

## **The Empowered and the Disempowered: Class Struggle in Two Malaysian Literary Works**

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### **Abstract**

This paper intends to highlight the difference between violation of law by the empowered class members and the disempowered class members in terms of the consequences to the society. The study focuses on the concepts of exploitation and abuse. The main theme is to explain how ordinary people are damaged and frustrated because of the empowered class corrupt exploitation of law and authority. The study will utilize two Malaysian short stories, "Ballerina in Pink" and "Sinful Saints". Ballerina in Pink demonstrates corruption of an empowered class member who takes a bribery from a drug trafficker, protects him from the law and resulting traumatic impacts on society. "Sinful Saints" demonstrates situation-enforced crimes committed by the disempowered class members and the severe judgment by law. In other words, the two texts juxtapose the act of greed and the act of need. "Ballerina in Pink" reveals that the more corrupted police officers work in offices, the more drug traffickers walk in the streets. The story demonstrates that exploitation of law by the empowered class members brings disastrous consequences to society. Moreover, bribery is the most familiar offence the corrupt officers often commit. The greed, rather than the need, is the motivation of taking such bloody money. "Sinful Saints" reveals that working class members are more vulnerable to the judgment of law in spite of their relatively minor violation of law which looks with its own theoretical lens regardless of the moral situation and human feeling.

*Keywords:* empowered, disempowered, class, law, exploitation, abuse, corruption

### **Introduction**

In every newly developed nation, among various classes that appear in the society there are the empowered and disempowered classes. The former is made up of government law-makers, judges, lawyers, police officers, managers and others in decision-making positions. The latter is represented by the ordinary and vulnerable people who are supposedly living under the protective umbrella of the legal system. In other words, the second class represents people who are often exploited by the first one because of its lack of control over the law. The concern of this paper is to investigate how the theme of exploitation and abuse by the empowered of the disempowered is presented in two Malaysian literary works. Specifically, the paper focuses on the different consequences that impact the two classes when the law is violated by them. The analyses focus on two Malaysian short stories, "Ballerina in pink" written by Roslan Mohd Noor and "Sinful saints" by Iqbal Abu Bakar.

The two short stories mentioned above were selected among 15 stories that make up an anthology entitled 'KL Noir: Blue. No Arrest for the Wicked' which is one of a series of four KL Noir anthologies sorted out by the colors red, white, yellow and blue. The collections are edited by Eeleen Lee and were published by Fixi Novo in 2014. The collection invokes various crime issues such as rivalry among gangs, murder, robbery and

suicide. These issues also address topics on black magic, woeful images and bloody actions.

The first short story “Ballerina in pink” by Roslan Mohd noor highlights an issue that law is not necessarily founded for giving people justice. Thus, some writers see the relation between law and justice as an intangible one. Anthony D’Amato (2000) offered plausible definitions of law and justice: “Law - officially promulgated rules of conduct, baked by state-enforced penalties for their transgression. Justice [is] rendering to each person what he or she deserves” (4). However, Karl Marx (1818-1883) has another attitude toward justice when he points out that “Justice would prevail when individuals received what they needed on the basis of their humanity and not on what they deserved because of their social class origin or productivity” (Karl Marx (1964) in National Pro Bono Research Center (2011)).

The short story “Ballerina in Pink” reveals that sometimes law is forged to be exploited by its enforcers to protect their interests regardless of the damage to the people. The text demonstrates the corruption of a police officer who violates the law by helping a drug trafficker go safely through the net of law in exchange for monetary favors. Consequently, drug dealers increase in numbers on the streets who also commit other terrible crimes like drug-facilitated rape.

