

# Female Founder in Sociology: Jane Addams

Lejla Mušić<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Full Time Professor, Faculty of Political Sciences, Department of Sociology, Sarajevo University, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Correspondence: Lejla Mušić, Full Time Professor, Faculty of Political Sciences, Department of Sociology, Sarajevo University, Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

doi:10.56397/JRSSH.2025.04.03

## Abstract

Jane Addams, is the only doctor of sociology that has been associated with the Chicago School of Sociology. The controversial and questionable connection of Addams to this school, because although it was directly related to the school, had some gaps in the way of lecturing at the University, so it could rightly be established that it is an external member of the University. She is known for the establishment of a kind of commune for the lives of homeless people, in which there were all kinds of lives, from cafes, libraries, shops to the rest, and where she wanted to examine the relationship of an individual with his environment in an empirical way emphasizing that the way of organizing social relations is structured by the person from the inside 19. However, Hull House did not just present it, within the framework of this multifunctional house a strong academic activity was taking place, and there were professional sociologists and social workers who studied the ways of life in this orderly community (how adolescent poor existential conditions behave in changed circumstances). Interesting is the approach of a researcher in the field of sociology dealing with the analysis of the relationship with the sociological research of Addams and other representatives of the Chicago sociological school.

**Keywords:** Men's Chicago School of Sociology, hull house, mapping, "hull house" project

---

It was announced that the first generation was highly respected and supported by the work and personality of Small, while only the Park declares that she knows something about the author. However, Park's attitude towards the work of women in academic institutions was discriminatory. Jane Addams's place at the Chicago School of Sociology and her relationship with contemporaries. This house was originally known as Hull house, and it is actually a moment when it applies its elemental idea that a person can be tested only if the area of his / her activity in the environment in which he / she lives is affected. Small was a frequent

visitor to project Hull House, and used them in teaching, supported the publication of works using these techniques supported the doctrine of the divided spheres, the sexual segregation of Chicago's wonderful colleague, a slow doctor, worked on social reforms Henderson used a frequent visitor and lecturer in his works, probably at the lectures advocating the synergy of traditional and liberal rights colleagues working on a number of projects with the same social reformist goals. The Zueblin inhabitant, frequent visitor, the lecturer used the technique and contributed to supporting the surfeit movement of the colleague. Vincent as a

frequent visitor, probably much more liberal than Small, but believed in the doctrine of separate spheres (private / public), considered her a colleague in some programs. Thomas, frequent visitor, lecturer, active support, taught emigrants and urban problems (socially disorganized) dramatic change of ideas from socially Darwinist to egalitarian colleagues in research topics related to women, prostitution, immigrants, and juvenile delinquency. Mead frequent visitor, lecturer, active support preferred mapping as the methodology of egalitarian colleagues, especially in the field of pragmatism and consideration of everyday life.

Burgess was distanced, but impressed by the project using a mapping technique of mixed ideas, supported the idea of divided spheres admiring the characters of women on the pedestal.

Park used little or no contact in mapping, studying the urban life, as a sexist, he only knew Addams.

Deegan, Mary Jo (1986), Jane Addams and men of the Chicago school, 1892-1918, source: <http://www.hullhouse.org/website/about.asp>, [www.rolandbolandproject.com](http://www.rolandbolandproject.com).

The intersection of gender, families, public and academic life, indicates the existence of a divided opinion on the academic work of women, in particular Jane Addams, and the views range from extreme egalitarian to ultimate sexist attitudes regarding the equal involvement of women in the academic, public and political spheres. For this reason, a distinction was made between the male and female Chicago school of sociology. Mead and the theory of interactionism, and wrote about the relationship between society and personality, for example the relationship between personality, his family and society, on examples of everyday interaction from clubs and cafes to the way of spending spare time. Concepts that are of great importance to my research are the ecological approach to the urban environment and urbanism as a way of life. Her most important work was published in 1903, and in the translation into Bosnian language would be Democracy and Social Ethics (Democracy and Social Ethics). She showed a great interest in the ecological problems of the time, and during her life technical mapping was developed, without which it was absolutely impossible to obtain a doctorate in the field of sociology and other

social sciences from the University of Chicago of that time (Knežević, 2009). Interview is the most important technique for collecting data. It is significant that the Chicago School of Sociology is known for translating an interview on the survey, especially in the use of the case study case, which also arises in the Chicago School of Sociology. Later, the method of qualitative interview is the most important method of the Chicago School of Sociology (Koludrović & Leburčić, 2002). The interview belongs to the most common means of data collection, and it represents a spoken or written communication between two or more persons with the aim of gathering information about the opinions, facts, and attitudes ... of the respondents about a social phenomenon. Ethnographic interviews are the subject of the study of the Chicago School of Sociology, especially in the work of Jane Addams and studies in the framework of the Hull House project (juvenile delinquency, the behaviour of alcoholics and emigrants), and later in the work of the already-appointed sociologist Dorothy Smith. Jane Addams, under the influence of the symbolic interactionism of George Herbert Mead, considered that the observation of the individual in the immediate environment was the most important, and in methodological terms, as the most important sociologist, she invented a mapping technique.

