

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT 1956

Federal Taxes Withheld From Wages

Copy A—For District Director

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

SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		INCOME TAX INFORMATION	
\$ Total F.I.C.A. Wages* paid in 1956	\$ F.I.C.A. employee tax withheld, if any	\$ Total Wages* paid in 1956	\$ Federal Income Tax withheld, if any

EMPLOYER: See instructions on other side.

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security account no., name, and address above.

*Before payroll deductions.

e9-16-70928-2

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

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT 1956

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*Before payroll deductions.

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

TO EMPLOYER:

1. Prepare this form for each employee (a) from whom income tax has been withheld during the year or (b) whose wages, for purposes of income tax withholding, exceeded the amount of one withholding exemption for any payroll period (even though no income tax was withheld).
2. Fill in—
 - (a) your identification number, name, and address;
 - (b) total wages paid (before payroll deductions) subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. If not subject to F.I.C.A., enter "None" or "0". No F.I.C.A. wage entry need be made if (1) F.I.C.A. wages exactly equal the total wages for income tax withholding purposes, or (2) F.I.C.A. wages are \$4,200 and the total wages for income tax withholding purposes exceed \$4,200;
 - (c) total amount of F.I.C.A. employee tax deducted and withheld, if any (but if there was an adjustment in 1956 to correct the tax for a prior year enter the amount withheld in 1956 increased by the adjustment for an over-collection or

decreased by the adjustment for an under-collection). If F.I.C.A. wages were paid but no employee tax was deducted, enter "None" or "0";

- (d) total wages, for purposes of income tax withholding, paid before any payroll deductions;
 - (e) the amount of income tax deducted and withheld. If no amount was deducted and withheld enter "None" or "0"; and
 - (f) the employee's social security account number, name, and address.
3. Give copies B and C to the employee (a) on or before January 31 following the calendar year if the employee is in your employ at the close of such year, or (b) within 30 days after the last payment of wages, if his employment is terminated before the close of such year.
 4. Forward copy A to the District Director of Internal Revenue in accordance with the instructions printed on Form 941, Employer's Quarterly Federal Tax Return.
 5. For further information see Circular E.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE e9-16-70928-2

TO EMPLOYER:

1. Prepare this form for each employee (a) from whom income tax has been withheld during the year or (b) whose wages, for purposes of income tax withholding, exceeded the amount of one withholding exemption for any payroll period (even though no income tax was withheld).
2. Fill in—
 - (a) your identification number, name, and address;
 - (b) total wages paid (before payroll deductions) subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. If not subject to F.I.C.A., enter "None" or "0". No F.I.C.A. wage entry need be made if (1) F.I.C.A. wages exactly equal the total wages for income tax withholding purposes, or (2) F.I.C.A. wages are \$4,200 and the total wages for income tax withholding purposes exceed \$4,200;
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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE e9-16-70928-2

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT 1956

Federal Taxes Withheld From Wages

Copy B—To Be Filed With Employee's Tax Return

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

SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		INCOME TAX INFORMATION	
\$ Total F.I.C.A. Wages* paid in 1956	\$ F.I.C.A. employee tax withheld, if any	\$ Total Wages* paid in 1956	\$ Federal Income Tax withheld, if any

EMPLOYEE: This is not a tax return but you must file it with Form 1040A or Form 1040. See instructions on other side and on back of Copy C.

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security account no., name, and address above.

*Before payroll deductions.

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

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT 1956

Federal Taxes Withheld From Wages

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

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT 1956

Federal Taxes Withheld From Wages

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*Before payroll deductions.

e9-16-70928-3

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

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEE:

1. **Social Security Wages.**—If your wages were subject to Social Security taxes, but are not shown, your Social Security wages are the same as wages shown under "INCOME TAX INFORMATION," but not more than \$4,200.
2. **Income Tax Wages.**—This statement is important. It must be filed with your U. S. Income Tax Return for 1956. If your account number, name, or address is stated incorrectly, correct the information on copy B and notify your employer.
3. **Credit For F.I.C.A. Tax.**—If more than \$84 of F.I.C.A. (Social Security) employee tax was withheld during 1956 because you received wages from more than one employer, the excess should be claimed as a credit against income tax. See instructions with your income tax return.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE c9-16-70928-2

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE c9-16-70928-2

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE c9-16-70928-2

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT 1956
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Copy C—For Employee's Records

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

SOCIAL SECURITY INFORMATION		INCOME TAX INFORMATION	
\$ Total F.I.C.A. Wages* paid in 1956	\$ F.I.C.A. employee tax withheld, if any	\$ Total Wages* paid in 1956	\$ Federal Income Tax withheld, if any

NOTICE: If your wages were subject to Social Security taxes, but are not shown, your Social Security wages are the same as wages shown under "INCOME TAX INFORMATION," but not more than \$4,200.
Keep this copy as part of your tax records.

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security account no., name, and address above.

*Before payroll deductions.

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

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Keep this copy as part of your tax records.

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security account no., name, and address above.