The second short story “Sinful saints” by Iqbal Abu Bakar is taken from the same anthology ‘KL Noir: blue. No Arrest for the Wicked’. The story highlights how ordinary people are abused by the law-enforcers. Critical economic situation, for instance, may obligate an individual who has no criminal impulse, to violate the law committing a particular sin either unintentionally or to do a favor for people he is responsible for. Such an individual would be then arrested and severely punished. Inevitably, the class system creates two categories, the exploiters (capitalists) and the abused (workers). The exploiters utilize their power to abuse those who suffer due to unfortunate economic situations.

Karl Marx (1818-1883) was one of the important social scientists who asserted that “the lack of power of workers was the source of exploitation and the basis of class conflict” (<http://udel.edu/~cmarks>). His main focus on social class was that one's social life is dictated by one's social class. In this concern, Allen Wood (2013) states “It’s reasonable to think (even if it is not wholly evident) that these tendencies in Marx’s view must be causable and explainable in terms of the influence of economic conditions on individual human beings. Hence we may conclude that Marx regards the actions of individuals as causally determined by economic conditions.” (114).

The two stories reveal that greed motivates the empowered people to continue their exploitation of the disempowered and to participate in organized crimes. In contrast, the economic conditions of the poor push them to make unlawful decisions. The two short stories reveal the great difference between the violation of law by the dominant (empowered) class and the violation of law by the lower (disempowered) class in terms of the extent of damage to the people.

### **Literature Review**

The two short stories “Ballerina in pink” by Roslan Mohd noor and “Sinful saints” by Iqbal Abu Bakar are selected from ‘KL Noir, Blue. No Arrest for the Wicked’. Significantly, they expose two critical societal problems; exploitation and abuse. The issue of power and powerlessness dramatizes characters classifying them into exploiters and abused. Inevitably, the disempowered people are much more than the empowered people in number but much less in having rights and justice.

Some writers like Renzo Llorente (2013) identified the majority of the lower class people as a “universal class”. So the defense of this class interests is considered defense

for the society. Marx raged that the liberation of this universal class leads to the liberation of society from exploitation, domination and oppression.

Llorente pointed out that the liberation of the lower class people would result more vital and broad contribution to human liberation than achievement of other liberation projects would do. Finally, he concluded that Marx and Engels' notions of universal class and universal liberation are rational, believable and minimally defensible. In "Ballerina in Pink", Roslan managed to send the reader this sense when he finally gave the victim's father the power for revenge from the corrupt police officer. In doing this, he liberated the universal class from that criminal's corruption.

Following Marx's footsteps, Janes Revelery (2013) maintains that exploitation is exclusive to labor supplied under definitely capitalist conditions of production within the wage-relation. Moreover, he thinks that exploitation under capitalism rises because wage-earners do not own the resources of production and thus they are obligated to work for capitalist organizations whose objective — capital accumulation — is achieved by drawing off surplus value.

In the two stories, close position to law gives the empowered class immunity against it. Thus, exploitation of law and the ordinary people vulnerability by this class can be highly motivated inside the greedy souls for getting self-interest. A police officer, who takes bribery regardless of the damage that might happen in the society, is absolutely given courses in law by his institution more than courses in moral values. Maurice Punch (2009) sees that police officer corruption is not only individual corruption; instead, it is institutional one. He defines police corruption "in its narrow, legalistic sense generally refers to: an officer knowingly doing or not doing something that is against his or her duty for some form of financial or material gain" (18). Furthermore, Punch views corruption as owning the following elements: authority exploitation, oath of office betrayal, misuse of trust of the police organization, the public and the citizen (30). Thus, although the deviance is largely restricted by the police system, it is perceived as suggestive of an institutional failure.

Admittedly, even if there is no fraud or falsification in the court, the empowered class criminals are classified and defended in various manners different from that the lower class criminals are done. Petter Gottschalk (2014) points out that the type of crime these people commit may differ from those of criminals of lower classes. Some examples of crimes committed by members of upper classes include business executives bribing public officials to get contracts, chief accountants manipulating balance sheets to avoid taxes, and procurement managers approving fake invoices for personal gain (7). He also finds that crime committed by a member of the "upper socioeconomic class" is actually crime that should be prosecuted. When prosecuted in court, 'white-collar' criminals are defended by lawyers who tend to be experts in financial crime, while prosecutors tend to be generals (173).

