

NYTIMES and the Democrats– Where's the cash? (Bermuda, etc)

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Subject:

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TIMES ARTICLE BELOW~

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Check out William Weld's phoney medical school.
Check out the Irving family in Canada– they moved all their money to Bermuda, etc.

There's the obvious Hank Greenberg's Bermuda banking and AIG.
Wiliam Weld bought an investment firm from George H. W. Bush.

http://www.actionlyme.org/LYME_CORRUPTICUT.htm

It's racketeering and organized crime.

The money is offshore. They spend it on their own little ridiculous research firms, medical schools, etc. They call these "non–profits," yet the "research" is used for spin.

Take for example Kaiser at New York Medical College – while we also have the bogus Russian Scientists there, too – publishing complete and total nonsense on Lyme:

<http://xnet.kp.org/permanentejournal/spring98pj/strategy.html>

http://www.actionlyme.org/BOGUS_RUSSIAN_NYMC_ARTICLES.htm

Take the money from Kaiser, SmithKline, and Yale.

Take the money from William Weld and the Bush banking family. Charge them with insider trading, since that's what they're doing with the scientific data we pay for through CDC and NIH grants.

The Mayo Clinic is not a non–profit and neither is Robert Woods Johnson and neither is Yale and neither is Kaiser or Blue Cross. They're businesses and the capital for the investment in biotech comes free in the form of federal grants, YET *WE* ARE NOT ALLOWED TO HAVE THE REAL RESULTS – AKA, fraud or false claims.

The money is offshore and in these bogus non–profits. They may have to be prosecuted in the World Court, since the United States does not play by the rules. If the World Court gets them for their FRAUD and racketeering crimes, we don't know where the money will go, but at least these criminal gangs running around as non–profits can stop harassing the victims.

Seems enormously complex but you work from the bottom up, in the prosecutions process. Start with Yale and their Endowment Fund, or The Yale Corporation, since they funded the "L2 Diagnostics" biotech spin start–up.

http://www.actionlyme.org/LYME_CORRUPTICUT.htm

27) Martin J. Mattessich President & CEO, Director
"Prior to becoming President and CEO of Agilix, from 1996 to 1999 Mr. Mattessich was the co–founder of two Yale University–sponsored biotechnology companies, L2

NYTIMES and the Democrats– Where's the cash? (Bermuda, etc)

Diagnostics, LLC (diagnostic serology) and polyGenomics, Inc. (gene discovery for polygenic diseases) , and a consultant to CuraGen Corporation, a publicly held genomics company (pharmaceutical drug"

With the blood he intended to get from the L2 Diagnostics–Imugen nationwide monopoly on testing, they can identify new diseases to commercialize.

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Look at what we know The Yale Corporation owns:

http://www.yaleinsider.org/endow_repts.html

Water, Timber, Oil, Jails Enterprises

http://www.yaleinsider.org/bush_time.html

Start the prosecutions the bottom and work up. Like Lewis Libby and Plamegate. Libby did Cheney's bidding, but where did the phoney Niger letter come from? Clearly the Mossad, or we would have had an answer by now, and such is the case with the Anthrax letters and 9/11.

The scientific fraud data to use to go after Yale is on my website.

Alberto Gonzales may have foreseen the peril he and the criminals are now in, since Patrick Fitzgerald is starting at the bottom. This could be the reason Gonzales is replacing all the decent US Attorneys.

If the FBI insiders know they are about to be sacrificed, they will start talking about what they know about 9/11, but it won't get anywhere if Gonzales has Stop Gap Slut US Attorneys all across the country.

We, the *real* Americans, still have options in our cause to stop the Violent Hegemony/New World Order/Globalization, but if the Democrats want to recover the cash needed to put the country back on course, they can get help from the individual states.

Any state is free to bring a false claims case in any US Court.

They will be arguing *FOR* the central government.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Qui_tam

"FOR THE KING"– but in this case, we *GET* the phoney king. Bust Arbusto and Uncle Dickie. (Halliburton acquired Dresser.)

This is winnable and a good game.

The best.

