

of the League and caused its failure. When Japan invaded China, the League took much time to pass a resolution castigating the action of Japan. When the League passed this resolution, Japan withdrew from the League and hence the League became powerless to do anything. Italy also withdrew from the League when she attacked Abyssinia. The League was silent when Hitler attacked Czechoslovakia, and when Hitler and Mussolini publicly helped General Franco in the Spanish Civil War. This inaction on the part of the League of Nations proved that the League had failed to preserve peace. The institution met a silent demise when the Second World War broke out.

Could not maintain
peace with a
strong hand

The Russian Revolution

It may be remembered that a revolution had broken out in Russia while the First World War was going on. On account of the disorder and confusion due to the revolution, Russia concluded with Germany the Treaty of Brest Litovsk and withdrew from the war. This Russian Revolution is known as the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and it has very great importance. It is the greatest social revolution since the great French Revolution. It has ushered in a new order of society and state and its success and failure must be looked upon with profound interest.

It was a great
social revolution

Up to the end of the 17th century, Russia—the largest state in Europe was not considered cent per cent European. Though geographically speaking Russia was situated in Europe, still she was considered half Asiatic and there was a great difference between the standards of civilization

Russia was very
backward

prevailing in western Europe and Russia. In comparison to western Europe, Russia was very much backward. Russia had not strength proportional to her size and she had no place in the politics of Europe. Russia was considered the citadel of Oriental Despotism and due to this despotic nature of her administration, Russia was not considered fully European.

During the 17th century and the 18th century, Russia showed symptoms of growing consciousness.

The Russian rulers like Tsar Peter the Great or Tsarina Catherine tried very hard to make Russia strong. Russia consequently secured some strength and began to take part in European politics. Internally also, some changes were introduced in social and administrative affairs. In spite of these changes, Russia continued to be in the same semi-feudal state. The changes conducted in Russia were not in keeping with the changing atmosphere. That is

why she remained backward as before in comparison with the civilization of western Europe. So while new ideas of Nationalism and Democracy had raised storms in the hearts of the people of Europe, Russia remained as conservative and reactionary as before. Russia had important contributions in bringing about the downfall of Napoleon Bonaparte but she remained the very citadel of reaction and absolutism.

Towards the middle of the 19th century, the social condition of Russia had been very similar to that of the Middle Ages and all the defects of the feudal system were prominent. The Russian people were divided into two classes—the

Some changes
were introduced

Russia remained
as conservative as
before

Zamindars or the landowning classes and the poor peasantry. The peasantry was legally bound to give forced labour. They were heavily taxed and were subjected to various kinds of oppression. The majority of the peasants were 'Serfs'. They had no liberty of their own. Their condition had been very miserable due to many oppressive activities of the Zamindar class. Tsar Alexander II (1856-1881) emancipated the Serfs in 1861 with the intention of improving their lot.

Uptil now, these people had no social or political status. The declaration of the Emancipation gave them these status and secured as compensation the land which they tilled while they were Serfs. The emancipation of the Serfs had definite social, political and economic effects.

The internal condition of Russia was very much defective. The great rulers like Peter the Great or Tsarina Catherine had devised elaborate administrative arrangements but this system of administration had fallen to decay during the time of their successors. Corruption was rampant in every sphere of the administration. The government posts could be sold and bought. The judiciary had become so much degenerated that just and impartial judgement became a rarity.

Over this medieval society and corrupt regime, reigned the Tsar and he was supreme in all aspects of the administration. The Tsars had established a 'centralised despotism'. The Tsars that ascended the Russian throne since the French Revolution were all despotic. Tsar Alexander I (1801-1825) had

The feudal state
of society

Emancipation
of the Serfs

Administrative
weakness

Centralised
despotism

been to some extent liberal. But his disposition could not always be understood. The next Tsar Nicholas I (1825-55) was an absolutist out and out. He had exiled all the forces of liberalism. A strong system of espionage, stern repression, severe curtailment of the opinion of the press and public and state control of education—all these made the

regime of Tsar Nicholas I a veritable reign of terror. The next Tsar Alexander II earned the title of 'Tsar Liberator' by emancipating the Serfs and making some other

Tsar Nicholas I
and his reactionary
policy

reforms. He withdrew some of the restrictions from the press, reformed the judiciary and made some important reforms in the sphere of local governments. He created local councils called the Zemstovos and charged them with the responsibilities of local peace and order, primary educa-

tion and local health etc. But Tsar Alexander II was not a liberal at all—he made some reforms because they were

Reforms of
Alexander III

imperatively necessary. But the forces of reaction and absolutism again triumphed during the regime of the next Tsar Alexander III (1881-94) and Nicholas II (1894-1917) and the condition of things that prevailed during the reign of Nicholas I returned. That spelt troubles.

