



ENIGMA

IGNORANCE LIQUIDATION

3

OLEG MALTSEV

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MISCONCEPTIONS IN MARTIAL
ARTS

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INTRODUCTION

LOGIC OF MARTIAL ARTS

The book in your hands is the third one in the series of **Enigma Ignorance Liquidation**. According to a dictionary «**Enigma**» means: “something that is mysterious and seems impossible to understand completely”. Correspondingly, this book was not titled this way without a reason. The fact is that people rarely see the essence in ordinary things; modern approach often excludes the capability to understand the history of the phenomenon, its structure, its functional designation of elements of its structure. Respectively, one who is going to use that kind of approach, will find very difficult to see the effectiveness of what he has. We recommend to start with such a concept as «**LOGIC**» of ignorance liquidation in the context of this book. With all due respect to colleagues, scientists, historians, and people who are interested in different systems and martial arts, the notion of martial art logic as such is not even taken into account. Within the book «**Enigma 3. Ignorance Liquidation**» reader is invited to look at martial arts from a different position, not exactly ordinary one. Needless to say, you will see a line of reasoning; we recommended to bring into view the logic of presentment of this reasoning, to historical facts and circumstances, to motor patterns from perspective of effectiveness and to an extent to which your understanding of martial arts will change, as “before and after” studying this book. Ultimately, this kind of logical approach is adaptable to different kinds of critically important life categories as well.

What logic do you use in martial arts?

At the stage of the reader’s reflection on the choice of logic, it is advised to take a note of that any kind of choice has to have properties. A choice has parameters. Solely by virtue of the parameters we come to an understand whether we have made a right choice or not (which in turn excludes plurality of opinions). The key parameter in selecting a **martial arts logic** is the effectiveness of this or that martial art. Respectively, one can apply the logic outlined in this book in his own life, develop his own one, but ultimately, nothing but efficiency will make the difference. The reliability of the initially chosen logic provides successive acts that lead you to effectiveness.

Let us take a look at an example. There is one who wants to buy a car. While choosing a car, he is guided by a certain logic. He makes a purchase and begins to use his new car.

Commonplace situation our regarded reader gets in is as follows: «I wanted to drive a Mercedes, but I drive Volkswagen.» Why? The desired thing was one, but we got something different! Our desires led us to buy a car, but we bought not

what was desired and there is a specific reason for this: it is in the logic one relies on. Every actions done by one is done for some reason. Another thing is that he cannot always explain this «why».

The logic outlined in this book is a logic of another order: it differs from average man's logic, it lets one to make a **sensible choice**.

Let us take a look at another instance. Presumably, I like Capoeira as a martial art, but I cannot find an application for it in life. No matter how I was convinced that Capoeira is intended for a street fight, with a certain body structure, a certain mass, specific body make up, it is unlikely that it is going to be effective to perform somersaults, to stand on hands, deliver strikes in a certain way, for instance, in the -20-degree cold weather. Imagine yourself in the shoes of a person somewhere on the streets of Tomsk or Ottawa in January. Accordingly, we can say that we like certain things; for some, «like» category could even turn into a hobby. But from a standpoint of choosing a martial art, it is advisable to think in the following way: what am I guided with while choosing a martial art. Moreover, not a single film has yet taught a person how to do something - they can only instill «like» or «dislike». There are a thousand films about how to make deals or about how someone afilligranado makes them, but no one watcher has yet learned to make deals by solely watching a movie.

Films make an enormous impression on people, but the whole problem is that, they all start from the middle, or even from the final fragment. For example, here is a hero of muaythai in front of us, but people are not interested in seeing how a person started mastering this system. The watcher wants “the edit”, rapidly changing events, action ... a human nature. Life is akin to film, to TV series. But in modern days' spectator prefers a beautiful picture to series, a picture equipped with special effects, lasting no more than one and a half hour. As you understand, from the perspective of learning martial art this approach is not applicable. Certainly, we may be keen on certain things (like Capoeira), but life will force us to exploit what is effective (definitely not Karate and not Capoeira on the street with a knee-deep snow).

INSIGHT INTO THE HISTORY OF WORLD MARTIAL ARTS

There are more than 700 martial arts over the globe. I recommend to look into the encyclopedia of martial arts, (back in times I started with a book called «Kenpo») which had a detailed description of the historically formed martial arts. Remarkable thing is that every nationality, every tribe, every group of people (key representatives of public order) considered their duty to have own martial art. As an example, consider the **feudal ages**, in the feudal world, every inhabitant on earth carried his own weapons on him. Looking back, lets refresh our minds with the fact that law and the legal order established in the 21st century were simply not there at that time, and your abilities of handling a sword, a spear, a knife provided staying longer in this world, preservation of well-being, property and head on shoulders. Moreover, from the standpoint of logic and efficiency, it is unlikely that you personally, dear reader, would come out barehanded against 10 armed enemies who want to rob or burn your house. Nobody talked about nobility and rules in such instances. Initially, all martial arts meant an armed fight, why was that so?

Based on commonplace observations, **pain and fear** is related every single human. For instance, if you aim a blow with your hand and hit the wall, your hand, needless to say will hurt.

If we consider anatomically the human arm, it can be concluded that our limbs are not designed to deliver strikes. The primary function of the hand is a prehensile one: it grabs and holds good enough, but obviously it is bad at hitting. In particular, a strike delivered with a bare hand into the wall (or other hard surface may result in a fracture).

A blow with a stick is much more safer. Historically, as well as for this reason, for safety reasons of preservation of one's limbs, the first weapons of a man were **sticks and stones**; which can be found almost anywhere. Stones can be used for throwing, and sticks for hitting.

Let's remind readers that we are discoursing at this stage about the historical period, and not about the prehistoric period. As it is knowns, there were highly developed civilizations back in time, which had their own military systems and weapons, however, the level of a modern man cannot be compared with that level.

Let's make an observation. A man uses a stick to kill animals to get something to eat. Animals in turn, have bones that could be used as a knife later.

The first knife in the hands of a man, most likely was a stone, and not a bone. It is worth remembering the division of people by territory of residence: there were ones who lived in the forest, and ones who lived for instance by the sea. There are fewer stones in the forest, and there are more sticks. It is vice versa by the sea. The remaining animal bones after hunting could have been sharpened and used as knives. Among other things, one can find a stone which resembles a **bird's beak**

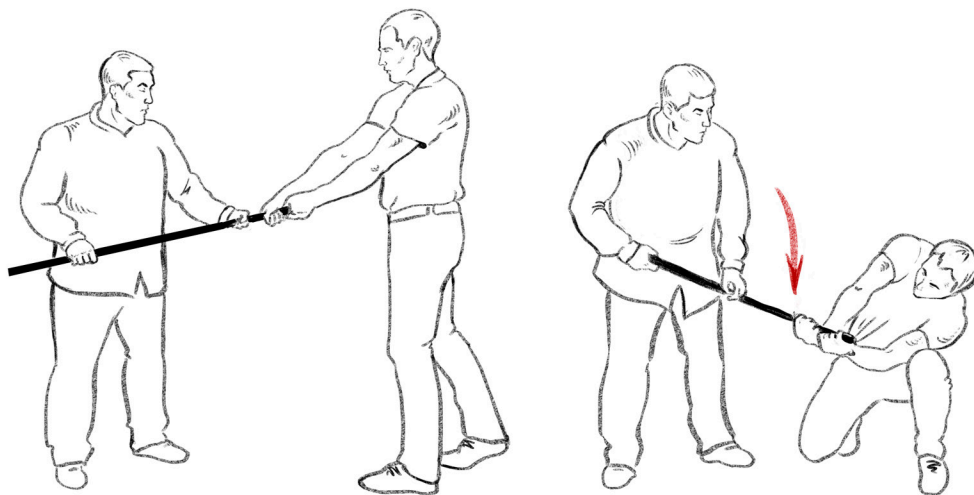
(brass knuckle type of strikes could have been inflicted with such a stone). This question can be researched independently: one can see different types of knives from bones on the Internet; beginning from works of art ending with the most common ones.

In any case, when there is no weapon, it is better to take advantage of what is at hand, which leads to **improvised** weapons.

If there is a choice of how to deliver a strike into the wall, barehanded or with a stick, without a doubt later option would be chosen. For the same reason, in the foundation of all known martial arts there is an armament, and not hand-to-hand fighting or barehanded fight. The latter appears as a specific form of combat in the course of historical development.

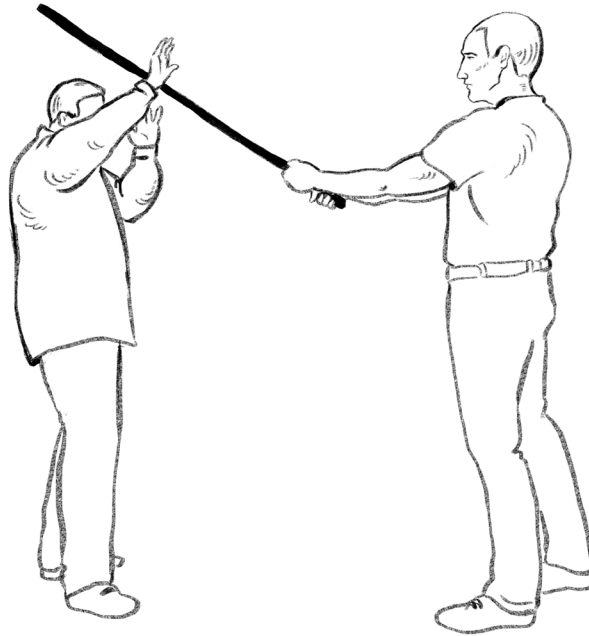
Imagine the following situation: a man lost his sword in the course of a war, so he is left empty handed. In this situation he needs to do something else, so he starts his quest in reflection of how to return the knocked off sword. If the sword cannot be taken back, he looks for other options as to take away enemy's sword.

At a certain point in time, it becomes necessary not only to escape the enemy's blows, but also to take away his stick (sword, spear, etc.) in a certain way, in order to survive in a fight.



Martial arts which went through a series of historical periods up until to this day, demonstrate that ones who formed them had high levels of intelligence and preparation level. They took into account a lot of things in regard to the structure of a **human body**, his **biomechanics**, **psyche**, **neurophysiology**.

For example, while delivering a strike with a stick, a person has a reflexive desire to close himself from the stick, so he puts his hand forward creating an obstacle and attempts not to get.



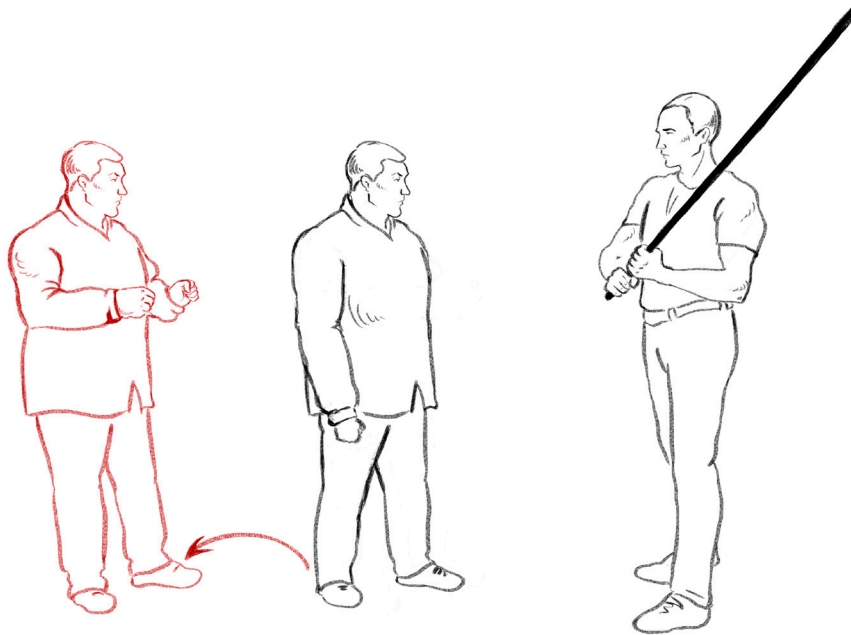
A stick, having encountered a barrier in the form of a hand, might slip down along the arm, while the force will certainly decrease it does not mean that there will be no consequences of the impact.

A person might get his limb broken if he does not perform the proper actions with his feet in time. Through footwork human construction can do a great deal.

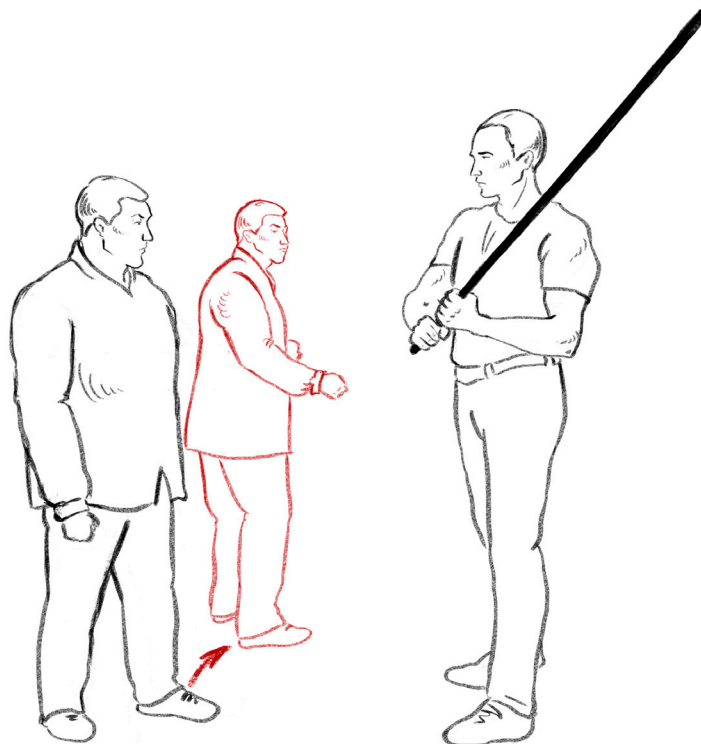
Remembering the reflexes, if in a such situation a person with all the strength grabs enemy's stick, he is going to turn into a controlled structure, since an enemy has got the control of the stick he will control the one who holds on the stick as well.

According to the teachings of neurophysiology, human automatic behavior looks for and predicts the next point of support (point of application, fulcrum).

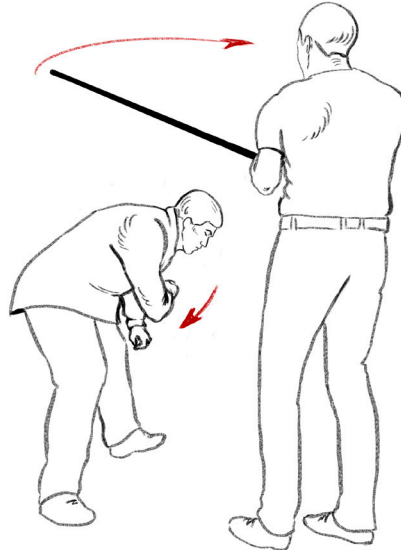
When an enemy makes a swings with a stick, the first (automatic) desire (1) of one is to «bounce off « to the side.



Next, the enemy moves on his feet with the intention to strike - then there is a second desire (2) - to escape.



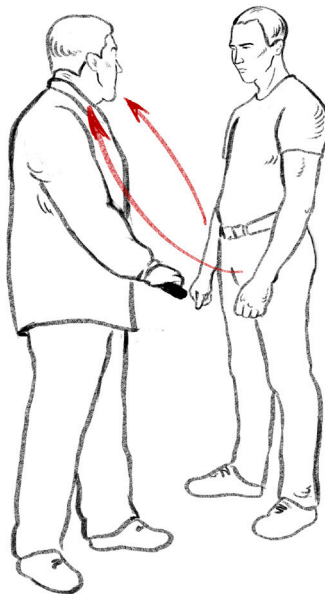
But the opponent with a stick can catch up and deliver a blow to the back of the head, realizing this, one has the following desire (3) – which is to hide from the stick.



