



# ENIGMA

IGNORANCE LIQUIDATION

2

OLEG MALTSEV

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#### FOREWORD

Our friend Master Palmero Ramos was visiting us for two weeks. He was collaborated in work together with us in the field of restoring the European knight tradition, as well as the Spanish school. As a result of our work, we have written a book the name of which is «Cape and Dagger». We are going to publish it pretty soon. This book represents the whole scope of research that we have done through this two weeks. And let me assure you we have done many things. Moreover, together with 2 master we were researched the South African criminal tradition. We have really decent material that we would like to share - and that will be a part of this book. We have completely restored the Spanish school. This school distinguishes to other schools that are present today in Italy, as well as it distinguishes to the other schools existing in any other places of the world.

First of all we should get acquainted with the school itself. The name of the school is «Achinech» - this is the ancient name of Tenerife. The school is represented in website, as well as YouTube channel. Talking about “Achinech” school let me remind you that according to the research the first question that we had to find out was it decent school. Should we pay attention toward this or not. So, parameters that, in my opinion, deserve attention are effectiveness, usefulness, ancient roots of the school that shows that it past wars and duels. And the first type of the analysis that we made is a historical one. We were working with certain documents, according to which we came to conclusion that this school is ancient. Age of the school is minimum 500 years. In fact, the age of this school is more than 3000 years old, but as for the documentary we can prove it for period of time for more then 500 years. The school is still preserved according to the masters that worked hard. This masters are not alive now, but they brought a certain legacy. It is the European type of air and knowledge.

And I should say that without this knowledge the restoration of the school would be quite difficult one. According to the fact that our Institute has certain conditions, possibilities for making historical researches we have accomplished this task pretty soon. Talking about the whole Russian speaking areas – as for the Ukraine, Russia, Belarus and whole Russian-speaking area – I am a president of the school “Achinech” in this area. As a president, let me officially report you the fact that we accomplished the task that no other scientific research institute or an other kind has never accomplish before in two weeks. And this is obvious.

## WHAT IS THE ORIGIN OF THIS SCHOOL?

At the beginning of the 16th century, the young King Charles V ascended to the Spanish throne. He took his German, Sicilian knights (simply due to the fact he was not only the King of Spain but the King of both Naples and Spain), and two knight orders: the Hospitallers and the Templars to the Madrid. The aim of this was making the army, training the army that could be capable of making expansion of whole world. The fact is that the system that had become a mix of the German, Venetian, Spanish and Sicilian systems bred this Spanish school.

All people who were members of the army, brought their contribution to the formation of the school. It is a fact that the German school very influences on Spanish fencing school, as well as all European schools. The Venetians also had an influence and this is evident, because we should say no other school except Venetian and Spanish schools that shares scientific approach. The Venetian Approach is just like real mathematical approach with certain diagrams and schemes. The treatises that we see in Venice or Spain are very comprehensive. And if you take any other one, it will be scanty information, and there will be only drawings. Therefore, the school that we restored, has scientific basis for every movement, its effectiveness and necessity act only this way, and it certainly offers a variety of options.

At that time, Escrima fencing existed in Spain. It is Venetian system, but we know today it as a Spanish one. The Spanish system itself is fulfilling with Venetian rules. So this two systems – Venetian and Spanish – combined into one. At that time the Hospitallers and the Templars had quiet good experience in fighting of the Crusades. Talking about Germans, they brought their rich millennial military traditions. The Sicilians had a Venetian naval system and it very seriously proven itself as a system of fighting in the urban area. There is not any other nation, except the Sicilians, who had such wonderful practice of urban fighting. So their pieces of knowledge about urban fighting is effective. And it influenced upon the other systems.

All in all, starting the restoration of the system we have had certain documents and a Master Palmero Ramos, who had really decent knowledge of Spain and school. And also we had overall practice in restoring the warrior traditions and European knight traditions (Venetian tradition). If we did not have this practice, we would not be able to do anything. We would have also spent 5-6 years restoring the system, but we managed to do it in 2 weeks



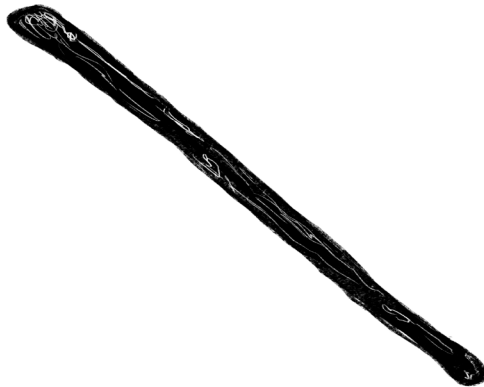
## WHAT THE SCHOOL REPRESENTS ITSELF ?

The school looks the same as the European chivalric knight tradition. This school consists of three levels. It is built just in the same way the Knight Order is.



## TOLEDO

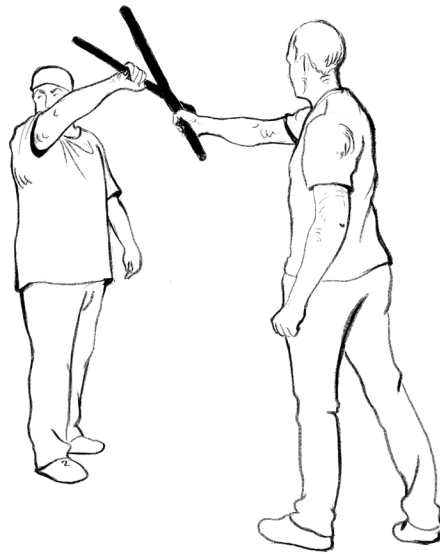
When we mentioned the first level, we mean people who came to the Knight Order. Of course there are certain points like nuances about this level. The first type of weapon to start discussing with that represents so many things in itself is the sort of stick, which is called Toledo.



A characteristic of this weapon is the grip. We can grip it right in the middle or in two thirds point. What is it for? This is pretty universal weapon that could turn into many types of weapons. First of all, we deal with a shield.



It's a shield model. In case my opponent is going to do good strike to my head, according to this grip I can parry this strike, for both sides.



It's the same if my opponent hits me from different sides, I can use the stick as a shield and parry those blows. When my opponent tries to stab me, I will act the same way. I parry blows with my Toledo as a shield. I can also add footwork, take a step to the side.

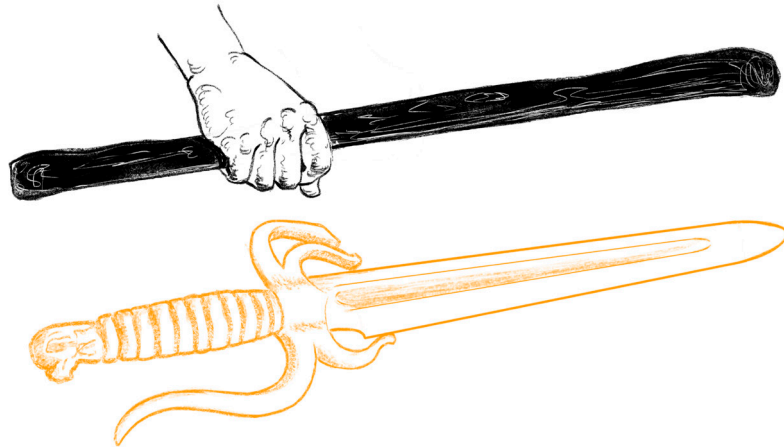
The first thing a person has to know is how to deal with a stick. First thing we are going to learn is how to change a grip. From the middle grip to two-thirds grip by sliding. The stick change the position under its own weight.



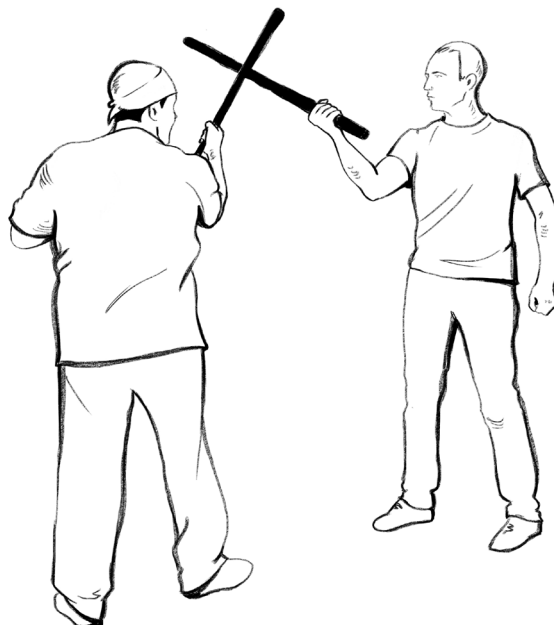
I can deal with different hits by a two-thirds grip and middle grip, changing the grip during the fight.



The thing number two to get learned. When we take a stick with two-thirds grip we the boarding type of a sword. It is pretty identical.



We checked that the stick strictly corresponds to a boarding sword. It has identical size and grasp - when we hold a stick in two thirds - this point coincides with the handle of a boarding sword.



Imagine, that an opponent attacks me from the side, I can parry a strike with a boarding sword on the same principle.

And thing number three to know is connected how to turn a stick into a knife. That is, when we meeting one an other, I hold Toledo with two-thirds grip. Opponent attacks me to the head, I parry it and immediately I finish my opponent with a punta (the end of a stick) as a knife. That is, I have a knife in my hands at this moment.



All in all, this stick could be turned in a shield, boarding sword and into a knife. So, three types of weapon are concentrated in one stick. As far as you can realized, Toledo is one of the most powerful pieces of weapon represented in the Spanish martial art school. The power of Toledo is unpredictable because actually broke Sicilian baston, we broke Filipino stick. I have never seen any other powerful and multifunctional stick except Toledo.

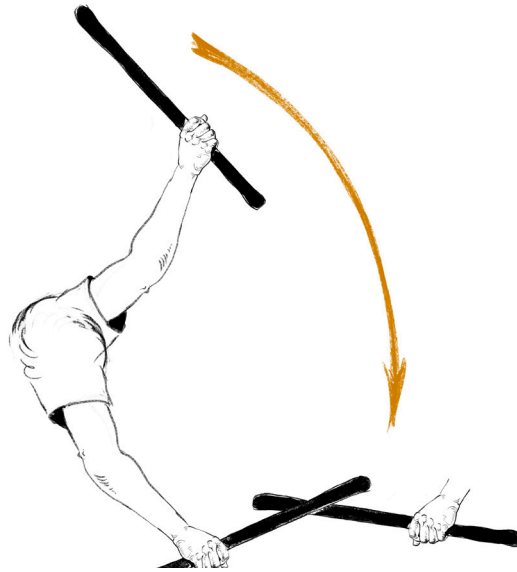
For example, if you are in any sort of attacking situation. When you see a strike to your temple, you can attack your opponent both with a knife represented with your stick, with a shield represented with a stick you can disarm your opponent, take away his stick, parry, break his hands. The stick allows you to strike the opponent stick and an opponent's hands, take his stick and beat him.

Besides, I can do footwork, leave, and immediately strike. For example, an opponent is coming to me, I do a step back and strike him to the head simultaneously.

All this things are connected with fencing with a stick. The power of Toledo combined with sophisticated skills to use it is a real fighting advantage for an expert. This stick could not be split into pieces with a help of a sword. We have taken the experiment. When we have broke the Sicilian baston this Toledo was not even scratched. The stick is made from the Canarian tree and after our experiments the stick is alive. As my friend Master Palmero Ramos said that it will never break.

