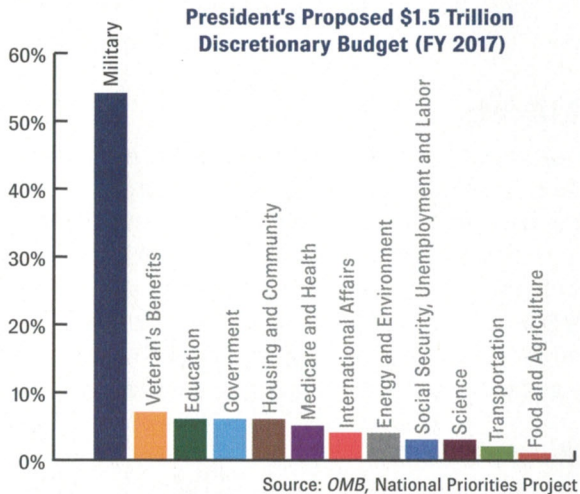


U.S. FEDERAL BUDGET



YOUR TAX DOLLARS AT WORK

The ability of our government to wage war relies not only on recruited or conscripted soldiers, but also on collected taxes to pay for military machinery, expensive weapons systems, foreign military aid, and the nuclear arsenal. These weapons wreak incredible destruction and death when used. Even if the weapons are never used, military spending kills by denying financial resources to those most in need. This is where people of deeply held beliefs against war and military spending have difficulty when paying their taxes.

"Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired signifies, in the final sense, a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and not clothed. This world in arms is not spending money alone. It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children. This is not a way of life at all in any true sense. Under the cloud of threatening war, it is humanity hanging from a cross of iron."

— Dwight D. Eisenhower, April 16, 1953

THE CAMPAIGN

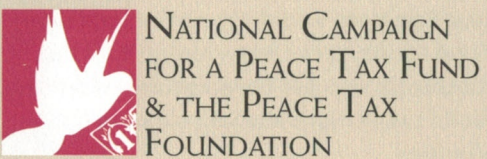
Since 1972, the National Campaign for a Peace Tax Fund has advocated for the Religious Freedom Peace Tax Fund Bill. Based in Washington, DC, Campaign staff lobby, mobilize members nationwide, and network with other organizations. Numerous national religious, peace, and civil liberties organizations have formally endorsed this campaign.

THE FOUNDATION


The Peace Tax Foundation was founded as a tax-exempt educational organization to inform the public about the concept of conscientious objection and alternative tax payment programs. It conducts research, produces publications, and leads workshops and conferences.

BECOME A PEACE TAX ADVOCATE

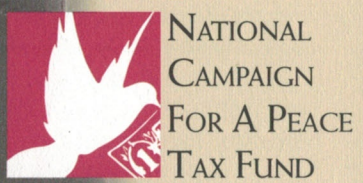
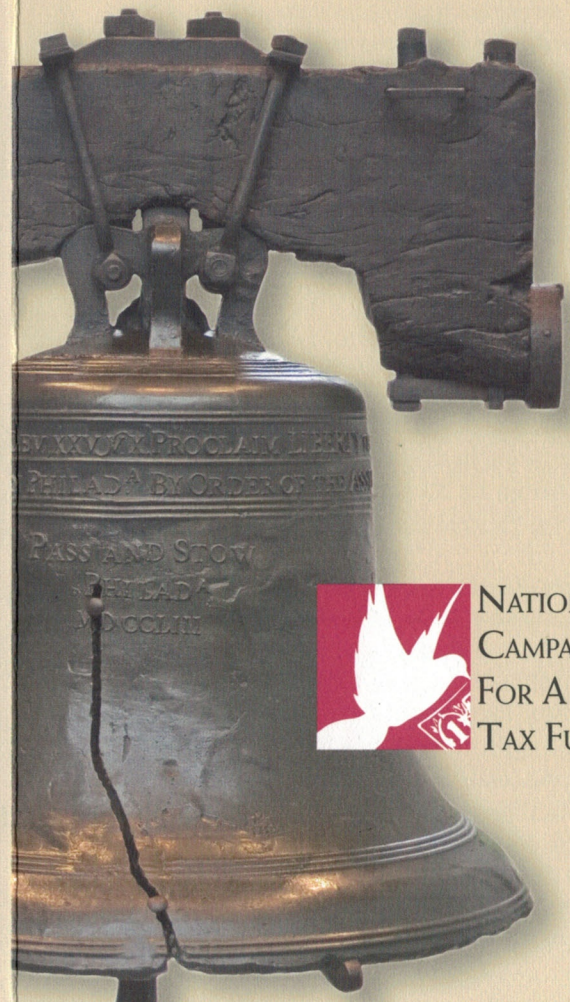
Join the grassroots movement of Peace Tax Advocates lobbying the US Congress to pass The Religious Freedom Peace Tax Fund Bill. The bill will become law with your support and participation. For more information on how you can support the bill contact us: info@peacetaxfund.org.