All three positions (1,2,3) are associated with human instincts.

Instincts teach one the combat realization.

The closer one stands to the enemy, the more he wants to grab a stick to exclude the idea of: «is he going to hit me or not.»



Nevertheless, an enemy can be smart and he may let the stick go.

Consequences: Two opponents on a close range, one opponent is occupied with a stick, the second one has free hands.

The second opponent has full advantage over the first, as he can implement any type of technical elements. The man (first opponent) got what he wanted - he has a stick, but no head.

This is the manner of how martial art systems are developed. An example demonstrates that a human hand is designed for snatching actions.

When people started to look for more advantages over other people, they had to take into account the fact that the length of the weapon limits the distance of reach. So, there were thoughts about how to lengthen the knife.

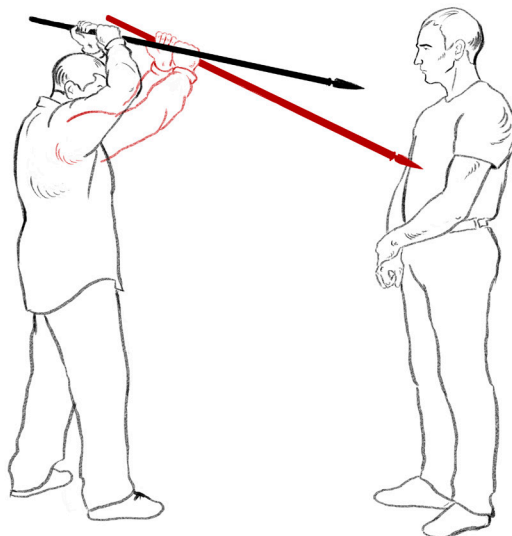
In such a way, a knife was attached to a stick, which gave rise to a spear. Here is one more example.



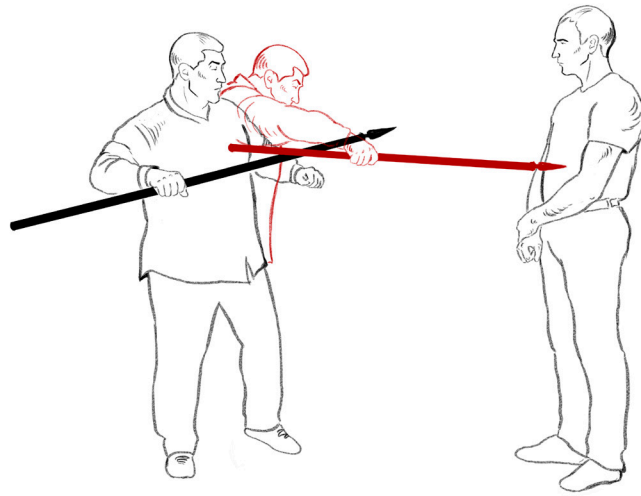
If you remember the Venetian baston (cane), then at first glance it is a harmless stick, but it has a head and a sharp tip, in which there was hidden a cutting and stabbing weapon.

Let's consider different ways of striking with a spear:

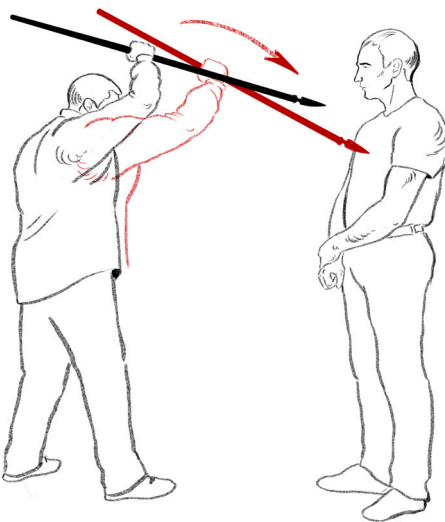
1) Grip the end of the spear handle and deliver a thrust



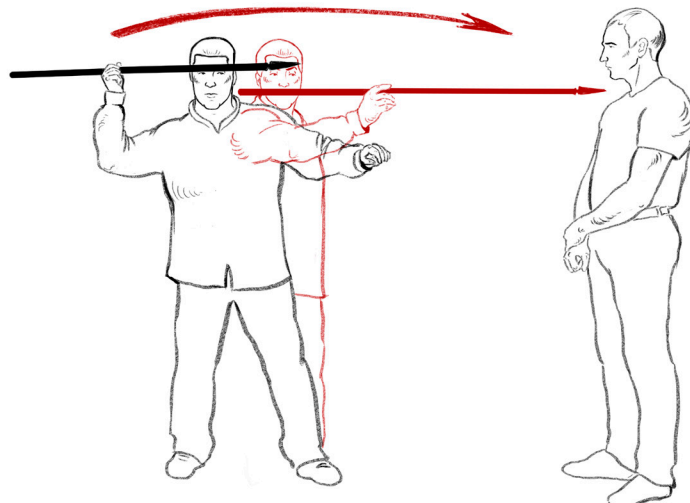
2) Medium grip



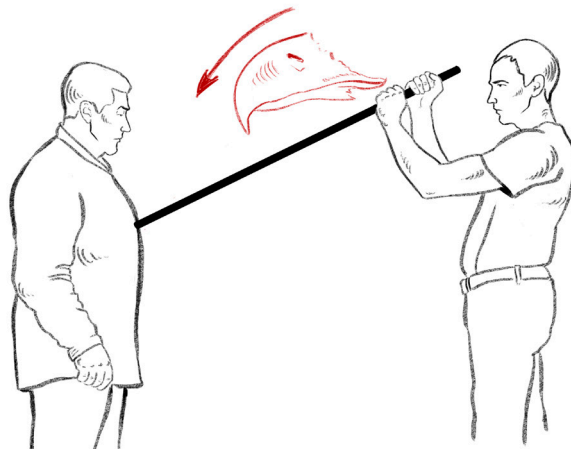
3) Medium grip and further thrust



4) Throwing a spear on a distance

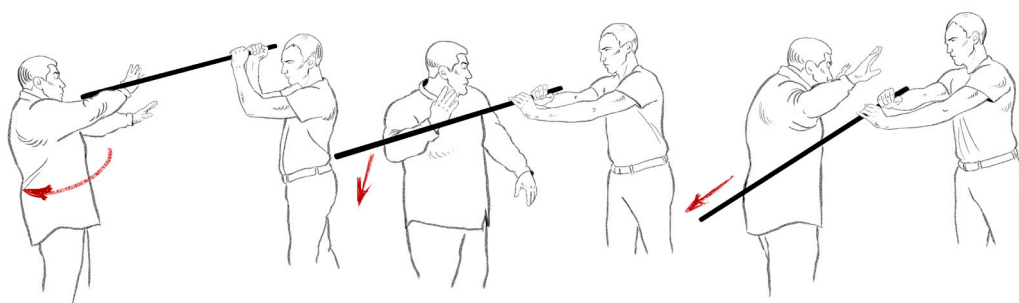


Let us consider one of the blows of the Norman system - so-called «eagle beak» blow. The man holds the spear with both hands and delivers a strike from the top down.

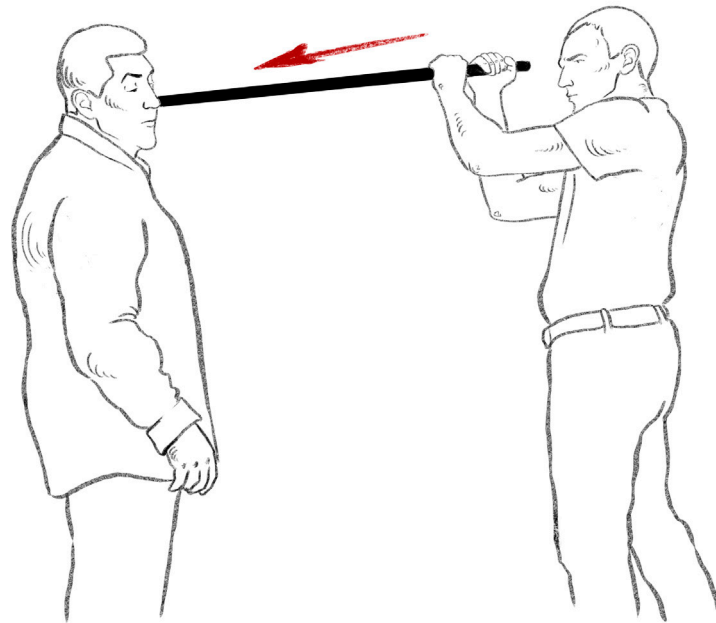


The first desire that has an opponent while seeing such a blow is to go back, but the «beak» would still move further along the trajectory. Wherever one goes, the beak «catches up»; moreover, in order to reimplement such a technical element, one has to turn only the wrist.

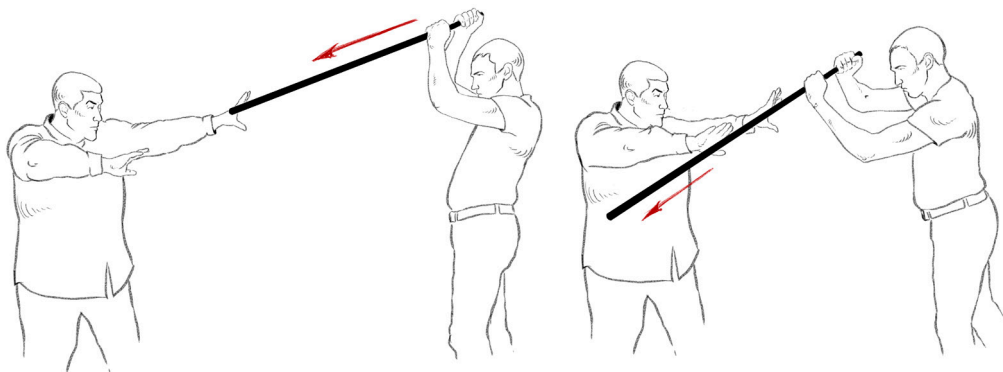
Besides, one has to do a footwork. The fact is that the stick is long, and a wrist move is short. Also keep in mind that the mass of the whole body is put into the stick. On the other hand, the one who defends – has long movements, he has to move the mass of his whole body, and therefore avoiding stick strikes becomes problematic. So he starts looking for options of how to neutralize such types of strikes.



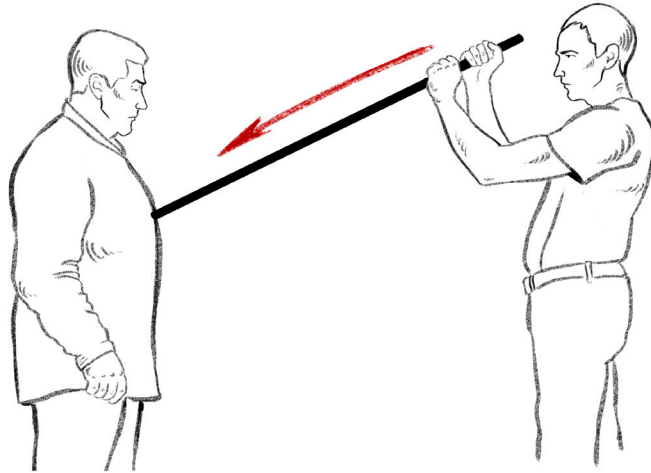
The first thing that could be advised in here is putting hands forward and turn into a certain rotating column, so that the enemy's stick can controllably pass by. The blows to the head from a side, give a rise to side strikes.



From the standpoint of logic of efficiency, side strikes exist not because someone teaches it or not, but because it is **possible** to deliver a strike from the side. But in this case it is necessary to use another technical element. When person meets the stick of an opponent, he wants to be as far away from it as possible. He cannot simply leave, as the «beak» works faster than it is possible to escape, for this reason hands are protruded towards the stick, and the stick respectively, passes by.



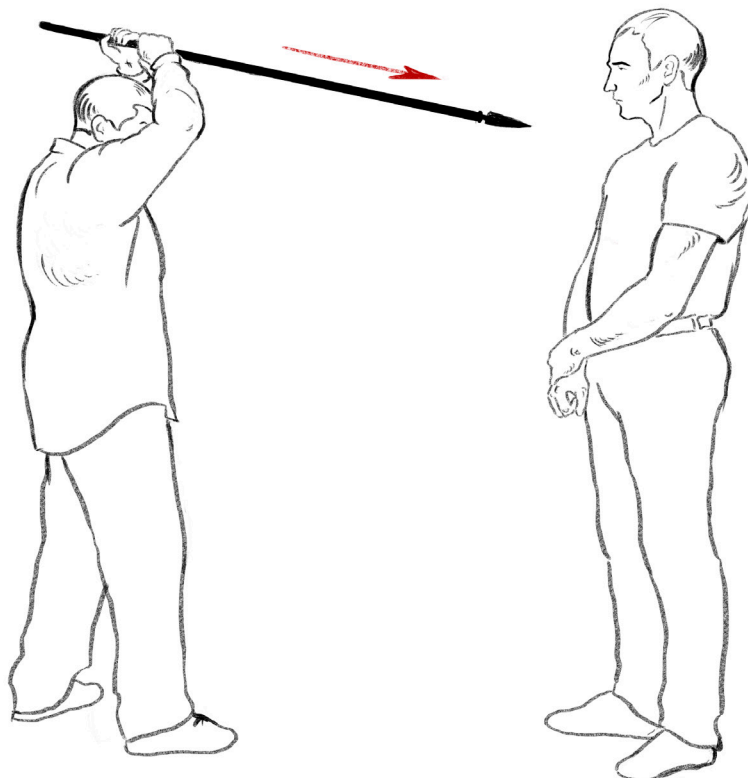
The following blows, which are going to be considered, are ones that come from above so-called «penetrating» blows.



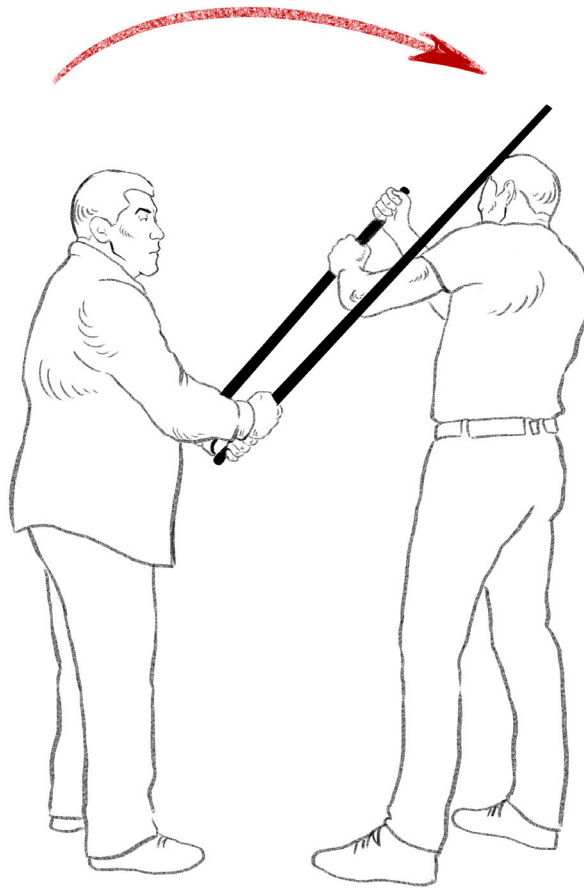
There are two types of blows:

1) Penetrating strikes with a spear

Penetrating strikes are delivered by a drop method, from top to bottom. The spear is held with both hands, and with the whole mass of the body we penetrate the enemy's construction.



