

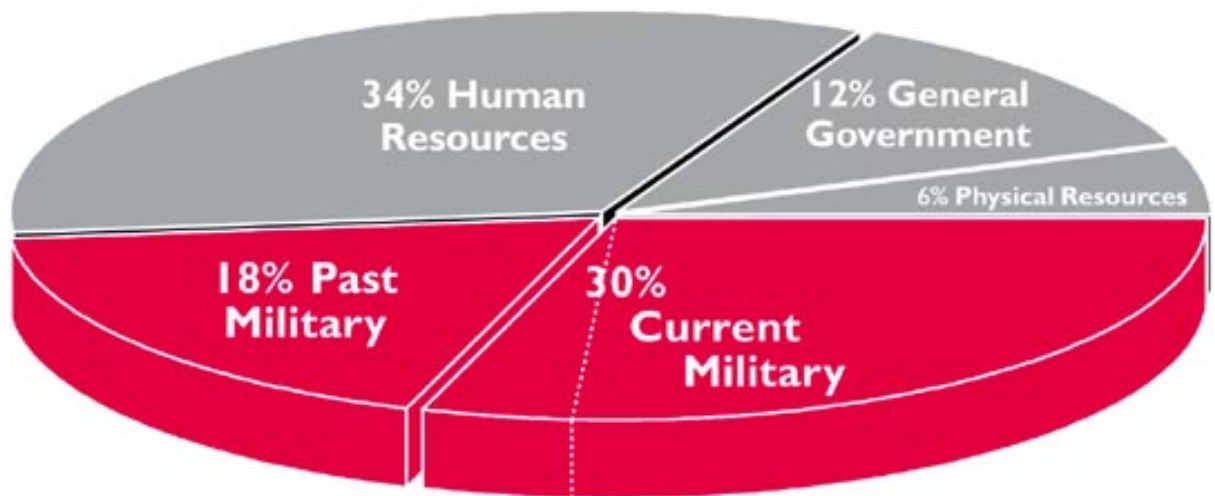


# WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE

## WHERE YOUR INCOME TAX MONEY REALLY GOES

The United States Federal Budget for Fiscal Year 2006

Total Federal Funds (Outlays): \$2,130 Billion



### HOW THESE FIGURES WERE DETERMINED

These figures are from a line-by-line analysis of detailed tables in the “Analytical Perspectives” book of the [Budget of the United States Government](#), Fiscal Year 2006. The percentages are federal funds, which do not include trust funds — such as Social Security — that are raised and spent separately from income taxes. What you pay (or don’t pay) by April 15, 2005, goes to the federal funds portion of the budget. The government practice of combining trust and federal funds began in the 1960s during the Vietnam War, thus making the human needs portion of the budget seem larger and the military portion smaller.

“Current military” includes Dept. of Defense (\$427 billion), the military portion from other departments (\$106 billion), anticipated “supplemental allowance” (\$25 billion), and an unbudgetted estimate of supplemental appropriations (\$85 billion). “Past military” represents veterans’ benefits plus 80% of the interest on the debt. Analysts differ on how much of the debt stems from the military; other groups estimate 50% to 60%. We use 80% because we believe if there had been no military spending most (if not all) of the national debt would have been eliminated. For further explanation, see box at bottom of this page.

#### Current Military,

**\$558B:** Military Personnel \$109B, Operation and Maintenance \$154B, Procurement \$81B, Research and Development \$68B, Construction \$7B, Family Housing \$4B, Retired Pay \$46B, DoE Nuclear Weapons \$17B, NASA (50%) \$8B, International Security \$8B, Homeland Sec. (50%) \$16B, Ex. Off. Pres. \$78, Misc. \$4B, “Allowance for Anticipated Supplemental” (Iraq) \$25B

#### UNBUDGETTED: \$85B

(est.): Most of the spending for the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan is not included in the President’s Budget but the Administration has announced it will seek this money as supplemental appropriations later in year as it has in the past two years

#### Past Military, \$384B:

Veterans’ Benefits \$70B; Interest on National Debt (80% estimated to be created by military spending) \$314B

