

APPENDIX B

Chronologies

Social Welfare History, Canada

Compiled by Joan E. Esser-Stuart

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|
| 1639 | Establishment of the Hotel Dieu, a general hospital, that provided care for “indigents, the crippled, idiots, and lunatics.” | 1857 | Gradual Civilization Act Indians were to abandon Indian status and life ways in favor of British Canadian citizenship and political rights. |
| 1763 | The Royal Proclamation of 1763 created the colony of Quebec, acknowledged First Nations’ land rights, partitioned lands for hunting grounds and European settlements.

Treaty of Paris ended the Seven Years’ War and ceded New France to Great Britain. | 1864 | Delegates to the Charlottetown Conference agreed that education should be a provincial rather than a federal responsibility. |
| 1774 | The Quebec Act left untouched much of the social fabric of French Canada; the Canadians were free to use the French language in local (and eventually in provincial) government, in their schools and in business, to retain their system of civil law, and to practice their religion. | 1866 | Delegates to the Quebec Conference agreed that education should be a provincial rather than a federal responsibility. |
| 1799 | The Orphans Act of 1799 provided for orphaned children to be indentured. | 1867 | British North American Act (BNA) established the Canadian State as a federation of four provinces: Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The federal government was accorded powers including the regulation of trade and commerce, postal service, defense, navigation, shipping and taxation. Provincial governments were accorded matters of “local concern” such as the management and sale of provincial public lands, the running of hospitals and asylums, municipal institutions within the province, education, and direct taxation for provincial purposes. |
| 1827 | Poor Man’s Friend Society established in Halifax to assist the poor and disabled. | 1869 | The Department of Indian Affairs attempted to regulate tribal affairs by assuming the power to depose chiefs and councilors and overseeing band council meetings.

The enfranchisement legislation was broadened so that any woman with Indian status who married a male without it would lose her status, as would their children and descendants. |
| 1833 | British Emancipation Act of 1833 ended slavery in Canada. | 1871 | The Toronto Trades Assembly established, became one of the more successful of the local labour movements.

The Municipal Code gave the cities and towns of Quebec some responsibility for the relief of the indigent. |
| 1840 | The 1840 Act of Union unified the colonies of Upper and Lower Canada, which were inhabited primarily by English and French speaking populations, respectively. | | |
| 1845 | Beauport, or the Quebec Lunatic Asylum, established to treat the mentally ill. | | |
| 1847 | The New Brunswick Lunatic Asylum established; the first asylum in English Canada. | | |
| 1850 | The Toronto Lunatic Asylum established. | | |

- 1872 The Trade Union Act confirmed the legality of unions in Canada.
- The Toronto Trades Assembly (1871) helped launch the Nine Hours league which campaigned for a reduction in the working day.
- 1873 The Canadian Labour Union attracted support for a program of labour reform in the industrial towns of southern Ontario.
- 1874 The Act Respecting Industrial School of 1874 attempted to define a neglected child.
- 1879 The Provincial Workmen's Association in Nova Scotia was established as a regional labour movement.
- 1880 Charity organization societies (COS) established in Canadian cities, based on English charity organisation societies formed in 1869.
- 1880s The Knights of Labour entered Canada from the United States, organized workers from many trades into 450 assemblies, mainly in Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia.
- 1881 The Miner's Mutual Protective Association in British Columbia was established as a regional labour movement.
- 1883 The Trades and Labour Congress (TLC) of Canada aimed to become an inclusive national organization of labour but did not establish a strong presence across the country until after 1902, when it defined itself primarily as a federation of the Canadian branches of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor (AFL) in the United States.
- 1885 The Indian Act, a comprehensive legislative effort to regulate all aspects of First Nations peoples' lives, passed.
- Completion of transcontinental Canadian Pacific Railroad (CPR), not only an impressive engineering achievement but also a significant joint public-private sector economic undertaking.
- The Chinese Immigration Act, passed after the completion of the railroad, introduced the head tax system, making it more difficult for Chinese people to enter Canada. The head tax system continued in force until 1947.
- 1888 Sevelty Policy, a copy of the American Dawes Act (1887), enacted, encouraged the conversion of Indian reserves to freehold properties.
- The Act for the Protection and Reformation of Neglected Children (Children's Protection Act) established the principle that representatives of the State could remove a child from a family if provisions of care were found unsuitable.
- 1889 The Prison Reform Commission concluded that the care of young children at risk was critical for the prevention of adult crime, and that children at risk were better served in family foster homes than in larger institutions.
- 1891 The first Children's Aid Society (CAS) in Canada was founded in Toronto with J. J. Kelso in the volunteer position of president.
- Manitoba abolished public funding for Roman Catholic schools.
- 1892 Toronto CAS opened the first children's shelter to provide temporary room and board for destitute and neglected youth.
- 1893 The Ontario Act for Prevention of Cruelty to and Better Protection of Children (The Children's Act) outlined a new approach to child welfare and established the position of Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children. J. J. Kelso was appointed to this position and held it for the next 41 years.
- Children's Aid Societies were established in Ottawa and Petersborough.
- The National Council of Women (NCWC), formed as an association of associations, sought to bring women together in a united front to provide leadership on social issues affecting women and families.
- 1894 Children's Aid Society established in Hamilton, Ontario.
- 1902 Department of Temperance and Moral Reform established by the Methodist Church.
- 1905 Radicals and revolutionaries joined Canadian branches of the Industrial Workers of the World.
- 1906 Parliamentary committees began to study the concept of old age pensions, although the effort lacked strong government support.
- 1907 The Methodist Church's Department of Temperance and Moral Reform renamed the Department of Evangelism and Social Service.
- 1908 Farmers formed the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Company (SGGC) to ensure justice for farmers, advocated for reforms like a graduated income tax, nationalization of utilities and food processing plants, tariffs favorable to farmers, women's and universal health care.
- Board of Moral and Social Reform established by the Presbyterian Church.
- 1910 The Immigrant Act emphasized the prospective newcomer's country of origin, favored immigrant workers from Great Britain, the United States, and northwestern Europe; other racial groups were deemed "unsuitable" based upon the belief that they could not adapt to Canada's climate.

- 1914 The Social Service Congress raised Canadians' awareness of the need for social security programs, including those that protected citizens from the poverty associated with old age. Reformers argued that no child should be removed from his or her home on grounds of poverty alone.
- Workers' Compensation legislation introduced in Ontario.
- Saskatchewan was the first province to experiment with a form of medical care insurance when a rural municipality offered physicians a retainer to practice in the area. The success of this plan allowed municipalities to levy property taxes to retain physicians. Manitoba and Alberta adopted similar plans.
- National Council of Women (NCWC) membership included twenty affiliated associations at the national level and thirty-two local councils. The NCWC was legally incorporated by an Act of Parliament.
- 1916 Mothers' Pension legislation enacted in Manitoba.
- 1917 Saskatchewan authorized municipalities to create hospital districts in order to build and maintain hospitals and to collect taxes for financing hospital care.
- 1918 The Hospital for the Insane in Whitby, Ontario was converted to a military hospital to treat mentally ill military personnel returning to Canada from World War I.
- Department of Social Study and Training founded at McGill University.
- 1920s Labour Wars in the coalfields of eastern and western Canada.
- Quebec enacted the Public Charities Act committing the government of the province to a measure of financial support to persons in need.
- 1921 *Confederation des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada*, a conservative and nationalist labor organization, established in Quebec.
- 1923 Immigration of the Chinese into Canada was completely banned.
- 1926 The Canadian Association of Social Workers (CASW) established.
- 1927 Parliament passed the Old Age Pension Act, which involved a partnership with provinces, to provide pensions for the elderly.
- An amendment to the Indian Act, which remained in force until 1951, made it illegal to raise or contribute money for pursuit of a claim, effectively barring Indian leaders from using lawyers and making political organization and activity on a large scale extremely difficult.
- 1929 Child Labour Legislation enacted.
- The British Privy Council, on behalf of five Alberta women who were members of NCWC, decided to interpret the word "person" in the British North America Act (1867) to include women.
- 1930 The Canadian Royal Commission concluded that Provincial Psychiatric Hospitals, though somewhat better than jails and poor houses in treating the mentally ill, were found wanting from a therapeutic or humane accommodation perspective, recommended twenty million dollars of capital expenditures to upgrade existing facilities, but this was unrealistic due to the worldwide economic Depression.
- 1930s The Progressive Education Movement (strongest in Alberta) included a new social studies curriculum (combining history, geography, and civics), the "enterprise" system of inquiry-based learning, and the junior high school.
- Provincial psychiatric institutions were deteriorating due to overcrowding and a lack of resources.
- 1931 The federal government enacted legislation that prohibited immigrants from all classes and occupations, with the exception of farmers with capital, British and Americans with sufficient resources to maintain themselves until employment could be found, and persons with financially secure relatives in Canada. This legislation, however, did not apply to individuals of any Asian race.
- Quebec became the last province to legislate a program of Workers' Compensation.
- 1932 The League for Social Reconstruction was established to advocate for social reforms to alleviate the problems created as a result of the Depression.
- Harry Cassidy's study of relief administration in Ontario, entitled *Unemployment and Relief in Ontario 1929-1932: A Survey and Report* published.
- 1935 Employment and Social Insurance Act enacted to collect taxes and to provide social security benefits, including health benefits. The Act failed since it trespassed on provincial jurisdiction.
- Protests against unemployment in the Great Depression culminated in the On to Ottawa Trek.
- Church Conference of Social Work founded to provide a forum for clerical social workers.
- 1937 The automobile workers strike against General Motors in Oshawa.
- The Needy Mothers Assistance Act of 1937 established in Quebec.
- 1939 Humanitarian petitions for Canadian acceptance of a fair quota of Jewish refugees fleeing the threat of extermination were ignored.

