

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

B.1 Theoretical Framework

Most of people would agree to define literature as a form of art if they were asked for to define what literature is. However, the researcher have always been wondering ; are literatures simply just writings that contains aesthetic, qualities, and sophisticated choice of words that somehow make them “artistic”? Is it safe to consider literatures as artifacts of society and humanity? If so, then they are certainly can be analyzed, dissected, and studied to find the purpose, meaning, nature, message, wisdom and lesson within. Bressler (1999:13), said that literary theory enables us to articulate the function of literature in an academic and a personal way.

Whether our responses are emotional and spontaneous or well reasoned and highly structured, all such interactions with and to a text are based on some underlying factors that cause us to respond to the text in a particular fashion. What elicits these responses or how a reader makes sense out of a text is at the heart of literary theory. Bressler, Charles (1999:14)

Theories within the scope of criminology try to explain the cause and the process of crime. This is done by observing and examining facts which related to the criminal behaviour of individuals and the crime they commit. There are a

wide range of theories which can be used to explain the causes of crime and deviant behaviour.

In analysing the novel entitled *Rogue Lawyer* (2015) by John Grisham, the researcher uses differential association theory by Edwin Shuterland. It is because the theory puts how crimes appear within the society into the spotlight, by looking at the way people associate themselves within the community they are involved in on daily basis. Furthermore, more about the approach, the types of violations of law, reviews of other related researches will be discussed further in this chapter.

B.1.1 Mimetic in Literature

Derives from the Greek term *mimesis*, which means 'imitation'. In general, it understands that art imitates life. M.H Abrams in his book *"The Mirror and The Lamp"* (1998:22) says that literature as a form of imitation. It defines literature in relation to life. The reason the researcher uses mimetic as an approach for this research is because it pictures and represents reality just like it is. It sees literature as a way of reproducing or recreating of life in words, just as paintings reproduces or recreates certain figure or scenes of life in outline and color. Josh Dryden (1700) argued that prescriptive in nature, defines dramatic art as an imitation aims to delight and to teach, and is considered a just and lively image of human nature representing its passions and humors for the delight and instruction of mankind. Mimesis is one of the oldest and most fundamental

concepts in Western literature. In a thorough reassessment of the foundations of mimesis, Stephen Halliwell (2002: 7) suggests that few would question about the concept of mimesis lies at the core of the entire history of Western attempts to make sense of representational art and its values. First appeared in Plato's Republic (1978: 630–61, 819–44) and reformulation in Aristotle's Poetics, mimetic theory has been indispensable to Western studies of the nature, function, and techniques of literature and art. Related to that, M. H. Abrams (1953: 11) points out that after the rediscovery of the Poetics in the 16th century, aesthetic theory in the West cannot avoid discussing mimesis or imitation or its parallel terms such as reflection, representation, counterfeiting, feigning, copy, and image. Mimesis is important to the Western aesthetic tradition not merely because it has been central to the history of ideas on language, literature, painting, music, sculpture, and other arts but also because it addresses fundamental problems that continue to be of urgent concern for contemporary aesthetics.

In order to overcome the unpredictable subjectivity, MacDonald (1994:8) suggests six criteria for determining whether a claim for a mimetic connection between texts is reasonable: accessibility, analogy, density, order, distinctive traits, and interpretability. The first two criteria concern the status of the text used as a model ("ante-text"); the final four concern the later text that may have used the antetext.

- **Accessibility:** One must demonstrate that the author of the later text would have been reasonably able to access a copy of the text being imitated. Was the antetext well known or obscure at the time of the later text's composition?

- **Analogy:** If one text is discovered to imitate a certain antetext, it is probable that other texts have also done so. Are there examples of other authors using this antetext as a literary model?

- **Density:** The greater number of parallels one can induce between the two texts, the stronger one's case will be for a mimetic relationship between them.

- **Order:** The more frequently the parallels between the two texts follow the same order, the less likely it becomes that the parallels are just coincidental.

- **Distinctive Traits:** If there are parallels between two texts, but none of the parallels are anything but one would expect in their respective contexts, then it becomes difficult to argue for a mimetic connection.

Especially helpful are non sequiturs or other unusual elements present in the later text which parallel the proposed model. It is also typical for authors to use significant names to alert the reader to the textual interplay.

