



OLEG MALTSEV

ON YOUR KNIVES

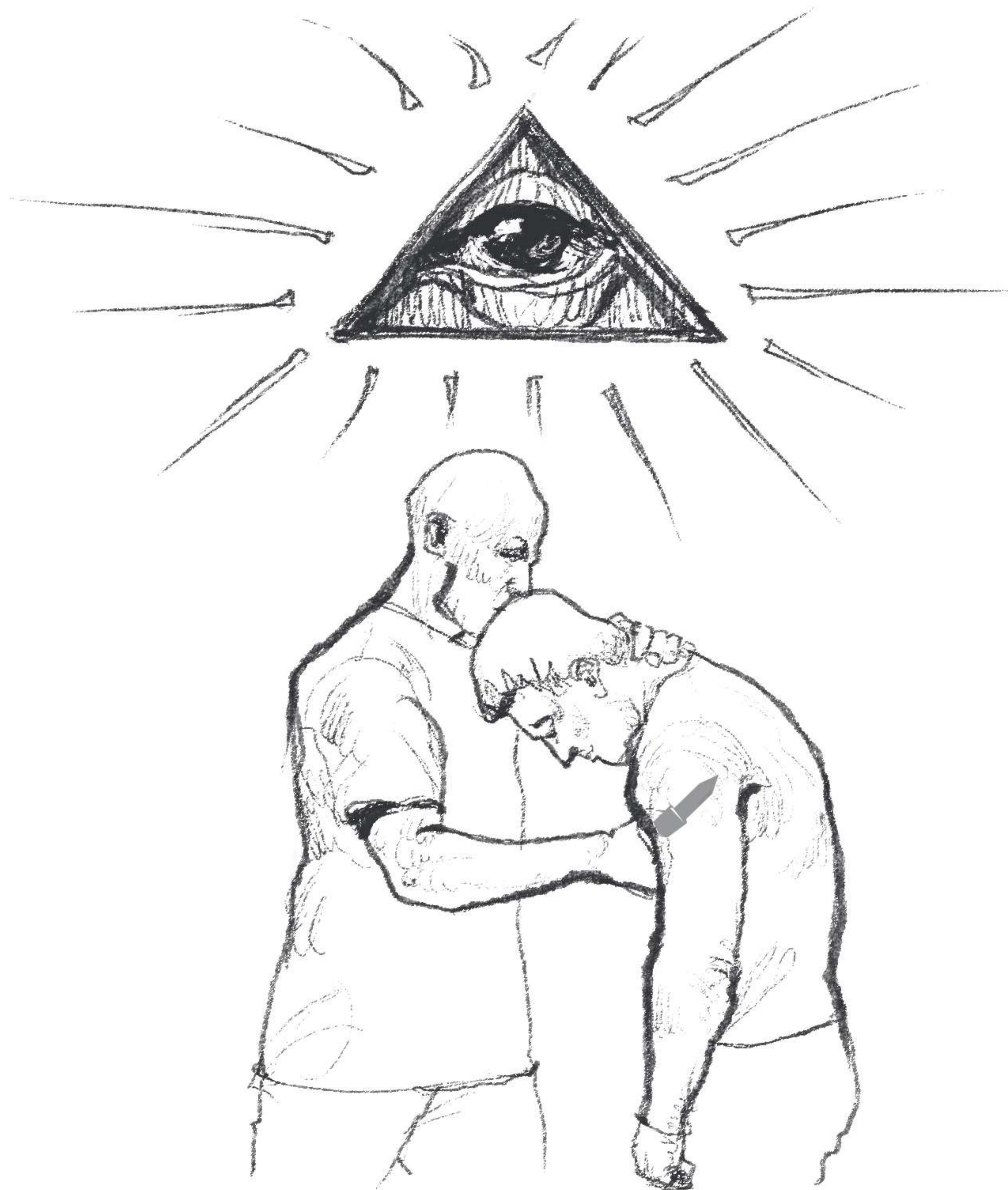
KNIFE IN RUSSIAN CRIMINAL TRADITION

FOREWORD

Following book is about a knife in russian criminal tradition.

There are several reasons I have thought that it would be interesting to write this book. First, you know, russian criminal tradition has very exceptional features in comparison with other criminal traditions around the world, it is highly dependent on power. And we got so used to it, that it got mixed in our everyday life, to the extent that even politicians while making speech use words that belong to certain social environment. That is to say, this criminal tradition somehow got blended with social life and became its inseparable element, but not quite understandable. On the other hand, it was classified as secret at the turn of 30-40s, and it was made part of the USSR army secret service's arsenal.

In this book you may misunderstand meaning of the title **"On your knives"**. You might think that **"to put one on knives"** (Russian "поставить на ножи"), means to murder somebody with a knife. That is not what it means. Etymology of the expression "On your knives" has an exact interpretation and meaning of what is going on. When people say "play your last card", meaning "trust in fate", but when it is said "on your knives", it means "to settle a dispute between two men by the use of two knives", meaning "turning to God for help". Hence, meaning of the title "on your knives", in essence, is the same as "playing one's last card", except in the first case it means "trust in fate", and in second **"trust in God"**. For this reason "by the use of two knives" is **Divine justice**. We will talk about its origin in this and in coming books.

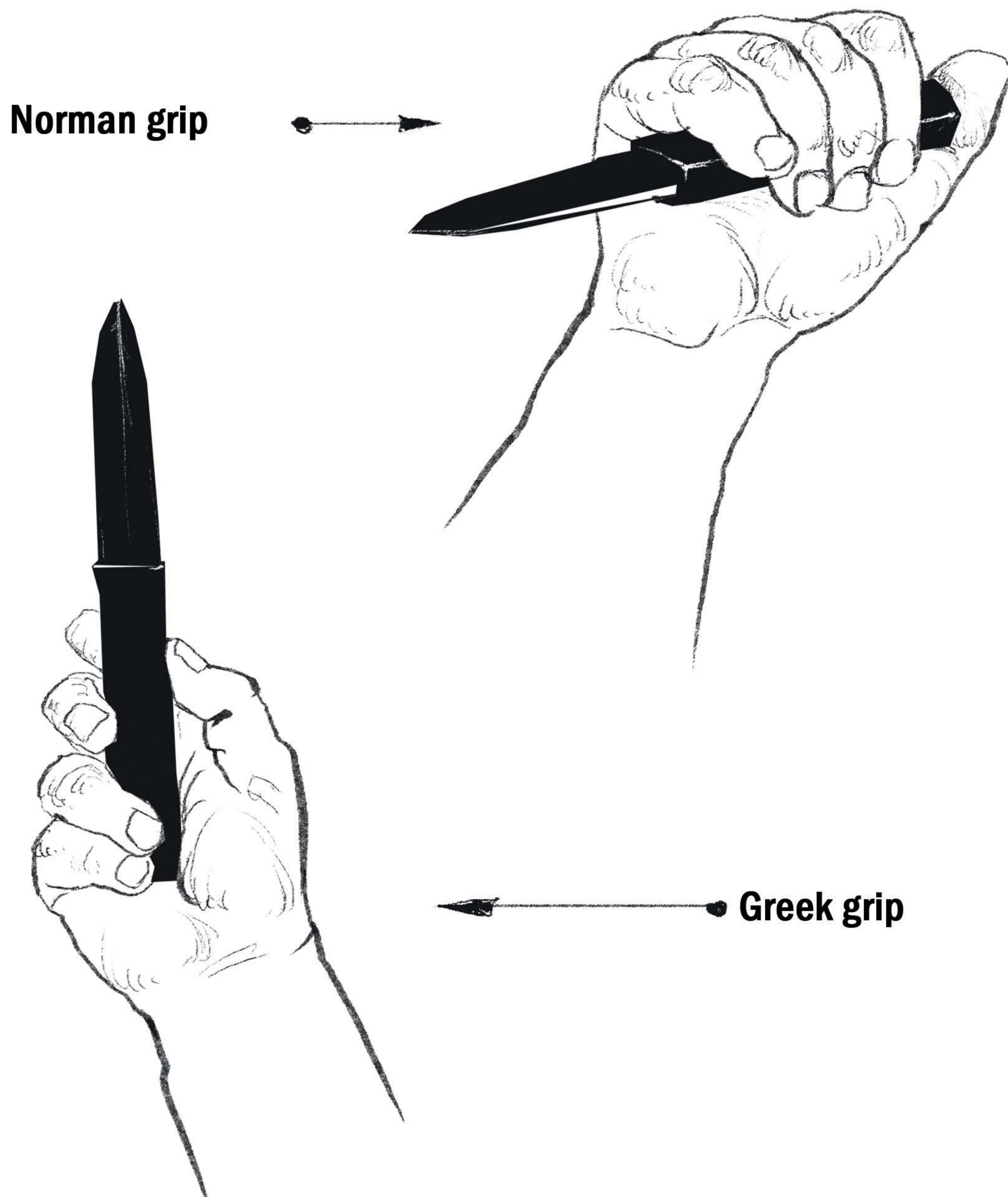


HISTORICAL PERIODS

COUNTRY ALONG DNEPR	BANDA, GLENDА, PRIBLUDA, PRAVILO
RULE OF IVAN III (BEFORE ROMANOV'S)	BATAS, BEIBUT/BEIKUT, BLUDA, KREST, KRIVOI, LEZVIYE, PERO, HETLING, SHORIN
ROMANOV'S - PETER I	BISTURI,MESSER, PIKALO, PIKOVINA, SURI
PETER I - KETHERIN II	GUTLIN, JALO, ZYRYANKA, KOSAR, MURADI, RAYSFER, SJALO SHABER
KATHERINE II-NICOLAI II	BULAT, LAPKA (GUSINAYA), JANGA, DUNKA, KOZYR, RUBACH, SOHA
1917 - 1939	VYKIDYSH, KONI, LISA, LITOVKA, MAILO, MISKA, MOESHKA, MOIKA, NAKIDYSH, SAKSAN, SAKSON, TYK, STUPER, SHPILLER
WAR	IGLA, KARANDASH, KESAR, KISHKOPRAV, PRIPRAVA, SHNAIDERLING, SHVAIKA, SHTYK
1945 - 1953	MOLAYCHKA, SEKIRA, SKOBA
1960s - 1986s	DOLPHIN, EJK, PYRYALKA, SHAMPUR, SHETINKA
1990-e	MOLODOST
2000s	
2000 - PRESENT TIME	

Russian criminal tradition. I will talk about **Russian pre-revolutionary criminal period**, during times of Stalin's rule in USSR and post-Stalin periods till perestroika of 90s, before banditry. Since I think, there is no point in talking about current criminal tradition, as it has already been re transformed. In other words, topic of discussion will be about skills of knife work in criminal tradition, to what extent it is important, and what can we take from it?!

Henceforth, first of all, I would like to say that, Russian criminal tradition historically is the longest one. I will repeat, it is the longest one in history and combines **11 historical periods** in itself. In Russian criminal tradition there are two directions, **Norman** and **Greek** one. Coming from this, there are two types of grips, Greek and Norman.



Through these 11 periods there have been multiple number of techniques. Take a look even at names of knives, there are numerous of them. Knife received so many titles throughout the history. For instance if we take Italian criminal tradition, probably we will not be able to count exact number of types and names of knives. But in Russian criminal tradition we encounter huge number of different types and names of knives in each of 11 periods. In present time we have the essence of what got preserved, **35-37 knife strikes**. Multiply it by two and you will get about **70 strikes**. The reason there is a multiplication by two will be clear in a while...

It is quite large and rich technical arsenal. If you look at modern bare-knuckled fight (English box) there are only 3 types of strikes – straight, side and upward (from bottom), and in here we have 35 multiplied by two. Overall we have **two logical models**.

Model of a snake – is a Greek one.

If we look at symbols, skulls, crosses, interweaving snake, roses, interweaving snake into rose - it is all about mixed tradition, in other words Norman and Greek, or **Greek tradition**. When you see eagles and stars – it is exclusively **Norman tradition**.

Let's remember for ourselves, when we are dealing with a knife in the form of a "beak" (Norman grip), usually we would be dealing with Norman tradition. All Greek weapons resemble feathers of birds, meaning it can be full feather, or half of a feather. We could have said, that a snake pulled out a "feather" of an eagle and turned it into a blade. Blade in shape of a feather is more inclined to make cutting strikes and Greek grip by itself tends to be controlling the knife, to be making cutting and piercing strikes, with a dominance of cutting strikes.

Model of an eagle – is a Norman one. Norman eagle has a beak, and Norman strikes looks like an eagle striking with its beak. Additionally, in Norman model, there is an eagle's claw that resembles a knife, bear claw, resembling a blade and wolf's teeth.

In the result, we have two logical models – which is an "eagle" and a "snake". "Snake" model in some sources is represented as a cobra, in others as rattlesnake, in some even as forest viper. As you know, snake has certain habits, basically it is a **spring** like, which contracts/expands, if it is a cobra it even swings.

Hence, body movements, evasion from strikes, backward movements avoiding knife and sudden forward move – are Greek movements. Pendulum motion movements from side to side are Norman.

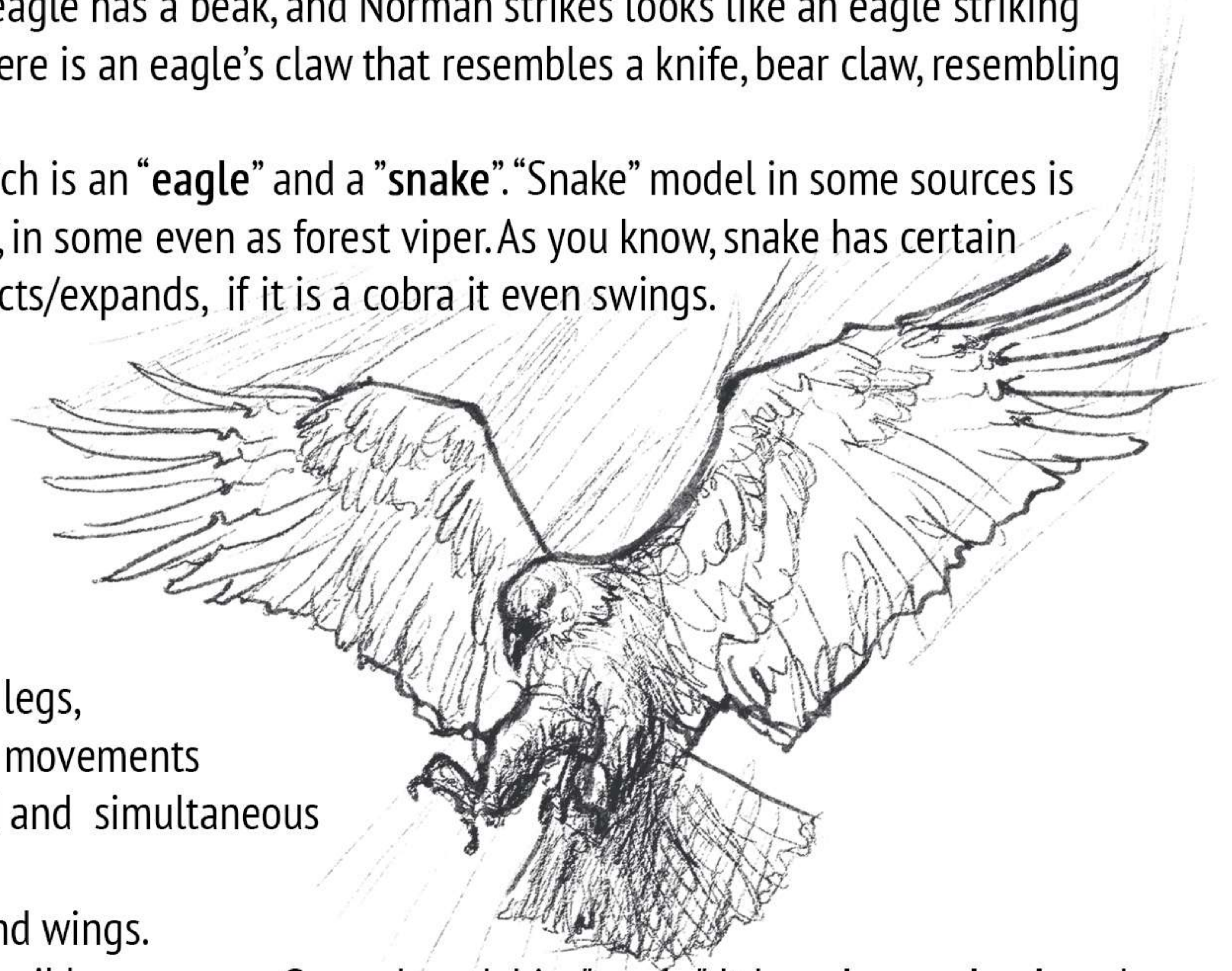
It is a cross. Back-forward movements – Greek movements. Pendulum movements with legs, when torso is static are Norman ones. When all movements become one, we have moves forward/backward and simultaneous swings from side to side (Venetian model).

Second model is "eagle". It has claws, a beak and wings. Wings are used for protection. It is almost impossible to break through Norman multi level protection system. These are stages of echelon attack as well. In Greek system things are the other way around:

Greeks rely on different types of inclinations, meaning shifts, torso pendulum and backward moves.

