

An Annotated Bibliography of Articles Using the *Encyclopedia of Associations*

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Entries below include results from a JSTOR search for "Encyclopedia of Associations," along with elements of the article abstract or text that explain how the EA data were used. The last two pages of this document include a more informal list taken from bibliographic searches on other academic uses of the EA, but without annotations.

- 01.
 - Title: The Constitution as Family Arbiter: A Moral in the Mess?
 - Author(s): Janet L. Dolgin
 - Source: Columbia Law Review, Vol. 102, No. 2 (Mar., 2002), pp. 337-407
 - Publisher(s): Columbia Law Review Association, Inc.
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1123825>
 - Description: "Americans still create organizations and maintain those already created, but David Horton Smith discovered that only about half of the groups listed in the 1988 *Encyclopedia of Associations* have any individual members⁷¹" (Dolgin 353). Her research posits that "A group of social institutions that once anchored moral debate began to recede in significance. To these upheavals, American law has increasingly responded by eliding traditional legal responses to family issues and by seeking moral direction from constitutional principles" (Abstract, p. 337).

- 02.
 - Title: Review: Comparison-Shopping in the Marketplace of Rights
 - Author(s): Jane Maslow Cohen
 - Reviewed Title(s): Abortion and Divorce in Western Law: American Failures, European Challenges
 - Reviewed Author(s): Mary Ann Glendon
 - Source: The Yale Law Journal, Vol. 98, No. 6 (Apr., 1989), pp. 1235-1276
 - Publisher(s): The Yale Law Journal Company, Inc.
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/796579>
 - Description: From abstract: "Among the numerous groups which have formed to conduct either pro-choice or anti-abortion activities, the anti-abortion groups seem a far more creative and flamboyant assemblage than their pro-choice opponents, even allowing for the highly traditional religious organizations that may constitute the single most powerful element in the mix. The anti-abortion groups include Operation Rescue, which specializes in picketing, demonstrating, and if possible, physically obstructing abortion clinics; the Christian Motorcyclists Association, whose 28,000 members ride and preach for Jesus and against abortion; the Feminists for Life of America, which seeks legal and social equality through both a Human Life and Equal Rights Amendment; the Committee to Resist Abortion, which is attempting to mobilize a nationwide anti-abortion income tax boycott; and the Ultamatist Life Society, which sponsors respect for life forms through abortion opposition and vegetarianism. See 1 ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASSOCIATIONS 1064, 1484 (23rd ed. 1989)" (Cohen p.1236)

- 03.
 - Title: Corporate Governance in the Age of Finance Corporatism
 - Author(s): Martin Lipton
 - Source: University of Pennsylvania Law Review, Vol. 136, No. 1 (Nov., 1987), pp. 1-72
 - Publisher(s): The University of Pennsylvania Law Review
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3312044>

- Description: “One manifestation of increased activism on the part of institutional investors has been the formation of institutional investor organizations to oppose takeover defenses. In 1985, at the initiative of the California State Treasurer, the Council of Institutional Investors was formed ¹⁴³” (Lipton p.33). Footnote 143 says “See 1 ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASSOCIATIONS 312 (K. Gruber 21st ed. 1987) (describing the organization and its goals)” (Lipton p.33).
- 04.
- Title: Takin' It from the Streets: How the Sixties Mass Movement Revitalized Unionization
- Author(s): Larry Isaac, Steve McDonald, Greg Lukasik
- Source: The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 112, No. 1 (Jul., 2006), pp. 46-96
- Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3804948>
- Description: From abstract: “Was the militant Zeitgeist of the ‘long sixties’ social movement wave harmful, irrelevant, or revitalizing for labor militancy and union growth? The authors extend research on intermovement relations by examining the influence of ascendant militancy of the new left-inspired mass movement wave on the organizational fortunes of labor” (Isaac, McDonald, Lukasik p.1). From article: “We use media sources to track the quantitative magnitude of movement protests and an organizations encyclopedia and historical sources to track its organizational density” (Isaac et al. p.61). The Encyclopedia of Associations is cited in the References section on page 92 of the article.
- 05.
- Title: Copy Wrong: Plagiarism, Process, Property, and the Law
- Author(s): Laurie Stearns
- Source: California Law Review, Vol. 80, No. 2 (Mar., 1992), pp. 513-553
- Publisher(s): California Law Review, Inc.
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3480772>
- From article: “Aided by our understanding of copyright law, we can seek alternative ways to deal with the problem of plagiarism. Creators can seek help from one another, individually or collectively. Some professional groups, such as the Authors Guild or the National Writers Union, are active in support of authors' rights and in devising accessible procedures through which writers can resolve their grievances ¹⁹⁸” (Stearns 552). Footnote 198: “See ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASSOCIATIONS 1144, 2302” (Stearns 552).
- 06.
- Title: Rocks, Hard Places, and the New Protectionism: Textile Trade Policy Choices in the United States and Japan
- Author(s): H. Richard Friman
- Source: International Organization, Vol. 42, No. 4 (Autumn, 1988), pp. 689-723
- Publisher(s): The MIT Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2706645>
- From abstract: “Why have advanced industrial countries responded with different types of protectionist policy to postwar international competition and the resulting societal pressure for state action? ... An examination of textile trade policy in the United States and Japan reveals that when state policy makers face conflicting international constraints and domestic pressure over the use of overt types of protectionist policy, the greater the domestic pressure, the more overt the policy response” (Friman 689). Friman says the Encyclopedia of Associations was among one of the sources used to determine “the proportion of the subsector accounted for by individual producer associations” (Friman 704).
- 07.
- Title: Disorganizing and Reorganizing Conflict: Outcomes of the State's Legal Regulation of the Strike Since the Wagner Act
- Author(s): Holly J. McCammon
- Source: Social Forces, Vol. 72, No. 4 (Jun., 1994), pp. 1011-1049
- Publisher(s): University of North Carolina Press

- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2580291>
 - “Through an examination of U.S. federal labor law's impact on strikes since the Wagner Act, this article evaluates three theories of the state in capitalist society: the structuralist class, political class, and state-centered theories” (McCammon, abstract p. 1011). In note 9 to the article McCammon writes, “The NAM has historically been perhaps the most powerful if not the most outspoken of business associations (Griffin, Wallace & Rubin 1986). However, by the end of the period under examination here the size of the NAM's membership is exceeded by the United States Chamber of Commerce. Annual data on the Chamber of Commerce's membership, however, are not available until 1956 (Gale Research 1938-78). Thus NAM membership is used here” (McCammon p. 1041). The Encyclopedia is cited again in the References section.
- 08.
 - Title: Linked Ecologies: States and Universities as Environments for Professions
 - Author(s): Andrew Abbott
 - Source: Sociological Theory, Vol. 23, No. 3 (Sep., 2005), pp. 245-274
 - Publisher(s): American Sociological Association
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4148873>
 - Abbott writes, “Criminology is another case where the impetus for the academic discipline came from the practice profession. To be sure, the heartland disciplines did study crime, but practice associations grew up in parallel. The American Correctional Association dates from 1870 and the National Probation Association from 1907” (266). In a footnote to that page Abbott writes, “Data on the founding dates of organizations come from the Encyclopedia of Associations” (Abbott 266).
- 09.
 - Title: "Un-Hatching" Federal Employee Political Endorsements
 - Author(s): William L. Magness
 - Source: University of Pennsylvania Law Review, Vol. 134, No. 6 (Jul., 1986), pp. 1497-1529
 - Publisher(s): The University of Pennsylvania Law Review
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3312031>
 - Description: Footnote 4 from this article cites the Encyclopedia of Associations 1985. “Kenneth T. Blaylock is the president of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFGE), a federal employees' union...As the leader of one of the nation's larger federal employee unions-AFGE has approximately 200,000 members³ in 1500 locals⁴- Blaylock often speaks publicly and lobbies Congress on federal personnel issues⁶” (Magness 1497).
- 10.
 - Title: Anthropology, Evolution, and "Scientific Creationism"
 - Author(s): James N. Spuhler
 - Source: Annual Review of Anthropology, Vol. 14, (1985), pp. 103-133
 - Publisher(s): Annual Reviews
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2155591>
 - Description: “A reliable census of the number of fundamentalists who are antievolutionists, or special creationists, is not available. In 1984 fundamentalist organizations claimed nearly 40 million members. Probably about one half of these are antievolutionists of some degree. There were at least several hundred active" scientific creationists" in the United States in 1984; the Creation Research Society claims 3000 members (Encyclopedia of Associations, 18th edition, 1984)” Spuhler 107.
- 11.
 - Title: The Institutional Logic of Occupational Prestige Ranking: Reconceptualization and Reanalyses
 - Author(s): Xueguang Zhou
 - Source: The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 111, No. 1 (Jul., 2005), pp. 90-140
 - Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press

- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3568663>,
<http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/pdf/10.1086/428687>
 - Description: "I collected information on occupational associations from the *Encyclopedia of Associations* (Gale Group 2000). As a result of these efforts, I am able to include in my analysis information that measures several potential sources of occupational prestige as postulated in my preceding discussions" (Zhou 105).
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- 12.
 - Title: Environmental Ethical Decision Making in the U.S. Metal-Finishing Industry
 - Author(s): Brenda L. Flannery, Douglas R. May
 - Source: *The Academy of Management Journal*, Vol. 43, No. 4 (Aug., 2000), pp. 642-662
 - Publisher(s): Academy of Management
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1556359>
 - Description: from abstract: "We investigated the individual and contextual influences shaping the environmental ethical decision intentions of a sample of managers in the U.S. metal-finishing industry in this study. Ajzen's (1991) theory of planned behavior and Jones's (1991) moral intensity construct grounded our theoretical framework" (Flannery, May 642). The *Encyclopedia of Associations* 1995 is cited in the References section.
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- 13.
 - Title: Water and Wastes: A Retrospective Assessment of Wastewater Technology in the United States, 1800-1932
 - Author(s): Joel A. Tarr, James McCurley III, Francis C. McMichael, Terry Yosie
 - Source: *Technology and Culture*, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Apr., 1984), pp. 226-263
 - Publisher(s): The Johns Hopkins University Press on behalf of the Society for the History of Technology
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3104713>
 - Description: "In 1920, the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers was formed, composed of the chief sanitary engineer in each of the state departments of health and the chief sanitary engineer in the United States Public Health Service. And in 1922 the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) authorized the formation of the Sanitary Engineering Division. In its first year of existence, the division registered a membership of 526; within a decade this figure had tripled. By the 1920s, approximately fifty years after it first emerged as a profession, sanitary engineering had firmly established itself as an engineering discipline."⁶⁸ (Tarr et al. 249) Footnote 68: 'American Society of Sanitary Engineering,' and 'Conference of State Sanitary Engineers,' in *Encyclopedia of Associations*, 11th ed. (New York, 1977), 1: 413..." (Tarr et al. 249).
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- 14.
 - Title: The Provision of Benefits by Interest Groups in the United States
 - Author(s): David C. King, Jack L. Walker
 - Source: *The Journal of Politics*, Vol. 54, No. 2 (May, 1992), pp. 394-426
 - Publisher(s): Cambridge University Press on behalf of the Southern Political Science Association
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2132032>
 - Description: from abstract: "With a sample of nearly 900 voluntary associations, we give a detailed account of what membership benefits are provided by interest groups, and we place these results in the context of a typology of groups. Using a multivariate analysis of membership inducements, we show that the pursuit of collective goods by groups is not always a mere "by-product" made possible by the provision of selective material incentives, as Olson (1965) contended..." (King and Walker 394). From article: "The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) has grown into the largest voluntary association in the country with more than 28 million members, and this growth has been fed by using a great variety of selective material benefits (Bureh et al. 1989, 11216)" (King and Walker 396). The *Encyclopedia of Associations* 1990 is cited in the References section of the article.
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- 15.
 - Title: Memberships in Biological Societies

- Author(s): Sydney Anderson
 - Source: BioScience, Vol. 22, No. 5 (May, 1972), pp. 303-307
 - Publisher(s): American Institute of Biological Sciences
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1296419>
 - Description: "Based on study of the listings in the Encyclopedia of Associations (Gale Research Corp., Detroit, 1970) my best estimate of the number of U.S. national biological organizations that might reasonably be members of AIBS is about twice the number that are" (Anderson 304).
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- 16.
 - Title: Interest Groups, Judicial Review, and Local Government
 - Author(s): Clement E. Vose
 - Source: The Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Mar., 1966), pp. 85-100
 - Publisher(s): University of Utah on behalf of the Western Political Science Association
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/445473>
 - Description: "The 7,500 members of this nation-wide bar association, known as NACCA, are no doubt, the most zealous, hardest working, best paid lawyers in the country. NACCA was founded in 1946. The National Association of Claimants' Counsel of America is made up of "attorneys specializing in the representation of injured persons" ⁴¹" (Vose 96). Footnote 41 cites p.266 of the Encyclopedia of Associations.
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- 17.
 - Title: Federal-State Relationships: Their Influence on Western Regional Growth
 - Author(s): Ernest A. Engelbert
 - Source: The Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 16, No. 3 (Sep., 1963), pp. 686-707
 - Publisher(s): University of Utah on behalf of the Western Political Science Association
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/444770>
 - Description: "The political power of the West in federal-state relationships should also be enhanced by the proliferation and diversification of interest groups which is taking place. The Encyclopedia of Associations now lists 456 national organizations which have their main base of operations in the West ¹⁶" (Engelbert 694).
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- 18.
 - Title: Is It Time to Disinvest in Social Capital?
 - Author(s): Michael W. Foley, Bob Edwards
 - Source: Journal of Public Policy, Vol. 19, No. 2 (May - Aug., 1999), pp. 141-173
 - Publisher(s): Cambridge University Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4007586>
 - Description: from abstract: "In an effort at theoretical clarification, the authors reviewed 45 recent articles reporting empirical research employing the concept of 'social capital'" (Foley and Edwards 141). From article: "Minkoff (1995, 1997) and Smith (1997, 1998) both use longitudinal data derived from editions of the Encyclopedia of Associations dating back to the middle 1950S to track the emergence of national and transnational social movement organizations and their production of an array of social resources and means of making them available to dispersed participants independent of face-to-face interactions" (Foley and Edwards 160).
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- 19.
 - Title: Conceptualizing Political Opportunity
 - Author(s): David S. Meyer, Debra C. Minkoff
 - Source: Social Forces, Vol. 82, No. 4 (Jun., 2004), pp. 1457-1492
 - Publisher(s): University of North Carolina Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3598442>
 - Description: From abstract: "This article reviews central problems in political opportunity theory and explores the implications of adopting certain conceptualizations of political opportunities for explaining the

emergence, development, and influence of protest movements...” (Meyer and Minkoff_). From article: “To index organizational formation, we use a measure of the total number of civil rights and black protest and advocacy organizations formed each year (see Minkoff 1995)⁴” (Meyer and Minkoff 1465). Endnote 4: “...Organizational data were collected from the Encyclopedia of Associations and include national membership associations that promote African American civil rights through the use of extrainstitutional protest or institutional policy advocacy (see Minkoff 1995)” (Meyer and Minkoff 1485).

- 20.
- Title: "Organizing the Production of Leisure": Herbert Hoover and the Conservation Movement in the 1920's
- Author(s): Carl E. Krog
- Source: The Wisconsin Magazine of History, Vol. 67, No. 3 (Spring, 1984), pp. 199-218
- Publisher(s): Wisconsin Historical Society
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4635819>
- Description: “In asking for understanding of the commercial fisher-men's plight, he [Hoover] reminded the more fortunate members of the Izaak Walton League, ‘For them, it means hard work, the earning of a livelihood for themselves and their families.... Conditions under which they must work are frequently unduly severe and unnecessarily hard. We can all lend in influence toward its correction’¹⁰” (Krog 204). Footnote 10: “The Izaak Walton League of America, founded in 1922, at present has 50,000 members, with a staff of seven at its headquarters in Arlington, Virginia. The organization is divided into twenty-two state groups and 600 local groups. The league works to educate the public to conserve, maintain, protect, and restore the soil, forest, water, and other natural resources of the United States... Nancy Yakes and Denise Ahey, editors, Encyclopedia of Associations (Thirteenth Edition, Detroit, 1979), Vol. 1, p. 257” (Krog 204).

- 21.
- Title: Interorganizational Influences on the Founding of African American Organizations, 1955-1985
- Author(s): Debra C. Minkoff
- Source: Sociological Forum, Vol. 10, No. 1 (Mar., 1995), pp. 51-79
- Publisher(s): Springer
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/684758>
- Abstract: “This paper examines the relationship between traditions of social action and patterns of organizational development, using data on the formation of national African American protest, advocacy, and service organizations between 1955 and 1985” (Minkoff 51). From the “Data and Methods section of the article: “Data for this analysis have been coded from the first 23 editions of the Encyclopedia of Associations, Volume 1, National Organizations (Gale Research Company), which covers the period from 1955 to 1988... In order to obtain an overtime data base of organizations, I coded each edition of the Encyclopedia separately, classifying organizations on the basis of constituency, strategy, and goals, together with information on other organizational characteristics ⁷” (Minkoff 58).

