Title IV repeals the Federal Firearms Act (52 Stat. 1250, 15 U.S.C. 901–910) and adds a new Chapter (Chapter 44) to Title 18 U.S.C. regulating commerce in firearms.

Title VII prohibits certain persons from receiving, possessing, or transporting any firearm in commerce or affecting commerce. Title VIII permits the United States to appeal from pretrial orders granting motions for the return of seized property or for the suppression of evidence.

Title IX permits the issuance of search warrants for property that constitutes evidence of a criminal offense. This enlarges the lawful objects of a search as set forth in Rule 41(b), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.

Only one amendment to the alcohol and tobacco tax was enacted. Public Law 90–73 amended Section 5362 to permit the withdrawal free of tax of wine, or wine products, when rendered unfit for beverage use.

Pending Tax Legislation

A proposed bill to amend the National Firearms Act was transmitted to both the Senate and the House on June 12, 1968, by the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill would overcome the adverse effect of recent decisions of the Supreme Court on the administration and enforcement of the National Firearms Act. It would also increase the rates of tax, and extend the coverage of the Act to destructive devices.

Service Active in Firearms Legislation

The Service participated in the drafting of S. 1-Amendment Number 90, and H.R. 5384 which were introduced in the first session of the 90th Congress to incorporate the President's recommendations for control over traffic in firearms. Hearings on these bills were held by subcommittees of both the House and Senate Committees on the Judiciary. As the result of committee reports and Senate floor action, the substance of these bills, with some modifications (deletion of rifles and shotguns from the major controls) were adopted as Title IV of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351), which was enacted into law June 19, 1968. Subsequently, the Service collaborated with the Department of Justice in drafting and forwarding to the Congress two additional firearms control measures: H.R. 17735 and S. 3633 to bring long guns and ammunition under the controls adopted by Public Law 90-351; and H.R. 18110 and S. 3691 to require Federal registration of

all guns and either State or Federal licensing of all gun owners.

Legislative Implementations

The Service plays an important role in the implementation of tax laws after their enactment. It issues news or technical information releases publicizing the provisions of new laws and develops appropriate amendments to the regulations reflecting legislative changes. It revises tax forms and instructions, revises publications, and issues special instructions and procedures to field offices.

Interpretative Activities

Interpretative activities remained at a high level during the year. Cases formally referred by the Assistant Commissioner (Technical) and by litigation divisions in the Office of Chief Counsel totaled 770 as compared with 761 last year, while dispositions totaled 767 as compared with 749 last year. At the close of the year the inventory of formally referred cases totaled 271. In addition to these formal referrals, 550 revenue rulings were given informal clearance during the year. The procedure for informal clearance of revenue rulings was terminated in the latter part of the year because the growing volume of such revenue rulings was seriously affecting ability to handle regular workload.

Legal Staff Increases

As of June 30, 1968, the Chief Counsel's Office employed 1,282 persons, with 649 attorneys and 633 non-attorney employees. This represents an increase of 4 attorneys and a decrease of 26 non-attorney employees from last year. Attorneys are assigned to the National Office and regions as follows:

Office	Number of attorneys
National Office	247
Central Region	52
Mid-Atlantic Region	60
Midwest Region	58
North-Atlantic Region	71
Southeast Region	47
Southwest Region	42
Western Region	72



Collections By Office of International Operations (Millions of Dollars)



Introduction

Activities of the Service in the international theatre embrace three major programs: (1) Administration of the tax laws as they apply to U.S. citizens living abroad, nonresident aliens, and foreign corporations; (2) negotiation with foreign countries and administration of tax conventions established to prevent economic double taxation of individuals and corporations subject to taxation by two or more countries, and (3) providing assistance requested by developing countries in upgrading and improving their tax administration systems.

Foreign Tax Assistance

Since 1963 the Internal Revenue Service has been extending a broad range of technical assistance services to developing countries of the free world, at their request. The program, which was established to help meet the objectives of the Alliance for Progress, is conducted by the Service's Foreign Tax Assistance Staff in collaboration with the Agency for International Development (AID), Department of State. In the operation of the program, the Staff also maintains close liaison with international organizations having programs in the area of taxation, including the Organization of American States, the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations.

Regional Self-Help Institution Idea Spreads

A fast-developing aspect of the program has been the promotion of institutions for the exchange of technical ideas, concepts, and experiences in tax administration among the principal tax administrators of countries in a particular region. The prototype for such organizations, the Inter-American Center for Tax Administrators, held its second annual general assembly in Buenos Aires in May 1968, and now has members from 20 countries of this hemisphere. The President of the Center's executive council for the current year is Dr. Raul E. Cuello, Director-General of Taxation from Argentina. The executive council is composed of the Directors-General of Taxation from Chile, Mexico, Honduras, and the United States, the latter represented by Commissioner Sheldon S. Cohen, the first and immediate past president. The Center has planned an expanded program for its second year's existence, including the sponsorship of a seminar for directors of audit.

The success of the Center to date has generated considerable interest in developing similar organizations in other regions of the world, as part of the effort to institutionalize self-help in the tax field among the developing nations. The Service is assisting in the promotion of these organizations, and has participated in discussions concerning the potential of similar organizations in both Asia and Africa.

Overseas Advisors Continue Vital Services

The basic feature of the Foreign Tax Assistance Staff program continues to be on-site advice and assistance rendered by long-term Service advisors assigned to overseas advisory teams. At present, there are 78 such advisors abroad who were reinforced this year by 33 specialists on 39 short-term (30–90 day) assignments. Selection for overseas positions continues to be basically from within the Service, except for a few sales and real property tax advisors who were borrowed from state tax agencies and the private sector.

Of the 21 overseas teams, 16 are located in Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and ROCAP (AID's Regional Office for Central America and Panama). The remaining 5 teams are in India, Korea, the Philippines, Turkey, and Vietnam.

Surveys of tax administration reform needs were completed in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, and in Haiti jointly with the Organization of American States.

Training of Foreign Officials Receives Continued Attention

The second basic aspect of the Foreign Tax Assistance Program is orientation and training in the United States for foreign tax officials. This year 302 officials from 48 countries visited the Service. Over the past 5 years, 1,473 such officials have received training and orientation in modern tax administration policies and practices in the IRS.

An integral part of this activity is the International Tax Training Series (INTAX), which was started in 1965 to provide seminars and courses for decision-makers, managers, and supervisors of tax agencies of the developing countries. Nine INTAX courses were taught in Spanish, Portuguese, and English for 106 participants this year. The remaining visitors were provided training or orientation specially designed to meet their particular needs.

A new phase of tax administration training was initiated this year by the Chilean Internal Tax Service's Training School. The school, established in 1964 with the assistance of the Agency for International Development and the Service, expanded its program this year to offer two training courses to foreign participants, one in audit supervision and the other in instructor training techniques. Thirtyone participants from other Latin American countries attended the courses. This is a notable achievement by a Latin American country in assuming regional responsibility and in furthering the self-help principle of the Alliance for Progress.

During the early part of the year representatives of the National Tax Administration Agency of Japan made an in-depth study of the operation of the Service's Foreign Tax Assistance Program, and then established a similar program in Tokyo to provide training and technical assistance to the developing countries of Asia. In May 1968, its first training course commenced with participants from Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, Nationalist China, Malaysia, and Ceylon.

One of the principal points of emphasis during the five years of the Foreign Tax Assistance Program has been to encourage the participating countries to develop and institutionalize their own in-service training programs. Encouraging signs of the success of this effort are now evident. In Latin America in 1963, only one country had in-service training. Now, 15 countries of that region have such programs as a permanent feature. During the past 5 years, the new training institutions of these countries have provided almost 10,000 man-months of training resulting in about 16,000 course completions by tax personnel of the countries. The courses have been concentrated mainly in the crucial areas of audit, supervision, and instructor training.

Assistance Rendered to Micronesia

A recurring aspect of the foreign assistance program involves technical assistance to U.S. territories and possessions, including America Samoa, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. During the year this assistance was also extended, at the request of the Department of the Interior, to Micronesia, a United Nation's Trust Territory for which the United States is trustee.

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Activity in International Field Continues

A representative of the Alcohol and Tobacco Division attended, as chairman of the U.S. observer delegation, a series of meetings of the Committee of Senior Officials on Wines and Spirits of the Council of Europe. Committee deliberations led to the draft of a convention to define spirits and wines which, upon adoption, will permit free movement of defined products between the Council's 18 member nations. Approval of the convention by the Council of Ministers is anticipated in September of 1968. U.S. interests which were concerned with possible restrictions on exports and imports and with recognition of bourbon whiskey as a distinctive American product were substantially served.

New Tax Conventions Negotiated

Attorneys from the Office of the Chief Counsel, as representatives of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, assisted the Treasury Department in negotiations with seven countries concerning bilateral income tax conventions and with two countries concerning bilateral estate tax conventions. In six cases the negotiations took place outside the United States.

On June 6, 1968, the Senate ratified (subject to certain reservations) income tax conventions with France, Brazil, and the Philippines. Instruments of ratification of a supplementary income tax convention with Canada were exchanged on December 20, 1967, and instruments of ratification of an income tax convention with Trinidad and Tobago were exchanged on December 19, 1967. Instruments of ratification of a protocol to an estate tax convention with Greece were exchanged on October 27, 1967.

International Operations Has Active Year

Worldwide Assistance Given to U.S. Taxpayers

For the 15th consecutive year, the Service fur-

nished worldwide tax assistance to U.S. taxpayers living abroad. Participating in the 1968 overseas taxpayer compliance program were 15 field agents, 6 office auditors and 3 assistant revenue service representatives, who visited 126 cities in 50 countries, plus Guam, Wake, Okinawa, and the Panama Canal Zone.

The Office of International Operations (OIO) and The Judge Advocate General of the Army again teamed up to provide classroom income tax instruction to some 850 servicemen at 13 military tax schools in Canada, the Canal Zone, Europe, and the Far East. Fourteen of the OIO agents taking part in the overseas taxpayer compliance program also served as instructors. Military personnel completing these courses were assigned as tax assistors within the military community. This joint effort on the part of OIO and the Department of the Army helped to expand the scope of the tax assistance program by making available income tax advice to upwards of two-thirds of the Armed Forces abroad.

The Service, continuing with its "self-help" program, updated the document, Answers to Questions Most Frequently Asked by U.S. Taxpayers Abroad, first published in 1967. This booklet is available for reference purposes in all U.S. embassies and consulates abroad. During the 1968 filing period, tax information in it was used in television and radio broadcasts and newspapers to assist the maximum number of U.S. taxpayers abroad with their tax problems. Additional steps were taken to assist overseas taxpayers through widely publicized tax seminars and lectures held by the revenue service representatives at their posts in England, France, Germany, and Italy.

Overseas Posts Active

The Service maintains nine foreign posts in Bonn, London, Manila, Mexico City, Ottawa, Paris, Rome, Sao Paulo, and Tokyo. These overseas offices are managed by revenue service representatives who are responsible for specified surrounding geographical areas and perform functions for all branches of the Service. These representatives assist U.S. citizens overseas in complying with their U.S. tax responsibilities and, as part of their normal duties, they audit returns, collect taxes, and hold conferences. In addition, these representatives maintain close liaison with tax authorities of foreign governments on the administration of tax treaties, exchange of information and other matters of mutual interest.

On January 18, 1968, the President issued a directive establishing a four point program aimed at

reduction in dollar expenditure abroad, general streamlining of overseas operations and a reduction in American personnel overseas. Under phase I of this directive, "on-board" overseas strength of the Office of International Operations was cut by three persons, leaving a total complement of eighteen technical and nine clerical employees at the nine foreign posts. To achieve savings of 25 percent in foreign travel funds, the overseas staffs limited their official travel on work assignments to cover only the most essential program needs. Reduction goals established under phase I were met during the current year.

New Action Taken Under Foreign Investors Tax Act

Further implementing action was taken by the Service during the year under the provisions of the Foreign Investors Tax Act.

Nonresident aliens filing their U.S. income tax returns for the 1967 tax year were introduced to a new return, Form 1040NR. This return provides for the new reporting requirements of nonresident aliens under the Foreign Investors Tax Act, including the new concept of "effectively connected" income. Consolidated on this single Form 1040NR are all the features of three prior Forms 1040B, 1040NB, and 1040NB-a.

The Act changed some of the withholding tax concepts concerning income received by nonresident aliens. To familiarize withholding agents with these changes, the Service distributed through the local offices a new withholding tax booklet, Withholding Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Corporations (Document No. 5582). Articles were published in trade magazines and other periodicals which reach withholding agents in the sports and entertainment industries who may have unique withholding problems. These articles alert withholding agents of their primary responsibility to withhold tax and advise them of changes in withholding requirements made by the Foreign Investors Tax Act.

Beginning in 1968, deposits of tax required to be withheld under Chapter 3 of the Code are now accompanied by Form 512, Federal Tax Deposit, Tax Withheld at Source on Nonresident Aliens, Foreign Corporations, and Tax-Free Covenant Bonds. Amounts deposited with the Form 512 are credited against any tax due on the annual Form 1042 filed by the withholding agent. The quarterly filing of Form 4277 is not necessary unless it is used to remit amounts not previously deposited during a particular quarter.

Joint Task Force Established to Study U.S.-**Possession Problems**

The income tax laws of several U.S. possessions mirror the Internal Revenue Code. Under this arrangement, a dual law concept has developed and a separate taxing jurisdiction for the United States and these possessions is recognized. Application of the dual law concept has resulted in confusion among taxpayers in filing returns and administrative problems to the Service, particularly where the income is subject to tax in both jurisdictions. Recognizing the need to resolve these problems, the Treasury Department established a task force to study the tax structure and make recommendations for an equitable solution. The task force includes representatives from the Department of the Interior, Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, and certain possessions.

Increased Utilization of Economists in Tax Cases

National Office economists have become increasingly active in cases which require the development of the economic aspects of allocations of income and deductions among taxpayers under section 482 of the Internal Revenue Code. A substantial portion of the available manpower was utilized on active court cases, many of which were prime cases involving economic issues such as intra-company pricing and service fees.

Economists assisted attorneys from both the Justice Department and Chief Counsel in developing economic evidence and issues for use in litigated cases. An increasing need for economic advice resulted in economists concentrating on large cases and other priority matters.

Economists also assisted in preparing cases for discussions between governments for relief of double taxation under U.S. tax treaties. They further provided technical comment on drafts of the new section 482 regulations and related guidelines, and participated in the development of instructional material concerning the economic content of cases developed under the new regulations.

Compliance by U.S. Investors Abroad

The 1962 Revenue Act eliminated many tax abuses involving U.S. direct investments abroad. Consistent with this major change, a related statute (section 6046) provided a procedure to measure compliance of U.S. persons investing in foreign corporations. Section 6046 requires that Form 959, U.S. Information Return With Respect to the Creation or Organization, or Reorganization, of a For-

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eign Corporation, be filed by U.S. persons owning a 5 percent or more interest in foreign corporations. U.S. persons who are officers or directors in such foreign corporations are also required to file. Reports received under these provisions are used in developing Treasury and Service programs involving U.S.-foreign transactions.

As the fiscal year began, the Service had identified 31,770 foreign corporations in which U.S. persons own at least 5 percent of the stock. During the year, 2,904 new foreign corporations were identified from 5,134 Form 959's filed.

Expansion of Automatic Data Processing to OIO Under Study

The Service's automatic data processing system is designed to handle a high volume of tax returns having similar characteristics. The returns filed with OIO by U.S. citizens residing abroad represent a low volume operation with high complexities. For the most part, these returns contain items not found in returns filed by stateside citizens, which necessitates data programs tailored to meet the characteristics peculiar to these returns. Because of these problems, the inclusion of OIO citizen returns in the ADP system has been deferred.

Now that all stateside Form 1040 and 1040A returns are in the system, a task force is studying the problems that must be overcome in order that returns filed from foreign areas can be processed by the system.

Relief From Economic Double Taxation Provided

Revenue Procedure 64–54 provides for administrative relief from economic double taxation where section 482 allocations are made between United States controlling taxpayers and their controlled foreign entities. During the past fiscal year, 41 requests for relief involving 114 tax years were received. These requests involved over \$32 million in income allocations representing requests for tax offset totaling \$3.7 million. During this same period, 28 requests totaling \$1.5 million in tax offsets were approved and closing agreements executed.

Requests for relief under Revenue Procedure 64-54 require a detailed analysis of the respective foreign tax laws to determine the treatment of the allocated amount under such laws. Provisions of the foreign tax law, such as the carryback and carryover provisions, can have a significant effect on the amount of tax offset to be allowed. The relief provisions of Revenue Procedure 64-54 do not apply for years beginning after December 31, 1964.

Increase Noted in Competent Authority Activity

Discussions with treaty countries involving double taxation and other administrative matters constitute an important part of the competent authority activity under the treaties. There has been a significant increase in these activities in 1968, which is attributed to an increase in the activities of foreign tax authorities, a greater number of U.S. businesses investing overseas, and a larger number of U.S. persons residing abroad.

Further increases in competent authority claims are anticipated since relief from double taxation under the provision of Revenue Procedure 64–54 is terminating. For years beginning after December 31, 1964, taxpayers who are subjected to economic double taxation due to section 482 allocations made between related domestic-foreign entities, may apply for relief to the competent authority, if a treaty country is involved.

The competent authority cases received during this past year included a variety of issues. Among these were problems of source of income, dual residence, allocation of income and deductions, treatment of income of missile base employees, taxation of social security pensions, and situs of property in estate tax matters. These cases required contact with seventeen treaty countries during the year.

Foreign Investments in the United States

United States sourced income not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States is subject to withholding tax at source before it is remitted to the nonresident alien payee. Withholding agents file Form 1042, which summarizes all income payments and tax withheld. Form 1042S is an information document which is attached to the Form 1042 identifying the recipient of the income, the nature and amount of income paid and the amount of tax withheld. Tax is either withheld at the statutory rate of 30 percent if the recipient of the income is a resident of a nontreaty country, or withheld at a reduced rate as prescribed by the particular treaty.

The United States has income tax treaties with 22 foreign countries. Under the automatic exchange provisions of the income tax treaties, the Service is

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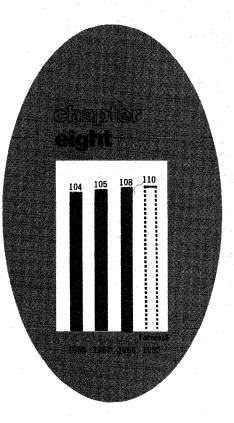
required to exchange information documents with the treaty countries. During calendar year 1967, over 378,000 information documents were sent to treaty countries. In return, the Service received over 165,000 documents from treaty countries giving similar information on income received by United States taxpayers from sources within these countries.

The following table is an analysis of the tax withheld from nonresident alien persons. The table shows that persons from Canada, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom continue to be the largest investors in U.S. enterprises. The amounts in the third column, headed "Tax From Foreign Governments or Withholding Agents," represents the additional tax remitted to the United States in excess of the effective treaty rate on income received by persons not eligible for the reduced treaty rate of tax. Tax withheld from payments to nonresident alien persons of treaty and nontreaty countries, calendar year 1966

		Thousand dollars		
Country	Number of information documents	Tax with- held by domestic withholding agents	Tax from foreign govern- ments or withholding agents	Total tax withheld
Total	516, 423	122, 857	22, 559	145, 416
Treaty countries:				
Australia Austria Belgium and overseas	3, 771 1, 541	332 124	(1)	332 124
territories	9,751	2,098	87	2, 185
Canada	201, 882	27, 782	800	28, 582
Denmark	1, 852 365	185	(1)	185
Finland		98		98
France Federal Republic of	14, 443	4, 062	21 State 21	4, 083
Germany	18,703	1,768		1,768
Greece	2,654	203		203
Honduras	597	25		25
Honduras freland Italy Japan Netherlande	3, 251	393	2	395
Italy	7,297	887		887
Japan	2,062	580		580
Luxembourg	2,293	413	95	508
Netherlands Netherlands Antilles	5, 223 2, 684	5, 951	215	6, 166
Netherlands Antillies	2, 684	4, 942	31	4,973
New Zealand	8,305	71 237	(4)	71
Norway Pakistan	4, 387 171	23/		237 31
Sweden		879		879
Switzerland	33, 058	24, 485	21, 052	45, 537
Union of South Africa	957	288		288
United Kingdom and				
overseas territories	49,402	29,922	255	30, 177
Nontreaty countries by forms				
1042S	103,078	15, 853		15, 853
Treaty and nontreaty coun-		1.		
tries by coupon bond infor-				
mation documents	34, 926	1, 247		1,247

¹ Amount too small to report. Included in the totals on the first line,

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Returns Filed (Millions)



Research Projects Geared to Solutions of Administrative Problems

Research activities continued to be directed primarily toward solutions to the myriad of administrative problems involved in both the present and proposed tax systems. In the course of these activities, a variety of fact finding surveys and studies were carried out to provide data for the solution of these problems. While the chief objective of all research projects was to effect increased taxpayer compliance or an overall improvement in tax administration, the impacts of proposed changes on the taxpayer reporting burden were kept constantly in mind; in fact, a significant proportion of research activities was concentrated on improving instructions and tax forms to make the overall taxing process more understandable and less burdensome to taxpayers.

Studies to Measure and Improve Compliance— Among the compliance-oriented studies conducted were: (1) the continuation of prior years' nationwide survey of taxpayer compliance in reporting interest from the redemption of Series E Savings Bonds; (2) a study of compliance among agricultural workers in reporting wages; (3) a study to pinpoint characteristics of employers who fail to comply fully with the requirements for withholding and paying income and social security taxes; (4) a study to determine the extent to which employers comply with the Federal unemployment tax laws; and (5) a followup on last year's study of payees who are required, but fail, to supply their taxpayer identifying number to payers.

Assistance Provided in the Treasury Legislative Program—Alternative administrative procedures and their implications were developed and updated throughout the year to provide assistance in the formulation of Treasury legislative proposals or to implement final Congressional actions. In connection with the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of 1968, alternative withholding rates and tables were developed and their impact on relative over- and underwitholding was measured in context with various effective dates for the legislation. Additionally, the administrative impact of other legislative proposals were the subject of specific studies and detailed analyses or comments.

Systems Development Emphasizes Design of the ADP System and Reduction of Data Input Costs

Principal emphasis in the systems development area continues to be placed on the short-range problem of improvement of data transcription methods and the long-range problem of the design of a data processing system to satisfy the requirements of the future. Concurrently, several other studies of systems and equipment have been carried out in areas of more limited scope.

Transcription Methods

The direct data entry system provides a means for entering data from source documents directly into a computer, validating the accuracy of the data by means of the computer and signalling the operator if corrective action is required. Advantages of this technique over conventional key punching and key verification operations include substantial reductions in key stroke requirements, elimination of much replication of effort in verification, simplified correction procedures and elimination of the card-to-tape conversion operation.

A pilot installation of this system was successfully tested in the Southeast Service Center. This small scale (24 operator stations) version of the system permitted the observation of operator performance under actual production conditions, and the direct comparison of productivity under the old and new systems on identical work. Analysis of the test results indicate that the direct data entry system will increase transcription productivity by more than 25 percent.

The pilot installation was designed to test human factors and procedural concepts. It was also essential to validate the capability of the proposed equipment to handle the processing requirements imposed by several hundred operators, rather than the two dozen operators on the pilot system. To this end, a computer program was developed which can simulate the performance of the full-scale system, and which did indeed demonstrate that the production system can handle anticipated work loads. The simulation program ways of designed that it will have continuing use. Parametric values describing operator performance, document characteristics and equipment specifications can easily be altered, and the "building block" construction of the simulator also permits the evaluation of the impact of changes in systematic approaches or in programming techniques. It is anticipated that the experience gained in this simulation study will be put to use in many further systems development projects.

Continuation of the Service's Long-Range Research Study—the Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program

In 1962, the Service inaugurated a long-range research study called the Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program (TCMP). It is designed to provide scientifically collected data from which new knowledge will be obtained concerning levels of compliance, enforcement needs and allocation of enforcement resources. TCMP also provides a reliable data base for use in other Special Studies which are an integral part of the Service's Planning-Programming-Budgeting System.

TCMP involves the major tax enforcement areas of Delinquent Accounts and Returns and Individual and Corporation Returns Filed.

Owing to the Fiscal Year 1968 budgetary reduction, the Service was forced to cancel a Delinguent Accounts survey and a Delinquent Returns Farm Business survey and postpone scheduled surveys of Individual and Corporation Returns Filed. However during 1968, results of the initial Individual Returns Filed survey of 1963 individual returns filed in 1964 were used to develop a new computerized audit selection technique. This new method uses an advanced mathematical classification technique, known as discriminant function, to rank individual income tax returns filed in decreasing order of urgency of need of examination. When compared to other selection methods, simulation results indicate that the new selection method will produce such positive benefits as: (1) higher tax change yields from returns examined, (2) lower audit classification and related data processing costs, (3) fewer tax returns audited with little or no tax change.

The Service is installing the new audit selection method for the high volume, low-income classes of 1968 individual returns filed in 1969. The new method will be installed for the 1969 medium and high-income individual ret rns led in 1970.

In summary, TCMP is a scintific research program which gathers objective data for improved decision making in the enforcement areas of Federal tax administration. These decisions cover a variety of areas such as size of enforcement resources needed; the optimum selection of workload and the related allocation of available resources; technical areas where additional taxpayer education is profitable and areas where new legislation seems desirable for improved tax administration.

Effectiveness of Planning-Programming-Budgeting Continues to Mature as Service Management Tool

The Planning-Programming-Budgeting System (PPBS) continues to be the Service's management tool for the examination and evaluation of major program alternatives and the long-range planning of Service activities, forecasting their accomplishments and resource requirements. The PPB System was refined to focus on major program issues, reducing the amount of program planning material requiring executive attention.

During this year PPBS analytical techniques were not only used to project fiscal year 1969–1974 program plans, but choices were also developed for effecting the fiscal year 1968 appropriation recisions with the least loss in tax revenue yields.

All Service studies and significant staff projects were assigned relative priorities; controls were instituted to avoid any duplication of effort and to assure that scarce research and staff resources are expended on only the most vital studies and projects. Due to the fiscal year 1968 economy reduction, sharp temporary curtailments had to be made to research projects.

Among studies which are continuing, research is being conducted to establish alternative audit programs which are aimed at obtaining equity through efforts directed at achieving equal compliance levels among all classes of individual and business taxpayers, as well as optimizing the tax yield represented by direct audit revenue and indirect effects of enforcement on voluntary compliance with the tax laws.

50 Years of Statistics of Income

During fiscal year 1968, the Service released two Statistics of Income volumes in the 1965 tax year series, which represented the fiftieth consecutive year of the publication of statistics with respect to the operation of the income tax laws as required by the Internal Revenue Code. These two 1965 volumes one for individual income tax returns and the other for fiduciary, gift, and estate tax returns—will be followed by reports on corporate and noncorporate businesses to be released early in fiscal year 1969.

The first volume of Statistics of Income was for 1916, but it contained data for individuals back to 1913 and for corporations back to 1909, the initial years of income taxation. In the succeeding 50 years, the Statistics of Income program has developed from a small report used for tax administration purposes to a set of volumes containing many complex analyses which also supply benchmark data needed for economic and financial research. Great improvements have been made in the type and quality of data presented. The publication of the reports has been speeded up, with further improvements scheduled through the use of more efficient methods, including wider use of computer technology.

A list of Statistics of Income reports published during the year appears on page 93. In addition to the reports for 1965 mentioned above, some early estimates of 1966 data were made available; however, not all of the information was in published form. The highlights of the most recent data in each area are:

1. Individual income taxpayers reported \$468.5 billion of adjusted gross income for tax year 1966, almost a 10 percent increase over 1965 and the largest single-year increase under the current tax law. Taxable income of \$286.3 billion remained after subtraction of exemptions and deductions. While taxable income rose 12 percent over 1965, the income tax before credits of \$56.8 billion for 1966 was 13 percent greater than the preceding year. Some summary data for 1966 are presented in the table on page 53.

2. Advance estimates of financial data from business tax returns for 1966 were delivered to the Commerce Department for use in revising the gross national product and national income accounts. The first estimate of corporate net income for 1966 was \$88.8 billion, almost a 20 percent increase over the \$74.2 billion reported for 1965. Because of this sharp rise in net income, income tax before credits increased to \$34.8 billion, almost 25 percent above the 1964 figure, when lower tax rates under the Revenue Act of 1964 were first put into effect. Tax return data also show that corporate business receipts rose slightly to a new high of \$1.2 trillion. In the unincorporated sector, advance estimates for 1966 show that the 9.1 million sole proprietorships, Schedules C and F, Forms 1040, had business receipts amounting to \$207.4 billion, a 4 percent increase over 1965. Sole proprietorship net profit increased by 7.7 percent to \$30 billion. For partnerships, business receipts amounted to \$78.2 billion and net profit was \$10.4 billion, increases over 1965 of 6.2 percent and 7.7 percent, respectively.

3. Data on the income from estates and trusts and the transfer of wealth through gifts and estates, based on returns filed during 1966, show that: Fiduciaries reported \$8.5 billion of total income from estates and trusts; almost \$4 billion of gifts were reported by individuals on gift tax returns; and

\$21.9 billion of gross estate was reported on estate tax returns of decedents.

Tax Models Aid in Forecasting and **More Efficient Tax Administration**

During each of the last 5 years, since the development of the "Tax Model," the Service has relied increasingly on simulation models for tax research. Three simulation models were developed in response to the need for quick and reliable estimates of the revenue effect of proposed changes in the tax law. When the individual tax model proved its effectiveness, similar models were developed for sole proprietorships and for corporations. Each tax model consists of a magnetic tape file containing a randomly selected sample of taxpayer records, and computer programs capable of manipulating these records so that the tax (or other related items) on each return can be determined under prescribed conditions.

Individual income tax returns: Number of returns, sources of income, and itemized deductions

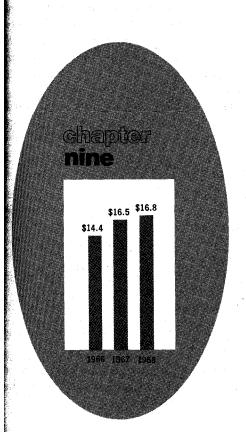
Item	a and a set		Income year		
i koni	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
A. Number of returns		••	(Thousands)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
All individual returns, total	62, 712	63, 943	65, 376	67, 596	70, 160
Taxable Nontaxable	50, 092 12, 620	51, 323 12, 620	51, 306 14, 069	53, 701 13, 896	56, 709 13, 451
Returns with itemized deductions, total	26, 451	28, 154	26, 9 10	27, 872	28, 560
Taxable Nontaxable	24, 351 2, 100	25, 828 2, 326	25,009 1,900	25, 957 1, 915	26, 792 1, 768
Returns with standard deductions, total 1	36, 261	35, 789	38, 446	39, 724	41,600
Taxable Nontaxable 1	25, 741 10, 520	25, 495 10, 294	26, 297 12, 169	27, 744 11, 980	29, 917 11, 683
B. Sources of income	(Million dollars)				
Adjusted gross income, total	348, 701	368, 778	396, 660	429, 201	468, 451
Salaries and wages ² Business, farm, and profession Dividends in adjusted gross income ⁸ Interest received ³ Partnership Capital gains Other income ⁴	23, 925 10, 640 7, 155 9, 344	299, 443 23, 872 11, 452 9, 212 9, 313 6, 449 9, 037	323, 266 25, 628 11, 917 10, 125 9, 731 7, 939 8, 055	347, 150 27, 953 12, 961 11, 296 10, 606 10, 181 9, 055	381, 06 30, 258 13, 999 13, 229 10, 726 9, 94 9, 236
C. Itemized deductions			Million dollars)		
Itemized deductions, total	41,661	46, 053	46, 832	50, 739	54, 56
Taxes	10,274 7,516 6,079	}Not tabulated	14, 071 12, 457 8, 327 7, 095 4, 882	}Not tabulated	17,46 14,97 9,12 7,68 5,32

Note .--- Returns classified as taxable are those with income tax after credits.

Includes returns with no adjusted gross income.
 For 1962-63, reduced by sick pay exclusion and certain employee business expenses. For 1964-1966 gross salaries are shown.
 Except for 1966, excludes amounts reported on Forms 1040A.
 Reduced by self-employed pension deduction for 1963 and by self-employed pension deduction, sick pay exclusion, employee business expense deduction, and employee moving expense deduction for 1964-1966.

The 1966 individual tax model contains about 80 income, deduction, and tax related items from each of 86,610 Form 1040 and 1040A tax returns; the 1966 sole proprietorship tax model and the 1966 corporation tax model will contain the same number of data items for samples of about 130,000 tax returns and 49,000 tax returns, respectively.

During the past year the Service used the 1964 individual tax model to aid in estimating how various groups will be affected by the surcharge that has just become law. In addition to their value as a forecasting tool, the tax models provide information about the characteristics, or profile, of groups of taxpayers. Currently, for example, the 1966 individual tax model is being used to isolate the characteristics of the increasing number of taxpayers that are receiving large refunds. During the period covering tax years 1964–1966, the number of individual income tax returns with refunds has risen by 26 percent, with an even sharper increase, 46 percent, in the amount of refunds. The information provided by the tax model will help the Service determine the reasons for these increases and enable the development of appropriate operating plans to fulfill the obligation to administer the tax laws as efficiently as possible.



Cost Reduction and Management Improvement Savings (Millions)



Service Sets Another Savings Record

Since the Government-wide program for cost reduction and management improvement was initiated by the President 3 years ago, the Service has documented and reported savings, as follows:

1966	\$14.4	million
1967	\$16.5	million
1968	\$16.8	million

The record high savings of \$16.8 million attained by the Service was achieved in the face of funding limitations which resulted in the deferral of several major projects. Adherence to an austerity budget generated a large number of less significant actions which, taken collectively, resulted in recurring savings. These savings are included in the \$16.8 million figure—which has not been offset by the administrative costs of various actions made necessary by the expenditure reductions.

Recognizing the continuing need for economy and better management, the Service is challenging its personnel to equal or exceed, during the next two years, the outstanding results achieved last year.

Incentive Awards Recipients Recognized, Program Revitalized

Thirty-two Service employees were honored at the Treasury Department annual awards ceremony in September, three of whom received the meritorious service award.

Internal Revenue Service conducted a Servicewide review of the incentive awards program in line with recent appraisals made by Congress and the Civil Service Commission. A complete revision of the Service's regulations will be distributed early in 1969. The new regulations are designed to improve operations of the program, renew interest, and enlarge participation by placing greater responsibility in the hands of line management; reducing delays in processing and evaluating; simplifying procedures; and reducing the volume of paperwork in justifying performance awards.

Financial Management Meets Budgetary Challenges

The Service has made a concerted effort to get maximum benefit from its available resources in accomplishing its work programs. This effort has incorporated the Planning-Programming-Budgeting System and related Special Studies Program; the Taxpayer Compliance Measurement Program; the annual operating financial plan; the position management system; the master file automatic data processing system; reorganization and consolidation of offices, and work planning and control of resources to the lowest feasible operating levels.