Correspondingly, when an eagle and a snake fight with each other, it turns out that

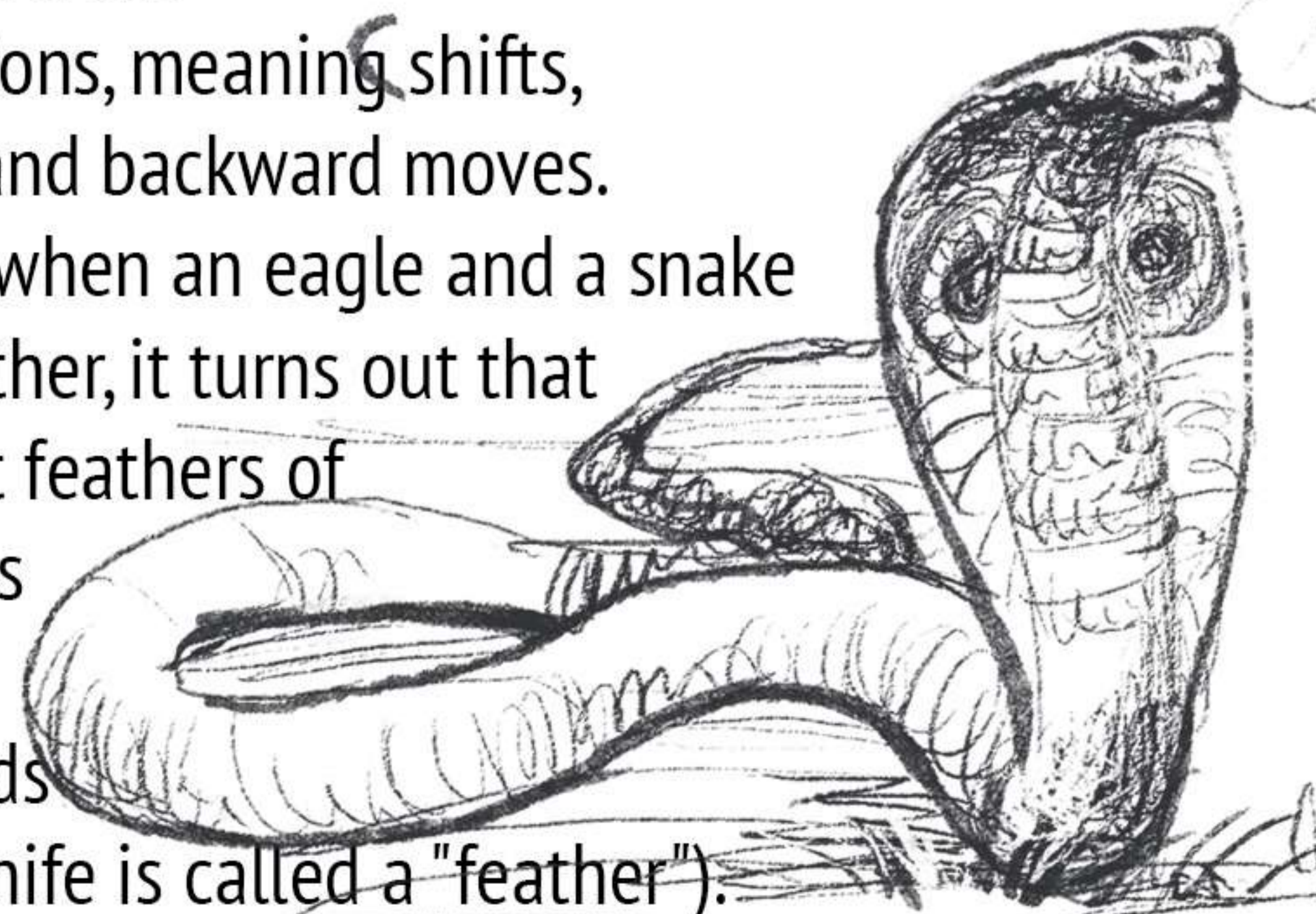
a snake pulls out feathers of an eagle, and uses these feathers to fight afterwards (for this reason knife is called a "feather").



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Let's see what we have got. There is a snake and an eagle. They start a fight. An eagle can grab with his claws, he has got a powerful beak, which can cut through snake into two parts. Snake knows it, so it tries to act from "defensive" position, it does not attack an eagle, oppositely, it shrivels, crawls away till an eagle makes a mistake somewhere, and when it rushes, she will crawl to a side and will be able to attack him. In essence, in a snake model (Greek) there are two weapons - one is a poisonous tooth and venom that is injected while bite, and eagle's pulled out feathers, that are turned into bladed weapons. In eagle model (Norman) there are two types of weapons as well - a beak and striking feet (the model is applied to human body).

ON LOGICAL MODELS

Russian criminal tradition has Venetian roots, imagine vertical diapason, and on the "base" there is a "snake" - Greek tradition, on the top is an "eagle" - Norman tradition. At a certain historical point these two systems, which were one, and complementing each other, got split and there was a conflict between two systems. Consequently each of it went through some changes. Greek technique involves double action "charge - strike", same principle as of a snake, it shrinks as a spring and quickly straightens out. Generally strikes are carried out towards certain small areas on body, actions come from defensive approach, fencing work. In defense they will be hiding behind blade, moving around an opponent, wriggling as a snake in order to attack afterwards.

In Norman technique knife gravitates, it sticks to body, there is one exact strike or sequence of strikes (to desired area), even if it does exactly hit vital area, due to a number and frequency of strikes result will be achieved. There is no defense in terms of open demonstration of a weapon, there are only attacking actions. All of the strikes are sudden and invisible to opponent. Knife is hidden. It might be predator's claw, tooth, or eagle's beak. You can observe all of these movements in animal world. In principle this moves are poking, cutting, slashing.

We cannot say that a straight grip is exclusively a Greek technique, but since it mostly uses this type of grip, we will consider it as a Greek one.

Next peculiarity of criminal tradition is related to differences of using right and left hand. When blade is switched from one hand to another, when an opponent is blocked by striking hand, techniques will change, "will flow" from one to another.

Greek tradition's one of the features is dueling, and techniques correspond to it. As for a Norman tradition it is a group fighting.

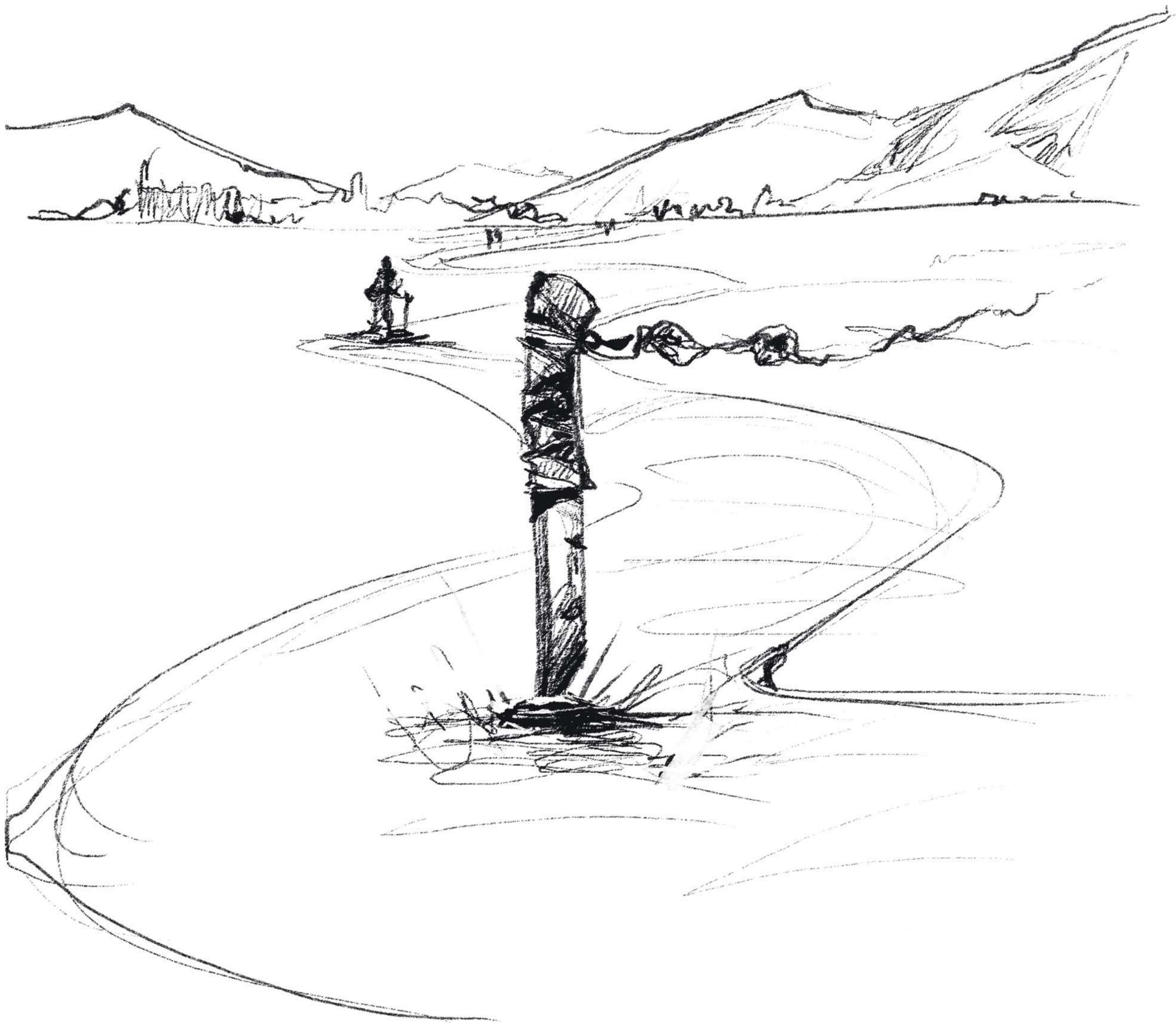
Take a look at the forms of blades, in some of them you will see blades in the form of a feather and a half feather, as an example you may take "a Bowie knife", and take a look at its form. Correspondingly, with this type of "feather" it will be convenient to make "writing type" (cutting) technical elements with a blade.

We need to correlate to animal models at the time of carrying out technical action via logical model, this way we determine tactic of a fight. When we say logical and tactical model, it means "what" to do and "how" to do. In this case we do not mean system of the combat itself. Logical model "snake" is characterized by a non-linear logic and by contraction to a dot. "Snake" strikes exactly and selectively. Besides, as a rule, she demonstrates her presence: sizzles, rattles with tail (rattlesnake), raises up and swings (cobra), warns and demonstrates its preparedness to fight, while being in defensive stance.

"Tiger" - throws itself towards prey silently. Gnaws out, tears off flesh and breaks with claws. He is not seen, his principle of work is "from an ambush".

"Eagle" - always attacks from height but very suddenly, strikes with a beak, tears off with a beak, grabs with claws, rises up and throws down to a ground.

Certainly, it should not be forgotten about taking into consideration of the environment in which knife is used. Settings in northern region differ from southern. In northern region one will always wear lots of pieces of clothes as a natural and extra protection: sheepskins coat, pullovers, earflip hats, mittens. Environmental distinctiveness of taiga, of felling makes it hard to move: snow, dirt and swamp, high grass and many other factors change foot movements. Cutting punches, "scribble type" punches, Greek grip, gliding step, "wiggling around" an opponent becomes less effective unless it takes place in a hut. Norman (reverse) grip becomes less advantageous, and Norman technique as a whole. In southern regions you do not have all this, thus it does not impact the technique...

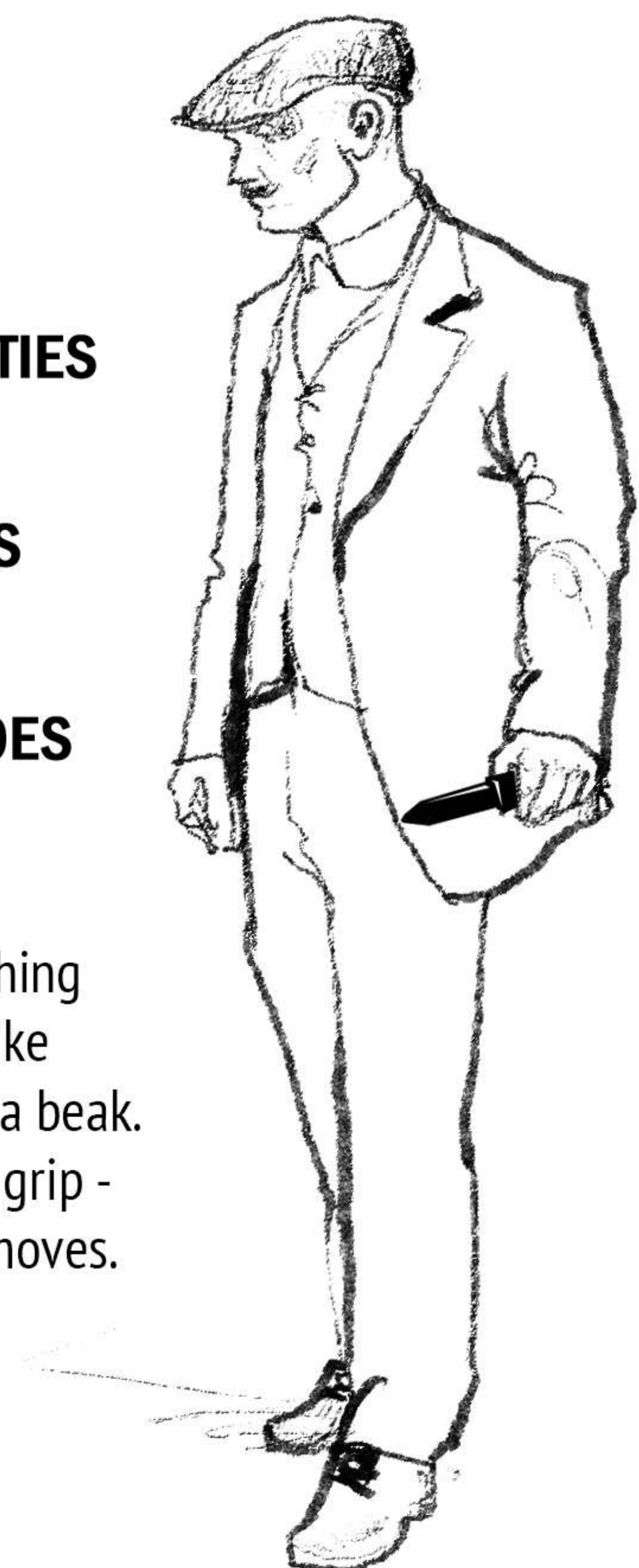
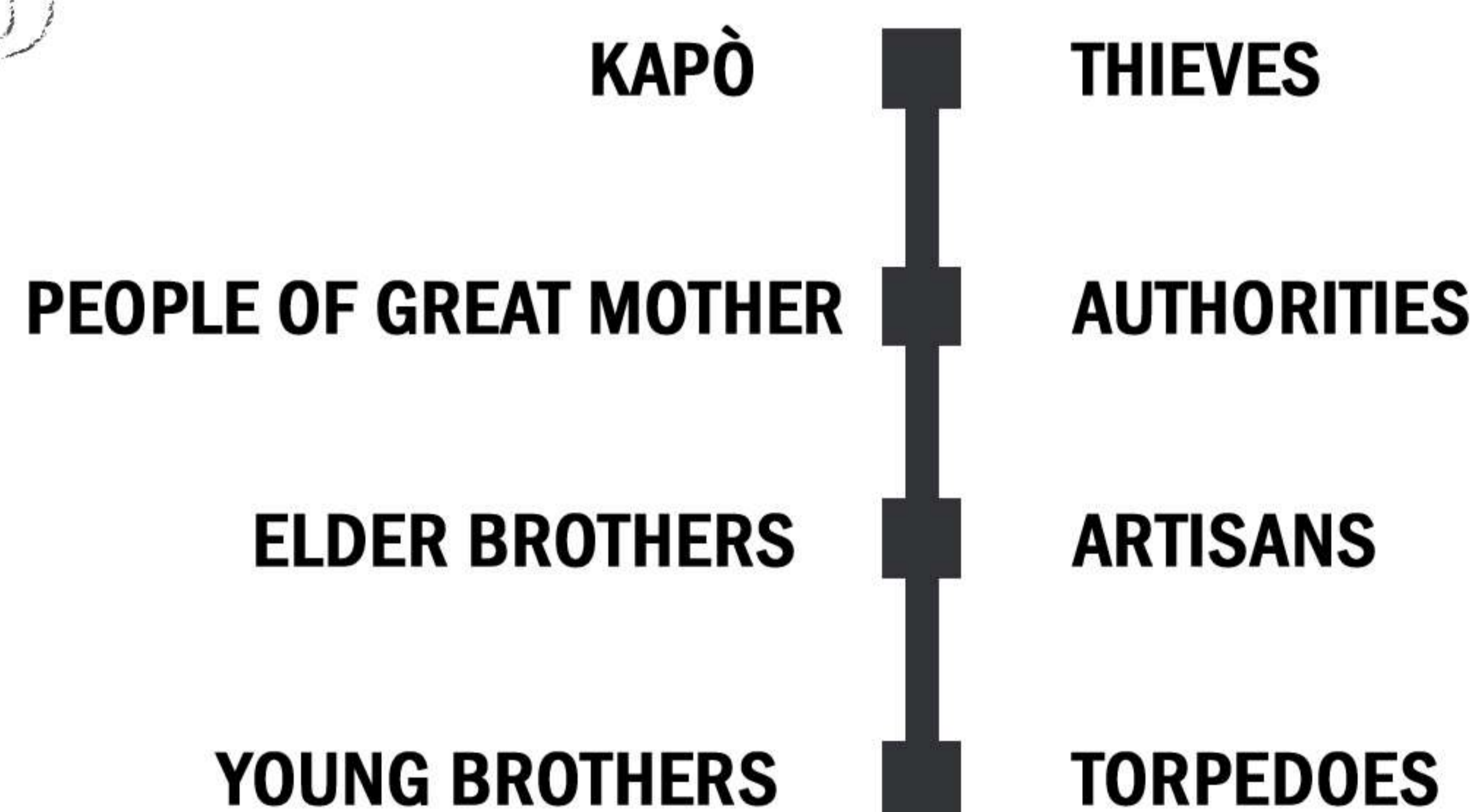


JUXTAPOSITION

What I would like to start from? If we will start from the structure, then the **structure of criminal system** will have two kind of forms, or of a Greek church, or of a Norman knight order. "**Knight order of Russian thieves**", "**Russian church of criminal world**", these are other books in which there will be a description of this system's structure. If we compare structure of elements of Italian and Russian traditions, they will be identical. In Russian criminal system there is a strict hierarchy. I was not always this way. Comparing Sicilian (Italian) criminal tradition with Russian criminal tradition, we will get same structure, only with different names.

On the very top there are **thieves**. Thieves - are priests of criminal world; below them there are **authorities** - authoritative individuals in criminal environment; below them are ones that steal, those who make work (**artisans** or **dealers**); and on the lowest level there are so called "**torpedoes**" (you may call them as you wish) - people that cannot be entrusted with anything except break one's head, throw a stone to someone or to stay and look after someone.

This relates to four types of people. We could say that if we make a correlation with Sicilian tradition, then it would be as following: **young brothers, elder brothers, authoritative people of Great Mother and Kapo** (Italian - capo) - high priest, flamen, a master who manages all this.



Same four echelons, same four things basically, nothing new. Henceforth, we can say that, Greeks always strike using wings (feathers), Normans always strike with a beak. That's why in Norman system you always see same grip - as a beak. Greeks will always try to carry out wing moves.

1 RIGHT AND LEFT HAND UNDER RIB STRIKES

First type of a strike that survived to the present day is an under rib strike.

Right hand.

Attack is carried out very tightly along the hand. At first knife is kept along a thigh, and from this position attack is carried out under rib. You can see that you cannot strike with a left hand. No matter how you try to attack very tightly with a left hand, if an opponent turns just a bit – hand slips right away. For this reason left hand strike under rib is carried out differently.