After the great French Revolution, the principles of nationalism and democracy profoundly animated the people and nations of Europe. But

Russia had set her face against all changes and she continued her absolute regime as before. The Russian Tsars took care against the infiltration of the liberal ideals of western

The Tsar took
care that no
liberal ideals
permeates into
Russia

Europe into Russia. But some ideals and some principles

got into Russia in spite of the best efforts of the Tsars. Russia was unable to be in keeping with the progress of western Europe, yet internally she was undergoing changes. During the reigns of Tsar Alexander III and Nicholas II, an effort was made to industrialise Russia. As industries grew up, labour problems and other effects of Industrial Revolution were felt. With the labour problem was imported into Russia the ideals of Socialism. This idea profoundly stirred the minds of the working class people. The state and society before the outbreak of the Revolution was the state and society under a very autocratic regime on one hand and it is the history of a slow process of change on the other.

Socialism in
Russia

Karl Marx and his writings—The conditions of the industrial workers when the Industrial Revolution took place became miserable. The cottage industries used to employ greater number of workers which the factories did not. Due to this, there was an unemployment and the factory owners employed people at a lower wages. The poor industrial worker did not get enough wages and consequently he had to live in a very miserable condition. The industrial workers had to live in unhealthy places and in a huddled up condition. This caused the decline of their morality and health. Their sad living conditions evoked the sympathy of the humanitarians. The thinking of the humanitarians caused the evolution of socialism—an ideal of great strength. The goal of socialism had been mainly two—to save the working class people from being exploited and to improve their conditions.

Miserable
conditions of
the industrial
workers

But though the ideal of socialism was born to do good

to the working class, the thinkers of socialism had not been unanimous in arriving at a proper definition of it. All the socialists believe that improvement of the condition of working class and the state control over all the factors of production are the primary aims of socialism. If the factors of production

The primary goal
of the socialists

remain in the hands of individuals, they would try to profit by exploiting the workers. That is why the socialists advocate state control over the factors of production. There are various types of socialists. The Utopian socialists dream of an ideal state of society in which there would be no exploitation. But the dream of the Utopian socialists had remained unfulfilled. Robert Owen, Saint

Robert Owen and
others

Simon, Charles Fourier etc. were the socialist writers of repute during the early days of the

socialism. Due to differences of opinion and visionary idealism, the early socialist writers could not achieve much success. But the socialism was given a new definition and put on a scientific basis by the great intellectual Karl Marx.

Karl Marx was a German and he was born in 1818. He believed in revolutionary activities and due to this, he had to flee from Prussia to France and from France to Brussels and finally to England. Karl Marx established the Communist League for the propagation of Communism. While he was in England, he published the 'Communist Manifesto' in

The Communist
Manifesto and
Das Capital—
"the Communism"

1848. In 1867, he published his monumental book named 'Das Capital'. Das Capital is a great book on socialism. The idealism of Karl Marx was different from the writings of the earlier philosophers. Karl Marx had named it 'Communism' and his followers are known as Communists.

Marx gave a new interpretation to history. He expressed the opinion that there had been clashes between different classes due to economic interests and this clash has supplied the causes of the evolution of the civilization in different periods of history and religion, art and culture, philosophy and that all such things gave a cover to this clash. Starting from this conception that the transition of history are economic in their real significance, Karl Marx expressed this opinion that the human society is essentially divided into capitalist and working classes and clash between them on economic ground is inevitable. According to Marx, the total welfare of the working class is possible only by the destruction of the capitalist class. Therefore, he called upon the working class of the world to unite and expressed the hope that the capitalist classes would tremble at a Communistic Revolution.

The overthrow of the capitalist class and the establishment of a state in which working class people are supreme were the basic principles on which Marx based his theory.