For fiscal year 1968 the Internal Revenue Service was authorized an increase of 1,445 positions and \$47.2 million over 1967. However, because of expenditure restrictions of \$16.2 million the Service was unable to realize 1,212 of the man-years of work planned for 1968.

Service Responds to Limited Resources

Service operations in 1968 were severely affected by the reductions in Federal expenditures imposed by Public Law 90-218. When the Service was first warned of the cuts, almost all additional enforcement personnel authorized in the 1968 appropriation had already been hired. To lay off these new employees would have had an immediate effect on morale, and very likely would have permanently damaged the Service's ability to hire quality people. Hence, cuts had to be taken in other areas, which upset the balance of Service programs and operations.

The Service was forced to severely restrict subsequent hiring of both technical and clerical personnel. As attrition occurred, this caused considerable imbalances among programs and geographic areas. To keep things going, professionals had to be assigned to lower grade work. Cuts in money available for travel not only eliminated important managerial and supervisory travel, but also cut significantly into casework travel. Training for the Service's managers, supervisors, and advanced technical employees was canceled. Enough relief was allowed later in the year to permit the filling of critical clerical and taxpayer assistance jobs, performing of case-related travel, and covering of some other expenses directly related to tax enforcement operations.

The Service is faced with even more stringent restrictions in fiscal year 1969. Top management officials took early note of this, and began in the fall of 1967 to prepare the Service for a balanced operation in 1969. To avoid the loss of adaptability and flexibility that occurred in 1968, severe restrictions were imposed on the advance commitment of new employees to fill vacancies and cover anticipated attrition in technical enforcement jobs. Supplementary controls and more timely reporting were established. Simplified and streamlined methods of reporting and control, with less detail, and between higher levels of management, have helped insure that resource management decisions are made promptly, and that plan managers have the flexibility to respond realistically to the shortage in resources.

The distribution of obligations in fiscal year 1967 and 1968 is shown below. For more detail by appropriation and activity, see table 26, page 122.

Appropriations and obligations

[In millions of dollars]

Appropriation	Appropriated 1 Obligated		Percentage obligated			
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Salaries and expenses Revenue accounting and processing Compliance	18.9 173.0 473.2	19, 9 179, 4 496, 8	18.8 172.6 472.5	19.6 178.9 496.1	99. 5 99. 8 99. 9	98. 5 99. 7 99. 9
Total Increase 1968 over 1967	665.1	696. 1 +31. 0	663.9	694.6 +30.7	99. 8 	99, 8

Includes adjustments for appropriation transfers and pay increase supplementals

Man-years authorized and realized by appropriation for 1967 and 1968 (exclusive of reimbursements) are compared below:

Man-years authorized and realized

Appropriation	Authorized Realiz		ized	Perce real		
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Salaries and expenses Revenue accounting and proc-	1, 484	1,479	1, 459	1,497	98. 3	Í01. 2
essing Compliance	21, 201 42, 624	21,948 42,609	22, 012 42, 332	22,897 42,866	103. 8 99. 3	104.3 100.6
Total Increase 1968 over 1967	65, 309	66,036 +727	65, 803	67,260 +1,457	100.8	101,9

For more detail by appropriation, by activity, and also obligations by districts, regions, and National Office, see tables 25 and 26 on pages 121 and 122.

Financial Management Intern Program Started

The Financial Management Intern Program was developed during fiscal year 1968 as a means of

identifying, recruiting, and training promising college graduates who have majored in business administration, finance, accounting, computer science, or related fields for careers in Federal financial management.

Entering interns are given one year of training to equip them for trainee staff positions as computer system analysts, systems accountants, or budget analysts in the National Office.

Three interns were hired for the first year of the program and another was scheduled to enter on duty in late summer. Selections were made from the Federal Service Examination Register, coupled with some thirty on-campus interviews at several colleges.

On-Site Review of Financial Plans Improved

A new approach for reviewing proposed regional financial plans reduced on-site review time in the regions from 10 to 4 days. Also, in lieu of a threemember on-site review team, the proposed plans are reviewed first in the National Office; then only one senior budget official makes the on-site review. Under the new approach, each National Office budget analyst examines the proposed financial plan within his area of budgetary responsibility and develops a point list for use in briefing the review official who will make the on-site review. A copy of this list is also supplied to the region so that they also are prepared for the review. As a result the quality of review is improved and, in addition, this approach yields a saving in travel funds.

Computerized Payroll System Expanded

Since 1963, the Service has added payroll operations for other Treasury components, namely, Bureau of Customs, Exchange Stabilization Fund, Saving Bonds Division, and Office of the Secretary to its already automated payroll system. With the pending conversion of Secret Service manual payroll operations to the Service payroll system, total accounts serviced by this system will approximate 90,000 during peak employment periods.

Accounting for Centralized Training Revised

Procedures to decentralize the accounting for centralized training programs were developed during the year for implementation at the beginning of fiscal year 1969. While maintaining adequate fund control, these procedures will eliminate duplication of recordkeeping at the national and regional offices. The final result will be an overall reduction in the

detailed recordkeeping necessary under former procedures for accounting for these costs.

Direct Mailing of Salary Checks Scheduled

An automated system has been designed to mail salary checks directly from the regional disbursing center. Under this system each employee is given the option of having his pay check mailed to a bank or other designated address or receiving his salary check by personal delivery. Because of fiscal constraints during 1968, the Service was unable to implement the direct mailing system last year as planned. The system is now awaiting computer programing and it is anticipated that it will be put into effect during 1969. Plans also call for expanding this direct mailing system to include U.S. Savings Bonds and Savings Notes.

Personnel and Training Programs Focus on Individuals and Occupations

The personnel programs of the Service during the past year have emphasized meeting the needs of individuals while still providing broad services to the organization. Major accomplishments were made in the areas of redeployment, recruiting, equal employment, and occupational studies. During the last year, after several years of intensive planning, the pilot region completed ADP redeployment involving 1,000 employees; goals for increased quality of recruits were met in a highly competitive labor market; active Service participation increased in a wide variety of equal employment programs; and plans were completed to study and make improvements in the structure of several Service occupations.

Pilot Region Successfully Completes ADP Conversion Program

Since the beginning of the data processing conversion in 1962, the Service, through its redeployment program, has made every effort to minimize any adverse impact on affected employees. The redeployment program involves constant planning of training and placements, making full use of actions made possible by attrition in the workforce.

As a result of concentrated redeployment efforts throughout the conversion period, the Southeast Region was able to redeploy practically all of the original manual processing workforce of over 1,000 individuals without resorting to involuntary sepa-

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rations, transfers or downgradings. Of the 155 employees remaining as of the final phase-out of manual operations, 85 were placed at their permanent grade; 14 were placed at a higher grade; 43 were placed at a lower grade; 3 transferred to service centers; and 10 retired. No involuntary separations were required.

In line with Southeast's favorable end-of-line conversion, the Servicewide redeployment program also has been continuing successfully. There are only about 2,000 employees remaining to be redeployed out of the initial 12,000 employees affected. The 10,000 employees have been redeployed without resorting to any adverse personnel actions or involuntary transfers. It appears that all remaining redeployment can be accomplished with minimum adverse impact.

Recruitment Followup Goes Into Second Phase

The Service in June launched phase 2 of its Recruitment Followup Program designed to provide the Service with an on-going assessment of its major recruitment, selection, training, manpower utilization and appraisal systems. Phase 1, begun in January 1965, provided personal background data (including oral interview results, test scores, grade point average, college major, and experience) on all appointees in seven major enforcement positions. Phase 2 will record followup data over a period of years on most of these appointees, so that the phase 1 data may be analyzed in terms of success in training, on-the-job performance, and separations.

The system is designed to produce reliable answers to a wide variety of manpower questions which are important to all levels of management. For example: How many semester hours in accounting are required for quality performance in a particular occupation? Do business majors make better revenue officers than liberal arts majors? Can higher starting salaries be justified to the Civil Service Commission? Which occupations are suitable for junior college graduates and how do these recruits compare with those coming from four year colleges? How effective are our various training programs? Some equally important questions involve the turnover situation. For example: Why are people leaving the Service, how many, and how does the current situation compare with previous years? What are the grade, regional, occupational variations? Complete information necessary for answering these questions should be available starting July 1969.

Technical Recruiting Peaks Level Off

The task of finding or reassigning qualified personnel for professional positions has been quite challenging for the past 3 years, and in 1968, a year of relative austerity, appreciable gains were made, especially in the number and quality of revenue agents and tax technicians. A substantial number of previously committed positions was filled early in the year. However, during the last 6 months of the year, relatively few persons were recruited for enforcement positions due to budgetary reductions and resulting controls on college recruitment. Some campus contacts continued with students, faculty and placement officers but travel and other budgetary restrictions required that these be limited.

The concentration in seven service centers of returns processing operations formerly performed in 58 district offices resulted in a heavy demand on the service center labor markets. To secure 15,000 seasonal employees to fill the card punch operator, clerk, and tax examiner positions required to process 1967 tax returns, over 100,000 applications for employment were obtained and processed. In an increasingly tight labor market, especially for clerical employees, expectations are for continued keen competition in the immediate years ahead.

Detailed information about several Service professional positions was added to that already published in the Internal Revenue Service's College Recruiter's Handbook. This information, and the nationwide recruitment concept, help Service recruiters meet the various recruitment needs of all Service offices, regardless of location.

Man-years realized during each of the past 2 years and employees on rolls at the close of 1967 and 1968 are shown in the following table:

Personnel summary

Location and type	Man- real	years ized	Number at close	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Service, total	65, 946	67,574	65, 122	65,177
Permanent Temporary	58,628 7,318	60,412 7,162	58, 640 6, 482	59,517 5,660
National Office Field service, total ²	1 3, 894 62, 052	1 3,967 63,607	3, 852 61, 270	3,700 61,477
Data processing, total	20, 378	21,447	19, 468	19,585
Collection, total	10, 268	10,213	10, 029	9,951
Revenue officers Other	6, 097 4, 171	6,278 3,935	6, 027 4, 002	6,030 3,921
Audit, total	20, 560	21,155	20, 824	21,154
Revenue agents Office auditors and tax technicians Other ³	12, 878 3, 121 4, 561	13,430 3,147 4,578	12, 882 3, 145 4, 797	13,061 3,001 5,092
Intelligence, total	2, 346	2,386	2, 380	2,388
Special agents Other	1, 726 620	1,769 617	1, 740 640	1,731 657
Alcohol and tobacco tax, total	2, 611	2,607	2,637	2,610
Investigators Inspectorsgeneral Inspectors_on premises Other	964 444 416 787	981 434 418 774	968 442 426 801	985 416 414 795
Appellate, total	1,643	1,623	1,658	1,596
Appellate conferees Auditors Other	727 164 752	717 161 745	731 162 765	696 152 748
Administration Regional Counsel Regional Inspection	2, 836 752 658	2,711 782 683	2, 785 776 713	2,734 786 673

¹ Includes terminal leave man-years for entire Service. ² Includes Office of International Operations, National Computer Center, and IRS Data Center.

Data Center. ³ Includes overseas employees hired locally (7 in 1967 and 3 in 1968).

Cooperative Work-Study Program

Students majoring in accounting as undergraduates may work part-time during the year and fulltime during summer training for eventual careers with the Service after graduation. This work-study program for accounting undergraduates continued to grow in coverage and effectiveness in competing with other employers. One hundred and thirty-one colleges and universities have entered into co-op agreements with district offices since the program began in June 1966. In the academic year 1967–68, 46 high-quality co-op students who completed the program accepted offers of career employment with the Service.

Field management support for the program also has grown, and the Service will enter the academic year 1968–69 with about 91 participating co-op students. Plans made to discuss the program with additional colleges and to increase the number of students participating were deferred temporarily, due to financial limitations. However, the co-op program is expected to double or triple in the next several years.

Maximum Utilization of Skills and Training Refined

The Service has diligently pursued the goals of Operation MUST (Maximum Utilization of Skills and Training) since its adoption in 1966, and has further defined these goals in terms of specific programs. MUST is a Governmentwide drive aimed primarily at countering the effects of labor market shortages while, at the same time, possibly providing increased opportunities for the disadvantaged.

Following 2 years of pilot efforts in three regions, the Service is announcing a Servicewide Enforcement Technician Program—a recruitment and training program designed to hire GS-4 trainees who will be targeted following one year of training for several different technical enforcement positions. More than thirty GS-4 trainees were hired in the three pilot regions. Most of them since have been promoted as GS-5 revenue officers or tax technicians.

A successfully concluded National Office pilot program for hiring and training GS-1 and GS-2 office aids will serve as the basis for a Servicewide effort this year.

Other MUST projects underway or in the planning stages include: (1) A plan for hiring high school graduates who are among the top ten percent of their graduating class, have been accepted by colleges, and require financial assistance (they will be employed during Christmas, spring, and summer vacations); (2) a possible program for testing, counseling, and training other employees to insure the maximum utilization of their skills and potential; and (3) participation in the Civil Service Commission's effort to assist qualified recent veterans in a program of combined education and work.

Minority Hiring Increases

Negroes comprise 10.3 percent of the Internal Revenue Service workforce, a figure which is close to the estimated percentage of Negroes in the total U.S. population. Further, considerable progress has been made in appointing and promoting Negroes to higher level jobs. Even though Negro employment has decreased in grades 1–4 due to ADP redeployment, the most recent report shows the following changes since June 1965:

1	- • * ¹	· · ·	Percent
Grade		Increase	increase
5-8	 	469	41
9-11	 	7	1
12-18	 	-77	44

The above minority group employment increases are reflected in recruitment for technical positions; for example, nationwide recruitment of Negro accountants for revenue agent positions in the 1966– 1968 period increased by 138 percent over the prior period of 1963–1965.

During the year all field offices and the National Office prepared reports on significant developments in the Equal Employment Opportunity Program. The objective was to obtain a Servicewide picture of all accomplishments to date. The reports indicate that significant steps have been taken by operating officials to promote the program and that efforts to recruit minority group members are positive in nature.

Many means are being used by field offices to involve themselves in community problems. Methods used include: cooperating with other Federal and local employers through the Federal Executive Boards and Associations and other similar groups; conducting EEO seminars for supervisors and managers; recruiting at colleges and high schools that enroll a substantial number of minority group members, and using minority group employees as members of the recruiting team whenever possible; maintaining contacts with minority group organizations through personal visits, correspondence, and telephone calls; participating in career days, job fairs, and conventions held by minority groups and schools; contacting school counselors and students to discuss educational and employment qualifications, careers, and youth motivation; and counseling minority employees on such matters as promotion, self-development, qualifications, and career plans.

Service efforts in equal employment were noted as "one of the most effective programs" in a review of the book, The Negro in Federal Employment: The Quest for Equal Opportunity, which appeared in the December 1967 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Special Emphasis Programs Broadened

Over the past few years, the Service has rapidly increased its programs to provide employment for economically and educationally disadvantaged young people. These programs, funded largely by sources other than the Service, provide each enrollee with direct financial benefits and an introduction to the world of work. Because many of the young people hired are inexperienced, a major aim is to increase knowledge of and motivation toward opportunities in Government and business.

This year, as in the past, the Service served as both host and employer of disadvantaged youths. A variety of employment programs, most of which were created by the Economic Opportunities Act of 1964, gave the Service the opportunity to provide meaningful and constructive employment.

In cooperation with State and local agencies and educational institutions, the Service was host to disadvantaged young people who needed employment to continue their education and to those who had dropped out of school and needed to develop skills for future full-time employment.

The Service in June had hired 1,345 of the disadvantaged under the Youth Opportunity Program. All were between ages 16 and 21 and had demonstrated their need for employment to continue their education. Many district and regional offices actively participated with community and educational organizations to locate candidates for Service positions. In many instances, Service officials were members of special committees for employment of disadvantaged youngsters.

To help the enrollees compete in today's complex working society, each appointing office designed and conducted its own formal and informal training programs. Both kinds of programs included counseling opportunities. For example, in San Francisco the Service joined with other Federal agencies on "The Mayor's Committee" to hire and train the economically disadvantaged. The Service hired fifteen persons, mostly from Hunters Point, as youth trainees. They served under temporary appointments and were given training in writing, speaking, and mathematics to help them pass the Civil Service's office aid examination. This was followed by negotiations with the San Francisco School District to develop a program for all the underprivileged hired by Federal agencies in the Bay area.

All Service supervisors receive a booklet on supervising the disadvantaged entitled "Adjusting to the World of Work." This special guide developed by the Service for its supervisors was reprinted by the Civil Service Commission and distributed to other Federal offices. The Vice President also asked for copies which he sent to the National Alliance of Businessmen and other groups through the President's Council on Youth Opportunity.

Service Recognized for Employing the Handicapped

Equal employment, in the Service, means opportunity for everyone. This year there has been special success in the hiring and training of the handicapped. Civil Service Commission Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., honored the Service with two awards: one to the agency and the other to an individual employee. Both awards were presented at the June 1968 Conference on Federal Employment of the Handicapped for outstanding cooperation in this area. Cited specifically were the Service's expansion of employment possibilities for the blind, and its model issuances on the employment of the blind and the mentally retarded.

Joseph Hunt, Commissioner of the Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, said of the program, "The initiative of Internal Revenue Service in Washington and the active cooperation with our State Vocational Rehabilitation agencies is a model not only for government agencies but for other employers as well."

A successful pilot program in the Little Rock District employed two blind taxpayer service representatives upon completion of their training under an initial \$10,000 grant from HEW to the Arkansas Enterprises for the Blind. One of these individuals was especially outstanding and was subsequently promoted to the position of tax examiner. At year's end, plans were launched for greater use of the Arkansas Enterprises facility to train taxpayer service representatives. Chances were excellent that the Rehabilitation Services Administration would give the Arkansas Enterprises for the Blind a 3-year, \$100,-000 grant to train a minimum of 50 blind persons for the Service.

Service centers are among the leading employers of the handicapped within the Service. For instance, the Governor of Massachusetts honored the North-Atlantic Service Center with a Citation for Meritorious Service, largely for its achievements in the employment of the mentally restored. Under the leadership of its Director, Irvin S. Osborn, the Southwest Service Center has employed 247 handicapped employees since the start of the program, including 32 totally deaf and 23 partially deaf. This figure comprises approximately one-fifth of the Service Center's employment. For his devotion to the program for hiring the handicapped, the Director received the John E. Fogarty Public Personnel Award.

Other Civic Responsibilities Met

For many years, the Service has carefully controlled "moonlighting," outside employment. The aim is to avoid conflict-of-interest situations, real or apparent, and additional duties that could preclude a full day's effective performance for IRS. However, the Service has recognized the element of social responsibility in this area. In the last two years, the Service twice liberalized its regulations to encourage qualified attorney employees to give free legal service to the poor where there is no conflict with Service objectives and interests.

As another aspect of civic responsibility, the Service has authorized up to seven days paid absence from duty, without charge to leave, for employees called to emergency National Guard duty during civil disturbances. The step was taken because military leave, by Federal regulations, cannot be used for this purpose.

Career Systems Further Developed

The Service is continuing to develop and implement improvements in its career programs. This effort is aimed at complete coverage of all major occupations by career systems for the identification, development, and selection of qualified employees for technical, professional, and supervisory advancement. Individuals will benefit from having a variety of avenues for development and advancement available to them, while the Service will benefit by being able to utilize employees in jobs which take the greatest possible advantage of their talents.

At year's end, a career program handbook had been completed. The handbook will provide central principles and philosophy for career programs designed to identify and develop candidates for supervisory and managerial positions. A management development handbook, nearing completion, will provide guidelines for training and development of potential and incumbent supervisors, managers, and executives. Several projects were underway to develop better selection and evaluation tools, and to provide greater systemic integration of functional, regional, and executive career programs.

Revenue Officer Occupation and Working Environment Studied

Last year a study group was formed to look into revenue officer attitudes, morale, and motivation with the objective of improving the working climate for this key frontline occupation. The group was composed of people from both the field and the National Office, including two district directors and representatives from the Collection and Personnel Divisions. They interviewed over 500 revenue officers and group supervisors, and close to 100 regional and district officials. A final report, detailing the findings of the study and making numerous recommendations for change, was submitted to the Assistant Commissioner (Compliance) in June 1967.

Since that time, several positive steps have been

taken towards increased job satisfaction for revenue officers based on information and suggestions gathered by the study group. Procedures have been rewritten to maximize the delegation of authority to individual revenue officers and to eliminate restrictions and controls that hampered independent professional judgment. Grass roots involvement in scheduling and planning work has also been revitalized and reemphasized, providing the field with a greater degree of flexibility in these areas.

The Collection and Personnel Divisions have jointly undertaken a comprehensive study of the revenue officer occupation to determine, among other things, whether the existing grade structure is adequate and to what extent the hazards of the job can and should be recognized as a classification factor in determining grade level. Some changes already have taken place as a direct result of this study including rewriting recruitment brochures to bring them more into line with the realities of the revenue officer occupation. The significant thing is that major substantive changes for the better are taking place in the working environment of the revenue officer as a result of the study group's efforts and of management commitment at all levels of the organization.

In-Service Recruitment, Special Salaries Strengthen Special Agent Force

Effective in July 1967, the Civil Service Commission approved a nationwide special salary rate for GS-5 through 9 special agents. (This proposal was pending with the Civil Service Commission at the end of 1967.) When the special salary rates were authorized, the Commission also approved payment of travel and transportation expenses to the first post of duty for new appointees at the above grade levels. Implementing the provisions of the Federal Salary Act of 1967, the Commission continued the rates for special agents, as well as those previously approved for revenue agents, accountants and auditors, attorneys (estate tax), and law clerk trainees (estate tax).

The in-Service recruitment program, initiated last year to identify and select employees for special agent positions in the intelligence activity, has successfully stimulated interest in these careers. About 65 percent of the special agents employed during fiscal year 1968 were appointed through noncompetitive actions. The substantial reduction in special agent attrition in 1968 is attributed, in part, to the increase in the number of employees entering this occupation who had made career commitments to

the Service. Further benefits were the decrease in the time required to train many of these special agents, and in their training costs, since a large number of the in-Service placements already have completed the basic income tax law training given by the Service. Through concerted local and nationwide internal placement efforts, the Service hopes to continue to interest qualified employees in seeking eonsideration for this field of work.

Estate Tax Examiners Reclassified as Attorneys

After a lengthy study, the Civil Service Commission in April determined that the position of estate tax examiner was a professional legal position and, as such, properly classifiable in the GS-905 attorney series. The Commission also established a new classification title, attorney (estate tax), for this occupation. The practical impact of this decision was to move about 800 positions from the competitive service to the excepted service, and to make bar membership a requirement of the job.

The Service has negotiated several agreements with the Commission in order to implement this decision as quickly as possible without adversely affecting employees or disrupting the estate tax function. The Commission has granted authority to extend special higher salary rates to recruits entering the new attorney (estate tax) occupation. The Commission also has agreed to let the Service retain in the GS-920 series those estate tax examiners who have demonstrated ability to perform the work but who are not members of the bar. The Commission has also agreed to retain recently appointed estate tax examiners in the competitive service until they have completed their probationary periods (one year of service). This will give them competitive status, so that they will later be eligible to move back to the competitive service.

Employee-Management Cooperation Activity Accelerates

Under the spirit and intent of Executive Order 10988, the Service continued its emphasis on strengthening relations with organized employee groups.

The year was marked by a significant increase in employee organization activity. The number of Service employees represented by these organizations increased by approximately 8,000. At the end of the year, 43,000 employees were exclusively represented by four employee organizations, an increase of 23,000 over the past 3 years. Negotiations activity also increased sharply. During the year, the Service negotiated 11 collective bargaining agreements, for a total of 16 since 1965. Fourteen other agreements are also in the process of being negotiated.

Preventive Health Care Coverage Broadened

During the past 3 years the Service put into operation or joined other Federal agencies in planning 61 health units providing occupational health programs to keep more than 45,000 Service employees on the job through preventive health measures.

Thirteen of the health units are Internal Revenue Service units, and a number of them provide services to employees of other Federal agencies; the remaining 48 health units are operated by other agencies.

Training Evolves With Changes in Tax Law Administration

Administering the most efficient tax system in the world requires a widespread variety of skills and knowledges. The major task of training in the Service is insuring that these necessary skills and knowledges are developed and maintained. Training programs for support activities, from executive development to card punch operator training, comprise a portion of this effort; however, it is training in tax law and tax administration activities which provides the Service with the skills needed to perform the actual tax work.

Tax law and tax administration courses cover many different subjects. For instance, tax law training is given in individual and corporation income, estate, and gift, insurance company income, pension trust, exempt organization, excise, and all other Federal taxes. Training in these tax areas is provided for both new and experienced employees. Under tax administration training, courses are taught in such techniques as auditing, collection, and criminal enforcement.

The service recently has developed several programs aimed at improving its ability to administer specific areas of the law. An automatic data processing course acquaints revenue agents with the operations of the ADP system and teaches them how to use the information in the system when auditing returns. Training in international issues prepares Service employees to apply the provisions of the tax law that affect foreign taxpayers with U.S. income and U.S. taxpayers with foreign income. The large case training program helps revenue agents conduct effective team audits of corporate giants. The advanced training program for revenue officers concentrates on sophisticated legal collection problems. These programs are representative of the efforts needed to keep up with changing legal and administrative requirements.

Training Technology Advances

Several years ago the Service began an intensive effort to improve the quality of its employee training by greater utilization of training technology the applied science of learning and teaching—which not only allows the Service to do entirely new things, but helps to do more efficiently the things done in the past, as well as making training easier for both trainees and instructors.

The Service has worked principally in four different areas: EDEX (group programmed instruction by an audio-visual teaching machine); instructional, closed-circuit television; algorithms and other forms of decision tables; and task analysis (analyzing jobs in terms of the behavior needed to do that job).

In the data processing function, there are fully operational EDEX programs for several different courses taught in the seven service centers. Savings in instructor and trainee time have already offset initial equipment and program development costs, with estimated recurring savings of \$200,000 per year. EDEX also is used for teaching income tax law in an experimental program being tested in three regional training centers and the National Training Center. This experiment already has demonstrated that some types of tax law training can be programmed for more efficient learning in less classroom time. The Service also hopes to use EDEX, along with other forms of programmed instruction and more traditional teaching methods, to redesign a major compliance recruit training course.

The instructional, closed-circuit television system at the National Training Center is now used routinely in some kinds of technical skills training, instructor training, and other situations where videotaping of trainee performance can increase training effectiveness. Instructional television will be used to video-tape additional programs for use in the regional training centers, helping insure uniform training and consistently high instruction quality throughout the country.

Algorithms (decision tables) are a method of organizing complex, factual information into a series of steps that can be followed logically to reach a decision. The Service is testing an algorithm-based course for temporary taxpayer service representatives to teach them to answer the "50 most frequently asked tax questions." This highly promising program should allow taxpayer assistors with minimum tax law experience to answer most of the questions asked by taxpayers. An algorithm-based course likewise will be developed to meet the income tax law training needs of revenue officers. Algorithms also can be used for non-training tasks, such as developing job aids, analyzing complex tax laws, and writing Service procedures. Once developed, an algorithm can be converted into conventional prose for clear, well-organized writing.

ADP Training Acquires New Look

With full implementation of nationwide individual master file coverage, the Service began to concentrate on data processing support functions. The service center training program has a high priority because of its critical role in the ADP system.

The fluctuating workload, large seasonal workforce, production processing cycles and constantly changing processing procedures at the service centers dictated that the training system would have to be as sophisticated as the data processing system it supported if there were to be improved performance in terms of timely and accurate service to taxpayers.

By June 1967, the Service had designed a training system which was an integral part of the total ADP process, was timely and precise in identifying and meeting the training needs of the organization, and was flexible enough to be modified.

The final design contained five basic components: (1) Analyzing service center processing operations to determine the specific tasks to be performed in each job category; (2) converting job tasks to endof-course performance objectives that could be precisely measured; (3) designing a training program to bring trainees to peak performance as quickly as possible; (4) evaluating and measuring trainee performance during and at the end of each training session to determine learning progress; and, finally, (5) evaluating and measuring performance on the job.

Taxpayer Education Program Available to More People

In the past, the Service's taxpayer education efforts have centered largely around the Understanding Taxes Program, although in the last several years other approaches have also been expanded. Understanding Taxes is still the largest program. A general student text, a text for farm students, and a teacher's guide are distributed free to high schools, junior high schools, business schools, and other groups that want them. In 1968, the Service printed 4 million general student texts, 600,000 farm student texts, and 113,000 teacher's guides.

The Service annually presents Tax Education Institutes, usually two days each, during the tax filing period. These are for professional tax practitioners and anyone else who helps others fill out their tax returns. Office of Economic Opportunity neighborhood workers, military legal officers, county farm agents, company personnel officers, and others have participated. The institutes have been expanding in the past few years, with over 35,000 persons attending institutes in all fifty states in 1968.

The Service also has developed recently a number of taxpayer education programs for the general public, for example, for small businessmen such as service station operators who have unique problems. Other programs have been developed in conjunction with bar associations, certified public accountants associations, and local newspapers, to help these groups aid the general public. In addition, the Service now encourages its employees to teach local adult education programs.

Facilities Management Contributes to Improved Tax Administration

Need for Office Space Continues

The Service accommodated its peak force of 77,000 employees in 11.5 million square feet of space. Fifty-seven percent of this space is in federally-owned buildings. The balance of 43 percent is leased by the General Services Administration at an annual cost of \$18.1 million. The use of federally-owned space increased by 5 percent over last year as more new federal office buildings became available.

Even while the last of the automatic data processing service centers was under construction, the Nation's growing economy was already operating to increase center workloads at a rate greater than they were built to handle. Consequently, just 2 years ago, the Service decided to expand the centers to handle these workloads and to accommodate added computers and such productivity-increasing devices as direct data entry systems. The Southwest Regional Service Center was the first center enlarged. Con-

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struction has started at the Southeast Service Center and architectural and engineering plans for the other five centers are in process. Off-site processing and storage space is being used in the interim by those centers that have not as yet been expanded.

Continuing efforts are being made to provide Service employees with a comfortable, professional working environment. Of the offices presently in unsatisfactory space, the most significant are district headquarters offices in Chicago, Indianapolis, and Wilmington. In all instances, however, appropriate action has been initiated to correct deficiencies.

Renovation of National Headquarters Office Space

The Service recently completed a four and onehalf year renovation project in its National Office Building. This project, accomplished in cooperation with the General Services Administration, was designed to improve the physical work environment of National Office employees. The interior of the building was converted to modern, well-lighted, air-conditioned office space. Traditional office layouts were changed and much of the old furniture was replaced with more functional, space-saving furniture. The total new environment provides a much more efficient, comfortable, and pleasant place to work.

Furniture and Equipment Improved

In 1968, a 5-year Servicewide program to replace worn out, obsolete office furniture was completed. The long-range project to replace remaining obsolete, inefficient, and uneconomical equipment also progressed despite a reduction in funds. Plans called for this program to be substantially completed by the end of 1969.

Testing of prototype furniture components for taxpayer reception and service areas continued during 1968. The Service's objective has been to identify furniture pieces which would be economical and efficient, and provide comfort and privacy for taxpayers. The furniture also must be adaptable for use in different-sized offices and in varying amounts during the filing and nonfiling periods. The regions doing the testing have made a number of suggestions for improvements but, basically, they have endorsed the use of the experimental furniture and attested to its usefulness in their operations. Testing and improvement of this furniture will continue. Intentions are to extend its use gradually as funds become available. Further improvements in the newly-installed automated property accounting system resulted in man-hour savings in both the field and the National Office. Future modification plans for 1969 and subsequent years will be aimed at extending the system to achieve a higher level of equipment and furniture utilization. Improved equipment utilization has become a pressing problem for the Service, particularly during the past several years with procurement of larger, more sophisticated, and more expensive units for the operation of the ADP system.

The Service operates a fleet of approximately 1,250 motor vehicles for law enforcement purposes and leases an additional 1,875 vehicles from the General Services Administration for administrative purposes. Service employees who use these vehicles or their own cars in the course of their duties drive over 96 million miles each year. The management of this massive transportation operation was closely reviewed, and recommendations were made to effect savings both in management time and costs. Significant improvements were obtained in the internal management of the Service's enforcement fleet. Service officials worked closely with the General Services Administration and representatives of employee organizations in attempting to achieve an optimum vehicle management program which would serve the best interest of the Service while at the same time assuring the most equitable reimbursement possible for employees who use their own vehicles. This program is continuing into 1969.

Printing Management Negotiates Recruiting Breakthrough

There was a real breakthrough in 1968 recruiting for printing management trainees. For several years, the Service has had a formal Civil Service Commission training agreement under which it employs college graduates with a 4-year degree in printing management who also have passed the Federal Service Entrance Examination. The Service now has negotiated with the Civil Service Commission premium salaries for this highly specialized recruitment area. The new rates are expected to provide a recruiting stimulus that will better enable the Service to continue filling its career pipeline in printing management with qualified, technicallytrained employees.

Official Stationery Redesigned

The Service completed a redesign of all stationery and envelopes in 1968. The letterhead used on the transmittal letter for this report is illustrative of the new look. This letterhead represents one small part of the total stationery redesign program which started in 1966. Servicewide use of this new stationery has been phased in to allow for depletion of existing stocks of old stationery.

Number of Forms Reduced

Cost reduction and improved operations continue to be important benefits resulting from the forms management program of the Service. Efforts to standardize and consolidate needed forms and form letters and to eliminate unnecessary ones resulted in a reduction of 516 forms or 3 percent during the year-approximately doubling last year's accomplishments. Also, attention continued on improving the tone, clarity, and appearance of notices and form letters going to the public. This year's form management results are summarized in the following table:

Forms and form letters

Prescribed by	Opening inven- tory	Newly devel- oped	Elimi- nated	Closing inven- tory	Net change
Total	16, 361	2, 177	2, 693	15, 845	-516
National Office (used at headquar- ters and servicewide) Regional offices (used by regional	5, 656	354	166	5, 844	+188
headquarters components or 2 or more district offices)	7, 519	571	1, 154	6, 936	-58
District offices (used by local dis tricts and their subordinate offices)_ Service Centers Data Center	1, 351 1, 666 169	255 919 78	559 777 37	1, 047 1, 808 210	-30 +14 +4

Maximum Use Made of Federal Records Centers

Floor space and file equipment valued at \$1,180,-000 was made available for reuse by the retirement or destruction of 369,000 cubic feet of records. Of this amount, 205,000 cubic feet were sent to Federal records centers for storage; the remainder was destroyed. The 584,000 cubic feet of records currently in file rooms and offices throughout the Service is a new low; by comparison, more than 1,034,000 cubic feet of Service records are in lower-cost Federal records center storage.