← ● Right hand strike

← ● Left hand strike



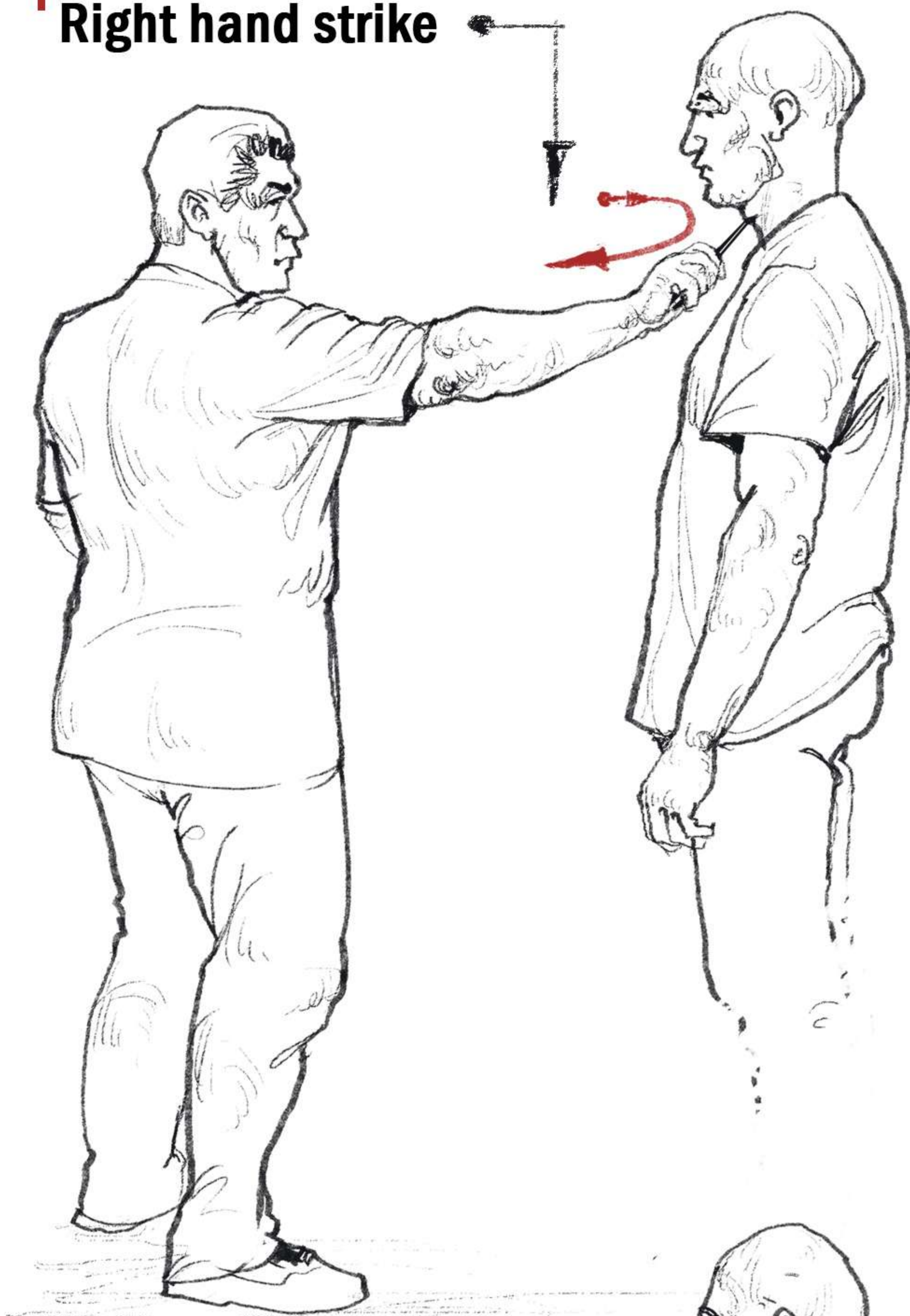
Left hand.

Hand is grabbed, body is turned and knife is thrust. It is a short wing type of blow. No matter how you attack if an opponent moves a bit forward, or turns his body a bit – hand just slips away. That is why there is a hand grab, and a knife thrust, as illustrated. Knife will go in, despite defense. Usually this kind of situation takes place in street environment, in “bazaar”, knife is hidden.

After a talk with a person, he is stabbed with a knife. Quite often this attack is carried out from back stance, person gets stabbed to the flank. When an aggressor is standing, knife is hidden, and an attack is carried from a side, wing type blow.



Right hand strike



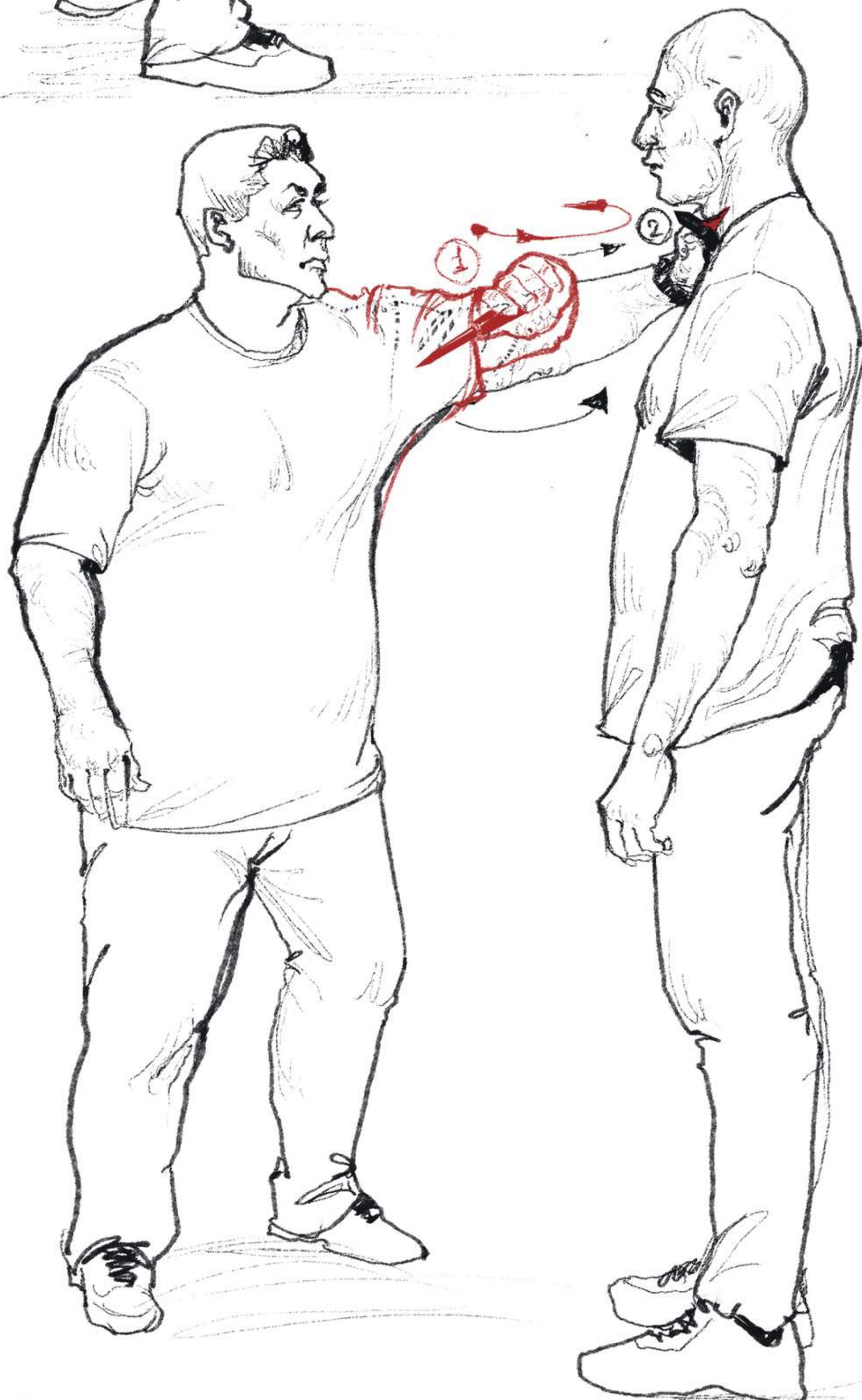
2 THROAT STRIKE

Lets remember that Russian criminal tradition went through 11 historical periods. If we look at first period, we will find several names of knife, which gives us a certain understanding of motor movements, from one side, and from another we understand what are we dealing with.

Very first and ancient notion is "gland". "Gland" is a throat cut with right and left hand. What is the difference? With right hand you strike with the tip of a knife. Knife goes straightly, and at the end there is an abrupt wrist movement.

But with a left hand this way will not work, you should act differently and properly cut a throat, with a "wing" type technique.

Right hand strikes shortly. Right hand carries out short movement, left hand – along one. In "fenya" language (rus. феня) this blow is called "Gland". This blow is of a Greek origin.



Left hand strike

3 SPINNING STRIKES

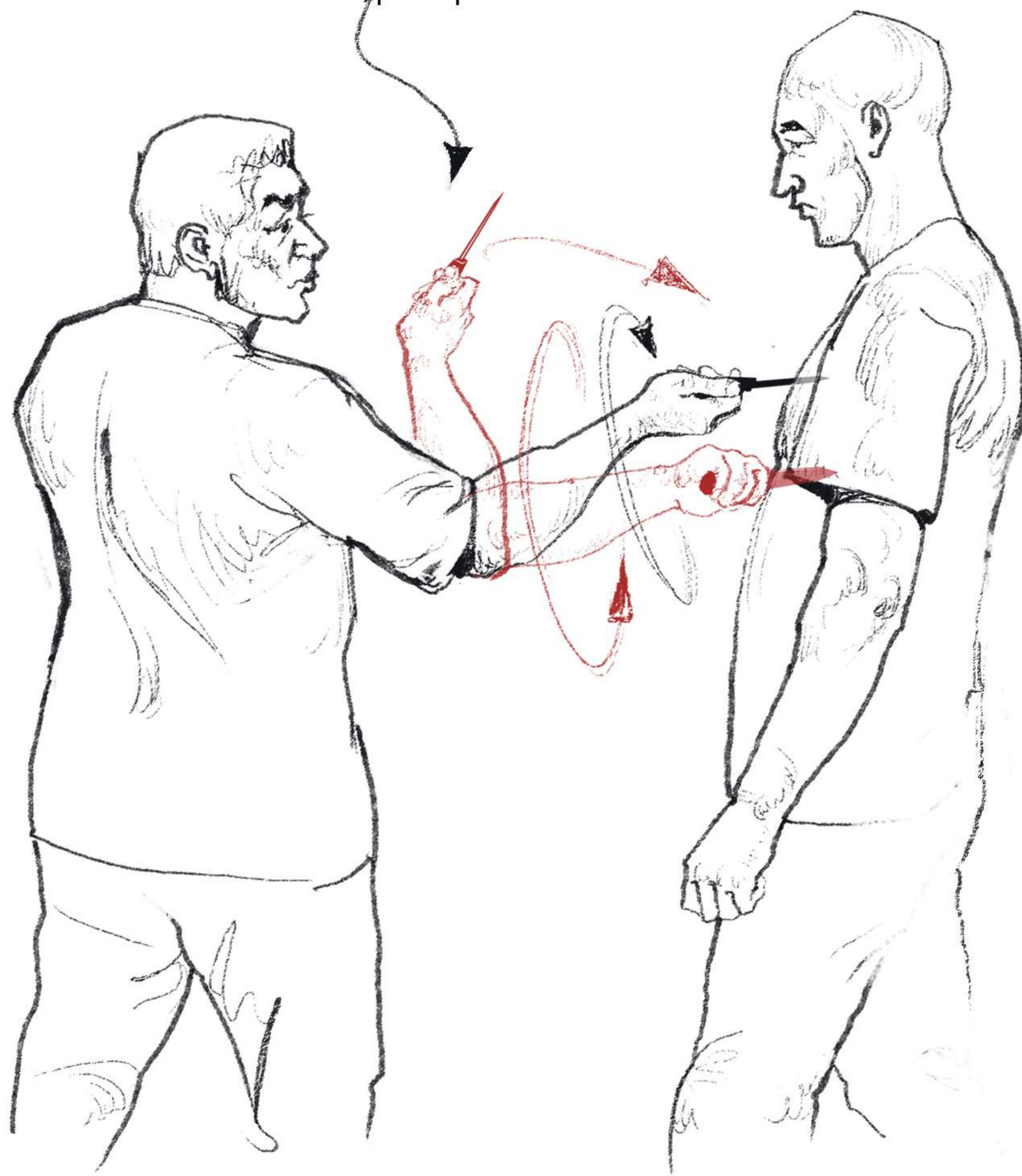
Imitation of Greek sword moves



There is very interesting strike which comes from a word “pravilo”. What is the main idea of it? Its core is Greek technique. “Pravilo” – is a leather product, used to straighten and polish the blade. Knife is used exactly as this type of a movement. Blow is struck from torso; the way blade was straightened at that times.

Third type of strikes – “pravilo”. It is struck in the same way by both hands, left and right. Not all blows differ according to left or right hand, such kind of blows are more age-old by their origin. This blow comes from a Greek sword strike, principles are uniform.

Knife is gripped in a certain Greek grip way (see figure). Knife can be turned before and after stab using fingers. What is the most important in Greek system? **Palm grip**, blow is done only after a knife has a thick base.



In Greek system, howsoever finger moves the blade, while stabbing there will be always a **base** which will not let knife slip away from hand. Venetian stiletto has the same basing, this principle comes from a stiletto, so called **venetian fencing stiletto**.

Knife is based in one point on palm, which lets one twist a knife like on the axis in any direction as a snake, without being afraid of knife slipping away. Its name comes from here.

SECOND HISTORICAL PERIOD

In the **second historical period** we have several names:

Batas – is characterized by chopping blow as in chopping rose willow (flexible plant, even if you chop it out, it will take roots), the movement resembles scooping water with an edge of your hand. Knife blow to head is like an ax blow. As if you would be hitting with an ax, exact strike into the axis of symmetry. Blow is struck with a Greek grip.

Beibut – is characterized by cutlass blows, cutting – piercing with low amplitude.

Beikut – is a way of knife usage.

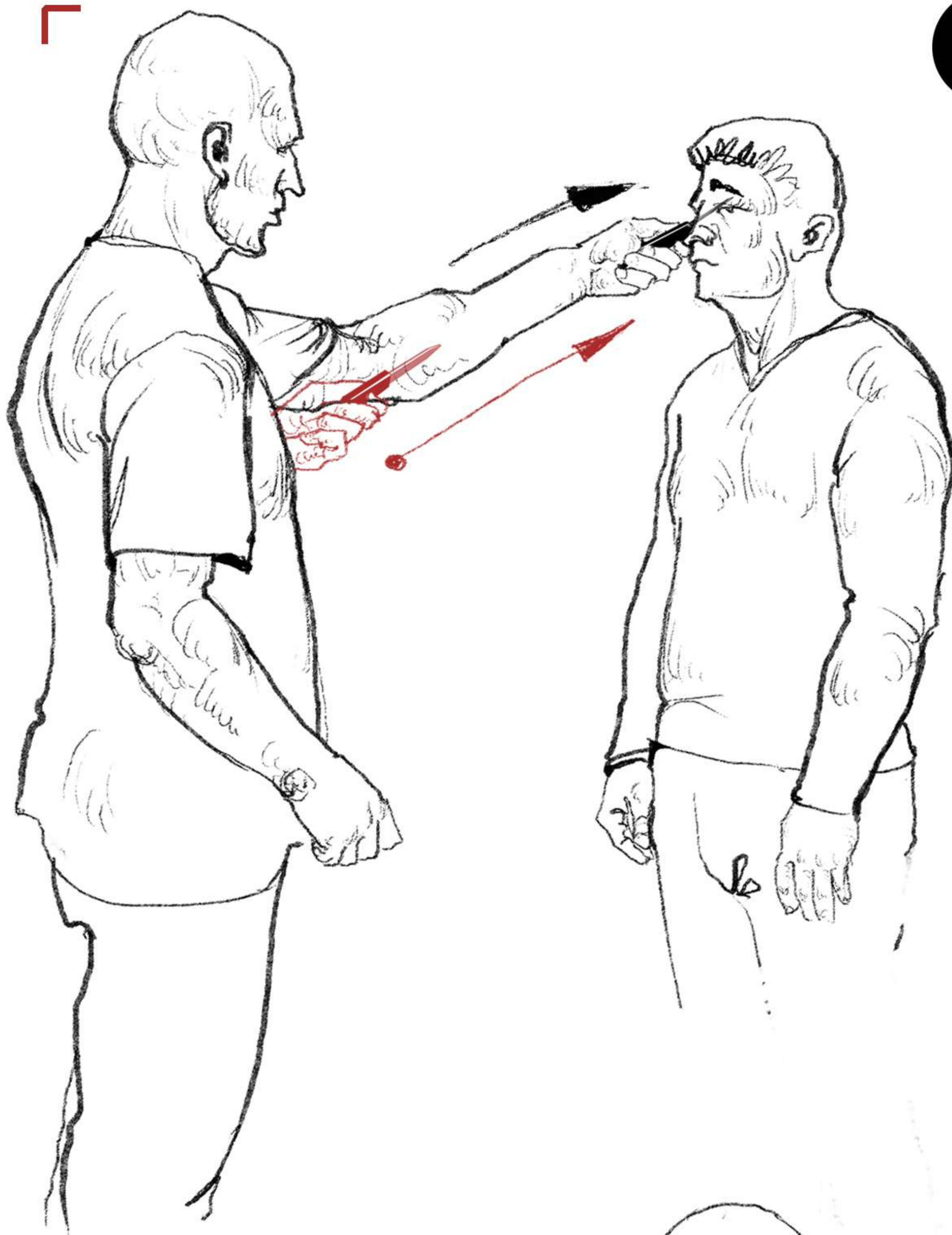
Messer – (german. Yiddish) chisel; blade is a razor. Characterized by “scribble” technique. When messer evolved, it turned into “chopping knife”- heib-messer, “big knife”- grosse messer, “long knife”- kreig messer. Correspondingly technique changed from type to type, from fencing type to chopping one.

Pikalo – is a stiletto. It is marked by piercing thrust, it can be done at dual movement as well.

