

FORM 1040

U. S. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

1956

U. S. Treasury Department Internal Revenue Service

For calendar year or other taxable year beginning

1955, and ending

1956

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT

Name (If this is a joint return of husband and wife, use first names of both)

Jack Ruby

Your Social Security No. and Occupation

359-10-589

Home Address (City or post office)

4156 Hawthorne

Dance Hall Owner

Wife's Social Security No. and Occupation

Dallas

19

Dallas

Texas

If Income Was All From Salaries and Wages, Use Pages 1 and 2 Only. If Such Income Was Less Than \$5,000, You May Need to Use Page 1 Only. See Page 3 of the Instructions.

Exemptions

- Check blocks which apply. Check for wife if she had no income or her income is included in this return.
 - Regular \$600 exemption Younell Wife
 - Additional exemption if 65 or over at end of taxable year Younell Wife
 - Additional exemption if blind at end of taxable year Younell Wife
- List names of your children who qualify as dependents, give address if different from yours. Enter number of children listed
- Enter number of exemptions claimed for other persons listed at top of page 2
- Enter the total number of exemptions claimed on lines 1, 2, and 3

Income

	Wages, etc.	Income Tax Withheld
5. Enter all wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, and other compensation received. Outside salesmen and persons claiming traveling, transportation, or reimbursed expenses, see instructions, page 6. Employer's Name Where Employed (City and State)	\$	\$
6. Less: Excludable "Sick Pay" in line 5 (See instructions)	\$	\$
7. Balance (line 5 less line 6)	\$	\$
8. Profit (or loss) from business from separate Schedule C	\$	\$
9. Profit (or loss) from farming from separate Schedule F	\$	\$
10. Other income (or loss) from page 3	\$	\$
11. ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME (sum of lines 7, 8, 9, and 10)	\$ 7,437.01	\$

Special computation

Unmarried or legally separated persons qualifying as "Head of Household," see instructions, page 7, and check here Widows and widowers who are entitled to the special tax computation, see instructions, page 7, and check here

If income on line 11 is under \$5,000, and you do not itemize deductions, use Tax Table on page 16 of instructions. If income is \$5,000 or more, or if you itemize deductions, compute your tax on page 2.

Tax due or refund

12. Enter tax from the Tax Table, or from line 9, page 2. Please check if you use Tax Table <input type="checkbox"/>	\$ 1,401.10
13. (a) Dividends received credit from line 5 of Schedule J <input type="checkbox"/>	\$ -0-
(b) Retirement income credit from line 12 of Schedule K <input type="checkbox"/>	\$ -0-
14. Balance (line 12 less line 13)	\$ 1,401.10
15. Enter your self-employment tax from separate Schedule C or F	\$ 126.00
16. Sum of lines 14 and 15	\$ 1,527.10
17. (a) Tax withheld (line 5 above). Attach Form W-2 (Copy B).	\$ -0-
(b) Payments and credits on 1956 Declaration of Estimated Tax (see page 8, instruction).	\$ -0-
18. If your tax (line 12 or 16) is larger than your payments (line 17), enter the balance due. Pay in full with this return; if less than \$3.00, do not remit.	\$ 1,527.10
19. If your payments (line 17) are larger than your tax (line 12 or 16), enter the overpayment here. If less than \$3.00, it will be refunded only upon application. See instructions, page 8. Enter amount of line 19 to be credited on 1957 estimated tax \$ Refunded \$	\$ 1,527.10

Did you pay, or agree to pay, anyone for assistance in the preparation of your return? Yes No If "Yes," enter his name

W. B. Goode & Company

If your wife (husband) making a separate return for 1956? Yes No If "Yes," enter her (his) name

Do you owe any Federal tax for years before 1956? Yes No

Taxpayer sign here

I declare under the penalties of perjury that this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is true, correct, and complete return.

Preparer (other than taxpayer) sign here

To assure split-income benefits, husband and wife must include all their income and, even though only one has income, BOTH MUST SIGN. I declare under the penalties of perjury that I prepared this return for the person(s) named herein; and that this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) is to the best of my knowledge and belief a true and correct return, and that I have provided on all the information relating to the matters mentioned in the opening of this return which I have any knowledge of.

