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Business Observer

FIRST INSERTION

NOTICE OF ACTION IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

CASE NO.: 11-2019-CA-000855-0001-XX THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON FKA THE BANK OF NEW YORK AS TRUSTEE FOR THE CERTIFICATEHOLDERS OF THE CWALT, INC., ALTERNATIVE LOAN TRUST 2007-HY2 MORTGAGE PASS-THROUGH CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2007-HY2, Plaintiff, vs. MARTA I. VERDEJA; UNKNOWN SPOUSE OF MARTA I. VERDEJA; THE OASIS AT NAPLES CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION, INC.; OASIS AT NAPLES HOLDINGS, LLC.; UNKNOWN TENANT(S) IN POSSESSION #1 and #2, et.al. Defendant(s). TO: MARTA I. VERDEJA (Current Residence Unknown) (Last Known Address(es)) 2130 ARBOUR WALK CIR # 2711 NAPLES, FL 34109 11900 SW 123RD PLACE MIAMI, FL 33186 ALL OTHER UNKNOWN PARTIES, INCLUDING, IF A NAMED DEFENDANT IS DECEASED, THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES, THE SURVIVING SPOUSE, HEIRS, DEVISEES, GRANTEEES, CREDITORS, AND ALL

OTHER PARTIES CLAIMING, BY, THROUGH, UNDER OR AGAINST THAT DEFENDANT, AND ALL CLAIMANTS, PERSONS OR PARTIES, NATURAL OR CORPORATE, OR WHOSE EXACT LEGAL STATUS IS UNKNOWN, CLAIMING UNDER ANY OF THE ABOVE NAMED OR DESCRIBED DEFENDANTS (Last Known Address) 2130 ARBOUR WALK CIR # 2711 NAPLES, FL 34109 YOU ARE NOTIFIED that an action for Foreclosure of Mortgage on the following described property: CONDOMINIUM UNIT NO. 2711, BUILDING 27, OF THE OASIS AT NAPLES, A CONDOMINIUM, ACCORDING TO THE DECLARATION OF CONDOMINIUM THEREOF, RECORDED IN OFFICIAL RECORDS BOOK 4107, PAGE 183, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA, AS AMENDED, TOGETHER WITH AN UNDIVIDED INTEREST IN THE COMMON ELEMENTS APPURTENANT THERETO. A/K/A: 2130 ARBOUR WALK CIR # 2711, NAPLES, FL 34109. has been filed against you and you are required to serve a copy of your written defenses, if any, to it, on Brian L. Rosaler, Esquire, POPKIN & ROSALER, P.A., 1701 West Hillsboro Boulevard, Suite 400, Deerfield Beach, FL 33442., Attorney for Plaintiff, within

thirty (30) days after the first publication of this Notice in the (Please publish in Business Observer) and file the original with the Clerk of this Court either before service on Plaintiff's attorney or immediately thereafter; otherwise a default will be entered against you for the relief demanded in the complaint. If you are a person with a disability who needs any accommodation in order to participate in this proceeding, you are entitled, at no cost to you, to the provision of certain assistance. Please contact Charles Rice, Administrative Services Manager, whose office is located at 3315 East Tamiami Trail, Suite 501, Naples, Florida 34112, and whose telephone number is (239) 252-8800, at least 7 days before your scheduled court appearance, or immediately upon receiving this notification if the time before the scheduled appearance is less than 7 days; if you are hearing or voice impaired, call 711. WITNESS my hand and the seal of this Court this 3 day of May, 2019. CRYSTAL K. KINZEL As Clerk of the Court (SEAL) By Leona Hackler As Deputy Clerk

Brian L. Rosaler, Esquire POPKIN & ROSALER, P.A. 1701 West Hillsboro Boulevard, Suite 400, Deerfield Beach, FL 33442 18-47154 May 10, 17, 2019 19-00912C