On the other hand, police corruption motivates drug-associated crimes. Micheal D. Lyman (2014) concentrates that drug-associated crimes could not develop in the society without strong supporters. Drug problems affect both health and public safety. Meaning, health abuse, robbery, rape and murder are more expected from beamers than from others in addition to the extensive financial burden for society and family trouble for drug users and their loved ones.

### **Theoretical Framework**

This study is framed by Marxist theory through which the main themes will be discussed and analyzed. Marxism can be defined as a theory of value based on labor, the economic determination of all social actions and institutions. Mostly it is the class

structure as the basic pattern in history (Marx, 1963). Class structure always leading as to class struggle between high (ruling or empowered class) and low (working or disempowered class). As a result, oppression will be created in class structure because of the capitalism, materialism and exploitation.

As mentioned previously, the main theme is ordinary people's damage and frustration because of the empowered class corrupt exploitation of law and authority. According to Marxist theory, the task, in this field, is to uncover and condemn the 'anti-proletariat' ideology and show how such an ideology deceives the working classes and oppresses them in every space of their lives (Charles E. Bressler 2011: 178). From a Marxist view, "all texts are ideological, and the ideologies contained within them must be exposed to challenge the prevailing social order" (180).

The short story "Ballerina in Pink" discusses mainly the issue of law exploitation by the law-workers and authority (empowered class) at the expense of the ordinary people. The concept of exploitation of law by the higher class for getting benefit regardless of peoples' harm and damages is the absolute consequence of the process of class emergence. Nicholas Vrousalis (2013) proposes a general definition to the concept of exploitation, "A exploits B if and only if A and B [are] embedded in a systematic relationship in which A instrumentalizes B's vulnerability to extract a net benefit from B" (132). The applicable relationship between this definition and our subject matter is that A represents the empowered class and B represents law as this class keeps a systematic relationship with law. According to this relationship, the empowered class exploits law for extracting a net benefit out of it employing their knowledge and governance. This benefit is based on the ordinary people's loss. The concepts of exploitation and corruption are depicted in "Ballerina in Pink" by the character of (ASP) Ahmed Zahid, the police officer who prepares a false testimony to help an Iranian drug trafficker making the judge decide to set him free. When this Iranian man is allowed to retrieve his career, the beamers increased and walked in the streets committing crimes against society.

In "Sinful Saints", the concept of abuse is highlighted declaring that law does not mean justice. Abuse is defined as "the systematic pattern of behaviors in a relationship that are used to gain and/or maintain power and control over another" (<https://www.mincava.umn.edu>). Mostly, the lower class members are subject to such abuse by the law-workers as there is no expected benefit can be gained from those people when they are fairly treated and simultaneously, there is no harm expected by them as they are vulnerable when they are abused. In this story, five characters represent the disempowered class and explain how the law oppressed them in spite of their innocence or unintentional sins.

### **Synopsis and Analysis**

The two texts "Ballerina in pink" by Roslan Mohd Noor and "Sinful Saints" by Iqbal Abu Baqar uncover social problems motivated by the emergence of the empowered and the disempowered classes. Police corruption, exploitation of the close position from law, ordinary people abuse and the traumatic consequences on the society are highlighted under the umbrella of Marxist theory. It is worth mentioning that the plot of the text "Ballerina in Pinks" is deeper than of "Sinful Saints" and its text is longer than the latter. Thus, the analysis of "Ballerina in pink" will be deeper and longer than "Sinful Saints". However, it is useful first, to start the analysis with brief synopsis to each text.