- 1940 The Rowell-Sirois Commission (the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations) recommended equalization transfers from the federal government to the provinces and a federal unemployment insurance system.
- 1941 National Unemployment Insurance program adopted.
- 1942 Forced evacuation of Japanese-Canadians from west coast areas, confiscation of their property, and confinement of them as “enemy aliens” in heavily guarded internment camps.
- 1943 The Marsh Report offered a broad overview of existing social security legislation and practice at both the Dominion (federal) and provincial levels of government, made suggestions for improvement and expansion of these programs, and argued for the creation of a planned, integrated, and comprehensive system of social security.
- 1944 Family Allowance Act (also known as the baby bonus) passed providing monthly checks for each child in each family from 1945 until the program was replaced by the Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) program 1993.
- 1948 The *National Health Grants Act* provided grants-in-aid for hospital construction, laboratory services, and professional training for public health and mental health professionals.
- Industrial Relations Disputes Investigation Act and equivalent provincial laws established the worker’s right to representation and recognition in collective bargaining.
- 1949 Quebec Asbestos Strike.
- 1951 The Old Age Security Program (OAS) created a universal program that was managed and financed by the federal government.
- The Old Age Assistance Act, cost-shared with the provinces, provided means-tested assistance for persons aged 65 to 69.
- A revision of the federal Indian Act ended many of the colonial strictures on Aboriginal people and allowed them to organize effectively.
- 1957 Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Service Act (HIDS) provided for 50% federal cost-sharing of hospital services (excluding physician services) for provinces with a universal hospital insurance plan. Five provinces immediately joined and by 1961, HIDS was operating in all provinces and territories.
- The innovative Saskatchewan Plan was a forerunner of the federal government’s ambitious mental health policy.
- 1961 Saskatchewan implemented compulsory, government-sponsored medical insurance. Between 1963 and 1966, several other provinces developed similar medical insurance programs.
- Department of Family and Social Welfare established in Quebec.
- 1962 Canadian immigration policy underwent major changes in 1962 when criteria based upon skills, education, and training were developed and decreased emphasis was placed on the long-held practice of preferential treatment of individuals from certain parts of the world.
- 1963 Report of the Study Committee on Public Assistance, the Boucher Report, recommended a liberal public assistance program for the province of Quebec.
- Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism created to study language issues in Canada.
- 1965 The Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) were designed as contributory pension plans in which workers paid a percentage of their salary and received benefits after retirement. The plans include survivor’s pensions for the spouses of the deceased pensioners, disability benefits, children’s and death benefits.
- The Company of Young Canadians (CYC) emerged as a federal government initiative aimed at putting the energy of youth to work in communities across Canada. It evolved into a nationwide, grassroots approach to community development with projects centered on civil rights, anti-poverty, food co-ops, youth issues, drop-in centers, and outreach projects addressing drugs, alcohol, and violence.
- The Royal Commission on Health Care (the Hall Commission, under Justice Emmett Hall) undertook a comprehensive review of health services in Canada and recommended strong federal leadership and financial support for medical care to ensure adequate coverage for all Canadians. The Commission also recommended sweeping reforms in mental health treatment and services.
- “More for the Mind” advocated the treatment for mental illness on the same basis as physical illness and demanded that the standards of care and facilities for anyone with any illness should be equal.
- 1966 The Medical Care Act provided payments to provinces for physicians’ services and some dental and chiropractic services.
- Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) was introduced to provide a guaranteed minimum income for retired persons on the basis of an income test.
- The Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) was introduced. Under CAP, federal and provincial governments shared costs on a fifty-fifty basis for health insurance, education, and welfare.
- The Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education in the Province of Quebec (the Parent

- Commission) recommended greater local autonomy in decision-making, broadening curriculum through thematic and interdisciplinary approaches, organizing learning through individual timetables, and the abolition of grades.
- The White Paper on Immigration was published by the federal government and reaffirmed that immigrants should be selected based upon an established set of criteria rather than designating certain countries for more favorable treatment.
- 1967 Quebec established its own family allowance system.
- The Canada/Quebec Pension Plans were introduced in 1967 to provide a public pension based upon contributions related to earnings throughout one's lifetime.
- The federal government replaced several programs that supported provincial categorical programs with the Canada Assistance Plan, which encouraged a shift away from categorical to generalized means and income tested programs.
- A revised immigration policy adopted using a point system to assess individuals applying to immigrate to Canada. Points were awarded for personal suitability, education, specific vocational preparation, occupational demands, arranged employment, language, relatives, and specific destination in Canada.
- 1968 The Report of the Provincial Committee on Aims and Objectives of Education in the Schools of Ontario (Hall-Dennis Report) recommended greater local autonomy in decision-making, broadening curriculum through thematic and interdisciplinary approaches, organizing learning through individual timetables, and the abolition of grades.
- 1969 Church-managed residential schools for First Nations children phased out.
- National Farmers Union (NFU) established by merging similar farmer organizations.
- The federal government partially decriminalized male homosexual activity.
- Report of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism resulted in the Official Languages Act.
- Quebec Social Aid Act of 1969 integrated the pre-existing categorical welfare programs (aged, long-term unemployed, needy mothers, etc.) into a single needs-based program.
- 1971 Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau announced Canada's first official policy on multiculturalism.
- 1972 Alberta's Report of the Commission on Educational Planning (Worth Report) recommended greater local autonomy in decision-making, broadening curriculum through thematic and interdisciplinary approaches, organizing learning through individual timetables and the abolition of grades.
- Multicultural Directorate established to assist ethnic and cultural groups in dealing with issues such as racism, human rights, citizen involvement, and immigrant services.
- Shelters for battered women established in British Columbia and Alberta.
- The Common Front in Quebec helped to develop a modern social democracy in the province.
- 1973 The Canadian Consultative Council on Multiculturalism was introduced to monitor implementation of the federal government's initiative on multiculturalism.
- 1975 Human Rights Commissions established in all Canadian provinces to administer anti-discriminatory legislation.
- 1976 New Dawn Development Corporation incorporated in Sydney, Nova Scotia, to promote local economic development and provide technical and financial assistance, including capital, to projects.
- Immigration Act amended to reaffirm the principle that the selection of immigrants should not be based on race, nationality, or country of origin. Three classes of immigrants would be admitted into Canada — family class, refugees, and independent immigrants who have the financial resources to provide for themselves and create jobs for others.
- Canada ratified the United Nations Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, which guarantees the human right to food.
- 1977 Quebec was the last province to develop child protection legislation since the child protection function had previously been vested in the Catholic Church.
- The Human Resources Development Association (HRDA) was founded in Halifax, Nova Scotia, to create small businesses that are labour intensive and do not require high skill levels. The goal of these businesses was to provide an alternative to social assistance.
- Quebec formally prohibited discrimination in both the public and private sectors.
- The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Established Programs Financing Act (EPF Act) was passed, providing a federal financial contribution for extended health care services (such as nursing homes, adult residential care, and ambulatory health care) but changing the funding formula for federal contributions so that hospital insurance and medical care were no longer directly related to provincial costs. Instead, EPF was a block-funded

