



Internal use
489227

Application for a Grant

Identification			
This page will be made available to selection committee members and external assessors.			
Funding opportunity Insight Development Grant			
Grant type (Strategic Grants only) Individual			
Application title CodePink Alert! Transnational Feminist Peace Activism in the Post 9/11 Period			
Applicant family name Byrne		Applicant given name Siobhan	
Initials C M			
Org. code 1480111	Full name of applicant's organization and department University of Alberta Political Science		
Org. code 1480111	Full name of administrative organization and department University of Alberta Political Science		
Scholar type	Regular <input type="radio"/>	New <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Research Field
If New, specify category	1 <input checked="" type="radio"/>	2 <input type="radio"/>	3 <input type="radio"/>
	4 <input type="radio"/>	43002	
Does your proposal require a multidisciplinary adjudication?			Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
Does your proposal involve human beings as research subjects? If "Yes", consult the <i>Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans</i> and submit your proposal to your organization's Research Ethics Board.			Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
Does your proposal involve activity that requires a permit, licence, or approval under any federal statute; or physical interaction with the environment? If 'Yes', complete Appendices A and B.			Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
	Year 1	Year 2	Total
Total funds requested from SSHRC (from page 6)	<u>19,294</u>	<u>15,117</u>	<u>34,411</u>



Family name, Given name
Byrne, Siobhan

Participants

List names of your team members (co-applicants and collaborators) who will take part in the intellectual direction of the research. Do not include assistants, students or consultants.

Role

Co-applicant

Collaborator

Family name

Given name

Initials

Org. code

Full organization name

Department/Division name

Role

Co-applicant

Collaborator

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Full organization name

Department/Division name



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Byrne, Siobhan

Research Activity

The information provided in this section refers to your research proposal.

Keywords

List keywords that best describe your proposed research or research activity. Separate keywords with a semicolon.

feminist international relations theory; women's peace activism; gender and politics

Priority Areas - Priority area most relevant to your proposal.

Disciplines

Indicate and rank up to 5 disciplines that best correspond to your proposal.

Rank	Code	Discipline	If "Other", specify
1	62808	International Relations	
2	62899	Other Political Science	Gender and Politics
3			
4			
5			

Areas of Research

Indicate and rank up to 3 areas of research related to your proposal.

Rank	Code	Area
1	380	Women
2	213	Gender Issues
3	250	International relations, development and trade

Temporal Periods

If applicable, indicate up to 2 historical periods covered by your proposal.

From	To																		
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Family name, Given name

Byrne, Siobhan

Research Activity (cont'd)

Geographical Regions

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 3 geographical regions covered by or related to your proposal. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Region
1	1000	North America
2	4000	Near and Middle East
3	9001	International

Countries

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 5 countries covered by or related to your proposal. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Country	Prov./ State
1	1200	UNITED STATES	
2	1100	CANADA	
3	6512	PALESTINE	
4	6506	ISRAEL	
5			

Request for Multi/Interdisciplinary Evaluation

While the focus of this study is transnational feminist activism in the context of the international relations (IR) subfield, feminist inquiry in IR is, by definition, interdisciplinary (Ackerly, Stern & True 2006, 26). Below, I detail how the methodological approach and the theoretical lines of inquiry that will be taken in this project cut across disciplinary boundaries.

Orthodox approaches in international relations tend to view the discipline as an area of study distinct from other disciplines and fields. Despite this view, the prevailing trend in international relations is to work within multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research designs and theoretical frameworks. For example, Scott Burchill and Andrew Linklater (2009, 24) write: “many of the questions which have fascinated feminist scholars – about patriarchy, gender identity, etc. – can be answered only by going outside classical disciplinary boundaries.” Working in this interdisciplinary spirit, this research project will use a feminist methodology for inquiry (see: Devault 1996; Brook, Ackerly and Stern 2009).

There is no one method associated with feminist methodology. Rather, feminist scholars share, at the most basic level, a commitment to include women’s lives in research and to support change in the status of women (Devault 1996: 29). The qualitative methods I have selected for this project, including participant observation, interviews, and historical analysis, are designed to do just that: to make the lives of women visible in international relations theory. While less well known to classical IR theorists, these types of approaches are familiar to feminist IR scholars who share a similar feminist methodology and are also prevalent in other disciplines. As such, methodological developments in disciplines like sociology, history and women’s studies/gender studies are particularly germane to this study.

Theoretically, too, feminist international relations approaches are similarly interdisciplinary in focus. The particular theoretical frameworks this project will examine include the maternal thinking approaches, popularized in the early 1980s; the feminist ethics of care literature that has developed through the 1990s to today; and the transnational social movement literature that has taken off in the post-Cold War period. These frameworks have been developed and applied in disciplines and fields such as feminist psychology, women’s studies/gender studies, feminist security studies, sociology and history. Given that the methods and theories that will be used in this study do not neatly fall within one particular discipline or field, I would like to request an interdisciplinary evaluation of this grant application.



Family name, Given name

Byrne, Siobhan

Summary of Proposed Research

The summary of your research proposal should indicate clearly the problem or issue to be addressed, the potential contribution of the research both in terms of the advancement of knowledge and of the wider social benefit, etc.

While many of the global anti-war networks forged in the aftermath of the September 11, 2001 attacks have disappeared from the public view, women-led peace networks appear to be flourishing. Feminist international relations scholars have, however, largely shied away from studying these new networks, having long-ago outlined the emancipatory limitations of equating women with peace (see: Tickner 1997; Elshtain 1988; Carroll 1987; Sylvester 1987; Leonardo 1985). As a consequence, such movements are not viewed as an important source of knowledge about international relations.

Those few scholars who are commenting on women's peace groups are typically doing so in one of three ways: either through an explication of earlier critiques of feminist peace politics (see: Alison 2009; Charlesworth 2008; El Bushra 2007; Otto 2006); through a sympathetic celebration of the creativity of new feminist engagements (Goss and Heaney 2010; Moghadam 2009; Rojas and Heaney 2009; Featherstone 2004) or through a focus on women's peace groups in conflict zones only (Kaufman et al. 2010; Al-Ali & Pratt 2009; Giles & Hyndman 2004). In this debate, there have been surprisingly few in-depth case studies of even the most popular examples of feminist transnational peace groups. The goal of this study is to develop new knowledge about transnational social activism through a systematic case study analysis of CodePink: Women for Peace.

The CodePink network was founded in the fall 2002 as a response to the US-led invasion of Afghanistan. Characteristically armed with pink parasols and dressed in lingerie costumes, CodePink activists have built a popular peace movement over the last decade with national offices in New York City, San Francisco, Washington and Los Angeles and 250 local chapters in cities like Toronto, Berlin, and Osaka. CodePink has certainly come to exemplify the radical anti-war left -- their flamboyant style and colourful protests include 'nearly nude' public actions against companies manufacturing cosmetics in the Gaza Strip, 'bikini brigade' protests in New York Central Park, and infiltrating the Republican National Convention wearing lingerie and carrying signs reading: give George Bush the pink slip (Baltimore 2010; Emmich 2009; Santora et al. 2004).

