Summary of the President's 1954 Budget

Summary of the Budget of the National Government of Canada for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1954

Preliminary Digest of Suggestions for Internal Revenue Revision Submitted to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation

Federal Excise-Tax and Collection Data
Estimates of Federal Receipts for Fiscal Years 1953 and 1954

Digest of Testimony Presented Before the Ways and Means Committee Relative to the President's Recommendations to Extend for Six Months the ExcessProfits Tax

Excess Profits Tax
Excise Tax on Admissions
Examples Illustrating the Application of Section 206 of H.R. 6426

Hearing - Reorganization of the Bureau of Internal Revenue-September 25, 1953

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1954
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Summary of the President's 1955 Budget
Summary of Committee on Finance Hearings on H. R. 8224, a Bill to Reduce Excise Taxes, and for Other Purposes

Present Law Individual Income, Estate Gift, and Excise Tax Rates

Historical Data Pertaining to the Individual Income Tax 1913-54

Comparison of Tax Burdens and Rates on a Single Person, a Head of Household, and a Married Couple

## 1955

The Internal Revenue Service - Its Reorganization and Administration

Federal Excise-Tax Data
Summary of the President's 1956 Budget
Data on Sections 462 and 452 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954

Renegotiation Act of 1951 as Amended Through August 3, 1955

Cross-Reference Within the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as of January l, 1956

Alternative Plans for Reducing the Individual Income Tax Burden

## 1956

Report to the Subcommittee on Excise Tax Technical and Administrative Problems

Data on Minor Tax Bills Pending Before the Committee on Finance on January 6, 1956

Report of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation Relating to Renegotiation

Terminology of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954

Application of the Tax on Transportation of Persons to Foreign Travel Under Present Law, H. R. 5265, as Passed by the House of Representatives, and H. R. 5265, as Passed by the Senate

Estimates of Federal Receipts for Fiscal Years 1956 and 1957

Summary of the Senate Amendments to Title II of H. R. l0660, the Highway Revenue Act of 1956

Data on Title II of H. R. 10660, the Highway Revenue Act of 1956

Renegotiation Act of 1951 Amended

## PRESENT LAW INDIVIDUAL INCOME, ESTATE, GIFT, AND EXCISE TAX RATES

PREPARED BY THE STAFF OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION


NOVEMBER 1954

## PRESENT LAW INDIVIDUAL INCOME, ESTATE, GIFT, AND EXCISE TAX RATES

Table 1.-Present law tax rates on a single person or a married person filing a separate return

| Tarable income class ${ }^{1}$ (thousands) | The tax is- |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 to $\$ 2$. | 20 percent of the taxable income. |
| \$2 to \$4. | \$400 plus 22 percent of excess over \$2,000. |
| \$4 to \$6. | $\$ 840$ plus 26 percent of excess over $\$ 4,000$. |
| \$6 to \$8. | \$1,360 plus 30 percent of excess over $\$ 6,000$. |
| \$8 to \$10. | \$1,960 plus 34 percent of excess over $\$ 8,000$. |
| \$10 to \$12. | \$2,640 plus 38 percent of excess over $\$ 10,000$. |
| \$12 to \$14. | \$3,400 plus 43 percent of excess over $\$ 12,000$. |
| \$14 to \$16. | \$4,260 plus 47 percent of excess over $\$ 14,000$. |
| \$16 to \$18. | \$5,200 plus 50 percent of excess over $\$ 16,000$. |
| \$18 to \$20. | \$6,200 plus 53 percent of excess over \$18,000. |
| \$20 to \$22 | \$7,260 plus 56 percent of excess over $\$ 20,000$. |
| \$22 to \$26 | \$8,380 plus 59 percent of excess over $\$ 22,000$. |
| \$26 to \$32 | \$10,740 plus 62 percent of excess over $\$ 26,000$. |
| \$32 to \$38 | \$14,460 plus 65 percent of excess over \$32,000. |
| \$38 to \$44. | \$18,360 plus 69 percent of excess over \$38,000. |
| S 44 to $\$ 50$ | \$22,500 plus 72 percent of excess over $\$ 44,000$. |
| \$50 to \$60. | \$26,820 plus 75 percent of excess over \$50,000. |
| \$60 to \$70. | \$34,320 plus 78 percent of excess over $\$ 60,000$. |
| \$70 to \$80 | \$42,120 plus 81 percent of excess over \$70,000. |
| \$80 to \$90. | \$50,220 plus 84 percent of excess over $\$ 80,000$. |
| \$90 to \$100. | \$58,620 plus 87 percent of excess over \$90,000. |
| \$100 to \$150. | \$67,320 plus 89 percent of excess over $\$ 100,000$. |
| \$150 to \$200 | \$111,820 plus 90 percent of excess over \$150,000. |
| \$200 and ove | \$156,820 plus 91 percent of excess over $\$ 200,000$. |

[^0]Table 2.-Present law tax rates on a married couple filing a joint return (split income taken into account)

| Taxable income class ${ }^{1}$ (thousands) | The tax is- |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 to $\$ 4$ | 20 percent of the taxable income. |
| \$4 to \$8. | $\$ 800$ plus 22 percent of excess over $\$ 4,000$. |
| \$8 to \$12 | \$1,680 plus 26 percent of excess over $\$ 8,000$. |
| \$12 to \$16 | \$2,720 plus 30 percent of excess over \$12,000. |
| \$16 to \$20 | \$3,920 plus 34 percent of excess over \$16,000. |
| \$20 to \$24 | \$5,280 plus 38 percent of excess over \$20,000. |
| \$24 to \$28 | \$6,800 plus 43 percent of excess over $\$ 24,000$. |
| \$28 to \$32 | \$8,520 plus 47 percent of excess over \$28,000. |
| \$32 to \$36 | \$10,400 plus 50 percent of excess over $\$ 32,000$. |
| \$36 to \$40 | \$12,400 plus 53 percent of excess over $\$ 36,000$. |
| \$40 to \$44 | \$14,520 plus 56 percent of excess over $\$ 40,000$. |
| \$44 to \$52 | \$16,760 plus 59 percent of excess over \$44,000. |
| \$52 to \$64 | \$21,480 plus 62 percent of excess over \$52,000. |
| \$64 to \$76 | \$28,920 plus 65 percent of excess over \$ 64,000 . |
| \$76 to \$88 | \$36,720 plus 69 percent of excess over $\$ 76,000$. |
| \$88 to \$100 | \$45,000 plus 72 percent of excess over $\$ 88,000$. |
| \$100 to \$120 | \$53,640 plus 75 percent of excess over \$100,000. |
| \$120 to \$140 | \$68,640 plus 78 percent of excess over \$120,000. |
| \$140 to \$160 | \$84,240 plus 81 percent of excess over \$140,000. |
| \$160 to \$180 | \$100,440 plus 84 percent of excess over $\$ 160,000$. |
| \$180 to \$200 | \$117,240 plus 87 percent of excess over \$180,000. |
| \$200 to \$300 | \$134,640 plus 89 percent of excess over \$200,000. |
| \$300 to \$400_ | \$223,640 plus 90 percent of excess over $\$ 300,000$. |
| \$400 and over | \$313,640 plus 91 percent of excess over \$400,000. |