According to this, the stick can beat with both sides a short end and a long end, a direct blow.

This is strike to stop my opponent, there is no much power. The power of Toledo is concentrated in strikes when we use it as a boarding sword.



Types of strikes with punta are also very good, when we have a knife in our hands – I can stab him to a head, to the shoulders, to the bones and to the clavicles at the close range.

From the same distance I can break the hands of my enemy, hit him to the head, while being in one place.

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Types of strikes with punta are also very good, when we have a knife in our hands – I can stab him to a head, to the shoulders, to the bones and to the clavicles at the close range. From the same distance I can break the hands of my enemy, hit him to the head, while being in one place. herefore, the first weapon that a person learns is a Toledo stick. It combines a knife with both a Norman grip and a Greek grip. That is, there is another one grip. The enemy comes to me, I leave, I switch my hands, he strikes - I meet a strike, he misses it and I do four blows towards him, while holding the stick like a knife. It is pretty easy to switch your hands. This is a certain level of training. For example, I parry a strike with my left hand, he raises his hand for a new strike, I switch my hands, parry it with my right hand. I move aside, I switch my hands again and I strike with my left hand already. And there is such a technique.





And there is another type of a grip. The opponent comes to me, I break his legs with one strike, I switch my hands and strike with a stick as a club. Spaniards are very fond of striking opponent legs - to their knees. It can damage an opponent pretty hard. Especially when we are talking about strikes to the knees, to the hands, to the brushes, to any bones. The crushing power of Toledo does its job - a person will be knocked out immediately.



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**Now let's have a look how we start working with Toledo stick.**

First of all we start with two grips. The blows are more powerful while holding a stick with a two-thirds grip.

When we hold a stick in the middle, the strikes are more defensive kind. Such a grip allows you to protect your hand, so an opponent does not strike the arm, the elbow, as well as your head.

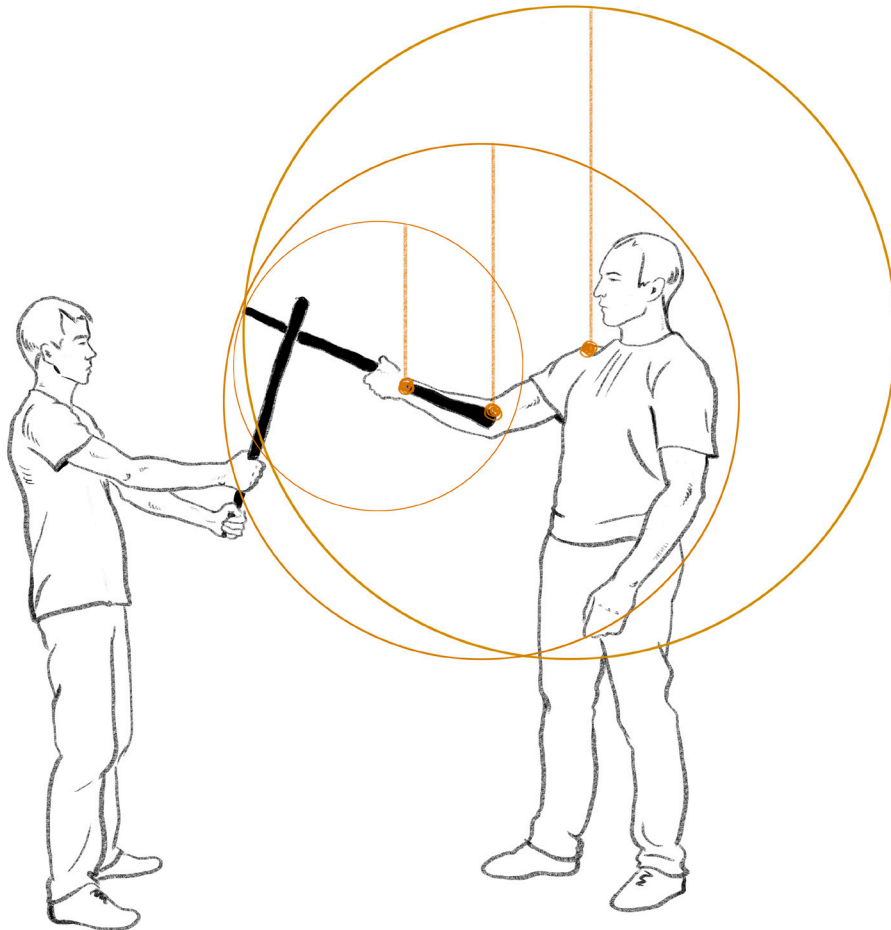


The next step is learning how to switch your hands.

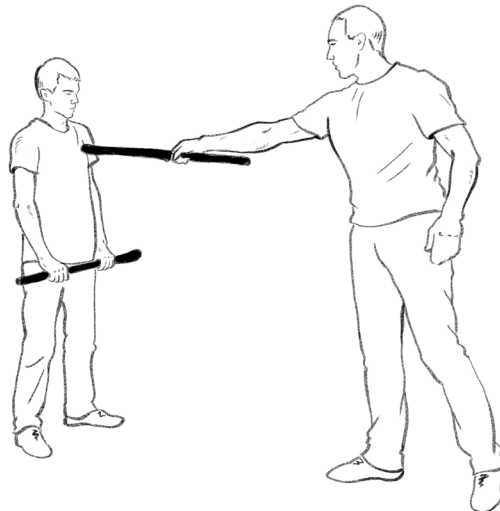
There are different striking methods: we can make it by means of our wrist, only the wrist work. The strikes will be short and unexpected, these types of strikes really have performed power.

The wrist strikes allows you to turn from defense to attack very quickly. You can also strike with a wrist holding a stick with two-thirds grip. The strikes will be pretty powerful.

People that aware of the South African tradition may notice the similarity of the principal because strikes can be provided by means of different types of human body. That is, strike by means of our wrist, forearm and shoulder

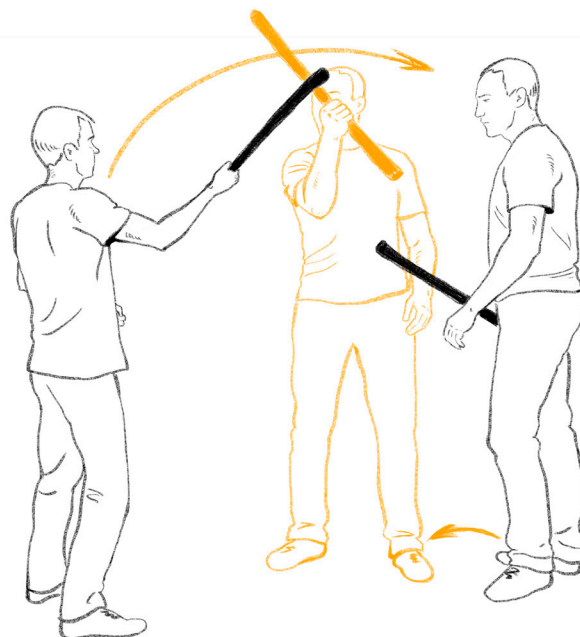


According to that, the most fast and shortest types of strikes could be performed by means of a wrist but the are less powerful. The strikes made by the arm or forearm are ore powerful but les swift. And the third type of strike by means of a shoulder. They are the most effective ones, but it takes time to do. In different types of situation punta types of strikes could be easier and faster.



The next thing we are going to talk is a foot work. It is an important topic. The fact is having the static position you will get a strike. Even if you are parried the first strike, standing in one position, the next one will hit you. This is a warrior tradition, this is not fencing. The strikes go one by one with no any stopping. You can not say that you are tired and you want to stop for a while. People are going to beat you and beat you ones again until you fall down and get killed.

Therefore, it is important to understand that even if you blocked the first strike, there will be the following ones. And in this serious strikes make the most important work. In this school we face with completely different system of foot work. We are going to consider a defensive strategy. When the strike is coming, I can block the opponent's strike and I can add the leg work stepping aside. I can step to the right or to the left. When I see that my opponent makes a strike by means of his shoulder, and if I noticed it late, I block it with a stick by means of my forearm.

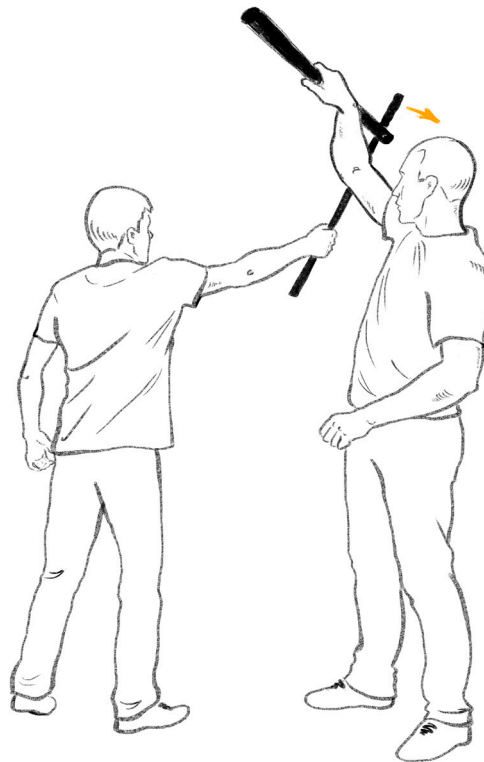




Further, we are going to consider the top above strikes. I have to raise a stick for defense higher, and make it a little bit declined; otherwise I can get a hit from my stick after contact of sticks.

So, when my stick is declined, the opponent's toledo has a space where to go. In this case, if an opponent strikes from above, I raise the stick for defense, the opponent misses a target and from this position I can strike to the opponent head. That is, it makes it possible to proceed to the next strike.

When my opponent strikes from the top above, I hold a stick in the middle, raising it over the head in the right hand; I can skip a strike to the right and from this position to strike my opponent's head in the opposite direction immediately.



Of course, in this case it is important not to expose your hand and fingers under the impact. Principles of working with the left hand will be the same.

It is also important to remember that there is a distance work. The stick loses its properties, which it has in middle range, when you are in the close range. Therefore, it makes no sense to approach a very close distance. Otherwise you have to hit the enemy with blows towards yourself. That is, if you stay in front of the enemy at a short distance and you hit him on the back of the head, then you need to do this with an angle, otherwise he can hit you with his head in the nose by inertia.

Therefore, I have to remember that legs should take an angle, because I can be in following situation. The enemy blocks my stick with his free hand and does a quick punch because it's faster. We have to remember that the opponent has a second hand also.

When you parry this blow, you need to move away so even if he strikes - you can remove it with a simple wrist blow. And if he raises his hand a second time - I immediately strike him with a punta. And my next strike will be to his leg and in the back of his head.

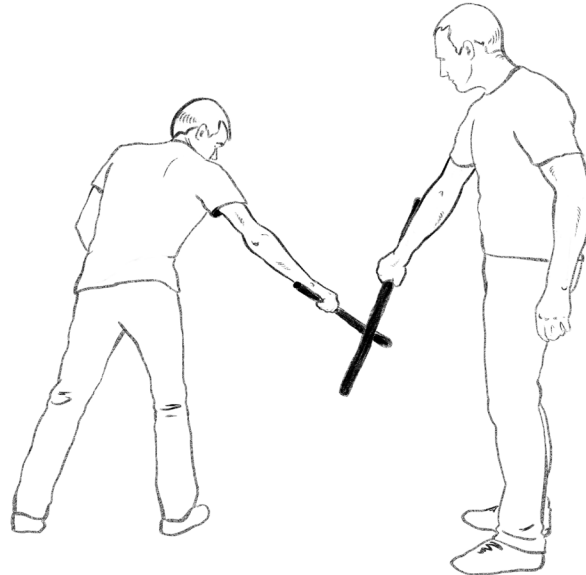
So if you decide to go into close combat and hit the enemy with the end of a stick towards yourself, then you need to move aside. Then, he does not hit your face with his head after your strike.