Sympathetic scholarly appraisals suggest that groups like CodePink exploit gendered tropes in a way that reflects an anti-essentialist 'third wave' feminist approach to activism. Through interviews with organizers and participants, observation and analysis of CodePink public actions and a detailed historical analysis of CodePink's place in a longer tradition of women-led peace activism, this research project will test the claim that CodePink's style distances its activism from the essentialist peace politics of the 1980s and offers a new mode of feminist peace activism -- one that is perhaps better equipped to build a network that exemplifies the kind of diversity imagined by critical feminist scholars and activists and one that can formulate an inclusive transnational response to new security challenges in the international realm.

Having secured ethics approval, I conducted a small pilot study of CodePink activism from June to August 2010, interviewing six Canadian and American activists who had participated in a 'reality tour' of the Gaza Strip. While there has been some literature on new examples of women-led peace groups, it has been largely theoretical and very general. Further, very little empirical work has been done on post-9/11 examples. Drawing on CodePink as a case study, I would like to develop this research further and contribute a much needed systematic analysis of the relationship between feminism and pacifism in the post 9/11 period.

Proposed Research

Armed with pink parasols and lingerie costumes, *CodePink: Women for Peace* activists have built a popular and media savvy peace movement over the last decade. The organization now boasts over 250 chapters worldwide, according to the CodePink website, and its public demonstrations in Washington have attracted upwards of 10,000 participants. Some observers argue that new anti-war groups like CodePink exploit gendered tropes to mount a uniquely third wave feminist response to the valorization of militarized masculinities and the insecurities generated by new wars, military invasions and ongoing occupations. Beneath the parodic play on gendered stereotypes, however, CodePink also appears to rest on an ethos that stresses women's unique knowledge of peace, which comes from their relationship to mothering or caring for their families and communities. In this study, I will evaluate these two broad ways in which contemporary women's peace movements tend to get taken up in the feminist international relations literature: as either emblematic of a transnational and radical third wave feminist response to a changing international security environment, or as exclusionary spaces that reinforce, rather than subvert, hierarchical gendered stereotypes. Working through these opposing characterizations and drawing on new interviews with CodePink activists, this study will ask participants, for the first time, how they theorize their own activism and evaluate the extent to which they have built an inclusive feminist movement well positioned to challenge new insecurities in the post-9/11 realm.

Objectives

The primary objective of this study is to build new knowledge and understanding about the formation and practice of transnational feminist peace activism. Through an original case study analysis of the women's peace network CodePink, this study will a) describe the emergence of new and understudied modes of women's peace activism; b) analyze the differences between earlier examples of women's peace activism and current trends in a post-9/11 context; and c) evaluate the implications of this study for theorizing women-led feminist activism in the gender and politics literature, as developed within the international relations discipline.

The short-term goal of this project is to produce three peer reviewed journal articles based on the research. Each article will focus on one of three themes: i) an historical study, exploring the relationship between feminism and pacifism in the context of changes to the organizational ethos of women's peace activism over the last century; ii) the growth of transnational feminist peace activism with a focus on campaigns around the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; and iii) a consideration of what is revealed about the operation of masculinity and femininity in the international realm when we take women-led peace movements seriously in the feminist international relations literature. Top tier journals that publish in this area, and to which I plan to submit articles, include: *Millennium: Journal of International Studies*, *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, and *International Studies Quarterly*. Further, I plan to present these findings at three scholarly conferences, described in the budget, in the second year of the study and contribute original analytical essays to newspapers that have followed CodePink's activism closely, including the *Globe and Mail*, the *New York Times* and the *Guardian*.

The longer term goal of this research project is to expand the focus of my doctoral research on the role of feminist peace activism in conflict zones. New United Nations resolutions related to women, peace and security, such as Security Council Resolution 1325, passed in 2000, suggests a growing recognition of women's contribution to ending conflicts at the national and international levels. The target of this resolution, in particular, has centred on local women's peace communities. However, given increasing alliances between local and international feminist peace communities, theorized in the literature as transnational networks, the feminist international relations scholarship must begin to analyze connections across state borders. This will have implications for advocacy around resolutions like 1325, and may suggest that a broader approach, which includes both local and transnational feminist movements, is a more effective strategy. I plan to use the research developed as part of this grant and produce a manuscript on the topic of transnational feminist peace and solidarity activism.

Context

In December 2009, American-based women's peace group CodePink helped lead a coalition of international social justice activists to Cairo to mark the one-year anniversary of 'Operation Cast Lead,' Israel's 22-day military offensive on the Gaza Strip. Over 1,300 activists took to Cairo's streets in protest and tried to march across the Egyptian-Gaza border. While other more established anti-war and anti-occupation groups were failing to penetrate the tightly controlled Gaza border, incredibly, the US organizers of CodePink had been bringing their pink-clad troops and other allies from around the world into Gaza for months leading up to the march to deliver presents to Palestinian women and bear witness to the post-offensive devastation. It is this latest campaign related to the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian West Bank and Gaza Strip that suggests the organization has transitioned from a US-centred movement, originally formed in 2002 in opposition to the US-led invasion of Afghanistan, to a transnationally-oriented movement.

To be sure, women-led international peace organizations like CodePink are not a new phenomenon but reflect a long history of women's peace activism. One of the earliest and best known examples is the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, established in 1915 to advocate for peace during World War I (Cockburn 2007, 133-38; Hawkesworth 2006, 56-59). Today, the organization maintains national sections in over thirty countries and works on issues related to, for example, implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1325, mandating all member states to include women in peace negotiations and post-conflict peace building. Similarly, during the Cold War period, feminist peace activists organized against the Vietnam War and, in the 1980s, against national nuclear policies and programs, such as the women who maintained protests at the Greenham Common air force base in Berkshire, UK (Cockburn 2007, 135-37). Other prominent examples from the late 1960s through the early 1980s include the Argentinean Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, the Northern Ireland Peace Women and Israeli mothers who organized against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982. Activists understood that women's desire to protect their children from war informed a unique maternalist peace politics.

Theorists like Sara Ruddick and Betty Reardon have built on the work of feminist psychologists like Carol Gilligan to explain why women organize against war, arguing that women are not naturally or innately more peaceful, as was characteristic of thinking in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, but that their experiences of caring for their families and communities inform a particular maternal perspective on peace (see Ruddick 1990, 1983; Reardon 1985; Gilligan 1982). More recently, an 'ethics of care' literature, developed by theorists like Fiona Robinson, Virginia Held, and Joan C. Tronto, extends this thinking, advocating for a new normative approach in international relations that values care, trust and responsibility (see Robinson 1999; Held 2008; Tronto 1994). Similarly, in the 1990s, feminist theorists began conducting comprehensive ethnographic studies of women's peace movements in various conflict zones around the world (Cockburn 1997; Roulston 1999; Yuval-Davis 1999, 1997; Sharoni 1997, 1995). These theorists work to identify and prescribe a unique feminist dialogic approach for negotiating a common politics of peace. Particularly in a changing international context, characterized by the UN Decade for Women (1976-1985) and subsequent UN world conferences on women, women from around the world are exploiting new opportunities to meet with each other and, as Margaret E. Keck and Kathryn Sikkink write, "generate the trust, information sharing, and discovery of common concerns that gives impetus to network formation" (1998, 169). New UN resolutions related to women, peace and security, such as 1325, indicate a growing recognition of women's contribution to peace-building.