- system tied to economic growth. The Act also affected postsecondary education.
- The Canadian Human Rights Act established a federal Human Rights Commission.
- 1980 The National Advisory Council on Aging was established to assist and advise the Canadian government on policies related to the aging of the Canadian population.
- The Hall Report called attention to the issue of health care accessibility, suggesting that extra billing by physicians was threatening access to services for some patients.
- 1981 Food bank established in Edmonton, Alberta.
- 1982 The Constitution Act repatriated the BNA of 1867, included the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and guaranteed linguistic choice for French-language minorities.
- National Clearinghouse on Family Violence established to provide national information and consultation services for professionals as well as a base for public education.
- 1984 The Canada Health Care Act (CHA) provided universal health care coverage for all Canadians including the aging population.
- The Badgley Report detailed a high rate of sexual abuse of Canadian children and resulted in new legislative and policy attention to this issue. Sixteen offenses were added to the sexual assault provisions of the Criminal Code of Canada ranging from unwanted touching to assault with a weapon.
- 1985 An amendment to the Indian Act was passed which ended gender discrimination against Indian women and their descendants.
- 1986 Bill C-96 reduced the annual per capita escalator under EPF to 2% below GNP growth.
- Many physicians went on a 25 day strike when legislation was introduced in Ontario to ban extra billing by physicians.
- The Ontario French Language Services Act assured French language provincial services in designated areas where the majority of Franco-Ontarians live.
- Employment Equity Act enacted to address the exclusion of particular groups from the Canadian workforce by removing discriminatory barriers and implementation of protective measures to accommodate differences.
- 1987 The Meech Lake Accord recognized Quebec as a distinct society but failed since Manitoba and Newfoundland did not pass the referendum by the specified date.
- 1988 The federal government initiated a Child Tax Credit program replacing child income tax deductions.
- The Canadian Association of Food Banks established.
- The Canadian Multiculturalism Act of 1988 established Canada as the first country in the world to enforce multiculturalism as a federal law.
- Public assistance program in Quebec modified to reduce benefits for single persons fit to work and impose financial responsibility on families for young adult family members.
- 1989 Two years after the failure of Meech, constitutional negotiations resumed.
- 1991 The federal Goods and Services Tax reformed the consumption tax.
- The Toronto Food Policy Council in the Toronto Board of Health was created along with a network of food policy organizations across the country.
- 1992 Health Canada, in collaboration with the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council as well as other organizations, established five research centres on family violence and violence against women in Canada.
- The Charlottetown Accord achieved consensus among governments, yet was rejected by Canadians, including the citizens of Quebec, in a national referendum.
- Canada signed the World Declaration on Nutrition.
- The Fraser Institute introduced a "Basic needs" measure, arguing that poverty as understood by the public related solely to basic needs. It included funds for shelter, food, and clothing but excluded books, magazines, toys, or a television.
- 1993 The Child Tax Benefit and Work Income Supplement replaced family allowances and the Child Tax Credit.
- The election of the liberal government resulted in the reorganization of federal departments; the activities of the multiculturalism department were distributed to the Departments of Canadian Heritage and Citizenship and Immigration.
- 1994 The National Framework on Aging (NFA) assists governments at all levels to respond to the needs of the aging population and to recognize the valuable contributions of seniors.
- At the Annual Premiers' Conference, concern was expressed over what was perceived as the lack of efficiency and effectiveness of national social programs. Premiers agreed to pursue an agenda of social policy reform.
- 1995 The federal budget announced major changes to federal fiscal transfer programs to provinces. The federal government merged the Established Programs Financing (EPF) and the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) into the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST). As a part of the reform, federal conditions about how provinces could spend funds were reduced.

- At the Annual Premiers' Conference a Ministerial Council on Social Policy Reform and Renewal was established.
- The Report of the Gove Inquiry into Child Protection (Gove Report) detailed problems and errors leading to the death of Matthew Vaudreuil in British Columbia and recommended changes in the child protection system.
- Quebec voters rejected sovereignty by only a few percentage points.
- British Columbia recognized adoption rights for same-sex couples.
- 1996 Bill C-69 reduced the escalator and froze transfer payments for two years. As a result of these restrictions and a concomitant cost-cutting effort of provincial governments, there were cutbacks and restructuring of health care services.
- 1997 The Afghan Women's Catering Group was established in Toronto to alleviate the economic and social hardship experienced by Afghan women and their families, particularly as a result of cutbacks in social assistance and services.
- Canadian Law Reform Commission became the Law Commission of Canada.
- 1998 National Child Benefit System (NCBS) created by combining the federal Canada Child Tax Benefit (CCTB) and provincial programs for low-income families with children.
- Canada's Action Plan for Food Security (CAPFS) to reduce food insecurity released
- 1999 Social Union Framework Agreement (SUFA), increasing federal transfer payments to the provinces, signed by the federal government and all provinces and territories except for Quebec.
- A national Food Security Bureau within Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada was created and charged with overseeing the implementation of CAPFS recommendations and coordinating food security activities at the federal, provincial, and civil society levels.
- A Supreme Court Ruling in 1999 (*M. v. H.*) was a clear victory for equity advocates, essentially treating any differentiation of same-sex couples and heterosexual de facto couples as unconstitutional.
- 2000 The Seniors Policies and Programs Database (SPPD) was established to assist governments and other organizations review and develop policies and programs related to seniors.
- 2001 The Commission on the Future of Health Care (The Romanow Commission) formed to examine Canadian health care and to make recommendations to ensure service delivery associated with the growth of the aging population.
- 2002 The report of the Romanow Commission reaffirmed the commitment to publicly funded health care and the principles of the Canada Health Care Act (CHA) and recommended new funding arrangements which would increase federal funding to provinces and included provisions for rural and remote access, home care services, and catastrophic drug coverage.
- Quebec implemented a comprehensive "civil union" registration, open to same and opposite sex couples
- The Act Respecting Social Security and Exclusion, passed unanimously by the Quebec National Assembly, emphasized social *exclusion* as well as material *insecurity* as the business of social welfare.
- 2003 National Child Benefit Supplement (NCBS), intended to support the working poor, established.

Social Welfare History, Mexico

- | | | | |
|-----------|---|------|---|
| 1504-1650 | 200,000 to 450,000 Spaniards migrated to the Americas, the majority to New Spain (Mexico) | 1821 | Independence of Mexico from Spain achieved. |
| 1517 | First New World office of the <i>Protomedicato</i> , a Spanish institution to regulate physicians, established in Santo Domingo. | 1824 | Constitution authorized federal and state educational institutions.

Spaniards asked to leave Mexico. |
| 1519 | Spanish conquest of Mexico begins. | 1828 | Expulsion of Spaniards from Mexico ordered. |
| 1521-1650 | Indigenous population declines by up to 95% due largely to diseases that came with conquest. | 1833 | Attempts to secularize education, frustrated by inadequate funding. |
| 1532 | Father Vasco de Quiroga established two experimental hospital-pueblos to provide medical care and education. | 1841 | Superior Sanitation Council created; its jurisdiction was at first limited to the Federal District. |
| 1553 | Royal and Pontifical University of Mexico established. | 1842 | National network of teacher training institutions established. |
| 1555 | First Mexican Council ordered that hospitals be established in every parish in Mexico. | 1845 | Society of St. Vincent de Paul, a volunteer charity, established in Mexico. |
| 1556 | Bernardino Alvarez, a wealthy Spaniard, founded first of many hospitals in Mexico. | 1856 | A liberal reform government took power; legal reforms mandated secular public primary education and transferred charitable institutions to public administration.