2) Hitting strikes with a stick

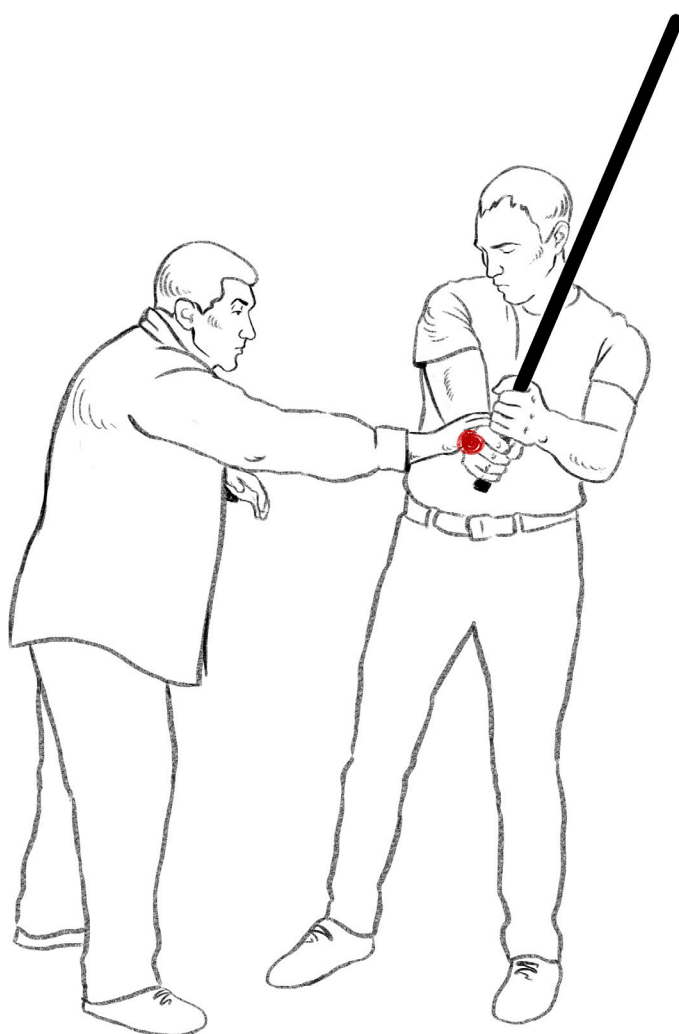


Such kind of strikes with a stick were delivered both to the upper part of the body and to the lower part

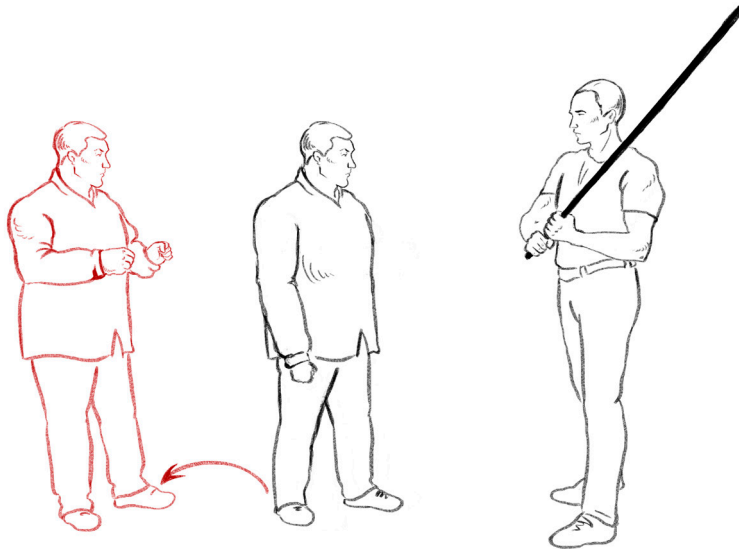
When an opponent delivers strikes from the top down, one can make a back move and hit a counter blow from the top down aiming at the enemy's head. If necessary, one can continue the strikes, and hit other parts of the head or body.

2 ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF DEFENSE

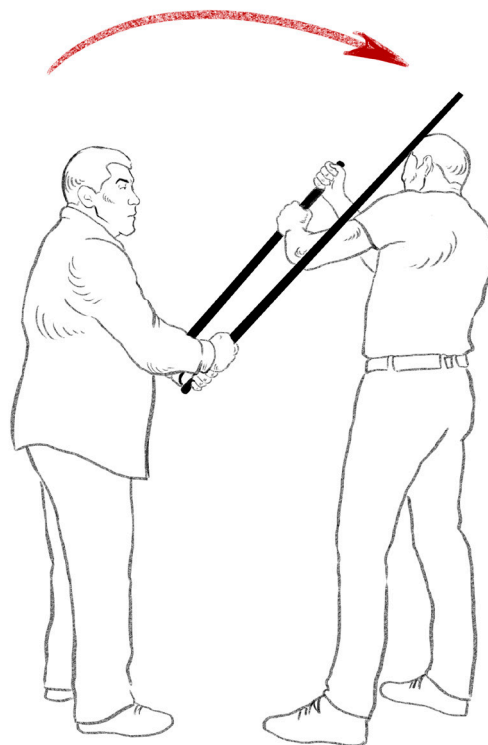
Initially, blows were delivered with a stick, and not with a fist. For this reason, all technical elements that exist in defense are designed to withstand strikes with a stick, not a fist. In a duel where a stick is used for defensive, movements are made either backwards or forward. At a close range (about 1.5 meters) it is better to go forward in the direction of an enemy. In this case, a wedge is inserted (by hand), make an impediment of the strike.



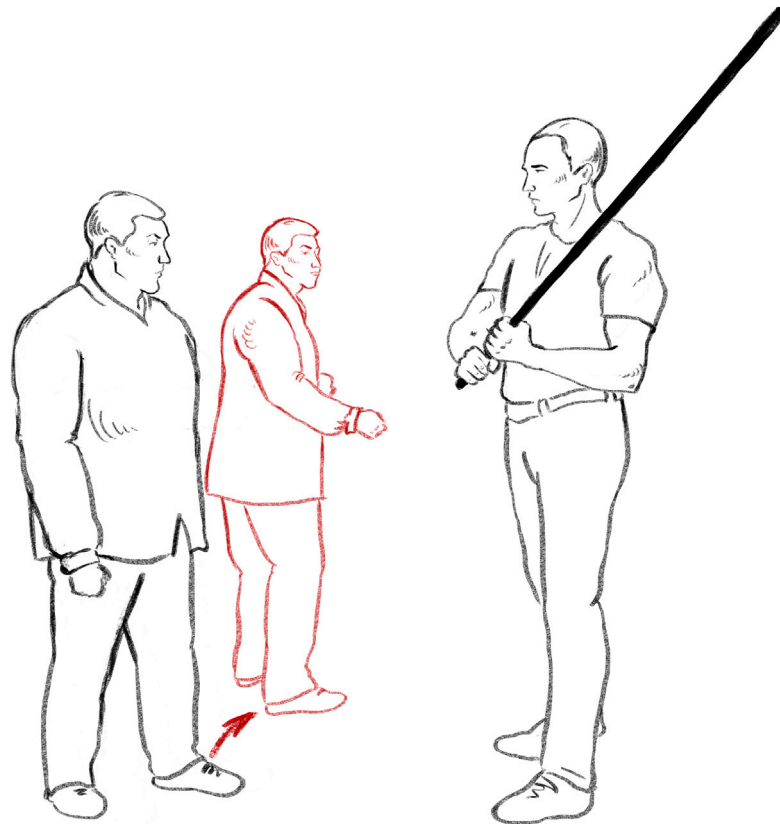
On a long range it is preferable to retreat back, otherwise there will be no possibility to wedge. We make a conclusion, remembering that the speed of a wrist is faster than footwork in defense.



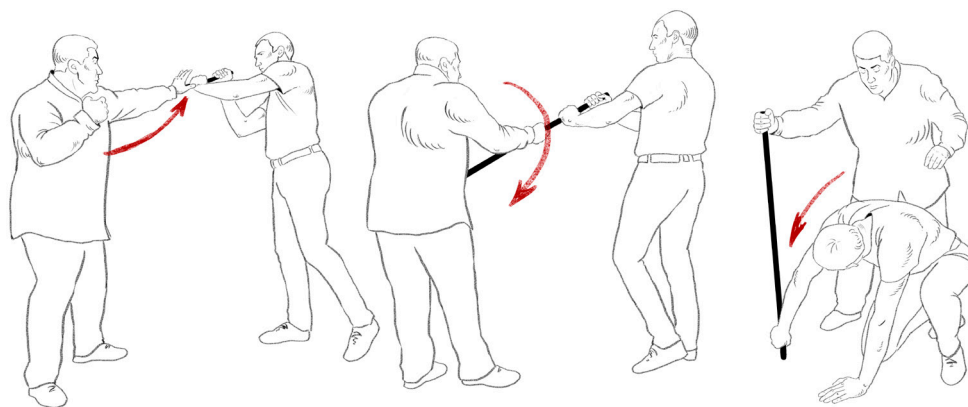
An enemy's blow from above, as a response gets a strike from a side, we direct the stick in the reverse movement towards ourselves along with the enemy, but this can be dangerous, we need a shield.



For example, we see the swing of the enemy, we respond by moving downwards, accordingly the stick flies from above. Then, you can take advantage unexpectedly and apply offensive actions.

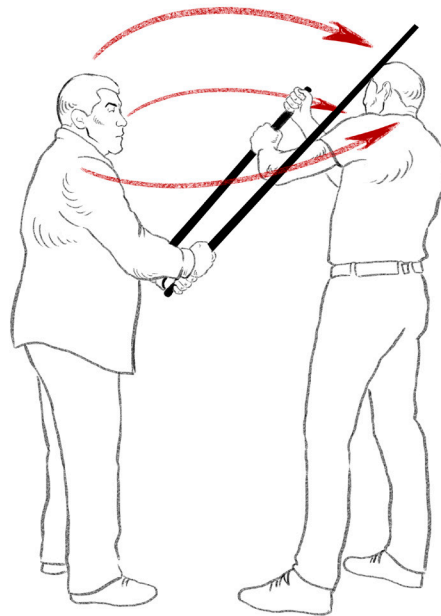


When striking from the side, we can put our hand in front in order to prevent the enemy from striking. Then we take a stick with our hand, the enemy is not going to let it go, as for him the stick in this case is the fulcrum, and we take the point of support down to the ground. Thus, the enemy is on the ground, and his stick turns into a weapon of your control.

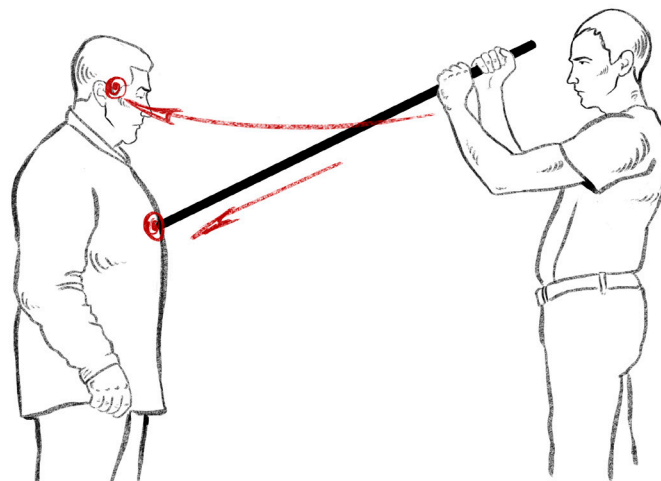


Options of striking with a stick with a following grip:

Strikes can be applied to the top of the head and to side parts of the body as well.
(Blows can be both single and sequential, at high speed) Reverse grip:

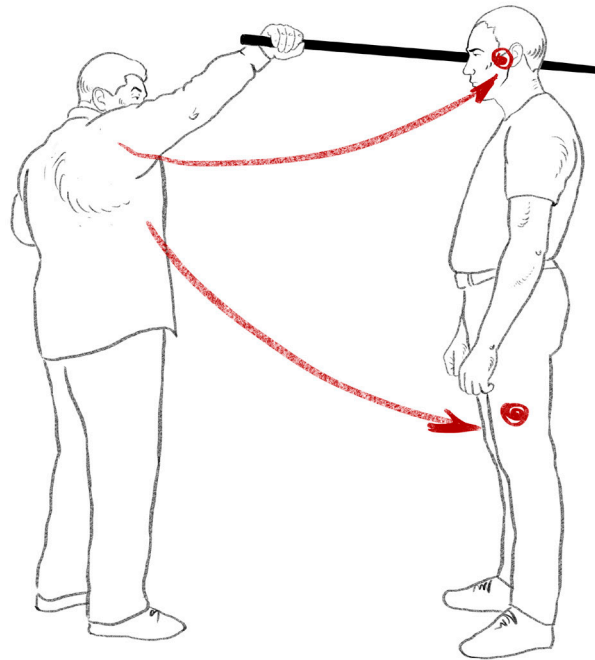


Blows can be applied from the bottom to the top – to the side of the head, and then immediately switch to blows into chest.



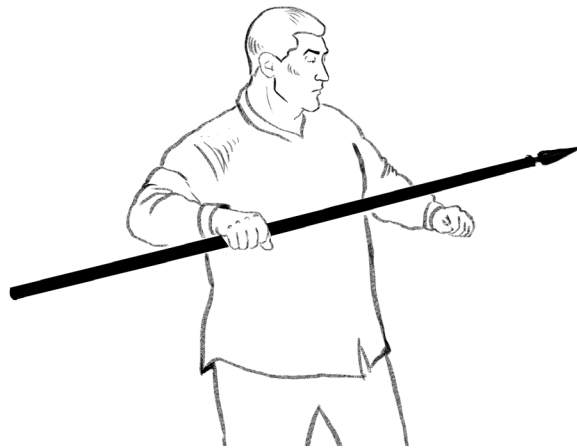
In this case, previously used technical element «eagle beak» is used.

It can be applied to the side of the head, and then deliver strikes in legs. Accordingly, in the framework of the latest examples, blows could be paired ones.

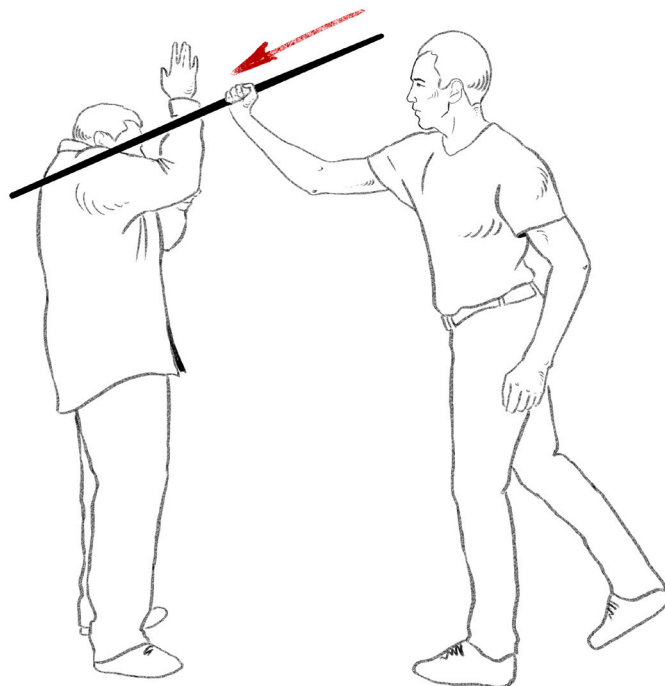


3 SPEAR. TRANSFORMATION OF SPEAR STRIKES INTO KNIFE STRIKES

From the standpoint of historical evolution, it is generally known that with the development of metal, tips of the spears have become sharp. Having examined the different grips of the stick, it was found that the grip can be in the middle of the stick, which allows to act more maneuverably. This is how the prototype of a spear strike comes in.