Research and activism that emphasizes the relationship between women and peace has also been met with scepticism in the feminist international relations literature. For example, Jean Bethke Elstain's influential work describes how the hierarchical binary of masculinity/femininity remains intact when a female ideal of the beautiful soul who "waits at the home front" is contrasted with a male just warrior who "fights by a code of honor that permits violence" (1994, 109; 1987). For Elstain, constructions such

as these must be unpacked and interrogated to open the door for the development of new alternatives to such mutually reinforcing ideals. Similarly, J. Ann Tickner argues that looking for women in "women's spheres," like peace groups "contributes to the false claim that women are more peaceful than men, a claim that disempowers both women and peace" (1997, 621). More recently, Miranda Alison, reflecting on contemporary feminist peace movements, argues that activists are "falling back on essentialist and universalizing claims about 'woman'" that do not challenge roles that are deemed appropriate for women (2009, 89, 94-5). For Hilary Charlesworth, the implication of using gendered tropes and organizing around a maternalist politics is that it can be "used to keep women in their place" (2008, 348). Charlesworth identifies how the ideal of women as peaceful, reflected in anti-war activism, has emerged in significant international legal texts, like UN Security Council Resolution 1325, and is fast becoming orthodoxy in international institutions. Given the deep and longstanding scepticism evident in the feminist international relations literature described above, it is little wonder that there are few scholarly studies that analyze the growth of new feminist peace coalitions in the post-9/11 realm.

The few studies of organizations like CodePink that have been conducted suggest that while activists draw on maternalist frameworks, they do so in a way that reflects a radically anti-essentialist 'third wave' feminist approach to activism. Drawing on the development of intersectionality theory and identity politics in the 1980s, in addition to the radical decentering of the subject associated with post-structuralist thinking, third wave feminism is thought to be a different feminist politics for a new generation (Heywood and Drake 1997, 8; Mann and Huffman 2005, 58; Springer 2002).

CodePink's sale and use of pink undergarments, lacy parasols, hot pink nail polish, and the like, does suggest a playful and parodic relationship to beauty culture. As Liza Featherstone writes: "Code Pink and projects like it resist essentialism by making a joke of femininity, even while honoring it" (2004, 12). For Rojas and Heaney, CodePink also allows women to challenge their identities as women: "It is about exploring women's identities and proposing new roles for women in social movements, government, and society" (2009, 17-8). Cockburn likewise understands CodePink's tactics as clever parodic plays on ideals of femininity (2007, 170).

From my initial look at examples of CodePink publications, demonstrations and statements, it is not entirely clear that CodePink activism reflects such a break with earlier examples of maternalist peace politics practiced in the 1970s and 1980s. For example, CodePink's online call to action states: "Women have been the guardians of life — not because we are better or purer or more innately nurturing than men, but because the men have busied themselves making war. Because of our responsibility to the next generation, because of our own love for our families and communities, it is time we women devote ourselves — wholeheartedly — to the business of making peace." The statement clearly distances the movement from biologically-based claims of women's inherent peacefulness, while still maintaining that women are uniquely positioned to advocate for peace due to their role as caregivers.

In addition to third wave-styling, other commentators suggest that groups like CodePink are examples of transnational feminist activism in practice. Chandra Mohanty describes transnational feminist practices as those that build "feminist solidarities across the divisions of place, identity, class, work, belief, and so on" (2004, 250). Activists, working in what Keck and Sikkink call "transnational advocacy networks," bring together participants that share values, a common discourse and principled ideas (1998, 2). Valentine Moghadam, who studies these networks, identifies CodePink, along with others feminist organizations like MADRE and Women Living Under Muslim Law, as networks that unite women around agendas like "peace and antimilitarism" (2009, 218). Similarly, Cockburn argues that CodePink's transnationalism combines a gender, anti-racist and class analysis of the war-on-terror — highlighting the racism inherent in the US-led wars in Afghanistan and Iraq and targeting corporations that are profiting from the war — while organizing women in local groups around the world. She points out that co-founder Medea Benjamin is able to integrate her experience at Global Exchange, an organization that she co-founded in the 1980s to bring people on "reality tours" of war zones, into CodePink's "solidarity travel" to Afghanistan, Iraq and, more recently, the Gaza Strip (2007, 64-5).

There has also been, however, a particular critique of CodePink's solidarity travel to Afghanistan and the occupied Palestinian areas that has played out in the press.

For example, there were disagreements between CodePink organizers and local activists over the coordination of the 2009 Gaza Freedom March, described in the introduction. Local activists Omar Barghouti, based in Jerusalem, and Haidar Eid, based in Gaza, were critical of organizers who did not consult Palestinian civil society before issuing a call for the march. In their view, it resulted in a call that failed to acknowledge the history of Palestinian grassroots resistance, did not highlight the occupation as the root of Palestinians suffering, and drew attention only to the Gaza Strip – ignoring those Palestinians living under occupation in the West Bank, living in Israel and living in the broader Diaspora (Ash et al. 2009). While organizers did finally adopt a 'context statement' to include these elements, it was clear from the open letter penned by Barghouti and Eid that the march was one in which Palestinians were being asked to join international activists, rather than international activists joining Palestinians in solidarity. In this case, organizers failed to cultivate solidarity through dialogue and action. As part of this research project, I am interested in evaluating the extent to which the internationalization of the CodePink movement over the last two years has developed the kind of transnational feminist principles outlined by Moghadam, Cockburn and others.

Methodology

This research project will combine empirical and theory-building objectives in a case study analysis. To this end, the study will employ a combination of qualitative research methods including, principally, in-depth interviews, participant observation and a detailed historical study. In-depth interviews will be conducted over a fourteen-month period with CodePink organizers and participants to examine why women choose to organize separately in a women-led peace movement and to test the claim that participants consciously exploit gendered tropes as part of an anti-essentialist feminist politics. Further, these interviews will be used to evaluate the extent to which CodePink has built the kind of transnational solidarity network celebrated in the third wave feminist literature. Given the competing theoretical views on women's-led peace activism, and the lack of empirical research on contemporary instances of such activism, this case study is conceived as a plausibility probe, designed to test, through a case study, the favoured theoretical frameworks used to describe feminist peace activism (see: Blaikie 2009, 195; Eckstein 1992, 149-50). I expect to interview approximately thirty organizers and participants affiliated with women's peace groups in Canada and the United States. Most of the women that I have identified on my initial contact list are based in Toronto, Washington, DC, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Through these initial contacts, as well as contacts I have made during the preliminary interviews I conducted in the summer of 2010, I will endeavour to obtain referrals to other potential interviewees.

In terms of participant observation, I plan to observe direct actions carried out by CodePink while I am in the field for scheduled interviews. Given the number of participants and local chapters that CodePink claims to have in these cities, I am interested in the extent to which there are physical offices to house the various groups and I am curious about the number of activists that participate in local actions and attend regular meetings. Through my interviews in the summer of 2010, I learned that CodePink has a house in Washington, DC that is set up to accommodate activists travelling to participate in regular actions on the National Mall and at the Department of Veterans Affairs. It is not clear, however, how many women make use of the house.