Without a mapping technique, it was not possible to complete a doctorate in that field. Jane Addams, in addition to being the most important sociologist of that period and the first American Nobel laureate, simultaneously influenced the entire "male" school of the sociology of the park, Burgess, Wirth, and their mapping of cities according to the ideas of the human then social ecology would not have been possible without her technique and empirical work at Hull House. Here is the source of the feminist methodology, that is, the methodology of studying gender as a modern discipline separate from the traditional male-stream methodology. So, although sociologists used mapping techniques, they reduced the importance and role of her work. The following is the next map showing the city's zones to Burgess and the Park ([http://sociology.uchicago.edu/dep\\_hist.html](http://sociology.uchicago.edu/dep_hist.html)<http://www.pragmatism.org/genealogy/Chicago.htm>, <http://www.societyforhumanecology.org/pages> visited, October 15, 2011). Observing an individual cannot happen unless we observe his

/ her environment, the fundamental setting of the theory started in the work of Jane Addams. Therefore, interviewing as a qualitative one must contain a section or a map where the person's place of life will be displayed. An example of this is the distinction of identity to the place of life. The allied identities that exist in the cities arise as a result of alienation from themselves, and there is also shyness, as Harvey observes. With the bliss that Zimmell noticed as the negative consequence of technology, in the sense of the feeling of vanity and nonsense within the person, the negative consequences of the accelerated advancement of technology on the human psyche are alienation and schizoid tendencies, which Myersen further explicated as Ecopatolgy within the postmodernist socio-political consideration of the concepts concerning the maintenance of the humane environment, and the coexistence between man and the natural world. For this reason, it was necessary to introduce a distinction between urban / rural status, gender, age, occupation, education, because the ecology of urban cities became the site of the biggest allusion. In this paper I use the research ideas of the Chicago School of Sociology. After Jane Addams, a significant sociologist was Helen Bosanquet (1860-1925), who dealt with social work and the morale philosophy she graduated from Cambridge. She dealt extensively with the issues of poverty, women's work, and family. Her best-known works are *Rich and Poor* (1896), *Social Work in London* (1973), *Family* (1915) (Scot 2007: 14-17). In addition to Jane Addams, Helen Bosanquet, the well-known sociologist of that period was also Beatrice Webb. These three sociologists have been included in the work of John Scout, *Fifty Key Sociologists from 2007*. Beatrice Webb claimed that Dahrendorf belonged to the Labor Party and was actively engaged in political, poverty, and "craving for a faith that would satisfy both her emotional needs and intellectual beliefs about equality and justice" (Dahrendorf, 2008: 13). Scot is the most important place and importance given by Jane Addams as a leading sociologist and feminist pragmatism. Sociological works and histories of historical sociology are still unfair to women sociologists, and the XXI century records an insufficient number of translations of author's works, which, unlike Scots, speak of academic achievements of women. One of such works by *Women in Sociology*, edited by American

socialist Mary Jo Deegan, inspired by Jane Addams' life and work, mentions as many as fifty-three sociologist women. Deegan determines sociology in women's discipline, expressing her eminent attitude: "The greatest number of influential women in the world was so-called sociologists"! At the same time, in the scientific sense, she critically reflected on the misogyny of the father of the founder of sociology, emphasizing the marginalization of public and academic recognition of sociological studies of women. The institutionalisation of women's sociology, that is the university professorial position for a woman, was possible only after the author's works by Jane Addams and her associates. Edith Abbott and Sophonsiba Breckinridge graduated in sociology, but they could not do doctorate, because of the prevailing misogynistic attitude towards women, but they always remained concerned with gender issues gender discrimination. Emily Greene Balch, as Mary Jo Deegan shows "cultural feminist and pragmatist" (1990: 55-59), was a sociologist who wrote about the problems of emigrants but also of the celebrity, is also the second scientist who received the Nobel Peace Prize, although male sociologists did not recognize it. Ruth S. Cavan, Ph.D. in Suicide at Chicago University, became professor emeritus at Rockford Colleague, only in 1935, Rosa Laub Coser became an instructor of sociology at Chicago University in 1947, and then a full-time professor at Wellesley Colleague, Frances Donovan wrote several monographs related to the Chicago School of Sociology and dealt with human ecology. Charlotte Perkins Gilman among the most authoritative authors and lecturers was also a young researcher and practitioner of the Chicago School of Sociology, Amy Hewes, in 1943; she became Honorary Professor, Hull House Housemaid and sociologist Frances. A. Kellor has become an active supporter of women's voting rights and the rights of coloured women, but also the author of a series of papers in the field of sociology. The methodology of sociological research was dealt with by the Doctor of Sociology (1905) Susan Kingsbury, the sociologist of Chinese descent Rose Hum Lee lectured at the Roosevelt University since 1945, and the head of the sociology department of that university, as well as the bourgeois for the rights of national minorities, sociologist Helena Znaniecka Lopata was lecturing in 1956 at De

