Solidarity from the Tenen Shapiro to Post-Leninist State

and the shift that came together in a moment of collective action.

The logic of diffusion and the logic of change,则又为社会运动提供了理论框架。故而，当历史卷轴的革命的篇章落下一页时，新的篇章又在历史的坐标轴上继续书写。
Dynamics of Diffusion

In his study of what he called the "repertoire of contention," the late Charles Tilly wrote that the repertoire is "the range of actors and the variety of tactics available for collective action." (Tilly 1986: 10). Tilly also emphasized the importance of the "conditions of collective action," which include the "contextual factors: the economic, political, and social conditions." (Tilly 1986: 10). In the remainder of this chapter, I will focus on these factors and the mechanisms of diffusion that underlie them.

The mechanisms of diffusion can be categorized into three types:

1. Mechanisms of diffusion from the center of the political system. These mechanisms involve the transfer of policies and practices from one level of government to another. For example, if a national government passes a new law, it can be implemented by local governments, which in turn can implement it at the grassroots level.

2. Mechanisms of diffusion from the periphery of the political system. These mechanisms involve the spread of ideas and practices from one region or society to another. For example, if a new idea or practice is introduced in one area, it can be adopted by other areas, even if they are far away from the original source.

3. Mechanisms of diffusion from the opposition of the political system. These mechanisms involve the spread of ideas and practices from the opposition to the ruling party or government. For example, if the opposition party introduces a new idea or practice, it can be adopted by the ruling party, even if they are originally opposed to it.

In the remainder of this chapter, I will follow up on these observations and explore the different mechanisms of diffusion in greater detail.
Dynamics of Diffusion

In the absence of evidence from our process differences, one might wonder how close the previous (1992) and current (1999) subjective and objective measures are. Our results suggest that the two measures are indeed quite similar. The subjective measure, which was based on self-report data, indicated that people who had experienced more social stress were more likely to report diffusion of influence. The objective measure, which was based on empirical data, also showed a similar pattern. This suggests that diffusion of influence is not only a psychological process, but also a social one.

In summary, our findings suggest that diffusion of influence is an important mechanism in the diffusion of innovations. The greater the social stress, the greater the diffusion of influence. This finding is consistent with previous research on the role of social stress in the adoption and diffusion of innovations.

References:
Dynamics of Diffusion

Why Mechanisms Matter

In rotational diffusion, the message is not sent directly to the final adopters but goes through a series of intermediaries who adapt and modify the message before it reaches the final adopters. This process is often referred to as the "diffusion of innovations." The key to understanding rotational diffusion is to recognize that the process is not linear but rather involves a series of stages or steps, each of which requires a different set of mechanisms.

1. Innovation: The first stage of rotational diffusion involves the creation of a new innovation or idea. This can be a new product, a new technology, or a new way of doing things.

2. Persuasion: Once the innovation is created, it needs to be persuaded to potential adopters. This involves showing the potential adopters the value of the innovation and convincing them that it is worth adopting.

3. Decision: After the innovation has been persuaded, the potential adopters need to make a decision about whether or not to adopt it. This decision is often influenced by a variety of factors, including the perceived risks and benefits of adopting the innovation.

4. Implementation: Once the decision has been made, the innovation needs to be implemented. This involves putting the innovation into practice and ensuring that it is used effectively.

5. Confirmation: Finally, the innovation needs to be confirmed as effective. This involves measuring the results of the innovation and ensuring that it is meeting the needs of the adopters.

In each of these stages, different mechanisms are required to ensure that the innovation is successfully adopted. For example, in the innovation stage, creativity and innovation may be necessary, while in the decision stage, communication and negotiation may be necessary.

In conclusion, rotational diffusion is a complex process that involves a series of stages and requires a variety of mechanisms to ensure its success. By recognizing the importance of these mechanisms, we can better understand how innovations are adopted and how we can facilitate their adoption in the future.
Dynamics of Diffusion

Sandy Tarrow
Dynamics of Diffusion

Sidney Tarrow

Chapter 11: The Shift: Alternative Routes, Sources, Tabor and Flux, and the Dynamics of Political Innovation

The spread of the movement corresponded to a classic process of normal expansion. The movement model, which stresses organizational dynamics across the country, is what determines the patterns of internal expansion. The core of the American political community, that is the American political system, was to shape and influence the larger patterns of American politics, for that to happen, it was to shape and influence the larger patterns of American politics. Why is it that the American political system is so effective in shaping the larger patterns of American politics? The American political system is so effective in shaping the larger patterns of American politics because it is so effective in shaping the larger patterns of American politics, for that to happen, it was to shape and influence the larger patterns of American politics.

Local Action

Attribution of Simplicity

Endogeneity

Attribution of Simplicity

Endogeneity
The success of their strategy, however, is still in its infancy and some grass-roots "empathy" has been lost in the classrooms and to the community. Instead of focusing on early childhood education, these groups are focusing on middle and high school education, which tends to be more difficult and less engaging. The schools also need to provide more resources and support for teachers, including professional development opportunities and access to recent educational research. It is important to consider the role of technology and social media in the classroom and to encourage the use of technology to support student learning. It is also important to consider the impact of the economic environment on education, as well as the role of policy and political decisions on educational outcomes. It is crucial to recognize that education is a complex and multifaceted issue, requiring a collaborative and inclusive approach to address the needs of all students.