FIRST INSERTION

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

CIVIL ACTION CASE NO.: 11-2018-CA-001575-0001-XX THREE UNDER PAR, LLC, Plaintiff, vs. PAUL-MICHAEL J. CONROY, et al., Defendants. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned Clerk of Court of Collier County, will be on the 3rd day of June, 2019, at 11:00 EST in the Lobby on the third floor of the Courthouse An-

nex, Collier County Courthouse, 3315 Tamiami Trail East, Naples, FL 34112., offer for sale and sell at public outcry to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described property situate in Collier County, Florida: LOT 5, BLOCK 60, GOLDEN GATE, UNIT 2, ACCORDING TO THE PLAT THEREOF, OF RECORD IN PLAT BOOK 5, PAGES 65 THROUGH 77, OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA. PROPERTY ADDRESS: 4449 19TH PLACE SW, NAPLES, FL 34116 pursuant to a Final Judgment of Fore-

closure entered in Case No. 11-2018-CA-001575-0001-XX of the Circuit Court of the Twentieth Judicial Circuit in and For Collier County, Florida, the style of which is indicated above. WITNESS MY HAND and seal of this Court on May 8, 2019. Crystal K. Kinzel Clerk of the Circuit Court By: G Karlen Deputy Clerk

Law Offices of Damian G. Waldman, Esq. PO Box 5162 Largo, FL 33779 (727) 538-4160 May 10, 17, 2019 19-00948C

FIRST INSERTION

NOTICE OF ACTION IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA

CIRCUIT CIVIL DIVISION CASE NO.: 11-2019-CA-001395-0001-XX WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A. AS TRUSTEE FOR FREDDIE MAC SECURITIES REMIC TRUST, SERIES 2005-S001 Plaintiff, vs. JONAS NATHAN MCCLURE A/K/A JONAS MCCLURE, et al Defendant(s) TO: JONAS NATHAN MCCLURE A/K/A JONAS MCCLURE and UNKNOWN PARTIES IN POSSESSION #1 RESIDENT: Unknown LAST KNOWN ADDRESS: 562 EASTWOOD DRIVE, NAPLES, FL 34110-1114 YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that an action to foreclose a mortgage on the following described property located in COLLIER County, Florida:

Lot 17, Block G, Palm River Estates Unit No. 5, according to the plat thereof, recorded in Plat Book 10, Page 92, Public Records of Collier County, Florida has been filed against you, and you are required to serve a copy to your written defenses, if any, to this action on Phelan Hallinan Diamond & Jones, PLLC, attorneys for plaintiff, whose address is 2001 NW 64th Street, Suite 100, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309, and file the original with the Clerk of the Court, within 30 days after the first publication of this notice, either before or immediately thereafter, otherwise a default may be entered against you for the relief demanded in the Complaint. This notice shall be published once a week for two consecutive weeks in the Business Observer. Movant counsel certifies that a bona fide effort to resolve this matter on the motion noticed has been made or that, because of time consideration, such effort has not yet been made but will be made prior to the scheduled hearing. If you are a person with a disability

who needs any accommodation to participate in this proceeding, you are entitled, at no cost to you, to the provision of certain assistance. Please contact the Administrative Services Manager whose office is located at 3301 East Tamiami Trail, Building L, Naples, Florida 34112 and whose telephone number is (239) 252-8800, at least 7 days before your scheduled court appearance, or immediately upon receiving this notification if the time before the scheduled appearance is less than seven (7) days; if you are hearing or voice impaired, call 711. DATED: May 07 2019 Clerk of the Circuit Court (SEAL) By Kathleen Murray Deputy Clerk of the Court Kathleen Murray

Phelan Hallinan Diamond & Jones, PLLC 2001 NW 64th Street Suite 100 Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309 PH # 95487 May 10, 17, 2019 19-00934C

SUBSEQUENT INSERTIONS

SECOND INSERTION

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE TO BE HELD AT: THE LOCK UP STORAGE 1200 Pine Ridge Road Naples FL 34108 239-430-2212 pineridge@lockupselfstorage.com DATE: May 24, 2019 BEGINS: 10:00am CONDITIONS: All units will be sold to the highest bidder. Bids taken only for each unit in its entirety. Payment must be cash only. No personal checks accepted. All goods must be removed from the unit within 24 hours. Payment due immediately upon acceptance of bid. Unit availability subject to prior settlement of account. Unit #A261 Keith Picard Misc. Furniture, Brief Case, Mattress, Household goods May 3, 10, 2019 19-00853C