[^1]Table 3.-Present law tax rates on a head of household

| Taxable income class ${ }^{1}$ (thousands) | The tax is- |
| :---: | :---: |
| 0 to \$2 | 20 percent of the taxable income. |
| \$2 to \$4 | \$400 plus 21 percent of excess over $\$ 2,000$. |
| \$4 to \$6 | \$820 plus 24 percent of excess over $\$ 4,000$. |
| \$6 to \$8 | \$1,300 plus 26 percent of excess over $\$ 6,000$. |
| SS to \$10 | \$1,820 plus 30 percent of excess over $\$ 8,000$. |
| \$10 to \$12 | \$2,420 plus 32 percent of excess over \$10,000. |
| \$12 to \$14 | \$3,060 plus 36 percent of excess over $\$ 12,000$. |
| \$14 to \$16. | \$3,780 plus 39 percent of excess over $\$ 14,000$. |
| \$16 to \$18 | \$4,560 plus 42 percent of excess over $\$ 16,000$. |
| \$18 to \$20 | \$5,400 plus 43 percent of excess over $\$ 18,000$. |
| \$20 to \$22 | \$6,260 plus 47 percent of excess over $\$ 20,000$. |
| \$22 to \$24 | \$7,200 plus 49 percent of excess over $\$ 22,000$. |
| \$24 to \$28 | \$8,180 plus 52 percent of excess over $\$ 24,000$. |
| \$28 to \$32 | \$10,260 plus 54 percent of excess over $\$ 28,000$. |
| \$32 to \$38 | \$12,420 plus 58 percent of excess over $\$ 32,000$. |
| \$38 to \$44 | \$15,900 plus 62 percent of excess over $\$ 38,000$. |
| \$44 to \$50 | \$19,620 plus 66 percent of excess over \$44,000. |
| \$50 to \$60 | \$23,580 plus 68 percent of excess over $\$ 50,000$. |
| \$60 to \$70 | \$30,380 plus 71 percent of excess over $\$ 60,000$. |
| \$70 to \$80 | \$37,480 plus 74 percent of excess over \$70,000. |
| \$80 to \$90. | \$44,880 plus 76 percent of excess over \$80,000. |
| \$90 to \$100 | \$52,480 plus 80 percent of excess over $\$ 90,000$. |
| S100 to \$150 | \$60,480 plus 83 percent of excess over \$100,000. |
| \$150 to \$200 | \$101,980 plus 87 percent of excess over \$150,000. |
| \$200 to \$300. | \$145,480 plus 90 percent of excess over $\$ 200,000$. |
| \$300 and over | \$235,480 plus 91 percent of excess over $\$ 300,000$. |

[^2]Table 4.-Tax liability under present law by net income classes ${ }^{1}$

| Net income class ${ }^{1}$ | Tax liability of- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Single person, no dependents | Head of household, 1 dependent | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Married } \\ & \text { couple, no } \\ & \text { dependent } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Married } \\ \text { couple, } \\ \text { I dependent } \end{gathered}$ | Married couple, 2 dependents |
| \$1,000 | \$80 |  |  |  |  |
| \$2,000 | 280 | \$160 | \$160 | \$40 |  |
| \$3,000 | 488 | 360 | 360 | 240 | \$120 |
| \$4,000 | 708 | 568 | 560 | 440 | 320 |
| \$5,000 | 944 | 778 | 760 | 640 | 520 |
| \$8,000 | 1, 780 | 1,508 | 1, 416 | 1, 284 | 1, 152 |
| \$10,000 | 2, 436 | 2, 060 | 1, 888 | 1, 732 | 1, 592 |
| \$15,000 | 4, 448 | 3, 708 | 3, 260 | 3, 080 | 2, 900 |
| \$25,000 | 9, 796 | 8, 082 | 6, 724 | 6, 496 | 6, 268 |
| \$50,000 | 26, 388 | 22, 788 | 19,592 | 19,238 | 18, 884 |
| \$100,000 | 66, 798 | 59, 520 | 52, 776 | 52, 344 | 51, 912 |
| \$300,000 | 247, 274 | 234, 400 | 222, 572 | 222, 038 | 221, 504 |
| \$500,000 | 429, 274 | 416, 388 | 403, 548 | 403, 002 | 402, 456 |
| \$1,000,000 | ${ }^{2}$ 8்69, 478 | ${ }^{2} 868,956$ | 858, 548 | 858, 002 | 857, 456 |