He stated that there can be no improvement in the conditions of the working class people in a capitalistic set up. But this theory of Marx had been found incorrect. The conditions of the working class people have improved vastly.

Though Marxian theory has been criticised on several grounds, still it must be said that theory of Marx has put the socialism on a new footing. The establishment of a new order of state and society have been hinted at in the writings of Karl Marx. And if Rousseau's Contract Sociale had been

New interpretation
of history—clash
between classes

Importance of
the writings of
Karl Marx

The Bible of
Russian
Revolution

the cause of French Revolution, the writings of Karl Marx especially the Das Capital caused the Russian Revolution. Das Capital became, like the Contract Sociale, the 'Bible' of the Russian Revolutionaries.

The Russian Revolution—Its Causes

The Russian Revolution is the greatest social upheaval in the 20th century and it is ranked with the great French Revolution of 1789 in importance. The

Similarity between
the Russian and
the French
Revolutions

causes and courses of the Russian Revolution have a curious similarity with the French Revolution. The gross social

discrimination which was one of the major causes of the French Revolution became also the cause of Russian Revolution. After the French Revolution, the social and political structure of Europe had undergone changes in more or less degrees but no change was introduced in Russia. The government and administrative structure still remained the citadel of Oriental Despotism—the social structure had not seen any change. There was a very great difference between the rich and the poor. While the rich people rolled in

Sharp difference
between the
rich and the poor

wealth, the poor people lived in abject poverty. The rich landowning class enjoyed all the honour and privileges and they had practically the monopoly of the high

governmental posts. They were the owner of the bulk of the land in the country. The poor class was composed of landless peasant community, the poor artisan class and the emancipated Serfs who had no right. The Serfs were highly discontented because they have not gained much by the emancipation. Previously they were oppressed by

the overlord and now they were oppressed by the village Mir. So, the mountain of discontent of the poor people piled up during long centuries caused the revolutionary outburst.

The regime of the Tsars had been against all kinds of reform. Though they set their faces against all reforms and changes, they could not completely resist the

The Tsars were against all kinds of reform

entry of the liberal ideals into Russia. Besides, immense changes were being made in the society and government in the rest of

Europe. However the Tsars might try, the Russian people could not be kept aloof of these changes. Like the French philosophers who prepared the ground for revolution

The Russian writers

a band of Russian writers brought about a revolution in the minds of the Russian people. Leo Tolstoy Turgenev,

Maxim Gorkey and such other writers inspired the young generation of Russian people by their writings. The educated and intelligent middle class people demanded reforms on the line of western European countries. So, the seeds of great changes were sown and the absolute regime of the Tsar faced critical situation.

Towards the end of the 19th century, the Tsars adopted the policy to industrialise Russia. A vast amount of capital

Industrialism and labour problem—the socialism of Karl Marx

was taken from France and industrial projects were undertaken. With the growth of industries, some associated problems began to be felt. The problem of the working class people, the labour problems

etc. were seen. Closely following the footsteps of the labour problem came the ideal of socialism. The industrial

worker who were easily discontented due to the exploitation of the capitalist class, were easily inspired with the ideal of socialism and especially with the writings of Karl Marx.

The symptoms of
awakening

With the industrial workers, the workers engaged in agriculture joined. In 1895, the industrial workers founded a party named the Workmen's Social Democratic Party and imitating it, the agricultural workers founded a party known as Social Revolutionary Party. So a movement was afoot in Russia to change her social and political structure and this movement gradually gained strength. Within a very short time, these two parties became merged and formed a single party known as the Social Democratic Party.

Like the French Government before the Revolution of 1789, the Government of Russia had been a highly degenerated institution. The personal character of the Tsars had become weak and they had no personality. The government officials were highly corrupt and oppressive.

The government
had been totally
degenerated

The lack of personality and power of the Tsars created confusions because all the bad effects arising out of the weak character of the despot soon manifested itself. Again, the Russian people had withstood the autocracy of the

Repeated defeats
of Russia

Tsars because they thought that the Tsarism would bring glory and power for Russia. But in the 19th century, Russia was severely defeated in the Crimean War. At the outbreak of the 20th century, Russia was defeated at the hand of Japan. All these defeats, especially the defeat at the hand of Japan highly undermined the prestige of the autocratic Tsars. Thus, absolutism had become a fully decried institution. The value

of absolutism rests on the assumption that it would vigorously endeavour to maintain an active administrative machinery.