Travel for interviews and participant observation will consist of two trips, including a combined trip to San Francisco and Los Angeles, and a second combined trip to Washington, DC and Toronto. CodePink regional offices are located in all four cities. Possible contacts for interviews include: Medea Benjamin and Jodie Evans, CodePink co-founders and spokespersons; Rae Abileah, Nancy L. Mancias, Gayle Brandeis and Brenda Hillman, CodePink coordinators and activists; and Sandra Ruch, CodePink coordinator for the Gaza campaign, Toronto. CodePink activists that are not located in these four cities will be interviewed by telephone. As part of a University of Alberta research award, I purchased the

technology to record phone interviews from my office land line and cellular phone. I have received ethics approval for these interviews in May 2010. Activists that I would like to conduct a telephone interview with include: Hisae Ogawa, founder of CodePink, Osaka, Japan and Ann Wright, a CodePink activist, based in Hawaii, who served in the US Army and Army Reserves. Additionally, I plan to interview activists located within the conflict zones that CodePink visits. I spent a year living in Jerusalem and interviewing feminist peace activists representing groups like the Coalition of Women for Peace, the Jerusalem Center for Women and the network of Palestinian women's unions as part of my doctoral research. New interviews with these groups will help to establish the extent to which CodePink has forged alliances with local peace networks.

Building on both interviews and participant observation, I also plan to develop a detailed historical study of CodePink in the context of a longer history of women-led peace activism. The aim of this strategy is to locate CodePink in a broader historical context and to gauge the extent to which the group's mode of activism illustrates continuity with earlier forms of women-led peace activism or, as suggested by the literature on transnational feminist peace activism, represents a novel form of anti-essentialist political activism. In 2010, I presented a paper at the annual conference of the Canadian Political Science Association, sketching this history.

I secured ethics approval for a small pilot study of CodePink activism around the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. From June to August 2010 I interviewed six Canadian and American feminist peace activists who participated in at least one CodePink reality tour to the Gaza Strip. These interviews, along with interviews with members of peace groups based outside of the US, will be used to evaluate the extent to which CodePink has built the kind of transnational solidarity networks celebrated in the third wave feminist literature. I expect to complete all interviews and field visits within the first fourteen months of the study. The remaining ten months will be spent communicating the findings at scholarly conferences and to local community groups and writing up the results for submission to three peer-reviewed journals.

While many of the CodePink participants listed above have appeared regularly in the mainstream and alternative news media over the last decade, they have largely escaped the notice of scholars working on feminist political activism. This is surprising, given the preference for ethnographic research methods by feminist theorists, which allow for a focus on individuals and social relations as opposed to states and the international-systems level of analysis (Tickner 615-16, 1997; also see Naples 2003). The lack of research on networks like CodePink is the result of a long-standing feminist scepticism of associations between women and peace. Those few macro-level studies of transnational feminist activism that have made mention of CodePink have done so largely in passing, lacking the kind of systematic analysis and thick descriptions that are the foundation of feminist social enquiry (see Blaikie 2007, 163-176; Harding 1993). Through primary research, including interviews and participant observation, and a detailed historiography, this project is designed to contribute original research and analysis regarding emergent forms of transnational feminist activism. As such, this research is relevant for feminist international relations theory, feminist anti-war and peace activism, and future research on the relationship between transnational networks and local activism.

Specifically, this research will examine the extent to which CodePink reflects the radical third wave feminist politics identified in the feminist international relations literature. In terms of feminist practice, this research will contribute new knowledge about the kinds of strategies and practices that help a movement grow. Those CodePink participants I interviewed for the pilot study, in addition to other community activists I met with at a joint academic-community conference held in September 2010, were eager to discuss strategies that garner political attention and attract new participants. Finally, this research will contribute to a future monograph that will examine the ways in which transnational feminist movements like CodePink, Act Out and the Women in Black Network have developed alliances with local feminist groups operating in war zones. This future project will be an opportunity to connect this study with my doctoral research on women's peace activism in Israel/Palestine.

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Student Training

I plan to recruit an MA student in each of the two years of this research project. Both students will develop skills related to information gathering and research analysis, which they can apply to their own thesis research and future research and publications. Our department has a strong international relations field, and, in particular, attracts graduate students who are working on issues related to conflict resolution and peacebuilding. As the new Director of the undergraduate certificate in Peace and Postconflict Studies, I have had the opportunity to get to know some of our undergraduate students who develop research interests in this area and continue on to our MA program.

At the start of each year of the study, I plan to advertise a research assistantship position on the department's electronic mailing list and website, outlining the aims and objects of the project and the responsibilities associated with the position. As part of the application process, students will submit a CV and short cover letter, describing why they are interested in this position and explaining how their research interests related to the topic of this project. I will then interview the candidates, either by phone or in-person, depending on their availability (new MA students may not have arrived in Edmonton by this time). This process of applying for a competitive position is an excellent opportunity for students to gain experience putting together an application and participating in an interview.

In both year one and year two of the study, each MA research assistant will be tasked with collecting materials, summarizing sources and analyzing interview data. In addition to meeting regularly with each student and providing direct mentorship, I plan to set up a meeting between each student and our public services librarian at Rutherford Library to learn about subject-specific tools for locating research materials in the library. The librarian is a great resource for learning about the various databases, online resources and other services available to student researchers. In terms of collecting materials, each student will be responsible for searching databases for relevant journal articles and summarizing the results. At our regular meetings, students will learn how to locate, link to and index academic articles using databases like the Social Sciences Citation Index, Scopus and Academic Search Complete. They will also learn how to locate news stories concerning CodePink campaigns using databases like ProQuest, Canadian Newsstand, Factiva and article alerting services. Specifically, students will be responsible for locating these sources and summarizing the arguments put for by the sources they judge are relevant to the project.

In both years, students will also assist with the analysis of interview data. I plan to use a transcription service to transcribe all interviews and will involve each student in the process of analyzing the data. For example, students will participate in the coding process, linking statements made by interview subjects to the project's central themes, analytical categories and research questions. This will be an ongoing process over the course of the study – including both in the early stages of interviewing and following the completion of all interviews at the end of year one. After initial interviews have been conducted early in year one, this process will help to inform future interviews and refine interview questions. Following the completion of all interviews in year two, this process will assist in the process of writing up the results.

As a new assistant professor and the University of Alberta, I have enjoyed mentoring students with their candidacy exams, honours theses and applications for scholarships, internships and jobs. This research

assistantship will be an opportunity for two graduate students to participate in a research project and refine their data collection and data analysis skills. As such, I anticipate that this experience and the new skills they develop will directly contribute to their own MA theses and future research and publications.



Family name, Given name
Byrne, Siobhan

Funds Requested from SSHRC

For each budget year, estimate as accurately as possible the research costs that you are asking SSHRC to fund through a grant. For each Personnel costs category, enter the number of individuals to be hired and specify the total amount required. For each of the other categories, enter the total amount required.