- 22.
- Title: Altruistic and Joy-of-Giving Motivations in Charitable Behavior
- Author(s): David C. Ribar, Mark O. Wilhelm
- Source: The Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 110, No. 2 (Apr., 2002), pp. 425-457
- Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3078455>
- Description: From abstract: “This study theoretically and empirically examines altruistic and joy-of-giving motivations underlying contributions to charitable activities. The theoretical analysis shows that in an economy with an infinitely large number of donors, impurely altruistic preferences lead to either asymptotically zero or complete crowd-out... Besides directly linking sources of public and private support, the econometric analysis controls for unobserved institution-specific factors, institution-specific changes in leadership, year-to-year changes in need, and expenditures by related organizations” (Ribar and Wilhelm 425). From “Analysis Data Set” section of article: “The study also uses data from the executive contact lists and the Encyclopedia of Associations (Gale Research Co., 1985-90) to identify

changes in the leadership of the organizations. The organizations in the data set experienced 147 changes in leadership (just over one per organization)" (Ribar and Wilhelm 441).

- 23.
 - Title: Institutional Transformation and Status Mobility: The Professionalization of the Field of Finance
 - Author(s): Michael Lounsbury
 - Source: The Academy of Management Journal, Vol. 45, No. 1 (Feb., 2002), pp. 255-266
 - Publisher(s): Academy of Management
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3069295>
 - Description: From abstract: "This work reports on a study that investigated how the transformation of institutional logics-the tearing down of old logics and the construction of new ones-opens up possibilities for actors to make new kinds of status claims..." (Lounsbury 255). From Methods section of study: "Data were collected from two comprehensive listings of national associations, published annually since 1965 and intermittently in earlier years: the Encyclopedia of Associations and National Trade and Professional Associations of the United States...for each year, I coded each business and professional association in existence, enabling disaggregation of sub-populations. This was done by consulting the association yearbooks and the government surveys that give descriptions of what associations do and whom they represent. In addition, those sources indicate whether the membership of an association includes individuals, organizations, or a mix" (Lounsbury 259).

- 24.
 - Title: Elite Ideology and Risk Perception in Nuclear Energy Policy
 - Author(s): Stanley Rothman, S. Robert Lichter
 - Source: The American Political Science Review, Vol. 81, No. 2 (Jun., 1987), pp. 383-404
 - Publisher(s): American Political Science Association
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1961958>
 - Description: From abstract: "Changing U.S. attitudes toward new technologies are examined, as are explanations of such changes. We hypothesize that increased concern with the risks of new technologies by certain elite groups is partly a surrogate for underlying ideological criticisms of U.S. society. The question of risk is examined within the framework of the debate over nuclear energy" (Rothman and Lichter 383). From article: "The public-interest-group sample was drawn from lists of (1) presidents and members of boards of directors of formal lobbying organizations and (2) attorneys in public-interest law firms. For group 1, the sources included Public Interest Profiles (Foundation for Public Affairs, Compiled by John F. Mancini, Washington, D.C.: Foundation for Public Affairs, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982); Washington Five (Cory T. Grayson Jr. and Sally Stauton, eds., Washington, D.C.: Potomac Books, 1979); and Encyclopedia of Associations (Denise S. Akey, ed., 17th ed., Detroit: Gale Research C., 1982)" (Rothman and Lichter 400).

- 25.
 - Title: Lawyers' Roles in Voluntary Associations: Declining Social Capital?
 - Author(s): John P. Heinz, Paul S. Schnorr, Edward O. Laumann, Robert L. Nelson
 - Source: Law & Social Inquiry, Vol. 26, No. 3 (Summer, 2001), pp. 597-629
 - Publisher(s): Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the American Bar Foundation
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/829112>
 - Description: from article: "If the total number of leadership positions available in voluntary associations did not increase at a rate equal to or greater than the expansion of the bar, then the number of positions per lawyer will decrease unless lawyers come to occupy a larger share of the available positions. As a measure of change in the number of such positions in the Chicago area, we have counted the number of associations listed in the Encyclopedia of Associations in 1975 and 1995. We found that, while the total number of associations with Illinois addresses increased by 37% from 1975 to 1995, the number of associations with Chicago addresses actually decreased by 7% during that period ¹⁶" (Heinz et al. 606). Footnote 16: "The number of associations with Illinois addresses increased from 1,102 to 1,512, but the number with Chicago addresses declined from 722 to 672 (Geographic Index 1975 ed., 2:94-123; 1995 ed., 2:164-201.)" (Heinz et al. 606).

- 26.
- Title: Eastern European Ethnic Groups and American Foreign Policy
- Author(s): Stephen A. Garrett
- Source: Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 93, No. 2 (Summer, 1978), pp. 301-323
- Publisher(s): The Academy of Political Science
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2148611>
- Description: "There are a great many groups operating in the United States today whose prime function is social and cultural and who take little, if any, active part in communicating views to the administration and Congress on American foreign policy. Some organizations address themselves to both social and political matters. In a third category are groups that are avowedly almost entirely political. Their stated raison d'être is to influence American policy. Among the groups having a mixed function, perhaps the best known is the Polish National Alliance which is in essence an umbrella organization. Others falling into this category include the Pan-Albanian Federation of America, the American-Bulgarian League, the United American Croats, the American-Hungarian Federation, the Slovak League of America, and the Union and League of Romanian Societies of America. Groups specifically organized to sway American foreign policy include the Bulgarian National Front, the Hungarian Committee, the Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation (U.S.A.), the International Peasant Union, the National Committee for the Liberation of Slovakia, and perhaps most prominent, the Assembly of Captive European Nations (ACEN)⁹" (Garrett 305). Footnote 9: "Margaret Fisk, ed., Encyclopedia of Associations, vol. 1., National Organizations of the United States (Detroit: Book Tower, 1975), pp. 861-897" (Garrett 305).

- 27.
- Title: The Origins and Maintenance of Interest Groups in America
- Author(s): Jack L. Walker
- Source: The American Political Science Review, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Jun., 1983), pp. 390-406
- Publisher(s): American Political Science Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1958924>
- Description: from abstract: "Rather than striving to measure the influence of groups in the policy-making process this article concentrates instead on the ways in which interest groups are created and the means by which they remain in existence..."(Walker 390). From article: "When J. L. Freeman (1969) wrote his classic study of the sub-government surrounding the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1960, only about 16 interest groups were in operation with any concern for public policies toward American Indians. During the next 20 years the number grew steadily to a total of at least 48 operating in 1980¹⁰"(Walker 394). Footnote 10: "The estimate of the total number of Indian groups was produced by a survey of groups listed in The Encyclopedia of Associations (Detroit: Gale Research, 1980)" (Walker 394).

- 28.
- Title: Technology in Emerging Countries
- Author(s): Arthur Goldschmidt
- Source: Technology and Culture, Vol. 3, No. 4, Proceedings of the Encyclopaedia Britannica Conference on the Technological Order (Autumn, 1962), pp. 581-600
- Publisher(s): The Johns Hopkins University Press on behalf of the Society for the History of Technology
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3101009>
- Description: "One would expect that the propensity for organization in the United States would have created a technology for institution building. The recent publication of an Encyclopedia of Associations, claiming to be a "reference guide to America's 11,000 national associations," is evidence of a knack for institutionalization. But the adaptation of this aptitude or technology for the purposes of the developing countries has not been uniformly successful. Perhaps there has been too much emphasis on the transfer of United States institutions and not enough on their adaptation" (Goldschmidt 595).

- 29.
- Title: The Need for Coordination among Firms, with Special Reference to Network Industries
- Author(s): Dennis W. Carlton, J. Mark Klamer

- Source: The University of Chicago Law Review, Vol. 50, No. 2, Fiftieth Anniversary Issue (Spring, 1983), pp. 446-465
 - Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Law Review
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1599497>
 - Description: "Much standard setting in the United States is done under the auspices of the American National Standards Institute ("ANSI"), an organization of firms, trade associations, technological societies, consumer organizations, and government agencies ¹³" (Carlton and Klamer 448-449). Footnote 13: " 1 Encyclopedia of Associations 511 (D. Akey 17th ed. 1982)" (Carlton and Klamer 449).
- 30.
 - Title: Public Interest Groups and the Road to Survival
 - Author(s): Anthony J. Nownes, Allan J. Cigler
 - Source: Polity, Vol. 27, No. 3 (Spring, 1995), pp. 379-404
 - Publisher(s): Palgrave Macmillan Journals
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3235004>
 - Description: From abstract: "This article revisits questions raised by the late Jack Walker in his landmark study of group organization and maintenance and applies them to public interest groups. Data from 62 interviews with public interest group leaders support the conclusion that there are distinct strategies for starting and maintaining such groups"(Nownes and Cigler 379). From article, footnote 8: "The following sources were used to create a list of the relevant population: Washington Information Directory (Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly Press, 1991); Washington Representatives (Washington, DC: Columbia Books, 1991); Public Interest Profiles (Washington, DC: Foundation Center,1 990);Encyclopedia of Associations (Detroit: Gale Research, 1989)" (Nownes and Cigler 381).
- 31.
 - Title: Fee Sharing between Lawyers and Public Interest Groups
 - Author(s): Roy D. Simon, Jr.
 - Source: The Yale Law Journal, Vol. 98, No. 6 (Apr., 1989), pp. 1069-1133
 - Publisher(s): The Yale Law Journal Company, Inc.
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/796573>
 - Description: From abstract: "...This Article explores whether the rule against fee sharing with nonlawyers can or should be enforced against lawyers who agree to assign statutory legal fees to nonprofit public interest groups" (Simon 1071). From footnote 6: "...I created a list of non-ACLU public interest groups by studying the Encyclopedia of Associations. ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASSOCIATIONS (22 d ed. 1988). I reviewed every entry under relevant headings (Attorneys, Civil Rights, Law, Legal Aid, Litigation, and Public Interest) for organizations which might sponsor or conduct public interest litigation. My final mailing list included more than 75 public interest organizations, including the Washington Legal Foundation, the Center for Public Representation, the Center for Law in the Public Interest, the Women's Law Project, and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc. I received 42 responses, and 26 organizations said they provided lawyers or financial support for litigation that could lead to court-awarded fees" (Simon 1071).
- 32.
 - Title: Equal Opportunity Law and the Construction of Internal Labor Markets
 - Author(s): Frank Dobbin, John R. Sutton, John W. Meyer, Richard Scott
 - Source: The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 99, No. 2 (Sep., 1993), pp. 396-427
 - Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2781683>
 - Description: From Abstract: "Internal labor markets have been explained with efficiency and control arguments; however, retrospective event-history data from 279 organizations suggest that federal Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) law was the force behind the spread of formal promotion mechanisms after 1964. The findings highlight the way in which American public policy, with its broad outcome-oriented guidelines for organizations, stimulates managers to experiment with compliance mechanisms with an eye to judicial sanction"(Dobbin et al.396). From Data and Methods section: "The difficulties

associated with sampling organizations have been well documented (Kalleberg et al. 1990). We chose the most complete published list of organizations available for each sector. Our source for firms in publishing, banking, chemicals, machinery, electrical manufacturing, retail trade, and transportation was Dun's Million Dollar Directory, which lists all publicly traded firms with assets of at least \$500,000. We sampled hospitals from the directory of the American Hospital Association (1983) and nonprofits from the Encyclopedia of Associations (1985)" (Dobbin et al. 409).

- 33.
- Title: Interest Groups, Iron Triangles and Representative Institutions in American National Government
- Author(s): Thomas L. Gais, Mark A. Peterson, Jack L. Walker
- Source: British Journal of Political Science, Vol. 14, No. 2 (Apr., 1984), pp. 161-185
- Publisher(s): Cambridge University Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/193930>
- "We sought to study all the voluntary associations in America that were open to membership and were concerned with some aspects of public policy at the national level. We chose as our sample all associations found in Congressional Quarterly's Washington Information Directory (Washington, DC: Congressional Quarterly, 1979). Several reasons led us to select the Directory. It is produced by an organization with a long history of comprehensive coverage of national governmental affairs. Whatever biases it possesses, such as its probable overrepresentation of large, Washington-based associations, should not badly distort our understanding of how interest groups relate to national governmental institutions. The alternatives, moreover, are even less satisfactory. The **Encyclopedia of Associations** misses several important groups but includes many nonmembership organizations and associations which are entirely apolitical. Serious problems of coverage or accuracy are found in sources like the New York Times Index, lists of witnesses at Congressional hearings, groups filing for tax exemption from the Internal Revenue Service, the Washington telephone directory, and several other commercial directories" (Gais et al.185).

- 34.
- Title: The Spread of Municipal Reform: Temporal, Spatial, and Social Dynamics
- Author(s): David Knoke
- Source: The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 87, No. 6 (May, 1982), pp. 1314-1339
- Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2779363>
- Description: From Abstract: "The adoption of commission and managerial administrative structures and their subsequent abandonment by the 267 largest American cities during the period 1900-1942 is studied using event-history methods..." (Knoke 1314). From article: Chosen as indicators of modernization forces were (1) city age, in number of years since the census date at which the population reached 10,000; (2) population growth, the percentage change during the preceding 10 years; (3) average number of employees per manufacturing plant, as an index of organizational complexity; and (4) logarithm of the number of national headquarters of voluntary associations located in the city in 1970, with founding dates prior to 1910.⁸" (Knoke 1326). Footnote 8: "Based on a 40% sample of the 1970 Gale Encyclopedia of Associations. Turk (1977, pp. 40-42) argued that national headquarters of voluntary groups approximate the number and variety of all types of organizations, thus indexing a city's organizational complexity. The presence of such headquarters may also indicate integration into national communication networks, which exposes a city to information about municipal innovations and national norms. The measure used is in error to some unknown degree if the 1970 headquarters locations are not the same as those in 1910. Unfortunately, no contemporary directories of associations exist" (Knoke 1326).

- 35.
- Title: Information Provision, Organizational Constraints, and the Decision to Submit an Amicus Curiae Brief in a U.S. Supreme Court Case
- Author(s): Thomas G. Hansford
- Source: Political Research Quarterly, Vol. 57, No. 2 (Jun., 2004), pp. 219-230
- Publisher(s): Sage Publications, Inc. on behalf of the University of Utah

- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3219866>
 - Description: From Abstract: “How do organized interests select the Supreme Court cases in which to file amicus curiae briefs? Starting with the assumption that organized interests pursue policy influence, I argue that an organized interest will submit amicus curiae briefs in the cases that provide the greatest opportunity for the interest to influence the content of the majority opinion. Membership-based interests, however, will also have to consider the effect of their case-selection decisions on their ability to attract and retain membership support” (Hansford 219). From Data and Methods section: “...This sample includes a mix of membership-based and institutional interests such as public interest groups, trade associations, corporations, labor unions, and local governments. For 579 of these interests, I was able to gather data on whether or not they are membership-based or institutional, the issues with which they are concerned, and the positions taken on these issues ¹¹” (Hansford 223). Footnote 11: “...I collected data from a variety of publications such as Encyclopedia of Associations and Public Interest Law Groups: Institutional Profiles...” (Hansford 223).
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- 36.
 - Title: The Organization of Survival: Women's and Racial-Ethnic Voluntarist and Activist Organizations, 1955-1985
 - Author(s): Debra C. Minkoff
 - Source: Social Forces, Vol. 71, No. 4 (Jun., 1993), pp. 887-908
 - Publisher(s): University of North Carolina Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2580123>
 - Description: From Abstract: ... “In this article, I present an event-history analysis of the disbanding of national women's and minority membership organizations between 1955 and 1985. Emphasis is on differences in organizational strategy, goals, and formal structure. I argue that properties promoting organizational legitimacy confer ‘survival advantages’ by improving potential resource acquisition...” (Minkoff 887). From Data and Methods section: “Data were coded from each of the first 23 editions of the Encyclopedia of Associations, Vol. 1, National Organizations (Gale Research Company)...Data collection efforts identified a set of 1,001 national racial-ethnic and women's membership groups that were active at some point over the 30-year period studied. ...While the Encyclopedia is the most comprehensive directory of national nonprofit membership associations in print (the most recent editions, for example, contain information on over 20,000 organizations), it is likely that very small or short-lived organizations are not adequately represented in this data base ⁴” (Minkoff 893).
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- 37.
 - Title: Organizational Success Through Program Failure: Skid Row Rescue Missions
 - Author(s): James F. Rooney
 - Source: Social Forces, Vol. 58, No. 3 (Mar., 1980), pp. 904-924
 - Publisher(s): University of North Carolina Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2577191>
 - Abstract: “Program failure is essential for many organizations in that effective solution of the problems they address would eliminate the purpose of their existence. Although skid row rescue missions fail on a colossal scale in converting derelicts, they constitute an archetypical example of a general process of providing employment for staff members in a post-industrial society...”(Rooney 904). From article: “The first rescue mission was established in 1850 by the Methodist Episcopal church in an area of lower Manhattan called “Five Points”...Today, there are approximately 1,200 missions in the U.S. (Fisk), located primarily in skid row districts near the city centers of metropolitan areas”. References section cites the Encyclopedia of Associations 1970 (ed. Fisk).
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- 38.
 - Title: Channeling Black Insurgency: Elite Patronage and Professional Social Movement Organizations in the Development of the Black Movement
 - Author(s): J. Craig Jenkins, Craig M. Eckert
 - Source: American Sociological Review, Vol. 51, No. 6 (Dec., 1986), pp. 812-829
 - Publisher(s): American Sociological Association

- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2095369>
 - Description: From Abstract: "This paper critically evaluates the theory of patronage and professional social movement organizations (SMOs) advanced by McCarthy and Zald (1973, 1975, 1977) and the social control theory advanced by their critics (McAdam, 1982; Wilson, 1983; Haines 1984a, 1984b) in interpreting the development of black insurgency..."(Jenkins and Eckert 812). From Method and Data section: "As a further reliability check, we constructed a master index of SMOs from The Encyclopedia of Associations, Public Citizens' Directory of Public Interest Organizations, the Council on Economic Priorities' Public Interest Directory and the Public Affairs Council's Public Interest Profiles" (Jenkins and Eckert 818)
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- 39.
 - Title: Incentives in Collective Action Organizations
 - Author(s): David Knoke
 - Source: American Sociological Review, Vol. 53, No. 3 (Jun., 1988), pp. 311-329
 - Publisher(s): American Sociological Association
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2095641>
 - Description: From Abstract: "The effects of members' interests in incentives offered by collective-action organizations are examined with data from a national sample of American associations. Members expressed interests in six distinct dimensions underlying organizational-incentive systems, and these different aspects are specifically related to different types of member involvement, controlling for other personal and organizational attributes..."(Knoke 311). From article: "A three-stage sampling procedure was followed. In the first stage, a stratified random sample of U.S. national mass-membership organizations was drawn from a master list ¹" (Knoke 316). Footnote 1: "This list of 13,000 associations was compiled from three compendia (Colgate and Fowler 1983; Colgate and Evans 1981; and Akey 1983)" (Knoke 316). References section cites the Encyclopedia of Associations 1983.
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- 40.
 - Title: Do Facilities with Distant Headquarters Pollute More? How Civic Engagement Conditions the Environmental Performance of Absentee Managed Plants
 - Author(s): Don Grant, Andrew W. Jones, Mary Nell Trautner
 - Source: Social Forces, Vol. 83, No. 1 (Sep., 2004), pp. 189-214
 - Publisher(s): University of North Carolina Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3598237>
 - Description: From abstract: "...Using the EPA's newly published 2000 Toxics Release Inventory, we test the direct and interactive effects of absentee management on the environmental performance of chemical plants in the U.S." (Grant et al.189). From article: "To determine whether the emissions of absentee managed plants are conditioned by the social capital of their host communities, we interact our measure of absentee managed plant with three indicators of civic engagement institutions - (log) number of associations, (log) number of churches, and (log) number of third places in a plant's county. These indicators have also been used by Tolbert, Lyson & Irwin (1998) in their study of civic engagement across U.S. counties ⁸" (Grant et al.198). Endnote 8: "The sources of these indicators are the Encyclopedia of Associations 2000 (Gale Research Corp. 2000), Census of Churches (Association of Statisticians of American Religious Bodies 2002), and the County Business Patterns (U.S. Bureau of the Census 2002)" (Grant et al. 207).
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- 41.
 - Title: American Voluntarism, Social Capital, and Political Culture
 - Author(s): Paul Rich
 - Source: Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 565, Civil Society and Democratization (Sep., 1999), pp. 15-34
 - Publisher(s): Sage Publications, Inc. in association with the American Academy of Political and Social Science
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1049535>

- Description: From Abstract: “Robert Putnam has suggested that membership in American voluntary associations has declined in recent decades. The contention now has been challenged by various writers. The historical evidence indicates that associations come and go, reflecting changes in society. Using specific examples to prove there is a malaise that threatens democracy is a risky business...” (Rich 15). From article: “People still bowl together, but they also do other things together. Optimism about American voluntarism is clearly warranted (Smith 1997, 472). The number of groups listed in Gale Research’s Encyclopedia of Associations has grown from 5000 in 1956 to more than 20,000 in the 1990s, and it is not in any way a complete list. (Nor indeed has this encyclopedia ever been a complete list)” (Rich 25).
- 42. Title: A Libertarian Critique of University Restrictions of Offensive Speech
- Author(s): David F. McGowan, Ragesh K. Tangri
- Source: California Law Review, Vol. 79, No. 3, Symposium: Civil Rights Legislation in the 1990s (May, 1991), pp. 825-918
- Publisher(s): California Law Review, Inc.
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3480837>
- Description: From Abstract: “This Comment examines the constitutionality and desirability of university restrictions of offensive speech. The Comment first looks at the turmoil that has prompted campuses to seek ways to maintain a level of civility which will protect students from offense. The Comment then analyzes current theories of protecting speech and, with a few modifications, advocates the use of the skepticism embodied in the metaphor of a marketplace of ideas as a basis for judging both the constitutionality and the desirability of campus speech regulations...” From article, footnote 320: “Applying these two factors to groups of individuals suggests that the underlying rationale for allowing private figures to recover in libel actions does not necessarily extend to a defamed group. To the extent that many groups in America are organized and represented by some form of public counsel—for example, both the NAACP and MALDEF have legal departments, see 1 ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASSOCIATIONS 1620 (Entry No. 14429), 1695 (Entry No. 15140) (D. Burek 25th ed. 1991) - and thus they have greater access to the media, and so a greater ability to rebut libelous remarks, than do individual private figures” (Gowen and Tangri 891).
- 43.
- Title: Is Humanity Destined to Self-Destruct?
- Author(s): Lynton Keith Caldwell
- Source: Politics and the Life Sciences, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Mar., 1999), pp. 3-14
- Publisher(s): Association for Politics and the Life Sciences
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4236457>
- Description: From Abstract: “As the twentieth century ends, we may identify both constructive and destructive trends that will influence the future of humanity. Which set of trends will dominate the future is uncertain. Attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors all interact to direct the flow of change over time... This article identifies some of the trends that threaten humanity’s future and suggests four lines of action that should be pursued in order to reduce the likelihood that humanity will destroy itself” (Caldwell 3). From Endnote 4: “Too numerous to list here, the following are representative of organized inquiry into possible futures: Forum for the Future (England), Groupe Futuribles (France), Etudes et Expansion (Belgium), Congressional Clearing House on the Future, the Millennium Institute (USA), and the World Futures Society (international). For more information, see the Encyclopedia of Associations and Associations Unlimited (online). There are many individual futurologists” (Caldwell 13).
- 44.
- Title: Interest Group Influence in the U. S. Congress
- Author(s): Richard A. Smith
- Source: Legislative Studies Quarterly, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Feb., 1995), pp. 89-139
- Publisher(s): Comparative Legislative Research Center
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/440151>
- Description: From Abstract: “This essay critically reviews research published in the last decade that explores how lobbyists and interest groups influence the actions of the U.S. Congress” (Smith 89). From

article: “Baumgartner and Jones claim that interest groups can significantly influence whether an issue is placed on the public agenda. Their analyses are based on two data sets...The second data set focuses on the development of the environmental lobby as documented in the Encyclopedia of Associations (Bureh, Kock, and Novallo, annual) and allows Baumgartner and Jones to track changes in the number and size of environmental groups from 1961 to 1990” (Smith 111).

- 45.
- Title: Selfward Bound? Personal Preference Patterns and the Changing Map of American Society
- Author(s): Wilbur Zelinsky
- Source: Economic Geography, Vol. 50, No. 2 (Apr., 1974), pp. 144-179
- Publisher(s): Clark University
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/142962>
- Description: From article: “The mass-appeal periodicals have obviously fallen upon evil days in terms of circulation and revenue, while it is common knowledge that as a group special-interest magazines are flourishing, a situation of much import to the sociologist. Similarly, the increase in numbers, membership, and diversity of voluntary associations, which can be confirmed by a glance through the current Encyclopedia of Associations [26] and a comparison with earlier editions, is truly impressive ¹⁸” (Zelinsky 151).“Literature Cited” section cites Encyclopedia of Associations 1973 as #26.
- 46.
- Title: Contested Terrains and Regime Politics: Thinking about America's Trial Courts and Institutional Change
- Author(s): Roy B. Flemming
- Source: Law & Social Inquiry, Vol. 23, No. 4 (Autumn, 1998), pp. 941-965
- Publisher(s): Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the American Bar Foundation
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/828943>
- Description: From abstract: “Institutional change in America's trial courts is poorly understood. Herbert Jacob in his 1982 presidential address to the Law and Society Association recommended that future research might consider intensive studies of single courts over time to trace the causal links between the courts and sociopolitical events outside the courtrooms. This essay explores Jacob's recommendation but ultimately takes a different tack...” (Flemming 941). From article: “One of the distinguishing features of American politics over the past 35 years is the phenomenal growth in organized interests. One study using the Encyclopedia of Associations counted roughly 8,000 groups of various kinds in 1960. By 1992, the number grew to nearly 25,000 (Baumgartner and Talbert 1995)”(Flemming 954).
- 47.
- Title: Daubert's Debut: The Supreme Court, the Economics of Scientific Evidence, and the Adversarial System
- Author(s): Jeffrey S. Parker
- Source: Supreme Court Economic Review, Vol. 4, (1995), pp. 1-56
- Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1147079>
- Description: From Abstract: “...This article argues that the Daubert approach is economically superior because it reduces the incentives for external interest groups to influence the content of admitted testimony...” (Parker 1). From article: “...A preliminary review of the available summary statistics from the Encyclopedia of Associations as of mid-1994 indicates that self-identified "forensic" associations ¹²⁹ are growing at a slightly smaller average rate than a random sample ¹³⁰ of all associations. ¹³¹ However, there is no indication that this difference is significant, ¹³² or that it suggests any general trend at all. Furthermore, these samples are very small, the data appear very rough, and this comparison does not control for other factors-such as the total volume or value of litigation-that may affect litigation-related organizations differentially” (Parker 54).
- Footnotes 129-132 discuss in detail how Parker used the EA to research membership. 129 says: “Based upon the 1991 and 1995 editions of the Encyclopedia of Associations and International Encyclopedia of Associations (Gale, 1990 & 1994), there were 21 U.S.-based nationwide or international associations

classified in the "forensic sciences" and "forensic medicine" categories and reporting membership in both 1990 and 1994..." Parker 54). 130: Random selection on the basis of association number as used in the directory produced 25 observations, of which 2 were excluded as not reporting membership for both 1990 and 1994" (Parker 54). 131: "The average percentage growth of the "forensic" group was +17.7% (with a standard deviation of 54.1%), while the random group's average percentage growth was +19.7% (with a standard deviation of 38.8%). 132: Given the large standard deviations (see the preceding note), there is no confidence that there is any statistical difference between these two rates" (Parker 54-55).

- 48.
- Title: An Ideology of Rights: Support for Civil Liberties among Political Activists
- Author(s): James L. Guth, John C. Green
- Source: Political Behavior, Vol. 13, No. 4 (Dec., 1991), pp. 321-344
- Publisher(s): Springer
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/586120>
- Description: From Abstract: "This paper examines support for civil liberties among a large and diverse set of political activists during the Reagan era: financial donors to party and political action committees (PACs). While these activists are more tolerant than the mass public, support for civil liberties is not evenly distributed among them..." (Guth and Green 321). From Article: "After extensive experimentation, we found that the range of groups named was captured well by five nominal categories. Based on the group's acceptance of democratic norms and ideological stance, we classified target groups as either "extremist left" (communists, radicals), "extremist right" (fascists, the Ku Klux Klan), "left" (the ACLU, Sierra Club), "right" (the Moral Majority, National Rifle Association), or "centrist" (the news media, members of Congress) ⁴" (Guth and Green 324). Endnote 4: "This classification was based on information about group goals and tactics found in Akey (1984) and Wilcox (1988a, b); the intercoder reliability was .85. More detailed-and more arbitrary-scales of target group selection based on the apparent popularity of groups produced stronger results" (Guth and Green 340).

- 49.
- Title: Legislative Success and Failure and Participation in Rule Making
- Author(s): Steven J. Balla
- Source: Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory: J-PART, Vol. 10, No. 3 (Jul., 2000), pp. 633-653
- Publisher(s): Oxford University Press on behalf of the Public Management Research Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3525631> - <http://jpart.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/10/3/633>
- Abstract: "This article addresses the relationship between legislative success and failure and participation in bureaucratic policy making. It specifically examines the hypothesis that the parties upon which regulations are expected to impose costs participate more extensively in the rule-making process than the expected beneficiaries of regulations do..." (Balla 633). From "Exhibit 2: Overview of Variables" section: "Membership in Primary Association (Encyclopedia of Associations 1991). Mean: 3.78. Standard Deviation: .71" (Balla 640). EA is mentioned again in the References section.

- 50.
- Title: The Population Ecology of Interest Group Death: Gay and Lesbian Rights Interest Groups in the United States, 1945-98
- Author(s): Anthony J. Nownes, Daniel Lipinski
- Source: British Journal of Political Science, Vol. 35, No. 2 (Apr., 2005), pp. 303-319
- Publisher(s): Cambridge University Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4092353> - this doesn't work anymore, but this one does: http://journals.cambridge.org/download.php?file=%2FJPS%2FJPS35_02%2FS0007123405000165a.pdf&code=1c45470a2580d8b1b38b329bcd41b762
- Description: From Abstract: "An event-history analysis of the disbandings of nationally active gay and lesbian rights advocacy groups in the United States for the period 1945-98 is presented..." From Hypothesis: "We define the gay and lesbian rights interest group population as the set of politically active organizations that lobby at the national level and advocate a public policy favourable to gays and lesbians

in the United States. Ultimately, we identified a total of ninety-eight groups that comprised the population. To compile a population list we began with the *Encyclopedia of Associations*, an annual volume that inventories every identifiable membership group in the United States.²³ We examined the *Encyclopedia* for each year that it was published for the period 1945–2002.²⁴ Because we found that the *Encyclopedia* was not always correct about founding and disbanding dates, we supplemented this data with information from several other sources...” (Nownes and Lipinski 307). Footnote 24: “We examined the *Encyclopedia* for the four years after the study period because new groups sometimes do not appear in the publication until a year or two after they are founded” (Nownes and Lipinski 307).

- 51.
- Title: Examining Institutional Change: Evidence from the Founding Dynamics of U.S. Health Care Interest Associations
- Author(s): Tiffany L. Galvin
- Source: The Academy of Management Journal, Vol. 45, No. 4 (Aug., 2002), pp. 673-696
- Publisher(s): Academy of Management
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3069304>
- Description: From Abstract: “This study examines institutional change in the founding patterns of "interest associations" in U.S. health care during an era of redefinition of this organizational field...”(Galvin 673). From Methods: Dependent Variables section: I collected complete data on foundings for all interest associations in the U.S. health care field. This population includes national associations listed in the various sources detailed below under the headings "health care," "medicine," "medical," "nursing," "dental," and "other health-allied" as well as selected associations under the headings "insurance" and "administrators." Data on each association were gathered from the earliest source possible. Sources included Judkins (1942, 1949), Cavins (1945), Colgate (1945-86), and the Gale Encyclopedia of Associations for 1952-88” (Galvin 682).

- 52.
- Title: The Strength of a Weak State: The Rights Revolution and the Rise of Human Resources Management Divisions
- Author(s): Frank Dobbin, Frank R. Sutton
- Source: The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 104, No. 2 (Sep., 1998), pp. 441-476
- Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2991173>
- Description: From Abstract: “Since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, federal policy has revolutionized employment rights...In event-history analyses of data from 279 organizations, this research finds that these legal changes stimulated organizations to create personnel, antidiscrimination, safety, and benefits departments to manage compliance. Yet as institutionalization proceeded, middle managers came to disassociate these new offices from policy and to justify them in purely economic terms, as part of the new human resources management paradigm...”(Dobbin and Sutton 441). From Data and Methods section: “The difficulties associated with sampling organizations have been well documented (Kalleberg et al. 1990). We chose the most complete published list of organizations available for each sector. Our source for firms in publishing, banking, chemicals, machinery, electrical manufacturing, retail trade, and transportation was Dun's Million Dollar Directory, which lists all publicly traded firms with assets of at least \$500,000. We sampled hospitals from the directory of the American Hospital Association (1983) and nonprofits from the Encyclopedia of Associations (1985)” (Dobbin and Sutton 462).