- **Interpretability:** A common motivation for imitating an earlier text is to rival that text, whether philosophically, theologically, politically, or otherwise. If one can determine such a motivation in a compelling fashion, then there is a stronger case for imitation.

By those criteria above, mimetic can be used as an approach to study literature and literary works in terms of the relations of the literature itself and the reality that it tries to portray. Because mimetic is basically how a literary work mimics the real social phenomenon. In literary works, mimetic approach can be used as an approach to observe phenomenon of people in a society shows in a literary work, such as social group and class, culture value, people's experiences, and also social issues. As mentioned earlier in this chapter, we can certainly consider literature as a social artifact which represents social issues or interests. For that reason, mimetic approach will be used because it observes the relationship between people and their social lives and situation which often found in various forms of literature. Literary works of any given period seem to be connected in some important way to the social, economic, and political situation at its time. Based on Cole and Lindemann (1990:190) report that literary works reflect or comment on social reality, they can be analysed by using mimetic approach which focuses on the social phenomenon reflected within the work of art.

There is an aspect of social issue that is found in the novel *Rogue Lawyer* by John Grisham, which is environment. Environment is the place, the surroundings or conditions in which people operate, socialize, and interact with each other on almost everyday basis. To keep all people live in sync within the environment, a set of rules known as law is needed.

Law plays a massive and important role in society. It serves a norm of conduct for citizens. It provides proper and well-thoughtful guidelines for all citizens to follow. The violation of law counts as social issue because it affects safety and security of the society that is running under the law and it is very likely to cause chaos in society which could be harmful for the society itself. (An article "Importance of Law in Society" by Kishan Tiwari. *Legaldesire.com*. Published on February 1st 2017. Accessed on July 29th 2019.)

B.1.2 Differential Association Theory

This theory was suggested by Edwin Shuterland in 1939. The differential association theory was a breakthrough in criminology. The theory was useful in bringing the perspective of sociology to the forefront of criminology. Differential association predicts that an individual will choose to break the law when the perks for being a law-abiding individual does not exceeds a being law-breaking individual. This tendency will be reinforced if social association provides active people in the person's life. The earlier an individual gets influenced by those of

high status within that group, the more likely the individual to follow their footsteps.

An important quality of differential association theory is that it concerns in the frequency and intensity of social interaction. The amount of time that a person is exposed to a particular definition and at what point the interaction began are both crucial for explaining criminal activity. The process of learning criminal behaviour is really not any different from the process involved in learning any other type of behaviour. Sutherland maintains that there is no unique learning process associated with acquiring non-normative ways of behaving. As supported by Ronald L. Akers (1998):

The probability that persons will engage in criminal and deviant behaviour is increased and the probability of their conforming to the norm is decreased when they differentially associate with others who commit criminal behavior and espouse definitions favorable to it, are relatively more exposed in-person or symbolically to salient criminal/deviant models, define it as desirable or justified in a situation discriminative for the behavior, and have received in the past and anticipate in the current or future situation relatively greater reward than punishment for the behavior. (Akers, 1998:50)

People will be most likely to be involved in criminal behaviour if they spend numerous amount of time with a person who has a criminal background and believes that breaking the law is acceptable. Furthermore Sutherland (1974) in Hollin (2007:122) identifies nine main factors that can be used to explain why a person engages in criminal behaviour.

First factor is learned behaviour. Sutherland also stated that learned behaviour is not invented and inherited. The skills and techniques required for an individual to engage criminal activity are not automatically obtained from birth, or through association with criminals, instead they are acquired through a process of learning (Sutherland & Cressey, 1960: 123). Hence, family is the main place where all those norms and values are cultivated from. Second being it is learned through the witnessing deviant or criminal behaviour. Curran (2001:142) stated that communication is an example of how criminals are misled into a life of crime and deviant behaviour (Curran, 2001: 143). Although, methods of communication through the media such as television, radio, newspaper are less likely to influence a person. The third principle states that crimes are committed because they are influenced by the behaviour of intimate people such as family members and close friends. Fourth is learning criminal behaviour involves learning specific method, skill, motives and rationalization of a certain act of crime. Having a primary group of people around does not necessarily mean that the individual will engage in crime, but it does mean that they have the resources necessary to commit a crime. The fifth factor is culture. All countries have various cultures and has different perceptions on what is favourable and unfavourable within society and this can cause a cultural conflict. The individuals pro-crime or anti-crime intentions are developed based on learned conceptions of the law as either favourable or unfavourable within the culture. The sixth factor is when an individual associates with people whom engage in criminal

behaviour and believe it is acceptable. Sutherland argues that an individual becomes delinquent only when “definitions favourable to violation of law” exceed “definitions unfavourable to violation of law” (Sutherland & Cressey, 1960: 123). The seventh and eighth factor states that the interaction during the association vary in duration, priority, frequency and intensity. (Sutherland & Cressey, 1960:124). The last principle is an expression of the mutual goals, needs and values (Sutherland & Cressey. 1960: 124).