W. B. Goode & Company 1220 Mercantile Securities Bldg. DALLAS, TEXAS

JUL 12 1957

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EXEMPTIONS FOR PERSONS OTHER THAN YOUR WIFE AND CHILDREN

Name	Relationship	Number of months dependent lived in your home. If born or died during year also write "B" or "D"	Did dependent have gross income of \$600 or more?	Amount YOU spent for dependent's support. If 100% write "All"	Amount spent by OTHERS including dependent from own funds
				\$	\$

Enter on line 3, page 1, the number of exemptions claimed above.
 → If an exemption is based on a multiple-support agreement of a group of persons, attach information described on page 5 of instructions.

ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS—IF YOU DO NOT USE TAX TABLE OR STANDARD DEDUCTION

If Husband and Wife (Not Legally Separated) File Separate Returns and One Itemizes Deductions, the Other Must Also Itemize.
 Describe deductions and state to whom paid. If more space is needed, attach additional sheets. Please put your name and address on any attachments.

Contributions		
	Total (not to exceed 20% of line 11, page 1, except as described on page 8 of instructions)	\$
Interest		
	Total	
Taxes		
	Total	
Medical and dental expense (If 65 or over, see instructions, page 9)	Submit itemized list. Do not enter any expense compensated by insurance or otherwise. 1. Cost of medicines and drugs, in excess of 1 percent of line 11, page 1 2. Other medical and dental expenses 3. Total 4. Enter 3 percent of line 11, page 1 5. Allowable amount (excess of line 3 over line 4). (See instructions, page 9, for limitations.)	\$
Child care	Expenses for care of children and certain other dependents not to exceed \$600 (See page 10 of instructions and attach statement)	
Casualty losses	Total losses (not compensated by insurance or otherwise)	
Miscellaneous		
	Total	\$
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS (Enter on line 2 of Tax Computation, below)		\$

TAX COMPUTATION—IF YOU DO NOT USE THE TAX TABLE

1. Enter Adjusted Gross Income from line 11, page 1	\$ 7,437.01
2. If deductions are itemized above, enter total of such deductions. If deductions are not itemized and line 1, above, is \$5,000 or more: (a) married persons filing separately enter \$500; (b) all others enter 10 percent of line 1, or \$1,000, whichever is smaller.	700.00
3. Balance (line 1 less line 2)	6,737.01
4. Multiply \$600 by total number of exemptions claimed on line 4, page 1	600.00
5. TAXABLE INCOME (line 3 less line 4)	6,137.01
6. Tax on amount on line 5. Use appropriate Tax Rate Schedule on page 11 of instructions	1,387.99
7. If you had capital gains and the alternative tax applies, enter the tax from separate Schedule D	
8. Tax credits. If you itemized deductions, enter: (a) Credit for income tax payments to a foreign country or U. S. possession (Attach Form 1116) (b) Tax paid at source on tax-free covenant bond interest and credit for partially tax-exempt interest	\$ 1,387.99
9. Enter here and on line 12, page 1, the amount shown on line 6 or 7 less amount claimed on line 8	\$ 1,401.10

SCHEDULE C
(Form 1040)

U. S. Treasury Department—Internal Revenue Service
PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION
(For Computation of Self-Employment Tax, see Page 3)

1956

Attach this schedule to your Income Tax Return, Form 1040 — Partnerships, Joint Ventures, Etc. Must File On Form 1065

For Calendar Year 1956, or other taxable year beginning 1956, and ending 195

Name and Address as shown on page 1, Form 1040

Jack Ruby, 4156 Hawthorne, Dallas, Texas

Item (see instructions—page 2)

A. Principal business activity: **Dance Hall**
(Retail trade, wholesale trade, lawyer, etc.) (Principal product or service)

B. Business name: **Club Vegas**

C. Business address: **3508 Oak Lawn** **Dallas** **Dallas** **Texas**
(Number and street or rural route) (City or post office) (County) (State)

● **IMPORTANT**—If you had more than one business, a separate page 1 of Schedule C must be completed for each business.