${ }^{1}$ Income after all deductions, except the deduction for personal exemptions and dependents.
${ }^{2}$ Takes into account the maximum effective rate limitation of 87 percent of taxable income.
Table 5.-Effective rates of tax under present law by net income classes ${ }^{1}$
[Percent]

| Net income class ${ }^{1}$ | Effective rates of tax of- |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Single person, no dependents | $\begin{gathered} \text { Head of } \\ \text { household, } 1 \\ \text { dependent } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Married } \\ \text { couple, no } \\ \text { dependents } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Married } \\ \text { couple, } \\ \text { dependent } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Married } \\ \text { couple, } \\ \text { dependents } \end{gathered}$ |
| \$1,000 | 8. 0 |  |  |  |  |
| \$2,000 | 14.0 | 8. 0 | 8. 0 | 2. 0 |  |
| \$3,000 | 16. 3 | 12. 0 | 12.0 | 8. 0 | 4. 0 |
| \$4,000 | 17. 7 | 14. 2 | 14.0 | 11.0 | S. 0 |
| \$5,000 | 18. 9 | 15. 6 | 15. 2 | 12. 8 | 10. 4 |
| \$8,000 | 22. 3 | 18. 9 | 17. 7 | 16. 1 | 14.4 |
| \$10,000 | 24. 4 | 20. 6 | 18. 9 | 17.3 | 15.9 |
| \$15,000 | 29.7 | 24.7 | 21. 7 | 20.5 | 19.3 |
| \$25,000 | 39. 2 | 32.3 | 26.9 | 26. 0 | 25. 1 |
| \$50,000 | 52.8 | 45. 6 | 39. 2 | 38.5 | 37.8 |
| \$100,000 | 66.8 | 59. 5 | 52.8 | 52. 3 | 51.9 |
| \$300,000 | 82. 4 | 78.1 | 74. 2 | 74.0 | 73. S |
| \$500,000 | 85. 9 | 83. 3 | S0. 7 | 80.6 | S0. 5 |
| \$1,000,000. | ${ }^{2} 86.9$ | 286.9 | 85.9 | 85. 8 | 85. 7 |

[^3]Table 6.-Income after present law taxes by net income classes ${ }^{1}$

| Net income class ${ }^{1}$ | Income after tax of - |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Single } \\ & \text { person, } \\ & \text { no depend- } \\ & \text { ents } \end{aligned}$ | Head of household, 1 depend ent | $\begin{gathered} \text { Marrled } \\ \text { couple, } \\ \text { no depend- } \\ \text { ents } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Married } \\ & \text { couple, } \\ & 1 \text { depend- } \\ & \text { ent } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Married } \\ & \text { couple, } \\ & 2 \text { depend- } \\ & \text { ents } \end{aligned}$ |
| \$1,000. | \$920 | \$1, 000 | \$1, 000 | \$1, 000 | \$1,000 |
| \$2,000 | 1, 720 | 1, 840 | 1, 840 | 1, 960 | 2, 000 |
| \$3,000 | 2, 512 | 2, 640 | 2, 640 | 2, 760 | 2, 880 |
| \$4,000 | 3, 292 | 3, 432 | 3, 440 | 3, 560 | 3, 680 |
| \$5,000 | 4, 056 | 4, 222 | 4, 240 | 4, 360 | 4, 480 |
| \$8,000 | 6, 220 | 6, 492 | 6, 584 | 6, 716 | 6, 848 |
| \$10,000 | 7, 564 | 7, 940 | 8, 112 | 8, 268 | 8, 408 |
| \$15,000 | 10,552 | 11, 292 | 11, 740 | 11, 920 | 12, 100 |
| \$25,000 | 15, 204 | 16, 918 | 18, 276 | 18, 504 | 18, 732 |
| \$50,000 | 23, 612 | 27, 212 | 30, 408 | 30, 762 | 31, 116 |
| \$100,000 | 33, 202 | 40, 480 | 47, 224 | 47, 656 | 48, 088 |
| \$300,000 | 52, 726 | 65, 600 | 77, 428 | 77, 962 | 78, 496 |
| \$500,000 | 70, 726 | 83, 612 | 96, 452 | 96, 998 | 97, 544 |
| \$1,000,000 | ${ }^{2} 130,522$ | ${ }^{2} 131,044$ | 141, 452 | 141, 998 | 142, 544 |

1 Income after all deductions, except the deduction for personal exemptions and dependents.
${ }^{2}$ Takes into account the effect of the maximum effective rate limitation of 87 percent of taxable income.
Table 7.-Excess of present law tax liability of a single person over that of a head of household with 1 dependent and a married couple with 2 dependents by nct income classes ${ }^{1}$

| Net income class ${ }^{1}$ | Excess tax liability of a single person over- |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Head of household, 1 dependent | Married couple, 2 dependents |
| \$1,000 | \$80 | \$80 |
| \$2,000 | 120 | 280 |
| \$3,000 | 128 | 368 |
| \$4,000 | 140 | 388 |
| \$5,000 | 166 | 424 |
| \$8,000_ | 272 | 628 |
| \$10,000 | 376 | 844 |
| \$15,000 | 740 | 1,548 |
| \$25,000 | 1, 714 | 3, 528 |
| \$50,000 | 3, 600 | 7,504 |
| \$100,000 | 7, 278 | 14, 886 |
| \$300,000 | 12, 874 | 25, 770 |
| \$500,000 | 12, 886 | 26, 818 |
| \$1,000,000 | ${ }^{2} 522$ | ${ }^{2} 12,022$ |

[^4]Table 8.-Comparison between the present law rates of tax on a single person, with that of a head of household and a married couple by taxable income classes ${ }^{1}$
[Rates of tax-percent]