Failure of
absolutism

But this hope had been completely belied because with the degeneration of the administrative machinery, the Tsarism had lost much of its value. The Tsars refused to understand this. They were quite ignorant of the great changes that were taking place in the socio-political atmosphere outside Russia. They were ignorant of the great longing in the minds of the people for a change. The failure of absolutism was prominently seen when Russia was defeated time and again by Germany in the First World War and this fact helped greatly in overthrowing the reactionary regime of the Tsars from Russia.

In the 20th century, Tsar Nicholas II had been the ruler of Russia. He was a completely worthless fellow.

Nicholas II,
Queen Alexandra
and Rasputin—the
great disorder

Though he was devoid of any administrative ability and personality, he did not show any desire to discontinue the reactionary policy; rather he enthusiastically upheld it. Tsar Nicholas II was completely under the influence of the Queen Alexandra and this fact is comparable to the case of Louis XVI and Marie Antionette on the eve of the French Revolution of 1789. Queen Alexandra on the other hand had not much intelligence. She was under the influence of a Siberian Monk named Rasputin. The weakness of the Tsar, the influence of Rasputin and the corrupt regime, etc., created a confusing and insecure atmosphere.

On this background, the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5 was fought and in this war Russia was defeated in land and

water. This defeat aroused lively reaction throughout Russia. There were uprisings, strike of the workers and revolutionary outbursts throughout the country and the uncle of the Tsar died at the hand of the revolutionaries. But time had not been ripe for a successful revolution and the Revolution that took place in 1905 was put down. But the Tsar Nicholas II became frightened and convened the session of Duma or the Russian Parliament. But the conservatives became majority in the new Russian Parliament or Duma. The efforts of the Liberals to bring about reforms and changes proved unavailing due to the oppositions of the conservatives in the Duma and it was possible for Nicholas II to continue autocratic forms of administration.

But Russia was speedily heading towards a Revolution. We have learnt that the two parties which were formed became united to form a single party—the Social Democratic Party. In 1903, there was a split in the party on the question of working procedure. A section of the party advocated extreme measures for the overthrow of the reactionary state of society and government. They were led by Comrade Lenin and they came to be known as the Bolsheviks. The other section believed in moderation and in a slow and constitutional process to bring about a change. This section was led by Comrade Kerensky and they were known as the Mensheviks.

The Outbreak and the Courses of the Revolution

The revolutionary outbursts after the Russo-Japanese

Russian Revolution
of 1905 and its
failure

The Russian
Duma

The split in the
Social Democratic
party—the
Bolsheviks and
the Mensheviks

War could not produce any lasting result because everything was not ready for the Revolution. In 1914, the

Defeat in the
First World War

First World War broke out in Europe and Russia joined this war against Austria and Germany. In this war, she secured limited success against Austria but every time she faced the German army, she was seriously defeated—the most important of these defeats was the defeat in the battle of Tannenberg at the hands of the German general Hindenberg. These miserable defeats produced widespread reactions throughout Russia. The reactionary regime was made responsible for these defeats. In the month of March 1917, riots broke out in the city of Petrograd and the people of the working class struck their works. Help of the army was taken to put down the riot but this army instead of putting down the riot joined them. The Prime

Revolution
broke out

Minister of the Russian Empire was put under arrest and the Tsar was forced by the circumstances to abdicate from the throne. He was exiled in Siberia and there he was murdered along with his family. During this periods of revolution and unrest, revolutionary committees called the 'Soviet' were formed with the representatives of the army and the workers. The 'Soviet' was formed to lead the revolution to success and to form a popular government.

The Revolution of 1917 and the abdication of the Tsar Nicholas II completed one phase of the Revolution. But

Abdication of
the Tsar

though the Tsar was put to exile, the reign of reaction had not been abolished. After the abdication of the Tsar, an interim government was formed by the members of the Duma and

Professor Milinkov became their leader. He undertook to perform some liberal changes in the government. But he could not solve the problem of war in which Russia was still engaged and the terrible economic depression caused by war and other reasons. There were chaos and disorder throughout the country and everywhere the people rose against the landholders and sacked and burnt their farmhouses. During this confusion, Kerensky and the Mensheviks captured power.