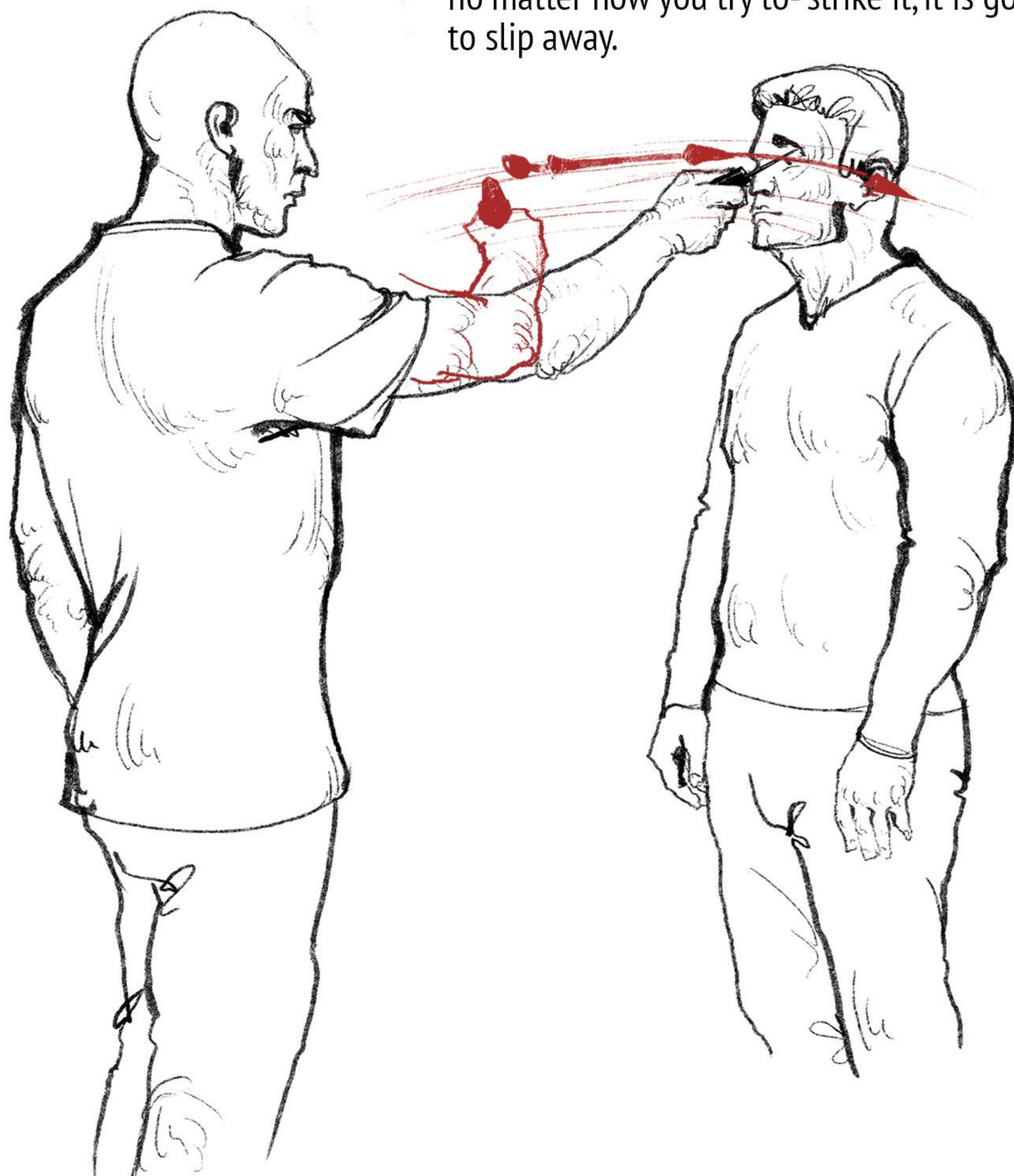
“**Suri**” - prototype of Japanese Tanto. There were used metal plates which resembled Tanto form, pieces of metal were rolled with something, and it was called “suri”. Knife work can be done with a Greek grip as well as with a Norman grip. Technique is as follows: an opponent is grabbed with an empty hand – struck by the other hand, blow from up, as well as from bottom with double grab.



4 FACE OR EYE STAB



Left hand is used to stab eyes, right hand is used to stab both eyes from left to right. Movement is carried out the way snake strikes. Hand with a knife is put on opponent's hand and opponent is stabbed. It will not be possible to stab eyes this way, that is why eyes are stabbed, they are cut out. With right hand one can poke eyes, but with left hand this type of movement is not convenient, but it can be done from left to right. That's how Greek "wing" works. First technical element which we see in criminal tradition, is an attempt of imposition of Norman technique against Greek. Subject of discussion is vrasayushayasya kolonna (rus. вращающаяся колонна – trans. rotating column). It is called "bluda". It is rotation system, we get out of the way of the Greek grip blow by means of rotating column and foot work. No matter how you strike rotating column with a Greek grip, no matter how you try to strike it, it is going to slip away.



Here we have a **beak strike**, which comes from rotating column. Rotation, knife slips away, back strike with "beak". An idea of "rotating column", itself, involves back "beak" strikes. It is not a strike, but a technical element, in other words it is a binder. Norman technique of technical elements of knife work starts from this binder.

5 DIAGONAL CROSS BLOW

Fifth blow's geometry is a diagonal cross. This blow is done from upside-down, as well as from the bottom up. Cut is done in the form of an eight (rus. восьмерка, vosmyerka (trans.eight), knife is pulled back and reversed.

Here we see naming "pero" (rus. перо, trans.feather) for the first time. When we talk about logical model, knife is not only a fang of venomous snake, but also pulled out feather, which may be used to "scribble". In criminal tradition there is such an expression as a "popishu-porezhu" (trans. I will write and cut). Besides, no one ever spoke about it out loud, they just "wrote" (scribbled) and "cut". As you would guess, no one would warn beforehand.

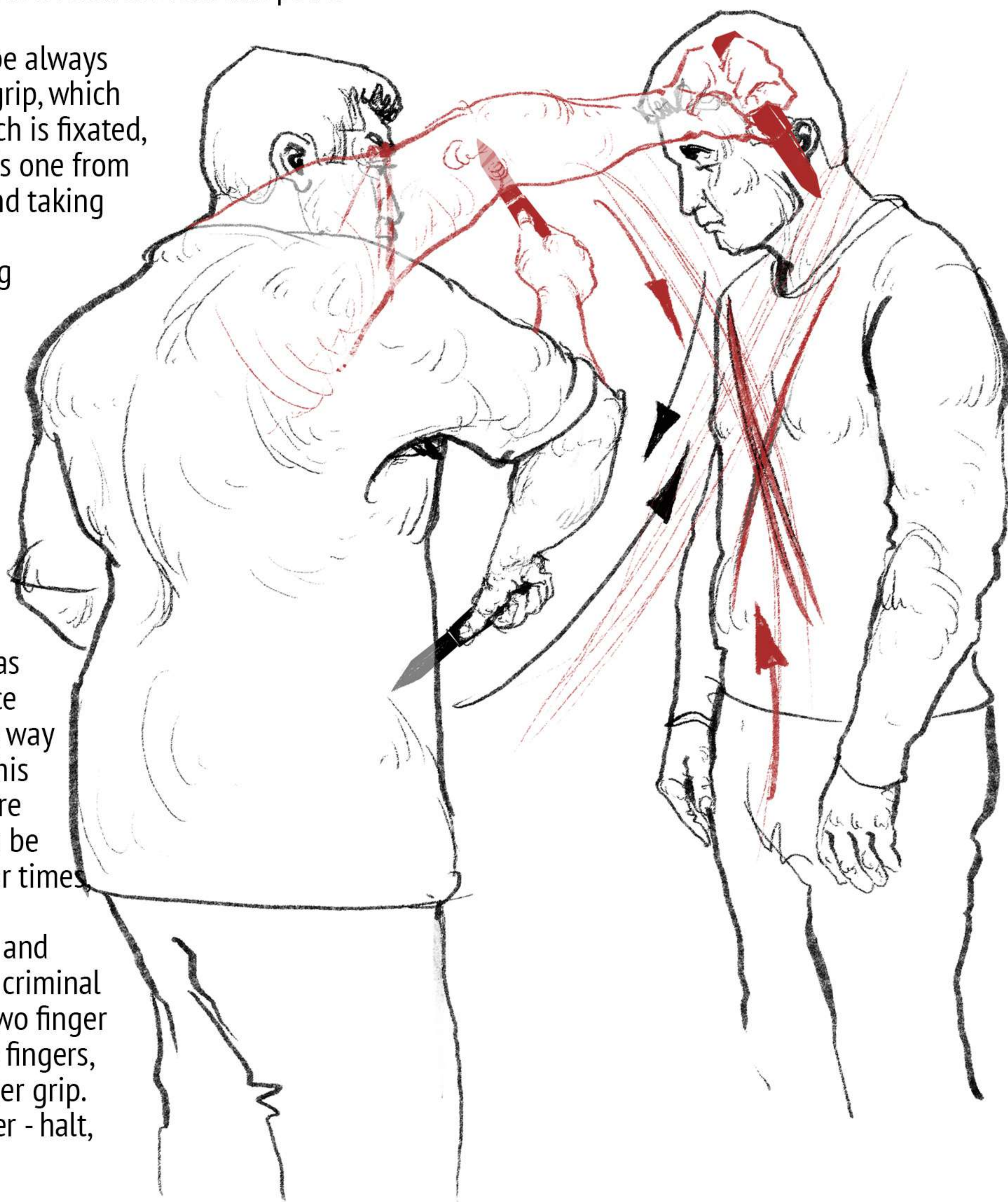
Top-down grip is utterly a Norman grip, diagonal cross blow. It has following logical model: when there are tusks and claws, it is always Norman system. Take a look at Genoese knife, you will see that it is a feather. From this point it

can be observed that there will be always notions of two grips – Greek grip, which rotates, and Norman grip, which is fixated, but despite that, nothing holds one from shifting knife to right hand, and taking back by left hand. There is a technical element of swapping knife from hand to hand.

This element takes its origin from Venice from context of venetian stiletto work. While studying venetian stiletto, we will see that venetians hold stiletto with left hand using Greek grip, but use Norman grip for right hand.

In criminal tradition, swap is done by rotation, hand stays as close as possible to torso, since all blows go from there – this way blows have a trajectory. For this reason, in Norman system there is a twist, knife rotation. It can be done even in mittens in winter times in forest felling, anywhere.

Knife spins and topples, spins and topples. In criminal tradition everything is easy: two finger grip, change grip to other two fingers, two finger grip, other two finger grip. Same thing: rotation to trapper - halt, rotation to trapper - halt, rotation to trapper - halt.



6 PIERCING STILETTO THROAT THRUST.

Strikes had been polished out throughout years by trial and error approach. There were attempts to stab from one side – people defended, it did not work. There were attempts to stab from the other side, person was turned in different way in order to find the most effective way. That is, effectiveness level of technique dropped. This way criminal system was formed for centuries.

Sixth strike is venetian – piercing stiletto thrust in throat. Strike “comes up” from bottom to neck, to head. Stiletto is a great model for this strike. This venetian strike was and is one of the priority strikes. The same strike will be used for strikes to shoulder and other parts, when direct thrust is needed. Person was brought to that thrust and at that moment was stabbed to unprotected area.

There are preparation exercises for this. As if one prepares an opponent for all this. But he does not know about it. Counter thrust is done by swapping stiletto from right to left hand. Knife is swapped and an opponent is stabbed by left hand. There is another type of the same strike, so called “wavy” strike, when blow is coming, person defends with a knife, figuratively speaking, he is struck in head, he defends with a knife, and at that moment he intercepts knife and thrusts stiletto to throat.

It has to be kept in mind, stiletto strike is done using legs, in other words main striking function of stiletto are legs, correspondingly in stiletto thrust not hands are main striking function. Hence, all retraction (done with feet), when person is grabbed, it is done using footwork as well, in other words using them, at some point during grab you stick hands and grab person towards you.



7 GREEK GRIP THROAT STAB

This is a throat stab with a **Greek grip**, but stab is of a Noman type. Throat is stabbed with a principle of a wing throw on. Same type of the strike is done to the back of neck.



8 GREEK GRIP STAB FROM BELOW

This is a unicorn strike, greek grip stab from below. Usually it is struck to the **solar plexus** away from you, or to stomach from below, **under ribs**.

Correspondingly, in Norman way it would be exactly the same. Eagle raises his wings, strike comes down to head. **It is struck using shoulders.**

We can shift to grabs with a simultaneous stab as well. Person is pushed away, knife is swapped, stab, swap, thrust. Swap - stab, swap - stab. **These are so called blade stabs.**



MAKHALOVO AND LEPKA

In that period of time, there appears two notions - "makhalovo" and "lepka". How does criminal environment characterize them?

"Makhalovo" (Greek) - is a technique and tactic of the fight. Greeks do not have anything other than "makhalovo". This is it, Greek systems finishes with this. Normans have "makhalovo" as well as "lepka".

"Lepka" - is a victory in fight, strategy and tactics.

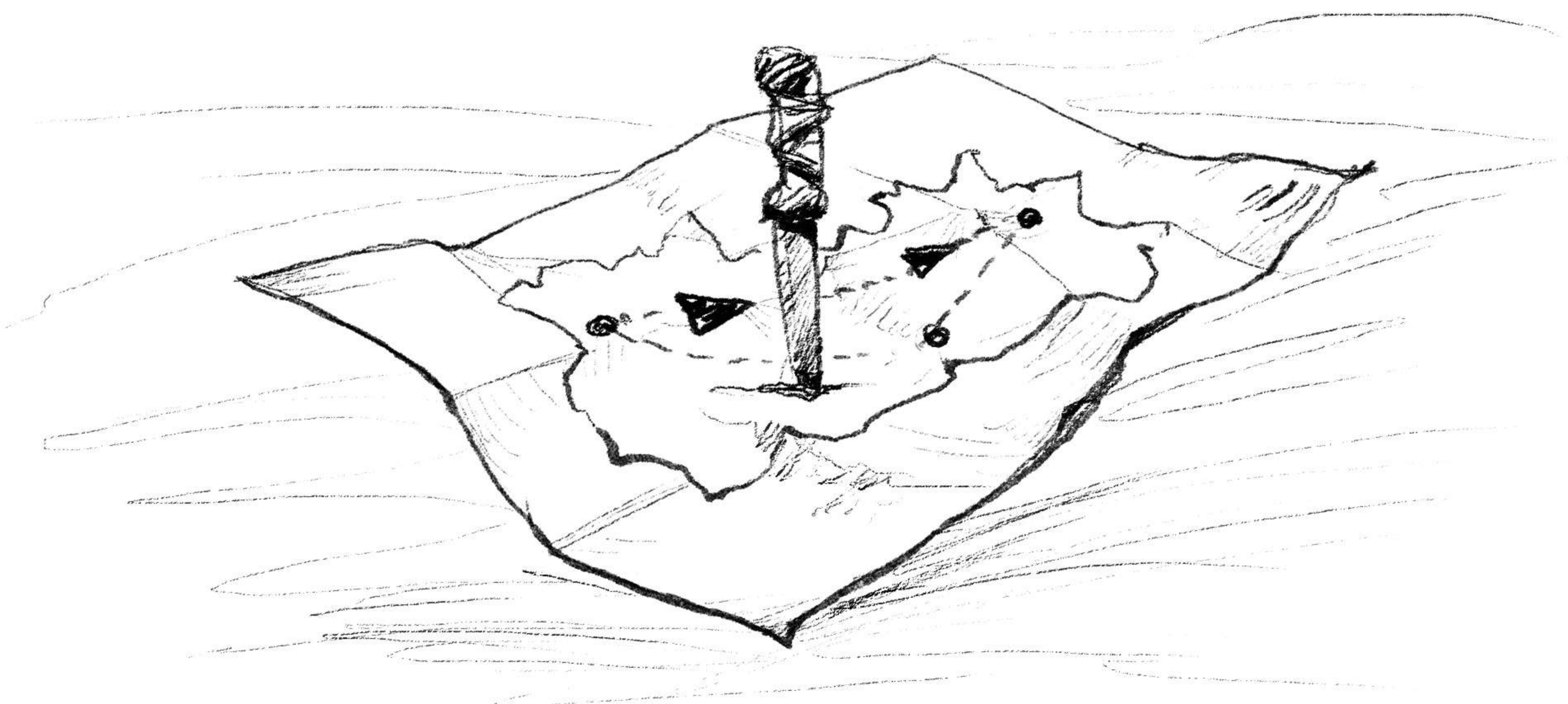
What Normans write about this?

"Lepka". Victory in the fight, but main thing is strategy and tactics, Norman sculpture type movement. Normans love sculptures and statues, you can see it in any old european city, particularly in Rhine. Normans manifest it in Catholic churches, statues and in "external iconostasis" of churches and houses. Unlike Greeks they use sculptures in architecture.

Word "lepka" (to mold) comes from here, meaning molding a structure. Consequently, during Great Patriotic War, when whole system got into SMERSH and military intelligence, they used to say "mold diversionists while warm". It is a criminal expression - "lepka". "Lepit teplymi" (Rus. лепить тёплыми, trans. to mold while warm) means to take one alive; "lepit holodnymi" - means "corpses".

When we talk about "makhalovo", it is always about tactics of ohotskyi boi. One hand is loaded, the other is not, meaning in one hand there is a shield, other one is empty. This is a tactic of Greek ohotskyi boi. When we talk about "lepka", it is about Sech and Kulachnyi boy, **STRATEGY AND TACTICS**.

