

Online Appendix II: Additional data & analyses

The following excerpts provide additional data and analyses that complement the data and analyses in my book *Talking Collective Action*, where they are also referenced. The excerpts are from transcripts of meetings that are based on audio-recordings. They were recorded, transcribed, and translated by myself. More information about the activists and activities mentioned in the excerpts can be found in *Talking Collective Action*, including transcript conventions.

Index of Additional Data and Analysis

For Chapter 1:.....	1
Excerpt 1: "the limits of civil disobedience".....	2
For Chapter 6:.....	3
Excerpt 2: "It will certainly not be a huge event" (III, continued).....	3
For Chapter 7:.....	4
Excerpt 3: "a big activity on the second Fukushima anniversary".....	4
Excerpt 4: "concrete points".....	5
Excerpt 5: "that has to say something to you".....	7
For Chapter 8:.....	9
Excerpt 6: "I see a certain contradiction there".....	9
Excerpt 7: "end in itself".....	11
Excerpt 8: "not too costly".....	14
References.....	15

For Chapter 1:

The following Excerpt 1 shows how activists and social scientists interact during a meeting. Generally speaking, activists and social scientists interact frequently. Activists provide scholars with insights into movements through interviews, or scholars are engaged in activism themselves and vice versa. Such relations are often marginalized in research reports, but scholars have begun to challenge this convention (Ryan et al. 2012; Smith 2012). The following case of a nongovernmental organization's (NGO) annual meeting shows that we should not understand the relationship between scholars and activists in hierarchical terms, where social scientists provide expertise for activists. The meeting in question is from the NGO "Critical Shareholders". The NGO assembles shareholders who are critical of a company's business practices and uses their shares to gain access to shareholders' meetings of large German corporations. The NGO provides an opportunity for its members and for activists from all over the world to attend annual shareholders' meetings and talk about their

concerns to the board of directors and other shareholders. In the example below, a professor of sociology gives a speech at a meeting of the Critical Shareholders after which a discussion unfolds:

Excerpt 1: "the limits of civil disobedience"

[September 2012, Critical Shareholders] The Critical Shareholders are having their annual general meeting in Cologne. Today's annual meeting is an open meeting. The Critical Shareholders invited their members and other activists who have participated in campaigns or attended shareholder meetings. In the meeting, they are looking back on the activities of the year, among them, a campaign they organized together with other NGOs that targeted banks. A retired professor of sociology has been involved in organizing the campaign. The facilitator introduces him as the initiator of the campaign and someone who can provide the perspective of social science. At today's meeting, he gives a speech he reads from a manuscript. In the speech, he talks about a possible continuation of the campaign, and he argues that the Critical Shareholders should engage in civil disobedience and act more radically in the future. He proposes that the Critical Shareholders should try to disrupt shareholder meetings by civil disobedience and try to stop the approval of the actions of the board of directors by the shareholders. At the same time, he asks whether the Critical Shareholders are willing to risk such a change. This proposal is subject to critique after the speech. While nobody is directly opposed to the idea, several activists argue that the Critical Shareholders have acquired a certain respect from corporations and shareholders (what Gamson [1990] would call "acceptance"). They feel that the Critical Shareholders are able to reach the usually more conservative shareholders in the audience with their talks and are sometimes also able to influence the board of directors. The fear is that more radical civil disobedience would jeopardize this influence and acceptance. While corporations are not able to deny Critical Shareholders access to shareholder meetings and the right to talk, corporations are able to make the work of the Critical Shareholders more difficult, for example by providing them with late slots for their talks at which point the time available for each speaker has already been severely limited. In summary, activists argue that civil disobedience is better suited for other groups, while the Critical Shareholders should build on their reputation as a critical but legitimate voice. One activist also argues that the Critical Shareholders should express solidarity with the civil disobedience of others, but not engage in it themselves (activists try to take advantage of Haines' [1984] "radical flank effects").