Milinkov and
Kerensky

Kerensky was in favour of continuing the war. He was able to reorganise the army and the army gained some success. He was able to carry on the administration successfully for some time. But very soon, the Russian army was again defeated by the Germans. He could not solve the vexed economic crises. The popularity of the Kerensky government was on the wane. Kerensky also began to lose popularity on account of the propaganda of the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks were during all these periods carrying on a propaganda war against the Mensheviks. The ideal of the Bolsheviks was to establish a government free from the control and influence of the Bourgeois and the capitalist class. Their ideal was to set up a government based on the "Dictatorship of the Proletariate". When the Mensheviks lost popularity among the people and the army due to their propaganda, the Bolsheviks overthrew the Menshevik government and captured power in the month of November 1917. With the coming of the Bolsheviks to power the second phase of the Russian Revolution was completed.

Kerensky and his
policy—became
unpopular due to
the Bolshevik
propaganda

Dictatorship of
the Proletariate

The Bolshevik Revolution (November 1917)

The most important question before the Bolsheviks after they had captured power was the war. Russia was still engaged in the war and the government of Kerensky had continued it. The Bolsheviks were in favour of peace. They wanted to stop the war and were not in favour of diverting their energy for it. Instead of that, they wanted to consolidate all their resources and energies for the improvement of the internal condition of their country and to consolidate their power. With this view, they concluded with Germany the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk and withdrew from the war. They had to cede to Germany many places in the Baltic region—practically all the areas conquered from the time of Tsar Peter the Great.

The Bolsheviks were in favour of peace—the Treaty of Brest Litovsk

The second problem which confronted the Bolsheviks was the question of internal consolidation of Russia. The chaos and disorder that had set in needed to be put to an end and popular support must be drawn towards the Bolshevik regime. The idea of the Bolsheviks was to reduce the economic difference between different classes, to set up equality of all classes and to assume control of the state over all the factors of production and to distribute them equally. With this view, private ownership was abolished and the control of the state was placed over them. To earn living by working was made compulsory. All the factors of production were nationalised. In this way, the state was reorganised on the basis of economic equality. When

To end the state of disorder

Private ownership abolished

private property was taken away by the state and private ownership was abolished, a section of the people rose in rebellion. But this rebellion was put down with a very strict hand. Thousands of the rebels were executed. The ex-Tsar Nicholas was murdered about this time.

But the problem of the Bolsheviks had not ended as yet. Many dangers and difficulties still confronted them. When the Bolsheviks established economic equality, they became very popular. So, it was thought that the Bolsheviks had been able to consolidate their position.

The propagandist activities of the Bolsheviks had created uneasiness in Europe

But a new danger threatened them from outside. Like the French Revolutionaries, the Russian revolutionaries were carrying out great propaganda, calling upon the people

to overthrow reactionary rulers and governments and giving assurances that in all such cases, the Russian revolutionaries would help them. The call for the spread of Socialistic Revolution had made the rulers of Europe very uneasy. Again, during the reigns of the Tsar Alexander III and Tsar Nicholas II, a vast amount of loan had been taken from outside, mainly from France, to industrialise Russia. The Bolshevik government forfeited these loans, nationalised the industries set up by the foreigners and refused to pay any compensation for them. The countries who had supplied the capital made up their mind to recover

the amount by taking recourse to arms.

Army sent to recover loans

Within Russia, some people were still against the revolutionary government. The

foreign governments, e.g., England, France and Japan, sent armies to help these anti-revolutionary elements within Russia. But the people of these countries did not favour

the despatch of armies to Russia and consequently they withdrew their army. This helped the Bolsheviki very much because the anti-revolutionary forces became weak thereby. The Bolsheviki easily suppressed them and established the Revolutionary Government on a firm footing.

The foreign danger was averted but a new problem raised its head. The revolutionary government had nationalised all factors of production and abolished private ownership. When the capitalism was abolished the difference between the workers and the owners was abolished too. The working class was empowered to run the factories.

