- **Chambliss:** Laws to protect private property protect the basis of capitalist economy, the ruling class have the power to change laws to suit them.
- **Reiman:** Selective enforcement - crime of powerful less likely to be treated as offence and prosecuted.
- **Carson:** 200 firms studied who all broke health and safety laws, 15% prosecuted = much larger prosecution rate for working class crime.
- **Pearce:** Some laws benefit workers but laws also benefit capitalism by providing ‘caring face’ that creates false-class consciousness // Crime appears to be w/c because the state enforces selectively which causes divisions with workers blaming w/c criminals instead of capitalism.
- **Althusser:** Law as an ideological state apparatus - Law functions to legitimate/maintain class inequality making it seem normal (see snider and box.)
- **Snider:** Laws primarily protect property, wealth and profit // Capitalist states reluctant to pass laws that regulate business as it threatens profit.
- **Box:** People killed stolen from during work but this is handled leniently by law e.g. death caused by health + safety infringement is a civil offence not criminal offence. // crime stats divert attention away from white collar crime + upper-class crime is not punished as harshly

**Neo-Marxist: critical criminology**

- **Taylor, Walton and Young:** Criticise traditional Marxism as too deterministic seeing workers driven to commit crime by economic necessity. Taylor etc. reject ideas that crime is caused by external factors. // WITIWE - a fully social theory of crime must go through six stages: Wider origins of deviant act (locate act in wider context of capitalism taking into account class divisions/economy), Immediate origins of the act (immediate social context - did individual choose this context?), The Actual Act (what did the act mean to the individual?), Immediate origins of social reaction (immediate response from family and others), Wider origins of social reactions (wider reaction of the powerful e.g. labelling), effects of labelling on future deviance (effect of social reaction on deviant.)
- **Taylor et al:** Voluntarism - crime is a conscious choice often with political motive e.g. to re-distribute wealth from the rich to the poor. // social theory of deviance made to help change society for the better, its two source were traditional Marxism (ideas about power and re-distribution of wealth) and labelling theory (meaning of acts/reactions.)

**EVALUATION** - feminists accuse of being ‘gender blind’, others say it ignores non-property crime, Left Realists say it ‘romanticises’ w/c criminals as Robbin Hoods fighting capitalism.

**Topic 3: Right Realism and Left Realism**

Right Realism-believe other theories have failed to solve problem with labelling/critical criminology being too sympathetic to criminal and too hostile towards authority.
- **Walklate**: in rape cases, victim is on trial having to prove herself as respectable to have evidence accepted.
- **Parsons**: functionalist sex role theory - women’s expressive role includes socialisation which gives girls a role model that boys reject (too feminine/emotional), boys engage in ‘compensatory compulsory masculinity’ (risk-taking, aggression). Men’s instrumental role makes it harder for boys. // **Miller and Hoffman** differential socialisation - girls are socialised to be more passive.
- **Cohen**: absence of adult role model makes boys more likely to join all-male street gangs to form masculine identity. R.R add that absence in a matrifocal family causes delinquency.
- **Walkate**: Criticises Parsons/Cohen arguing that explanations are based on biological assumptions about sexual differences.
- **Heidensohn**: Patriarchal control and conformity - women subject to greater control in the home (domestic role = confined to house, threat of men’s financial power/violence, bedroom culture e.g. told to come home earlier), public (fear of male sexual violence, media reports rape, reputation e.g. many women stay away from pubs as have fear of being labelled as ‘sexually loose’). Man use verbalisation such as ‘slut’., work (subordinate position ‘glass ceiling’.)
- **Carlen**: Class, gender and rational crime - in-depth interviews with 35 women aged 15-56 convicted of range of offences, 20 were youth custody; most convicted of serious crimes were w/c. However sample was small.
- **Hirschi**: Carlen uses Hirschi’s control theory to explain male crime. Women offered two ‘deals’ to conform: Class deal (work for a decent standard of living) and gender deal (conformity to gender roles gains material/emotional rewards for family.) Found many women with abusive partners, many women impoverished with low levels of commitment to family life.
- **Clarke**: many in Carlen’s study viewed crime as rational way of bettering life quickly.
- **Adler**: Liberation Thesis - as women have become more equal to men they have adapted to both legit and illegitimate roles. // **Decline of patriarchy** - women performing similar roles since 60s so commit ‘male’ crimes. // **Crime stats** show no. girls under 18 convicted of violent offences 1981 65 per 10,000 1997 135 per 10,000. Of all crimes 1950s = 1 in 7, 1990s = 1 in 6.
- **Chesney-Lind**: Criticises Adler arguing that liberation only benefited M/C, w/c still face patriarchy and so are still likely to commit crime // female crime rates started rising before liberation.
- **Messerschmidt**: Social construction of masculinity - most men aspire to hegemonic masculinity (authority, wealth, toughness, heterosexual.), subordinated masculinity - men who can’t achieve HM may lack resources to have autonomy which may lead to some men committing crime to gain respect/ masculine status.
- **Winlowe**: Changing masculinity - studies bouncers in Sunderland in an areas of de-industrialisation (80s, unemployment in young men, more violent crime). // **Traditional masculinity** - job, family, leisure, manual jobs, breadwinner,