Processing 320 Million Pieces of Mail

This year the Post Office Department carried nearly 320 million pieces of mail for the Service. The Service paid \$6.9 million for handling its outgoing mail. Close liaison with postal representatives to reduce mail handling costs and insure prompt and accurate delivery of mail continued to benefit both agencies. Results of joint agreements have included such things as presorting (by ZIP Code sequence) as much first class mail as possible; increasing Service use of cartons instead of mail sacks for large mailouts; providing information about the weight, number of pieces and destination points of large mailouts so the Post Office Department might better plan manpower and transportation needs; and staging mailouts so that large quantities of mail may be sent directly to post offices actually making deliveries to the public thus by-passing intermediate handling.

In 1969, both agencies will study the possibilities of greater joint use of space and equipment and a postal delivery procedure that may permit the Service to eliminate one major mail sorting operation at each of the seven service centers.

Disabling Injury Rate Lowest Ever

During calendar year 1967, the Service realized a significant accomplishment by recording the lowest disabling injury frequency rate in the fifteen-year period of record keeping. The rate of 2.6 represents a 16 percent improvement over the calendar 1966 experience. Rich dividends were received from the Treasury Department's year-long Falls Prevention Campaign-disabling injuries resulting from falls were reduced by 13 percent in the Service.

Thirty-three district offices and service centers were presented awards during 1967 in recognition of either one or more years or one million man-hours worked without sustaining a disabling injury. The Los Angeles District, which formerly had had difficulty establishing a good safety record, passed the 2-million man-hour period without a disabling injury-currently one of the finest safety records in the Service.

Servicewide accident prevention efforts during the past three years have resulted in averting more than 200 personal injuries, with an estimated saving to the Government of over \$371,000 in direct costs for medical care, lost production time, and property damage.

Vehicle Safety Improves

Continuing efforts to improve driver habits and attitudes resulted in a 5-percent reduction in the frequency rate of motor vehicle accidents during calendar year 1967 over 1966. Approximately 96

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million miles were driven during 1967 with only 672 accidents reported. The motor vehicle accident frequency rate of 7 accidents per million miles driven is one of the lowest Service rates recorded, and represents a significant improvement over the 1964, 1965, and 1966 rates of 8.5, 8.1, and 7.4, respectively.

Telecommunications Services Increased

The Internal Revenue Service is one of the largest users of voice communications as the most effective, expeditious, and economical means of doing business. And, increased emphasis on the expanded use of the telephone over the past three years is directly responsible for faster and more responsive service to the public, improved internal operations, and better utilization of Service manpower. A telephone call on a tax matter permits two-way communicating and often eliminates the costly and time-consuming exchange of two or more written communications. In-depth studies of the purpose and cost of telephone transactions in major Service field installations disclose that a written communication requires 15 times as much manpower as a telephone call. In addition to doing more and more Service-initiated business on the telephone, we have continued testing the concept of centralized answering of incoming taxpayer service telephone inquiries at three district headquarters offices-Little Rock, Baltimore, and Los Angeles. The specially-designed telephone systems and long lines circuitry involved are costly, but these costs are offset by improved service to the public, as well as more productive use of Service technical and supervisory personnel. Although telephone costs increased during fiscal year 1968, expenditures for another communications mediumteletype messages-were reduced by 25 percent.

Revenue Accounting Operations Transferred to Service Centers

As of January 1, 1968, accounting operations for all regions except Midwest were moved to the regional service centers. Midwest's operations will be transferred next year. Collections with returns still filed by taxpayers at district offices, or on outstanding accounts for taxes due, are deposited to the credit of the service center director. Although accounting controls are consolidated, computer or manual abstracts of revenue receipts, returns filed, refunds issued, and other data of public interest are still available for each internal revenue district and kind of tax.

Elimination of Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Combination Branch Offices

During 1968 the alcohol and tobacco tax organizational structure changes in field offices were completed. The previous structure included 16 combination branch offices, each headed by a supervisor-in-charge, as well as one or more assistant supervisors-in-charge.

Under the new organizational structure, supervisor-in-charge positions were eliminated. Assistant supervisor-in-charge positions were replaced by chief special investigator for enforcement functions and chief inspector for permissive functions. These new positions carry with them principal supervisory authority in a given geographical area. Each new office was located geographically according to workload requirements.

Prior to the reorganization, enforcement and permissive branch chiefs in the regional office served as staff advisors to the Assistant Regional Commissioner (A&TT). Under the new structure the branch chiefs retain this responsibility and, in addition, have been given direct authority over line supervisors at the branch office level.

These organizational changes, in addition to eliminating one level of supervision, serve to clarify lines of authority and responsibility, and allow for maximum flexibility in locating branch offices according to the workload needs of each alcohol and tobacco tax function.

Inspection Guards Integrity and Audits Operations

One of the principal missions of the inspection service is to protect the integrity of the Service from within and from attempts by persons outside the Service to corrupt it, thus insuring that the Service earns the confidence of citizens in honest and impartial tax administration. In fulfilling this mission, the inspection service acts as an independent factfinding body which reports directly to the Commissioner. This activity includes both internal audit and internal security functions. Major investigations, such as fraud on the revenue, which involve both functions, are closely coordinated.

Internal Audit Assists Management in Maintaining Effective Programs

Internal audit, as an integral part of the management control system of the Service, assists all levels of management by furnishing them with objective analyses, appraisals, and recommendations on the activities examined. Although all activities and functions are examined and reported upon, major emphasis is placed on those which are most closely related to the collection of tax revenues and the enforcement of the tax laws, and most susceptible to breaches of integrity. During 1968, more than 85 percent of the direct internal audit staff time was spent on examinations of data processing, collection, audit, intelligence, and alcohol and tobacco tax functions, while an additional 11.5 percent was devoted to integrity matters. Audits of automatic data processing activities are on a continuing basis by internal auditors stationed at the seven regional service centers.

Actions by management on problem areas detected by internal audits resulted in significant improvements in operating efficiency and effectiveness and in improved taxpayer relations. Many of these improvements are measurable in terms of their impact on the revenue—additional taxes assessed or collected, refunds reduced or recouped, interest costs reduced, collection action accelerated, etc.—and in terms of reduced operating costs. For 1968, these accomplishments are conservatively estimated to total more than \$48 million.

For example, internal audit tests in several district offices disclosed inadequacies in classification and selection procedures for returns filed by small business corporations (Form 1120–S). Management took immediate action on internal audit's recommendations for procedural changes and tax form revision to more readily identify cases with potential additional tax.

In another instance internal audit tests disclosed a computer program deficiency that caused the tax liability on certain unemployment tax returns not to be assessed. This resulted in the erroneous refund of remittances and the failure to bill unpaid taxes due. Management promptly suspended processing until the computer program could be corrected and initiated action to collect the erroneous refunds.

Reviews at three regional service centers of newly assumed functions disclosed that more than \$1 million of balances due on manually processed, nonmaster file tax returns had escaped assessment and billing because adequate controls had not been established. Revised procedures were promptly put in force which prevented this potential revenue loss. Also, an estimated 9,000 erroneous notices of nonreceipt of tax returns were issued to employers because their returns had not been properly indexed. Local officials established temporary controls to prevent issuance of erroneous notices until revised procedures could be issued by the National Office.

Internal Security Provides Major Safeguards

Thorough investigations are made of the character, reputation, and loyalty of all persons appointed to positions involving taxpayer contact, handling money, and other key Service functions. These investigations are one of the basic safeguards in the Service's integrity program. Another safeguard is the investigation of allegations that employees, acting independently or in collusion with taxpayers or their representatives, have violated Service regulations or criminal statutes. Inspection also makes investigations of actual or suspected attempts by taxpayers or their representatives to bribe Service employees.

Special Grand Jury Probes Attempts to Bribe Internal Security Inspector

In January 1968, 26 employees and former employees of the Service and one tax practitioner were arrested on charges of trying to bribe an inspector to furnish them confidential information from inspection files or to quash investigations pertaining to corrupt activities on their part or on the part of tax practitioners and taxpayers. From the inception of these bribe attempts, the inspector worked closely with his superiors and the United States Attorney's Office. Following the arrests, the U.S. Attorney impaneled a special grand jury to further probe these corrupt activities. As a result, four more employees, four additional practitioners, and one taxpayer were arrested. At yearend investigation was continuing, hundreds of questionable tax returns were being scruntinized, and prosecution actions were pending on all 36 defendants.

These arrests are in line with the policy of the Service to police itself by waging a constant and vigorous campaign to identify and expose any actual or potential sources of corruption in tax administration.

Numerous Other Attempted Bribers Prosecuted

In the past 3 years prosecutions were initiated against 66 additional persons for attempting to bribe Service employees in tax cases. The employees to

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whom these bribes were offered immediately reported them and cooperated in the ensuing investigations and prosecutions. These attempted bribers came from all walks of life and from various parts of the country; some examples:

A sales executive in New York offered a \$5,000 bribe to a revenue agent.

A public accountant in New Jersey offered a \$1,000 bribe to a revenue agent regarding a tax examination of a client.

A vending machine operator in Florida offered a \$4,000 bribe to a revenue agent.

A wigmaker in Ohio offered a \$1,500 bribe to a tax examiner.

The owner of a cocktail lounge in Chicago offered a \$300 bribe to a revenue officer.

Prosecutions Increased Substantially in 1968

In the past 3 years prosecutions were initiated against 177 persons for a variety of offenses involving corruption or attempted corruption of tax administration, including the above-mentioned cases. There was a substantial increase in prosecutions in 1968 as shown in the following table:

Prosecutions initiated

Persons involved	Number arrested or indicted			
	1966	1967	1968	Total
Employees or former employees of Internal Revenue Service	21 31	10 23	37 55	68 109
Total	52	33	92	177

Major Schemes To Defraud Investigated

The above prosecutions included individuals involved in major schemes designed to defraud the Government of substantial taxes due.

Teams composed of internal auditors and internal security inspectors investigate these breaches of integrity involving actual or potential frauds on the revenue by employees or through collusion between employees and non-Service people. One of these investigations involved four Service employees, all of whom have been separated from the Service, and a tax practitioner. The practitioner, who was both an attorney and a CPA, was sentenced to 9 months imprisonment after being convicted of 17 counts of paying bribes and gratuities to the four employees.

Three of the four employees pleaded guilty to receiving money from the practitioner and the fourth is awaiting trial. Another involved widespread corruption among Service employees and tax practitioners in the preparation, processing, and examination of income tax returns. Criminal action has been taken against 25 employees, 10 of whom have already been convicted. Tax deficiencies totaling more than \$7 million have been proposed as a result of this investigation.

In another instance an IRS clerical employee, a former employee, an operator of a tax service, and several taxpayers were prosecuted for conspiring to defraud the internal revenue of some \$40,000 by falsification and manipulation of tax documents.

An allegation that an unidentified employee was involved in a nationwide refund scheme was investigated during the last filing period. All of the approximately 250 fraudulent returns, claiming refunds of about \$100,000, were detected before the refunds could be issued. The perpetrator of the fraudulent scheme, an ex-convict, was sentenced to 3 years imprisonment. No indication of employee involvement was disclosed.

Another investigation disclosed that two revenue officers were converting property seized for the payment of delinquent taxes to their own use. Both employees were prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to prison. Management took immediate action to correct weaknesses in controls that permitted these improper activities to go undetected.

One of the most rewarding aspects of the work of inspection is that many investigations result in the exoneration of wrongfully accused employees. As in prior years, the majority of accused employees were cleared after investigation.

Investigations Completed

Internal security investigations of all types completed during the year totaled 12,081—a slight decrease from last year's record of 12,373 cases—but 22 percent higher than in 1966. In addition, police record checks were made in 3,191 individuals considered for short-term temporary appointments and 1,307 persons hired in connection with economic and educational opportunity programs.

There follows a tabulation of the types of investigations completed during the past 3 years and the resulting disciplinary actions: Investigations and disciplinary actions

Type of investigation and action	1966	1967	1968
Total investigations closed	9, 864	12, 373	12,081
Personnel investigations			
Number of cases closed, total	7, 340	10, 027	9,920
Character and security investigations Conduct investigations Special inquiries	3, 430 809 3, 101	5, 484 632 3, 911	6,022 505 3,393
Actions taken by Service management officials as a result of personnel investigations			
Disciplinary actions, total	770	657	534
Separations, total 1	239	225	195
Bribery, extortion, or collusion Embezzlement or theft of Government funds or	22	7	25
Failure of employee to pay proper tax Failure of employee to pay proper tax	11 20	:` 5. 17	7 9
ports, records, etc Unauthorized outside activity Failure to discharge duties properly	94 8 5	98 8 11	89 5 9
Refusal to cooperate Divulgence of confidential information Acceptance of fees or gratuities	2 0 22	0 2 12	9 0 5 2
Personal and other misconduct Suspensions from duty and pay Reprimands, warnings, reassignments, transfers, or	55	65 48	44 27
demotions Nondisciplinary actions	473 6, 570	384 9, 370	312 9,386
Other investigations			
Number of cases closed, total	2, 524	2, 346	2,161
Applications for admission to practice before the Internal Revenue Service. Charges against Attorneys, CPA's and Enrollees Federal tort claims. Attempted bribery. Investigations for other Treasury bureaus.	715 113 204 85 1, 407	902 107 145 90 1,102	736 102 163 89 1,071

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

Assistance to Other Government Organizations

As in the past several years internal audit, at the request of the Territorial Governor, provided internal audit assistance in the development and installation of a modern tax system for the Virgin Islands. Since this program was initiated tax collections increased from \$8.9 million in 1962 to \$29.8 million in 1967.

A total of 1,071 investigations were conducted for other Treasury bureaus. Among these investigations was an extensive probe of collusion in the transporting and sale of narcotics which resulted in the arrest or indictment of 8 persons, including one Federal and five local law enforcement officers. Another investigation was successful in identifying a leak of confidential information regarding Treasury bond financing; the person guilty of improper disclosure of the information was not an employee of the Treasury Department. A joint investigation conducted with Secret Service negated allegations that there were leaks of information concerning the silver policies of the Treasury Department. As in prior years, inspection furnished assistance to the Secret Service in protection of the President and certain other persons.

Advisory Group Aids Service

The Commissioner's Advisory Group is appointed for the purpose of suggesting ways in which the Service can improve its operations, and to provide constructive criticism of Service policies, procedures, and programs. Membership of the Advisory Group includes outstanding attorneys, accountants, business executives, economists and educators from all parts of the United States. The Advisory Group provides a means for frank interchanges with individuals outside the Service, and helps in keeping the Service constantly attentive to the opinions and desires of the public.

The Advisory Group appointed in July, 1967, made up of the individuals listed below, met with the Commissioner and other top Service officials on four occasions during the year.

Bernard Barnett CPA Oppenheim, Appel, Dixon & Co. 140 Broadway New York, N.Y.

Carl W. Brieske Assistant Treasurer The Kroger Company 1014 Vine Street Cincinnati, Ohio

Edwin S. Cohen Professor University of Virginia Law School Clark Memorial Hall Charlottesville, Va.

Raymond E. Graichen CPA Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery 2000 Packard Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.

Harding L. Lawrence President, Braniff Airways Exchange Park Dallas, Tex.

Leonard Lesser AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department 815 16th Street, NW. Washington, D.C. A. Byrne Litschgi Attorney Shackleford, Farrior, Stallings, Glos & Evans P.O. Box 3324 Tampa, Fla.

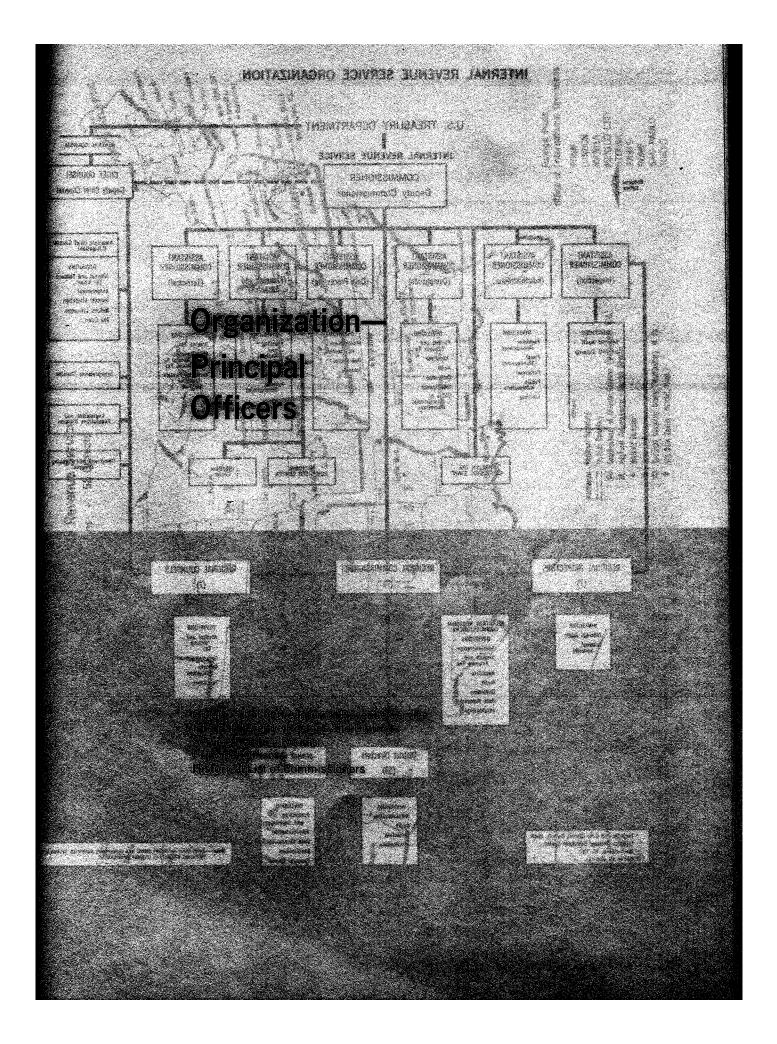
Max E. Meyer Attorney Lord, Bissell & Brook 135 South LaSalle Street Chicago, Ill.

John S. Nolan Attorney Miller & Chevalier 1700 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W. Washington, D.C.

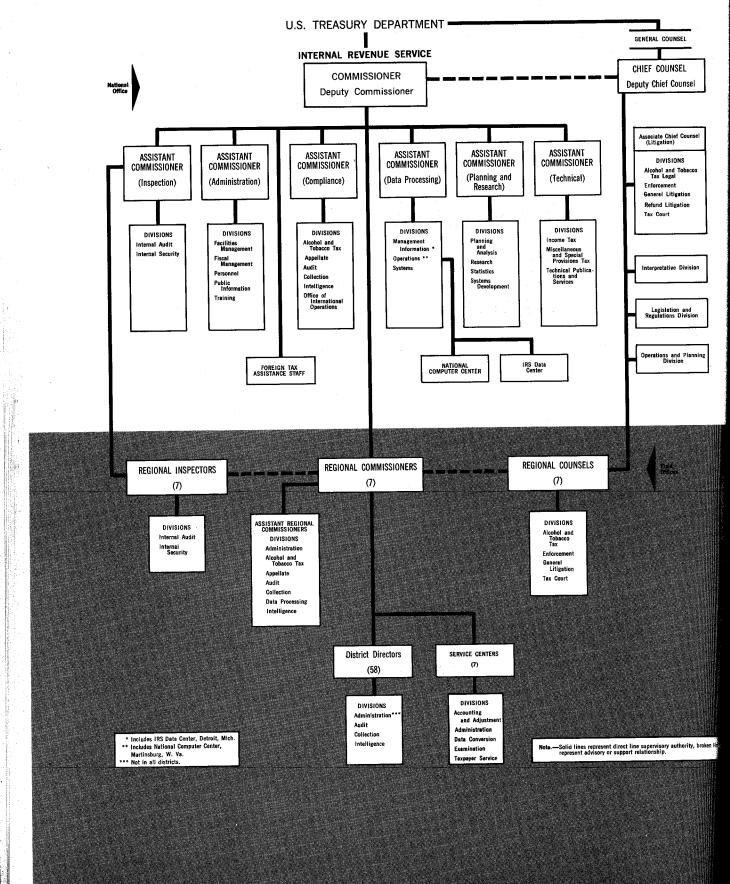
Edwin J. Reimann Public Accountant Reimann, Wursten and Lewis 2063 McClelland Street Salt Lake City, Utah

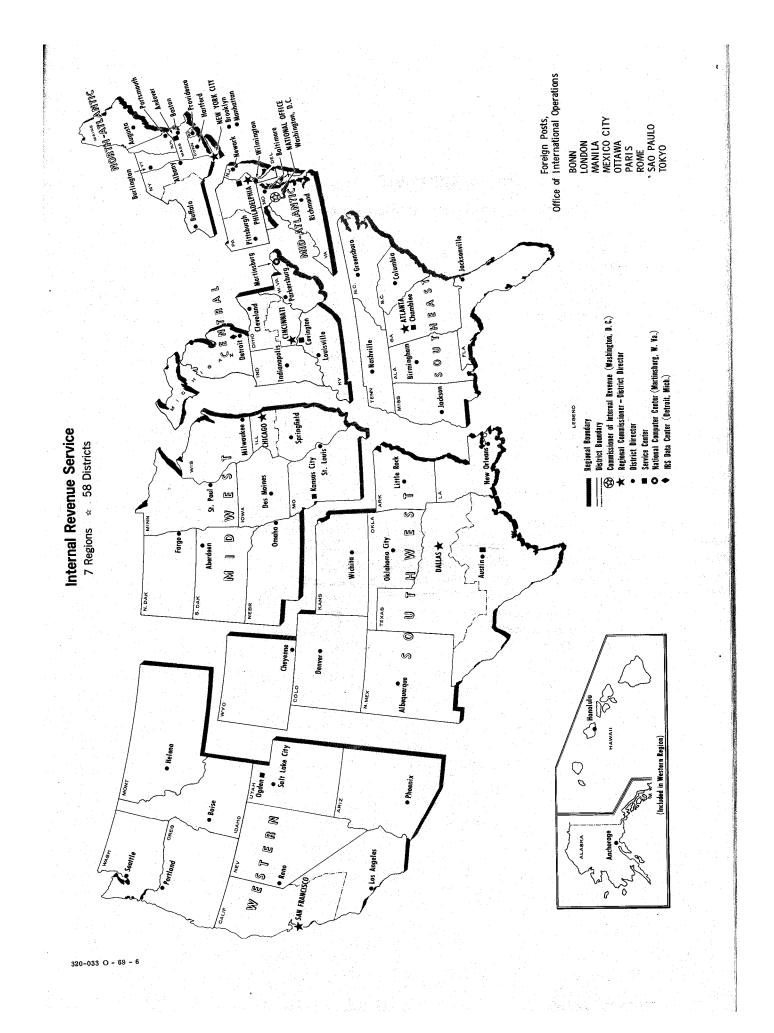
Ernest L. Wehner CPA Arthur Andersen & Company 1700 Bank of the Southwest Bldg. Houston, Tex.

Robert M. Winokur Attorney Taylor & Winokur 351 California Street San Francisco, Calif.



INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE ORGANIZATION





Internal Revenue Service Reading Rooms

(Locations of reading rooms same as mailing address unless otherwise indicated)

NATIONAL OFFICE Mail Address: Director, Public Information Division Internal Revenue Service 1111 Constitution Avenue NW. Washington, D.C. 20224

CENTRAL REGION Mail Address: Regional Public Information Officer Room 7106 Federal Office Bldg. 550 Main Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45202

MID-ATLANTIC REGION Mail Address: Regional Public Information Officer P.O. Box 12805 Philadelphia, Pa. 19108

Location: 401 N. Broad Street

MIDWEST REGION Mail Address: Regional Public Information Officer 17 N. Dearborn Street Chicago, Ill. 60602 NORTH-ATLANTIC REGION Mail Address: Regional Public Information Officer Room 1102 90 Church Street 5 New York, N.Y. 10007

SOUTHEAST REGION Mail Address: Regional Public Information Officer P.O. Box 926 Atlanta, Ga. 30301

Location: Federal Office Building 275 Peachtree Street

SOUTHWEST REGION Mail Address: Regional Public Information Officer 1600 Patterson Street Dallas, Tex. 75201

WESTERN REGION Mail Address: Regional Public Information Officer Flood Building 870 Market Street San Francisco, Calif. 94102

Principal Officers of the Internal Revenue Service

As of June 30, 1968

NATIONAL OFFICERS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

Deputy Commissioner William H. Smith Assistant to the Commissioner Edwin M. Perkins

Assistant to the Commissioner__James H. Miller Chairman, Tax Forms Coordinating Committee James N. Kinsel

Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner Donald C. Dawkins Director, Foreign Tax Assistance Staff

L. Harold Moss

ADMINISTRATION

Assistant Commissioner ____ Edward F. Preston Director, Program Staff__ Julius H. Lauderdale **Division Directors:**

IVISION DIRECTORS.	
Facilities Management_	Leo C. Inglesby
Fiscal Management	Gray W. Hume, Jr.
Personnel	Albert J. Schaffer
Public Information	Joseph S. Rosapepe
Training	Stanley Goldberg
	Facilities Management Fiscal Management Personnel Public Information

COMPLIANCE

Assistant Commissioner ____ Donald W. Bacon Deputy Assistant Commissioner_Leon C. Green **Division Directors:**

JIVISION DICCCOID.	
Alcohol and Tobacco	Tax Harold A. Serr
Appellate	Arthur H. Klotz
Audit	~
	Harold E. Snyder
	William A. Kolar
Office of Internationa	

Clarence I. Fox, Jr.

DATA PROCESSING

Deputy Assistant Commissioner

Garrett DeMots

Division Directors:

Management Information

William E. Palmer

IRS Data Center, Detroit, Mich.	
Lawrence P. Doss	
Operations Clinton L. Walsh	
National Computer Center, Martinsburg,	
W. Va John E. Stewart	
Systems Donald G. Elsberry	

DOD O Densit Mich

INSPECTION

Assistant Commissioner__ Vernon D. Acree, Jr.

Executive Assistant_____ Fred G. Robinette Division Directors:

Internal Audit_____ Francis I. Geibel Internal Security William F. McCarthy

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

Assistant Commissioner _____ Albert W. Brisbin

- **Division Directors**: Planning and Analysis ____ Marius Farioletti Research_____ James R. Turner
 - Statistics_____ Vito Natrella

Systems Development

Lancelot W. Armstrong

TECHNICAL

Assistant Commissioner Harold T. Swartz Deputy Assistant Commissioner

- Richard J. Stakem, Jr.
- **Division Directors**: Income Tax..... John W. S. Littleton Miscellaneous and Special Provisions

Tax_____ Linder Hamblen Technical Publications and Services

August F. Pohlig

OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL

Chief Counsel Lester R. Uretz Deputy Chief Counsel_____ Vacant

Executive Assistant to the Chief Counsel Thomas McP. Davis

Special Assistant to the Chief Counsel Arthur B. White

NATIONAL OFFICERS—Continued

Special Assistant to the Chief C	ounsel
	Lester Stein
Special Assistant to the Chief C	ounsel
	W. Dean Mathis
Technical Advisor to the Chief	Counsel
Sar	nuel R. McClurd
Technical Advisor to the Chief	Counsel
	Robert B. Jacoby
Division Directors:	
Interpretative R	Richard M. Hahn
Legislation and Regulations	8
	James F. Dring
Operations and Planning	

William P. Crewe

Associate Chief Co	unsel		V	acant
Executive Assist	ant to	the	Associate	Chief
Counsel			N	/acant
Technical Adviso	or to the	e Chie	ef Counsel	
			Paul E. T	reusch

Division Directors:

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Legal

	John W. Coggins
Enforcement	William F. McAleer
General Litigation J	. Walter Feigenbaum
Refund Litigation	John L. Withers
Tax Court	John T. Rogers

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICERS

Central Region

All Regional Offices at 550 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, unless a different address is indicated Regional Commissioner_____ Charles G. Keebler District Directors: Assistant Regional Commissioners: Cincinnati, Ohio 45202 Paul A. Schuster Administration_____ F. Dean McCrory Cleveland, Ohio 44199__ Frank S. Turbett, Jr. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax.... Rex D. Davis Detroit, Mich. 48226__ Ambrose M. Stoepler Appellate_____ W. Franklin Hammack Indianapolis, Ind. 46204 James E. Daly Audit_____ Michael A. DeGuire Louisville, Ky. 40202_____ Robert J. Dath Parkersburg, W. Va. 26101__ Hugh D. Jones Data Processing Wayne S. Kegerreis Intelligence_____ Harold B. Holt Director, Central Service Center, Covington, Ky. 41019_____ Everett L. Meek Regional Counsel_____ Clarence E. Price Regional Inspector_____ William A. Costello

Mid-Atlantic Region

All Regional Offices at 2 Penn Center Plaza, Phi is indic	cated
Regional Commissioner	Dean J. Barron
Assistant Regional Commissioners: Administration Americo P. Attorri Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Charles R. Peterson Appellate Victor Cuniglio	AuditDwight L. James, Jr.CollectionWilliam F. CullineyData ProcessingAnthony L. CarreaIntelligenceAmerigo R. Manzi
District Directors: Baltimore, Md. 21202 Irving Machiz Newark, N.J. 07102 Joseph M. Shotz Philadelphia, Pa. 19108 Seymour I. Friedman	Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222 H. Alan Long Richmond, Va. 23240 James P. Boyle Wilmington, Del. 19802 James H. Kennedy
Director, Mid-Atlantic Service Center, Philadelphia Regional Counsel	A, Pa. 19155 Earl L. Torgerson Cecil H. Haas

Regional Inspector, Bankers Securities Building, Walnut & Juniper Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19017 Emanuel M. Schuster

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REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICERS—Continued

Midwest Region

All Regional Offices at 35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago, Illinois 60601 unless a different address is indicated Regional Commissioner Alvin M. Kelley District Directors: Assistant Regional Commissioners: Aberdeen, S. Dak. 57401__ William C. Welsh Administration_____ William F. Sullivan Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Chicago, Ill. 60602.... Eugene C. Coyle, Jr. William A. Collawn Des Moines, Iowa 50309____ John F. Hanlon Appellate_____ Wallace T. Morris Fargo, N. Dak. 58102__ Frederick G. Kniskern Audit_____ John W. Baudendistel Milwaukee, Wis. 53202... Walter S. Stumpf Collection Roger C. Beck Omaha, Nebr. 68102..... Richard P. Vinal Data Processing_____ Norman B. Bergeson St. Louis, Mo. 63101 Edwin P. Trainor St. Paul, Minn. 55101____ George O. Lethert Intelligence_____ William B. Mayes Springfield, Ill. 62704_____ Jay G. Philpott Director, Midwest Service Center, Kansas City, Mo. 64170_____ Arnold S. Dreyer Regional Counsel_____ Frank C. Conley Regional Inspector_____ Gordon M. Anderson

North-Atlantic Region

All Regional Offices at 90 Church St., New York, New Regional Commissioner		is indicated arold R. All
Assistant Regional Commissioners:		
Administration John E. Foristall Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Edward J. Fox Appellate Stephen C. Volpone Audit William M. Wolf	Collection Roger Data Processing J. Orvi Intelligence Al	lle Tuescher
District Directors:		
Albany, N.Y. 12210 Donald T. Hartley Augusta, Maine 04330 Whitney L. Wheeler Boston, Mass. 02203 William E. Williams Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201 Charles A. Church Buffalo, N.Y. 14202 John E. Foley Burlington, Vt. 05402 Fulton D. Fields	Hartford, Conn. 06115 Joseph J. Manhattan, N.Y. 10007 Edward J. Fit Portsmouth, N.H. 03801 Frank Providence, R.I. 02907 John	zgerald, Jr. W. Murphy
Director, North-Atlantic Service Center, Andover, M Regional Counsel, 30 Church Street, New York, N.Y Regional Inspector, 50 Church Street, New York, N.	Y. 10007 Marvi	n E. Hagen
Southeast	Region	

All Regional Offices at 275 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30303 unless a different address is indicated

Regional Commissioner	William J. Bookholt
Assistant Regional Commissioners: Administration Zachary T. Johnson Alcohol and Tobacco Tax	District Directors: Atlanta, Ga. 30303 Aubrey C. Ross Birmingham, Ala. 35203 Walter T. Coppinger
William N. Griffin Appellate Vance N. Bates Audit Harold B. Bindseil Collection William H. Loeb Data Processing Daniel H. Hollums Intelligence Allen T. Hollinrake	Columbia, S.C. 29201 Harold M. McLeod Greensboro, N.C. 27401 John E. Wall Jackson, Miss. 39202 James G. Martin, Jr. Jacksonville, Fla. 32202 Andrew J. O'Donnell, Jr. Nashville, Tenn. 37203 James A. O'Hara
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REGIONAL AND DISTRICT OFFICERS—Continued

Southeast Region-Continued

Director, Southeast Service Center, Chamblee, Ga. 3	30006 Claude A. Ky	yle
Regional Counsel	Henry C. Stockell.	Ír.
Regional Inspector		•
	ward by taken a second	055