The professor considers himself to be a veteran activist, but others attending the meeting also regard him as providing the perspective of social science. Within a conventional understanding of science, he would be an expert who is invited to talk on a subject he is knowledgeable about while activists listen and learn. In the unfolding discussion, however, activists criticize his proposal to engage in civil disobedience because it does not adequately reflect the Critical Shareholders' unique position in their opinion. Their critique points to the shareholders' meeting as a highly regulated form of interaction: The facilitator of annual shareholders' meetings can regulate the order and length of speeches. The facilitator can reduce speaking time as the meeting progresses and decide on the sequence of speakers; a late slot in the queue usually results in a limited speaking time for individual

speakers, and speakers would have little time to make an argument when it is their turn to speak; speakers would also receive less attention because the attention of the audience dwindles as the meeting progresses (which may take several hours).

The Critical Shareholders regard limited speaking time and limited attention as particularly problematic for the foreign activists for whom they provide a platform. Annual shareholders' meetings provide the only opportunity for activists to talk to the board of directors of a German corporation and to its shareholders at the same time. Activists from other countries have limited means of addressing German corporations concerning derogatory working conditions or environmental pollution in their home country, and they can appeal to the comparatively high standards of environmental protection and occupational health and safety in Germany in their speech, sometimes successfully. In this current case, activists now fear that more radical tactics would jeopardize such opportunities. If the Critical Shareholders and the activists that accompany them are seen as a disruptive and radical bunch, there is little incentive to take them and their arguments seriously. Thus, activists here propose that other groups, and possibly other settings, are better suited for civil disobedience. The Critical Shareholders accept the analysis of their campaign by the sociology professor, but his call for more civil disobedience in the future receives critical scrutiny.

For Chapter 6:

Excerpt 2: "It will certainly not be a huge event" (III, continued)

38 Stefan: also- ne?

So- right?

39 Carol: das war an [der uni gewesen.]
that has been [at the university.]

40 Markus: [ga(h)b scho(h)n schle(h)chtere(h) he
hehehehehehe]
[the(h)re ha(h)ve bee(h)n worse(h) he
hehehehehehe]

41 Erika [eHEhehe]
[eHEhehe]

42 Stefan: [ja genau, wir saßen mit] acht, acht leuten oder fünf
leuten beim ((Name des Experten)) vortrag, da hat auch
keiner bock drüber zu reden,
[Yes right, we sat with] eight, eight people or five
people at the ((name of expert)) talk, nobody wants to
talk about this,

43 Sarah: Ja,
Yes,

44 Stefan: über sachen die in der vergangen[ei]t liegen so.
about stuff that is in the pa[st]kinda.

45 Erika: [ja]

[yes]

- 46 Carol: mhm.
Mhm.
- 47 Claas: (°da waren wir so wenig?°)
(°We were so few there?°)
- 48 Stefan: [ja]
[Yes]
- 49 Sarah: [ja]
[Yes]
- 50 Erika: aber der war total genial, also-
But it was totally awesome, so-

For Chapter 7:

Excerpt 3: "a big activity on the second Fukushima anniversary"

- 01 Paul: gut. also wir hatten beim hh äh:: ich weiß nicht ob ihr (irgendwas) sehen könnt, aber wir hatten ja beim letzten mal in Hill City ehm (--) war ja im grunde genommen relativ plötzlich übereinstimmung, dass es gut und schön wäre so ne (-) große aktion zum zweiten fukushima jahrestag zu machen, auch so n bischen .h auf der basis der erfahrung die wir mit der lichterkette gemacht haben; dass es, wenn man tatsächlich sozusagen hin geht zu den leuten, auch ganz viele gibt .hh die: †bereit sind mitzumachen, wenn es (denn sozusagen) (-) konkret praktisch, für sie machba:r, einsehbar ist und so weiter.
- Good. So we had at the hh ehm:: I don't know whether you can see anything, but the last time in Hill City ehm (--) there was basically a pretty sudden consensus, that it would be good and nice to have a (-) big activity on the second Fukushima anniversary, also a little bit .h based on our experiences with the chain of lights; that it, if you really go to the people, that there are a lot .hh who are †willing to participate, if it is (so to speak) (-) concretely practical, doable for them, visible and so on.
- 02 und ich denke wir haben jetzt mit dem- mit der aktion ((previous campaign)) jetzt zum wiederholten mal, auch ganz praktisch bewiesen, wie viel menschen da sind,
- And I think we now have with the- with the activity ((previous campaign)) we proved very practically again, how many people are there,
- 03 Xw: mhm
mhm
- 04 Paul: die auch wirklich bereit sind, unmittelbar zu agieren; (-) und das es eben nicht so ist wie manche: äh

