Pg. 209—social action flows from class and class action  
-can’t take for granted they will act, even collectively  
-it’s a problem to assume that people will see the inequality about the classes and want to change them

**Wright**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sphere of interaction</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Subjective</th>
<th>Collective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal</td>
<td>Status group</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>Party</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*class was all about market and no social interaction like in Marx  
*Status group was about social honor

*distribution of power in all three  
*pg 206-definition of power—“the chance of a man or a number of men to realize their own will in a social action even against the resistance of others who are participating in the action.”  
-zero sum-ability to get your way even if no one agrees with you

**Differences between the way Marx and Weber theorize social world and power**

**Marx**- ownership is by means of production and social relations of production, antagonistic and rational, exploitation, contradictory, qualitative

**Weber**- market, shared conditions of people who rank closely in terms of wealth, gradational, symmetrical, able to “climb up the ladder”, quantitative

**Basic Casual**

Structure of ------------→ relation to ---→ market capacity------→ Differential control over income (“life chances”)  
Weber’s class analysis  
Marx’s class analysis  
Analysis  
Analysis

Basic Causal------→ relation to---→ market capacity------→ Differential control over income  
Structure of economic location within  
Marx’s class assets------→ production relations------→ Differential control over labor effort (exploitation)
subordination

Exploitation by Marx defined by 3 criteria
1.) material welfare of one group causal depends on material deprivations of another group-
antagonistic
2.) causal relation of deprivations involves asymmetrical access to productive resources-
property rights
3.) casual mechanism that translates exclusion into differential welfare involves
appropriation of labor.