- 53.
- Title: Structural Social Change and the Mobilizing Effect of Threat: Explaining Levels of Patriot and Militia Organizing in the United States
- Author(s): Nella van Dyke, Sarah A. Soule
- Source: Social Problems, Vol. 49, No. 4 (Nov., 2002), pp. 497-520
- Publisher(s): University of California Press on behalf of the Society for the Study of Social Problems
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3097084>

- Description: From Abstract: "In the 1990s, a widespread patriot/militia movement emerged in the United States. Although patriot/militia organizations exist in all 50 U.S. states, some states have higher levels of patriot/militia organization than do others. We examine the factors that account for this variation, including the possibility that mobilization occurs in response to threats produced by structural social changes..." (Van Dyke and Soule 497). From article: "We hypothesize that in addition to demographic, political, and economic threats, levels of militia and patriot organizing respond to the overall political context of the state and the level of preexisting organizational resources. Thus, in our final model, in addition to significant variables from the first three models, we include an additional three variables. First, in Model 4, we include the number of conservative organizations headquartered in each state in 1993 to measure potential organizing bases for the patriot/militia movement. These include white supremacy organizations, anti-taxation groups, historical revisionist groups, and traditionalist conservative organizations. We gathered these data from the Encyclopedia of Associations (Burek 1994)" (Van Dyke and Soule 507).
- 54.
- Title: Crossing Movement Boundaries: Factors That Facilitate Coalition Protest by American College Students, 1930-1990
- Author(s): Nella van Dyke
- Source: Social Problems, Vol. 50, No. 2 (May, 2003), pp. 226-250
- Publisher(s): University of California Press on behalf of the Society for the Study of Social Problems
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3096832>
- Description: From Abstract: "...This article explores the conditions under which organizations form alliances across movement boundaries, and examines whether these cross-movement coalition events are facilitated by the same factors that inspire coalition activity among organizations active within a single movement. I use event history methods to analyze data on 2,644 left-wing protest events that occurred on college campuses between 1930 and 1990. I find several differences between the factors that facilitate cross-movement and within-movement coalition events..." (Van Dyke 226). From article: "The college campus represents an almost ideal laboratory in which to study the influence of external factors, including resources, organizations, and political threats, on coalition formation...In addition, the college campus data provide a direct record of organizational interaction. In contrast, the Encyclopedia of Associations (Burek 1994), which many scholars use to gather organizational data, does not provide direct evidence of organizational interaction nor evidence that the organizations exist within the same organizational environment, for example, by relying on similar funding sources. Therefore, these data are well suited to a study of the external factors that facilitate organizational cooperation. Given this, we must also recognize that coalitions may be more likely to form on a college campus and must exercise caution before attempting to generalize the results of this study" (Van Dyke 233).
- 55.
- Title: Measuring Diversity of Opinion in Public Library Collections
- Author(s): Judith Serebnick, Frank Quinn
- Source: The Library Quarterly, Vol. 65, No. 1 (Jan., 1995), pp. 1-38
- Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4308996>
- Description: From Abstract: This study was intended to develop a method for measuring diversity of opinion in public library collections and to test the method in selected Online Computer Library Center (OCLC) libraries. The method was broadly conceived and included locating an objective index of diversity (Simpson's index), identifying the population of diverse materials available for selection by librarians, and selecting key variables that relate to high or low levels of diversity in individuals libraries. From Special Interest Groups Data section: As noted above, the second procedure considered to address the question of publishing output relied on data obtained from selected special interest groups (SIGs). These groups were expected to provide lists of titles in their respective subject areas that might not appear in BIP + and that would give a broader perspective on the potential availability of diverse materials. Nonprofit organizations in each of the four subject areas were identified using Encyclopedia of Associations (CD-ROM) [45]. Larger SIGs, those with in-house libraries, special collections, and larger memberships, were given preference over other SIGs" (Serebnick and Quinn 15).

- 56.
- Title: Organizational Size, Complexity, and the Administrative Component in Occupational Associations
- Author(s): Frederick L. Campbell, Ronald L. Akers
- Source: The Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 11, No. 4 (Autumn, 1970), pp. 435-451
- Publisher(s): Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the Midwest Sociological Society
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4104786>
- Description: From Abstract: "...While other studies have treated complexity in a variety of ways, none has attempted systematically to explore the interrelationships among size, complexity, and the administrative component in a relatively large number of voluntary organizations.² It is the purpose of this paper to examine these interrelationships for one kind of organization..."(Campbell and Akers 436). From article: "Our sample is composed entirely of voluntary associations. Further homogeneity was attained by selecting only occupational associations. Each association in our sample is an autonomous national organization which promotes goals related to the occupation of its members who join as individuals. Other associations which were not national in scope, or were not occupational as here defined, were excluded from the study.³ The final sample of 197 occupational associations, then, included all those fitting our definition for which information on size and our measures of structure were published in the Encyclopedia of Associations, 1964 (Ruffner, 1964)" (Campbell and Akers 437).

- 57.
- Title: Friends and Foes: Media, Politics, and Tactics in the Abortion War
- Author(s): Deana A. Rohlinger
- Source: Social Problems, Vol. 53, No. 4 (Nov., 2006), pp. 537-561
- Publisher(s): University of California Press on behalf of the Society for the Study of Social Problems
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4488189>
- URL:http://caliber.ucpress.net/doi/abs/10.1525/sp.2006.53.4.537?rft.volume=53&rft.issue=4&url_ver=Z39.88-2004&rft.issn=0037-7791&rft.genre=article&rft.spage=537
- Description: From Abstract: "...In this article, I analyze how political threats and opportunities affect the media strategies and tactics of two reasonably successful and long-lived social movement organizations on opposite sides of the abortion debate, the Planned Parenthood Federation of America (PPFA) and the National Right to Life Committee (NRLC), from 1980 to 2000. In particular, I examine how political shifts affect the tactics these groups use in response to their allies over time..."(Rohlinger 537). From article: "Membership information was obtained from the *Encyclopedia of Associations* (Gale Research Company n.d.). NRLC only reported its membership from 1980–1990 and it never reported its budget information. Budget information was obtained for five years only: 1980, 1985, and 1988 from Blanchard (1994), 1991 from a former NRLC president, and 1998 from People for the American Way website (People for the American Way 2002). NRLC did report chapter and state information for all the years. I combined the numbers to derive the average. PPFA did not report its membership and only reported its budget from 1987–2001. I used the information provided in the *Encyclopedia of Associations* and figures from the PPFA archives for 1980, 1981, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988 to derive the average (SSC u, v). I was unable to find any membership information in the archives and the PPFA respondent would not discuss the issue" (Rohlinger 541).

- 58.
- Title: Rent Extraction and Interest-Group Organization in a Coasean Model of Regulation
- Author(s): Fred S. McChesney
- Source: The Journal of Legal Studies, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Jan., 1991), pp. 73-90
- Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/724454>
- Description: From abstract: "What has come to be known as "the economic theory of regulation" actually contains within it several different models of redistribution. Within a particular product market, regulation (including taxation) may transfer producers' surplus to consumers, or consumers' surplus to producers; across markets, regulation (particularly taxation) redistributes the surplus of either or both groups to

outside interests. Only a few attempts have been made to explain private or political preferences for one form of transfer over another, and most of those attempts have focused on the costs to private groups of organizing to bid for regulatory favors..." (McChesney 73). From article: "The National Rifle Association (NRA), an organization of millions of gun users,¹⁷ regularly contributes to politicians, who regularly threaten but then do not institute gun control¹⁸"(McChesney 81). Footnote 17: "Encyclopedia of Associations 1986, at 1663 (1985)" (McChesney 81).

- 59.
- Title: Creating Deviance Rules: A Macroscopic Model
- Author(s): Ronald J. Troyer, Gerald E. Markle
- Source: The Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Spring, 1982), pp. 157-169
- Publisher(s): Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the Midwest Sociological Society
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4106327>
- Description: From Abstract: "In this paper we propose a macrolevel model for analyzing the creation of deviance rules. We begin by placing the phenomenon within the context of the social factist and social definitionist sociological traditions, identifying the insights and difficulties the social problems literature presents for explaining deviance rule creation. We suggest that the theoretical difficulties can be resolved by placing the process within a sociology of knowledge framework..."(Troyer and Markle 157). From article: "After looking at strain, it is easy enough to identify specific interests involved in redefinition. Such organizations or groups will have appeared as recipients, sponsors, aggrieved parties, etc., in news accounts or scholarly citation. The resources of these groups can be measured in several ways. The Encyclopedia of Associations, updated almost yearly, lists purported memberships and other simple demographics for many such groups" (Troyer and Markle 167).

- 60.
- Title: Formation and Success of New Parties: A Cross-National Analysis
- Author(s): Robert Harmel, John D. Robertson
- Source: International Political Science Review / Revue internationale de science politique, Vol. 6, No. 4, New Political Parties (1985), pp. 501-523
- Publisher(s): Sage Publications, Ltd.
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1601057>
- Description: From abstract: "After describing the universe of 233 new parties formed in 19 West European and Anglo-American democracies from 1960 through 1980, the authors use data on those parties to address several hypotheses concerning system-level causes and conditions for new party formation and electoral success" (Harmel and Robertson 501). From article: "As for errors of omission, of which there are certain to be some, we have assumed that they are randomly distributed across countries and types of parties. Although this assumption may be violated in the case of the United States in which reporting may be more complete than for other countries and in which additional sources (e.g., **Akey**, various years) were readily available to supplement the global sources, we further assume that whatever imbalance may exist would not seriously affect the inferences of this study..." (Harmel and Robertson 520).

- 61.
- Title: Intergovernmental Lobbying: Toward an Understanding of Issue Priorities
- Author(s): R. Allen Hays
- Source: The Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 44, No. 4 (Dec., 1991), pp. 1081-1098
- Publisher(s): University of Utah on behalf of the Western Political Science Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/448808>
- Description: From Abstract: "This paper analyses the behavior of intergovernmental interest groups in terms of Paul Peterson's theory of local government behavior in a constraining political/economic environment. A hypothesis based on Peterson's theory - namely that intergovernmental lobbying will concentrate on redistributive and regulatory policies in which state and local governments least want to get involved - was tested using congressional testimony by major intergovernmental groups..." From TABLE 1 : MAJOR INTERGOVERNMENTAL GROUPS... "SOURCES: Budget and staff data from 1990

Encyclopedia of Associations. Testimony data from Congressional Information Service Indexes, 1979-1989" (Hays 1085).

- 62.
- Title: Resource Mobilization and Survival Tactics of Poverty Advocacy Groups
- Author(s): Douglas Rowley Imig
- Source: The Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 45, No. 2 (Jun., 1992), pp. 501-520
- Publisher(s): University of Utah on behalf of the Western Political Science Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/448723>
- Description: From Abstract: The domestic welfare cuts of 1981 and 1982 left national level poverty advocates without federal funding, traditionally an important source of income for these groups. Information concerning the incomes, programmatic expenditures, and frequency of congressional testimony of four poverty advocacy groups informs this discussion of the relationship between funding crisis, entrepreneurial tactics, and survival for public interest groups" (Imig 501). From article: "Founded in 1970, the Food Research and Action Center provides legal research and national level advocacy for the nation's network of food banks, soup kitchens, and local and state departments of social services, serving as an umbrella organization for both publicly and privately funded service providers. In addition, FRAC conducts educational and training programs on the problems of hunger and poverty for constituent groups, federal agencies, and congressional staff (Burek, Koek and Novallo 1985)" (Imig 506).

- 63.
- Title: Ethnic Organizations and the Welfare State: The Impact of Social Welfare Programs on the Formation of Indochinese Refugee Associations
- Author(s): Jeremy Hein
- Source: Sociological Forum, Vol. 12, No. 2 (Jun., 1997), pp. 279-295
- Publisher(s): Springer
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/684746>
- Description: From Abstract: "The expansion of the welfare state during the 20th century has altered the conditions shaping the formation of ethnic organizations. Drawing upon research in the divergent fields of social policy, immigrant communities, and social movements, this article argues that social welfare programs promote or suppress ethnic organizations depending on how they affect an ethnic community's institutional completeness" (Hein 279). From article: "The number of national headquarters for fraternal (Schmidt, 1980) and foreign interest, nationality, and ethnic nonprofit organizations (Gale Research, 1994) in a state controls for local factors that may shape the formation of social organizations among all groups. Schmidt (1980) and Gale Research (1994) provide comparable figures (a correlation of .65) for these types of nonprofits in 1979 and 1984, respectively. They are averaged to produce a single measure" (Hein 286).

- 64.
- Title: The Effect of Religious Orientation on International Relief and Development Organizations
- Author(s): Fred Kniss, David Todd Campbell
- Source: Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, Vol. 36, No. 1 (Mar., 1997), pp. 93-103
- Publisher(s): Blackwell Publishing on behalf of Society for the Scientific Study of Religion
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1387885>
- Description: From Abstract: "Do variations in religious orientation make a difference for the programs and policies of international relief and development organizations? We analyze data on 63 American religiously based organizations and denominational agencies that provide emergency relief and long-term economic development services to people and communities in other countries. We find that differences in religious tradition make very little difference in the size of programs or in the actual program activities" (Kniss and Campbell 93). From article: "Our first task was to assemble a list of all U.S. organizations that appeared to be religiously based and had some sort of formal ongoing program activity in international relief and development. Our sources were InterAction (an umbrella organization that includes most of the largest organizations), Independent Sector (which maintains a list of organizations that file the IRS Form

990), the Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches, and the Encyclopedia of Associations. The master list included 311 organizations and denominational agencies” (Kniss and Campbell 95).

- 65.
- Title: The Professional Association and the Legal Regulation of Practice
- Author(s): Ronald L. Akers
- Source: Law & Society Review, Vol. 2, No. 3 (May, 1968), pp. 463-482
- Publisher(s): Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the Law and Society Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3052899>
- Description: From article: “The political ideologies, identifications, affiliations, participation, contribution to campaign funds, government employment, seeking and holding office, and other aspects of the political behavior of incumbents of various occupations, professions and strata have been investigated.¹ There are also some discussions of the political power of professions, almost exclusively concerned with the legal and medical groups. But the study of professional associations as political pressure groups and their impact on the formulation and administration of the law has been relatively neglected...” (Akers 463). From Table One: “Dates at Which Practice Legislation Enacted and At Which Organizations Founded...” SOURCE: Based on data reported in S. SPECTOR & W. FREDERICK, OCCUPATIONAL LICENSING IN THE STATES 78-88 (1952), on data from interviews, and on the ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASSOCIATIONS (F. Ruffner, Jr. ed. 1964)” (Akers 466).

- 66.
- Title: Fraternal Associations and Civil Religion: Scottish Rite Freemasonry
- Author(s): Pamela M. Jolicoeur, Louis L. Knowles
- Source: Review of Religious Research, Vol. 20, No. 1 (Autumn, 1978), pp. 3-22
- Publisher(s): Religious Research Association, Inc.
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3509938>
- Description: From Abstract: “In this paper, empirical evidence is presented that Freemasonry, the oldest, largest, and most prestigious of American fraternal associations, has as one of its major purposes the maintenance and propagation of civil religion...” (Jolicoeur and Knowles 3). From article: Affiliated organizations for wives, sons, and daughters of Masons have enrollments in the millions of individuals (Gale Research Co., 1977)” (Jolicoeur and Knowles 7).

- 67.
- Title: Marginality and Liberalism Among Jewish Elites
- Author(s): Robert Lerner, Althea K. Nagai, Stanley Rothman
- Source: The Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 53, No. 3 (Autumn, 1989), pp. 330-352
- Publisher(s): Oxford University Press on behalf of the American Association for Public Opinion Research
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2749125>
- Description: From Abstract: Although much has been written about the Jewish proclivity toward liberalism, little has been written about elites who are Jewish. This article extensively compares American elites, both Jewish and non-Jewish, on a wide variety of social, economic, and political attitudes” (Lerner et al. 330). From article: “The public interest sample is drawn from lists of presidents and members of boards of directors of formal lobbying organizations, and attorneys in public interest law firms. For the lists of presidents and members of boards of directors of formal lobbying organizations, sources included Public Interest Profiles, Washing-ton Five, and the Encyclopedia of Associations” (Lerner et al. 334).

- 68.
- Title: Changing Racial Labels: From "Colored" to "Negro" to "Black" to "African American"
- Author(s): Tom W. Smith
- Source: The Public Opinion Quarterly, Vol. 56, No. 4 (Winter, 1992), pp. 496-514
- Publisher(s): Oxford University Press on behalf of the American Association for Public Opinion Research
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2749204>

- Description: From Abstract: "Labels plays an important role in defining groups and individuals who belong to the groups. This has been especially true for racial and ethnic groups in general and for Blacks in particular. Over the past century the standard term for Blacks has shifted from "Colored" to "Negro" to "Black" and now perhaps to "African American." The changes can be seen as attempts by Blacks to redefine themselves and to gain respect and standing in a society that has held them to be subordinate and inferior" (Smith 496). A citation under Table 1 in the article, "Preferred Racial Terms by Associations," says the table is "based on a count of organizations listed in Burek (1991)" (Smith 500).
- 69.
- Title: Who Speaks for American Women? The Future of Antifeminism
- Author(s): Susan E. Marshall
- Source: Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 515, American Feminism: New Issues for a Mature Movement (May, 1991), pp. 50-62
- Publisher(s): Sage Publications, Inc. in association with the American Academy of Political and Social Science
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1046927>
- Description: From abstract: "The defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) in 1982 raised many questions about the viability of American feminism. The antifeminist movement has largely escaped critical inquiry, despite its close relationship with the New Right, a coalition that experienced several setbacks in the late 1980s. This article examines the antifeminist movement in the post-ERA period"(Marshall 50). From article: "Beverly LaHaye established CWA in 1979 and currently reports almost 2500 local chapters and a mailing list of 600,000 names ²⁷" (Marshall 57). Footnote 27 cites the Encyclopedia of Associations 1989.
- 70.
- Title: Efficient Screening Methods for the Sampling of Geographically Clustered Special Populations
- Author(s): Seymour Sudman
- Source: Journal of Marketing Research, Vol. 22, No. 1 (Feb., 1985), pp. 20-29
- Publisher(s): American Marketing Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3151547>
- Description: From abstract: "Special populations for which no complete lists exist require screening, and screening costs may be large if the population is rare. If the population is geographically clustered, costs can be reduced substantially by identifying zero segments quickly. Optimum procedures for screening under alternative data collection methods are discussed" (Sudman 20). From article: "The cheapest way of screening is to use lists for locating the areas where special populations can be found. These lists are especially useful if only a few areas have members of the special population who are not on the list. There are many sources of lists. Especially useful is the Encyclopedia of Associations published by Gale Research Company" (Sudman 28).
- 71.
- Title: Variations in the Level of Central Business District Retail Activity Among Large U.S. Cities: 1954 and 1967
- Author(s): Judith J. Friedman
- Source: Land Economics, Vol. 49, No. 3 (Aug., 1973), pp. 326-335
- Publisher(s): University of Wisconsin Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3145605>
- Description: From abstract: "Examining the factors involved in this annual variation will clarify the particular nature of CBD retail activity and will suggest some implications of the attempts to preserve downtown retail activities. This paper, then, examines variation in the absolute level of CBD retail activity among 91 large U.S. metropolitan areas in 1967 and, less extensively, in 1954" (Friedman 326). From article: "The second indicator is the number of voluntary association headquarters (VAHQ) located in the city in 1960 ¹⁹" (Friedman 331). Footnote 19 cites the Encyclopedia of Associations 1961.
- 72.

