

WAR TAX ALTERNATE FUND

Washington War Tax Resistance has established a Fund for the receipt and disbursal of tax money refused the government for use in preparation for wars past, present and future.

The two main purposes of the Washington War Tax Alternate Fund are:

** To provide a constructive use for tax money without waiting for the government itself to establish new priorities;

** To provide an opportunity and framework for communal decision-making.

HOW IT WORKS:

- 1) The Fund will accept only money that has been refused IRS. No conscience money will be accepted.
- 2) Earmarking of funds: the acceptance of each earmarked contribution will require a consensus agreement.
- 3) Allocation of funds: decisions about where the money is to go will be made by regular meetings of War Tax Resistance, to which it is assumed all contributors to the Fund automatically belong. Allocations will be made by consensus agreement.
- 4) A contribution is not considered a loan, but if a person is in dire financial straits on account of his contribution to the Fund, he or she can ask for it back, although he/she cannot expect the full amount to be immediately available.

For more information or to contribute, write or call:

WASHINGTON WAR TAX RESISTANCE

120 Maryland Ave., N.E.

Washington, D.C. 20002

546-6231 or 546-8840, AC 202

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

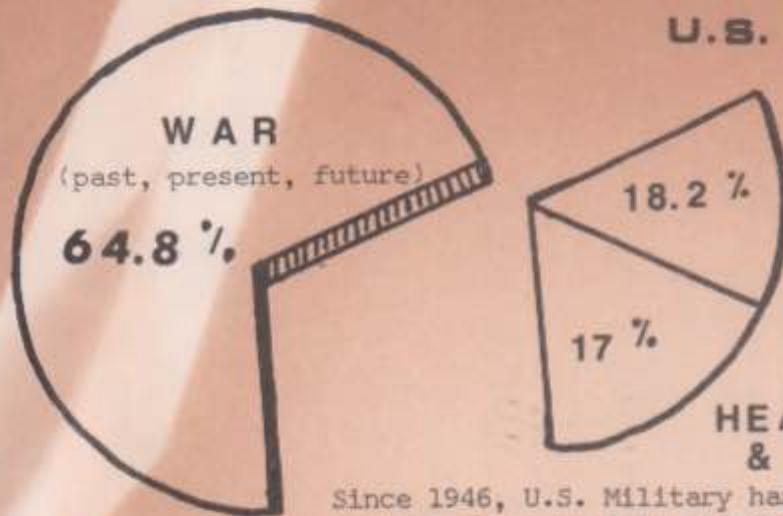
I am/we are currently refusing telephone tax, income tax.
 Please send more information.

NO MORE



for
DEATH

U.S. BUDGET FOR 1971



OTHER

(includes government expenses, Space, Foreign Aid, Agriculture, Highways, etc.)

HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE

Since 1946, U.S. Military has received one TRILLION dollars--
1/10 of this, or \$100,000,000, 000 spent on Vietnam
(Figures based on "The Budget in Brief," U.S. Gov't. Printing Office)

The war goes on in Indochina. Military expenditures are rising. The experience of the anti-war movement over the last decade has shown that conventional methods - lobbying, mass demonstrations, voting - are not enough by themselves.

War tax resistance is something nearly everyone can do. It is currently estimated that 100,000 Americans engage in some form of tax resistance. It is a means of translating words into action by denying the government money, one of the essential ingredients of war. Although it is a misdemeanor punishable by up to one year in prison and a \$10,000 fine, no one has been imprisoned for conscientious nonpayment of taxes.

The Washington War Tax Alternate Fund is based on the assumption that there are many military boondoggles waiting in the wings, and that military priorities will prevail for years unless we take charge of our own destinies and stop decrying our "involuntary complicity" in the militarization of society. An Alternate Fund offers one way of making tax resistance a promising basis for a movement of constructive social action, as well as resistance to the evils of war and the wastefulness of the arms race.

METHODS OF REFUSING TAXES:

1) Federal Telephone Excise Tax: raised to 10% in 1966. Rep. Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said "It is clear that Vietnam and only the Vietnam operation makes this bill necessary." Recently extended. Refusal to pay is treated by the phone company as a matter between IRS and the individual. Your phone service will not be disconnected or changed because of tax refusal, as long as you make clear to the phone company what you are doing.

2) Income Tax Surcharge: now expired, but charged at 2½% for 1970. "It is not the rise in regular budget outlays which requires a tax increase, but the cost of Vietnam." LBJ, 1/29/68.

3) Income Tax

- On Form 1040 request a refund, which you stand a good chance of getting.
- File Form 843 for taxes "illegally, erroneously or excessively collected."
- Withhold \$5 from your tax payment as a protest.
- Obtain a new W-4 Withholding Exemption Certificate from your employer.

Claim as many extra dependents as necessary to prevent the withholding of any tax or the war portion of the tax. Submit the form to your employer. He may not alter the claim, although he may report an "excessive" claim to IRS. You can put yourself on record as an open tax resister by writing the IRS District Director to explain your actions, but giving your Social Security Number or your employer's name is not recommended. WARNING: several persons have been tried and convicted for filing "fraudulent" W-4 forms.