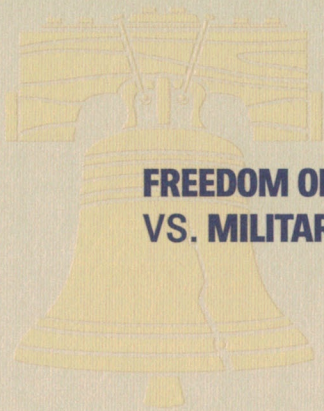


2121 Decatur Place NW, Suite 2, Washington, DC 20008
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 @NationalCampaignForAPeaceTaxFund

PAYING FOR
WAR
IS PARTICIPATING
IN WAR





FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE VS. MILITARY SPENDING

Thousands of Americans, because of deeply held religious, moral and ethical beliefs, cannot participate in war in any form. Their consciences do not allow it.

Freedom of conscience and religion was acknowledged in this country as early as 1662, when certain colonies recognized the rights of conscientious objectors not to join the military. This principle was later explicitly expressed in the First Amendment to the Constitution.

In 1940, legislation was passed establishing an alternative to military service, providing a legal way for conscientious objectors to non-violently serve their country. But there is still no alternative for the "drafted dollars" of citizens who are conscientious objectors.

Unless they earn less than the federal taxable level, there is no legal option for people who conscientiously object to paying for war. They are required to support militarism through taxation. Conscientious objectors to military taxation risk fines, wage garnishment, property seizures, and jail sentences by withholding tax money that supports war. Some impoverish themselves rather than be legally bound to pay such taxes and thus violate their deeply-held beliefs. They seek a legal alternative, since they simply and sincerely cannot pay for war.

THE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM PEACE TAX FUND

Alternative Service for Drafted Dollars

The First Amendment, Conscience, and The Religious Freedom Tax Fund Bill

The Religious Freedom Tax Fund bill in the U.S. Congress would establish a fund in the Federal Treasury to receive the taxes of conscientious objectors. Money from this fund would be allocated annually to any non-military appropriation within the Federal Budget.

The bill would restore freedom of religion as protected in the First Amendment to taxpayers whose conscientious, religious, moral, or ethical convictions forbid their participation in war. Conscientious objection to participation in war holds a historically and legally unique place in our nation. It is of greater moral magnitude than objections to taxes based only on political, social or economic preferences. The bill would allow conscientious objectors the ability to fully pay their taxes without having their deeply held beliefs compromised.

Education

Each set of federal tax instructions for tens of millions of U.S. taxpayers would include information about conscientious objector status. This would prompt many citizens to weigh their consciences regarding war. Each year Congress would report the level of Peace Tax Fund usage, providing a measure of the number of taxpayers who are conscientious objectors. This could build momentum toward changing military spending priorities.

Civil Liberties

This bill would restore freedom of religion as protected in the First Amendment to taxpayers whose religious, moral or ethical convictions forbid their participation in war. Conscientious objection to participation in war holds a historically and legally unique place in our nation. It is of greater moral magnitude than objections to taxes based only on political, social or economic preference.

A Win-Win Situation

There are currently thousands of people of conscience who would gladly pay their taxes if they were assured that they were not funding the military. The bill would give this option to conscientious objectors. The government would also benefit, receiving greater revenue due to increased voluntary compliance and decreased tax collection costs.

A few months after becoming president, George Washington responded to the letters of many Quakers concerned about conscription and their participation in war. He responded to them stating

"I assure you very explicitly, that in my opinion the conscientious scruples of all men should be treated with great delicacy and tenderness: and it is my wish and desire, that the laws may always be as extensively accommodated to them, as a due regard for the protection and essential interests of the nation may justify and permit."

— George Washington, 1789