

**AUSTRALIAN RESEARCH COUNCIL
Discovery - Projects
Proposal for Funding Commencing in 2011**

DP

PROJECT ID: DP110103900

First Investigator: Prof Brian Martin

Admin Org: University of Wollongong

Total number of sheets contained in this Proposal: 53

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CERTIFICATION

The Administering Organisation must obtain the required agreement of all parties necessary to allow the proposed research to proceed.

Certification by the Deputy/Pro Vice-Chancellor (Research) or their delegate or equivalent in the Administering Organisation

I certify that—

- I have obtained the written agreement of all parties identified in this Proposal to submit this Proposal.
- Proper enquires have been made and I am satisfied that the Participants, and the Organisations listed in this Proposal meet the requirements specified in the Discovery Projects Funding Rules for funding commencing in 2011.
- The Head of Department or equivalent has approved this Proposal.
- This organisation will contribute the resources specified in this Proposal if the Proposal is successful.
- This organisation supports this Proposal and if successful will provide basic facilities and the items listed in the budget for the project.
- I have obtained the written agreement of the other organisation(s), if any, involved in this Proposal to contribute the resources outlined in this Proposal.
- I have obtained the written agreement from the relevant employer(s) for the participation, to the extent indicated in this Proposal, of the Participants listed in the Proposal.
- I am prepared to have the project carried out in my organisation under the circumstances set out in this Proposal and in accordance with the Discovery Projects Funding Rules for funding commencing in 2011.
- The amount of time that the Investigator(s) will be devoting to the project is appropriate to existing workloads.
- The project can be accommodated within the general facilities in this organisation, and if applicable, within the facilities of other relevant organisations specified in this Proposal, and sufficient working and office space is available for any proposed additional staff.
- All funds for this Project will only be spent for the purpose for which they are provided.
- The Project will not be permitted to proceed until appropriate ethical clearance(s) has been obtained.
- I will notify the ARC if there are changes to any named Participant after the submission of this Proposal.
- To the best of my knowledge, all conflicts of interest relating to parties involved in or associated with this proposal have been disclosed to the ARC.
- I will notify the ARC of any conflicts of interest relating to parties involved in or associated with this Proposal which arise after the submission of this Proposal.
- To the best of my knowledge, this Proposal does not fall within the Medical and/or Dental Research category, as defined in the Discovery Projects Funding Rules for funding commencing in 2011.
- To the best of my knowledge, the proposed research does not duplicate work that is already funded or could reasonably be expected to be funded by a Centre.
- For all participants who propose to be associated with a Centre, the ARC Centre Director has approved the Proposal and confirms that it does not duplicate Commonwealth funding.
- To the best of my knowledge, this Proposal does not duplicate Commonwealth funding.
- I certify that all Chief Investigators meet the eligibility criteria for the role as defined in the Discovery Project Funding Rules for funding commencing in 2011.
- I consent on behalf of all the parties, to the ARC copying, modifying and otherwise dealing with information contained in the Proposal for any of the purposes specified in A1.7.2 of the Discovery Projects Funding Rules for funding commencing in 2011.
- I consent, on behalf of all the parties, to this Proposal being referred to third parties, who will remain anonymous, for assessment purposes.
- For each Fellowship candidate on this Proposal who currently holds an ARC fellowship and who is seeking a subsequent fellowship, I have obtained the agreement from the Administering Organisation for the current fellowship, as well as the fellowship candidate, that the current fellowship will be relinquished if the fellowship candidate is successful.
- To the best of my knowledge, the Privacy Notice appearing at the top of this application form has been drawn to the attention of all the Participants whose personal details have been provided at the Personnel section.
- To the best of my knowledge all details provided in this application form and in any supporting documentation are true and complete and no information specifically relating to personnel track or publication records is false or misleading.
- I understand that it is an offence under the Criminal Code Act 1995 to provide false or misleading information.
- I understand and agree that all statutory requirements must be met before the proposed research can commence.

PART A - Administrative Summary (DP110103900)

A1. If this proposal is successful, which organisation will it be administered by?

Administering Organisation Name

University of Wollongong

A2. Proposal Title

(Provide a short descriptive title of no more than 150 characters (20 words). Avoid the use of acronyms, quotation marks and upper case characters.)

Theory for nonviolent social transformation

A3. Person Participant Summary

	Person number	Family name	First name	Current organisation
1	1	Martin	Brian	University of Wollongong
2	2	MacLeod	Jason	The University of Queensland

	Relevant organisation for this proposal	Role
1	University of Wollongong	Chief Investigator
2	University of Wollongong	Postdoctoral Fellow

A4. Summary of Proposal

(In no more than 750 characters (approx 100 words) of plain language, summarise aims, significance and expected outcomes.)

In the past few decades, nonviolent action has played an important role in many extraordinary political changes, such as toppling of repressive regimes. Yet the theory of nonviolent action has not developed to the same extent. This project will extend nonviolence theory in several key areas, using campaigns as test cases, especially in relation to interfaces with violence, discourse and conventional political action. The resulting theory will help researchers better understand social action and activists to better understand and undertake it.

A5. Summary of Project for Public Release

(In no more than 350 characters (approx 50 words), please provide a two-sentence descriptor of the purpose and expected outcome of the project which is suitable for media or other publicity material. Do not duplicate or simply truncate the 'Summary of Proposal'.)

Improving understanding of nonviolent action will improve the capacity to campaign for social justice and thus support democratisation and good governance in the region. It will reduce the attraction of using violence by undercutting the false belief that terrorism is more effective than nonviolence in achieving social goals.

PART B - Classification and other statistical information (DP110103900)

B1. National Research Priorities

	National Research Priority Area	National Research Priority Goal
1		
2		

B2. Field of Research (FOR)

	Field of Research (FOR)	Field of Research (FOR) Percent
1	Political Science not elsewhere classified	100

B3. Socio-Economic Objective (SEO-08)

	Socio Economic Objective (SEO)	Socio Economic Objective (SEO) Percent
1	Law, Politics and Community Services not elsewhere classified	100

B4. Keywords

	Keywords
1	nonviolent action
2	violence
3	social action
4	conflict

B5. If the proposed research involves international collaboration, please specify the country/ies involved.

	International Collaboration Country Name
1	Norway
2	Germany
3	United States

C1. Please upload a Project Description as detailed in the Instructions to Applicants in no more than 10 A4 pages and in the required format.

Attached PDF

Theory for nonviolent social transformation

AIMS AND BACKGROUND

Aim: to extend and update nonviolence theory so that it encompasses new domains — interfaces with violence, discourse and conventional political action — and addresses the new interactive communication environment.

Governments spend hundreds of billions of dollars every year on military research and development but hardly any for research into nonviolent action. Yet nonviolent action has played a crucial role in many extraordinary political changes in recent decades. Prominent instances include

- the toppling of the regime of Ferdinand Marcos in the Philippines in 1986
- the collapse of Eastern European regimes in 1989
- the failure of the 1991 Soviet coup
- the end of the Suharto government in Indonesia in 1998
- the ousting of the Milosevic government in Serbia in 2000

There are dozens more examples from Africa, South America and Asia (Ackerman and DuVall 2000; Crow et al. 1990; McAllister 1991; McManus and Schlabach 1991; Schock 2005; Zunes et al. 1999; for more sources see McCarthy and Sharp 1997).

Government preference for military over nonviolence funding is mirrored in the scholarly realm, where the focus is on the study of violence, with nonviolence neglected. Looking just at one field, terrorism, the amount of research from conventional security-oriented approaches is enormous compared to research on nonviolent alternatives to terrorism (on the latter see for example Martin, 2002; Ram and Summy 2007).

Nonviolent action has increasingly become the method of choice by social movements. In some countries, armed struggle has been accompanied or superseded by nonviolent struggle, for example in South Africa in the years prior to the end of apartheid in the early 1990s, East Timor from the late 1980s until independence, and West Papua today. In many western social movements, commitment to nonviolent practices has become standard in campaigns, explicitly or as a default option.

Although nonviolent *action* is increasingly understood, used and accepted, nonviolence *theory* has not developed to the same extent. There is a need to move to broader terrains, beyond the usual frameworks, and to include new forms of action, for example on the Internet. The aim of this project is to extend nonviolence theory to new domains in order to provide greater insight into the dynamics of social action and to be more fruitful in offering insights to practitioners.

For the past 30 years I have been researching nonviolent action, continually opening up new areas, for example connections with capitalism, technology and communication, with an overarching interest in strategy. In other research on scientific controversies, whistleblowing and information issues, I have kept up with emerging forms of action in professional, bureaucratic and Internet arenas. I am in regular touch with numerous nonviolence scholars and activists in Australia and around the world. This experience puts me in a prime position to take a major step in nonviolence research, namely to develop a framework that goes beyond the traditional ambit of nonviolence theory.

Background

Nonviolence is commonly divided into two traditions, principled and pragmatic (Stiehm 1968). The principled tradition, associated with Gandhi, advocates nonviolence on moral grounds, namely that it is immoral to use violence against others. The Gandhian approach is often accompanied by an emphasis on moral witness and attempts to persuade opponents.

The pragmatic tradition advocates nonviolent action because it is more effective than violence. The key figure in this tradition is scholar Gene Sharp whose 1973 book *The Politics of Nonviolent Action* presents a theory of power, 198 methods of nonviolent action — picketing, mock awards, vigils, renunciation of honours, social boycott, stay-at-home, refusal to sell property, peasant strikes, judicial noncooperation, mutiny, sit-ins and seizure of assets, to pick a few examples — and an empirically derived set of stages in campaigns that Sharp calls the dynamics of nonviolent action.

The theory behind most nonviolent activism is not greatly different from that given by Gandhi and Sharp. Gandhi remains the key influence in much principled nonviolence, such as ploughshares actions involving damaging military weapons systems. Such activists are often religiously motivated and see their actions as bearing moral witness.

Actions in the pragmatic tradition — the most common sort in western countries — often proceed without any explicit attention to theory. Protesters may be unaware of ideas in the area and just do what seems effective, perhaps having read about or witnessed other actions. For example, when workers walk off the job or sabotage equipment, seldom are they familiar with theory about these sorts of actions.

Increasingly, though, activists use a wide variety of tools for analysis, group dynamics, preparation, communication and other facets of actions and campaigns. Ideas about nonviolent action are part of the activist toolkit and most commonly they are drawn from Sharp, including the consent theory of power and examples of nonviolent action. Examples of successful campaigns are widely used.

Nonviolence theory, as deployed by activists, has not greatly developed since Sharp's key work, published over 35 years ago. Sharp's new book (2005) simply restates the theory with new case studies. Yet there are many facets of theory that have been tackled since then and many others worthy of attention. This is not just a question of theory for activists: activist practice long has been and continues to be a key stimulus for developing theory.