funktionäre aus umweltverbänden und auch manche etwas
äh (-) äh: skeptische aktivisten so meinen, eigentlich
seit dem letzten sommer alles äh (alles) gelaufen ist.

That are really willing to act directly; (-) and that
it's not the way some: ehm functionaries from
environmental associations and also some ehm (-) more
skeptical activists believe, that everything ehm
(everything) is over basically since last summer.

Excerpt 3 is taken from a meeting of NET in the summer of 2012. During the previous meeting, Paul volunteered to present some ideas for a potential campaign based on his previous experiences of organizing large campaigns. He states that there was a “pretty sudden consensus” (1) during the previous meeting to organize a large protest event for the second anniversary of the Fukushima nuclear disaster. Paul draws on experiences with organizing large-scale protest, where his group organized a long line of demonstrators carrying lights together with other local groups. He draws the conclusion from this experience that people are willing to participate if an activity is “concretely practical, doable for them, visible and so on” (1). Paul does not talk about the F.II campaign yet, the idea to do something on the Fukushima anniversary has not yet developed far enough. Yet the argument that “functionaries from environmental organizations” and “skeptical activists” (4) who argue that large-scale protest is not possible currently are wrong is clearly articulated.

Excerpt 4: "concrete points"

01 Sarah: genau, al- so was wär toll, wenn man so nen paar punkte
kriegt, aber es macht überhaupt keinen sinn, glaube
ich, zu sagen, .h ko- guckt doch mal in (knötterheide),
ob er euch da auf die strecke [stellt, oder sowas ne?]

Right, s- something like that would be great, if one
had a few such points, but it makes absolutely no
sense, I think, to say, .h co- look here in Hicksville,
whether you can come to the route there, or some[thing
like that right?]

02 Jacque: [nee, nee, wir müssen s]
chon mit ganz konkreten vorsch[läge-]

[No, no
we do have to p]repare very concrete pr[oposals-]

03 Sarah: [drei,] zwei, drei
konkrete [punkte].

[Three,]two,
three concrete[points.]

04 Carol: [ja:]

[Ye:s]

05 Stefan: [ja, ja]

[yes, yes]

06 Carol: ja:, das ist gut.

Yes:, that is good.

07 Jacque: wir müssen drei konkrete vorschläge [()]

- We need three concrete proposals [()]
- 08 Sarah: [ja,]
[yes,]
- 09 Ben: [weil]da fahrn ja
irgendwann die autos richtig schnell,
[Beca]use the cars
eventually go really fast there,
- 10 Jacque: [also-]
[so-]
- 11 Ben: [()]auch von [der strecke, (da einfach nur
da heizt)]
[()] also in [terms of the route, (there simply
there speed)]
- 12 Sarah: [ja:, ist quatsch.]
[yes:, that is nonsense]
- 13 Carol: [das ist- das find
ich gut, also punkte festlegen], oder vorschlagen, ob
gu- ob leute da was machen wollen,
[that is- I
think that's good, to define points,], or propose 'em,
g- if people want to do something there,
- 14 Sarah: genau.
Right.
- 15 Carol: und dann, verschiedene grupp() ansprechen, und dann
können ja auch (-) autokorsos oder fahrradkorsos
oder .h fahrer- fahrräder mit den ((Lake Town)) akut
tabletten, die die verteilen, und irgendwie dazwischen,
kann man ja [was mit füllen.]
and then, to approach different group(), and there
can be (-) motorcades or bicycledades or .h bi-
bicycles with the Lake Town emergency pills, hand out,
and one can in between some[how fill that.]
- 16 Sarah: [also die streck]e ist dann ↑offen
natürlich, für jemanden der lust hat, da weiter zu
gehen, oder da [dra]n lang zu fahr[en,] das ist ja kein
ding, aber ich glaube, um überhaupt erst mal klar zu
machen, kommt irgendwohin und guckt dann, also °h da
muss was [fest] gelegt hab[en.]
[the route is cer]tainly
↑open then, for somebody who enjoy, to go further,
or[to]drive [alon]g it, that is no sweat, but I
think, in order to make it clear first, to come
somewhere and see from there, well °h there has to be
something [set] alrea[dy.]
- 17 Carol: [ja,] [ja.]
[yes,] [yes.]
- 18 Jacque: [also] [wir] hatten, wir hatten ja
äh: (-) sowieso vor jetzt am wochenende, am sonntag,
die strecke anzugucken, ne?