| Taxable income class 1 (thousands) | Single person | Head of house- hold | Excess in taxable income class of single person's rate over head of household's rate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Married } \\ & \text { couple, joint } \\ & \text { return } \end{aligned}$ | Excess in taxable income class of single person's rate couple's rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 to $\$ 2$ | 20 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| \$2 to \$4 | 22 | 21 | 1 | 20 | 2 |
| \$4 to \$6. | 26 | 24 | 2 | 22 | 4 |
| \$6 to \$8. | 30 | 26 | 4 | 22 | 8 |
| \$8 to \$10. | 34 | 30 | 4 | 26 | 8 |
| \$10 to \$12 | 38 | 32 | 6 | 26 | 12 |
| \$12 to \$14 | 43 | 36 | 7 | 30 | 13 |
| \$14 to \$16 | 47 | 39 | 8 | 30 | 17 |
| \$16 to \$18 | 50 | 42 | 8 | 34 | 16 |
| \$18 to \$20 | 53 | 43 | 10 | 34 | 19 |
| \$20 to \$22 | 56 | 47 | 9 | 38 | 18 |
| \$22 to \$24 | 59 | 49 | 10 | 38 | 21 |
| \$24 to \$26 | 59 | 52 | 7 | 43 | 16 |
| \$26 to \$28 | 62 | 52 | 10 | 43 | 19 |
| \$28 to \$32 | 62 | 54 | 8 | 47 | 15 |
| \$32 to \$36 | 65 | 58 | 7 | 50 | 15 |
| \$36 to \$38 | 65 | 58 |  | 53 | 12 |
| \$38 to \$40 | 69 | 62 | 7 | 53 | 16 |
| \$40 to \$44 | 69 | 62 | 7 | 56 | 13 |
| \$44 to \$50 | 72 | 66 | 6 | 59 | 13 |
| \$50 to \$52 | 75 | 68 | 7 | 59 | 16 |
| \$52 to \$60 | 75 | 68 | 7 | 62 | 13 |
| \$60 to \$64 | 78 | 71 | 7 | 62 | 16 |
| \$64 to \$70 | 78 | 71 | 7 | 65 | 13 |
| \$70 to \$76. | 81 | 74 | 7 | 65 | 16 |
| \$76 to \$80 | 81 | 74 | 7 | 69 | 12 |
| \$80 to \$88 | 84 | 76 | 8 | 69 | 15 |
| \$88 to \$90 | 84 | 76 | 8 | 72 | 12 |
| \$90 to \$100 | 87 | 80 | 7 | 72 | 15 |
| \$100 to \$120. | 89 | 83 | 6 | 75 | 14 |
| \$120 to \$140 | 89 | 83 | 6 | 78 | 11 |
| \$140 to \$150 | 89 | 83 | 6 | 81 | 8 |
| \$150 to \$160 | 90 | 87 | 3 | 81 | 9 |
| \$160 to \$180 | 90 | 87 | 3 | 84 | 6 |
| \$180 to \$200. | 90 | 87 | 3 | 87 | 3 |
| \$200 to \$300 | 91 | 90 | 1 | 89 | 2 |
| \$300 to \$400 | 91 | 91 | 0 | 90 | 1 |
| \$400 and over...... | 91 | 91 | 0 | 91 | 0 |

[^5]Table 9.-Comparison of the difference in the present law tax of a single person with that of a head of household and a marricd couple in each taxable income class and the cumulative difference at the top of each taxable income class ${ }^{1}$

| Taxable income class 1 (thousands) | Excess of single person's tax- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Orer head of household in taxable income class | Over head of honsehold cumulated to top of class | Over married couple in taxable income class | Over married couple cumulated to top of taxable ncome class |
| 0 to \$2. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| \$2 to \$4. | \$20 | \$20 | \$40 | \$40 |
| $\$ 4$ to \$6. | 40 | 60 | 80 | 120 |
| \$6 to \$8. | 80 | 140 | 160 | 280 |
| \$8 to \$10 | 80 | 220 | 160 | 440 |
| \$10 to \$12 | 120 | 340 | 240 | 680 |
| \$12 to \$14. | 140 | 480 | 260 | 940 |
| \$14 to \$16. | 160 | 640 | 340 | 1, 280 |
| \$16 to \$18 | 160 | 800 | 320 | 1, 600 |
| \$18 to \$20 | 200 | 1, 000 | 380 | 1, 980 |
| \$20 to \$22 | 180 | 1,180 | 360 | 2, 340 |
| \$22 to \$24. | 200 | 1,380 | 420 | 2, 760 |
| \$2 4 to \$26. | 140 | 1,520 | 320 | 3, 080 |
| \$26 to \$28 | 200 | 1, 720 | 380 | 3, 460 |
| \$28 to \$32 | 320 | 2, 040 | 600 | 4, 060 |
| \$32 to \$36 | 280 | 2, 320 | 600 | 4, 660 |
| \$36 to \$38 | 140 | 2, 460 | 240 | 4,900 |
| \$38 to \$40 | 140 | 2, 600 | 320 | 5, 220 |
| \$40 to \$44. | 280 | 2, 880 | 520 | 5, 740 |
| \$44 to \$50 | 360 | 3, 240 | 780 | 6, 520 |
| \$50 to \$52 | 140 | 3, 380 | 320 | 6, 840 |
| \$52 to \$60 | 560 | 3, 940 | 1, 040 | 7, 880 |
| \$60 to \$64 | 280 | 4,220 | 640 | 8, 520 |
| \$64 to \$70 | 420 | 4, 640 | 780 | 9, 300 |
| \$70 to \$76 | 420 | 5, 060 | 960 | 10, 260 |
| $\$ 76$ to \$80 | 280 | 5,340 | 480 | 10, 740 |
| \$80 to \$88 | 640 | 5,980 | 1,200 | 11, 940 |
| \$88 to \$90. | 160 | 6, 140 | 240 | 12, 180 |
| \$90 to \$100 | 700 | 6, 840 | 1,500 | 13, 680 |
| \$100 to \$120 | 1, 200 | 8, 040 | 2, 800 | 16, 480 |
| \$120 to \$140 | 1, 200 | 9,240 | 2, 200 | 18, 680 |
| \$140 to \$150 | 600 | 9, 840 | 800 | 19, 480 |
| \$150 to \$160 | 300 | 10,140 | 900 | 20, 380 |
| \$160 to \$180 | 600 | 10, 740 | 1,200 | 21, 580 |
| \$180 to \$200 | 600 | 11, 340 | 600 | 22, 180 |
| $\$ 200$ to $\$ 300$ | 1, 000 | 12, 340 | 2, 000 | 24, 180 |
| \$300 to \$400 - |  | 12, 340 | 1, 000 | 25, 180 |
| \$400 and over - |  | 12, 340 | ----------- | 25, 180 |

[^6]8 ..... INCOME, ESTATE, GIFT, AND EXCISE TAX RATES
Table 10.-Determination of the present law income-tax liability of individuals with selected sources of income
I. DIVIDEND AND EARNINGS INCOME
Single person with dividend income of $\$ 500$ and earnings of $\$ 4,500$.
Total income ..... $\$ 5,000.00$
Less dividend exclusion ..... 50. 00
Gross income ..... 4, 950. 00Less deductions:
Personal deductions ..... \$495
Personal exemption ..... 600Taxable income$3,855.00$
Tax liability (before dividends received tax credit) ..... 808. 10
Less dividends received tax credit-4 percent ( $\$ 500-\$ 50$ ) ..... 18. 00
Tax liability (after dividends received tax credit) ..... 790. 10
II. RETIREMENT INCOME
Single person over 65 years of age with pension of $\$ 3,000$. (Cost of pensionrecovered tax free in prior years.)Gross income$\$ 3,000$
Less deductions:
Personal deductions ..... $\$ 300$
Personal exemption ..... 1, 2001, 500
Taxable income ..... 1,500
Tax liability (before retirement income-tax credit) ..... 300
Less retirement income-tax credit ( $\$ 1,200 \times 20$ percent) ..... 240
Tax liability (after retirement income-tax credit) ..... 60

## III. PENSION AND DIVIDEND INCOME

Married couple both over 65 years of age with 1 spouse receiving all income consisting of $\$ 1,500$ of dividends and a pension of $\$ 3,500$. (Cost of pension recovered tax free in prior years.)