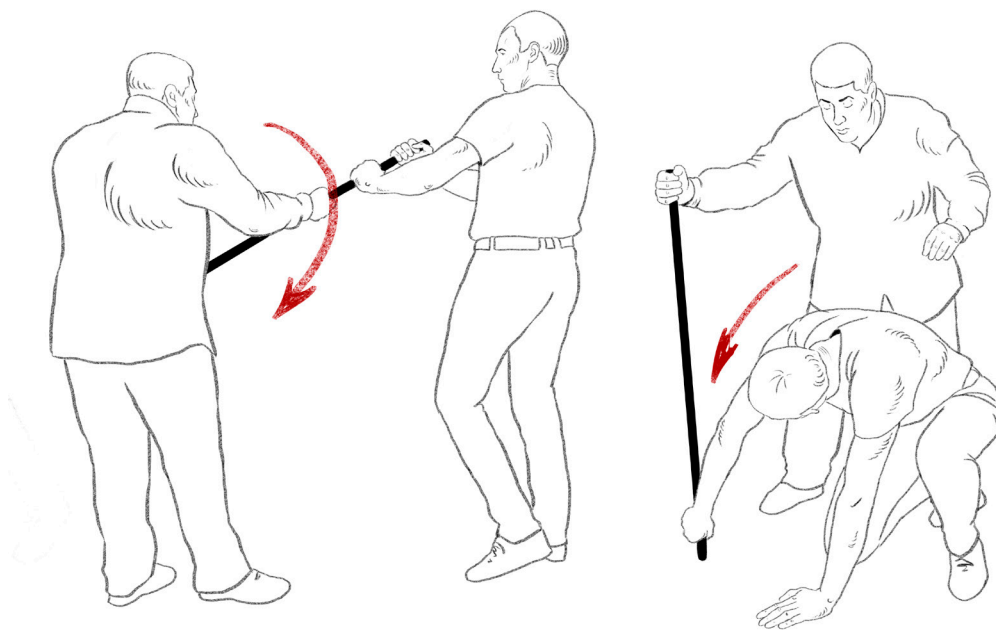
And since spear strikes can kill at once, we see the emergence of head protection systems.



Subsequently, the principles of working with a spear, were also transferred to knife attacks, which we will consider further in the text.

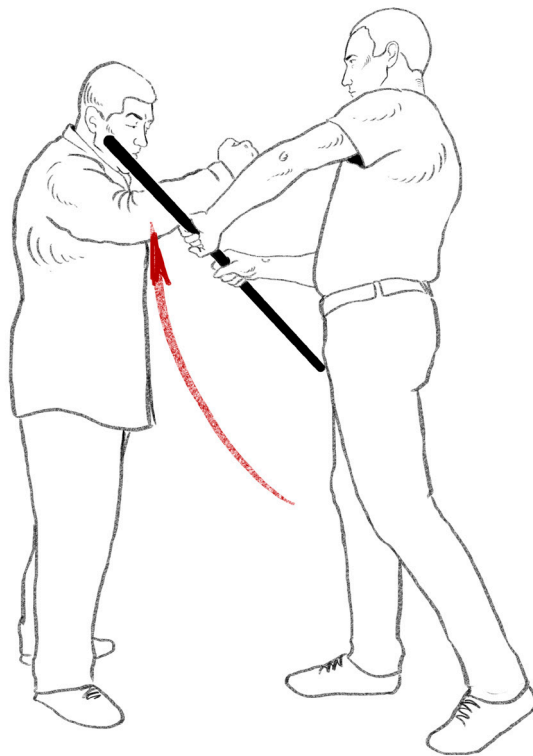
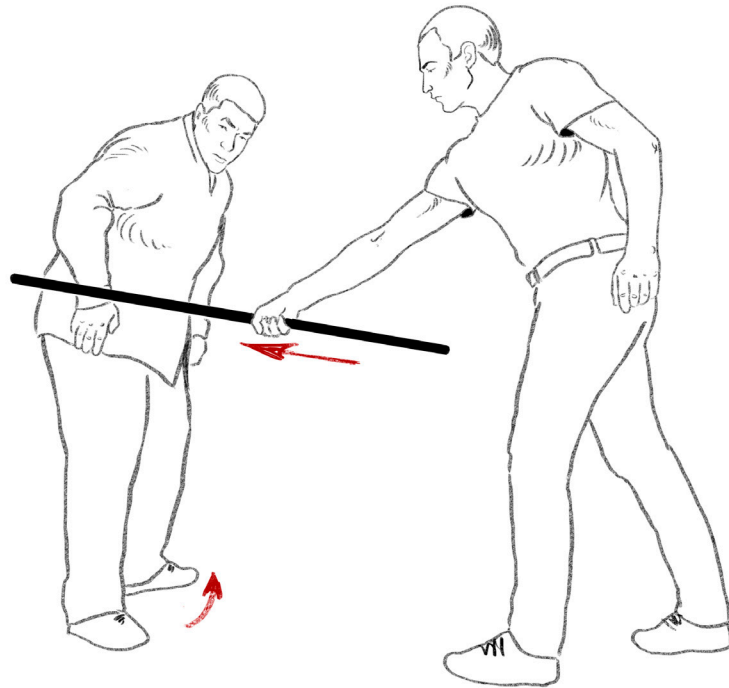
Consider the principles of working with a stick.

Remembering that the human construction always predicts the next point of support, for an opponent the weapon is a fulcrum, accordingly, in this situation he falls into an absolutely controllable construction.



A person might try to take away an opponent's stick, since while using a stick the lever method is applicable. Since the enemy while holding his stick, turns into a controlled structure, by using a lever he can be misbalanced. The illustration shows how the lever is used (an opponent holds a stick at the end of the stick, and you hold it at another end). The top of the stick, for which the enemy holds, is «inserted» by a blow to the ground. Further, we do not stop. Further attacks can be done by feet, also strikes could be delivered with own stick of an enemy, since he does not control it.

We have got additional technical elements: blows from below, respectively, in terms of the counter systems there is parrying by means of legs and limb defensive moves.

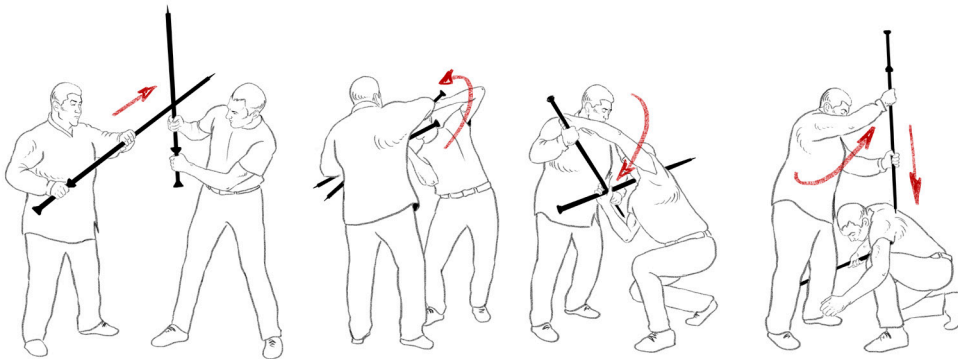


There are blows with a spear, which are subsequently transform into knives stabs.

All these technical elements can be combined into a single system of hand-to-hand combat.

It is worth noting that the same technical elements can be used with bare hands with **Venetian baston techniques**. An example of Venetian baston handling with the use of the previously described techniques of hand-to-hand combat:

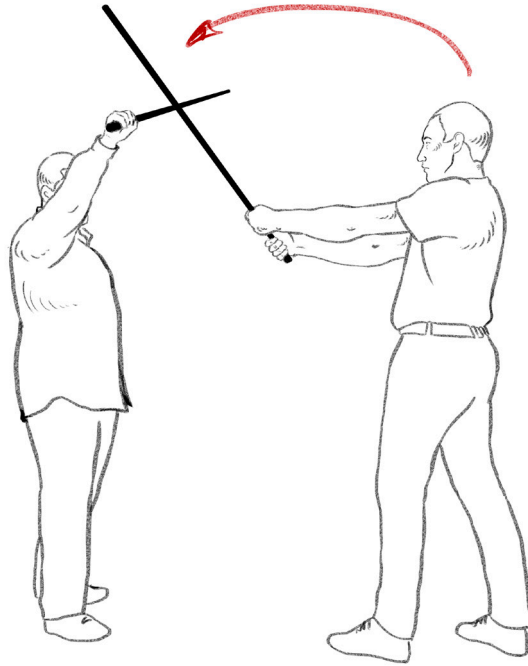
Two enemies, both with Venetian bastones.



The first counter attack is parried by the diversion of the baston to a side. Then cane is turned, cutting tip of it, is directed downwards - an opponent goes down together with cane along the trajectory as well. At the same time, he instantly loses his balance, afterwards he can be disarmed: for example, blows in the back (from top to bottom) and/or other technical elements of hand to hand fight could be applied.

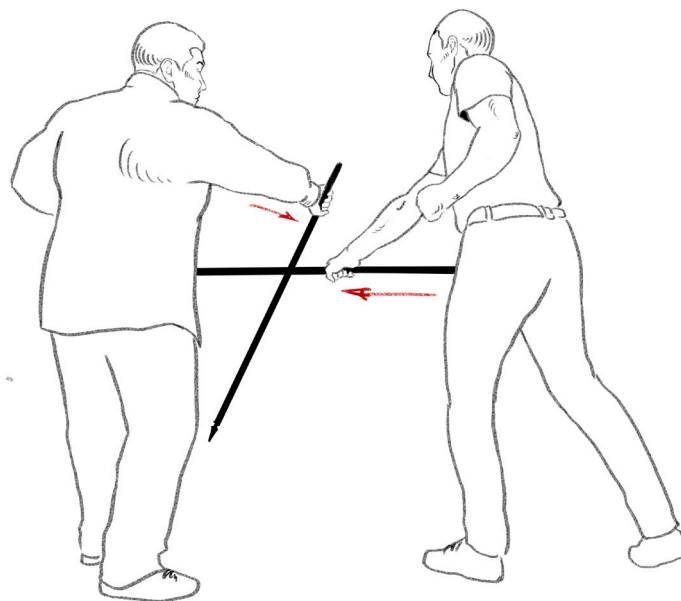
Illustrated technical elements are part of the **first historical system** of hand-to-hand combat.

It is better to receive an attack from above with a stick, then it is necessary to leave the line of attack, using the element of surprise, footwork to implement technical elements.



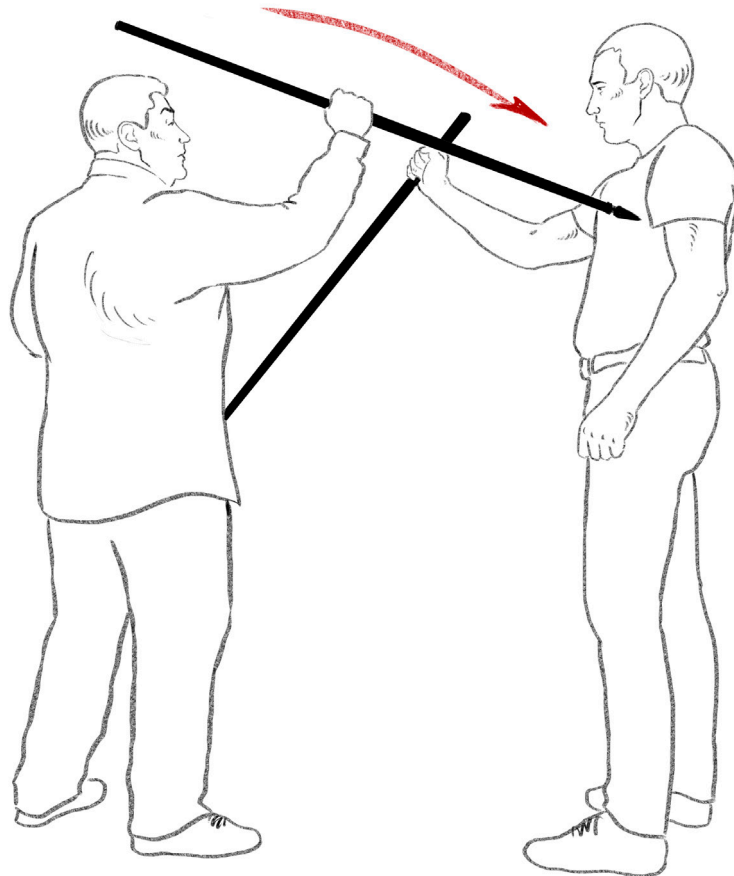
The opponent's attack from below is blocked as follows:

Rapid movement of an enemy's stick is parried to a side. Taking a stick, you created space, which allows you to implement other technical elements. At this point in time, the enemy is out of his balance, he is not protected, and this moment should be used.



Continuing insight into the history, let us consider a **duel with spears, which arose as a result of fencing technique.**

In the technique of handling a spear, there is a grip, which is also inherent in knife handling techniques. By means of the grip shown in the illustration below, one delivers «short, abrupt» blows.



From the standpoint of handling a spear, a middle grip is exceptionally convenient to use on middle range as it **neutralizes counter attack.**

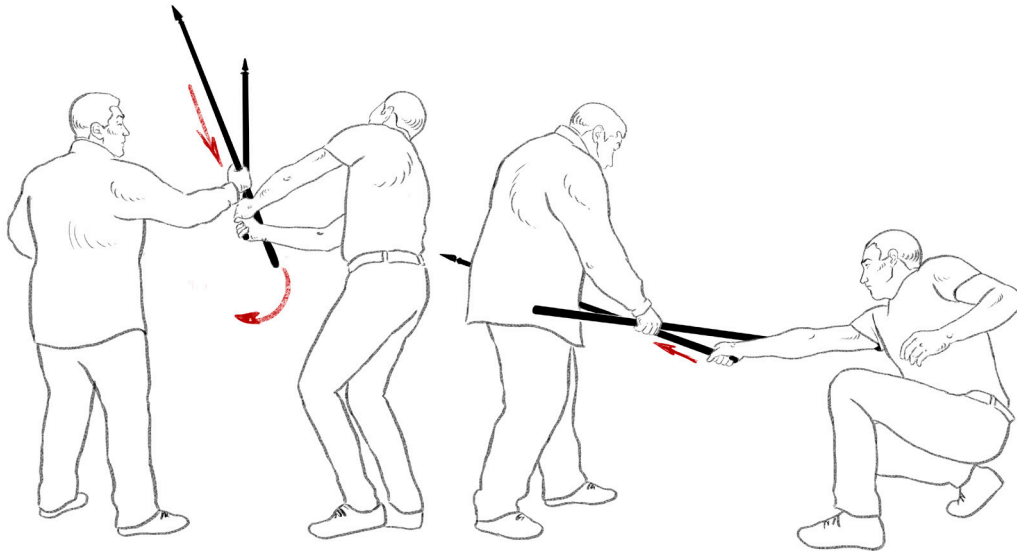
An enemy uses reverse grip: take a look at the illustration.

In times of counter attack, reverse grip of the spear allows to neutralize the blow, the blow is delivered in the chest of an opponent from top to bottom.

After neutralizing a counter attack on a close range, an opponent can be disarmed in many ways. One way to disarm the enemy is illustrated below.

Disarming

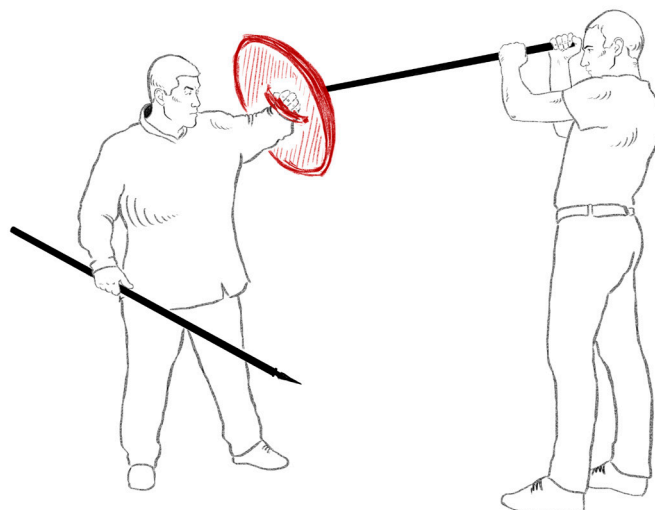
Consider the following situation. There are two opponents who start a fight on a close distance. One of the opponents has both of his hands on a spear. The other one puts the spear downwards behind opponent's hands.



Afterwards, there goes an abrupt of the end of the spear along the **trajectory from below-upwards - to a side**, which allows you to throw down an enemy by means of a lever.