SECOND INSERTION

NOTICE OF PUBLIC SALE TO BE HELD AT: THE LOCK UP SELF STORAGE 13015 Livingston Rd. Naples Florida 34105 DATE: 05/24/19 BEGINS AT: 11:00 AM. CONDITIONS: All units will be sold to the highest bidder. Bids taken only for each unit in its entirety. Payment must be made by cash, credit card, or certified funds. No personal checks accepted. All goods must be removed from the unit within 24 hours. Payment due immediately upon acceptance of bid. Unit availability subject to prior settlement of account. Unit B3215, Jennifer Hudson., Furniture, Boxes and Plastic Bins Unit B3215, Jennifer Hudson Doss, Furniture, Boxes, and Plastic Bins May 3, 10, 2019 19-00862C

SECOND INSERTION

FAMILY NOTICE OF ACTION FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA Case No.: 19-DR-947 Division: FAMILY LAW JOSE RAMON TARRAGO BALCAZAR Petitioner, and LISETT RUIZ PEREZ Respondent. TO: LISETT RUIZ PEREZ {Respondent's last known address} UNKNOWN YOU ARE NOTIFIED that an action for DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE has been filed against you and that you are required to serve a copy of your written defenses, if any, to it on JOSE RAMON TARRAGO BALCAZAR, whose address is 4568 SUNSET RD, NAPLES, FL, 34116, on or before June 6, 2019, and file the original with the clerk of this Court at 3315 TAMAMI TRAIL EAST #102, NAPLES, FLORIDA, 34112 before service on Petitioner or immediately thereafter. If you fail to do so, a default may be entered against you for the relief demanded in the petition. Copies of all court documents in this case, including orders, are available at the Clerk of the Circuit Court's office. You may review these documents upon request. You must keep the Clerk of the Circuit Court's office notified of your current address. (You may file Designation of Current Mailing and E-Mail Address, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.915.) Future papers in this lawsuit will be mailed to the addresses on record at the clerk's office. WARNING: Rule 12.285, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure, requires certain automatic disclosure of documents and information. Failure to comply can result in sanctions, including dismissal or striking of pleadings. Dated: 4/22/19. CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT By: H. Barsimantov Deputy Clerk April 26; May 3, 10, 17, 2019 19-00809C

FOURTH INSERTION

NOTICE OF ACTION/ ADMINISTRATION IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA PROBATE DIVISION File No. 19-CP-0484 IN RE: ESTATE OF LAWRENCE AUTILLEE GODDARD, a/k/a LAWRENCE A. GODDARD, Deceased. Notice is hereby given to DOUGLAS GODDARD, a/k/a Douglas Byrd, all parties claiming interests by, through, or under Douglas Goddard, a/k/a Douglas Byrd, and all parties having or claiming to have any right, title or interest in the estate/property herein described, that an ancillary administration for the estate of the above-named decedent was commenced on February 18, 2019, and is now pending as case number 19-CP-0484, in the Circuit Court in the State of Florida, County of Collier. The name and residence address of the ancillary personal representative are: KERRY G. STULL, 28 Crestwood Dr., Cabot AR 72023. The personal representative's attorney is John Casey Stewart Esq., located at 2211 Widman Way, Suite 110, Fort Myers, FL 33901. Signed on this 11th of April, 2019. /s/Elizabeth V. Krier HONORABLE ELIZABETH V. KRIER Circuit Judge John Casey Stewart, Esq. 2211 Widman Way, Suite 110 Fort Myers, FL 33901 Apr. 19, 26; May 3, 10, 2019 19-00745C