[so] [we] had, we already had ehm (-)
the plan now on the weekend, on Sunday, to look at the
route, right?

In the discussion preceding Excerpt 4, Dieter mentioned a concrete example of a meeting point (transcript not provided). In the excerpt above, Sarah comments favorably on this proposal. She states that it makes no sense to use locations in the middle of nowhere (“Hicksville”, l. 1) as meeting points (l. 1). Jacque adds that they have to make “concrete proposals” (l. 2), an expression that is picked up by Sarah and transformed into [concrete points] (l. 3) and agreed to by Carol (l. 4) and Stefan (l. 5).

Note that activists also articulate concrete numbers again as a consensus about [concrete points] emerges. Sarah is once again the first to mention numbers, she speaks of “three, two, three concrete points” (l. 3), whereas Jacque speaks of “three concrete proposals” (l. 7). Although this minimal difference appears to be of little significance at this point in the meeting, the numbers become noteworthy if compared to numbers mentioned earlier. In Excerpt 30 in the book, Sarah spoke of “three, four points” (l. 15), here she speaks of “three, two, three concrete points” (l. 3) thus we can see the vague numerical expression becoming smaller by one. While the group is talking about concrete points, they are implicitly negotiating a vision of the campaign in terms of its scope.

Excerpt 5: "that has to say something to you"

01 Jacque: ja äh- isch mein jetzt nur wegen der hin, hin
mobilisieren.

Yes eh- I mean now just because of the, the
mobilization.

02 Sarah: [mhm]

[mhm]

03 Jacque: [wir] müsse[n ja auch vorschläge machen, (wir müssn
ja)]

[We]have [to make proposals as well, (we have to)
]

04 Ben: [weil, da is ja auch der bahnhof. weißt du?
]

[Cause, there is the trainstation as well.
You know?]

05 Jacque: ja,

Yes,

06 äh der bahnhof Spa City,

The train station Spa City,

07 Jacque: ja.

Yes.

08 [()]

[()]

09 Ben: ist dann interessant als erste[s, sag ich m]al, als

ausgangspunkt, das muss man ja schon irgendwie da sagen, wo man auch so hin, hin komm[en kann.]

Is interesting then foremos[t, I would s]ay, as a starting point, that is one has to say somehow, where one can get, g[et to.]

10 Sarah: [und das]muss einem auch was sagen,

[and that] has to say something to you,

11 Carol: [ja.]

[Yes.]

12 Sarah: [ich] glaube wenn man aufm plakat liest, kommt nach sylbach, an die straße, da wird sich kei[ner für aufraffen,] also,

[I thi]nk when you read on a poster, come to Streamtown, to the street, no[body will get up for] that, so,

13 Jacque: [nein, darum geht es-]

[no, that is not-]

14 Ben: wenns Streamtown gibt, die wat wollen, bitte schö(h) [n. he he.]

If there are Streamtowners, that want something, then plea(h)[se. He he.]

15 Sarah: [ja, nat- ja natürlich, ab]er, [yes, cer- yes certainly, bu]t,

16 Carol: [ja, aber. (eh hm)]

[Yes, but. (eh hm)]

17 Sarah: [ja das-] das natürlich a[ber,] [Yes that-] that certainly b[ut,]

18 Ben: [()]

[()]

19 Carol: [ja.]

[yes.]