In the context of the effectiveness of the logic, we remember that a human constantly looks for greater advantage over the other ones, the same thing applies to martial art system. Therefore, there is an idea that comes into the picture where one can also use his second arm for defense, for which reason we see an appearance of shields. A small shield (buckler) which covered the hand historically, came into existence before the swords did.

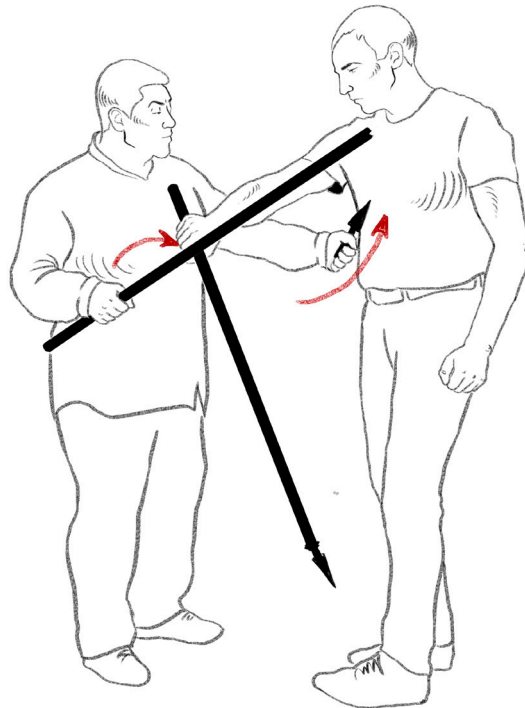
Let us consider how the battle looked with a shield.



Without doubt both warriors preferred to have a shield and a spear at the same time, thereby providing themselves weapons of the offense and defense. Consider the practice of applying the previously illustrated technical elements now with the use of a shield. There are different situations that arise in the process of interplay of spear and shield systems with each other. How did it take place? Spears certainly broke in fights against enemies with shield, when they broke - the tip would naturally come off, and one would find himself with two parts of the weapon: the knife (cutting edge of the spear) separately and stick separately.

Situation is as follows, a fighter has a stick in one hand and a knife in another, which was the cause of emergence of additional combat techniques.

Two opponents engage on a close distance. One enemy has a broken spear, respectively, the other has a stick, spear attack is reflected with a stick, with a straight grip downwards, then a fighter shortens the distance and immediately delivers a knife strike with a second hand to the chest from the bottom up.

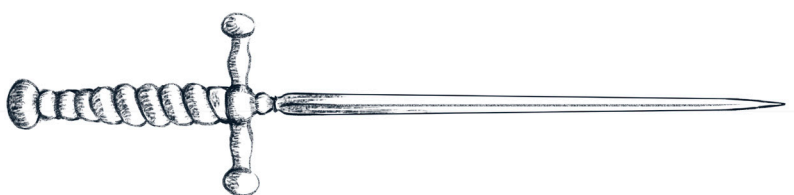


As you understand broken spears will not be carried at all times in hands, but on the basis of the technique knife and stick are handled separately. Among other things, in regard of the size of a stick, it is not always convenient to carry it around, it is much more convenient to walk with a knife (remember the broken spearhead).

Note that this type of technique exists in modern Mexico – research Mexican fight with a knife and a stick. Moreover, this technique is used in closed circles in Sicily (it is not open). This kind of fight is called, the battle with the use of **Palermitan baston and a stiletto**.

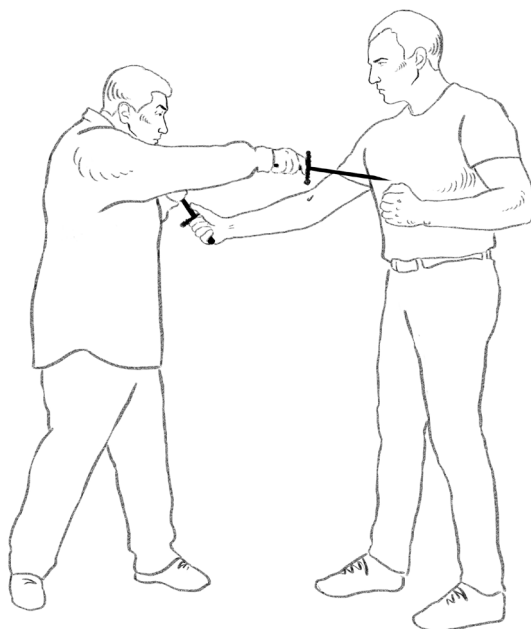
4 ORIGINS OF THE STILETTO. VENETIAN TECHNIQUE

The next transformation in the world of martial arts, we will consider in the context of Venetian technique research, keeping in mind the model of a broken spear we take two spear head - two knives. These same spear heads are prototypes of Venetian stiletto. Make notice of that, **the stiletto does not have a cutting edge, only thrusting.**



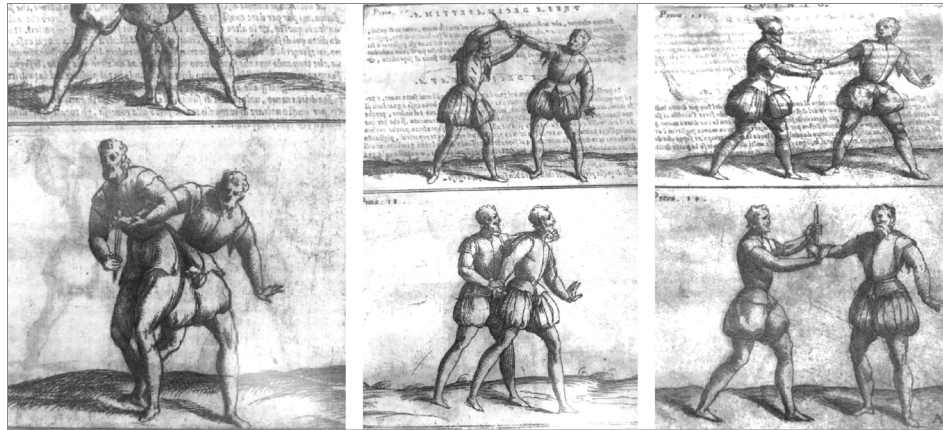
Venetian technique takes into account technical elements of handling a stick and a stiletto.

One understands that the stiletto does not have a cutting edge, and takes the stiletto with bare hands.

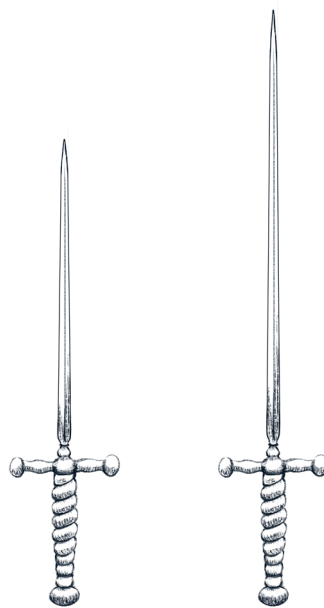


Imagine following situation: two enemies engage on a close range, one delivers strikes to another with a stiletto, correspondingly his blows are met by bare hands, and strikes into an opponent's chest as a follow up.

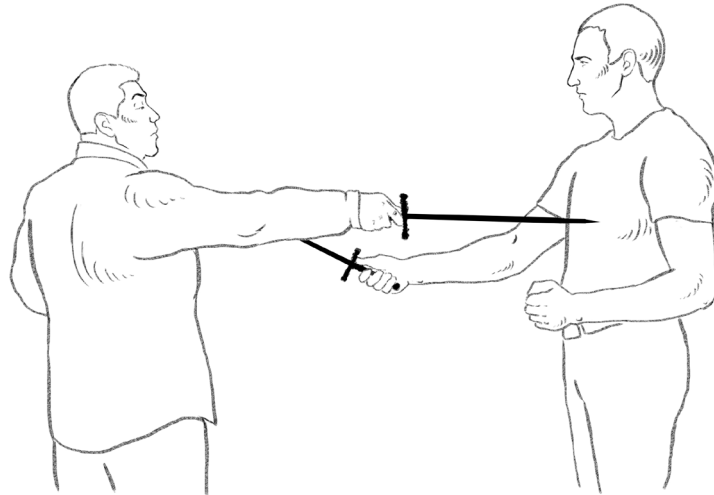
Historical note: there are people who say that back in times dagger would be snatched with barehands in a duel. Take a look at the images of the 16th century German treatise by **Achille Marozzo - Opera Nova**, dagger at that time did not have a cutting edge as well, for this reason it was possible to work against it with bare hands. To conclude, in the Middle Ages, stiletto and dagger were exclusively **thrusting** weapons.



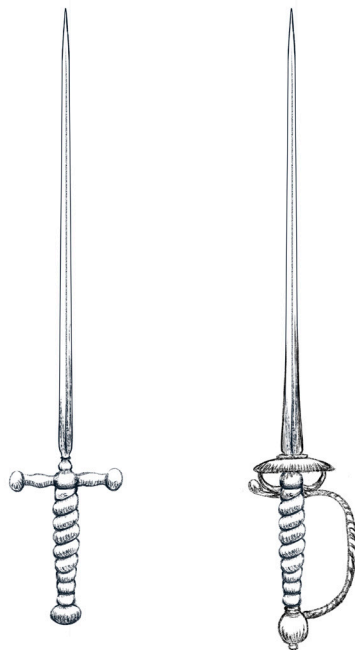
Neither stiletto nor dagger was a cutting weapon due to the lack of technologies for producing such. As it is known, in order to manufacture a cutting weapon, it is required to have a forging as a system, blading, forging the blade, sharpening and much more. Accordingly, to get a cutting blade, there was a need for a higher technology level, which at the time was just not there. In the Middle Ages, fencing using daggers, Venetian stiletto was the main type of fencing. From the research point of view, we suggest you to reflect on the following. Let's say the length of your stiletto is 30 cm, but after all your opponent has the same length of a weapon, it is 30 cm, now remember constant quest for advantages over other men. Driven by this thirst, one visits a **blacksmith** and orders a stiletto of a different length, let us say 40 cm one.



Suppose that the owner of this stiletto stabbed three - four opponents, after which people start to wonder - how so? Later, they notice the difference in the length of the stiletto.



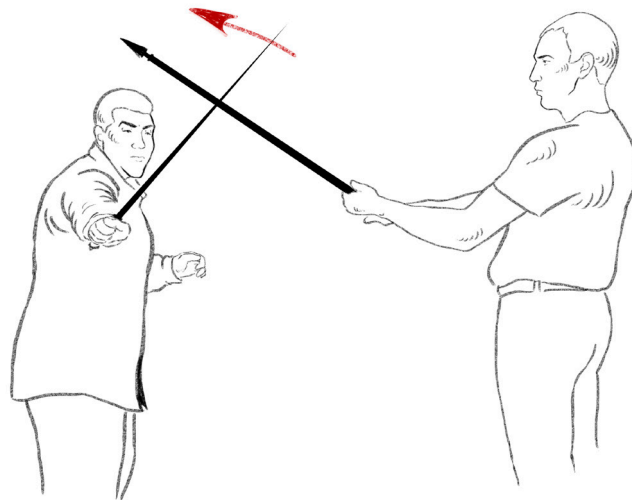
Accordingly, there are people who decide to make an elongated blade too. With repeated elongation of the blade, the stiletto transforms into a sword, namely, a triple-edged sword (most people consider it a rapier, but we are interested in the logical system of the origin of fencing technique.



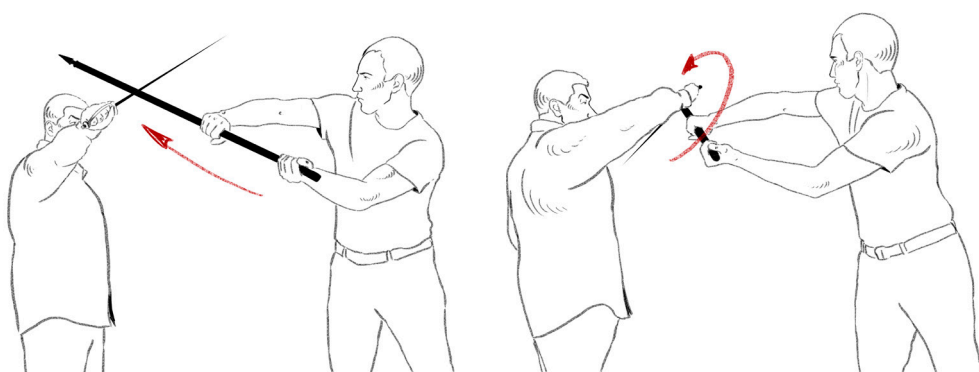
Similarly, the technique of handling a stiletto turns into the technique of handling a sword.

In the Middle Age period, the sword was a thrusting or hitting weapon. Not all Europeans carried a sword, there were also those who were armed with spears, hence, spear blows were reflected the same way as before with the use of hands.

In handling a sword, the same movements are used, let us considered the reflection of lateral blows.

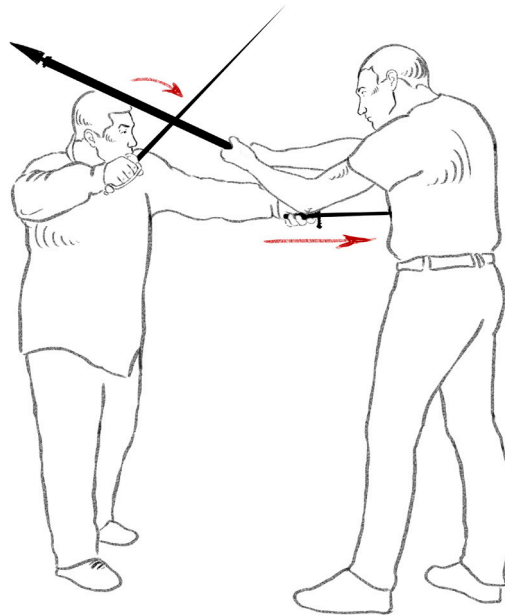


A spear is parried by a sword, by a turning from the top down with one hand, in case if when the sword slips away, a spear rests against the guard. (In museums there are first swords represented without a guard, in case of handling such weapons side blows have to be driven aside). An enemy holds a spear with both hands, we take a sword down with the use of a spear. When an opponent loses balance, we need other technical elements to finish the fight.

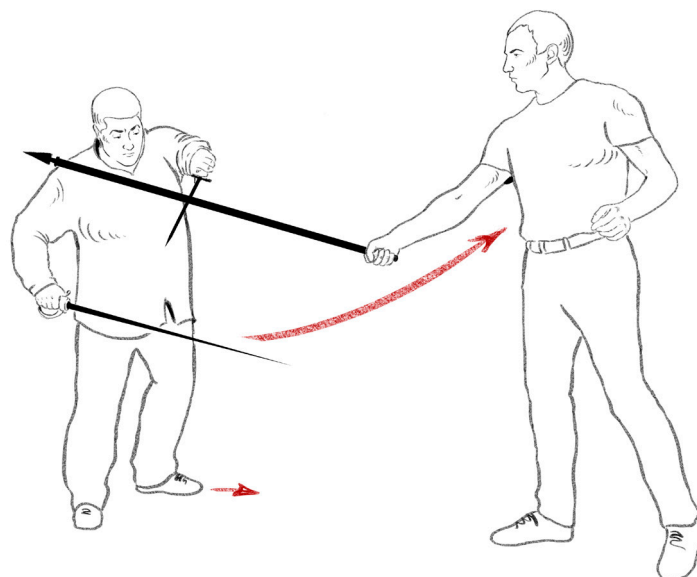


There is a difference of opinions, some believe that it is better to have a stick, other it is a spear, other ones believe that it is better to have both stiletto and an epee.

Let's consider different situations. Here are two opponents, one with an epee in his right hand, a stiletto in his left hand, other one has a spear.



Counter attack with a spear is parried to one side with an epee, and the second hand delivers a straight thrust into the body of an enemy.