Among the developers of post-Sharp pragmatic nonviolence theory — which includes applying nonviolence ideas to new arenas — I have played a significant role. The areas addressed by these developers include:

- critique of Sharp's theory of power (Martin 1989; McGuinness 1993)
- bureaucracies (Martin et al. 1997)
- capitalism (Martin 2001a)
- technology (Martin 2001b)
- communication (Martin and Varney 2003a, b)
- social movement dynamics (Schock 2005)
- tactics against injustice (Martin 2007)

However, there remain some important areas that deserve much greater attention both theoretically and practically. Four interfaces are of special importance:

- between violence and nonviolent action
- between nonviolent action and conventional political action
- between discourse and nonviolent action
- between action and strategy.

This project aims to address these vital areas. Each one constitutes a boundary for nonviolent action as well as a crucial point for activists.

SIGNIFICANCE AND INNOVATION

Activists increasingly recognise the advantages of nonviolent action over armed struggle:

- it is more inclusive, allowing ready participation by women, children, the unfit and many people with disabilities
- it is more likely to win over opponents and third parties
- it usually leads to fewer casualties
- it is less likely to lead to a new repressive system.

Nevertheless, scholars continue to neglect nonviolent action. This project aims to expand nonviolent action theory by tackling several domains regularly encountered in practice yet theoretically undeveloped.

The interface between nonviolent action and conventional political action is dealt with in nearly every nonviolence campaign yet hardly theorised. Sharp defines nonviolent action as forms of political, social or economic action, without the use of force, that go beyond conventional action such as voting, lobbying or investment. In a dictatorship, a petition could be nonviolent action, opening signers to arrest or worse, whereas a petition in less repressive societies is a routine, conventional sort of action. Nonviolent actionists regularly move back and forth between conventional and nonviolent action. The patterns and dynamics of action across this boundary need examination, categorisation and illumination.

The boundary between violence and nonviolence has received a fair bit of attention. The consensus among nonviolence researchers is that mixing violent and nonviolent methods in campaigns is counterproductive, usually reducing the effectiveness of the nonviolent components (Sharp 1973: 573-655). In practice, every democratic transition, including those conceptualised as nonviolent such as the Indian independence movement, has included both violence and nonviolence. Given the under-theorisation of the violence-nonviolence intersection, addressing this boundary is vital for the advancement of nonviolence theory and practice.

The interface between discourse and nonviolent action has received little attention, yet it is increasingly important. Discourse is itself sometimes categorised as nonviolent action, as in the case of Chinese dissidents using email to express their criticisms. In other cases discourse is similar to conventional political action. Yet even within the principled nonviolence tradition, discourse plays a formal role: Gandhi saw dialogue with the opponent as a necessary preliminary stage before moving — if needed — to nonviolent action. In pragmatic nonviolence, discourse is central to one of Sharp's three main types of nonviolent action, protest and persuasion. Wendy Varney and I theorised the connections between communication and nonviolence (Martin and Varney 2003a, b). However, there remain major unexplored areas in this nexus, notably theorising the tactical and strategic dimensions to verbal interactions and the use of cyberspace in campaigning.

New communication technologies increasing play a key role in activism, for example the use of texting to organise actions, mobile phones to record events with photos and videos being put online immediately, webpages to reveal leaks and undermine censorship, and much else. These facets are hardly addressed in nonviolence theory, which developed long before such technologies.

The link between strategy and action is the fourth important area needing theoretical attention. Sharp (2005) and his associate Robert Helvey (2004) have increasingly emphasised the importance of strategy in nonviolent action and in recent years the International Center on Nonviolent Conflict has made strategy a focus for much of its work. Strategy is undoubtedly important, but in many conflicts the

conditions for conventional approaches to strategy are not present. A strategy — in essence, a plan to achieve a goal given particular resources and obstacles — assumes a capacity for self-aware agents to analyse, plan and act. Yet in many struggles the activists are not a coherent, organised group subject to discipline but instead form and dissolve in an ad hoc fashion (Jordan 2002). This sort of postmodern activism needs to be conceptualised differently in order to think coherently about strategy.

Addressing these four important dimensions — nonviolence interfaces with conventional action, violence and discourse, and the strategy-action interface — offers the possibility of a major development in nonviolent action theory.

The innovation in tackling these areas will come from the method of addressing them. Sharp, in developing his pioneering analyses of methods and dynamics of nonviolent action, implicitly used a grounded theory approach: he analysed hundreds of nonviolent campaigns, discerned patterns and developed frameworks to capture these patterns. Sharp entered his investigations with a prior awareness of nonviolent action, derived from Gandhi, but took a different approach, jettisoning Gandhi's moral apparatus and instead looking for effective methods of nonviolent action (Weber 2003). (Incidentally, Sharp never conceptualised his work as grounded theory — he just did it that way.)

I plan to use a similar approach in my analysis of the four dimensions. I enter these arenas with awareness of pragmatic nonviolence but without a commitment to Sharp's boundaries around nonviolent action. I will look at the dynamics of campaigns that involve cross-boundary elements, looking at action-in-practice and probing for principles that might (or might not) cut across the boundaries. In other words, I am approaching the study of action generally, starting from what is usually called nonviolent action but being open to other ways of acting.

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

To develop principles, I will investigate a wide range of case studies, looking for patterns. The general approach is to become familiar with features of case studies, develop frameworks that capture key elements and then test the frameworks against those and other case studies. This seems to have been Sharp's approach, though he never discussed methodology.

One way to test the theory is to see whether activists can use it to make sense of their own experiences and current campaigns. To facilitate such testing, I will use interactive means such as wikis, in the tradition of participatory action research.

Nonviolence–violence boundary

Nonviolence advocates commonly argue that mixing violence and nonviolence is not a good idea, as it undermines the effectiveness of nonviolent action. However, in many actual campaigns, both methods have been used. To understand the conditions for effectiveness, it is worth looking at numerous struggles to see what goes on when the two approaches are mixed. For example:

- In the East Timorese struggle against the Indonesian invasion and occupation from 1975, initially armed struggle was the primary mode of resistance. In the late 1980s, the East Timorese strategy changed to a combination of nonviolent resistance in urban areas accompanied by defensive-only military resistance in the countryside (Fukuda 2000).

- In the South African resistance to apartheid, armed struggle was used by the African National Congress from the 1970s but in the 1980s and early 1990s there was a greater use of nonviolent methods (Zunes 1999).

- In Vietnam during the Vietnam war, the primary mode of resistance to the South Vietnamese government was armed struggle, mainly in the countryside. However, the Buddhist opposition used nonviolent methods at the same time, mainly in urban areas.

- In the US during the Vietnam war, the peace movement primarily used nonviolent methods such as rallies and draft resistance. However, there was some violence, notably by the Weather Underground.

- Resistance to the Nazi occupation of Europe included both violence by partisans and nonviolent methods such as public protests, bureaucratic obstruction of orders and sabotage in factories (Semelin 1993).

- In major actions against corporate globalisation, some protesters smash windows, burn cars and assault police while the majority remain peaceful. In the movement, there is a vigorous debate, centred on the idea of “diversity of tactics,” about the effectiveness of mixing violence and nonviolence.

- In the first intifada (1987-1993), the primary Palestinian actions were nonviolent, including strikes, boycotts and rallies, but there was some violence such as throwing of stones. In the second intifada (2000-), suicide bombings have been prominent, while a wide range of nonviolent actions continue to be used, though with little international publicity.

In these and other examples, both violent and nonviolent methods are used. The task is to determine the conditions for effectiveness. Some preliminary hypotheses are:

- If violent and nonviolent methods are used in separate domains — in space or time — violence is less likely to undermine the effectiveness of nonviolence. Examples include East Timor and South Africa.

- When violence is the primary mode of struggle against oppression, it is harder for nonviolence to make a difference. The Vietnam war is an example.

- In less overtly repressive societies, violence is more likely to be counterproductive. The US anti-Vietnam war protests and anti-corporate globalisation protests are examples.

After preliminary hypotheses are formulated, then case studies can be probed more deeply and new case studies sought. How many case studies are needed? This depends — it is a matter of depth and breadth.

Sharp investigated hundreds of instances of nonviolent action. Using historical examples, he illustrated every one of the 198 methods of nonviolent action he identified. However, for the framework of stages in a nonviolent struggle that he called the dynamics of nonviolent action, he used a smaller number of examples, some of them extensively.

Kurt Schock, in his investigation into social movements and nonviolent action, picked six case studies for in-depth assessment. He chose three successes (such as the Philippines) and three failures (such as China 1989). His approach shows the value of in-depth investigation.

In general, studying many examples is useful to gain a sense of patterns in the data. In-depth investigations into specific cases are useful to probe and illustrate dynamics. I plan to use this combination for each of the four dimensions, compiling numerous examples for pattern-recognition and testing and going into specific cases for greater understanding.

To return to the violence-nonviolence interface, a range of examples will be sought in which both methods were used during campaigns or actions in order to stimulate and test hypotheses. Then selected cases will be chosen for an in-depth examination.

Nonviolent–conventional action boundary

Nearly every campaign involving nonviolent action also involves conventional political action. For example, the US civil rights campaign, noted for bus boycotts, sit-ins, marches and rallies, also contained its share of conventional political action, including activist meetings, letters, leaflets, meetings with officials, voter registration, election campaigning and voting. There are several questions about this boundary that have not been examined systematically.

- Is there a “dynamics of conventional action” — a set of typical stages, principles or critical interactions in a campaign — parallel to Sharp’s dynamics of nonviolent action?

- What is the effect of mixing conventional and nonviolent actions? What are the advantages and disadvantages? Is it sometimes counterproductive? In particular, can use of conventional action sometimes undermine nonviolent action, analogously to the use of violence?

- Do some sorts of nonviolent action lend themselves to complementary uses of conventional action, and vice versa?

To examine the nonviolent-conventional action interface, a wide range of campaigns will be examined, looking for patterns, developing preliminary hypotheses and then testing and elaborating the evolving framework.

Nonviolence–discourse boundary

Discourse sometimes is nonviolent action, for example a sermon critical of the Nazis during the occupation. On the other hand, all forms of nonviolent action — fasts, consumer boycotts, rent strikes — can be considered to be forms of discourse. Whatever the terminology, there are areas of discourse (or discursive action) that are not addressed in nonviolence theory, for example cyberspace tactics (Megens and Martin 2002).

Gandhi always began his campaigns by attempting dialogue with opponents. In nonviolence theory, this is considered to be preliminary to nonviolent action per se. However, Sharp did not classify or analyse such dialogue stages.