THIRD INSERTION

NOTICE OF ACTION FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE (NO CHILD OR FINANCIAL SUPPORT) IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN AND FOR COLLIER COUNTY, FLORIDA - CIVIL ACTION Case No. 18-DR-387 IN RE THE MARRIAGE OF ALIX JOSEPH, Husband, and SARA JOSEPH, Wife. TO: SARA JOSEPH 505 Marde Drive, Apt. 103 Naples, FL 34104 YOU ARE NOTIFIED that an action for dissolution of marriage has been filed against you and that you are required to serve a copy of your written defenses, if any, to it on Joseph Jameson, Attorney for Petitioner, whose address is 1415 Panther Lane, Suite 373, Naples, FL 34109 on or before June 20, 2019 and file the original with the clerk of this Court at 3301 East Tamiami Trail, Building L, Naples, Florida 34112, before service on Petitioner or immediately thereafter. If you fail to do so, a default may be entered against you for the relief demanded in the petition. Copies of all court documents in this case, including orders, are available at the Clerk of the Circuit Court's office. You may review these documents upon request. You must keep the Clerk of the Circuit Court's office notified of your current address. (You may file Notice of Current Address, Florida Supreme Court Approved Family Law Form 12.915.) Future papers in this lawsuit will be mailed to the address on record at the clerk's office. WARNING: Rule 12.285, Florida Family Law Rules of Procedure, requires certain automatic disclosure of documents and information. Failure to comply can result in sanctions, including dismissal or striking of pleadings. Dated: 4/22/19. CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT By: H. Barsimantov Deputy Clerk April 26; May 3, 10, 17, 2019 19-00809C

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The History
How We Got Here

Cradle to Grave

The election of 1932 changed how the public viewed the role of government. Every decade since, government has continually expanded, with greater regulation and one failed welfare program after another.

BY MILTON & ROSE FRIEDMAN

The presidential election of 1932 was a political watershed for the United States.

Herbert Hoover, seeking re-election on the Republican ticket, was saddled with a deep depression. Millions of people were unemployed. The standard image of the time was a breadline or an unemployed person selling apples on a street corner.

Though the independent Federal Reserve System was to blame for the mistaken monetary policy that converted a recession into a catastrophic depression, the president, as the head of state, could not escape responsibility. The public had lost faith in the prevailing economic system. People were desperate. They wanted reassurance, a promise of a way out.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the charismatic governor of New York, was the Democratic candidate. He was a fresh face, exuding hope and optimism.

True enough, he campaigned on the old principles. He promised if elected to cut waste in government and balance the budget, and berated Herbert Hoover for extravagance in government spending and for permitting government deficits to mount.

At the same time, both before the election and during

the interlude before his inauguration, Roosevelt met regularly with a group of advisers at the Governor's Mansion in Albany — his "brain trust," as it was christened. They devised measures to be taken after his inauguration that grew into the "New Deal" FDR had pledged to the American people in accepting the Democratic nomination for president.

The election of 1932 was a watershed in narrowly political terms.

In the 72 years from 1860 to 1932, Republicans held the presidency for 56 years, Democrats for 16. In the 48 years from 1932 to 1980, the tables were turned: Democrats held the presidency for 32 years, Republicans for 16.

The election was also a watershed in a more important sense: It marked a major change in both the public's perception of the role of government and the actual role assigned to government.

One simple set of statistics suggests the magnitude of the change. From the founding of the Republic to 1929, spending by governments at all levels — federal, state, and local — never exceeded 12% of the national income except in time of major war, and two-thirds of that was state and local spending. Federal spending typically amounted to 3% or less of the national income.

Since 1933, government spending has never been less than 20% of national income and is now over 40%, and two-thirds of that is spending by the federal government.

True, much of the period since the end of World War II has been a period of cold or hot war. However, since 1946 non-defense spending alone has never been less than 16% of the national income and is now roughly one-third the national income. Federal government spending alone is more than one-quarter of the national income in total, and more than a fifth for non-defense purposes alone. By this measure, the role of the federal government in the economy has multiplied roughly tenfold in the past half-century.

ROOSEVELT'S UTOPIAN FANTASY

Roosevelt was inaugurated on March 4, 1933 — when the economy was at its lowest ebb. Many states had declared a banking holiday, closing their banks. Two days after he was inaugurated, President Roosevelt ordered all banks throughout the nation to close.

But Roosevelt used his inaugural address to deliver a message of hope, proclaiming that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself." And he immediately launched a frenetic program of legislative measures — the "100 days" of a special congressional session.