#### Human Resources,

**\$722B:** Education, Health/ Human Services, HUD, Food/Nutrition programs, Labor Department, Soc. Sec. Admin.

#### General Government,

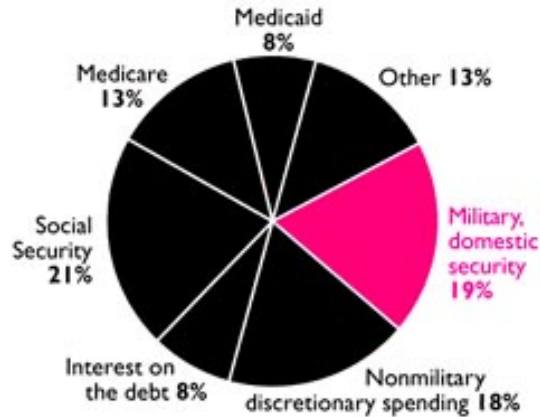
**\$261B:** Legislative, Justice, State Dept., International Affairs, Treasury, Gov’t. Personnel, 20% interest on national debt, NASA (50%), Homeland Security (25%)

#### Physical Resources,

**\$120B:** Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Interior, Transportation, Environmental Protection, Army Corps Engineers, NSF, FCC, Homeland Security (25%)

### The Government Deception

The pie chart below is the government view of the budget. This is a distortion of how our income tax dollars are spent because it includes Trust Funds (e.g., Social Security), and the expenses of past military spending are not distinguished from nonmilitary spending. For a more accurate representation of how your Federal income tax dollar is really spent, see the large chart (above).

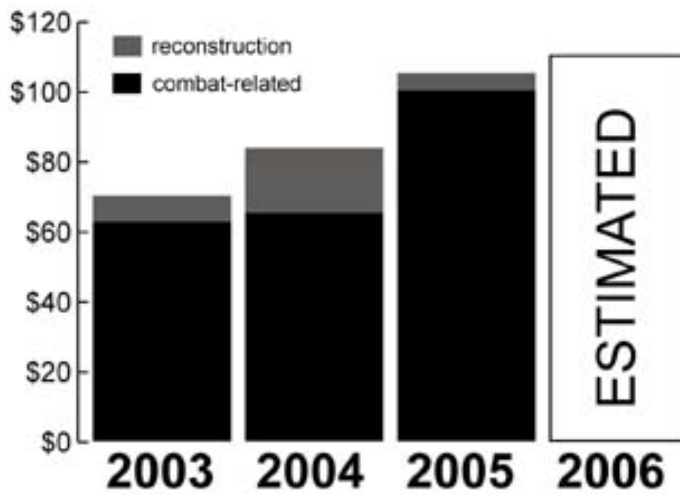


Source: *New York Times*, Feb. 8, 2005, based on *Budget of the United States FY2006*, Feb. 8, 2005.

# WAR and Its Costs

**FOR THE THIRD STRAIGHT YEAR**, the Bush Administration has continued its deceptive practice of omitting the cost of wars in Iraq and Afghanistan from the Budget. This coverup, along with the ban on taking photos of military coffins returning to the U.S. and the refusal to provide the number of civilians killed by U.S., shows that truth is, once again, a casualty of war. While some may claim that the era of "big government" is over, it is clear that many corporations (see below) continue to profit from the volatile mix of big government and war.

## Off-Budget Funding Requests for Iraq and Afghanistan (billions of dollars)



### Lives Lost in Afghanistan and Iraq

(as of Jan. 31, 2005)

- Over 1,600 U.S.\* and 280 “coalition” troops killed
- Over 6,100 U.S. and 840 “coalition” troops injured
- Over 38,500 Iraqi & Afghani troops killed
- Over 19,000 Iraqi & Afghani **civilians** killed\*\*
- Over 34,500 Iraqi & Afghani **civilians** injured
- Over 580 U.S. & “coalition” **civilian** workers killed or seriously injured

\* See “memorial wall” project at [www.warresisters.org/coffins-Iraq.htm](http://www.warresisters.org/coffins-Iraq.htm)

\*\*A Nov. 2004 Johns Hopkins University study ([www.thelancet.com/journal/vol364/iss9448/full/llan.364.9448.primary\\_research.31264.1](http://www.thelancet.com/journal/vol364/iss9448/full/llan.364.9448.primary_research.31264.1)) estimates that as many as 100,000 Iraqi civilians have died as a result of the U.S. and “coalition” military actions

Source: [www.unknownnews.org/casualties.html](http://www.unknownnews.org/casualties.html)