Southwest Region

All Regional Offices at 1114 Commerce Street, Dallas	Tax 75909 unless a different address is india atad
0	, Tex. 75202 unless a unierent address is indicated
Regional Commissioner	B. Frank White
Assistant Regional Commissioners:	
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax James G. Carroll	Collection Alfred N. Kay
Appellate G. Clifton Witt	Data Processing George M. Oliver
Audit Lawrence M. Stewart	Intelligence William E. Beloate, Jr.
District Directors:	
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87101	Little Rock, Ark. 72203 Fred W. Johnson
William M. Coard	New Orleans, La. 70130 Chester A. Usry
Austin, Tex. 78701 R. L. Phinney	Oklahoma City, Okla. 73102
Cheyenne, Wyo. 82001 Richard L. Hutt	Clyde L. Bickerstaff
Dallas, Tex. 75201 Ellis Campbell, Jr.	Wichita, Kans. 67202 Harry F. Scribner
Denver, Colo. 80202 Arthur A. Kennedy	
Director, Southwest Service Center, Austin, Tex. 78	740 Ervin B. Osborn
Regional Counsel, 1025 Elm Street, Dallas, Tex. 75	202 William B. Riley
Regional Inspector, 1511 Bryan Street, Dallas, Tex.	75201 David O. Lowry, Jr.
Western I	Region
All Regional Offices at 870 Market Street, San Fra	ancisco. Calif. 94102 unless a different address is
	-
Regional Commissioner	
Regional Commissioner	Homer O. Croasmun
Assistant Regional Commissioners:	Homer O. Croasmun
Assistant Regional Commissioners: Administration Joseph T. Davis	Audit Raymond F. Harless
Assistant Regional Commissioners:	Audit Raymond F. Harless Collection Charles D. Moran
Assistant Regional Commissioners: Administration Joseph T. Davis Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Brenton G. Thorne	Audit Raymond F. Harless Collection Charles D. Moran Data Processing Willard L. Pierson
Assistant Regional Commissioners: Administration Joseph T. Davis Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Brenton G. Thorne Appellate Gardiner B. Willmarth	Audit Raymond F. Harless Collection Charles D. Moran
Assistant Regional Commissioners: Administration Joseph T. Davis Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Brenton G. Thorne Appellate Gardiner B. Willmarth District Directors:	Audit Raymond F. Harless Collection Charles D. Moran Data Processing Willard L. Pierson Intelligence Herman F. Kuehl
Assistant Regional Commissioners: Administration Joseph T. Davis Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Brenton G. Thorne Appellate Gardiner B. Willmarth District Directors: Anchorage, Alaska 99501 Lewis J. Conrad	Audit Raymond F. Harless Collection Charles D. Moran Data Processing Willard L. Pierson Intelligence Herman F. Kuehl Reno, Nev. 89502 Warren A. Bates
Assistant Regional Commissioners: Administration Joseph T. Davis Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Brenton G. Thorne Appellate Gardiner B. Willmarth District Directors: Anchorage, Alaska 99501 Lewis J. Conrad Boise, Idaho 83701 Calvin E. Wright	Audit Raymond F. Harless Collection Charles D. Moran Data Processing Willard L. Pierson Intelligence Herman F. Kuehl Reno, Nev. 89502 Warren A. Bates Salt Lake City, Utah 84110
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Assistant Regional Commissioners: Administration Joseph T. Davis Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Brenton G. Thorne Appellate Gardiner B. Willmarth District Directors: Anchorage, Alaska 99501 Lewis J. Conrad Boise, Idaho 83701 Calvin E. Wright Helena, Mont. 59601 Calvin E. Wright Helena, Mont. 59601 Evan S. Lloyd Los Angeles, Calif, 90012 Frank S. Schmidt Phoenix, Ariz. 85025 George D. Patterson, Jr. Portland, Oreg. 97204 Arthur G. Erickson Director, Western Service Center, Ogden, Utah 844	AuditRaymond F. Harless CollectionCharles D. Moran Data ProcessingWillard L. Pierson IntelligenceHerman F. Kuehl Reno, Nev. 89502Warren A. Bates Salt Lake City, Utah 84110 Roland V. Wise San Francisco, Calif. 94102 Joseph M. Cullen Seattle, Wash. 98121 Neal S. Warren 405 Robert H. Terry
Assistant Regional Commissioners: Administration Joseph T. Davis Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Brenton G. Thorne Appellate Gardiner B. Willmarth District Directors: Anchorage, Alaska 99501 Lewis J. Conrad Boise, Idaho 83701 Calvin E. Wright Helena, Mont. 59601 Nelson L. Seeley Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 Evan S. Lloyd Los Angeles, Calif, 90012 Frank S. Schmidt Phoenix, Ariz. 85025 George D. Patterson, Jr. Portland, Oreg. 97204 Arthur G. Erickson	AuditRaymond F. Harless CollectionCharles D. Moran Data ProcessingWillard L. Pierson IntelligenceWillard L. Pierson Reno, Nev. 89502Warren A. Bates Salt Lake City, Utah 84110 Roland V. Wise San Francisco, Calif. 94102 Joseph M. Cullen Seattle, Wash. 98121 Neal S. Warren 405 Robert H. Terry alif. 94108 Richard C. Schwartz

Historical List of Commissioners of Internal Revenue

Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue created by act of Congress, July 1, 1862

Name	State	From	То		
	Massachusetts	July 17, 1862	Mar. 4, 1863		
George S. Boutwell			June 30, 1865		
Joseph J. Lewis			Oct. 31, 1865		
William Orton			Mar. 10, 1869		
Edward A. Rollins		3 7 11 1000	Oct. 31, 1870		
Columbus Delano	Ohio	r 0,1071	Aug. 8, 1871		
Alfred Pleasonton		0 1071	May 14, 1875		
John W. Douglass			July 31, 1876		
Daniel D. Pratt		0.000	Apr. 30, 1883		
Green B. Raum	1		Mar. 19, 1885		
Walter Evans			Mar. 20, 1889		
Joseph S. Miller	West Virginia		Apr. 18, 1893		
John W. Mason	do	Mar. 21, 1889	Nov. 26, 1896		
Joseph S. Miller	dodo		Dec. $31, 1897$		
W. St. John Forman	Illinois				
Nathan B. Scott	West Virginia		Feb. 28, 1899		
George W. Wilson		Mar. 1, 1899	Nov. 27, 1900		
John W. Yerkes			Apr. 30, 1907		
John G. Capers		June 5, 1907	Aug. 31, 1909		
Royal E. Cabell		Sept. 1, 1909	Apr. 27, 1913		
William H. Osborn		Apr. 28, 1913	Sept. 25, 191		
Daniel C. Roper			Mar. 31, 1920		
William M. Williams			Apr. 11, 192		
David H. Blair			May 31, 192		
Robert H. Lucas		- 1 1000	Aug. 15, 193		
		× • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	May 15, 193		
David Burnet		- 0 1000	Oct. 8, 194		
Guy T. Helvering		- 0 1040	Jan. 22, 194		
Robert E. Hannegan			June 30, 194		
Joseph D. Nunan, Jr			July 31, 195		
George J. Schoeneman			Nov. 18, 195		
John B. Dunlap			Oct. 31, 195		
T. Coleman Andrews					
Russell C. Harrington	0 10		1		
Dana Latham	California				
Mortimer M. Caplin		Feb. 7, 1961			
Sheldon S. Cohen	Maryland	Jan. 25, 1965			

In addition, the following were Acting Commissioners during periods of time when there was no Commissioner holding the office: John W. Douglass, of Pennsylvania, from Nov. 1, 1870, to Jan. 2, 1871; Henry C. Rogers, of Pennsylvania, from May 1 to May 10, 1883, and from May 1 to June 4, 1907; John J. Knox, of Minnesota, from May 11 to May 20, 1883; Robert Williams, Jr., of Ohio, from Nov. 28 to Dec. 19, 1900; Millard F. West, of Kentucky, from Apr. 12 to May 26, 1921; H. F. Mires, of Washington, from Aug. 16 to Aug. 19, 1930; Pressly R. Baldridge, of Iowa, from May 16 to June 5, 1933; Harold N. Graves, of Illinois, from Jan. 23 to Feb. 29, 1944; John S. Graham, of North Carolina, from Nov. 19, 1952, to Jan. 19, 1953; Justin F. Winkle, of New York, from Jan. 20 to Feb. 3, 1953; O. Gordon Delk, of Virginia, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 4, 1955, and from Oct. 1 to Nov. 4, 1958; Charles I. Fox, of Utah, from Jan. 21 to Feb. 6, 1961; and Bertrand M. Harding, of Texas, from July 11, 1964 to Jan. 24, 1965. THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY BLANK.

Appendix

Taxpayer Publications Tax Forms Activity Supreme Court Decisions Actions of Lower Courts Statistics of Income Reports Published

Appendix

TAXPAYER PUBLICATIONS

Your Federal Income Tax, Publication No. 17, is designed to help taxpayers find answers to their tax questions and to assist them in preparing their individual income tax returns. This publication, written in nontechnical language, is revised each year to include the latest changes in the Federal tax laws, regulations, and official rulings.

New features in the 1968 edition include a listing, by State, showing where to file tax returns and a table showing how to claim additional withholding allowances on the basis of itemized deductions. The new deduction for medical insurance and the new support test for children of divorced parents are explained.

The 160-page booklet follows an established pattern and includes such taxpayer aids as a comprehensive index and a filled-in tax return with entries keyed through page references to explanations of the law and examples of its application to actual situations.

With sales of 918,482 copies of the 1968 edition, Your Federal Income Tax continues to be a "best seller" of the Government Printing Office. The Internal Revenue Service used an additional 150,000 copies in its Understanding Taxes Program, Taxpayer Assistance Program, and other training and educational projects. The publication is available at 50 cents a copy at the Government Printing Office and local Internal Revenue Services offices.

The *Teaching Taxes Program*, used in 24,900 high schools and colleges during 1968, is based on Publications No. 19, 21, and 22, described below.

Teachers Guide, Publication No. 19, contains answers to the tax problems appearing in the student text, information on the 50 most asked tax questions, a wall chart of Forms 1040 and 1040A, and other teaching aids.

Understanding Taxes, the student text, is published in a 28-page general edition, Publication No. 21, and a Farm Edition, Publication No. 22. Both editions have illustrated step-by-step explanations of the preparation of typical income tax returns, answers to practical problems, and supplementary questions and problems. Introductory chapters discuss civic responsibility, U.S. tax history, and the Federal budget. Publication No. 22 devotes an additional eight pages to farm tax situations.

Of the 3,872,000 students who participated in the 1968 Understanding Taxes Program, 3,430,000 used the general text and 442,000 used the Farm Edition. A total of 83,000 *Teachers Guides* were distributed.

Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens Abroad, Publication No. 54, is prepared to assist American citizens who are residents of foreign countries or are abroad for specified periods. It explains the conditions under which income earned abroad may be partially or fully tax exempt, and other special rules that affect Americans living outside the United States. Some 530,000 copies of this booklet were printed for free distribution through Internal Revenue Service offices and U.S. Embassies and Consulates in all parts of the world.

The Farmer's Tax Guide, Publication No. 225, is a 64-page booklet in which the tax problems of farmers are explained in everyday terms. A total of 1,080,000 free copies were distributed by Internal Revenue Service offices and extension agents of the Department of Agriculture.

The 1968 edition features a tax calendar to remind farmers of their tax obligations throughout the year. Filled-in samples of an income tax return and the accompanying schedules that farmers normally use refer the reader to sections of the booklet where the various entries are explained. There are illustrations of depreciation, farm income, and expense records, and discussions of income, employment, and self-employment taxes with examples showing how the rules apply to specific situations.

Tax Guide for Small Business, Publication No. 334, provides answers to tax questions concerning sole proprietorships, partnerships, and corporations. It explains in nontechnical language how Federal income, excise, social security, and withholding taxes apply, and gives examples of typical situations.

A Check List of activities subject to Federal taxes shows the forms to be filed and the pages on which each situation is discussed. A Tax Calendar for Businessmen reminds readers of the actions they must take during the year to comply with the Federal tax laws.

Approximately 250,000 copies of this 160-page booklet were sold during the year at 50 cents a copy by the Government Printing Office and Internal Revenue Service. Another 90,000 were printed for internal use by the Service.

A Guide to Federal Estate and Gift Taxation, Publication No. 448 (12–67), furnishes a summary of the principal provisions of the Federal estate and gift tax laws and regulations in force as of December 1967. In addition to 14,808 copies sold at 25 cents a copy by the Government Printing Office, 6,500 were printed for internal use by the Service. Tobacco Tax Guide.—A compilation was made of basic reference material to assist manufacturers of taxable tobacco products and others concerned to comply with Federal tobacco tax laws and regulations. This document, referred to as Publication No. 464, may be purchased for \$3.50 from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

New Free Taxpayer Information Publications

Social Security for Clergymen is a joint Internal Revenue Service-Social Security Administration pamphlet—IRS Publication No. 484 and Social Security Publication No. SS1-9—that is available to the public free through the offices of both organizations. It explains the new exemption provisions for clergymen under the 1967 amendments to the social security laws, the reporting of earnings, the computation of net earnings from self-employment, and other matters of interest to clergymen.

Moving Expenses—Tax Information for Employees and Employers, Publication No. 521, supplements the instructions on moving expenses in Circular E, Employer's Tax Guide. It contains information concerning the deduction of employees' moving expenses and the requirements for withholding tax on payments made by an employer to defray all or part of the expenses associated with relocation of employees.

Valuation of Donated Property, Publication No. 561, explains in detail the methods to be used in determining the fair market value of property other than cash donated to religious, educational, charitable, and other qualified organizations.

A major portion of the pamphlet is devoted to the problems of determining the fair market value of such donated property as household goods, used clothing, objects of art, books, and stocks and bonds. It lists information an individual must provide with his tax return and outlines items to be included in an appraisal report.

Prepared principally for individuals who claim charitable deductions, the publication also should be helpful to professional appraisers.

Federal Tax Guide for Survivors, Executors, and Administrators, Document No. 5581, was developed to assist executors and administrators who deal with the tax problems of decedents and their estates. It discusses the evaluation, management, distribution, and termination of estates for income tax purposes and devotes some attention to the Federal estate tax. Other topics covered include the tax treatment of payments to beneficiaries, the exclusion of certain funds from estate or survivor income, and taxation of insurance proceeds. Examples illustrate the various rules and provide guidance for preparing the necesary tax returns.

Withholding Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Corporations, Document No. 5582, was added to the list of free taxpayer information pamphlets this year because of changes in the withholding tax provisions brought about by the Foreign Investors Tax Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-809). Designed to help the withholding agent understand his obligations, it contains a table of withholding rates under income tax treaties.

Employee Educational Expenses, Document No. 5952, explains the liberalized deduction for educational expenses under the income tax regulations issued in 1967. The document was developed in response to many requests received by the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Tax Information for Students and Parents, Document No. 5972, was developed in response to nearly a million queries by the public during the filing period concerning students as dependents, student exemptions, student income, and filing requirements. The document discussed such matters as student filing requirements, procedures for getting a refund of tax withheld if a student earns less than \$600, the conditions under which a parent may claim a student as a dependent, and the parent's responsibility for a minor's income tax liability.

Sixty-three additional information documents and publications, from 2 to 24 pages in length, were distributed free to taxpayers in numbers ranging from 55,000 to 1,270,000 copies. Each publication or document contains a detailed explanation of the tax law that applies to the area it covers. The National Office and field offices enclose copies of appropriate publications with replies to inquiries from taxpayers, and local offices provide copies of pamphlets upon request. A list of the additional publications and documents follows:

	ıblication number
Farmers Gas Tax Credit	308
Federal Use Tax on Trucks, Truck-Tractors and Buses.	349
Federal Gas Tax Credit or Refund for Nonhighway and	1
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Travel, Entertainment, and Gift Expenses	. 463

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Child Care	
Contributions	
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Decedents	
Tax Tips for Homeowners	
Investment Income and Expenses	
Cost or Other Basis of Assets	
Foreign Tax Credit for U.S. Citizens and Resider	
Aliens Importance of Adequate Records	
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Employees Stationed Abroad	_ 5583
Dual-Status Tax Years of Alien Taxpayers	_ 5584
Social Security for Clergymen and Religious Worke	
Abroad	_ 5586 _ 558 7
Preparation of Form 1040NR	 .1
Tax Advice for Foreign Scholars and Visitors on Officia	_ 5588
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens	
American Scholars Abroad and U.S. Income Tax	
Retirement Plans for Self-Employed Individuals	
Credit Sales by Dealers in Personal Property	
Reporting Your Tips for Federal Tax Purposes	
The Service also publishes the following publicatio	us winch

The Service also publishes the following publications which are available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at the price indicated.

Publication number

Law and Regulations Relating to Employee Pension, Annuity, Profit-Sharing, Stock Bonus and Bond Purchase Plans Including Plans for Self-Pension Trust Procedures and Guides for Qualification (Price 35¢)_____ 377 (3-66)

Title

TAX FORMS ACTIVITY

Document

The following	Title
Form Number	Amended U.S. Individual Income Tax
1040X	Return.
1040-ES (Spanish)	for Individuals (In Spanish).
1040NR	U.S. Nonresident Alien Income Tax Return.
1099M	U.S. Information Return of Distribu- tions by Regulated Investment Com- panies During Calendar Year.
1120-ES	Amended Declaration of Estimated In-
(Amended).	come Tax for Corporation.
1120–W	U.S. Corporation Worksheet for Com-
1140 77	putation of Estimated Income Tax.
2848-D	
4322	Validation Certificate of Prior Ameri-
4322	can Ownership and Interest Equali-
	zation Tax Compliance.
	_ Application for Validation Certificate
4322-A	
	of Prior American Ownership and
	Interest Equalization Tax Com-
2 Berlin Barris	pliance.
4347	Information Return by Persons Re-
	ceiving Program Payments from the
2	U.S. Department of Agriculture.
4361	Application for Exemption from Self-
1001	Employment Tax for Use by Min-
	isters, Members of Religious Orders
	and Christian Science Practitioners.
	- Election to Exempt from Self-Employ-
4415	Election to Exempt none Secerived by
	ment Coverage Fees Received by
	Certain Public Officers and Em-
	ployees of a State or a Political
	Subdivision Thereof.
The following	g forms were eliminated:
1040B	
1010	Return.
1040-Q	
·	
1040NB	
	Return.
1040NB-a	
	Return.
2848-A	Limited Power of Attorney.
3625	Certificate of American Ownership-
00m0=	Interest Equalization Tax.
3626	Certificate of American Ownership by
3040	Nominee—Interest Equalization Tax

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS **Civil Cases**

Two cases concerning priorities of claims in Bankruptcy Act proceedings were decided by the

Court. In Joint Industry Board of the Electrical Industry v. United States, 36 U.S.L. Week 4438 (U.S. May 20, 1968), the Court, affirming the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, held that claims against the bankrupt employer for unpaid contributions to an employee's annuity plan are not wages entitled to priority under section 64a(2) of the Bankruptcy Act. An annuity plan was established by a collective bargaining agreement between a local union and associations of electrical contractors. The employers contribute for each day worked by their employees. Payments are made to trustees who administer the contributions under the plan. The contractor-taxpayer was adjudicated bankrupt and the Joint Industry Board filed a claim including payments under the plan which were due but not paid during the three months prior to the commencement of the bankruptcy proceeding. They asserted priority under section 64a(2) of the Act claiming that the payments due were wages. The Government which had filed a claim for priority under section 64a(4) objected to the allowance of the Board's priority claims, taking the position accepted by the Court that such payments were not wages. The Government's interest laid in the fact that payment of such claims as wages reduced the amount available to pay the taxes.

In the other bankruptcy case, Reading Company v. Francis Brown, Trustee, 36 U.S.L. Week 4524 (U.S. June 3, 1968), the United States entered the case on the side of the trustee in bankruptcy who had successfully argued that certain tort claims resulting from a fire caused by the negligence of a contractor hired by the receiver having control of the debtor's estate during an arrangement under Chapter XI of the Bankruptcy Act were not entitled in the ensuing bankruptcy to the priority that section 64a(1) of the Act gives unpaid expenses of administration of the arrangement. Payment of the tort claims as section 64a(1) priority claims would reduce the amount in the estate otherwise available for payment of the tax claims. The bankrupt corporate taxpayer originally filed a petition for an arrangement under Chapter XI; a receiver was appointed to conduct the business; during this period a fire destroyed a structure owned by the estate; such fire spread to adjoining premises of the Reading Company and others; and these parties filed claims styled as administrative expenses of the arrangement which in the ensuing bankruptcy liquidation became claims for administration expenses entitled to first priority under section 64a(1). The trustee successfully moved to expunge these

claims on the ground that they were not expenses of administration. The Court reversing the circuit court held "that damages resulting from the negligence of a receiver acting within the scope of his authority as receiver give rise to 'actual and necessary costs' of a Chapter XI arrangement."

In a civil summons enforcement case, Justice v. United States, 390 U.S. 199 (1968) the Court affirmed without opinion the decision of the Three Judge District Court for Eastern District of Kentucky, United States v. First National Bank of Pikeville, 274 F. Supp. 283 (E.D. Ky. 1967), denying the taxpayers' suit to enjoin the enforcement of summons to several banks to produce bank records on the taxpayers' banking transactions. The district court had found that the investigation being conducted by the Internal Revenue Service was to determine the accuracy of the taxpayers' income tax returns and further had held that the fact that the summons might be used to obtain information for subsequent use in a criminal proceeding would not of itself render the enforcement of summons statute (section 7604 IRC 1954) unconstitutional, since the taxpayers could appear in any subsequent action and assert their constitutional or other claims challenging the summons.

On December 11, 1967, the Supreme Court resolved a conflict among the circuits when it reversed the Sixth Circuit and upheld the Commissioner's overnight rule as a valid construction of the statutory phrase "away from home" as used in section 162(a) (2) of the 1954 Code. United States v. Correll, 389 U.S. 299 (1967), reversing 369 F. 2d 87 (6th Cir. 1966). The Correll case involved a traveling salesman for a wholesale food company who deducted the cost of breakfasts and lunches on 150 to 175 mile trips which he routinely made between 5:00 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. of the same day. In holding that the "overnight" or "sleep or rest" rule bore no rational relationship to the business necessity of the meal expenses, the Sixth Circuit aligned itself with the Eighth Circuit, which had previously rejected the rule in Hanson v. Commissioner, 298 F. 2d 391 (8th Cir. 1962). Arrayed against The Sixth and Eighth Circuits was the First Circuit, which upheld the rule in Commissioner v. Bagley, 374 F. 2d 204 (1st Cir. 1967), cert. denied 389 U.S. 1046 (1968).

In resolving the conflict in favor of the Government, the Supreme Court stated that the overnight rule provides a means of interpreting the travel expense statute so as to achieve ease and certainty of application as well as substantial fairness to tax-

payers. As a result of this landmark decision in the travel expense area, the uncertainty which existed for many years concerning the validity of the overnight rule was ended, and the sharp conflict which the rule engendered among the courts was put to rest.

In a brief per curiam opinion in which the Supreme Court granted the Government's petition for a writ of certiorari and reversed the judgment of the Tenth Circuit, capital gains treatment was denied on the proceeds from the sale of oil production payments under the authority of Commissioner v. P. G. Lake, 356 U.S. 260 (1958). Wiseman v. Barby, 390 U.S. 339 (1968), reversing 380 F. 2d 121 (10th Cir. 1967). The taxpayers, as grantors of an oil and gas lease, reserved a one-eighth royalty and a \$300,000 production payment; the production payment was then sold to third parties for \$300,000. The significance of the decision lies in the fact that it overruled a decision which tended to erode the principles set forth by the Supreme Court in the landmark P. G. Lake case, which was in direct conflict with the Fifth Circuit's decision in United States v. Foster, 324 F. 2d 702 (5th Cir. 1963), and which set an erroneous legal precedent in a number of states which have a considerable amount of mineral activity.

The Commissioner was successful in contending that certain minority stockholders in a "spin-off" realized ordinary income on their exercise of stock rights received from a controlling corporation to purchase a controlled corporation's common stock (in the amount of the difference between the per share option price and the fair market value of a share of that stock) at the moment of exercise and on the sale of such rights. Commissioner v. Gordon; Baan v. Commissioner, 391 U.S. 83 (1968). By so holding, the Court reversed the Second Circuit's opinion in Gordon and affirmed the Ninth Circuit's decision in Baan. The Court observed it was clear that when a corporation sells corporate property to its shareholders at less than its fair market value, it is a taxable "distribution of property" within the scope of section 316 of the Code unless the case falls within some specific exception and, it agreed with the Commissioner that the exception provided in section 355 had not been met. Although the Commissioner had urged several grounds to justify his position that the section 355 provisions had not been met, the Court considered and based its decision upon only one of the said grounds. Thus, section 355(a)(1)(D) requires that the "distribution" divest the controlling corporation of at least 80 percent control of the controlled corporation. While it was not necessary, the Court observed, that the entire divestiture occur within a single tax year, there must be a binding commitment by the controlling corporation to divest itself of control and, although in fact the initial and second distribution (occurring 2 years later) in this case did divest the controlling corporation of control, an acknowledged plan of total divestiture was lacking at the time of the initial distribution. The Court specifically found it unnecessary to decide, as in Palmer v. Commissioner, 302 U.S. 63 (1937), whether an issue of rights to purchase at less than fair market value was itself a dividend or whether a dividend occurred only at the time of purchase.

A petition for certiorari filed by the plaintiff in a civil suit against Alcohol Tax investigators arising out of a Presidential protection assignment was denied.

Criminal Cases

On January 29, 1968, the Court decided Haynes v. United States, 390 U.S. 85, holding that a proper claim of the constitutional privilege against selfincrimination provides a full defense to prosecution either for failure to register a firearm under Section 5841, or for possession of an unregistered firearm under Section 5851. Since possession of an unregistered firearm was the most commonly charged offense under the National Firearms Act, and since other offenses under the Act are difficult or sometimes impossible to prove, this decision has had a serious adverse impact on firearms enforcement.

In Marchetti v. United States, 390 U.S. 39 (1968) the Supreme Court reversed the taxpayer's conviction for willful failure to register and pay the special wagering tax. Also, in Grosso v. United States, 390 U.S. 62 (1968) which was decided on the same day, a conviction for willfully failing to pay the excise tax imposed on wagering, for willfully failing to pay the special occupational tax, and one count of conspiracy to defraud the United States by evading payment of both taxes was reversed. Marchetti claimed that the statutory obligations to register and to pay the occupational tax violated his Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination. Grosso contended that payment of the excise tax would have required him to incriminate himself. The court in overruling United States v. Kahriger, 345 U.S. 22 (1953) and Lewis v. United States, 348 U.S. 419 (1955), held that those who properly assert their constitutional privileges against

self-incrimination may not be criminally punished for failing to comply with their filing requirements. The court did not strike down the civil portion of the wagering tax provisions. The court also held that the required records doctrine, *Shapiro* v. *United States*, 335 U.S. 1 (1948) was not applicable to these cases.

On March 5, 1968, the Supreme Court in reversing the judgment of the District Court for the Southern Judicial District of Indiana in United States v. Habig, et al., 390 U.S. 222 (1968), concluded that the statute of limitations begins to run from the date of actual filing and not from the statutory due date of a return. The defendants in this case had been indicted for tax evasion and for aiding and assisting in the preparation and presentation of a false tax return. In each instance the underlying return was statutorily due on May 15, 1960, but an extension with respect to filing had been granted until August 15, 1960. The underlying returns were actually filed on August 12, 1960, and August 15, 1960. The indictments were returned within 6 years of the actual filings, but more than 6 years after the statutory due dates computed without regard to extensions.

The Supreme Court concluded in Mathis v. United States, 391 U.S. 1 (1968) that admissions made by a taxpayer while incarcerated to an internal revenue agent who failed to give the Miranda warning were inadmissible. In this case a revenue agent performing a routine tax investigation obtained admissions from Mathis that he had signed the 1960 and 1961 income tax returns and signatures on consents to extend the statute of limitations, which signatures were ultimately used as exemplars by a handwriting expert. This evidence, together with proof of the falsity of the two returns, resulted in Mathis' conviction for filing false claims for refunds.

In Will v. United States, 389 U.S. 90 (1967) the Supreme Court vacated a writ of mandamus and remanded the case to the court of appeals for the Seventh Circuit. The Circuit Court had issued the writ which directed the trial judge in a tax evasion case to vacate his order compelling the government to make a pretrial disclosure of persons who allegedly had heard the taxpayer make incriminating statements. The Supreme Court held that mandamus is a drastic remedy which does not apply in the absence of a showing by the government that the trial judge adopted a policy of deliberate disregard of the criminal discovery rules. It was also found that the request was not for a disclosure of a list of government witnesses, since it was probable that the gov-

ernment would call other witnesses not involved in the disclosure request.

ACTIONS OF LOWER COURTS

Civil Cases

The Fifth Circuit in United States v. William J. Rochelle, Trustee, 348 F. 2d 748 (5th Cir. 1967), cert. denied 390 U.S. 946 (1968) considered the question whether money obtained from a swindle is taxable income to the swindler. The court in reversing the district court and the Referee in Bankruptcy held that money which had been obtained by the individual taxpayer, now in bankruptcy, from third parties by false representations, the use of which represented an economic benefit to him, is taxable to him, not withstanding the fact the transactions were alleged to be in the form of loans. The trial court had found that the taxpayer in this instance was a borrower of money which he promised to return and had held that the subjective intent of the borrower, undisclosed to trusting lenders, not to repay the money did not convert the loans into taxable income. The circuit court concluding that economic benefit accrued to the taxpayer held the income to be taxable.

In the case of Trinity Universal Insurance Company v. United States, 382 F. 2d 317 (5th Cir. 1967), cert. denied 390 U.S. 906 (1968) the Government was contending that it had a right of setoff on account of employment taxes owed by a defense production contractor in default, against the contractor's surety on its performance bond who completed the contract. The contractor was awarded a contract for the construction of a nuclear warfare laboratory at an Air Force base; the surety company executed a performance bond and a payment bond required by the Miller Act; when 90 percent of the contract had been completed and most of the progress payments made, the contractor defaulted and its right to proceed was terminated; Federal employment taxes were unpaid; the surety in discharge of its obligations agreed with the Government to complete the contract and did so, expending a substantial amount of money; and the surety was paid for completing the contract and was paid the retainage for the work done by the contractor, less the amount of the unpaid employment taxes. The surety sued to recover the amount withheld and setoff by the Government for the employment taxes of the contractor. The district court upheld the right of the Government to setoff but the court of appeals reversed holding the setoff was improper. The court held that a surety under a Miller Act performance bond who undertakes to complete the project is entitled to the funds in the hands of the Government not as a creditor and subject to setoff, but as a subrogee having the same rights to the funds as the Government. The surety is entitled to have the full contract price applied to the performance of the contract. The surety is not liable for taxes of the contractor.

Court cases concerning the enforcement of civil summonses continue to be an active and significant area of litigation. One of the several important cases in this area is the case of Selinger v. Bigler, 377 F. 2d 542 (9th Cir. 1967), cert denied 389 U.S. 904 (1967), wherein the circuit court affirming the district court, denied the petitioner taxpayer's motion to suppress and return copies of his records which were obtained with his consent by a special agent and an internal revenue agent. The cause came before the district court by means of a preindictment pleading under Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure 41(e), whereby the petitioner filed a motion for return of property and to suppress evidence, alleging that the defendants, special agent and internal revenue agent, had illegally photocopied petitioner's books, records and other memoranda in the course of an investigation of petitioner's business, a sole proprietorship. Petitioner also contended that his constitutional right to counsel was violated under Escobedo v. Illinois, 378 U.S. 478 (1964). The court of apeals affirmed the district court which had found that the records were voluntarily made available and that the evidence was not illegally obtained and had held that none of the petitioner's constitutional rights had been violated.

Another important summons enforcement case was decided by the Third Circuit in United States v. Dauphin Deposit Trust Company, 385 F. 2d 129 (3rd Cir. 1967), cert. denied 390 U.S. 921 (1968). In this matter a summons was served on a bank requiring it to produce records regarding the transactions of four customers. The bank refused to comply, arguing as its primary objection that the summonses were so expansive that the financial burden of locating, retrieving and reproducing the requested material amounted to an unreasonable search and seizure in violation of the Fourth Amendment and a deprivation of property without due process of law in violation of the Fifth Amendment, i.e., the financial burden constitutes a taking of private property without just compensation. The district court granted the Government's petition for enforcement and the bank appealed. The court of appeals in affirming the district court held that the bank was not requested to submit to an unreasonable burden and that the summonses, as limited by the Government's petition to enforce, were not unduly indefinite. The court also pointed out that in view of the bank's refusals to cooperate in the slightest degree its arguments as to the extent of the burdens put on it "became plainly speculative."

In the case of Jules Hairstylists of Maryland, Inc. v. United States, 389 F. 2d 389 (4th Cir. 1968), cert. denied 36 U.S.L. Week 3452 (U.S. May 27, 1968), the Court affirmed per curiam the decision of the District Court for the District of Maryland in favor of the Government. The three plaintiffs, corporations who employ beauticians in the operation of their beauty salons, sought to have the district court declare sections 3102(a) and (c) and 3402(k) of the Internal Revenue Code unconstitutional and enjoin the Director from enforcing them. The plaintiffs alleged that these sections are ambiguous, arbitrary, discriminatory, invalid and offensive to the Fifth Amendment as an undue burden on them as employers, an uncompensated taking of property, and an invasion of privacy. They requested that a three-judge court be convened.

The Code sections in question require an employer to receive reports from employees who are recipients of \$20.00 or more in tips in each calendar month in the course of their employment, to withhold income and social security taxes on the amount of tips reported to the extent of the employee's funds within the employer's control, to accept from the employee any tender of money to pay the taxes when the employee's funds with the employer are insufficient, and to account for such withheld taxes and money paid over by an employee.

The district court in granting the Government's motion to dismiss and denying the request for a three-judge court held that in the absence of the United States' consent to be sued the employers had no standing to bring suit to enjoin the Government from enforcing the Code provisions. The employers were only collection agents for the Government and thus had no right to bring suit as taxpayers. The Government had made no levy on property of the employers and, therefore, the employers had no right to bring suit under section 7426 of the Code as nontaxpavers. Furthermore, the employers could not overcome the provisions of section 7421 providing statutory prohibition against suits to restrain assessment or collection of taxes. Since the employers had no standing to bring an injunction suit, they likewise had no standing to request the convening of a three-judge court. In addition, the court held that it had no power to hear a motion for a declaratory judgment as to the constitutionality of the particular Code provisions since Section 2201 of Title 28 of the United States Code is explicit that no Federal court may render a declaratory judgment with respect to Federal taxes.

United States v. The Donruss Company, 384 F. 2d 292 (6th Cir. 1967), cert. granted April 22, 1968, involves the important question of whether in applying the tax imposed on accumulated earnings of a corporation "availed of for the purpose of avoiding the income tax with respect to its shareholders," it is necessary that the corporation have as its "dominant, controlling, or impelling" motive the avoidance of income tax on its stockholders, as the Sixth Circuit held, or whether it is sufficient, as the Government contends, that the avoidance motive be but one of the purposes of the accumulation. The Sixth Circuit's "dominant purpose" test is in conflict with the views of the Second and Fifth Circuits as expressed in Trico Products Corp. v. Commissioner, 137 F. 2d 424 (2d Cir. 1943), cert. denied 320 U.S. 799 (1943), and Barrow Manufacturing Co. v. Commissioner, 294 F. 2d 79 (5th Cir. 1961), cert. denied 369 U.S. 817 (1962). But see, Young Motor Co. v. Commissioner, 281 F. 2d 488 (1st Cir. 1960). The Supreme Court has now granted certiorari in Donruss.

In Skelly Oil Co. v. United States, 392 F. 2d 128 (10th Cir. 1968), affirming upon rehearing 376 F. 2d 497 (10th Cir. 1967), the Court of Appeals held that the taxpayer, which had taken depletion deductions on income received in the years 1952 through 1957 and held under a claim of right, was not required under section 1341 of the 1954 Code to reduce its deductions in a later year for refunds made to customers by the amount of such depletion deductions. The court treated the question as a question of interpreting section 1341, without reference to other sections of the Code, and could find no statutory support for limiting the deduction in the year of repayment. The issue is one of first impression and of considerable administrative importance, particularly in light of recent Supreme Court decisions to the effect that the Federal Power Commission has the right to set area rates for natural gas and to authorize retroactive refunds where appropriate. A petition for a writ of certiorari has now been filed by the Solicitor General.