Another aspect of discursive action is the form in which discourse occurs. The medium of communication — telephone, text messaging — has hardly ever been addressed in nonviolence theory (Martin and Varney 2003a: 165-169). Nor have expressive dimensions of discourse, for example shouting at rallies, been incorporated into nonviolence theory. In some cases Sharp’s dynamics of nonviolent action can be expanded to cover these aspects of discourse. For example, hate speech can rebound against the speaker along the lines of Sharp’s political jiu-jitsu.

The aim in addressing the nonviolence-discourse interface is to develop a framework parallel to Sharp’s dynamics of nonviolent action: a dynamics of discursive action, or semiotics of satyagraha, covering elements missing from Sharp’s framework. A wide range of case studies will be used to develop and test the new framework.

Strategic dimension

In Sharp’s formulation of nonviolent action, strategy plays a large role: activists are encouraged to develop a plan, with analysis of the situation, assessment of strengths and weaknesses, well-defined goals and use of methods appropriate to the task. This is in the tradition of nonviolent action as an alternative to armed struggle, with military strategy as a paradigm for nonviolence strategy.

Some campaigns fit this framework, especially when activists are unified against a repressive government. However, many nonviolent struggles do not satisfy the conditions for elaborate strategic planning. Sometimes there are no leaders with the credibility to direct planning, or there may be a diversity of opposition groups with varying agendas. Many contemporary actions — some anti-corporate globalisation

actions, for example — are organised in an ad hoc fashion, with organising groups dissolving after the events. Strategies, rather than driving campaigns, mostly result from actions taken, in the style of emergent strategy (Mintzberg 1994).

Campaigns often have a coherency due to shared beliefs, communication between groups and individuals, demonstration effects, media coverage and actions by opponents. This coherency needs to be explained using categories in addition to strategic planning.

To capture the contemporary dynamics of nonviolent action, a range of action arenas — to talk of campaigns is already to assume some collective focus — will be examined, looking for mechanisms influencing choices to act and actions taken. These will be assessed as reflecting an explicit strategy or an emergent (unplanned) strategy. For action arenas with emergent strategies, the aim will be to identify, classify and understand the ways actions can be effective without formal strategic planning.

Theory development process

This project will use a qualitative approach, as with nearly all research in nonviolence theory. The aim is to develop frameworks that make sense of a range of case studies, namely capture key elements.

Sharp's dynamics of nonviolent action — still the most important framework in the field — captures a number of elements of a wide range of nonviolent campaigns. Sharp proceeded by personally studying hundreds of cases and pulling out what he considered to be key stages. For the crucial stage of political jiu-jitsu, he drew on the prior concept of moral jiu-jitsu, developed by Richard Gregg (1934).

I plan to follow in the steps of Sharp, but with several modifications to make the methodology more efficient and robust.

- I will look at a wide range of case studies for each of the four dimensions (E4.1 to E4.4). To achieve this in a reasonable time, I will rely on APD Jason MacLeod to help find cases, collect data and help write up case study summaries.

- The PhD student will focus on cyberactivism — generally, the use of the Internet and related technology in social action — looking at interfaces with all the boundaries involved, including discourse most obviously, support for conventional action, as well as support for violence. By delving into a multifaceted method of action, the PhD student will be able to assess the adequacy of the framework in each of its four dimensions in a unique way.

- I will establish an international reference group to support the project by suggesting directions for investigation, giving feedback on the evolving frameworks and contributing to publications. Most contact with reference group members will be via email, Skype and online collaboration tools. It will be quite valuable to bring them to Wollongong on two occasions for intensive workshopping oriented around producing individual or joint books and articles around common themes addressed in the project.

I will select reference group members who are leading active nonviolence researchers, including

- Jørgen Johansen, Norway, affiliated with many universities and War Resisters' International and author of five books on nonviolence (in Norwegian and Swedish)

- Barbara Müller, Institute for Peacework and Nonviolent Conflict Transformation; co-creator and secretary (1997-2004) of the German Platform for Constructive Conflict Settlement; author of a comprehensive study of the Balkan Peace Teams (Müller 2006).

- Kurt Schock, Rutgers University, author of the major contribution *Unarmed Insurrections* (Schock 2005).

— Tom Weber, La Trobe University, one of the world's leading Gandhian scholars.

I will also be in regular touch with the other nonviolence researchers in Australia, notably Ralph Summy, UQ.

NATIONAL BENEFIT

Nonviolent action is increasingly used by a wide range of movements at national, sub-national and transnational levels. As an alternative to armed struggle, it has numerous advantages, including greater participation, lower casualties, and a smaller likelihood of a repressive successor regime.

Nonviolent action has already benefited Australia through helping end the Suharto government without massive loss of life. An improvement in the understanding of and capacity for nonviolent action has enormous potential benefits in improving the prospects for democratic transitions within Indonesia (Aceh and West Papua) and in countries such as Burma, China and North Korea.

In developing strategies and running campaigns, nonviolent activists draw on shared pools of experience and, to a limited extent, theoretical work, notably Sharp's theory of power and methods of nonviolent action. In this context, new theoretical frameworks — including and going beyond nonviolent action — can provide powerful tools for social change, benefiting Australia as well as the rest of the world.

The project involves building nonviolence research capacity in Australia and, via the international reference group, throughout the world, positioning Australia in a key role in an emerging international research network. Nonviolence movements are increasingly sophisticated in sharing experience and skills; the project will help create a parallel research effort to support movements with knowledge while tempering unwise plans and actions with informed understanding and critical assessments.

Improving the effectiveness of nonviolent action will help counter the attractions of violence. Nonviolence is a method and a goal, and improved nonviolence theory will contribute to both.

COMMUNICATION OF RESULTS

I plan to publish papers in top peace research journals such as *Peace & Change* and *Journal of Peace Research* and in a wide variety of scholarly journals depending on the case studies and themes addressed, for example political science journals for articles addressing the conventional-nonviolent action boundary and communication studies journals for the nonviolence-discourse boundary. The aim in targeting journals is to raise key theoretical ideas to relevant audiences. I am committed to writing in an accessible fashion even for scholarly papers; as one editor said to me, "Your article is unlike [in accessibility] other contributions."

I will write a book pulling together the different threads in the research, as a contribution to theory relevant to social action.

To maximise availability of the research, I will put all articles on my website and supplement these with an activist-oriented summary, in the style of my widely used "Backfire basics." As well, I will write short accounts for magazines oriented to activists, such as *The Nonviolent Activist* and *Peace News*.

I anticipate having the opportunity to present talks to both academic and activist audiences in Australia and internationally, and use these opportunities to both present the work and obtain feedback for improvement. Based on these experiences, I will develop a slide show, with an accompanying script and sources of information, for use by others, making it available on my website, similarly to my backfire slide show. In addition, I will set up an interactive website with blogs, wikis and annotatable texts to

stimulate contributions from a wide range of scholars and activists; this will also be tied to the investigation of the nonviolence-discourse boundary. The reference group for the project will offer guidance on the most effective ways to disseminate findings from the project — including their own writings from the workshops.

I will work intensively with the APD and PhD student to develop their writing and other communication skills. They will be participants in the high-output writing programmes that I run with my own PhD students and others in the faculty. Last year I initiated a high-output programme involving several up-and-coming nonviolence researchers in Australia, Thailand, Norway and Sweden. I expect the APD, PhD student, reference group members and possibly the RA produce significant outputs and I will work with them to target all the modes I will be pursuing myself, including academic papers, popular accounts, blogs, wikis, talks and workshops.

Because communication is central to nonviolent action (Martin and Varney, 2003a, b), I aim to model good communication practice concerning research into nonviolent action, which means trying different approaches — including interactive methods — and learning from experience.

ROLE OF PERSONNEL

The APD will be responsible for identifying and analysing information on a wide range of struggles and campaigns relevant to each of the four facets to the project. Many of these will be cases previously examined in the nonviolence literature, but with special attention to boundary-crossings, such as the role of violence in otherwise nonviolent campaigns. Others will be ones not normally seen as examples of nonviolence, such as conventional political campaigns with an occasional use of nonviolent action.

The APD, Jason MacLeod, brings to the project vast experience with nonviolence and West Papua. I will expect Jason to continue this work, to extract insights from West Papuan struggles relevant to the project and to apply theory from the project to West Papua.

The PhD student will analyse activist campaigns that use new communication technologies. This focussed study allows a sort of benchmarking across the four facets of the project. I expect to work closely with the PhD student to provide guidance on nonviolence theorising while drawing insights for the four dimensions of nonviolent action theory development.

The RA will systematically analyse writings about struggles and campaigns identified by me and the APD, identifying instances of nonviolent action, violence, discourse and conventional action and classifying them according to actor, method, circumstances and other categories developed in the project. The RA will have responsibility for putting this information into a database.

The reference group members will comment on project plans, assess early outputs, recommend case studies, give feedback on theory as it is developed, and join two workshops in Wollongong to produce publications.

My role as CI will be to conceptualise the theoretical dimensions of the project, establish a work plan for the APD and the PhD student, participate in collecting information, analysing documents and cataloguing tactics, formulate and test theories, liaise with reference group members and lead efforts in publication and other communication of results.

REFERENCES

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D1. What is the proposed budget for your project?

(Please provide details of the budget proposed for your project.)

Proposal Funding Summary

Total requested budget: \$436512

Year 1

Description	ARC	AdminOrg
Direct Cost	138202	76654
Personnel	135702	76654
Casual research assistant (level 5) @ 0.4 FTE (720 hours) + 17.86% on-costs	31356	0
PhD stipend	22500	0
APD (Mr Jason MacLeod)	81846	19473
CI Martin @ 0.3FTE + on-costs	0	57181
Other	2500	0
Advertisement costs for PhD scholarship	2500	0

Year 2

Description	ARC	AdminOrg
Direct Cost	149005	83413
Personnel	136955	83413
Casual research assistant (level 5) @ 0.4 FTE (720 hours) + 17.86% on-costs	32609	0
PhD stipend	22500	0
APD (Mr Jason MacLeod)	81846	23945
CI Martin @ 0.3FTE + on-costs	0	59468
Travel – International	12050	0
International reference group return airfares, Germany 1, Norway 1, USA 1, Melbourne 1	8000	0
International reference group Wollongong subsistence 4 x 4 x \$190	4050	0

Year 3

Description	ARC	AdminOrg
Direct Cost	149305	91305
Personnel	138265	91305
Casual research assistant (level 5) @ 0.4 FTE (720 hours) + 17.86% on-costs	33919	0
PhD stipend	22500	0
APD (Mr Jason MacLeod)	81846	29809
CI Martin @ 0.3FTE + on-costs	0	61496
Travel – International	11040	0
International reference group return airfares, Germany 1, Norway 1, USA 1, Melbourne 1	8000	0
International reference group Wollongong subsistence 4 x 4 x \$190	3040	0

E1. Justification of funding requested from the ARC

(In no more than three A4 pages fully justify in terms of need and cost, each budget item requested from the ARC (Use the same headings as in the ARC Requested Budget Column).)