	Year 1		Year 2	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Personnel costs				
Student salaries and benefits/Stipends				
Undergraduate				
Masters	1	12,678	1	12,678
Doctorate				
Non-student salaries and benefits/Stipends				
Postdoctoral				
Other				
Travel and subsistence costs		Year 1		Year 2
Applicant/Team member(s)				
Canadian travel				
Foreign travel		5,540		2,225
Students				
Canadian travel				
Foreign travel				
Other expenses				
Professional/Technical services		787		0
Supplies		289		214
Non-disposable equipment				
Computer hardware				
Other				
Other expenses (specify)				
Total		19,294		15,117

Budget Justification

PERSONNEL COSTS

Total 2 years \$25,356.80

Student Salaries

1 Masters Research Assistant

10 hrs/wk x 2 terms = \$12,678.40/year x 2 years = \$25,356.80

The majority of the budget will go to the training and work of one MA student in each year of the research project. In both year one and year two of the study, each MA research assistant will be tasked with searching databases for relevant academic articles and news sources and summarizing the results. Students will also assist with the analysis of interview data. A transcription service will be used to transcribe all interviews and students will be involved in the process of analyzing the data. For example, students will participate in the coding process, linking statements made by interview subjects to the project's central themes and research questions. This will be an ongoing process over the course of the study – including both in the early stages of interviewing and following the completion of all interviews at the end of year one.

The salary rates quoted above include benefits and are calculated in accordance with the 2010-2011 Award and Minimum Salary Rates for TAP B Trust-Funded Appointments at the University of Alberta.

TRAVEL AND SUBSITENCE COSTS

Total 2 years \$7,765.35

Travel for Data Collection

Travel for data collection, interviews and participant observation will consist of two trips in the first fourteen months of the study, including a combined trip to San Francisco and Los Angeles, and a second combined trip to Washington, DC and Toronto. CodePink regional offices are located in all four cities. The costs for all flights and accommodations were calculated using online travel company Expedia. The costs for all meals were calculated using the University of Alberta per diem rates for Canadian, US and international travel.

Trip 1 (San Francisco and Los Angeles): Possible contacts for interviews include: Medea Benjamin, CodePink co-founder and activist; Global Exchange co-founder; Rae Abileah, CodePink coordinator; 'War, Peace & Democracy' program, Global Exchange; Nancy L. Mancias, CodePink coordinator for 'War Criminals' and 'Ground the Drones' campaigns; Malia Everette, Reality Tour director, Global Exchange; Jodie Evans, CodePink co-founder and spokesperson; Gayle Brandeis, CodePink writer and activist; Brenda Hillman, CodePink Working Group, and acclaimed poet.

Airfare (\$639.72) + hotel (7 nights= \$534.02) + per diem (7* \$45= 315) = \$1,488.74

Trip 2 (Washington, DC and Toronto): Possible contacts for interviews include: Gale Murphy, executive committee member of CodePink; head, Washington CodePink office; residents of the "CodePink House" in Washington, DC (a temporary residence for women participating in CodePink actions in the Washington area); Sandra Ruch, CodePink coordinator for Gaza in Toronto.

Airfare (\$1,077.50) + hotel (6 nights = \$521.22) + per diem (6* \$45= 270) = \$1,868.72

Travel for Dissemination

To present at the 2012 International Political Science Association 22nd World Congress, Madrid, Spain, July 8-12: Reordering Power, Shifting Boundaries. Held every two years, this conference brings together leading political scientists from around the world.

Airfare (\$1,322.78) + hotel (5 nights= \$364.76) + per diem (5* \$45= 225) + registration (\$270) = \$2,182.54

To present at the 2012 Peace & Justice Studies Association Annual Conference (regularly held in the month of October). This is a particularly relevant conference because it brings together prominent scholars in the field of peace studies as well as participants representing non-governmental organizations, peace networks and other independent social justice activists. Attendance at this conference will allow for the dissemination of the research findings to the broader community. While the 2012 meeting details have not been released yet, total costs for my attendance at the 2010 conference in Winnipeg, Manitoba were as follows:

Airfare (\$366.92) + hotel (\$207.42) + per diem (3* \$45=\$135) + registration (\$235) = \$944.34

To present at the 2013 International Studies Association (ISA) Annual Convention, San Francisco, CA, March 27-30. The ISA is a large and prominent academic conference in the field of international relations. Attendance at this conference in year two of study will allow for the dissemination of research findings to the broadest audience of scholars in the field.

Airfare (\$548.39) + hotel (\$342.62) + per diem (4* \$45=180) + registration (\$210) = \$1,281.01

OTHER EXPENSES

Total 2 years \$1,292.32

Supplies

The printing of conference papers, interview notes and journal articles will require printer paper and toner cartridges:

Paper (2 boxes @ \$38.82/box) = \$77.64*; Printer cartridges (176.09/2pkg) = \$ 352.18*

* prices sources from Business Depot

CodePink activists that are not located in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Washington, DC or Toronto, will be interviewed via telephone. I have compiled a list of individuals that I will interview via telephone including: Hisae Ogawa, founder of CodePink, Osaka, Japan; Desiree Fairouz, CodePink member; Gaza Freedom March Group, Texas; Ann Wright, CodePink activist, Hawaii (Ann Wright served in the US Army and Army Reserves is a former US diplomat. In 2003, she resigned in opposition to the Iraq war and she has led CodePink delegations of activists to the Gaza Strip); Nadje Al-Ali, founder of Act Together: Women's Action for Iraq, London, UK; President of the Association of Middle East Women's Studies.

Total long distance charges = \$75.00

As part of the University of Alberta research funding award, I received the recording technology to record phone interviews from my office land line and cellular phone. I also received Ethics Approval for telephone interviews in May 2010.

Professional Technical Services

Transcription service: Interviews will be conducted with approximately 30 participants. Edmonton-based transcription company, Medical Virtual Assistants, has provided services for the Faculty of Arts and Education at the University of Alberta for costs starting at \$25 per hour audio hour.

30 hours of audio x \$25/hr x 5% GST = \$787.50



Family name, Given name

Byrne, Siobhan

Intended Outcomes of Proposed Activities

Elaborate on the potential benefits and/or outcomes of your proposed research and/or related activities.

Scholarly Benefits

Indicate and rank up to 3 scholarly benefits relevant to your proposal.

Rank	Benefit	If "Other", specify
1	Knowledge creation/intellectual outcomes	
2	Enhanced theory	
3	Student training/skill development	

Social Benefits

Indicate and rank up to 3 social benefits relevant to your proposal.

Rank	Benefit	If "Other", specify
1	Enriched public discourse	
2	Social outcomes	
3	Enhanced policy	

Audiences

Indicate and rank up to 5 potential target audiences relevant to your proposal.

Rank	Audience	If "Other", specify
1	Academic sector/peers, including scholarly associations	
2	NGO and community organizations	
3	General public	
4	International audiences	
5	Practitioners/professional associations	



Family name, Given name

Byrne, Siobhan

Expected Outcomes Summary

Describe the potential benefits/outcomes (e.g., evolution, effects, potential learning, implications) that could emerge from the proposed research and/or other partnership activities.

The outcomes of this research project are expected to fall within four main areas:

a) To build knowledge about contemporary modes of feminist activism.