In a decision which could liberalize the treatment of employer-paid scholarships, the Court of Appeals

for the Third Circuit held that stipends received by the plaintiff-employees from their employer while on leaves of absence to enable them to complete their work as candidates for doctoral degrees constitute excludable scholarships under section 117 of the Code. Johnson, et al v. Bingler, 396 F. 2d 258 (3rd Cir. 1968). In rejecting the "indicia of compensation" criteria of section 1.117-4(c)(1) of the regulations, the court stated that "any reasonable stipend which comes within the common understanding of what constitutes a scholarship, is paid to finance the schooling of a degree candidate, and does not fall within the limitation of section 117(b)(1) is excluded from gross income." The court also limited the effectiveness of section 1.117-4(c)(2) of the regulations (the "primary purpose" rule) by holding the indirect benefits derived by the employer to be beyond the scope of the regulation. The Third Circuit's decision is in conflict with Ussery v. United States, 296 F. 2d 582 (5th Cir. 1961) and Woddail v. Commissioner, 321 F. 2d 721 (10th Cir. 1963), in both of which the validity of the regulation was upheld. See also, Stewart v. United States, 363 F. 2d 355 (6th Cir. 1966) and Reese v. Commissioner, 373 F. 2d 742 (4th Cir. 1967).

An important decision in the realm of exempt organizations was rendered by the Court of Appeals for the First Circuit in United States v. Knapp Brothers Shoe Manufacturing Corporation, 384 F. 2d 692 (1st Cir. 1967), cert. denied 390 U.S. 989 (1968). In that case three individuals formed the taxpayer, which then acquired all the assets of a successful shoe manufacturer, the purchase price to be paid out of earnings. The sole distributee of both income and property was New York University. In denying the charitable contributions deduction to the corporate plaintiff, the First Circuit expanded the ambit of its decision in Crosby Valve and Gage Company v. Commissioner, 380 F. 2d 146 (1st Cir. 1967), and in so doing, emphasized the Congressional intent to place charitably owned businesses which were not themselves charities on the same footing as their non charitable competitors. Both First Circuit decisions will strengthen the Service's position in the feeder organization area.

The case of *Empey* v. United States, 272 F. Supp. 851 (D. Colo. 1967), represented the first judicial testing of section 301.7701–2 of the regulations and was one of first impression in its consideration of the proper tax classification of a professional service organization under the "Kintner" regulations as amended by T.D. 6797 on February 2, 1965. The court held that the classification of an incorporated organization as a partnership is inconsistent with the statutory definitions of "partnership" and "corporation" as found in section 7701(a), and concluded that the regulations are inconsistent with the statute and the judicial construction thereof and that they constitute the exercise of a non-delegable legislative function and are invalid and unenforceable. To the same effect is O'Neill v. United States, 281 F. Supp. 359 (N.D. Ohio 1968). Empey and O'Neill are now on appeal to the Tenth and Sixth Circuits, respectively.

In Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Co. v. United States, 272 F. Supp. 97 (M.D. N.C. 1967), now on appeal to the Fourth Circuit, the district court held that (1) in computing the taxable investment income of a life insurance company, deferred and uncollected premiums and due and unpaid premiums, including the "loading" related to such premiums, are includible in "assests" as that term is used in section 805(b)(4), and (2) in computing gain or loss from operations under section 809, "loading" on deferred and uncollected premiums is not deductible. This was the first decision in which the position of the Government on these two important life insurance industry issues was upheld. It was rejected in Franklin Life Insurance Company v. United States, - F. Supp. - (S.D. Ill. 1967), which is now on appeal to the 7th Circuit. Jefferson Standard and Franklin Life constitute the principal vehicles for an ultimate determination of these two extremely important issues under the Life Insurance Company Tax Act of 1959.

A major development in the area concerning educational expense deductions is portended by the opinion of the Seventh Circuit in Furner v. Commissioner, 393 F. 2d 292 (7th Cir. 1968). Therein, a junior high school teacher was held by the Tax Court not to be engaged in her profession (teaching) when she resigned her position as a social studies teacher (being unable to obtain a "leave of absence" because of school policies), attended a graduate school for a year (obtaining a Master's degree), thereafter resuming the teaching of social studies at a junior high school in another State. Accordingly, her claimed educational expenses for the period in which she was a full-time student were disallowed. The Appellate Court reversed and, in doing so, established the test of deductibility to be the answer to the question of whether the relationship of the course of study to intended future performances as a teacher is such that the expenses thereof can reasonably be considered ordinary and necessary in carrying on the business of teaching. The Court not only factually distinguished Canter v. United States, 354 F. 2d 352 (Ct. Cls. 1965) but also specifically disagreed with the rationale employed by the Court of Claims where it held, at the Commissioner's urging, that a person must be either engaged in remunerative activity or have a definite connection, such as a leave of absence, with a position to be treated as being engaged in that trade or business. On the basis of the factual distinction and an inability to indicate the present administrative importance of this decision, the Solicitor General declined to file a petition for certiorari in the Supreme Court. Administratively, it appears that this opinion could have vast effect upon future educational expenses claimed by teachers and possible others engaged in professional endeavors.

In another case the Third Circuit, in reversing the Tax Court, refused to impute fraud to a corporation, although sustaining the Tax Court's finding that the president and 50 percent stockholder of the corporation who signed and filed a fraudulent corporate return dominated the corporation's business affairs and intended to avoid the payment of corporate income taxes. Asphalt Industries v. Commissioner, 384 F. 2d 229 (3rd Cir. 1967). This case, though not in direct conflict, nevertheless represents a conflict in principle with the law of agency as decided in Gleason v. Seaboard Air Line Railway Co., 278 U.S. 349 (1929) and The Crescent Mfg. Co. v. Commissioner, 181 F. 2d 185 (6th Cir. 1950). It specifically rejects the imputation of a corporate officer's fraud to the corporation in those cases in which the corporate officer is not a majority stockholder. It is expected that the Commissioner will further litigate in similar cases.

The Commissioner received a significant decision regarding the imposition of the accumulated earnings surtax in Estate of Goodall, et al v. Commissioner, 391 F. 2d 775 (8th Cir. 1968), petition for certiorari filed May 29, 1968, by taxpayer. Therein, the Eighth Circuit held that, for purposes of computing the surtax, the specific deduction for taxes did not include the tax liability resulting from a contest of that liability by a taxpayer until the contest was finally determined by litigation or agreed upon by the taxpayer. This was held to be so because the legislative purpose of the accumulated earnings tax (similar to the personal holding company tax) differs from determination of the issues of whether a distribution by a corporation constitutes a dividend or return of capital, or in determining the capital investment credit for Federal excess profits tax purposes and where, in both of the latter instances, the deduction has been held allowable.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit handed down several opinions in cases of first impression. In one such opinion, the Commissioner was successful in obtaining a reversal of the Tax Court's decision when it was held that a subsidiary should carry over and retain a parent's original date of production and cost of liquor inventories (maintained under the LIFO accounting provisions) upon a transfer thereof by the parent to a subsidiary pursuant to section 351, rather than averaging the separate costs of such inventories held by the parent as of the date of transfer and then integrating both inventories. Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc. v. Commissioner, 394 F. 2d 738 (2nd Cir. 1968). In another opinion, the first appellate court case concerning section 1244 stock, it was held by the Second Circuit, reversing the Tax Court, that an adopted corporate resolution stating that the stock of the corporation would "be issued pursuant to section 1244" was sufficient to entitle the taxpayer to an ordinary loss deduction in the year said stock became worthless. The Court noted that, at the time the corporate resolution was adopted, the Commissioner's regulations (neither proposed nor promulgated) had not been issued and it limited its decision to the particular facts of the case. The subsequently promulgated regulations [i.e., Reg. sec. 1.1244(c)-1(c) require that a corporate plan state the period in which the stock will be offered (and that such offering will not exceed 2 years) and also state the amount in dollars to be received for the stock. Eger v. Commissioner, 393 F. 2d 243 (2nd Cir. 1968). Lastly, in a novel case, the Second Circuit was the first appellate court to grant costs of litigation (exclusive of attorney's fees) to a taxpayer in a civil tax case pursuant to 28 U.S.C.A. sec. 2412, as amended by the Act of July 18, 1966, which allows appellate courts (but not the Tax Court) to grant such costs to the prevailing party. Lamb v. Commissioner, 390 F. 2d 157 (2nd Cir. 1968).

The Commissioner successfully resisted a taxable corporation's attempt to deduct its equity interest in certain bonds assigned to a tax-exempt organization as a charitable deduction under section 170 of the Code when the stock of the corporation was owned entirely by that tax-exempt organization. Said holding was based upon a comparison between the "unfair competition" that had resulted in legislation with regard to "feeder" organizations and that existent in this case where a wholly-owned subsidiary earned the income and then donated it to its exempt parent rather than having the exempt parent, itself, earn this unrelated business income, *Crosby Valve and Gage Co.* v. *Commissioner*, 380 F. 2d 146 (1st Cir. 1967). The Commissioner was also successful in withstanding a taxpayer's attempt to extend the rationale of reserved "economic interests" in natural resources (where a seller reserves to himself a portion of the future income from the interest sold to a purchaser) to the future sale of fire and casualty insurance renewals by a purchaser. *Hibler* v. *Commissioner*, 46 T.C. 663 (1966), aff'd *per curiam*, 383 F.2d 989 (5th Cir. 1967), cert. denied 390 U.S. 949 (1968).

The Commissioner won a significant victory in the qualification of pension, profit-sharing, and stock bonus plans area when the Second Circuit reversed a decision of the Tax Court which had held, contrary to the Commissioner's determination, that a profit-sharing and retirement plan for its salaried employees was not discriminatory in favor of "highly paid" employees within the meaning of section 401(a)(3)(B) and (4) of the 1954 Code. The Court held, in substance, agreeing with the contention of the Commissioner, that an administrative determination holding a plan discriminatory should not be set aside unless that determination represents a position that is arbitrary or unreasonable. Commissioner v. Pepsi-Cola Niagara Bottling Corp., 399 F. 2d 390 (2nd Cir. 1968), reversing 48 T.C. 75 (1967).

The Fifth Circuit, in Irwin v. Commissioner, 390 F. 2d 91 (5th Cir. 1968), has agreed with the Ninth Circuit [United States v. Marshall, 357 F. 2d 294 (9th Cir. 1966)] in holding, for purposes of applying the installment sale provisions, that payments made by the purchaser, during the year of sale, of non-mortgage liabilities (due by the seller to a third person and assumed by the purchaser) are not to be included in the total payments received by the seller in the year of sale. The inclusion thereof would, as the Commissioner had contended, cause the payments received to exceed 30 percent of the selling price and eliminate the gain from installment sale treatment. It is of interest to note that, shortly after the Fifth Circuit's decision, the Tax Court, in a reviewed opinion (four dissents), vigorously reaffirmed its position that such payments were part of the payments received in the year of sale, expressly declining to follow Irwin and Marshall, J. Carl Horneff and Lulu Horneff, 50 T.C. 63 (No. 10), (1968).

The Seventh Circuit has joined with the Second Circuit [Sullivan v. Commissioner, 368 F. 2d 1007 (2nd Cir. 1966)] in rejecting the Commissioner's contention, which had been upheld by the Tax Court, that a taxpayer is entitled to a deduction for transporting his tools to and from work only if it could be established that the taxpayer's primary purpose was to carry the tools and not merely to commute to work. In Tyne v. Commissioner, 385 F. 2d 40 (7th Cir. 1967), the Court held that, although a taxpayer could not evade the rule disallowing the deduction for commuting expenses by throwing a hammer, wrench and a screwdriver into his automobile trunk when he drives to work, he can deduct that portion of his reasonable driving expense which is allocable to the transportation of tools when his job requires that he bring tools which could not be readily carried by the taxpayer. Further litigation is probable in establishing the guidelines for a proper allocation of such expenses.

In United States v. Branker, et al., 395 F. 2d 881, 68-1 USTC 9376 (2nd Cir. 1968), six appellants, two of whom were former employees of the Internal Revenue Service, were convicted of various offenses arising out of fradulent schemes to avoid payment of income taxes and to obtain tax refunds to which the recipients were not entitled. The appellants were tried together on 81 counts. Their principal contention on appeal was that their motions for separate trials should have been granted after the conspiracy count was dismissed at the close of the Government's case. The Court of Appeals held that the two former Internal Revenue Service employees were not prejudiced by the joinder since they had central roles in most of the schemes charged in the indictments. The court reversed and remanded with respect to the other four defendants, holding that they were prejudiced by the joinder since a huge portion of the testimony did not relate to them but to the manifold criminal activities of the two former Service employees.

In a case involving the investigation of commercial bribery in the legal liquor industry, it was held that the director of the Service's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division was not given specific authority to investigate violations of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act, and therefor that investigatory subponeas in aid of an investigation not authorized by statute should not issue and would not be enforced. Serr v. Sullivan, 270 F. Supp. 544 (E.D. Pa. 1967), aff'd. 390 F. 2d 619 (3rd Cir. 1968); Hiram Walker Incorporated v. Serr, 377 F. Supp. 3 (E.D. Pa. 1967). It was stated that the Act authorized the issuance of subpoenas only in the course of adminis-

trative proceedings to annul, deny or revoke an FAA Act permit.

Criminal Cases

The most significant decisions in the alcohol and firearms areas hinged on interpretations of several recent Supreme Court cases. Most lower courts have held that *Katz* v. United States, 389 U.S. 347 (1967) (which barred the use of evidence obtained by electronic surveillance of a telephone booth used by the defendant) does not govern the use of recorded or overheard conversations where a party to the conversation has consented to the recording or listening. Typical cases are Long. v. United States, 387 F. 2d 377 (5th Cir. 1968) cert. den. 390 U.S. 952 (1968) and Handsford v. United States, 390 F. 2d 373 (5th Cir. 1968) cert. den. May 20, 1968 391 U.S. 915.

Two courts of appeals have ruled otherwise, holding that Katz does bar the use of such evidence. The Solicitor General has authorized the filing of petitions for rehearing en banc in both cases on the grounds that the Supreme Court has denied petitions for certiorari in six cases presenting this issue since its decision in Katz. United States v. White, _____ F. 2d _____ (7th Cir. 1968); Epps v. United States, _____ F. 2d _____ (10th Cir. 1968). The petition in White has been granted.

In the cases of Camara v. Municipal Court, 387 U.S. 523 (1967) and See v. Seattle, 387 U.S. 541 (1967), the Court held that a fire marshal could not inspect a locked warehouse for fire hazards, and a housing code inspector could not inspect a dwelling in an apartment house, except upon proper consent, unless a search warrant procedure is followed. Defendants in several cases have urged these decisions as a bar to the use of evidence obtained by alcohol tax investigators during retail liquor dealer inspections conducted without warrants. This defense has been rejected in all cases thus far decided. United States v. Duffy, 282 F. Supp. 777 (D.C. S.D. NY 1968). Hess v. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit, unreported (D.C. N.D. NY 1968); United States v. Sessions, unreported (D.C. N.D. Ga. 1968).

The recent decisions of the Supreme Court in Marchetti v. United States, 390 U.S. 39 (1968); Grosso v. United States, 390 U.S. 62 (1968); Haynes v. United States, 390 U.S. 85 (1968) have, as anticipated, created problems in criminal and forfeiture proceedings under the National Firearms

Act, the wagering tax laws, and the laws relating to liquor. These decisions held that a person could not be convicted criminally for failure to register under the wagering tax laws, failure to pay the wagering excise tax, or failure to register a firearm since requiring the information to be furnished would compel the person to incriminate himself. *Haynes* has required the dismissal of many cases where the defendant was charged with possession of an unregistered firearm. Typical is *Drennon* v. *United States*. 393 F. 2d 342 (8th Cir. 1968).

Haynes has also cast a cloud on other provisions of the Act which relate to possession and the unlawful making or transfer of firearms. *Della Rocca* v. *United States*, 388 F. 2d 525 (2d Cir. 1968), certiorari granted, judgment vacated, and case remanded April 29, 1968, 390 U.S. 745.

The district courts and two courts of appeal have taken conflicting positions on the application of *Marchetti* and *Grosso* to wagering tax forfeitures. The Seventh Circuit has held that forfeitures are barred, *United States* v. \$8,670.00, *Donald Angelini*, *Claimant*, 393 F. 2d 499 (7th Cir. 1968); while the Sixth Circuit has held that they are not, *United States* v. *One* 1965 *Buick, et al.*, 329 F. 2d 672 (6th Cir. 1968). It is reasonably certain that the conflict will be resolved by the Supreme Court.

Of great concern is the attempt to apply the rationale of Marchetti, Grosso, and Haynes to liquor cases. Defendants charged with possession of an unregistered still, distilling without having given bond, possession of unstamped containers, etc., have claimed that compliance with the statutory requirements of registration, giving bond, applying for stamps, etc., would have incriminated them. District courts, with one exception, have refused to accept this contention, United States v. Allen, et al., unreported (D.C. S.D. N.Y. March 5, 1968); United States v. Benton, et al., unreported (D.C. N.D. Ga. April 5, 1968); United States v. Miller, unreported (D.C. N.D. Ga. April 5, 1968); United States v. Anderson, unreported (D.C. N.D. Ga. April 5, 1968); United States v. Richardson, et al., United States v. Beason et al., United States v. Davis, all unreported (D.C. M.D. Ala., April 25, 1968), United States v. McGee, 282 F. Supp. 550 (D.C. M.D. Tenn. 1968), the exception being two cases decided in the Eastern District of Tennessee in April 1968 United States v. Fine and United States v. Lackey, not yet reported.

No cases involving this issue have been decided by a court of appeal, but appeals from several convictions have been filed. A hopeful note was sounded by the Supreme Court in denying certiorari in a case where this issue was raised for the first time in the petition. *Cochran* v. *United States*, 389 F. 2d 326 (10th Cir. 1968) cert. den. May 20, 1968, 391 U.S. 913.

The Seventh and Eighth Circuits have now joined the First, Fourth, Sixth, and Ninth Circuit Courts of Appeal in holding that a special agent of the Internal Revenue Service is not required to warn a taxpayer of his right to counsel at the investigative stage of an examination. *Froham* v. *United States*, 380 F. 2d 832 (8th Cir. 1967); *Mansfield* v. *United States*, 381 F. 2d 961 (7th Cir. 1967).

At the close of the fiscal year, Fred B. Black, Jr., one-time business associate of former Senate Aide Robert G. (Bobby) Baker, was in the process of being retried for income tax violations. After his conviction in 1964, 353 F. 2d 885 (D.C. Cir. 1965) and the denial of certiorari, 384 U.S. 927 (1965) the Solicitor General filed a memorandum with the Supreme Court advising it that agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in a matter unrelated to Black's tax case, had conducted an electronic surveillance of Black's rooms in a Washington, D.C., hotel. The Solicitor General stated that none of the evidence presented to the Grand Jury or used at Black's trial was obtained, either directly or indirectly from any improper source. The Supreme Court remanded the case for a new trial, 385 U.S. 26 (1966). Upon remand the defendant filed various motions including a motion for discovery. Since all of the information obtained directly or indirectly from the monitored conversations was in the F.B.I. Headquarter's file, the Government was directed to make those files available to the court for an in camera inspection. United States v. Black, 282 F. Supp. 35, (U.S.D. D.C. 1968), 68–1 USTC 9412.

STATISTICS OF INCOME REPORTS PUBLISHED

- Individual Income Tax Returns, 1965 (224 pp., \$2.00).
- Individual Income Tax Returns, 1966, Preliminary (26 pp., 20¢).
- U.S. Business Tax Returns, 1964 (213 pp., \$1.25).
- U.S. Business Tax Returns, 1965, Preliminary (25 pp., 20¢).

Corporation Income Tax Returns, 1963, (429 pp., \$2.25).
Corporation Income Tax Returns, 1964, Preliminary (41 pp., 254).
Corporation Income Tax Returns, 1965, Preliminary (31 pp., 25¢).

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Fiduciary, Gift, and Estate Tax Returns, 1965 (114 pp., \$1.25).
Statistics of Income publications may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

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Statistical Tables

Notes:

All yearly data are on a fiscal year basis, unless otherwise specified. For example, data headed "1968" pertain to the fiscal year ended June 30, 1968, and "July 1" inventory items under this heading reflect inventories as of July 1, 1967.

In many tables and charts, figures have been rounded and may not add to the 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 recapitulated at the bottom of tables 1, 5, 6 and 14. A map of the districts appears on page 75.

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

Internal revenue regions, districts, States, and other areas ¹ (States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other States shown at bottom of table)				Individual income and employment taxes					
		Total Internal revenue collections	Corporation Income tax ³) Total	Income tax not withheid and self- employment tax ³⁴	Income tax withheid and ofd-age and disability insurance \$44	Railroad rettrement	Unemploymen Insurance	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	()	
United States,	total	153, 636, 838	29, 896, 520	106, 337, 943	22, 495, 351	82, 377, 342	858, 448	606, 80	
Bilmingnam Columbia Greensboro Jackson Jackson Jackson Jackson Chroinnati Central Region Cfincinnati Cfeveland Detroit Indianapolis Cleveland Detroit Cleveland Detroit Cleveland Cleveland Detroit Cleveland Detroit Cleveland Des Moines Fargo Des Moines Fargo Milwaukee Omaha St. Louis St. Paul Springfield Denver Cheyenne Cheyenne Denver Cheyenne Cheyenne Denver Cheyenne Denver Cheyenne Cheyenne Denver Cheyenne Cheyenn	See (c) below)	1, 122, 438 829, 953 3, 567, 050 531, 311 2, 986, 346 1, 640, 857 29, 590, 441 3, 436, 792 6, 692, 291 12, 649, 256 3, 860, 905 2, 491, 416 559, 782 26, 199, 651 11, 366, 734 1, 366, 734 13, 657 3, 079, 873 943, 777 4, 314, 622 2, 914, 748 1, 887, 065 13, 804, 197 340, 048 3, 764, 738 3, 764, 786 3, 764, 786 4, 7	9, 631, 599 345, 080 345, 080 361, 330 362, 309 361, 016 751, 3841 21224 532, 216 6, 592, 683, 792 286, 082 403, 988 1, 119, 559 693, 792 286, 062 460, 483 1, 571, 188 161, 200 115, 641 1571, 188 161, 200 115, 641 1571, 188 161, 200 115, 641 1571, 188 161, 200 115, 641 157, 188 161, 200 115, 641 157, 188 161, 200 15, 641 157, 188 663, 753 376, 001 155, 641 157, 188 663, 753 376, 001 155, 641 157, 188 663, 753 376, 001 155, 641 157, 188 663, 753 376, 001 155, 641 157, 188 664, 788 7, 77, 729 19, 814 222, 757 17, 722, 954 232, 778 8634, 089 572, 377 17, 225 242, 656 213, 778 133, 359 614, 264 106, 778 7, 144 233, 788 664, 921 133, 466 452, 201 253, 611 1, 088, 671 138, 446 40, 658 572, 653 673, 995 133, 611 1, 088, 671 138, 446 40, 658 572, 633 673, 995 133, 611 1, 088, 671 133, 459 133, 459 134, 474 135, 460 135, 460	27, 301, 229 1, 451, 681, 3, 571, 463, 2, 827, 572 2, 341, 421, 2, 2572 2, 341, 421, 3, 285, 170, 4, 164, 795, 4, 729, 345, 3, 060, 501, 1, 662, 298, 4, 729, 345, 3, 060, 501, 1, 622, 019, 4, 676, 298, 1, 743, 250, 9, 224, 679, 9, 224, 679, 9, 224, 679, 9, 224, 679, 1, 612, 209, 9, 224, 481, 2, 381, 394, 4, 676, 298, 1, 743, 250, 0, 447, 4, 616, 298, 1, 7, 330, 204, 4, 676, 298, 1, 743, 250, 0, 447, 481, 2, 381, 394, 4, 676, 298, 1, 743, 250, 0, 447, 481, 2, 281, 393, 1, 612, 203, 1, 612, 203, 1, 612, 365, 1, 203, 71, 201, 2, 205, 474, 7, 39, 135, 201, 2, 205, 474, 4, 488, 208, 3, 7, 7, 7, 896, 3, 7, 7, 7,	4, 724, 742 166, 268 707, 338 784, 021 402, 671 402, 671 402, 671 402, 671 402, 671 402, 671 402, 671 402, 671 403, 873 504, 015 804, 015 804, 015 804, 015 804, 015 804, 015 804, 015 804, 015 804, 016 803, 089 411, 635 804, 015 804, 015 804, 016 101, 209 2, 180 327, 204 402, 020 106, 382 327, 204 432, 300 641, 872 952, 327 107, 955 3, 315, 857 5, 1207, 834 307, 141 2, 844, 022 952, 327 107, 995 3, 315, 857 5, 1207, 834 302, 456 584, 621 237, 908 107, 995 3, 315, 857 5, 1207, 834 302, 456 584, 621 309, 857 3, 302, 456 584 184, 299 952, 337 484, 630 610 35, 313 568, 486 503, 315 857 2, 410, 142 6, 257 2, 414, 429 3, 302, 456 6, 601 3, 313, 356 2, 436 4, 467 397 6, 603 1, 627 6, 64, 444 6, 7, 397 6, 603 1, 627 1,	22, 297, 891 , 254, 772 , 2839, 712 , 2, 303, 712 , 2, 303, 712 , 2, 303 , 500, 235 , 303 , 500, 235 , 303 , 500, 235 , 303 , 2659, 418 , 359, 800 , 365, 438 , 359, 800 , 359, 403 , 357, 477 , 507, 699 , 482, 396 , 357, 477 , 507, 699 , 482, 396 , 331, 729 , 482, 396 , 331, 729 , 482, 396 , 331, 729 , 482, 396 , 331, 729 , 482, 395 , 397, 521 , 606, 146 , 994, 473 , 397, 521 , 606, 146 , 994, 473 , 397, 521 , 606, 146 , 994, 473 , 397, 521 , 665, 674 , 331, 735 , 665, 674 , 352, 293 , 665, 874 , 352, 293 , 665, 874 , 352, 293 , 665, 874 , 352, 293 , 665, 874 , 352, 293 , 665, 374 , 508, 265 , 664, 399 , 106, 812 , 816, 476 , 508, 265 , 664, 393 , 665, 339 , 665, 339 , 109, 423 , 306, 849 , 300, 109 , 306, 849 , 300, 109 , 306, 339 , 301, 329 , 302, 717 , 745, 405 , 303 , 172, 238 , 173, 238 , 172, 238 , 173, 238 , 173, 238 , 173, 238 , 17	135, 715 3, 937 4, 433 5, 746 10, 442 2088 1, 066 11, 221 98, 589 10, 322 6, 970 55 33, 769 108, 454 13, 961 109, 322 6, 970 5, 33, 769 2, 337 7, 788 179 1, 527 511 19, 049 2, 312 2, 912 36, 399 11, 576 511 19, 049 2, 912 36, 399 11, 575 31, 768 52, 958 2, 912 36, 399 11, 575 33, 769 43, 460 55, 646 55, 546 55, 547 1, 107 9, 557 1, 107 9, 557 1, 107 9, 557 1, 107 1, 557 1, 107 1, 557 1, 107 1, 557 1, 107 1, 107 1, 557 1, 107 1, 557 1, 107 1, 557 1, 107 1, 107	2;98 12;55 8;23 87;99 12;56 22;42 34;57 34;57 34;57 34;57 34;57 34;57 34;57 34;89 4;81 11,83 3;11 13,55 4;31 13,25 3;13 25 5;66 50,00 1;35 1;35 1;35 1;35 1;35 1;35 1;35 1;35	
	(a) California (b) Illinois (c) New York (d) Ohio (e) Pennsylvania	Tot 15, 455, 808 13, 253, 740 30, 192, 452 10, 129, 083 10, 503, 969 6, 707, 965	tals for States not 1, 768, 630 2, 540, 127 8, 050, 621 1, 959, 109 1, 618, 447	t shown above 12, 280, 947 9, 483, 792 20, 052, 472 7, 098, 000 7, 789, 845 7, 789, 845	2, 423, 036 1, 517, 091 3, 226, 525 1, 074, 171 1, 244, 723	9, 728, 577 7, 775, 137 16, 606, 868 5, 949, 619 6, 381, 075 6, 381, 075	74, 134 142, 002 113, 176 39, 221 122, 415	55, 20 49, 56 105, 90 34, 98 41, 63 25, 79	

See footnotes on p. 108.

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ANNUAL REPORT / STATISTICAL TABLES

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

	a de la companya de Esta de la companya d		Excise taxes,				ohol taxes			
iternal revenue regions, districts, States, and other areas 1	Estate tax Gift	Gift tax	total (sum of columns		Distilled spirits taxes					
States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other States shown at bottom of table)			11, 26, 30, 31, 37, 38, and 50)	Total	Total	Imported (collected by Customs)	Domestic #	Rectifi- cation ⁸	Occupa- tional ⁹	Othe
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17
United States, total	2, 710,254	371, 725	14, 320, 396	4, 287, 237	3, 196, 911	765, 104	2, 389, 950	28, 284	12, 630	
Albany (See (c) below) Augusta (Maine) Boston (Massachusetts)	646, 211 30, 189 11, 379 95, 071	127, 576 1, 981 891 17, 753	1, 999, 627 20, 292 7, 024 216, 503	601,650 11,758 2,085	453, 311 280 1, 830	253, 262 6	195, 368 1 1, 677 71, 155	2, 101 1 104	2, 532 278 33	
Brooklyn	93, 652 73, 729 6, 232	8, 162 8, 964 879	88, 421 124, 999 6, 155	107,605 68,890 79,838 4,334	96, 081 5, 371 41, 483 4, 319	23, 723 41, 010 4, 256	71, 155 4, 761 1	822 63 (*)	377 533 471 64	c
arth-Atlantic Region Albany (See (c) below) Augusta (Maine) Boston (Massachusetts) Brooklyn (See (c) below) Buflato (See (c) below) Buflato (Connecticut) Hartford (Connecticut) Portsmouth (New Hampshire Providence (Rhode Island) Id-Atlantic Region Maryland and D.C.)	85, 411 226, 475 10, 453 13, 621	16, 090 70, 723 810 1, 324	175, 387 1, 341, 772 2, 256 16, 818	81,614 232,219 264	79, 567 222, 567 230	12, 321 170, 459	66, 825 50, 756 194	204 903 4	208 444 32	ر منابع منابع
Id-Atlantic Region Baltimore (Maryland and D.C.) Newark (New Jersey)	398, 813 60, 012 110, 909	62,938 7,078 14,243	2, 208, 797 336, 263 446, 168	13,043 715,508 235,178 224,739	1, 583 522, 254 205, 479 126, 091	1, 487 74, 203 25, 638	435, 039 174, 304 124, 487	10, 609 5, 191 664	92 2, 030 328 655	
td-Atlantic Region Baltimore (Maryland and D.C.) Newark (New Jersey). Philadelphia. (See (e) below). Pittsburgh. (See (e) below). Wilmington. (Delaware). utheast Region Atlanta. (Georgia). Birmingham. (Alabama). Columbia. (South Carolina). Greensboro. (North Carolina). Jackson. (Mississippi). Jackson. (Mississippi). Jackson. (Tennessee)	111, 846 45, 948 44, 946 25, 152	10, 998 12, 522 3, 158 14, 939	591, 968 322, 394 509, 609	175,004 70,368 10,178	136,250 46,958 7,437 40	46, 087 2, 479	87, 475 43, 990 4, 783	2, 186 2, 568	500 370 137	
Atlanta(Georgia) Birmingham(Alabama)	245, 051 40, 555 16, 145 15, 224 32, 776	26, 593 2 026	2, 394 1, 630, 351 203, 317 28, 968	41 88,059 13,051 1,783	57, 355 7, 602 1, 585	31, 281 2, 445 1, 472	25, 086 4, 934 28	37 21 (*)	40 601 108 47	
Greensboro(North Carolina) Jackson(Mississippi) Jacksonville(Florida)	15, 224 32, 776 8, 368 107, 499	2, 644 1, 795 2, 459 630 14, 340	20, 994 1, 217, 376 11, 079 107, 113	1, 652 2, 150 185 50, 232	1, 067 1, 832 84 26, 297	957 1, 687 24, 721	9 31 15		53 25 40	
Assiville (reinessee)	24, 484 317, 143 58, 446	2, 698 30, 683 5, 439	41, 504 5, 210, 273 173, 300	19,006 1,381,911 145,023	18, 888 1, 284, 230 132, 396	24, 721	1, 284 18, 785 1, 061, 120 130, 782	16 (*) 9,443 1,413	263 65 1, 839 198	
Cleveland	71,211 74,132 76,900 23,024	7, 914 10, 440 3, 936 1, 891	755, 664 2, 614, 047 359, 989 1, 291, 097	101, 872 202, 325 283, 961	85, 876 169, 310 260, 472	79, 849 131, 943	5, 293 36, 353 254, 606 631, 608	55 391 5, 634	676 611 231	
Parkersburg (West Virginia) dwest Region Aberdeen	23, 024 13, 429 390, 623 4, 684	1, 063 1, 063 43, 268 209	1, 291, 097 16, 176 1, 874, 350 7, 136	645, 909 2, 822 773, 155 88	633, 649 2, 526 456, 172 54	68, 961	631, 608 2, 477 380, 096	1, 949 (*) 4, 309	88 34 2,742 54	
Chicago (See (b) below) Des Moines (Iowa) Fargo (North Dakota) Milwankos	152, 921 32, 508 3, 489	18, 135 1, 317 237	693, 209 30, 054 5, 451	171, 179 455 98	152, 963 139 82	52, 530 32	98, 838 1	703	835 138 50	
Omaha(Nébraska) St. Louis(Missouri) St. Paul(Mignesota)	40, 213 23, 440 58, 198 40, 490	5, 246 2, 210 5, 370 7, 614	214, 676 72, 214 391, 763 131, 901	134, 018 7, 260 125, 445 50, 409	4, 621 123 30, 913 10, 291	2, 818 9, 153 4, 427	1,034 (*) 21,107		763 120 326 158	(°
Springfield(See (b) below) thwest Region Albuquerque(New Mexico)	34, 680 265, 317 7, 137	2,930 39,960 1,662	327, 946 1, 543, 692 8, 948	284, 203 152, 980 25	256, 987 38, 880 23	27,095	5, 622 253, 494 11, 333	3, 194 (*)	298 390 23 46	c
thwest Region Austin	56, 181 3, 525 81, 921 24, 705	16, 370 388 8, 508 2, 461	780, 796 8, 706 107, 558	53, 640 14 13, 025	16, 616 13 204	16, 263 	304 162		13 41	
Little Rock	9, 960 25, 884 26, 879	973 2, 914 3, 422	157, 042 28, 898 69, 780 354, 703	43, 501 466 40, 030 1, 186	63 26 20, 811 65	10, 832	(*) 9, 814 7	4	62 16 154 15	¢
Wichita	29, 125 434, 561 291 4, 883	3, 261 39, 525 7 754	354, 703 27, 261 1, 252, 484 2, 307	1, 091 515, 832 140	1, 060 326, 620 135	98, 485 110	1, 040 225, 008	616	20 2, 496 25	
Helena	4, 603 6, 345 5, 631 184, 830	332 1,203 15,644 1,046	4, 297 4, 218 11, 958 414, 155	78 1, 485 5, 047 145, 410	36 707 2,787 89,087	2 2, 576 38, 967	631 111 48, 977	3 1 115	36 71 100 1,021	
Herena. (Montana) Honolulu	18, 278 13, 372 5, 968	1, 550 854	11, 958 414, 155 6, 547 33, 087 12, 355 17, 675 620, 745	1,927 9,883 76	178 5, 446 72	21 1, 642	3,712		157 92 71	(*
Seattle	6, 345 5, 631 184, 830 18, 278 13, 372 5, 968 3, 872 158, 937 32, 154 12, 535	547 11,920 5,669 1,182	17, 675 620, 745 125, 139 72, 796	1, 557 290, 233 59, 997 58, 141	8 207, 616 20, 548 58, 089	37, 211 17, 957 25	169, 242 2, 335 56, 899	497 11 1, 165	8 672 243	
Other Other istributed :	60 12, 475	336 846	70, 872 1, 924	58, 117 25	58, 064 25	25	56, 899 (*)	1, 165		
Federal tax deposits and depositary receipts Gasoline, lubricating oil, and excess FICA credits Transferred to Government of Guam Withhold have of Endered emicrosoft	·····	••	—1, 471, 973 							
Withheld taxes of Federal employees	··········	Totale for	r States not sh	wn above	<u></u>					
(a) California	343, 767	<u></u>			296, 703	76, 177	218, 219	601	1, 692	
(b) Illinois (c) New York (d) Ohio (e) Pennsylvania	343, 767 187, 601 424, 044 129, 657 157, 795 138, 102	27, 564 21, 065 89, 830 13, 353 23, 520 24, 878	1, 034, 901 1, 021, 155 1, 575, 484 928, 964 914, 362 888, 354	435, 643 455, 382 392, 706 246, 895 245, 372	409, 950 269, 701 218, 272 183, 208	52, 530 211, 470 79, 849	352, 332 55, 518 136, 076	3,897 967 1,469 4,753	1,133 1,726 874	
(f) Texas	138,102	23, 520	914, 302 888, 354	245, 372 66, 666	183,208	46,087	131, 464 467	4, /53	870 87	