20 Ben: [()]

[()]

21 Jacque: darum geht es ja nicht. die frage ist ja nur, wie man die leute entlang der strecke verteilt und mobilisiert.

That is not the point. The question is simply, how do you get the people distributed along the route and mobilized.

22 .h und da gibt es halt die möglichkeit mit der bahn, nach Streamtown oder nach Brickstown zu fahrn.

.h and there we have the possibility with the train, to go to Streamtown or Brickstown.

23 Ben: wenn jetzt kein Brickstowner, sach ich mal, oder [(

)]

If no Brickstowner now, I would say, or [(
)]

24 Caol: [also
da machen wir jetzt ein fragezeichen, bei Streamtown.]

[So we put a
question mark there now, to Streamtown.]

25 [ne, das ist genannt]worden, und wir machen mal en
fragenzeichen.

[Right, that has been mentioned], and we put a question
mark there.

26 Ben: [()]

[()]

For Chapter 8:

Excerpt 6: "I see a certain contradiction there"

01 Uli: und sie sacht hier, (---) äh:: is streng
wissenschaftlich, oder so ne? .h für wirtschaftliche
akteure dominiert weiterhin die zwingende orientierung
an kurzfristig gewinnbringenden und damit
kostengünstigen lösungen. .h politikerinnen und
politiker versuchen aller orten als problemlöser zu
erscheinen, (--) dabei wissen sie sehr wohl dass sie
was auch immer sie tun, auf den ausgangspunkt der
auseinandersetzung in einigen jahrzehnten nur
marginalen einfluss haben.

and she says here, (---) ehm:: strictly scientifically
or something, right? .h economic actors continue to be
necessarily oriented to short-term profit maximization
and thus low-cost solutions. .h politicians try to
appear everywhere as problem solvers, (--) although
they know very well that they, whatever they do, only
have a marginal influence on the outcome of contention
in a few decades.

02 (3.5)

03 Uli: das heißt ja also- .h äh f:: und trotzdem eh gewisser
widerspruch sehe ich dadrin, .hh dass jetzt trotzdem
immer die forderung an an die regierungen gestellt wird
sie mögen also dies [und] jene verordnung erlassen, .hh
äh::

now that means- .h ehm f:: and nonetheless ehm I see a
certain contradiction there, .hh that demands are
nonetheless being made of the government that they
should pass this[and] that policy, .hh ehm::

04 Tina: [mhm]

[mhm]

05 Emma: ja gut, der bürger will ja irgendwas haben, [(-) und]
denkt nicht dran dass [die regierung-]

yeah sure, you know the citizen wants something, [(-)]

- and]does not think that [the government-]
- 06 Uli: [ja (aber)]
[sie sagt selbe]r hier, nicht
die: die politiker haben nu[r margi-]
- [yes
(but)] [she says hersel]f here, not
the: the politicians have onl[y margi-]
- 07 Tina: [die poli]tiker haben ja gar
nicht die- wahrscheinlich gar nicht- die stehen ja
selber (--) unter dem bann.
[the poli]ticians don't
have the- probably don't have- they are themselves (--)
under the spell.
- 08 Emma: ja die stehen unter dem bann der wirtschaft.
Yes they are under the spell of the economy.
- 09 Tina: also theoretisch müsste man sich an- müsste man sich an
die: (--) es ist immer das selbe. wir müssten
eigentlich als- [(--)]wir als jeder einzelne müsste
den stromanbieter wechseln dann wäre es schon geklärt.
(--)
So theoretically one would have to- one would have to
address the: (--) it is always the same. we ought to
basically- [(--)]we meaning every single one of us
ought to change our energy supplier then the whole
thing would be settled already. (--)
- 10 Uli: [()]
[()]
- 11 Tina: wenn wir das al[le kollektiv täten.]
if we all did [that collectively.]
- 12 Uli: [()] allein wi]rds nicht sein, ne,
denn (---) die: auch die alternativen stromanbieter
werden gefressen von den großen mittlerweile ne?
[()] alone wo]n't do it, right,
because (---) the: the alternative energy suppliers are
being swallowed by the big ones by now right?
(...5 lines omitted...)
- 18 Uli: diese diese: diese rosarote insel, innerhalb der der
kapitalistischen umwelt, das ist ne illu[si]on ne? (--)
this this: this rose-colored island, within the
capitalist environment, that is an illu[sio]n right?
(--)
- 19 Tina: [ja]
[yes]