## **Ballerina in Pink” by Roslan Mohd Noor**

### *Synopsis*

“Ballerina in pink” is a story that discloses very dangerous diseases in the society, exploitation of law, corrupt cops and illicit drug trafficking. (ASP) Ahmed Zahid, from the Kuala Lumpur Narcotics division, exploiting his relation with law, takes a bribe from a famous Iranian drug trafficker named Yaroub. The ASP fakes the officer's testimony causing the judge set the trafficker free. Consequently, the narrator, called Kenney Liam, and other attendances in the courtroom, were shocked and frustrated as they were waiting the absolute judge's provision on the drug trafficker under section 39B which carries the death sentence. Liam never forgets his daughter Carrie ‘the Ballerina’ who had been kidnapped, raped and killed by four beamers. He feels that those who helped drug traffickers are responsible for his ‘princess’ death. Actually, the story well portrays injustice and exploitation of the working class by the upper class. Characters are classified into two categories; the first are empowered, rich but greedy and evil. The second are disempowered, not rich but good.

### *Analysis*

There are two issues in the “Ballerina in Pinks” prevents the law from doing justice, first the police officer corruption and second the power of the capitalist, Yaroub, as there are usually some solutions offered in such case. The police officer's knowledge in law is more than his knowledge in moral values like honesty, loyalty and dignity. In other words, he might be given courses in law by his institution much more than courses in moral values. Punch (2009) shows that police officer corruption is institutional rather than individual. Meaning, police institution is blamable and should be questioned, not only the corrupt police officer. Zahid's corruption traumatizes the ordinary people including the victims' families and in contrast, awards the criminal by giving him freedom that he never deserves. “Laughing, the accused turns towards his lawyer, hugging and backslapping him. Now, the man exonerated by the verdict, leers towards the gallery at those who have come to witness his condemnation. Section 39B was the charge against him- trafficking in illegal drugs, which carries the death sentence” (Noor,15).

According to Vrousalis's definition of exploitation, the police officer instrumentalizes his knowledge and relationship with law to get benefit from it. On the other hand, the disempowered class members did not take courses in law and did not have systematic relationship with it. Thus, they have to only surrender and could only be sad (refer excerpt below).

“Carrie, his princess, dances in his mind's eye as she shows off the pink ballerina costume which he had bought for her school play. His dear wife has given her life to bring Carrie into the world, and he in turn gave his life to care for their beautiful innocent child. His tarik kurang manis arrives, halting his favorite pastime of reminiscing about his dead family. Liam does not realize, or perhaps think about why is it, that his princess only comes to him as a child.” (Noor,15)

The lower class member usually has no opportunity to get triumph; s/he is always the loser. Problematically, the disempowered class would not have been given a chance or power to maintain its status. Charles E. Bressler (2011) points out:

“Consciously and unconsciously, social elite inevitably forces its ideas on the working classes. Almost without their knowing it, the working classes have become trapped in an economic system that decreases how much money they will earn, when they will take vacations, how they will spend the leisure time, what entertainment they will enjoy, and even what they believe concerning the nature of humanity itself. (177)

When a disempowered class member is aware of the mutual understanding and illegal business among the empowered class members, s/he will discover so many agreements and contracts constructed on the suffering and loss of the lower class people. Leaving the courtroom, “Yaroub and Zahid’s eyes meet for a moment. It seems like the trafficker is going to make detour and head for the Narcotics officer, but he continues towards the parking lot.” (Noor,16)

In his decision, Liam begins a silent revolution against bad exploitation, oppression and corruption of the police officer. Indeed, it is not easy that ordinary man can take a serious action against a police officer even if s/he is a corrupt one. In order to facilitate the task, one should play on the sensitive nerve (refer excerpt below).

