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**The Creation of Chinese Socilaist**

The Hurricane was a novel written by Zhou Libo largely echoes the whole progression of a village called Yuanmaotun in the northeast of China from 1946 to the land reform in 1947. The book is separated into two sections. The first section tells the story that Yuanmaotun country dweller overthrow a tyrannical landowner Han Laoliu and beat back the crooks' attack under the headship of the task force for the duration of the period from the CPC Central Committee issues the May 4th instructions in 1946 to the declaration of the "Outline Land Law of China" in 1947. The chief character of this section is Zhao Yulin. The section of the book under discussion is that one in which the villagers overthrow the barbarian landlord. The strategy and the struggle that they made are really remarkable. The people of the village show rage and enthusiasm guided by the team leader Xiao, to capture the landlord Han and to put an end to his barbarism. The story significantly relates to the events that occurred in China after the land reforms act of 1947.

 The idea that the story presents is the struggle of the people that suffered at the hands of the barbarian landowners in China. While in the first section of the story The team leader calls a meeting of the villagers to make a plan and devise a strategy for the arrest of Han. There at the meeting, all the villagers open their hearts and let their anger out against the tyrant landowner Han. The stories that everyone tells are heart-wrenching. All the people of the peasant class had suffered a lot at the hands of Han and his people. Chinese land reforms that passed in October 1947 resulted in the mass killings of the landlords at the hand of peasants. The killings were backed by the leader Mao Zedong. The idea of a violent campaign against the landowners was presented by the expert on terror tactics Kang Sheng. Ren Bishi, a member of the party's Central Committee, similarly said in 1948 speaking that "30,000,000 landowners and rich peasants would have to be wrecked." Presently after the establishment of the PRC, land reform, according to Mao historian Philip Short, staggered aggressively to the left with Mao coming up with novel strategies for not adjusting immoderations precipitately. Thrashings, while not formally endorsed by the party, were not proscribed either. Though property-owners had no guard, those branded as rich peasants got reasonable guards from ferocity and those on the lower end were entirely protected. The story depicts the ides as it is. Those who had been wronged by the landowner Han, without any fear go to arrest him and bring his tyrannical rule to an end.

 The plot mainly is consisting of two events. The first one is when the people in the village make a strategy to arrest Han and the second is when they take the action and bring him to the team leader Xiao. The writer has shown full control over the narration of the events. The plot proceeds and the story is woven closely. The series of events that happen in the story are written a way that it is made clear that which event generated which incident. The people are first of all summoned at the school office then they are provoked to tell their stories , firstly they hesitate then the leader Xiao uses the trick to instigate them and all of them start to narrate their story, Finally they come towards a resolution that they are wronged and they will take the revenge upon the landowner Han. Then they plan the arrest of the landowner and all the strategy is made and then comes the part of the action. The story seems to go smoothly but there is a hint that some black sheep will change the direction of events. There is a traitor in the rows of the villagers and he informs the landowner and so the results are unexpected. He himself shows up in front of the villagers that are marching towards the house of Han. They take him to the leader and captivate him.

 There are different characters shown in the novel and the most important of them all is the character of Zhao. He is a middle-aged man and is leading the crew that is going to arrest the Landowner. He is a good speaker and makes the strategy for the invasion in the house of Han. He apparently seems to be a strong man who also was wronged by Han, and so he is in furious like all other villagers that are wronged by Han. He wants to take revenge over him. He seems a man of action as he does not want to delay the attack till the next day. Also, he is a trustworthy man of Xiao. Xiao is the team leader and is the man behind all this event of calling the villagers and instigating them to remember their injuries and gather the power to avenge their wrongdoer. He is a wise man, as he thinks over everything with patience and with a cool mind. He has an eye for everything that happens around him and he takes action timely action. For example when Zhao wants to leave he tells him to take the gun with him, also he asks the people at the school to be extra alert. His wisdom displays when he tackles all those who came for the bail of the landlord Han. He tackles the situation very wisely and leaves them speechless, and eventually, they all have to leave as Han asks them to do so. Han is a depiction of all the barbaric landowners that were slain by the peasants after the land reforms of 1947 in China. The landlord has wronged almost all the peasants in the village. All of them tell their stories at the meeting called by Xiao. He had killed people and taken extra work from them. The list of his sins is so long as per the stories told by the peasants in the meeting. Also he himself reflects upon the crimes that he had committed in the past while in the captivity of Xiao. He had a spy among the peasants and his name was Li Zhenjiang. It is told in the story that the man named Tian knows that Li is the spy of Han, and so he refrains to say anything against Han. Also later he proves himself to be the spy for the landowner as Tian thought. He gets separated from the marching crew in the hallway and takes a shortcut to the house of Han, and the result is that Han appears in front of the crew, saying that he got the news that they were coming to detain him. Along with these major character, there are many other minor characters that told their stories of how Han wronged them.