Another aspect of this theory is that the theory explains more than just crime committed by lower class individuals which known as blue-collar crime, but this theory is also applicable to white-collar, corporates and organized crimes, since it is believe that crime is a learned behaviour. Differential Association can explain why an individual chooses a criminal path or get themselves involved in a lawful situation. For that reason, the writer came to a decision to use this theory to analyse kinds of crimes and factors that cause those crimes to happen in the novel *Rogue Lawyer* by John Grisham. Still very much related to the differential association theory, Sutherland also came up with differential social organisation theory to explain how acts of crimes committed within a certain group of people as well.

B.1.3 Differential Social Organisation

The theory of differential social organisation explains criminality with social and psychological process of learning crime by interaction within social

groups or peers. This theory could be Sutherland's influential legacy. According to the theory, criminal behaviour is the result of learning an excess of definitions favorable to crime. This is the differential association process (Sutherland : 71). This will be used to analyze the novel *Rogue Lawyer* because there are some acts of violation of law that can only be possible to do it in a group which consists of people with similar background, motivation, reason, vision and purpose who decide to unite and work together in order to act on the crime. For example ; bank robbery, cyber scam, human trafficking, drug dealing, terrorism, etc.

B.1.4 Law

According to Rocket Lawyer's online legal dictionary law is the rules, regulations, ordinances, and statutes, created by the legislative bodies of governments, under which people are expected to live. Oxford Dictionary of Law defines law as the enforceable body of rules that govern any society. Law means the system of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the imposition of penalties. Law is a set of rules that bind all people living in a community. Law protects our general safety, and ensure our rights as citizens against abuses by other people, by organizations, and by the government itself. People creates laws to ensure the security of people within the society itself, to live safely and in sync with one another, and to minimize the things that could damage, ruin and

harm the society and the environment. These exist at the local, state, national and global levels.

The law is interpreted by the courts; the facts are determined by juries. The laws of the land are the results of our moral thinking, the edicts of nature, and our experiences in living.

B.1.5 Violation of Law

In general, violations of law can be defined as any act (or, less commonly, failure to act) that fails to obey the existing law. Violations of law in this novel in particular are classified as crimes. According to Encyclopedia Britannica, crime is the intentional commission of an act usually deemed socially harmful or dangerous and specifically defined, prohibited, and punishable under criminal law. However, in order to narrow the scope of the kinds of violations of law that will be discussed further, the scope of the violation of law will be narrowed down to the kinds of violations of law that can possibly cause huge damage to the society and rot the system within the government and the society itself.

B.1.6 Forms of Violations of Law

According to Gerry Ferguson in his *book Global Corruption: Law, Theory and Practice* (2017:5-10), violations of law in a form of corruption is described as the misuse of public office for private gain. Corruption is the abuse of public or private office for personal gain. It includes acts of bribery, embezzlement, false

accusations, prejudice, nepotism or state capture. It is often associated with and reinforced by other illegal practices, such as bid rigging, fraud or money laundering (Ferguson, 2017:2).

In *Corruption: Economic Analysis and International Law* by Arnone and Borlini (2014:31), it is explained about the impact of corruption on the rule of law and human rights:

“Massive corrupt dynamics, indeed, weaken the basic foundations both of the representative mechanisms underlying the separation of powers and of human rights. ... Since corruption generates discrimination and inequality, this relationship [between human rights and government corruption] ... bears on civil and political rights. For instance, it strengthens the misappropriation of property in violation of legal rights ... it likely leads to the rise of monopolies which either wipe out or gravely vitiate freedom to trade. Corruption strikes at economic and social rights as well: the commissioning by a public entity of useless or overpriced goods or services, and the choice of poorly performing undertakings through perverted public procurement mechanisms are mere examples of how corruption can endanger the second generation of human rights.” (Ferguson, 2017:7).