Line (see instructions—page 2)

1. Total receipts \$	less allowances, rebates, and returns \$	\$
2. Inventory at beginning of year		\$
3. Merchandise purchased \$	less any items withdrawn from business for personal use \$	
4. Cost of labor (do not include salary paid to yourself)		
5. Material and supplies		
6. Other costs (explain in Schedule C-2)		
7. Total of lines 2 through 6		\$
8. Inventory at end of year		\$
9. Cost of goods sold (line 7 less line 8)		\$
10. Gross profit (line 1 less line 9)		\$

OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS

11. Salaries and wages not included on line 4 (do not include any paid to yourself)	\$
12. Rent on business property	
13. Interest on business indebtedness	
14. Taxes on business and business property	
15. Losses of business property (attach statement)	
16. Bad debts arising from sales or services	
17. Depreciation and obsolescence (explain in Schedule C-1)	
18. Repairs (explain in Schedule C-2)	
19. Depletion of mines, oil and gas wells, timber, etc. (attach schedule)	
20. Amortization (attach statement)	
21. Other business expenses (explain in Schedule C-2)	
22. Total of lines 11 through 21	
23. Net profit (or loss) (line 10 less line 22). Also enter on line 24, page 3 of this schedule, and on line 8, page 1, Form 1040	\$ 7,437.01

Schedule C-1. EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION CLAIMED ON LINE 17

1. Kind of property (if buildings, state material of which constructed). Exclude land and other nondepreciable property	2. Date acquired	3. Cost or other basis	4. Depreciation allowed (or allowable) in prior years	5. Method of computing depreciation	6. Rate (%) or life (years)	7. Depreciation for this year
		\$	\$			\$

Schedule C-2. EXPLANATION OF LINES 4, 18, AND 21

Line No.	Explanation	Amount	Line No.	Explanation	Amount
		\$			\$

18-70101-1

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1719—Continued

If you owned a business, or practiced a profession, you must fill in separate Schedule C on one side and enter the net profit (or loss) on line 8, page 1, Form 1040.

Separate Schedule C should include income from (1) sale of merchandise, or products of manufacturing, mining, and construction; (2) business service; and (3) professional service. In general, you should report any income in the earning of which you have incurred expenses for material, labor, supplies, and the like.

All farmers should use separate Schedule F (Form 1040) to report their farm income whether reporting on the cash or accrual method.

Item A—Business Activity.—State the general classification of business activity, as well as the principal product or service. For example, "Wholesale food," "Retail men's apparel," "Manufacture of upholstered wooden household furniture," "Transportation by truck," "Lumber, real estate," "Contractor—carpenter work," "Physician," etc. Do not use such terms as "partnership," "owner," "student," etc. The "principal business activity" is the one which accounts for the largest percentage of your total receipts. All trades and businesses except those specifically excluded are subject to self-employment tax.

Item C—Business Address.—Do not use home address as business address unless business is actually conducted from home.

Line 1—Total Receipts.—Include all income derived from your trade or business. Enter in the space provided such items as returned sales, rebates, and allowances from the sale price or service charge.

If you have dividend income from stocks held by you in the ordinary course of carrying on your trade or business, such dividends must be considered together with your dividends from stocks regularly held for investment purposes in computing your dividend exclusion and credit.

Installment Sales.—If you use the installment method of reporting income from sales, you must attach to your return a schedule showing separately for the years 1953, 1954, 1955, and 1956 the following: (a) Gross sales; (b) cost of goods sold; (c) gross profit; (d) percentage of profits to gross sales; (e) amounts collected; and (f) gross profits on amount collected.

COST OF GOODS SOLD

Lines 2-9.—If you are engaged in a trade or a business in which the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise is an income producing factor, you must take inventories of merchandise and materials on hand at the beginning and end of the taxable year in order to reflect the gross profits correctly. The usual methods of valuing inventory are (a) cost and (b) cost or market whichever is lower. The method properly adopted for the first year in which inventory is taken must be continued unless permission to change is secured from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, 25, D. C. Application for permission to change the method of valuing inventories must be made in writing and filed with the Commissioner within 90 days after the beginning of the taxable year in which it is desired to effect a change. You should enter the letters "C" or "M" immediately before the amount column if inventories are valued either at cost, or at cost or market whichever is lower.

Other methods of valuing inventories of material or merchandise are provided for dealers in securities, for farmers, for miners, for manufacturers who produce more than one product from a single process, and for retail merchants using the "retail method."

A special method based on cost, LIFO, is allowable only if you file an application on Form 970 with your return for the first year used. The requirements for adopting and using the LIFO method are set forth on Form 970. Therefore, you must attach a separate schedule showing: (a) a summary of all inventories; (b) with respect to inventories computed under the LIFO method, the computation of quantities and cost by acquisition levels.

OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS

Line 11—Salaries and Wages.—Enter all salaries and wages not included as "Cost of Labor" in "Cost of Goods Sold." Do not deduct any salary or wages for your own services or services of others not performed in connection with your business.