Attached PDF

E1 JUSTIFICATION OF FUNDING REQUESTED FROM THE ARC

Personnel

The APD will collect a wide range of case material about nonviolent action and other forms of action and assess it in the light of emerging categories. This requires someone with special attributes: a deep understanding of nonviolent action and highly developed research skills. The APD will work closely with me through all project stages, including completing and submitting papers, so funding is necessary through all years of the project.

The APD, Jason MacLeod, is a rare individual with the required attributes: extensive experience with nonviolent action — including training others in nonviolent strategies — and demonstrated research and writing capacity. His organising and publications in support of West Papuan activists are path-breaking. I expect Jason to devote at least one day per week continuing his work with West Papua and to develop connections between West Papuan struggles and the theory in this project.

Should Jason MacLeod's Fellowship application be unsuccessful he wishes to be removed as a named investigator so that a Research Associate salary may be requested from the project at Level A, Step 6.

The PhD student will tackle a project focussing on a technique of social action — cyberactivism — that has applications to all the nonviolence boundaries addressed in the project and addresses emerging forms of activism. This will complement the APD's broad-ranging approach.

One of the aims of the project is to increase the capacity for nonviolence research in Australia. I have a long track record in mentoring and supervision, as shown for example in co-authorship of two books and numerous articles with former PhD students. Most PhD students I have supervised have come from other universities, attracted by my research areas and record. Nearly all students I have supervised for a year or more have obtained their degrees: for both completions and discontinuations see <http://www.bmartin.cc/others/supervision.html>.

In 2008, I initiated high-output writing programmes based on the work of Robert Boice and Tara Gray, as described in my recent article in *Australian Universities' Review*, for my own PhD students and for others in the faculty, with excellent results. Using this programme for the APD and PhD student in the project will help lay the basis for outstanding nonviolence research by these participants.

Because of the large amount of case-study material involved, an RA is needed for two days per week through the project period to classify material and develop a database of actions and context. The APD and I will choose case studies, identify key sources and develop preliminary categories; the RA will go through the sources identifying examples that fit the categories, for example instances of violence, nonviolence, discourse and conventional action and their contexts.

Travel

Members of the international reference group will provide essential research support for the project by offering feedback on the theory as it is developed, applying the theory to their specialist areas and contributing their own writing.

Most contact will take place electronically. Two meetings in Wollongong, in the second and third years, will be run as workshops to trial the developing theory and produce publications, either a book or a set of articles for a special issue of a journal.

Each reference group member brings an individual angle on nonviolence: Jørgen Johansen, activist strategies; Barbara Müller, activist organisations; Kurt Schock, social movements; Tom Weber, Gandhian movements. These will provide complementary perspectives on the emerging theory.

Other

A small sum is needed for recruiting the most appropriate PhD student.

E2. Details of non-ARC contributions

(In no more than one A4 page provide an explanation of how non-ARC contributions will support the proposed project (use the same headings as in the non-ARC contributions Budget Column). Contributions from Partner Investigators must be highlighted, if applicable.)

Attached PDF

E2 DETAILS OF NON-ARC CONTRIBUTIONS

The main contribution from the University of Wollongong is the CI's salary @ 0.3 FTE totalling \$178,496 over three years. The University of Wollongong will also cover the substantial shortfall in salary and on-costs for the APD, totalling \$73,226 over three years.

F1. Personal details

(The personal details will be filled out for you automatically. To update any of your personal details in this form, please update your profile accordingly and your details will update automatically in this form.)

Title

Professor

Family Name

Martin

First Name

Brian

Person identifier

G1317975

Role

Chief Investigator

F2. Postal address

(The postal address will be filled out for you automatically. To update your postal address, please update your profile accordingly and your postal address will update automatically in this form.)

Postal Address Line 1

University of Wollongong, Building 19 (Arts) Level 1

Postal Address Line 2

Northfields Avenue

Locality

Wollongong

State

NSW

Postcode

2522

Country

Australia

F3. Are you a current member of the ARC or its selection or other advisory committees?

(This relates only to College of Experts member or Selection Advisory Committee member for National Competitive Grants Program funding schemes.)

Current Member of Advisory Committee

No

F4. Please name any of your relatives or close social/professional associates that are members of the ARC or its selection or other advisory committees.

Associates and Relatives Members of Advisory Committee	
1	
2	
3	
4	

F5. Please name any Commonwealth-funded Research Centre that you will be associated with as at 1 January 2011.

	Full Legal Name of Centre	Start Date	Cessation Date	Centre Role
1				
2				

Centre Role if Other	
1	
2	

F6. Do you as a participant relate to any of the following special interest items?

	Special Interest Name	Special Interest
1		
2		
3		

F7. Awarded ARC Fellowships

Have you ever been awarded a fellowship from the ARC?

Previous Fellowship

No

Please indicate if you have been awarded any Fellowships from the ARC.

(If yes, please list their short-hand names (e.g. ARF, APD, IRF, etc.) here.)

Fellowship type

Not applicable for this candidate

Funding commencement year

Not applicable for this candidate

Finish year

Not applicable for this candidate

Please indicate specifically if you have been awarded an ARF or QEII from the ARC.

Previous ARF/QEII

Not applicable for this candidate

F8. If you hold a PhD or expect to be awarded a PhD qualification in the near future, please enter the date your PhD has been awarded or the date your thesis will be submitted, respectively.

Date of Award

00/07/1976

F9. Qualifications

	Degree/Award	Year	Discipline/Field	Organisation Name
1	PhD	1976	Physics	The University of Sydney

	Country
1	Australia

F10. Current and previous appointment(s)/position(s) – during the past 10 years

	Position	Organisation Name	Department	Year Appointed
1	Professor of Social Sciences	University of Wollongong	Arts Faculty	2007
2	Associate professor	University of Wollongong	Science, Technology and Society	1996

	Continuity	Employment Kind
1	Permanent	Full Time
2	Permanent	Full Time

F11. Organisational affiliations for eligibility purposes for this Proposal

(Name of the organisation you will be associated with for the purposes of satisfying the eligibility requirements for your nominated role in undertaking the proposed research. (i.e. for a CI and Supervisors this will usually be the Eligible Organisation at which they will be employed or hold an adjunct appointment as at 1 January 2011 and beyond; for Fellowship candidates it will be the Host Organisation).)

Organisation Name

University of Wollongong

Type of Affiliation

Employee

F12. Are you requesting an International Collaboration Award?

(Note: If you are an Australian-based PI, you must choose 'No'. Also, if you are a PI working in an Australian Eligible Organisation overseas campus you must choose 'No'.)

International Collaboration Award

No

F13. Research Record Relative to Opportunities

F13.1. Details on your career and opportunities for research over the last 5 years.

(Write a maximum of 3750 characters (approx 500 words). Provide and explain: (i) The number of years it has been since you graduated with your highest educational qualification; (ii) The research opportunities that you have had in the context of your employment situation (e.g., Early Career Researcher), the research component of your employment conditions, and any unemployment or part-time employment you may have had; (iii) Whether you are a research-only, teaching and research, teaching-only, teaching and administration, research and administration, or administration-only academic, giving any additional information (e.g., part-time status) needed to understand your situation. Give an indication of what percentage of time you have spent over the last five years in those roles; (iv) Any career interruptions you have had for childbirth, carer's responsibility, misadventure, or debilitating illness; (v) The research mentoring and research facilities available to you; and (vi) Any other aspects of your career or opportunities for research that are relevant to assessment and that have not been detailed elsewhere in this Proposal (e.g., any circumstances that may have slowed down your research and publications) or affected the time you have had to conduct and publish from research.)

I received my PhD 34 years ago, in 1976. After that, I worked for a decade as a research assistant in applied mathematics before officially becoming a social scientist in 1986. Since then I have been employed as a full-time teaching-and-research academic, with a full teaching load throughout, aside from two semesters as head of school on a half teaching load. Over the past five years, I have spent 40% of my time on research, 40% on teaching (undergraduate teaching plus postgraduate supervision) and 20% on administration. I had little mentoring in the early years of my career. For decades I have been a mentor to junior colleagues, and in recent years I have mentored numerous postgrads and colleagues through the writing programmes that I run.

F13.2. Recent significant publications (2005 onwards)

(Please attach a PDF with a list of your recent significant publications (40 pages maximum). (1) Provide your research publications published in the last five years split into the four categories of: (a) scholarly books, (b) scholarly book chapters, (c) refereed journal articles, and (d) refereed conference papers only when the paper was published in full in the proceedings. You must number your publications continuously. Asterisk the publications relevant to this Proposal. (2) Provide a list of your ARC grants awarded in the last 10 years on which you have been a Chief Investigator. Give the ARC grant number, Chief Investigator names in the order that they appear on the grant, the amount funded, the years for which the grant was awarded, and the title of the grant. Please refer to the Instructions to Applicants for format requirements. With respect to your numbered publications in the last 5 years given in part 1 of question F13.2, next to each ARC grant, provide the numbers of the publications from part 1 of question F13.2 that arose from, or were in part supported by, your ARC grants.)

F13.2 Recent significant publications (2005 onwards)

The full text of most of these publications is available at <http://www.bmartin.cc/pubs/>.

Scholarly book

1. * Brian Martin. *Justice Ignited: The Dynamics of Backfire* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2007).

Scholarly book chapters

2. * Brian Martin. Corruption, outrage and whistleblowing. In Ronald J. Burke and Cary L. Cooper (eds.), *Research Companion to Corruption in Organizations* (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 2009), pp. 206-216.
3. * Brian Martin. Making accompaniment effective. In Howard Clark (ed.), *People Power: Unarmed Resistance and Global Solidarity* (London: Pluto Press, 2009), pp. 93-97.
4. Brian Martin. Varieties of dissent. In: Stephen P. Banks (ed.), *Dissent and the Failure of Leadership* (Cheltenham, UK: Edward Elgar, 2008), pp. 22-36.
5. David Hess, Steve Breyman, Nancy Campbell and Brian Martin. Science, technology, and social movements. In: Ed Hackett, Olga Amsterdamska, Michael Lynch and Judy Wajcman (eds.), *Handbook of Science and Technology Studies* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2008), pp. 473-498.
6. Brian Martin. Whistleblowing: risks and skills. In: Brian Rappert and Caitriona McLeish (eds.), *A Web of Prevention: The Life Sciences, Biological Weapons and the Governance of Research* (London: Earthscan, 2007), pp. 35-49.
7. * Brian Martin. Paths to social change: conventional politics, violence and nonviolence. In: Ralph Summy (ed.), *Nonviolent Alternatives for Social Change*, in *Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS)*, developed under the auspices of the UNESCO (Oxford: Eolss Publishers, <http://www.eolss.net>, 2006).
8. * Brian Martin. Strategies for alternative science. In: Scott Frickel and Kelly Moore (eds.), *The New Political Sociology of Science: Institutions, Networks, and Power* (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 2006), pp. 272-298.
9. Brian Martin. Agricultural antibiotics: features of a controversy. In: Daniel Lee Kleinman, Abby J. Kinchy and Jo Handelsman (eds.), *Controversies in Science and Technology: From Maize to Menopause* (Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press, 2005), pp. 37-51.