According to Ferguson (2017:9), corruption in any aspect is very destructive to society and ruining the social structure. Corruption has a high tendency to be considered as human rights issue, human rights violation, and of course, violation of law.

Corruption in judicial context is a form of corruption that is committed in judicial environment. The two most common types of judicial corruption are political interference and bribery.

The acts of corruption in the judicial context found in John Grisham's

Rogue Lawyer are:

a. Bribery

Oxford Dictionary of law defines bribery and corruption as offences relating to the improper influencing of people in certain positions of trust. Bribery in general means the asking or taking by public officials of a benefit or an advantage for private gain in exchange for a misuse of the officials' entrusted power. It is an act of crime of giving someone money or something else of value, often illegally, to persuade that person to do something that the bribers want. Gerry Ferguson in his coursebook *Global Corruption: Law, Theory and Practice* (2017:9) mentioned bribery as an offence that is included as a specified act of corruption based on the respect of public officials and their functions.

b. Money laundering

There is other offences related to corruption and bribery, which is money laundering (Ferguson, 2017:2). Oxford dictionary of law defines money laundering as an act of legitimizing money from organized or other crime by paying it through normal business channels. Money gained illegally from committing crimes such as financial corruption, bribery, drug-trafficking, fraud, robbery, or illegal gambling is "dirty", so it needs to be "cleaned" to make it look as if it came from normal and legal

activities in order to erase suspicions from banks, and other financial institutions. According to United States Department of the Treasury (retrieved 30 June 2018) about money laundering :

“Money laundering is the process of making illegally gained proceeds (i.e., “dirty money”) appear legal (i.e., “clean”). Typically it involves three steps: placement, layering, and integration. First, the illegitimate funds are furtively introduced into the legitimate financial system. Then, the money is moved around to create confusion, sometimes by wiring or transferring through numerous accounts. Finally, it is integrated into the financial system through additional transactions until the “dirty money” appears “clean”.

c. Work ethic violation by the law enforcement authorities ; police and judicial elites

“Public official” is defined in Article 2(a) of UNCAC In Gery Ferguson’s *Global Corruption* (2017:6) as follows:

“Public official” shall mean: (i) any person holding a legislative, executive, administrative or judicial office of a State Party, whether appointed or elected, whether permanent or temporary, whether paid or unpaid, irrespective of that person’s seniority; (ii) any other person who performs a public function including for a public agency or public enterprise, or provides a public service as defined in the domestic law of the State Party and as applied in the pertinent area of law of that State Party; (iii) any other person defined as a “public official” in the domestic law of a State Party....

An article by Michael Kubiciel (2009:9), *“Core Criminal Law Provisions in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption”* in Ferguson’s *Global Corruption Law; Theory and Practice* (2017:2), further explained that the UNCAC definition of “public official” is very broad. It

includes persons who do not hold official positions but perform a public function or provide a public service.

d. Lobbying

Lobbying is the activity of trying to persuade someone in authority, usually in elected member of a government, to support laws or rules that give certain organization or industry and advantage. In general, lobbying occurs when special interest groups engage public officials in an effort to influence decision making. Black's Law dictionary defines "lobbying" as any personal solicitation of a member of a legislative body during a session thereof, by private interview, or letter or message, or other means and appliances not addressed solely to the judgment, to favor or oppose, or to vote for or against, any bill, resolution, report, or claim pending, or to be introduced by either branch thereof, by any person who misrepresents the nature of his interest in the matter to such member, or who is employed for a consideration by a person or corporation interested in the passage or defeat of such bill, resolution, report, or claim, for the purpose of procuring the passage or defeat thereof.

e. False accusation

False accusation widely defined as an accusation that is thrown falsely at somebody or an institution. It is when a person falsely accuses

somebody with wrong statements and spread those statements written or verbally. Once the information is out there and become accessible for everyone to consume, the effort of the accused to defend themselves, clear their name and reputation, fight suspicion and to tolerate disdain from the society would be tiresome. False accusations damage the reputation, character or integrity of the person who are falsely accused. In cases of false accusations, the notion of “guilty until proven innocent” applies instead of what it is supposed to be; “innocent until proven guilty”, while it is supposed to be the other way around.