This will contribute to the ongoing debate in the feminist international relations literature about the relationship between women and pacifism. There is a long standing critique of women's peace groups that finds that equating women with peace serves to reinforce gendered stereotypes, thereby disempowering both women and peace. However, there is also new, but still quite superficial, scholarship that characterizes groups like CodePink as radically anti-essentialist and emancipatory. Working through these opposing views, this research will explore how participants theorize their own activism and evaluate the extent to which they have built a transnational feminist movement well positioned to challenge new wars. Top tier journals that publish in this area and to which I plan to contribute articles include: Millennium: Journal of International Studies, International Feminist Journal of Politics, Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society, and International Studies Quarterly.

b) To contribute to the ongoing debate swirling around CodePink's parodic style of activism and the movement's role as an actor in national politics.

As the number and visibility of CodePink demonstrations have grown in the decade since the 9/11 attacks, political observers have debated the group's political impact. For example, in the lead-up to American satirist Jon Stewart's "Millions Moderate March" on Washington on October 30, 2010, Stewart singled out CodePink's style as the archetypal form of brash and polarizing left-wing activism (The Daily Show, Sept.16, 2010). Popular news commentators for news outlets like the New York Times (Sep.16, 2010), MSNBC (Nov.11, 2010) and the Guardian (Oct.27, 2010) debated the extent to which CodePink is dominating the national conversation on important issues related to, for example, foreign policy and political reform. Despite such media attention, surprisingly little is known about CodePink. Through media interviews and news analysis pieces, this research project would contribute a fuller understanding of CodePink's history and mode of activism in the context of a longer tradition of feminist peace activism.

c) To record and evaluate those strategies that have contributed to CodePink's growth and popularity.

Related to the knowledge-building objective outlined above, this objective will be of particular interest to peace activists who are working to build stronger coalitions. I presented my findings based on preliminary interviews with CodePink activists at two talks in Manitoba in September 2010. At both events, I met with activists and supporters of CodePink who were eager to discuss my findings in the context of new forms of activism in the post 9/11 period.

d) To take seriously the knowledge that transnational feminist activists are building around issues related to peace and conflict.

CodePink has had unprecedented access to conflict zones, which other humanitarian, governmental and social groups have been denied. For example, in August 2009, CodePink organized passage for a Canadian delegation of parliamentarians to the Gaza Strip, which included members of the Liberal Party, The Bloc and the NDP (House of Commons, 2009). Given this kind of access, CodePink has surely developed new knowledge about these conflict zones. This research project will ask what activists have learned on their trips to the Gaza Strip, Iraq and Afghanistan and from their coalition work with local activists. I will report these findings in scholarly publications, including three separate journal articles, in conference presentations and at community meetings.



Do not photocopy this page.

Internal use	CID (if known)
680716	130987

Identification
Only the information in the Name section will be made available to selection committee members and external assessors. Citizenship and Statistical and Administrative Information will be used by SSHRC for administrative and statistical purposes only. Filling out the statistical and Administrative Information section is optional.

Name			
Family name	Given name	Initials	Title
Byrne	Siobhan	C M	Dr.

Citizenship - Applicants and co-applicants must indicate their citizenship status by checking and answering the applicable questions.

Citizenship status	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Canadian	<input type="radio"/> Permanent resident since (yyyy/mm/dd)	<input type="radio"/> Other (country)	Have you applied for permanent residency?
		_____	_____	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

Statistical and Administrative Information

Birth year	Gender	Permanent postal code in Canada (i.e. K2P1G4)	Correspondence language	Previous contact with SSHRC? (i.e. applicant, assessor, etc.)
1977	<input checked="" type="radio"/> F <input type="radio"/> M	T6E2N9	<input checked="" type="radio"/> English <input type="radio"/> French	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No

Full name used during previous contact, if different from above
Siobhan Christina Mary Byrne

Contact Information
The following information will help us to contact you more rapidly. Secondary information will not be released by SSHRC without your express consent.

Primary telephone number				Secondary telephone number			
Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
1	780	9351838					
Primary fax number				Secondary fax number			
Country code	Area code	Number	Extension	Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
Primary E-mail: siobhan.byrne@ualberta.ca							
Secondary E-mail: byrne_mail@yahoo.com							



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Family name, Given name

Byrne, Siobhan

Current Address Use only if you are not affiliated with a department at a Canadian university. (If you are affiliated with a department at a Canadian university, the department's mailing address will be used.) If you wish to use another address, specify it under the Correspondence Address.			Correspondence Address Complete this section if you wish your correspondence to be sent to an address other than your current address.		
Address			Address		
			Department of Political Science		
			10-16 Henry Marshall Tory Building		
			University of Alberta		
City/Municipality	Prov. / State	Postal/Zip code	City/Municipality	Prov. / State	Postal/Zip code
			Edmonton	AB	T6G2H4
Country CANADA			Country CANADA		
Temporary Address If providing a temporary address, phone number and/or E-mail, ensure that you enter the effective dates.			Permanent Address in CANADA		
Address			Address		
			10026 - 87 Avenue		
			upper apartment		
City/Municipality	Prov./ State		City/Municipality	Prov./ State	Postal/Zip code
			Edmonton	AB	T6E2N9
Country			Country CANADA		
Start date (yyyy/mm/dd)	End date (yyyy/mm/dd)	Temporary telephone/fax number			
		Country code	Area code	Number	Extension
Temporary E-mail					



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Family name, Given name

Byrne, Siobhan

Research Expertise (optional)

The information provided in this section refers to your own research expertise, not to a research proposal. Filling out the following 4 sections is optional. This page will not be seen by selection committee members and external assessors. This section will be used for planning and evaluating programs, producing statistics, and selecting external assessors and committee members.

Areas of Research

Indicate and rank up to 3 areas of research that best correspond to your research interests as well as areas where your research interests would apply. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Area
1	320	Politics and government
2	213	Gender Issues
3	372	Violence

Temporal Periods

If applicable, indicate up to 2 historical periods covered by your research interests.

From	To
<p>Year</p> <p>1900 <input type="radio"/> BC <input checked="" type="radio"/> AD</p> <p>2001 <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>	<p>Year</p> <p>2001 <input type="radio"/> BC <input checked="" type="radio"/> AD</p> <p>2011 <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>

Geographical Regions

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 3 geographical regions covered by your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Region
1	9001	International
2	3200	Western Europe
3	4000	Near and Middle East

Countries

If applicable, indicate and rank up to 5 countries covered by your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Countries	Prov./ State
1	3210	IRELAND/EIRE	
2	6506	ISRAEL	
3	6512	PALESTINE	
4	3219	NORTHERN IRELAND	
5	1100	CANADA	



Family name, Given name

Byrne, Siobhan

Curriculum Vitae

Language Proficiency

	Read	Write	Speak	Comprehend aurally	Other languages
English	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
French	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Work Experience

List the positions, academic and non-academic, you have held beginning with the current position and all previous positions in reverse chronological order, based on the start year.