The next what we are going to consider are horizontal strikes. I reflect them by exposing the shield. If there is a blow to the temple, I can change the angle in order to drop the strike.

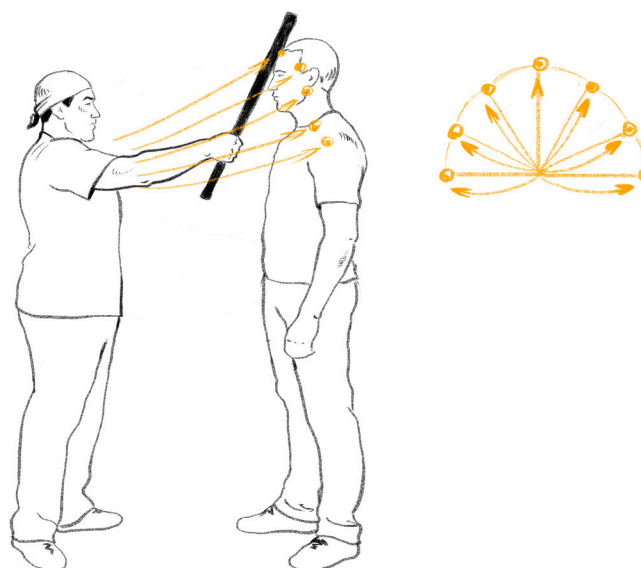


Then we consider strikes to the legs. The defense with a stick can be due to the rotation of a wrist. You can also add foot work. You can use the low position movement for defense and go into the attack.



Since the strike is amplitude - you can move toward the opponent for a counterstrike.

That is, there are strikes from the top to the temple, to the collarbone, to the shoulder, to the bone on the shoulder, and horizontally over the head and horizontally to the jaw from left and right sides. This concludes the series. There is a difference between parrying right-hand and left-hand strikes.





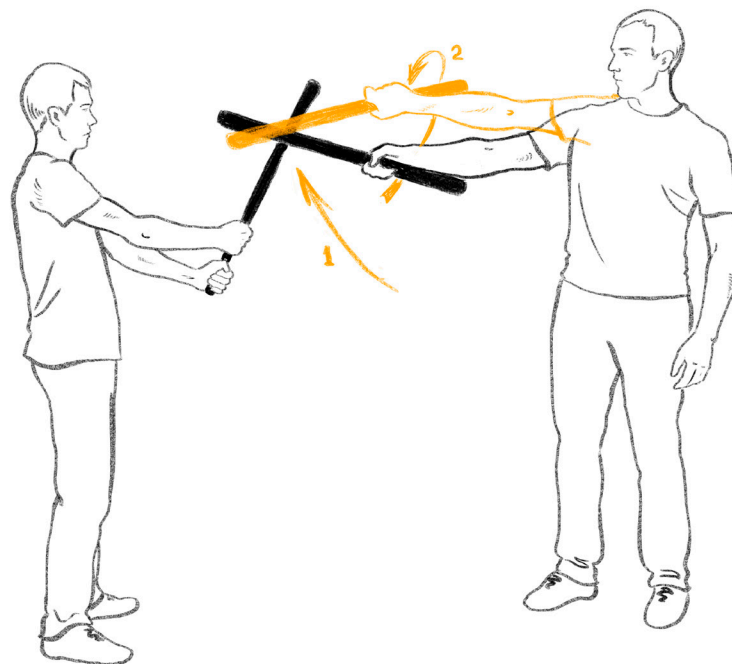
When an opponent strikes, I can parry it, holding Toledo with a two-thirds grip, to block the blow, after that an opponent raises his hand for another side strike, I change a grip for the middle one and parry his new strike. The opponent is going to do the next blow from the top downward. I take the strike to the punta, skip it and hit him to the head with a punta.

That is, I strike him to his bone in the arm. Accordingly, if an opponent in a sheepskin coat or in a jacket and I do not see the point I need to get to, then I hit his fingers or to the most vulnerable parts of the enemy body.

You can strike to the stick of the enemy, too the fingers, to the forearm. It does not matter what type of the weapon the opponent has - it can be a stick or a knife, or another weapon.

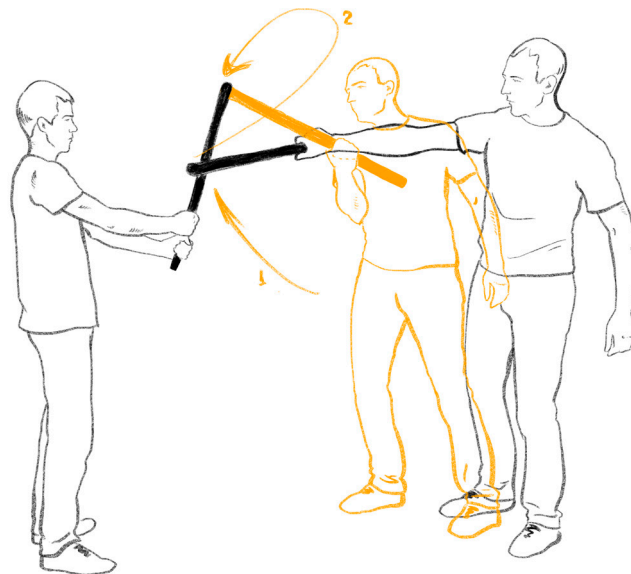
The Toledo strike to the legs is a very interesting topic. A short strike to the knee cap can make a person cripple for rest of his life. The strikes to the legs are terrible. Strikes are applied to the knees, to the bones, so you can stop the opponent or beat right away. A strike to the muscle will cause convulsions, and strike to the bone can break it.

If my opponent is going to hit my leg, I can meet it with a strike, while moving with me legs, remove the legs from the line of the attack and stop the attack. These are the basic principles: we can strike different points, there are different echelons of striking, the echelons of defense are also different, a combination of basic elements, footwork.



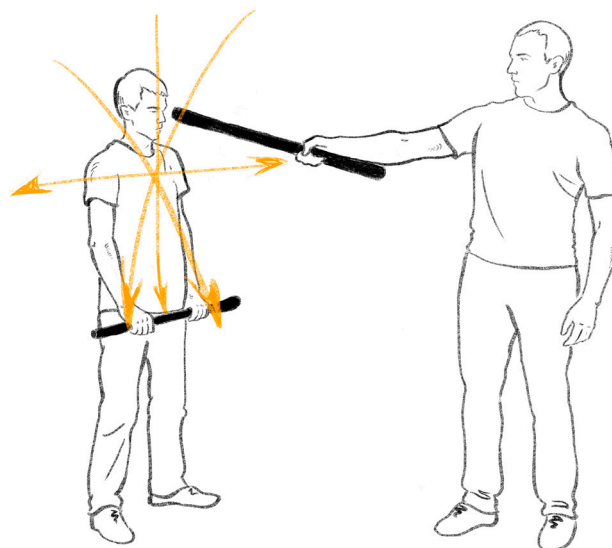
There are also double strikes. The first strike can be a deceiving one, and the second one is real full power strike. Or, both of them can be full power strikes to the enemy: on the left and on the right sides. In addition, they can be in different planes.

There is another way of making double strike as following. After the first strike the stick takes a certain position, and it is not necessary to unfold it. You can do a second strike from the same position on the reverse trajectory. It can be used if the first strike missed the target as well. In this case you can hit the opponent with a second blow. These types of strikes can be either in the horizontal plane or in the vertical one. Two ends of a stick work here. We can combine this type of a work with a legwork. Of course, using legwork properly we can do more powerful strikes. Any hit by this type of a strike will disable the limb of the opponent or the opponent himself.



I have to say that we trained for two weeks in our SRI, and even slow training strikes can be very powerful. You can feel the pain in your body after.

All in all, this is the Venetian technique of Toledo working. Now let's talk about German technique. There are cross type of strikes. That is, there are horizontal cross type of strikes and vertical cross, as well as diagonal cross.

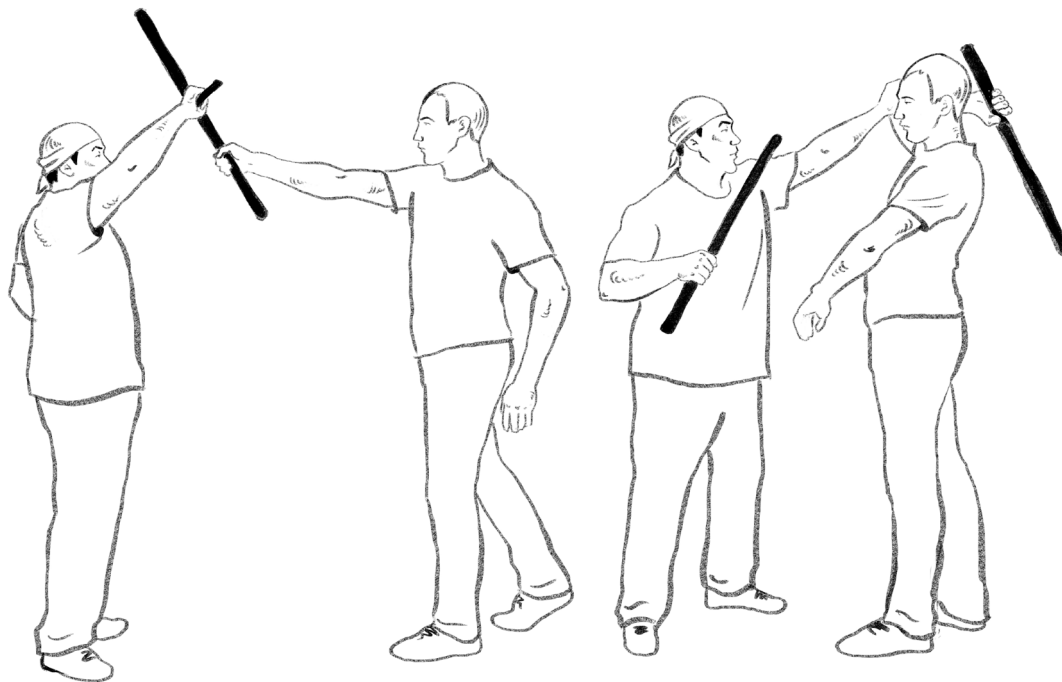


This type of strikes is not convenient in the static position, but if you add your legwork, the strikes can become very convenient and powerful.

Suppose, there is a case that I stopped the opponent's blow, then the diagonal cross is very convenient to apply to his legs both from below and from above. You can also perform a double-strike by a cross - the diagonal, the vertical, the horizon.

When parrying I can hold a stick with both hands. However, it is important to understand that the opponent's stick can slip by a stick and hit you to the arm after the impact. Therefore, immediately after the strike, one hand must be released, and then the opponent's stick will simply slip by.

After the person has learned basic movements, we have to remember that we have two hands. Assuming that the enemy strikes me, I defend myself with a stick. I blocked the strike and an opponent raises his hand for a second one. At this point, I just block it with my second hand before the movement starts.



Suppose a different type of situation. The enemy is going to strike me in the temple from the right side. I move to the right side, put up a stick for defense, he raises his right hand again, I move even more to the right side and I block his left hand. That is, I unfold the other hand of the opponent, so that he could not turn, and I could calmly hit him to the legs.