“I’d like to seek your help” Liam pauses, letting the word ‘help’ which usually means *ka-ching* to a police officer, takes its effect, “Perhaps, we can meet and talk.” A brief silence follows. Liam knows his words are having some devilish effects on the officer’s mind: “What kind of help?” Zahid asks, fishing around –‘small help’ equals ‘small money’ equals ‘not interested’. “Sorry Tuan, I feel it is better if we meet to talk about it. Perhaps we can meet over dinner.” (Noor,18)

Thus, Liam confirms that disempowered class member has potential to say something and more important to do something breaking up the ice as a reaction against oppression. Bressler (2011) provokes this issue saying:

“Marxism addressed its rallying cry to the working classes. All working peoples can free themselves from the chains of social, economic and political oppression if they will recognize that they are presently not free agents, but individuals controlled by an intricate social web dominated by a self-declared, self-empowered and self-perpetuating social elite.” (177)

“Liam extends his hand for a handshake. The police officer feels a slight prick on his palm and instantly pulls his hand away, but it is too minor to make a mention of it.” ... “Within seconds, Liam’s trained eyes spot his surreptitiously-administered knock-out drug taking effect.” (20). The scene of the excerpt above is like an alternative courtroom in which ‘the other justice’ might be in hand. It is in fact a social upheaval to see the empowered class member in such a weak and surrendered position while the member of disempowered class is the superior (refer excerpt below).

“What is that? Zahid asks, a tremor in his voice. “It is a truth serum, you know like the one used in spy movies to make a captured spy talk,” Liam lies with a straight face. Melodramatically, he pushes the syringe’s plunger, jetting out its contents. Zahid’s eyes widen as they follow the liquid’s flight into the air until it hits the floor. “Why do you need that? I will tell you anything you want to know,” he protests.” (Noor,26-27)

Bribery is the most familiar offence the corrupt officers often commit. The greed, rather than the need, is the motivation of taking such bloody money. There is no difference whether this police officer is conscious or unconscious of the damage and destruction that this corruption might do to the society because he has immunity against that damage. Those who will be affected are only the disempowered ordinary people. “Two hundred and fifty thousand” the officer says, dropping his head.” (31)

Steven Lawyer et al. (2010) defines “drug-facilitated sexual assault as unwanted sexual contact or intercourse that occurs when the victim is too intoxicated or high from alcohol and/or a drug given to her without her consent or against her wishes.” (454). Liam never forgets that corrupted police officer is responsible for what the drug dealers do in the streets.

“But my dear ASP, they do not have a sworn duty to keep drugs off our street – you do. Instead you tamper with evidence so that they can go free and continue flooding our streets with the poisons. Kill our children, destroy our families ... our nation. You, a man who swore to protect us. Your greed for money ... you became the merchant of death and suffering. I tell you why I do not go after the traffickers. They, the traffickers, will one day be arrested and hanged or be killed by rival traffickers hopefully. But you on the other hand, are a police officer. You will continue to accept bribes and let them walk. Nothing will happen to you. You will not be hanged or gunned down by a rival corrupted officer. Your greed caused my princess’ death.” (Noor,33-34)

According to Liam’s point of view, Ahmed Zahid is a representation of all illegal drug traffickers and dealers. Thus, he beats the head of the snake. In fact, there is no indication of trauma to stimulate Zahid’s criminal activity. Hence, one may not put police officer crime under the standard life-course criminality model. Mitchell Congram et al., (2013) assert that a police officer could not have joined police force unless the officer completely makes sure that he or she doesn’t have a prior criminal record. They are different from those criminals who grow up in a socially drawback environment. Besides, they have strong social ties as most of them are married and employed at the main social control. Therefore, as already mentioned above, the motivation of Zahid’s offence is his financial greed. Nevertheless, the measure is not how much money bribe he has taken, but the volume of damage and loss that occur in the society due to that bribe. According to Liam, although Zahid is married with kids, his greed is stronger than his love to his family, “You just say you love them. If you really do, you would not have taken bribes putting drug dealers back on the street. You love money. Only money” (34).