The members of FDR's brain trust were drawn mainly from the universities — in particular, Columbia University. They reflected the change that had occurred earlier in the intellectual atmosphere on the campuses — from

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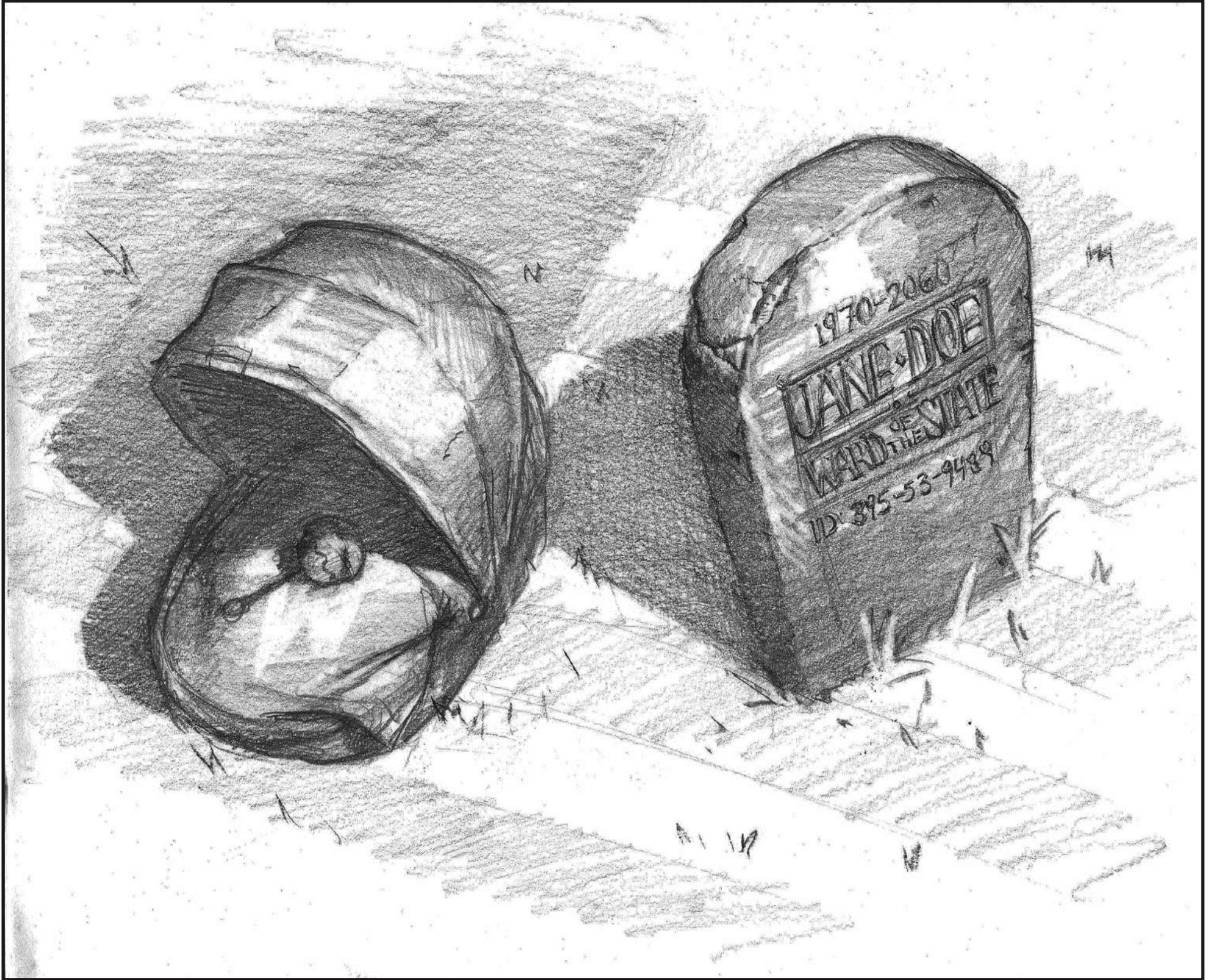


ILLUSTRATION BY SEAN MICHAEL MONAGHAN

belief in individual responsibility, laissez faire and a decentralized and limited government to belief in social responsibility and a centralized and powerful government. It was the function of government, they believed, to protect individuals from the vicissitudes of fortune and to control the operation of the economy in the “general interest,” even if that involved government ownership and operation of the means of production.