Let's look on another type of situations. Suppose he hits me in the temple from the other side, I block it, the stick starts turning, I do the overpass, taking the enemy stick aside and from this position I immediately strike with a punta in his face. Then I take control of his stick with my free hand, and knock it out. In the end I strike the opponent's hand.

For example, an opponent makes a strike to my temple; I parry his stick at the end. The enemy raises his hand again, I block it with my free hand before the movement starts, I hit his empty hand, I strike with a punta to his head, then to his feet, while controlling his hand. After I strike him to the armpit, I break his arm with my next blow, the stick falls down and the person becomes a potential cripple.

Let's consider a strike to the knee. The enemy makes a lower blow, I expose my stick, he raises his hand a second time, I apply the same principle and block his free hand, standing aside of him. I do not give him the opportunity to turn around. But, suppose that my opponent is smart and he can hit me by means of a wrist. I can block his strike with a stick. And instead of his free hand I take control of his weapon hand, I turn it and take the stick. The enemy bends because he does not want his arm to be broken, so he moves after it. And at that moment I hit him in the head.

Now let's consider a series of strikes - to the right temple, and then to the left temple. I parry the first strike, then the second one, and at this moment on the second strike I take the opponent's hand under control with my free hand. I strike his arm, his stick drops out, and my next blow goes to the knee and then to the bone on his shoulder.

For example, an opponent hits me horizontally in the head, I parry a strike, he raises a stick again, and at this point in time I insert a stick, blocking his strike, and unfold my opponent. So now he is standing with his back to me. I strike him to the head.

Suppose my opponent strike me with a direct hit to my stomach with a punta. I do the same thing here - I parry a blow to the left side, I grab his hand with my free hand, I hit opponent's hand. After that I strike a hand with a weapon and take his stick. I can do the same by moving the other way.

There is a strike to my leg from the left side. I insert a stick, I leave the attack line to the right, I strike a free hand of the opponent, parry the hand, and when the opponent starts to beat - I put my hand in and take the stick. In the end of it I hit him to the head.

It is important to understand that this is a stick, it is not a knife. You have to rebuild your motional dynamics according functions of a stick, because the stick does not cut, it beats. Toledo is meant to teach us to beat in an unexpected place of a body. For example, we see that the free hand of the opponent has come forward, it seems to be not involved in the struggle. You may ask why it should be beaten. But we just beat it. That is, a blow to his free hand, and the opponent can no longer strike, because he is already thinking about the hand, is grasping for it, and the stick falls out at that moment. Painful shock stops a person.

The same principle we use in a knife fight. When opponent strikes, we beat a hand that does not participate in the struggle, so that he grasping for it and at that moment of a time he received a blow. These are the Venetian principles that have been applied for centuries. This is what no any other school in the world does. But our Venetian school does it. As you understand, a free hand is very convenient for striking it. It is close and not protected, but all the attention of the enemy elsewhere.



And a blow to this hand ends the duel.

Now let's have a look at the fact that we also have a punta. That is, we have a punta, the beating surface of a grappling sword and we have the second hand. There can be different combinations.

That is, if you take a stick, then looks as following. Assume, I strike from top to bottom, my opponent parries, I insert my free hand and I hit my opponent with a punta, and then I break his arm with a boarding sword.

Or, suppose I decided to hit from the side, my opponent parries blow, and as soon as he starts to take his hand back, I move to the right side to the opponent. He begins to blow, I block his free hand, and I strike to his face with a punta, and then I strike to the head with a stick as by means of a boarding sword. I can do the same by moving to the other side.

Suppose an opponent attacks me with a direct blow, I make a stopping strike to the stick, and at the moment when my opponent raises his stick, I strike to the face. Assuming a different type of situations, an opponent strikes a side blow, I parry, he raises his hand, and at that moment I strike him into the ribs. That is, a punta and a stick work simultaneously.

Suppose I hold the stick with a middle grip. This is the position of a shield. The enemy strikes from the side, I meet the blow with a shield, the opponent raises his stick, and I immediately hit to the head with a punta. Let's say in this case the opponent steps back, raises his hand, I add footwork and change a plane. At the moment of impact I already do not stay in the place where his blow goes. And being on the sidelines, I strike the opponent's hand, the arm, the shoulder, and the face.

Let's have a look of the German cross strikes. There is the same principle. There is a strike on the cross, I block it, and at the moment of raising hand of my opponent I strike him to the face with a punta. At the same time, I control his stick with my free hand, insert my stick into his hand, and turning the stick, I take away it. Besides, I can strike to the hand, to the head, to the legs or to the groin of the enemy.

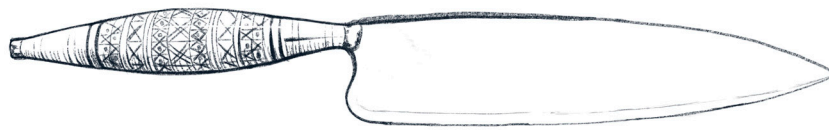
There is another important point. The opponent has a free hand also, and he can be able to work with it also. Let's say my opponent is blocking my strike with his free hand, raises his hand, then I grab his blocking hand with my hand, knock it down, I go aside and strike him to the head with a punta. This principle can work in different types of situations.

In these examples, we did not include hands as a fist fight, the legwork, that is, when the three types of work are included then the opponent does not see the third type. This is a second-level topic. Toledo is the main weapon on the first level, and one of the main weapons of the second level of the school.



## THE CANARIAN KNIFE

Speaking about the first level of the Spanish school, I'm probably going to say strange things. The fact is that we think that the first level is a level for beginners, for those who just came to the martial art school and never held any weapons in their hands. But this school is chivalric one. That why the first level here is the level of weapons, the level of specific training. As you have noticed, both Toledo and other weapons, which I will present in this book further, require good skills. And the next topic that we will consider is the Canarian knife («cuchillo canario»).



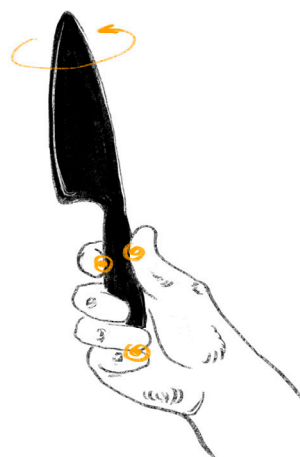
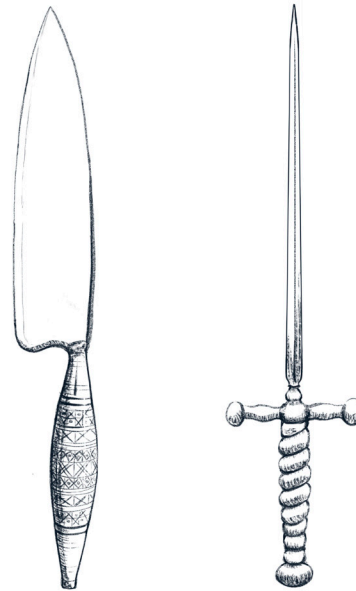
Right in the beginning I have to say that this Canarian knife has a secret! The first thing to mention about this knife that this is NOT a cold steel weapon. You can carry it around the city. It does not represent any piece of characteristics of a cold steel weaponry. Any sort of woman may suggest that this is kitchen knife, chopping knife. And this really is a chopping knife, but not only for a kitchen...

And any expert can say that this knife does not respond of any characteristics of cold steel weaponry. Therefore, you can wear it openly on either the waistband or behind your back. It is easy to carry out the knife with your right hand from behind, or with your left hand by one move.



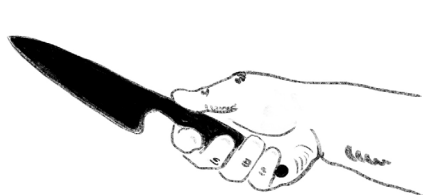
This knife is designed for a good master, this is not a knife for an amateur who does not know how to work with it. The knife is not for those who simply engage in knife fighting. This is a knife for a master. But, nevertheless, people that kill others are not masters, but ordinary people in Buenos Aires, Argentina, Brazil. The knife is very common and people of half the world use it. I would call this knife the bloodiest knife of the whole history.

So let's consider this knife. So, the main points of it. As you understand the nature of this knife is stiletto. The rotating axis of the stiletto is the same as for rotating axis of Canarian knife. The same round handle, the same fencing characteristics and even better characteristics. This is the focus number one. The trick is, in case you know how to work with a stiletto, you have 50% of success working with this type of a knife.



Let's pay attention towards the fact that it rotates easily in my hands and it will never be knocked out of my hand, because it has a certain point at the end, and therefore, no matter how I am rotating this knife, still I am holding this in three points. This triangle grip. No one can push it out of my hands. So I can rotate it in different ways. Moreover, it is extremely dangerous in combat situation for my opponent.

First of all, this is the most wonderful fencing knife ever. As do fencing we may use different grips - a Greek grip (straight grip), and a Norman grip (reverse grip). It seems that this type of a knife does not have certain support (a pivot). But it really has. There is no any other knife that could resist the Canarian knife in the urban combat. It does not exist. Why is it so? There is no any other knife except Canarian knife that could be taken out so fast. This knife is not for war. It is not intended for combat, it is a knife for regulation of different relations. It is a purely criminal knife, having a sea origin.

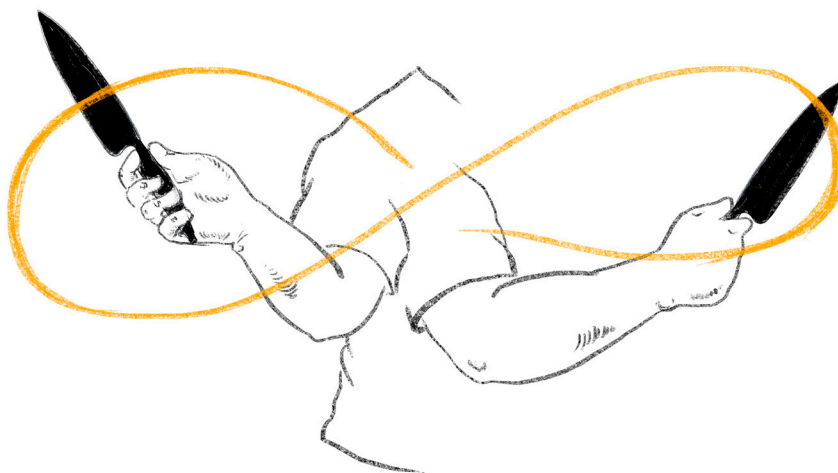


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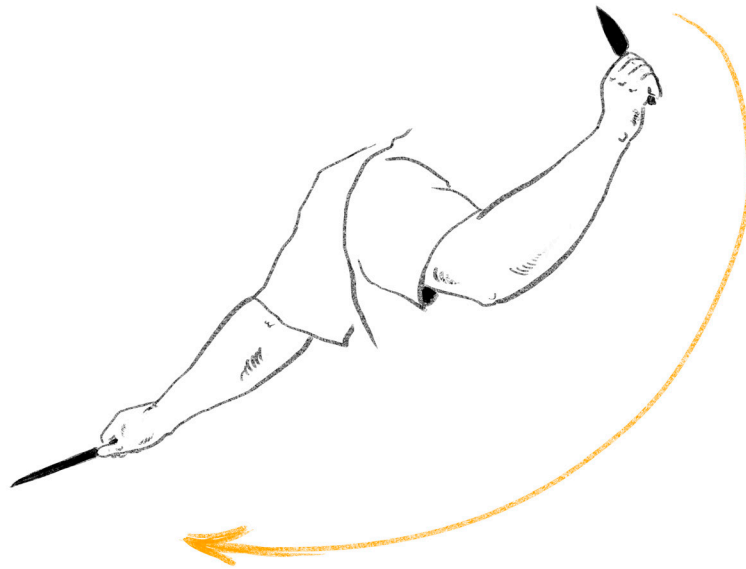


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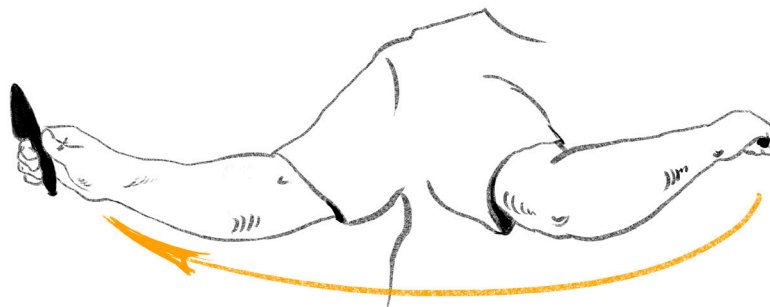
Let's take an experiment. I take a knife, my opponent tries to pull out it of my hands with all his power. Nothing happens. It is not even moving. By this experiment we see it may not be push out of my hands. It does not matter how opponent tries to push it, pull it out, shake it off, it is not moving in your hands. So as for the blade it is just like the deathly grip with both - a Norman grip and a Greek grip. This is first thing to be pointed out. Talking about the definition of this knife – the first function of it is a fencing blade.



