The study shows that the 1911 revolution had in fact changed the fate of the Chinese people and intellectuals and the lower-class peasants continue to be in the grasp of traditional ethics and values.

Lu Xun (鲁迅, 1881 - 1936) was a prolific modern Chinese writer. He was highly successful in his works, especially in his short stories, which had been collected in two volumes: *Outcry* (《呐喊》) and *Wandering* (《彷徨》).

One aspect of Lu Xun's creative writings is that many of his protagonists were deemed mad, such as the raving narrator in his renowned *Diary of a Madman* (《狂人日记》). Many of these protagonists eventually met with untimely and tragic deaths. Many critics had noted this peculiarity but, to date, there has been no systematic study on this. This academic exercise makes a synthesis study of the various short stories with such a structure, believing that it will be an important key to the understanding of Lu Xun.

This exercise is divided into five chapters. The introductory chapter provides the rationale for the study and also a brief description of the approach to the topic. Chapter Two concentrates on a detailed study on the so-called rebels, and Chapter Three on the deaths. Chapter Four discusses the social significance of these rebels and their deaths. Chapter Five concludes with an overall evaluation of the previous chapters.
The study shows that the 1911 revolution had in fact changed the fate of the Chinese people and intellectuals and the lower-class peasants continue to be in the grasp of traditional ethics and values.

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