In conclusion, we understand that in some situations it is more effective to reflect with an epee, in other situations stiletto works better. Most importantly: on the basis of research we see another system of hand-to-hand combat. It is founded on a logic of handling an epee and a stiletto. For instance, compare the technique of delivering strikes with an epee and a stiletto with an eastern martial art as karate.

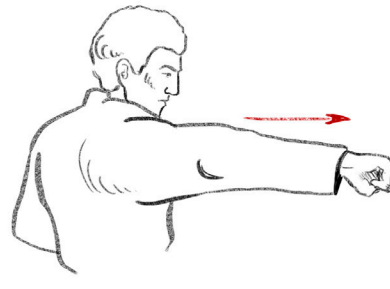
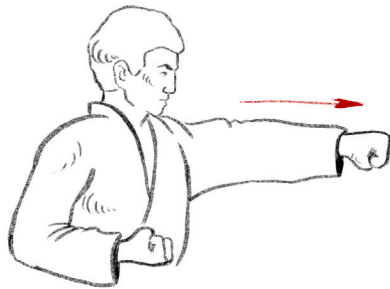
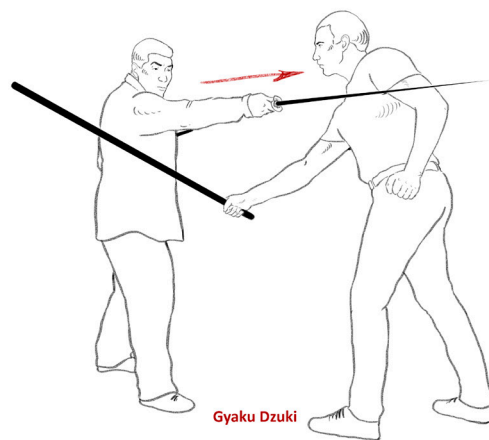
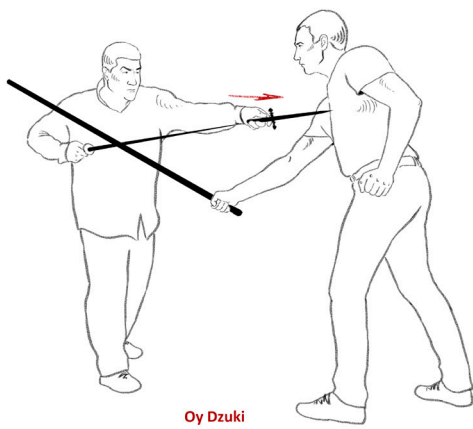
Oy Dzuki

Right hand with an epee parries the stick, afterwards there is a stiletto thrust with left hand into the body of an enemy.

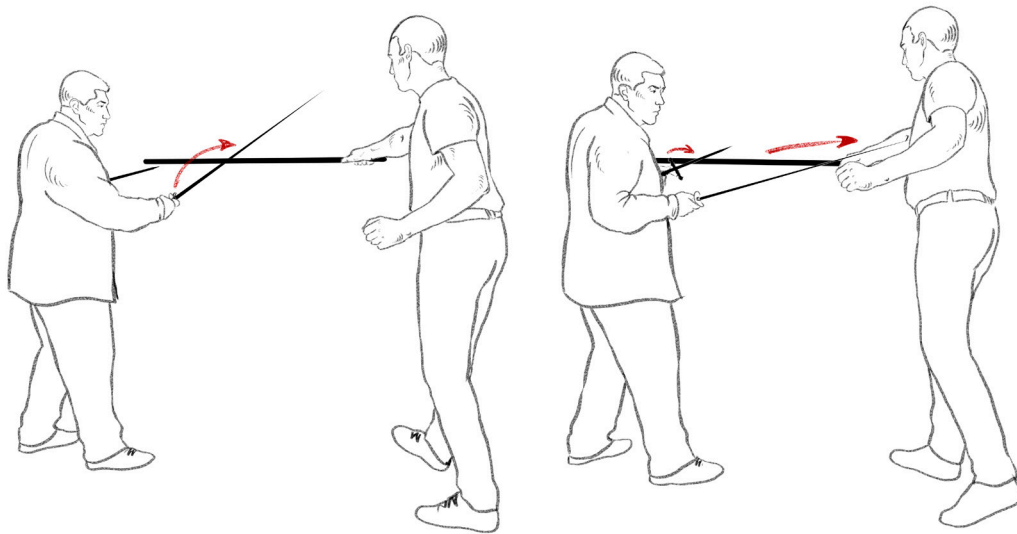
Gyaku Dzuki

An epee blow with right hand, an enemy's stick slides on the right side

JAPANESE SYSTEM - KARATE ORIGINATES FROM THIS CIRCUMCSTANCES.

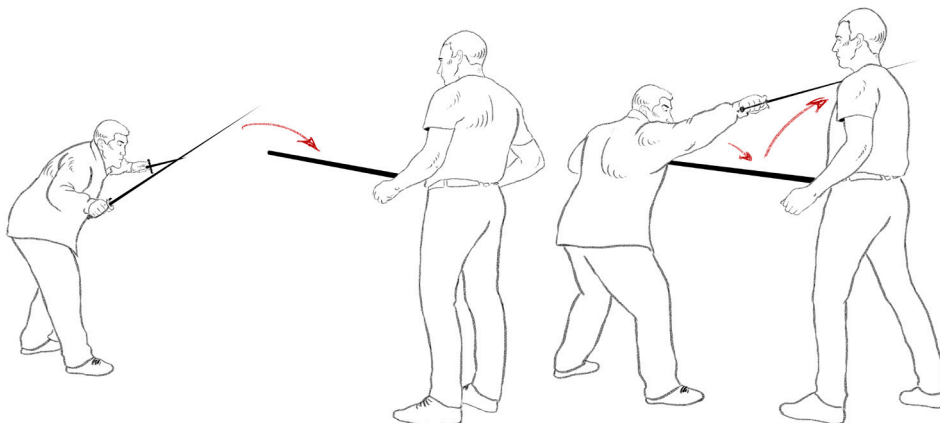


Jeet Kune Do



A stick counter attack is parried by an epee, stiletto thrust to the enemy's body.

Greek Logical Model



In order to comprehend the Greek logical model, imagine the movements of the cobra, which «crawls» and neutralizes the oncoming blow.

Two opponents engage on a close distance, one has an epee in the right hand, in the left hand a stiletto, second opponent has a stick in his right hand. The first one exploits Greek logical model. When an opponent delivers a strike, it is neutralized with an epee, by a parry from top down. An epee «bounces off» from the contrary's stick, which provides the next possible back hand blow to the neck.

The logical model of the cobra (the Greek logical model) is presented in the context of the logic of effectiveness in martial art.

5 AN ARMED WARRIOR. QUEST FOR MORE ADVANTAGE

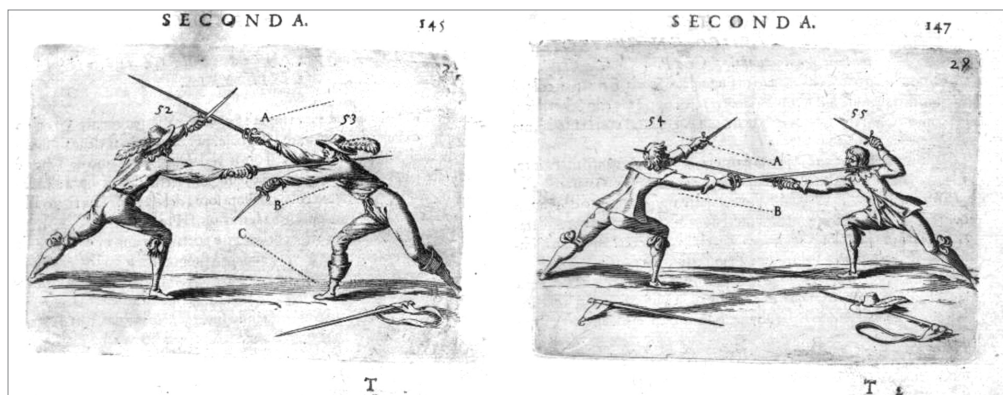
From the perspective of historical investigation, we cannot say that all martial art systems originated from the Venetian system; however, it is known for today the complete logic of martial art is fully preserved in the Venetian system.

Let us return to the technique described earlier: we see a well-armed warrior using the technique of sword and stiletto. Due to the fact that an epee and stiletto are thrusting types of weapons, there is a need for other ways of protecting the body. A warrior has a stiletto instead of a shield, therefore there is a necessity to protect the chest, in order not to get injured in the body with an epee or a stiletto. In accordance with this, a small shield is placed in the middle of the chest, known as a **zersalo** (Russian: зеркало). With such protection one becomes less vulnerable.



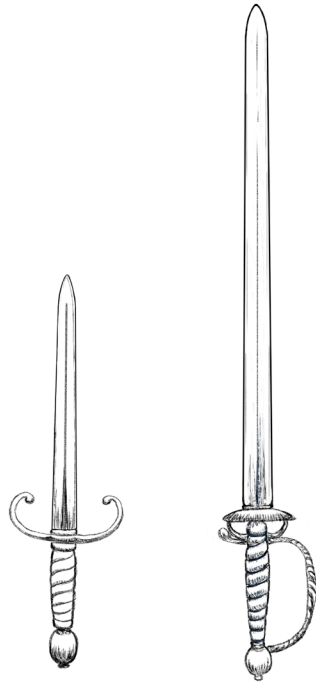
At this stage of the study, it is recommended to draw attention to historical engravings. Norman Dagger does not differ from the Venetian stiletto, essentially handling of these types of weapons was the same.

In particular, in the treatise **L'Arte di Ben Maneggiare LA SPADA** there is a description of handling a Norman Dagger, in fact, looking at the illustration we see that fencer has a Venetian stiletto in his hands.

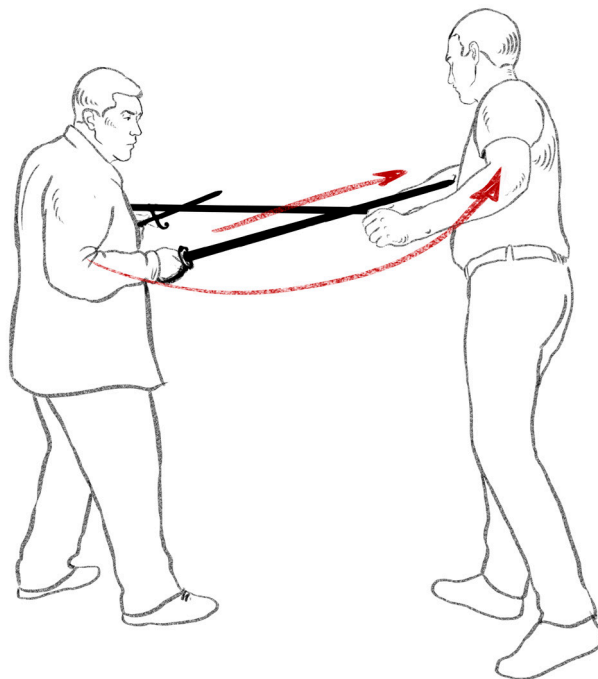


In terms of comparing stiletto, epee and a knife, we can conclude from historical cases that a stiletto and an epee was used a rough material for future knives. Note: if you take an epee and «chop it off», in the end you will get a dagger. One more example. Compare Venetian marine stiletto (late Middle Ages) and a dirk. These examples are given to illustrate the fact that the stiletto and an epee were used as rough materials for knives. With **technological** development, the weapon becomes multifunctional: chopping, cutting, and thrusting, respectively other types of blows come existence. From the point of view of armament, the difference in their technical application is that, now the edge of the blade can be sharpened. Which means that for warrior it becomes not that important whether he has got zersalo on his chest or not, as he already has the opportunity to counter attack with cutting strikes the limbs of an enemy.

The swords are modified and become longer and thicker, thicker and thicker – this way there come into existence the swords with guard: compare with a Venetian sword – **we see a half sword - a half-pee** (in terms of classification, this type of weapon is referred to be a sword).



Such an epee-sword can be used to deliver blows of different types.



Consider the following example: there are two enemies. One has an epee-sword in his right hand, and a stiletto in his left. An enemy can deliver direct strike into the body with an epee-sword via parrying, then he can move to cutting strikes to the side of the hand.

We discourse further: against such kind of a weapon, there is a need to cover the head with a helmet, hence leather gloves appear; dagger in turn is hidden. From the point of view of the counter system, a breastplate appears instead of the stiletto. (The breastplate cannot be pierced by a stiletto).

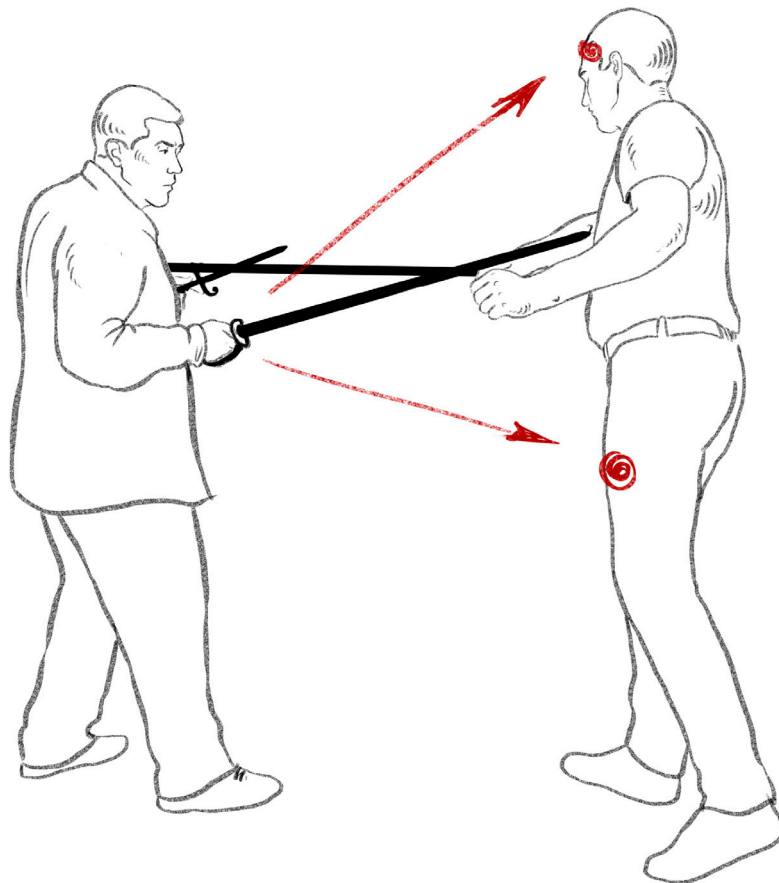
Let us recall **Conquistadors'** breastplates: a vivid example of protective armors against which stiletto did not work.



Due to the fact that such kind of a breastplate cannot be pierced, stiletto turns into an auxiliary, secondary weapon. However, such a breastplate was worn only in battle, [just as a modern man does not wear body armor every day]. Accordingly, the importance of stiletto and dagger increased in the case when a person was without a breastplate.

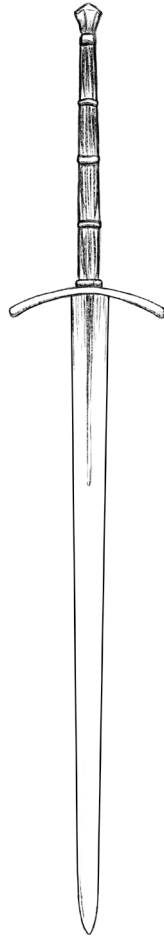
From the point of view of technical analysis, we see that **technique of sword handling** is added to things previously described.

Two opponents are engaged in a fight; both armed with swords. The sword is handled with one hand, cutting, chopping, stabbing strikes are delivered with one hand. Since an opponent is in a protective breastplate, strikes are delivered to other parts of the body, because the armor can be pierced through sometimes, and sometimes not. Accordingly, the strikes can be delivered to the head, chopping moves to the legs and hands, and to other unprotected parts of the body.



Logically, because of the emergence of defensive armor, stiletos, swords and other weapons become secondary.

