Erik Olin Wright on Weber:

Attributes Intrinsic to Categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sphere of Interaction</th>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Objective Properties</th>
<th>Subjective Identity</th>
<th>Collective Action</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</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political</td>
<td>Group Party</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-(Refer to table): Class category can put you in economic high end, but maybe not honor high end.
-All three spheres are talking about power.

-How does Weber define power?
-“zero-sum”
-page 206 paragraph 1: Weber defines power
-If one person or group has more, the other then has less.
-Sees different types of authority written in different types of power
-Sharp contrast to Marx which is rooted in ownership, means of production, and social relations in production.
-Yes, class has objective properties within the sphere of economic interaction (refer to table) Wright + Weber.
-Weber is very different than Marx, he does not see the market value issue and he does see economics as “collective action”.

2 Status Meanings:
1. Honor →means status (mostly honor)
2. Slaves are not a class. Their life chances come from their opportunities - which they do not have - instead it comes from their status and they are considered a status group.
- examples of status groups: free, unfree, foreigner, citizen, married, single, etc.
-People do have subjective identity as slave or free, as married or single - these are status group classifications. This is different than being a gentleman or a member of a royal family; these are honor groups.

-Political parties are often catalysts for collective action.
-Big difference from Marx (theorizing social world and power).
-Weber is able to do much more advanced analysis of the social world.
-being able to see how different theorists have different implications and outcomes is THEORETICALLY SIGNIFICANT!!!
-Marx says the heart of class (objectively) is defined by social relation and means of production.
  -Some own means of production → some only own their labor
    owners            laborers
- this is a problem for Marx
- groups with contradictory relations of production are a varied middle class.
- Qualitative is a matter of kind rather than degree
  - own or sell your labor power
- It is about the difference qualitatively OR difference in kind.

- Weber is talking in terms of wealth
  - who has more $$$
  - Quantitatively able to rank
    - “zero-sum” model: If someone has a bigger piece of the pie, it came from someone else.
      - can be seen as a ladder, people can gradually move up in terms of class.
- Marx does NOT see it this way. Marx see this as a dialectical struggle.
- Weber says change is fluid.
- Weber evaluates in terms of power and prestige; Marx does not do this.
  Marx is in terms of production while Weber is in terms of consumption.
- Weber is in terms of gradation, while Marx is in terms of relations.
- Marx is antagonist while Weber is Symmetrical
- Marx is exploitation while Weber is inequality
- Weber focuses on the market while Marx focuses on social relations

- They are talking about the social world in completely different ways.

Question Response: Weber says no solidarity with Marx or Durkheim. Just because people have different experience → no guarantee of social action.
  → Need recognition empirically of one’s own class situation and the results.

- Conditions and results of class must be recognizable
- Weber is connecting other examples back to de-naturalization and leads to class action.
- Weber says class action will only occur when results and conditions are fully recognizable
- Weber is trying to explain class action
Basic Causal Structure of Weber’s Class Analysis

| relationship to economic assets | market capacity is instrumentally rational exchange | differential control over income (“life chances”) |

Basic Causal Structure of Marx’s Class Analysis

| relationship to economic assets | market capacity | diff. Control over income (“life chances”) |

Basic Causal Structure of Marx’s Class Analysis

| relationships to economic assets | location within production relations of domination and subordination (Who calls the shots and who takes the orders) | Diff. Control over labor effort (exploitation) (results in how hard we work) |

Exploitation:
1. Material welfare of one group causally depends on material deprivations of another group.
   -material interests of two groups are antagonistic.
2. The causal relations of dependence involves asymmetric access to production resources.
   -class antagonism routed in means of production and property rights.
3. The causal mechanism that translates exclusion into welfare is appropriation of labor.
   -welfare of exploiter depends on effort of exploited.
   -Diff. Control of labor effort
-Genocide not an option in situation of exploitation because exploiters NEED the exploited.