Those are all the forms of violation of law in the scope of judicial and legal environment only that the writer has found in the novel *Rogue lawyer* by John Grisham which followed by brief and general explanations of each of them.

Legal elites and legal authorities are not the only party who are guilty of violating the law. There are also some acts of violation of law represented in the novel that are committed by the civilians. Those are:

f. Human trafficking

Human trafficking, also known as trafficking in persons (TIP), is a modern-day form of slavery. It is a crime under federal and international law; it is also a crime in every state in the United States.

According to *U.S. Federal Laws*, “severe forms of trafficking in persons” includes both sex trafficking and labor trafficking:

Sex trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, obtaining, patronizing, or soliciting of a person for the purposes of a commercial sex act, in which the commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age.

Labor trafficking is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purposes of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

g. Homicide

When someone takes the life of another, regardless of intent or other details surrounding the incident, it is called a homicide. Homicide is not always a crime, such as in cases of self-defense or the state-sanctioned execution of certain convicted criminals. Criminal homicides involve either negligence or willful intent, and range from involuntary manslaughter (killing another motorist in a drunk driving accident, for example) to first-degree murder (stalking and killing a member of a rival gang, for example). According the *U.S. Census Bureau*, sentences vary widely for homicide, depending on the severity of the crime and other

mitigating factors. For example, some states sentence convicted murderers to death but provide psychiatric treatment to those acquitted by reason of insanity.

h. Drug trafficking

Drug trafficking is a global black market dedicated to the cultivation, manufacture, distribution and sale of recreational drugs. Most jurisdictions prohibit trade of many types of drugs (except under government permission and license) through the use of drug prohibition laws. Drug trafficking generally refers to the sale and distribution of illegal drugs. Penalties for federal drug trafficking convictions vary according to the quantity of the controlled substance involved in the transaction.

The list and brief explanation of those various forms of violation of law above will later be used to analyze the novel.

B.1.7 Law Enforcements in USA

A law enforcement agency (LEA) is any agency which enforces the law. This may be a special, local, or state police, federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) or the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA).

Based on *The Department of Justice of the United States states that* law enforcement in the United States is one of three major

components of the criminal justice system of the United States, along with courts and corrections. Although each component operates semi-independently, the three collectively form a chain leading from an investigation of suspected criminal activity to the administration of criminal punishment.

Law enforcement operates primarily through governmental police agencies. There are 17,985 U.S. police agencies in the United States which include City Police Departments, County Sheriff's Offices, State Police/Highway Patrol and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies. The law-enforcement purposes of these agencies are the investigation of suspected criminal activity, referral of the results of investigations to state or federal prosecutors, and the temporary detention of suspected criminals pending judicial action. Law enforcement agencies, to varying degrees at different levels of government and in different agencies, are also commonly charged with the responsibilities of deterring criminal activity and preventing the successful commission of crimes in progress. Other duties may include the service and enforcement of warrants, writs, and other orders of the courts.

Law enforcement agencies are also involved in providing first response to emergencies and other threats to public safety; the protection of certain public facilities and infrastructure; the maintenance

of public order; the protection of public officials; and the operation of some detention facilities (usually at the local level).

B.1.8 Violations of Law in American Society

Crime is divided into two categories in regards to violence: violent and non-violent crimes. The two are different in definition, severity and sentences. Non-violent crimes are defined as a crime where no direct physical injury or force is used upon another person. Non-violent crimes are often measured in terms of loss to the victim or economic damage. Non-violent crimes are most often some types of theft, scam or some other white collar's crime. Meanwhile, violent crimes are considered offenses against a person. This means that another person's physical body was harmed during the committing of a crime.

Ross's criminaloid concept (1988:17), and Sutherland (1973:18) called white-collar crime as crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation. Taken directly from FBI's official website, non-violent or white-collar crime is now synonymous with the full range of frauds committed by business and government professionals. These crimes are characterized by deceit, concealment, or violation of trust and are not dependent on the application or threat of physical force or violence. The motivation behind

these crimes is financial—to obtain or avoid losing money, property, or services or to secure a personal or business advantage.

Even though this type of crime is violentless, it is not victimless crime. A single act of corruption or scam can destroy a company, devastate families and cause disadvantages to a lot of people. Non-violent criminal activities can be in a form of public corruption, money laundering, corporate fraud, securities and commodities fraud, mortgage fraud, financial institution fraud, bank fraud and embezzlement, fraud against the government, election law violations, mass marketing fraud, and health care fraud.

