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APPENDIX I

SYNOPSIS OF AGENT RUNNING IN THE FIELD

One day during his days off, Nat, a 47 years-old MI6 agent, meet Ed in a badminton club he's regular at, who is looking for a challenge, which Nat agrees to oblige and set them a schedule for regular meetings.

In his regular matches with Ed, Nat learns that he works at a news station but has no friends in and out of work due to him being an avid opposer of the Brexit movement and Donald Trump, pushing people away with his zeal. Nat agrees with him, but unable to openly says it as he works for the government, and after admitting to such without mentioning his true occupation, Nat and Ed become friends.

On the side, realizing that he's reaching the retirement age, Nat decides to confess to Steff, his estranged and rebellious daughter, about his true occupation so he wont have any regrets left. This provides mixed results, as while Steff is receptive about it, she's more angry that Prue, her mother and Nat's wife, knew about it as she used to be an MI6 agent herself before quitting after discovering that she's pregnant during undercover mission, but never mentioned it to her once, despite being the parents she's bonded closer to.

During his work, Nat and his team are currently monitoring a Ukrainian oligarch living in London under concerns of them selling weapons and information to Russia, with Dominic, his friend and now supervisor of his team, promises him to give him a position of a team supervisor of his own if this monitoring mission borne fruits. However, despite many evidences, the operation rarely gets to get a greenlight to actually monitored the oligarch due to budget issue from the top, to the frustration of Florence, one of Nat's subordinate that seems to have personal stake on the mission.

One day, Ed asks Nat to bring someone with him as he plans to bring his sister, Laura, with him. With Prue being preoccupied at that day, Nat brings Florence in, under the guise of a coworker. While it did work, it somehow put

Florence into a breakdown, proclaiming that she has fed up about lying, before she accepts Ed's invitation to a nearby Chinese restaurant, while Nat declines out of having other commitment for the night.

However, in the morning after, Florence abruptly quits without a trace, with her being hard to reach using the available contact information. Few weeks later, Florence approaches Nat, saying that the mission is doomed to fail as, before the badminton match, she learned that Dominic's mistress is in said Ukrainian oligarch's pocket. This didn't deter Nat, however, as he manages to find other ways using connections he made using double agents he personally trained over his careers.

Meanwhile, Nat learns that Steff has taken a step further with her boyfriend and becomes engaged, noticing how she becomes much less abrasive and rebellious and become more like typical girl falling in love.

One day, when Nat, his team and MI6 and MI5's supervisor manage to find a way to monitor said oligarch, they caught Ed on record handing over classified informations dubbed "Operation Jericho" to someone they labelled as Russian spy, with the MI5 supervisor telling the team that Ed is actually an office worker at MI5 with high enough clarity to access and copies classified information.

When Nat opens up to the team and supervisors that he knows Ed in person, he's quickly interrogated and the higher-ups stubbornly conclude that Ed intentionally handed the documents over, especially after discovering that the documents are parts pertaining something called Operation: Jericho, which apparently causes Ed to do so in the first place after accidentally read it and that Nat has no clearance of to know what it is. This revelation also causes Nat to be suspended from any operation until further notice, which comes in the form of him being told to meet Bryn Jordan, Nat's old friend in MI6 and now the head of its Moscow branch, who tells him how Ed had been travelling across Europe visiting the countries Secret Intelligence agencies, under the belief that he's piling up classified documents to be handed to the Russians, and asks Nat, who is experienced in turning people into double agents, to turn Ed into

one that more loyal to Britain lest the man be put into prison for treason, all while giving Nat sparse information as to what Operation: Jericho is.