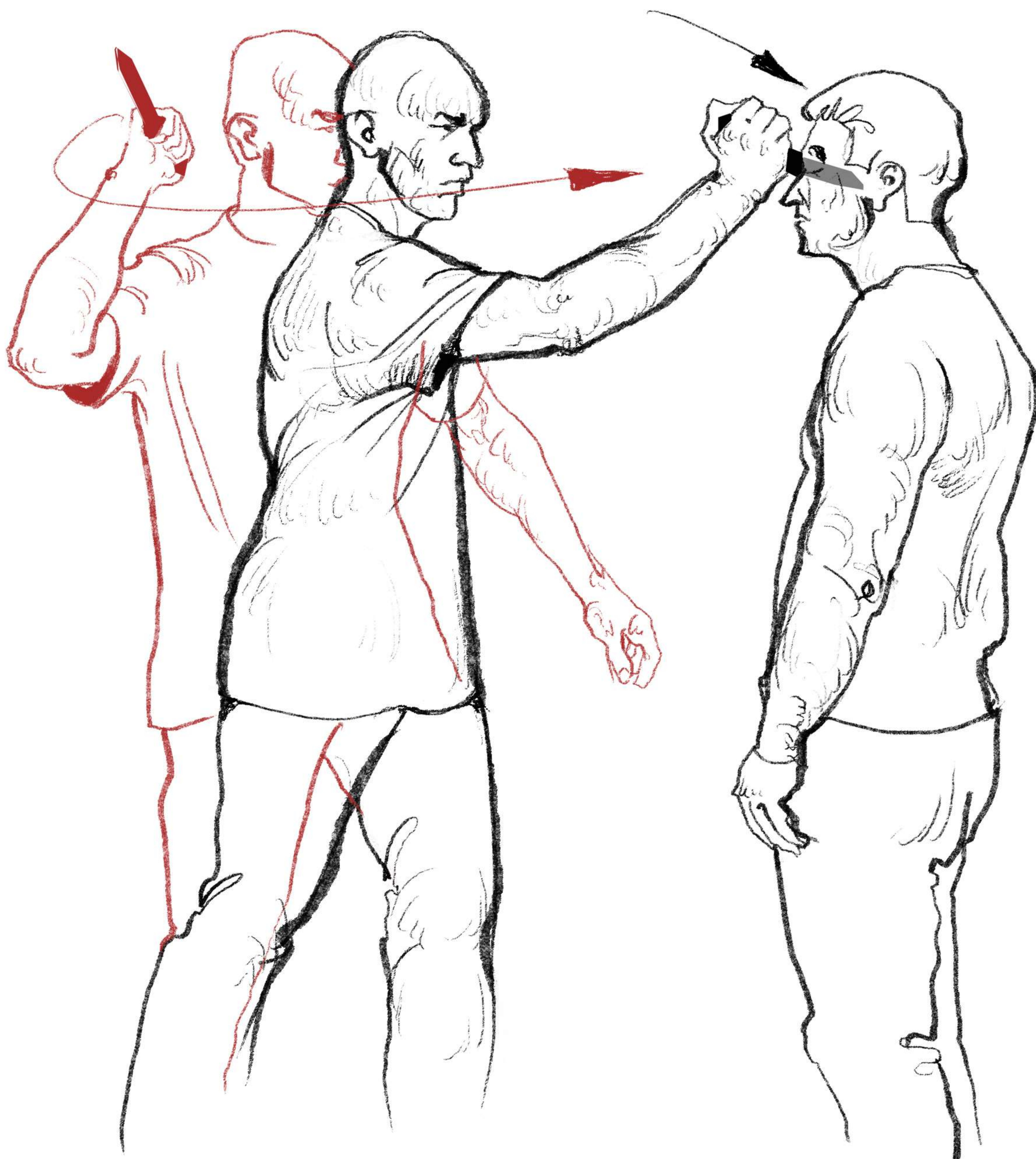
"Makhalovo i Lepka" - is a system, about how using a constructor to combine technique into one whole system. It is very secret science, which is used only by criminal authorities. People used to be taught this way - first of all simple stabs. "Torpedo" did not need anything but several strikes. There is nothing else him to be taught. He would be demonstrated one-two stabs of murdering a person, and that was it. Those who steal, had to somehow protect themselves. As for "torpedoes" they came and just murdered someone, they do not defend, they just kill. Later they are shown the basics of "makhalovo". Technical arsenal of strikes is widened to 5-6 strikes. On the level of authorities one knows "makhalovo" as a full system, in other words he knows 70 strikes which is fully made into one system which tells how to approach, how to stab, how to defend, how to counter attack. It is a system, meaning a logical model which is composed of techniques. "Lepka" is tactics and strategy, it is a logic of thinking, logic of moving in criminal environment: how to steal, and how not to get caught, how to defend and attack - it is a **whole science**.



9 GYUTLIN

It is called **Gyutlin**. It is a Norman, Jewish word. **Gyutlin** is a dagger stab using Greek and Norman grip, as **lash whips**.

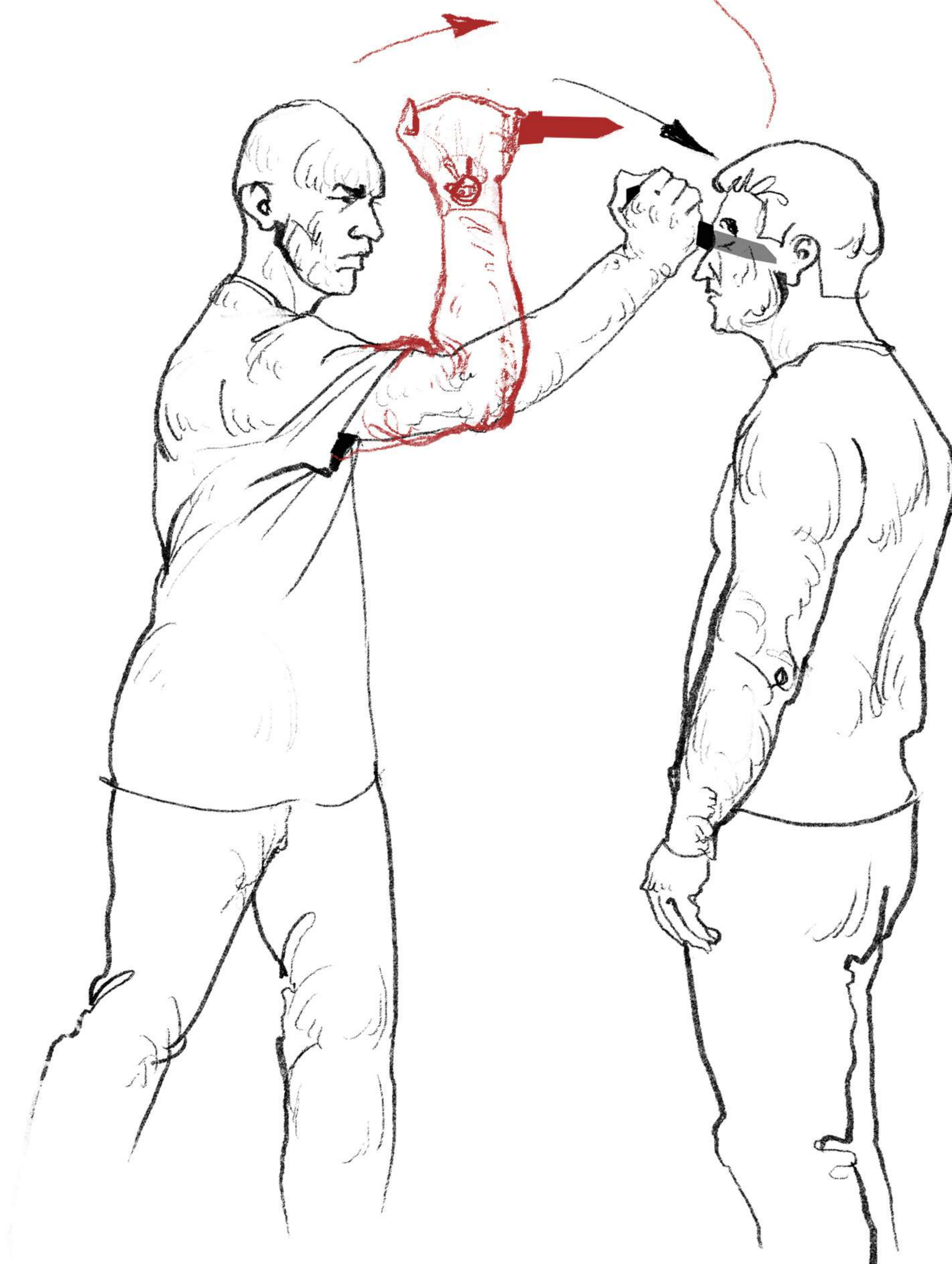
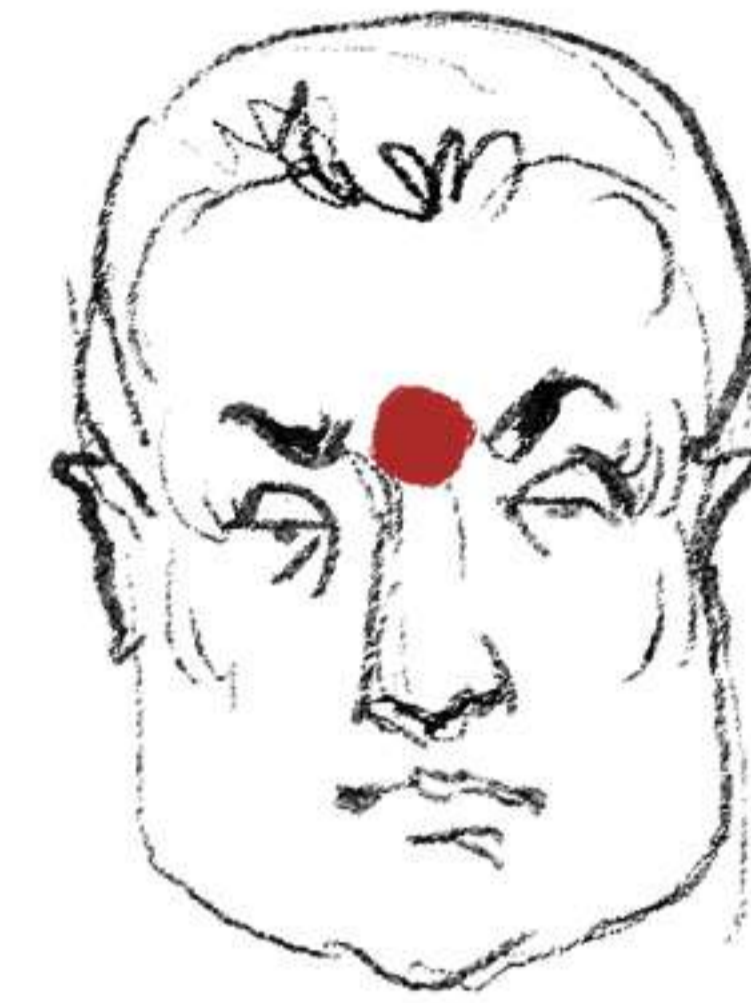
With a Norman grip like a claw scratches. We can see some *parts of this attack in African criminal system*. Blows are done with the help of wrist, forearm and shoulder. Strikes can be carried out by means of column rotation. Weapon is twisted when Greek grip is used. Knife constantly rotates.



10 NORMAN GRIP BLOW TO THE POINT BETWEEN NOSE AND FOREHEAD.

Tenth strike is made by Norman grip to the point between a nose and a forehead. Strike is made exactly to the point. It is a short movement strike, when man immediately falls to death. It is nail type of strike.

In criminal tradition there is such a name as "mylo" (Rus.мыло, trans. soap). It is a tooth brush with safe razor which is screwed. One takes a usual nut, a wood screw, they are twisted, brush is sharpened, two dangerous razors are combined and dangerous weapon appears. Attacks: face, eyes and hand cutting ones. With this type of thing person's head is "soaped". Also one can be washed with blood - it is also a razor. It is said "you will be washed in blood" - like a razor strike.

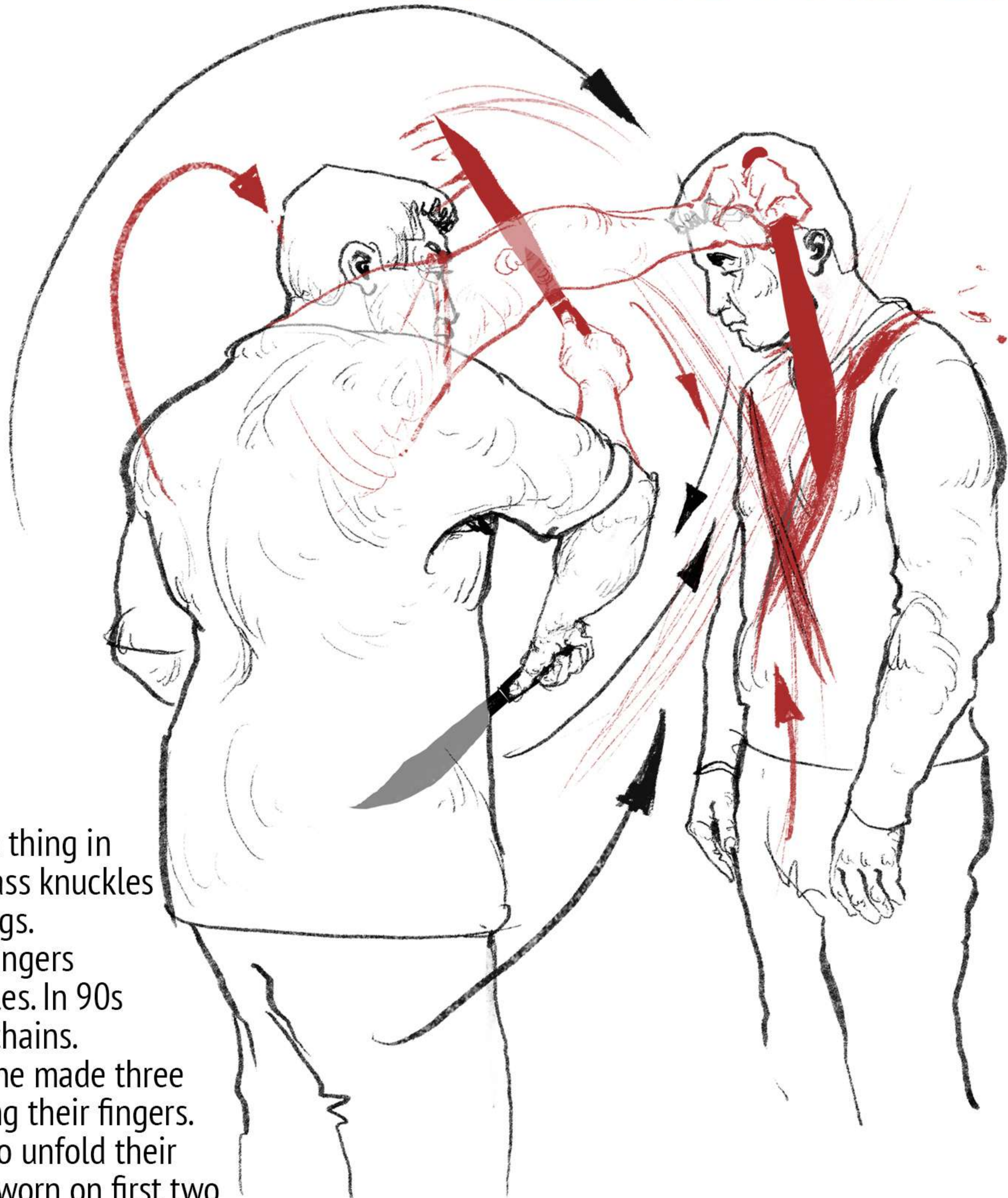


Next type is a usual gipsy pin, which is inserted into a spool of thread. Attack with such a pin is very painful, maybe even lethal if it struck in throat.

Next type is utterly Jewish one. It's name is "shnaiderling" - one half of scissors. Screw of usual sartorial scissors is loosened, scissors fall apart into two pieces, one piece is taken and sharpened, and it is called "shnaiderling". Such kind of weapon let's to strike with a Greek grip in any possible way. Correspondingly, with a Norman grip too. There is such a notion as "molyachki" - it is when one takes safe razor and uses it as a weapon in a fight, meaning it has a certain grip in order not to get hands cut, it is struck in eyes.

11 WHIP STRIKES WITH A LONG KNIFE.

This is a rare strike. It is rare when long knife gets in hand of a criminal, strikes are done like wiper strokes to wheels. Knife itself is almost half a meter (this knife with its handle is 40 cm, backword. Sword like strikes.



Staple - there is also such a thing in criminal world. They are brass knuckles made from improvised things. Three staples are worn on fingers and this makes brass knuckles. In 90s bandits made such car keychains. They went to a master, and he made three square staples exactly fitting their fingers. If it was needed they used to unfold their keychains. First staple was worn on first two

fingers, second staple on two last fingers, one on middle fingers, after they were squeezed they became brass knuckles. They were pushed against hand, so they did not harm fingers. This type of brass knuckle was used to hit someone. Correspondingly, there is same method in nowadays criminal tradition: if you take several two euro coins, magazine, newspaper, and roll it correspondingly, insert it between fingers correspondingly to coins which are sticking to magazine, one can hit head with such a thing quite well and inflict serious harm. Besides, the more magazine is thick the more sharp edges will be. Hence, one can hit with edges as a knife as well, struck to head, chin etc. That is the way a weapon can be made from magazine and two coins. It is also called "**skoba**" (staple).

Dolphin. You can take a spoon and sharpen it from its paddle side. Same slashing strikes as with knife are done with such a thing. It's name is "dolphin".

There is such a notion as "**molodost**". It can be a kitchen knife or any other cheap knife with a hole in handle. What is done with it? You put a rope through a hole, put rope in hand, during stab knife does not slip. It does not have a guard, but still, hands do not slip to razor because of the rope. It is called "**molodost**" (Rus. молодость, trans. youth).

12 SHAMPUR

"Shampur"(rus .шампур, trans. screw) is done differently with left and right hands. Right hand is used after neck grab. Person is grabbed by neck and "nashamourivayut" (Rus.нашампуривать, trans. to screw something).

Left hand - Norman grip, same movements. With a Norman grip, knife is reversed differently and person is killed. Grabbing is same, but a grip is a Norman one. Knife is hidden. And at this moment movement is towards him, he comes forward one. Knife abuts body and is stabbed into solar plexus.



13 STAB TO NECK FROM BELOW WITH A NORMAN GRIP.

This is a neck stab from below with a Norman grip. Knife is reversed, and in stabbed in while attack is coming. Norman grip neck stab with left hand is done from shoulder into neck.



