

## I. Stating the Problem

### 1. Structures and People

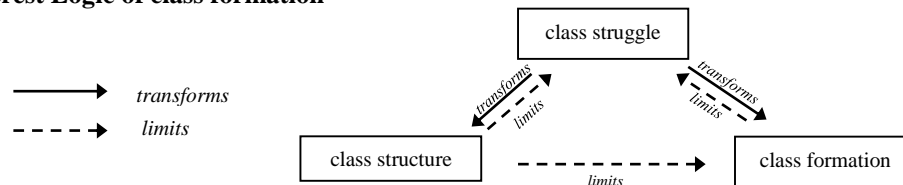
### 2. Class formation as the formation of horizontal relations within classes

### 3. Potentials for constructing class formations: class structures define three kinds of people

	Class interests	Class experiences
<i>Friends</i>	Shared interests	Same class-based life experience
<i>Allies</i>	Overlapping interests	Overlapping class-based life experiences
<i>Enemies</i>	Antagonistic interests	Disjoint class-based life experience

### 4. One more layer of complexity: class formations over the game, the rules, and moves

### 5. The Core Interest Logic of class formation



## II. Why Interests alone cannot explain class formations

1. Consciousness.
2. Contradictory Interests.
3. Contextualized interests
4. Multidimensionality of interests: class/nonclass interests.
5. Lived experiences
6. Collective action dilemmas.
7. The problem of class capacities/power.
8. The recursive character of interests, experiences, class formation and class struggle

**Key theoretical point:** *Class structures define a terrain of obstacles and opportunities for potential class formations.*

## III. A GENERAL APPROACH TO MICROFOUNDATIONS OF CLASS FORMATION

### 1. Game theory as a way of thinking about class struggle and class formation

### 2. An Example: the Prisoner's Dilemma

### 3. Radical Theorists Objections to Game Theory

- 1). *Egoism.*
- 2). *Rationality*
- 3). *Choice vs. constraint.*

### 4. Modes of explaining social action

- 1). Action is scripted
- 2). Action is intentional
- 3). Action is strategic

### 5. The essential logic of strategic action

1. *The reward of each is dependent upon the choice of all*
2. *The reward of each depends upon the reward of all*
3. *The choice of each depends upon the choice of all*