- Title: Marketing to Inner-City Blacks: Powermaster and Moral Responsibility
 - Author(s): George G. Brenkert
 - Source: Business Ethics Quarterly, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Jan., 1998), pp. 1-18
 - Publisher(s): Philosophy Documentation Center
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3857519>
 - Description: From Abstract: PowerMaster was a malt liquor which Heileman Brewing Company sought to market to inner-city blacks in the early 1990s. Due to widespread opposition, Heileman ceased its marketing of PowerMaster. This paper begins by exploring the moral objections of moral illusion, moral insensitivity and unfair advantage brought against Heileman's marketing campaign" (Brenkert 1). From article: "Further, brewers in the United States have created The Beer Institute, which is their Washington-based trade group, one of whose main purposes is to protect "the market environment allowing for brewers to sell beer profitably, free from what the group views as unfair burdens imposed by government bodies ¹⁵" (Brenkert 9). Footnote 15: " 'The Beer Institute', Encyclopedia of Associations, Carolyn A. Fischer and Carol A Schwartz (eds.), vol.1 (New York: Gale Research Inc., 1995), p. 27" (Brenkert 16).Footnote 16: "In 1995, The Beer Institute claimed to have 280 members (ibid.)" (Brenkert 16).
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- 73.
 - Title: The Structure of Elite Foreign Policy Beliefs
 - Author(s): William O. Chittick, Keith R. Billingsley
 - Source: The Western Political Quarterly, Vol. 42, No. 2 (Jun., 1989), pp. 201-224
 - Publisher(s): University of Utah on behalf of the Western Political Science Association
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/448352>
 - Description: From Abstract: "A lack of consensus on American foreign policy has led a number of social scientists to investigate the structure of elite and mass beliefs on foreign policy. So far, these efforts have failed to determine authoritatively how many dimensions there are to the attitudes of these elites and how many types of opinion and policy elites can be identified within this attitudinal space. The present study employs a new data-set on elite beliefs to show that the attitudes of opinion and policy elites are structured along a minimum of three dimensions and encompass at least nine types of individuals" (Chittick and Billingsley 201). From article: "Nongovernmental or opinion elites in this study are drawn from three distinct sources: (1) a nationwide sample of executive directors for national associations that have a primary or strong secondary interest in international or transnational affairs; (2) two populations of executive directors for nonmembership organizations with strong commitments to overseas activities; and (3) two populations of chief inter-national officers for business institutions with extensive overseas involvement. The nongovernment sample and supplementary populations will be described more fully below. The most comprehensive list of nongovernmental associations in American society is The Encyclopedia of Associations (Akey 1984). There were over 17,500 such associations listed ... A random sample of 1,014 of these associations was drawn from the overall list, and responses were received from approximately two-thirds of these groups" (Chittick and Billingsley 206).
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- 74.
 - Title: Advocacy Groups and Television Advertisers
 - Author(s): Ronald Paul Hill, Andrea L. Beaver
 - Source: Journal of Advertising, Vol. 20, No. 1 (1991), pp. 18-27
 - Publisher(s): M.E. Sharpe, Inc.
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4188784>
 - Description: From abstract: "This investigation examines the relationships among advocacy groups, the media, national advertisers, and advertising agencies" (Hill and Beaver 18). From article: "In order to accomplish this goal, we contacted the 25 largest advertising agencies (see Advertising Age, March 29, 1989), the top 25 network TV advertisers (see Advertising Age, September 27, 1989), the major TV networks (NBC, ABC, CBS, FOX, and TBS), and a host of special-interest and general-interest advocacy groups identified in the Encyclopedia of Associations that are currently attempting to influence television broadcasting (e.g., Black Citizens For a Fair Media, National Coalition on TV Violence, Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation, American Family Association, etc.)" (Hill and Beaver 20).

- 75.
- Title: The Influence of Women's Political Power on Bureaucratic Output: The Case of Child Support Enforcement
- Author(s): Lael Keiser
- Source: British Journal of Political Science, Vol. 27, No. 1 (Jan., 1997), pp. 136-148
- Publisher(s): Cambridge University Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/194079>
- Description: From abstract: "This Note explores the relationship between women's political representation and bureaucratic activity by examining the case of child-support enforcement in the United States" (Keiser 137). From article: The ability of child-support bureaucracies to collect support should be dependent on characteristics of noncustodial parents, such as unemployment and the nature of the parents' relationship. Unemployed and never married parents are the most difficult clients from which to collect ²³ (Keiser 141). Footnote 23: "Noncustodial parents are usually male (see US GAO, Child Support Enforcement, p. 19); consequently we may expect men to organize together to combat child-support collections. Although some men's groups have formed over child-support collections, those identified in the Encyclopedia of Associations only have 40,000 members nationwide. In comparison, there are 425,410 members in the women's interest groups included in this study. Furthermore, most of these men's groups seem to be located in Utah, Florida and Illinois" (Keiser 141).

- 76.
- Title: Community Action on Water Pollution
- Author(s): Judith J. Friedman
- Source: Human Ecology, Vol. 5, No. 4 (Dec., 1977), pp. 329-353
- Publisher(s): Springer
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4602424>
- Description: From Abstract: "Actions to improve local water or air quality are likely to combine collective benefits with specific costs. This suggests that the variations among communities in their actions to improve water quality will involve opposition from industries bearing the specific costs" (Friedman 329). From "Resources" section of article: "The indicators of state interest and of city finances were described earlier. Two indicators of extralocal integration were developed: (1) the number of national voluntary associations headquartered in the city in 1960 (VAHQ) (Encyclopedia of Associations, 1961; Turk, 1970), and (2) the number of miscellaneous business service establishments (MBSE) per capita, located in the city in 1963 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1967)" (Friedman 341).

- 77.
- Title: Organized Interests and American Political Development
- Author(s): Daniel J. Tichenor, Richard A. Harris
- Source: Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 117, No. 4 (Winter, 2002-2003), pp. 587-612
- Publisher(s): The Academy of Political Science
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/798136>
- Description: From abstract: "...This article highlights the need to expand the time horizons of interest group studies by exploring organized interests during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a watershed period in American political development that receives scant attention in the political science literature on interest groups" (Tichenor and Harris 587). From article: "Jeffrey Berry, for example, suggests that "the central underlying catalyst" in the mushrooming of citizens groups in national political life can be traced to the social unrest and political efficacy of the civil rights and antiwar movements ¹⁶" (Tichenor and Harris 591). Footnote 16: Jeffrey Berry, The New Liberalism, Encyclopedia of Associations (Detroit: Gale Research, 1989), 25-26" (Tichenor and Harris 591).

- 78.
- Title: Environmental Policy and Party Divergence in Congress
- Author(s): Charles R. Shipan, William R. Lowry
- Source: Political Research Quarterly, Vol. 54, No. 2 (Jun., 2001), pp. 245-263
- Publisher(s): Sage Publications, Inc. on behalf of the University of Utah

- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/449156>
 - Description: From abstract: “The question of whether parties converge or diverge over time has attracted a great deal of theoretical and empirical attention. In this article we make two contributions to this literature. First, rather than looking at general measures of ideology, we examine a specific policy area—environmental policy—to see whether the parties have diverged or converged ... Second, once we determine that the parties have diverged, we analyze the underlying causes of this divergence” (Shipan and Lowry 245). From article: “Several options were available for measuring interest group activity on the environment. We use the most available and, at least in some ways, the most logical. Using different volumes of the Encyclopedia of Associations and scholarly accounts (Bosso 2000; Ingram, Colnic, and Mann 1995), we created a measure of membership in the Sierra Club for each year of our survey” (Shipan and Lowry 256).
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- 79.
 - Title: Why Do Some Occupations Pay More Than Others? Social Closure and Earnings Inequality in the United States
 - Author(s): Kim A. Weeden
 - Source: The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 108, No. 1 (Jul., 2002), pp. 55-101
 - Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3081519>
 - Description: From abstract: “This article elaborates and evaluates the neo-Weberian notion of social closure to investigate positional inequality in the United States. It argues that social and legal barriers around occupations raise the rewards of their members by restricting the labor supply, enhancing diffuse demand, channeling demand, or signaling a particular quality of service...” From article: “An enumeration of 1,908 voluntary certifications was compiled from the Certification and Accreditation Programs Directory ([CAPD]; Gale 1996b, 1999), the National Trade and Professional Associations of the United States ([NTPA]; Columbia Books 1995, 1997), the Encyclopedia of Associations ([EA]; Gale 1996c, 1997), and information provided by certifying organizations” (Weeden 95).
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- 80.
 - Title: What Accent the Heavenly Chorus? Political Equality and the American Pressure System
 - Author(s): Kay Lehman Schlozman
 - Source: The Journal of Politics, Vol. 46, No. 4 (Nov., 1984), pp. 1006-1032
 - Publisher(s): Cambridge University Press on behalf of the Southern Political Science Association
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2131240>
 - Description: From Abstract: “This paper uses data from an enumeration of the nearly 7,000 interest organizations active in Washington politics to understand the kinds of interests that are likely to achieve representation in American national politics” (Schlozman 1006). From article: “In most cases it was clear how to classify an organization either from its name alone or from the brief description contained in the directory. If not, The Encyclopedia of Associations (Akey, 1981) usually gave more complete information” (Schlozman 1032).
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- - 81.
 - Title: Structural Aspects of the Architectural Profession
 - Author(s): John Cullen
 - Source: JAE, Vol. 31, No. 2, Research on the Profession (Nov., 1977), pp. 18-25
 - Publisher(s): Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, Inc.
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1424548>
 - Description: From abstract: “This paper argues that there is no “true” definition of professionalism and that the quest for such a definition has little theoretical utility for social scientists and little practical utility for occupational groups” (Cullen 18). From article: “Membership Completeness: The percentage of an occupational group that are members of the major national occupational association. Sources: Computed from U S Bureau of the Census, Occupational Characteristics. Washington DC: U S Government Printing

Office, 1973; M Fisk (ed), Encyclopedia of Associations. Detroit: Gale Research Company, 1974..."(Cullen 21).

- 82.
 - Title: Politics by Other Means: The Emergence of a New Politics of Food in the United States
 - Author(s): David B. Schweikhardt, William P. Browne
 - Source: Review of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Autumn - Winter, 2001), pp. 302-318
 - Publisher(s): Blackwell Publishing on behalf of Agricultural & Applied Economics Association
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1349950>
 - Description: From abstract: "A new politics of food has arrived. Interest groups are no longer required to rely on traditional legislative means to achieve their political objectives. Instead, changes in the political economy of the food system and the economic structure of the food system make it possible to practice politics by other means, including the use of the market to achieve political objectives" (Schweikhardt and Browne 302). From article: see "Figure 1: Groups listed in the Encyclopedia of Associations, 1960-2000" (Schweikhardt and Browne 308).

- 83.
 - Title: More of the Same: Washington Pressure Group Activity in a Decade of Change
 - Author(s): Kay Lehman Schlozman, John T. Tierney
 - Source: The Journal of Politics, Vol. 45, No. 2 (May, 1983), pp. 351-377
 - Publisher(s): Cambridge University Press on behalf of the Southern Political Science Association
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2130130>
 - Description: From abstract: "Interviews with government affairs representatives in a random sample of 175 Washington lobbying organizations support the popular impression that the volume of pressure group activity has skyrocketed over the past decade. There are many more groups now active on the Washington scene. Moreover, nearly all of them have increased their use of many different kinds of lobbying techniques..."(Schlozman and Tierney 351). From article: "Our initial concern is to investigate changes over time in the volume of group activity and to determine whether the perceived growth spurt is real or illusory. We can take a first, tentative stab at these questions by considering data we assembled (using information in the Encyclopedia of Associations [1979] and in the various volumes put out by Moody's In-vestors Service) about the birth dates of over 2100 of the nearly 2700 organizations listed in the 1981 Washington Representatives directory as having their own offices in Washington" (Schlozman and Tierney 355).

- 84.
 - Title: Organizational Birth Frequencies: An Empirical Investigation
 - Author(s): Johannes M. Pennings
 - Source: Administrative Science Quarterly, Vol. 27, No. 1 (Mar., 1982), pp. 120-144
 - Publisher(s): Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2392549>
 - Description: From abstract: "This paper examines organizational birth frequencies in 70 urban-metropolitan areas of the United States. Birth frequencies in three selected industries (plastics, telecommunication equipment, and electronic components) were related to attributes of the urban ecology and the abundance of socioeconomic resources" (Pennings 120). From "Independent Variables" section of article: "Information about the independent variables applied to two time periods whenever available, since the data on organizational birth frequencies pertained to the periods 1965-1971 and 1972-1975. Urban centrality in the interurban network was measured with an index of three standardized, highly interrelated variables: the number of scheduled airline departures (U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, 1974), the number of national headquarters in a city (Encyclopedia of Associations, 1970), and the location of a branch of the Federal Reserve Board. This measure is somewhat analogous to "urban dominance" as reported by Abrahamson and DuBick (1977)" (Pennings 130).

- 85.
 - Title: Conventionland USA: The Geography of a Latterday Phenomenon

- Author(s): Wilbur Zelinsky
 - Source: Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 84, No. 1 (Mar., 1994), pp. 68-86
 - Publisher(s): Taylor & Francis, Ltd. on behalf of the Association of American Geographers
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2563824>
 - From abstract: "The recent productions of social history include, among others, the staging of those ephemeral gatherings known as conventions. As one of the pioneers in this important mode of circulation and communication, the United States offers an apt case study of conventioning's ascent and locational flux" (Zelinsky 68). From "Findings and Implications" section of article: "More meaningful perhaps has been the proliferation of formal organizations, i.e., those entities most likely to stage Conventions, and this we can document with confidence. The 1964 edition of the truly encyclopedic Encyclopedia of Associations lists 12,500 American groups, while no fewer than 22,389 appear in the 1992 edition, a gain of 79 percent" (Zelinsky 76).
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- 86.
 - Title: Comparative Urban Structure from an Interorganizational Perspective
 - Author(s): Herman Turk
 - Source: Administrative Science Quarterly, Vol. 18, No. 1 (Mar., 1973), pp. 37-55
 - Publisher(s): Johnson Graduate School of Management, Cornell University
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2391926>
 - Abstract: "The influence of the scale and diversity of municipal government and of community-wide voluntary associations on the formation of hospital councils was examined in 130 of the largest cities in the United States" (Turk 37). From "Discussion of Variables" section of article: "7. National headquarters of voluntary associations. The number of headquarters in each city in 1960 (Encyclopedia of Associations, 1961) was the measure of the linkage of the city with the broader society (Turk, 1970). It was found to be a correlate of diversity of export ties and of size and age of the city taken as indicators of national visibility and integration into the national system of cities (Turk, 1970). Such extralocal integration was found important" (Turk 54).
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- 87.
 - Title: Evolution and Secular Humanism
 - Author(s): Christopher P. Toumey
 - Source: Journal of the American Academy of Religion, Vol. 61, No. 2 (Summer, 1993), pp. 275-301
 - Publisher(s): Oxford University Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1465312>
 - Description: "The seven humanist organizations for which membership data are available have a gross total of 12,092 members (although the net total is smaller if some groups have overlapping memberships) (Gale:1607-08)" (Toumey 286-287).
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- 88.
 - Title: The Legalization of the Workplace
 - Author(s): John R. Sutton, Frank Dobbin, John W. Meyer, W. Richard Scott
 - Source: The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 99, No. 4 (Jan., 1994), pp. 944-971
 - Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2781736>
 - Description: From Abstract: "This study uses longitudinal data on nearly 300 American employers over the period 1955-85 to analyze the adoption of disciplinary hearings and grievance procedures for nonunion salaried and hourly employees"(Sutton et al. 944). From article: "Within states, we chose a stratified random sample of establishments from 13 sectors of the economy... Nonprofit firms were chosen from the Encyclopedia of Associations (1985)" (Sutton et al. 952).
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- 89.
 - Title: From Service Provision to Institutional Advocacy: The Shifting Legitimacy of Organizational Forms
 - Author(s): Debra C. Minkoff