There is a need for the use of **weapons of a different type**, ones that will pierce the armor.

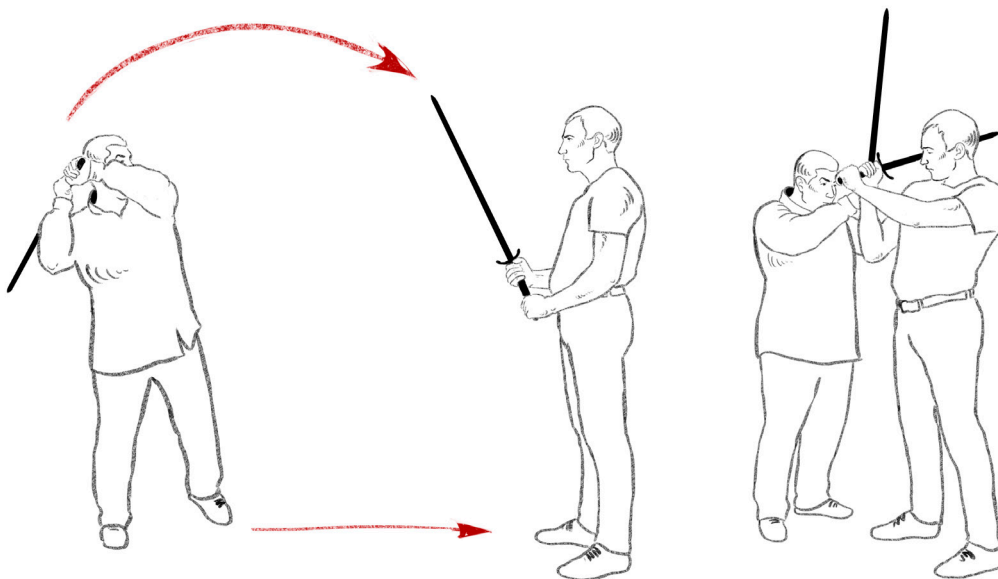


Historically, we see a variety of swords of different types. In those days, because of the technological level of development, swords are sharpened too long, and more often in a natural way, because the metal was in short supply. Therefore, most often only the tip of the sword was sharp, the sword itself was used as a hitting weapon. Explore, for example, strikes with a two-handed sword to the breastplate. Technically correctly executed actions allowed to overthrow the enemy in one strike.

6 ORIGINS OF FIGHTING

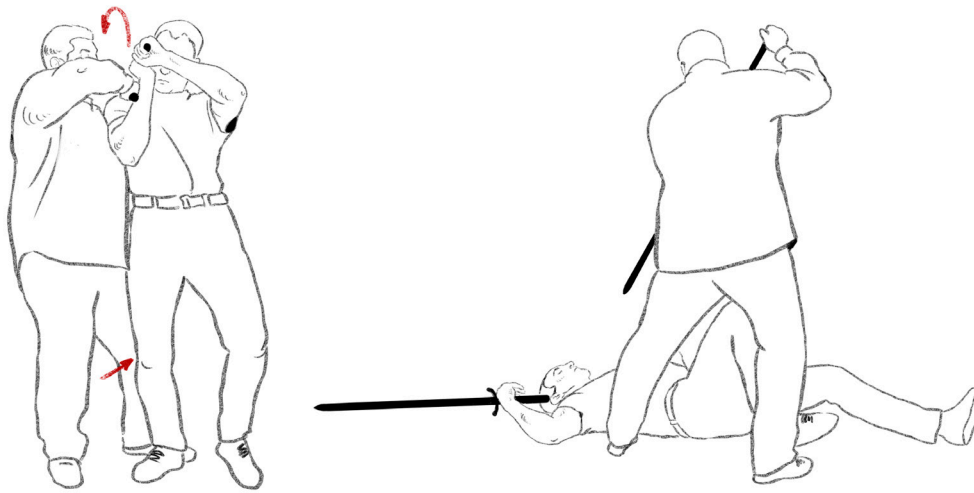
In this chapter we will consider the emergence of **wrestling**. First, let's look at the technique of handling a sword in order to look into the origin of wrestling techniques. It should be noted that, in principle, two-handed sword blows have the same principle in delivering strikes with a stick. In the case of a duel between opponents and equally skilled technicians, we see the reason why fights could last for several hours. It was a real fight, but the warriors used a sword. So, logically, you can conclude that the fight arises together with the sword - remember the **European two-handed swords** and an armor (which were the same for the opponents). In such conditions it was difficult to come to victory in a duel, which proves the emergence of the struggle.

Consider an example of an engagement of two opponents armed with two-handed swords.



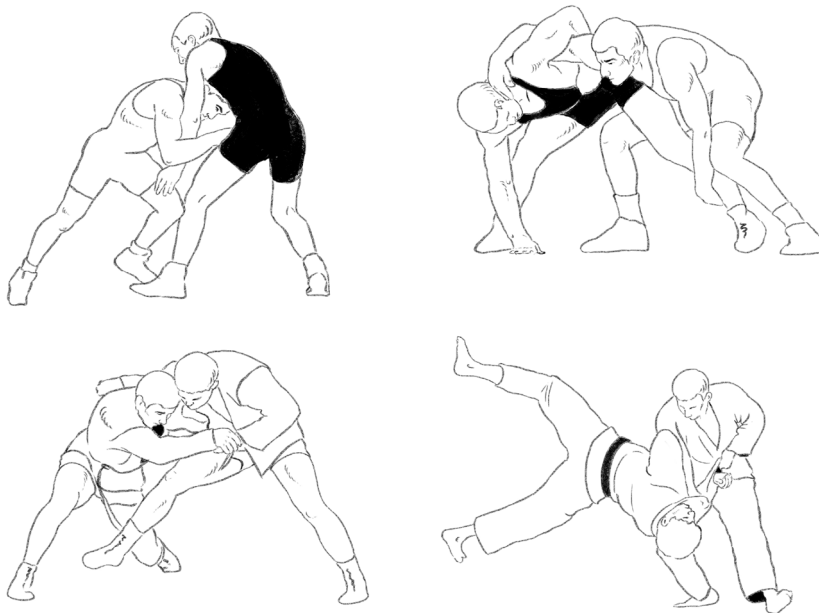
The first fighter makes a step forward with his left foot, approaching the enemy as close as possible, striking with both hands. Second opponent receives this blow with his two-handed sword. Obviously, with such a balance of forces, the fight could last a very long time. By means of the sword handling technique, the enemy was overthrown to the ground by footwork (tripping, foot sweep, and so on).

After the enemy was on the ground, it was possible to implement any other technical elements that finish the fight.



It is obvious that with such a two-handed sword the breastplate becomes useless, hence the throws, footsteps and other elements of the struggle, since otherwise at a short distance to work with a sword and at the same time move inefficiently.

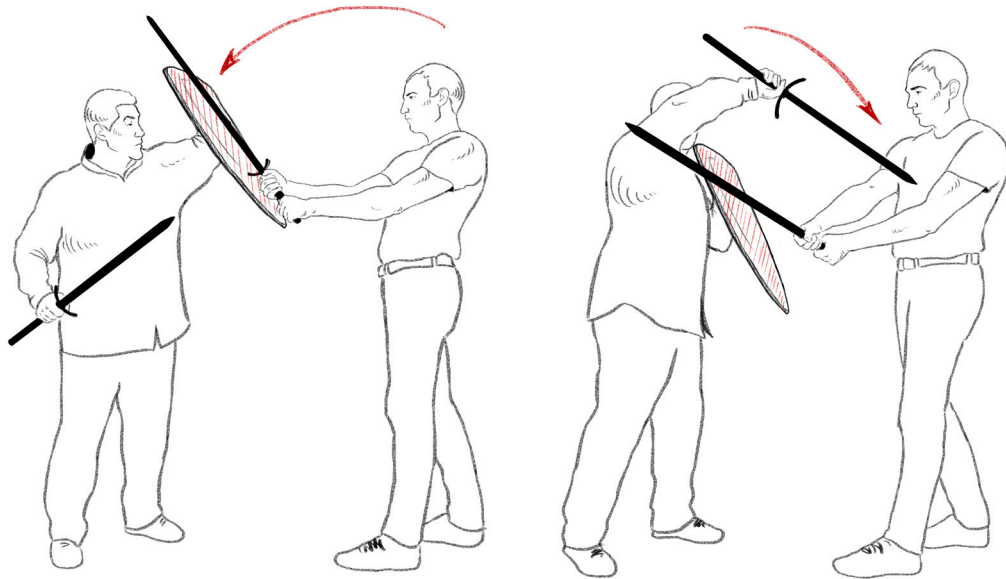
In the examples above, we see the moment of the emergence of the wrestling - in the form in which it is known today: **the classical wrestling, the free-style wrestling, which later turned into sambo and judo**. As another important example, for the purpose of logical analysis, consider the wrestling trick - «approach, grab, foot sweep, knock over and finish off the enemy on the ground».



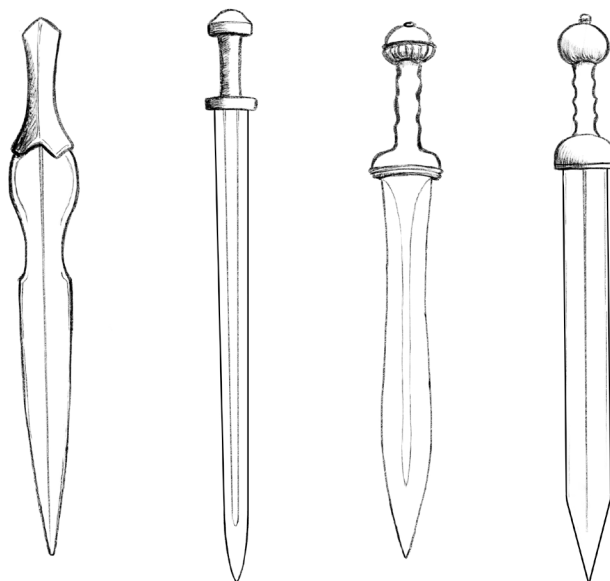
TECHNICAL ELEMENT OF HANDLING THE SHIELD

With the advent of shields, swords began to shorten in size, so that it was more convenient to move around in a combat. Armed with a shield, an enemy no longer thought about the size of the enemy's two-handed sword.

A man would approach the enemy, and having seen a sword swing, he would put a shield in front and from behind the shield, he would deliver a thrust with a sword.



Summing up, we see that technologically the swords become shorter again, in particular, here we see the origin of a **Greek sword** - half-knife half-sword, which let to fight with both hands as well as with one hand (an illustrative example of such a sword is the **sword of Achilles** - shown on the left in the illustration)

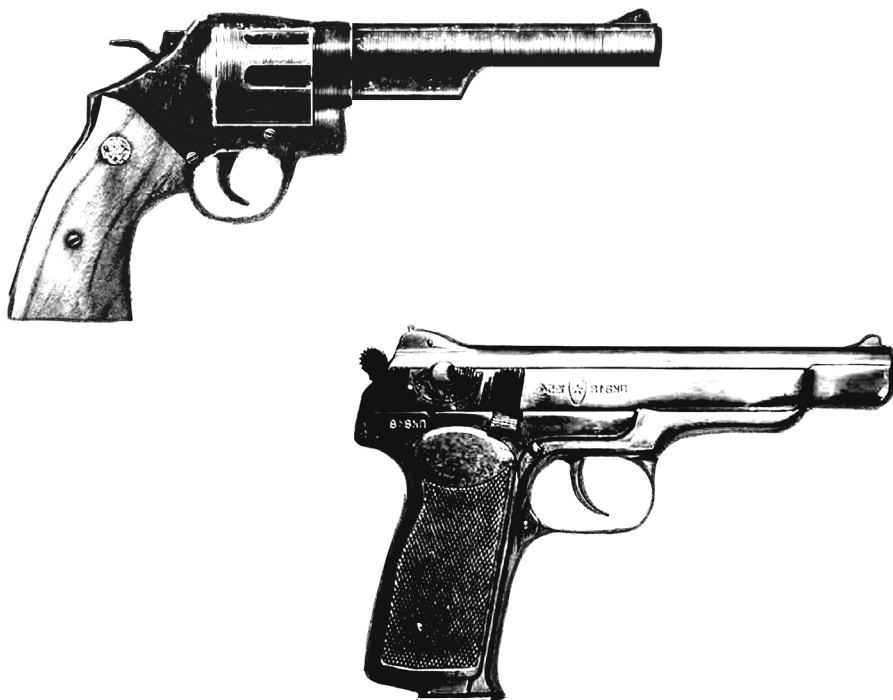


7 PERIOD OF FIREARMS

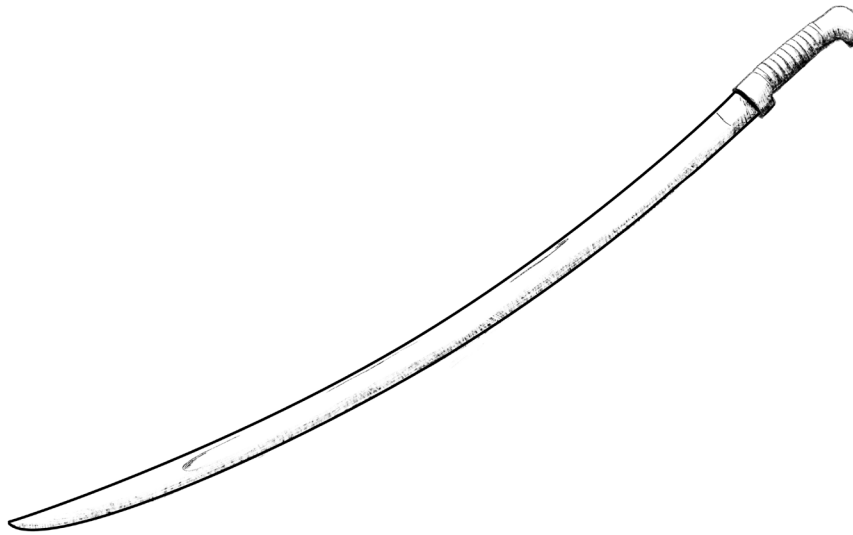
In the course of the historical perfection of weapons, not only swords and spears are technologically improved, but also an armor. In this chapter, we will look at the period of the firearms. In case of availability of firearms, it is not convenient to work with a sword, therefore, previously used protection was useless. In view of which, there is a repeated return to already known epee.

A pair of pistols, an epee, a stiletto, a dagger and a gun – these are weapons that we see in the beginning of the **firearm period**. Imagine the following development of events. Here is one shot made from the musket, after which the musket is set aside, since it takes time to recharge it. The shooting lasted for as long as possible (recall that at first the armor was not bulletproof).

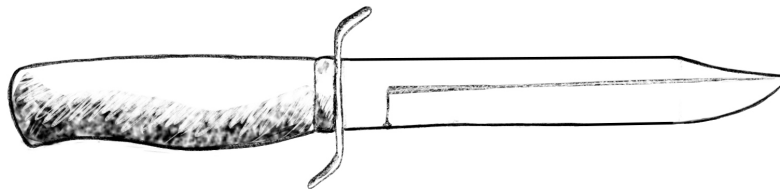
The first bulletproof armor was produced in the United States in the 19th century. With the necessity of constant reloading of firearms (which was not always convenient in close combat, enemies used cold weapons). Only a half century later, **we see revolvers and much later automatic guns.**



After the **Second World War**, the last cold weapon that were in the army's arsenal - the **saber** is replaced by more advanced firearm types of weapon.



Knives, daggers, bowie knives remained as well as other types of bladed weapons, which are used in conjunction with firearms.