Refereed journal articles

10. * Paula McDonald, Tina Graham and Brian Martin. Outrage management in cases of sexual harassment as revealed in judicial decisions. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, in press [accepted December 2009].
11. Brian Martin. Techniques to pass on: technology and euthanasia. *Bulletin of Science, Technology, and Society*, 2010, in press [accepted October 2009].

12. * Brian Martin. How to attack a scientific theory and get away with it (usually): the attempt to destroy an origin-of-AIDS hypothesis. *Science as Culture*, 2010, in press [accepted July 2009]
13. * Brian Martin. Managing outrage over genocide: case study Rwanda. *Global Change, Peace & Security*, Vol. 21, No. 3, 2009, pp. 275–290.
14. Patrick Hodder and Brian Martin. Climate crisis? The politics of emergency framing. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 44, No. 36, 5 September 2009, pp. 53–60.
15. Brian Martin. Academic patronage. *International Journal for Educational Integrity*, Vol. 5, No. 1, June 2009, pp. 3–19.
16. Brian Martin. Nonviolent strategy against capitalism. *Social Alternatives*, Vol. 28, No. 1, 2009, pp. 42-46. [adapted from *Nonviolence Versus Capitalism*]
17. Brian Martin. Research productivity: some paths less travelled. *Australian Universities' Review*, Vol. 51, No. 1, February 2009, pp. 14-20.
18. Brian Martin. Plagiarism struggles. *Plagiary: Cross-Disciplinary Studies in Plagiarism, Fabrication, and Falsification*, Vol. 3, 2008, <http://www.plagiary.org/editorials.htm>
19. Samantha Reis and Brian Martin. Psychological dynamics of outrage against injustice. *Peace Research: The Canadian Journal of Peace and Conflict Studies*, Vol. 40, No. 1, 2008, pp. 5-23.
20. * Chris Barker, Brian Martin and Mary Zournazi. Emotional self-management for activists. *Reflective Practice*, Vol. 9, No. 4, November 2008, pp. 423-435.
21. * Brian Martin. The Henson affair: conflicting injustices. *Australian Review of Public Affairs*, July 2008, <http://www.australianreview.net/digest/2008/07/martin.html>.
22. Truda Gray and Brian Martin. Comparing wars. *Journal of Military and Strategic Studies* (<http://www.jmss.org/>), Vol. 10, No. 3, Spring 2008.
23. * Truda Gray and Brian Martin. My Lai: the struggle over outrage. *Peace & Change*, Vol. 33, No. 1, January 2008, pp. 90-113.
24. * Truda Gray and Brian Martin. The American war in Indochina: injustice and outrage. *Revista de Paz y Conflictos*, No. 1, 2008, http://cicocode-gcubo.ugr.es/revpaz/articulos/The_american_war_in_Indochina_injustice_and_outrage.
25. * Kylie Smith and Brian Martin. Tactics of labor struggles. *Employee Responsibilities and Rights Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 3, September 2007, pp. 193-206.
26. * Brian Martin. Slow injustice. *Social Alternatives*, Vol. 26, No. 4, Fourth Quarter 2007, pp. 5-9.
27. Brian Martin. The globalization of scientific controversy. *Globalization*, Special issue, 2007, <http://globalization.icaap.org/content/special/Martin.html>

28. * T. Gray and B. Martin. Backfires: white, black and grey. *Journal of Information Warfare*, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2007, pp. 7-16.
29. * Brian Martin. Opposing nuclear power: past and present. *Social Alternatives*, Vol. 26, No. 2, Second Quarter 2007, pp. 43-47.
30. Brian Martin. Nuclear power and antiterrorism: obscuring the policy contradictions. *Prometheus*, Vol. 25, No. 1, March 2007, pp. 19-29.
31. Brian Martin. Social testing. *Social Alternatives*, Vol. 25, No. 4, Fourth Quarter 2006, pp. 39-42.
32. * Truda Gray and Brian Martin. Defamation and the art of backfire. *Deakin Law Review*, Vol. 11, No. 2, 2006, pp. 115-136.
33. * Brian Martin. SRV & NVA: valorizing social roles through nonviolent action. *SRV Journal*, Vol. 1, No. 2, December 2006, pp. 25-33.
34. * Susan Engel and Brian Martin. Union Carbide and James Hardie: lessons in politics and power. *Global Society*, Vol. 20, No. 4, October 2006, pp. 475-490.
35. * Greg Scott and Brian Martin. Tactics against sexual harassment: the role of backfire. *Journal of International Women's Studies*, Vol. 7, No. 4, May 2006, pp. 111-125.
36. * Brian Martin and Steve Wright. Looming struggles over technology for border control. *Journal of Organisational Transformation and Social Change*, Vol. 3, No. 1, 2006, pp. 95-107.
37. * Giliam de Valk and Brian Martin. Publicly shared intelligence. *First Monday: Peer-reviewed Journal on the Internet*, Vol. 11, No. 9, September 2006, <http://www.firstmonday.org/>.
38. * Brian Martin. Instead of repression. *Social Alternatives*, Vol. 25, No. 1, First Quarter 2006, pp. 62-66.
39. * David Hess and Brian Martin. Backfire, repression, and the theory of transformative events. *Mobilization*, Vol. 11, No. 1, June 2006, pp. 249-267.
40. Noriko Dethlefs and Brian Martin. Japanese technology policy for aged care. *Science and Public Policy*, Vol. 33, No. 1, February 2006, pp. 47-57.
41. * Brian Martin. How nonviolence works. *Borderlands E-journal*, Vol. 4, No. 3, 2005, http://www.borderlandsejournal.adelaide.edu.au/vol4no3_2005/martin_nonviol.htm.
42. * Brian Martin. The beating of Rodney King: the dynamics of backfire. *Critical Criminology*, Vol. 13, No. 3, 2005, pp. 307-326.
43. * Brian Martin and Iain Murray. The Parkin backfire. *Social Alternatives*, Vol. 24, No. 3, Third Quarter 2005, pp. 46-49, 70.
44. * Brian Martin. Bucking the system: Andrew Wilkie and the difficult task of the whistleblower. *Overland*, No. 180, Spring 2005, pp. 45-48.

45. * Brian Martin and Truda Gray. How to make defamation threats and actions backfire. *Australian Journalism Review*, Vol. 27, No. 1, July 2005, pp. 157-166.
46. * Brian Martin. Boomerangs of academic freedom. *Workplace: A Journal for Academic Labor*, Vol. 6, No. 2, June 2005, <http://www.cust.educ.ubc.ca/workplace/issue6p2/steele.html>.
47. * Brian Martin. Researching nonviolent action: past themes and future possibilities. *Peace & Change*, Vol. 30, No. 2, April 2005, pp. 247-270.

Articles in refereed conference proceedings

48. Brian Martin. Obstacles to academic integrity. Proceedings of the 3rd Asia-Pacific Conference on Educational Integrity: Creating a Culture of Integrity, University of South Australia, Adelaide, 6-7 December 2007, pp. 21-26.
49. * Brian Martin. Opposing surveillance. *From Dataveillance to Überveillance and the Realpolitik of the Transparent Society* (The Second Workshop on the Social Implications of National Security, Wollongong, 29 October 2007), edited by Katina Michael and M. G. Michael (Wollongong: University of Wollongong, 2007), pp. 71-82.

Other articles of significance

50. * Brian Martin. Dilemmas in promoting nonviolence. *Gandhi Marg*, Vol. 31, No. 3, October-December 2009, pp. 429-453.
51. Brian Martin. Expertise and equality. *Social Anarchism*, No. 42, 2008-2009, pp. 10-20.
52. * Brian Martin. How nonviolence is misrepresented. *Gandhi Marg*, Vol. 30, No. 2, July-September 2008, pp. 235-257.
53. * Jørgen Johansen and Brian Martin. Sending the protest message. *Gandhi Marg*, Vol. 29, No. 4, January-March 2008, pp. 503-519.
54. * Brian Martin. Enabling scientific dissent. *New Doctor*, No. 88, December 2008, pp. 2-5.
55. Brian Martin. Comment: citation shortcomings: peccadilloes or plagiarism? *Interfaces*, Vol. 38, No. 2, March-April 2008, pp. 136-137.
56. Brian Martin. Writing a helpful referee's report. *Journal of Scholarly Publishing*, Vol. 39, No. 3, April 2008, pp. 301-306.
57. Brian Martin. Surviving referees' reports. *Journal of Scholarly Publishing*, Vol. 39, No. 3, April 2008, pp. 307-311.
58. Brian Martin. Contested testimony in scientific disputes: the case of the origins of AIDS. *The Skeptic*, Vol. 13, No. 3, 2007, pp. 52-58.
59. Brian Martin. Anarchist theory: what should be done? *Anarchist Studies*, Vol. 15, No. 2, 2007, pp. 106-108.

60. * Brian Martin. Energising dissent. *D!ssent*, No. 24, Spring 2007, pp. 62-64.
61. * Brian Martin. Safeguarding your group. *Chain Reaction*, No. 101, December 2007, pp. 31-33.
62. * Brian Martin. Schweik in Wollongong. *FriedensForum: Zeitschrift der Friedensbewegung*, No. 3, June/July 2006, pp. 39-40 (translated into German by Hanna Poddig).
63. * Brian Martin. Globalising nonviolence: overcoming the obstacles. Published as: Globalisierung der gewaltfreiheit: überwindung der hindernisse. Gewaltfreiheit ist das ziel — und der weg. *Forum Pazifismus: Zeitschrift für Theorie und Praxis der Gewaltfreiheit*, No. 10, II/2006, pp. 8-12 (translated into German by Kai-Uwe Dosch).
64. Brian Martin. Caught in the defamation net. *GP Solo (American Bar Association General Practice, Solo & Small Firm Division)*, Vol. 23, No. 1, January/February 2006, pp. 48-51.
65. Brian Martin and Lyn Carson. Getting over post-election blues. *Australian Review of Public Affairs*, 14 February 2005, http://www.econ.usyd.edu.au/drawingboard/digest/0502/martin_carson.html

Encyclopaedia entries

66. * Brian Martin. Anti-coup; Power and nonviolence theory; New information technology and peace activism. In: Nigel Young (ed.), *International Encyclopedia of Peace* (New York: Oxford University Press, in press) [accepted December 2007 and February 2008].
67. * Brian Martin. Activism, social and political. In: Gary L. Anderson and Kathryn G. Herr (eds.), *Encyclopedia of Activism and Social Justice* (Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 2007), pp. 19-27.
68. Brian Martin. Grassroots science. In: Sal Restivo (ed.), *Science, Technology, and Society: An Encyclopedia* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005), pp. 75-81.

