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IRS AND THE MIDDLE CLASS

The Middle Class pays the bulk of the taxes, support their own families, and constitute the responsible citizenry of our nation. The IRS resents the Middle Class because they cannot be adequately policed nor can their incomes be accurately determined. The IRS Code is filled with traps and snares that very few are aware they exist. Some of the snares and traps are counter-balanced by loopholes placed their under pressure from the rich to enable them legally to avoid much, or all taxation.

Most lawyers and CPA's work out of a closed shop and they charge their clients a monopoly fee for their service. Some lawyers and CPA's collaborate with the IRS because they are interested in their fees and tend to avoid enmity with the IRS. So they do not defend their clients with vigor and perserverance.

The IRS utilizes entrapment, bluff, misinterpretation and unconstitutional procedure to harass, enmesh and intimidate the taxpayers. Taxpwyers are often left apuperized by these tyrannical IRS operations. The IRS is perhaps the greatest known lawbreaker. The Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in the Congress turn a deaf ear when this fact is brought to their attention.

The following techniques; Going On Contract, Become a Church, The Inter-Vivas Trust, Trust Accounts Exempt Securities, New Estate and Gift Tax Credits and Retirement Accounts are available to the taxpayer in order to avoid heavy taxation and protect his estate.

IRS audits are not chosen at random. The audit could be a means of collecting additional taxes, claims exceed normal, undisclosed reasons or a form of IRS harassment.

Sometime IRS agents appear at your home or office un-announced to make an audit. The taxpayer should politely declare no conference without previous arrangement. During the conference with IRS agents the taxpayer is allowed to have several witnesses, publication 566, a tape recorder and a lawyer. After confrontation with the IRS is completed IRS has one of three choices to execute, drop the procedure, seek a court order for books and records or assess a deficiency.

After the taxpayer refuses to pay the assessment he will receive a Statutory Notice of Deficiency or a Ninety Day letter from the IRS District Director. The taxpayer will take affirmative action in filling his Petition and Request for Place of Trial, to the United States Tax Court.