Less dividend exclusion.
50. 00

Less deductions:
Personal deductions.------------------------------------ \$495

2, 895. 00


Less:
(1) Dividends received tax credit for 1954, whichever is lesser:
(a) 4 percent ( $\$ 1,500-\$ 50$ ) or $\$ 58$
(b) 2 percent $\times \$ 2,055$ (taxable income) or $\$ 41.10^{1} \$ 41.10$
(2) Retirement income tax credit ( $\$ 1,200 \times 20$ percent) -- 240.00
281.00

Tax liability (after tax credits) 129. 90
${ }^{1}$ For calendar year 1955 and subsequent years the limitation on the dividends received tay credit is 4 percent of taxable income.
IV. INCOME FROM PURCHASED ANNUITY

Single male person 60 years of age, $\$ 6,000$ annual annuity, purchase price $\$ 70,000$.
Determination of taxable portion of annuity:


(3) Percent of income to be excluded (1) $\div(2)$-.----------------- $\quad 64.10$



Determination of tax liability:

Less deductions:
Personal deductions------------------------------------ \$215
Personal exemption------------------------------------- 600

Taxable income-------------------------------------------1, 339

${ }^{1}$ The annual annuity payment times the multiple shown in the appropriate table in the regulations (based on age, sex, and type of contract) equals the expected return.

Table 11.-Table for computation of estate tax

| (A) ${ }_{\text {Net estate equaling- }}$ | (B)Net estate not exceeding- | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (C) } \\ & \text { Tax } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Tax on amount in col. (A) | Rate of tax on excess over amount in col. (A) |
|  |  |  | Percent |
| \$5,000 | \$10,000 | \$150 | 7 |
| \$10,000. | \$20,000 | 500 | 11 |
| \$20,000 | \$30,000 | 1,600 | 14 |
| \$30,000. | \$40,000 | 3, 000 | 18 |
| \$40,000 | \$50,000 | 4, 800 | 22 |
| \$50,000 | \$60,000 | 7, 000 | 25 |
| \$60,000. | \$100,000 | 9,500 | 28 |
| \$100,000. | \$250,000. | 20, 700 | 30 |
| \$250,000. | \$500,000 | 65, 700 | 32 |
| \$500,000. | \$750,000 | 145, 700 | 35 |
| \$750,000 | \$1,000,000. | 233, 200 | 37 |
| \$1,000,000 | \$1,250,000 | 325, 700 | 39 |
| \$1,250,000 | . $\$ 1,500,000$ | 423, 200 | 42 |
| \$1,500,000 | \$2,000,000 | 528, 200 | 45 |
| \$2,000,000 | \$2,500,000. | 753, 200 | 49 |
| \$2,500,000 | \$3,000,000 | 998, 200 | 53 |
| \$3,000,000 | \$3,500,000 | 1, 263, 200 | 56 |
| \$3,500,000 | \$4,000,000. | 1, 543, 200 | 59 |
| \$4,000,000 | \$5,000,000 | 1, 838, 200 | 63 |
| \$5,000,000 | \$6,000,000 | 2, 468, 200 | 67 |
| \$6,000,000 | \$7,000,000 | 3, 138, 200 | 70 |
| \$7,000,000 | \$8,000,000 | 3, 838, 200 | 73 |
| \$8,000,000 | \$10,000,000. | 4, 568, 200 | 76 |
| \$10,000,000 |  | 6, 088, 200 | 77 |

Table 12.-Table for computaion of gift tax

| Amount of net gifts equaling- | (B) <br> Amount or net girts not exceeding- | Tax on amount in col. (A) | Rate of tax on excess over amount in col. (A) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Percent |
|  | \$5,000 |  | $21 / 4$ |
| \$5,000 | \$10,000 | \$112. 50 | $51 / 4$ |
| \$10,000 | \$20,000 | 375. 00 | $81 / 4$ |
| \$20,000. | \$30,000 | 1,200. 00 | $10^{1 / 2}$ |
| \$30,000 | \$40,000 | 2, 250. 00 | $131 / 2$ |
| \$40,000 | \$50,000 | 3,600. 00 | $161 / 2$ |
| \$50,000 | \$60,000 | 5, 250. 00 | 183/4 |
| \$60,000 | \$100,000 | 7, 125. 00 | 21 |
| \$100,000 | \$250,000 | 15, 525. 00 | 221/2 |
| \$250,000 | \$500,000 | 49, 275. 00 | 24 |
| \$500,000 | \$750,000 | 109, 275. 00 | $263^{\prime}$ |
| \$750,000 | \$1,000,000 | 174, 900. 00 | $273 / 4$ |
| \$1,000,000 | \$1,250,000 | 244, 275. 00 | 291/4 |
| \$1,250,000 | \$1,500,000 | 317, 400. 00 | $311 / 2$ |
| \$1,500,000 | \$2,000,000 | 396, 150. 00 | $333 / 4$ |
| \$2,000,000 | \$2,500,000 | 564, 900. 00 | $363 / 4$ |
| \$2,500,000 | \$3,000,000. | $748,650.00$ | 393/4 |
| \$3,000,000 | \$3,500,000 | 947, 400. 00 | 42 |
| \$3,500,000 | \$4,000,000 | 1, 157, 400.00 | 441/4 |
| \$4,000,000 - | \$5,000,000 | 1, 378, 650. 00 | 471/4 |
| \$5,000,000 | \$6,000,000 | 1, 851, 150. 00 | 501/4 |
| \$6,000,000. | \$7,000,000 | 2, 353, 650. 00 | 521/2 |
| \$7,000,000 | \$8,000,000 | 2, 878, 650. 00 | $543 / 4$ |
| \$8,000,000 | \$10,000,000 | $3,426,150.00$ | 57 |
| \$10,000,000 |  | $4,566,150.00$ | $573 / 4$ |