The second function represents an ax. This knife has unique chopping functions - it cuts both the ropes and the opponent's hands. It chops right up to the bone. Besides, the velocity, the speed of a knife is incredible. You can do one turn with your finger, and instead of hitting, I can cut the opponent, I turn it again and I already have a reverse grip. That is, the knife rotates in all directions.

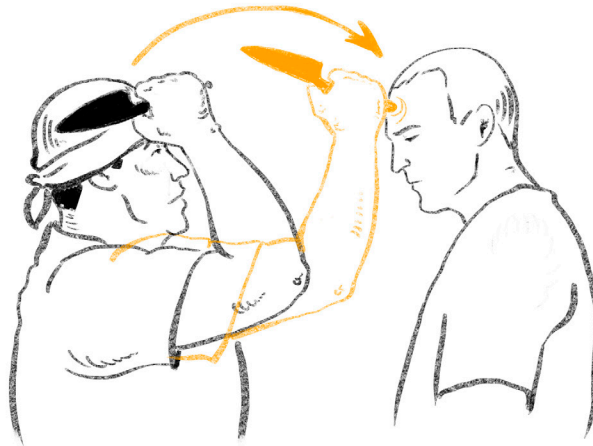


The next function of it - we have a razor built into the knife. With the Norman grip, when the thumb is on the blade, we get a razor. The razor can cut, disarm an opponent, stab and cut in both directions. And I can turn the canarian knife from the position of a knife to the position of the razor in one second.





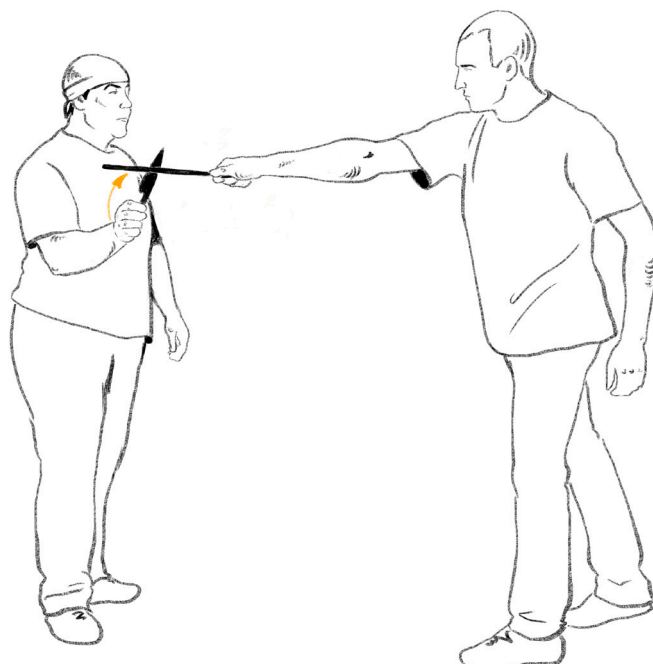
Can I use the Canarian knife as a knuckleduster? Let's take an experiment. I hold the knife with a Norman grip; I turn it with a handle to my opponent. An opponent pushes a knife full power but the knife still lying in my hands, it does not move. That is, it is very convenient to hit my opponent with handle as knuckleduster. I can strike to the head, to the neck, I can do any blows. If you do not want to kill an opponent you can beat him with knife represented in knuckleduster. Talking about this case, I can turn the knife to the position of the knuckleduster in one second.



So, it is a fencing knife, an ax, a razor and a knuckle in one tool. It was invented by the sailors. One tool is for everything – to shave and “to talk». This is very pirate knife, good for clarifying the relationship between each other on a ship.

It seems that a knife has a Greek origin, is like a feather. But it's not. It is actually a tooth and it has a Norman origin. You can see that it is very similar to a tooth, it has a shape of a tooth. This is actually a tooth of a bear and a knife is called a «bear tooth.»

Let's look at combat characteristics of canarian knife. Suppose I have a knife and my opponent has a knife also. Let's start with direct strikes. Pay attention how it can parry a strike of my opponent. An opponent comes to me and he strikes me, I parry it by turning the knife by the handle.



Let's have a look at type of situation when an opponent strikes me. I parry this strike and I hit the opponent hand with a direct strike. I change my grip from the Greek grip to the razor grip, but at the same time I carry the knife by the opponent's hand and I take his knife with my free hand. In doing so, I can easily cut opponent's hand. I cut, and I stab him under the rib.

Suppose an opponent strikes me from above. He miss the target because I take a step to the left side and now I am by the right hand of my opponent. I cut his hand and I strike to his head, or I can move on to cut his hand and immediately hit him to the head with a knife as knuckleduster.

Suppose my opponent decided to attack me with a series of strikes and he do two thrusts with a stiletto. I parry these strikes by turning a handle of a knife. We can continue this further, and at the moment when I parried a strike, my knife was on his arm, I just move it along the arm and cut his neck.

Suppose I know how to work with Toledo, but I do not know how to work with this blade. But I can apply the technique of Toledo to working with this blade. The fact is that those who can work with Toledo, but who do not know how to fence with this knife, will be able to handle the canary knife with a chopping blow easily.



Also, Canarian knives are the size of a forearm and bigger. It is a pleasure to chop with these knives as you chop with Toledo. Suppose the opponent is going to hit me with a knife, I parry, and I do chopping strikes to his head with the technique of Toledo working. In this case, I can quickly move to another grip, turning a knife, I can cut, stab, chop.

As you understand with such a knife, you can do a lot of things, you can carry it with you everywhere, since it is not a cold steel weaponry. Everyone can say that it is just a kitchen knife for a wife to cook a dinner. I have to mention ones again, this knife is not used in combat and, in my opinion, this is the best knife for city fight, street fight in urban conditions. The military knife has other characteristics. If so-called «vykiduhi» (“выкидухи”, means automatic knives) are popular in the Russian criminal tradition, then canarian knife is popular in Spain, and countries of Latin America for the last 500 years.

It can be used with Venetian school technique. And when it is necessary, you can work with it using as a razor to disarm a person.

As a razor, it takes an opponent's knife with the reverse not sharp side, not doing a damage to a person. Or you can turn it with a sharp side and cut your opponent. After all, the knife can be rotated in my hand and I choose a side to work with against my opponent.

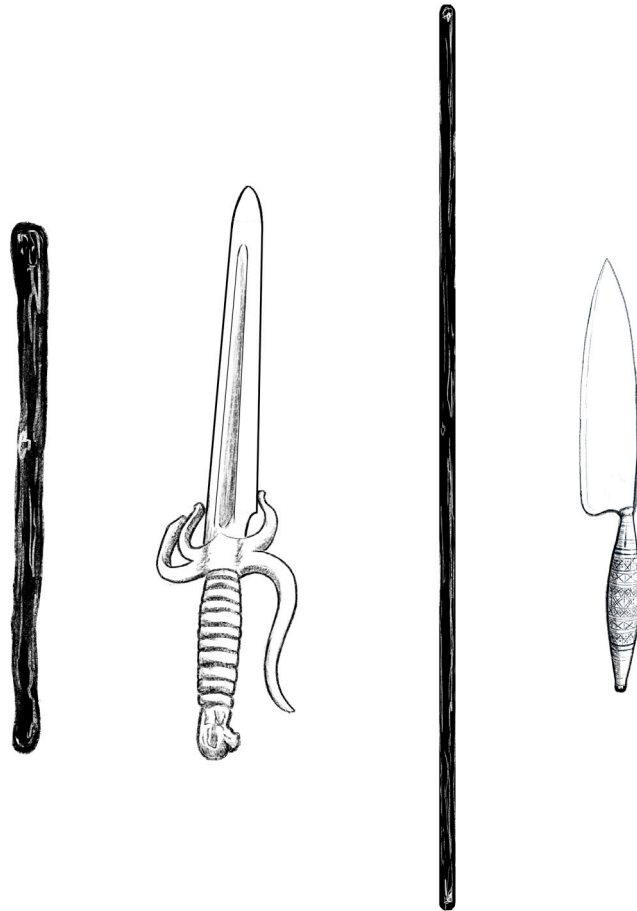
The knife is very good and works perfectly for any technique. As for the velocity, it gets into your hands in one movement. And if you learn how to use all of its properties, then any blow will be fatal.

It is important to note, this knife has a brother is Genoese knife. It is longer and thinner, but built on the same principle. And you can use the same technique with Genoese knife as with a Canarian knife.



Just Genoese divided the knife into 4 varieties, one of them is a cleaver, who is hacking ropes. As for Canarian knife, it is 4 varieties in one tool. At the same time, the Spaniards developed this knife that all Spanish-speaking countries use it for killing each other. This knife is number one in criminal circles. The first mention of a knife that was found is about 500 years ago. If you look at the history, the preference is given to Navajo and the Canarian knife. Navaha is the third level of a school. And the Canarian knife captures all three levels of the school. This is your constant brother, who does not allow anyone to take your life. There is a stone knife on the second level. The technique is the same as for an African knife.