<i>Ley Lerdo</i> , a law for the disentailment of corporate property, including property belonging to the Catholic Church and indigenous communities (<i>ejidos</i>), enacted. |
| 1572 | Hospital San Lazarus (for the care of lepers) founded by Dr. Pedro Lopez. | 1857 | A new constitution emphasized unleashing market forces and the sanctity of private property, provided for academic freedom and state control of licensing requirements for teachers. |
| 1582 | Hospital of the Epiphany (for the care of blacks, mestizos, and mulattoes) founded by Dr. Pedro Lopez and supported by the confraternity of Our Lady of the Forsaken. | 1861 | Secularization of welfare institutions and centralization of welfare activities in the federal government. |
| 1590s | <i>Alhóndiga</i> (public granary) and <i>Pósito</i> (grain reserve) established in Mexico City to insure consistent food supply and avoid price hikes. | 1863 | French occupation of Mexico began, continued until 1867. Emperor Maximilian installed as ruler.

Empress Charlotte created Associations of Ladies of Charities to establish, fund, and administer welfare institutions. |
| 1646 | <i>Protomedicato</i> established in Mexico City to regulate physicians. | 1867 | French occupation ended; <i>República Restaurada</i> (restoration of the republic) began. |
| 1760s | Bourbon reforms, designed to stimulate the economy and boost the export of Mexico's raw materials, begun. | 1871 | Begging legalized in Mexico City. |
| 1767 | Spain expelled the Jesuits from Mexico. | 1876 | <i>Porfiriato</i> (dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz) began, lasted until 1911. |
| 1774 | <i>Hospicio de Pobres</i> (Poor House) founded in Mexico City, begging outlawed. | | |
| 1806 | The Patriotic School, a boarding school established within the Mexico City Poor House to educate children in the institution. | | |
| 1810 | Mexico declared its independence from Spain, initiating Mexico's war for independence. | | |

- First National Congress of Physicians held in Mexico City.
- 1877 *Casa Amiga de la Obrera* founded by Carmen Romero Rubio de Diaz, wife of President Porfirio Diaz, to provide daycare for the children of working mothers.
- 1879 *Consejo Superior de Salubridad* (CSS; Superior Sanitation Council) reorganized and made answerable to the federal Ministry of the Interior; separate commissions made responsible for surveillance of the quality of medicines, food, and beverages, as well as the sanitary conditions of hospitals, jails, and industrial establishments.
- 1881 A federal law grouped beneficence centers into three categories: hospitals, orphanages, and educational/correctional facilities.
- 1883 Colonization and Naturalization Laws enacted to encourage settlement in sparsely populated areas and to promote development.
- 1884 Mexico City Poorhouse became a boarding school for orphans and was renamed the *Hospicio de Niños* (House of Children).
- 1885 Dr. Eduardo Liceaga became director of the Superior Sanitary Council and continued in this office until 1914.
- 1886 The Immigration and Naturalization Law conferred Mexican citizenship on immigrants who owned property and did not intend to maintain their foreign nationality. Mexican women deprived of Mexican citizenship if they married foreigners. The law remained in force until 1934.
- 1888 Mexico and Japan signed a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation; the first “equal” treaty negotiated with a non-Asian country by Japan, it facilitated the immigration of Japanese to Mexico.
- 1891 Sanitary Code of the United States of Mexico approved; first comprehensive public health legislation. The code was revised in 1894 and 1903, and continued in force until 1926.
- 1893 Mexico and China signed a Treaty of Amity and Commerce.
- 1902 Mexico hosted the Second International Congress of American States.
A general convention of the health organizations of the American republics met in Washington, D.C.; established the International Sanitary Bureau.
- 1904 First state laws for work accidents enacted.
- 1905 General Hospital of Mexico opened in Mexico City.
- 1906 Strike at the Cananea Copper Company.
Hospicio de Niños closed.
- 1908 Economic difficulties led Porfirian government to re-examine its liberal immigration policy; immigrants likely to require public support prohibited.
Elementary Education Law for the Federal District and Territories promulgated.
- 1909 Mexico adhered to the International Treaty of Rome (1907), which established the *Office International d’Hygiène Publique*.
- 1910 Mexican Revolution began, continued until 1917.
La Castañeda, Mexico’s first mental hospital, opened in Mexico City.
Popular Hygiene Exhibition organized in Mexico City.
National University of Mexico reestablished.
- 1911 Over 300 Chinese murdered by soldiers and civilians in Torreón, Coahuila.
- 1912 Textile workers won a 10-hour workday, holidays, and uniform wages across the industry.
- 1913 Rockefeller Foundation established in the United States.
- 1914 Mexico City Department of Public Beneficence established Sanitary Brigades to treat those wounded in revolution.
- 1915 Department of Aid established to build shelters for the homeless and educational centers for children orphaned by revolution.
- 1917 Mexican Constitution of 1917 adopted, placed all charity and welfare organizations under state control, limited child labor and mandated universal public secular education, limited immigration.
Department of Anthropology created in the federal government by President Venustiano Carranza, first of a series of agencies that sought to solve the “Indian problem.”
- 1921 First National Child Congress convened to discuss state’s role in training “fit” mothers and educating children.
Secretaria de Educación Pública (SEP, Ministry of Public Education) established; José Vasconcelos became first Secretary of Public Education.
Voluntary worker pension funds consolidated by the federal government.
Rockefeller Foundation’s Special Commission for the Eradication of Yellow Fever in Mexico initiated cooperative health programs with the Mexican public health programs, which would continue until 1951. Yellow fever eradicated by 1923.
- 1922 SEP Secretary José Vasconcelos sent normal school graduates to rural areas to stimulate interest in education,

- recruit teachers, and establish schools; *misiones culturales* (cultural missions) established to serve indigenous communities.
- School Hygiene Service established.
- Fee structure imposed on applicants for immigration.
- 1923 Second National Congress of the Child; two hygiene centers for children established.
- 1924 *Departamento de Salubridad Pública* (DSP; Department of Public Health) created.
- 1925 Limited social insurance for public servants (teachers subsequently added after protests) and veterans of the revolution; retirement age set at 65.
- Dirección de Pensiones Civiles* created to provide housing for government employees.
- 1926 *Consejo Tutelar para Menores Infractores*, which oversaw the *Tribunal para Menores* (Juvenile Court), established in Mexico City.
- Medical reasons for excluding immigrants added to existing immigration restrictions.
- Sanitary Code gave DSP authority to implement new programs fusing treatment and prevention programs.
- National Agricultural Credit Bank established.
- 1927 Shelter for homeless children constructed by Mexico City Department of Public Beneficence.
- Immigration from Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Arabia, and Turkey restricted.
- Rockefeller Foundation inaugurated local health units in Veracruz.
- 1929 Official Revolutionary Party established, to be re-named the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) in 1946.
- Asociación de Protección de la Infancia* (Association for the Protection of Childhood) established, focused on nutrition programs for children and prenatal care for pregnant women.
- Mexico City Child Hygiene Service established.
- All immigration to Mexico temporarily suspended.
- Dr. Miguel Bustamante, a physician and former Rockefeller Foundation fellow, named director of a health unit in Veracruz, pursued an ambitious public health agenda.
- 1930s Campaign Against Begging conducted in Mexico City.
- 1931 Federal Labor Code provided for state regulation of unions and labor conflicts, facilitated the growth of unions allied with the government, and restricted child labor, incorporating educational and medical criteria for improving child development.
- Dr. Miguel Bustamante promoted to head the Rural Hygiene Service of the *Departamento de Salubridad Pública*.
- Narciso Bassols became Secretary of *Secretaría de Educación Pública* (SEP, Ministry of Public Education), supported “socialist” education and anti-clericalism.
- 1932 Labor Code enacted, required employers to give three months’ severance pay in addition to one month for each year of service to dismissed workers; women were granted three months’ wage for maternity.
- Banco Nacional Hipotecario Urbano y de Obras Públicas* (BNHUOP) established.
- 1933 *Escuela de Enseñanza Doméstica y Trabajo Social* (School of Domestic Instruction and Social Work), a technical school, established by the *Secretaría de Educación Pública* (SEP, Ministry of Public Education).
- 1934 Administration of President Lázaro Cárdenas began, right to public assistance articulated, public child welfare linked to national economic development, 18 million hectares of land distributed to rural Mexicans. Cárdenas administration ended in 1940.
- Workers secured the right to a minimum wage, set by Minimum Wage Commissions that included unions.
- 1935 Seventh International Pan America Child Congress held in Mexico City, resulting in a proliferation of child and family services.
- 1936 General Population Law prohibited immigration of alcoholics, drug addicts, prostitutes, anarchists, and salaried foreign workers, banned most commercial activities by foreigners.
- National Bank for Ejidal Credit (BNCE) established to support recipients of redistributed land.
- 1937 Federal Ministry of Public Assistance (SAP) created.
- 1938 President Lázaro Cárdenas expropriated Mexico’s petroleum reserves.
- President Lázaro Cárdenas made the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM), which represented three quarters of all unions, one of four organizations that officially represented Mexican society within the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI).
- Comité Regulador del Mercado de Subsistencias* (CRMS) established to purchase grains from small producers, to control prices, and maintain supply.
- 1939 CRMS opened first stores to provide low-cost food staples to the working poor.
- Refugees from fascist Spain welcomed.