Current position					Start date (yyyy/mm)
Assistant Professor					2009/7
Org. code	Full organization name				
1480111	University of Alberta				
Department/Division name					
Political Science					
Position type	<input type="radio"/> Tenured	<input type="radio"/> Non-tenure	Employment status	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Full-time	<input type="radio"/> Part-time
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Tenure-track	<input type="radio"/> Non-academic		<input type="radio"/> Non-salaried	<input type="radio"/> Leave of absence
Position				Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Director				2010/7	
Org. code	Full organization name				
1480111	University of Alberta				
Department/Division name					
Peace and Postconflict Certificate Program, Office of Interdisciplinary Studies					
Position				Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Director				2010/5	
Org. code	Full organization name				
1	Canadian Political Science Association				
Department/division name					
elected member of the Board of Directors					
Position				Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Postdoctoral fellow or associate				2008/10	2009/6
Org. code	Full organization name				
9123103	University College Dublin				
Department/Division name					
School of Politics and International Relations; Global Ireland Institute					

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.

Web CV



Family name, Given name

Byrne, Siobhan

Work Experience (cont'd)

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Research Assistant	2007/6	2008/6

Org. code	Full organization name
1350811	Queen's University

Department/Division name
Political Studies

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Teaching Fellow	2007/1	2007/5

Org. code	Full organization name
1350811	Queen's University

Department/Division name
Political Studies

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Teaching Assistant	2006/1	2006/5

Org. code	Full organization name
1350811	Queen's University

Department/Division name
Political Studies

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Research Assistant	2005/9	2006/1

Org. code	Full organization name
1350811	Queen's University

Department/Division name
Philosophy

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Visiting Scholar	2005/11	2005/12

Org. code	Full organization name
9123103	University College Dublin

Department/Division name
The Geary Institute and the School of Politics and International Relations



Family name, Given name

Byrne, Siobhan

Work Experience (cont'd)

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Visiting Scholar	2004/11	2005/7

Org. code	Full organization name
9527101	Hebrew University, Jerusalem

Department/Division name
The Gilo Center for Citizenship, Democracy and Civic Education

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Teaching Assistant	2003/9	2004/5

Org. code	Full organization name
1350811	Queen's University

Department/Division name
Political Studies

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Researcher	2002/9	2003/3

Org. code	Full organization name
1	Bonn International Center for Conversion

Department/Division name
Small Arms and Light Weapons in Africa project

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)
Teaching Assistant	2001/9	2002/5

Org. code	Full organization name
1350811	Queen's University

Department/Division name
Political Studies

Position	Start date (yyyy/mm)	End date (yyyy/mm)

Org. code	Full organization name

Department/Division name



Family name, Given name

Byrne, Siobhan

Academic Background				
List up to 5 degrees, beginning with the highest degree first and all others in reverse chronological order, based on the start date.				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Doctorate	Political Studies	2003/09		2009/01
Disc. code	Discipline			Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?
62800	Political Science			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Org. code	Organization			
1350811	Queen's University			
Country CANADA				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Master's	Political Studies	2001/09		2002/11
Disc. code	Discipline			Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?
62808	International Relations			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Org. code	Organization			
1350811	Queen's University			
Country CANADA				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
BA Hon.	Political Science and Journalism	1996/09		2001/02
Disc. code	Discipline			Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?
99999	Political Science and Journalism			<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
Org. code	Organization			
1350211	Carleton University			
Country CANADA				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Disc. code	Discipline			Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?
				<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Org. code	Organization			
Country				
Degree type	Degree name	Start date (yyyy/mm)	Expected date (yyyy/mm)	Awarded date (yyyy/mm)
Disc. code	Discipline			Did SSHRC support enable you to get this degree?
				<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
Org. code	Organization			
Country				

Personal information will be stored in the Personal Information Bank for the appropriate program.



Family name, Given name

Byrne, Siobhan

Credentials

List up to 6 licences, professional designations, awards and distinctions you have received and feel would be the most pertinent to the adjudication of your application. List them in reverse chronological order, based on the year awarded.

Category	Name	Source or Country	Duration (Months)	Value / Year awarded
Postdoctoral Fellowship	John Hume Global Ireland Fellowship	IRELAND/EIRE	8	\$33,000 2008
Graduate Scholarship	Ontario Graduate Scholarship	CANADA	12	\$15,000 2006
Graduate Scholarship	R. Samuel McLaughlin Fellowship	CANADA	12	\$10,000 2005
Graduate Scholarship	Timothy C.S. Franks Research Travel Award	CANADA	12	\$3,000 2005
Graduate Scholarship	Morgan Brown Scholarship	CANADA	12	\$10,000 2004
Fellowship	Rabin Scholar, Hebrew University	CANADA	12	\$13,000 2004

Research Expertise

The information provided in this section refers to your own research expertise, not to a research proposal.

Keywords

List keywords that best describe your areas of research expertise. Separate keywords with a semicolon.

theories of international relations; gender & politics; ethnic conflict; nationalism; conflict resolution; peace-building; identity politics; Middle Eastern studies; feminist international relations theory and practice

Disciplines

Indicate and rank up to 5 disciplines that best correspond to your research interests. Duplicate entries are not permitted.

Rank	Code	Discipline	If Other, specify
1	62800	Political Science	
2	62808	International Relations	
3	62899	Other Political Science	Gender and Politics
4	62802	Comparative Politics	
5			



Family name, Given name

Byrne, Siobhan

Funded Research

List up to 8 grants or contracts you have received from SSHRC or other sources. List them in reverse chronological order, based on the year awarded. If you are not the applicant (principal investigator), specify that persons' name.

Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
1	University of Alberta, Support for the Advancement of Scholarship Fund	2010	\$5,000
Role		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
		Initials	
Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
Role		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
		Initials	
Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
Role		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
		Initials	
Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
Role		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
		Initials	
Org. code	Full name of funding organization	Year awarded (yyyy)	Total amount (CAN\$)
Role		Completion status <input type="checkbox"/> Complete	
Project title			
Applicant's family name		Applicant's given name	
		Initials	

Research Contributions

Refereed contributions:

[R] Byrne, Siobhan. "Chapter 7: Framing Post-9/11 Security: Tales of Securitization of the State and of the Experiences of Muslim Communities." *Locating Global Order: American Power and Canadian Security After 9/11*. Eds. Bruno Charbonneau and Wayne Cox. UBC Press (ISBN 978-0-7748-1831-5): August 2010. 167-182.

[R] Byrne, Siobhan. "Chapter 11: Identity Politics and Women: Struggling for Peace at the Margins of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict," in *Plurality and Citizenship in Israel: Moving Beyond the Jewish/Palestinian Civic Divide*. Eds. Dan Avnon and Yotam Benziman. Routledge, 2009. 205-220.

Byrne, Siobhan. (2009). "Beyond the Ethnonational Divide: Identity Politics and Women in Northern Ireland and Israel/Palestine." PhD thesis submitted to the Department of Political Science, Queen's University, Canada: 293 pages.

[R] Byrne, Siobhan and Kiflemariam Gebrewold. "Chapter 2: Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Horn: Reducing the Demand." In *East Africa and the Horn: Confronting Challenges to Good Governance*, ed. Dorina A. Bekoe, 21-36. Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2005.

Papers presented at scholarly meetings or conferences:

Byrne, Siobhan. "Feminist Peace Activism in the Post-9/11 Realm." Paper presented at the 2010 Annual Conference of the Peace & Justice Studies Association: Building Bridges, Crossing borders: Gender, Identity and Security in the Search for Peace. University of Winnipeg and Menno Simons College, Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1-2 October 2010.