- Source: Social Forces, Vol. 72, No. 4 (Jun., 1994), pp. 943-969
 - Publisher(s): University of North Carolina Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2580289>
 - Description: From Abstract: "This article examines changes in the distribution of national women's and minority membership organizations since 1955, emphasizing the increasing legitimacy of the advocacy form of organization and the consequent replacement of service provision as the dominant mode of activity" (Minkoff 943). From article: "This research focuses on voluntary associations in the U.S. that are open to a national membership base and concerned with the status of women and racial - ethnic minorities, with efforts made to collect information on all such organizations active between 1955 and 1985. Data were coded from the first 23 editions of the Encyclopedia of Associations, "National Organizations" (Gale Research Company)" (Minkoff 949).
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- 90.
 - Title: Restructuring Patterns of Elite Dominance and the Formation of State Policy in Health Care
 - Author(s): Allen W. Imershein, Philip C. Rond III, Mary P. Mathis
 - Source: The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 97, No. 4, New Directions in the Sociology of Medicine (Jan., 1992), pp. 970-993
 - Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2781503>
 - Description: From Abstract: "The authors analyze recent state intervention to control health care costs as both reflecting and fostering changes in previously prevailing patterns of dominance among health care elites and between those elites and nonhealth elites. The authors contend that these health policy outcomes reflect a divergence of material interests and a political fragmentation among dominant health elites and between those and nonhealth, especially corporate, elites, which previously allowed health provider elites to control the health policy agenda"(Imershein et al. 970). From article: "As evidence of these divisions and reflecting the growth and differentiation of the hospital industry, new hospital trade associations emerged to represent the particular interests of various segments of the industry: the National Council of Community Hospitals, the Voluntary Hospitals of America, and, representing forprofit hospitals, the Federation of American Hospitals (Encyclopedia of Associations 1988)" (Imershein et al. 979).
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- 91.
 - Title: The Free Enterprise System: A Case Study of Legislative Influence on Curriculum
 - Author(s): Claude Duet, John Newfield
 - Source: Peabody Journal of Education, Vol. 56, No. 1, Issues and Trends in American Education (Oct., 1978), pp. 1-8
 - Publisher(s): Lawrence Erlbaum Associates (Taylor & Francis Group)
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1491480>
 - Description: From article: "While reading through a recent summary of legislative activity, we noted that a course on the free enterprise system was being considered by several state legislatures.⁵This same course also was identified in a survey as one of the recent additions to the list of curriculum topics mandated by legislatures of four other states.⁶Since a similar bill was introduced into the Louisiana legislature, our home state, this phenomenon provided an ideal opportunity for a case study of an issue we could examine in some detail with implications beyond the particulars of the local setting" (Duet and Newfield 2-3). From Footnote 12 to the article: "The National Federation of Independent Business is described as an independent association of business and professional people organized to present opinions of small business to state and national legislative bodies. Further descriptive information appears in Encyclopedia of Associations, ed. Margaret Fish (Detroit, Michigan: Gale Research Company, 1975), p. 212" (Duet and Newfield 5).
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- 92.
 - Title: Globalizing Human Rights: The Work of Transnational Human Rights NGOs in the 1990s
 - Author(s): Jackie Smith, Ron Pagnucco, George A. Lopez

- Source: Human Rights Quarterly, Vol. 20, No. 2 (May, 1998), pp. 379-412
 - Publisher(s): The Johns Hopkins University Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/762770>
 - Description: From abstract: "This paper summarizes the results of a mailed survey sent to nearly 300 transnational human rights organizations, of which more than half responded.... This study is part of a larger project to better understand how the work of transnational human rights NGOs influences global political and social change" (Smith et al. 379). From article: "In addition, the following sources were consulted to identify active NGOs that should be included in this study and to determine whether their organizational focus fits within the selection criteria: the conference registrant list from the 1995 UN Fourth World Conference on the Status of Women in Beijing;15 a directory of NGOs compiled by the International Service for Human Rights (Geneva, Switzerland);16 the list of participants in regional meetings in preparation for the 1993 Second UN World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna;17 the NGO directory produced by Human Rights Internet;18 and the Encyclopedia of Associations" (Smith et al.382-383).
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- 93.
 - Title: National Afro-American Organizations in Urban Communities
 - Author(s): Lennox Yearwood
 - Source: Journal of Black Studies, Vol. 8, No. 4 (Jun., 1978), pp. 423-438
 - Publisher(s): Sage Publications, Inc.
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2783883>
 - Description: From article: "By 1976 Black Protestants and Muslims established 49 national denominations with an estimated 69,000 churches and more than 50 million members" (Fisk 1976)" (Yearwood 426).
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- 94.
 - Title: Names in Space and Time: The Indexing Vocabulary of the Humanities
 - Author(s): Stephen E. Wiberley, Jr.
 - Source: The Library Quarterly, Vol. 58, No. 1 (Jan., 1988), pp. 1-28
 - Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4308194>
 - Description: From Abstract: "This article explores differences in precision of terms used in subject access in the humanities. It differentiates terms on the basis of the exactness with which the phenomena that they designate can be located in space and time. The better a phenomenon can be so located, the more precise is the term that designates it. This article proposes five categories of terms, differentiated by precision"(Wiberley 1). From article: "The contrast between "humanism" and an institution whose members might be linked with "humanism" is instructive. There is, for instance, the American Humanist Association, founded in 1941 [15, vol. 1, p. 1548]. One cannot say exactly what ideas members of the organization share or when each came to hold such ideas. Individual subjectivity inevitably creates variations within the group, but the members have formal links to the association that began when they joined" (Wiberley 11). Source 15 is the Encyclopedia of Associations 1987.
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- 95.
 - Title: The National Organization for Decent Literature: A Phase in American Catholic Censorship
 - Author(s): Thomas F. O'Connor
 - Source: The Library Quarterly, Vol. 65, No. 4 (Oct., 1995), pp. 386-414
 - Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4309066>
 - Description: From Abstract: "From the late 1930s through the 1960s, a period of considerable social change, the National Organization for Decent Literature (NODL) was to printed materials what the better-known Legion of Decency was to motion pictures..." (O'Connor 386). From article: "Morality in Media, which claims twelve thousand members, operates the National Obscenity Law Center and publishes the Morality in Media Newsletter and the Obscenity Law Bulletin. Among the organization's programs is the annual Turn Off TV Day [100, p. 192; 102, entry 16088]" (O'Connor 410). Source 102 is the Encyclopedia of Associations 1995.

- 96.
- Title: Unraveling the Yarn of the Ancon Sheep
- Author(s): Karlene V. Schwartz, Jane G. Vogel
- Source: BioScience, Vol. 44, No. 11 (Dec., 1994), pp. 764-768
- Publisher(s): American Institute of Biological Sciences
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1312585>
- Description: From article: "Because of their importance to biology history and their prevalence in textbooks, we wanted to photograph an ancon in color, having seen only black-and-white ancon photos in textbooks. We tried to locate ancon sheep in New England, where they had previously been reported, but we failed. Then we consulted a directory of rare sheep breeds (Eldridge 1992-1993) maintained by The American Minor Breeds Conservancy..." (Schwartz and Vogel 764).

- 97.
- Title: Administrative Procedures and Political Control of the Bureaucracy
- Author(s): Steven J. Balla
- Source: The American Political Science Review, Vol. 92, No. 3 (Sep., 1998), pp. 663-673
- Publisher(s): American Political Science Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2585488>
- Description: From Abstract: "This article assesses the operation of a prominent administrative procedure-the notice and comment process-in the context of Medicare physician payment reform, a fundamental restructuring of the way in which the Medicare program pays for physician services..." (Balla 663). From article: "Factors other than specialty participation may have affected HCFA decision making. For example, I expect that HCFA was more likely to increase payments to specialties with large professional associations. These groups have the resources necessary to activate congressional fire alarms and mount court challenges, two unpleasant scenarios from the perspective of agency officials, who "prefer to maintain a fair degree of internal autonomy" (Ferejohn 1987, 442). I measure size as membership in a specialty's primary professional association (Professional Association Membership) (Encyclopedia of Associations 1991)¹¹" (Balla 668).

- 98.
- Title: Ethical Standards for Human Resource Management Professionals: A Comparative Analysis of Five Major Codes
- Author(s): Carolyn Wiley
- Source: Journal of Business Ethics, Vol. 25, No. 2 (May, 2000), pp. 93-114
- Publisher(s): Springer
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25074303>
- Description: From Abstract: "Focusing on professional codes of ethics in HR, this article establishes a foundation for understanding the contents of these codes and for future research in this area. Five key professional ethics codes in HRM are analyzed according to six obligations" (Wiley 93). From article: "While these organizations do not represent all professional associations in HR, they do represent a large group of HR professionals and key functional areas in the field. They include the American Compensation Association (ACA), the American Society for Training and Development (ASTD), the International Association of Human Resource Information Management (IHRIM), the International Personnel Management Association (IPMA), and the Society for Human Resource Management (SHPJV1) (Encyclopedia of Associations, 1997)" (Wiley 97).

- 99.
- Title: APSA Presidential Address: Voice and Inequality: The Transformation of American Civic Democracy
- Author(s): Theda Skocpol
- Source: Perspectives on Politics, Vol. 2, No. 1 (Mar., 2004), pp. 3-20
- Publisher(s): American Political Science Association

- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3688337>
 - Description: From introduction: “In this essay, I will: succinctly characterize the great civic reorganization of our time, delineating it against the backdrop of the history of American civic democracy; suggest why our contemporary great civic transformation occurred; and reflect on the implications of recent reorganizations for the broader workings of U.S. democracy” (Skocpol 4). From article: See citation below “Figure 2: Major U.S. Legislative Enactments and the Growth of National Voluntary Associations, 1949-1999” (Skocpol 8) which reads: “Sources: Legislative enactments from Howell et al. 2000. Associations' trends interpolated between decade totals from Fox 1952. Encyclopedia of Associations national data as assembled in Skocpol 2003” (Skocpol 8).
- 100.
 - Title: Public Interest Group Entrepreneurship and Theories of Group Mobilization
 - Author(s): Anthony J. Nownes, Grant Neeley
 - Source: Political Research Quarterly, Vol. 49, No. 1 (Mar., 1996), pp. 119-146
 - Publisher(s): Sage Publications, Inc. on behalf of the University of Utah
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/449044>
 - Description: From abstract: “We examine the process of group mobilization from the perspective of the entrepreneur Utilizing data from a survey of public interest group founders we test the effectiveness of three theories of group formation” (Nownes and Neeley 119). From article: “To determine precisely when a group came into existence we utilized the following reference materials: IRS 990 tax forms, the Encyclopedia of Associations (various years), Public Interest Profiles (various years), and group historical materials”(Nownes and Neeley 121).
- 101.
 - Title: Interest Group Lobbying and U. S. House Decentralization: Linking Informational Focus to Committee Hearing Appearances
 - Author(s): Valerie Heitshusen
 - Source: Political Research Quarterly, Vol. 53, No. 1 (Mar., 2000), pp. 151-176
 - Publisher(s): Sage Publications, Inc. on behalf of the University of Utah
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/449251>
 - Description: From Abstract: “Using extensive interview and committee testimony data across two contrasting sets of interests (environmental and labor), this article examines the effects of changing House institutional structure on legislative lobbying. Specifically, I argue that the institutional context of the post-reform House has altered the role of lobbyists as information providers by expanding the scope of the conflict to different committees, forcing groups to lobby a wider variety of legislative actors” (Heitshusen 151). From Footnote 22 in article: “The level of group resources provides another possible control or explanatory variable for this analysis. Unfortunately, the long time period covered in this article extends further back in time than does available resource data. Some membership data is available for most of these groups starting in the late 1960s and early 1970s (Encyclopedia of Associations)” (Heitshusen 166).
- 102.
 - Title: The Structural Context of City Adoption of War on Poverty and National Flood Insurance Programs
 - Author(s): R. Scott Frey
 - Source: The Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 24, No. 1 (Winter, 1983), pp. 59-74
 - Publisher(s): Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the Midwest Sociological Society
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4106363>
 - Description: From abstract: “A theoretical formulation is presented that represents an abstract and parsimonious conception of public policy adoption at the subnational level. The formulation consists of two components: the principle that social phenomena exist in contexts with which they are compatible, and several distinguishing attributes of subnational collectivities and public policies” (Frey 59). In the “Independent Variables” section of the article, Item 3 under the heading “Differentiation” is “Number of National Voluntary Association Headquarters, 1964, 1970” (Frey 64) and in Footnote C to this page, Frey says, “Sources of data: Gale Research Company (1964, 1970)” (Frey 64).

- 103.
- Title: Structural Constraints on Community Action: The Case of Infant Mortality Rates
- Author(s): Judith J. Friedman
- Source: Social Problems, Vol. 21, No. 2 (Autumn, 1973), pp. 230-245
- Publisher(s): University of California Press on behalf of the Society for the Study of Social Problems
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/799542>
- Description: From abstract: "The range in infant mortality rates among U. S. communities involves factors communities can influence, including the availability of medical resources. New programs, such as Social Security funded Maternal and Infant Care Projects, will reduce the range in area rates only if they go to communities with high rates. Past research, however, shows that local organizational resources are important to the distribution of various Federal funds; such resources may or may not be related to communities' need..."(Friedman 230). From footnote 6 to article, which refers to Table 1: "Zero-Order Correlations Among SMSA Population Characteristics and Medical Resources" (Friedman 234): "Population size and extralocal integration (indicated by the number of national voluntary associations with headquarters in the central city) are each in logarithmic form, base 10. This transformation increases their linear correlation with other variables. The tests of statistical significance reported in the tables are two-tailed F tests with a .05 level of significance. Herman Turk provided the data on extralocal integration; it comes from the 1961 Encyclopedia of Associations" (Friedman 234-235).

- 104.
- Title: Congress, Social Movements and Public Opinion: Multiple Origins of Women's Rights Legislation
- Author(s): Anne N. Costain, Steven Majstorovic
- Source: Political Research Quarterly, Vol. 47, No. 1 (Mar., 1994), pp. 111-135
- Publisher(s): Sage Publications, Inc. on behalf of the University of Utah
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/448904>
- Description: From abstract: "Using a three-stage least squares model reinforced by several case studies of congressional activity on laws addressing women's issues, we conclude that during the time when there was an active women's movement, the relationship between Congress and public opinion was reciprocal. Congress and the women's movement competed for leadership of public opinion. Congress both led opinion and followed it, bringing about change that was swifter and less predictable than in normal periods of interest group politics" (Costain and Majstorovic 111). From article: "Early membership figures were taken from Abbott Ferriss (1971), Indicators of Trends in the Status of America Women. Later figures come from a number of sources, including: Gelb and Palley (1987), Women and Public Policies; Barbara Deckard (1983), The Women's Movement, Maren Garden (1974), The New Feminist Movement and personal interviews with representatives of women's groups.⁷ When no other source was available for a particular year, annual membership figures were taken from the Encyclopedia of Associations (1951-87). These figures in conjunction with the events data code, provide an estimate over these 37 years of how active and how organized those supporting women's rights are" (Costain and Majstorovic 120-121).

- 105.
- Title: Coffee Drinking: An Emerging Social Problem?
- Author(s): Ronald J. Troyer, Gerald E. Markle
- Source: Social Problems, Vol. 31, No. 4 (Apr., 1984), pp. 403-416
- Publisher(s): University of California Press on behalf of the Society for the Study of Social Problems
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/800387>
- Description: From abstract: "Is coffee bad for your health?...This paper looks at the history of the controversy, reviews the research, both pro and con, and describes the groups which have taken sides over the issue. We conclude that there are parallels between the way the controversy over coffee has developed and the early stages of the definition of cigarette smoking as a social problem" (Troyer and Markle 403). From article: "The most effective anti-caffeine interest group in the United States has been the Center for Science in the Public Interest (CSPI). Established in Washington, DC, in 1971 to "promote people-oriented science" by publicizing research findings and petitioning and suing federal agencies (Gale Research Company, 1978:871), CSPI has focused on food and nutrition issues" (Troyer and Markle

409). Also from article: 1) “ NSDA members have supported the ILSI, a foundation established and supported by corporations which produce food, drugs, and chemicals. This foundation has taken a more active role sponsoring Annual International Caffeine Workshops, conferences where the latest scientific research is discussed (Gale Research Company, 1983:966)” (Troyer and Markle 410). Also from article: “The NCA appears to have been most active in countering anti-caffeine claims. This industry- supported group seeks “to promote sound business relations and mutual understanding among members of the trade and increase coffee consumption” (Gale Research Company, 1983:518)” (Troyer and Markle 410).

106.

- Title: Interorganizational Networks in Urban Society: Initial Perspectives and Comparative Research
- Author(s): Herman Turk
- Source: American Sociological Review, Vol. 35, No. 1 (Feb., 1970), pp. 1-19
- Publisher(s): American Sociological Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2093849>
- Description: From abstract: “The activity levels and complexity of new interorganizational networks are observable consequents of prior degrees of social integration defined in organizational terms. This proposition was specified and tested in terms of the flow of poverty funds from Federal agencies to and among organizations within the 130 largest American cities...” (Turk 1). From article: “*Extralocal Integration*. The national head- quarters of voluntary associations provided a 1960 measure of extralocal integration. Using 21 categories, which ranged from business and health associations through religious and patriotic, the Encyclopedia of Associations (1961) listed the number of such headquarters in each of the study cities. Face validity may be claimed, for the number of networks which converge upon one place is just another way of referring to its societal integration-i.e., the external connections of that place” (Turk 405).

- 107.
- Title: Thirty Years of Growth in the Literature of Interior Design
- Author(s): Paula Baxter
- Source: Journal of Design History, Vol. 4, No. 4 (1991), pp. 241-250
- Publisher(s): Oxford University Press on behalf of Design History Society
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1315877>
- Description: From abstract: “...The subsequent thirty years have seen considerable changes in published books on interior design. In particular, newer writings on interior design and decoration represent a sharply defined balance between professional and popular interests. Post-1961 books reflect aspects of design history in the making, and they themselves serve as forms of cultural interpretation” (Baxter 241). From article: “Since 1961, standards have been drawn up, educational courses have been plotted, and a proliferation of organizations and associations has been created to advance interior design as a profession. The 1991 Encyclopedia of Associations now lists seventy-four international interior design groups³” (Baxter 241).

