Female sociology as Academic discipline: problems and gender based marginalisation against female Sociologists

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Female sociologist as professionals

- Mary Jo Deegan in her work *Women in Sociology-biobibliographical sourcebook*(1990: 1-15), states:

  “Even though there are more than 52 women considered to be founders of sociology, they are still not recognized in sociology”.
Mary Jo Deegan in early 1980-ties


- In this referate Mary Jo Deegan investigates the early women sociologists position in sociology and in ASA organisation.
Questions raised by Mary Jo Deegan (1981:14)

- To understand female sociologists pattern of exclusion she forms several analytical questions:
  - “1. How and why did this men kept women out of the organisation (ASA)?
  - 2. Which women participated inspite of this obstacles?
  - 3. Were there efforts to open the organisation for female participation?
  - 4. What happened if this efforts were made?”
ALBION SMALL

- Advocates the doctrine of separate spheres believing that men and women are different distinctly, “separate but equal”, comparing this difference to difference in between two musical instruments, having the same relation to the notes in scale, but could not be replaced or supply place in their own separate series (1981: 15)

- Advocates Darwinism in science
WOMEN PLACE-DOMESTIC SPHERE

AGAINST THE EXTENSION OF SUFFRAGE AND WOMEN BREAD WINNING POSITION

Even though as the chair of the Department, he employed women at University, it was only in separate themes: “household administration, sanitary science, social settlements and statistics” (Deegan 1981: 15)
Sexism against Female sociologists

- Small was the Chair of the first Sociology Department, American Sociological Association and American Journal of Sociology, he influenced the policy of acting towards female sociologists.

- ASA “then was men’s club” (Deegan 1981: 16), women could come to be participant if they were called by male presidents and organizers.
Female network in sociology

- Four presidents invited female sociologists to speak:
  - Ward, Small, Ross, and Thomas.
  - Even though Ward believed in separate spheres doctrine, he also believed that “women were dominante first and men was a variation of her (1981:16).
  - Ward supported work of Charlotte Perkins Gilman and supported the inclusion of women
Charlotte Perkins Gilman

- Respectfull female sociologists and economist
- Even though the first women included as discutant on traditional themes, Mrs J. Oldenwalrd-Unger, was included in first ASA meeting, Gilman was even three times involved as discutant (Deegan 1981:14-17).
Small invitation to Jane Addams

- Small invited Jane Addams to speak as major speaker at the ASA conferences, 1911, 1912, 1913.
- Lucy Salmon, Vassar college, 1913
- But in some years, none of women was included, because they did not get more important roles in meetings.
Ross invites Jane Addams to speak on War and Millitarism in their sociological aspects, in 1915.

Emily Green Balch came instead of her.

Contraversial meeting in 1915.

Balch *Our Slavic Fellow Citizens, on immigration*

Addams and Balch were against war and supported pacifism( Deegan 1981:14-18).
Nobel Prize Winners

- Female sociologists
- Jane Addams in 1931
- Emily Green Balch in 1946
- Even 15 men did not want to be discussants of Emily Green Balch’s papers, even though Ross called them to discuss it.
- He found two women: Lillian Wald (Head residents of Henry Settlement, NYC) and Anna Garlin Spencer (Meadville Theological Seminar, Ohio). (Deegan 1981)
Support for Mrs. Dummer to enter the executive committee in 1927-1930.

The most important female sociologist was Jane Addams.

Even though these women were sociologists, they could not work inside the sociology, only inside the social work network. No women had highest offices during the first year of ASA until 1931. Even though 8 women were involved (Mary Jo Deegan 1981: 18)
Early female sociologists: Jane Addams

- One of the most important female sociologists and pragmatist, American Nobel Prize winner.
- Established Hull House for investigation of immigrants' behaviour
- Introduces technique of mapping for doctoral thesis
Jane Addams and children of Hull House (us-education.net page visited on 20.5.2014.)
Hull House

- Intellectual centre of Chicago formed three years before Department of Sociology was founded
- Mary Jo Deegan forms hypothesis: Jane Addams was leading female sociologist who was marginalized by male colleagues,
- And female Chicago school is formed before male school
- Her book Jane Addams and the Men of Chicago school is considered as book of century by International Sociological Association/ISA/
Immigrants at Hull House (socialwelfarehistory.com page visited on 20.05.2014.)
Emily Green Balch