2) ARC Grants, 2001-2010

Project ID	CI name	Amount funded	Number of years	Project title	Publications
DP0346386	B Martin	\$30,000	3	Theory and action for opposing political repression	1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 28, 32, 34, 35, 36, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49

F13.3. Ten career-best publications

(Please attach a PDF with a list of your ten career-best publications (10 pages maximum). Provide the full reference for each of your ten best publications. Next to each provide information on any ARC grant scheme on which you were a Chief Investigator from which they originated, as described in F13.2. Add a statement of a maximum of 30 words explaining and justifying the impact or significance of each publication. Asterisk the publications relevant to this Proposal.)

F13.3 Ten career-best publications

- * 1. Brian Martin. *Justice Ignited: The Dynamics of Backfire* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2007), 232 pages.

DP0346386, Martin, \$30,000, 2003–2005, Theory and action for opposing political repression

An original framework, growing out of nonviolence research, is presented for understanding tactics of outrage management. Case studies include massacres, whistleblowers, torture technology, the Iraq war and terrorism.

- * 2. Brian Martin and Wendy Varney. *Nonviolence Speaks: Communicating Against Repression* (Cresskill, NJ: Hampton Press, 2003), 230 pages.

A79905285, Martin, \$50,000, 1999–2001, Communication technology for nonviolent struggle

This is the first systematic examination of the intersection between nonviolence theory and communication theory, with applications to three major case studies.

- * 3. Brian Martin. *Nonviolence versus Capitalism* (London: War Resisters' International, 2001), 187 pages.

This is the major study of nonviolent alternatives to capitalism and how to move towards them using nonviolent methods.

- * 4. Brian Martin. *Technology for Nonviolent Struggle* (London: War Resisters' International, 2001), 160 pages.

A79231921, Martin, \$32,000, 1993–1995, Science and technology for nonviolent struggle

This is the major study analysing the role of technology in nonviolent resistance to aggression and oppression.

5. Lyn Carson and Brian Martin. *Random Selection in Politics* (Westport, CT: Praeger, 1999), 161 pages.

This book describes how choosing decision-makers randomly has been and could be used in political systems.

- * 6. Brian Martin. *Information Liberation* (London: Freedom Press, 1998), 189 pages.

This book presents an approach to information based on power and its corruptions, using case studies of the mass media, intellectual property, surveillance, defamation and other topics.

- * 7. Brian Martin. *Social Defence, Social Change* (London: Freedom Press, 1993), 157 pages.

This book argues that introducing nonviolent defence systems has to be part of process of social change. It covers diverse topics including feminism, policing, telecommunications and alternative economics.

8. Brian Martin. *Scientific Knowledge in Controversy: The Social Dynamics of the Fluoridation Debate* (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1991), 266 pages.

This book is an analysis of the fluoridation controversy as a set of struggles involving knowledge and power, including attacks on dissidents.

* 9. Brian Martin. *Uprooting War* (London: Freedom Press, 1984), 300 pages. Revised edition published in Italian, 1990.

This book presents an analysis of the roots of war — including the state, bureaucracy and other social structures — and grassroots challenges to them.

10. Brian Martin, *The Bias of Science* (Canberra: Society for Social Responsibility in Science, 1979), 100 pages.

This book analyses bias in two scientific research papers and uses these case studies to explore biases in the wider social structure of science.

F13.4. Further evidence in relation to research impact and contributions to the field over the last 10 years.

(Write a maximum of 7500 characters (approx 1000 words). In this section, provide: (1) Research outputs other than publications. Other research outputs might include patents and policy advice, competitive grants and other research support, major exhibitions, compositions or performances, relevant consultancies, and other professional activities or other outputs; and (2) Evidence for the quality of your research outputs including those in F13.2 to F13.4. Assess the impact of your research for all of your outputs relative to opportunity and in the context of discipline expectations. Include a wide range of research evaluations of impact (e.g., citations, evaluation of the publication's quality; the journal, the book publishing house, the conference etc; and any other measures of impact; honours and awards/prizes, esteem measures, and any other evaluations of your outputs).)

Many of my books and articles have been translated into foreign languages, with individual articles translated into one to four languages and 19 languages involved in total: Bengali, Chinese, Croatian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Norwegian, Persian, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish and Swedish. My publications have an exceptional impact via the web, receiving over a million annual hits in recent years. I have examined 13 PhD theses in a variety of fields including philosophy, sociology, Asian studies and communication, and been an external examiner for many masters and honours theses. In the past three years I have been an external referee for over 40 journal articles for many different journals including Social Problems, American Journal of Sociology, American Political Science Review, Perspectives in Politics, Public Understanding of Science, Review of International Political Economy and Science, Technology, & Human Values. I was national president of Whistleblowers Australia for four years (1996-1999) and am currently vice-president, and have given personal advice to hundreds of whistleblowers and dissidents. Journalists, including many from outside Australia, contact me regularly for interviews and background information. Over 20 years ago I founded Schweik Action Wollongong, a small nonviolence group. I have been a leader in numerous Schweik community research projects, for example on crisis communication and on Muslims responding to attacks. Our project reports are widely known overseas; several have been translated into other languages. Every week or two, I receive an unsolicited email from a stranger complimenting me on my work. Some examples from the past year: * "Thanks a million for your book" - from a whistleblower * "I've been a big fan of your writing for the last few years. It's helped my understanding of nonviolence greatly" - from a US activist and editor * "I just read your paper on patronage in the academy. It's excellent - thank you." - from a learning-and-teaching advisor * "I first want to thank you for your webpage and research on suppression of dissent; we can't have too much of this kind of information." - from an Austrian academic * "Thanks for your inspiring work" - from a former UK academic My approach to publishing is to aim for outlets that effectively make my ideas available to relevant audiences. In part that is scholars, but as much or more important are groups such as activists, whistleblowers and people in need of assistance. For me, journals with high status or high impact factors are not always the best options. In several instances writing for high-status journals (Social Problems, Mobilization), the process of responding to several rounds of referee demands turned an originally cogent paper into a less digestible complexity. On the other hand, some of my highest impact papers have entered the literature without formal refereeing. My two papers with the most number of citations in the Social Sciences Citation Index were published in a highly respected journal (Science, Technology, & Human Values, one of the top two journals in science and technology studies) — but were selected by the editor without going through the usual process of external refereeing. Another paper, "Against intellectual property," published in a non-refereed journal, Philosophy and Social Action, was later reprinted in a collection of the most significant papers in the field (Peter Drahos (ed.), Intellectual Property, 1999) and translated into several languages. I think it is most important for my articles to be high quality in themselves, so I send them to several peers for comment before submission. In 3/4 of cases, I receive more helpful comments from pre-publication peer comment than via journal referees. Because I work on interdisciplinary topics, such as nonviolent action and suppression of dissent, it is often very difficult to publish in disciplinary journals, because referees are seldom familiar with the perspective or are hostile to it. The best work on nonviolent action — my own and that of many others — is not found in disciplinary journals, but mainly in books and specialist journals like Journal of Peace Research. Finally, I am sceptical of the emphasis on high-impact-factor journals, having read some of the research in scientometrics (a branch of science and technology studies). Journals develop a high impact factor mainly via a very high number of citations to a small number of articles, so publishing in such journals does not guarantee that one's own article receives lots of citations. This would be like living in a suburb where people have a high average income due to a few resident billionaires who bring up the average: the address doesn't guarantee income, and likewise the address of one's article doesn't guarantee citations or significance.

F13.5. A statement on your most significant contributions to this research field of this Proposal.

(Write a maximum of 3750 characters (approx 500 words).)

I have made a series of major contributions to the study of nonviolent action, making me a leader in this field internationally. Here are the most significant contributions. • Development of the backfire model for analysis of tactics in struggles against injustice, an extension of nonviolence theory to domains beyond nonviolence (in the 2007 book Justice Ignited and dozens of articles) • Bringing together communication theory and nonviolence theory (in the 2003 book Nonviolence Speaks, with Wendy Varney) • Analysis of nonviolent action as a tool and goal for struggles to move beyond capitalism (in the 2001 book Nonviolence versus Capitalism) • Analysis of the role of technology in nonviolent action (in the 2001 book Technology for Nonviolent Struggle and earlier articles) • A critique of the consent theory of power by Gene Sharp, the most significant figure in nonviolence theory since Gandhi (in a 1989 article in Journal of Peace Research) • The most prominent articulation of the view that the road to nonviolent defence systems is through grassroots action, not by convincing governments (in the 1993 book Social Defence, Social Change and earlier articles) I have also made major contributions to the study of dissent and whistleblowing, scientific controversies and information issues. These feed into my studies of nonviolent action. For example, my article “Whistleblowing and nonviolence” (Peace & Change, 1999) is frequently cited. My publication output includes 12 books (10 single-authored, 8 since 1997), 3 edited books, 40 chapters in books, 145 articles in refereed journals, 100 major articles in nonrefereed journals and over 200 other publications (lesser articles, book reviews, newspaper articles). I regularly publish in top peace research journals (Journal of Peace Research; Peace & Change) as well as activist-oriented outlets.

F13.6. Fellowship candidates only

Provide details of the contribution you will make to the project, such as your experience, skills and expertise and how they will be applied.

(Write a maximum of 1250 characters (approx 167 words). This question is for Fellowship candidates only and must be answered. If you are a CI or PI do not answer this question.)

Provide details of the research environment, that is, the facilities and support at your host organisation, including the intellectual environment.

(Write a maximum of 1250 characters (approx 167 words). This question is for Fellowship candidates only and must be answered. If you are a CI or PI do not answer this question.)

Justify the choice of the proposed host organisation for the fellowship, including reasons for not moving to another organisation if you intend to remain at your organisation.

(Write a maximum of 1250 characters (approx 167 words). This question is for Fellowship candidates only and must be answered. If you are a CI or PI do not answer this question.)