ANNUAL REPORT / STATISTICAL TABLES

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

Internal revenue regions, districts, States, and other areas ¹		Wines, cordiats, etc., taxes				Beer taxes				
ates represented by parentheses; totals for of table)	Total	Imported (collected by Customs)	Domestic	Occupa- tional taxes 11	Total	Imported (collected by Customs)	Domestic ⁸	Occupa- tional taxes ¹²		
		(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	
United States, I	total	127, 263	12,721	112, 618	1, 924	963, 062	5, 964	953, 606	3, 49	
orth-Atlantic Region	n (See (c) below)	29, 368 1, 201	6, 300	23, 033 1, 198	35 3	118, 971 10, 277	3, 241	115,002 10,199	72	
Augusta	(Maine). (Massachusetts)	185 1,137	(*) 647	184 486	(*)]	70	5 175	10,209	i	
Brooklyn	(See (c) below) (See (c) below)	3.744	190	3,736	9	10, 387 59, 775 23, 821	745	59,557 22,945	21	
Burlington	(Vermont)	14, 534 11	(*)	14, 342	2 11	4	140	(*)	19	
Manhattan	Connecticut)	1, 290 7, 193	5,118	1,017 2,069	15	756 2,460	2, 304	(*) 713	1	
Portsmouth Providence	(New Hampshire) (Rhode Island)	74	73	(*)	(*)	34 11, 386	6	11,378		
id-Atlantic Region . Baltimore	(Maryland and D.C.)	12,681 1 026	1,087 595	11, 516 418	79 13	180, 572 28, 672	393 235	179, 844 28, 389	3	
Newark	(New Jersev)	1,026 7,147 2,990	441	7, 144 2, 548	ँ ।	91, 501 35, 764	136	91, 479 35, 531		
Pittsburgh	(See (e) below) (See (e) below) (Virginia)	2, 550 1 1, 517	51	1,405	i 61	23,409 1,224	21	23, 333 1, 111		
Wilmington	(Virginia) (Delaware)	en 👘			(*)	1				
Atlanta	(Georgia)	3, 527 849	782 65	2, 073 728	672 57	27, 178 4, 599	321 19	26, 152 4, 521	7	
Birmingham Columbia	(Alabama)	72 470	71 19	336	115	127 115	35 17			
Greensboro	(North Carolina) (Mississippi)	179 1	26	3	151	139 99	27		11.00 A 1	
Jacksonville	(Florida) (Tennessee)	1, 950	602	1,006	342	21, 985 114	223	21,630	1	
		5, 087	880	3, 621	586	92, 594	448	91, 934	1	
Cleveland	(See (d) below) (See (d) below) (Michigan) (Indiana).	971 1,184	453	862 490	109 240	11,656 14,812	31	11,640 14,744	1997 - 1997 -	
Detroit Indianapolis	(Michigan) (Indiana)	1, 971 86	427	1, 404	140 86	31, 043 23, 403	416	30, 610 23, 382		
Louisville	(Kentucky) (West Virginia)	865 11		(*) 865	i li	11, 395 285		11,350		
idwest Region	(South Dakota)	8, 320	1, 710	6, 597	i 3	308, 663 34	399	307, 609	•	
Chicago	(See (b) below)	5, 881	1, 234	4, 645	1	12.335	293	12,015	1	
Fargo	(See (b) below) (Iowa) (North Dakota)	92 2	- 2	84	8	223 14	(*)	107	100	
WHIWAUKee	(Wisconsin)	269 53	222	45 53	2	129, 128 7, 084	97	128, 892 7, 055	1	
St. Louis	(Missouri)	1, 747 273	143 109	1,604 164	(*)	92, 786 39, 845	45	92, 683 39, 669	1	
Springfield	(Minnesota) (See (b) below)	2 1,451	تجريبة فالمحدود	1 765	1 149	39, 845 27, 214 112, 649	220	27, 188 112, 023		
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	2		1	(*)	1	158	36, 161		
Cheyenne	(See (f) below)	(*) 514		(*)	(*)	36, 511 2	1			
Dallas Denver	(See (1) below)	32 1			32 1	12, 790 43, 437		12, 750 43, 421		
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	421 482	133	416 348	5	19 18, 738	63	18, 633		
Oklahoma City	(Oklahoma) (Oklahoma) (Kansas)	(*) ["] Ĩ			e i	1, 121 31		1.058	[[영화]]	
estern Region	(Nalisas)	66, 820		65, 005	389	122, 393 5	942 2	(*) 120, 999		
Boise	(Alaska) (Idaho)	(*)	(*)		8	42			n an Arran II. Dhaeth	
Helena Honolulu	(Hawaii)	2 57	(*) 55 725	(*) 2,595	12	777 2,203	87	756 2,114		
Los Angeles Phoenix	(See (a) below) (Arizona) (Oregon)	3, 334 29 162	(*) 725	Rosen (Cheles	2 14 29	52, 989 1, 720	529 1	2,114 52,288 1,704		
Portland Reno	(Oregon) (Nevada)			18	(*)	4, 275 4	14	4,216		
Salt Lake City	(Utah)	(*) 62, 052	515	61 .095	¥ 160	1,548	264	1,520 20,211		
Seattle	(See (a) below) (Washington)	1, 184	97	61,377 1,014	73	20, 565 38, 265	45	38, 190 43		
Puerto Rico	al Operations	9 9		9 9		43 43		43		
ndistributed :							- <mark> </mark>			
Federal tax deposit Gasoline, lubricatin Transferred to Gove	g oil, and excess FICA credits 7 ernment of Guam			فيقتح فتنجف						
			Totals for State				1	70 400		
	(a) California (b) Illínois	65, 386 5, 882	1, 240 1, 234 5, 308	63, 972 4, 646 21, 345	174 2	73, 554 39, 550 96, 333 26, 468 59, 174	793	72, 499 39, 203 92, 700	2	
	(c) New York	26, 671 2, 154 2, 990 546	5, 308 453	21, 345 1, 352 2, 548	19 349	96, 333 26, 468	3, 049 31	92, 700 26, 384 58, 864 48, 910		
승규가 왜 승규가 있는 것	(d) Ohio (e) Pennsylvania	2,990	441	2, 548	E STATE	59, 174 49, 300	136 158	58,864	12	

See footnotes on p. 108.

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[In thousands of dollars. See table 3, p. 105, for tax rates and further breakdown of national totals by sources]

Internal revenue regions, districts, States, and other areas 1		<u></u>	Total stamp taxes on documents an			
stes represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for ther States shown at bottom of table)		Total (26)	Cigarettes # (27)	Cigars * (28)	Other ^{\$ 13} (29)	other instruments (30)
United States, total.		2, 122, 277	2, 066, 159	54, 937	1, 181	48,7
	(See (c) below)	928 21	109	374 21	445	6,7
Augusta	(Maine)	1 3		ä	1	1,2
Brooklyn Buffalo	(See (C) below)	13 34	2	(*) 8	34	1
Burlington Hartford	(Connecticut)	(*) <u>230</u> -		230 112	(*)	
Manhattan	(New Hampshire)	(*) 625	Ω ¹⁰⁷	Ω $11Z$	406	2,
Providence	(Rhode Island)	484,620	459, 764	^(*) 24, 811	(*) 45	5,
Baltimore		20 233 -	(*) 	208	19 25	1,
Philadelphia Pittsburgh	(See (e) below)	22,717	459,759	22, 712 347 1, 544	(*)	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
Richmond	(Virginia)	461,303 (*) 1,176,457	(*) 1, 160, 455	(*) 15,372 847	630	(; 5,
Atlanta	(Georgia)	847 1,735		847 1,735	(*)	[1] 전신 전신 전신] [2] 전신 전신 전신]
Birmington Columbia Greensboro	(South Carolina)	2,296 1,160,794	29 1, 160, 274	2,267	481	
Jackson	(Mississippi)	10.667	152	10, 480		1
Nashville Nashville ntral Region	(Tennessee)	118 - 450, 515	445, 825	4,685	114 5	1. 5,
Cincinnati Cleveland	(See (d) below)	107 1,196	46	103 1,149	4 1	1, 2,
Detroit Indianapolis	(Michigan)	3 728	(*) 1	1 728	i.	2,
Louisville Parkersburg		448, 238 244	445,778	2,460 244		6,
dwest Region	(South Dakota)	15	(*)	12	2	장말 다 아파 같
Chicago Des Moines	(See (b) below) (lowa)	6		4	2 2	2,
Fargo Milwaukee	(North Dakota)	(*) 6		6	8	
Omaha St. Louis	(Nebraska)	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	2	(*)	
St. Paul	(Minnesota)	()	사망 지갑했던 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그	(*)		5,
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	113		108 108	3	ə, 1.
Austin Cheyenne		112			*) (*)	1, 1,
Dallas	(Colorado)				옷는 것이 말 같은 것이야?	
Little Rock	(Louisiana)	(*) 1	THE REPORT		8	
Oklahoma City Wichita stern Region	(Kansas)			23	50	12
Anchorage Boise		(*)			8	
Helena Honolulu	(Montana)	8	(*)		`` ` 8	3
Los Angeles	(See (a) below)	8 42 1	ে ি	20	21 1	3
Portland	(Oregon)	i		(*)	(*)	
Salt Lake City		1 24	4	3	1 18	6
Seattle fice of International Op	erations (Washington)	3 9, 550		9, 550	2	
Puerto Rico		9, 550		9, 550		
distributed: Federal tax deposits and	depositary receipts 6					
Gasoline, lubricating oil, Transferred to Governm	and excess FICA credits '					
withneld taxes of Feder	al employees					1
	1	r States not shown		1		1
	(a) California	66 6	4	23 4 141	38 2 443	1997 - CO 2
	(c) New York (d) Ohio	693 1,303	109 46	1,253 23,059	443 4 (*)	
	(b) Pennsylvania(i) Texas	23,064 112		108	ໍ່ 3	ź

ANNUAL REPORT / STATISTICAL TABLES

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

	Manufacturers' exclse taxes							
ternal revenue regions, districts, States, and other areas ¹ tates represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other States shown at bottom of table)	Total (31)	Gasolina (32)	Lubricating oil, etc. (33)	Tires (wholly or in part of rubber), inner tubes, and tread rubber (34)	Motor vehicles, chassis, bodies, parts, and accessories (35)	0ther ¹⁵ (36)	Total retailers excise taxes 10	
United States, total						<u></u>		
승규는 이번에 가지 않는 것 같은 것 같은 것 같이 많았다.	5, 713, 973	3, 030, 792	92, 311	489, 139	2, 054, 746	46, 985	861 201	
arth-Atlantic Region Albay, See (c) below)	84, 713 259, 639 242, 506 7, 020 549 83, 383 13, 257 10, 699 10, 094 24, 415 4, 622 9, 932 10, 364 2, 378, 351 7, 784 464, 673 1, 780, 691 29, 060 92, 635 1, 508 521, 441 4, 642 65, 588 521, 441 4, 092 313, 103 13, 830 3, 038 41, 645 55, 588 50, 024 23, 389 552, 945 3, 693 3, 695 2, 655 3, 695 3, 655 3, 655 3, 695 3, 655 3, 655 4, 655 4	2,427 2,477 2,477 2,677 3,053 12,048 4,299 6,272 567,191 1,785 448,811 21,785 448,811 21,785 449,837 23,831 21,783 6,131 21,785 4,378 6,131 21,721 22,606 7,220 7,955 25,561 4,913 30,949 30,949 31,950 34,913 35,718 55,681 41,923 22,785 44,913 35,718 55,683 44,924 455,684 41,222 22,246 11,527 13,729 272,566 14,550 144,550	2 (*) 96 29 58 (*) 4 18, 331 (*) 15, 548 136 2, 520 4, 833 9, 432 17 7 51 16 116 116 116 116 116 116	499 193 238 4,737 9,300 35,2607 62,479 764 43,539 31,355 7,544 2,613 1,355 7,544 2,613 1,358 1,358 1,358 303,953 303,953 303,953 303,953 303,953 303,953 303,953 303,953 303,953 1,459 210 1,358 1,758 1,459 210 1,33 1,277 3,266 (7) 1,459 210 1,33 1,277 3,266 1,196 218 1,77 1,459 218 1,77 1,459 210 1,33 1,275 1,365 2,479 1,459 2,103 1,459 2,103 1,277 3,266 1,195 2,103 1,277 3,265 1,195 2,133 1,277 3,265 1,195 2,133 1,277 3,265 1,195 2,133 1,277 3,265 1,195 2,133 1,277 3,265 1,195 2,133 1,277 3,265 1,195 2,133 1,277 3,265 1,195 2,135 1,277 3,265 1,195 2,135 1,277 3,265 1,195 2,195 1,277 3,265 1,195 2,195 1,277 3,265 1,195 2,195 1,277 3,265 1,277 3,265 2,195 1,277 2,265 2,195 2,210 1,195 2,210 1,195 2,210 1,195 2,210 1,195 2,215 1,195 2,215 1,195 2,215 1,195 2,215 1,195 2,215 1,195 2,215 1,195 2,215 1,195 2,215 1,195 2,215 1,317 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,111 1,113 1,111 1,113 1,115 1,115 1,115 1,115 1,115 1,115 1,115	891 1, 274 2, 090 1, 098 8 1, 029 1, 029 1, 029 1, 029 1, 029 1, 029 1, 029 1, 029 1, 029 1, 234 240 51, 123 396 56, 470 28, 902 48 10, 28, 902 48 10, 28, 902 48 10, 28, 902 48 11, 28, 902 48 12, 28, 902 48 14, 273 365 1, 511 57, 57, 055 6, 350 6, 350 6, 380 6, 380 6, 380 1, 533 555 2, 575 2, 575 3, 688 35, 411 12 12 26 475	10 (*) 1, 282 201 677 72 15, 165 11, 229 13 82 2, 028 2, 028		
	Tot	als for States no	ot shown above			1		
(a) California (b) Illinois (c) New York (d) Ohio (e) Pennsylvania (f) Texas	292, 937 337, 001 706, 928 472, 457 502, 145 641, 485	263, 570 268, 363 584, 719 108, 862 442, 982 608, 503	9, 517 6, 123 18, 420 3, 016 14, 264 20, 492	2, 865 1, 476 76, 564 311, 986 10, 157 4, 890	15, 431 58, 800 15, 108 48, 087 33, 740 7, 258	1, 555 2, 239 12, 116 506 1, 002 343	4	

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

Internal revenue regions, districts, States, and (States represented by single districts indicated i totals for other States shown at bottom of table	in parentheses: Total	Admissions theaters, concerts, athletic contexts, roof gardens, cabarets, etc. ¹⁸ (39)	Telephone, wire, etc., and equipment services (40)	Transportation of persons ¹⁷ (41)	Sugar (42)	Diesel and special motor fuels (43)
United States, total		1,150	1, 105, 478	199, 274	102, 270	201, 9
United States, total th-Atlantic Region Albany	7, 59 9	9 9 13 40 15 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	217, 306 1, 895 403 52, 377 207 7, 078 229 19, 252 135, 884 161 7 155, 205 28, 275 28, 275 28, 275 28, 275 28, 48, 007 57, 538 5, 518 15, 389 15, 389 15, 389 15, 389 1, 135 246 21, 135 246 21, 135 246 21, 135 23, 693 11, 863 44, 544 44, 544 45, 551 20, 556 20, 948 4, 545 5, 7, 345 225, 586 70, 948 4, 746 4, 551 20, 551 20, 948 4, 545 5, 10, 374 8, 033 9, 988 5, 9	si, 737 51 8 3, 190 188 1, 662 4 56, 616 13 7, 457 2, 231 30 74 513 4, 507 4, 507 4, 507 2, 231 30 74 513 4, 507 225, 491 15, 952 60 98 952 60 98 95 25, 670 9, 539 9 9, 143 22 6, 308 1, 770 25, 670 9, 539 9 9, 143 23 974 43 30 22 6, 616 55 25, 670 9, 939 9, 9, 143 23 974 43 30 22 6, 616 55 25, 670 9, 939 9, 9, 143 23 974 43 6, 308 1, 777 11 20 6, 616 5, 584 1, 587 4, 507 4, 507 20 6, 616 98 99 9, 158 4, 507 1, 587 1, 11 20 20 6, 508 1, 770 1, 11 20 28 6, 508 1, 770 1, 11 20 28 5, 570 1, 124 1, 18 3, 19 1, 19 1, 10 2, 10 1, 11 2, 10 3, 124 1, 18 3, 335 (*) 969 1, 000 5, 588 5, 588	39, 659 16 704 2, 124 33 23 1 36, 786 2 (*), 358 1 4, 725 3, 853 4, 725 5, 358 4, 725 5, 358 6, 375 5, 388 4, 725 5, 388 5, 387 6, 386 6, 386 7, 386	27, 8 27, 8 2, 0 5 2, 0 3 1, 8 3 1, 9, 7 2 2, 0 3 4 8, 2 1, 4 8, 6 1, 1 3, 1 1, 2 2, 0 3, 4 8, 1 1, 1 3, 1 1, 2 2, 0 3, 4 8, 1 1, 1 3, 1 1, 2 2, 0 3, 4 4, 8 1, 0 2, 7 7, 1 2, 8 3, 4 1, 1 1, 2 2, 0 3, 4 4, 1 1, 1 1, 2 2, 0 2, 0 3, 4 4, 1 1, 1 1, 2 2, 0 2, 0 1, 8 3, 4 1, 1 1, 2 2, 0 2, 0 2, 0 1, 8 3, 4 1, 1 1, 2 2, 0 2, 0 1, 1 1, 2 2, 0 2, 0 1, 1 1, 2 2, 0 2, 0 2
(a) California (b) Itlinois (c) New York (d) Ohio (e) Pennsylvi (f) Texas	Totals for States 1 176.92 142.97 367.03 744.25 99.38 99.38 95.42		118, 869 78, 986 144, 877 56, 407 63, 056 12, 057	14, 093, 41, 846 58, 517 96 687 7, 282	6, 589 449 36, 828 381 5, 184 3, 970	22,6 11,7 22,9 10,3 19,7 24,4

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ternal revenue regions, districts, States, and other	Miscellaneous excise taxes Continued						
areas ¹ tates represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other States shown at bottom of table)	Narcotics and marihuana in- cluding occupa-	Coin-operated gaming devices (45)	Wagering taxes		Use tax on highway motor	Other	Unclassified excise taxes
	tional taxes		Occupational (46)	Wagers (47)	vehicles (48)	(49)	(50)
	(44)						
United States, total		14, 806	416	4,695	108, 918	118,303	288, 480
The Atlantic Region Augusta (Maine) Boston (Massachusetts) Boston (Massachusetts) Burfington (Vermont) Burfington (Vermont) Hartford (Connecticut) Manhattan (See (c) below) Portsmouth (New Hampshire) Providence (Rhode Island) -Atlantic Region (Weryand and D.C.) Newark (New Jersey) Philadelphia (See (c) below) Providence (Rhode Island) -Atlantic Region (Delaware) Richmond (Virginia) Wilmington (Delaware) Atlanta (Georgia) Birmingham (Alabama) Columbia (South Carolina) Greensboro (North Carolina) Jackson (Mississipi) Jackson (Mississipi) Jackson (Mississipi) Indianapolis (Indiana) Cleveland (See (d) below) Cleveland (See (b) below) Cleveland (See (b) below)	42 ³³ 1 334 1177 ² 3 5 1621 177 ² 3 5 1621 177 ² 3 5 1622 177 ² 1622 177 ² 177 ²		(*) 9 10 11 22 3 4 6 5 5 10 11 22 3 4 6 5 5 7 7 20 6 11 22 3 4 6 5 5 7 7 20 6 1 1 20 6 1 1 20 3 4 6 5 5 7 7 20 6 1 1 20 20 6 1 1 20 20 6 1 1 20 20 6 1 1 20 20 6 1 1 20 20 6 1 1 20 20 6 1 1 20 20 6 1 1 20 6 1 20 5 5 8 9 (*) 22 4 1 3 2 2 4 1 5 5 8 9 (*) 20 5 5 7 7 2 1 5 5 7 7 2 1 5 5 7 7 2 1 5 5 8 9 7 7 2 1 5 5 8 9 7 7 2 1 5 5 7 7 2 1 5 5 7 7 7 2 1 5 5 7 7 7 7 2 1 5 5 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	100 4 14 15 32 16 26 5 3 3 202 29 17 13 13 108 29 14 4 435 29 14 4 435 29 14 4 435 29 14 4 435 29 14 4 435 29 14 40 6 40 6 40 6 40 6 40 6 40 6 40 6 4		98, 610 75 51 1, 950 588 119 14 189 95, 491 133 5, 369 7, 784 1, 957 1, 559 102 207 1, 083 1, 083 154 154 156 211 140 65 65 82 526 777 193 193 194 465 465 82 526 777 193 194 465 465 82 526 777 193 194 465 465 82 526 777 193 194 195 194 195 194 195 194 195 194 195 195 105 195 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 10	144, 836 1, 369 305 25, 165 5, 972 8, 808 394 14, 092 87, 978 2155 5, 805 -13, 342 -13, 342 -1, 772 8, 806 10, 20 8, 807 10, 20 10, 20
		Totals for States	not shown above		4		
(a) California (b) Illinois. (c) New York (d) Ohio. (e) Pennsylvania (f) Texas	262 63 294 45 88 58	55 193 30 266 91 8	10 9 25 14 37 17	151 112 78 267 128 175	10, 503 6, 186 7, 070 6, 088 7, 955 7, 080	3,700 3,144 96,272 268 2,318 1,282	119, 153 82, 548 104, 127 131, 632 42, 463 120, 791

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

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

[In thousands of dollars]

	Quarter ended— ³⁹						
Source of revenue	Sept. 30, 1967 (1)	Dec. 31, 1967 (2)	Mar. 31, 1968 (3)	June 30, 1968 (4)			
Grand total.	33, 090, 782	29, 876, 200	38, 498, 338	52, 171, 51			
orporation income tax ²	5, 620, 459	5, 724, 727	6, 030, 055	12, 521, 2			
ndividual income and employment taxes, total		19, 821, 877	28, 355, 630	34, 856, 6			
Income tax not withheld and self-employment tax 34 Income tax withheld and old-age and disability insurance 345 Railroad retirement. Unemployment insurance		814, 815 18, 801, 784 201, 489 3, 789	5, 949, 668 21, 610, 074 207, 028 588, 860	12, 291, 5 22, 315, 8 239, 0 10, 1			
state tax. Ift tax. xçise taxes, total	703 712	628, 725 8, 236 3, 692, 636	656, 669 20, 577 3, 435, 406	721, 14 333, 80 3, 738, 67			
Alcohol taxes, total		1, 247, 722	858,978	1, 184, 63			
Distilled spirits # Wines, cordials; etc Beer #	693, 952 27, 418 274, 530	988, 048 37, 043 222, 631	651,782 23,459 183,737	863, 13 39, 34 282, 16			
Tobacco. taxes, fotal #	553, 360	546, 916	449, 792	572, 2			
Cigarettes		530, 807 15, 766 343	439, 864 9, 595 334	555, 78 16, 2 19			
Stamp taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards, total	22, 193	18, 749	5, 999	1,78			
Manufacturers' excise taxes, total		1, 308, 645	1, 490, 604	1, 451, 0			
Gasoline Lubricating oil, etc Tires (wholly or in part of rubber), inner tubes, and tread rubber Motor vehicles, chassis, bodies, parts, and accessories. Radio and fejevision sets, phonographs, components. etc. Refrigerators, freezers, air-conditioners, etc.; electric, gas, and oil appliances	752,256 21,298 133,323 543,313 672 163	803, 325 23, 061 117, 657 352, 250 -30 29	761, 728 19, 742 133, 444 566, 445 64	713, 4 28, 2 104, 7 592, 7			
Other. Retailers' excise taxes, total		12, 353	9, 303	11,42			
Luggage, etc. Jeweiny, etc. Furs Toilet preparations		(*) 86 23	359 9 121 247 (*)				
Miscellaneous excise taxes, total	467,043	492, 048	455, 184	444, 56			
Admissions: ¹⁰ Theaters, obserts, athletic contests, etc		31 467 541 313, 887 50, 679 -6	13 114 132 280,925 55,170 1	3 57 250,71 48,43 (*)			
Sugar Diesel and special motor fuels. Narcotics and marihuana, including occupational taxes. Coin-operated amusement devices, bowling alleys, pool tables, etc.3 ⁴ Coin-operated gaming devices.		29, 516 53, 103 298 11	26,019 50,809 159 7	19, 65 50, 45 63 3			
	방법 입가 있다. 이 것은 것은 가 있는 것을 만났다. 문법	664	219	3, 08			
Occupational. Wagers Use tax on highway motor vehicles	217 1,436 62,171 11,506	86 1,369 9,632 31,771	28 588 14,252 26,750	8 1, 30 22, 86 46, 68			
Unclassified excise taxes	48, 836	78 446	174, 491	84, 37			

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ANNUAL REPORT / STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 3,—Internal revenue collections by sources, fiscal years 1967 and 1968

(In thousands of dollars)

and a second and a s	Fiscal year		
Source of revenue :	1967 (1)	1968 (2)	
Grand total, all sources	148, 374, 815	153, 636, 83	
Corporation income taxes, total 19	34,917,825	29, 896, 52	
Regular	34, 914, 910 2, 916	29, 893, 2	
ndividual income and employment taxes, total	96, 328, 836	106, 337, 94	
Income tax not withheid and self-employment tax 3 + 20. Income tax withheid and old-age and disability insurance, total 3 + 5 21.	20, 625, 699	22, 495, 3 82, 377, 3	
Railroad retirement, total. Unemployment insurance, employers of 4 or more persons taxed 3.1 percent on taxable portion of wages, effective Jan. 1, 1964.	74, 307, 534 792, 858	82, 377, 3 858, 4	
credit allowed up to 90 percent of tax for contributions to State unemployment funds	602,745	606,8	
Estate fax, graduated rates from 3 percent on first \$5,000 of net estate in excess of \$60,000 exemption to 77 percent on portion over \$10,000,000; credit allowed for State death taxes sift tax; graduated rates from 24 percent on first \$5,000 of net gifts in excess of \$30,000 exemption to 57% percent on portion over \$10,000,000; \$3,000 annual exclusion for each donee.	2, 728, 580	2, 710, 2	
\$10,000,000; \$3,000 annual exclusion for each donee	285, 826	371,72	
Excise taxes, total	4,075,723	14, 320, 3	
Alcohol taxes, total Alcohol taxes, total Distilled spirits taxes, total. Imported (collected by Customs, rates same as domestic) Domestic, \$10.50 per proof gallon or wine gallon when below proof \$ Rectification, 30 cents per proof gallon \$ Occupational taxes: Numburence menufacturary of spirite \$25 550 \$100 per port.	* 3,007,418	4, 287, 2 3, 196, 9 765, 1	
Domestic, \$10.50 per proof gallon or wine gallon when below proof a Rectification, 30 cents per proof gallon a	* 2,284,748 * 24,238	2, 389, 95 28, 28	
Autoeverage manufacturers of spirits, \$25, \$50, \$100, per year	76	1	
Less than 20,000 proof gallons, \$110 per year	13 24		
Rétail dealers in liquor or medicinal spirits, \$54 per year. Wholesale liquor dealers, \$255 per year	14, 274 688	11, 84 6	
Hectiners: Eess than 20,000 proof gallons, \$110 per year 20,000 proof gallons or more, \$220 per year Retail dealers in liquor or medicinal spirits, \$54 per year Wholesale liquor dealers, \$255 per year Manufacturers of stills, \$55 per year Seizures, penalties, etc. Stills or condensers manufactured, \$22 each	745	9/	
Wines, cordials, etc., taxes, total	122, 498	127,26	
Imported (collected by Customs, rates same as domestic). Domestic (Still-wines, 17 cents, 67 cents, \$2,25 per wine gallon; sparkling wines, \$3 40; artificially carbonated wines, \$2,40; liqueurs, cordials, \$1.92).	11, 872	12, 72	
	108, 093	112,6]	
Retail dealers in wines or in wines and beer, \$54 per year Wholesale dealers in wines or in wines and beer \$255 per year	2, 351 181	1,79 12	
Beer taxes, total	r 945, 808	963, 06	
Imported (collected by Customs, rates same as domestic). Domestic, \$9 per barrel of 31 gallons % Occupational taxes: Brewers:	6, 018 * 935, 396	5, 96 953, 60	
Less than 500 barrels, \$55 per year	3 16 3, 540 835	1 2,79 67	
Tobacco taxes, total	2, 079, 869	2, 122, 27	
Cigarettes, total Small (Class A), \$4 per thousand Large (Class B), \$8.40 per thousand, except if over 6½ inches long \$4 per thousand for each 2¾ inches or fraction thereof \$	2,023,090 2,023,090 1	2, 066, 15 2, 066, 15	
Prepayments Cigars total	55,736	54, 93	
	55, 414	54, 57	
Large cigars, total s	280 1,627 13,249	31 1,73	
Class D (over 6 cents, not over 6 cents each), \$7 per thousand. Class E (over 8 cents, not over 15 cents each), \$10 per thousand.	5, 432 26, 680	13, 52 5, 77 25, 01	
Class F (over 15 cents, not over 20 cents each), \$15 per thousand Class G (over 20 cents each), \$20 per thousand	4, 567 3, 579	4,69 3,52	
Small cigars, 75 cents per thousand Prenauments	303 19	34	
Prepayments Cigars, cigarettes, cigarette papers and cigarette tubes (Customs) Miscellaneous tobacco.	401	34 2 55 1	
Miscellaneous tobacco Otgarette papers and tubes, papers ½ cent per 50; tubes 1 cent per 50	639	61	
Stamp taxes on documents, other instruments, and playing cards, total.	68, 260	48, 7	

See footnotes on p. 108.