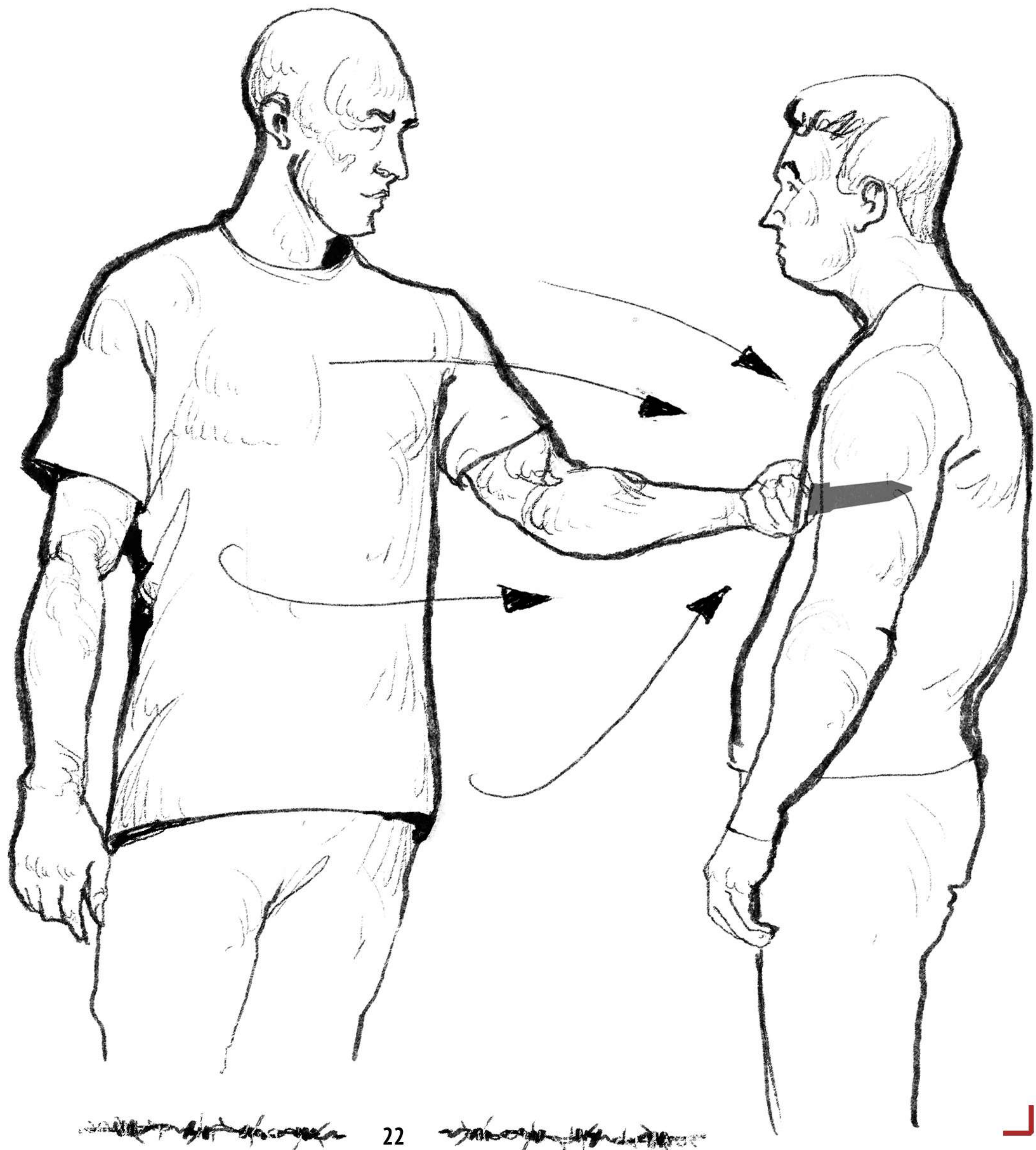
14 SOLAR PLEXUS STRIKE FROM A COMFORTABLE POSITION

There is a Greek grip hit into solar plexus from a comfortable stance. There are a lot variants. I know that if a person got hit into solar plexus even half blade, he will immediately die. For these reason these stabs are thoroughly worked out.

In places of imprisonment there is not much to do. One sketches a person like him, and hits the board all day long. He hits from all stances and learns how to make one hit. He is a "torpedo", he does not need more.

It is such kind of a "frame". Later on he will relate tactics to "makhalovo", how to approach person, how to detach one's hands and stab into solar plexus, how to make a sudden hit. And the hit many - sided, it can be done in any kind of way. It does not have to necessarily a knife - any pointed object can do, as a strike is a piercing one. Any sharpened spoke will do. Hand may be struck by a spoke, from here one can struck solar plexus. If a person attacks you, divert his hand, make a cut with knife, he strikes you with the other hand - you block it and stab him into solar plexus after his hit.

There is such a notion as "shampurit" (to screw). In order to hit well a person with a stiletto, he has to be stopped. Why it is said "shampurit"? How one makes barbecue: you fake a piece of meat and screw it. In other word, there has to be a good grab, and a stab after grab. And Stella is a kind of thing that goes into a person as a butter.



15 STRIKE FROM BELOW A BIT LOWER TO CHIN

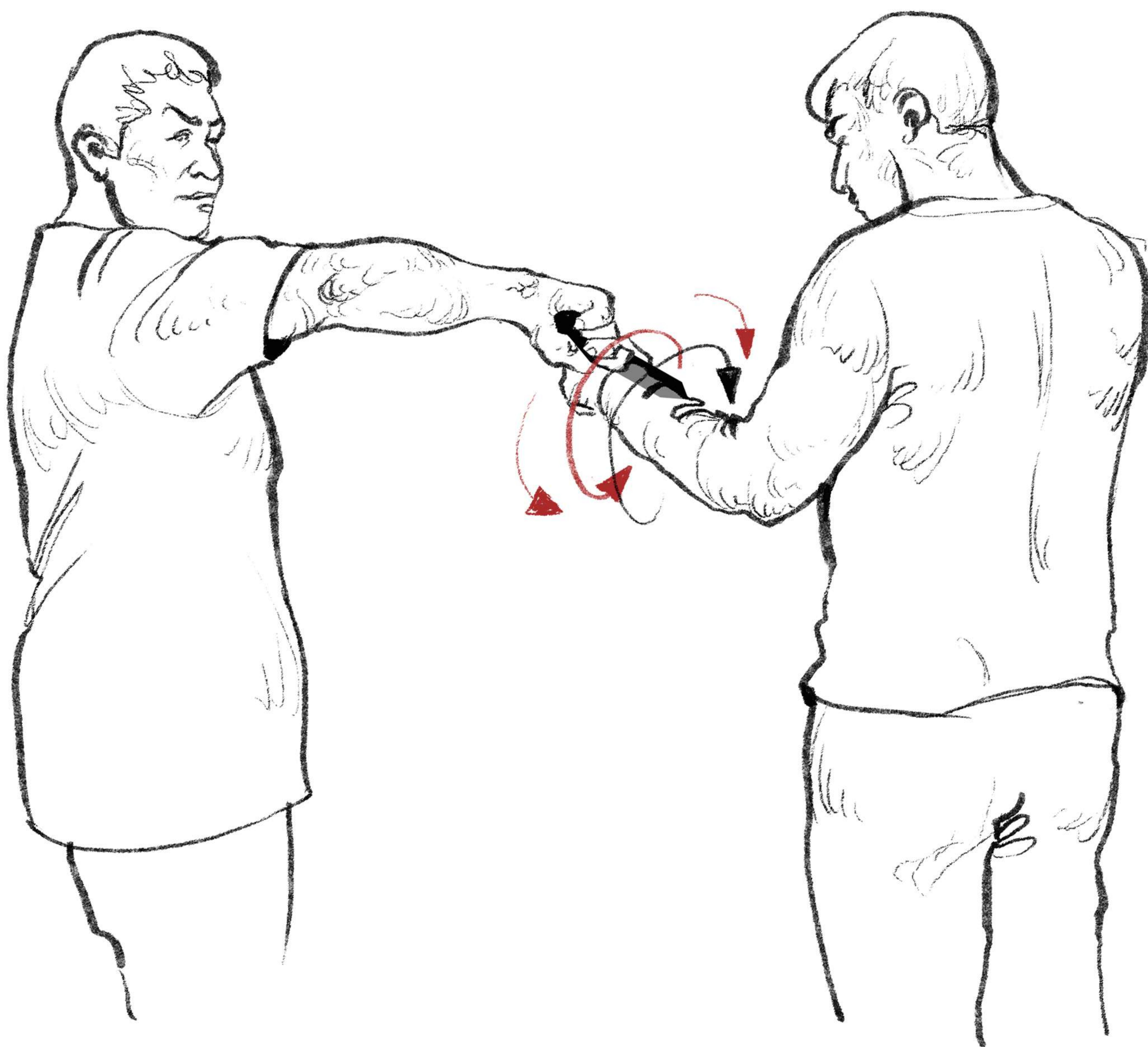
Greek grip strike from below a bit lower to chin. Person cannot scream as a throat is completely damaged, there is no scream. Afterwards he is stooped, strike to neck and everything is over. Same hit under jaw, it is also kind of 15-th strike. Using left hand is convenient to hit under jaw, with right to chin. Ascending strike, like a candle, upwards. Under jaw hit is done same way. In jargon language this thing is called "podkol" (Rus.подкол, trans.to poke, "to tease a person"). Frequently it is struck with a Greek grip on a swing. Person swings back and forth, and in strikes in swinging movement.



16 SCREW

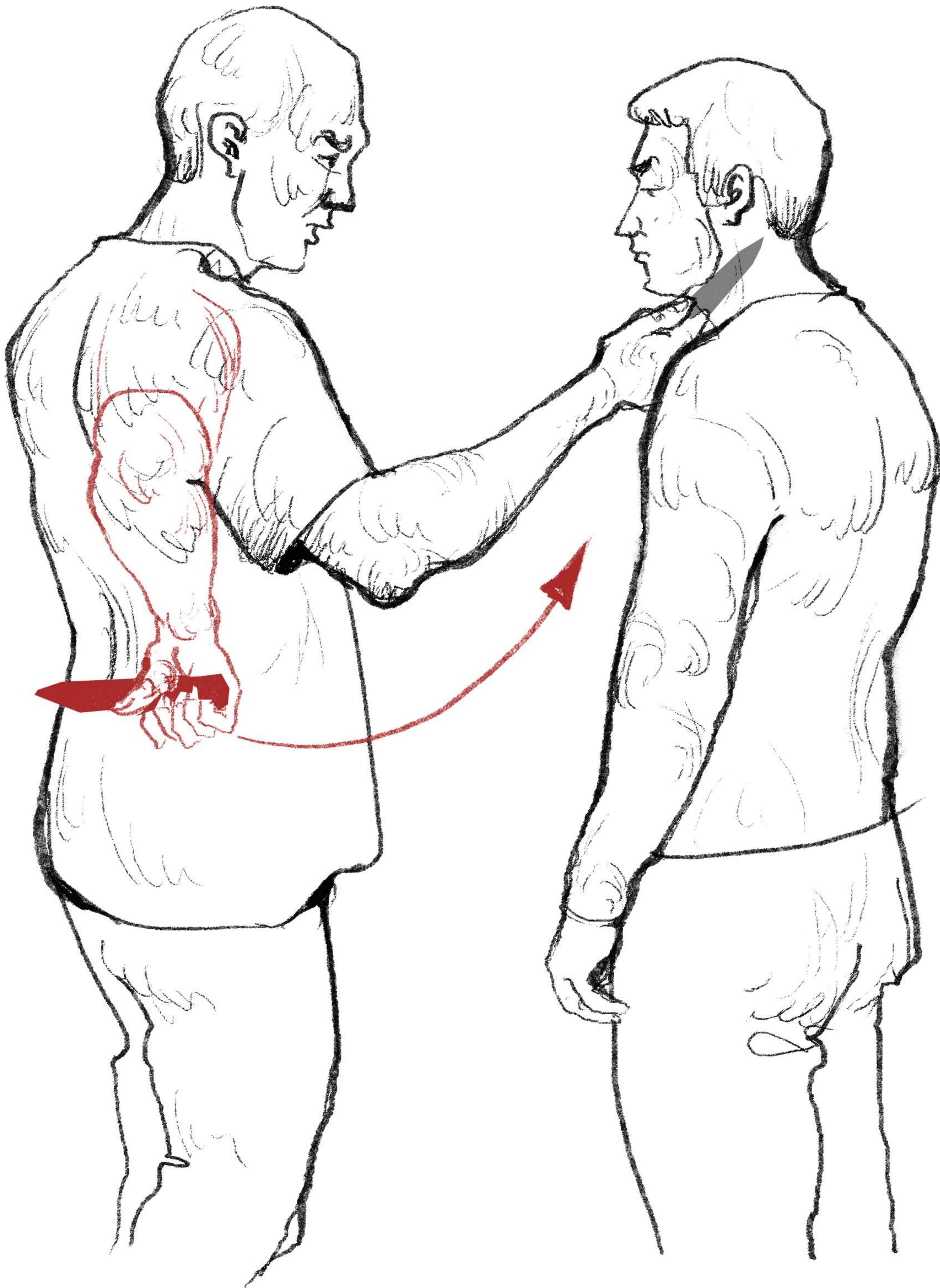
"Screw" ("to screw") - Norman stab with a Greek grip. "Screw" is done as screwing a nut. Hand is slipped on, wrist is cut, as if you are **screwing a nut**. Strike is meant to cut Greek' hands, so they do not swing their wings.

Note: all hand cut strikes that you will see are Norman strikes. These strikes appeared quite late. Counter Greek tradition. In other words, everything related to hand attacks, are all Norman ones with Greek grip. It is "**poteha**" (Rus.потеха, trans.fun): I am a Norman, handle a knife with a Greek grip, hence, all Greeks clearly understand how I will fence with this knife, but I begin cutting hands, "**vintit**" (screwing)...



17 GREEK GRIP STRIKE WHILE HAND WITHDRAWAL

Greek grip strike while hand withdrawal is as if a sword is withdrawn from left together with a hit. Starting from torso level it is brought up way till the neck. As if you withdraw a sword. Hit ends beneath the ear.



Probit baraban. (Rus. пробить барабан, trans. break through a drum)

Break through a drum - person is grabbed by neck and stabbed into a stomach, as hitting a drum. Or reverse grab by neck and stab into a stomach after the grab.

18 PROBIT BARABAN

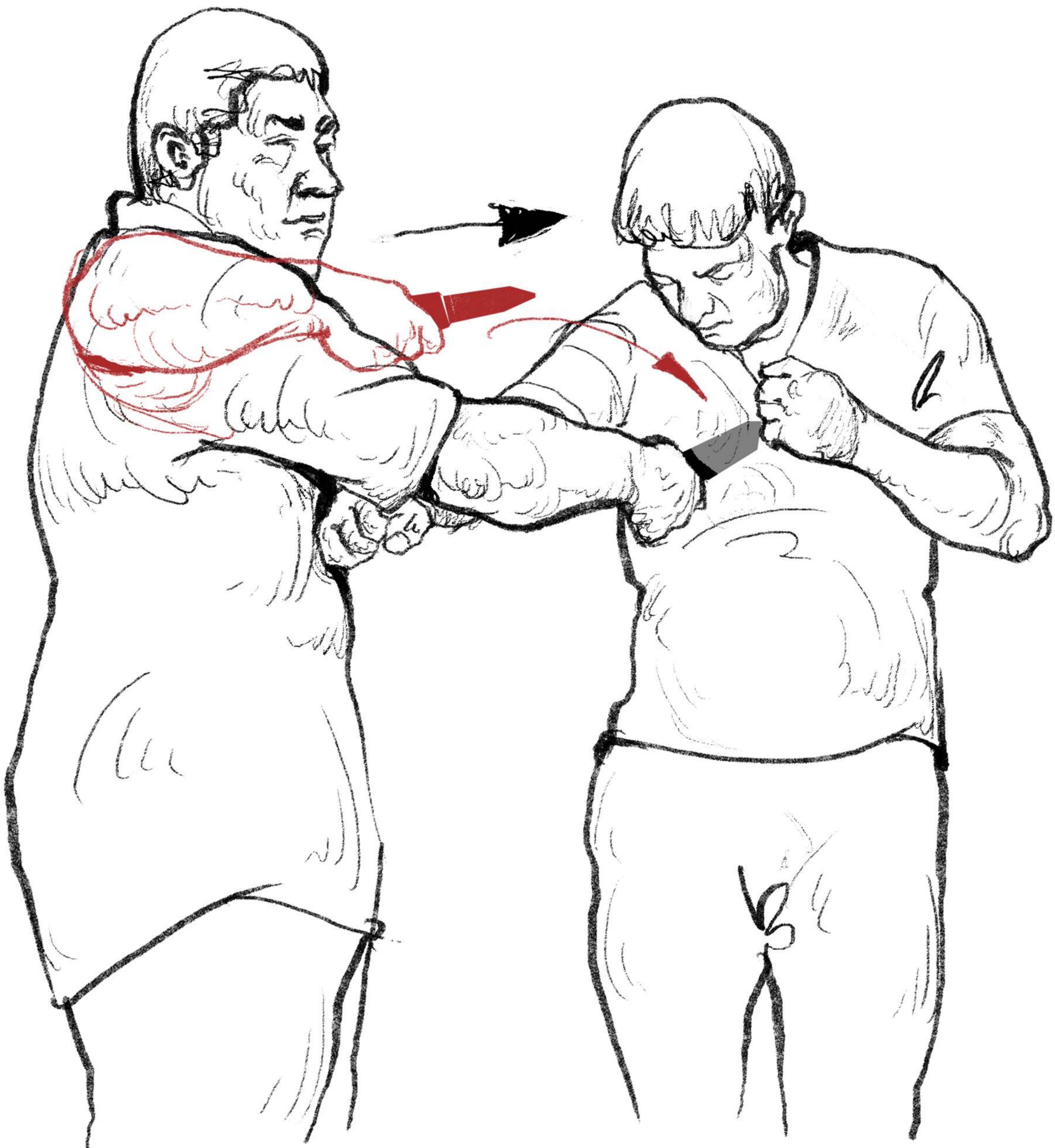


19 PUSTIT V DOSKU

Pustit v dosku (Rus. Пустить в доску, trans. hit the board)

"Hit the board" is a straight Greek grip chest stab. There is an exactly the same hit with a Norman grip, it is carried out by crumpling a person backwards, hand to chin, while deceitfully stabbing the chest.

Two different stabs: first - elbow is up, stab to the center of chest, second - crumple one backwards and chest stab with a Norman grip, it is stabbed two-three times. If a person has a possibility of going back backwards, blows are followed up, that is hand blinks in front of the eyes. If a person starts defending using hands, steps backwards then blows are just repeated several times. In case he beat off first time, you pull out and stab second, third time. As a rule criminals like multiple hits, there is not one blow, but several blow into very same spot. In case defend worked once, immediately comes second blow, and he does not react to it. Such kind of things are frequent.



20 KROVAVYE PLATOCHKI

Krovavye platochki (Rus. кровавые платочки, trans. bloody cloth)

"Bloody cloth" resembles the technical element "screw", but "bloody cloth" is like when a person waves with cloth, same is done with hands. Imagine that you are holding a scarf, a cloth, how would you act with it. All these movements with cloth will be done with wrists.