If we must have the perception that the US was the world leader

NYTIMES and the Democrats– Where's the cash? (Bermuda, etc)

on everything and yet have lost it all, including our integrity and all of our allies, we can drop that perception because the other choice is the total destruction of our nation. We can either focus on our reputation or our lives. I think Americans are finally tired of the We–Create–Our–Own Reality, False–Bravado of Bushism. We *do,* in fact, have other topics.

The True and enduring ideology is that *Tolerance* is Democracy, and if it outlasts us, we still did a good thing. Tolerance is the Golden Rule.

That's who we were, regardless. We tried. Our ancestors took the bet.

'Chose to accept the truth in the promise...

<http://www.traveldestination.us/images/lady-liberty.jpg>

<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/02/05/washington/05tax.html?ei=5094&en=2ab5e5d0cc808b10&hp=&ex=1170651600>

The New York Times
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February 5, 2007
Democrats Seek Unpaid Taxes, Setting Up Clash
By EDMUND L. ANDREWS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 – Congressional Democrats, hoping to finance an ambitious agenda without raising taxes, are on a collision course with the Bush administration about pursuing the potentially vast amount of money that people hide from the Internal Revenue Service.

House and Senate Democrats say the government could collect as much as \$100 billion more a year by whittling the tax gap – the unpaid taxes, mostly on unreported earnings, that the I.R.S. estimated was about \$300 billion a year.

But the Treasury Department, which oversees the I.R.S., says it cannot realistically recover one–tenth as much as Democrats suggest.

On Monday, as part of President Bush's budget proposal, the Treasury

NYTIMES and the Democrats– Where's the cash? (Bermuda, etc)

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Department will unveil more than a dozen proposals to pursue tax cheats. But officials said those ideas would bring in less than \$10 billion a year in extra revenue.

Mark W. Everson, the I.R.S. commissioner, has expressed far greater optimism. At a hearing of the Senate Budget Committee a year ago, he told lawmakers that the government could recover "between \$50 billion and \$100 billion without changing the dynamic between the I.R.S. and the people."

Recouping unpaid taxes is a perennial concern in Washington. But the issue may have new urgency with the Democrats now in power and driving the considerable momentum behind it. Representative Charles B. Rangel, Democrat of New York and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has cited the tax gap as a top priority for increasing revenue, ahead of any discussion about rolling back President Bush's tax cuts.

Democrats badly want the money because they have adopted strict "pay as you go" budgeting rules that require Congress to pay for any new programs or tax cuts with revenue from other areas.

"The tax gap is the logical place to go," said Representative Rahm Emanuel, Democrat of Illinois and chairman of the House Democratic Caucus. "It's also the fair thing to do. When you have a number as high as \$300 billion in unreported and uncollected income taxes, that puts a burden on everybody."

Administration officials contend that Democrats have exaggerated the amount of money they can recover.

"At this point we have to do more research to understand where this money is," said Michele Davis, a Treasury Department spokeswoman. "We are very mindful of the compliance burden on taxpayers who do follow the law."

The Democrats have offered only a few specific proposals, and lawmakers have conspicuously refused to comment about proposals that could raise

money but also
provoke a political reaction from legions of self-employed people and
family
businesses.

Based on an analysis of audited tax returns from 2001, the I.R.S.
recently estimated that the government lost \$290 billion that year as
a result of
underreporting and underpayment of taxes.

More than 80 percent of that loss stemmed from underreporting by
individuals,
not corporations.

And the biggest problems were with people in business for themselves,
who earned
income that was not reported to the I.R.S. on W-2 forms or on the Form
1099 that
businesses file when they pay independent contractors.

The I.R.S. estimated that it lost \$109 billion on unreported business
income,
almost all of that from sole proprietors, like painters, plumbers, dry
cleaners,
florists, limousine drivers and restaurant owners.

Small-business lobbying groups have begun to mobilize against
proposals intended
to reduce the tax gap.

Two of the biggest trade associations in Washington, the United States
Chamber
of Commerce and the National Federation of Independent Business,
organized the
Coalition for Fairness in Tax Compliance in December to address
lawmakers about
proposals that might burden law-abiding business owners.

