

Here Are Tips On Figuring Income Taxes

This column of questions and answers on federal tax matters is provided by the local office of the U. S. Internal Revenue Service and is published as a public service to taxpayers. The column answers questions most frequently asked by taxpayers.

Q—I pay someone to look after my children until I get home from work. Can I deduct this expense?

A—Child care expenses may be deducted when certain conditions are met. Be sure to check the instructions that come with the tax forms. They explain what you have to do to qualify for this deduction.

Q—My ex-wife has custody of our children but I claim them as dependents. Do I still take their withholding exemptions?

A—Yes, you can if they qualify as your dependents. Generally the withholding exemptions are the same as the exemptions that will be allowable on your income tax return.

Q—If I have to take my son to another city for medical treatment, will I be allowed any deduction for our travel costs?

A—If the trip is taken to obtain medical care and not for personal reasons then your transportation costs as well as your son's will be deductible

as a medical expense. If you drive, you may take a deduction of 5c a mile, in lieu of your actual expenses for gas and oil, plus whatever you spend for tolls and parking fees. The costs of meals and lodging while in route or at the destination are not deductible except to the extent they are furnished to your son by a hospital.

Q—If someone comes to check on your tax return how can you tell if he's really an IRS agent?

A—An IRS agent will normally identify himself by exhibiting distinctive credentials. If he fails to so identify himself, he should be requested to produce his credentials.

Q—My wife is expecting a baby before the end of December. Since it's pretty sure to be born before the end of the year, can we start taking a withholding exemption for the baby now?

A—No, the exemption cannot be claimed for withholding purposes until the birth occurs. However, for a child born anytime before the end of the year, the full \$600 exemption may be taken on your income tax return.

More Than

An overflow crowd of approximately 3,000 persons—including 2,000 children—attended the Christmas party given by the Company for the children of Fieldcrest employees in the Eden area mills and offices, Sunday afternoon, December 17, in Morehead Auditorium.

Haven H. Newton, division vice president—industrial relations, was the master of ceremonies and extended greetings from the management of the Company. The Rev. J. K. McConnell, Industrial chaplain, gave the invocation.

A program of songs was presented by Mrs. Mamie Link Dickson, of the Draper Mill Accounting Department, and Harold Squires, of the Draper Standards Department. Mr. Squires led the children in group singing of carols.

"The Old Rebel", television personality from Channel 2, Station WFMY-TV, Greensboro, presented a show, including much audience participation, which was greatly enjoyed.

At the conclusion of the program, Santa Claus arrived and after greeting the children was assisted by the mill superintendents and other officials in distributing Christmas stockings filled with candy bars to all of the children.

Future Of Millions Rests With American Textile Industry

Look at the illustration at right.

Which of the people do not belong in this group: truck driver, paper mill employee, power company manager, sheep rancher, corn farmer, construction worker, machinery manufacturer, chemist, cotton producer, textile mill employee?

The fact is that all of them belong. In 1966 the textile industry paid this group about \$10 billion for its services.

Truckers earned more than \$100 million from the textile industry, hauling about 90 per cent of the textiles moved in this country.

Paper manufacturers earned \$240 million from the sale of paper cartons and countless other packing materials to the textile industry.

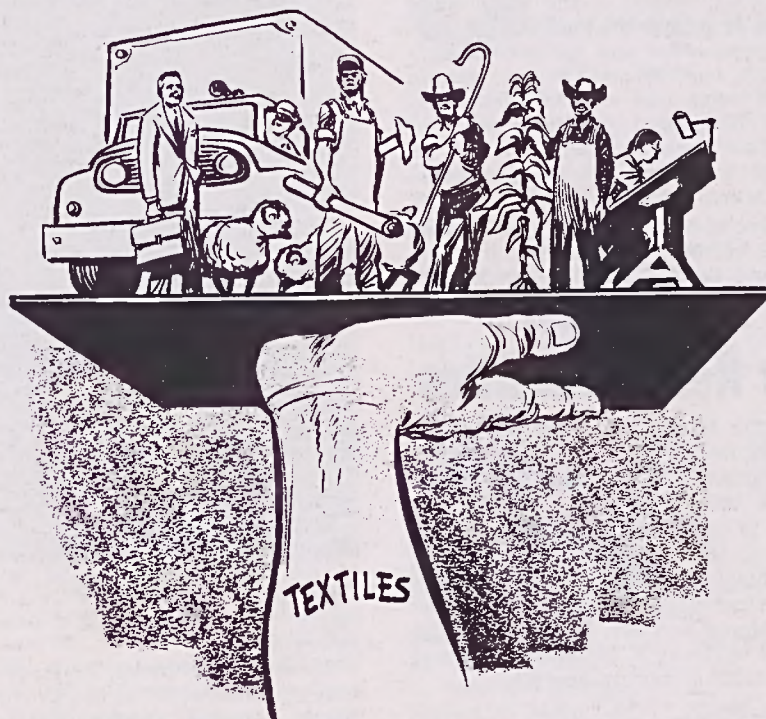
Power companies sold the industry more than 16 billion kilowatt hours of electric power last year at a cost of \$150 million. One South Carolina power company reported that 38 per cent of its total sales was to the textile industry.

Sheep ranchers sold 370 million pounds of wool to the industry for approximately \$190 million.

Twenty-three million bushels of corn were used to make 315 million pounds of cornstarch for the textile industry, for which it paid \$31 million.

Construction workers built more than \$500 million worth of new plants for the industry, and textile machinery manufacturers sold it about \$640 million worth of new equipment.

Man-made yarn and fiber plants supplied the industry with a whopping



\$2.4 billion worth of fibers—about 4 billion pounds.

Cotton producers sold the industry about 9½ million bales of raw cotton at a cost of more than \$1 billion.

Add to all of these expenses the \$4.6 billion in wages paid textile employees in 1966 and the total bill comes to about \$10 billion.

It has been estimated that more than

15 million American workers and their families depend on the textile industry for at least a part of their livelihoods.

This is the main reason the industry objects to the three billion square yards of textile imports flowing into the United States annually from low-wage foreign countries. They take jobs from millions of Americans who depend on the textile lifeline.

THE MILL WHISTLE