Byrne, Siobhan. "Theorizing Identities in Conflict: The Case of the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict." Paper presented at the 2010 Annual Conference of the Conflict Research Society: Peace and Conflict. Bradford University, United Kingdom, 6-8 September 2010.

Byrne, Siobhan. "Transnational Feminist Peace Activism and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict." Paper presented at the 2010 annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association, Concordia University, 1-3 June 2010.

Byrne, Siobhan. "Identity politics and women's cross-community organizations in ethnicized conflict: The cases of Northern Ireland and Israel/Palestine" Canadian Political Science Association, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada. 28 May 2009.

Byrne, Siobhan. Comparative experiences of feminist activism across the ethnonational divide in Northern Ireland and Israel/Palestine. *Situating Irishness: Fashioning Identity in time and space*. 19 May 2009. University College Dublin, John Hume Global Irish Institute. I was co-organizer and presenter at the conference. <http://www.ucd.ie/johnhume/thematicareas/evite/irishness/index.html>

"Contemporary women's activism and conflict on the island of Ireland," Roundtable discussion jointly organized with Dr. Simona Sharoni, John Hume Global Irish Institute, UCD. 23 May 2009.

Byrne, Siobhan. "Women and the Transition from Conflict in Northern Ireland: Lessons for Peace-Building in Israel/Palestine." *The Impact of Devolution on Everyday Life: 1999 – 2009*, Institute for British-Irish Studies (IBIS), Newman House, Dublin. 06 February 2009
<http://www.ucd.ie/ibis/Devolution%20Programme.pdf>

Byrne, Siobhan. "Learning from feminist peace activism: Lessons for conflict resolution and peace building in Israel/Palestine and Northern Ireland." This paper was delivered at the Ethnicity and Democratic Governance Speakers Series. Queen's University, Canada, 8 January 2009.

Byrne, Siobhan. "Women's activism in Northern Ireland and Israel." This paper was delivered at the John Hume Institute for Palestine." Global Irish Studies Speakers Series. University College Dublin, Ireland, 11 November 2008.

Byrne, Siobhan. "Framing Post-9/11 Security: The Experiences of Canadian Muslim Women." This paper was presented at the Women, Gender and Politics section of the Canadian Political Science Association Annual Conference. University of British Columbia, 6 June 2008.

Byrne, Siobhan. "Framing Post-9/11 Security: The Experiences of Muslim Women in Canada and the West." This paper was presented at the Gendered Security Panel at the conference: Canadian Security into the 21st Century: (Re)articulations in the Post-9/11 World. Laurentian University, Sudbury, 6 March 2008.

Byrne, Siobhan. "Beyond the Ethnonational Divide: Identity Politics and Women in Northern Ireland and Israel/Palestine." This paper was presented at the Women, Gender and Politics section of the Canadian Political Science Association Annual Conference, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, 31 May 2007.

Byrne, Siobhan. "Identity Politics and Conflict in Israel/Palestine," 9th Political Science Graduate Student Conference, McGill University, Montreal, 3 May 2007.

Non-refereed contributions:

Byrne, Siobhan. "Codepink Alert! Transnational Feminist Peace Activism and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict." Invited lecture. *Annual Gender Frontiers Speakers' Series*. Department of Political Science, Brandon University, Manitoba, 30 September 2010.

Byrne, Siobhan. "Mobilizing Against the Siege on Gaza: Representations of Gender in Transnational Feminist Peace Movements." Presentation to the "Profs Corner" Political Science seminar series, University of Alberta, 27 January 2010.

Byrne, Siobhan. "Women and the Transition from Conflict in Northern Ireland: Lessons for Peace Building in Israel/Palestine." *Institute for British-Irish Studies (IBIS) working paper no. 89*. University College Dublin (ISSN 1649-0304): 2009. 1-18.

Other Research Contributions

Guest Lecturer, Brandon University, 2010/09

I was invited by Dr. Tish Langlois to give a lecture and lead a discussion on women's activism and Security Council Resolution 1325 to a first-year Women's Studies course.

Guest Lecturer, University of Alberta, 2009/03

I was invited by Dr. Philomena Okeke to give a lecture and lead a discussion on women's activism in Northern Ireland, Israel and the Occupied Palestinian Territories to a fourth-year Women's Studies course on gender and conflict.

Invited Speaker, United Nations and International Affairs (SUNIA), 2009/08

I was invited by SUNIA to lead a seminar titled: "Women and Peace Activism. Case: The Israeli-Palestinian Conflict" for a class of secondary students in Nordegg, Alberta.

Guest Lecturer, University College Dublin, 2008/03

I was invited by Dr. Jennifer Todd to give a lecture on gender and the politics of identity in Israel/Palestine to a second year political science course on ethnicity, identity and nationalism.

Guest Lecturer, Laurentian University, 2008/03

I was invited by Dr. Allison McCulloch to give a lecture and lead a discussion on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict for a third-year political science course on ethnic conflict.

Contributions to Training

Name of Student	Degree Sought	Department/Program	Role	Remarks
Jeannine Wilson	BA	Political Science	Honours supervisor 2010-2011	Project outline completed May 2010; Honours thesis to be completed May 2011
Gillian Wasney	BA	Political Science	Interim honours advisor 2010	Project outline completed May 2010
Elim Ng	PhD	Political Science	Mentor, comprehensive exam 2010-2011	Examinations to commence spring 2011
John McCoy	PhD	Political Science	Examiner, candidacy exam	Exam passed 09 April 2010
Elizabeth MacVe	PhD	Political Science	Examiner, comprehensive exam	Exam Passed 08 March 2010
Kara Sherwin	MA	Political Science	Interim supervisor, 2010	Annual report completed May 2010

As a new member of faculty, I am currently supervising my first student, Jeannine Wilson, who is a fourth-year undergraduate student in the Department of Political Science. Ms. Wilson began to meet with me on a weekly basis in her third year of studies for assistance with the development of her project outline. We have continued to meet regularly in the 2010-2011 academic year to discuss her theoretical framework and case study selection. Ms. Wilson's thesis focuses on the aftermath of the earthquake in Haiti and considers the extent to which a Feminist Ethics of Care framework, as developed in the

Feminist International Relations literature, can provide a set of policy recommendations for redressing new threats to women's security. Through our discussions, I have enjoyed sharing my knowledge of feminist interventions in the International Relations literature and helping Ms. Wilson locate the relevant theoretical literature for her thesis.

As the Director of the Peace and Post Conflict Certificate, offered through the Office of Interdisciplinary Studies at the University of Alberta, I have also had the pleasure to meet with and counsel undergraduate students who are interested in careers and advanced degrees in the peace and post-conflict field. For example, I assisted one of our students, Paul Nyibek, with his application for a Rotary International Peace Fellowship. I was delighted to learn in December 2010 that his application was successful. Next year, he will begin a fully funded postgraduate degree at the Centre for Conflict Resolution, Bradford University, UK. Mr. Nyibek is the first student in our department to have won this prestigious fellowship.