"I'm focused on avoiding the wrong solutions," said Macey Davis, tax
counsel for
the National Federation of Independent Business, which represents more
than
600,000 small companies, half of which have fewer than five employees.
"We're
not out to protect noncompliance. We're out to protect those who are
compliant
and whose businesses could be hurt."

Small-business groups have provided powerful support to President Bush
and to
Republican lawmakers. But they are poised to fight at least one

proposal by the Treasury Department, which would authorize the I.R.S. to obtain information about a business's revenues from credit card companies.

The proposal would allow the I.R.S. to compare the credit card payments made to a business with the revenues the business owner reports on his or her tax return. If the credit card payments were suspiciously high compared with what the business owner reported to the government, the I.R.S. could begin an audit.

Opponents of the proposal contend that it would catch very little wrong—doing because it would not examine payments made in cash or by check. They warn that it could have disruptive side effects on business operations. (A similar idea proposed by the Bush administration last year received virtually no attention from the Republican–led Congress.)

The Democrats' biggest obstacle is that the tax gap is in some ways as amorphous as "waste, fraud and abuse" – everyone is against it, but no one is sure how to go about dealing with it. Many tax experts agree that increasing compliance would require an array of tactics, from increased auditing to tougher reporting requirements, to address scores of different practices.

Many such efforts would probably prompt political resistance, whether from small–business lobbying groups or from the credit card companies that might be ordered to provide the I.R.S. with transaction data at no charge. And some efforts may not yield much extra revenue. Another proposal that could lead to organized political opposition is a plan to crack down on investors who understate their profits when selling stocks.

The I.R.S. estimated that it lost about \$11 billion in 2001 from people who understated their capital gains after selling stock. According to the agency's review of tax returns that year, a year when the stock market was plunging and

NYTIMES and the Democrats– Where's the cash? (Bermuda, etc)

losses were more common than gains, about 38 percent of all people underreported their capital gains.

The problem, I.R.S. officials said, is that brokerage firms report only how much money a person receives from the sale of stock, not how much the person paid for it. Without an audit, the government has no way of verifying the profits that people report.

Nina Olson, the I.R.S.'s independent taxpayer advocate, has proposed that Congress require brokerage firms to report a person's purchase cost as well as sales proceeds to the government. Mr. Emanuel has introduced a bill based on the idea.

The Bush administration is also planning to ask Congress to provide more money for enforcement efforts, including money for more auditors. But the I.R.S. currently audits fewer than one out of 435 tax returns. Doubling the number of auditors would mean that the I.R.S. would still audit less than 1 percent of all returns.

Democratic lawmakers contend that the Bush administration has been dragging its feet on efforts to track down underreporting.

"I know they can't recover every dollar of the tax gap, but the I.R.S. needs to make an aggressive effort, and an honest one," said Senator Max Baucus, Democrat of Montana and chairman of the Finance Committee. "Treasury shouldn't lowball their estimate."

But in an interview last week, Mr. Baucus declined to propose any of his own ideas for reducing cheating. "I'm leaving it up to them," he said, referring to the Treasury Department.

Some Treasury officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity because President Bush had not announced his proposals, said that Democrats had exaggerated the

amount of money they could recover. But in his testimony before the Senate budget committee last February, Mr. Everson said the government could recover much more than it has been collecting.

"What we've said is, between now and 2009, we want to get the compliance rate from 83.5 percent to 85 percent," Mr. Everson said. "That gets you about \$30 billion in improved compliance."

Ms. Olson, the I.R.S. taxpayer advocate, said it was not implausible to recover something in the neighborhood of \$100 billion a year.

"There's no silver bullet," Ms. Olson cautioned, noting that the government had to use an array of tactics to address scores of different compliance problems. But she added, "I think there's a significant amount of money that's left on the table and that's not hard to recover."

Home

- * World
- * U.S.
- * N.Y. / Region
- * Business
- * Technology
- * Science
- * Health
- * Sports
- * Opinion
- * Arts
- * Style
- * Travel
- * Jobs
- * Real Estate
- * Automobiles
- * Back to Top

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- * First Look
- * Help
- * Contact Us
- * Work for Us

* Site Map

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