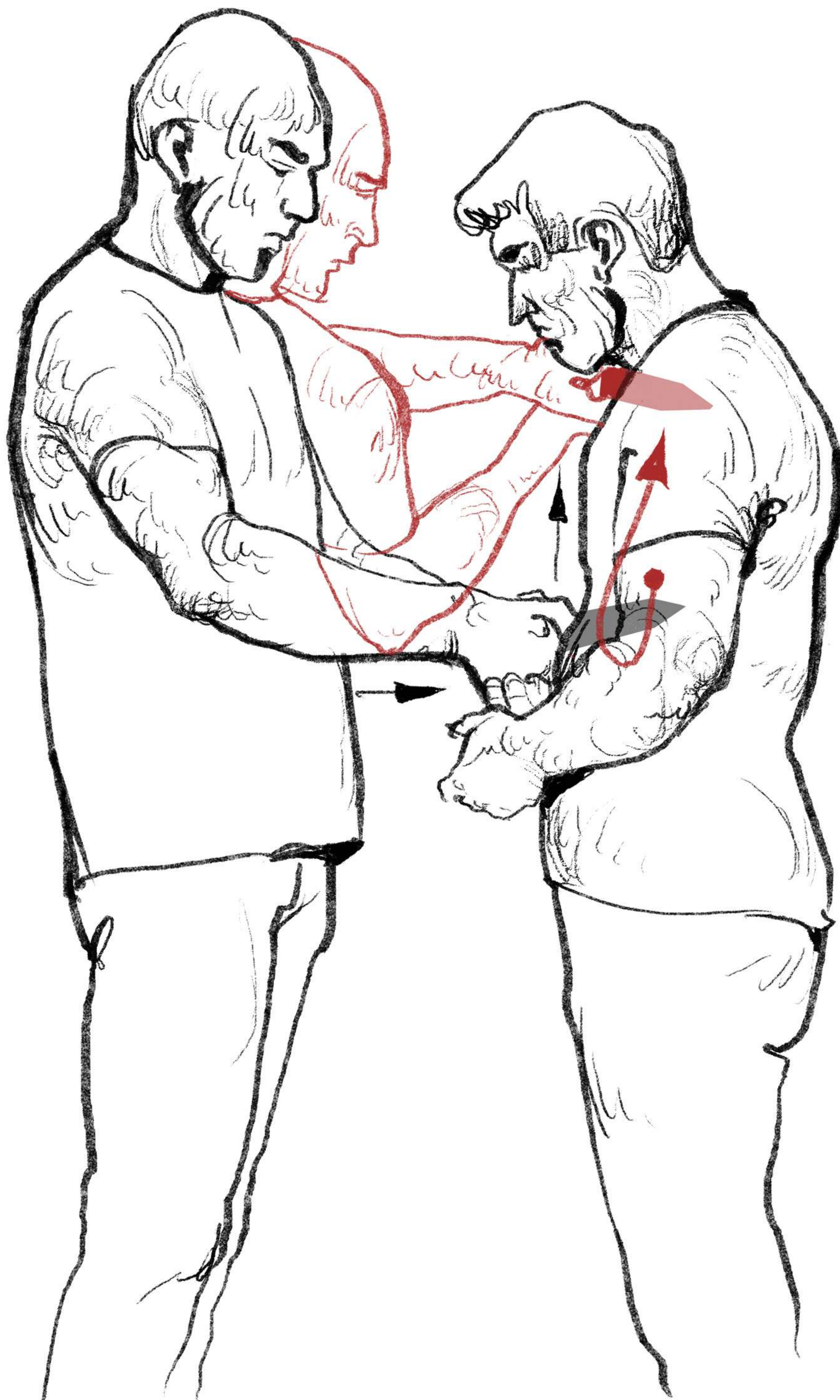


21 RAZMANDYRIT

Razmandyrit (Rus.размандырить, trans. disembowelment)

"Razmandyrit" to rip a stomach with two hands. Knife is stabbed with one hand, then it is swapped to other and stomach is ripped out. Greek grip stab, grabbed with second hand, twisted inside the body and pulled out aslant, and stomach is simply ripped off.

There is such an expression as **"posadit"** (Rus.посадить, trans. to make sit) - multiple stomach stabs with a Greek grip. There is such a notion as "raspisat" (Rus.расписать, trans. to write). Remember Norman **"Rose of the Winds"**. So according to these 8 directions swapping cutting strikes are carried out: one, two, three, four, five, six... Greek strikes to Norman "Rose of the Winds".



22 SKREBANUT

"Skrebanut" (Rus.скребануть, trans. to scrape) - is a claw strike, which rips out flesh, knife scrapes. Hands are cut in a similar way, with a Norman grip we scrape with a claw.



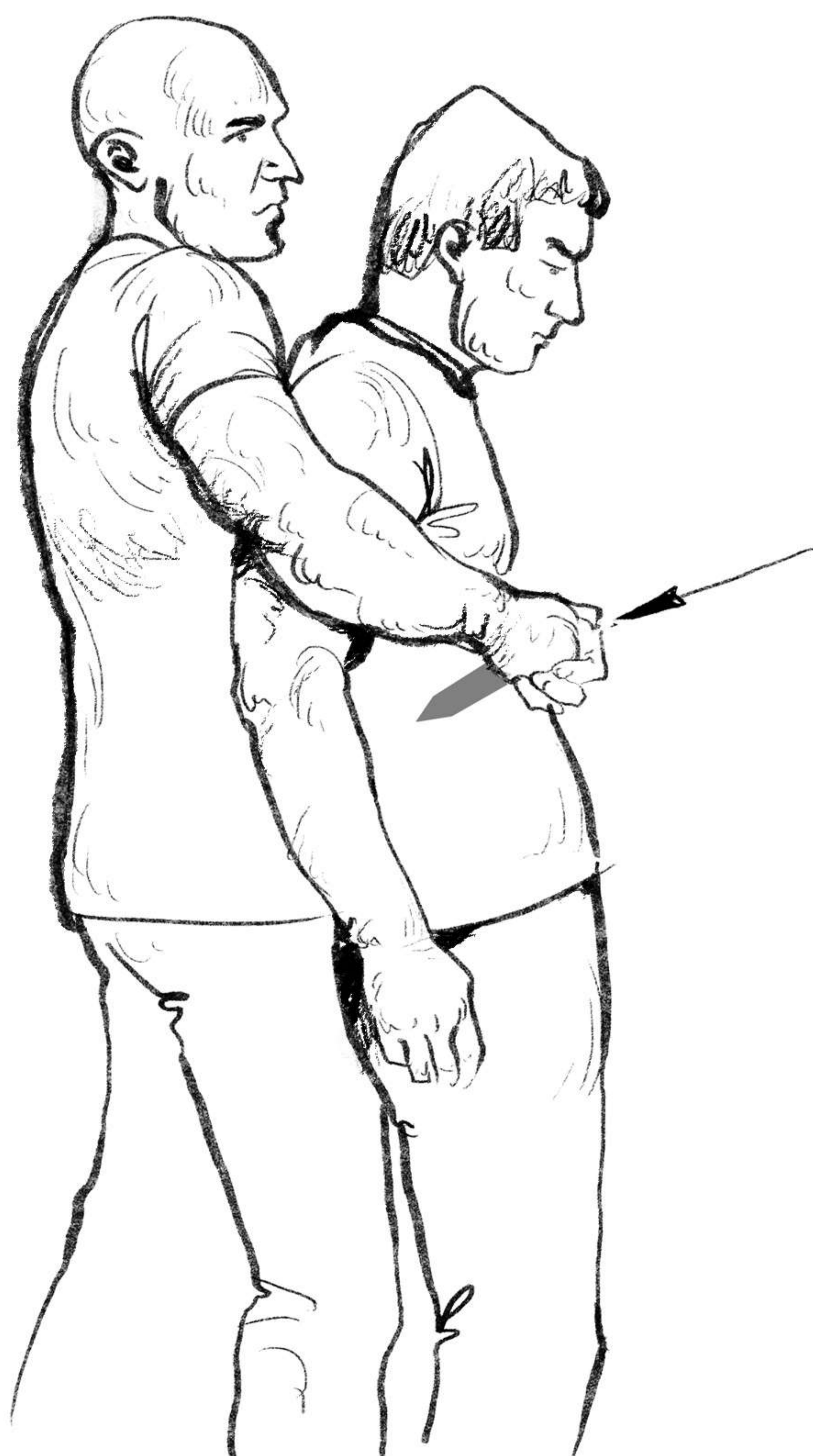
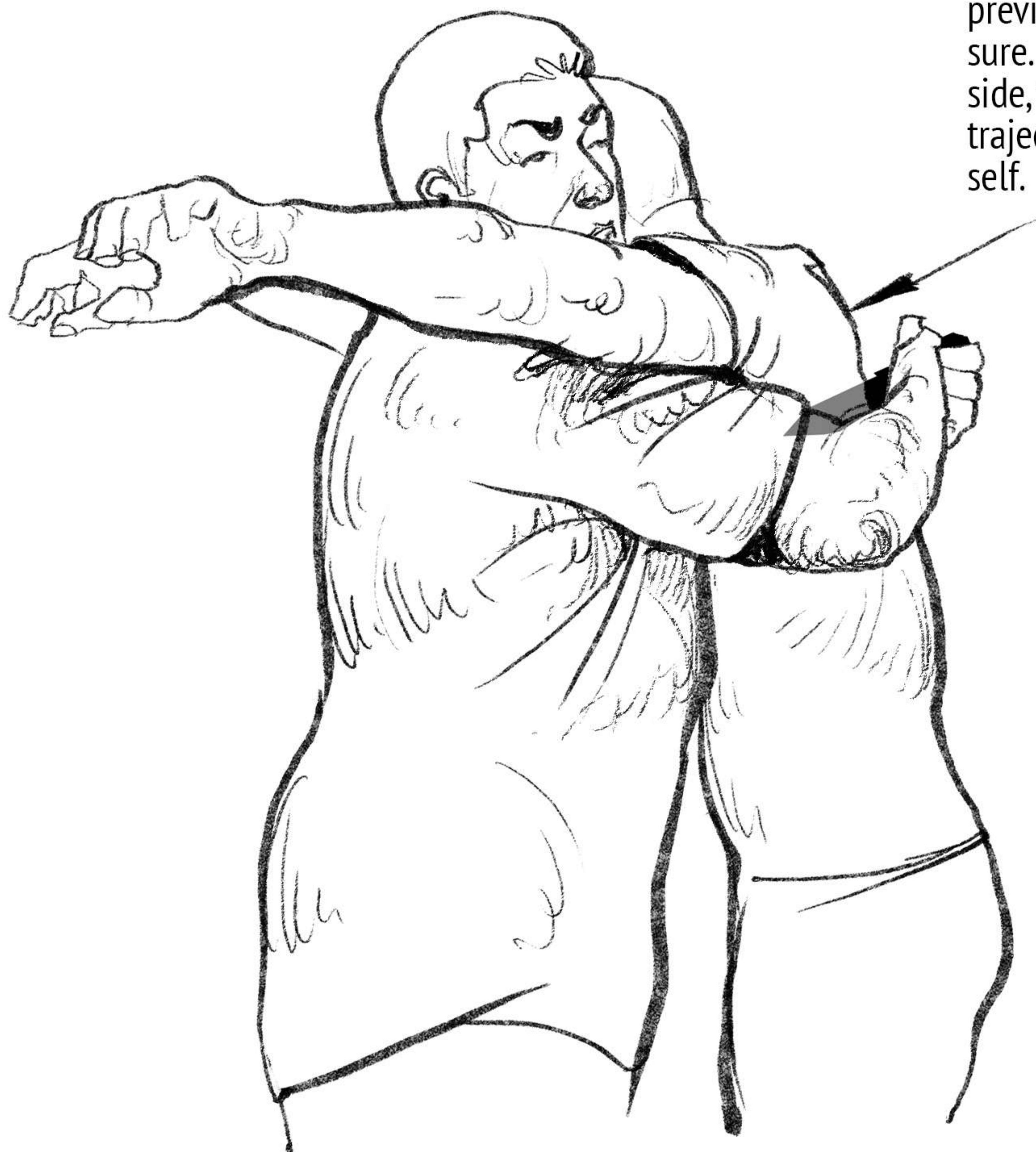
23 UDAR V DUSHU

"Udar v dushu" (Rus. Удар в душу, trans. literally hit the soul) - Norman grip blow at the axis of symmetry, at the center of human body. It does not matter where hit lands, what is important is the axis of the symmetry, in order to split a person in two halves.

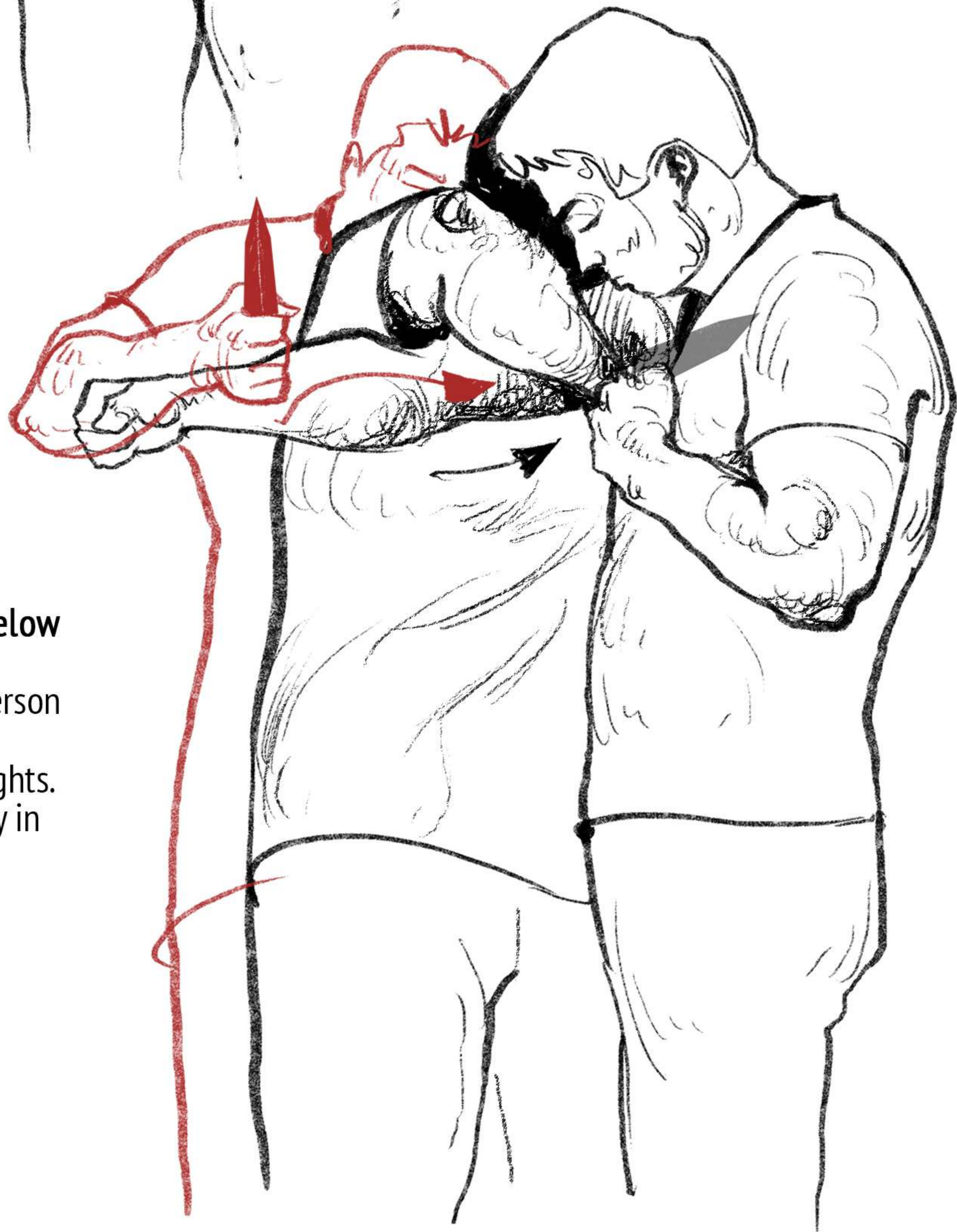


24 STAB IN THE BACK

"Stab in the back" can be done in the following manner. When a stab goes behind the back, it is twisted in there, and with a help of knife a person is pulled towards you, when he is pulled in he is stabbed through. Long stab is similar, except that in previous person is stabbed shortly by means of pressure. In the other case, a stab is long, clings to the side, to the back, at anything, as a cat. Hitches up on trajectory and under 90 degree angle pulled to yourself.



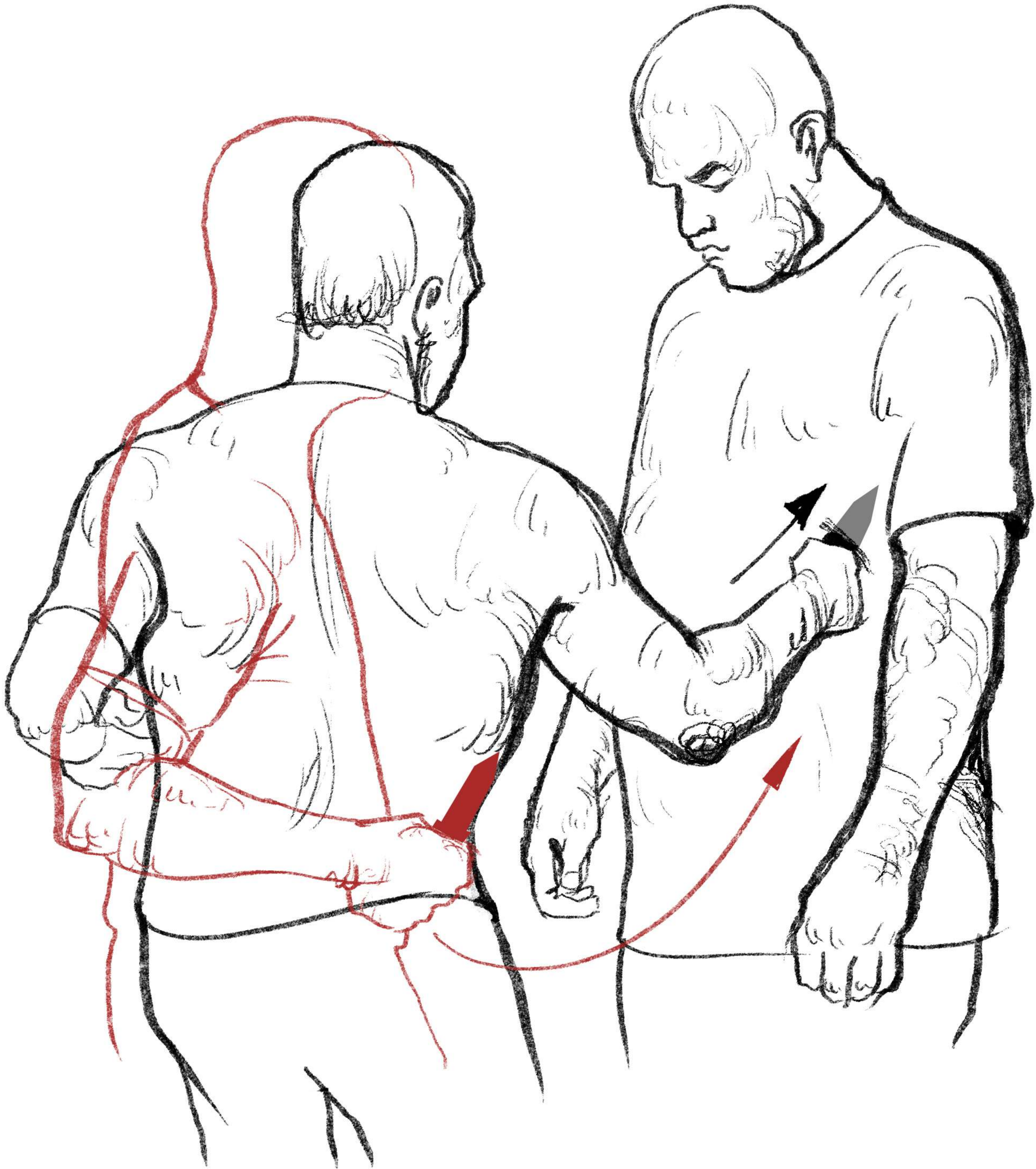
25 GREEK GRIP ARMPIT STAB



Greek grip underarm stab from below and from side.
Person is cut short. Usually when person grabs some part, he is immediately stabbed in the armpit with no thoughts. Hand is thrown up - and it is already in blood - bring down...