In Excerpt 6, Uli cites from the report about nuclear waste storage and disposal whose style he describes as scientific. According to the report, economic actors continue to be “oriented to short-term profit maximization and thus low-cost solutions” (l. 1). In the context of nuclear waste storage, this implies that said economic actors will make only limited investments into security measures that reduce the risks of accidents and other potential problems. Likewise, politicians “only have a marginal influence on the outcome of contention in a few decades” (l. 1) and they are aware of their

marginal influence in the long run, although they “try to appear everywhere as problem solvers” (l. 1). Uli puts emphasis on “appear”, highlighting the difference between appearances and reality. After a pause, Uli comments on the quote by noting a “contradiction” (l. 3) in the circumstance that there are nonetheless demands being made to politicians although they have little influence. While Uli seems to be accepting the problem diagnosis of the report, he appears to be critical of the tactics employed by anti-nuclear activists in light of this diagnosis.

Excerpt 7: "end in itself"

- 01 Uli: (also) ich äh:: bin vielleicht zu optimistisch, aber ich meine () nach dem 10. März, ich wäre für ne (0.9) fortführung [der regulären] montagsdemo.
 (so) I eh:: may be too optimistic, but I think () after the 10th of March, I would be for a (0.9) continuation of [the regular] Monday demonstration.
- 02 Emma: [()]
 [()]
- 03 ja,
 Yes,
- 04 Tina: ja, .hh [und] äh:: dann- [gut,]
 Yes, .hh [and] eh:: then- [good,]
- 05 Uli: [()] [()]
 [()] [()]
- 06 (meiner mei-) äh wir diskutieren meiner meinung auch, du ha- eh du erinnerst dich daran, dass du irgendwann mal son son: plan für .h plan von veranstaltungen diskutiert wurde. und da hast du selber auch zugestimmt (und gesagt) nee, als erstes muss man (doch) das ziel und die zielgruppe (0.5) mal diskutieren besprechen. was ist eigentlich unser ziel jetzt, () ne?
 (in my-) eh we are discussing in my opinion also, you ha- eh you remember that, that you once ((talked about)) such a such a: plan for .h that a plan of events was discussed. And there you yourself agreed (and said) no, first the goal and the target audience (0.5) needs to be discussed deliberated. So what is our goal now, (0.9) Right?
- 07 Bastian: es is ja also- (0.4) wenn wir das jetzt besprechen, was da () rausgekommen ist, dann wär das ja eine sache, ne? (0.5) (das wir sagen) eh montagsdemo, () kommen wir nicht an die leute ran. (0.7)
 So it is- (0.4) if we are discussing now, what there () came out, then that would be a thing, right? (0.5) (that we say) eh Monday demonstration, () we cannot reach the people. (0.7)
- 08 Uli: ja.
 Yes.
- 09 Bastian: °ja°