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e9-16-70928-2

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

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING U. S. INCOME TAX RETURN

Who Must File.—If your income in 1956 was \$600 or more (\$1,200 if 65 years of age or over), you must file an income tax return either on Form 1040 or Form 1040A. Copies of these forms may be obtained from the District Director of Internal Revenue, your employer, bank, or post office.

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

Filing on Form 1040A.—Form 1040A may be used if your gross income (or the combined income of husband and wife) was less than \$5,000 and consisted entirely of wages reported on Withholding Tax Statements (Forms W-2) and not more than \$100 total of other wages, dividends, and interest. *Form 1040A may not be used*—(1) in making a separate return of a married person domiciled in a com-

munity property State, (2) if husband or wife itemizes deductions, (3) if you claim the status of head of household or surviving widow or widower, (4) if you claim dividends received credit or retirement income credit, (5) in claiming credit for overpayments of F.I.C.A. (Social Security) employee tax, (6) if you claim an exclusion for "Sick Pay," or (7) if you claim deductions for travel, transportation, or "outside salesmen" expense.

Taxpayers who may not use Form 1040A must use Form 1040.

If you file Form 1040A the Internal Revenue Service will compute the tax from the table provided by law which allows about 10 percent of your total income for charitable contributions, interest, taxes, casualty losses, medical expenses, and miscellaneous items. If tax is overpaid, a refund check will be sent. If tax is underpaid, a bill will be sent.

Filing on Form 1040.—Form 1040 may be used by all taxpayers. It will generally be to your advantage to use Form 1040 if your deductions amount to more than 10 percent of your income.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 69-16-70925-2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING U. S. INCOME TAX RETURN

Who Must File.—If your income in 1956 was \$600 or more (\$1,200 if 65 years of age or over), you must file an income tax return either on Form 1040 or Form 1040A. Copies of these forms may be obtained from the District Director of Internal Revenue, your employer, bank, or post office.

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Filing on Form 1040A.—Form 1040A may be used if your gross income (or the combined income of husband and wife) was less than \$5,000 and consisted entirely of wages reported on Withholding Tax Statements (Forms W-2) and not more than \$100 total of other wages, dividends, and interest. *Form 1040A may not be used*—(1) in making a separate return of a married person domiciled in a com-

munity property State, (2) if husband or wife itemizes deductions, (3) if you claim the status of head of household or surviving widow or widower, (4) if you claim dividends received credit or retirement income credit, (5) in claiming credit for overpayments of F.I.C.A. (Social Security) employee tax, (6) if you claim an exclusion for "Sick Pay," or (7) if you claim deductions for travel, transportation, or "outside salesmen" expense.

Taxpayers who may not use Form 1040A must use Form 1040.

If you file Form 1040A the Internal Revenue Service will compute the tax from the table provided by law which allows about 10 percent of your total income for charitable contributions, interest, taxes, casualty losses, medical expenses, and miscellaneous items. If tax is overpaid, a refund check will be sent. If tax is underpaid, a bill will be sent.

Filing on Form 1040.—Form 1040 may be used by all taxpayers. It will generally be to your advantage to use Form 1040 if your deductions amount to more than 10 percent of your income.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 69-16-70925-2

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING U. S. INCOME TAX RETURN

Who Must File.—If your income in 1956 was \$600 or more (\$1,200 if 65 years of age or over), you must file an income tax return either on Form 1040 or Form 1040A. Copies of these forms may be obtained from the District Director of Internal Revenue, your employer, bank, or post office.

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Filing on Form 1040A.—Form 1040A may be used if your gross income (or the combined income of husband and wife) was less than \$5,000 and consisted entirely of wages reported on Withholding Tax Statements (Forms W-2) and not more than \$100 total of other wages, dividends, and interest. *Form 1040A may not be used*—(1) in making a separate return of a married person domiciled in a com-

munity property State, (2) if husband or wife itemizes deductions, (3) if you claim the status of head of household or surviving widow or widower, (4) if you claim dividends received credit or retirement income credit, (5) in claiming credit for overpayments of F.I.C.A. (Social Security) employee tax, (6) if you claim an exclusion for "Sick Pay," or (7) if you claim deductions for travel, transportation, or "outside salesmen" expense.

Taxpayers who may not use Form 1040A must use Form 1040.

If you file Form 1040A the Internal Revenue Service will compute the tax from the table provided by law which allows about 10 percent of your total income for charitable contributions, interest, taxes, casualty losses, medical expenses, and miscellaneous items. If tax is overpaid, a refund check will be sent. If tax is underpaid, a bill will be sent.

Filing on Form 1040.—Form 1040 may be used by all taxpayers. It will generally be to your advantage to use Form 1040 if your deductions amount to more than 10 percent of your income.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 69-16-70925-2

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Copy D—For Employer

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\$ Total F.I.C.A. Wages* paid in 1956	\$ F.I.C.A. employee tax withheld, if any	\$ Total Wages* paid in 1956	\$ Federal Income Tax withheld, if any

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

Type or print EMPLOYEE'S social security account no., name, and address above.

*Before payroll deductions.

69-16-70928-2 GPO

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

WITHHOLDING TAX STATEMENT 1956
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