Problems due to
Nationalisation—
loss of industrial
production

But the workers had no experience of running industries and they mismanaged everything. Consequently the amount of production fell very heavily and this caused rise of prices and dearth of materials. The internal economy was put to great disorder. Again, there was another question. The Bolshevik government directed the peasants to hand over the excess crop to the state. The peasants had shown great enthusiasm in plundering the properties of the nobles. But now they were highly dissatisfied with this order of the government. When the revolutionary government put pressure upon them, the peasants caused the agricultural productions to fall. On account of this, a great famine took place in Russia in 1920-21 and a great many people died of starvation.

Reduction in the
amount of
agricultural
production

Under this condition, the revolutionary Bolshevik Government was forced to modify its policy. Lenin swa

the leader of the Bolsheviks. He had made experiments with Pure Communism. He had endeavoured to nationalise all factors of production and by so doing create an order of society in which there was to be no exploitation and no economic difference. But this experiment with Pure Communism failed and Lenin was forced to modify his policy. He inaugurated a new policy in which private ownership was to exist in a limited sense.

Lenin's experiment
with Pure
Communism
failed

The small factories were restored to their owners. The peasants were allowed to keep excess of the crop after handing over to the state a definite quantity. In trade and commerce, several relaxations were allowed and profit making in a limited scope was permitted. Even foreign capital was invited and they were guaranteed to make profit in a limited way and they were assured that they were not to be nationalised within a specified time. The new policy is famous as the New Economic Policy and it was in vogue from 1921 to 1928.

The new
economic policy

The New Economic Policy or briefly N. E. P. improved the industrial and agricultural production. But this policy again created different economic classes. There were again the poor, the moderately rich and the wealthy peasants. To reduce the difference between these classes, the poor peasants were exempted from paying taxes in 1928 and a sliding scale of taxation was introduced in which the wealthy class had to pay more taxes and the middle class had to pay less. By this new system of taxation the equality in the economic conditions of different classes was restored to a great extent.

The effects of the
New Economic
Policy

In 1922, under the guidance and leadership of Lenin, a new constitution for Russia was drafted. All the portions of the Empire of the Tsars were made self-governing units and each unit was to have its own Soviet. A supreme Soviet over all the units was provided for in the constitution. The new constitution made the Russian Empire a federation and it was named the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic or U.S.S.R. The constitution so adopted recognised the Communist Party of Russia as the only political party. Only the working class was given the Franchise and Dictatorship of the Proletariate was established.

The constitution of the U.S.S.R.

Comrade Lenin

Lenin was a born revolutionary and he was born in a family renowned for their revolutionary activities. Lenin was a great patriot and he was not a visionary idealist. He had a keen insight and practical sense. He was a sincere believer in the ideologies of Karl Marx. His dream was to establish Communism but he did not hesitate to give up some portion of his ideal of Communism when the conditions of Russia forced him to do so.

A great patriot and admirer of Marx

Lenin was born in 1870 and his original name was Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov. From his early career, he took part in the anti-Tsarist movements while as a student. His elder brother was sentenced to death for participating in a plot to assassinate the Tsar. But Lenin did not take the path of an anarchist as his elder brother did. He was deeply inspired by the writings of Karl Marx and engaged himself in consolidating

Lenin's career from his early life

and unifying the movement of the working class people. He accepted the formula of Marx that clash between classes was inevitable and he organised the political party to establish socialism. This party was known at different times by different names—it finally came to be known as the Communist Party.

He unified the small Marxian groups and formed an Union for the liberation of the working class people. In 1895, he was imprisoned for inciting a strike and sentenced

to four years term in jail. After securing his release, he left Russia due to the repression of the Tsar. When the Social Democratic Party underwent a split, Lenin led the Bolshevik wing of the party. Under him, the movement for uniting the working class people began at a great pace.

Lenin was opposed to any compromise with the wealthy capitalist class and he had to strive hard to organise his party, to keep it outside the influence of the capitalists and to maintain strict discipline in the party. In 1917 he returned to Russia, made possible the Bolshevik Revolution in November of the same year and assumed leadership of the new state. Lenin is indeed a great figure in the history of mankind and he is indeed one of the greatest figures of modern times. He died in 1924.

Trotsky and Stalin.

After Lenin's death, a fierce rivalry for leadership ensued between two of his followers. They are Stalin and Trotsky. In this struggle for leadership ultimately Stalin won and assumed leadership of the party and control over the

Leader of the
Bolsheviks

No compromise
with the
capitalists

Trotsky left
Russia and was
murdered