F14. Additional Fellowship Details

F14.1. Host organisation—department, contact numbers and email address

Host Organisation Name

Host Department Name

Contact Name

Not applicable for this candidate

Phone

Not applicable for this candidate

Fax

Not applicable for this candidate

Email

Not applicable for this candidate

F14.2. Citizenship/Residency Details

(Please note, that the Australian citizenship status as well as the list of countries that you have citizenship of is populated from your profile.)

Australian Citizen?

Not applicable for this candidate

Countries of Citizenship

Not applicable for this candidate

Current Australian residency status

Not applicable for this candidate

F14.3. Mobility

Would you be moving from another organisation to take up this Fellowship?

Mobility

Not applicable for this candidate

If Yes, and you intend to apply for reimbursement of relocation costs, please indicate which region you will be relocating from.

Not applicable for this candidate

F14.4. If you are unsuccessful in obtaining a Fellowship do you wish to...

(The options are as follows:

- **Remain as a Chief Investigator or Partner Investigator on the project.** If you choose this option the ARC cannot pay your salary as stipulated by the Funding Rules. To remain on the Project as a CI or PI you must meet the relevant eligibility criteria. (Refer to Sections 8.4 (CIs) and 8.5 (PIs) of the Funding Rules).

- **Be removed as a named Investigator so that a salary may be requested from the project.** The ARC does not provide funding for CI or PI salaries. However it may provide funding for the salary of a Research

Associate or a Senior Research Associate. The award of the funding for a salary is the decision of the Selection Advisory Committee. Please justify the salary request in the 'Justification of ARC funding'. There may be insufficient funds to fully fund a salary.

You may choose to be removed as a CI or PI if there is at least one other CI/ARC Fellow named on the Proposal. However, participants need to be mindful of the specific limits on the number of Proposals/funded projects in subsection 6.6.2 of the Funding Rules. Sole Fellowship candidates, i.e. where there are no other Fellowship(s) or CIs on the Proposal, cannot choose this option.

- **Seek no further support for the project (no funding can be made).** If you are a sole Fellowship candidate and you are not eligible to be a CI, i.e. where there are no other Fellowship(s) or CIs on the Proposal, you must choose this option. If this option is selected and the Fellowship request is unsuccessful, a funding offer cannot be made by the ARC. Your proposal will be unsuccessful and no further feedback on the ranking of the proposal can be made.

The ARC awards a limited number of Fellowships in each category and competition is intense. A Proposal seeking research costs and Fellowship(s) may result in the Project's research costs being awarded but the Fellowship(s) not being awarded.

)

Not applicable for this candidate

F14.5. Has a successful eligibility exemption been granted by the ARC for this fellowship candidate?

Not applicable for this candidate

PART F - Personnel (Mr Jason MacLeod)

F1. Personal details

(The personal details will be filled out for you automatically. To update any of your personal details in this form, please update your profile accordingly and your details will update automatically in this form.)

Title

Family Name

First Name

Second Name

Person identifier

Role

F2. Postal address

(The postal address will be filled out for you automatically. To update your postal address, please update your profile accordingly and your postal address will update automatically in this form.)

Postal Address Line 1

Postal Address Line 2

Locality

State

Postcode

4072

Country

Australia

F3. Are you a current member of the ARC or its selection or other advisory committees?

(This relates only to College of Experts member or Selection Advisory Committee member for National Competitive Grants Program funding schemes.)

Current Member of Advisory Committee

No

F4. Please name any of your relatives or close social/professional associates that are members of the ARC or its selection or other advisory committees.

Associates and Relatives Members of Advisory Committee	
1	
2	
3	
4	

F5. Please name any Commonwealth-funded Research Centre that you will be associated with as at 1 January 2011.

	Full Legal Name of Centre	Start Date	Cessation Date	Centre Role
1				
2				

Centre Role if Other	
1	
2	

F6. Do you as a participant relate to any of the following special interest items?

	Special Interest Name	Special Interest
1	Early Career Researcher Participant	Early Career Researcher Participant

F7. Awarded ARC Fellowships

Have you ever been awarded a fellowship from the ARC?

Previous Fellowship

No

Please indicate if you have been awarded any Fellowships from the ARC.

(If yes, please list their short-hand names (e.g. ARF, APD, IRF, etc.) here.)

Fellowship type

Not applicable for this candidate

Funding commencement year

Not applicable for this candidate

Finish year

Not applicable for this candidate

Please indicate specifically if you have been awarded an ARF or QEII from the ARC.

Previous ARF/QEII

Not applicable for this candidate

F8. If you hold a PhD or expect to be awarded a PhD qualification in the near future, please enter the date your PhD has been awarded or the date your thesis will be submitted, respectively.

Date of Submission

01/11/2010

F9. Qualifications

	Degree/Award	Year	Discipline/Field	Organisation Name
1	Bachelor	2000	Political Science	The University of Queensland
2	Bachelor	1996	Social Work	The University of Queensland
3	Honours (First Class)	2002	Politics	La Trobe University

	Country
1	Australia
2	Australia
3	Australia

F10. Current and previous appointment(s)/position(s) – during the past 10 years

	Position	Organisation Name	Department	Year Appointed
1	PhD	The University of Queensland	Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies	2010
2	Course Coordinator for POLS2503	The University of Queensland	SBS - School of Political Science and International Studies	2008
3	Course Coordinator	The University of Queensland	SBS - School of Political Science and International Studies	2009

	Continuity	Employment Kind
1	Permanent	Part Time
2	Contract	Part Time
3	Contract	Part Time

F11. Organisational affiliations for eligibility purposes for this Proposal

(Name of the organisation you will be associated with for the purposes of satisfying the eligibility requirements for your nominated role in undertaking the proposed research. (i.e. for a CI and Supervisors this will usually be the Eligible Organisation at which they will be employed or hold an adjunct appointment as at 1 January 2011 and beyond; for Fellowship candidates it will be the Host Organisation).)

Organisation Name

University of Wollongong

Type of Affiliation

Employee

F12. Are you requesting an International Collaboration Award?

(Note: If you are an Australian-based PI, you must choose 'No'. Also, if you are a PI working in an Australian Eligible Organisation overseas campus you must choose 'No'.)

International Collaboration Award

No

F13. Research Record Relative to Opportunities

F13.1. Details on your career and opportunities for research over the last 5 years.

(Write a maximum of 3750 characters (approx 500 words). Provide and explain: (i) The number of years it has been since you graduated with your highest educational qualification; (ii) The research opportunities that you have had in the context of your employment situation (e.g., Early Career Researcher), the research component of your employment conditions, and any unemployment or part-time employment you may have had; (iii) Whether you are a research-only, teaching and research, teaching-only, teaching and administration, research and administration, or administration-only academic, giving any additional information (e.g., part-time status) needed to understand your situation. Give an indication of what percentage of time you have spent over the last five years in those roles; (iv) Any career interruptions you have had for childbirth, carer's responsibility, misadventure, or debilitating illness; (v) The research mentoring and research facilities available to you; and (vi) Any other aspects of your career or opportunities for research that are relevant to assessment and that have not been detailed elsewhere in this Proposal (e.g., any circumstances that may have slowed down your research and publications) or affected the time you have had to conduct and publish from research.)

(i) I graduated with a first class honours degree from La Trobe University in 2002. I started my PhD in January 2005 and intend to submit in November 2010. (ii) In the first three and a half years of my PhD (2005-2008) I worked full-time conducting an action research project into the viability of nonviolent action to enlarge the prospects of self-determination in West Papua. When my APA scholarship ran out in September 2008 I went back to part-time research while working as a social worker at the Romero Centre, an organisation assisting people from the Iraqi and Afghan refugee communities in Brisbane. During the last two years (2008 and 2009) I also coordinated and taught into a course on nonviolent social change (POLS2503 Conflict and Nonviolent Change). Since starting my PhD I have been engaged by the Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies, UNESCO, Oxfam, and Monash University to participate in various research and writing projects, all of which resulted in publication outputs. (iii) In the first three and half years of my PhD my research was constrained (and enriched) by my commitment as a parent. My first child, Leuca was born in the first year of my PhD (Sept 2005) while my second child, Emil was born in May 2009. While obviously a tremendous joy, parenting has slowed my capacity as a researcher. In the last two years I estimate that I spent about 10-20% of my time on research. However, I look forward to being able to devote more time to research. (iv) As above. Two children born since I started my PhD. I actively co-parent with my partner. In practice this means spending 1-2 days Monday - Friday with the children and sharing care on the weekend. My partner does not earn any extra income aside from parenting payment so I also need to make sure I work

extra hours (mostly as a facilitator and trainer) to bring in enough income for our needs. I estimate that during the first three and half years I worked an additional 15 hours per week. Since going part-time I have had to increase that to 3-4 days, although for short periods (of up to six weeks) I have worked full-time. (v) The main mentoring I have received as an early career researcher has been from my supervisors. In 2009 Brian Martin came on board as an associate advisor. Since then I have particularly benefited from the nonviolence writing programme he is coordinating. As a part-time PhD student I have full access to the university library. (vi) As above. The nature of undertaking action research in a conflict zone has also raised challenges. Essentially I am coordinating workshops on strategy and nonviolent action (civil resistance) in collaboration with local partners. Organising, facilitating and developing resources for these workshops takes considerable time and effort. For example, I am editing a training manual on civil resistance. This manual is already over 700 pages long. All this is on top of my normal work as a researcher. However, it is part of my commitment as a researcher to ensure that the research process and outcomes produce tangible benefits for the host community.

F13.2. Recent significant publications (2005 onwards)

(Please attach a PDF with a list of your recent significant publications (40 pages maximum). (1) Provide your research publications published in the last five years split into the four categories of: (a) scholarly books, (b) scholarly book chapters, (c) refereed journal articles, and (d) refereed conference papers only when the paper was published in full in the proceedings. You must number your publications continuously. Asterisk the publications relevant to this Proposal. (2) Provide a list of your ARC grants awarded in the last 10 years on which you have been a Chief Investigator. Give the ARC grant number, Chief Investigator names in the order that they appear on the grant, the amount funded, the years for which the grant was awarded, and the title of the grant. Please refer to the Instructions to Applicants for format requirements. With respect to your numbered publications in the last 5 years given in part 1 of question F13.2, next to each ARC grant, provide the numbers of the publications from part 1 of question F13.2 that arose from, or were in part supported by, your ARC grants.)

Other articles

* 9. Anthony Kelly and Jason MacLeod. Letters from Gandhi. *New Internationalist*. No. 381, August 2005.

2) ARC Grants awarded in the past 10 years: n/a

F13.3. Ten career-best publications

(Please attach a PDF with a list of your ten career-best publications (10 pages maximum). Provide the full reference for each of your ten best publications. Next to each provide information on any ARC grant scheme on which you were a Chief Investigator from which they originated, as described in F13.2. Add a statement of a maximum of 30 words explaining and justifying the impact or significance of each publication. Asterisk the publications relevant to this Proposal.)