- First female officer
- Hired to read papers at Wellesely College, 1889
- Chair and Professor
- Fired from position in 1919, because of pacifism
- Later on worked for United nations (Deegan 1981: 19).
Julia Lathorp

- Executive Committee of ASA in 1917
- Head of the Immigration Protective League
Grace Abbott

- Sister of Edith Abbott
- Close associate of Jane Addams
- Worked at Chicago University
- IPL leader
Susan Kingsbury and Lucille Eaves

- Research directors Women's Educational and Industrial Union
- Director of Department of Political Economy at Bryn Mawr
- Trained famous sociologists
- Eaves taught sociology at Stanford and Nebraska University
- The only women in coeducational system left because she was not paid. (Deegan 1981:19)
DUMMER

- FOUNDER OF ASA SECTION ON FAMILY
- FEMALE SOCIOLOGISTS NETWORK: DUMMER, LATHORP, BALCH, ABBOTT, WITH ADDAMS AS PATRON

“THEY REPRESENT SOCIOLOGICAL WORLDVIEW THAT HAS BEEN NEGLECTED, AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION AND RECOGNITION TO SOCIOLOGY BEING DENIED” (DEEGAN 1981:20)
FAMILY SECTION

- ETHEL STURGESS DUMMER FOUNDER
- PANEL “DELINQUENT GIRL”

- MAINLY OUT OF SEVEN PANELIST, THREE OF THEM WERE WOMEN IN THIS SECTION (Deegan 1981:21)
Answer to the exclusionment questions by Deegan

- Women were employed by women only
- They were second class citizens in academia
- Small believed they belong to separate sphere
- Included women were part of female network
- Extreme sexism influenced exclusion
- Institutional pattern of ostracism was difficult to destroy (Deegan 1981: 18-20)
Origin of female exclusion in theory

- Ecofeminist Eislar Rian in her work *Ecofeminist manifesto* (1987) holds that the social system of Minoan period of rule on Greek island Crete, was the only true democracy. The Athenian democracy, was the rule of free aristocratic males, women and slaves (man and women of other color) were marginalized and excluded from public sphere. Only free males were subject to obligation of public speeches as a mark of true citizen. Patricia Shipley holds that Aristotle's scripts on social system represent the origin of misogyny and subordination of women.
Binary divisions

- Femininity / Masculinity
- Nature / Culture
- Emotion / Ratio
- Subordination / Dominance
- Logic of care/Logic of dominance
- Pain / Pleasure
Why do we need to mention *femina sociologica* idea? Other than an obvious reason, such as marginalization of female in sociology, there are several academic reason that are already become, funded and based in literature, such as:

MARY JO DEEGAN gives following equation on \((52 + 66)\) females founders in sociology,

there was also *female Chicago school*
Dahrendorf’s *Homo sociologicus*, vs. *femina sociologica*

- BECAUSE AS DEEGAN STATES

prof.emeritus Mary Jo Deegan, stated that for her the bibliographical source book on *Women founders in sociology*, published in 1990-ties, was a dream fulfillment.
Concluding remarks

in the American Sociological Association and International Sociological Association, female sociologists become the most influent and eminent sociologist in field, while as in Bosnian and Herzegovinian society and studies, this is still predominantly male field.
Cosmopolitan democracy

- has to demand:
- Involvement of women, people of other color, race and sexuality into religious community as equals
- Egalitarian perspective
- Avoiding the sexism, hate against other species and racism
- Working on religious and ecological consciousness simultaneously
- Creation of world as multicultural and multi confessional space of mutual understanding and dialogue
- Feminist theologians as significant force of future change in religious consciousness towards the equality of sexes
- Bio - regionalization
- Indigenization
- Glocality rather than locality or globalism
- World as global space with community of contemporaries sharing the same information in Global web society,
- Female sociologists and female sociology


*(socialwelfarehistory.com page visited on 20.5.2014)*

*(us-education.net page visited on 20.5.2014.)*