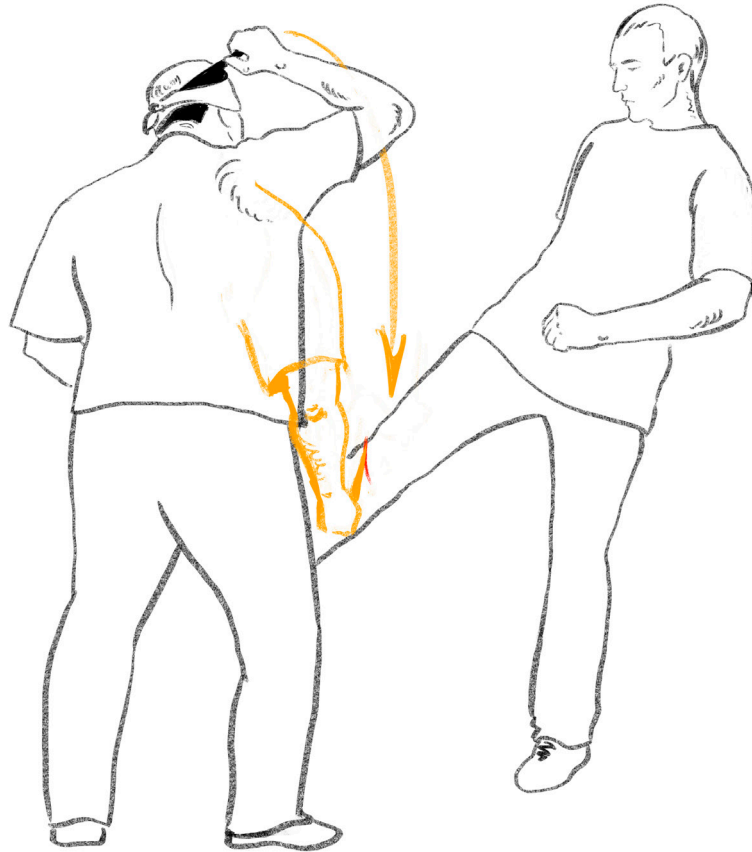
And this is the first level of the school. That is, skills of working with Toledo, boarding sword, garotta (long stick), Canarian knife, and wrestling – all of this is the first level of Spanish technique.



In fact, the first level of the school is quite strong, compared to other schools. A person who knows the first level is extremely prepared for street fighting.

This is Venetian technique, and you can see it because the nature of this knife is stiletto. Everyone wears this knife without hiding for last 400 years.

For example, my opponent wants to kick me, I cut it, and immediately stay into the fencing stand, thrust and pierce the opponent on through.



Suppose, another type of situation, I step aside from an opponent strike, and I do a chopping blow on his arm. If I put it on the blunt side, I will break his hand, and if I choose a sharp side I will cut it. I can turn any side I want.

Even if an opponent puts his hand in my distance, I can get it with a knife, turn the blunt side and do not cut it. If it is necessary, I turn the knife and cut his hand.

This knife is not intended for manpower, but is intended for cutting meat. And this is true, but as we see on the streets, they cut something else.

It is comfortable to wear it - for example, in leather sheath.

There are few specialists in working with Canarian knife in the world. It is rare when a person knows how to work with it. The knife is popular today, but it is popular for not smart people that do not know how to use it. And it is popular for two reasons: it is not a cold weapon, and it very quick.

«Gaucho and the Briters (professional duelists) go with this knife. I restored the complete technique of working with Canarian knife and I will definitely write a book about it.

It is a pirate knife. Pirates took the handle of a stiletto and the blade of fish gig.

Why do I say that this knife is talking. Because I can say who worked with this knife. What kind of people they were. What motional skills are needed for this knife. This is a knife for a quick lightning battle. This is for this type of a fight that pirates would call «quickly kill, and leave.»

I think that in the Russian criminal tradition will have new popular knife. And since it is Spanish, and the Russian criminal tradition is extremely connected with the Spanish, there will be a problem in working with it. These criminal traditions are sisters. Russian criminal tradition got double strikes from Spaniards. The knife lays in your hand on three points, and it allows you to fight with several opponents, while fencing. That is, in the battle of superior enemy forces by 360 degrees - it has a short maneuver for strike.

Now I want to introduce several secondary school weapons. I am going to talk about varra, a double dagger - Firiake, and about the Spanish fistfight.

Some things have been preserved in South Africa, some things have been preserved in Spain in the form of duels, but there is no complete system of Spanish fist-fight.

Taking advantage of the fact that I have made already a restoration of the Russian fist fighting system, it was not difficult for me to restore Spanish fistfight for two weeks. And there are nuances that I will present below in the book.

Also there will be a whole book about Spanish martial art system that is called «Cape and Dagger».





## SPANISH FIST FIGHT AND A DAMBE

In the final part of a book, devoted to the Spanish tradition, I want to show you several topics. The first topic is the Norman fist fight, and talking about this we are talking about the Spanish fist fight. This is the second level of the school. I had already restored Russian fist fighting.

I am also going to write a book «Lepka» (“Molding”), since the Russian fist fight is one of the components of Lepka. That is, we have an opportunity to compare the Russian fist fight and the Spanish fist fight.

As you understand, when you read a book about the Spanish school, about fencing, about Destreza, and about its other parts, you can understand that everything is very logical and unambiguous in that region. There is a big naval aggressive power country with a huge fleet and a huge army, and as you understand, it needs human resources to solve its own tasks.

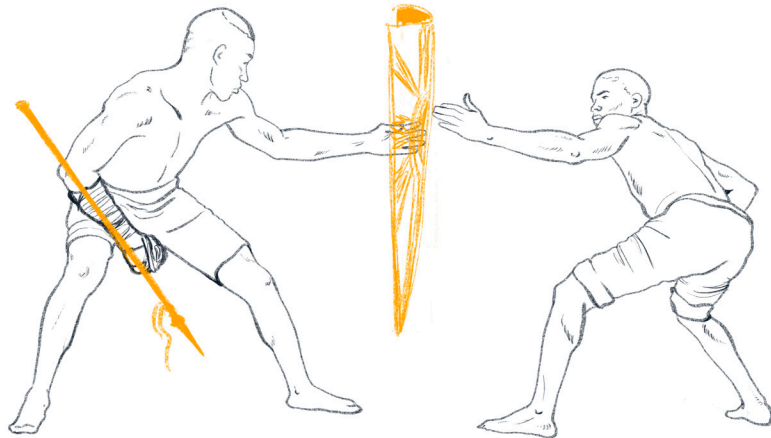
And everything that is located nearby is used.

I have studied and continue to study the South African criminal tradition - the South African knife fighting, their customs and martial arts. But now we are going to talk about what is common throughout the African space.

It turns out that Africans have certain type of boxing and it is called Dambe. And this was the first piece of foundation in researching.

What the Dambe is? The first impression is that from a point of view of boxing - it looks quite comical. There are two opponents and the rules are as follows: the left hand is empty, and it can not be made in a fist, it can not beat, but it can stop an opponent, stop the fist of the opponent. The second hand is a shock hand, I can strike with it. In African dialect the right hand is called a «spear». And the left hand is called a «shield». As it is written in historical documents, earlier this box was combined with the wrestling. But now the wrestling has separated and there is a separate African wrestling. It looks like our classic and free-style wrestling.

So, the Africans converge and become in a certain position: the left arm (shield) in front of them, the right hand is withdrawn and shakes, the legs are slightly bent, and from this position they beat each other to the head.



Kicks are allowed. They have some freedom of actions. They can kick where they can get the opponent with legs. But it is worth to note that almost nobody kicks. We can recall that when we talked about the South African knife tradition, their actions were exactly the same. The left hand on the opponent and holds him, and the right hand is stab him.

So I compared a good Dambe (that is, how I would do it, knowing the South African tradition) and a bad Dambe. As a result I came to the conclusion that this is not a fighting, but a training drill. This drill was once given to the Aborigines long time ago to train, and they are fighting with each other this way to this day.



Let's have a look at the position and see what can be done in this situation. In fact, two people began to beat each other's faces. As you know, a person does not go well into the attack without providing defense. For example, my opponent wants to hit me to the head from the left side, I have two hands, and first I need to learn how to defend myself in this position.

Suppose there is a strike comes to me, I parry it, and I hit my opponent. The first thing you need to learn is to remove the opponent's hand, and strike him to the head. Pay attention that hands are not necessarily have only one position. If my opponent does a thrust, then we can also be in this position - the strike goes on me, I expose the elbow and break his hand, then I push him away and I strike him with a «spear».



There are strikes from the elbow and shoulder, and then we need to figure out what kind of blows we can do to an enemy. My left hand cannot strike, I have it for protection. Suppose there is a strike comes to me, I put my left hand and I block it. Next, I need to raise my hand in order to «throw a stone,» and then I throw a stone in the head of my enemy.

That is, you need to learn how to not let your opponent to attack you and response with direct strikes from different positions. Do not forget that the opponent has a left hand also, and he will defense himself with it.



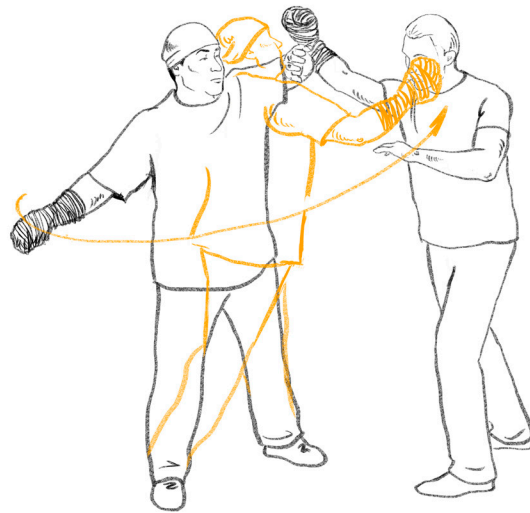
According to that, I need to learn how not to let him raise his hand and generally use it, and when he will beat me with his right hand, do not let him use it also. And at the same time strike him directly. And it does not matter where the elbow is. The blow must be like throwing a stone. Accordingly, when I learn to throw stones, the elbow can go beyond. It's not always my hand cocks, that is it raise my hand in a proper position for a strike. So I need to learn how to do it. I need to learn how to cope with my legs, moving aside and from here blow and to raise my hand simultaneously.



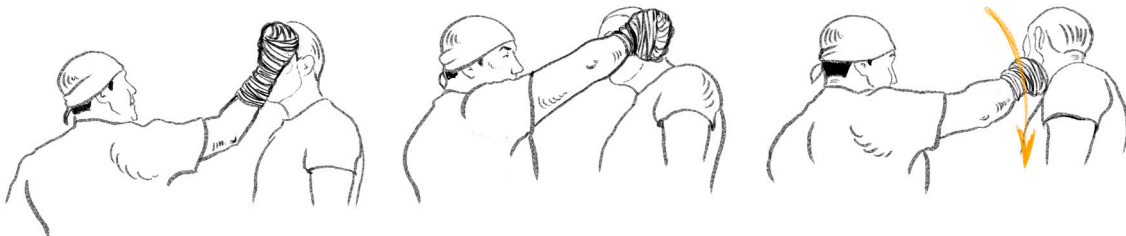
I can not always raise my hand. Even if we stand, and my hand is already raised, the opponent strikes, I go away from the blow, the enemy turns to me, I can raise my hand with the help of my feet. And at the moment when the enemy strikes me - I go aside for the back of the opponent, I can not beat him with my left hand, but I can push an opponent with it and after hit with my right hand. This type of boxing produces certain logic for a person.



Of course, when I learn to raise my hand and hit a target, I must not forget about the defense. That is, at the moment when we meet with my enemy and he wants to hit me, I need to watch him and do not let him to hurt me. I can block his hand, but it is uncomfortable to beat him from this position by a straight line. So I can use different type strikes. That is, the blow goes to the head along the curve.



Of course, the blows are applied with a «hammer» and «fist», and can be applied from the top down. I can also beat the opponent to the body with my fist and «hammer». Since the hand is protected by a glove or bandages, I can beat with different sides of my hand.



Blows can be from the elbow; in boxing such attacks are prohibited. The blow can be like I'm pulling a bow.

For example, another situation, I block the opponent's strike and I it is uncomfortable to hit him, hands get in the way, but my feet can give the opportunity to raise a hand and I can make a blow from below, but I do not stop, I go to him and finish him with the same right hand, and with my left hand I can only support it.