These two strands were already present in a famous novel published in 1887, “Looking Backward,” by Edward Bellamy, a utopian fantasy in which a Rip Van Winkle character who goes to sleep in the year 1887 awakens in the year 2000 to discover a changed world. “Looking backward,” his new companions explain to him how the utopia that astonishes him emerged in the 1930s — a prophetic date-from the hell of the 1880s.

That utopia involved the promise of security “from cradle to grave” — the first use of that phrase we have come across — as well as detailed government planning, including compulsory national service by all persons over an extended period.

Coming from this intellectual atmosphere, Roosevelt’s advisers were all too ready to view the depression as a failure of capitalism and to believe that active intervention by government — and especially central government — was the appropriate remedy. Benevolent public servants, disinterested experts, should assume the power that narrow-minded, selfish “economic royalists” had abused. In the words of Roosevelt’s first inaugural address, “The money changers have fled from the high seats in the temple of our civilization.”

In designing programs for Roosevelt to adopt, they could draw not only on the campus, but on the earlier experience of Bismarck’s Germany, Fabian England and middle-way Sweden. The New Deal, as it emerged during the 1930s, clearly reflected these views.

It included programs designed to reform the basic structure of the economy. Some of these had to be aban-

doned when they were declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, notably the NRA (National Recovery Administration) and the AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Administration). Others are still with us, notably the Securities and Exchange Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, and nationwide minimum wages.

The New Deal also included programs to provide security against misfortune, notably Social Security (OASI: Old Age and Survivors Insurance), unemployment insurance and public assistance.

The New Deal also included programs intended to be strictly temporary, designed to deal with the emergency situation created by the Great Depression. Some of the temporary programs became permanent, as is the way with government programs.

The most important temporary programs included “make work” projects under the Works Progress Administration, the use of unemployed youth to improve the national parks and forests under the Civilian Conservation Corps, and direct federal relief to the indigent.

At the time, these programs served a useful function. There was distress on a vast scale; it was important to do something about that distress promptly, both to assist the people in distress and to restore hope and confidence to the public. These programs were hastily contrived, and no doubt were imperfect and wasteful, but that was understandable and unavoidable under the circumstances. The Roosevelt administration achieved a considerable measure of success in relieving immediate distress and restoring confidence.

CENTRAL PLANNING TAKES OVER

World War II interrupted the New Deal, while at the same time strengthening greatly its foundations. The war brought massive government budgets and unprecedented control by government over the details of economic life: fixing of prices and wages by edict, rationing

of consumer goods, prohibition of the production of some civilian goods, allocation of raw materials and finished products, control of imports and exports.

The elimination of unemployment, the vast production of war materiel that made the United States the “arsenal of democracy” and unconditional victory over Germany and Japan — all these were widely interpreted as demonstrating the capacity of government to run the economic system more effectively than “unplanned capitalism.”

One of the first pieces of major legislation enacted after the war was the Employment Act of 1946, which expressed government’s responsibility for maintaining “maximum employment, production and purchasing power” and, in effect, enacted Keynesian policies into law.

The war’s effect on public attitudes was the mirror image of the depression’s. The depression convinced the public that capitalism was defective; the war, that centralized government was efficient. Both conclusions were false.

The depression was produced by a failure of government, not of private enterprise. As to the war, it is one thing for government to exercise great control temporarily for a single overriding purpose shared by almost all citizens and for which almost all citizens are willing to make heavy sacrifices; it is a very different thing for government to control the economy permanently to promote a vaguely defined “public interest” shaped by the enormously varied and diverse objectives of its citizens.

At the end of the war, it looked as if central economic planning was the wave of the future. That outcome was passionately welcomed by some who saw it as the dawn of a world of plenty shared equally. It was just as passionately feared by others, including us, who saw it as a turn to tyranny and misery. So far, neither the hopes of the one nor the fears of the other have been realized.