Table 13.-Excise taxes

## Liquor taxes:

Distilled spirits:
Domestic
Imported
Imported perfumes containing distilled spirits.
Rectified spirits and wines, additional tax
30 cents per proof gallon. Wines:

Still wines according to alcohol content by volume:

Not over 14 percent
Over 14 percent to 21 percent
Over 21 percent to 24 percent
Over 24 percent
Sparkling wines, liqueurs, and cordials:
Champagne or sparkling wines $\qquad$
Artificially carbonated wines_-------
Liqueurs, cordials, ete $\qquad$
Containing more than 24 percent alcohol.
Beer
Special occupational taxes:
Wholesale dealers in liquor
Retail dealers in liquor $\qquad$
Rectifiers:
Less than 500 barrels a year
More than 500 barrels a year
Manufacturers of stills or worms
Stills or worms, each
$\$ 2.40$ per wine gallon.
$\$ 1.92$ per wine gallon.
$\$ 10.50$ per proof or wind gallon.
$\$ 9$ per barrel.
$\$ 200$ per year.
$\$ 50$ per year.

Nonbeverage manufacturers, per annual withdrawals:

Not more than 25 proof-gallons. $\qquad$
Not more than 50 proof-gallons.
More than 50 proof-gallons
Brewers:
Less than 500 barrels a year
More than 500 barrels a year
Wholesale dealers in beer $\qquad$
Retail dealers in beer
Limited dealers in beer and wines
$\$ 110$ per year.
$\$ 220$ per year.
$\$ 55$ per year.
$\$ 22$.
17 cents per wine gallon.
67 cents per wine gallon.
$\$ 2.25$ per wine gallön.
$\$ 10.50$ per proof or wint gallon.
$\$ 3.40$ per wine gallon.
$\$ 25$ per year.
$\$ 50$ per year.
$\$ 100$ per year.
$\$ 55$ per brewery.
$\$ 110$ per brewery.
$\$ 100$ per year.
$\$ 22$ per year.
$\$ 2.20$ per month.

## Table 13.-Excise taxes-Continued

Present law rates

## Tobacco taxes:

Cigarettes:
Small, weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000 .
Large, weighing more than 3 pounds per $1,000{ }^{2}$
Cigars:
Small, weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000 .
Large, weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000 if intended to retail at-

Not over $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cents


Over $2 \frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents
Over 4 to 6 cents
Over 6 to 8 cents
Over 8 to 15 cents
Over 15 to 20 cents
Over 20 cents
Tobacco, chewing and smoking
Snuff
Cigarette paper and tubes:
Paper, each package or book containing over 25 papers.
Cigarette tubes
Stamp taxes, documentary, etc.:
Bond issues
Bond transfers
Stock issues:
Par value
No par value-actual value $\$ 100$ or more per share.
No par value-actual value less than $\$ 100$ per share.
Stock transfers:
Par value-if selling price is under $\$ 20$
Par value-if selling price is over $\$ 20$
No par value-if selling price is under $\$ 20$
No par value-if selling price is over $\$ 20^{\ldots}$
$\$ 4$ per 1,000 .
$\$ 8.40$ per 1,000 .

75 cents per 1,000 .
$\$ 2.50$ per 1,000 .
$\$ 3$ per 1,000 .
$\$ 4$ per 1,000 .
$\$ 7$ per 1,000.
$\$ 10$ per 1,000 .
$\$ 15$ per 1,000 .
$\$ 20$ per 1,000 .
10 cents per pound.
Do.
$1 / 2$ cent per 50 or fraction.
1 cent per 50 or fraction.
11 cents per $\$ 100$ face value or fraction.
5 cents per $\$ 100$ face value or fraction.

11 cents per $\$ 100$ or fraction of par or face value.
11 cents per $\$ 100$ or fraction.
3 cents each $\$ 20$ or fraction.

5 cents per $\$ 100$ or fraction of par or face value.
6 cents per $\$ 100$ or fraction of par or face value.
5 cents per share.
6 cents per share.

See footnotes at end of table, p. 18.

Table 13.-Excise taxes-Continued

|  | Present law rates |
| :---: | :---: |
| Stamp taxes, documentary, etc.-Continued |  |
| Deeds, real estate, conveyances, etc | 55 cents on amount ove $\$ 100$ and not over $\$ 500$ 55 cents on each additiona $\$ 500$ or fraction. |
| Foreign insurance policies: |  |
| Life, sickness, accident, annuity contracts, and contracts of reinsurance. | 1 cent per dollar or fractior of premium. |
| Other | 4 cents per dollar or fractior of premium. |
| Playing cards | 13 cents per pack of not more than 54. |
| Silver bullion sales or transfers of amount by which selling price exceeds cost plus allowed expenses. | 50 percent. |
| Manufacturers' excise taxes (based generally on manufacturers' sales price): |  |
| Air conditioners. | 10 percent. |
| Automobiles, etc.: |  |
| Automobiles, passenger, auto trailers, ${ }^{3}$ and motorcycles. | Do. |
| Automobile trucks, trailers, buses, road tractors. | 8 percent. |
| Parts and accessories ${ }^{4}$ | Do. |
| Tires ${ }^{5}$ | 5 cents per pound. |
| Tubes | 9 cents per pound. |
| Business machines (except retail cash registers). | 10 percent. |
| Cameras, lenses and film ${ }^{8}$ - | Do. |
| Cigarette, cigar, and pipe mechanical lighters ${ }^{7}$ - | Do. |
| Electric, gas, and oil appliances ${ }^{8}$ | 5 percent. |
| Electric-light bulbs and tubes. | 10 percent. |
| Firearms, shells and cartridges.-- | 11 percent. |
| Fountain pens, mechanical pencils, ball-point pens. ${ }^{7}$ | 10 percent. |
| Gasoline | 2 cents per gallon. |
| Lubricating oil | 6 cents per gallon. ${ }^{0}$ |
| Matches: |  |
| Ordinary | 2 cents per 1,000.9 |
| Fancy wood | $51 / 2$ cents per 1,000. |
| White phosphorus | 2 cents per 100. |
| Musical instruments. | 10 percent. |
| Phonographs and phonograph record | Do. |
| Pistols and revolvers. | Do. |
| Radio receiving sets, components, etc. ${ }^{10}$ | Do. |
| Refrigerators, refrigerating apparatus, and quick-freeze units. ${ }^{11}$ | 5 percent. |
| Sporting goods and equipment ${ }^{12} \ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 10 percent. |
| Television sets, components, etc_ | Do. |

