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Income Tax Causes Crime

Astonishing findings on the relationships between
the federal tax burden, and crime, child abuse,
divorce, and teen pregnancy

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Introduction

Why this book was written

Often to find real answers to serious problems you have to look at the problems from a different prospective.

I am a consulting arborist, or tree doctor, by trade, and my educational background is in engineering and business. My job as it pertains to taking care of sick trees is to ask the correct questions in order to find out exactly what environmental stress has caused the tree become diseased. When looking at a sick tree, the first question I ask is, “what has changed in the environment?” If I can find out what has changed and correct it, then there is a very good chance that I can revive the tree.

For years I have been watching the news and paying attention to what was happening around me. I could not help but make the comparison that society has been behaving like a sick tree. Many of the social programs advocated by governments, charities, churches, and civic organizations that are supposed to address these problems seem ineffective. Many of the social problems that I witness show no signs of improvement, despite efforts by these various groups. I decided to find some real answers.

In this book, I apply the simple concept of asking, “What has Changed?” concerning very serious, and what at first appears to be very complicated, social problems. These problems include crime, child abuse, divorce and teen pregnancy. What I found was that these problems are not as complicated as one might think. They are

symptoms of a specific economic strain on society. Once I started finding data and noticing patterns, the puzzle started coming together.

What has changed?

In 1948 the average family of four at median income paid no income tax. About \$60.00 of the family's income went to social security. In 1954, a war was declared on the America Family! The war was not one with bullets and bombs, but rather one that was waged in the legislature. The ammunition was tax policy, and the casualties were hard working Americans who found their income sapped by the federal government.

1954 was the first year in which the average family of four at median income in the United States paid income tax. By 1989, the same family of four paid out almost \$8,900.00 in income tax and Social Security. This was more than most family's mortgage payments. This tax burden impacts Americans' finances, of course. But it also impacts the social fabric of American society in many unexpected ways. This book will examine, in a quantifiable manner, the social chaos that results from our current tax system and monetary system.

How could the federal tax system create so much social chaos? It all hinges on a concept central to this book, which is an **empty tax**. An empty tax is a tax that has a negative return on investment for the person who pays it. Not all taxes have a negative impact on the taxpayer. Taxes that do not return value to the taxpayers' lives (or empty

taxes), however, cause social dysfunction by sapping the taxpayers' resources and undermining the productivity of the working class.

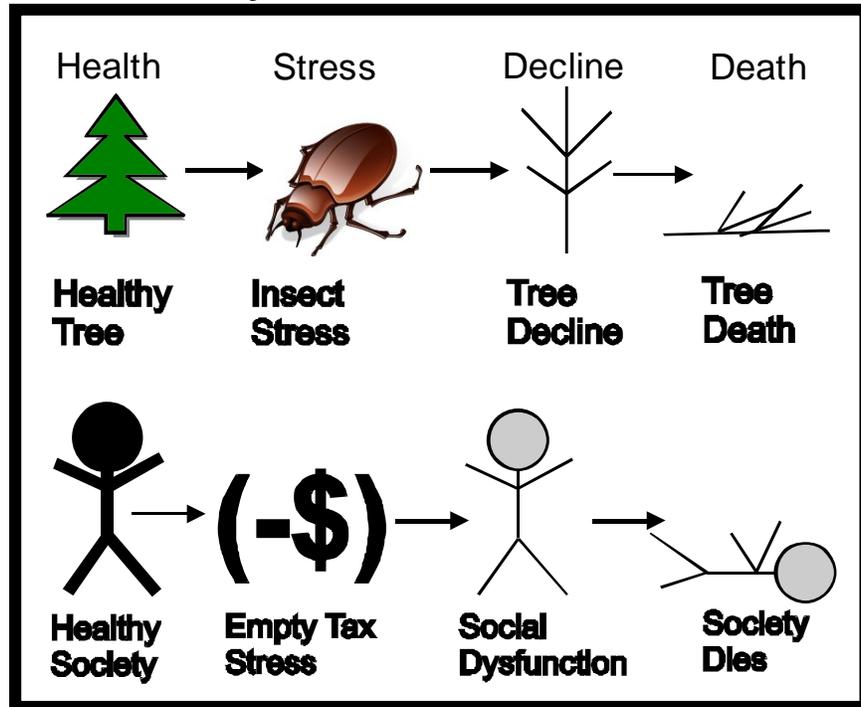
In 1984 the Grace Commission report that was conducted under President Ronald Reagan, it was found that not one penny of the money collected by the IRS in the form of income tax goes to pay for any service or program that the American people expect from the government. Instead, 100% of the money generated by the income tax is wasted, or goes to pay the interest on the national debt, or is spent on the operation of the IRS itself.

Money represents a form of energy. When the flow of money in society is diverted away from the individuals who create the services or goods that give money its value, social problems result. The more disruption to this energy flow, the more frustration is felt by individuals in society. This frustration creates a variety of problems in society. Poverty, in and of itself, does not cause social dysfunction. Social dysfunction, instead, is caused by the frustration that results from a system that makes and keeps citizens poor.

Crime, child abuse, divorce and teen pregnancy are waste products resulting from the federal income tax system. These problems are produced when money is stolen from the American citizens via an empty tax. The following example revisits the analogy between social dysfunction and disease in a tree population. When a parasitic insect saps the energy from a tree, the tree will experience declining health. If the infestation is left unchecked, the tree will die. The cycles of decline seen in trees and in human society are strikingly similar. Just as in tree populations, a human population will experience declining health if a parasitic force is sapping energy away from the productive parts of society. The federal tax burden is the parasitic force that saps energy (in the form of

money) away from the working class, which is comprised by the productive parts of society.

Cycle Of Decline



This book will present data and theoretical models that quantify and explain the negative effects of the federal tax burden on the American family. These effects are, specifically; heightened levels of crime, child abuse, divorce, and teen pregnancy. This book will portray a bleak picture of the future if the federal tax burden on the American family is not reigned in. This book will also demonstrate that there is hope. With the

elimination of the overwhelming federal tax burden, Americans can thrive, and levels of crime, divorce, child abuse, and teen pregnancy can be permanently reduced.

How this book is arranged

In order to present the data and theories, a more-or-less academic approach was necessary in the first section of the book. The first section reads much like a text book, full of raw data, as well as synthesis of the data into a working model of the relationships between the federal tax burden and social dysfunction. The second section, which readers might find more enjoyable, provides straightforward answers to questions about each subject in greater detail.

**Get ready to think and learn, look at the data
and decide for yourself.**