27 BAHIRA

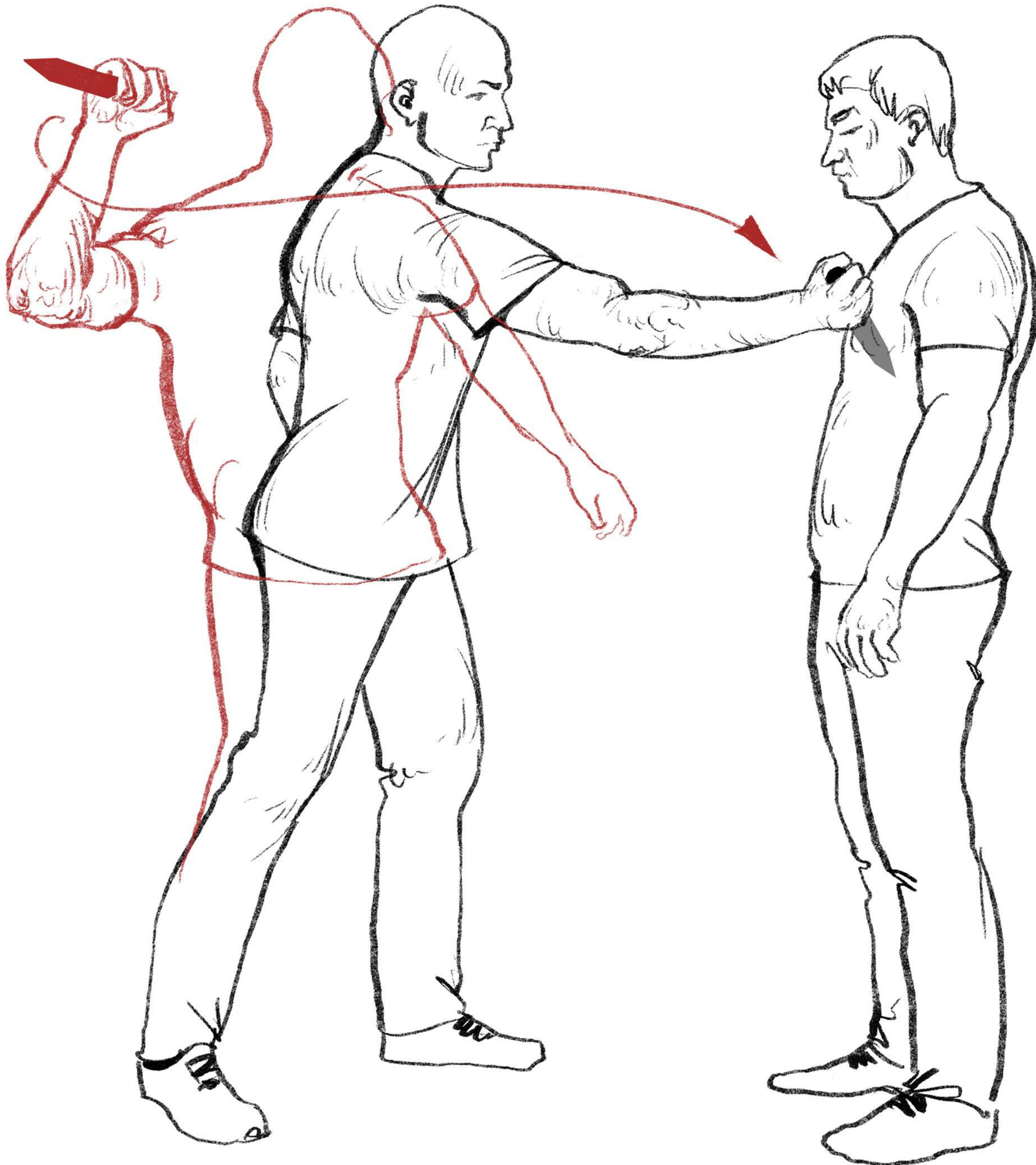
Bahira - Greek grip side stabs to under arms of an opponent, as if a wing movement. Person punches with a hand - at this time it is "jumped in" under his arms (stab to ribs). Usually after a fist punch, knife unseen, it is below, when person strikes - one dodges, like a boxing liver shot, hand goes by and from this position it stabs the ribs.



28 NIGHT

"Night" - Norman grip strike to solar plexus from reverse side. Sidestep and solar plexus stab by turning on feet. It is not a straight strike, but a side stab. Person turns around and knife is thrust till it's handle.

Same thing - back pike stab under heart with a stiletto, turn in reverse direction and stab under heart. Both of the stabs are quite known in movies, when a person sidesteps and stabs from that stance. It can be imagined as if a person opens accordion. One is told "wait a second" to distract his attention and suddenly thrust a knife very deep.



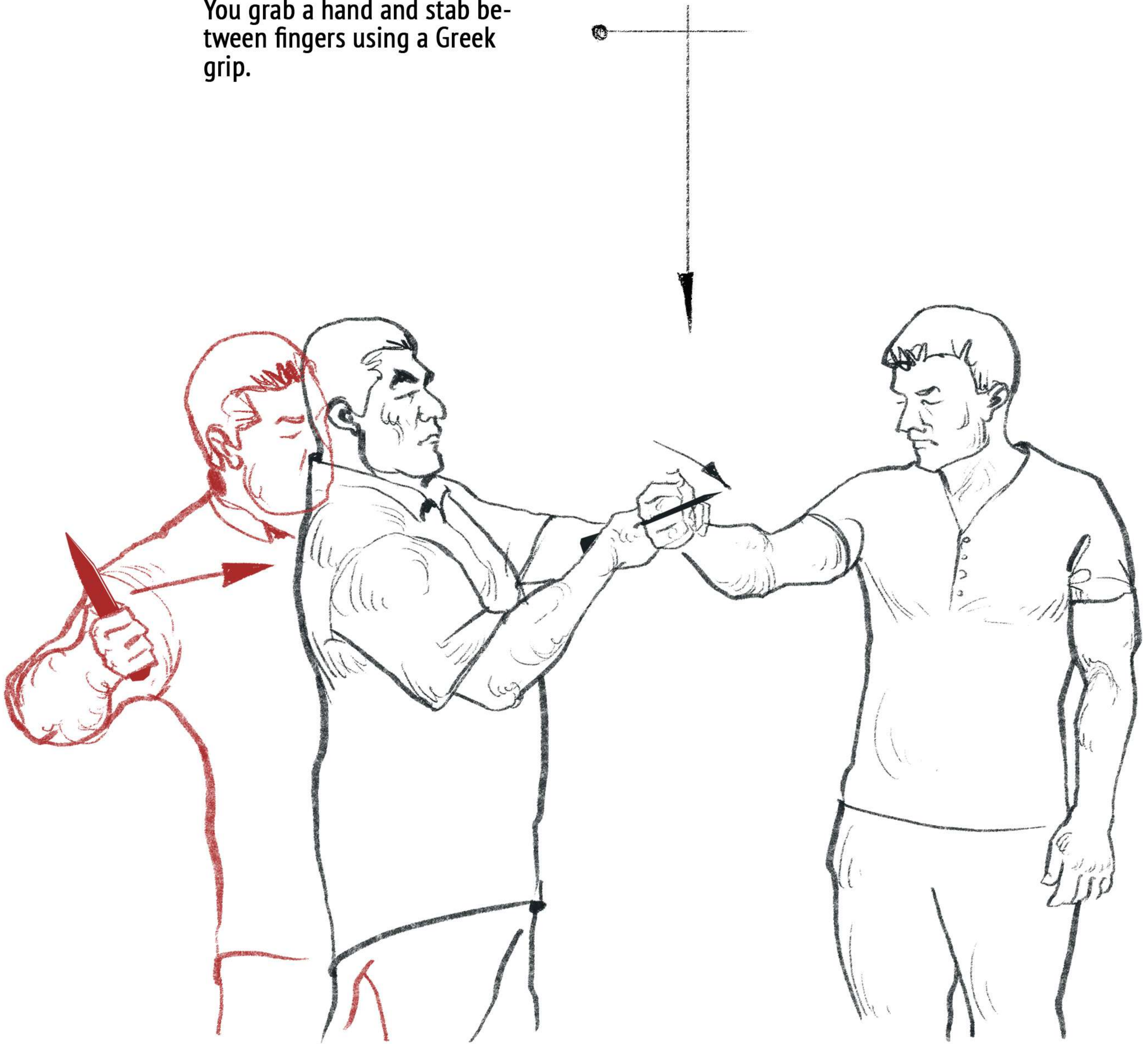
29 GRAB STAB

Grab stab is done while grabbing with both hands, strike is done with both hands in the neck. If you are grabbed with two hands, your hands are free and you have a knife. You pull it out and stab it very deeply to neck from the back.



30 TOAD

You grab a hand and stab between fingers using a Greek grip.



31

PALM CENTER STAB

Hands are put on table and with a **Norman stab** hands are struck in very middle. Somewhere at the bar, if a person started doing something with his hands, hands are simply put on table and **stabbed in the middle** with a Norman grip. Utterly Norman stab.



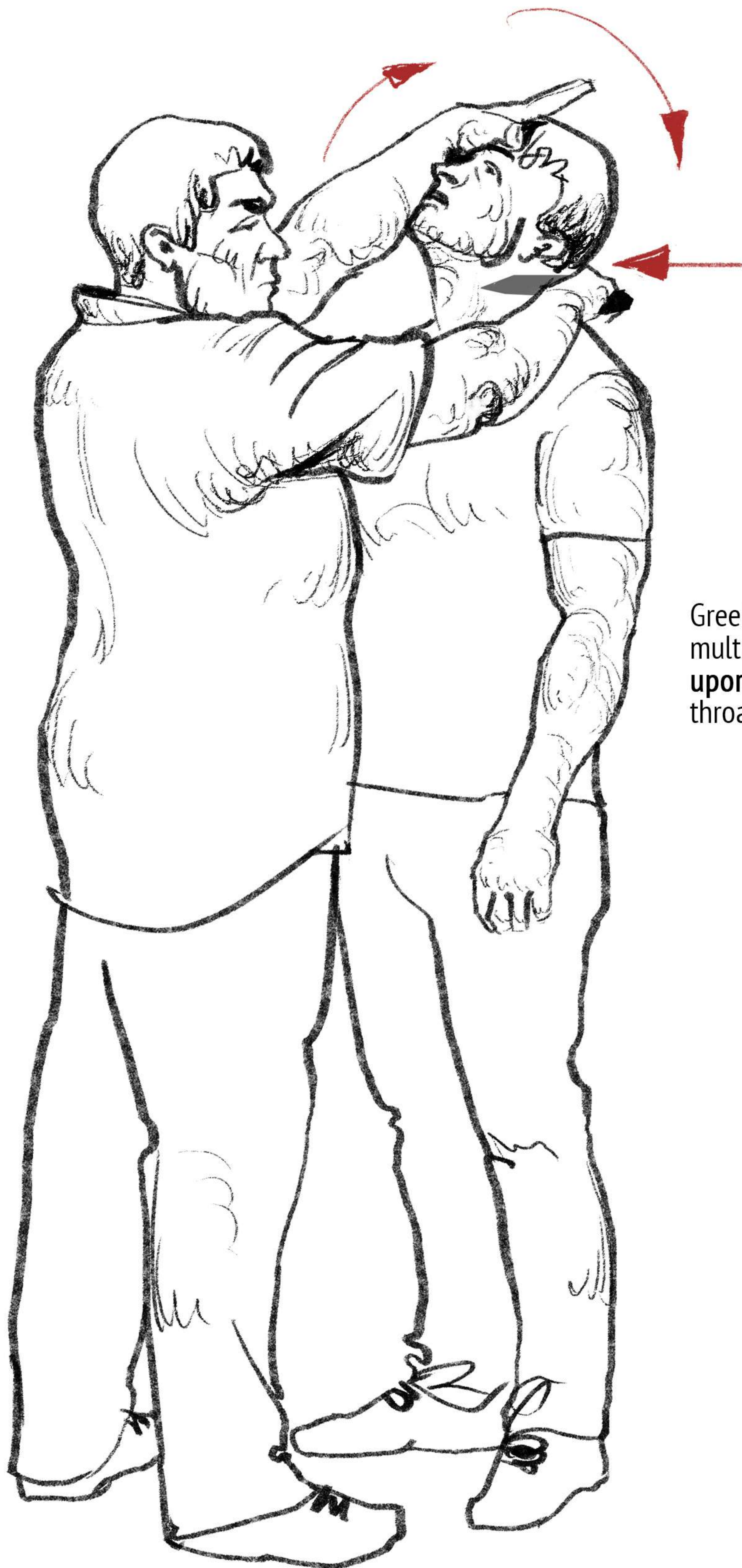
32 UDOLA



Udola is a Norman grip stab to the end of the neck from top to bottom. Left hand stab from the other side.



33 UPYR



Greek grip stab grabbing back of the neck simultaneously pressing against face. "**Upyr, uporot**" ... person is hold by the face and throat cut.

34 CHEST STAB UNDER 45 DEGREES

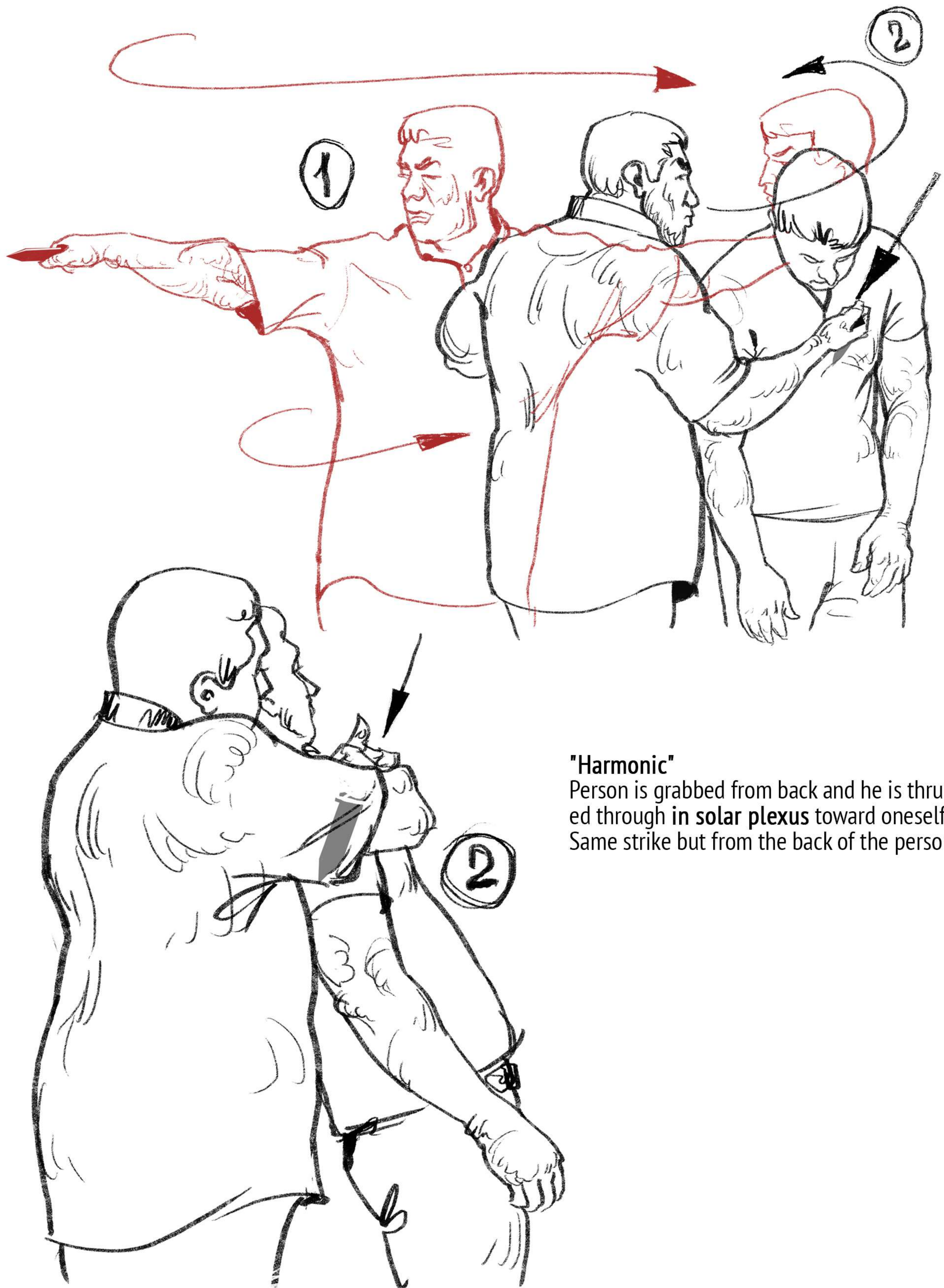
Everything related to blows under 45 degrees from below and top, are stabbed from different sides. Person pulls hand - he is stabbed through hand at the same time.



Bridle - Greek grip stab with the back of the knife in the chin from down, upwards along the body of an opponent.



36 HARMONIC



"Harmonic"
Person is grabbed from back and he is thrust-
ed through in solar plexus toward oneself.
Same strike but from the back of the person.

36 STABS

Here are the **36 stabs in Russian criminal tradition** which I was able to restore. Research should start with these stabs, and certainly you may ask me questions. and from the questions about these stabs, about how to stab, another theme will arise, which is called "**makhalovo**":

How these stabs should be done?

There are stabs, they have been tested, "I know how to use them on person", but now, how should I use it? Needless to say, one won't be just standing still. Here we come to another topic - "makhalovo", it is about how these strikes are carried out in real fight, how to approach an opponent, how to attack him or how using tactical methods one can move from one to another knife stab, how to combine these strikes, how to turn it into trouble proof system, which would let us virtuously use the knife with a Norman and Greek grips. These strikes open up these questions.

This book is important in that, the description of the strikes only, brings up questions as "**So how do I stab now?**".

And it will be the next book, which will be called "**Makhalovo**": Greek and Norman tactic, how to strike, how to turn it into one common system.