Table 13.-Excise taxes-Continued
$\square \quad$ Present law rates

Retailers' excise taxes (based on retailers' sales price) :

Furs and fיr articles_
Jewelry, etc. ${ }^{13}$
Luggage, handbags, etc
Toilet preparations ${ }^{14}$

## Miscellaneous taxes:

Admissions:
Generally ${ }^{15}$
Amount paid, 50 cents or less
Excess charges by proprietor
Leases of boxes or seats

Ticket broker sales in excess of regular price _
Cabarets, roof gardens, etc. ${ }^{18}$
Horse and dog races.
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables
Club dues and initiation fees
Coconut and other vegetable oils processed, first domestic processing.
Coin-operated amusement or gaming devices:
Amusement or music machines
Gaming devices
Diesel fuel for highway vehicles and special motor fuels.
Leases of safe-deposit boxes
Oleomargarine, adulterated butter, filled cheese:

Oleomargarine, imported only, in addition to import duties.
Adulterated or process butter;
Adulterated butter:1
Adulterated butter
Manufacturers.
Wholesale dealers
Retail dealers

Process butter:
Process butter
Manufacturers
Filled cheese:
Domestic
Imported, in addition to import duties.
Manufacturers, per factory
Wholesale dealers
Retail dealers
$\$ 10$ per machine per year.
$\$ 250$ per machine per year.
2 cents per gallon.
10 percent of amount collected.

15 cents per pound.

10 cents per pound.
$\$ 600$ per year.
$\$ 480$ per year.
$\$ 48$ per year.
$1 / 4$ cent per pound.
$\$ 50$ per year.
1 cent per pound.
8 cents per pound.
$\$ 400$ per year.
$\$ 250$ per year.
$\$ 12$ per year.

Table 13.-Excise taxes-Continued

|  | Present law rates |
| :---: | :---: |
| Miscellaneous taxes-Continued |  |
| Sugar (manufactured in United States or imported). |  |
| Testing 92 sugar degrees_ | 0.465 cent per pound. |
| Each additional degree (fractions in proportion). | 0.00875 cent per pound. |
| Testing less than 92 sugar degre | 0.5144 cent per pound. |
| ties, etc.: |  |
| Local telephone servic | 10 percent of amount paid. |
| Telephone or radio-telephone messages, toll charges over 24 cents. ${ }^{21}$ | Do. |
| Domestic telegraph, cable, and radio dispatches. | Do. |
| International telegraph, cable, or radio dispatches. | Do. |
| Leased-wire service, teletypewriter, or talking circuit special service. | Do. |
| Wire and equipment service (quotation service, burglar alarm, etc.). | 8 percent of amount charged. |
| Transportation of oil by pipeline. | $41 / 2$ percent of amount paid. |
| Transportation of persons: |  |
| Commutation or season tickets for single trips of less than 30 miles or commutation tickets for 1 month or less. | None. |
| Amounts paid, 35 cents or less. | D |
| Amounts paid, over 35 cents, generally ${ }^{22}$ Seats and berths | 10 percent of amount paid. Do. |
| Transportation of property: |  |
| Coal.---------------- | 4 cents per short ton. |
| All other | 3 percent of amount paid. |
| Wagering: |  |
| Wagers (except parimutuel | 10 percent of amount of wager. |
| Occupation of accepting taxable wagers.- | \$50 per year. |
| Other miscellaneous excise taxes: |  |
| Bank circulation, etc., taxes: |  |
| On average circulation outstanding: |  |
| Entire circulation, each month.- | 1/12 of 1 percent. |
| Circulation exceeding 90 percent of capital each month (additional tax). | $1 / 6$ of 1 percent. |
| Circulation paid out. | 10 percent. |

[^7]
## Table 13.-Excise taxes-Continued

|  | Present law rates |
| :---: | :---: |
| Other miscellaneous excise taxes-Continued |  |
| Cotton futures (subject to many conditions) _- | 2 cents per pound. |
| Firearms (National Firearms Act): Certain short 2-barrel guns: |  |
| Sale or transfer | \$1 per firearm. |
| Manufacturers | \$25 per year. |
| Dealers | \$1 per year. |
| Machineguns, silencers, etc.: |  |
| Sale or transfer | \$200 per firearm. |
| Importers or manufacturers | \$500 per year. |
| Dealers | \$200 per year. |
| Pammbrokers | \$300 per year. |
| Import taxes (omitted from this table): Marihuana: |  |
| Transfers to registered persons | \$1 per ounce. |
| Transfers to unregistered persons | \$100 per ounce. |
| Importers, manufacturers, and compounders. | \$24 per year. |
| Producers. | \$1 per year. |
| Practitioner | Do. |
| Persons engaged in laboratory research_ | Do. |
| Millers.- | Do. |
| Persons other than practitioners who deal in, dispense or give away. | \$3 per year. |
| Opium: |  |
| Opium and coca leaves, etc | 1 cent per ounce or fraction. |
| Opium for smoking | $\$ 300$ per pound. |
| Importers, manufacturers, producers, and compounders. | \$24 per year. |
| Wholesale dealers. | \$12 per year. |
| Retail dealers | \$3 per year. |
| Practitioners | \$1 per year. |
| Persons engaged in laboratory research.- | Do. |
| Persons not otherwise taxed, dispensing preparation of limited narcotic content. | Do. |