Finding all of this iron-clad belief that Ed is a double agent being off to what he knows of Ed and that it all revolves around Operation: Jericho, Nat goes to Germany to visit Renate, a senior agent in Germany's Intelligence Service and his former lover. From her, Nat realizes that Ed had tried to reach out to her to give the documents he had on Operation: Jericho out of concern for Britain's safety, but being told to put his offer on hold by her superiors, which leads to the Russian agents, who manages to find out about the classified documents, approaches Ed pretending to be Germany's, and from Renate, he learns that Operation: Jericho is a secret communications between British Intelligence Agency and America's, where the latter's government promises to support the former's economically through increasing trades between the two nations in the wake of Brexit, with Ed believes that these aid will come under terms that eventually leads to "undermining the social democratic institutions of the European Union and dismantling Britain's international trading tariffs".

The next time Nat meet Ed at the badminton club, he learns that Ed has been dating and engaged with Florence and invites him and Prue to the wedding. During the dinner with the couple at a Chinese restaurant, Nat sees the similarities with Ed and Florence's behavior with Steff and her fiancée's, telling him that this relationship is genuine. He also later learn from Florence on how Ed's action of copying and trying to hand the Operation: Jericho documents to European Intelligence agency was an impulsive decision due to what he found sparks panic in his Brexit-hating sensibilities. This solidify Nat's decision to help Ed and Florence escaping Secret Intelligence Service's clutches.

Nat, together with Prue and Florence, changed Ed and Florence's wedding so now the venue will be too crowded for MI5 and MI6 agents, and Florence booked a hotel in Torquay for the honeymoon while Nat and Prue will pick up the newlyweds as soon as the ceremony is over and drove them to the airport for a flight to another

country different from their honeymoon location. However, during this travel to the airport, Ed finds out about Nat being actually an MI6 agent, and visibly feel betrayed as the novel ends with Ed and Florence safely flies to Vienna, yet Ed has stopped talking to Nat since the revelation, not even for a farewell like he did Prue.

APPENDIX II

BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR

The British author John le Carré was regarded as the foremost spy novelist of his time because his works go beyond being mere thrillers. They recreate the gritty realism of the spy business, exploring relationships among people and between humans and modern institutions—themes which qualify him for consideration as a serious writer.

John le Carré was born David Cornwell on October 19, 1931, in Poole, Dorset. His mother abandoned the family when he was six, so he was raised mainly by his father, a charming rogue straight out of Dickens. Cornwell repeatedly made and lost fortunes through elaborate confidence games and spent some time in prison. He sent his son to upper-class preparatory schools, where he was so unhappy that at age 16 he dropped out and went to Switzerland. There he spent nine months (1948-1949) studying German at Berne University and then did his national service with the British Intelligence Corps in Austria. He resumed his education at Oxford in 1952 but had to leave and teach at Millford Junior School when his father went bankrupt in 1954. A year later he returned to Oxford and graduated in 1956 with a first-class degree.

After an unhappy two-year stint teaching German at Eton, he tried a variety of jobs; then in 1960 he joined the Foreign Office. In 1961 he was sent to Bonn as the second secretary to the British embassy. It was during this period that Cornwell published his first two novels, *Call for the Dead* (1961) and *A Murder of Quality* (1963), taking the pseudonym John le Carré because members of the Foreign Office did not publish under their own names.

In 1963, *The Spy Who Came in From the Cold* appeared and quickly became a best seller, winning le Carré the British Crime Novel and Somerset Maugham

awards. After this enormous success he was able to resign from his job at the Foreign Office and write full time. *The Spy Who Came in From the Cold* was followed by a series of novels, which, except for his romance, *The Naive and Sentimental Lover* (1971), deal with modern spies. Several have been adapted successfully for television or movies.

The first 33 years of his life shaped the vision which informs le Carré's novels. Though he did admit once in an interview that he was "for a time engaged in that work," he refused to talk about it, and no one is certain of what connection he had to actual spying. His books, however, suggest an insider's view of the mundane details of intelligence, the inefficiency of a bureaucratic institution, and the pettiness, rivalry, and back stabbing among agents, gleaned obviously during his years of government service. His fascination with spying and his mistrust of institutions can also be attributed to his experiences at public schools, where he always felt like an outsider. There he could observe the conduct of the privileged class with its dedication to British tradition and class snobbery, the group raised to protect the status quo and, incidentally, to enter the world of espionage.