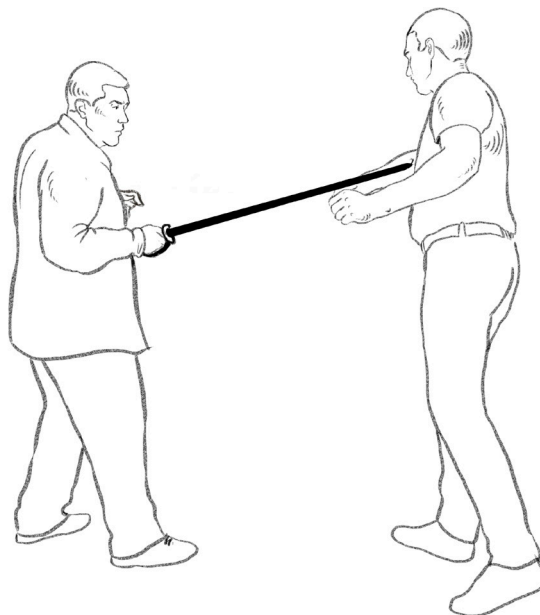


8 ORIGINS OF COUNTER SYSTEM

In this chapter we will look at the origin of the counter-system; this reason is directly related to “**Arms Down**” policy which was across Europe and in other part of the world. As a certain group of people came to power and desired to retain the power, there was a series of battles in the cities, which resulted in an enormous reduction in population. For instance, an average man could carry a knife, but no one had the right to carry a sword, a spear, and so on. The reason was simple, carrying weapons threatened the new established government. (This historic event is expressed in the Sword Hunt on the Land of Rising Sun it was also forbidden to carry arms, but the representatives of the ruling circle in power)

People, of course, have preserved the skills of handling the weapons, because many previous generations of soldiers used swords and daggers on daily basis. Accordingly, there were combat skills, but no weapons. Henceforth, human construction adapts these skills, and uses them in hand-to-hand combat: **a fight of an unarmed opponent against an armed opponent.**

Consider the first model of hand-to-hand combat: the fight of an unarmed person with a sword (dagger) against an unarmed person.



Conflicts that arise between people in the struggle for power, create a necessity of defense.

The skills of handling the stick, two-handed sword, stiletto, a dagger, a shield allowed one to defend himself from others to an extent it was possible.

[After the command «**Arms down**» people carried sticks around anyways, pretending to be a pilgrim, a sick one, a shepherd ...]

Needless to say, it was difficult to work bare handed against a sword and epee, but possible. In this manner there was a need to **neutralize** the possibility of stabbing, chopping, and cutting using a stick.

Stick grips with one hand provides a free second end of the stick. This allowed at the right time use second hand as well, which increased force power. Note: when person handles an epee - wrist work, increases the speed of delivering a strike; while handling a stock it is necessary to use a shoulder.

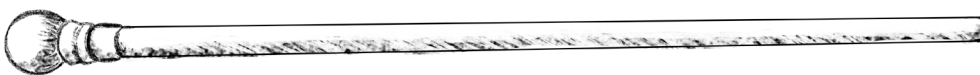
The speed of enemy's attacks who is armed with an epee is higher than that of a person with a stick. For this reason, one who uses a stick acts **defensively**. [At this stage, historically there is a return to the first stages of working with weapons as well – sharp tip is attached to a stick – that is the way Venetian baston originates]

However, a half-stick half-spear does not provide an advantage over an enemy with an epee, as he is much faster in anyway.

This period of time generates a «revolutionary» idea:

What would happen if an epee is kept by hiding it in the stick?

Those circumstances lead to origination of a cane which has an epee inside.



Some of the characteristics of cane:

- cane is heavier than an epee;
- one handles it as skillfully as with other weapons;
- technical elements can be very diverse, in particular, thrusting blows (logical model of a spear) are possible;

- one does not snatch an epee barehanded, but he can certainly snatch a cane: accordingly, the levers change in delivering blows;
- cane provides an advantage over the stick and over an epee

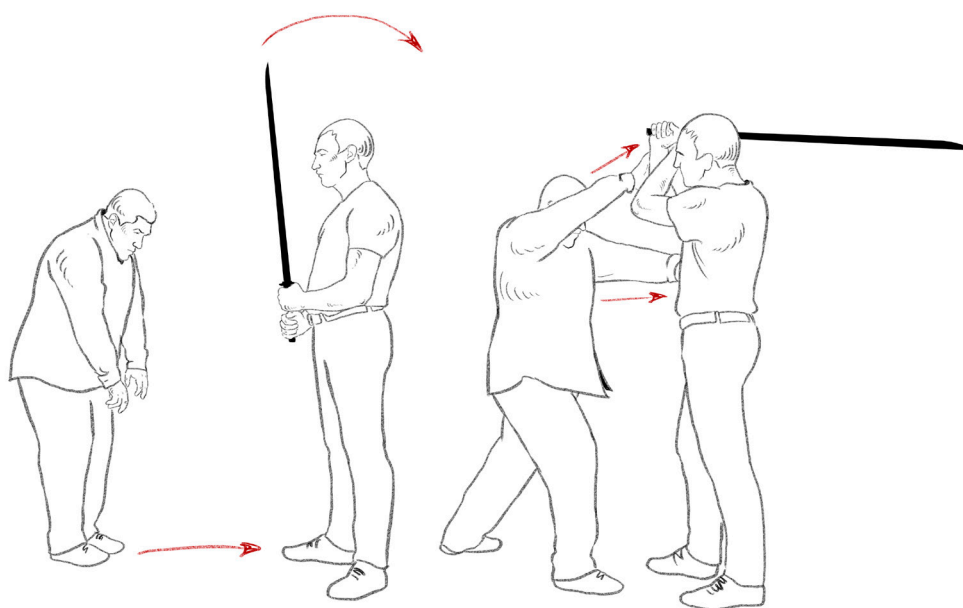
In Japan, we do not see handling of a cane in this manner, martial systems in there are aimed at the ability to cope bare handed against cold weapons. We do not observe this type of trend in Europe, in view of the appearance of the cane. (In Europe there was no need for arts such as karate, boxing, aikido, etc.)

In Europe, we see the following modification, a «knife» is inserted into the cane (the knife is hidden in a cane), which allows one to work simultaneously with a stiletto, stick, cane, and an epee. We observe a return to the same technique of «an epee and stiletto».

9 JAPANESE MARTIAL ARTS AND THEIR DESIGNATION

Following with analysis of historical consequences of the «**Arms down**» policy we go back to Japan, in where people have no choice but to develop hand-to-hand fighting. Analyzing samurai technique with a sword, who could rightfully carry arms, it should be pointed out that there was a specific method of delivering strikes. Here is how the typical technique looked like in those days (we are going to extend it to modern examples)

«By pretending to be obedient» an opponent aggressively delivered a strike into the corpus. There is a conventional opinion, that **Age-Uke** (Shotokan style karate block) is designed to block a strike from above. It is a misconception.



In case of handling katana, try blocking the katana stroke in this manner and you will be left without a hand.

When two opponents get together, one is armed, the other is not; for example, a samurai swings his sword, and a peasant submissively holds his hands down. At this time he makes **Age Uke**: we block opponent's hands.

Thus, the logical causes of the emergence of martial art systems (as Karate, Jiu Jitsu) are outlined.

Before choosing these martial arts, ask yourself a question:

Are there a lot of people carrying swords around in modern days?

Logically, we see that **Japanese systems** are not suitable for a fight against a man with a European sword. The trajectories of strikes of European sword and an epee do not correspond the trajectories of katana strikes.

In the case when there is a need to work against katana, **Karate** is the best combat system that exists in the world, it was created specifically to confront the samurai armed with katana. That is, Karate techniques are designed exclusively for a combat against a person armed with katana. There are a lot of examples and demonstrations of this; several techniques are illustrated in this chapter. This amount of evidence and demonstrations is enough to understand that blocking with raised hand an opponent attack with a sword is completely ineffective and incorrect.

The hand plays the role of a wedge that stops an armed hand before the stroke begins. The second hand delivered a heavy blow, as it was necessary to break through the wooden armor of the samurai. (If one delivers such blows to the European knight, he will get his hands broken).

It is obvious that every martial art took into account the current environmental conditions. Logically, the technique remained Venetian, but at the same time it took into account and adapted the variability of conditions. All eastern arts - Japanese, Korean, Chinese have same origin. It is not known where the historical spot of eastern arts was located, however this knowledge was preserved in Venice. There are historical reasons for this, in particular, Venice was a huge country, leading wars of conquest throughout the world. Accordingly, the Venetians had all conditions and advantages that allowed to analyze and collect the techniques of different people from different countries. To date, all technology as an alma mater has survived in the **Venetian Fencing System**. Another reason for the loss of knowledge is that martial arts have historically been prone to break. After the Second World War during the active development of the technique, the Jiu Jitsu system split into three parts: Aikido, Judo, Karate.

Before the Second World War, these techniques represented one system that represented throwing technique, hitting, and the technique of disbalancing an enemy out of balance through the use of painful throws and so on. Analyzing the history, we see that by that time in Europe even the nobility was forbidden to carry weapons, at the time of the **Bourgeois Revolution** in Europe we see a surge in the development of the systems of hand-to-hand combat (note how many hand-to-hand combat textbooks for the militia and ordinary people were written during the period of 17th and 18th centuries, compared to 19th and 20th for instance).

It was forbidden to carry weapons openly, and that gave rise to the present European art of blade handling.

IO ERA OF KNIFE FIGHTING

Summarizing the previous chapter, we see how it became necessary to have own system of handling a knife (knife fight).

What was the reason for that kind of state of affairs?

The roots of the knife fighting lead us to Venetian fencing, technologically if one takes a sword and reduces it to a size of a knife, later on let one imagine that every European citizen has such a knife. As before, there is a need to solve different types of tasks, in particular defending oneself in urban conditions. Enemies that we can meet with might be **poor or rich**. Relying on the well-known European classification, the rich noblemen are «**vita**», and poor townspeople - «**mala vita**». So a **criminal system** of hand to hand and knife fighting emerges (mala vita) and non-criminal (vita). In fact, in view of a single source, logical models and principles of both types of hand-to-hand combat and knife fighting were no different from each other.

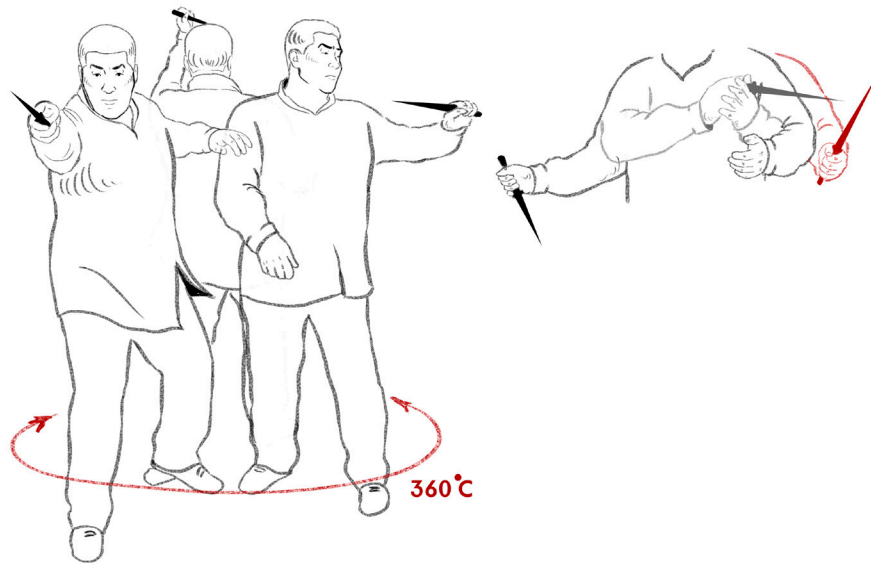
Despite the fact that the representatives of the Vita and Mala Vita were armed with the same knives, they knew a fundamentally same technique, some knew more technical elements, and some less. And this causes the difference in the levels of training, including representatives of the same class.

Analyzing the traditions of Europe, we see that problems were solved either in a duel or in a fight. Consider the difference between these concepts.

A fight is a spontaneous way of dealing with a problem

A duel is a prior agreement on settling down the issue with a weapon in hands, in a certain place and exact time.

With respect to differences in the levels of training, there are fighters who have a good skills with knife handling and ones with mediocre skills. Accordingly, other people resort to invite friends, so there is a situation in which 5-6 people armed with knives fight against one person who demonstrates skillful handling of the blade.

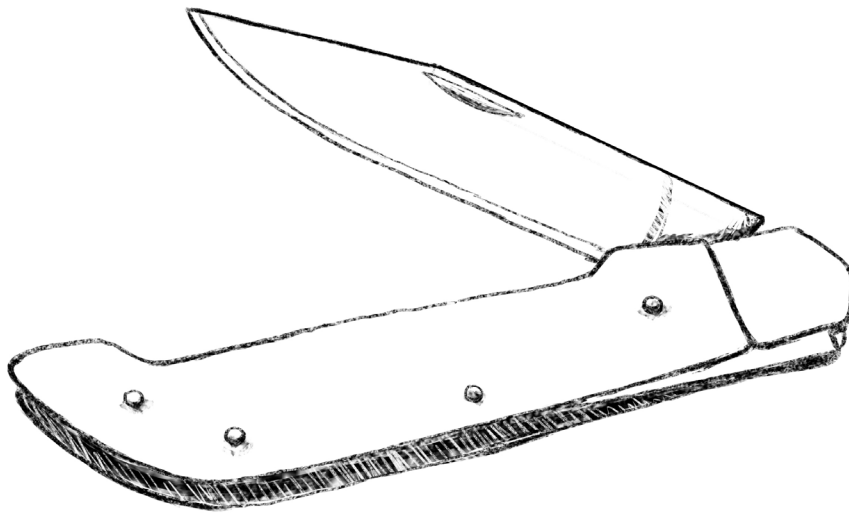


The person falls into a circle, where he was surrounded by opponents, who are trying to stab him. So there is a circular system, where ones has to defend in different ways against a superior number of opponents.

In such cases, the principles of circular **Venetian fencing (360-degree system)** are applied. In this vein, Venetian fencing is identical to Venetian handling of a knife, not a stiletto. [To compare, consider the legacy of **Russian criminal tradition**, comparing it to the Venetian knife work.]

Analyzing the fight with a knife against superior enemy forces, it should be noted that the fight can take place against several opponents, either armed with knives, or not. For example, in a criminal environment, most often for this reason, you need a knife mastery skill that can be put against a large number of opponents.

Obviously, comparing two situations where one person is beaten by a group (1. Europe in the period of post-bourgeois revolutions, 2. the criminal tradition of the USSR) are fundamentally similar. Meanwhile, with the development of legal and legislative systems, the use of a knife and carrying cold weapons are prohibited in Europe. At the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, the blade weapon is modernized and we see emergence of folding weapons (Compare «lika sapone» and other folding weapons in Sicily, «Vykiduhi» of Russian criminals, etc.). It is worth mentioning the fact that for the same reasons, in the late 19th century, Europe also had to have a separate system of hand-to-hand combat. Hence, we see origination of a special combat system - **Mahalovo**. [See the book Mahalovo - Maltsev Oleg 2017]



From the point of view of researching the peculiarities of the Russian criminal tradition, until the end of **World War II** it did not take into esteem a folding knife. Until the 50s of the 20th century, there was used an integral knife design, so that the knife could enter the body of the opponent up to the **hilt**.

AFTERWORD

«MONEY IS A PLEASURE ONLY TO ALIVE ONES»

FOLK WISDOM

«**Enigma 3 ignorance liquidation's**» axis of the following study positions the **logic**, needless to say, everyone has the right to their own opinion. But from the point of view of the practical use of martial art systems, it should be noted that usually person makes a choice of this or that system unconsciously, according to the principle «I like it or dislike it», and not based on the principle of «worthwhile or not».

As it is said, it is better to prepare victory in advance, therefore the author of the research set the task of ignorance liquidation in the aspect of deliberate choice making of a martial system which lets controllably manage different types of life tasks, including ones related with the safety and well-being of an individual's life activity. The ability to make a competent, correct, reasonable, evidence-based choice begins with a category such as logic. What we have looked at on the example of exploitation of **martial art systems**.

«LOGIC TRANSFORMS KNOWLEDGE INTO THE POWER COMPONENT»

OLEG MALTSEV