- After 1940 Subsequent presidential administrations adopted a conservative program of capitalist modernization and industrializing the nation.
- 1942 *Ley Orgánica de Educación* (Organic Education Law).
- 1943 *Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social* (IMSS, Mexican Institute of Social Security) created, beginning the Mexican Social Security System; *Secretaría de Salubridad y Asistencia* (SSA; Ministry of Health and Welfare) created by merging the *Secretaría de Asistencia Social* (SAS; Ministry of Public Assistance) with the *Departamento de Salubridad Pública* (SAP; Ministry of Public Health).
- Rockefeller Foundation invested in Mexican Agricultural Program, designed to increase food production through new biotechnologies.
- U.S. State Department's Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs initiated a massive health and sanitation program in Mexico.
- 1945 Volunteer social service required for college graduation.
- 1946 An amendment to Article 3 of the Constitution defined national commitment to compulsory, free, and secular education.
- 1947 A second Population Law enacted; attempted to resolve discrepancies resulting from the 1936 General Population Law.
- Age of retirement for government employees reduced to 55 years of age.
- 1948 *Instituto Nacional Indigenista* (INI, National Indigenous Institute) created to stimulate education and integration of indigenous population.
- 1949 *Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de México* (UGOCM, General Union of Workers and Peasants of Mexico) formed to mobilize peasants independent of the states and demand the redistribution of land.
- 1953 *Banco Nacional Hipotecario Urbano y de Obras Públicas* (BNHUOP) and the *Dirección de Pensiones* completed *Unidad Modelo*, a public housing complex with 3,639 units.
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) began sponsoring public health initiatives directed toward children and pregnant mothers.
- Sugar cane cutters included in social insurance system.
- 1954 The *Instituto Nacional de Vivienda* (INV National Housing Institute) established to subsidize public housing.
- 1959 Social Security Institute for State Workers (ISSSTE) established; centralized pensions and health services for government workers and their families.
- 1961 State food agency renamed *Compañía Nacional de Subsistencias Populares* (CONASUPO, National Company of Popular Subsistence), established to control prices and distribute, store, and sell rural products.
- Instituto Nacional de Protección a la Infancia* (INPI, National Institute for the Protection of Childhood) established to operate maternal and child health programs.
- 1962 The *Instituto Nacional de Vivienda* (INV) completed the *Conjunto Habitacional Tlatelolco*, a large planned community of 11,016 units.
- 1968 *Institución Mexicana de Asistencia a la Niñez* (IMAN, Mexican Child Welfare Institute) established to organize and direct welfare activities for children.
- 1970 Administration of President Luis Echeverría began, new resources committed to indigenous communities, continued to 1976.
- 1972 *Instituto Nacional de Fondo de Vivienda para los Trabajadores* (INFONAVIT; National Institute for the Construction of Worker Housing) created to provide workers' housing.
- 1973 *Ley Federal de Educación* (Federal Education Law) enacted.
- 1975 At a Congress in Pátzcuaro, Michoacán, indigenous leaders from throughout Mexico demanded cultural autonomy, official status for Indian languages, representation in government for ethnic groups, and an Indian University.
- National Bank for Rural Credit (BANRURAL) created to provide loans to small farmers.
- Instituto Nacional de la Senectud* (INSEN) created as part of the Health Ministry to coordinate aging policy in Mexico; became the *Instituto Nacional de Personas Adultas Mayores* (Older Persons National Institute, INAPAM) in 2000.
- 1977 *Coordinación General del Plan Nacional de Zonas Deprimidas y Grupos Marginales* (COPLAMAR, the General Coordination of the National Plan for Depressed Zones and Marginal Groups) established to provide social programs aimed at the marginalized.
- Integrated Family Development ministry, *Sistema para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia* (DIF) established to coordinate programs for families and children.
- 1979 Rural organizations formed *Coordinadora Nacional Plan de Ayala* (CNPA, National Coordinator Plan de Ayala) to promote land redistribution.
- 1980 *Sistema Alimentario Mexicano* (SAM, Mexican Food System) created to provide credit, fertilizers, seeds, and crop insurance to small farmers.

- 1982 Mexican state responsible for over half of the Mexican economy; Mexican economy crippled by debt crisis leading to devaluation of the peso, defaulting on foreign debt, and reductions in social spending.
- 1983 Massive civil strikes called to protest austerity policies.
- 1985 Mexico City earthquake stimulated voluntary philanthropy.
- 1986 Mexico signed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
- 1987 CTM union leader Fidel Velásquez signed a “social pact” with government and business that constrained wages.
Escuela Nacional de Trabajo Social established by the *Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México* (UNAM), initiating graduate education for social work.
- 1988 *Centro Mexicano para la Filantropía* (CEMEFI; Mexican Center for Philanthropy) established to promote a culture of philanthropy.
- 1989 International Labour Organisation Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples adopted by Mexico.
Programa Nacional de Solidaridad (PRONASOL, National Solidarity Program) established by President Carlos Salinas. A new Secretariat for Social Development (SEDESOL) created to manage social development programs.
- 1990 Constitution amended to recognize Mexico as a multicultural nation and give indigenous peoples the right to protect and preserve their cultures.
Mexico ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and amended the constitution to include child rights.
- 1991 International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) met in Acapulco, first ILGA meeting outside of Europe.
- 1992 Salinas administration ended land redistribution, allowing market mechanisms to determine land ownership.
- 1993 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) signed, implemented beginning in 1994; neo-liberal economic policies ascendant in Mexico.
Ley General de Educación (General Education Law) made secondary education compulsory.
- 1994 Mexico joined the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).
Mexican peso crisis.
The *Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional* (EZLN, Zapatista Army of National Liberation) rose in rebellion in the state of Chiapas.
- 1995 IMSS privatized the social security pension system.
- 1995 National Program for the Well-Being and the Incorporation of Individuals with Disability initiated by the Federal Government.
- 1996 The pension system switched from intergenerational redistribution to individual capitalization, and the minimum period of active labor force participation jumped from 9.6 to 24 years excluding a large proportion of workers with sporadic formal employment (especially women).
The health ministry reduced its services to the uninsured (nearly 50% of the population) to 12 key interventions.
- 1997 Social Security Law created administrators of retirement funds to manage privatized contributions for pensions
Programa de Educación, Salud y Alimentación (PROGRESA, Program for Education, Health and Food) replaced PRONASOL, decentralized responsibility from the federal to the state level.
- 1999 Mexican Senate committed itself to adhere to International Labor Organisation Convention 159, Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment of Disabled Persons.
Tortilla Subsidy Ended; liquidation of CONASUPO.
- 2000 Vicente Fox of the National Action Party (PAN) elected president, established *La Oficina de Representación para la Promoción e Integración Social para Personas con Discapacidad* (ORPISPCD, Office for the Representation, Promotion, and Social Inclusion of Persons with Disability); term ends in 2006.
Instituto Nacional de la Senectud (INSEN), established in 1975, renamed the *Instituto Nacional de Personas Adultas Mayores* (INAPAM, Older Persons National Institute) and became part of the *Secretaría de Desarrollo Social* (SEDESOL, Ministry of Social Development).
- 2001 National Program for the Attention to Persons with Disability and National Consultative Council for the Social Inclusion of Persons with Disability established; federal Law for Deaf Culture enacted.
Oportunidades (Opportunities), a new anti-poverty program supported by the United States and the World Bank, established by President Vicente Fox.
- 2002 Farmers on horseback occupied Congress protesting NAFTA provisions that would end most agricultural tariffs in 2003.
- 2003 National Program for Accessibility proposed, Federal Law for the Social Inclusion of Persons with Disability enacted.
- 2004 Congress Passes Law Reforming the National Social Security System. New employees will contribute 10% (up from 3%), can retire after 35 years of employment (up from 28 years), and will receive 100% of their pay (down from 130%).

