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APPENDIX

A. *The End of The Affair Synopsis*

Maurice Bendrix, a young novelist, meets Henry Miles, assistant secretary in the Minister of Pension, on one rainy night in 1946 while crossing the Common. Both of them are atheist. Henry asks Bendrix to enter a pub. Then, he asks Bendrix to have a drink in his house and complains on his wife, Sarah Miles who likes to keep out door. His house is at the northern side of the Common and Bendrix at the southern. Henry tells Bendrix that Sarah is an incorrigible liar who has private meeting as well as secrets to other men. Bendrix is jealous to Henry's ignorance and blindness that she can have another affection and amorous affair with others.

Henry gives Bendrix a letter in which Henry should apply to private detective agent name Mr. Savage to spy his wife but does not want to do so. After Bendrix reads the letter, Henry burns it and asks Bendrix to forget it. When Bendrix is still at Henry's house, Sarah comes in. Henry advices Sarah that she will die of bad cold if she goes on leading such a wretched life. After seeing Sarah, Bendrix remembers his beautiful days with her, and longs to experience them once again. As a matter of fact, between Sarah and Bendrix, there was a love affair. It happens in summer of 1939 when Bendrix begins to write an episode with a Senior Civil Servant as the main character and takes life of Henry as the material of his craftsmanship. At that time, Henry asks him to join his party. Because of his interest in Sarah's attitude in welcoming her guests, Bendrix falls in love with her and gathers information about his novel from Sarah. Their friendship begins to change into love affair. Bendrix does not involve to the war due to his lame legs.

They love each other. It is long enough that Sarah does not feel any physical desire from Henry. Bendrix is afraid that their love cannot last long because Sarah is not his wife. In having this love affair, they often have some quarrels. Their love affair goes on until June 1944. Sarah is in Bendrix's flat making love with him. At that time, a few planes bomb around his flat and causes the door of the flat broken and pins Bendrix under the wreckage of the house front door. In unconscious and injured condition, Sarah thinks that Bendrix is dead. Although Sarah is an atheist, she prays to God and promises to give her love with Bendrix if God makes him alive. Not long after, Bendrix is conscious. After that, they have separated for about eighteen months. Bendrix tries to find Sarah but her maid tells him that she is away in the country. Bendrix admits his amour with Sarah to Henry and is angry at Henry's ignorance towards her. Bendrix reports to Henry that Sarah is seeking another man, named Smythe. Henry is sorry for himself being a bore and a fool. With the help of Parkis' son, Lance, Bendrix meets Smythe, an unbeliever. Mr. Smythe whose face is ugly due to his large strawberry colour birthmark across one part of his face. They involve in a discussion on certain criticism of human life. Mr. Smythe has ever fell in love with Sarah. Bendrix obtains Sarah's diary from Mr. Parkis and reads it. He is very astonished for he finds that Sarah still loves him forever. That is a clear description of the event in June 1944 when they are falling in love at his flat. Sarah has a vow to God dealing with Bendrix. Because of this vow, Sarah asks Mr. Smyhte's advice to get rid of that particular superstition (her vow to God) that she cultivates deeper and deeper each day. Her greatest wish is that she can return to

Bendrix again. Mr. Smythe falls in love with Sarah but she refuses it. She cannot give her love to others even to her husband except to Bendrix.

After reading the diary, Bendrix calls Sarah and says that he is longing for Sarah. Sarah who has a bad cold does not want him coming to her house. Bendrix reveals his love affair with Sarah to Henry but Henry does not mind. Knowing this, Sarah decides to leave Henry but she is advised not to leave. One worst night, Bendrix sees Sarah in hurry out of her house when the rain falls heavily. He tries to catch her but cannot run after her because of his lamed legs. On one Sunday morning in a church, Bendrix finds Sarah sitting in one of the side aisle closed to a pillar and hideous statue of the virgin. Getting a bad cough, Sarah asks him to leave the Common. They will begin a new life in Dorset after her cough is restored. Sarah gives no reply. At last Sarah agrees with him in order that she should return to her house first. Then after her health becomes better, Bendrix will fetch her.

For a while, Bendrix works harder than usual to gain more money to live with Sarah. Missing Sarah for a few days, Bendrix is very astonished when Henry tells him that Sarah has died due to her terrible bad cold. He asks Bendrix to come. Before Sarah dies, she calls God. Bendrix prays to God to make Sarah alive. Dealing with Sarah's funeral, Henry discusses with Bendrix how the funeral rite should be prepared.