At last, the Cardiovascular Surgeon’s case diagnosis is that the more corrupted police officers work in the offices, the more drug dealers walk in the streets. Liam, as a representation of the disempowered class in the story, ends his revolution against the exploitation and corruption of (ASP) Ahmed Zahid who is a corrupted member of the empowered class. “Liam lifts up his guest’s limp limbs and seats him on the window ledge. ‘Make your peace with your Creator. You are about to go home to Him, as promised’.” (35). Anatomically, malignant infection must be eradicated from the body. The operation has succeeded. In this way, though oppressed in one way, Liam has been empowered in another way.

## **“Sinful Saints” by Iqbal Abu Bakar**

### ***Synopsis***

The story is relatively too short. The title of the story may give a hint on what the text is about. The unnamed narrator fakes an unlawful action for entering the prison building to observe the people, the experience, the environment and everything in the prison. He thought himself the only innocent among criminals. There, inside the prison he firstly meets Malik. He listened to his story. Malik hostages a doctor threatening him with a fake gun to force him to do the high imposed cost operation as he has no money to pay. Then, he was sentenced five years prison. The second inmate who reveals his story is called Razak. He unconsciously hits the thief, who attacked Razak’s mother, many times until the latter dies between his hands. Chong, Hassan and Adam are all not criminals but they were victimized by law.

### ***Analysis***

Law is generally more applicable on disempowered people than on empowered people. This is because the former have no systematic relationship with law. Most of the members of this class have economic conditions that obligate them to commit some kind of crimes of very limited impacts on society (refer excerpt below).

“Malik has tried everything within his power to collect all the money needed for his wife’s operation. But time is a factor. Malik did collect some funds through donation and other work he did non-stop, day and night, but all that wasn’t enough and time is running out. He then tries to work out a deal with hospital, to pay the medical fees in installments. But the hospital won’t compromise and Malik feels that the doctor is the main culprit. (Abu Baqar, 238)

Poor people have no space to maintain in the capitalist environment. Those who have obligated to act some sins usually have no previous crime history. Therefore, to avoid unjust judgments, they should be treated morally. Ann Arbor (2009) suggests that “a law should be given a meaning that best accords with the true moral nature of the things to which its terms refer, and when its terms do not refer to “natural kinds,” they ought to be construed to capture the highest moral function to which the law can be put” (166). Referring to the excerpt above, hospitals and doctors are founded mainly for maintaining critical human circumstances. The wife’s life depends on doing the surgical operation. Malik knocked all the doors he could for saving his wife, but the payment was more than he could gain. The court knew that his try to take a doctor as a hostage was only dramatic because the gun was false. Nevertheless, Malik has been abused when he was sentenced five years prison. This is because Malik is a disempowered member having no systematic relationship with the law and authority.

Law can be forged to make it suits protection of a specific class and, on the other hand, to be exploited to use it for punishing the other class. Back to D’Amato’s definition of law and justice, they can be converged when law workers want to be converged and oppositely diverged when they want to be so. (refer excerpt below)

Law and justice, young man, are not the same thing. Sometimes you have to break the law in order to bring about justice. They fight to defend the law in the courtroom, not justice. And laws are like cobwebs; they catch small flies, but let wasps and hornets break through. (Abo Baqar,240).



The excerpt above can reveal the fact of the difference between law and justice. Anthony D'Amato (2000) argues that law schools do not teach justice. Simultaneously, medical schools do not teach health. Hence, we might not need lawyers or doctors if there were perfect justice and health in the world. However, the professional job of the lawyers is to stimulate justice, and the professional job of doctors is to endorse health (32). In this case, most of those who learn law defend the law instead of justice.

