Chicago School Data, 1923-1940

Collected by

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November 2006

1. Introduction

   This file contains the instructions for replicating the network results reported in Michael T. Heaney and John Mark Hansen, "Building the Chicago School," *American Political Science Review*, Vol. 100, No. 4 (November 2006): 589-596.

2. Access and Description

   A. This readme file is available in .PDF format on-line at:

      http://plaza.ufl.edu/mtheaney/Chicago_Dissertations_Readme.pdf

   B. The one-mode data are available in Excel format on-line at:

      http://plaza.ufl.edu/mtheaney/Chicago_Dissertations_One_Mode.xls

      These data can be used directly to reproduce Figure 1 in Heaney and Hansen (2006). Both the rows and columns contain the name of faculty members at Chicago who advised dissertations. The cell values are the number dissertations that the two individuals co-advised. For example, the Merriam-White cell contains the number 11, implying that Leonard White and Charles Merriam sat together on 11 dissertation committees. The fact that the Merriam-Merriam cell contains the number 31 implies that Charles Merriam advised a total of 31 dissertations accepted in the 1923-1940 period. These data are symmetric.

   C. The two-mode data are available in Excel format on-line at:

      http://plaza.ufl.edu/mtheaney/Chicago_Dissertations_Two_Mode.xls

      These data can be used to derive the one-mode data available above. Thus, these are the "original" data obtained from the Department of Political Science at the University of Chicago. The columns indicate the names of faculty advisors who supervised dissertations. The rows indicate the names of students who completed dissertations between 1923 and 1940. Cells take the value of 1 if a faculty advisor supervised the student

in question, 0 otherwise. For example, the fact that the Lasswell-Merriam cell takes the value of 1 indicates that Merriam served on Lasswell's dissertation committee. The fact that the Lasswell-Lasswell cell takes the value of 0 indicates that Lasswell did not serve on his own dissertation committee. These data are asymmetric.

3. Instructions for Replication

   A. Download a copy of UCINET: http://www.analytictech.com/ucinet/ucinet.htm

   B. Open UCINET and click the second button to the right, which indicates "spreadsheet."

   C. Copy the two-mode data from Excel into the UCINET spreadsheet.

   D. Save the file in UCINET by the name Two_Mode. Close spreadsheet.

   E. Click on the "Data" pulldown menu and click on "Affiliations."

   F. Open "Two_Mode" under "Input Dataset" → Choose "column" under "which mode" → Type "One_Mode" under "Output Dataset" → Click "OK."

   G. The resulting file represented in the output window should be identical to the One_Mode Excel file available above. Confirm this fact and then close the file.

   H. Click on "Draw." The Netdraw program will open.

   I. Click on "File" → "Open" → "Ucinet dataset" → "Network" → Click on the elipses (…) and then open "One_Mode."

   J. Click on "Properties" → "Lines" → "Arrow heads" → "Visible" → "Off" → "OK."

   K. Click on "Properties" → "Lines" → "Size" → "Tie Strength" → "Maximum line width:" 10 → "OK."

   L. You should now be looking at a figure that closely resembles the one in the article.

4. For greater conceptual explanation and introduction to social network analysis, go to John Scott, *Social Network Analysis: A Handbook*, Second Edition. London: SAGE Publications, 2000.

5. For further questions, please contact Michael T. Heaney, mtheaney@ufl.edu, 202-236-3369.