Social Welfare History, United States

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|---|
| 1601 | Elizabethan Poor Law enacted by Parliament in England. | 1830 | Congress passed Indian Removal Act. |
| 1641 | Massachusetts became the first English colony in North America to recognize slavery as a legal institution. | 1833 | Congress appropriated funds for a United States Naval Home. |
| 1646 | Elizabethan Poor Law first introduced in the American colonies in Virginia. | 1841 | John Augustus, a Boston boot maker, asked the Police Court to release convicted juveniles and adults into his custody as an alternative to incarceration, a system that is now called probation. |
| 1650 | Connecticut recognized slavery as a legal institution. | 1846 | Mexican American War (1846-1848) began. |
| 1661 | Virginia recognized slavery as a legal institution. | 1848 | Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo accomplished the dual purpose of annexing Mexican territory and expanding United States citizenship. |
| 1733 | First Masonic Lodge opened in the American colonies in Boston. | 1851 | Congress appropriated funds for a Soldier's Home. |
| 1776 | New Jersey granted suffrage to single women and widows but this was an isolated event as women made little progress in securing the vote for the next 100 years. | 1861 | United States Civil War began; The United States Sanitary Commission established in New York as the nation's first public health organization. The commission, which provided sanitary services to Union Army soldiers, was a voluntary organization and was staffed primarily by women. |
| 1778 | First treaty between the United States and Native Americans (the Delaware Tribe). | | Members of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) founded the United States Christian Commission to provide chaplains to Union troops. |
| 1785 | The Land Ordinance of 1785 provided for surveying the public domain into six-mile square townships, reserved one square mile in each township for the support of the common schools. States admitted to the union after 1800 received grants of land to support state universities and other state services. | 1862 | Congress passed the Morrill or Land Grant College Act, which provided for the founding and maintenance of agricultural and mechanical colleges in the United States; the Homestead Act, which distributed free land to homesteaders, the Pacific Railroad Act, which provided land grants to railroads to develop a transportation infrastructure, and established the Department of Agriculture. |
| 1792 | First union founded in the United States (the Cordwainers in Philadelphia). | | Congress passed the Pension Act, which provided pensions for disabled Union Army soldiers and the survivors of deceased soldiers. Initially designed to aid Union Army recruitment, Congress repeatedly liberalized the provisions of the pension system. |
| 1818 | Federal government granted pensions to veterans who had served at least nine months and required assistance. | 1863 | President Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation, ending slavery in the rebelling states. |
| 1819 | First Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodge established in the United States. It was a fraternal trendsetter since it established a clear schedule of guaranteed benefits whenever a member became ill and was unable to work. | | Massachusetts created a Board of Charities to organize state institutions on a businesslike basis. |
| 1824 | New York State appointed a commission to study poor relief and transferred primary responsibility to county governments and required that each county establish a poor house. | | |
| 1825 | First House of Refuge, an institution for juvenile offenders, created in New York. | | |
| 1828 | Andrew Jackson developed a plan for Indian Removal. | | |

- 1865 Civil War ended when the Confederate Army surrendered. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution abolished slavery. Slavery in the rebelling states. Congress established the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands in the War Department (known as the Freedman's Bureau). The Bureau was the first social welfare agency and provided direct relief to the destitute as well as educational, medical, and legal services during its seven year period of operation.
- 1867 First Black Odd Fellows lodge established in the United States.
- 1868 The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution extended citizenship rights to freedmen. Formation of the Ancient Order of United Workmen signaled the onset of a new phase of American fraternal development, the national life insurance order.
- 1869 Congress created a Board of Indian Commissioners to oversee federal Indian programs. Knights of Labor, an early labor union, founded.
- 1870 Massachusetts law required that juvenile offenders under the age of 16, would have their cases heard "separate from the general and ordinary criminal business" but they were still handled in adult courts.
- 1872 Freedman's Bureau was closed. Congress terminated the Civil War income tax.
- 1873 Economic Depression.
- 1874 The Conference of Boards of Public Charities, later renamed the National Conference of Charities and Correction (1882), the National Conference of Social Work (1917), National Conference on Social Welfare (1956), began as a section of the yearly conference of the American Social Science Association (ASSA).
- 1876 The Sioux War (Battles of the Rosebud and Little Bighorn). Apache War in the Southwest and Navajo War and Nez Perce War.
- 1877 First Charity Organization Society in the United States founded in Buffalo, New York.
- 1881 The American Red Cross founded by Clara Barton.
- 1882 The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 prohibited Chinese immigration for a decade. Josephine Shaw Lowell founded the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York (COSCONY) which pioneered research on poverty, developed and refined the "casework" approach to social welfare, and promoted the professionalization of social work.
- Lowell founded the Consumer's League of the City of New York.
- 1886 American Federation of Labor founded.
- 1887 General Allotment Act divided nearly 200 Indian reservations into individual allotments granted to tribal members.
- 1889 Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr founded Hull House, Chicago's first settlement house. Hull House was among hundreds of settlements in the United States that were designed to bridge the distance between social classes through fellowship, recreation, social reform, and political influence.
- 1890 Wounded Knee Massacre, South Dakota. Second Morrill Act of 1890 provided funds to states to support land grant colleges, permitted separate segregated institutions for African Americans. New York State Care Act of 1890 gave the state responsibility for providing care to all of the insane poor. Congress expanded the Pension Act to include any disabled veteran, whether or not the disability resulted from war-related injuries.
- 1891 The New York Charity Organization Society started *Charities Review* to advise and unite charity organization societies.
- 1894 Congress enacted an income tax, ruled unconstitutional in 1895 by the Supreme Court for technical reasons.
- 1896 The Supreme Court upheld segregation that was widespread in the southern states in *Plessey v. Ferguson*.
- 1898 United States government intervened on behalf of the Cuban revolutionists which precipitated the Spanish-American War. Puerto Rico transferred to the United states at the end of the Spanish-American War. The New York Charity Organization Society established a Summer School in Philanthropy.
- 1899 The first juvenile court was established in Chicago, Illinois.
- 1900 National Association of Colored Women founded as an advocacy organization.
- 1901 New York City enacted a Tenement House Law. Russell Sage Foundation, founded by Olivia Slocum Sage, widow of financier Russell Sage, became the first true philanthropic foundation in the United States. English reformer Joseph Rowntree developed an absolute deprivation notion of poverty by estimating an income threshold that is required to obtain a minimum standard of living; households with incomes below that threshold were defined as poor.