Violence against women is also a kind of exploiting their vulnerability as they cannot defend themselves when attacked in the streets by those who do not care of damage and trauma that affect women. "A black-jacketed man who still has his helmet on, pushes Mak Ju down on her knees and snatches the money from the petty cash box. 'Where do you keep the other money?'" (Abo Baqar, 243). Mak Ju is Razak's mother. Although the thief has been died between his hands, Razak did not regret it considering this end is a kind of justice, "But for me, that's the right thing to do. Guy like that, beating an old woman the way he did! You have no idea what other things he could do to other people just to get what he wants" (Abo Baqar,244). Fairly, if we look at the case with lens of justice, we conclude that everyone sees his mother severely attacked and robbed would take the same action Razak did. Unfortunately, the law looks with its own theoretical lens regardless of the moral situation and human feeling. On the other hand, Razak is a poor man from the working class and the law would not be forged by the law-workers for helping him.

Other sinful guys in the story whom the narrator believes that they were all innocent but "the situation forced them to act like villains" are "Chong: charged for beating up a man who killed a cat at pasar malam. Hassan: a bus driver found guilty of causing a road accident that killed 3 men. And Adam, well Adam was caught stealing RM5 at a mosque to buy lunch. After knowing them for quite a while I thought, deep inside they were all saints." (Abo Baqar,245)

Finally, the reader of the two stories can feel the issue of the big difference between violation of law by the empowered class members and the disempowered class members in terms of volume of damage that occurs in society. Empowered class members' violation brings catastrophic results in society.

### **Discussion**

The two stories "Ballerina in pink" and "Sinful Saints" raise an upheaval against exploitation, police corruption, drug dealing and abuse. Empowered class members exploit their systematic relationship with the law for gaining more money. They do not care of crimes that would be committed against society. Roslan Mohd Noor highlights the issue of corrupted police officer who takes bribes in turn of permitting the drug dealers walk freely in the streets regardless of the damage and loss that would hit the society. Exploitation of law and the corruption of the law workers are significant causes to disastrous results which can hit the society. In short, the more corrupted police officers work in the offices, the more drug dealers walk in the streets.

In "Sinful Saints", Iqbal Abu Baqar focuses on the working class members abuse as they, unlike high class members, do not have systematic relationship with the law. Moreover, he reveals that law and justice are not the same thing. Mostly, law is used severely against poor people whatever their sins are simple. On the other hand, the author sends us a message that the law does not take the moral nature of human acts into account. Most of the characters in the story are sentenced for committing sins that could be understood as human acts. Finally, the two authors highlight an issue that there is a huge difference between violation of law by the empowered class members and the disempowered class members in terms of volume of damage happen in society.

### **Limitation**

This paper is an echo of aspects generated in the two short stories “Ballerina in pink” and “Sinful Saints”. The most important aspects have been analyzed and discussed in this paper are law exploitation by the empowered class on one hand and the disempowered class abuse on the other hand. Marxism Theory is broader and deeper than the few lines and ideas written and explained above. Therefore, the use of the theory limited for the discussion of the two aspects in addition to the corruption and its disastrous results to the society.

### **Recommendations**

It is highly recommended to researchers to go on broader discussions on corruption which is regarded as the present age disease. Corruption including bribery can be discussed and researched in depth considering their destructive and traumatic impacts on people especially in the Middle East countries. I recommend myself first and Arab writers to write on corruption that is hitting now most of governmental institutions. Corruption can devastate the state and results in peoples’ underdevelopment. On the other hand, writers and researches are encouraged to discuss the real job of law-workers in general to make them know and feel that they are there for helping justice by law not for exploiting law for other things. This can be done by utilizing stories, novels, poems and other texts written by authors victimized their efforts and times, sometimes their lives, for sake of giving justice to the vulnerable people.

### **Conclusion**

In conclusion, characters of the two texts “Ballerina in pink” and “Sinful saints” are portrayed as two different classes, dominant and vulnerable. The empowered class owning the tools of domination exploits the second class vulnerability causing damage to ordinary people. Finally, when the reader makes a comparison between the violations of law by (ASP) and the “saints”, s/he will realize that the authors expose the great difference between the two cases of law violations, of greed and of need, in terms of the volume of damage takes place to the society.

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