F13.4. Further evidence in relation to research impact and contributions to the field over the last 10 years.

(Write a maximum of 7500 characters (approx 1000 words). In this section, provide: (1) Research outputs other than publications. Other research outputs might include patents and policy advice, competitive grants and other research support, major exhibitions, compositions or performances, relevant consultancies, and other professional activities or other outputs; and (2) Evidence for the quality of your research outputs including those in F13.2 to F13.4. Assess the impact of your research for all of your outputs relative to opportunity and in the context of discipline expectations. Include a wide range of research evaluations of impact (e.g., citations, evaluation of the publication's quality; the journal, the book publishing house, the conference etc; and any other measures of impact; honours and awards/prizes, esteem measures, and any other evaluations of your outputs).)

(1) While working on my PhD I have attracted over \$100,000 of external funding for my research project from Oxfam Australia, Caritas Australia, Progressio, CordAid, Monash University and the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) Australia. Specific research outputs from this funding are a series of unpublished reports, nine workshops on civil resistance in Australia, Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia, a short film about the January 2007 workshop in Papua New Guinea, and training materials. In addition I attracted substantial in-kind support from the International Centre for Nonviolent Conflict (ICNC) in Washington D.C. that paid for a project I was coordinating involving the translation and production of Bahasa Indonesia version of the films 'A Force More Powerful' and 'Bringing Down a Dictator', award winning films of civil resistance in India, the United States, Poland, Chile, Denmark, South Africa, and Serbia. ICNC also paid for me to attend an invitation only workshop in Quebec in 2004. I was the only Australian representative and solidarity activist invited to attend this workshop. All the other invitees were active participants in nonviolent struggles for democracy, rights and self-determination from places as diverse as Azerbaijan, Burma, Cuba, Georgia, Iran, Morocco, Palestine, the Philippines, Serbia, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe. ICNC then went on to fund a workshop in Melbourne on nonviolent action I organised for participants from Fiji, East Timor, Tonga, and West Papua. My connection with ICNC (I am also part of their academic network) gives me access to key activists and leaders from a range of nonviolent struggles around the world. In addition to the funding listed above during my candidature I have been engaged as a consultant for Oxfam to undertake research projects on mining, conflict and environmental governance in West Papua and the Philippines. Other research outputs not listed in F.13.2 and F.13.3 include the ongoing development of a comprehensive 'People Power Manual', a compilation of training and educational material on nonviolent action, strategy, campaign communications, conflict analysis tools, movement building, resilience to repression, and a chapter on training the trainer. Together these chapters already number some 700 pages. A number of these 'training tools' are available at the Change Agency website (www.thechangeagency.org), a clearing house of activist resources (I am also a co-director of the Change Agency). Once finished the 'People Power Manual' will be published. (2) The book chapters I have written have been published by reputable academic publishing houses: Lynne Rienner, UNESCO, Palgrave Macmillan (in press), University of Deusto, and Sydney University (in press). As I write this application I have been asked to write another book chapter for a book on civil resistance, edited by Professor Kurt Schock from Rutgers University in the United States. I was the only PhD student to be invited to present at the nonviolence plenary of the International Peace Research Association in Belgium in 2008. The international organising committee has asked me to present a paper at the next IPRA conference in Sydney in July 2010. In 2002 I was the recipient of a Quaker Peace Award – the Donald Groom Fellowship to help resource nonviolent social change in West Papua. In 2009 I was invited to give the Tasmanian Peace Lecture in Hobart. Previous speakers include Julian Burnside QC, Phillip Adams and Tim Costello.

F13.5. A statement on your most significant contributions to this research field of this Proposal.

(Write a maximum of 3750 characters (approx 500 words).)

I am currently based at the Australian Centre for Peace and Conflict Studies and the School of Political Science and International Studies at the University of Queensland where I am completing doctoral research. I will submit in October or November 2010. My thesis analyses the nonviolent strategies and tactics employed by West Papuans working to enlarge the prospects of self-determination. I am building theory around the dynamics of nonviolent struggles for self-determination and territory, a type of nonviolent struggle that has its own unique logic different from struggles for rights and democracy, which have been the focus of most previous research into nonviolent social movements. My research has involved making linkages between previous disparate theoretical traditions. My doctoral thesis brings together the literature on West Papua with social movement and nonviolent action theory. I believe that the publications and outputs listed above in F13.2 and F.13.3 stems from recognition that I have become an expert on nonviolent struggle in general, and civil resistance in West Papua, in particular.

F13.6. Fellowship candidates only

Provide details of the contribution you will make to the project, such as your experience, skills and expertise and how they will be applied.

(Write a maximum of 1250 characters (approx 167 words). This question is for Fellowship candidates only and must be answered. If you are a CI or PI do not answer this question.)

I have engaged extensively with the literature from both social movement and nonviolent action research. I have conducted years of fieldwork in West Papua, a context where movements for self-determination have made a transition from armed to nonviolent struggle. As a highly regarded activist educator with the Change Agency I also support groups to develop strategies that straddle the spectrum from conventional political processes right through to nonviolent action. In relation to communication theory I am currently researching the way discursive action helps develop oppositional consciousness and social change. On the strategy-action nexus, I have extensive experience with nonviolent strategy; indeed, this is a key theme in my publications. I also have years of experience teaching civil resistance at a tertiary level at the University of New England, Sydney University and the University of Queensland which keeps me abreast of the latest applied and theoretical developments into civil resistance. Through my experience as an activist and educator I have access to human rights and environmental NGOs around the world as well as leaders of many of the world's contemporary nonviolent struggles.

Provide details of the research environment, that is, the facilities and support at your host organisation, including the intellectual environment.

(Write a maximum of 1250 characters (approx 167 words). This question is for Fellowship candidates only and must be answered. If you are a CI or PI do not answer this question.)

I am attracted to the University of Wollongong because of the opportunity to work alongside Professor Brian Martin, one of the world's foremost researchers into nonviolent action, and the Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies (CAPSTRANS), part of the Arts Faculty. I am a participant in Professor Martin's writing programme that brings together up-and-coming nonviolence researchers from diverse fields from around the world. The writing programme has enhanced the volume and quality of my own writing leading to several new publications in the last year (two book chapters, an occasional paper and two book reviews). I also look forward to the opportunity to work with other PhD students at the University of Wollongong who bring together research and activism for social change.

Justify the choice of the proposed host organisation for the fellowship, including reasons for not moving to another organisation if you intend to remain at your organisation.

(Write a maximum of 1250 characters (approx 167 words). This question is for Fellowship candidates only and must be answered. If you are a CI or PI do not answer this question.)

Brian Martin is the leading scholar of nonviolent action and civil resistance in Australia. It would be an honour and a privilege to work alongside him and the team he has assembled.

F14. Additional Fellowship Details

F14.1. Host organisation—department, contact numbers and email address

Host Organisation Name

University of Wollongong

Host Department Name

Arts Faculty

Contact Name

Brian Martin

Phone**Fax****Email****F14.2. Citizenship/Residency Details**

(Please note, that the Australian citizenship status as well as the list of countries that you have citizenship of is populated from your profile.)

Australian Citizen?**Countries of Citizenship****Country of residence Name****Current Australian residency status****F14.3. Mobility**

Would you be moving from another organisation to take up this Fellowship?

Mobility

If Yes, and you intend to apply for reimbursement of relocation costs, please indicate which region you will be relocating from.

F14.4. If you are unsuccessful in obtaining a Fellowship do you wish to...

(The options are as follows:

- **Remain as a Chief Investigator or Partner Investigator on the project.** If you choose this option the ARC cannot pay your salary as stipulated by the Funding Rules. To remain on the Project as a CI or PI you must meet the relevant eligibility criteria. (Refer to Sections 8.4 (CIs) and 8.5 (PIs) of the Funding Rules).

- **Be removed as a named Investigator so that a salary may be requested from the project.** The ARC does not provide funding for CI or PI salaries. However it may provide funding for the salary of a Research

Associate or a Senior Research Associate. The award of the funding for a salary is the decision of the Selection Advisory Committee. Please justify the salary request in the 'Justification of ARC funding'. There may be insufficient funds to fully fund a salary.

You may choose to be removed as a CI or PI if there is at least one other CI/ARC Fellow named on the Proposal. However, participants need to be mindful of the specific limits on the number of Proposals/funded projects in subsection 6.6.2 of the Funding Rules. Sole Fellowship candidates, i.e. where there are no other Fellowship(s) or CIs on the Proposal, cannot choose this option.

- **Seek no further support for the project (no funding can be made).** If you are a sole Fellowship candidate and you are not eligible to be a CI, i.e. where there are no other Fellowship(s) or CIs on the Proposal, you must choose this option. If this option is selected and the Fellowship request is unsuccessful, a funding offer cannot be made by the ARC. Your proposal will be unsuccessful and no further feedback on the ranking of the proposal can be made.

The ARC awards a limited number of Fellowships in each category and competition is intense. A Proposal seeking research costs and Fellowship(s) may result in the Project's research costs being awarded but the Fellowship(s) not being awarded.

)

Be removed as a named Investigator so that a salary may be requested from the project (eg as a Research Associate)

F14.5. Has a successful eligibility exemption been granted by the ARC for this fellowship candidate?

Pre-submission Issue Identifier	
1	
2	

PART G - Research Support (DP110103900)

G1. Research support for all participants

(For each participant on this Proposal, provide details of research funding (ARC and other agencies) for the years 2009 to 2013 inclusive. That is, list all projects/proposals/fellowships awarded or requests submitted involving that Participant for funding. Please refer to the Instructions to Applicants for submission requirements.)

G1 Research support for all participants

Description	Same research area?	Support status	Proposal ID	2009 \$'000	2010 \$'000	2011 \$'000	2012 \$'000	2013 \$'000
B Martin, J MacLeod, Theory for nonviolent social transformation, ARC, DP2011	Yes	R	DP110103900			138	149	149

PART H - Statements on Progress (DP110103900)

H1. For each participant on this Proposal, please attach a statement detailing progress for each project/fellowship involving that participant who has been awarded funding for 2009 under the ARC Discovery Projects, Linkage Projects or Fellowship scheme.

	Project ID	First named investigator	Scheme	Statement
1				
2				
3				

PART I - Additional Details (DP110103900)

I1. Other agencies

Have you submitted or do you intend to submit a similar Proposal to any other agency?

Other Agency Submission

No

If Yes, please select one of the following:

Other Agency Name

Not applicable for this candidate

If Other is selected above, please enter the full name of the agency:

Not applicable for this candidate

I2. Does this Proposal relate to any of the following special interest items?

	Special Interest Name	Special Interest
1		
2		
3		