- 1902 Henry Street Settlement opened the first children's playground in the nation.
- 1906 The Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906 regulated opiates and other dangerous narcotics for the first time.
Congress passed the Meat Inspection Act.
An Amendment to the Pension Act included old age as a qualifying disability.
- 1907 The Alliance Employment Bureau (AEB) was established to investigate the industrial trades for women and women's lodging. By 1910, the AEB and its staff became a formal unit of the expanding Russell Sage Foundation.
- 1908 President Theodore Roosevelt organized a Country Life Commission which celebrated rural life but criticized farmers' excessive individualism. It called for the development of cooperative enterprises and focused attention on the problems of farm wives and the difficulty of keeping children on the farm.
The landmark Supreme Court case *Muller v. Oregon* established the right of state governments to regulate the number of hours in a workday.
- 1909 Roosevelt called social workers and child welfare workers to Washington for the first White House Conference on Dependent Children. Conference attendees supported family life, rather than institutional care for children; the creation of federal children's bureau (created in 1912); and focused attention on the impact of a father's death or desertion on the entire family.
The Henry Street Settlement hosted the National Negro Conference, which led to the establishment of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).
The Survey began publication.
- 1910 The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) founded.
- 1911 Psychoanalysis introduced in the United States as the result of Sigmund Freud's lectures at Clark University.
State legislatures in Illinois and Missouri enacted Mothers' Pension laws.
- 1912 Congress authorized pensions for any Union Army soldier who had served 90 days and was at least 62 years old.
The federal Children's Bureau was established to conduct research on the welfare of women and children.
Massachusetts enacted a minimum wage law for women and children in private industry.
- 1913 The Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution authorized a federal income tax.
- The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce established the first Community Chest, an organization which consolidated the many annual fund drives conducted by the city's charities into a single annual appeal. The process assured that donated dollars were put to the best and most efficient use by vetting recipient charities in advance.
- 1914 The first community foundation was established in Cleveland to enable large and small donors to create endowment funds and place them under common management.
- 1916 Margaret Sanger, an advocate for women's health, opened the first birth control clinic in the United States.
Jeanette Pickering Rankin elected to the House of Representatives from Montana, the first woman to serve in the United States Congress.
- 1917 The United States entered World War I in April.
The Army established a Neuropsychiatric Division, staffed by psychiatrists and psychiatric social workers, to treat soldiers suffering from mental disorders, to screen prospective recruits, and to facilitate soldiers' return to civilian life after discharge.
The Red Cross Home Service established to provide services to soldiers and their families.
The Women in Industry Service was created to address the needs of women entering the work force during the war.
The Jones Act of 1917 eliminated legal barriers to migration from Puerto Rico to the United States.
Forty-one states had laws to protect women workers with shorter working hours and safer working conditions; these laws constricted women's occupational choices since they prohibited women from working in occupations considered unsafe.
- 1918 Social caseworkers in medical settings established the American Association of Medical Social Workers (AAMSW).
The United States Children's Bureau spearheaded a "Children's Year" to call attention to the needs of children and their families as a result of the war.
The National War Labor Board established to reduce labor unrest in industries critical to the war effort. The Board, consisting of representatives of both labor and industry, was the first Federal agency to issue comprehensive policies governing working conditions in the private sector.
- 1919 The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution ratified; made manufacturing, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors illegal; Congress enacted the Volstead or National Prohibition Act, which prohibited the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages.

- The National Association of School Social Workers (NASSW) established.
- 1920 The Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution ratified; gave women the right to vote throughout the United States.
- 1921 Congress enacted the Emergency Quota Act, limiting the number of allowable immigrants to a percentage of the number of immigrants from that nation living in the United States in 1910. This “quota system” governed immigration policy until 1964.
- The Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infant Act of 1921 provided health education and services through federal grants-in-aid to the states. Congress ended the controversial program in 1929.
- The American Association of Social Work (AASW) founded by social work leaders to establish professional standards in training and practice and to bring a common identity and high standards to a broad group of practitioners.
- 1924 National Origins Quota Act extended the application of the Emergency Quota Act.
- 1926 Social workers organized the Association of Federation Social Workers in New York City, a precursor to the Rank and File Movement, a social movement would attract young, radical social workers who fought to improve their own working conditions so they could better serve their clients.
- Psychiatric social workers formed a separate organization, the American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers (AAPSW).
- 1929 New York Stock Market crashed.
- League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) founded to represent the Hispanic community in the United States.
- 1930 Congress created the Veterans Administration to coordinate the federal government’s expanded veterans’ services.
- 1931 Jane Addams received the Nobel Peace Prize.
- 1932 The Federal Home Loan Bank was established to create a home loan banking system to support the provision of home mortgages.
- The Emergency Relief and Construction Act in 1932 authorized the Hoover Administration to loan funds to the states for unemployment relief.
- The Norris-LaGuardia Act denied the federal courts the right to forbid strikes, peaceful picketing, and other actions not illegal of themselves that unions employed in their dealings with employers.
- 1933 Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) distributed grants to states for unemployment relief.
- The Twenty-first Amendment repealed the Eighteenth Amendment and ended Prohibition.
- The Civil Conservation Corps (CCC) stimulated the economy by hiring unemployed young men to work in conservation projects located in national and state parks.
- 1934 Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) permitted tribal communities to form tribal governments and loans were made available to tribal communities.
- National Housing Act of 1934 stimulated the housing market by making credit available for the repair and construction of housing. It also established the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) which issued mortgages to prospective homeowners.
- Social Work Today* launched to provide a voice for the Rank and File Movement.
- 1935 Congress passed the Social Security Act, which provided social insurance, public assistance, and social service programs.
- The Works Progress Administration (WPA) stimulated the economy by hiring unemployed workers to construct public facilities and cultural projects were initiated.
- The Wagner or National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) guaranteed the right of collective bargaining and strengthened organized labor.
- 1936 The American Association of Group Workers (AAGW) was formed.
- 1937 The National Housing Act (Wagner-Steagall Act) created the first public housing program and established the United States Public Housing Authority to provide federal funds for public housing projects. Unemployed workers were hired to clear slum areas to build affordable housing for the working class.
- Congress enacted the Mexican Stamp Act to control the sale and use of marijuana.
- 1938 The Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) prohibited child labor, established a forty hour work week, a minimum wage and required payment of time and a half for any hours worked in excess of forty.
- 1939 Social Security amendments added survivors’ benefits to Old Age Insurance Program, which changed from a full reserve model to a modified reserve basis for paying benefits to recipients.
- The American Association of Schools of Social Work (AASSW) made graduate education the criterion for membership.