- °Yes°
- 10 Uli: naja aber aber welche leute wollen wir erreichen? ()
eh eh ne? (0.4)
- Well but which people do we want to reach? () eh eh
right? (0.4)
- 11 Bastian: Ja (0.9)
- Yes (0.9)
- äh äh: [()]
- Eh eh: [()]
- 12 Tina: [also das zi]el kann auch durchaus sein, einfach
nur präsent zu sein, das wäre glaube ich dein z[iel]
- [So the go]al can very well be, simply to be
present, that would I think be your g[oa]l]
- 13 Emma: [das]
- is: ja.
- [That] is: yes.
- 14 Tina: ne? ohne ohne den anspruch zu haben, jemanden zu
bekehren, oder oder n: schl- schlechtes (gewissen) für
seine () lebensweise zu machen, sondern †[einfach nur
um präsent zu sein.]
- Right? Without without having the aspiration, to
convert somebody, or or () a make someone a guil-
ty conscience for his () way of live, instead
†[simply to be present.]
- 15 [vielleicht
denkt jemand dann] mal mit und stellt sich jemand
nächsten montag mal dazu.
- [Maybe somebody then]starts thinking and stands
there next Monday as well.
- 16 Tina: oder auch nicht, aber du stehst halt da und sagst hier
wer möchte, der kann kommen und sich informieren.
- Or not, but you stand there and say here who wants to,
can come and inform himself.
- 17 Emma: mhm
- Mhm
- 18 Tina: und das fände ich- (0.4) könnt ich mir auch gut
vorstellen, dass man das mit diesem ä reduzierten
anspruch einfach ma[ch]t, man ist präsent, und das ist
das ziel.
- And I would- (0.4) I could imagine that as well, that
one simply does it with this e reduced aspiration, one
is present[, a]nd that is the goal.
- 19 Emma: [ja]
- [yes]
- 20 (1.3)
- 21 Bastian: [das ist (der) selbst]zweck,
[That is (the) end in] itself,

- 22 Emma: [Das muss man glaub ich-]
[I think you have to-]
- 23 Bastian: du stellst dich doch nicht da hin um da zu stehen.
You do not stand there to stand there.
- 24 Emma: doch,
Yes, ((I do))
- 25 Tina: doch.
Yes. ((I do))
- 26 Bastian: ich stell mich da nicht hin um da zu stehen. ()
kann ich zu hause sitzen () (0.6)
I do not stand there to stand there. () I can sit
at home () (0.6)
- 27 Tina: ja, es ist aber was anderes ob du da stehst oder ob du
da nicht stehst.
Yes but it is something else whether you stand there or
whether you don't.
- 28 Emma: und es ist was anderes ob ich da stehe ohne anspruch,
oder ob ich da mit (0.3) ↑zetteln rumlaufe, die keiner
haben will, oder nem mikrofon wo keiner reinspricht.
(0.3)
And it is something else whether I stand there without
aspiration, or whether I run around there with (0.3)
↑slips ((of paper)), that nobody wants, or with a micro
nobody speaks into. (0.3)
- 29 das ist fü[r mich viel-] [negativer,]
That is for[me much more] [negative,]
- 30 Bastian: [ja gut, aber]irgendwie mus[s man doch]
musst du doch (irgendwie) versuchen, da: also du stehst
da doch auch- du stehst da doch nicht um um (nich) äh
so aufzumachen und da zu stehen.
[Alright, but]somehow one[still ha]s to
(somehow) try, there: so you stand there also to- you
do not stand there to to (not) ehm to open up and to
stand there.
- 31 Emma: doch
Yes ((I do))
- 32 Bastian: du willst doch, du willst dass andere leute [(])
But you want to, you want that other people [(])
- 33 Emma: [ja]
[yes]
- 34 Tina: ja gut, [man kann k]leine zettelchen verteilen,
Okay, [one could]hand out little slips,
- 35 Emma: [(das)]
[(that)]

- 36 kann man machen. (-)
One can do that. (-)
- 37 Tina: ne?
Right?
- 38 Uli: mit welcher aufforderung?
With what request?

Excerpt 8: "not too costly"