### Top Pentagon Contractors

(billions of dollars)

rank company	2004 contracts	2001 contracts
1 Lockheed Martin Corp.	20.7	14.7
2 Boeing Company	17.1	13.3
3 Northrop Grumman Corp.	11.9	5.2
4 General Dynamics Corp.	9.6	4.9
5 Raytheon Company	8.5	5.6
6 Halliburton Company	8.0	0.4
7 United Technologies Corp.	5.1	3.8
8 Science Applications Int. Corp.	2.5	1.7
9 Computer Sciences Corp.	2.4	0.8
10 Humana Inc	2.4	0.4

Sources: World Policy Institute ([www.worldpolicy.org](http://www.worldpolicy.org)) and Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, Dept. of Defense, [www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/procstat/p01/fy2004/top100.htm](http://www.dior.whs.mil/peidhome/procstat/p01/fy2004/top100.htm)

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

**REFUSE TO PAY FOR WAR**  
*investigate the following sites for more information*



WRL's [Overview of War Tax Resistance](#)



[National War Tax Resistance  
Coordinating Committee](#)

*A national clearinghouse of counselors and information*



[Hang Up on War](#)

*Refuse to pay the federal excise tax on phone service. This tax has been used symbolically as a war tax since the Spanish-American War*

**An Appeal to  
Conscience**

[An Appeal in Support of War Tax Resisters](#)

- Demonstrate and leaflet during tax season and on the last day of filing, Friday, April 15, 2005, at the IRS or a post office.

**Apr., 15, 2005, Nationwide — Click here for a list of [Tax Day demonstrations](#) at IRS offices and Post Offices around the country**

- Bring the [Stop the Merchants of Death Speakers Tour](#) to your community to learn more about corporations profiting from the war and military occupation, paid for by your tax dollars. See [www.warresisters.org/merchants\\_death.htm](http://www.warresisters.org/merchants_death.htm) or call (212) 228-0450.
- Write the President and your representative and senators and demand that the military budget be cut.
- Write letters to the editor of your local paper. **Send all of them copies of this flyer.**
- Refuse to pay all or part of your income tax. Though illegal, thousands of Americans are openly participating in this form of protest. You can take control of your paycheck and avoid contributing to the military. Contact us for information or referral to a war tax resistance counselor near you, and check out [www.warresisters.org/wtr.htm](http://www.warresisters.org/wtr.htm).
- Contribute resisted tax money to an organization working to help people (e.g., day care centers, health clinics, food banks, housing programs, human rights organizations) or to an alternative fund that pools tax money from resisters and gives grants to human needs and peace groups.
- Contact the [National War Tax Resistance Coordinating Committee](#), PO Box 150553, Brooklyn, NY 11215, (800)269-7464; email: [nwtrcc@nwtrcc.com](mailto:nwtrcc@nwtrcc.com). Support the [Peace Tax Fund bill](#) to allow 100% of your taxes to fund nonmilitary programs: (888) 732-2382

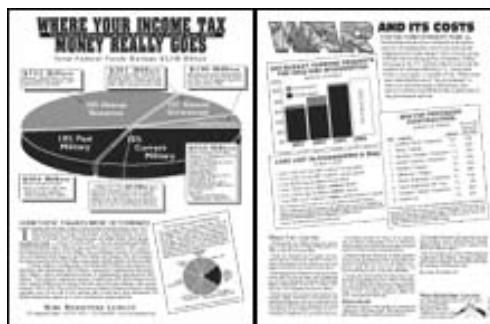
## RESOURCES

You can order the following resources from the WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, NY 10012. (212) 228-0450, fax (212) 228-6193, e-mail: [wrl@warresisters.org](mailto:wrl@warresisters.org). Please add 20% for postage.



Copies of the print version of this piechart are available for 10¢ each (1-199), 7¢ each (200 or more), 6¢ each (500+) plus 20% postage. You can also download an Adobe Acrobat version of it by clicking on the image to the left. [You can download a free Acrobat reader here.](#)

- Download a **black and white version** of the Adobe Acrobat piechart by clicking on the image to the right.



