SHIFT SINCE 1929 TOWARD TAXES WITH REPRESSIVE EFFECTS ON CONSUMPTION

The following table shows Federal receipts from taxes and customs in the fiscal years 1929 and 1938. In 1929 consumption taxes of a little over a billion dollars were collected with the national income running close to \$80,000,000,000 a year; in 1938 with the national income running well under \$70,000,000,000 a year, collections of taxes on consumption had increased to almost three and a half times their 1929 volume. Payroll taxes, non-existent in 1929, amounted to more than the whole of the individual income tax in 1938.

 (Amounts	in	millions	of	dollars)

(Amounts in million	D 01 40.		Y		
	19	29	1938		
Nature of tax		Percent		Percent	
	Amount	to total	Amount	to total	
Summary					
Taxes bearing primarily on					
consumption	1,068	30.2	3,481	51.3	
Other taxes	2,472	69.8	3,304	48.7	
Total taxes and customs	3,540	100.0	6,785	100.0	
Detail					
Taxes on consumption:					
Payroll taxes:	1				
Direct Federal collections	-	-	755	11.1	
Deposits by States	_		748	11.0	
Total	_	-	1,503	22.1	
Tobacco and liquor taxes	447	12 .6	1,136		
Manufacturers' excise taxes	6	0.2	417	6.2	
Income taxes on net incomes	_	- 1.			
of less than \$5,0001	13	0.4	66	1.0	
Customs	602	17.0	359	5.3	
Other taxes: 2/	3 076	74.0	3 222	10 5	
Corporate income tax2/	1,236	34.9	1,337	19.7	
Income taxes on net incomes	1 005	70.4	1 000	10.0	
of more than \$5,000	1,083	30 .6	1,220	18.0	
Estate and gift taxes	62	1.7	417	6.2	
All other	91	2.6	330	4.8	
	1		}		

 $[\]frac{1}{2}$, Estimated

The trend of State and local taxation has been in the same direction. The States raised about \$600,000,000 from general sales taxes, liquor and tobacco taxes in 1936, scurces of revenue which were of negligible importance in 1929. In addition State gasoline tax collections amounted to \$256 million more than in 1929. Collections from these various sources have, if anything, increased since 1936.

^{2/}Includes excess-profits tax