

Political question, however, can be adequately treated only through the integration of theory and practice. Therefore, our study can only be an attempt to systematize an approach to this kind of question but not to seek an adequate answer. Another serious limitation of this work lies in the fact that it is arbitrarily confined to examining only objective conditions of cross-national proletarian alliances. This leaves out subjective conditions that are indispensable for the actualization of such alliances.

B. Objective Conditions for Cross-national Proletarian Alliances

Class alliance is the opposite of class polarization. Both concepts are related to political class positions within society or between classes of different societies. Class society is usually polarized into dominant and dominated classes. Classes within one pole usually form alliances against classes in the other pole. Alliance among the dominant classes is often referred to as the "power bloc" and among the dominated classes as the "people".⁶ Classes are often divided into class-fractions.

Fractions of the same class coincide with important economic differentiations and can, therefore, take important and distinct roles as social forces.⁷ Alliances can, thus, develop between the fractions of different classes, including the dominant and dominated. When such alliances occur, these classes and fractions do not dissolve into one another.⁸

Classes and fractions in alliance do not dissolve into one another because their boundaries (class locations) are structurally determined by the objective place in the production process and the social formation as a whole. This involves political-ideological domination/subordination. Class alliance denotes political class position which is specific to the