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According to the NASW website, I learned that the foundation of Social Work Practice has been established all the way back in the year 1888. In 1889, a Social Work pioneer who went by the name of Jane Addams was given the title of “The Mother of the Social Work profession” and for good reason too. She has teamed up with an American social activist named Ellen Gates Starr to open Hull House in Chicago. The area was largely populated by immigrants who were seeking refuge. Addams and Starr have worked tirelessly by providing social services for the immigrants. These services included establishing clubs for children to exercise their abilities in which will prove to be useful in the future. nurseries for infants so they feel safe and secure. A library to provide education for those seeking it. An employment bureau for people to earn a livable wage. And various classes for people to partake such as music, language, art, etc. These types of services and values would then lay the foundation for social work practice. In 1898, this marks the era of modern social work. The first courses that specializes in social work were offered by The Charity Organization Society (COS) This organization focuses on the issues of urban poverty. In 1899, people of color have contributed to the social work profession. Ida B. Wells who was a women’s right advocate and George Edmunds Haynes, a social worker both played major roles to contribute to the values of social work similar to Jane Addams. Unfortunately, their efforts are often overlooked and have not received the recognition for their hard work. In 1917, The National Social Worker’s Exchange was established, which was considered to be the first social work group (which would later become the NASW). This group addressed the issues at hand and set the professional standards for all social workers united. In 1955, the NASW or National Association of Social Workers has been established by seven organizations. These

organizations include the American Association of Social Workers, American Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, American Association of Group Workers, Association for the Study of Community Organization, American Association of Medical Social Workers, National Association of School Social Workers and Social Work Research Group. In the same year, Nathan E. Cohen became the first president of the NASW and Joseph P. Anderson became the first executive director. The NASW's first newspaper publication has been distributed as well. In 1956, the first social work journal has been published. The same year includes the first Delegate assembly in St. Louis held by the NASW. The first national conference has been held as well. In 1958, the social work values have been strengthened, further making its mark in the field of social work. In 1959, the NASW strengthened the Civil Rights Stance and James Russell Dumpson became the first black social worker to hold the title of commissioner. In 1960, the ACSW (The Academy of Certified Social Workers) has been established. The same year was the birth of the first Code of Ethics. 1961 was the year the NASW and the Peace Corps to lay the groundwork for social work participation. 1963 was the year "National Social Work Month" has been established on March. The same year had more people advocating for the Civil Rights Movement. It also had President Kennedy support the Civil Rights movement. In 1964, the Civil Rights Act has been established and signed into law. In 1965, Medicare has been established for senior citizens to provide health insurance. The same year incorporated the Voting Rights Law. In 1967, the NASW established Procedures for Professional Review. 1968 had the NASW founder become secretary of the U.S. Department of Health. In 1969, the qualifications to join the NASW has expanded to people with certified bachelors degrees rather than accepting people with Masters Degrees only. The same year had the NASW create the Educational Legislative Action Network (ELAN). The same year included the NASW Delegate Assembly to expand the pursuit of social work licensing to other states. In 1972, the NASW moved to Washington D.C to be within the federal government's vicinity. The same year had funds be distributed to social workers to be educated on legal issues. 1973 included the nationwide membership pursuit so everyone can now be licensed. Throughout reading the history of the NASW, I have learned that there were various accomplishments achieved by many people who had a righteous heart to

serve. Together, they would unite and establish a mighty cluster of organizations which would significantly consistently improve the lives of many others. Reading this timeline has brought a new perspective to me about the field of Social work as a whole.