Line 12—Rent on Business Property.—Rents paid or accrued on business property in which you have no equity are deductible. Do not include rent for a building, or any part, which you occupy solely for residential purposes.

Line 13—Interest on Business Indebtedness.—Interest on business indebtedness to others is deductible. Do not include interest to yourself on capital invested in or advanced to the business.

Line 14—Taxes on Business and Business Property.—Include taxes paid or accrued on business property or incurred in carrying on your business. Federal import duties and Federal excise and stamp taxes are deductible if paid or incurred in carrying on a trade or business. Do not include taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, as for paving, sewers, front foot benefits, etc.

Line 15—Losses of Business Property.—You may deduct losses of business property by fire, storm, or other casualty, or theft, not compensated by insurance or otherwise and not made good by repairs claimed, as a deduction. Attach a statement showing a description of the property, date acquired, cost, subsequent improvements, depreciation allowable since acquisition, insurance, salvage value, and deductible loss.

Line 16—Bad Debts Arising From Sales or Services.—Include debts or portions thereof, arising from sales or professional services that have been included in income, which have been definitely ascertained to be worthless or such reasonable amount as has been added within the taxable year to a reserve for bad debts. A debt which is deducted as bad and which reduces your tax must, if subsequently collected, be returned as income for the year in which collected.

Line 17—Depreciation and Obsolescence.—You may deduct a reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence of property used in the trade or business. For additional information regarding depreciation, especially on new property acquired or constructed after December 31, 1953, see depreciation section in the instructions for Form 1040.

If a deduction is claimed on account of depreciation, fill in Schedule C-1. In case obsolescence is included, state separately amount claimed and basis upon which it is computed. The value or cost of land must not be included in this schedule, and where land and buildings were purchased for a lump sum, the cost of the building subject to depreciation must be established. The adjusted property accounts and the accumulated depreciation shown in the schedule should be reconciled with those accounts as reflected on your books.

Line 18—Repairs.—You may deduct the cost of incidental repairs, including labor, supplies, and other items, which do not add to the value or appreciably prolong the life of the property. Expenditures for new buildings, machinery, and equipment, or for permanent improvements or betterments which increase the value of the property are chargeable to capital accounts. Expenditures for restoring or replacing property are not deductible, since such expenditures are chargeable to capital accounts or to depreciation reserve depending on how depreciation is charged on your books.

Line 19—Depletion of Mines, Oil and Gas Wells, Timber, Etc.—If a deduction is claimed on account of depletion, procure from your District Director Form M (mines and other natural deposits), Form O (oil and gas), or Form T (timber), fill in and file with return. If complete valuation data have been filed with questionnaire in previous years, then file with your return information necessary to bring depletion schedule up to date, setting forth in full a statement of all transactions bearing on deduction from or additions to value of physical assets during the taxable year with explanation of how depletion deduction for the taxable year has been determined. (See sections 618 and 616 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for election to capitalize or deduct expenditures for exploration and development of mineral properties.)

Line 20—Amortization.—If you elect the deduction with respect to the amortization of the adjusted basis of (a) any emergency facility with respect to which the Government has issued a certificate of necessity, or (b) a grain storage facility, a statement of the pertinent facts should be filed with your return. (See sections 169 and 169 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.)

For the election to amortize research or experimental expenditures not subject to depreciation or depletion, see section 174 of the Code.

For the election to amortize trademark or trade name expenditures, see section 177 of the Code.

Line 21—Other Business Expenses.—Include all ordinary and necessary business expenses for which no space is provided in the schedule. Any deduction claimed should be explained in Schedule C-2. Do not include cost of business equipment or furniture, expenditures for replacements, or for permanent improvements to property, or personal living and family expenses.

Net Operating Loss Deduction.—Any net operating loss deduction should be applied as an adjustment of the amount shown on line 11, page 1, Form 1040. See instructions for Form 1040 and attach statement.