### [El piechart en el español](#)

- For sample brochures and resources on war tax resistance, send a self-addressed stamped (60¢) envelope to War Resisters League at the New York address below.
- “Your Telephone Taxes Pay for War,” explanatory brochure. Single copies 50¢. \$10/ 100. Cards to enclose with phone bills, \$1/ 12. [Read it online!](#)
- “*Our Tax Money, Our Choice: A Call to War Tax Resistance*,” basic brochure on how’s and why’s of war tax resistance. 50¢ each. \$10/100.
- [War Tax Resistance: A Guide to Withholding Your Support from the Military](#) — 144-page handbook with history, methods and resources. \$15 *plus* \$2 bookrate or \$4 priority mail.

### Why Do the Percentages Vary from Group to Group?

The U.S. Government says that military spending amounts to 19% of the budget, the [Center for Defense Information \(CDI\)](#) reports 51%, the [Friends Committee on National Legislation \(FCNL\)](#) reports 42%, and the War Resisters League claims 48%. Why the variation?

Different groups have *different purposes* in how they present the budget figures. WRL’s goal has been to show the percentage of money that goes to the military (current *and* past) so that people paying — or not paying — their federal taxes would know what portion of their payments are military-oriented. Also, some of the numbers are for different fiscal years.

There are at least five different factors to consider when analyzing the U.S. budget:

- discretionary spending vs. total spending
- budget authority vs. outlays
- function vs. agency/department

- federal funds vs. unified budget
- time period

**Discretionary Spending.** The [Center for Defense Information \(CDI\)](#) has used "discretionary" spending — budget items that Congress is allowed to tinker with — which excludes so-called "mandatory" spending items (such as interest on the national debt and retirement pay). WRL does not make such distinctions and lumps them together.

**Past Military Spending.** If the government does not have enough money to finance a war (or spending for its hefty military budgets), they borrow through loans, savings bonds, and so forth. This borrowing (done heavily during World War II and the Vietnam War) comes back in later years as "hidden" military spending through interest payments on the national debt.

How much of the debt is considered "military" varies from group. As mentioned above, WRL uses 80% whereas FCNL uses 48%. Consequently, FCNL reports that 42% of the FY2004 budget is military (28% current military and 14% past military). WRL's figures are 48% of the FY2006 budget (25% current, 4% Iraq & Afghanistan supplemental, and 19% past).

**Outlays vs. Budget Authority.** WRL uses "outlays" rather than "budget authority," which is often preferred by the government, news media, and groups such as CDI. Outlays refer to spending done in a particular fiscal year, whereas budget authority refers to *new* spending authorized over a period of several future years. Consequently, CDI reported \$421 billion in FY2005 budget authority for the military and \$2,200 billion "over the next five years." While WRL reports outlays of \$513 billion, plus \$85 billion in supplemental spending for Iraq and Afghanistan wars, plus \$381 billion in past military spending — totaling \$979 billion — just for FY2006.

**Function vs. Agency/Department.** Not all military spending is done by the Department of Defense. For example, the Department of Energy budget is responsible for nuclear weapons. Consequently, calculations of military spending should consider the *function* of the budget item regardless of the department or agency in charge of it. However, not everyone agrees what constitutes a military function. For example, WRL includes the 50% of Homeland Security (which includes the Coast Guard), and half of NASA in military spending, while other groups do not.

**Federal Funds vs. Unified Budget.** WRL uses "federal funds" rather than the "unified budget" figures that the government prefers. Federal funds exclude trust fund money (e.g., social security), which is raised separately (e.g., the FICA and Medicare deductions in paychecks) and is specifically ear-marked for particular programs. By combining trust funds with federal funds, the percentage of spending on the military appears smaller, a deceptive practice first used by the government in the late 1960s as the Vietnam War became more and more unpopular.

**What period are we talking about?** Finally, there is some variation in figures because different fiscal years are used. WRL's figures (above) are for FY2006 (Oct. 1, 2005 to Sep. 30, 2006) as are the most recent U.S. government figures. FCNL does their analysis for the most recent completed year or FY2004 (Oct. 1, 2003 to Sep. 30, 2004).

**War Resisters League**

339 Lafayette Street

New York, NY 10012

(212) 228-0450

fax (212) 228-6193

[wrl@warresisters.org](mailto:wrl@warresisters.org)

[WRL homepage](#)

*Believing war to be a crime against humanity, the War Resisters League, founded in 1923, advocates Gandhian nonviolence as the method for creating a democratic society free of war, racism, sexism, and human exploitation.*

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