- 108.
- Title: The Social Science Research Center at an Undergraduate College: Lessons from the Worcester Area Project on Aging
- Author(s): Victoria L. Swigert, Royce A. Singleton, Jr., Stephen C. Ainlay
- Source: Teaching Sociology, Vol. 21, No. 3 (Jul., 1993), pp. 298-305
- Publisher(s): American Sociological Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1319028>
- Description: From abstract: “The Worcester Area Project on Aging differs from other undergraduate research centers in its emphasis on basic research and its exclusive focus on an annual survey of the local elderly population; it differs fundamentally from graduate-level area studies programs in its involvement of undergraduates in research. These differences presented unique challenges during the two-year pilot period of the Project...” (Swigert et al. 298). From article: “The social science research center is a fixture at many universities. One of the largest and best-known centers, the Institute for Social

Research at the University of Michigan, was established in 1946; it has a staff of more than 500 people and an annual budget of \$16 million (Burek 1991)" (Swigert et al. 298).

- 109.
- Title: Toward a Theory of Panethnicity: Explaining Asian American Collective Action
- Author(s): Dina G. Okamoto
- Source: American Sociological Review, Vol. 68, No. 6 (Dec., 2003), pp. 811-842
- Publisher(s): American Sociological Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1519747>
- Description: From abstract: "This analysis extends theoretical models of ethnic boundary formation to account for the shifting and layered nature of ethnic boundaries. It focuses on the underlying structural conditions that facilitate the expansion of ethnic boundaries or the construction of a pan-national identity, and explores how organizing along an ethnic boundary affects collective efforts at the panethnic level..." (Okamoto 811). From article: "Finally, given that formal organizations based on collective identities tend to facilitate collective action by bringing groups of potential participants together and serving as solidarity and communication linkages (Kriesi 1996; McCarthy 1996; McCarthy and Zald 1987), I control for the number of pan-Asian organizations located in each MSA in each year. This variable was constructed using a nonnewspaper source, the Encyclopedia of Associations (Gale Research Co. 1970-1998), which contains more than 144,000 detailed listings for non-profit membership organizations" (Okamoto 826).
- 110.
- Title: An Investigation of the Relationships between Quantifiable Reference Service Variables and Reference Performance in Public Libraries
- Author(s): Ronald R. Powell
- Source: The Library Quarterly, Vol. 48, No. 1 (Jan., 1978), pp. 1-19
- Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4306895>
- Description: From Abstract: This study's major objective was to investigate the relationships between reference performance (dependent) variables and various quantifiable reference service characteristics (that is, independent variables such as reference collection size). Sixty randomly selected librarians were asked to answer as many as possible of twenty-five test reference questions and to indicate any sources used..." (Powell 1). From article: "As the lists of test reference questions were returned by the fifty-one participants, a record was compiled of all of the sources which were used to provide the answers for the twenty-five questions. This list also included any additional titles that had been established independently by the investigator as capable of answering one or more of the questions. Each title was checked carefully to confirm that it could indeed provide the correct answer to the relevant reference question (this list of reference works is given in Appendix B)" (Powell 6). The Encyclopedia of Associations 1975 is number 48 in the "Summary List of Reference Titles" section of the article.
- 111.
- Title: The Heavenly Chorus: Interest Group Voices on TV News
- Author(s): Lucig H. Danielian, Benjamin I. Page
- Source: American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 38, No. 4 (Nov., 1994), pp. 1056-1078
- Publisher(s): Midwest Political Science Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2111732>
- Description: From Abstract: "The work of E. E. Schattschneider (1960) and others suggests that there may be systematic biases or unrepresentativeness in the voices that interest groups contribute to public deliberation about policy...Such imbalances, apparently resulting from differential command of money and other resources, seem to violate norms of equal access, representativeness, balance, and diversity in the marketplace of ideas..." (Danielian and Page 1056). From article: "The frequencies with which different types of interest groups appear on TV news seem to correspond much more closely with the number of such interests that are organized, and with the resources they possess, than with their representativeness of the working population. As a rough indication, in the Encyclopedia of Associations (1977 – a year about in the middle of the period of our cases, trade, business, and commercial

organizations constituted 23.4% of the total listings, a frequency roughly in harmony with the 36.5% of news stories, especially considering that individual corporations are not included in the Encyclopedia. On the other hand, there are anomalies: 19.3% of listed organizations were, broadly speaking, professional, and only 19.2% appeared to correspond to our citizen action and 1.7% to our labor categories – all figures that contrast with the rates of news coverage” (Danielan and Page 1067).

- 112.
- Title: Legislative Ratings as a Metric of Goal Cohesion within Interest Groups: Business vs. Labor
- Author(s): C. N. Hetzner III, Stu Westin
- Source: Public Choice, Vol. 53, No. 1 (1987), pp. 21-39
- Publisher(s): Springer
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/30024730>
- Description: From Abstract: This study investigates the instrumental goals of business and labor by analyzing legislative ratings issued by a number of organizations. Results indicate that the business community is more diverse in its political goals than is the labor community...” (Hetzner and Westin 21). From “Methods and Results” section of article: “In the present study two groups of organizations, one from business and the other from labor, were measured on the cohesiveness or similarity, of their instrumental goals, as evidenced by their ratings of the members of the 96th Congress (1979-1980). A total of 20 organizations was used. The sample itself was based upon the availability of ratings. Before the analysis began, the organizations were labeled as being of business origin or of labor origin. This categorization was based on expert opinion and information from the Encyclopedia of Associations. The resulting a priori business and labor groups contained 8 and 12 members, respectively” (Hetzner and Westin 27).
- 113.
- Title: Wanted: Educational Engineers
- Author(s): H. A. Bern
- Source: The Phi Delta Kappan, Vol. 48, No. 5 (Jan., 1967), pp. 230-236
- Publisher(s): Phi Delta Kappa International
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/20371789>
- From article: “An excellent example of the current relationships among education, defense, and industry can be seen in a joint conference held last June in Washington, D.C. According to the flyer describing the conference, its endorsers include the Department of Defense, the Office of Education, and the National Security Industrial Association ²³” (Bern 233). Footnote 23 cites the Encyclopedia of Associations: “The Encyclopedia of Associations lists N.S.I.A. as an association of ‘industrial companies and education and scientific organizations. Provides industrial advice and guidance to the Department of Defense, the Armed Forces, and other defense-related activities [now include education] of the federal government. Enables business leaders to keep abreast of defense developments. . . . Fosters study by industrial authorities ... to assure business acceptance of defense policies affecting contractors, . . . etc” (Bern 236).
- 114.
- Title: Local Capitalism, Civic Engagement, and Socioeconomic Well-Being
- Author(s): Charles M. Tolbert, Thomas A. Lyson, Michael D. Irwin
- Source: Social Forces, Vol. 77, No. 2 (Dec., 1998), pp. 401-427
- Publisher(s): University of North Carolina Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3005533>
- Description: From abstract: “This analysis is designed to extend a newly emerging body of social stratification research grounded in theories of civil society. The goal of this larger body of research and writing is to provide an alternative social and economic development paradigm to the dominant neoclassical/rational choice/human capital perspective. In an economic world woven together by global market forces, local social structures can become key variables that influence which places prosper and which decline...” (Tolbert et al. 401). From “Key Indicators of Civil Society section of article: “Our analysis is based on 3,024 continental U.S. counties for which there is reasonably complete coverage in published

data compendia (see sources and other details in Table 1)... Our associations item is the county total number of associations listed in the 1990 Encyclopedia of Associations” (Tolbert et al.408).

- 115.
- Title: The Population Ecology of Interest Group Formation: Mobilizing for Gay and Lesbian Rights in the United States, 1950-98
- Author(s): Anthony J. Nownes
- Source: British Journal of Political Science, Vol. 34, No. 1 (Jan., 2004), pp. 49-67
- Publisher(s): Cambridge University Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4092399>
- Description: From Abstract: “This article analyses the founding rate of nationally active homosexual rights interest groups in the United States for the period 1950-98. Drawing upon the extensive organizational ecology literature, we test the hypothesis that the founding rate of homosexual rights interest groups is related non-monotonically to the number of groups in the population...” (Nownes 49). From article: “We define the population in question as the set of politically active organizations that lobby at the national level and advocate for public policy favourable to homosexual men or women in the United States.⁴⁷ To identify this population, we relied primarily upon two sources. First, we consulted the *Encyclopedia of Associations*, an annual volume that lists virtually every association in the United States.⁴⁸ The *Encyclopedia* includes comprehensive entries on specific organizations, as well as information on organizational foundings, dissolutions and mergers. We examined the *Encyclopedia* for every year that it was published from 1950 to 2002” (Nownes 59).
- 116.
- Title: Framing the Abortion Debate: Organizational Resources, Media Strategies, and Movement-Counter-movement Dynamics
- Author(s): Deana A. Rohlinger
- Source: The Sociological Quarterly, Vol. 43, No. 4 (Autumn, 2002), pp. 479-507
- Publisher(s): Blackwell Publishing on behalf of the Midwest Sociological Society
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4120936>
- Description: From abstract: “This study examines how ideologically opposed social movement organizations, the National Organization for Women (NOW) and Concerned Women for America (CWA), get media coverage during critical moments of the abortion debate. I analyze how organizational structure and identity facilitate or constrain a social movement organization's ability to get mainstream media coverage...”(Rohlinger 479). From article, footnote to chart titled “Average Financial and Membership Information for NOW and CWA from 1989-1992” (Rohlinger 485): “Since CWA would not supply their actual revenue, expense, or membership information membership and chapter numbers were obtained from the Encyclopedia of Associations (1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992), which uses information reported from the organization. CWA did provide guidelines as to how the budget is allocated: 76% of the budget is used on program services, 19% on fund-raising, and 5% on general and administrative costs. These guidelines were applied to the self-reported budget information in the Encyclopedia of Associations (1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992) to derive these approximations. CThe self-reported information in the Encyclopedia of Associations does not distinguish between regional, state, and local levels. The CWA Web site reports that there are at least 24 state groups and nearly 500 prayer/ action chapters in almost all of the states” (Rohlinger 85).
- 117.
- Title: Historians in Professional Associations
- Author(s): Robert D. Bugher
- Source: The Public Historian, Vol. 5, No. 3 (Summer, 1983), pp. 77-83
- Publisher(s): University of California Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3377030>
- Description: From introduction: “As one who has spent many years in association management, I am frequently surprised at how little the general public knows about the character and size of this important field. University curriculums prepare students for a host of career choices, but rarely for association

management..." (Bugher 77). From article, footnote 1: "For further information regarding opportunities for historians in the field of association management, see the Encyclopedia of Associations, or contact the American Society of Association Executives, 1575 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005" (Bugher 78).

- 118.
- Title: Judicial Intervention in Admission Decisions of Private Professional Associations
- Author(s): Robert S. Trefny
- Source: The University of Chicago Law Review, Vol. 49, No. 3 (Summer, 1982), pp. 840-858
- Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Law Review
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1599313>
- Description: "Private associations have been part of American society since its inception.⁷ As Alexis de Tocqueville noted, "Americans of all ages, all conditions, and all dispositions constantly form associations."⁸ The Encyclopedia of Associations⁹ lists almost 15,000 private associations at the national level alone" (Trefny 841).

- 119.
- Title: Political Opportunities and African-American Protest, 1948-1997
- Author(s): J. Craig Jenkins, David Jacobs, Jon Agnone
- Source: The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 109, No. 2 (Sep., 2003), pp. 277-303
- Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3568181>
- Description: From Abstract: "...An annual time-series approach is used to examine the frequency of African-American protest in the United States from 1948 to 1997. Evidence of expanding opportunities created by divided government, strong northern Democratic Party allies, and, during the 1950s, Republican presidential incumbents responding to Cold War foreign policy constraints is found..." (Jenkins et al. 277). From article: "The organizational base of the African-American movement is measured by the annual membership of the NAACP provided in its Annual Report (1947-82) and, after it ceased publication in 1982, the membership reported in the Encyclopedia of Associations (Gale Research 1984-98)⁵" (Jenkins 289). Footnote 5: "The NAACP ceased publication of its annual report in 1982 and the national office could not provide annual membership estimates for subsequent years (authors' phone contacts). We therefore used membership estimates for 1983-97 published in the Encyclopedia of Associations" (Jenkins 289).

- 120.
- Title: The Structure of Scientific Fields and the Functioning of University Graduate Departments
- Author(s): Janice Beyer Lodahl, Gerald Gordon
- Source: American Sociological Review, Vol. 37, No. 1 (Feb., 1972), pp. 57-72
- Publisher(s): American Sociological Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2093493>
- Description: From Abstract: "Kuhn's concept of paradigm suggests that academic disciplines could be viewed as technologies involving degrees of task predictability. A series of hypotheses were developed in which relatively high paradigm development in a discipline was predicted to facilitate research and teaching through improved processes of communication and access to stored information. Using questionnaire data collected from 80 university graduate departments, physicists and chemists were found to exhibit more agreement over field content, and to be more willing and satisfied to spend time with graduate students than sociologists and political scientists..." (Lodahl and Gordon 57). From article: "An early reader of this paper suggested that physics was more differentiated than shown here because physics has several applied and interdisciplinary associations banded together with the American Physical Society in the American Institute of Physics. To examine this possibility, we drew a random sample of 25 respondents from each of the four fields and tabulated all individual memberships in professional associations. The results did not reveal any physics subfield association with more membership than auxiliary associations in the three other fields. The second in physics was the Optical Society with four memberships (of 25). As many chemists belonged to the American Physical Society.

Five political scientists out of 25 belonged to the American Society of Public Administration. Three of 25 sociologists belonged to the American Anthropological Association. Memberships in the "primary" professional associations in Table 4 ranged from 23 to 25 (92-100%). In addition, it can be noted that no journals published by the other associations in the AIP (see Encyclopedia of Associations) were among the top ten journals nominated by our physics respondents" (Lodahl and Gordon 69).

- 121.
- Title: The Politicization of Security Policy
- Author(s): William O. Chittick
- Source: The Journal of Politics, Vol. 50, No. 1 (Feb., 1988), pp. 180-191
- Publisher(s): Cambridge University Press on behalf of the Southern Political Science Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2131047>
- Description: From Abstract: "This article compares differences in militarism among government and nongovernment elites. It is based on a mail questionnaire sent to representative samples of both government and nongovernment officials with foreign affairs responsibilities as well as to four more specialized populations of nongovernment leaders in 1984. The study finds that although military officers consistently rank higher on militarism than other groups, they are not significantly more militaristic than either civilian officials in security positions or businessmen..." (Chittick 180). From article: "There is no comparable way of sampling nongovernment elites holding responsible international positions. This study is based on a representative sample of organizations drawn from The Encyclopedia of Associations (Akey, 1984). Although two-thirds of this sample of 1,014 responded, only about a quarter of these organizations have a primary or strong secondary interest in foreign affairs. Consequently, the subsample used in this part of the study includes only the 141 executive directors from those organizations that have a strong interest in foreign affairs" (Chittick 183).

- 122.
- Title: E. Pinkowski, Lay Collector; A Neglected Historical Resource
- Author(s): Victor R. Greene
- Source: Journal of American Ethnic History, Vol. 8, No. 1 (Fall, 1988), pp. 10-20
- Publisher(s): University of Illinois Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27500638>
- Description: From introduction: "The growth of these new archives and archival holdings has benefitted us, but I am afraid that in my judgment we as historians, not just as students of the American ethnic experience but the entire profession, still have neglected to our disadvantage a potentially rich reservoir of source materials, professional support and yes, even expertise. That reservoir is a group of individuals - lay collectors" (Greene 11). From article: "A standard reference work, The Encyclopedia of Associations offers some idea of the huge number, range, and variety of cultural organizations devoted to the preservation of our human heritage. This includes not only our various historical societies, regional, state, and ethnic, but also so-called "hobby" groups, nearly three hundred societies devoted to the preservation of autos, forty-eight groups under "Numismatics," two hundred three philatelist societies, and ten model railroad societies" (Greene 19).

- 123.
- Title: Deterrence and the Death Penalty: The Views of the Experts
- Author(s): Michael L. Radelet, Ronald L. Akers
- Source: The Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (1973-), Vol. 87, No. 1 (Autumn, 1996), pp. 1-16
- Publisher(s): Northwestern University
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1143970>
- Description: From abstract: "The American public has long been favorably disposed toward capital punishment for convicted murderers, and that support continues to grow. In a 1981 Gallup Poll, two-thirds of Americans voiced general approval for the death penalty. That support rose to 72% in 1985, to 76% in 1991, and to 80% in 1994.1 Although these polls need to be interpreted with extreme caution, it is clear that there are few issues on which more Americans agree: in at least some circumstances, death is seen as a justifiable punishment" (Radelet and Akers 1). From article:"The American Society of Criminology

(ASC), founded in 1941, is the country's largest association of professional and academic criminologists, with a 1996 membership of 2,700²⁷ (Radelet and Akers 6). Footnote 27: "ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ASSOCIATIONS 10803 (Sandra Jaszczak ed., 31st ed. 1996)" (Radelet and Akers 6).