${ }^{1}$ Drawback of $\$ 9.50$ per proof gallon is provided for distilled spirits used for nonbeverage purposes leaving a net tax of $\$ 1$ per proof gallon.
${ }^{2}$ Large cigarettes measuring over 632 inches long, counting each $23 / 4$ inches as 1 cigarette, taxed as small cigarettes.
${ }^{3}$ House trailers exempt.
${ }_{4}^{4}$ Rebuilt or reconditioned parts and accessories taxed only on that portion of the price which exceeds the value of a like part traded in. Credit or refund of the tax is granted where parts or accessorics are used or resold for the repair or replacement of farm equipment, except in the case of spark plugs, storage batteries, leaf springs, coils, timers, and tire chains.
${ }^{5}$ Tires not more than 20 inches in diameter, and not more than $13 / 4$ inches in cross scetion if such tires are of all-rubber construction without fabric or metal reinforcement, or tires of extruded tiring with internal wire fastening agent, exempt.
${ }^{6}$ Commercial and industrial types exempt.
${ }^{7}$ Those subject to the retail jewelry tax not to be taxed at the manufacturers' level also.
${ }^{8}$ Household-type appliances only. Heating pads, washing machines, and vacuum cleaners exempt.
${ }^{9}$ Tax cannot exceed 10 percent of price for which so sold.
${ }^{10}$ Communication, detection, or navigation receivers of the type used in commercial, military, or marine installations are exempt if sold to the U. S. Government.
${ }^{11}$ The tax does not apply to refrigeration components sold to wholesalers or retailers where the components are held for resale to manufacturers of refrigeration or freezing equipment.
${ }_{12}$ Speciffe types of articles used predominantly for school sports and by children exempt.
${ }^{13}$ Exemptions include silver-plated flatware, watches designed for the blind, articles used for religions purposes, surgical instruments, frames for eyeglasses, and buttons, insignia, etc., used on uniforms of the Armed Forces.
${ }^{14}$ Baby powders, olls, and lotions, barber and beauty shop supplies to be used on premises, and miniature samples of toilct preparations sold to house-to-house salesmen for demonstration purposes, exempt.
${ }^{15}$ Admissions accruing to specified educational, religious, and charitable institutions, and nonproft organizations, and all free admissions exempt. In the case of reduced-rate admissions, tax applies to actnal amount paid.
${ }^{16}$ Exemption does not apply to admissions to horse or dog races.
${ }^{17}$ If admission is to horse or dog race track, rate is 20 pereent.
${ }^{18}$ Admissions to ballrooms and dance halls where serving of food, etc., is incidental to furnishing music and dancing privileges, exempt.
${ }^{19}$ Dues or membership fees of $\$ 10$ or less exempt. Initiation fees of $\$ 10$ or less exempt unless dues or membership fees exceed $\$ 10$.
${ }^{20}$ Additional tax of 2 cents per pound if coconut oil is not from the Philippines, Trust Territories, or any possession of the United States.
${ }^{21}$ Calls from combat zones initiated by members of the Armed Forces exempt.
${ }^{23}$ Excise Tax Act of 1947 exempted, in general, transportation outside northern portion of Western Hemisphere. Revenue Act of 1951 exempted fishing trips and in the case of vessels making voyages between the United States and a port outside the northern portion of the Western Hemisphere, an intermediate stop in a port in the United States, Canada, or Mexico shall not give rise to tax liability if the ship is not authorized both to discharge and take on passengers at such intermediate stops.

Table 14.-Excise tax rates which will automatically be reduced on Apr. 1, 1955, to rates in effect prior to Revenue Act of 1951

|  | Unit of tax | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Present taw } \\ & \text { rate } \end{aligned}$ | Rate to become effective Apr. 1, 1955 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Liquor taxes: |  |  |  |
| Distilled spirits | Per proof gal- | \$10.50 - - | \$9. |
| Beer | Per barrel. | \$9. | \$8. |
| Still wine: |  |  |  |
| Containing less than 14 percent alcohol | Per wine gal- | 17 cents-- | 15 cents. |
| Containing 14 to 21 percent alcohol. |  | 67 cents.- | 60 cents. |
| Containing 21 to 24 percent alcohol. | do | \$2.25 | \$2. |
| Containing more than 24 percent alcohol. | do | \$10.50 . | \$9. |
| Sparkling wines, liqueurs, cordials, etc.: |  |  |  |
| Champagne or sparkling wine. | Per wine gallon. | \$3.40-. - - | \$3.00. |
| Liqueurs, cordials, etc. | ---do------ | \$1.92 | \$1.60. |
| Artificially carbonated | do | \$2.40. | \$2.00. |
| Tobacco taxes: Cigarettes_ | Per 1,000_.. | \$4. | \$3.50. |
| Manufacturers' excises: |  |  |  |
| Gasoline | Per gallon.-. | 2 cents..- | $11 / 2$ cents. |
| Passenger cars and motorcycles.-- | Manufacturers' sale | 10 percent. | 7 percent. |
| Trucks, buses, truck trailers. | do | 8 percent. | 5 percent. |
| Parts and accessories_ | do | --do----- | Do. |
| Retailers' excises: Diesel and special motor fuel. | Per gallon.-.- | 2 cents.-- | $11 \frac{1}{2}$ cents. ${ }^{1}$ |

[^8] on Apr. 1, 1955.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Income after all deductions and exemptions.
    Note.-Maximum effective rate limitation 87 percent of taxable income.

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ Income after all deductions and exemptions.
    Note.-Maximum effective rate limitation 87 percent of taxable income.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Income after all deductions and exemptions.
    Note.-Maximum effective rate limitation 87 percent of taxable income.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Income after all deductions, exeept the deduction for personal exemptions and dependents.
    ${ }_{2}$ Takes into account the effect of the maximum effective rate limitation of 87 percent of taxable income.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Income after all deductions except the deduction for personal exemptions and dependents.
    ${ }_{2}$ Takes into account the effect of the maximum effective rate limitation of 87 percent of taxable income.

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Income after all deductions and exemptions.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ Income after all deductions and exemptions.

[^7]:    See footnotes at end of table, p. 18.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ No excise tax on diesel fuel prior to Revenue Act of 1951 but rate will be reduced to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon

