

Compare and Contrast

1/8

Essay # 1

Whispers

Goehler

As I see it: PROBLEMS IN LIVING is the key datum which involves Human Services past and present. But before I delve into a rote exegesis of the human service industry history, I dare consider the history lessons of homology and our evolution through the heterogeneous homo erectus stage to the homogenized homo sapiens.

What in the world did They do?, I asked; when the humanoid species began handling PROBLEMS IN LIVING by producing tools 2.5 million years ago (mya)? The economy of these food gatherers evolved a primitive homo-erectus, hunter-gatherer type economy. These economies, impelled by CRISIS - as is every developing economy throughout the organic universe from its earliest exobiologic inception, follows one prime directive: Survive, symbiotically! This prime directive evolved the humanoid species 2.5 mya through every PROBLEM IN LIVING-CRISIS, into the homo erectus 1.5 mya, which some claim crossed chromosomes with Neanderthals 200 thousand years ago (tya), wherein homo sapiens overcome PROBLEMS IN LIVING, by developing more sophisticated tools and a social culture 100-200 tya. Apparently the ice age crisis 14 tya was the turning point which favored our capacity to survive ~ symbiotically - within the organic economy upon this Living Planet.

Interestingly, the world population of 50 million people circa 1000 BCE, exponentially grew through the civilizing Sumerian matrix of state craft to well over 300 million people by the year 1 CE; 1 billion people (bp) by the year 1800; 2 bp by the year 1925; 4 bp by 1972; 6 bp by 1999; to well over 7 bp presently.

The crisis we face now is obvious. Economically, a New World Order governed by the United Nations is necessary, under the patronage of the International Monetary Fund, if Malthusianism will work and serve the greatest good in the symbiotic economy. Just what these social architects will do about the global warming crisis is a matter of science-fiction speculation, but I expect

Essay #1

Goehler

Whispers

cont-

political, economical, social-care and control agencies are in place to habilitate a symbiotic evolution to survive the global warming crisis. Perhaps this explains the multicultural mongrelization which culls out religious ideologies. What ever the architects have designed, one thing is for sure: We are at another global turning point in history. And upon this premise I shall investigate the history and function of Human Services.

Begining with Pagans, whose Community Care economy managed for millennia to maintain symbiotic harmony, eventually, Sumerian state craft developed a matrix of civilization where people simply became a commodity for demagogic priests and politicians merchandizing fear for the ensuing 6000 years. The (mis-)perceived PROBLEMS IN LIVING have long too long been attributed to a sinful nature, and religions instilled the fear that mental illness was caused by evil spirits requiring horrific treatments to scare the hell out anyone else thinking about expressing unconventional views and behaviors. Comply or die has always been the rally cry of every religion - by its very definition! [fr. L. religion - supernatural constraint, sanction, fr. religare - to restrain, tie back] 3 archaic: scrupulous conformity.

Lynn is a genius!

For the Golden Age though, Hippocrates developed a scientific approach circa 3 BCE, to explain and treat problem behavior and mental illness which had natural causes such as brain disease or head injuries. He was able to distinguish many labels for illnesses and conditions such as melancholia and epilepsy still in use today.

But Human Services as we know it today was established by the Catholic Church, as community centers assuming responsibility for the poor, the orphans, the elderly, and people with disabilities. In ministering to social outcasts, the Church served as public institutions and the tithe was considered a public tax. Naturally, the growing power and influence (and abuse) of Catholic charity, was later taken over by governments as the decline of feudalism, the growth of commerce, and the begining of industrialization made it necessary to find new ways

Essay #1

Whispers

Goehler

cont.-

to assist those in need. The Elizabethan Poor Law of 1601, for instance, was critical in the history of human services. It guided welfare practices in England and the United States for the next 350 years by specifying who was responsible to provide what services to those in need. Compulsory taxation and administration of this money resembled the Church's system developed during feudal times. The able-bodied worked or were punished. The punitive attitude toward the poor ushered in the Poor Law Reform Bill of 1834, which introduced the concept of "less eligibility", stating that assistance must be of less value than the lowest working wage. The prevailing philosophies of Individualism, Laissez-faire, and Social Darwinism, discouraged the provision of human services and limited services to those who desperately needed assistance.

This was the turning point where meritocracy lost to mediocrity, and the industrialization of the Human Service economy began. At first, wealthy individuals (1880's?) were instrumental in organizing and re-forming institutions - which philanthropist societies would support while the growing number of clients produced a greater demand for government agencies to increase its assistance. Instead of the prevailing philosophy of survival by merit which evolved our species through millennia, the 19th century developed a culture of entitled dependency! Instead of public agencies re-habilitating the growing number of dis-abled migrants transitioning into the New industrialized/consumer World Order, they rather developed mental hospitals, prisons, and other "human service" institutions. Instead of Individualism, Laissez-faire, and social Darwinism, we see Probation, mental health and child welfare "delivered human services".

At this point we see the Sociological Era taking shape in the early 20th century, by developing a new profession: Social Worker. The basis for this new profession was peoples reliance upon government agents, rather than family and neighbors. And since those para-professional agents needed specific skills, knowledge, and understanding to work effectively, Mary Richards - the author of *Social Diagnosis* - used the medical model to describe

Essay #1

Whispers

Goehler

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social "casework", identifying the process as one of investigation, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. Naturally, believing pauperism was a disease, we see free clinics for mentally ill beginning to open another niche for academicians to disable homo sapiens independence.

Until the 1930's, individual leaders such as Jane Addams, Clifford Beers and the much rakers, spearheaded the development of services and the reform of conditions for the impoverished. But they had little impact on poverty, mental illness, or other human service concerns at a national level. As a result, the federal government increased its financial commitment. A New Deal offered work programs during the Great Depression, and the Social Security Act of 1935 was passed in response to the need for human services - and as protection against future economic hardships. This landmark piece of legislation served the belief that Americans had the right to protection from economic instability - thus introducing the American welfare state. Also, it expanded welfare activities - and improved their standard of delivery - by establishing a new bureaucracy of responsibility in public welfare. The policy of federal aid to states began, thus closing the door on three centuries of the "poor law" principles of local responsibility. What the act actually did was to provide assistance in three areas: social insurance, public assistance, and health & welfare services.

The growth of mental health and human service continued during the middle years of the 20th century as the commitment to helping others increased. The social welfare system expanded to provide better service to the mentally ill, children, and the poor, to name a few.

Naturally, more information and research funding was necessary to develop a bureaucratic behemoth to help the poor mental degenerates, so... interestingly enough following WWII failed ambitions, the Yiddish psychs PAC invested in the National Mental Health Act of 1946 which created a Mental Hygiene Division which emphasized preventive health measures. Its functions were to assist the development of

Mr. Goehler

Thank you for the essay! I think you connected the history well - although there is much extra Barcasim & almost disdain from your tone towards Human Services. This is fine because as an instructor it is intriguing - but I do wonder why you are interested in the course?

You did not really tie (directly) any human services change that has impacted you or others around you. Although - I give you credit for changes that impact the population in general.

I don't see you addressing a gap in services with a policy or method.

Thanks

6/8

Essay # 1

Whispers

Goehler

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state and community health services, to study the causes, prevention, and treatment of mental illness; and to support training of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and nurses. This agency played a critical role in developing not a cure to re-habilitate the mentally overwhelmed, but instead developed the human service movement established mere decades earlier in Germany, to destroy the herrenvolk once and for all.

To further support the Zionist bureaucracy, the Mental Health Study Act of 1955 provided yet more funding for a joint Commission on Mental Illness. The charge to the Commission was "to analyze and evaluate the needs and resources of the mentally ill in the United States and make recommendations for a national mental health program." The Commission made recommendations for training, research, facilities, and programs. It would be necessary to erect a whole new industry to produce a tax-paying workforce to treat dysfunctional mis-fits rather than re-habilitate them.

Something is definitely wrong - with the system or with the evolution of homo sapiens - with the increasing numbers of people with mental health problems, wouldn't you think? President Kennedy thought so and he called for a national plan to investigate the causes. We know how that turned out.