Government has expanded greatly. However, that expansion has not taken the form of detailed central economic planning accompanied by ever widening nationalization of industry, finance and commerce, as so many of us feared it would. Experience put an end to detailed economic planning, partly because it was not successful in achieving the announced objectives, but also because it conflicted with freedom.

That conflict was clearly evident in the attempt by the British government to control the jobs people could hold. Adverse public reaction forced the abandonment of the attempt. Nationalized industries proved so inefficient and generated such large losses in Britain, Sweden, France and the United States that only a few die-hard Marxists today regard further nationalization as desirable.

The illusion that nationalization increases productive efficiency, once widely shared, is gone. Additional nationalization does occur — passenger railroad service and some freight service in the United States, Leyland Motors in Great Britain, steel in Sweden. But it occurs for very different reasons — because consumers wish to retain services subsidized by the government when market conditions call for their curtailment or because workers in unprofitable industries fear unemployment. Even the supporters of such nationalization regard it as at best a necessary evil.

SOCIALIZING RESULTS OF PRODUCTION

The failure of planning and nationalization has not eliminated pressure for an ever bigger government. It has simply altered its direction. The expansion of government now takes the form of welfare programs and of regulatory activities. As W. Allen Wallis put it in a somewhat different context, socialism, “intellectually bankrupt after more than a century of seeing one after another of its arguments for socializing the means of production demolished — now seeks to socialize the results of production.”

In the welfare area, the change of direction has led to an explosion in recent decades, especially after President Lyndon Johnson declared a “War on Poverty” in 1964. New Deal programs of Social Security, unemployment insurance and direct relief were all expanded to cover new groups; payments were increased; and Medicare, Medicaid, food stamps and numerous other programs were added. Public housing and urban renewal programs were enlarged. By now there are literally hundreds of government welfare and income transfer programs.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, established in 1953 to consolidate the scattered welfare programs, began with a budget of \$2 billion, less than 5% of expenditures on national defense. Twenty-five years later, in 1978, its budget was \$160 billion, one and a half times as much as total spending on the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force. It had the third-largest budget in the world, exceeded only by the entire budget of the

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The war’s effect on public attitudes was the mirror image of the depression’s. The depression convinced the public that capitalism was defective; the war, that centralized government was efficient. Both conclusions were false.

U.S. government and of the Soviet Union.

The department supervised a huge empire, penetrating every corner of the nation. More than one out of every 100 persons employed in this country worked in the HEW empire, either directly for the department or in programs for which HEW had responsibility but which were administered by state or local government units. All of us were affected by its activities. (In late 1979, HEW was subdivided by the creation of a separate Department of Education.)

No one can dispute two superficially contradictory phenomena: widespread dissatisfaction with the results of this explosion in welfare activities; and continued pressure for further expansion.

BAD MEANS FOR GOOD OBJECTIVES

The objectives have all been noble; the results, disappointing. Social Security expenditures have skyrocketed, and the system is in deep financial trouble. Public housing and urban renewal programs have subtracted from rather than added to the housing available to the poor. Public assistance rolls mount despite growing employment.

By general agreement, the welfare program is a “mess” saturated with fraud and corruption. As government has paid a larger share of the nation’s medical bills, both patients and physicians complain of rocketing costs and of the increasing impersonality of medicine. In education, student performance has dropped as federal intervention has expanded.

The repeated failure of well-intentioned programs is not an accident. It is not simply the result of mistakes of execution. The failure is deeply rooted in the use of bad means to achieve good objectives.

Despite the failure of these programs, the pressure to expand them grows. Failures are attributed to the miserliness of Congress in appropriating funds, and so are met with a cry for still bigger programs. Special interests that benefit from specific programs press for their expansion — foremost among them the massive bureaucracy spawned by the programs.

An attractive alternative to the present welfare system is a negative income tax. This proposal has been widely supported by individuals and groups of all political persuasions. A variant has been proposed by three presidents; yet it seems politically unfeasible for the foreseeable future.