Analyst in Crime : Recent Violent Crime Trends in the United States by Congressional Research Service (2018) reports an analysis of changes in violent crime since 1960, with a focus on changes from 2014 to 2016 in violent crime and homicide rates in the 48 largest cities in the United States for which violent crime and homicide data were submitted to the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. The results of the analysis suggest the following:

- At the national level, violent crime and homicide rates increased from 2014 to 2015 and again from 2015 to 2016, but both rates remain near historical low.

- Violent crime and homicide rates for the 48 largest cities in the United States with available data generally followed national-level trends, with some exceptions. For example, violent crime rates in cities of 500,000-999,999 people and 250,000-499,999 people decreased from 2014 to 2015, and the homicide rate in small cities of 50,000-99,999 people decreased from 2015 to 2016.

- Some of the largest cities in the United States saw increases in violent crime rates, homicide rates, or both from 2014 to 2015 and/or 2015 to 2016. For some of these cities, violent crime or homicide rates were the highest they have been in the past 20 years.

- Recent increases in violent crime and homicide in large cities have received a great deal of attention, but in smaller communities violent crime and homicide rates also increased from 2014 to 2015 and again from 2015 to 2016, although not as much as in the largest cities.

A research done by C. Michel, et al. (2015:5) has established that the social impact of white-collar crime greatly exceeds that of street crime in the USA, both in terms of financial costs and physical harmfulness. Specifically, traditional property offenses such as burglary and theft cost the public about \$18 billion each year. On the other hand,

annual losses due to large-scale white-collar crime (including various forms of fraud and health costs caused by work-related injuries and illnesses as well as environmental pollution) are way above a trillion dollars. Then, compared with the 14,000 people who lose their lives to murder and non-negligent manslaughter every year, an estimated 300,000 die annually as a result of work-place related accidental injuries due to the company's negligence, illnesses caused by prolonged exposure to toxic chemicals, toxic waste dumping and deadly pollutants, faulty consumer products, nefarious and addictive substances, as well as medical malpractice. Yet, despite of the significant differences, white-collar crime is still less prosecuted than street crime.

B.2 Review of Related Researchers

Explaining Cybercrime through the Lens of Differential Association Theory ; PayPal Case Study by Rachel Levin, Jonathan Ricardson, Gary Warner and Kent Kerley (2012.) Differential association theory explains how criminals develop deviant behaviors and learn the tools of their trade through close association with other deviants. This case study examines a group of 99 email addresses found to be using the same PayPal phishing kit. It uses Open Source Intelligence techniques to determine potential relationships between the holders of these email

addresses. The results are then discussed in light of differential association theory to determine the extent to which this theory may aid in the understanding of cybercrimes.

Professional Criminals and White-Collar Crime in Popular Culture by Timothy Holmes (2017). The study of white-collar crime gets underway with observations on the existence of business-oriented crimes committed by people from wealthy and respectable backgrounds. This work began with studies by Edwin Sutherland, who examined the phenomenon in his 1939 address to the American Sociological Society and the subsequent paper (Sutherland, 1940). After this, Sutherland returned to the subject in his 1944 paper "Is 'White-Collar Crime' Crime?" and then in *White-Collar Crime* (Sutherland, 1949). These papers sought not only to establish the study of business-related crime, but also to champion the view that crime is not dependent on social class.

Applying Differential Association Theory to Online Hate Groups: A Theoretical Statement by James Hawdon. Polytechnic Institute and State University (2016). In this paper, the writer discusses how social media can nurture and encourage mass murder within a framework of one of the most prominent and widely supported criminological theories: differential association. The presence of hate groups on the web is briefly discussed and then the author elaborates his review on how the core

principles of differential association are met and potentially amplified through social media.

UC Davis Law Review ; Elite Political Ignorance: Law, Data, and the Representation of (Mis)Perceived Electorates by Christopher S. Elmendorf† and Abby K. Wood (2018). The writers introduce the problem of elite political ignorance to the legal-academic literature. The writing contains review of political science findings on elite (mis)perceptions of voter preferences, and explore the likely benefits and costs of reducing elite political ignorance. The immediate impacts would probably result in reduced political polarization and less racial discrimination.