- 1940 Congress passed the Lanham Act to provide federal funds for community services; enabled thousands of women to get jobs in the factories and demonstrated the potential of comprehensive day care during World War II.
- 1941 The United States entered the Second World War in December.
- 1943 The Office of Community War Services established to assist states and communities provide basic services for families, including health care, recreation, and housing assistance.
- 1944 Congress enacted the Servicemen’s Adjustment Act, also known as the “G.I. Bill,” to support services to veterans such as education and job training, low-interest housing loans, employment services, medical services, and unemployment insurance.
- 1946 Congress enacted the Full Employment Act.
Congress enacted the Hill-Burton Act to provide federal funding for hospital construction.
Congress enacted the National Mental Health Act of 1946.
Community organization practitioners founded the Association for the Study of Community Organization (ASCO).
- 1947 The Taft-Hartley Act guaranteed the right of individuals to refuse to join unions and addressed problems with labor practices that employers regarded as unfavorable.
- 1948 President Truman desegregated the military.
- 1949 Congress enacted the Housing Reform Act of 1949 to provide for urban renewal and suburban development.
The Social Work Research Group (SWRG) was formed by persons doing research on social work and social services.
- 1950 An Amendment to the Social Security Act created Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD) for individuals younger than age 65 who were disabled due to conditions other than blindness.
- 1952 The merger of the American Association of Schools of Social Work (AASSW) and the National Association of Schools of Social Administration (NASSA) resulted in the creation of the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE).
- 1953 The Refugee Act encouraged defection from all communist nations and key personnel from Soviet satellite countries.
- 1954 The Supreme Court decision in *Brown v Board of Education* outlawed racial segregation in public schools and declared the doctrine of “separate but equal” unconstitutional.
House Concurrent Resolution 108 called for the termination of federal responsibilities to the Indian tribes.
- 1955 National Association of Social Workers (NASW) founded when five specialist organizations merged with the American Association of Social Workers.
The Joint Commission on Mental Health and Illness created.
- 1956 Congress created a disability insurance program through amendments to the Social Security Act.
Rosa Parks began the campaign to boycott the segregated bus system in Montgomery, Alabama; national attention increased when Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., supported this boycott as the civil rights movement gained momentum.
- 1957 Congress enacted the first Civil Rights Bill since Reconstruction.
- 1959 National Security Council memorandum and the 1953 Refugee Act implemented with regard to Cuba when Fidel Castro imposed a communist government there.
- 1961 The Peace Corps created.
The Joint Commission on Mental Health and Illness published its influential *Action for Mental Health*.
The Presidential Commission on the Status of Women energized the women’s movement.
- 1962 The Manpower Development Act initiated the first real job training program since the New Deal.
The Services Amendments to the Social Security Act reimbursed the states for social services.
The Keogh Act set guidelines for individual retirement plans.
- 1963 The March on Washington highlighted civil rights issues.
The Omnibus Civil Rights Bill enacted.
The Community Mental Health Centers Act. A victory for the advocates of a community-oriented approach to mental health services, since it strengthened community facilities and diminished the role of mental hospitals.
- 1964 The Civil Rights Act of 1964 mandated desegregation of public facilities and outlawed discrimination in hiring on the basis of race, color, religion, gender or national origin. The act also established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) and outlawed discrimination in private employment. Title VII prohibited racial discrimination in the hiring, firing, compensation, terms, conditions, and privileges of employment.

- The Economic Opportunity Act created the office of Economic Opportunity.
- 1965 Congress enacted the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was designed to extend to all citizens equal voting rights. The act abolished literacy tests and provided federal examiners to monitor elections.
- Congress established the Medicaid program to provide medical services to lower income citizens and long term care for the disabled and aged poor.
- Congress enacted the Medicare program to provide hospital insurance and physician fee reimbursement to social security beneficiaries.
- War on Poverty Programs launched under the auspices of the Office of Economic Opportunity.
- Mollie Orshansky developed a mathematical formula called the poverty line to define poverty in the United States.
- Congress enacted the Older Americans Act which created the Administration on Aging.
- Congress enacted the Housing Act of 1965 which created the first cabinet-level agency, United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), to deal with housing and urban renewal.
- Congress enacted the Hart-Cellar Act, which eliminated the national origins quota system established by the 1921 and 1924 Immigration Acts.
- 1966 The Supreme Court in *Kent v United States* granted juveniles some of the due process guarantees afforded to adults.
- The National Organization for Women founded.
- The Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act (the "Vietnam G.I. Bill") provided educational assistance to Vietnam War veterans.
- 1967 The Supreme Court, in *In Re Gault*, provided additional rights to juveniles such as the right to counsel, the right to confront witnesses, and the right to timely notice of charges.
- The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice recommended the decriminalization of status offenders, the diversion of juvenile offenders from official court processing, and the deinstitutionalization of juvenile offenders.
- The Veterans Administration established Veterans Assistance Centers in twenty-one cities as a part of its outreach program.
- 1968 The Fair Housing Act prohibited housing discrimination and legislation established the Government National Mortgage Association (Ginnie Mae) to expand the availability of mortgage funds for moderate income families.
- The United States Bureau of the Budget used the poverty line developed by Orshansky in 1965 as an official measure of poverty.
- The American Indian Movement (AIM), an activist organization, established.
- The Veterans Administration implemented Operation Outreach to insure that veterans were aware of the benefits available to them.
- 1969 The Stonewall Riots of 1969 in New York City provided the impetus which led to the emergence of the modern lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered (LGBT) civil rights movement.
- NASW decided to extend membership benefits to individuals with undergraduate degrees in social work.
- Congress enacted the Tax Reform Act of 1969 to ensure that organized philanthropy was more responsive to the public interest.
- 1972 Congress enacted a Social Security Amendment that added a cost of living index to Old Age Insurance benefits and established the Supplemental Security Income (SSI).
- NASW moved its headquarters to Washington, D.C. to be more effective in advocating for national policy changes.
- Congress passed the Equal Rights Amendment but the amendment ultimately fell three states short of the required 35 for ratification when the time limit expired in 1982.
- 1973 Congress increased social security benefits by twenty percent and indexed them to inflation.
- The American Psychiatric Association deleted homosexuality from its official nomenclature of mental disorders.
- The Comprehensive Employment Training Act (1973) provided the largest job training program since the Great Depression.
- The Comprehensive Services Act gave states more discretionary power in allocating funds through the creation of a network of Area Agencies on Aging.
- 1974 The Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) established fiduciary standards for larger pension systems; Congress allowed citizens to defer taxes on payments to Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs).
- Congress established the National Institute on Aging.

- In the Congressional Budget Act, Congress mandated that a “tax expenditure budget” be produced annually beginning in 1975.
- The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 created the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program to provide federal funds for housing to be administered by cities and states. The act also created the Section 8 program to provide low-income persons with rental assistance vouchers.
- The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 was designed to prevent delinquency and remove children from adult jails and lock-ups.
- California and New York moved to decriminalize homosexual acts between consenting adults.
- 1975 Congress passed the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.
- 1976 NASW created Political Action and Candidate Election (PACE) to endorse candidates for office and contribute to their campaigns.
- 1977 The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 was amended to make it more controlling of juvenile behavior.
- 1978 The term Hispanic as a label was first introduced by the Office of Management and Budget to better administratively operationalize the idea of persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish heritage regardless of race.
- 1983 Amendments to the Social Security Act raised the retirement age and increased payroll taxes.
- 1984 The Comprehensive Control Act included “get tough” measures to deal with juvenile delinquency.
- 1986 The Tax Reform Act of 1986 authorized a Low Income Housing Tax Credit that provided tax incentives to developers to build low-income housing.
- 1987 The Stewart McKinney Act of 1987 provided community-level funding to address homelessness.
- March on Washington for Gay and Lesbian Civil Rights.
- 1988 The Family Support Act of 1988 mandated that all mothers with a child less than three years of age find work or register in a job training program in exchange for one year of transitional day care and health coverage.
- 1989 The Veterans Administration became a cabinet level agency, the Department of Veterans Affairs.
- 1990 The Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act of 1990 authorized housing for special needs populations including people with AIDS.
- 1993 Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) of 1993 provided unpaid family leave for childbirth and medical emergencies.
- President Clinton compromised and enacted the landmark “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” policy which was designed to stop the discharge from the military of men and women based solely on their sexual orientation.
- March on Washington in response to Clinton’s broken promises and lack of effective policies for gay men and lesbians in the military.
- 1994 Multiethnic Placement Act (MEPA) increased opportunities for transracial adoption and prohibited any foster care or adoption agency that receives federal funds from denying a placement solely on the basis of race.
- 1996 Personal Responsibility and Work Reconciliation Act (PRWORA) of 1996 eliminated the welfare entitlement program Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and replaced it with Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and limited its lifetime receipt to five years, required most welfare recipients to get a job within two years. As a part of welfare reform, public welfare benefits including food stamps and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) were curtailed for legal immigrants.
- 1998 Workforce Investment Act defined clients as “customers” and demanded “work first” before offering services.
- 1999 The Supreme Court in Hawaii ruled that recognized marriage could not be denied to people based on their sexual orientation which caused the United States Congress to pass legislation prohibiting any state from recognizing any marriage not involving a man and a woman.
- 2004 President Bush argued undocumented illegal aliens be given opportunities for residency which could culminate in citizenship.