Le Carré's response to his irresponsible, manipulative father is explored in the fictional relationship between Magnus Pym and his father, Rick, in *A Perfect Spy* (1986). Life as a secret agent attracts the eternally immature Magnus because it provides him with family and rituals but demands no enduring connections to others.

The "Circus," le Carré's name for the Secret Service in his novels, is a metaphor for many of the ills in British Cold War society. A bureaucracy, it has no regard for individuals, often using them for pragmatic ends and destroying them in the process (Alec Leamas in *The Spy Who Came in From the Cold* is one example). Its agents are men who were recruited before 1945 and continue to hold onto an outmoded belief in the Empire. Bill Haydon, the traitor in *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy* (1974), who is based on a real life double agent, Kim Philby, looks back nostalgically

to the simpler ideals— fair play, patriotism, heroism—of his days at school. Loyalty is dead; betrayal is rampant.

On a larger plane, the “Circus” represents the moral condition of modern human existence: sterile, self-serving, hypocritical, skeptical of all values. Le Carré created a hero for this society, a brilliant, middle-aged spy named George Smiley, who is the central character of *Tinker, Tailor and The Honourable Schoolboy* (1977), as well as *Smiley's People* (1979). He also has a lesser role in four other novels. Unlike James Bond, Smiley is quite ordinary. He solves cases through painstaking detective work and intelligent deduction. He is married but his wife, Ann, cheats on him. What distinguishes Smiley and endears him to readers is his humanity. Though he functions in the complex shabby world of the Secret Service, he retains his integrity and compassion.

After *Smiley's People*, le Carré began to explore new subjects—the Middle East conflict, *The Little Drummer Girl* (1983); autobiography, *A Perfect Spy*; and the thawing of the Cold War, *The Russia House* (1989).

He lived into the 1990s with his second wife (he has four sons from his two marriages) in a Cornwall retreat. He continued to write fiction which combined philosophical and psychological elements with the conventions of espionage novels, including *The Night Manager* (1993) and *The Tailor of Panama* (1996).

In 2001 le Carré published *The Constant Gardener* (film 2005), in which a British diplomat investigates his wife's death and uncovers a corrupt pharmaceutical company. In *Absolute Friends* (2003) two Cold War-era intelligence agents reconnect in Europe after the September 11 attacks. *A Most Wanted Man* (2008; film 2014) follows the efforts of a terrorist—the son of a KGB colonel—to conceal himself in Hamburg. *Our Kind of Traitor* (2010; film 2016) is the story of an English couple who, while on a tennis holiday, unwittingly find themselves embroiled in a complicated plot involving the Russian mob, politicians, and international bankers. In *A Delicate Truth* (2013) a young civil servant attempts to discern what actually

occurred during the officially successful special rendition of a terrorist. *A Legacy of Spies* (2017) revisits *The Spy Who Came In from the Cold* and features both old and new characters.

Le Carré was so disillusioned by the 2016 Brexit vote to leave the European Union that he secured Irish citizenship. In a BBC documentary broadcast in 2021, which also reflected in *Agent Running in the Field*, which incorporates such topical events., le Carré's son Nicholas revealed his father's disillusionment with modern Britain and Brexit in particular had driven him to embrace his Irish heritage and became an Irish citizen. At the time of his death, le Carré's friend, the novelist John Banville, confirmed that the writer had researched his family roots and had applied for an Irish passport, to which he was entitled having completed the process of becoming an Irish citizen as well as through his maternal grandmother, Olive Wolfe. Le Carré died on 12 December 2020, aged 89. *Silverview*, reportedly his last novel, was published posthumously in 2021. It centres on a bookstore owner who gets caught up in the world of espionage when he is befriended by a retired MI6 agent who is under investigation.



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