- 124.
- Title: Sponsorship and Organizational Stability: Boy Scout Troops
- Author(s): Phillip R. Kunz
- Source: The American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 74, No. 6 (May, 1969), pp. 666-675
- Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2775973>
- Description: From abstract: "Sponsorship is conceptualized as a special case of interorganizational relations in which the organization being sponsored utilizes other organizations to implement its own program at the grass-roots level. A national probability sample of the Boy Scout troops is examined, and it is determined that the type of sponsor has little effect on the activities of the scout troop..." (Kunz 666). From article: "The sponsoring organizations were differentiated in three ways: (1) goal alignment with the Boy Scouts, (2) inclusion of troop members within the sponsoring organization, and (3) organizational resources of the sponsors...The sponsoring organizations were divided into these three divisions after examining their organization and purpose as given in the Encyclopedia of Associations" (Kunz 667).

- 125.
- Title: Size and the Administrative Component in Occupational Associations
- Author(s): Ronald Akers, Frederick L. Campbell
- Source: The Pacific Sociological Review, Vol. 13, No. 4 (Autumn, 1970), pp. 241-251
- Publisher(s): University of California Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1388455>
- Description: From abstract: "...The purpose of this paper is to explore both the conceptual and methodological reasons for inconsistencies in previous studies, and to present new data on this important problem..." (Akers and Campbell 241). From article: "Therefore, as the next step in delimiting a more functionally homogeneous class, only occupational associations were selected from the organizations listed in the Encyclopedia of Associations (Ruffner, 1964)" (Akers and Campbell 242).

- 126.
- Title: Social Capital and Government Performance: An Analysis of 20 American Cities
- Author(s): John C. Pierce, Nicholas P. Lovrich Jr., C. David Moon
- Source: Public Performance & Management Review, Vol. 25, No. 4 (Jun., 2002), pp. 381-397
- Publisher(s): M.E. Sharpe, Inc.
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3381133>
- Description: From abstract: "The study reported in this article directly examines the hypothesis that greater levels of social capital have an independent impact on the quality of government performance at the level of the city. This study falls in the tradition of urban studies literature focusing on the effects of social norms and values on the character of politics and public policy in American cities (Clark & Hoffmann-Martinot, 1998; Elazar, 1994; Lieske, 1993; Lovrich, Daynes, & Ginger, 1980; Wilson & Banfield, 1971)" (Pierce et al. 381). From article: "...We explored three network-based indicators of social capital for each city in addition to the survey-based measure of diffuse social and political trust. Membership in fraternal organizations is a measure of associational life that comes from Latitudes and Attitudes (Weiss, 1994, p. 28) and that characterizes each city as very high, high, low, and very low on a number of variables, including this one. The Encyclopedia of Associations (Sheets, 1999) and the Encyclopedia of Organizations (Huellmantel, 1994) provide information on the number of associations and membership organizations present in each city" (Pierce et al. 385).

- 127.
- Title: A Multidimensional Assessment of Ethical Codes: The Professional Business Association Perspective
- Author(s): Lewis R. Tucker, Vlasis Stathakopolous, Charles H. Patti

- Source: Journal of Business Ethics, Vol. 19, No. 3 (Apr., 1999), pp. 287-300
 - Publisher(s): Springer
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25074097>
 - Description: From Abstract: "This article develops a multidimensional approach for the investigation of the ethical codes of professional associations..." (Tucker et al. 287). From Research Design section of article: "The research design for this investigation utilizes both primary and secondary data. The secondary data consists of the written codes of conducts and the profiles of professional associations contained in the Encyclopedia of Associations (Burek, 1993). The primary data were collected through a survey of the leadership of these associations. The specific components of the research design are the content analysis, association characteristics and attitudinal variables" (Tucker et al. 291).
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- 128.
 - Title: Smoke Gets in Your Eyes: Cigarette Smoking as Deviant Behavior
 - Author(s): Gerald E. Markle, Ronald J. Troyer
 - Source: Social Problems, Vol. 26, No. 5 (Jun., 1979), pp. 611-625
 - Publisher(s): University of California Press on behalf of the Society for the Study of Social Problems
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/800045>
 - Description: From Abstract: "This article focuses on the long-standing, but recently intensified controversy over cigarette smoking... We analyze it as a status battle between pro and antismoking vested interests. Using data from a variety of primary and secondary sources such as government statistics, corporate reports, state codes, marketing reports and public opinion polls, we focus on the political, economic and organizational forces which have militated for or against changes..." (Markle and Troyer 611). From article: "In order to promote and defend these interests, the eleven companies which manufacture cigarettes have created the Tobacco Institute, located in Washington, D.C. The Institute seeks to "promote a better public understanding of the tobacco industry and its place in the nation's economy" (Encyclopedia of Associations, 1978)" (Markel and Troyer 614). Also from article: "The NIC has concentrated more on education against smoking but does favor prohibition of cigarette advertising (Encyclopedia of Associations, 1978: 801" (Markle and Troyer 616).
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- 129.
 - Title: The Sequencing of Social Movements
 - Author(s): Debra C. Minkoff
 - Source: American Sociological Review, Vol. 62, No. 5 (Oct., 1997), pp. 779-799
 - Publisher(s): American Sociological Association
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2657360>
 - Description: From Abstract: "Conventional accounts of protest cycles posit a demonstration effect-successful protests incite other constituencies to activism. I offer an alternative theory that builds on population ecology models of organizational behavior. I argue that the expansion of social movement organizations, or organizational density, is also an essential component of protest cycles..." (Minkoff 779). From Data section of article: "The data come from a database of national women's, African-American, Asian-American, and Hispanic-American organizations in existence between 1955 and 1985. This database was constructed from the first 23 editions of the Encyclopedia of Associations, Volume 1, National Organizations (Gale Research Company, 1955-1988)... I coded each edition of the Encyclopedia separately to generate an over-time census of the women's and racial/ethnic organizational sector that tracked entries, exits, and changes in organizational attributes (Minkoff 1995, app. A)" (Minkoff 786).
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- 130.
 - Title: Response to Smith's "Trends in Voluntary Group Membership: Comments on Baumgartner and Walker": Measurement Validity and the Continuity of Results in Survey Research
 - Author(s): Frank R. Baumgartner, Jack L. Walker
 - Source: American Journal of Political Science, Vol. 34, No. 3 (Aug., 1990), pp. 662-670
 - Publisher(s): Midwest Political Science Association
 - Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2111393>

- Description: From introduction: "...Where group membership is concerned, we believe that fundamental social changes have occurred that require a new approach to the measure of citizens' affiliations with groups. By clinging to a question conceived over a generation ago, we believe that researchers are introducing serious measurement errors into their surveys" (Baumgartner and Walker 662). From article: "In our article we described the explosive expansion of the country's largest voluntary association, the American Association of Retired Persons, which grew from approximately 150,000 members in 1958, to nine million in 1975 (909). Recent reports show that its growth accelerated rapidly since the middle 1970s, reaching over 26 million members in 1989, or one American in 10 (Encyclopedia of Associations 1990)" (Baumgartner and Walker 663).
- 131.
- Title: Patrons and Entrepreneurs: A Response to "Public Interest Group Entrepreneurship and Theories of Groups Mobilization"
- Author(s): Douglas R. Imig, Jeffrey M. Berry
- Source: Political Research Quarterly, Vol. 49, No. 1 (Mar., 1996), pp. 147-154
- Publisher(s): Sage Publications, Inc. on behalf of the University of Utah
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/449045>
- Description: From article: "Nownes and Neeley are right to argue that a major problem in this area of research is the confusion between organizational formation and organizational maintenance. The two concepts are often conflated in the literature as one unified process of organizational development. The authors offer a clear demarcation: group formation covers only the brief period when a group is formally founded. The precise timing of the founding can be determined by examining published reference works like The Encyclopedia of Associations or Public Interest Profiles, which list a self-reported date when an organization was founded. Following their definition, the authors reason that the role of patrons is important in the formation of a group only if they were present at the creation. They defend this strategy by saying "Our survey queried founders about the circumstances leading up to group formation. Thus we have nothing to say about long-term group survival" (Imig and Berry 149).
- 132.
- Title: Social Indicators of Racial Parity
- Author(s): Frank J. McVeigh, Roland Dedekind
- Source: Social Indicators Research, Vol. 35, No. 2 (Jun., 1995), pp. 155-177
- Publisher(s): Springer
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27522839>
- Description: From Abstract: "Using the U.S. Census' Social Indicators III (73 indicators) and the OECD List of Social Indicators (33 indicators), a modified Delphi panel was surveyed in two rounds to rank 106 items and 19 "areas of major social concerns" as to how "essential" or "unnecessary" each indicator was in measuring racial parity in the U.S. A hypothesis about how much consensus was reached overall between the first- and second-round responses and hypotheses about comparative views among Academics, minority Advocates and Government researchers-administrators were tested..." (McVeigh and Dedekind 155). From article: "Half of the minority advocacy group leaders were selected from the Encyclopedia of Associations (Sec. 6, #10 Nationality and Ethnic Organizations - African-Americans, American Indians and Hispanics) and half from the Washington Information Directory, 1992-93 (under "Advocacy and Public Service")" (McVeigh and Dedekind 164).
- 133.
- Title: Review: [untitled]
- Author(s): Patricia Yancey Martin
- Reviewed Title(s): Organizing for Equality: The Evolution of Women's and Racial-Ethnic Organizations in America, 1955-1985.
- Reviewed Author(s): Debra C. Minkoff
- Source: Contemporary Sociology, Vol. 25, No. 6 (Nov., 1996), pp. 761-763
- Publisher(s): American Sociological Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2077275>

- Description: From introduction: “This (Minkoff’s) study of movement organizations associated with African-Americans, women, Hispanic Americans, and Asian Americans in the United States between 1955 and 1985 seeks to understand the social movement dynamics of the period...” (Martin 761). From article: “The data are drawn from 975 *national* social movement, voluntary or interest-group organizations that existed between 1955 and 1985 based on data taken from 23 editions of *Encyclopedia of Associations, National Organizations...*” (Martin 762).
- 134.
- Title: Interest Groups & the Framing of the 1988 Democratic & Republican Party Platforms
- Author(s): Terri Susan Fine
- Source: *Polity*, Vol. 26, No. 3 (Spring, 1994), pp. 517-530
- Publisher(s): Palgrave Macmillan Journals
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/3235157>
- Description: From abstract: “...The politics of platform adoption have received little scholarly examination. A key aspect of the platform writing process is the role that non-party actors play in shaping party issue positions. Outsiders communicate their concerns to the parties by testifying before the platform writing committees. In light of recent findings suggesting that a strong connection exists between platform planks and public policy, an examination of those outsiders integral to the platform writing process is warranted because these nonparty members can influence the formulation of party planks that may later become public policy” (Fine 517). From article: “The *Encyclopedia of Associations* was used as the principal reference for classifying interest group issue positions” (Fine 525).
- 135.
- Title: Obtrusive versus Unobtrusive Evaluation of Reference Service in Five Illinois Public Libraries: A Pilot Study
- Author(s): Terry L. Weech, Herbert Goldhor
- Source: *The Library Quarterly*, Vol. 52, No. 4 (Oct., 1982), pp. 305-324
- Publisher(s): The University of Chicago Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4307533>
- Description: From abstract: “This article describes the results of a pilot study to determine the relative effectiveness of obtrusive and unobtrusive methods of evaluating library reference service. Reference service in five public libraries was evaluated unobtrusively by using university students from the community served by the libraries as proxy reference clients. The same libraries were evaluated obtrusively by requesting reference staff to provide the answers to a list of fifteen reference questions...” (Weech and Goldhor 305). From article: Question 11 from “Appendix A, Question Set I” reads: “What is the address of National Council on Governmental Accounting? Answer: 180 N. Michigan Avenue, Suite 800, Chicago, Illinois 60601 Source(s): *Encyclopedia of Associations*” (Weech and Goldhor 320).
- 136.
- Title: Professional Organizations and Education
- Author(s): Janice F. Weaver
- Source: *Review of Educational Research*, Vol. 37, No. 1, Philosophical and Social Framework of Education (Feb., 1967), pp. 50-56
- Publisher(s): American Educational Research Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1169859>
- Description: From abstract: “The first part of this chapter deals with research conducted by professional educational organizations and includes (a) selected significant trends in research, (b) a discussion of the continued increase in the number of organizations, and (c) problems accruing to that growth. The second part of the chapter discusses research on professional organizations in education...” (Weaver 50). From “Growth in Organizations” section of article: “The proliferation and spin-off of organizations with broad or specialized research concerns in education have been apparent. In addition to the over-200 institutional research bureaus of universities and schools reported in the *Directory of Educational Research Agencies and Studies* (1962) and in addition to the multiple departments and affiliates of the NEA, the *Encyclopedia of Associations* (1964) lists 78 professional education organizations whose stated purposes are to

sponsor and conduct educational research. Nor do the above figures contain the private foundations, corporations, and the federal offices and bureaus having research interests” (Weaver 51).

- 137.
- Title: Promoting Graduate Students' Membership in Professional Organizations
- Author(s): Scott A. Desmond, Amy M. Symens
- Source: Teaching Sociology, Vol. 25, No. 2 (Apr., 1997), pp. 176-182
- Publisher(s): American Sociological Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1318663>
- Description: From abstract: ... “Despite the many benefits associated with professional organization memberships and its importance to the professional development of new sociologists, many of the graduate students that we have had contact with do not belong to professional organizations. This article describes a workshop for promoting graduate student membership in professional organizations that was conducted in our department” (Desmond and Symens 176). From “Preparing for the Workshop” section of article: “The semester before the workshop was to be conducted we began the process of identifying as many professional organizations in sociology and related fields as possible... As a final source of information on professional organizations in sociology we also consulted the Encyclopedia of Associations (Fischer and Schwartz 1996). Once we had identified a significant number of organizations, we wrote to the person in charge of membership information (most journals provide such information for people interested in joining). In our letter, we described the workshop we intended to conduct and asked each organization's representative to send us the number of application forms needed and any other available information (e.g., pamphlets and brochures) that described the activities of their organization” (Desmond and Symens 177).

- 138.
- Title: The Growth of Religious Reform Movements
- Author(s): Robert Wuthnow
- Source: Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 480, Religion in America Today (Jul., 1985), pp. 106-116
- Publisher(s): Sage Publications, Inc. in association with the American Academy of Political and Social Science
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1045338>
- Description: From abstract: “Moral Majority, pro-life groups, charismatic renewal, antinuclear coalitions, religious feminist groups-all typify American religion in the 1980s. Neglected in most studies of denominationalism and church-sect dynamics, these reform movements provide the sinews that crosscut denominational boundaries and shape the course of religious organizations...” (Wuthnow 106). From article: “Additional perspective on the importance of these movements can be gained by examining trends in their formation. As the Encyclopedia of Associations lists the founding date of each organization, and as information on defunct organizations-relatively few-is retained, it is possible to calculate how many such organizations were in existence at different points over the past century” (Wuthnow 112).

- 139.
- Title: Differential Organization of Health Professions: A Comparative Analysis
- Author(s): Ronald L. Akers, Richard Quinney
- Source: American Sociological Review, Vol. 33, No. 1 (Feb., 1968), pp. 104-121
- Publisher(s): American Sociological Association
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2092243>
- Description: From abstract: “This study of the comparative organizational structure of five health professions--chiropractic, dentistry, medicine, optometry and pharmacy--provides an ordinal ranking for each according to organizational resources, specifically size, wealth and knowledge, and the structural variables of orientational and relational cohesion...” (Akers and Quinney 104). From article: “This means that, insofar as the data permit, the five groups are ranked on amount of resources and from most to least cohesive on each of the structural characteristics according to the directives in the paradigm. Data were obtained from available published information released by, for, or about the five professions: journals,

reports, trans- actions of meetings, organizational charts, directories, constitutions and bylaws, census data, census bureau reports, histories and other studies of the professions, and the Encyclopedia of Associations” (Akers and Quinney 107).

- 140.
- Title: For the Nonce
- Author(s): Cynthia Y. Krueger, Ronald R. Butters
- Source: American Speech, Vol. 62, No. 2 (Summer, 1987), pp. 176-177
- Publisher(s): Duke University Press
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/455283>
- Description: From introduction: “Compounds, as John Algeo noted (“Where Do All the New Words Come From?” AS 55 [1980]: 270) account for approximately two-thirds of the new words that have established themselves in American English in recent years. Louis Phillips has called our attention to a number of recent compounds which seem possible candidates for full-fledged wordhood” (Krueger and Butters 176). From letter: “There is no guarantee that any of these words will survive in general usage for any length of time, and it is much more likely that some will end up in someone’s collection of *scripophily* ‘cherished scraps of paper’ (An Encyclopedia of Associations, 1984 ed.)” (Krueger and Butters 177).

- 141.
- Title: Interest Group Resources and Testimony at Congressional Hearings
- Author(s): Kevin M. Leyden
- Source: Legislative Studies Quarterly, Vol. 20, No. 3 (Aug., 1995), pp. 431-439
- Publisher(s): Comparative Legislative Research Center
- Stable URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/440230>
- Description: From abstract: “This article examines the types of organized interests that get included in the policy-making process. To examine this question, I propose a theory that emphasizes the importance of costly organizational resources and I test it using as a dependent variable whether or not groups are invited to testify at congressional hearings....” (Leyden 431). From article: “To examine the relationship between interest group resources and hearing participation, a random sample of 250 interest groups listed in The Encyclopedia of Associations was selected and data on the resources of each group collected. The Encyclopedia was used because it is the most comprehensive listing available” (Leyden 435).

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Note this is in addition to the bibliography we compiled from a JSTOR search, which are listed above.

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