16-71767-1

Jack Ruby
dba Club Vegas
Dallas, Texas

For the Year ended December 31, 1956

INCOME STATEMENT

Sales		\$ 19,750.64
Cost of sales		
Purchases - beer	\$ 6,810.56	
Purchases - other merchandise	<u>1,221.47</u>	
Total merchandise available	\$ 8,032.03	
Less inventory - ending	<u>200.00</u>	
Cost of sales		<u>7,832.03</u>
Gross profit on sales		\$ 11,918.61
Admissions		18,003.85
Coin machines		761.85
Miscellaneous income		<u>10.96</u>
Total income		\$ 30,695.27
Expenses:		
Wages	\$ 3,964.50	
Supplies	407.26	
Rent	4,800.00	
Utilities	1,826.80	
Laundry	167.21	
Advertising	381.22	
Repairs and maintenance	787.73	
Legal and accounting	325.00	
Contract labor	7,537.50	
Taxes and license	1,681.75	
Police Department	462.00	
Auto	326.57	
Equipment rental	15.00	
Cash short	49.00	
ASCAP and BMI	180.00	
Miscellaneous	<u>346.72</u>	
Total expenses		<u>23,258.26</u>
Net income		\$ <u>7,437.01</u>

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1719-Continued

COMPUTATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX
(For social security)
(See Instructions—Page 4)

- ▶ Each self-employed person must file a separate schedule. See instructions, page 4, for joint returns and partnerships.
▶ If you had wages of \$4,200 or more which were subject to the deduction for social security, do not fill in this page.
▶ If you have more than one business, a separate page 1, Schedule C, must be completed for each business. However, only one page 3 is to be completed and filed showing the combined net profit or loss from such businesses.

NAME OF SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON (as shown on social security card)

Jack Ruby

STATE EACH BUSINESS ACTIVITY SUBJECT TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT TAX (for example: Restaurant, Building Contractor, but not Partner or Owner)

Dance Hall

Line			
24. Net profit (or loss) shown on line 23, page 1 (Enter combined amount if more than one business).....	\$	7,437.01	
25. Add to net profit (or subtract from net loss) losses of business property shown on line 15, page 1			
26. Total (or difference)	\$	7,437.01	
27. Net income (or loss) from excluded services or sources included on line 26			
Specify excluded services or sources.....			
28. Net earnings (or loss) from self-employment—			
(a) From business (line 26 less any amount on line 27)	\$	7,437.01	
(b) From partnerships, joint ventures, etc. (other than farming)			
(c) From service as a minister, member of a religious order or a Christian Science practitioner			
(d) From farming reported on line 12 or 13, separate Schedule F (Form 1040)			
29. Total net earnings (or loss) from self-employment reported on line 28	\$	7,437.01	
(If line 29 is under \$400, you are not subject to self-employment tax. Do not fill in rest of page.)			
30. Maximum amount subject to self-employment tax	\$	4,200.00	
31. Less: Total wages, subject to deduction for social security, paid to you during the taxable year. (For wages reported on Form W-2, see "F.I.C.A. Wages" box.)		- 0 -	
32. Balance (line 30 less line 31)	\$	4,200.00	
33. Self-employment income—line 29 or 32, whichever is smaller	\$	4,200.00	
34. Self-employment tax—3 percent of amount on line 33. Enter here and on line 15, page 1, Form 1040	\$	126.00	

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1719—Continued

from self-employment. Use line 27 to exclude any such amounts reported on page 1 that should not be taken into account in figuring your self-employment income.

Doctors of medicine.—Income from the performance of service as a doctor of medicine or income from the performance of such service by a partnership.

Christian Science practitioners.—Income from the performance of service as a Christian Science practitioner, unless such Christian Science practitioner has elected by filing Form 2031 to be covered by the Social Security Act, as explained above.

Religious services.—Income from the performance of service by a duly ordained, commissioned, or licensed minister of a church in the exercise of his ministry or by a member of a religious order in the exercise of duties required by such order, unless such minister or member of a religious order has elected by filing Form 2031 to be covered by the Social Security Act, as explained above.

Employees and public officials.—Income from the performance of service as:

- (a) a public official, including a notary public;
- (b) an employee or employee representative under the railroad retirement system; or
- (c) an employee.

Note.—The income of an employee over the age of 18 from the sale of newspapers or magazines to an ultimate consumer is subject to the self-employment tax if the income consists of retained profits from such sales.

Real estate rentals.—Rentals from real estate, except rentals received in the course of a trade or business as a real estate dealer. This includes cash and crop shares received from a tenant or sharecropper. These amounts should be reported in Schedule G of Form 1040. However, rental income from a farm is not excluded if the rental arrangement provides for material participation by the landlord and he does participate materially in the production or in the management of the production of farm products on his land. Such income represents farm earnings and should be reported on separate Schedule F (Form 1040).

