

The application of  
justice – and then  
there were none  
essay sample



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

If one's actions can not be prosecuted under the normal proceedings of jurisprudence.

can one be considered guiltless of any errors even though the actions in inquiry are morally unjustified? In Agatha's Christie's *And Then There Were None*. the thought of justness is a major subject and is exhaustively explored through the context of the characters. Trapped on an island and distanced from society. the characters in the narrative are forced to come to footings with their past actions as they wait for their " death sentence" . Justice Wargrave is the decision maker of the jurisprudence and the violent deaths on Indian Island are simply prosecutions where the guilty are brought down in the name of the jurisprudence and therefore. implementing justness.

The disposal of justness is a common subject in many slaying enigmas. An single commits a offense. and it is merely a affair of happening that person and penalizing them through the jurisprudence. Agatha Christie. nevertheless.

departs from this formulaic attack by presenting the characters to discourtesies which are non punishable through any normal agencies. Wargrave's overpowering desire to instil justness. therefore. leads him to divert from the norm and punish those who he deemed guilty through his sick and ghastly manner. He presents himself as the combatant of unfairness and entrusts himself with the function of penalizing those who had escaped the effects of the jurisprudence. The traditional sense of justness.

nevertheless, remains the same. Wargrave, in his conventional function as a justice, enforces justness by condemning the guilty to prison or executing in the tribunal room. Similarly,

Indian Island serves as a tribunal room for Wargrave, and the 10 "Indians" are the suspects who are waiting for Wargrave's dictum of their decess sentence. It can besides be argued that the slayings of some of the characters are undue because their evident "crimes" are junior-grade and undistinguished, therefore the penalty inflicted on those characters were undeservingly received.

For illustration, Anthony Marston had ended the lives of two kids in a auto accident. Similarly, Armstrong had killed one of his patients because he was runing while rummy.

Surely, it can be argued that since these characters had caused the deceases accidentally and had been lawfully allowed to go on runing in society, they are non guilty and should non be punishable through decess. However, they are so guilty and this is reinforced by the characters' witting consciousness of their guilt.

Guilt is a consequence of a error or condemnable behavior, the absence of which would give no ground to experience guilt. Vera Claythorne, who voluntarily hangs herself out of realisation of her offense,

is a dramatic illustration of how justness can take the signifier of one's ain guilty consciousness. Dr. Armstrong, on the other manus frequently

experiences dreams which recall the case he had killed one of his patients.

The interior scruples serves to remind the characters of their offenses.

It besides serves to instil justness by preoccupying the characters' ideas with guilt and torturing them until their decease. In add-on. Wargrave determined the badness of justness harmonizing to the earnestness of the offense. Those who were less guilty. as in the instance of Antony Marston. received a speedy.

painless decease. They did non hold to digest the long. rough mental penalty from their guilt and from the expectancy of at hand decease. Those who were doubtless guilty.

nevertheless. were forced to transport the psychological load of guilt as they await their day of reckoning. Very Claythorne. for illustration. was the last to decease as she volitionally hangs herself out of her traumatic experience on the island and her overpowering sense of guilt.

In the same manner. Wargrave. who associates himself with the hatchet man of justness. does non except himself from penalty. Merely as each of his victims had been murdered. Wargave himself commits suicide.

His decease represents the ultimate application of justness. The guilty can non travel unpunished and even though Wargrave has entire control over his destiny. he is no exclusion. Taking this into history. Agatha Christie once more departs from the expression of the typical investigator offense fiction.

In a traditional sense, justness is applied by setting the condemnable behind bars. In *And Then There Were None*, the application of justness is represented through deace.

This may look like a barbarous signifier of penalty, since deace is the ultimate forfeit. However, in the context of justness, which deems equal intervention for all,

it merely seems just that the characters themselves receive deace since they had caused the deaces of others. Bibliography: CHRISTIE, Agatha ; “*And Then There Were None*” ; May 1995 ; BerkleyPub Group ; Reissue edition ( May 1995 ) ; 208 pages.