As a matter of fact, Bendrix hates God for Sarah's death. When Bendrix arrives home from Henry's house, he finds Sarah's letter which comes late due to the wrong number. It tells Bendrix that she cannot leave Henry. Becoming a Catholic, Sarah is forbidden to have divorce.

A day before the funeral, Father Crampton, a Catholic priest, comes to see and suggest Henry not to cremate Sarah's dead body because Sarah is a Catholic. Looking at Father Crampton, Bendrix is very angry because Father Crampton is successful to tell Henry Sarah's religion and there is no reason for them to believe that she has become a Catholic. In this case, Mrs. Bertram, Sarah's mother, tells them that Sarah has been baptized in the Catholic faith when she was two years old. After this problem has been cleared up, Bendrix decides to burn her diary but cannot carry out such a thing. It is the only Sarah's thing left. Some days after that, Bendrix finds some miracles. Mr. Parkis' son has been healed from his illness. Mr. Smythe's strawberry colour birthmark on his face has disappeared suddenly. Then, Bendrix moves into Henry's house and lives in there. Once again, he reads Sarah's diary, and realizes the existence of God.

B. Biography of Graham Greene

Graham Greene is an English novelist, short story writer, playwright, and essayist. He was born at Berkhamstead, in Hertfordshire, on October 2, 1904. His father, Charles Henry Greene, was a public school headmaster. His mother, Marion Raymon Greene, had been the cousin of his father. Greene was educated at Breakhamstead school, where his father was headmaster, and at Balliol College, Oxford. While he was at Balliol College, he got a job at a tobacco company, and hoped it would take him to China. In 1926 he was a subeditor for the London Time and was a film critic of the "Spectator" until 1940. Then during World War II, he worked in the foreign office and was then sent on special duty to West Africa.

At the age of twenty-one, he was converted to be a Roman Catholic and in 1927 he married Vivien Dayrell Browning, who was also a Roman Catholic. They got one son and one daughter from their marriage. Since he was a Catholic, most of his writings were written on the religious views. As a writer, he traveled widely to Mexico, west Africa and America and the result of his stay in various places he gathered much valuable materials for his works.

The first novel was "The Man Within" (1929) a piece of historical fiction. In 1932, he produced his first entertainment "Stamboul Train". In 1935 he made visit to Liberia, and it was described in "Journey without Maps" (1936). There years later he wrote "lawless Roads", telling about his experience in Mexico. In "Brighton Rock", Greene wrote explicitly his first Catholic novel. In 1940 he produced "The Power and the Glory" which was awarded the Hawthornden Prize. In 1948 he

produced his masterpiece “The Heart of the Matter”. He published “The End of the Affair” in 1951 and was awarded the Catholic Literary Award in the United States.

It is fair to declare that Greene is not only a major novelist but also a successful dramatist and an admired story writer as well, especially of detective stories. His children’s stories were written and illustrated together with Dorothy Craigie. Greene, an author whose religion is Catholic, writes many of his works with his Catholic point of views. He struggles to provide the problem in the middle of the nature of the twentieth century “a final solution” to the question of the nature of morality. Criticism of his fiction has been mainly concerned either with handling of “heroes” in term of Greek tragedy or with his Catholic doctrine. He often seems to suggest that grace is the necessary condition for meaningful life.

Greene created successful plays which were soon performance after their publication. In 1953 his first play “The Living Room”, was performed in London and also in the Broadway Theatre, New York in the year 1954 and even in Paris. His second play “The Potting Shed” was also performed in Broadway Theatre in 1957. Then his third play “The Complaisant Lover” after which came “Carving A Statue” which was performed in London in 1964 and later in the Broadway Theatre in 1968. Moreover, some of his novels were made into film such as “Brighton Rock”, “Our Man In Havana”, “The Comedians”, “The end of The Affair”, etc. Among many kinds of his works, Greene had written two autobiographies and two biography “Lord Rochester’s Monkey” was actually written in 1934 but was rejected by the publisher. However, it appeared again in 1974. the second and his latest biography, titled “An Impossible woman”, was published in December 1975.

it is about the life history of Dottress Moor of Capri. Graham Greene divided his works into two types such as serious novels and entertainments.

Serious novels are about somber, moral and religious points. In this kind of novels, he was influenced by a French Catholic novelist, Francis Mouriatic. On the other hand, entertainments in writing this kind of novels, he was influenced by a master of the spy thriller, John Buchan. Even though, these novels have the thriller elements with them, they still discuss problems of good and evil. Greene was famous among his English contemporaries because of his ability to write a serious in an entertaining manner.