Compare & Contrast

7/8

Whispers*

Goehler

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Is it merely a coincidence: \$ 1.55 Million was budgeted in 1955, to fund a five-year research project to study mental illness as a growing national crisis. Interestingly, this Mental Health Study Act of 1955 concluded the 'crisis' was due to the personnel shortage in the mental health economy. (Concurrent with the "study" were the efforts of the National Advisory Mental Health Council to convince state governors to pass favorable mental health legislation. New York was the first state to pass the so called "Community Mental Health Services Act", which mandated the installation of psychiatric clinics throughout the state at a ratio of one per 50,000 people. Twelve other states quickly followed suit before 1963, when the federal government got involved). Then, in 1961 - following the five-year research project, the Joint Commission on Mental Illness and Health completed its investigation and submitted its report, entitled "Action for Mental Health", calling for the establishment of federally-funded community health centers all around the United States. Massive training of personnel would be needed to staff those centers of course, so the recommended financial proposal for federal funding to mental health agencies was to double in five years and tripple in ten - and thus the new economy of mental health was signed into law, establishing the Leviathan National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) in October 1963, just over a month before JFK's assassination. Coincidence, of course. As a result, LBJ's "Great Society", abolished the literacy test required to vote and ~~tot~~ instituted the Affirmative Action Order of 1968 in order to realize the Scheurer Subprofessional Career Act of 1966, enabling illiterate poor people and minority groups to provide effective mental health services. Programs were necessarily developed to train such people to be teacher aids, child care workers, corrections officers, and mental health workers, ironically. By 1977, the Gen. Accounting Office found that LBJ's Medicaid was "one of the single biggest purchasers of mental health care and the principal Federal program funding the long-term care of the mentally disabled, and the most significant "federally sponsored program affecting deinstitutionalization". To wit: In 1967, there were

Compare & Contrast

8/8

Whispers

Goehler

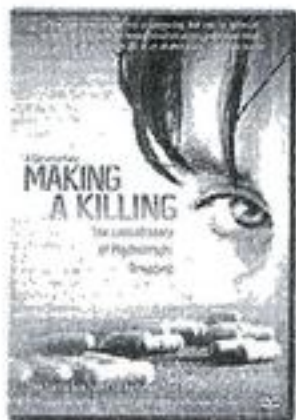
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1,447 community mental health centers in the United States. By 1990, there were over 2,250. Total expenditures have risen from \$500 million in 1970 to \$6.5 billion in 1990. And interestingly enough; in 1963, about \$50 million in research grants were awarded by NIMH. In contrast to 1990, that total was well over \$475 million in research grants.

It appears the Jacobinical democratic disease infecting homo sapiens is a damned industry created by merchants of chaos to rule as god! Traducers then- as now, initiate domination by nullification and apparently enjoy their spoils of war between civilized and carnal beings. Merchants and their merchandise, its all about merchandising

Human Services.

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9/13/17

Assignment: Using your reflective writings 1-3, develop a comprehensive essay that describes Human services and demonstrates the insight you have gained thus far about Human Services how it was viewed treated and handled by comparing and contrasting past to the present. Demonstrate how these changes may have impacted you or others around you and identify gaps in services based on your existing knowledge. Finally suggest a policy or method that could be implemented to address your identified service gap.

Criterion (Score 0 if element is absent)	Below Expectations	Meets Expectations	Exceeds Expectations	Score
What is Human Services? Past and Present?	Provides a brief overview of some knowledge about Human services and some changes that have occurred from the past to present.	Provides a comprehensive review of Human Services and compares and contrasts the past and the present views and treatments included in Human Services. Provides some examples of how and what changes occurred and how that impacted human services.	Provides a comprehensive detailed review of Human Services and compares and contrasts the past and the present views and treatments included in Human Services by giving specific examples periods of time and details about those changes and their impacts on Human Services. Describes how where and why those changes have been implemented by service providers. Describes some of the benefits and shortcomings of these changes.	60
What changes in Human Services have impacted you or others around you? Identify additional service gaps. Develop a suggestion of a policy or method to address the gap.	Discusses on a superficial level how changes have impacted society but there is no real personal link. Identifies a service gap but does not link it to impacts. Makes a suggestion but does not develop the suggested idea through implementation	Discusses in detail how changes have impacted writer or others directly around him/her with a real personal link. Identifies a service gap and discusses what impact it has on individuals and or society. But doesn't fully expand the consequences of these impacts. Makes a suggestion to address the gap and provides some information about how it could be implemented but does not flush out a viable plan.	Discusses comprehensively how many changes with examples have impacted writer or others directly around him/her with a real personal link. Discuss some of the impacts and consequences of those changes. Identifies a service gap and discusses what impact it has on individuals and or society and in detail links it to larger potential social impacts or consequences. Makes a suggestion to address the gap and provides a detailed plan of how it could be supported and implemented including key stakeholders and a process to begin addressing the service gap with a viable and realistic plan.	60
Essay structure, grammar, spelling and overall writing competency, timeliness of the assignment.	No logical connection or flow between paragraphs in essay, low level of grammar and spelling. Late, no reason.	Essay has logical connection and flow between paragraphs. Some grammar and spelling errors. Turned in on time.	Essay has logical connection, flow and clear intro, body and conclusion. Minimal grammar or spelling errors. Turned in on time.	30
TOTAL				150

60

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110

130

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