Payments for the use or occupancy of rooms or other space where services are also rendered to the occupant, such as rooms in hotels, boarding houses, apartment houses furnishing hotel services, tourist camps, tourist homes, or space in parking lots, warehouses, or storage garages do not constitute rentals from real estate and, therefore, are included in determining net earnings from self-employment.

Interest and dividends.—Dividends on shares of stock, and interest on bonds, debentures, notes, certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness, issued with interest coupons or in registered form by a corporation, or by a government or political subdivision thereof, unless received in the course of a trade or business as a dealer in

employment income. Where husband and wife each have self-employment income, a separate Schedule C must be attached for each. In such cases the total of amounts shown on line 23 of each separate schedule should be entered on line 8, page 1, Form 1040, and the aggregate self-employment tax (line 34) should be entered on line 15, page 1, Form 1040.

COMMUNITY INCOME

For the purpose of computing net earnings from self-employment, if any of the income from a trade or business is community income, all the income from such trade or business is considered the income of the husband unless the wife exercises substantially all the management and control of the trade or business, in which case all of such income is considered the income of the wife.

If separate income tax returns are filed by husband and wife, a complete Schedule C should be attached to the return of the one with self-employment income. Community income included on such a schedule must, however, be allocated between the two returns (on line 8, page 1, Form 1040) on the basis of the community property laws.

Partnerships.—In computing his combined net earnings from self-employment, a partner should include his entire share of such earnings from a partnership including any guaranteed payments. No part of that share may be attributed to the partner's wife (or husband) even though the income may, under State law, be community income. In the case of a husband and wife partnership, like other partnerships, the distributive share of each should be entered in Schedule H, page 3 of Form 1040, for income tax purposes. For self-employment tax purposes the distributive share of each partner should be entered on line 28(b), page 3, of this form (except that farm partnership earnings are to be reported on line 11(b), separate Schedule F (Form 1040) rather than on line 28(b) of this schedule).

SCHEDULE SE (Form 1040)

This schedule provides the Social Security Administration with the information on self-employment income necessary for computing benefits under the social security program.

To assure proper credit to your account, be sure to enter your name and social security account number on Schedule SE (Form 1040) exactly as they are shown on your social security card. If you do not have a social security account number, you must get one. These account numbers are obtainable from any of the approximately 600 Social Security Administration offices throughout the country. The telephone directory or your local post office will give you the address. Do not delay filing your return beyond the due date.

Regardless of whether joint or separate returns, Form 1040, are filed by husband and wife, Schedule SE (Form 1040) must show only the name of the one with the self-employment income. If both had net earnings from self-employment, a separate Schedule SE must be filed by each.

INSTRUCTIONS

This form is to be used by individuals, partnerships, and fiduciaries to request an extension of time for filing income tax returns. It must be prepared in quadruplicate, and submitted on or before the due date of the return. If extension of time is authorized, these copies will be returned to you properly validated, and to be attached to the return and the others to be retained by you.

See instructions on reverse for partnerships and fiduciaries, also special instructions for additional extensions.

Separate application must be prepared for each taxpayer.

This form may be reproduced if the same general format is used and quality, weight and color of paper is similar.

Extension to be mailed to:

Name and Address of Applicant:

Jack Ruby,
4156 Hawthorne
Dallas, Texas.

Jack Ruby
4156 Hawthorne St.,
Dallas, Texas.

Application is made for an extension of time on June 15, 1957 days from due date, within which to file the following federal income tax return: Form No. 1040 1041 1065

Check only one:



Taxable year ending 12-31-56

This extension is necessary for the following reasons:

Unable to get records together

75 RECEIVED
APR 15 1957

DIST. DIR. INT. REV.
DALLAS
ASST. CASHIER

It is understood that if no return is filed, the granting of this extension will not in any way relieve the taxpayer of criminal penalties provided by law for failure to file a tax return.

Jack Ruby
Signature of Applicant or Agent

4-15-57

Date

In view of the reasons set forth, an extension of time is granted to the date shown. The tax due MUST BE PAID IN FULL WHEN THE RETURN IS FILED, WITH INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 4% PER ANNUM FROM DUE DATE TO DATE OF PAYMENT. Valid only if stamped APPROVED.

(DO NOT write in this space. For use of INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE)

APPROVED

If additional time is required both
copies of this extension must be
returned for further validation.

ADDITIONAL EXTENSION TO

7-15-57

APPROVED

RJ