Paul University as well as at Roosevelt (1960). "The First Professional Sociologist" by Mary Jo Deegan (1990: 281) Annie Marion Maclean, for her first magic and doctoral degree in sociology at Chicago University under the leadership of Small, Henderson and Mead, and because of sexism despite high qualifications, she was never employed as a regular member of the department, and taught sociology to thousands of students answering questions at distance, correspondence. Harriet Martineau is one of the earliest women of the sociologist, who delighted Comte with the translation of his work, and is also the founder of sociology; sociologist of Czechoslovak origin Alice Masaryk, engaged in applied sociology; Virginia Olesen, sociology doctor, became a full-time professor of sociology in 1973, San Francisco; Alice Rossi has achieved several prestigious scientific awards in the field of sociology, an outstanding lecturer in sociology and a director of several sociological associations; Ethel Shanas, Ph.D., became a full-time professor in 1965, "and in 1987 she was the only professor of sociology along with two senior lecturers at the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago from a total of twenty-three professors" (Mary Jo Deegan, 1990: 352); Anna G. Spencer is one of the first recognized sociologist lecturers in 1913 and 1918 (Chicago), then the first dean of women (Chicago) Marion Talbot, whom Deegan emphasizes is "the central figure of the Chicago School of Science, and whose work is massive literature hiding within the male sociology" (1990: 391), and Rosalie Wax, who taught social anthropology at the Chicago University, are just some of them directly and indirectly linked to the work of the University of Chicago.

The misogyny of male sociology still prevents the transfer of the history of sociology into an adequate way. The mere fact that the author's works translated into the Balkans contain only a few authors' names of women sociologists, and since 1990, there is a work that serves as a source of information about fifty-three authors, is sufficiently brutal and discriminating. Mary Jo Deegan in her study, discussed that it is almost impossible to publish papers about everyone, and in addition to the work includes 66 names of founder women in sociology for further research in this field. It is possible to talk about the discipline of Women's Sociology which would open the possibility for new and multidisciplinary research in this field. Many

authors have dealt with human sociology, and in this place the importance of author work Jane Addams is emphasized. It is believed that Jane Addams influenced the development of women's science, since even by reading the work of Mary Jo Deegan her non-adamant / neoadamsian private can be noticed.

## References

- Addams Jane, biography (www.stanfordencyclopediaofphosophy.com site visited on February 21, 2017).
- Deegan, Mary Jo. (1990). Women in sociology-biobibliographical sourcebook.
- Eisler, Rian. (1987). The Gaia Tradition and Partnership Future. An Eco feminist Manifesto, in Diamond, I. and Ornstein, G.(eds) *Reweaving the World*. San Francisco: Sierra Club Books.
- Knezevic, Mladen. (2009). Chicago sociological school, social work experience for sociology and sociological theory for social work. Review article, in Social ecology (<http://hrcak.srce.hr/35337>, Accessed 12.03.2010)
- Madoo Lengermann, Patricia, and Niebrugge-Brantley, Jill. (1998). *The Women Founders: Sociology and Theory, 1830-1930*, McGraw Hill.
- Mušić, Lejla(ed.). (2015). *Female Scientists position in Sociology*. Saarbrucken: Lambert academic publishing.
- Mušić, Lejla. (2016). *Femina sociologica*, Sarajevo: TDP.
- Ritzer, George. (1997). *Contemporary sociological theory*. Zagreb: Globus.
- Scot, Piter. (2007). Fifty Key Sociologists: The Contemporary Theorists. Available at <https://www.scribd.com/document/68384897/Fifty-Key-Sociologists> (Accessed 23 April 2010).
- Shipley, Patricia. (2000, June). Rational Female in Feminist Debate: Paper presented at Atelier for Philosophy, Social Sciences and Psychoanalyses, London.
- Turner, Jonathan. (2009). *Sociology*. Belgrade: Clio.
- Wharton, Amy. (2012). *Sociology of gender*. New York: Wiley and Blackwell.