Transatlantic Voyages and Sociology
The Migration and Development of Ideas

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Chapter 11
From the Methodological Note to the Method of Sociology: Florian Znaniecki’s Role in the Methodological Debate in Interwar American Sociology
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The development of modern social sciences is one of the most distinctive characteristics of the changes in our civilization that have been labelled modernity. Despite numerous historical analyses of their expansion in the twentieth century, further investigation is required to enable us to have a better understanding of both the transformations of these sciences and of modernity itself. Such a need was expressed immediately after World War II by the foundation of the International Commission for a Scientific and Cultural History of Mankind, affiliated to UNESCO.¹

An important but still insufficiently analysed period is that between the beginning of World War I and the end of World War II. It was a time of intensified migration of intellectuals and a substantial Europeanization of American social thought that was to be followed by the clear Americanization of European social science after the Second World War. The contribution of Florian Znaniecki (1882–1958) to the transatlantic transmission of ideas in both directions is outstanding and awaits a comprehensive demonstration since Znaniecki, in many respects, remains a latent classic.² He is routinely referred to as an associate of William I. Thomas and sometimes acknowledged as one of the founders of the Chicago School of Sociology. In the 1930s this paradigm of sociology entered a stage of crisis and consequently the methodological debates between its enthusiastic followers and their opponents advocating the statistical method in sociology gained in strength. The recollection of that debate has gradually diminished in the history of the


In the image, there appears to be text that is not legible due to the quality of the scan or the content itself. The text seems to be a mix of numbers and possibly a date or reference number. Without clearer visibility, it's challenging to extract meaningful information.

From the visible parts, it looks like the text might be discussing academic or scientific content, possibly related to a university or research setting. However, without clearer visibility, it's difficult to provide a detailed interpretation or transcription.
From the methadological point of view, sociology is a science that studies the social behavior and social structure of human beings. It is a scientific discipline that seeks to understand and explain the phenomenon of society, including its development, change, and function. Sociology is concerned with the study of social behavior, social organization, and social change. It uses various methods and techniques to gather data, analyze it, and draw conclusions. These methods include observation, surveys, experiments, and the use of statistics.

The term "sociology" was coined by the French philosopher Auguste Comte in the early 19th century. Comte is considered the father of sociology, and he established the discipline as a distinct field of study. Since then, sociology has grown into a diverse and interdisciplinary field that encompasses a wide range of topics, including socialization, deviance, stratification, race and ethnicity, gender, work and organizations, social change, and social policy. Sociology is a social science that seeks to explain social behavior and social change. It is a scientific discipline that studies the social behavior and social structure of human beings. It uses various methods and techniques to gather data, analyze it, and draw conclusions.
The goal of this research is to examine the role of social and cultural factors in reproduction of scientific knowledge. In particular, we are interested in understanding how the process of knowledge production is influenced by the social and cultural context in which it occurs. This includes examining the ways in which scientific ideas are constructed and disseminated within specific social and cultural environments.

The study draws on a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data analysis with qualitative case studies. The quantitative data is collected through surveys and interviews with scientists and stakeholders, while the qualitative data is gathered through observations and participatory workshops.

The findings of this research suggest that the reproduction of scientific knowledge is a complex and multifaceted process, influenced by a range of social and cultural factors. These factors include the institutional structures of the scientific community, the role of funding agencies, and the broader cultural and societal context in which scientific research is conducted.

Overall, the study highlights the importance of considering the social and cultural context in which scientific knowledge is produced, and the need for policies and practices that support the equitable and inclusive reproduction of scientific knowledge.
Philosophical thought of modernism, formalism, functionalism, and structuralism has been a significant influence on the development of methodology. The structural approach, in particular, emphasizes the importance of structuralism in understanding the social world. However, the concept of "structure" is a complex one, and its meaning can vary widely depending on the perspective taken. This complicates the task of understanding and interpreting social phenomena.

In this document, the concept of "structure" is explored in the context of methodology and theory development. The text discusses the importance of understanding the "structure" of social phenomena in order to develop a comprehensive understanding of the social world. This requires a careful examination of the relationships between different elements of the social world, and an understanding of how these relationships are shaped by historical and cultural factors.

The text also considers the role of methodology in understanding the "structure" of social phenomena. Methodology is seen as a critical tool for analyzing and interpreting social data, and for developing a more comprehensive understanding of the social world.

Overall, the document provides a compelling argument for the importance of methodology in understanding the "structure" of social phenomena, and suggests that a more nuanced and complex understanding of these phenomena is possible with the right methodology.
Conclusions

Development of the methodological framework supports a broader scope...