



1. The Khitrovka in Moscow, pictured here in the 1900s, was perhaps the worst of the *yamy*, the slums of Russia, a place where life and death were equally cheap. This is where the lost, dispossessed and rootless of the city ended up, both as predators and prey. This is thus also where the *vorovskoi mir*, the 'thieves' world', truly took shape.



2. The tsarist police record for Joseph Vissarionovich Dzhughashvili, known by the revolutionary codename 'Koba' and, later, rather more so as Stalin. While no bank robber or highwayman himself, Stalin played a crucial role in working with the *vory* to raise funds for the Bolsheviks. This early willingness to find common cause with the underworld would later be applied to his management of the Gulags.



1. 莫斯科的希特罗夫卡 (Khitrovka) 是 20 世纪初俄罗斯贫民窟中最糟糕的地方，在这里，生与死同样廉价。这座城市中迷失、一无所有、无根无据的人最终都落得如此下场，既成为掠食者，又成为猎物。因此，这也是沃罗夫斯科伊米尔 (vorovskoi mir) 真正形成的地方，即“盗贼世界”。



2. 约瑟夫·维萨里奥诺维奇·朱加什维利的沙皇警察记录，他的革命代号是“科巴”，后来更名为斯大林。斯大林本人并不是银行劫匪或拦路强盗，但他在与黑社会合作为布尔什维克筹集资金方面发挥了关键作用。他早期愿意与黑社会寻找共同点，后来这种意愿被运用到他对古拉格的管理中。