What Dambe can teach me? This teaches me a good direct hit by hand, to beat a man and knockdown him with a first blow. This kind of battle divides the opponent in half of a body. It teaches me all possible blows in the right sector, with the right hand. There is another situation that can arise in this fight.

Suppose an opponent hits me in the chin, while I defend it with my left hand, right hand allows me to strike back. And we have clinched with each other.



That is, it is important to learn how to work with this type of situations of clinching. And this gives very good right-handed skills when one arm is defended.

The blow goes to the chin, I expose my left hand, his strike misses a target, I find myself behind the enemy's back and can safely strike him.

Another situation may arise. I know that I can not use my left hand for striking and I can immediately put a block on his right hand. But at the same time, the opponent can do the same. We again are clinched and we need to do something with each other.



When talking about the Dambe, they are fighting with a bare upper part of a body, in trousers or jeans, but with a bare torso. Their hand is rewound with leather. Sometimes they put something in there. This is prohibited by the rules, but no one checks.

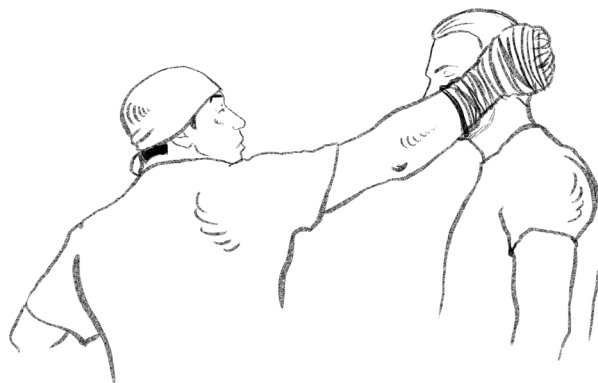
The principles of Dambe are the same as with a knife. And it teaches me how to work with a blade with a Norman grip simultaneously. The Dambe has exactly the same tactic as the South African tradition of knife working has.

Suppose I am going to do a strike. An opponent defends himself. So I can move aside and my right hand is behind his back now. In this position I can do diagonal strike to his head.



You can do such strikes here. It's not boxing, and you can hit the back of the head. It teaches me to move around the enemy.

Besides, a blow in the ear is possible here.



Suppose my opponent will block me, we took a position, he holds my hand, but his hand is ready to strike and I must defend myself to release my hand and strike back. This is also taught by this exercise. He can pretend that he is going to block me but will hit me instead of this. I can learn here how to knock him down and to hit his ear. When I worked with the right side and looked what kind of blows is possible here, I can assume that I can get into a very unpleasant situation.

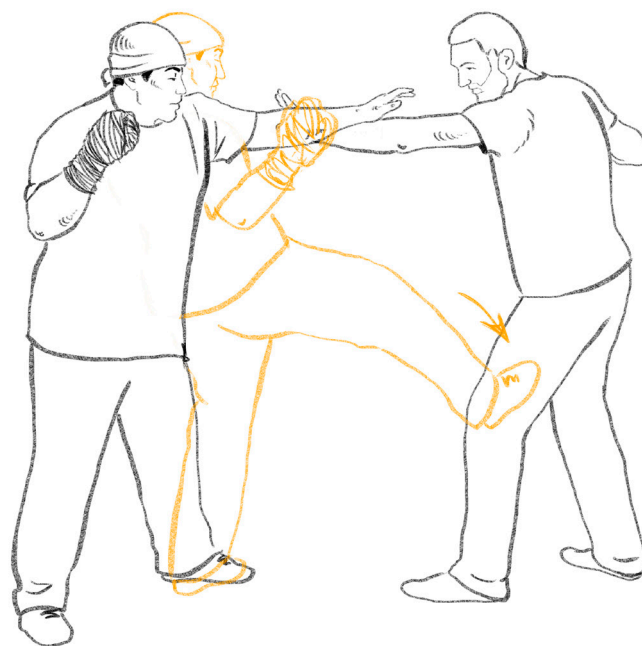
For example, my left defensive hand was far from an opponent, and my right hand fell into the block of the opponent's left hand. And he intends to attack me in the head. Here I must learn to go back, changing the position and at the same time respond him with a strike.

We understand that this is a good training drill. Pay attention, I have not yet added my legs. This is our next stage of research.

Suppose I stand in the left-hand stance, my opponent stands the same way, this is the usual position of Dambe. What can happen here? I see the exposed leg forward and, unconditionally, I can attack this leg. After that, I go and beat the enemy.

I can kick him directly. Or I can move aside and kick the back side of his leg, and after strike him to the head. Now I understand how I can combine all of these actions. And this is the next level – the kicks.

Or example, an opponent strikes me, I block it and we take a certain position that I can not move. In this case I just put my leg towards me, he moves and now I can strike him to his head.

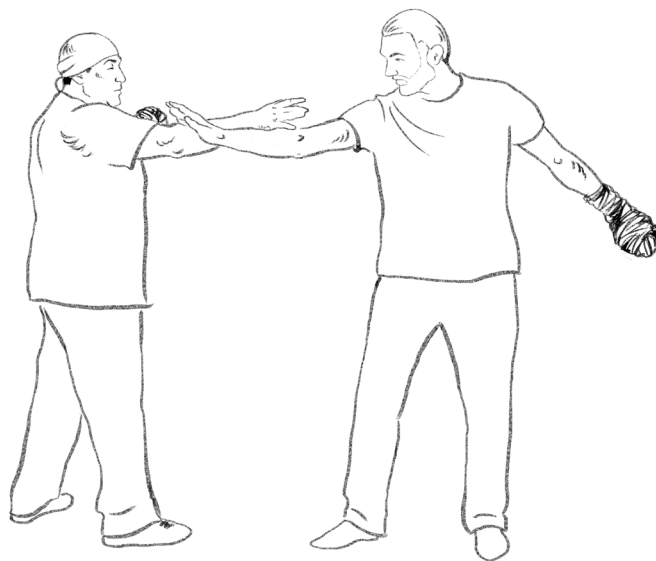


There are no knockouts in the Dambe. There is no such concept. There is the concept of «touch the floor with a hand.» That is, I won at the moment when my opponent touched the floor. Once an opponent touched the floor - he lost and the duel stops, and it is a victory for you.

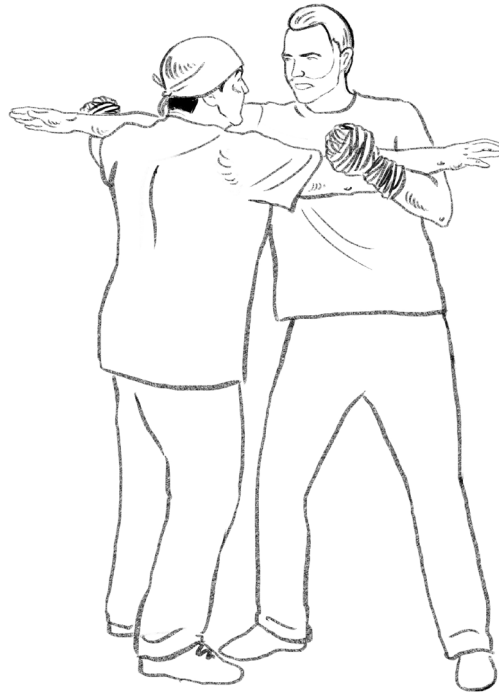
In other words, any hit in the head does not guarantee victory.



We considered the fight from the right side. There is a second stage of training - the fight with the left hand. The left hand of a person is weaker and this is a very important stage of training. Because it is necessary for your weak hand to be trained. The situation is extremely changing here, because when we fight with the left hands, there is a crossing of the right hands and it is not possible to strike with the left hand.



The opponent hits me - I insert my right hand, I hit with my left hand and at this moment he inserts his right hand and we get into clinched position.



The first thing we start with is a hand raising in many ways. You can break the geometry of the enemy, take his hand to the side and strike him in the back with your left hand. This is the first option.

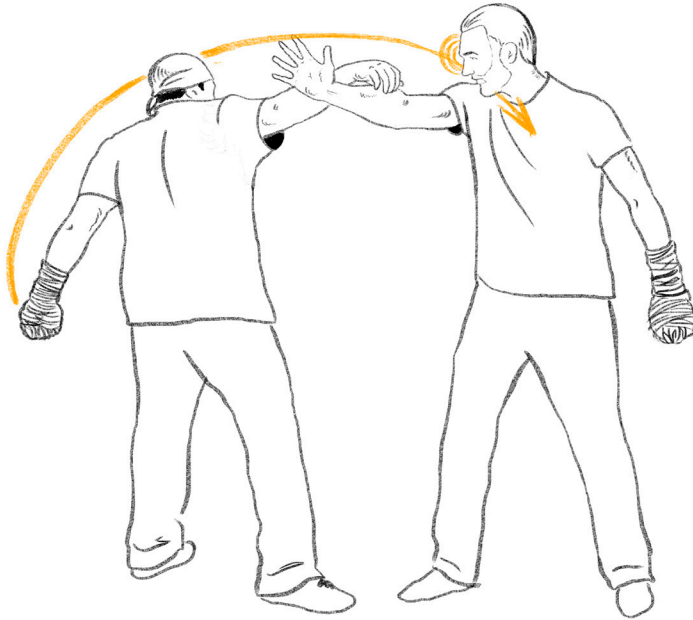
Option number two, we can break its geometry the other way, and beat it with side impact. You can try to take his hand up, but in such a case there is a risk of getting hit in the chin, so usually no one does so. Or, I can bend the opponent, he will start to beat me, his hand in an un-comfortable position, and I can do a direct blow.

The next situation is when we stand, clutching the right hands, and he tries to break me, break his hand by sending it down and strike. I must not let him to strike, block with my right hand and counterattack it with my left.

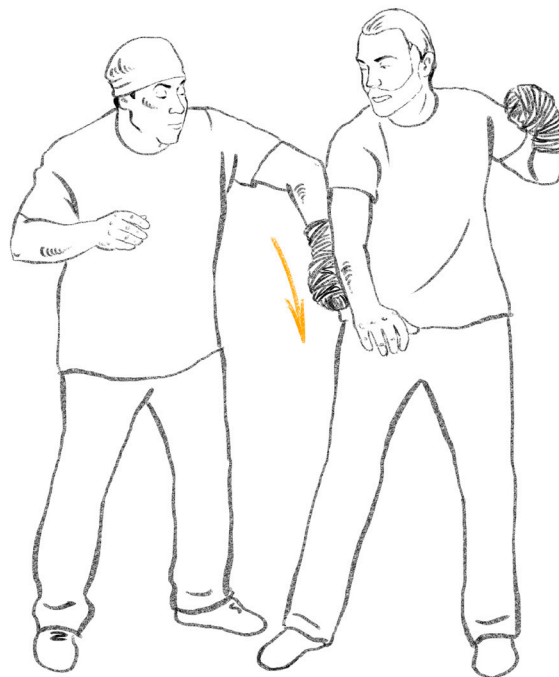
We stand clinging, I step back, we lose the clutch, and at the moment when the enemy wants to strike, I strike him with a twisted blow. Then I remember that I have a second hand and it's enough for me to push him to touch the floor and lose.

So we have the position of crossed right hands, and even if we move away, we will again come to this position. And then I can hit the opponent's hand, I overturn him further and defending my head I strike.

The next type of strikes as follows. We stand in the same position, and I strike a wide swing from the side. I hit the head and the opponent does not even see my hand. And I need to learn how to defend myself from such attacks also.