 The novel is the manifestation of all the killings and the events that happened after the Land reforms of the country of China in 1947. As a lot of bloodshed and the killing stories are there in the story, the tone of the writer is somewhat sad at some of the scenes. For example when the killing scenes are being narrated or when the life of peasants is being told under the reign of the puppet government, and the rule of tyrant Han, the tone of the novel seems to be sad and tragic, but the overall tone of the novel is not sad. The gloominess is not covering the whole of the events rather the tone of the novel somewhat appears to be more vibrant. The power of the peasants when they are too much oppressed comes out at once and they overthrow the system. So the tone of the novel is more energetic and shows the determination of masses (Libo).

 The writer is a master of depicting the vivid imagery of the events that occur. He uses a figurative language and brings the emotions of the people out according to the situation. The details that he gives while telling the stories of the barbarism of Han, show his power to use the imager in his writings. Also, he tells the outlook of the landowner Han and the leader Zhao in a detailed manner. The use of metaphors and the adjectives add to the beauty of the language and help the reader relate to the thing and the events that are going on in the story.

 The writer has used a number of, literary devices to glorify his story. The most common use is of visual imagery. The ability of the writer to clearly put the things in details is shown in the lines where he gives the reader vivid and the clear picture of the things. The appearance EOF THE LANDOWNER Han is given in details. He tells the reader in details the colour of his nightgown and the material it is made of, also he tells the print of his trousers, and the facial features too. He also tells the audience that the satiny teeth of Han show when he gives a silly smile. At a point, he tells that the team leader Xiao is balled and that he scratches his shiny head. The details of the peasants that sleep at night on the floor are also given. The use of the imagery is brought here too as he says that the peasants and their wife and kids would feel all the weathers at once when they hugged and slept each other during the winter season. The clear depiction of the night is also evidence of the use of visual imagery.

Not only is this but the auditory imagery also used by the author at many points. For example when he says that everyone was quiet in the room and the only voice was that of the sizzling of Zhao's pipe. The novel is basically historical fiction, as the setting of the novel is the same as the historical events that occurred after the land reforms of China.

 The writer is famous for the writings that are related to the reforms and he also got jailed for writing a piece that was considered the breach of government rules. This novel The Hurricane of him is also the clear depiction of the events that occurred after the reforms of China. The people at the time killed masses of the landlords and the government backed them silently watching all the events. The reading under discussion is part of the novel. The focus of the reading is the planning of the arrest of Han and the action taken against him by the peasants. The writer shows the power that they possess and use against the tyrant landowner, and overthrow his regime. The claim of the author is that the peasants and the ones that are suppressed to the brink when uniting their power surpass that of the landlords and the ones that are above them. So happened in China and the same is shown by the writer in the novel. This is the issue addressed by the writer in the novel. The claim of the writer can also be countered by the readers by saying that taking the law in hands is not advisable and to glorify it is not at all ethical. The writer is in a way glorifying the events that occurred during the time of the massacre of the landowners. Anyhow the issue discussed in the reading is important as well as interesting for the readers given the social context in which it occurred. The readers can get to know what was happening at the time of reforms and also the people that are interested in learning the history can find the novel interesting as it gives the parallels of the events that happened after the land reforms in China 1947.

# Works Cited

Libo, Zhao. The Hurricane. 2nd ed., Foreign Language Press; Second Edition Edition (1981), 1981.