A Thesis : General and Specific Definitions: A Network Study of Differential Association by Nicholas Hauman. Virginia Commonwealth University (2011). The writer emphasizes as it is embedded in differential association is the assumption that all behavior is effected by the transmission of criminal definitions through networks. This is because differential association views the differing access to definitions as influencing criminal behavior. What is responsible for these differing accesses is who people are connected to and the distribution of definitions favorable/unfavorable to crime that these associations offer. In this way, the study of networks surrounding criminals is the study of differential association.

Public Knowledge about White-Collar Crime : An Exploratory Study by C. Michel et al. Springer Science and Business Media (2015). The focus of this is to reveal that the financial cost and physical harm of white-collar crime overshadow the impact of street crime on American society. This research is done by investigating and observing societal response to crimes of the powerful have limited their field of inquiry to public opinions about white-collar crime.

A Thesis : Learning to be Deviant : A Qualitative Study of Differential Association by Sandra K. Holland. Pembroke State University (1984). In the thesis it says that the theory of differential association states that one learns criminal behaviour in a proses of symbolic interaction or association with others, mainly the people that they are close with, who present them with criminal and anticriminal patterns, techniques, motivations, attitudes, and values towards the law. The balance of these criminal and anticriminal characters determines whether one will conform or violate the laws within the society. This balance is based on the frequency, duration, priority, and intensity with which one is exposed themselves to those lawful and criminal actions.

Review on The Importance of Peer Influence for Adolescent Drug Use: Commonly Neglected Considerations by Karl E. Bauman and Susan T. Ennett. University of North Carolina (1996). This paper reviews research

findings on friend selection and projection to suggest that the magnitude of friend influence may be overestimated. This paper also observes that, although adolescent drug use is assumed to begin in response to peer group influence, peer groups have rarely been measured in studies of drug behavior. Social network analysis is identified as a promising method for measuring peer groups. The implications of this review for research and programs are considered.

The Attitudes and Actions of Others: Tutelage and Sutherland's Theory of Differential Association by Bill McCarthy. The British Journal of Criminology (1996). In this journal, the writer suggests that Sutherland demonstrate his equal concern with more direct exposure to crime with tutelage (authority over someone or something) in methods of criminal. The writer tested this interpretation with models of drug selling and theft among a sample of homeless youths. In those two cases, models that include deviant associations, attitudes, and desires improve with the addition of a measured tutelage. Ignoring the rule of tutelage may miscategorize the differential association process.

The Intersection of Friendships, Networks, and Crime : A Developmental Extension and Test of Sutherland's Differential Association Theory by John H. Boman IV. University of Florida (2013). This research shows that peers or people one's associated with is the central of

Sutherland's differential association theory, social learning theory, social network research, and the developmental/life-course approach to studying crime. This research has provided a developmentally sensitive empirical test of differential association theory, which incorporated concepts from social network studies.

Differential Association Theory and Juvenile Delinquency in Ghana's Capital City - Accra: The case of Ghana Borstal Institute by Thomas Antwi Bosiakoh. Macquari University (2010). By Edwin Sutherland's differential association theory, this study explores the notion that, delinquency in inmates of the Ghana borstal institute is a reflection of the peer groups they hanged out with. The study finds the presence of differential association at the onset of inmate's delinquent behaviours though circumspection is recommended in the attempts to validate differential association as the study was carried out on institutionalized, verified group of delinquent juveniles.

"Is Mimetic Theory in Literature and Art Universal?" by Ming Dong Gu. Rhodes College (2015). This paper writes about imitation as a transcultural human instinct and mimetic theory in art as a universal idea across cultural traditions by examining various ontological and epistemological aspects of mimesis in the Chinese tradition in relation to the West.

Literary Mimesis and Moral Knowledge The Tradition of "Ethopoeia" by Barbara Carnevali. The Ecoles des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales Paris (2015). This research paper aimed to explore the cognitive value of certain literary works through the notion of "ethopoeia" (moral mimesis or a portrait based on custom and behavior). Having outlined the theoretical framework of ethopoiia, the research retraced its development through several milestones of the Western "moral" tradition, from Aristotle and Theophrastus to the realist novels of the 19th and 20th centuries. In doing so, the research emphasized the continuities and discontinuities that characterize the tradition, as well as the relationships between literature, humanity and social sciences.