- 01 Tina: gut, was haltet ihr denn von der idee, wenn wir sagen das Donnerstagstreffen, (-) solange kein anderer Beschluss ist, .h machen wir einmal im quartal, meinetwegen immer der erste donnerstag, und dazu wird dann speziell immer noch mal eingeladen. (0.4)
- Good, what do you think of the idea, if we say the Thursday meeting, (-) as long as there is no other decision, .h we do it once every quarter, always the first Thursday if you like, and for that there is then always a special invitation. (0.4)
- 02 also (0.1) ne? um zu gucken ob dann- (0.6) also (0.3) ruhig (vielleicht) telefonisch, wenn du dazu Lust hast, das zu machen, (0.7) und nachzuhaken ihr habt ja die email bekommen, die einladung zu unserem donnerstagstreff, ne? (0.4) wie siehts aus, kommt ihr. ich hab keine rückmeldung bekommen die möchte ich aber gerne haben.
- So (01.) right? To see if then- (0.6) so (0.3) (maybe) by phone, if you feel like that, like doing that, (0.7) and to follow up ((and say)) you have got the email, the invitation for our Thursday meet, right? (0.4) How is it, are you coming. I did not get a reply but I would like to have one.
- 03 (1.3)
- 04 was hältst du davon? (1.0)
- What do you think about that? (1.0)
- 05 Uli: äh: (gut) also vierteljährlich äh (0.8) das is mir äh: wäre mir zu lang, ne?
- Eh: () well quarterly eh (0.8) for me that is eh: would be too long for me, right?
- 06 Tina: mhm
- Mhm
- 07 Uli: ich ich halte es nicht für sehr- es ist nich sehr- für mich nicht sehr aufwendig .h äh einen donnerstag im mon[at]hier zu sitzen, mit euch zu plaudern,[.h] selbst wenn wir nur vier leute sind. (0.8)
- I I do not take it to be very- it is not very- for me not very costly .h eh one Thursday a mon[th]to sit here, chat with you,[.h] even if we are just four people. (0.8)
- 08 Tina: [mhm] [mhm]

[mhm]

[mhm]

09 Uli: äh:: aber aber äh: aber wir müssen neue wege () wege finden, andere anzusprechen. (0.7) .h oder überlegen woran liegt es- (1.0) hm, (0.4) das also zum beispiel (0.8) äh:: also wenn ich daran denke die erste versammlung vor der Lake Town kampagne, da hatten wir bis zu .hh äh: zwanzig leute hier sitzen.

Eh:: but but eh: but we have to find new ways () find ways, to approach others. (0.7) .h or think what is the reason- (1.0) hm, (0.4) that for example (0.8) eh:: well wenn I think about the first assembly of the Lake Town campaign, there we had up to .hh twenty people sitting here.

10 Tina: °mhm° (0.7)

11 Uli: ne?

Right?

12 Tina: °()° (0.8)

13 Uli: äh:: verschiedene organisationen, äh ist es so, tatsächlich dass man- äh:: äh: was is- ähm die grünen: nicht erreichen kann, (0.4) oder haben die mittlerweile sind die mittlerweile voll (und [gan-])

Eh:: different organizations, eh is it so, really that one- eh:: eh: what about- ehm cannot reach the Greens, (0.4) or do they have by now are they by now totally ([-])

14 Tina: [die] sind nicht interessiert die grünen, ich wenn ich die: eine von den grünen treffe, die ist immer nur .h sagt immer nur das sie nichts organisiert kriegen hier in Small City (1.0) sie schaffens nicht.

[They]are not interested the Greens, when I met the: one of the Greens, she is always just .h always says that they do not get anything organized here in Small City (1.0) they cannot do it. (1.0)

12 Uli: dann die linke, ((...))

Then the Left, ((...))

References

- Gamson, W. (1990), *The Strategy of Social Protest*, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Haines, H. H. (1984), *Black Radicalization and the Funding of Civil Rights: 1957-1970*, *Social Problems* 32(1), pp. 31-43.
- Ryan, C.; Jeffreys, K. & Blozie, L. (2012), *Raising Public Awareness of Domestic Violence: Strategic Communication and Movement Building*. In: Maney, G. M.; Kutz-Flamenbaum, R. V.; Rohlinger, D. A. & Goodwin, J. (Eds.), *Strategies for Social Change*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, pp. 61-92.

Smith, J. (2012), *Local Strategies for Global Change: Working for Human Rights and Economic Empowerment in the Midwest*. In: Maney, G. M.; Kutz-Flamenbaum, R. V.; Rohlinger, D. A. & Goodwin, J. (Eds.), *Strategies for Social Change*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, pp. 120-142.