I. Stating the Problem

1. Why is reformism the universal form of working class politics in developed capitalism?
2. Two rejected explanations: misleadership & false consciousness
3. Opportunism: definition
4. Associational logic of Opportunism: Structural logic; Dynamic logic; Historical logic

II. The structural logic: Dilemmas of Strategic Action

2. Inputs: what do different associations organize?
   2.1 The insuperable individuality of workers
   2.2 interest aggregation
      • Capitalists interests $\rightarrow$ monologic process
      • Workers interests $\rightarrow$ dialogic process
   2.3 power accumulation.
3. Organizational processes
4. Conclusion: 8 propositions
   1. Workers material interests can be collectively advanced only through association.
   2. The ability of workers associations to realize these interests depends upon the willingness of members to act
   3. The willingness of members to act depends upon the extent to which workers feel high levels of solidarity
   4. High levels of solidarity depend upon the transformation of interests and identities
   5. This transformation depends upon the existence of dialogic, reciprocal forms of interaction and leadership
   6. But, the ability to actually succeed in struggles with employers depends upon the ability of the leadership of
      workers association to restrain mobilization which is enhanced by monologic forms of organization.
   7. Such monologic forms of organization ultimately weakens the basis of power of working class associations.
   8. Taken together, these processes generate a contradiction between two models of class formation:
      • a dialogic model of associational representation through struggle and
      • a monologic model of the dissociation of representation and struggle.

III. The Historical Trajectory of Working Class Formation: Offe & Weisenthal’s analysis

Stage I. Initial formation
Stage II. Consolidation
Stage III. Opportunism
Stage IV. Capitalist counteroffensive
Stage V. Renewed Militancy.