For example, such a blow goes to me, I see it and parry with my hand, passing his hand down, and I hit him from below. You can not beat your elbows, only with your fist.



Now we are going to talk about a legwork. Having such a position, it is very convenient to kick with your right foot. A kick with a left foot is uncomfortable, because no one knows how to kick with his left foot properly. But here I can get my opponent to lose a balance and touch a floor.

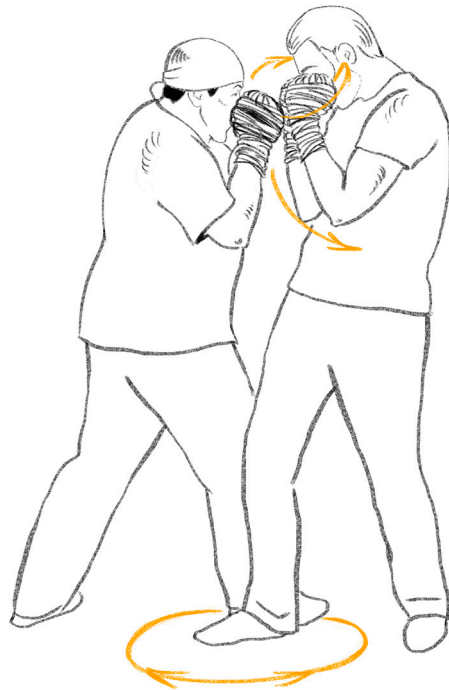
That is, we combine protection - work with hands and feet, if a person quickly rips the coupler and hits me, I insert my right hand, and I hit it, and from here I kick my opponent and make him to touch the floor.





So the second stage of training ends. Now let's talk about the third stage of teaching. There are only five of them.

Here we dress two gloves. The opponent and I put our right legs forward, our legs are tied with a rope, we turn around to each other, and close our chins with hands, and from this position we learn to fight. Our legs are tied and we can spin around the axis, do anything with two hands, but we can not break our legs. The task is to make the enemy say «stop».



Usually this kind of duel lasts 60 seconds. After that, the legs are untied, and we become attached to each other with our left foot, the situation is the same and we start beating each other until we break something

So, 4 stages of training are passed. And in the fifth stage we go out for a free fight. Having an idea of the left and right fighting, about the close combat, we are prepared for a free combat.

This is what the Spanish fist fight looks like. It differs from the Russian types of strikes.

In the Spanish fist fight 5 stages of training, and in the Russian fist fight are 8 stages. There we work blindfolded also. But for me this method of training is extremely interesting. The Russian system of training is more high-level - the first period without degradation. And the Spanish - the second period without degradation. Russian is long training, and Spanish is fast.

An African fight with 2 sticks in hands has an origin of this Spanish fist fight. The one stick is a shield, and the other is a beating. As you understand, the methodology o training is the same as for fist fight.

The training method is the same as in fighting with sticks and fisticuffs, and, accordingly, exactly the same method of training in knife fighting. The methodology is absolutely identical.

As you see the Spanish system underlies the South African and the entire African system of martial arts. The Spanish fistfight is called Achipeke. And I wondered - is there something similar in the Philippines? It turned out that there is a system that is not much different from the Dambe. It does not have features, they are almost identical. There are certain nuances in the rules. The one who touched the floor with his knee lost.

This is a brief overview of the Spanish fistfight.

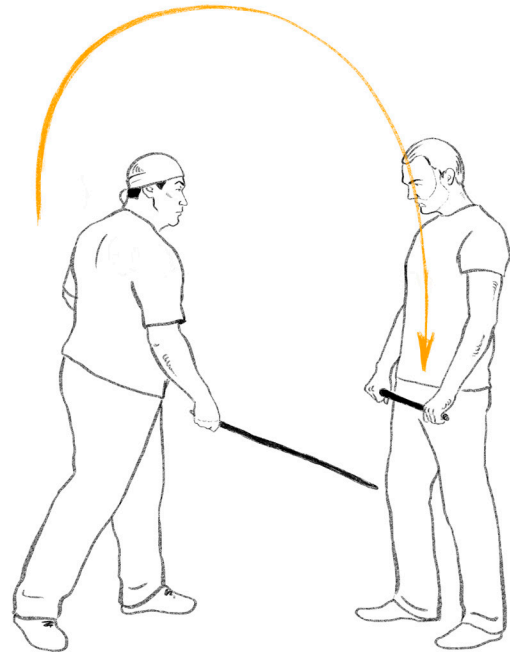
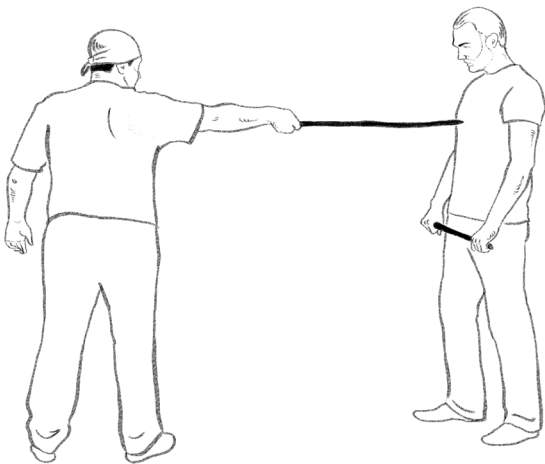


## VARRA

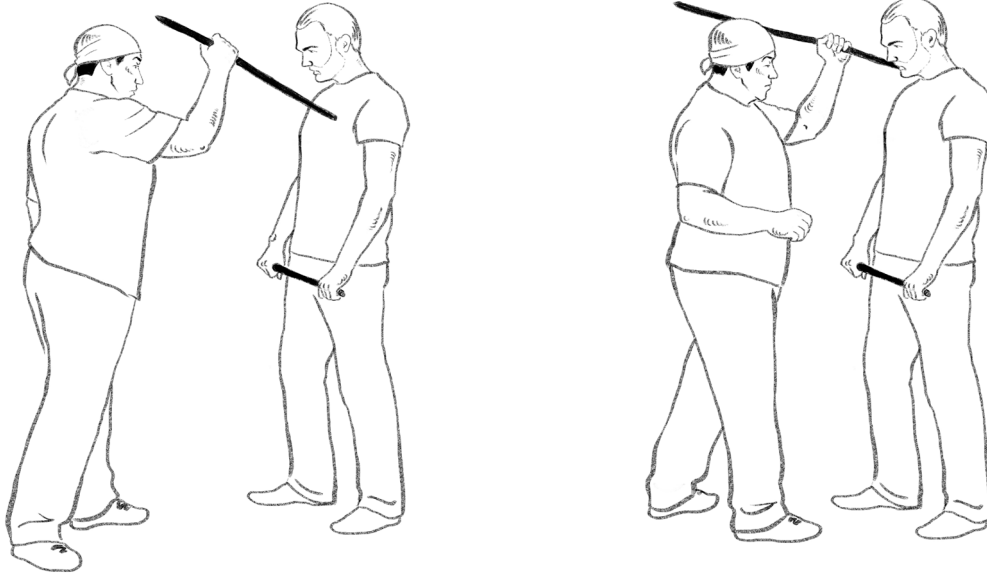
The next thing I would like to talk about is a «varra» stick. This stick is studied at the second level and has certain difficulties, because these are 4 types of weapons, combined into one. The Spanish system is very interesting in training - when you work with a weapon, but there are skills of working with your bare hands instilled in you.



How is varra studied? First, we draw 2 distances. The first stage is distant - I reach the opponent with a stick on his outstretched hand, and here varra represents a sword and a whip.



The second distance is the distance of the spear of that very hand, which was called a «spear». Here we use varra as a spear. And at the same distance I can use it as a knife in the African criminal tradition.



Suppose my opponent picked up a Filipino stick and decided to attack me. I study a sword at the second level, I begin to study Destreza and therefore I imagine that I have a sword or a whip in my hands. And when the opponent attacks me to the head, I parry, now I remember boxing, I use my stick as a knife and I stab him.

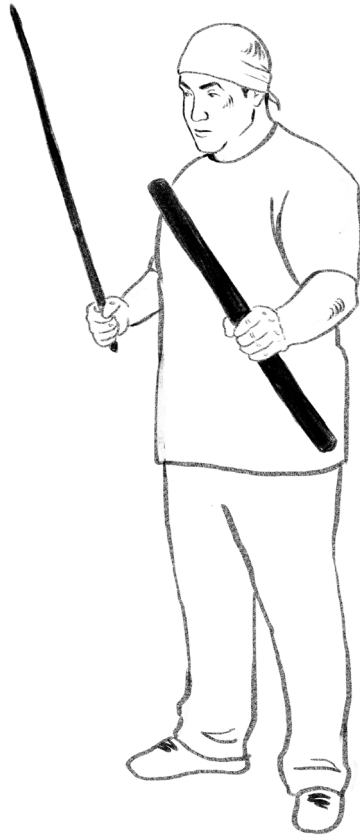
That is, I remembered everything that I now studied in a fist fight and used it here. I learned this to learn how to work with varra as a sword. Now my skills are supplemented with the skills of fencing in Destreza and skills of working with a spear and a knife. And then I can use it as a whip or a sword.

When do I need a sword? When the opponent is not ready. He swings his sword and immediately gets a hit. He is not ready that I will act this way, because the stick does not look like a sword. And this is an unexpected strike to the head. He jumped back and starts to attack me furiously. At this point, I begin to beat him with a whip. And as soon as he turns around, I take a spear and finish him in the neck with varra.

You see why we studied the fist fight and studied the work with the metal rapier in Destreza.

The stick will train us to act in a fistfight and with a sword, and a sword and fistfight will train us to act both in fistfight and in a duel with the sword. That is, all the gear wheels are untwisted. The technology is made like this.

At the third level there is a configuration - Toledo in the form of a shield and varra. We reflect with one hand and strike with the other.



That is, here we have a pair of weapons - shield and spear, shield and sword, sword and whip at the same time.

The last stage is working with the weapon of Firiake. It is stick that represents a double dagger.



As you understand, this is a reduced varra. And this is the same fist fight but with only one weapon in one hand first, then in the other hand, and then in both hands. And then it turns out the same fist fight, only with two such sticks in hands.



There can be direct strikes, side strikes, you can be defended with a stick. And here you can beat both a fist and a knife, and work with two daggers at the same time, turning them around. On the one hand, I have an improvised knuckleduster in my hands. It can be cut from any tree.

As you can see, the school itself is arranged in such a way that one level trains you for another one. The skills that you have acquired at one level, you apply on the other. The stone knife puts an arm under attack, and therefore the impact of a wooden stick becomes fatal, because it pierces the chest.

At the third level, we have a sword and a dagger, a Navajo, a pair of weapons, a firiake. At the second level we have a fistfight, varra, massa, Toledo, sword and footwork and many other things. This is what the Spanish system looks like if we consider it quickly, without technical arsenal, group combat, training methods and preparation stages.

As you can see, the system is extremely effective, much applicable and still used by fragments in different parts of the planet. I showed why this strong system made expanse of half the world. And only the Russian system can resist this system - because it is

Venetian one. And no other system can resist. But by a lucky chance these two systems never fought against each other, they always fought at one side.

Now, when the system is completely restored, it is possible to go through it from student to a master. This path and the three stages of the school are described in the Legend of the school «Achinech». This is the dialogue of the Templar with a young knight who decided to become a master. The legend fully describes the three levels that a person need to learn to become an invincible master.

