The limits of the law: is Hanna guiltier than the other women? Is she some kind of scapegoat, due to her lying in court? The other women who were being tried were the ones who signed the paper. This has certain parallelisms with Eichmann’s trials - was he a scapegoat as a demonstration?

- Can we charge someone for having killed people indirectly? That was Hanna and Eichmann’s argument, what Hannah Arendt was arguing in her piece in the New Yorker.
- The Nazis had established a law, under which Eichmann wasn’t breaking the law; his argument was that he was just following the law. Can you persecute someone for something that was not a crime at the time it was committed?
- Michael represents Germany’s postwar generation that judges the Nazi-past (as the present/interrogator), the latter in turn represented by Hanna (the past/defendant)
- The *diegesis* (lit. plot) starts with Michael Berg’s recollections of his childhood and his relationship with Hanna.

**The Things They Carried:**
- Published in 1990, 15 years after the end of the Vietnam war (but 20 years after Tim O’Brien’s service)
- Known as one of the best pieces of writing about the Vietnam War.
- Though the book is a work of fiction, parts of the narrator and the events are autobiographical in a true collection of memories - VIGNETTES
- The *diegesis* between the narrator and the author: both grew up in Woburn, Minnesota and went to the same college, both become writers and write about their experiences in Vietnam.
- Tim O’Brien graduated with a degree in political science and wanted to study government at grad school, but got drafted. At uni he participated in the antiwar movement.
- He despised the war, but received a Purple Heart for his wounds.
- Differences between the narrator and the author: the real O’Brien never killed a man (directly), he also doesn’t have any children.

Joining the fiction and non-fiction

Stuart McMillen