Table 3.—Internal revenue collections by sources, fiscal years 1967 and 1968—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal y	ear
Source of revenue	1967 (1)	1968 (2)
cise taxes—Continued Manufacturers' excise taxes, total		
Manufacturers excise taxes, total	5, 478, 347	5,713,97
Lubricating oil, etc., 6 cents per gallen; cutting oil, 3 cents per gallon ²⁸	2,932,894 92,573	3, 030, 79 92, 31
Manufacturers' excise taxes, total Gasoline, 4 cents per gallon Lubricating oil, etc., 6 cents per gallon; cutting oil, 3 cents per gallon ²⁰ Tires, (wholiy or in part of rubber), inner tubes, and fread rubber: Tires, wholiy or in part of rubber), inner tubes, and fread rubber: Tires, wholiy or in part of rubber), inner tubes, and fread rubber: Tires, wholiy or in part of rubber), inner tubes, and fread rubber: Tires, wholes, 10 cents per pound Inner tubes, 10 cents per pound Tread, rubber, 5 cents per pound Motor vehicles, 1 cassis, bodies, parts, and accessories: Passenger automobiles, chassis, bodies, etc., 7 percent. ²⁰ Trucks, and buse, chassis, bodies, etc., 10 percent. ²⁰ Radio and television sets, phonographs, Components, etc., 10 percent ²¹ Refrigerators, freezers, air-conditioners, etc., 5 percent Refrigerators, 10 percent. ²¹ Pistos and relevision sets, phonographs, Components, etc., 10 percent. ²¹ Pistos and relevision, so the cent. Pristos and television sets, 5 percent. ²² Pistos and relevision sets, phonographs, cences, etc., 10 percent. ²¹ Pistos and relevision sets, 5 percent. ²² Pistos and relevision sets, 10 percent. ²¹ Pistods, Grees, etc., 10 percent. ²²	448, 975	439, 7
Tread rubber, 5 cents per pound Motor vehicles, chassis, bodies, parts, and accessories:	448, 975 29, 696 25, 082	22, 44 26, 94
Passenger automobiles, chassis, bodies, etc., 7 percent ²⁰ Trucks; and buses, chassis, bodies, etc., 10 percent.	1,413,833 468,910 34,640 1,329	1, 530, 7 447, 7
Raris and accessories for autonomes, filoss, etc., o percent Radio and television sets, phonographs, Components, etc., 10 percent Refrierrators, freezers, air-conditioners, etc., 5 percent; self-contained air-conditioning units, 10 percent ai	34,640 1,329 2,660	76, 2 55 4 2 4, 7
Electric, gas, and oil appliances, 5 percent ²⁷		4 2 4.7
Phonograph records, 10 percent ³⁷ Musical instruments, 10 percent ³⁷ Specific graph of the that the fibility and scrapts of 10 percent ³⁷		11
Fishing rods, creek, etc., 10 percent.	193 9,824 461	9,2
Cameras, lenses, film, etc., 10 percent; household type projectors, 5 percent ²⁷	241	
Mechanical pencils, pens, 10 percent; lighters, 10 cents per lighter (\$1 or more) 10 percent (less than \$1) ²⁷ Matches, 2 cents per thousand (but not to exceed 10 percent of selling price); fancy wonden or chlored stems, 516 cents per	-1,042 27,806 378	31, 3
thousand ²⁷	5	<u>.</u>
Refailers' excise laxes, total 27	3,619	<u>8</u>
Luggage, etc., 10 percent. Jewelky, etc., 10 percent. Furs, 10 percent. Tollet preparations, 10 percent.	555 1,643 204	42
Tollet preparations, 10 percent	1,218	
Miscellaneous excise taxes, total	1,732,062	1,858,8
Therefore comparts athlatic pontacts ath :		1, F
Admissions, 1 cent for each 10 cents or major fraction thereof of the amount paid in excess of \$1 Ticket brokers' sales, 10 percent of amounts in excess of box office price. Leases of boxes or seats, 10 percent of the amount for which similar accommodations are sold.	313 6	
Admissions sold by proprietors in excess of established prices 50 percent of such excess . Roof gardens, cabarets, etc., 10 percent of total paid for admissions, services, etc.	37 3,041	(*) 1,0
Club dues and imitation fees, 20 percent (if dues or fees are in excess of \$10 year) ^{as} Telephone, wire mileage, etc., services, 10 percent; wire and equipment services, 8 percent 4.	1,825 1,101,853	1.5
Letephone, whe musage, etc., services, to percent, wite and equipment services, 8 percent 4. Transportation of		1, 105, 47
Persons, 10 percent; repealed, effective New, 16, 1962, except on air transportation, which was reduced to 5 percent. Property, 3 percent of amount paid, except coal which is 4 cents per ton; repealed, effective Aug. 1, 1958.	(*) 170, 323 51	(*) _{199, 2}
Transportation of Oli by pipeline; 4/5 percent; repealed effective Aug. 1, 1958. Persons, 10 percent; repealed, effective New, 16, 1962, exception air transportation which was reduced to 5 percent. Property, 3 percent of amount paid, exceptional which is 4 cents per ton; repealed, effective Aug. 1, 1958. Use of safe deposit boxes, 10 percent. Cocount and other vegetable ofts processed, 2 cents per pound repealed, effective Aug. 31, 1963. Sugar, approximative 36, cents per gallon (in some instances 2 cents per gallon)	(*) 104, 203	4
Diesel and special motor fuels, 4 cents per gallon (in some instances 2 cents per gallon)	104,203	102, 27 201, 91
Narcoties and marifluana, total M	1, 340	1, 61
Narootics	1,163 177	1, 3(3)
Coin-operated amusement devices \$10 per device, per year, bowling alleys, pool tables, etc., \$20 per alley or table, per year 31 Coin-operated gaming devices, \$250 per device per year	93 16, 680	14, 80
Coin-operated amusement devices \$10 per device, per year, bowling alleys, pool tables, etc., \$20 per alley or table, per year according taxes. Coin-operated gaming devices, \$250 per device per year. Wagers, 10 percent of amount wagered. Use tax on highway vehicles weighing over 26,000 pounds, \$3 per 1,000 pounds per year (installment privileges permitted) Adulterated butter and filled cheese (imported and domestic), process or renovated butter and imported pleomargarine Firearms transfer and occupational taxes as	572	14, 60 41 4, 69
Use tax on highway vehicles weighing over 26,000 pounds, 53 per 1,000 pounds per year (installment privileges permitted) Adulerated butter and filled cheese (imported and domestic), process or renovated butter and imported elementering.	5,624 108,178	4,69 108,91
Fireting france and occupational faxes 3	73 19, 898	8 98, 14
Föreigh insurance	19, 898 15, 762 675, 867	18,45 288,48

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See footnotes on p. 108,

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tir. 14 si i tan kang sa kati in Table 4.—Internal revenue collections by principal sources, fiscal years 1940 through 1968

	Total	Incon	ne and profits i	laxes				and and a second se Second second s		
Fiscal year ended June 30	internal revenue collections	Total	Corporation income and profits taxes 2	Individual income taxes ^{3 6}	Employment taxes ^a	Estate and gift taxes	Alcohol taxes 9	Tobacco taxes' ^s	Manufactur- ers' excise taxes	All other taxes
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1940 1941 1942 1943 1943 1944	5, 340, 452 7, 370, 108 13, 047, 869 22, 371, 386 40, 121, 760	2,129,609 3,471,124 8,006,884 16,298,888 33,027,802	1, 147, 592 2, 053, 469 4, 744, 083 9, 668, 956 14, 766, 796	982, 017 1, 417, 655 3, 262, 800 6, 629, 932 18, 261, 005	833, 521 925, 856 1, 185, 362 1, 498, 705 1, 738, 372	360, 071 407, 058 432, 540 447, 496 511, 210	624, 253 820, 056 1, 048, 517 1, 423, 646 1, 618, 775	608, 518 698, 077 780, 982 923, 857 988, 483	447, 088 617, 373 771, 902 504, 746 503, 462	337, 392 430, 564 821, 682 1, 274, 048 1, 733, 655
1945	43, 800, 388	35, 061, 526	16, 027, 213	19, 034, 313	1,779,177	643, 055	2, 309, 866	932, 145	782, 511	2, 292, 108
1946.	40, 672, 097	31, 258, 138	12, 553, 602	18, 704, 536	1,700,828	676, 832	2, 526, 165	1, 165, 519	922, 671	2, 421, 944
1947	39, 108, 386	29, 019, 756	9, 676, 459	19, 343, 297	2,024,365	779, 291	2, 474, 762	1, 237, 768	1, 425, 260	2, 147, 184
1948	41, 864, 542	31, 172, 191	10, 174, 410	20, 997, 781	2,381,342	899, 345	2, 255, 327	1, 300, 280	1, 649, 234	2, 206, 823
1948	40, 463, 125	29, 605, 491	11, 553, 669	18, 051, 822	2,476,113	796, 538	2, 210, 607	1, 321, 875	1, 771, 533	2, 280, 969
1950	38, 957, 132	28, 007, 659	10, 854, 351	17, 153, 308	2,644,575	706, 227	2,219,202	1, 328, 464	1,836,053	2, 214, 951
1951	50, 445, 686	37, 384, 879	14, 387, 569	22, 997, 309	3,627,479	729, 730	2,546,808	1, 380, 396	2,383,677	2, 392, 719
1952	65, 009, 586	50, 741, 017	21, 466, 910	29, 274, 107	4,464,264	833, 147	2,549,120	1, 565, 162	2,348,943	2, 507, 933
1953	69, 686, 535	54, 130, 732	21, 594, 515	32, 536, 217	4,718,403	891, 284	2,780,925	1, 654, 911	2,862,788	2, 647, 492
1954	69, 919, 991	54, 360, 014	21, 546, 322	32, 813, 691	5,107,623	935, 121	2,783,012	1, 580, 229	2,689,133	2, 464, 859
1955	66, 288, 692	49, 914, 826	18,264,720	31, 650, 106	6, 219, 665	936, 267	2,742,840	1,571,213	2, 885, 016	2, 018, 866
1956	75, 112, 649	56, 636, 164	21,298,522	35, 337, 642	7, 295, 784	1, 171, 237	2,920,574	1,613,497	3, 456, 013	2, 019, 380
1957	80, 171, 971	60, 560, 425	21,530,653	39, 029, 772	7, 580, 522	1, 377, 999	2,973,195	1,674,050	3, 761, 925	2, 243, 856
1958	79, 978, 476	59, 101, 874	20,533,316	38, 568, 559	8, 644, 386	1, 410, 925	2,946,461	1,734,021	3, 974, 135	2, 166, 675
1959	79, 797, 973	58, 826, 254	18,091,509	40, 734, 744	8, 853, 744	1, 352, 982	3,002,096	1,806,816	3, 958, 789	1, 997, 292
1960	91, 774, 803	67, 125, 126	22, 179, 414	44, 945, 711	11, 158, 589	1, 626, 348	3, 193, 714	1, 931, 504	4,735,129	2,004,394
1961	94, 401, 086	67, 917, 941	21, 764, 940	46, 153, 001	12, 502, 451	1, 916, 392	3, 212, 801	1, 991, 117	4,896,802	1,963,582
1962	99, 440, 839	71, 945, 305	21, 295, 711	50, 649, 594	12, 708, 171	2, 035, 187	3, 341, 282	2, 025, 736	5,120,340	2,264,817
1963	105, 925, 395	75, 323, 714	22, 336, 134	52, 987, 581	15, 004, 486	2, 187, 457	3, 441, 656	2, 079, 237	5,610,309	2,278,536
1964	112, 260, 257	78, 891, 218	24, 300, 863	54, 590, 354	17, 002, 504	2, 416, 303	3, 577, 499	2, 052, 545	6,020,543	2,299,645
1965	114, 434, 634	79, 792, 016	26, 131, 334	53, 660, 683	17, 104, 306	2,745,532	3, 772, 634	2, 148, 594	6, 418, 145	2, 453, 406
1966	128, 879, 961	92, 131, 794	30, 834, 243	61, 297, 552	20, 256, 133	3,093,922	3, 814, 378	2, 073, 956	5, 613, 869	1, 895, 909
1967	148, 374, 815	104, 288, 420	34, 917, 825	69, 370, 595	26, 958, 241	3,014,406	4, 075, 723	2, 079, 869	5, 478, 347	2, 479, 809
1968	153, 636, 838	108, 021, 345	29, 896, 520	78, 124, 825	28, 213, 118	3,081,979	4, 287, 237	2, 122, 277	5, 713, 973	2, 196, 909

Footnotes for tables 1-4

NOTE.—Calendar year figures, by regions, districts, States, and other areas, for selected types of taxes may be obtained and other areas, for selected types of taxes may be obtained from the Public Information Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D.C. 20224. 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.

Revised.

[In thousands of dollars]

The receipts in the various States do not indicate the Federal tax burden of each, since in many instances, taxes are collected in one State from residents of another State. For example, withholding taxes reported by employers located near State lines may include substantial amounts withheld from salaries of employees who reside in neighboring States. ³ Includes tax on unrelated business income of exempt

organizations.

Coll ctions of individual income tax not withheld include old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance taxes on self-employment income. Similarly, the collections of income tax withheld are reported in combined amounts with old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance taxes on salaries and wages. Estimated separate national totals for individual income tax and for old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance taxes are shown in the text table on p. 11 and are used in obtaining national totals for individual income taxes and employment taxes in table 4.

⁴ Self-employment tax and taxes imposed by the Federal Insurance Contributions Act are applicable with respect to Guam and American Samoa. Amounts of such taxes collected in Guam and American Samoa are combined with similar taxes reported for Office of International Operations-Other.

⁵ Beginning with fiscal year 1957, the United States total 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 \$7,114,091.64 for 1968.

⁶ Tax payments made to banks, under the depositary receipts system or the Federal tax deposit system, are included in the internal revenue collections for the period in which the depositary receipts are issued or the Federal tax deposit is purchased. 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 with tax returns or until the Federal tax deposit payment is applied to the taxpayer's liability in the internal revenue offices. Accordingly, the items shown as "Undistributed Federal tax deposits and depositary receipts" represent the amount of Federal tax deposit forms purchased but not yet applied to the taxpayer's liability and the amount of depositary receipts issued, less the amount of depositary receipts received with returns and distributed

by district and tax subclass. Represents credits allowable on income tax returns for certain gasoline and lubricating oil tax payments and for excess payments under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act (FICA).

⁸ Amounts of internal revenue taxes collected on Puerto Rican products transported to the United States or consumed in the island (less refunds, drawbacks, and expenses) are covered into the Treasury of Puerto Rico under provi-sions of secs. 7652(a)(3) and 5314(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The gross amounts are included in overall collections results (tables 1 through 4), beginning with 1955 and are shown separately in table 7.

⁹ Includes occupational tax on manufacturers of stills, rectifiers, wholesale liquor dealers, retail dealers in liquor or medicinal spirits, and nonbeverage manufacturers of spirits.

10 Includes seizures, penalties, etc., and tax on stills or condensers manufactured.

¹¹ Includes occupational taxes on wholesale and retail dealers in wines or in wines and beer

12 Includes occupational taxes on brewers and wholesale and retail beer dealers.

¹³ Includes taxes on cigarette papers and tubes. Also includes court fines, penalties, and taxes on leaf tobacco sold or removed in violation of sec. 5731, Internal Revenue Code; and manufactured tobacco, repealed effective Jan. 1, 1966 (Public Law 89-44).

¹⁴ Includes stamp taxes on deeds of conveyances, repealed effective Jan. 1, 1968, issues and transfers of bonds of indebtedness or capital stock, repealed Jan. 1, 1966, playing cards, repealed June 22, 1965, and silver bullion, repealed June 5, 1963.

June 3, 1903. ¹⁵ Includes taxes on fishing equipment, and taxes on the following items which were repealed by Public Law 89-44: Phonograph records; musical instruments; sporting goods (except fishing equipment); business and store machines; cameras, lenses, film, and projectors; electric light bulbs, and tubes; mechanical pencils, pens, and lighters; matches; redin equipment store proceedings. radio and television sets, phonographs, components, etc. refrigerators, freezers, air-conditioners, etc.; electric, gas and

¹⁶ Includes taxes on luggage, jewelry, furs, toilet prepara-¹⁶ Includes taxes on luggage, jewelry, furs, toilet prepara-tions; repealed effective June 22, 1965 (Public Law 89-44). ¹⁷ Transportation of persons: Rate 10 percent, repealed effective Nov. 16, 1962, except on air transportation which was reduced to 5 percent.

18 Includes taxes on adulterated butter and filled cheese (imported and domestic), process or renovated butter and imported oleomargarine; firearms transfer; and occupa-tional taxes. Includes taxes on the following items which were repealed by Public Law 89-44: Club dues and initiation fees; coin-operated amusement devices; bowling alleys, pool tables, etc.; and use of safety deposit boxes. Also includes taxes on coconut and other vegetable oils processed (repealed effective Aug. 31, 1963) and transportation of property and oil by pipeline (repealed effective Aug. 1, 1958).

¹⁹ Corporation income tax rates: Effective Jan. 1, 1965, first \$25,000 of net income normal tax of 22 percent; net income in excess of \$25,000 combined normal and surtax of 48 percent. Normal tax and surtax 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: Effective Jan. 1, 1965, graduated rates from 14 percent on taxable income not over \$500 to 70 percent on amounts of taxable income over \$100,000. Old-age, survivors, disability, and hospital insurance taxes on self-employment taxable income the taxable user 1967 on income through income, 6.4 percent for taxable year 1967 on income through \$6,600 and 6.4 percent for taxable year 1968 on income through \$7,800.

²¹ Rates of tax are as follows: Income tax withheld: Effective July 1, 1967, graduated withholding, 14 percent to 33 percent of wages in excess of exemptions (Public Law 89-368). Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance taxes, and hospital insurance taxes on salaries and wages: Employers' and employees' tax each, 4.4 percent (3.9 percent for old-age, survivors, and disability insurance plus 0.5 percent for hospital insurance benefits), effective Jan. 1, 1967. For taxable year 1968, a combined tax rate of 4.4 1967. For taxable year 1966, a constant variate of the percent (3.8 percent for social security and 0.6 percent for hospital insurance) applies. For 1967 the tax applies to wages up to \$6,600 and for 1968 the tax applies to wages up to \$7,800 paid by the employer and received by the

employee. ²² Includes railroad employment compensation tax 8.65 percent for calendar year 1967, and 8.90 percent for calendar 1000 Tax applies to employers and employees, both year 1968. Tax applies to employers and employees, both imposed on taxable portion of wages. ²³ Effective Oct. 31, 1966, includes (a) a tax on income of

each employee representative equal to 2 cents per man-hour for which compensation is paid to him, and (b) a tax imposed on each employer equal to 2 cents for each manhour for which compensation is paid to employees.

²⁴ Railroad employees representative tax, 17.3 percent for calendar year 1967 and 17.8 percent for calendar year 1968, on taxable portion of wages.

 Repealed, effective Jan. 1, 1966 (Public Law 89-44).
 Issues and transfers of stocks and bonds, repealed, effective Jan. 1, 1966. Sales by directors for fiscal year 1966 includes tax on foreign insurance policies (1 percent or 4 cents per \$1 of premium) payable by return on and after Jan. 1, 1966. Deeds of conveyances; \$100 to \$500, 55 cents; each additional \$500 or fraction thereof, 55 cents; repealed effective Jan. 1, 1968.

²⁷ Repealed, effective June 22, 1965 (Public Law 89-44).
 ²⁸ Cutting oil, repealed Jan. 1, 1966 (Public Law 89-44).

²⁰ Rate 10 percent through May 14, 1965; 7 percent from May 15, 1965, through Dec. 31, 1965; 6 percent, Jan. 1, 1966, through Mar. 15, 1966 (Public Law 89-44). Under 1966, through Mar. 13, 1300 (rublic Law 63-47), Ohner the Tax Adjustment Act of 1966, rate restored to 7 percent effective Mar. 16, 1966 (Public Law 89-368). The rate scheduled to drop to 2 percent on April 1, 1968, but was continued at 7 percent to April 30 1968, by Joint Resolu-tion (Public Law 90-285). Under the Revenue and Expend-tion (Public Law 90-285). Under the Revenue and Expend-tions (Public Law 90-364) iture Control Act of June 28, 1968 (Public Law 90-364) rate restored retroactively, to 7 percent.

³⁰ Automobile parts and accessories (except truck parts), repealed, effective Jan. 1, 1966 (Public Law 89-44). ³¹ Air conditioners, repealed, effective May 15, 1965.

Refrigerators and freezers, repealed, effective June 22, 1965 (Public Law 89-44).

³² Sales of light bulbs for incorporation in articles upon which the manufacturer's tax was repealed effective June 22, 1965 (e.g., refrigerators), are free of tax on and after such date. Tax on all other light bulbs and tubes, repealed, effective Jan. 1, 1966 (Public Law 89-44).

³³ Repealed, effective noon, Dec. 31, 1965 (Public Law 89-44)

³⁴ General and toll telephone and teletypewriter service reduced to 3 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1966. Private commu-nications service, telegraph service, and wire equipment service, repealed, effective Jan. 1, 1966 (Public Law 89–44). For general and toll telephone service and for teletypewriter exchange service, the rate of tax on amounts paid on bills first rendered on or after Apr. 1, 1966, for services rendered after Jan. 31, 1966, is increased from 3 to 10 percent of the amount paid (Public Law 89-368). For general and toll telephone service and for teletypewriter exchange service, the rate of tax was scheduled to be reduced from 10 percent to 1 percent on amounts paid on bills first rendered on or after April 1, 1968. By joint resolution (Public Law 90-285) the 10 percent rate was continued to April 30, 1968. Under the Revenue and Expenditure Control Act of June 28, 1968 (Public Law 90-364) rate restored retroactively to 10 percent.

³⁵ Repealed effective July 1, 1965 (Public Law 89-44). ³⁶ 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 14.

³⁷ Adulterated butter: 10 cents per pound. Process or renovated butter: ¼ cent per pound. Domestic filled cheese: 1 cent per pound. Imported filled cheese: 8 cents per pound. Imported adulterated butter and oleomargarine: 15 cents per pound. Occupational taxes are levied on manufacturers or dealers in these products and are included in the amounts shown.

⁸⁵ Transfers of machineguns, short-barreled firearms, silencers, etc., \$200 each; certain guns with combination shortgun and rifle barrels, and other special types of firearms, \$5 each. Occupational taxes are levied on manufac-turers, importers, or dealers in firearms and are included in the amounts shown.

39 Negative figures (excluding unapplied collections and undistributed depositary receipts) stem primarily from floor stock credits taken on certain taxes repealed by the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965.

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Table 5.—Internal revenue refunds, including interest

Section 661

[in thousands of dollars]

Internal revenue regions, districts, States, and other	Total	Corporation	Individual in employmen		Estate	Gift	Excise 1	
areas States represented by single districts indicated in parentheses; totals for other States shown at bottom of table)	(I) (I)	income	Excessive prepayments (3)	Other (4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
United States, total 2	3 4 11, 420, 617	1, 313, 389	3 4 9, 315, 085	514, 803	33, 888	1,229	4 242, 223	
United States, total - Albany	1,633,927 78,980 40,687 334,116 362,924 248,736 18,442 35,423 35,423 35,424 35,423 35,424 35,423 35,424 35,423 35,424 35,424 32,640 32,77,739 32,640 33,840 66,154 4,154 20,561 54,4792 20,561 54,4792 20,561 54,4792 20,561 54,4792 20,561 54,4792 20,561 54,4792 20,561 54,4792 20,561 54,4792 20,561 54,4792 20,561 54,4792 20,561 54,4792 20,561 54,572,902 20,561 54,4792 20,564 20,564 20,564 20,564 20,564 20,564 20,564 20,564 20,574 20,574 20,574 20,574 20,574 20,574 20,574 20,574 20,574 20,574 20,574 20,575,903 20,575,903	310,638 3,085 2,102 45,215 16,376 11,261 11,261 11,261 11,561 214,087 2,620 3,912 194,141 26,336 52,216 52,217 21,761 3,940 81,598 22,505 6,713 3,238 12,505 6,713 20,603 3,238 17,894 14,814 26,778 21,765 5,832 20,603 3,238 17,894 14,814 26,778 21,765 6,713 3,238 17,894 1,655 6,666 6,666 6,666 6,5408 29,412 1,655 6,4995 6,5508 29,152 112,962 11,655 6,5608 29,152 112,962 11,655 6,5608 29,152 112,962 112,962 112,962 112,962 110,235 5,335 12,2608 29,152 112,962 110,235 12,2608 29,152 112,962 112,962 110,235 112,962 110,235 12,2608 29,152 112,962 110,235 12,2608 29,152 112,962 112,962 110,235 12,2608 29,152 112,962 11,655 12,2608 29,152 112,962 11,655 12,390 28,567 8,192 11,655 12,2608 29,152 11,655 12,2608 29,152 11,655 12,2608 29,152 11,655 12,2608 29,152 12,262 11,655 12,262 11,655 12,368 12,968 12,97	1, 445, 706 37, 698 277, 265 332, 055 231, 376 15, 559 165, 272 155, 140 31, 987 45, 308 1, 357, 225 242, 074 359, 645 330, 940 212, 275 178, 613 284, 492 146, 194 105, 790 70, 356 133, 469 49, 852 242, 794 116, 936 1, 337, 855 98, 549 61, 243 2, 275 145, 749 133, 469 146, 194 105, 790 70, 356 9, 455, 749 116, 936 1, 33, 469 49, 852 242, 794 116, 936 1, 33, 469 49, 852 242, 794 116, 936 1, 33, 469 1, 355, 749 1, 355, 749 1, 355, 749 1, 357, 745 1, 357, 745 1, 318, 567 1, 318, 567 1, 318, 567 1, 318 1, 367, 364 1, 1, 17, 223 366, 262 36, 786 211, 815 97, 792 48, 570 121, 603 85, 043 81, 547 12, 054 13, 389 168, 658 97, 792 48, 570 121, 603 121, 603 121, 605 13, 389 168, 658 9, 77, 22, 881 13, 389 168, 658 9, 77, 22, 881 13, 389 168, 658 9, 77, 92 48, 570 121, 603 121, 603 121, 603 123, 369 123, 369 124, 369 124, 369 125, 543 13, 389 168, 658 127, 545 13, 389 168, 557 13, 389 168, 558 13, 389 168, 558 13, 389 168, 558 13, 389 168, 558 153, 349 154, 350 155, 644 157, 745 157, 745 1	45, 053 4, 268 6, 47 6, 47 6, 47 6, 47 6, 47 6, 47 9, 985 3, 868 21, 278 713 999 23, 270 3, 999 25, 554 5, 356 4, 5, 356 4, 5, 356 4, 5, 356 4, 5, 356 4, 5, 356 4, 734 22, 267 4, 2655 5, 568 4, 176 3, 343 22, 267 4, 2655 5, 568 4, 2703 24, 186 3, 371 2, 979 24, 186 3, 371 2, 979 24, 186 3, 371 3, 931 3, 1958 5, 556 5, 5223 3, 122 3, 2703 7, 95 6, 684 4, 313 9, 911 3, 1958 5, 556 5, 223 3, 122 3, 2703 2, 1959 1, 2079 14, 008 3, 371 3, 295 5, 526 4, 186 5, 556 6, 2842 7, 73 3, 225 3, 122 3, 225 3, 122 3, 225 3, 125 7, 9, 633 3, 2252 3, 125 7, 9, 633 3, 2252 3, 125 7, 165 7, 29 1, 165 7, 29 1, 2079 1, 2079 1, 2079 1, 2079 1, 2079 1, 2079 24, 456 5, 526 4, 186 7, 79 14, 008 3, 3, 715 7, 9, 633 3, 2252 3, 125 7, 257 9, 633 3, 2252 3, 125 7, 2579 1, 2079 1, 2079 24, 456 5, 5223 3, 125 7, 257 9, 633 3, 2252 3, 225 1, 257 1, 257	7,634 229 162 1,600 1,699 681 311 2,744 811 2,744 811 2,744 811 2,744 811 1,770 384 4222 3,569 2,559 2,559 2,559 2,559 2,559 2,559 2,559 2,559 2,559 2,559 2,559 2,559 2,559 2,559 3,360 909 909 303 328 513 909 909 303 328 513 909 303 328 513 909 303 328 553 303 303 328 555 2,559 2,559 2,559 2,559 3,360 1,763 3,763 3,295 2,559 3,360 909 909 303 328 553 303 303 303 328 555 2,559 3,360 513 909 909 303 328 555 2,559 3,269 513 909 909 303 328 555 2,559 3,269 513 909 909 303 328 555 2,559 3,269 513 909 909 303 328 555 2,559 3,269 513 909 909 303 328 555 2,559 3,269 513 909 303 328 555 2,559 3,269 513 909 909 303 328 555 2,559 3,269 513 909 909 303 328 555 2,559 3,295 2,559 2,559 3,295 2,559 3,295 2,559 3,295 2,559 3,295 2,559 3,295 3,217 3,113 3,113 1,595 1,595 2,597 3,113 1,595 2,597 3,113 1,595 2,597 3,113 1,595 2,597 3,113 1,595 2,597 3,113 1,595 2,597 3,113 1,595 2,597 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,115 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 1,595 3,113 3,115 3,11	255 6 3 27 14 25 5 27 14 25 5 23 23 1 (*) 5 18 30 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 30 31 31 31 31 30 31 31 30 31 31 30 31 31 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	30, 68 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32 32	
Otter Gasoline, lubricating oil and excess FICA credits Bureau of Customs		2		262,715			102	
(a) California (b) Illinois (c) New York (d) Ohio (e) Pennsylvania (f) Texas	1,645,52 676,41 1,175,66 599,22	tals for States no 3 121, 99 0 74, 14 0 244, 80 0 48, 04 1 111, 63 8 64, 44	1 1, 466, 949 7 573, 472 9 872, 609 8 535, 593 543, 215	42, 292 17, 130 32, 330 9, 139 9, 532 19, 128	2,813 1,909 5,352 1,422 1,555 3,106		20 1 4	

25.00

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*Less than \$500. 1 Includes drawbacks. 2 Figures have not been reduced to reflect reimbursements from the Federal Old Age and Survivors, Federal Disability and Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Funds amounting to \$262,715,000 in 1968 and \$282,156,250 in 1967; from the Highway Trust Fund amounting to \$114,387,000 in 1968 and \$211,507,037 in 1967; and from the Unemployment Trust Fund amounting to \$5,829,000 in 1968 and \$59,371,000. * Net of 165,800 undeliverable checks deposited totaling \$24,137,000. * Represents credits allowable on income tax returns for certain gasoline and lubricating oil tax payments and for excess Social Security payments under the Federal Insurance Contribution Act (FICA).

ANNUAL REPORT / STATISTICAL TABLES

| ternal revenue regions, districts, States, and other
areas
tates represented by single districts indicated in
parentheses; totals for other States shown at bottom
of table)

 | Total
(1) | Individual
income
tax ¹
(2)
 | Corpora-
tion
income
tax
(3) | Partner-
ship
(4) | Declaration
of esti-
mated tax
and all
other in-
come taxes
(5) | Employ-
ment taxes
(6)
 | Estate
tax
(7) | Gift
tax
(8) | Excise
taxes
(9)
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United States, total

 | 65 / 64 STONES IT STOLED, 25 7 6 M (1) 6 | 72, 793, 517
 | 1,622,605 | 1, 001, 557 | 8, 090, 172 | 22, 322, 720
 | 119, 272 | 138, 514 | 1, 556, 705
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| Atlany: (See (c) below): Augusta (Maine) Boston. (Massachusetts). Broktyn (See (c) below): Buffalo (See (c) below): Buffalo (See (c) below). Buffalo (See (c) below). Buffalo (Connecticut) Manhattan (See (c) below). Providence (Rhode Island). d-Atlantic Region (Maryland and D.C.). Mewark (New Jersey). Philadelphia (See (c) below). Pittsburgh (See (c) below). Ritimore (Maryland and D.C.). Newark (New Jersey). Philadelphia (See (c) below). Rithman (See (c) below). Rithman (See (c) below). Rithman (Georgia). Birmingham (Alabama). Columbia (South Carolina). Greensboro (North Carolina). Jackson/ville (Fiorida). Nashville (Fiorida). Nashville (Michigan). Louisville (Kentacky). Parkersburg </th <th>991, 493
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27, 131
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) . . Table 7.—Internal revenue tax collected on Puerto Rican manufactured products transported to the United States, by objects of taxation

re it is at a line to the set

Objects of taxation	1967	1968
	59, 803	67,667
Distilled spirits Distilled spirits, rectification tax Wine	49, 389 994 63	56, 899 1, 165 9 43
Class A	24 6, 348 1, 379	1, 382 6, 635 1, 320 147

Note.—Amounts of internal revenue taxes collected on Puerto Rican tobacce and liquor manufactures transported to the United States, or consumed in the Island (less refunds, drawbacks, and expenses), are covered into the Treastiry of Puerto Rico under the provisions of secs. 7652(a)(3) and 5314(a)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The grass amounts are included in overall collec-tions results (tables 1 through 4), beginning with 1955.

Table 8.—Establishments qualified to engage in the production, distribution, storage, or use of alcohol and alcoholic liquors

Class of establishment	As of Jun	e 30—
	1967	1968
Distilled spirits plants:	349	343
Plants (net number) Facilities:	043	-c171-
Production	165	16(
Warehousing	286	28
Rottling in hond	56	5
Denaturing Taxpaid bottling	52	5
Taxpaid bottling	150	14
Rectifying	138	13
Denatured and tax-free products (dealers, users, etc.):		
Dealers in specially denatured alcohol and denatured	44	4
rum Users of specially denatured alcohol and denatured	- S. S. S. (1)	
Fum	3, 548	3, 49
Reprocessors, rebottlers, etc., of specially denatured		S 224 90
alcohol articles	971	95
Users of tax-free alcohol	7, 429 167	7,40
Beer: Breweries	167	15
Wines;		
Bonded wine cellars	428	43
Laynaid wine noming nouses	78	7
Vinegar: Vinegar factories using vaporizing process	•	
Beverage déalers: Importers	1,955	2,03
Wholesale dealers in liquors	3,625	3.55
Wholesale dealers in beer	6,574	6.39
Retail dealers in liquors	281,511	277,90
Retail dealers in Deer	136,244	132,78
Other:		경험공품 관계
Manufacturers of nonbeverage products (drawback).	815	81
Fruit-flavor concentrate plants	49 109	4 11
Bottle manufacturers	103	

Table 9.—Establishments qualified to engage in the production or exportation of cigars, cigarettes and cigarette papers and tubes

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22	5 Q.C	1.1.1	Seller 1	1948 - Paris I.	1.2.2.	신 문문 가장	8 - 19 A Barr		2 . Bar	Sec. Sec. 20	8 - S. C. B. B. S. A.	

Table 10.—Permits relating to distilled spirits under chapter 51, Internal Revenue Code, 1954

		Sec. 5171, I.R. Code	Sec. 5271, I.R. Code				
Status	Total		Dealers		Users of—		
		Dis- tilled spirits plants	in spe- cially dena- tured alcohol	Spe- cially dena- tured alcohol	Spe- cially dena- tured rum	Tax- free alcohoi	
	()	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
In effect July 1, 1967 Issued	11, 230 635	209 10	44 2	3, 525 326	23 6	7, 429 291	
Terminated, total	720	13	1	380	6	320	
Revoked Otherwise terminated	2 718	13		1 379	 6	1 319	
In effect June 30, 1968. Amended	11, 145 684	206 21	45 1	3, 471 257	~ 23	7,400	

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Status			Distilled sp	irits plants 1		Wine				
	Grand Total	Total ?	Distillers	Warehous- ing and bottling	ing and Rectifiers		Wine bienders	Importers	Whole- salers	
	(I)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
in effect July 1, 1967	12, 945 1, 293	385 21	176 8	189. 12	155 14	361 26	45 8	1, 955 279	* 10,1 9	
Terminated, total		39	. 16	19	15	28.	6	199	1, 2	
Revoked			16	······· 19	15	28		199	1,2	
In effect June 30, 1968 Amended		367 201	168	182		359 99	47 5	2,035	9,9	

1 Excludes permits for customs manufacturing bonded warehouses since such establishments are not required to qualify as distilled spirits plants. 2 Column (2) does not represent the sum of (3), (4), and (5) since one permit may sover more than one activity.

 Table 12.—Permits relating to tobacco under chapter

 52, Internal Revenue Code 1954

Table 13.—Label activity under Federal Alcohol Administration Act

Ştatus	Total -(1)-	Manufac- turers of tobacco products (2)	Export warehouse proprietors (3)
In effect July 1, 1967	452 68	-282 27	170 41
Terminated, total	90	56	34
Revoked	1 89	1 55	34
In effect June 30, 1968 Amended	430 60	253 33	177 27

<u>_</u>	Applications acted upon							
Type of label		Certificat	Certificates issued					
	Total	Approvals	Exemp- tions	, Dis- approved				
Grand total	58, 170	56, 437	851	882				
Distilled spirits, total	21, 086	20,550	156	380				
Domestic	19, 619 1, 467	19,200 1,350	156	263 117				
Wines, total	34, 494	33, 319	695	480				
Domestic	10, 456 24, 038	9,705 23,614	695	56 424				
Malt beverages, total	2, 590	2, 568		22				
Domestic Imported	1, 728 862	1,720 848		8 14				

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 $y \in [2^n]_{\mathcal{S}} \otimes [n]$

ANNUAL REPORT / STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 14.—Number of occupational tax stamps issued, covering fiscal year 1968, or portion thereof, by class of tax and by internal revenue regions, districts, and States

							Distilled	spirits				
Internst revenue te	gions, districts, and States	Total number	Manu-	Rect	ifiers	1.00	Retail d	ealers			nufacturer everage pr	
이 같은 것은 아무렇게	single districts indicated in other States shown at bottom	of occupa- tional tax stamps issued	facturers of stills, \$55	Less than 20,000 proof gallons, \$110	20,000 proof gallons or more, \$220	Whole- sale dealers; \$255	Retail dealers, \$54	At large, \$54	Medic- inal spirits, \$54	Not exceed- ing 25 gallons, \$25	Not exceed- ing 50 gallons, \$50	More than 50 gallons, \$100
	tal	(1)	(2)	(3) 43	(4)	(5)	(6) 231, 844	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
rth-Atlantic Region		164 646	34	3		258	45,292	32	1,003	42 19	66 - 25	66 12
Albany Augusta Boston	(Maine)	12,798 4,478 24,054	18 1 2	$\frac{1}{1}$	ž	7 1 78	5, 586 441 7, 794	23 1	545	5 6	1	3
Brooklyn Buffalo	(See (c) below)	32, 165 24, 561	12			10 31	7, 794 7, 459 8, 989	4 1	·ī	i	4	i i
Burlington Hartford	(Connecticut)	14, 593	l III	i i	3	1 33 77	556 5,172		5 			
Manhattan	(New Hampshire)	3,346	` -		1	1	6, 952 610 1, 733			4	3	3
d-Atlantic Region Baltimore	(Maryland and D.C.)	111, 540 20, 190	43	3	12 3	195 23 92 44	37,773 5,693	48	5	2	<u></u>	1 A
Philadelphia	(New Jersey) (See (e) below)	28,855	23 12	1	344	92 44 18	11,981 10,641	32 4		2	·i	65
Pittsburgh Richmond Wilmington	(Virginia)	17, 513 16, 314 1,735	8			18 6 12	7, 944 765 749	2 6	221		• 	
Atlanta	(Georgia)	12, 134			4	217 36 7	10, 125 1, 714	ľ	12			5
Birmingham	(Alabama)	12,100				. 14	816 999		3			
Greensboro	(Mississippi)	8,925			2	54 11 67	187 892		7			
Jacksonville Nashville ntrai Region	(Florida) (Tennessee)		43	16	1	28 485	4,717 800 36,171	45	2 18		15	1
Cincinnati	(See (d) below)	16,205	87			97 147	4, 552 9, 249	10	6	22		2
Detroit	(Michigan) (Indiana)	33, 840 17, 108	5	2 3 1 9	32	134 22 82	14,259 5,625	20	11			
Louisville Parkersburg	(Michigan) (Michigan) (Indiana) (Kentucky) (West Virginia)	8,871 7,762	22 1 10	915	14	82 3 395	1,861 625	15		نيديند. ويتناب		
Aberdeen	(South Dakota) (See (b) below) (Iowa) (North Dakota) (Wisconsin)	123,751 3,667 29,605		2	6	12 123	45,725 13,462	1, 307 979 2	294 1	9 	4	13
Des Moines	(lowa)	10,940				4	2,835		1 1	1	1	
Amaha	(Nehraska)	6, 221		1	1	82 36	13,228 2,047	2 52	235	2		
St. Louis	(Missouri)	18,703	6	2	2	11	5, 666 2, 826	253 19	2 30		i	
Springfield	(See (b) below)	9, 5/6	24	3	2	218	4, 639	302	4 95	1	17	
Albuquerque	(New Mexico)	2, 966 31, 648 946	2			22 36 1	1, 348 2, 013 658	139	3		1	11
Dallas	(See (f) below) (Colorado)	14, 954 8, 939	2	<u> </u>		25 20	1, 531 2, 769	92 71	2 89	1	10	
Little Rock	(Arkansas)	16 653		1		- 12 51	774 5, 139		- 		. 1	
Oklahoma City Wichita	(Oklahoma)	11, 204				- 18 - 33 750	906		1			
Anchorage Boise	(Alaska)	1,266				_ 15 _ 15	40, 435 657 655	32			•	1
Helena Honolulu	(Montana)	4,118		1		- 1	1,497	1	3			
Los Angeles Phoenix	(See (a) below) (Arizona)	46, 930 7, 137 10, 336		3	6	223 58 55	14, 627 2, 718 1, 262	18	-	3		
Portland Reno	(Nevada)	1 4 113	a <u>bed sta</u> a	ī		2 55 26	1 408	1 SATRA	25			
Salt Lake City San Francisco Seattle	(See (a) below)	4, 207 38, 915 15, 997	3	5	18		163 12, 320 3, 951	13	•	3	i	4
ocaliie		-1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -	1	or States n		시작되었다. 이제: 기계가	1 ,				1	<u> </u>
	(a) California	85, 845	Ι,	4	24	457	26, 947	13 2 28	-	6	1	- <u>-</u>
	(b) Illinois	39, 181 101, 720 41, 571 46, 368	4 31 15 12	2	- 1	125	18, 101 28, 986 13, 801	10	6	11	10	9 7 7 22 5
	(d) Ohio (e) Pennsylvania (f) Texas	46, 368			5		18, 585	4	25	2	1	- ŝ

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Table 14.—Number of occupational tax stamps issued, covering fiscal year 1968, or portion thereof, by class of tax and by internal revenue regions, districts, and States—Continued

	and the second secon		Win	es			-	Beer		
Internal revenue r	egions, districts, and States	Wholesa	e dealers	Retail	dealers	Brewers		ers. je		Temporar dealers in
ates représented by sing otals for other States sh	e districts indicated in parentheses; own at bottom of table)	Wines, \$255	Wines and beer, \$255	Wines, \$54	Wines and beer, \$54	500 barrels of more, \$110 ¹	Wholesale dealers, \$123	Retail dealers, \$24	Retail dealers at large, \$24	liquor, (wines of beer) \$2.20 per month
4		(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	. (16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
rth-Atlantic Region	N	97 37	526 45	151 15	43,144	150	6,667	132, 711	<u> </u>	4,16
Albony	(Con (a) holowy				20	13 1	758 82 46	27, 437 2, 893 2, 247	26 5	56 4
Augusta Boston Brooklyn Buffalo Hartford Maskadtar	(See (c) below) (See (c) below)	3 2	9 1	ł	103 25 7	4 6	46 233 193	86 7, 998 5, 354	21	10 27
Hartford Manhattan Portsmouth	(Vermont) (Connecticut) (See (c) below)	32	22 1 4	2 1 10	923 2 56	ì	1 39 84	106 2,010 5,326		10
Providence d-Atlantic Region	(Rhode Island)	·····	 57	43	11 5, 365	<u>1</u> 31	24 10 1,757	i, 384 33 6, 778		
Baltimore Newark Philadelphia	(New Jersey) (See (e) below)	4	33	41 i	401 80 11	5 5 13	91 135 794	1, 605 339 861	2	19 13
Pittsburgh Richmond Wilmington	(Virginia) (Delaware)	12	 50 1	i	- 9 4, 856 8	Ĩ	661 72	472 3, 482	Į	********** ***************************
Atlanta Atlanta Birmingham	(Georgia)	12 7 2	13 3 13	49 10	12, 19ĕ 1, 024 17	4	485 56	19 26, 760 2, 073		2
Columbia Greensboro	(South Carolina)	2	35 36	1 28	2, 085 2, 489 42		75 25 62 76	3, 342 3, 625 4, 302	1 	
Jackson Jacksonville Nashville stral Region	(Florida) (Tennessee)	1	49 137	ؤ ••••••••	6, 528 11	3	111 80	4, 391 4, 666 4, 361		i
Cincinnati Cleveland	(See (d) below) (See (d) below)	4 1	8 7	·····2	11, 592 2, 775 3, 633	22 5 3	697 55 83	6, 627 482 566	22 ,	38 11 8
Detroit Indianapolis Louisville	(Kentucky)		116 6	5 2	3, 028 1, 987 4	5 4 3	110 226 114	145 260 1, 908	20 2	13 2 2
Parkersburg west Region Aberdeen	(South Dakota)	i	ü	8	165 88	41	109 1, 387 50	3, 266 19, 616 1, 251	u	1, 97
Chicago Des Moines Fargo					56	3 1	187 138 42	183 3,080 234	T	54
Milwaukee Omaha St. Louis		········	10	 5	14 3	18 2 6 8	351 76 135	3, 967 924 3, 698		66
St. Paul Springfield athwest Region	(See (b) below)			3 	2 13 5, 939	8 3 16	265 143 1.012	6,037 242 31,686	3 7	20 18 34
Albuguerque Austin Chevenne	(New Mexico) (See (f) belaw) (Wyoming)	1	4	1 9	4, 522	;	11 405	19 14, 179		11
Austin	(New Morton) (See (7) below) (Wyoming) (See (1) below) (Colorade) (Arkansas)		2	1 2 2	1,141 32 214	2 3	45 154 64	89 3, 109 1, 255	4	2) 14 1
New Orleans	(Louisiana) (Oklahoma) (Kansas)	2 1	. 1		214 11 18	3 1	46 98 99	1, 364 3, 061 5, 394	1 2	·····i
Wichita stern Region Anchorage Boise	(Alaska)	19	115	ŭ	6, 817 8	23	90 571 10	3,216 13,307 20	T	28 74
Helena Honofulu Los Angeles			2	2	1 29	1 2 6	62 68 7	1,397 620 32	1.9 Tasuu	21 12 11
Phoenix Portland	(Arizona) (Oregon)	······································	6 30	8	685 2, 042	6 1 1	122 11 57	4,715 389 1,410		119 1 144
Reno	(See (a) below)	18	65	<u>9</u>	3 2, 560	······i j	15 35 147	106 1,119 2,991	·····i	420
Seattle	(Washington)	Tetate	12		1, 489	4	37	1,008		
	(a) California	ionais 18	for States n	ot snown at 9	ove 2, 560	13	760	7,706	1	Ent
	(b) Illinois	37 37 5	1 14 15	······ 11 2 1	13 108 6,408	10 6 7 8	269 330 592 138	425 21,571 1,048	26	535 894 356 207
	(8) Pennsylvania (1) Texas	1 1	·····6	10 10	0, 400 20 5, 663	20 9	1,455	1,333	 4	207

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				Nari	otics		<u>.</u>		1	Marihu	ana 1	
	gions, districts, and States gle districts indicated in paren r States shown at bottom of	Manufac- turers, importers, and com- pounders of optim, etc., \$24	Whole- sale deaters, \$12.	Retail dealers, \$3	Practi- tioners, \$1	Dealers in en- laxed prepara- tions, \$1	Labora- torios otc., \$1	Manu- fəctur- ers, \$24	Dealers, \$3	Produc- ers and millers, \$1	Practi- tioners, 51	Labora tories, \$1
torth-Atlantic Region Albany Boston Brokkyn Buffalo Buffalo Buffalo Buffalo Hartford Mathattan Portsmouth Portsmouth Portsmouth Portsmouth Portsmouth Portsmouth Portsmouth Baltimore Newark Philadelphio Philadelphio Richmond Wilmington Gutheast Region Atlanta Birmingham Columbia Greensboro Jackson Jackson Shot Son Jackson	 (See (c) below) (Maise) (Massachusetts) (See (c) below) (See (c) below) (Vermont) (Comneeticut) (See (c) below) (New Hampshirre) (Rhode Island) (Maryland and D.C.) (New Jersey) (See (e) below) (See (e) below) (See (e) below) (Virginia) (Bed (e) below) (See (f) below) (See (d) below) (See (h) below) (See (h) below) (North Carolina) (Mississippi) (Horth Dakota) (See (h) below) (Iova) (North Dakota) (Wissonin) (Missouri) (Missouri) (Missouri) (See (f) below) (See (f) below) (See (f) below) (See (f) below) (New Mexico) (See (f) below) (Kansas) (Kansas) 		33 26 26 25 26 25 17 15 114 3 3 21 21 28 28 28 28 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 22 28 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	273) 55, 384 9, 430 9, 430 9, 430 9, 430 1, 912 2, 383 1, 174 999 91, 912 2, 383 1, 174 997 1, 649 1, 126 7, 377 1, 208 8938 1, 120 8939 1, 1208 8939 1, 1208 8939 1, 1209 8939 1, 1203 1, 624 1, 1106 7, 377 1, 348 367 9, 599 2, 237 7711 1977 1, 657 703 7, 278 1, 657 1, 522 6337 592 1, 657 1, 552 637 592	(24) 325, 283 47, 534 3, 461 3, 461 3, 461 3, 461 3, 461 3, 461 3, 461 3, 461 3, 461 3, 246 4, 295 6, 13 5, 748 5, 748 5, 748 6, 212 6, 213 5, 748 6, 226 6, 213 5, 748 6, 226 6, 213 5, 748 6, 226 7, 205 2, 4, 007 2, 205 2, 2, 052 2, 0	(25) 1,333 578 54 144 1165 54 137 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	(26) 417 12 8 2 2 3 11 2 8 30 2 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		(28) 233 231 233 231 231 231	(29) 8 	(30) 834 14 7 2 1 4 3 3 3 1 1 502 783 3 16 502 783 3 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	
Helena Honoluhu Los Angeles Phoenix Portland Reno Salt Lake City San Francisco Seattle	(Hawaii) (See (a) below) (Arizona) (Oregon) (Hevada) (Utah). (See (a) below)	8 3 	- 11 15 5 8 32 23 otals for \$ 96 50 70 56 41	2,048 1,019 States not 4,747 2,940 5,778 2,491 3,373	1,043 1,121 24,081 2,612 3,942 639 1,594 17,945 5,241 shown above 42,026 -15,731 43,249 16,115 20,805 15,686	98 43 508 28 52	1 29 4 5 12 8 8 41 21 63 36 63 36 12	······································			3	

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na an a	an a		Na	itional Firea	irms Act				
	ue regions, districts, and States		icturers porters	Pawn- brokers,	Dealers other than	Dealers.	Coin- operated gaming device premises.	Adulter- ated, proc- ess or renovated	Wagering \$50
(States represented by sing other Stat	le districts indicated in parentheses; totals for es shown at bottom of table)	Class 1, Class \$500 \$25		Class 3, \$300	pawn- Class 5, \$250	premises, butter and \$250 per filled device cheese			
		(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
United States, total	·····	36	20	1	84	50	20, 139	39	5, 08
Albany		9	3 1			5	243	1	7
Boston Brooklyn Buffalo	(Massachusetts) (See (c) below) (See (c) below) (Vermont) (Connecticut) (See (c) below) (New Hampshire) (Pbode kelow)	1			5	2	208	ī	ž
Burlington Hartford	(Vermont) (Connecticut)	1 <u>4</u>							2
Manhattan Portsmouth Providence			ź	*************	3 6 1	2 1	25 10	*******	
d-Atlantic Region	(Manyland and D.C.)	10 1	2		8		3, 053		1 20
Newark Philadelphia Pittsburgh		9	ī			<u>2</u>	2, 370 52 25		1
Richmond	(Virginia) (Delaware)		1 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	1 3	300 305		1 13 3 1 23
utheast Region. Atlanta Birmingham					5 2	10 2	4,935 207	9	
Columbia Greensboro					i-	ī	2 1,962		3 3 1
Jackson Jacksonville	(Mississippi)			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2	4	37 615 21		1 7
ntral Region Cincinnati	(See (d) below)	3			0	·	2, 091 2, 430	·······	7 1, 19
Cleveland Detroit Indianapolis	(Michigan)	1 2	uta			1	561 151 9	6 . 1	13
Louisville Parkersburg	(Kentucky) (West Virginia)	8 - C. C. C. C. C.	·····		3-		9 796 23	 	4 53 211 26 15
dwest Region Aberdeen Chicago					13 1	6	890 1,062 329	4	26 15
Des Moines Fargo	(lowa)					1	83		1: 2: 2: 4: 1: 1: 2: 55:
Milwaukee. Omaha St. Louis St. Paul					1 2	ī	2 3 113	*********	2 1
Springheid	(See (b) below)					1 1	332 18	3	1
uthwest Region Albuquerque Austin	(Now Mavico)	3	1	1	ü	10	182 3, 233 24	13	24 581
Cheyenne Dallas		2.			3		17 113	10	ii
Denver	(Colorado)		، ایکینید، م		4-	1.	113		4
New Orleans Oklahoma City Wichita	(Ökláhoma)	ī			2 1	43	2, 072 125		23(98
stern Region Anchorage Boise	(Alaska)	10	u -		24	2	5, 183 174	3	2, 64 11
Helena Honolulu	(Montana)		•*••		·····ì		 184 138		408
Los Angeles Phoenix Portland	(Arizona)	4 5	i [:	**************************************	16 4		138 - 63 145 -	<u>-</u> 3	21 21 16
Reno Salt Lage City	(Viegon)		- 13 		<u>2</u> 1	·	735		128
San Francisco	(See (a) below)	·····i-[.		·····	1	1	512	-44	489

Table 14.—Number of occupational tax stamps issued, covering fiscal year 1968, or portion thereof, by class of tax and by internal revenue regions, districts, and States—Continued

Totals for States not shown above

a de ser

(a) California	
(b) filinois	16 1 64 3 8 8 2 265 1 45
(d) Ohio	
(e) Pennsylvania 2	
() Texas	1 4 1 17 17 10 157

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	Number of	TEPOH CUINUS	and dollars)	
Status	coses	Deficiency and penalty	Overassess- ment	
	ø	(2)	(3)	
ending July 1	23, 805 26, 912	2, 284, 943 1, 164, 825	105, 883 42, 451	
visiosed of, total	29,012	1, 185, 968	41, 51	
By agreement. Unagreed: (Overassessments, claims, excise, employment, and offer in compromise rejections).	23, 416 1, 473 997	960, 849 12, 967	39, 96 82 14 57	

B. Results obtained in dispositions

	Number of	Appellate determination (thousand dollars)		
Wethod	CISES (I)	Deficiency and penalty (2)	Overassess- ment (3)	
Disposed of, total	29,012	512, 998	70, 897	
By agreement Unagreed: (Overassessments, claims, excise, employment, and offer in compromise rejections). By taxpayer default on statutory notice. By petition to the Tax Court—Iransferred to docketed status	23,416 1,473 997 3,125	289, 634 12, 276 22, 954 188, 138	69,639 1,128 101 32	

Table 16.—Appellate division receipts and dispositions of income, estate, and gift tax cases petitioned to the Tax Court (docketed cases)

A. Progress of work

	Number	Amount stated in statutory notice (thousand dollars)			
Status	uf cases	Deficiency in tax and penalty (2) 1, 265, 059 422, 045 232, 959 189, 086 373, 349 373, 349 3, 131 62, 283	Overassessment (3)		
Pending July L	9, 292	1, 265, 059	740		
Received, total	6, 301	422, 045	-42		
Petitions filed in response to— District directors' statutory notices Appellate Division's statutory notices !	3, 321 2, 980	232, 959 189, 086	-26 -16		
Disposed of, total	6,034	373, 349	330		
By stipulated agreement. By dismissal by the Tax Court or taxpayer default	4, 970 262 802	307, 955 3, 131 62, 263	324 (?) 6		
Pending June 30	9, 559	1, 313, 755	367		

Difference from table 15 transferred to docketed status is caused by excluding district director's statutory notices considered by Appellate in 90-day status. 2 Less than \$500.

B. Results obtained in dispositions

		Appellate determination (thousand dollars)			
Method	Number of cases	Deficiency in tax and penalty (2)	Overassessment (3)		
posed of, total	6, 034	151, 926	3, 87		
By stipulated agreement. By dismissal by the Tax Court or taxpayer default. Tried before the Tax Court on the merits 1	4,970 262 802	86,725 2,938 62,263	(⁴) ^{3, 87}		

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		Amount in dispute (thousand dollars)				
Status	Number of cases	Deficie	Overpayment			
	- (I)	Tax (2)	Penalty (3)	(4)		
Pending July 1 Filed or reopened Bisposed of Pending June 30	10, 376 6, 392 5, 944 	1,041,987 466,273 291,124 1,217,136	106, 286 23, 397 22, 751 106, 931	49,64 27,69 19,70 57,63		

Table 18.—Office of Chief Counsel—Receipt and disposal of Tax Court cases in courts of appeals and in Supreme Court

		lin c	ourts of ap	oeals			In Supreme Court					
	Number	Amount i (thousan	n dispute d dollars)	Amount approved (thousand dollars)		Number	Amount in dispute (thousand dollars)		Amount approved (thousand dollars)			
Şiatus	of cases	Deficiency and penalty (2)	Over- payment (3)	Deficiency and penalty (4)	Over- payment (5)	of cases	Deficiency and penalty (7)	Over- payment (8)	Deficiency and penalty (9)	Over- paymen (10)		
Pending July 1, total		· 18, 534	r 294			2	15					
Appealed by Commissioner	36 300 33	1,958 14,888 1,688	3 153 138			2						
Appealed, total	235	16, 503	398	*****		2	1					
By Commissioner By taxbayers By both	52 166 17	3, 922 9, 817 2, 764	344 53			4	(*) ¹					
Disposed of, total	239	9, 482	82	5,678	21	4	16		(*)			
Favorable to Commissioner		5, 483 692 774	27 11 28	4, 685 287 565		4	il6		<u>()</u>			
Settled. Dismissed	² 47	193 2,340		565 142		*********		********		********		
Pending June 30, total	365	25, 555	610									
Appealed by Commissioner	46 285 34	4, 553 18, 343 2, 659	331 136 142				 					

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*Less than \$500. • Revised.

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Table 19.—Office of Chief Counsel—Receipt and dis posal of suits filed by taxpayers in Federal courts and actions by the United States for recovery of erroneous refunds

	Total	than a tobacc		Errone-
Status	(1)	Court of Claims (2)	District courts (3)	refunds (4)
Pending July 1:				
Casesnumber	3, 634	509	3, 099	26
Amount in dispute thousand dollars	435,150	199, 506	233, 067	2, 577
Received during year:				
Casesnumber Amount in dispute	1, 412	139	1, 264	
thousand dollars	96, 303	21, 129	74, 979	19
Disposed of during year: Casesnumber	1, 304	178	1, 118	
Amount in dispute			11 신간관계	
thousand deliars	94, 808	43, 904	50, 703	201
Refunded during year: Amount	54,751	27 610	27 141	
Percent of amount disposed of	57.75	27,610 62.89	27, 141 53, 53	
Pending June 30:	0.740	470	3, 245	2
Casesnumber Amount in dispute	3, 742	4/0	5, 249	1 4
thousand dollars.	436, 645	176, 731	257, 343	2, 57

¹ 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 settlement by stipulation, dismissals, and time required for retrial, recomputation of tax, etc. In the Court of Claims, the number of decisions was 70, of which 48 were for the Government, 19 against the Government, and 3 partly for and partly against the Government, so the Government, and 5 partly for and partly against the Government, and 55 partly for and partly for an operative for the Government, 150 against the Government, and 65 partly for an operative for the Government. For decisions by the courts of appeals and Supreme Court, see table 20.

Table 20 .--- Office of Chief Counsel--- Decisions of courts of appeals and Supreme Court in civil tax cases

Court	Total	For the Govern- ment	Against the Govern- ment	Partly for and partly against the Govern- ment
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total	247	174	51	22
By courts of appeals, total	243	170	51	22
Originally tried in— Tax Court District courts	144 99	101 69	34 17	9 13
By Supreme Court, total	4	4		
Originally tried in— Tax Court District courts Court of Claims	2	22		

Table 21.—Office of Chief Counsel—Receipt and disposal of collection, injunction, summons, and disclosure cases

Status Number of cases Pending July 1	
이 <u>가는 이 것이 있는 것이 것이 같다. 같은 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있다. 이 가지 않는 것이 같은 것이 있다. 것이 있다. 이 가지 않는 것이 있다. 가지 않는 것이 있다.</u> 같은 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 가 바랍니다. 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 있다.	
Pending July 1	
Pending July 1	1
	j6
Disposed of 2,27	1
Pending June 30 1, 69	л

Note.—This table 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 to alcohol, tobacco, and firearms taxes, nor to insolvency and debtor proceedings (table 22), nor to appeal and other cases which are included in table 23.

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Table 22.—Office of Chief Counsel—Receipt and disposal of insolvency and debtor proceedings

Status	Total (1)	Reorganiza- tion proceed- ings 1 (2)	Bankruptcy and re- ceivership proceed- ings ² (3)	Miscella- neous insolvency proceed- ings * (4)
Pending July 1	2, 429	1,262	590	577
Received	3, 084	1,323	1, 194	567
Disposed of	3, 291	1,443	1, 183	665
Pending June 30	2, 222	1,142	601	479

¹ Proceedings instituted under the following sections or chapters of the Bank-ruptcy Act: Sec. 77 (railroad reorganizations) and chs. X (corporate reorganiza-tions), XI (arrangements as to unsecured indebtedness), XII (real property arrange-ments), and XIII (wage earners' plans), which involve tax claims and other rights and interests of the United States. ² Bankruptcy liquidation proceedings and Federal or State receivership pro-ceedings which involve tax claims of the United States. ³ Proceedings relating to corporate dissolutions, insolvent banks, assignments for the benefit of creditors, or administration of estates of decedents, which in-volve tax claims of the United States.

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

Table 23.—Office of Chief Counsel—Receipt and disposal of miscellaneous court cases, lien cases not in court, noncourt collection litigation cases, and appeal cases

Status	Totaj (1)	Miscel- laneous court casès ¹ (2)	Lien cases not in court ² (3)	Noncourt collection litigation cases ⁻³ (4)	Appeal cases 4 (5)
Pending July 1	1,287	306	102	763	116
Received	6,079	567	1,989	3,407	116
Disposed of	6,092	550	2,006	3,413	123
Pending June 30	1,274	323	85	757	109

¹ Includes suits for foreclosure by mortgagees or other secured creditors, and suits to quiet title to which the United States is made a party. ² Primarily applications for discharge of property from tax liens. ³ Primarily memorandums on collection litigation matters from regional counsel to district directors which are not related to court proceedings or lien cases. ⁴ Includes cases in Federal and State appellate courts relating to insolvency and debtor proceedings, lien cases in court, and collection, summons, and injunction cases. cases.

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

Table 24.—Office of Chief Counsel—Caseload report

Activity	Pending July 1 (1)	Receipts (2)	Disposals (3)	Pending June 30 (4)
Total	23,090	26, 179	25, 950	23, 319
Administration	111	77	101	87
Alcohol and tobacco tax		4, 692	4, 606	695
National Office	139 470	1, 186 3, 506	1, 146 3, 460	179 516
Collection Litigation	5, 372	11, 469	11,654	5, 187
National Office Field	323 5, 049	409 11, 060	398 11,256	334 4, 853
Enforcement	2, 351	1, 128	1, 331	2, 148
National Office Field	⁸⁷ 2, 264	23 1, 105	37 1,294	7: 2, 07
Interpretative Division	268	770	767	271
Refund Litigation Division	3,634	1, 412	1, 304	3, 74
Tax Court 4	10, 745	6, 631	6, 187	11,18
National Office	369 10, 376	239 6, 392	243 5, 944	36 10, 82

1 Nondocketed cases not included.

Table 25.—Obligations incurred by the Internal Revenue Service [In thousands of dollars]

6 A

Internal revenue office, district, or region	Total (1)	Personnel compensation and benefits (2)	Travel (3)	Equipment (4)	Other
National Office and regional totals (including district directors' offices and servi-			[<u> </u>	(5)
centers) Total, Internal Revenue Service 1					
ational Office		625, 144 44, 402	14, 659	7,410	2 51, 9
orth-Atlantic		105, 318 81, 465	1,530 1,407 1,363	4, 649 179 325	27,6 3,1
idwest	78,655	63, 981 73, 918 78, 732	1,954 1,747	463 203	2,6 2,8 2,7
estern	65, 996	61, 033 85, 532	1,717 1,665 2,289	313 412 564	2,8 2,8 3,8
gional inspection fice of International Operations	9, 761 8, 868 5, 136	9, 349 7, 943	98 663	44	3, 8 3 2
gional inspection fice of International Operations tional Computer Center S Data Center	3,623 8,061	4, 725 2, 017 6, 729	198 9 19	23 130 105	1 1.4
Regional commissioners' offices (excluding district directors' offices and servic centers)					1,2
rth-Atlantic	- 11, 561	10.913	199	11	
utheast	11, 561 10, 778 12, 885	10, 913 9, 897 11, 444	279	61 116	4 5 8
dwest	11, 459 9, 354 6, 797	10, 703 8, 509 6, 143	443 235 234 168	32 65 71	4 5
isternRegional costs undistributed	9, 671	8, 868	269	141	4 3
rth-Atlantic. d-Atlantic	831	622	190	14	
ntral	691	458 353 549	135 258	<u>9</u> -	
dwest	814	571 388	230 220 225	5 20 14	
District directors' offices and service centers	929	500	225 338	63	
rth-Atlantic:					
Augusta	3,513 1,774 12,393	3,374 1,667 11,884	77 58	4	8
Boston Boston Brooklyn Buffalo	12, 593 15, 303 8, 527	11,884 14,716 8,167	208 146 149	6 37 9	29 40 20
Hartford Manhattan	- 901 - 6,435	843 6, 169	149 29 103	9 2 15	9
Providence	- 1,286	27, 927 1, 203 2, 007	161 38 24	20 3 15	14 50 4 5
North-Atlantic Regional Training Center	- 121 36	112	(*) 8 -	1	3
Baltimore	- 10, 861	15, 716 10, 488	18 130	40	88 21
Dittelevent	14 901	14, 409 14, 376	217 216	28 48 39	33 27
Wilmington Mid-Atlantic Service Center	- 7,062 1,966	8, 398 6, 593 1, 876	137 208 22	14 88 24	17 17 4
theast: Atlanta	- 15, 913	14, 969	18	24	90
Columbia	- 4,395	6, 151 4, 144 2, 814	189 119 84	29 21 16	18 11 7
Jackson, Jackson Jacks	- 7,022 2,799	6, 579 2, 602	- 251 102	35 23	15 7
Jacksonville Nashville Southeast Service Center trat:	- 12,070 - 5,676 - 14,153	11,365 5,313 13,218	335 157 16	42 33 138	32 17 78
Cincinnati	7 734	7,410	160	16	78 14(30
Indianapolis	- 12, 287 - 14, 353 - 8, 160	11,694 13,682 7,724	271 312 237	22 29 17	300 330 182
Central Regional Training Center	- 3,081	4, 893 2, 855	154 131	18 17	134
west:	- 1 15, 279	106 14, 304	(*) 17	20 27	78 42 931
Aberdeen	- 19, 538	1, 364 18, 873	65 199	1 18	29 448
Milwaukee	1, 281	4, 425 1, 192 6, 450	140 60 169	49 3 10	97 _26
St. Louis	3, 150 9, 638	2,972 9,148	84 218	10 16 18	97 26 153 78 254 152 135 881
Springfield Midwest Service Center	6, 530 5, 244 15, 062	6, 226 4, 939 14, 063	144 163 20	Ĩ	152 135

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Table 25.—Obligations incurred by the Internal Revenue Service--Continued

(In thousands of dollar	
	÷ .

Internal revenue office, district, of region	Totai (1)	Personnel compensation and benefits (2)	Travel (3)	Equipment (4)	Other (5)
D. District directors' offices and service centers—Continued Southwest: Albuquerque. Austin. Cheyenne. Dallas. Denver. Little Rock. New Orleans. Oklahoma City. Wichita. Southwest Service Center. Western: Anchorage. Boise. Helena Hele	4, 300 12, 694 987 987 987 1, 527 1, 527 24, 587 3, 068 2, 332 2, 332 2, 322 2, 622 5, 978 2832 278	2,002 9,623 950 9,545 3,836 2,640 5,573 4,776 4,019 11,536 877 4,302 1,579 23,105 2,856 3,758 2,077 1,929 15,117 15,217 15,227 16,326	76 224 279 99 93 119 128 137 23 55 58 74 41 581 91 109 74 42 355 33	12 38 8 20 5 13 34 32 25 140 2 2 19 11 8 59 16 19 17 13 39 4 32 7 7	4 33 22 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12

*Less than \$500; † Includes \$4.6 million financed from reimbursements. 2 Does not include \$478,000 rental transfer to General Services Administration.

Table 26 .- Obligations incurred by Internal Revenue Service, by appropriation and activity

[In thousands of dollars]

Appropriation by activity	Tot	đ	Personnel con and bei		Other	
	1967	1968	1967	1968	1967	1968
Total obligations	667, 080	699, 190	589, 042	625, 144	78, 038	74, 046
Appropriated funds, total	663, 853	694, 611	586, 365	621, 451	77, 488	73, 160
Salaries and expenses: Total	18, 817	19, 604	16, 012	17, 205	2, 805	2, 399
Executive direction Internal audit and security	8, 465 10, 352	8, 171 11, 433	6, 992 9, 020	7,380 9,825	1,473 1,332	791 1,608
Revenue accounting and processing: Total	172, 557	178,918	141, 118	150, 412	31, 439	28, 506
Data processing operations. Statistical reporting District manual operations	111, 072 5, 817 55, 668	144, 590 5, 463 28, 865	91, 385 5, 123 44, 610	116, 937 4, 697 28, 778	19,687 694 11,058	27,653 766 87
Compliance: Total	472, 479	496, 089	429, 235	453, 834	43,244	42, 255
Audit of tax returns. Collection of delinquent accounts and securing delinquent returns Tax fraud and special investigations. Alcohol and tobacco tax regulation and enforcement. Taxpayer conferences and appeals. Technical rulings and services. Legal services.		261, 018 111, 233 35, 186 36, 279 25, 010 10, 242 17, 121	225, 497 96, 745 29, 548 30, 450 23, 126 9, 009 14, 860	240, 786 100, 794 31, 432 32, 054 23, 789 9, 295 15, 684	17, 489 11, 597 4, 311 6, 172 1, 231 1, 044 1, 400	20, 232 10, 439 3, 754 4, 225 1, 221 947 1, 437
Reimbursements, total	3,227	4, 579	2,677	3, 693	550	886

Note .- Amounts shown do not include transfer to GSA for rent of space amounting to \$257,000 in 1967; \$478,000 in 1968.

Class of work	Ouantity (Contraction of the second		
		thousands)	Cost (thousand	Quantity (1	housands)	Cost
	Hems or sets	Packages	dollars)	Items or sets	Paskdges	(thousand dollars)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total			13, 191		<u></u>	13, 23
Fax returns and instructions for major mailings to taxpayer, total	460, 203	80, 001	2,069	527, 287	84, 832	2,20
Package 1 (Form 1040 and instructions—20 pages) Package 2 (Form 1040, Schedules B, D, 1040ES, and instructions—32 pages) Package 3 (Form 1040, Schedules B, C, D, 1040ES, and instructions—40 pages)	70, 824 152, 368 78, 045	23,608 19,046 7,095	505 511	94, 883 88, 256.	31,628 11,032	68 31
ackage 4 thorm 1040, Schedules B. D. F. 1040ES, and instructions-40 pages)	37,906 5,350	7,095 3,446 1.070	382 186	102, 830 46, 298	7,345 3,307	38 17
ackage 6 (Form 1120, Schedule D, Form 3468, and instructions—24 pages) ackage 7 (Form 1940A, instructions) mployment tax package—Pub, 393 (Forms 7018, 941a, W-2, W-4, and Pub, 213—	8,480 38,980	1,697 19,490	23 52 228	5,400 12,250 38,920	1,080 1,750 19,460	2 5 21
co.haßes)	68,250	4, 550	182	138, 450	9,230	1.34
Other tax returns, instructions, public-use forms, and pamphiets dministration forms and pamphiets reld printing	1, 386, 775		6, 570 3, 066	1, 302, 493		6, 00 3, 38

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